

**World Heritage Site**

# HISTORICAL CENTRE OF THE CITY OF YAROSLAVL

(C 1170)  
Russian Federation



## Management Plan

Prepared by the Russian Scientific Research Institute  
named after D.S.Likhachev

Moscow 2018

# HISTORICAL CENTRE OF THE CITY OF YAROSLAVL WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY

(C 1170)

Russian Federation



## MANAGEMENT PLAN

Developed by Russian Scientific Research Institute of Cultural and  
Natural Heritage named after D.S. Likhachev

Moscow

2018

## CONTENTS

<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>SECTION 1. THE OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE OF THE HISTORICAL CENTRE OF THE CITY OF YAROSLAVL WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>1.1. JUSTIFICATION OF THE OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE</b> .....	<b>9</b>
1.1.1. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY .....	9
1.1.2. HISTORY OF THE INSCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY TO THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST.....	11
1.1.3. STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE .....	12
1.1.3.1. BRIEF SYNTHESIS.....	13
<b>1.2. CRITERIA FOR THE INSCRIPTION TO THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>1.3. STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY AND INTEGRITY OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>1.4. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>1.5. BUFFER ZONE BOUNDARIES OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY</b> .....	<b>30</b>
<b>1.6. OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE (OUV) ATTRIBUTES</b> .....	<b>32</b>
<b>1.7. ADDITIONAL VALUES</b> .....	<b>44</b>
<b>1.8. PERIODIC REPORTING AND REACTIVE MONITORING</b> .....	<b>45</b>
1.8.1. PERIODIC REPORTING .....	45
1.8.2. REACTIVE MONITORING .....	48
<b>1.9. PARTICULARITIES ASSOCIATED WITH WORLD HERITAGE HISTORIC CENTRES</b> .....	<b>60</b>
<b>SECTION 2. DESCRIPTION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY</b> .....	<b>66</b>
<b>2.1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY</b> .....	<b>66</b>
<b>2.2. HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPERTY</b> .....	<b>85</b>
<b>2.3. FEATURES OF THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE OF YAROSLAVL</b> .....	<b>89</b>
<b>2.4. CURRENT STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE PROPERTY</b> .....	<b>90</b>
<b>SECTION 3. LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY MEASURES OF PROTECTION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY</b> .....	<b>94</b>
<b>SECTION 4. KEY STAKEHOLDERS INTERESTED IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY</b> .....	<b>124</b>
<b>4.1. LOCAL COMMUNITY</b> .....	<b>124</b>
4.1.1. PROPERTY OWNERS WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PROPERTY AND ITS BUFFER ZONE .....	125
4.1.2. ORTHODOX COMMUNITY AND OTHER RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES OF YAROSLAVL .....	126
4.1.3. LOCAL BUSINESS .....	127
4.1.4. LOCAL YOUTH .....	128
<b>4.2. VISITORS AND TOURISTS</b> .....	<b>129</b>
<b>4.3. ORGANISATIONS</b> .....	<b>129</b>
4.3.1. STAKEHOLDERS AT LOCAL LEVEL .....	129
4.3.2. STAKEHOLDERS AT REGIONAL LEVEL.....	131
4.3.3. STAKEHOLDERS AT FEDERAL LEVEL .....	135
4.3.4. STAKEHOLDERS AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL .....	137
<b>SECTION 5. DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT</b> .....	<b>146</b>
<b>5.1. SWOT- ANALYSIS</b> .....	<b>147</b>
<b>5.2. VISION STATEMENT FOR THE HISTORICAL CENTRE OF THE CITY OF YAROSLAVL</b> .....	<b>158</b>
<b>5.3. STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT</b> .....	<b>159</b>
<b>5.4. THE ACTION PROGRAM FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT</b> .....	<b>161</b>
<b>SECTION 6. THE CONSERVATION OF THE OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE OF THE PROPERTY (MEASURES TO ENSURE THE PROTECTION AND SECURITY OF THE PROPERTY)</b> .....	<b>163</b>
<b>6.1. CONSERVATION OF THE URBAN PLANNING STRUCTURE OF THE PROPERTY</b> .....	<b>164</b>

6.2. CONSERVATION OF ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS .....	167
6.3. CONSERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES.....	174
6.4. CONSERVATION OF THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE (WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PROPERTY, ITS BUFFER ZONE AND WIDER SETTING, WHICH DETERMINE THE CONTEXT OF ITS VISUAL AND AESTHETIC PERCEPTION) .....	177
6.5. IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURES PROVIDED BY THE EXISTING PROTECTION ZONING SYSTEM.....	182
6.6. IMPLEMENTATION OF WATER PROTECTION MEASURES .....	187
6.7. COMPLIANCE WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT PRACTICE.....	188
6.8. MONITORING OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE PROPERTY .....	189
6.9. HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESMENTS ON THE OUV OF THE PROPERTY .....	193
<b>SECTION 7. ENSURING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY .....</b>	<b>198</b>
7.1. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT .....	200
7.1.1. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY TRANSPORT SYSTEM.....	200
7.1.2. IMPROVEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT .....	202
7.1.3. IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC AMENITIES .....	204
7.1.4. DEVELOPMENT OF THE BARRIER-FREE ENVIRONMENT .....	205
7.2. SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT.....	207
7.3. ACHIEVEMENT OF PUBLIC AGREEMENT ON CONSERVATION, SUSTAINABLE USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPERTY.....	216
7.4. AWARENESS-RAISING AND PROMOTION OF THE PROPERTY .....	222
<b>SECTION 8. TOOLS REQUIRED FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN .....</b>	<b>226</b>
8.1. CURRENT PROPERTY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.....	229
8.2. PROSPECTIVE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM .....	232
8.3. COORDINATION WITH THE UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE.....	239
8.4. PROVISION OF RESOURCES FOR THE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT PLAN .....	242
8.4.1. STAFFING .....	242
8.4.1.1. STAFF NUMBER AND QUALIFICATIONS .....	242
8.4.1.2. SOURCES OF QUALIFIED STAFF, EDUCATION AND TRAINING .....	247
8.4.2. FUNDING.....	248
8.4.3. PARTNERS NETWORK AS A RESOURCE .....	249
8.4.4. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS AND OTHER ADDITIONAL FUNDING MECHANISMS.....	251
8.5. MONITORING OF THE MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS.....	254
8.5.1. ALGORITHM FOR MANAGEMENT PLAN EFFECTIVENESS EVALUATION .....	254
8.5.2. ORGANIZATION OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING .....	256
8.6. ADDITIONAL TOOLS .....	258
8.6.1. FORMS FOR DOCUMENTATION OF MONITORING RESULTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND THE INDICATORS OF THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE STRATEGIC GOALS.....	258
8.6.2. FORMS FOR EVALUATING FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY .....	266
<b>SECTION 9. ACTION PROGRAM .....</b>	<b>284</b>
9.1. Priority Action Plan (3 years).....	285
9.2. Medium-term Action Plan (5 years).....	289
9.3. Long Term Action Plan (10 years) .....	295

## INTRODUCTION

The Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl is an outstanding urban, architectural, historical and cultural property inscribed to the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2005.

Following the regulations established by the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention of 1972 as well as UNESCO best practices on World Heritage properties, each heritage site protected by this reputable international organization must have a documented management plan (management system).

The management plan is an integrated planning document designed to reflect the specifics of the property, to ensure the goals and objectives to be set for the future, to establish the system of stakeholders and their mutual rights and obligations relating to the property.

*The aim of developing the management plan* is to ensure conservation and effective use of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property for the sustainable development of its territory and bearing in mind the need to achieve social harmony.

### *Management Plan Objectives :*

- the detailed description of the World Heritage property: its Outstanding Universal Value and its attributes, the property boundaries, and its buffer zone, additional values, restrictions related to the World Heritage Property status;

- a description of the current state of the property, and its current management system, characteristics of stakeholders;

- identification of strategic objectives for the future and action programs for their achievement (within the concept of conservation and sustainable development of the property);

- development of tools for the implementation of the management plan, including resource support and monitoring indicators.

### *Principles applied for developing the management plan :*

- a complex approach;

- a comprehensive and equal understanding of the values of the property by all stakeholders;

- cyclical process of planning and a step by step implementation;
- regular follow-up of implementation;
- involvement of stakeholders and consideration of their needs;
- resourcing of the management plan.

The priority action program of the management plan is designed for three-year-period up to 2022. The planning cycle is associated with the timing of the 3rd cycle of periodic reporting for Russia (2022-2023), in which the next monitoring mechanism, requiring updating the management plan could be launched, if necessary.

*The property management plan consists of 9 sections and an annex.*

*Section 1* contains information about the Outstanding Universal Value of the property (hereinafter - the OUV), the history of the inscription of the property to the World Heritage List, its retrospective statement of the OUV, the property boundaries and its buffer zone, as well as its OUV attributes and additional values and an analysis of the results of previous monitoring and reporting activities regarding its UNESCO designation.

*Section 2* describes the World Heritage property and includes a description of its individual ensembles of individual streets, squares, and embankments as well as key architectural monuments, which are an integral part of the preserved historical urban environment. It also presents a brief history of the development of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl and a brief description of the current state of conservation of the property.

*Section 3* represents an overview of normative acts of federal, regional and local levels relevant to the World Heritage property and regulating various aspects of its conservation and development.

*Section 4* provides the information on the stakeholders interested in the process of managing the World Heritage Property, defining their key interests and needs associated with the property.

*Section 5* focuses on the issues of the development of strategic goals and objectives for the management of the property and contains a SWOT analysis developed for the property during the preparation of the management plan.

*Section 6* encompasses the first and key strategic goal, the conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage property. The achievement of this goal involves conservation of urban planning structure, architectural monuments, archaeological sites and cultural landscape as well as compliance with legal norms and permanent monitoring of the state of conservation of the property.

*Section 7* contains proposals in terms of the implementation of the principles of sustainable development within the territory of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone via improving its social and economic, transport, environmental components as well as sustainable tourism development and promotion of the values of the World Heritage property.

*Section 8* presents the current and potential management system of the World Heritage property and provides the information on the resource provision for the implementation of the management plan as well as on monitoring of its effectiveness and additional tools, including forms for documenting monitoring results and forms to evaluate factors affecting the property.

*Section 9* provides an action program (the program of priority actions, medium, and long-term actions) for the implementation of the management plan with the indication of responsible actors.

Considering the fact that the legislation of the Russian Federation does not have a regulatory anchor for management plans as legally binding documents, this management plan is advisory rather than mandatory. However, the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation is currently preparing a draft law aimed to improve this gap in the legislation. In case of the adoption of the draft law, the status of the management plan will be changed and it might be approved by an official act, for instance, by an order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation or by an order of the Government of the Yaroslavl Oblast.

The procedure for approval of the management plan includes the following reviews at the level of the Russian Federation: state level (the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation and the Board of the Government of the Yaroslavl Oblast) and expert level (National Committee of the International Council for the Protection of

Monuments and Sites (NC ICOMOS, Russia)). Further, if approved by all parties, the management plan is submitted by the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation via the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, which considers the document and gives its approval. Afterwards, the management plan could be officially incorporated to Russian and international systems of acts.

*The developer of the Management Plan* is the Russian Research Institute of Cultural and Natural Heritage named after D.S. Likhachev, 2017-2018 (N.V. Filatova, N.V. Marushina, N.L. Aituganova).

The team of authors expresses their deep gratitude to the Department of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection and personally to its head, Alexandr Filyaev, for support and assistance in obtaining data required for the development of the management plan, which was collected not only by the department, but also other institutions of the region.

The sincere gratitude also goes to a Vice-President of NC ICOMOS, Russia, the head of the Yaroslavl branch of NC ICOMOS, Russia, Yuriy Avrutov, for his expertise in supporting and reviewing the work.



## **SECTION 1. THE OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE OF THE HISTORICAL CENTRE OF THE CITY OF YAROSLAVL WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY**

### **1.1. JUSTIFICATION OF THE OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE**

#### **1.1.1. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY**

The Historic Centre of the City of Yaroslavl is the oldest part and the core of the most ancient Russian cities founded at the confluence of Volga river and its right tributary Kotorosl in the beginning of the 11th century. Bounded by the right bank of the Volga and the left bank of the Kotorosl, the historic centre had gradually grown from an original fortress built at the confluence of the rivers. Their high banks allowed to create a defence line in this lowlands area.

The trading quarter of the city emerged behind the wooden walls of the fortress later surrounded by a protective moat and enhanced by several stone towers. Suburban slobodas evolved behind the protective moat and later became a part of the city (although they are partly located on the buffer zone of the property). As a result, both of the above mentioned components, namely the wooden fortress (Rubleniy Gorod) and the trading quarter surrounded by earthworks (Zemlyanoy Gorod), constitute the historic centre of the city of Yaroslavl. The elements of the elaborate defence system did not survive to this day except Volga Tower and and Uglich Tower. However, the space left empty after their deconstruction was turned into a green area that still indicates the location of Rubleniy Gorod and Zemlyanoy Gorod.

The current regular planning of Yaroslavl historic centre is a result of a unique Russian urban reform implemented by the Empress of Russia Catherine the Great in 1763-1830. The reform introduced regular planning that transformed random urban fabric of Russian towns into distinct urban entities through semi-circular and radial streets pattern and visual dominants (cathedrals, churches or towers).

In contrast to the cases of the majority of Russian towns, the urban planning developed and implemented in Yaroslavl only improved the existing pattern of its streets orientated towards pass towers connecting the city with neighbouring towns of Uglich, Rostov, Suzdal, Kostroma and Vologda.

The urban planning of Yaroslavl was also improved by connecting its existing streets with visual dominants. For instance, the Church of Saint Elijah the Prophet, a unique monument in terms of architecture and setting, was selected as the focal point of Yaroslavl assembling its several main streets running parallel to the bank of the Volga and directed to pass towers. The new main square of Yaroslavl was created around the church and was surrounded by new public buildings arranged in a semicircle (current Soviet Square). This solution allowed to relocate the city centre from its original core to the north-west following a general direction of Yaroslavl urban development. The new city centre was linked with the original one via an esplanade (current Chelyuskintsev Square).

The urban redevelopment project continued further in 1820-s-1830-s, when the embankments of the Volga and the Kotorosl were improved: narrow river banks were transformed into wide green boulevards (current Pervomayskaya street) representing one of the main urban planning advantages of the present day Yaroslavl. [1]

Yaroslavl ranks among the most significant historic cities and towns in Russia, along with Moscow, Saint Petersburg, Novgorod Veliky, Pskov, Vladimir, Suzdal, Smolensk, Rostov Veliky. Within this context, Yaroslavl, is the most significant example of the urban reform, as well as a town that has best preserved its overall integrity in spite of several destructions that the majority of cities faced in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This concerns also numerous exceptionally preserved churches and monasteries, whereas at the same period religious buildings in other historic cities and towns were often destroyed.

On the World Heritage List, there are several historic cities and towns representing the same period as Yaroslavl, even though these are in different cultural contexts. These include, for instance, Weimar in Germany, a bright example of German Classicism or the City of Bath, the UK, representing English Neoclassicism. In comparison with these properties, the historic centre of the city of Yaroslavl represents a completely different social and political context, being associated with the major urbanisation process of the Russian Empire and the implementation of the relevant ideas in the urban reform, and provides a significant contribution to the representativeness of the World Heritage List.

[1]

### 1.1.2. HISTORY OF THE INSCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY TO THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

The first step of World Heritage inscription process begins with an inscription of a property into a national *Tentative List*, which is an inventory of prominent cultural and natural heritage sites located within the territory of a State Party to the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972).

After including a property on a national Tentative List, a State Party may decide to nominate this property for the inscription on the World Heritage List. For this purpose, a State Party creates a *nomination dossier*, which includes an exhaustive documentation about a property in a special form.

The nomination dossier is submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review and checking its completeness. Once a nomination file is complete the World Heritage Centre submits it to appropriate Advisory Bodies for evaluation.

The evaluation of the nominations of cultural heritage properties is conducted by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS).

The final decision on the inscription of a property on the World Heritage List is taken on the sessions of the intergovernmental World Heritage Committee held once a year. After considering a recommendation of an appropriate Advisory Body, the Committee may decide to inscribe the property on the World Heritage List or refer its nomination dossier for minor improvements or defer its nomination dossier requesting further information or reject its inscription. [2]

The preparation of the nomination dossier of Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl started in 2002. The State Party received a preparatory assistance from the World Heritage Fund for the nomination in an amount of \$ 9 347 in 2002. [3]

The nomination dossier of the property was submitted to the World Heritage Centre in 2003. [4]

An ICOMOS expert mission under the supervision of Josef Stulc (Czech Republic) visited the property in 2004. ICOMOS also consulted its International Scientific Committee on Historic Towns and Villages. The ICOMOS evaluation stated that the historic city of Yaroslavl was preserved exceptionally well and received the highest protection within the framework of Russian heritage legislation. The property was recommended by ICOMOS for the inscription on the World Heritage List. [5]

The inscription of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl was considered at the 29th session of the World Heritage Committee in Durban, South Africa in 2005. The Committee decided to inscribe the property on the World Heritage List with a further request to the State Party to pay particular attention to monitoring and management trends and eventual changes in the built fabric, as well as to the functions of the inscribed area and its buffer zone. [6]

### 1.1.3. STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

*Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)* means cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity. As such, the permanent protection of this heritage is of the highest importance to the international community as a whole. The Committee defines the criteria for the inscription of properties on the World Heritage List. States Parties are invited to submit nominations of properties of cultural and/or natural value considered to be of OUV for inscription on the World Heritage List.

At the time of inscription of a property on the World Heritage List, the Committee adopts a *Statement of OUV*, which will be the key reference for the future effective protection and management of the property. [7]<sup>[1]</sup><sub>SEP</sub>

The main sections of a Statement of OUV are the following:

*Brief synthesis* is a short description that includes the information on the location of the property, its scale and type and why it has been inscribed to the World Heritage List.

*Justification for Criteria* under which the property has been inscribed on the World Heritage List. There are ten criteria: (i)-(vi) cultural and (vii)-(x) natural. A property may be inscribed on the World Heritage List under several criteria.

***Integrity*** is a measure of the wholeness and intactness of the natural and/or cultural heritage and its attributes.

***Authenticity*** (for properties nominated under criteria (i) to (vi)) relates to the ability of the attributes of a property to express adequately its OUV, truthfully and credibly.

***Requirements for protection and management.*** This section sets out how the requirements for protection and management are being met, in order to ensure that the OUV of the property is maintained over time.

Many properties inscribed on the World Heritage List up to 2006 has no Statement of OUV that has been agreed by the World Heritage Committee and in some cases no agreed statement of justification for the criteria. This does not mean that properties without a Statement of OUV have not had OUV recognised: rather it means that the OUV that was agreed by the Committee at the time of inscription has not been articulated in an agreed format.

A ***Retrospective Statement of OUV*** is a Statement of OUV created for properties that were inscribed on the World Heritage List before the introduction of the requirement for a Statement of OUV. [8]

In accordance with the Decision 31 COM 11 D.1 of the World Heritage Committee requesting the Statements of OUV to be drafted and approved retrospectively for all World Heritage properties inscribed between 1978 and 2006, the retrospective statement of OUV of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl was adopted at the 38<sup>th</sup> session of the World Heritage Committee held in Doha, Qatar in 2014. [9]

### **1.1.3.1. BRIEF SYNTHESIS**

The city of Yaroslavl is situated on the Volga River at its confluence with the Kotorosl River, some 250 km northeast of Moscow. It was founded by the son of the Prince of Kievan Russia Yaroslav-the-Wise (988-1010) and consisted of a small wooden fortress. Until the 13th century, it had belonged to the territory of Rostov Principality and in 1218 it became the capital of Yaroslavl Principality. The city of Yaroslavl started developing in 1463 when Yaroslavl Principality joined the powerful Moscow state. After several fires, and starting from the 16th century, the original wooden town was gradually rebuilt in stone.

The Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl is the oldest part and the kernel of development of one of the most ancient, rich, and well preserved Russian cities. The historic centre is a representative example of the development of the planning structures of ancient Russian cities, which was subject to regular urban re-development as a part of unique town-planning reform pursued by Empress Catherine the Great at the end of 18th century. Solutions developed and implemented in Yaroslavl ensured preservation of the historical environment and spatial integrity in the central part of the city. The Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl became a recognised model in the art of town planning during the Neoclassical Age, which has organically incorporated ancient elements of the city's historical structure.

The historical centre of Yaroslavl comprises a large number of town-planning elements representing the development of Russian architecture of the 16th to 18th centuries. The property consists of the historic centre of the city, the Slobody, forming roughly a half circle with radial streets from the centre. It is essentially Neoclassical in style, with harmonious and uniform streetscapes. Most residential and public buildings are two to three storeys high along wide streets and urban squares. A specific and unique feature of Yaroslavl is the existence of numerous 16th- and 17th-century churches and monastic ensembles with valuable mural paintings and iconostases, which are outstanding in terms of their architecture, as dominant town-planning elements and composition centres. The main merits of the town-planning structure and architectural face of Yaroslavl city centre are the rational approach to activation of artistic values of the past within the city system, and the subordination of further architectural constructions to them, using the contrast between picturesque ancient churches and distinctly regular, symmetrical, composed classical buildings of the later periods.

Another particularity is the organic use of the rich natural landscape at the junction of two rivers, with their picturesque banks and wide water expanses. They reveal marvellous sights of well-equipped embankments with the best buildings constructed there

## **1.2. CRITERIA FOR THE INSCRIPTION TO THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST**

**Criterion (ii):** Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl with its 17th-century churches and its Neoclassical radial urban plan and civic architecture is an outstanding example of the

interchange of cultural and architectural influences between Western Europe and the Russian Empire.

**Criterion (iv):** Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl is an outstanding example of the town-planning reform ordered by Empress Catherine the Great in the whole of Russia, implemented between 1763 and 1830.

### **1.3. STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY AND INTEGRITY OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY**

#### **Authenticity**

From the town-planning point of view, the inscribed property has retained its authenticity. It is noted that, differing from many other renovation projects in the Soviet period, the banks and islands of the Kotorosl River have been preserved, retaining the historic town with its rare natural framework. Even the river port on the Volga built in the 1980s does not interfere excessively with the town-planning composition. In the Stalinist period, thousands of churches were demolished especially in larger cities in Russia. On the other hand, in Yaroslavl, out of some 80 churches and chapels, 56 have survived intact. This number has no comparison in other parts of Russia. Even though some churches were used as workshops or warehouses, they have usually retained their artistic finishes. Only a minimum of restoration is required and it has already been started with several buildings. The work done so far is considered to respond to required standards. The residential buildings, dating from 18th to early 20th centuries, have survived almost completely. Parts of the masonry fortifications have also been preserved in the northern and north-eastern section of the town, as well as the towers of the Virgin and Uglich, and the Volga Gates.

#### **Integrity**

The vast majority of all the attributes and elements expressing the Outstanding Universal Value are within the property border. The property has adequate size (110 ha) to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes which convey the property's significance. The 580 ha buffer zone provides also the protection to maintain the conditions of integrity. All the attributes of the property are still present in good condition,

and dynamic functions between them are maintained. The most significant monuments of cultural heritage in the historical centre of the city are architectural complexes of central streets, squares and embankments. In addition, among the most important architectural objects of the centre of Yaroslavl are the Spaso Preobrazhensky monastery founded in the 12th century with walls and towers of the 16th to 19th centuries, and the 17th-century Church of the Epiphany.

The conditions of integrity are threatened by the violation of the historical horizontal skyline with dominating elements, in particular, the serious changes to the town-planning due to the construction of the Uspenskiy Cathedral. Other factors that require attention include the gradual change of the town-planning structure, new construction projects and restoration projects that adapt to modern functions.

#### **1.1.3.4. PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS**

The state management system of the property comprises the federal level represented by the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, the regional level represented by the Government of the Yaroslavl Region (Department of Culture of the Yaroslavl Region), and the municipal level represented by the Administration of the City of Yaroslavl (Department of Urban Planning of the City Administration of Yaroslavl).

Administrative bodies in cooperation with other stakeholders carry out all processes according to the following normative documents: Federal Law of 25 June 2002, No. 73-FZ ‘On Cultural Heritage Properties (Monuments of History and Culture) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation’; the General Plan of the City of Yaroslavl (approved by the Decision of the Municipality of the City of Yaroslavl of 06 April 2006, No. 226); the Decision of the Government of the Yaroslavl Region of 22 June 2011, No. 456-p “On approval of the project on protected zones of the cultural heritage properties (monuments of history and culture) of the City of Yaroslavl” (the Project comprises the description of the territory of Historic Centre of the City of Yaroslavl with its buffer zone and regulations within the named territories); the Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 17 October 2012, “On the approval of the object of protection of the cultural heritage property of federal importance “Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl” and others.



Within the management system, the process of licensing for construction and restoration works within the boundaries of the property and its buffer zone is arranged in accordance with the official legal instruments and regulations.

The Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl is included in the List of heritage properties of federal importance, which is managed by the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation.

The main management challenges that will warrant attention include the development of a methodology for assessment and exploration of the historical context of the city, and for the careful preservation of architectural and town-planning integrity. In addition, procedures for evaluation and licensing of new construction and development projects which might impact the property will need to be clarified. The mechanisms for the development of Heritage Impact Assessments prior to approval of projects will need to be defined. Finally, the enforcement of regulations to ensure that the city's horizontal skyline is maintained, as well as the strict control of design quality, scales, materials and massing of projects of new buildings and constructions inside of the boundaries of the property and its buffer zone will also need to be adequately addressed. [10]

#### **1.4. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES**

The delineation of boundaries is an essential requirement for the establishment of effective protection of nominated properties. Boundaries should be drawn to incorporate all the attributes that convey the OUV and to ensure the integrity and authenticity of the property.

The boundaries of the World Heritage property may coincide with one or more existing protected historic areas. [11]

The boundaries of the property coincide with the boundaries of 'Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl' site (remarkable place) of federal importance. The boundaries of the site (remarkable place) were approved by the Order of the Department of Culture of Yaroslavl Oblast of 17/07/2012 No.32.

It is necessary to mention the Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 17/12/2014 No. 2182 'On Approval of the Land-Use Regime, Restrictions

and Requirements to Development, Engineering and Construction within the Territory of 'Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl' Cultural Heritage Site (remarkable place) of Federal Importance' as well as the Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 11/01/2016 No.4 'On Amendments to the Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 17/12/2014 No.2182'. The above mentioned laws and regulations that provide adequate legal framework for establishing required land-use regime with restrictions on urban development placed within the territory of Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl' cultural heritage site (remarkable place) of federal importance.



Figure 1. Map of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl Cultural Heritage Property (Remarkable Place) of Federal Importance

The boundaries of the property are adequate for preserving its OUV with sufficient legal mechanisms for the protection of the OUV established within its territory.

The boundaries of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl site (remarkable place) of federal importance in accordance with the Order of the Department of Culture of Yaroslavl Oblast of 17/07/2012 No.32 'On Approval of the Boundaries of of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl Cultural Heritage Site (remarkable place) of Federal Importance'. [12]

The boundary of the cultural heritage site passes:

From the north western corner of the building on 59 Volzhskaya embankment (Pont 1) to the east till the slope of Volzhskaya embankment (Pont 2);

Further to the south along the upper crest of the slope of Volzhskaya embankment to the slope of Kotorosl'naya embankment (Pont 3);

Further to the north west and the south west along the upper crest of the slope of Kotorosl'naya embankment to the left bank of the Kotorosl river (Point 4);

Further to the west along the left bank of the Kotorosl river to a datum line aligned to the western façade of the building on 24 Kotorosl'naya embankment (Point 5);

Further to the north west along the datum line aligned to the western façade of the building on 24 Kotorosl'naya embankment to the south eastern corner of the building on 37/1 Bolshaya Oktyabrskaya Street (Point 6);

Further to the west along the southern façade of the building on 37/1 Bolshaya Oktyabrskaya Street and further along the southern façade of the building on 4 Yuzhniy Lane to the south eastern corner of this building (Point 7);

Further to the north along a datum line to the northern façade of the building on 4 Yuzhniy Lane (Point 8);

Further to the west along the southern part of Oktyabrskiy Lane to the crossing with the axis of Mukomol'niy Lane (Point 9);

Further to the south along the axis of Mukomol'niy Lane to the crossing with a datum line aligned to the northern façade of the building on 4a Mukomol'niy Lane (Point 10);

Further to the west along the datum line aligned to the northern façade of the building on 4a Mukomolny Lane to the eastern boundary of the land property on 47 Bolshaya Oktyabrskaya Street (Point 11);

Further to the north along the eastern boundary of the land property on 47 Bolshaya Oktyabrskaya Street and along a datum line aligned to this boundary to the south eastern corner of the building on 50 Bolshaya Oktyabrskaya Street (Point 12);

Further to the east from the south eastern corner of the building on 50 Bolshaya Oktyabrskaya Street to the south western corner of the building on 46 Bolshaya Oktyabrskaya Street (Point 13);

Further to the north along the western façade of the building on 46 Bolshaya Oktyabrskaya Street to the Point 14;

Further to the east along the northern façade of the building on 46 Bolshaya Oktyabrskaya Street to the Point 15;

Further to the north along the western boundaries of the territories of buildings and constructions located at the western side of Sobinova Street to the southern boundary of the land property on 44 Sobinova Street (Point 16);

Further to the west along the southern boundaries of the land properties on 44 and 42a Sobinova Street and 17a, 17б, 17г and 17е Slobody Street to the Point 17;

Further to the north along the western boundary of the land property on 16 Slobody Street and a datum line aligned to this boundary to the crossing with a datum line aligned to the southern boundary of the land property on 12a Slobody Street (Point 18);

Further to the east along the datum line aligned to the southern boundary of the land property on 12a Slobody Street to the south-western corner of the building on 12б Slobody Street (Point 19);

Further to the north along the western façade of the building on 12б Slobody Street to the Point 20;

Further to the east along the northern façade of the building on 12б Slobody Street to its north eastern corner (Point 21);

Further to the north eastern corner of the building on 126 Slobody Street to the north along the western boundary of the land property on 36a Sobinova Street to the southern boundary of the land property on 34/1 Sobinova Street (Point 22);

Further to the west along the southern boundary of the land property on 34/1 Sobinova Street to the Point 23;

Further to the north along the western boundary of the land property on 34/1 Sobinova Street, further to the north to the south western corner of the building on 10a Pushkina Street, further to the north along western façade of the building on 10a Pushkina Street and along a datum line aligned to this façade to the southern façade of the building on 30a Sobinova Street (Point 24);

Further to the east, the north and the west along the facades of the building on 30a Sobinova Street to the crossing with a datum line aligned to the western boundary of the land property on 28 Sobinova Street to the north western corner of the land property (Point 25);

Further to the east along the northern boundary of the land property on 28 Sobinova Street to the north eastern corner of the building on 28 Sobinova Street (Point 26);

Further to the south along the eastern boundary of the building on 28 Sobinova Street to Pushkina Street (Point 27);

Further to the east along the axis of Pushkina Street to the crossing with a datum line aligned to the western boundary of the land property on 38/2 Ushinskogo Street (Point 28);

Further to the north along the datum line aligned to the western boundary of the land property on 38/2 Ushinskogo Street to the boundary of the land property on 36 Ushinskogo Street; further to the north along the western boundary of the land property on 34 Ushinskogo Street and along the boundary of the land property on 32 Ushinskogo Street to the north eastern corner of the building on 2/2 Pushkina Street (Point 29);

Further to the west along the southern boundary of the land property on 32 Ushinskogo Street to the Point 30;

Further to the north along the northern boundary of the building on 32 Ushinskogo Street to the Point 31;

Further to the east along the northern boundary of the building on 32 Ushinskogo Street to the crossing with a datum line aligned to the western façade of the building on 266 Ushinskogo Street (Point 32);

Further to the north along the datum line aligned to the western façade of the building on 266 Ushinskogo Street to the north western corner of this building (Point 33);

Further to the north western corner of the building on 266 Ushinskogo Street to the east to the western boundary of the land property on 26 Ushinskogo Street (Point 34);

Further to the north along the western boundary of the land property on 26 Ushinskogo Street to the Point 35;

Further to the west along the northern boundary of the land property on 26 Ushinskogo Street to the crossing with a datum line aligned to the eastern boundary of the land property on 5 Sverdlova Street (Point 36);

Further to the north along the eastern boundary of the land property on 5 Sverdlova Street to the north eastern corner of the building on 5 Sverdlova Street (Point 37);

Further to the north east along a datum line aligned to the western boundary of the land property on 16, 16a and 166 Ushinskogo Street to the crossing with other datum line aligned to the northern boundary of the land property on 8 and 8a Ushinskogo Street (Point 38);

Further to the east along the datum line aligned to the northern boundary of the land property on 8 and 8a Ushinskogo Street to the Point 39;

Further to the north along the western boundary of the land property on 8 and 8a Ushinskogo Street to the southern boundary of the land property on 4, 4B, 4Г and 6 Ushinskogo Street (Point 40);

Further to the west along the southern boundary of the land property on 4, 4B, 4Г and 6 Ushinskogo Street to the Point 41;

Further to the north along the western boundary of the land property on 4, 4B, 4Г and 6 Ushinskogo Street and western boundary of the land property on ½ Nekrasova Street to the southern boundary of the land property on 8 Krasnaya Square (Point 42);

Further to the west along the southern boundary of the land property on 8 Krasnaya Square to the Point 43;

Further to the north west along the western boundary of the land property on 8 Krasnaya Square to the Point 44;

Further to the north along the western boundary of the land property on 8 Krasnaya Square and a datum line aligned to this boundary to the northern side of Oktyabr Avenue (Point 45);

Further to the west to the crossing with a datum line aligned to the western façade of the building on 21 Sovetskaya Street (Point 46);

Further to the north along the datum line aligned to the western façade of the building on 21 Sovetskaya Street to the southern boundary of the land property on 16 Sovetskaya Street (Point 47);

Further to the east along the boundary of the land property on 17 Sovetskaya Street to the western boundary of the land property on 12 and 14 Surkova Street (Point 48);

Further to the north along the boundary of the land property on 12 and 14 Surkova Street to the Point 49;

Further to the east along the northern boundary of the land property on 12 and 14 Surkova Street and the northern boundary of the land property on 10 Surkova Street and along a datum line aligned to this boundary to the Point 50;

Further to the north along the eastern boundary of the land property on 6 Tereshkovoy Street and along a datum line aligned to this boundary to the Point 51;

Further to the west along the datum line aligned to the southern boundary of the land property on 146 Tereshkovoy Street to the Point 52;

Further to the north along the western boundary of the land property on 146 Tereshkovoy Street to the Point 53;

Further to the east along the northern boundary of the land property on 146 Tereshkovoy Street to the Point 54;

Further to the north along the western boundary of the land property of 1B Flotskaya Street and along the western boundary of the land property on 1/18 Flotskaya Street to the Point 55;

Further to the east along the axis of Flotskaya Street to the crossing with Tereshkovoy Street (Point 56);



Further to the north along the axis of Tereshkovoy Street to a datum line aligned to the upper crest of the slope of Flotskiy Descent (Point 57);

Further to the east along the upper crest of the slope of Flotskiy Descent to the crossing with a datum line aligned to the western façade of the building on 59 Volzhskaya Embankment (Point 58);

Further to the north west along the datum line aligned to the western façade of the building on 59 Volzhskaya Embankment to the north western boundary of the land property on 59 Volzhskaya Embankment (Point 59);

Further to the east along the northern façade of the building on 59 Volzhskaya Embankment to the Point 60;

Further to the north along the western façade of the building on 59 Volzhskaya Embankment to the Point 1.

Coordinates of the points of the boundary of the site in the local coordinate system (MSK):

<b>Point</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Y</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
1	1433,169	1270,499
2	1447,038	1306,548
3	-236,841	2121,882
4	-397,565	1237,737
5	-350,406	975,498
6	-218,953	926,407
7	-237,779	833,149
8	-227,960	830,780

9	-235,769	674,837
10	-272,885	671,354
11	-268,080	630,520
12	-158,456	639,062
13	-146,598	733,392
14	-126,065	726,842
15	-120,872	742,034
16	109,192	722,539
17	119,520	638,86
18	250,211	638,735
19	246,467	691,720
20	281,780	693,520
21	281,496	701,887
22	341,199	708,804
23	342,405	697,235
24	449,532	721,601
25	487,420	738,480
26	469,362	792,348
27	382,737	778,815
28	362,560	871,000

29	451,980	889,420
30	460,720	862,240
31	482,780	869,860
32	478,541	883,329
33	526,577	895,656
34	523,093	907,581
35	545,537	915,621
36	549,489	907,045
1	2	3
37	598,400	916,420
38	754,128	980,138
39	746,223	1004,792
40	769,420	1012,960
41	779,654	971,428
42	866,420	1008,160
43	868,728	995,012
44	893,580	980,020
45	962,456	1007,942
46	969,620	989,220
47	1078,925	1037,017

48	1079,059	1055,910
49	1118,280	1055,760
50	1110,380	1117,540
51	1175,420	1116,220
52	1175,960	1069,000
53	1202,840	1060,920
54	1218,678	1094,098
55	1261,421	1081,503
56	1287,684	1144,747
57	1303,540	1145,000
58	1318,810	1265,745
59	1400,572	1236,933
60	1415,579	1277,332

**Key legislation on Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage site:**

- Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 21/05/2012 No. 813-p 'On Designation of 'Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl' Identified Cultural Heritage Property as Cultural Heritage Site of Federal Importance'
- Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 17/10/2012 No. 1108 'On Approval of the Object of Protection of 'Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl' Cultural Heritage Site of Federal Importance'

- Order of the Department of Culture of Yaroslavl Oblast of 17/07/2012 No. 32 ‘On Approval of the Boundaries of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl Cultural Heritage Site (remarkable place) of Federal Importance’
- Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 17/12/2014 No. 2181 ‘On Approval of the Land-Use Regime, Restrictions and Requirements to Development, Engineering and Construction within the Territory of ‘Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl’ Cultural Heritage Site (remarkable place) of Federal Importance’
- Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 11/01/2016 No. 4 ‘On Amendments to the Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 17/12/2014 No. 2182 ‘On Approval of the Land-Use Regime, Restrictions and Requirements to Development, Engineering and Construction within the Territory of ‘Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl’ Cultural Heritage Site (remarkable place) of Federal Importance’ (as revised by the Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 11/01/2016 No.4).

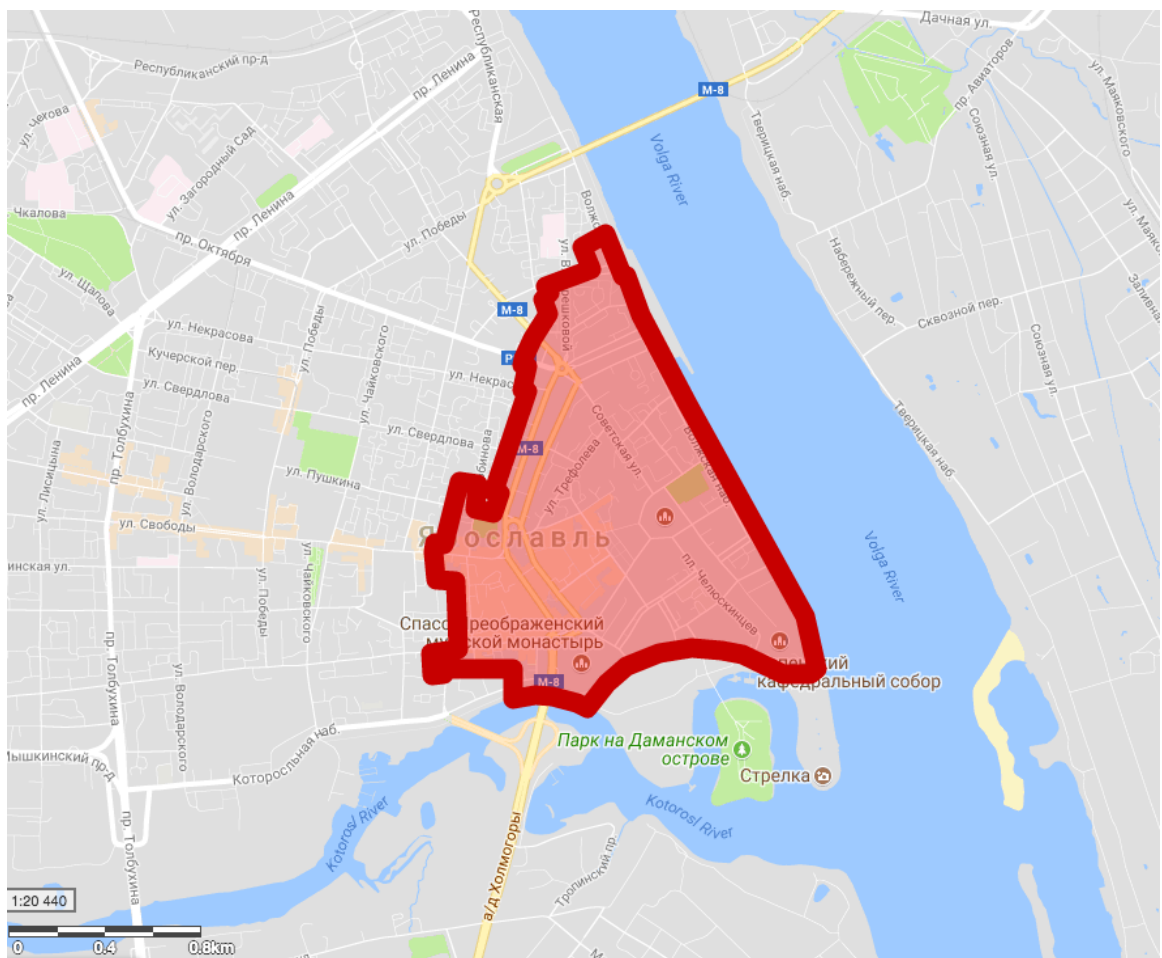


Figure 2. The boundaries of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property. Source: Yaroslavl Oblast Geoportal

### **1.5. BUFFER ZONE BOUNDARIES OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY**

*Buffer zone* is an area surrounding a World Heritage property which has complementary legal restrictions placed on its use and development to give an added layer of protection to the property. A buffer zone should include the immediate setting of the property, important views and other areas or attributes that are functionally important as a support to the property and its protection. [13]

There is no concept of buffer zone in Russian heritage legislation, according to which the area surrounding a heritage property may be designated as a protected zone or as a limited development zone with appropriate regulations set on urban development of such zones. However, in the majority of cases, the existing difference in terms and notions, as well as the absence of the concept of buffer zone in Russian heritage legislation results in invasive commercial development and loss of natural setting of a property and affects visual integrity of cultural heritage properties. It is necessary to highlight that the Venice Charter (1964) states that ‘a monument is inseparable from the history to which it bears witness and from the setting in which it occurs’. [14] Therefore, the buffer zone is required to preserve the setting of a property and its visual integrity.

In this context, the State Party makes every possible effort to sustain and enhance legal protection of the buffer zone of Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property. Namely, the Decision of the Government of Yaroslavl Oblast of 10/12/2008 No. 660-п has approved the project on protected zones of the cultural heritage properties (monuments of history of culture) of the City of Yaroslavl and established the boundaries of the cultural heritage properties (monuments of history of culture) of the City of Yaroslavl. Then, the Decision of the Government of Yaroslavl Oblast of 22/06/2011 No. 456-п has not only established the boundaries of the protected zones and their land-use regimes, restrictions and requirements to development, engineering and construction projects, but also has introduced the concept of the buffer zone of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property via defining its boundaries as well as placing a land-use regime and urban development regulations on its territory.

The territory of the buffer zone of Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl is divided into five sub-zones:

limited development zone of the historic centre.

limited development zone of the preserved urban mansion housing on the left bank of the Volga river and the right bank of the Kotorosl river.

protected zone of the water zone and banks of the Volga river and the Kotorosl river.

protected zone of the areas with visual relation to the Volga river and the Kotorosl river.

protected zone of historic green areas. [15]

The territory of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl and its buffer zone is covered by protective zoning. The historic cityscape, skyline and urban fabric of Yaroslavl is preserved in compliance with the land use regimes of the zones established within the territory of the property and its buffer zone as well as with the regulations and standards placed on urban development, construction, engineering and reconstruction projects. However, the legal protection mechanisms placed at the sub-zones of the buffer zone of the property are not sufficient for establishing an additional layer of protection for the World Heritage property and further updating and enhancements are needed for the buffer zone.

Key laws and regulations on the buffer zone of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage site:

- Decision of the Municipality of the City of Yaroslavl of 06/04/2006 No. 226 ‘On the Approval of the General Plan of the City of Yaroslavl’ (as revised by the Decision of the Municipality of the City of Yaroslavl of 20/12/2018 No.193).
- Decision of the Government of Yaroslavl Oblast of 22/06/2011 No. 456-п ‘On the Approval of the Project on Protected Zones of the Cultural Heritage Properties (Monuments of History and Culture) of the City of Yaroslavl’
- Decision of the Municipality of the City of Yaroslavl of 19/11/2015 No. 610 ‘On Amendments to the General Plan of the City of Yaroslavl’

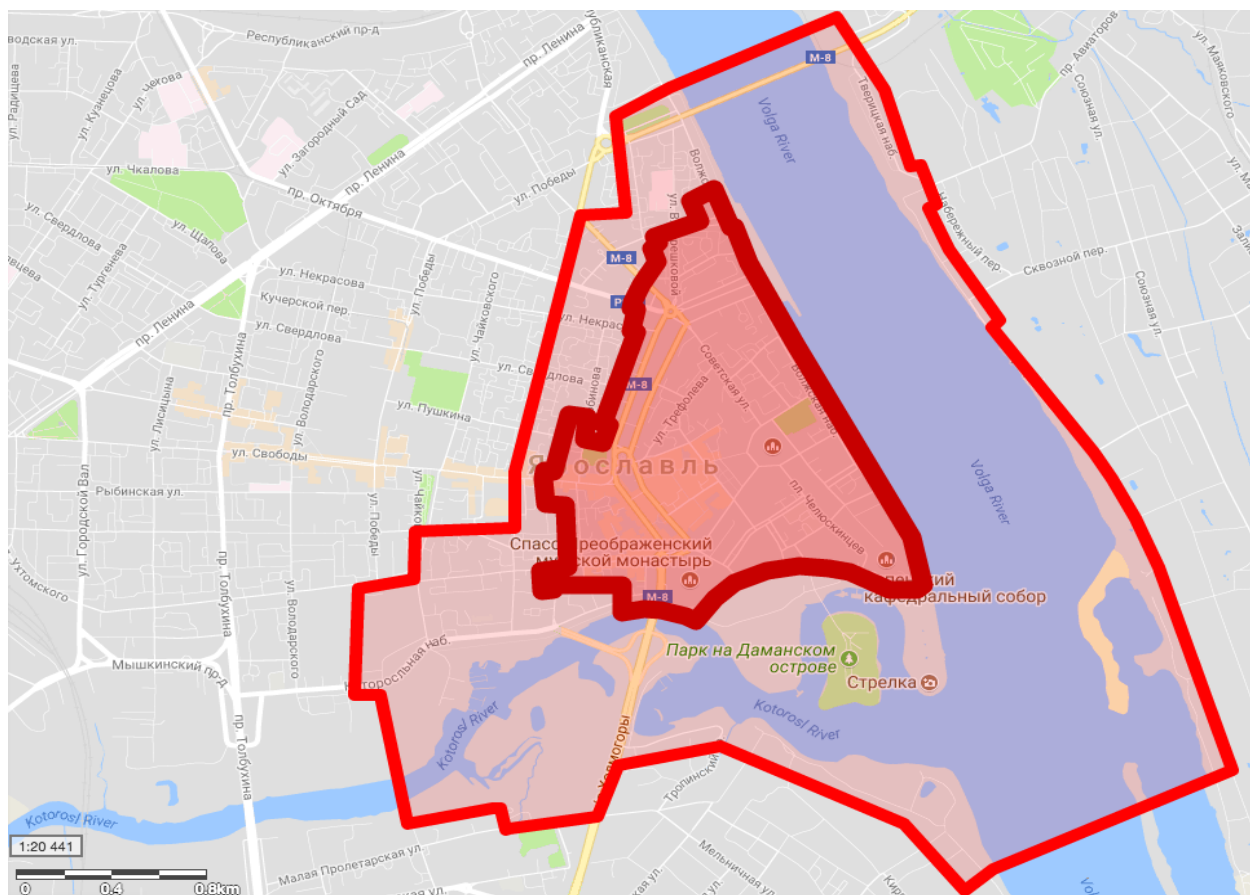


Figure 3. The boundaries of the buffer zone of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl. Source: Yaroslavl Oblast Geoportal

## 1.6. OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE (OUV) ATTRIBUTES

*OUV Attributes* are aspects of a World Heritage property, which are associated with or express the OUV. Attributes can be tangible or intangible. OUV Attributes are greater than individual elements of a World Heritage property and include the features, which convey the values identified in the Statement of OUV.

Depending on the type of cultural heritage and its cultural context, the following types of attributes might convey or express OUV:

- form and design
- materials and substance<sup>[SEP]</sup>
- use and function
- traditions, techniques and management systems
- location and setting
- language, and other forms of intangible heritage



- spirit and feeling
- other internal and external factors

It is crucial to identify the OUV attributes as they are the focus of protection, conservation, management and monitoring. OUV attributes are also vital for heritage impact assessments of various development and reconstruction projects. [16]

Basing on the retrospective statement of OUV adopted by the Decision 38 COM 8E of the 38<sup>th</sup> session of the World Heritage Committee, three attributes of the OUV (heritage of the medieval city, heritage of the urban planning reform, cultural landscape of Yaroslavl) were identified for the property; at the same time, components and corresponding elements and features were determined for each of the attributes.

Considering the existing tools of urban planning and heritage protection in Yaroslavl, the identification of the OUV features and elements was conducted in accordance with the approved subject of protection of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl cultural heritage site (remarkable place) of federal importance as well as historically valuable urban planning properties approved for the territory of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone within the framework of the operating protection zones.

Value Category	OUV Attribute	OUV Component	OUV Feature / Element		Type
Urban	A1 - The heritage of the medieval city	A1K1 - Remains of fortification systems for Rubleniy Gorod and Zemlyanoy Gorod in the urban landscape	A1K1P1 - Boulevard and streets with a necklace of squares placed on the former Medieval gate towers	- Red Square	Form and design
				- Volkov Square	
				- Bogoyavlenskaya Square	
- Pervomaisky Boulevard					
- Pervomaiskaya Street					
- Pochtovaya Street					
- Volzhsky Spusk					
				- Medveditsky Ravine	
		A1K2 - Remains of the Medieval (pre-regular) planning structure	A1K2P1 - sustainable internal pedestrian directions (lost streets of pre-regular planning)		Form and design
Archaeological		A1K3 - Archaeological heritage sites	A1K3P1 - Archaeological Heritage Protection Zone	- Strelka as the foundation of the city of Yaroslavl in early 11 <sup>th</sup> century, early 11 <sup>th</sup> century	Location and surroundings
				- The cultural layer of the city of Yaroslavl, 11 <sup>th</sup> – 17 <sup>th</sup> centuries.	
			A1K3P2 - Potential archaeological finds		Location and surroundings
Architectural		A1K4 - Historical buildings of the 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> centuries	A1K4P1 - civil architecture monuments	- Cathedral House Building (Metropolitan's Chambers), 1690	Form and design Materials and substances

			<p>A1K4P2 - religious architecture monuments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensemble of Spaso-Preobrazhensky Monastery, 16<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries</li> <li>- Epiphany Church, 1682</li> <li>- The Temple Complex: The Church of the Ascension of Christ, 1745, 1855, 1866-1867</li> <li>- The Church of Elijah the Prophet with belfry, 1650</li> <li>- The Church of St. John Chrysostom in Korovniki (warm and cold) with belfry, 17<sup>th</sup> century</li> <li>- Saint Michael the Archangel Church, 1680</li> <li>- The Church of St. Nicholas Nadein, 1621</li> <li>- The Church of St. Nicholas Chopped, 1695</li> <li>- St Nicholas the Wonderworker Church (Nicola “Wet”) with belfry, 1677</li> <li>- the Church of the Virgin of Tikhvin, 1686</li> <li>- Church of The Nativity with belfry, 17<sup>th</sup> century</li> <li>- the Saviour Church on the City, 1672</li> <li>- The Kazansky Convent</li> <li>- Afanasiyevskiy Monastery, mid 18<sup>th</sup> century, earlt 19<sup>th</sup> century</li> <li>- Annunciation Church, 1688</li> <li>- The Church of the Holy Sign-Painter, 1861, 1890-s</li> <li>- The Temple Complex: The Church of the Meeting of the Lord, 1891-1895</li> <li>- The Temple Complex: The Church of the ‘Praise of the Holy Mother’ Icon, 1748, 1809</li> <li>- The Temple Complex: Dmitriy Solunskiy (Smolenskaya) Church, 1671-1673, 1700, early 19<sup>th</sup> century</li> </ul>	<p>Form and design Materials and substances</p>
--	--	--	--	--	---

Value Category	OUV Attribute	OUV Component	OUV Feature / Element	Type	
Intangible				- The Church of St. John Chrysostom in Korovniki (warm and cold) with belfry: Church of the Virgin of Vladimir, 1669	Form and design Location and surroundings
			A1K4P3 - fortifications	- Vlasievskaya Tower, 17 <sup>th</sup> century, 1884 - Arsenalnaya Tower, 17 <sup>th</sup> century - Uglichskaya Tower, 1630-1640	
		A1K5 - Ancient Russian City	A1K5P1 - monuments of Russian architecture of the 16 <sup>th</sup> to 17 <sup>th</sup> centuries as historical and spiritual landmarks in the structure of the regular city	- Religious and civil architecture monuments - Remains of fortification systems for Rubleniy Gorod and Zemlyanoy Gorod	Spiritual and physical perception
			A1K5P2 - the heritage of the city foundation	- Strelka as the foundation of the city of Yaroslavl in early 11 <sup>th</sup> century, early 11 <sup>th</sup> century - Ilyinsko-Tikhonovskaya Church, 1825-1831	Spiritual and physical perception
Urban	A2 – Heritage of the urban planning reform	A2K1 - Radial-ring planning structure with focal points (the plan of Yaroslavl in 1778)	A2K1P1 - Historical laying and building lines of streets and embankments	- Volzhskaya Naberezhnaya - Kotoroslnaya Embankment - Andropov Street - Nakhimson Street - Deputatskaya Street - Trefolev Street - Kirov Street - Sovietskaya Street - Pervomaiskaya Street - Pushkin Street - Prospekt Oktyabrya Yaroslavl - Flotsky Spusk - Krasny Sjezd - Kedrov Street	Form and design

Value Category	OUV Attribute	OUV Component	OUV Feature / Element	Type
			- Narodny Pereulok	
			- Sovietsky Pereulok	
			- Revolutzionnaya Street	
			- Volzhsky Spusk	
			- Pochtovaya Street	
			- Komsomolskaya Street	
			- Bolshaya Oktyabrskaya Street	
			- Ushinskogo Street	
			- Respublikanskaya Street	
			- Svobody Street	
			- Sverdlov Street	
			- Surkov Street	
			- Tereshkova Street	
			- Nekrasov Street	
			- Deputatsky Lane	
			- Revolutionary Passway	
			- Maksimov Street	
			- Volkov Street	
			- Sobinov Street (from Oktyabrskiy Lane to Pushkin Street)	
			A2K1P2 - Focal points	
- Chelyuskintsev Square				
- Red Square				
- Bogoyavlenskaya Square				
- Volkov Square				
A2K1P3 – Historic demarcation			- Historical structural division of quarters	Form and design
A2K1P4 - Historic green areas (location and type of use)			- Historic alley - Established landscaping of embankments, streets, avenues	Form and design Usage and functions

Value Category	OUV Attribute	OUV Component	OUV Feature / Element	Type	
Urban		A2K2 – A2K2 - Landscape-composition structure formed as a result of the urban planning reform	A2K2P1 - The ratio of landmark and background development (silhouette)	- The Church of Elijah the Prophet with belfry, 1650	Form and design Location and surroundings
				- Vlasievskaya Tower, 17 <sup>th</sup> century, 1884	
				- Uglichskaya Tower, 1630-1640	
				- Gostiny Dvor, 1816 (Rotunda)	
				- the Saviour Church on the City, 1672	
				- Kazansky Convent: Kazansky Cathedral, 1835-1838	
				- Ensemble of Spaso-Preobrazhensky Monastery, 16 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> centuries: belfry with the Church of the Virgin of Pechersk, 16-17 <sup>th</sup> centuries, 1808-1809, m arch. A.V. Mizerov, 1823-1824 arch. P.Ya. Pan'kov	
				- St Nicholas the Wonderworker Church (Nicola "Wet") with belfry, 1677	
				- The Temple Complex: The Church of the Ascension of Christ, 1745, 1855, 1866-1867	
				- Saint Michael the Archangel Church, 1680	
- Epiphany Church, 1682					
Urban			A2K2P2 - Key visual directions (visual perception of architectural landmarks or landscape completing the perspective of open urban spaces)	- to the Church of Elijah the Prophet (from Pervomaiskaya Street along Kirov Street and Nakhimson Street, from Red Square along Sovetskaya Street)	Form and design Location and surroundings
				- to Vlasievskaya (Znamenskaya) Tower (from Sovietskaya Square along Kirov Street, from Bogoyavlenskaya Square along Pervomaiskaya Street, from Respublikanskaya Street along Svobody Street)	
				- to the Uglich Tower (from Sovetskaya Square along Nakhimson Street, from Volkov Square along Pervomaiskaya Street,	

Value Category	OUV Attribute	OUV Component	OUV Feature / Element	Type	
			from Respublicanskaya Street along Bolshaya Oktyabrskaya Street)		
			- to the Assumption Cathedral Chapel (from Pervomaiskaya Street along Deputatskaya Street)		
			- to Rotunda in the Gostiny Dvor (from Andropov Street along Deputatskaya Street)		
			- to Kazansky Cathedral		
			- to the Savior Church on the City (from Revolutzionnaya Street along Andropov Street, from Saint Michael the Archangel Church along Kotorosl'naya Embankment)		
			- to the Volga (from Chelyuskintsev Square along Revolutzionnaya Street, from Sovetskaya Square along Sovietsky Lane and Narodny Lane)		
			- to the Church of the Annunciation (from Tereshkova Street along Surkov Street)		
			- to St Nicholas the Wonderworker Church (Nicola "Wet") (from Svobody Street along Tchaikovskogo Street)		
			- to Belfry of the Spaso-Preobrazhensky Monastery (from Volkov Square along Komsomolskaya Street)		
			- to Saint Michael the Archangel Church (from the Holy Gates of the the Spaso-Preobrazhensky Monastery along the Kotorosl'naya Embankment)		
<b>Urban</b>			A2K2П3 – Panoramic views and views	- Midstream View of the right and left banks of the Volga	Form and design
				- View of the banks of the Volga river from Oktyabrskiy Bridge	Location and surroundings

Value Category	OUV Attribute	OUV Component	OUV Feature / Element	Type
			- View of Kotorosl Valley with Kotorosl'naya Embankment	
			- View of the historic center and Kotorosl Valley from the right bank of the river	
			- 180°panorama from the Moskovsky Bridge and the observation deck of the Belfry of the Spaso-Preobrazhensky Monastery	
		A2K2II4 – Urban landscape views	- View of the Spaso-Preobrazhensky Monastery from Moskovsky Bridge	Form and design Location and surroundings
			- View of the temple complex in Korovniki from Strelka, from Portovaya Embankment	
			- Views of Kotorosl'naya Embankment (from the Volga, to the Volga river, from the belfry of the Spaso-Preobrazhensky Monastery )	
			- Views of the Volzhskaya Naberezhnaya (to the north and to the south)	
			- Views of the Church of Elijah the Prophet from Sovetskaya Square, from Nakhimson Street	
			- Views of the Church of St. Nicholas Chopped, 1965 ('St. Nicolas Miracle-Worker') from Pochtovaya Street and Kotorosl'naya Embankment	
			- View of the Savior Church on the City from Kotorosl'naya Embankment	
- View of Gostiny Dvor from Pervomaiskaya Street				
- View of the Kazansky Cathedral from Antropov Street, from Pervomaisky Boulevard				



Value Category	OUV Attribute	OUV Component	OUV Feature / Element		Type
				- Volkov Square (as a compositionally completed space, including its perception from the square itself as well as the views to the square from the intersections of Komsomolskaya and Svobody Streets, Pervomaiskaya and Kirov Streets, Pervomaiskaya Street; from Maksimov and Trefolev Streets; from Ushinsky and Pushkin Streets)	
				- View of the Vlashevskaya Tower from Kirov Street	
				The Church of St. Nicholas Nadein	
				- View of the Church of the Nativity of Christ from Kedrov Street	
				- View of the Church of the Ascension of Christ from Surkov Street	
				- View of St Nicholas the Wonderworker Church (Nicola “Wet”) and Tikhvinskaya Church from Kotorosl'naya Embankment)	
Architectural		A2K3 - Historical development from the 18th century to the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	A2K3P1 - Central Squares Ensembles	- Ilinskaya (Sovietskaya) Square	Form and design
				- Parade (Chelyuskintsev) Square	
				- Red Square	
				- Vlashevskaya (Volkov) Square	
				- Bogoyavlenskaya Square	
			A2K3P2 - Central Streets Ensembles	- Andropov Street	Form and design
				- Deputatskaya Street	
				- Kedrov Street	
				- Kirov Street	
				- Nakhimov Street	
- Pochtovaya Street					
- Revolyutsionnaya Street					

Value Category	OUV Attribute	OUV Component	OUV Feature / Element	Type	
			- Sovietskaya Street		
			- Trefolev Street		
			- Ushinskogo Street		
			A2K3P3 - Central Embankments Ensembles	- Volzhskaya Naberezhnaya	Form and design
			- Kotoroslnaya Embankment		
			A1K4P1 - Civil architecture monuments	- Ensemble of the Governor's House	Form and design Materials and substances
				- Residential House, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
				- The Main House of the Urusova-Chystakov Manor House (Dedyulin House), early 18 <sup>th</sup> century, late 18 <sup>th</sup> - early 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries (until 1818), the second part of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
				- Sorokina House, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
				- Eye Clinic, 1901	
				- House of the Doctors' Society, late 17 <sup>th</sup> century, early 18 <sup>th</sup> century, 1820	
				- The Complex of the Buildings of the Kuznetsov Confectionery Factory ('Path to Socialism'), late 18 <sup>th</sup> century, 1902-1905, 1930-s.	
				- The Building of the Province Government Offices, 1780	
				- The Building of the Old Passage ex-Restaurant, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
				- Gostiny Dvor, 1816	
- The Ensemble of the City Manor of Matveyevsky, late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries					
- Shapulín-Sorokin Manor					
A1K4P2 - Religious architecture monuments	- Ilinsko-Tikhonovskaya church	Form and design Materials and substances			

Value Category	OUV Attribute	OUV Component	OUV Feature / Element		Type
Landscape	A3 - Cultural landscape of Yaroslavl	A3K1 - Historical natural frame	A3K1P1 - Hydrographic features	- The Volga River	Location and surroundings
				- The Kotorosl River	
		A3K1P2 - Geographic features	- The Volga riverbank	Location and surroundings	
			- The Kotorosl riverbank		
			- Strelka as the foundation of the city of Yaroslavl in early 11 <sup>th</sup> century, early 11 <sup>th</sup> century		
		A3K2 - Continuity of development (rational approach to the inclusion of monuments of the past in the urban planning structure)	A3K2P1 - Buildings of historical development of the second quarter of 19th to the early 20th centuries	- Kuznetsov House, 1893	Form and design Materials and substances
				- The Building of the City Theatre, 1911	
- Vakhrameev House, 18 <sup>th</sup> century					
- Olovyanishnikov House, 1870					
- Petrazhitsky House, late 18 <sup>th</sup> century, 1875, 1894					
- House of Ecclesiastical Authority, late 18 <sup>th</sup> century, early 20 <sup>th</sup> century					
	A3K2P2 - New architectural monuments built on the principles of interpretation and reproduction of stable features of the historical architectural environment	Form and design Materials and substances			

## 1.7. ADDITIONAL VALUES

In addition to the attributes of OUV, World Heritage properties invariably carry other values that are of importance at local, regional or national levels.

It is necessary to manage World Heritage properties considering their other values, as an isolation from other values can lead to the predominance of certain values or attributes in heritage conservation and management. [17]

In addition to the OUV, the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl has several values of local, regional and national significance. The following table provides an overview of educational, research, social, aesthetic, economic and awareness-raising values of the property:

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Educational Value</b></p> <p>Yaroslavl historic centre reflects the evolution of the Russian state through ages, accumulating enormous potential for formal and informal education via interpretation of its rich heritage.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Research Value</b></p> <p>Yaroslavl historic centre has a significant research value, in particular for archaeological investigations that may result in new findings for the interpretation of the cultural heritage of the city and the region.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Social Value</b></p> <p>Yaroslavl historic centre is inhabited part of the modern city with various public spaces and recreation areas important for the local community.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Aesthetic Value</b></p> <p>The quality of the visual integrity of Yaroslavl historic centre is the core of the aesthetic value of the site.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Economic Value</b></p> <p>Yaroslavl historic centre attracts a large amount of international and Russian tourists to the region, contributing to the development of the tourism sector of Yaroslavl oblast.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Presentational Value</b></p> <p>Yaroslavl historic centre helps to enhance positive image of the region and to raise awareness about the cultural heritage properties of Yaroslavl oblast in Russia and abroad.</p>

## 1.8. PERIODIC REPORTING AND REACTIVE MONITORING

### 1.8.1. PERIODIC REPORTING

Every six years, the States Parties are invited to submit to the World Heritage Committee a periodic report on the application of the World Heritage Convention, including the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties located on its territories.

The periodic reporting is implemented according to regional approach due to specific characteristics of World Heritage properties of each region. For each of them (Arab States, Africa, Asia and Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe and North America), regional periodic reporting strategies are developed in the form of questioners for competent institutions and World Heritage sites managers. The Committee examines these regional periodic reports according to a pre-established schedule, which is based on a six-year cycle. As a result of periodic reporting, regional action plans are developed to enhance the implementation of the Convention.

The first cycle of periodic reporting took place in 2000-2006.

The second cycle of periodic reporting took place in 2008-2015.

The third cycle of periodic reporting will take place in 2018-2022. [18]

The Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property has participated in the second cycle of periodic reporting in 2015 (Europe and North America region).

The periodic reporting revealed several factors affecting the property. It is necessary to mention a negative impact on the integrity, authenticity and the OUV of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl from factors attributed to 'Buildings and Development' and 'Infrastructure' groups due to the absence of regular monitoring system. At the same time, the impact of climate change common for European World Heritage sites was not identified for the case of Yaroslavl.

The periodic reporting has also revealed that the legal protection of the property and its buffer zone is not adequate on federal, regional and local levels. In terms of management, several challenges are also present in Yaroslavl, mainly related to the lack of coordination between stakeholders, inefficiency of the present management system and the absence of annual management planning in the context of human resources shortage. [17]

### Factors Affecting the Property According to the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting (2008-2015)

Factors	Impact				Origins	
	Positive	Negative	Current	Potential	Internal	External
<b>Buildings and Development</b>						
Housing		+	+	+		+
Commercial development		+	+	+		+
Visitors accommodation and infrastructure	+		+	+		+
Visitors Interpretation Facilities	+		+	+	+	
<b>Transport Infrastructure</b>						
Ground transport infrastructure	+		+	+	+	
Effects of transport use		+	+	+	+	+
<b>Services Infrastructure</b>						
Localised utilities		+	+		+	

Linear utilities		+	+		+	
<b>Pollution</b>						
Solid waste		+	+	+	+	
<b>Social and Cultural Use of Heritage</b>						
Ritual/spiritual/religious and associative uses	+	+	+	+	+	+
Communities appreciating heritage	+		+			+
Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	+	+	+	+		+
Tourism impact	+		+	+	+	+
<b>Institutional Factors and Management</b>						
Management activities	+		+	+		+

## 1.8.2. REACTIVE MONITORING

According to the article 169 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, *Reactive Monitoring* is the reporting by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies on the state of conservation of specific World Heritage properties that are under threat presented to the World Heritage Committee during its sessions.

Reactive Monitoring is foreseen in reference to properties inscribed, or to be inscribed, on the List of World Heritage in Danger. Reactive Monitoring is also foreseen in the procedures for the eventual deletion of properties from the World Heritage List.

The World Heritage Committee invites the States Parties to the Convention to inform the Committee, through the World Heritage Centre, of their intention to undertake or to authorize in an area protected under the Convention major restorations or new constructions which may affect the OUV of the property. Notice should be given as soon as possible (for instance, before drafting basic documents for specific projects) and before making any decisions that would be difficult to reverse, so that the Committee may assist in seeking appropriate solutions to ensure that the OUV of the property is fully preserved.

When the World Heritage Centre receives information that a property inscribed has seriously deteriorated, or that the necessary corrective measures have not been taken within the time proposed, from a source other than the State Party concerned (NGOs, civil society, media), it will, as far as possible, verify the source and the contents of the information in consultation with the State Party concerned and request its comments.

The World Heritage Centre will request the relevant Advisory Bodies to forward comments on the information received.

The information received, together with the comments of the State Party and the Advisory Bodies, will be brought to the attention of the Committee in the form of a state of conservation report for each property, which may take one or more of the following steps:

- a) it may decide that the property has not seriously deteriorated and that no further action should be taken;



- b) when the Committee considers that the property has seriously deteriorated, but not to the extent that its restoration is impossible, it may decide that the property be maintained on the World Heritage List, provided that the State Party takes the necessary measures to restore the property within a reasonable period of time. The Committee may also decide that technical co-operation be provided under the World Heritage Fund for work connected with the restoration of the property, proposing to the State Party to request such assistance;
- c) the Committee may decide to inscribe the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger;
- d) when there is evidence that the property has deteriorated to the point where it has irretrievably lost those characteristics which determined its inscription on the List, the Committee may decide to delete the property from the List.
- e) when the information available is not sufficient to enable the Committee to take one of the measures described above, the Committee may decide that the World Heritage Centre be authorized to take the necessary action to ascertain, in consultation with the State Party concerned, the present condition of the property, the dangers to the property and the feasibility of adequately restoring the property. Such measures may include the sending of a Reactive Monitoring mission or the consultation of specialists through an Advisory mission. [20]

The State of Conservation Reports of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl were considered by the World Heritage Committee in 2008, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2016. WHC/ICOMOS reactive monitoring missions visited the property in 2009 and 2012. An ICOMOS advisory mission visited the property in 2014.

The deliberate attention of the Committee to the property is caused by a large number of construction projects, the majority of which were implemented within the territory of the property, including the reconstruction of the Assumption Cathedral resulted in a negative impact on visual integrity and authenticity of the property.

The current situation was conditioned by the lack of appropriate legal protection mechanism for preserving the historic urban planning of the property and its buffer zone. In 2011-2016, several efforts were made by the State Party to improve these legal protection

mechanisms within the territory of the property, whereas the legal protection of the buffer zone is needed to be improved in the nearest future. In addition to the Management Plan, it is also necessary to develop and introduce a Risk Management Plan, a Conservation Strategy as well as an OUV Preservation Plan for the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl.

The timeline and main outcomes of the reactive monitoring of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl is presented below:

### Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl Reactive Monitoring

Year	Context	Committee Decision	Factors Affecting the Property
2008	<p>The World Heritage Centre was informed by the representatives of the civil society that new construction works started within the boundaries of the property. The State Party had not provided a state of conservation report concerning the property and any documentation on construction projects requested by the World Heritage Centre.</p>	<p>The Committee requested the State Party to delay all construction works within the boundaries of the property; to submit state of conservation report prior to the 2009 session and to invite a joint World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission to the property. [21]</p>	<p>Changes in the built fabric: construction and restoration projects</p> <p>Commercial development</p> <p>Housing</p>

2009	<p>The joint World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission concluded that the OUV of the property had not been irreversibly threatened by the restoration and renovation projects carried out in 2005-2008. However, the changes to the horizontal urban skyline though the construction of the new Assumption Cathedral within the boundaries of the property had impacted adversely on visual integrity and on authenticity of the property.</p> <p>The mission recommended the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to establish a transparent process of heritage impact assessment of all project that may impact the OUV of the property;</li> <li>- to clarify the administration in charge of the process of monitoring of the state of conservation of the property and provide it with adequate human resources;</li> <li>- to avoid the excessive use and opening of underground spaces</li> </ul>	<p>The Committee requested the State Party to pay particular attention to paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines and to provide to the World Heritage Centre information on all major projects within the boundaries of the property which could affect its OUV.</p> <p>The Committee also requested the State Party to submit a progress report on the implementation of the recommendations of the joint World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission and a state of conservation report prior to its 2011 session. [22]</p>	<p>Housing</p> <p>Management activities</p> <p>Changes in the built fabric: construction and restoration projects</p> <p>Inappropriate urban development</p> <p>Major changes to the property's skyline through the construction of the new Assumption Cathedral</p> <p>High rise projects</p>
------	---	---	--

	<p>within the boundaries of the property and its buffer zone as well as the use of new and inappropriate materials (such as metal and glass) on the facades;</p> <p>to establish restriction of outdoor advertisements within the boundaries of the property.</p>		
<p><b>2011</b></p>	<p>The State Party submitted a state of conservation report as well as information on 13 construction and development projects and 8 restoration projects to the World Heritage Centre.</p> <p>The progress report on the implementation of the recommendations of the joint World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission was not submitted by the State Party.</p> <p>The World Heritage Centre received further information from the civil society</p>	<p>The Committee reiterated its request to submit to the World Heritage Centre information on any construction or development projects that may have an impact on the OUV of the property.</p> <p>The Committee strongly urged the State Party to establish a transparent management system for the property and requested the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property and to submit a state of conservation report for the property prior to its session in 2012. [23]</p>	<p>Housing</p> <p>Management activities</p>

	<p>about the construction of new buildings within the boundaries of the property.</p> <p>The World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS recommended to inscribe the property on the World Heritage List in Danger.</p>		
<p><b>2012</b></p>	<p>No state of conservation report was submitted by the State Party.</p> <p>The joint World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission had expressed their concerns on serious weakness of legal protection of the property and its management system.</p> <p>The mission revealed 35 new buildings had been constructed within the boundaries of the property without prior heritage impact assessments on the OUV of the property. The mission noted that the scale of new constructions was inconsistent with the characteristic of the</p>	<p>The Committee strongly urged the State Party to establish a transparent management system for the property to handle planning permissions in a transparent manner within the boundaries of the property.</p> <p>The Committee also urged the State Party to finalize the Urban Master Plan, underpinned by a clear understanding of the OUV of the property; to produce a management plan for the property and to regulate the buffer zone.</p> <p>The Committee also requested the State Party to develop guidelines for the</p>	<p>Housing</p> <p>Management activities</p> <p>Management system</p>

	<p>urban fabric and that non-traditional materials were being used in many cases.</p> <p>The mission expressed its concerns regarding the conservation of the OUV of the property if the bell tower of the Assumption Cathedral would have been reconstructed.</p> <p>The mission negatively evaluated the conservation works carried out within the preparation for celebrations of the 1000<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the city without systematic conservation approach and extensive studies.</p>	<p>planning and design of new constructions.</p> <p>The Committee reiterated its request to submit to the World Heritage Centre information on any construction or development projects that may have an impact on the OUV of the property.</p> <p>The Committee also requested the State Party to ensure that development projects are supported by adequate archaeological investigation and recording.</p> <p>The Committee requested the State Party to submit a state of conservation report prior to its 2013 session. [24]</p>	
2013	<p>The State Party had not submitted a state of conservation report.</p>	<p>The Committee urged the State Party to strengthen its national and regional legislative protection for the property and its buffer zone as well as to improve the management structure of the property; to produce and introduce a management plan for the property; to appoint a site</p>	<p>Housing</p> <p>Management activities</p> <p>Management systems/management plan</p>

		<p>manager with an appropriate advisory board on conservation of the property.</p> <p>The Committee reiterated its request to submit to the World Heritage Centre information on any construction or development projects that may have an impact on the OUV of the property.</p> <p>The Committee requested the State Party to submit a state of conservation report prior to its 2014 session. [25]</p>	
<p><b>2014</b></p>	<p>The State Party submitted a state of conservation report, highlighting the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the legal protection of the property was improved by designating the property as site (remarkable place) of federal importance and approving the buffer zone of the property;</li> <li>- the management system is needed to be improved via introduction of a management plan and new site</li> </ul>	<p>The Committee requested to finalise and adopt an appropriate legal instruments to protect the property, which are including heritage impact assessment on the OUV of the property as well as establishment of no-construction zones.</p> <p>The Committee urged the State Party to improve the management structure of the property and to submit to the World Heritage Centre, a Management Plan</p>	<p>Ground transport infrastructure</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Legal framework</p> <p>Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure</p> <p>Management activities</p> <p>Management systems/management plan</p>



	<p>management. The State Party requested the assistance of ICOMOS for the compilation of the management plan;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the project of the bell tower of the Assumption Cathedral and a hotel on Volzhskaya Embankment were not implemented;</li> <li>- further infrastructure developments are planned to be completed by 2026, including a by-pass, two bridges and a traffic interchange.</li> </ul>	<p>along with a Conservation Strategy for the property.</p> <p>The Committee reiterated its request to submit to the World Heritage Centre information on any construction or development projects that may have an impact on the OUV of the property.</p> <p>The Committee requested the State Party to confirm that the proposed construction of the bell tower had been cancelled.</p> <p>The Committee requested the State Party to submit a state of conservation report prior to its 2016 session. [26]</p>	
<p><b>2016</b></p>	<p>An ICOMOS advisory mission visited the property in 2014 and conducted consultations on compilation of a management plan.</p> <p>The State Party submitted a state of conservation report, highlighting the following:</p>	<p>The Committee urged the State Party to further elaborate regulations and rules that take into consideration the OUV of the property and its buffer zone.</p> <p>The Committee also urged the State Party to restrict land use and developments within the property and to review and revise the Urban Master Plan with</p>	<p>Ground transport infrastructure</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Legal framework</p> <p>Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure</p> <p>Management activities</p>

- the legal protection of the property was further improved in 2014 via establishing a land-use regime and specifying the requirements and restrictions in support of the preservation of the OUV of the property;

- the Department of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection of Yaroslavl Oblast was established in 2015, which is now responsible for the site management on the regional level;

- requirements for heritage impact assessments to the OUV of the property were established in 2014;

- the construction of the bell tower of the Assumption Cathedral is under the question. Present regulations permit to reconstruct ruinous churches within the boundaries of the property. The city administration is a decision-maker in this issue.

attention to developments in the buffer zone and the one of the Kotorosl river, in order to ensure visual integrity of the property.

The Committee encouraged the State Party to commence a participatory process for the development of the management structure and to submit a management plan by 1/12/2017 to the World Heritage Centre.

The Committee also encouraged the State Party to revise the current regulations allowing reconstruction of ruinous monuments and to develop a conservation strategy, in parallel with the Management Plan.

The Committee reiterated its request to submit to the World Heritage Centre information on any construction or development projects that may have an impact on the OUV of the property.

Management systems/management plan

The World Heritage Centre was informed by the representatives of the civil society concerning a number of construction and infrastructure development project within the boundaries of the property and its buffer zone, especially in the Kotorosl river area, which may threaten the OUV and the integrity of the property.

The Committee requested the State Party to submit a state of conservation report prior to its 2018 session. [27]

## 1.9. PARTICULARITIES ASSOCIATED WITH WORLD HERITAGE HISTORIC CENTRES

The World Heritage Committee has identified and defined several specific types of cultural properties. To date, these cover the following categories:

- a) Cultural Landscapes
- b) Historic Towns and Town Centres
- c) Heritage Canals
- d) Heritage Routes[ 28]

The Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage site is attributed to the category of historic towns and town centres and to its sub-category of inhabited historic towns and town centres.

Inhabited historic towns and town centres by their nature have developed and are continuing to develop under the impact of social, economic and cultural changes.

The fast paced urbanisation process causes uncontrolled development and urban sprawl, which have a negative impact primarily to historic centres of towns and cities. In this light, a historic centre may represent the identity of an urban entity or the heart of a town or a city. Therefore, urban revival projects aimed to sustain traditional urban lifestyle in historic centres have crucial importance in terms of conservation of inhabited historic towns and town centres.

Moreover, the urban sprawl of the second part of the 20th century has caused decentralisation and abandonment of historic centres of urban agglomerations, as, in majority of cases, industrial centres and housing were placed outside of such historic centres. Currently, historic centres mainly attract tourists, whereas excessive tourism development influence the conservation of historic centres even more than urban development projects. In this context, an individual sensitive approach to conservation of urban identities of historic centres is needed, as this may contribute to the sustainability of historic centres, linking the past of a city or a town with its future.

At the same time, conservation and management of inhabited historic centres causes several issues, which may be presented as a certain conflict between cultural heritage

preservation and urban development. This conflict may be resolved through re-focusing on the preservation of architectural monuments located in a historic centre, gradually isolating it from its contemporary urban setting. As a result, traditional local community often abandons such historic centres, causing a loss of local identity mentioned above.

In order to overcome this issue, in 2011, UNESCO's General Conference has adopted Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape. It is a soft law, which Member States can include in their suite of legal instruments and implement on a voluntary basis for conservation of inhabited historic centres.

The recommendation considers historic urban landscapes as an urban area resulted in historic layering of natural and cultural values and attributes, extending beyond the notion of 'historic centre' to include the broader urban context for its conservation and management. At the same time, this wider context involves both natural and cultural features of the site, including historic and contemporary built environment, public spaces, land use patterns and spatial organization, as well as all other parts of urban structure as social and economic processes and intangible heritage. In its turn, this integration enhances local identity or *genius loci*, which is the most fragile element of contemporary cities facing globalisation of urban development processes.

The application of the Historic Urban Landscape approach to day-to-day management of World Heritage historic centres involves the following measures:

Undertaking comprehensive surveys and mapping of the city's natural, cultural and community resources;

Reaching a reasonable degree of consensus, through the use of stakeholder consultations, regarding what cultural heritage values to protect and conserve;

Assessing the vulnerability of these attributes to socio-economic pressures and impacts of climate change;

Integrating urban heritage values into a wider framework of city development, which shall provide indications of areas of heritage sensitivity that require careful attention to planning, design and implementation of development projects;

Prioritizing policies and actions for conservation and development;

Establishing the appropriate partnerships and local management frameworks for each of the identified projects for conservation and development, as well as developing mechanisms for the coordination of the various activities between different actors, public, private and civic.

The involvement of the actors of various levels in the management of historic urban landscapes allows to decrease the amount of conflicts and, therefore, contributes to the faster implementation of new development projects or urban heritage conservation projects, improving local social and economic context. [29]

## References:

- [1] The Nomination Dossier of the Property 'Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl'. – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1170.pdf>
- [2] World Heritage Information Kit. – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/activities/567/>
- [3] World Heritage Centre: International Assistance. – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1170/assistance/>
- [4] The Nomination Dossier of the Property 'Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl'. – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1170.pdf>
- [5] Advisory Body Evaluation (ICOMOS). – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1170/documents/>
- [6] World Heritage Committee Decision 29 COM 8B. 43. – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/decisions/508>
- [7] The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (2017). – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines/>
- [8] Guidance on the Preparation of Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for World Heritage Properties Sites. – URL: <https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/import/downloads/whouven.pdf>
- [9] World Heritage Committee Decision 38 COM 8E. – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/decisions/6149>
- [10] Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value of Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage Property. – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2014/whc14-38com-8E-en.pdf>
- [11] The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (2017). – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines/>
- [12] Order of the Department of Culture of Yaroslavl Oblast of 17/07/2012 No. 32 'On Approval of the Boundaries of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl Cultural Heritage Site (remarkable place) of Federal Importance'. – URL: <http://docs.cntd.ru/document/473004911>
- [13] The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (2017). – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines/>

[14] International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (The Venice Charter 1964). – URL: [https://www.icomos.org/charters/venice\\_e.pdf](https://www.icomos.org/charters/venice_e.pdf)

[15] The Decision of the Government of the Yaroslavl Oblast on 22/06/2011 No. 456-p ‘On the Approval of the City of Yaroslavl Cultural Heritage Properties (Historical and Cultural Monuments) Protected Zones Project’. – URL: <http://www.yarregion.ru/depts/dookn/tmpPages/docs.aspx>

[16] The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (2017). – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines/>

[17] Managing Cultural World Heritage. World Heritage Resource Manual. – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/document/125839>

[18] World Heritage Centre: Periodic Reporting . – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/periodicreporting/>

[19] Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage Property Periodic Reporting Questionnaire (not published)

[20] The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (2017). – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines/>

[21] World Heritage Committee Decision 32 COM 7B.107. – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/decisions/1714>

[22] World Heritage Committee Decision 33 COM 7B.120. – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/decisions/1912>

[23] World Heritage Committee Decision 35 COM 7B.103. – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/decisions/4511>

[24] World Heritage Committee Decision 36 COM 7B.84. – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/decisions/4745>

[25] World Heritage Committee Decision 37 COM 7B.81. – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/decisions/5089>

[26] World Heritage Committee Decision 38 COM 7B.31. – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/decisions/6018>

[27] World Heritage Committee Decision 40 COM 7B.57. – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/decisions/6722>



[28] The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (2017). – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines/>

[29] UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (2011). – URL: <http://historicurbanlandscape.com/themes/196/userfiles/download/2014/3/31/3ptdwsom3eihfb.pdf>

## SECTION 2. DESCRIPTION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY

The description of the property should include a brief overview of its history and development, which contains not only information on how the property has reached its present form, but also information on all significant changes that it has undergone [12]. A good understanding of the World Heritage property as a whole, its significance and Outstanding Universal Value, features and context is the basis for its management and decision-making [10].

### 2.1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The city of Yaroslavl, the centre of the Yaroslavl Oblast, is located in the Central region of Russia about 280 km northeast of Moscow at the confluence of the Kotorosl River into the Volga, which is its right influx.

The ensembles of certain streets, squares and embankments played a significant role in developing of the urban planning structure of the historical centre of Yaroslavl as well as the key architectural monuments, which are an integral part of the preserved historical urban environment.

#### 2.1.1. VOLZHSKAYA NABEREZHNYAYA

Volzhskaya Naberezhnaya acquired its modern appearance in the 17th-20th centuries, although people settled at this place much earlier. A fortress was already erected on Strelka in the 11th century, commercial and handicrafts quarters were located on the banks of the Volga starting from the 13th century. In the 17th-18th centuries, the first stones were laid for the foundation of churches and residential buildings on the embankment (the Church of St. Nicholas Nadeina, Church of the Nativity of Christ, Cathedral House Building (Metropolitan's Chambers), Volzhskaya Tower, House of the Doctors' Society).

The buildings on the embankment were mainly built during classicism epoch.

In the 1820s and 1830s, the banks of the Volga, used to be washed out by the floods of the river, were strengthened and planted.

Several buildings located on the embankment refer to the late 19th century and Soviet period.

*Cathedral House Building, 1690 (Metropolitan's Chambers, Volzhskaya nab., 1)*

The two-storey building of the Cathedral House Building (Metropolitan's Chambers) was built in the 1680s on Strelka (the territory of the ancient Yaroslavl Kremlin, Rubleny Gorod ) for Iona Sysoyevich, who was the Metropolitan of Rostov and Yaroslavl, as the first ceremonial residence of Rostov rulers. Initially, the building of the chambers was part of a vast estate with a home church in the name of Leonty Rostovsky, two wings and household outbuildings, surrounded by a stone enclosure. Chambers had a three-part layout: seni (entrance hall), which divided the building into two parts, the residential and ceremonial chambers.

In the 1760s, Catherine II stayed twice in the Metropolitan's chambers.

In the 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, the enclosure, outbuildings and the church were dismantled, the building of the chambers were rebuilt (1830): stone porches and decor on the facades were removed, the third floor was complete.

In the 1970s, the building was fully renovated. Part of the collection of the Yaroslavl Art Museum has been located here since that time.

*Ilinsko-Tikhonovskaya Church, 1825-1831 (Volzhskaya nab., 5)*

According to legend, the first wooden church was built over there by Yaroslav the Wise in memory of the fight with the bear.

The stone built two-storey church was built in 1825-1831 with funds donated by State Counselor M.A. Lenivtsev and the merchant in the First Guild A.I. Otryganiev, designed by architect P.Ya. Pankov in classicism style. The rectangular in plan building is crowned with a dome on a wide round drum, each of the facades is decorated with hexastyle porticos of the Corinthian order and triangular frontons. Two small towers towered above the western facade of the church, one of which served as a belfry, the other was a sacristy.

There was a cold church in the name of the Prophet Elijah in the upper floor and a warm one in the name of the Icon of Our Lady of Yaroslavl was in the lower floor. The left side chapel of the lower church was consecrated in the name of Tikhon, Bishop of Amafuntsky.

After the revolution, the church was transferred to the jurisdiction of Gubmusei (regional museum) to open a museum of V.I. Lenin (designed by architect I.I. Knyazev). At

this time, two side towers were dismantled. In 1930, the church building was given to the labor exchange, then, the Yaroslavl restoration workshops were placed there.

Currently, the monument is a part of the Yaroslavl State Museum of Arts.

*Arsenalnaya Tower, 17<sup>th</sup> century (Volzhskaya Nab., 2)*

Volzhskaya or Arsenalnaya Tower is a monument of Russian defensive architecture of the 17th century. It is one of two towers preserved from the fortifications of Zemlyanoy Gorod of Yaroslavl.

The gate tower square in plan was erected and built with brick between 1658-1669. Located on the right bank of the Volga on the site of a wooden gate, it served as the main entrance to the fortified part of the city from the water.

Initially, the tower had a gatehouse (Barbacan) and was covered by a wooden tent, which burned down in 1711. The Gatehouse was dismantled in the early 19th century. At the same time, the walls were refurbished to make windows, and a tavern was opened in the building, only to be destroyed by a fire in 1831.

In the 1840s, the tower was hewn and extended in height to arrange an Arsenal. The western facade of the tower adjoins the Volzhskiye Gates. By the end of the 19th century, the tower was again used as a tavern.

*Viaduct-Bridge over the Medveditsky Ravine with Volzhskiye Gates, 1820, 1825, architect P.Ya.Pankov; 1857, architect Mukhin (Volzhskiye Gates).*

Currently, Volzhskiye Gates is an automobile-pedestrian bridge over the Medveditsky Ravine and connects Strelka with the center of Yaroslavl (the embankment in the area of the former trading districts).

From ancient times, the entrance to Yaroslavl from the Volga was located on this place. At the beginning of 19th century, part of the Medveditsky Ravine was filled up during the provision of public amenities on Volzhskaya Naberezhnaya, and a bridge was made across it, which retained in its name a memory of the original gates of the old city.

*Residential House, early 19<sup>th</sup> century (Volzhskaya nab., 7/2)*

The rectangular two-storey mansion in plan was built on Volzhskaya Naberezhnaya near the Volzhskaya (Arsenalnaya) Tower at the beginning of the 19th century by A.M. Zezevitova, who was a noblewoman, a collegiate assessor's spouse.

The building is interesting with its combination of elements of early and mature classicism. The central parts of the facades are marked by feebly-marked risalits. The first floor is decorated with diamond-shaped rustication, fan keystones are placed above the windows. The walls of the second floor are almost devoid of decor, concise rectangular window reveals, triangular pediments are used in the design, the central windows are placed in shallow semi-circular vaults. Three mezzanines are decorated with curvilinear buttresses, resembling volutes and, thus, bringing together the architectural appearance of the building with the works of the Baroque era.

*Eye clinic, 1901 (Volzhskaya nab., 11/1)*

The three-storey building of the Eye Hospital under Patronage for the Blind by Empress Maria Alexandrovna was built between 1901-1903 with the initiative of the Yaroslavl ophthalmologist I.N. Katsaurov. The construction site was provided free of charge by the city authorities to construct the building of the clinic in Neo Russian style upon the project of the provincial architect A.A. Nikiforov. The decor is based on the elements resembling ancient Russian architectural shapes: 'Kokoshniki' above the windows of the second floor, barrel-shaped semi-columns of the entrance portico, hanging 'weights' in the design of three-part windows of the third floor on the gable facades.

The family church of the Life-Giving Trinity was opened in the Eye Hospital (it was closed in the 1920s, the cupola was broken, the space was redesigned).

The building continued to be used to accommodate a healthcare organization until the early 2010s. It is currently used for residential needs after conservation works had been completed and the mansard floor had been constructed.

*House of Doctors' Society, late 17<sup>th</sup> century, early 18<sup>th</sup> century, 1820-s (Volzhskaya Nab., 15)*

Built in the late 17th - early 18th centuries, this small one-story house is an example of successful redesigning of a previous private mansion in the 1820s, inspired by classicism. The building has a chamber-type layout typical for residential buildings of that time (there were seni centrally located, residential premises were placed on both sides from them). Heightened by the mezzanine, the central part of the building is framed by a triangular fronton, a portico with twin columns of a large order with Ionic capitals and a deep semi-

circular niche cover two floors. There is a three-part window inside the niche on the first floor level framed by Ionic semi-and quarter-columns; there is a semicircular balcony on the second floor level. The corners of the building are marked with flat vanes.

One of the first owners of the house was S.S. Shapkin, a merchant, the house was bought out from him into the treasury for debt. In 1869, A.I. Trunov, the merchant in the First Guild, who was the last owner of the house, leased it and then sold it to Physicians' Society. The first private free hospital was opened in the building.

In Soviet times, the building continued to be used for healthcare needs. Currently, a project has been developed for the conservation of the building and its adaptation to museum purposes (it is on the balance sheet of the Museum of the City History). The building was restored and currently hosts a private museum named after V. Orlov.

*Kuznetsov House, 1893 (Volzhskaya nab., 17/1)*

The estate was constructed on Volzhskaya Naberezhnaya between 1893-1894. The house was built at the expense of the hereditary honorary citizen, a merchant in the First Guild V.Ya. Kuznetsov, who bought the estate from other Yaroslavl merchant N.A. Druzhenkov in 1889. The dilapidated constructions were demolished and the estate was entirely rebuilt. It was noted in the house assessment at the beginning of the 20th century that: "... there are parquet floors, luxurious finishing in 10 rooms of the second floors".

The architectural appearance of the building is specific to eclectic period (elements typical to neo-renaissance style prevail).

In 1918, the house was nationalized. At different times, the building accommodated the following organizations: House of Mother and Child (1928), Children's Hospital named after March 8 (1928-1947), Eye and surgical department of the 1st clinical hospital (1947-1985).

In 1985, the Museum of the City History, a branch of the Yaroslavl State Museum-Reserve, opened its doors in the main building of Kuznetsov's estate. In 1998, a new municipal museum, the Museum of the Yaroslavl City History was established within its walls.

*Ensemble of the Governor's House (Volzhskaya nab., 21, 23)*

The Governor's house in Yaroslavl was built between 1821-1823 for Governor A.M. Bezobrazov designed by local architect P.Ya. Pankov. The architect chose a universal form of the estate for the new governor's residence, which was distinguished by its special integrity, multifunctional image and the possibility of combining different in time architectural and urban elements. Placed on the Volzhskaya Naberezhnaya, the estate is connected with the main composition axes of the city centre.

The complex of buildings includes the central three-storey main building, two wings with two-floors, a viewpoint, fence, outbuildings and a garden facing Soviet (Ilyinskaya) Square. The main building was reconstructed in the style of late classicism in the 1860s. In 1866, the northern wing was demolished, and an enclosure with a gate was erected in its place. The southern wing was also rebuilt following the norms of the late classics, but elements of the original design remained on the gable facades.

The Yaroslavl Art Museum has been housed in the former Governor's House since 1970.

*Church of St Nicholas Nadein, 1621 (Narodnaya str., 2a)*

The church of St Nicholas Nadein is the first stone church in the urban suburb of Yaroslavl and the oldest preserved monument of Yaroslavl architectural school of the 17th century. The history of Yaroslavl's famous "golden age" began with it. According to a legend, the church was laid on the place, where an icon depicting Nicholas the Wonderworker was washed ashore by the Volga waves. The customer of the Church of Nadein was the merchant Nadeya Sveteshnikov, who established a tradition of building churches with the money of city residents (merchants, handicraft slobodas), not only at the expense of Yaroslavl rulers.

The Church of Nadein is a monument of the transitional period, when artistic means of the 16th century were still used, however, the ways of further development of the Yaroslavl school in the 17th century was already outlined and expressed in the form of a large cathedral type of four-column church on a high ground floor crowned with powerful five-headed and surrounded by numerous volumes (church has come to our days in a distorted way: in the 19th century five domes were dismantled, the semicircles of the covering were replaced by usual roofing, gallery arches were laid).

The murals of the central volume of the church of St Nicholas Nadein, its chapels and galleries were constructed during one season in 1640 by a mixed team of 20 craftsmen from Kostroma, Yaroslavl, Moscow and Nizhny Novgorod. This work was the first and the only mural ensemble of Yaroslavl in the first part of the 17th century. Currently, the original painting of the church is under a continuous layer of painting made in 1873 and 1882 by Palekh masters (who, however, quite accurately followed the original drawing). In 2007-2014, the original murals on the northern Annunciation side-altar and the western gallery of the Church were disclosed.

The gilded baroque iconostasis of the church is one of the main decorations (it replaced the ancient taibyl iconostasis in 1751 that existed before). The sanctuary screen of the 18th century is quite unusual for Yaroslavl churches. It was made according to a drawing and with the participation of the founder of the first Russian public theater F.G.Volkov.

Currently, the church is a part of the Yaroslavl Museum-Reserve.

*The Main House of the Urusova-Chystakov Manor House (Dedyulin House), early 18th century, late 18th- early 19th centuries (until 1818), the second part of the 19th century (Volzhskaya nab., 31a)*

The building was erected at the turn of the 18th-19th centuries. In the 1st third of the 19th century, it was rebuilt designed in the style of mature classicism. Ya.I. Dedyulin, the head of the Yaroslavl militia in 1812, lived in the mansion. In the 1890s, it belonged to D.I. Chistyakov, who owned the neighboring buildings as well.

It is a beautiful sample of provincial classicism: developed entablature; light triangular fronton; straight and triangular pediments on the brackets above the windows of the second floor on the facade overlooking Volzhskaya Naberezhnaya; on the second floor level there is a balcony and a portico, set on an arched base and formed by the columns of the composite order.

*Church of the Nativity of Christ with belfry, 17<sup>th</sup> century (Kedrov St., 1/35)*

The Church of the Nativity of Christ was built on the site of an ancient wooden church at the expense of parishioners, prominent members of the Minin and Pozharsky militia. The church is the second of the preserved stone churches of the Yaroslavl Posad.



The ensemble, which has been gradually created, consists of a cold church with chapels and a separate belfry. Techniques used during the construction were unusual for Yaroslavl architecture, allowing to consider the Church of the Nativity of Christ as a new stage of the development of religious architecture of Yaroslavl.

The Church of the Nativity of Christ was built in 1636-1644. It was originally planned as a four-column, five-domed temple on the basement surrounded by double-deck galleries on three sides. The original plan had undergone changes with the death of its first builders, the Nazarjev brothers. Subsequent work was carried out by the sons of one of the brothers, Guria. Significant changes were made and the size of the church was increased.

In the 1650s, a tent church-bell tower rectangular in plan with a height of more than 38 meters was erected above the gates.

The most unusual feature of the church was glazed tiles used in the decoration of the facades for the design of the main church. The interior of the church was painted by unknown Yaroslavl masters in 1682-1683. The icon-stand has been changed several times, however, original icons have been preserved (they are the only iconographic ensemble of Yaroslavl of the first part of the 17th century).

Currently, the temple complex is a part of the Yaroslavl Museum-Reserve.

### **2.1.2. SOVIETSKAYA (ILINSKAYA) SQUARE**

The ensemble of Sovietskaya (formerly Ilinskaya) Square was formed during three centuries. In the mid 17th century, a stone church of Elijah the Prophet was erected in the centre of the urban posad beside two wooden churches (Ilinskaya and Pokrovskaya) At the end of the 18th century, while the urban planning reform was implemented, the area around the church was significantly extended and became the main administrative and architectural centre of the city under the name of Ilinskaya. At this time, the ensemble of the square was formed with the large three-story buildings of the provincial offices and the Governor General's palace. After the death of Catherine II, the vice regency was abolished on the order of Emperor Paul I. The palace of the governor general was dismantled into bricks, which was used in the construction of cadet corps barracks.

In 1918, the square was renamed Sovietskaya Square.

In the late 1970s, it was planned to revive the palace of the governor general based on the drawings found to accommodate the Regional Committee of the CPSU. However, the plan was not implemented and the ensemble of Sovietskaya Square was supplemented with a trapezoidal building of the CPSU Regional Committee (currently, the building of the government of the Yaroslavl Oblast).

*Church of Elijah the Prophet with belfry, 1650(Sovietskaya Square, 1)*

The four-column multi-volume church with tent roof and dome churches and a tent style bell tower connected by a gallery is located in the centre of Yaroslavl on Sovetskaya (Ilyinskaya) Square. It is an outstanding monument of Yaroslavl architectural school of the 17th century.

Construction of a five-domed stone church based on a high ground floor continued from 1647 to 1650. (It was conducted at the expense of the richest merchants, brothers I. and V. Skripins). Initially, the church had arched gable coating. Cupolas, covered with green tiles, received Yaroslavl scale-like surface in the 18th century.

During the fire in 1658, only the outdoor church area was damaged. The murals in the main church were painted by famous Kostroma artists, Guri Nikitin and Sila Savin, together with Yaroslavl masters in 1680 in narrative style and include various genre scenes. Murals cover the walls and arches of the main space, aisles and galleries. The aisles and the galleries were painted by Yaroslavl masters later than the main church.

There is a family vault on the ground floor of the northern chapel, which served as Skripins family church.

In 1778, as a result of regular redevelopment of Yaroslavl, the Church of Elijah the Prophet became the centre of the radial-circular plan of the urban posad and acquired an important urban planning role, Ilinskaya (Sovietskaya) square was formed around it, where administrative buildings were erected.

The original stone wall was replaced with the existing one in 1896 (made according to drawings by A.M. Pavlinov) during the restoration of the church.

Currently, the monument is a part of the Yaroslavl State Museum-Reserve.

*The Building of the Province Government Offices, 1780*

The first public buildings built in Yaroslavl after the urban planning reform of 1778 inspired by classicism (project of the architect E.M. Levenhagen). The mass proportions of the buildings, harmoniously combined with the volume of the area and the main dominant church of Elijah the Prophet, became the basis of the architectural ensemble of the central square of the city. The palace of the governor general was located on the square between the outwardly identical office buildings: its central and lateral parts were allocated with porticos, making it as the center of the composition (the palace was demolished in 1797).

*Building of Provincial Office (southern building), 1785-1787 (Sovetskaya Sq., 1/19)*

It was built in 1787. The building has preserved its finish distinctive to classicism period. The central part is enhanced with rizalit, arched windows on the second floor and a four-column portico set on a rusticated arcade of the first tier.

Currently, the building houses the Yaroslavl Regional Duma.

*The Building of the Province Government Offices (northern building), 1781-1784, 1825, 1845, 1872 (Sovietskaya Sq., 5)*

It was built in 1785. It was originally designed as the southern building with a four-column portico, which was replaced by an eight-column topped with a triangular pediment upon the design of P.Ya.Pankov in 1825. At the end of the 19th century, the building was reconstructed: brick arches were replaced by beams and its walls were reinforced.

*Sorokina House, 19<sup>th</sup> century (Sovetskaya Sq., 2)*

It was built in 1816 inspired by mature classicism. The central part is marked with a rizalit, complete with a high attic; the lower floor is decorated with banded rustication, there are key stones with maskarons above the windows; there are plaster garlands intertwined with ribbons above the windows of the upper floor; the cornices have a large overhang. Presumably, it was built as the main building of the planned estate with two wings. A cast-iron balcony on the central promenade was placed in the 1850s. In the 1890s, the enclosure with a metal grill was reconstructed on a stone foundation with gates. At the end of the 19th century, a mezzanine was arranged facing the courtyard.

In 1904, the building was acquired by a daughter of a hereditary honorary citizen S.N. Sorokin, Z.S. Sorokina, a former spouse of a local architect A.A. Nikiforov.

In 1919, the building was nationalized and, in 1922, a school for deaf children was housed here. In the early 1970s, the party archive of the Regional Committee of the CPSU was located over there, then, it was replaced by a hotel.

In the mid-1990s, the conservation works at the monument began and were completed by 2014.

Currently, the building houses the Museum of Foreign Arts, which is a department of the Yaroslavl State Museum of Arts.

*The Ensemble of the City Manor of Matveyevsky, late 17th – early 19th centuries (Cheluskintsev Sqr., 16, 16a, 16b)*

It is a beautiful example of provincial classicism: Construction of the estate, consisting of a central two-story building with a mezzanine and two side wings, began in the 1790s. First, the northern wing was built inspired by early classicism (a fragment of a window with a distinctive rectangular frame and a small keystone remained on the courtyard facade). In 1802-1804, the central building and the southern wing were erected, and also the design of the facade of the northern wing was changed.

In 1805-1807, Demidov School was located here.

The rizalit of the central building is decorated with a portico of four semicolumns set on a rusticated first floor and covered by a triangular fronton. Straight and triangular pediments are above the windows of the second floor. The wings completed in the form of triangular tongs are decorated with a flat arched niche with a pair of simplified semi-columns on the floor level.

*Vakhrameev House, 18th century (Ushinskogo str., 16)*

The former manor of Vakhrameev, consisting of a central building and two side wings, was built at the beginning of the 19th century and belonged to a landowner Kalachev. In the 1870s, it passed into the possession of the merchant Vakhrameev. In 1912, the main building was dismantled and a new building in modern style was built in its place upon the project of architect I.P. Mashkov. The wings have preserved their original appearance and are considered as a monument of classicism.

### **2.1.3. VOLKOV SQUARE**

In the 17th-18th centuries, there was a small market square not far from the Vlasyevskaya church, from which the road to Uglich began. At the beginning of the 19th century, during re-planning of the city, a wooden (1820) and then a stone building (1842) of the theater was built on the site of the leveled ancient ramparts and moats.

By the middle of the 19th century, development was shaped on the east side of the newly designed square with a public garden placed on the west.

In 1911, a new monumental building of the city theater was built on the square (now Volkov Theater).

*The Building of the City Theatre, 1911 (Volkov square, 1)*

It was built in 1911 upon the project by architect N.A. Spirin on the site of the former theater building of the 19th century. Neoclassical architectural solution includes the motifs of the Moscow Empire style: a large arched niche with a low colonnade and an allegorical sculptural composition, semi-circular rotundas-balconies at the corners of the buildings, thin plaster distinctive to the Empire style, statuary bas-reliefs.

The theater interiors are quite interesting and have a well-planned auditorium with good acoustics.

In the 1960s, the theater building was partially reconstructed (the stage box was raised, the side foyers were expanded), however, it preserved its original architectural appearance.

*Vlasyevskaya Tower, 17<sup>th</sup> century, 1884 (2a Pervomaiskaya Street)*

One of the two preserved stone towers of the city fortifications of the 17th century, built instead of wooden ones destroyed by the fire of 1658. This is a monumental typically fortified building with thick hollow walls castellated on the top with narrow slit-shaped loopholes and deck arch below. Initially, it had a wide wooden tented roof with a watchtower and an alarm bell. On the western side, it was adjoined by a rectangular outlet tower (additional reinforcement from outside), which was facing a bridge across the moat leading to Uglichskaya road (now Svobody Street). Currently, the appearance of the watchtower is considerably distorted. The tented roof was burned down in 1711. At the end of the 17th century, a large building, partially rebuilt in 1825 and 1907, was erected on the southern side close to the tower at the site of the moat and rampart (now Komsomolskaya str., 3). In

the 1920s, the tower was dismantled, the moats and ramparts were leveled out on the northern side. In 1884, a room for a water tank was erected above Vlasievskaya Tower. In the 1890s, upon the project by architect A.A. Nikiforova, Znamenskaya church made in the Russian style was attached to the tower (hence the second name of the tower). In this form, the tower has reached our days.

#### **2.1.4. USHINSKOGO STREET**

It is former Streletskaya Street and was earlier called as Streletskaya Sloboda, which arose behind the city defensive walls of the medieval city in the 17th century. Eventually, it became a city street along which the main road passed to the crossing over the Volga and further to Vologda and Kostroma. It was built up mainly during classicism period. Some of the buildings have undergone restructuring and reconstruction at the late 19th century and in the 20th century.

*The Building of the Old Passage ex-Restaurant, 19th century (Ushinskogo str, 2/1)*

The two-storey building of the Old Passage former restaurant is located at the intersection of Ushinskogo and Nekrasov streets. It is a monument of classical period built in the 1790s as a residential building. The initial finish was much more modest. In the 1820s, the facades of the house were re-constructed: a four-column portico appeared with an arcade and stepped attic, stucco decorations. In 1877, the building was taken by a merchant Volkov and was converted into a restaurant.

*Shapulin-Sorokin Manor: the main house (Ushinskogo str, 24)*

The building is an example of a residential building of the end of the 18th century built in the style of early classicism.

*Olovyashnikov House, 1870 (Ushinskogo str, d. 32)*

It is a residential building built in 1870. The decoration of the building is designed in false baroque style. Arched windows framed by rich curvilinear platbands, nebules, cornice with large hangup give the facade a special plasticity.

*Petrazhitsky House , late 18th century, 1875, 1894 (Ushinskogo str, 38/2)*

A bright representative of the architecture of the second part of the 19th century is based on the imitation of the forms of Renaissance and Baroque. Built in 1875, it features a rich decoration of facades and stucco decorations. The corner of the house is decorated with

a round bay window supported by a sculptural group and culminating in a small typical baroque dome. This technique, which is rarely found in the architecture of Yaroslavl, makes the building particularly valuable.

### **2.1.5. THE ENSEMBLE OF THE SPASSO-PREOBRAZHENSKY MONASTERY, 16-19<sup>th</sup> CENTURIES**

It is one of the oldest monasteries founded in the Upper Volga region. It was founded by knyaz Konstantin the Wise of Rostov (Laurentian Chronicle). In 1216-1224 the first stone church was built, the Cathedral of the Transfiguration of the Lord, which foundation and several rows of plinth form bricks of the walls has partially survived to the present day. Large-scale stone construction started in the territory of the monastery in the 16th century. A new cathedral, a refectory, the Holy Gates, a belfry were built in two decade period. They are the oldest preserved monuments of Yaroslavl. Stone cells, the abbot's quarters, new monastery walls and towers were built in the 16th century. In the first part of the 19th century, the monastery buildings were reconstructed in classicism style. For its centuries-old history, the Spassky Monastery was reconstructed several times, its monuments were distorted. In the 1920s, its conservation has started.

For many centuries, the monastery played a significant role in political and economic life of the city. It was a major centre of Russian culture. In 1774, one of the first Russian theological seminaries was opened here.

*Spasso-Preobrazhensky Cathedral, 1506-1516, 17<sup>th</sup> century*

The oldest preserved monument of the Spassky Monastery and one of the most interesting examples of ancient Russian temple architecture. It was built by Moscow masters in 1506-1516 on the site of the church of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The three-domed cathedral on a high ground floor is surrounded on the western side by a two-tier arched gallery and by a solid parvis from the north. It is adjoined by a later built Church of the Yaroslavl Wondermakers from the south. The church has arched gable coating and is complete with three drums with gilded helmet cupolas. Interior decoration is typical for the church architecture of the time: narrow, elongated windows of drums with band of pilasters, thin profiles of cornices, nebules, round windows in the gables, simple pilasters in the walls of the gallery. In 1563–1564, the interiors of the church were painted by Moscow and

Yaroslavl masters. These murals had an impact on the development of further Yaroslavl monumental painting. Spaso-Preobrazhensky Cathedral was often rebuilt: the coverage of the main cube was changed, the shape of the cupolas were changed, the drums were taken apart, the galleries were rebuilt. In Soviet times, the church was restored in its original forms, its murals were conserved.

*Refectory with the Rozhdestvenskaya Church and Prior's Chambers, early 16<sup>th</sup> century, late 16<sup>th</sup> century, the first part of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, 1809, 1890*

It is a two-storey building covered with vaults, which are based on one massive central pillar. This constructive technique, which allows to cover a large space, is typical for many monastic refectories of the 16th century. The lower floor housed a kitchen and utility rooms, the upper floor served as a fraternal refectory, the monastery dining room. Its walls and vaults were previously decorated with paintings. Exterior facades are decorated very sparingly (wide blades, crenulated cornice). The building looks very monumental due to its picturesquely located narrow windows framed by deep lagging niches that emphasize the massiveness of the walls.

At the beginning of the 17th century, Prior's chambers were added to the refectory chamber on the western side. It was designed as a residence for monastic nobility. This is emphasized by the rich decoration of its facades. The windows, located in deep arched niches, are framed with semicircular and keeled platbands, the walls are dissected by wide blades, horizontal nebules. The building ends with a rich carved cornice, distinctive to the buildings of the 17th century. From the northern side, the front porch leads to the prior's chamber, which was restored during conservation works in the 1950s (the previous one was dismantled in 1812). As for the rest, the monument has preserved its original forms.

Rozhdestvenskaya Church is a small church on a high ground floor, which joins the refectory erected in the 16th century from the east. It was repeatedly rebuilt in the 17th-19th centuries, therefore, its original appearance was not preserved.

*Holy Gates with Church, 1516, 1621, 1810*

Holy Gates is the oldest stone tower of the monastery built in 1516. It served as the main entrance to the monastery from the side of Kotorosl and also had a defensive significance. Initially, the top of the tower was surrounded by battlements and loopholes



(preserved only on the southern facade). Below, there are two vaulted openings: a wide fronted door, designed for a driveway and painted with murals in 1564, and a narrow passageway for pedestrians. On the south side, a zahab (additional fortification) adjoined the tower, which was partially dismantled due to its decay in 1779. In the 1620s, a church and a high watch tower with a clock and an alarm bell was built over the Holy Gate. The church had an open gallery, a tented roof with a cupola and elegant decoration of the facades in the form of blades, square decorative brickwork with decorative inserts (preserved on the northern facade). In the 19th century, the Holy Gates were rebuilt (the walls of the tower were raised, spikes were laid, the tent was replaced by a four-slope roofing, the gallery was altered, the clock on the tower was removed). Currently, the Holy Gate have returned their original function as the main entrance to the territory of the architectural complex.

*Belfry with the Church of Virgin of Pechersk, 16-17<sup>th</sup> centuries, 1808-1809, arch. A.V. Mizerov, 1823-1824, arch. P.Ya. Pan'kov*

It occupies a dominant position not only in the ensemble of the Spassky Monastery, but also in the entire panorama of Kotorosl'naya Embankment. Built in the mid 16<sup>th</sup> century, it originally had two floors. In the lower level, there was a small church (altar chapel and mural painting preserved), the upper level with arched openings (bells hung here) was completed with two tented roofs, which were covered with glazed tiles in the 16th century. In 1808, a third level with pointed arches was erected instead of tents. In 1823, Rotunda in the Gothic style was built upon the project by architect P.Ya. Pan'kov.

#### *Walls and towers*

The first stone walls were erected in the 1550-1580s. In 1621, the construction of new walls began, which were higher (up to 10 m) and more powerful (up to 3 m thick). They had a wide "banquette" on the arches inside and were surrounded by a moat outside. New towers were built at the same period. In the 19th century, these structures were rebuilt several times. In 1803-1804, the southern rectangular towers were dismantled, round purely decorative ones were placed instead the ones designed by architect P.Ya. Pankov. In 1818, the southern wall was rebuilt, turning a fortress building into an ordinary stone wall. At the same time, the northern solid tower was dismantled (now there is an arched opening). In 1854, part of

the western wall collapsed and it was replaced with a low fence. In the 1920s and 1950s, the walls and towers of the monastery were conserved.

*Bogoroditskaya Tower, 1623*

The tower was built in 1623. The monumental fortification has four banquette levels. The first and second levels are equipped with narrow loopholes. From the outside, there is a noticeable widening of the tower upwards, which is necessary for the construction of varnets. The formed gap ends with spikes in the form of a 'swallow's tail'. A small horizontal band divides the two main levels on the facade, whereas simple rollers separate the basement.

*Uglichskaya Tower, 1630-1640*

The tower was built in 1635-1646 on the site of the old wooden Uglichskaya tower of the city fortifications. It has its name due to the road to Uglich, which started from the tower. It resembles Bogoroditskaya Tower from the outside, however, it only served as an entrance gate.

*Vodjanye (Water) Gates, early 17<sup>th</sup> century*

They represent a low tower not visible beyond the wall's surface with an arched passage.

*Epiphany (southwestern) tower, 1804*

The southwestern tower, built in 1622-1623, entered the first stage of the restoration of the monastery fortifications after the Time of Troubles. In 1781, a new small octagonal turret was built in its place. Its appearance can be judged by the Mikhailovsky Tower, which was built at the same time as the Epiphany, have not undergone later reconstructions. The tower was rebuilt in 1803-1804 according to the project and under the supervision of Mizerov and Kuznetsov in pseudo-Gothic style. In the lower floor of a round two-story brick tower, the old masonry of the previous structure was preserved, the edges of which are covered with decorative ledges-buttresses (the plan of the lower floor is an irregular hexagon, apparently, corresponds to the plan of the ancient tower). Currently, the tower is the conservation center of the Yaroslavl Museum-Reserve.

*Cells (north-eastern building), 1670-s, 1690-s*

It was built in the 17th century and reached our days in a highly distorted form, restored into its original form during the conservation works in the 1950s.

*Church of Yaroslavl Wondermakers (the Entrance to Jerusalem), 1617-1618, 17-18th centuries, 1825-1831, arch. P.Ya. Pan'kov*

A single-domed church with a six-column portico on the western facade set on a high basement was designed by a local provincial architect P.Ya. Pan'kov. In 1617-1619, the brick church of the Entrance to Jerusalem of the 13th century existed and was replaced by a new one, also named as the Entrance to Jerusalem. The present church was built on the preserved foundations of the 17th-century church in 1827-1833 with rather eclectic features: the western facade is designed in classicist style, the eastern facade is close to the forms of traditional Russian architecture by its structure (the altar part is designed in the form of three semicircular apses). The elements referring to the traditional Russian architecture are also readable in the design of window openings.

*Sacristy, 1816-1817*

The two-storey building was built in 1817 and was inspired by classicism. It was originally completed with a dome, which was not preserved. The corners of the main facade are decorated with rusticated blades. There are columns of an Ionic order placed on high bases in the center. The windows of the third floor are round.

*Milhaylovksya tower, 1803*

It is a south-eastern pass tower of the Monastery, which was built in 1635-1646 and was initially named as Rostovkaya tower (due to the road to Rostov starting near the river of Kotorosol). In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, a new tower was erected at this location, which was named in honour of the Church of Saint Michael located nearby. Currently, the tower has octangular volume with comprehensive facades in provincial classicism style.

Currently, the Yaroslavl State Museum-Reserve is located within the territory of the monastery.

#### **2.1.6. MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL CHURCH, 1680 (67, PERVOMAYSKAYA STREET)**

It is a five-domed temple on a high ground floor with a northern chapel in the form of a tower, a heavy square bell tower and a house-like porch on rampants. It had been built

for 25 years (1657-1682). It is resulted that the features of two periods of the development of Yaroslavl religious architecture of the 17th century were combined in its appearance. The upper part of the monument has features distinctive to Yaroslavl architecture of the late 17th century: large cupolas and drums, high windows, four sloping surfaces over decorative zakomars. The interior of the church was painted in 1731 by Yaroslavl masters under the direction of Fyodor Fedorov.

#### **2.1.7. EPIPHANY CHURCH, 1682 (12, BOGOYAVLENSKAYA SQUARE)**

The church is unusual for Yaroslavl architecture of the 17th century built in 1684-1693 at the expense of the merchant A. Zubchaninov. It is a columnless five-domed church without basement and covered with a closed four-part vault. The facades of the church are decorated with multi-colored glazed tiles of two types (with repeating or centrally closed pattern). The interiors were painted in 1693 by the team of Dmitry Grigoriev and Fedor Ignatiev. At the same period, its traditional galleries were turned into extended aisles, and their volume included an octagonal bell tower with a tent roof.

In the 1950s, the large-scale conservation works were conducted on the monument, which returned its original appearance. Currently, the church is a part of the Yaroslavl Museum-Reserve.

#### **2.1.8. GOSTINY DVOR, 1816 (10, 12, PERVOMAYSKAYA STREET)**

It is one of the best ensembles of the classicism era in Yaroslavl, built in 1813-1818 upon the project of the provincial architect P.Ya. Pankov. Gostiny Dvor is located on the market square, which was organized at the late 18th century after the defensive moats were destroyed in the area stretching from Vlasyev Tower to Spassky Monastery. Originally, it consisted of two elongated shopping buildings and a central rotunda with a portico and was rebuilt after the fires of 1830 and 1848. In 1911, the western part of the northern building was replaced by a new building in the neoclassical style. The southern building suffered significantly during the Revolution and was soon dismantled.

The surviving buildings of Gostiny Dvor are surrounded by light galleries along the perimeter with rarely placed low columns of Ionic order. The northern building has a small arcade in its central elevated part and in the corners. The rotunda overlooks Pervomaiskaya

Street with a six-columned portico with a triangular pediment, above which a dome rises with a slight sculptural finish. The ensemble was conserved in the 1960s.

### **2.1.9. HOUSE OF ECCLESIASTICAL AUTHORITY, LATE 18TH CENTURY, EARLY 20TH CENTURY (4, POCHTOVAYA STREET)**

The house was built according to the project of a local architect A.A. Nikiforov in 1904. Initially, the building had two storeys (the third floor was added during the Soviet period). The motifs typical for the religious architecture of the 17th century were used for the design of its main facade (curb in the basement and interstorey band, box lintels of windows, square decorative brickwork with tiles, columns with little melons in the window frames of the second floor, rich steeped cornice with gorodki).

### **2.1.10. CHURCH OF SAINT NIKOLAS CHOPPED, 1695 (8, KOTOROSLNAYA EMBANKMENT)**

The church was built in 1695 and replaced a wooden church constructed in the area, where previously the fortification system of the Yaroslavl Kremlin (Chopped Town) was located.

The church reflects the second branch of the development of the Yaroslavl school of architecture: it has a small quadrangular frame with a single closed arch; its facades has almost no decoration; also, there is no bypass gallery.

The special significance of this historic monument residence in its authentic architectural appearance, which become a prototype for rural churches in central Russia.

## **2.2. HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPERTY**

Yaroslavl was founded around 1010 according to a legend by Yaroslav the Wise. In 2010, the city celebrated its millennium. For the first two centuries, it resembled a relatively small fortress on the northern border of Russian territory.

In the second part of the 12th century, the two monasteries appeared outside the city walls: Spassky and Petrovsky. Both of them were placed on the site of pagan temples and became the centres of Christianity and fortified outposts on waterways: Spassky monastery for the Kotorosl and Petrovsky for the Volga.

In 1218, during the period of feudal fragmentation, the city became the centre of an independent feudal principality. Despite the numerous causes of destruction that Yaroslavl suffered from Tatar-Mongol invasion, the city began to develop rapidly using its advantageous geographical position on an important trade route (including the route from the Volga to Rostov along the Kotorosl). The appearance of the first stone buildings in Yaroslavl dates back to this time. Urban buildings began to appear outside the city walls.

The city, which was already ruled by its own dynasty quickly united significant territories in the north of Russia and became a grand principality with many small estates. In 1463, in the process of uniting the Russian lands, Yaroslavl became a part, one of the largest regional centres of the centralized Muscovite state. Afterwards, the development of Yaroslavl followed the general trends of Russian history.

At the early 16th century, after another significant fire that occurred regularly in the city, the construction of stone buildings began on the territory of the ancient Kremlin and in the Spassky Monastery. The monastery was surrounded by stone walls as a powerful fortress that controlled the crossing of the Kotorosl on the road from Moscow. At the same time, the posad was surrounded by a rampart running from the Volga to the Kotorosl and giving its name to Zemlyanoy Gorod.

The real flourishing of Yaroslavl fell on the second part of the 16th century, when it turned into the second largest city in the state for over 100 years. The location of Yaroslavl at the crossroads of the country's most important trade routes played a decisive role in this area. The first was the Volga, which from the mid 16<sup>th</sup> century (after the conquest and annexation of Kazan and Astrakhan) passed into Russian ownership throughout its whole length, opening the trade route linking Baltic countries with Persia and India via the Ottoman Empire, which was at the peak of its territorial claims.

In Yaroslavl, this route intersected with the road leading from Moscow to the White Sea. At that time, the Muscovite state had the most intensive trade relations with England, Holland and some other Western countries on this sea, the route was bypassing the militarily unstable and belligerent countries of Central Europe.

In this period, international courtyards appeared in the city, crafts and trade with foreign and Russian goods developed, which gradually lead to the increase of the area of the

city. New settlements appeared around Posad between the Volga and the Kotorosl. At the same time, land development began outside the Kotorosl, where large urban settlements began to appear. The oldest part of Yaroslavl, Rubleniy Gorod, gradually passed its leading role in the urban structure of the city to the extensive and fortified settlement and adjacent Spassky Monastery.

The leading position of Yaroslavl was not undermined even in the Time of Troubles (beginning of the 17th century) by a change of powers, civil war and foreign invasions.

Yaroslavl played a leading role in combining forces to fight Polish-Lithuanian intervention. Acquired considerable political authority after the victory over the invaders under the patronage of Romanov dynasty and favorable economic situation contributed to the further development of the city. Yaroslavl merchants grew rich, the number of artisans also increased.

Since the 1620s, after a long break, stone constructions and new fortifications began to be erected in Yaroslavl. By 1668, 19 stone towers were built, two of which, Volzhskaya and Vlasyevskaya, are still preserved.

The 17th century is considered as the golden age of Yaroslavl architecture. At that time, over 50 stone churches were built, including: the church of Nicholas Nadein (1620) on the banks of the Volga, Rozhdestvenskaya Church (1644) with a bell tower, which has no analogues in Russian architecture, the Church of Elijah the Prophet (1647), which has both cultural, historical and urban planning values. It became the center of the radial planning system of the Yaroslavl Posad in accordance with the general plan of 1778.

Stone construction reached its peak in the 1670-1680s. At that time, a new church appeared in the city almost every year. Special attention was paid to the decoration of the facades and interiors of churches.

The first stone houses appeared in Yaroslavl at the late 17th century. The Cathedral House Building (Metropolitan Chambers) on the territory of Rubleny Gorod and a number of other monuments are still preserved from this period.

The foundation of the new capital of Russian, Saint Petersburg, in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century had a negative impact on Yaroslavl especially in connection with the restriction to build stone construction in other cities of Russia. The fire of 1711 caused damage to the

city: many monasteries, churches, fortifications, residential and commercial buildings suffered greatly. Yaroslavl began to lose its political and economic importance gradually turning into an ordinary provincial city.

However, the development of the city has not stopped: stone construction was resumed and by the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century, there were already about 200 stone buildings in the city. Textile, paper and chemical production began to develop. By the early 1770s, Yaroslavl had 11 large factories and a huge number of small industries.

In the mid 18th century, the residence of the Metropolitan was transferred to Yaroslavl from Rostov the Great. In 1777, Yaroslavl became the centre of the governorship (from 1796 called provinces) until the end of the 1920s.

Beginning in the 1770s, as part of the grandiose Russian urban planning reform of Catherine the Great, a regular redevelopment project began to be implemented in the city. As a result, the historical centre of modern Yaroslavl acquired a clear radial-semicircular plan.

Intensive construction continued in Yaroslavl in the 19th century. The early 19<sup>th</sup> century marked the heyday of classical style architecture.

Significant changes occurred in the city centre: a part of its ravine was covered with earth, Parade Square was united with the Cathedral Square forming a single ensemble, medieval ramparts and moats were leveled, instead of which a boulevard was arranged. The slopes of the Volga banks were provided with public amenities and landscaped (in 1825, construction began on a new Volzhskaya Embankment).

The regular urban planning of Yaroslavl, implemented at the late 18th – early 19th centuries, with clear blocks, radial streets, beautiful embankments and wide boulevards became a striking example and an outstanding heritage site of Russian urban planning of classicism period.

In the 19th - early 20th centuries, the historic centre of the city was intensively built with more public amenities provided. Moreover, several cultural institutions as Demidov Lyceum and the first stationary Volkov Theater emerged and operated in Yaroslavl.

Since the late 19th century, Yaroslavl has an actively developing industry. In post-revolutionary period, this process has sharply accelerated. Currently, the city hosts the



largest enterprises of mechanical engineering, chemistry, petrochemistry and other industries. The population of the city increased rapidly and exceeded 600, 000 people (with 607, 000 people at the late 2000s). Housing construction is intensively developing in the city with new residential areas built on the former outskirts of the city.

Yaroslavl as other historical cities of Russia did not escape from the loss of its architectural heritage during the persecution of religion and cardinal socialist reconstruction of the 20th century. Some of these losses are quite significant (as the Assumption Cathedral on Strelka of the Volga and the Kotorosl River, which was demolished). However, in comparison with the majority of other Russian cities, quite a lot of genuine historical monuments of architecture have been preserved in Yaroslavl. The urban planning of the historic centre and the main part of its old buildings with residential and public buildings have been also preserved.

Monuments of architecture located on the territory of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl represent all artistic styles that existed in Russia during last five centuries on a relatively small area (the World Heritage property occupies an area of 110 hectares). The buffer zone of the World Heritage property extends to the surrounding areas, including the opposite banks of the Volga and Kotorosl.

### **2.3. FEATURES OF THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE OF YAROSLAVL**

The location of Yaroslavl at the confluence of the Volga and the Kotorosl created extremely favorable conditions for the development of the city. Despite the relative spontaneity of the initial stage of urban development of the territory, the natural and landscape features of the area were considered and comprehended becoming a natural frame for the developing city.

Representing a special type of cultural landscape, the historical urban landscape of Yaroslavl is featured by the continuity of development, despite the significant changes that the urban fabric underwent in the second part of the 18th century.

The basis for the implementation of the urban planning reform envisaged by the 1778 plan was the historically established planning and to a large extent its spacial structure. The focus of the new regular plan of Yaroslavl was on the church of Elijah the Prophet, where

the geometric center of the Posad and the main square of the city was established, which became a starting point for the arrangement of the radial-ring system of streets based on rectangular blocks. The majority of the new streets repeated the tracing of historic streets and roads, straightening and expanding them. Due to the urban planning heritage of past periods, almost all stone buildings existed in the city previously were preserved during the process of the implementing of the regular planning.

The architectural monuments of various historical periods coexist within the boundaries of the Historical Centre of the city of Yaroslavl forming a unique historical combination of the features of its historical urban environment: Medieval monuments are harmoniously incorporated into the architectural context of later periods.

Therefore, the historic urban landscape of Yaroslavl, which was formed gradually over a period of over 500 years constitutes an integral architectural and urban-planning complex.

#### **2.4. CURRENT STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE PROPERTY**

There are 391 monuments and ensembles within the territory of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl, including two archaeological sites ('Strelka, the foundation of the city of Yaroslavl, 11<sup>th</sup> century'; 'The Cultural Layer of the City of Yaroslavl, 11th-17th centuries'). [5]

The cultural heritage of Yaroslavl is conserved and sustainably used in accordance with Russian legislation. In the 1990s, the Concept of the conservation of the central part of the City of Yaroslavl and the Project of the detailed conservation (regeneration) of the protected zone of the city of Yaroslavl were conducted.

At the same time, significant changes in the conditions of the development of Russian cities in the late 1990s - early 2000s as well as the inscription of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl to the World Heritage List in 2005 required the development of new urban planning documents focused on conserving the monuments and the historic urban landscape. Therefore, the general plan of the city and the project of protection zones for its cultural heritage sites were developed and approved in 2010.

However, the conservation of the quite extensive urban heritage as the historical centre of the city was accompanied by constant planning of new development projects within its territory, whereas some of the projects were quite dissonant regarding the traditional architectural environment of Yaroslavl. Therefore, there is a current issue of finding a reasonable and sensible balance between the actions focused on the conservation of the World Heritage property, on the one hand, and the development of the living historical center of the city, on the other [3].

To solve this issue as well as to ensure the compliance with the international obligations of the Russian Federation arising from the Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl was designated as a cultural heritage site (remarkable place) of federal significance by the Order of the Government of the Russian Federation of 21.05.2012 No. 813-p. At the same time, federal and regional legal acts approved the boundaries of the territory of the property and its subject of protection as well as quarterly requirements for the urban regulations [3].

The key issues of conservation and development of the territory as well as management of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property identified in previous state of conservation reports (2008-2016) [13-19] (including gradual changes of urban fabric, inadequate development of urban areas, a significant change in the cityscape as a result of the construction of a new Assumption Cathedral, high-rise construction, lack of adequate management system) were resolved in 2018 according to the state of conservation report submitted by the Russian Federation [20].

The further recommendations on the conservation of the property are related with the determination of the degree of possible interventions for each of the elements that form historical and urban planning environment of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl as well as prompt informing the World Heritage Centre about any intentions to undertake new development projects and major restoration works within the territory of the property and its buffer zone (in accordance with the article 172 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention) [20].

At the same time, currently, there is a threat to the integrity and authenticity of the World Heritage property due to the imperfection of the planning and management system,

expressed, in particular, in the absence of the necessary coordination between stakeholders in the management of the property as well as in the absence of regular monitoring of the state of conservation of the urban planning elements of the historical urban environment of the property.

### **References:**

[1] History of the Provincial City of Yaroslavl (2006). Ed. A.M. Rutman. Yaroslavl: Izdatelstvo Alexandra Rutmana.

[2] Krogius B.P. (2009) Russian Historic Cities as Fenomena of Cultural Heritage. Moscow: Progress-Tradizia.

[3] Krogius V.R., Maksakovsky N.V. The Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl. Extended Specifications. – URL: <http://infoisto.ru/harakteristiki/rasshirennye/rossiya/yaroslavl/>

[4] Kuznetsov S.V. Yaroslavl during the Napoleonic Invasion in the Context of the Exhibition Project ‘the Patriotic War of 1812 and the Yaroslavl Province’. - URL: [http://www.museum.ru/museum/1812/Library/Borodino\\_conf/2013/article23.pdf](http://www.museum.ru/museum/1812/Library/Borodino_conf/2013/article23.pdf)

[5] Marov V.F. (2000) Yaroslavl: Architecture and Urban planning. Yaroslavl: Verknaya Volga.

[6] Letter of the Department of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection of the Yaroslavl Region from 13.09.2018 No. IX.43-2689 /18.

[7] Rutman, T.A. (2008) Temples and Shrines of Yaroslavl. History and Modernity. Yaroslavl: Alexander Rutman Publishing House.

[8] Savarenskaya T.F., Shvidkovsky D.O., Petrov F.A. (1989). The History of Urban Art. Moscow: Stroyizdat.

[9] Serova I.A. (2012) Revival of the Governor's Estate in Yaroslavl: History and Modernity. *Proceedings of the Saint Petersburg State Institute of Culture*. P. 43-48.

[10] ICOMOS (2011) Guidance on the Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties. – URL: [https://www.icomos.org/world\\_heritage/HIA\\_20110201.pdf](https://www.icomos.org/world_heritage/HIA_20110201.pdf)

[11] Russian Federation (2004). Historical Center of the City of Yaroslavl. Nomination Dossier. – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1170.pdf>

[12] UNESCO (2017). The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/document/163852>

[13] ICOMOS, World Heritage Centre (2012). Mission de Suivi Réactif Conjointe Center du Patrimoine Mondial / ICOMOS pour le Center Historique de la Ville de Yaroslavl. – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1170/documents/>

[14] Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl. The State of Conservation Report. 2008. -URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/soc/875>

[15] Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl. The State of Conservation Report. 2009. - URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/soc/765>

[16] Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl. The State of Conservation Report. 2011. - URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/soc/356>

[17] Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl. The State of Conservation Report. 2012. -URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/soc/127>

[18] Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl. The State of Conservation Report. 2013. - URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/soc/1966>

[19] Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl. The State of Conservation Report. 2014. -URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/soc/2835>

[20] Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl. The State of Conservation Report. 2016. - URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/soc/3433>

[21] Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl. The State of Conservation Report. 2018. -URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/soc/3735>

### **SECTION 3. LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY MEASURES OF PROTECTION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY**

Legislative and regulatory measures at national and local levels should ensure the conservation of the property and its protection from the consequences of economic development and changes that could adversely affect the OUV as well as integrity and authenticity of the property. States Parties to the Convention should ensure a full and effective implementation of such measures. [12]

The legislative regulation and implementation of the measures aimed at ensuring the protection of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property and its OUV attributes is conducted at three levels.

The federal level is represented by the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, which is a state authority operating in the field of conservation of cultural heritage sites (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation and acting as a national coordinator in the field of conservation of cultural World Heritage sites.

At the regional level, within the established authority, the conservation measures focused on the World Heritage property are conducted by the Government of Yaroslavl Oblast (Department of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection of Yaroslavl Oblast). At the municipal level, the measures are conducted by the Administration of the City of Yaroslavl (within the scope of the competences of the relevant structural departments).

Legislative and regulatory measures for the protection and conservation of the World Heritage property are aimed at:

- urban planning regulation within the territory of the property and within the boundaries of its buffer zone (Yaroslavl Oblast Land-Use Planning Scheme, General Plan of the City of Yaroslavl, Land Use Regimes of the City of Yaroslavl);

- ensuring the conservation of cultural heritage monuments located on the property and within the boundaries of its buffer zone (monitoring compliance with federal and regional legislation in the field of conservation of cultural heritage monuments and sites, the approval of the boundaries of the territory and subjects of protection of cultural heritage

monuments, development of passports of cultural heritage properties, conclusion of security obligations and approval of the boundaries of cultural heritage protection zones);

- sustainable development of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone (programs of social and economic development adopted at regional and municipal levels).

Monuments of history and culture and architectural ensembles located within the territory of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property<sup>1</sup> are protected in accordance with Federal Law No. 73-FZ of 25/06/2002 ‘On Cultural Heritage Sites (Historical and Cultural Monuments) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation’ (as amended by the Federal Law of 21/02/2019 No. 11-FZ); the Law of the Yaroslavl Oblast of 05/06/2008 No. 25-z ‘On the Sites of Cultural Heritage (Monuments of History and Culture) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation in the Territory of the Yaroslavl Oblast’ (as amended by the Law of the Yaroslavl Oblast of 20/06/2018 No.25-z) as well as a number of normative legal acts adopted at federal, regional and local levels (See Table. The List of Regulations on the Conservation, Sustainable Use and State Protection of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl).

The recognition of the value of the urban environment of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl as an integral urban development site led to the determination in of the boundaries of the reserve zone of the historical centre in 1990 (Decision of the Executive Committee of the Yaroslavl Oblast Council of People's Deputies No. 191 of 21/06/1990 ‘On Approval of Protected Zones of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the City of Yaroslavl’. In 1991-1995, after a series of competitions for planning and development of the Centre of Yaroslavl, the Central Research Institute of Urban Planning of the Russian Academy of Architecture and Construction Sciences was selected to develop the Concept of the General Plan for the City of Yaroslavl, which identified potential territorial reserves

---

<sup>1</sup> According to the information from the Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 17/10/2012 No. 1108 ‘On Approval of the Subject of Protection of the Cultural Heritage Site (Remarkable Place) of Federal Importance ‘Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl’ and its Registration in the State Register of Cultural Heritage Sites (Historical and Cultural Monuments) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation’, there are 52 historical and cultural monuments of federal importance, 226 historical and cultural monuments of regional importance and 135 identified cultural heritage sites within the territory of the historical centre. According to the Report on the State of Conservation of the World Heritage property of 2013, 382 monuments and ensembles are located within the territory of the World Heritage property. According to the letter of the Department of Protection of Cultural Heritage Sites of the Yaroslavl Oblast from 13/09/2017 No. IX.43-2689 / 18, there are 95 cultural heritage monuments of federal importance, 135 cultural heritage monuments of regional importance and 27 cultural heritage sites of local (municipal) importance and 134 identified cultural heritage monuments within the boundaries of the World Heritage property.

for the future development and growth of the city. This document was aimed at addressing complex issues of conservation and sustainable use of the cultural heritage (including the principles and approaches of the regeneration of the building of historic quarters) [3, 8].

In 1993, by the decision of the Small Council of the Yaroslavl Oblast Council of People's Deputies of 29/04/1993 No. 99, the Cultural Layer of the City of Yaroslavl, 11th-16th centuries archaeological site was designated as a protected cultural heritage site (from the city centre to Respublikanskaya Street). The boundaries of the territory of the cultural heritage site of regional importance were approved by the Order of the Department of Culture of the Yaroslavl Oblast of 21/08/2012 No. 38; its subject of protection was approved by the Order of the Department of Culture of the Yaroslavl Oblast of 31/05/2012 No. 20. The legal regime for land-use within the boundaries of the cultural heritage sites (archaeological heritage sites) was established by the Order of the Department of Culture of the Yaroslavl Oblast of 13/05/2013 No. 26. [10]

In 2005, in accordance with the decision of the 29th session of the World Heritage Committee 29SOM 8B.43, the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl was cultural heritage site was inscribed to the UNESCO World Heritage List.

The current boundaries of the protection zones of the cultural heritage sites (historical and cultural monuments) of the city of Yaroslavl were approved by the Decree of the Government of Yaroslavl Oblast of 22/06/2011 No. 456-p 'On Approval of the Project of Protection Areas of Cultural Heritage Sites (Historical and Cultural Monuments) of the City of Yaroslavl'. This document reflects the boundaries of the World Heritage property and establishes the boundaries of its buffer zone (as limited development zones and protected natural landscape zones) as well as introduces land use regimes and urban planning regulations (a special type of urban and economic development restrictions established within the boundaries of the protection zones for the protection of cultural heritage sites, which must be reflected in all urban planning documents) [5].

On the basis of a joint order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Regional Development of the Russian Federation of 29/07/2010 No. 418/339 'On Approving the List of Historical Settlements', the city of Yaroslavl was included in the list of historical settlements. The definition of the boundaries and the subject of protection



of the historical settlement of federal importance, the development of requirements for urban planning regulations within its borders as well as the procedure for approval of draft land-use and development regimes, new development projects and land surveying projects within the territory of historical settlements are regulated by the Government of the Russian Federation (28/11/2013 No. 1095) and orders of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation (No. 1604 of 12/07/2016; No. 1063 of 31/07/2013; No. 1062 of 31/07/2013). The boundaries of the territory of the City of Yaroslavl historical settlement of federal importance, its subject of protection and urban planning regulations within specified boundaries have not been developed and approved yet.

According to the Order of the Government of the Russian Federation of 21/05/2012 No. 813-r, the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl within the boundaries of the World Heritage property was designated as a cultural heritage site (remarkable place, landmark) of federal importance. The subject of protection of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl cultural heritage site (remarkable place) was approved by the Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 10/17/2012 No.1108; the boundaries of the territory of the cultural heritage site (remarkable place) was approved by the Order of the Department of Culture of the Yaroslavl Oblast of 17/07/2012 No. 32 [11].

In accordance with the current legislation of the Russian Federation, the boundaries of the zones with special land-use and urban planning restrictions (including protection zoning of cultural heritage sites) must be integrated in all urban planning documents.

Yaroslavl Oblast Land-Use Planning Scheme was approved by the Decree of the Government of the Yaroslavl Oblast of 31/12/2014 No. 1435-p. This regional planning document focuses on the activities aiming at cultural heritage protection and sustainable development of tourist and recreation facilities in the region.

The General Plan of the city of Yaroslavl was approved by the Decision of the Municipality of the City of Yaroslavl of 06/04/2006 No. 226 ‘On Approval of the General Plan of the City of Yaroslavl’ (as amended by the Decision of the Municipality of the City of Yaroslavl of 20/12/2018 No.193). The boundaries of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone (within the framework of the approved project of the protection zones, limited development zones and protected natural landscape zones) are drawn on the Map of the

Boundaries of the Territories of Cultural Heritage Sites, Protection Zones of Cultural Heritage Sites and the Boundaries of Special Protected Natural Areas [1, 8].

The land-use regimes for the city of Yaroslavl were adopted by the Decision of the Municipality of the City of Yaroslavl of 09/17/2009 No. 201 were approved by the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation (Letter of 19/09/2016 No. 6189-12-04). According to the provisions of the Rules of Land-Use and Development of the City of Yaroslavl, land plots and capital constructions are used in accordance with the restrictions established for the zones with special restrictions of use of the territory of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl cultural heritage site (remarkable place) [6].

The List of Regulations on the Conservation, Sustainable Use and State Protection of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl

World Heritage property

Title of the act	Objectives/Principles	Impact on the World Heritage property
FEDERAL LEVEL		
<p>Civil Code of the Russian Federation (of 30/11/1994 № 51-ΦЗ (as amended by the Federal Law of 03/08/2018 No.339-FZ) (part one); 26/01/1996 No. 14-FZ (as amended by the Federal Law of 29/07/2018 No 225-FZ) (part two); 26/11/2001 No. 146-FZ (as amended by the Federal Law of 03/08/2018 No.292-FZ) (part three); dated 18/12/2006 No. 230-FZ (as amended by the Federal Law of 23/05/2018 No.116-FZ) (part four))</p>	<p>- establishes recognition of the equality of participants in relations regulated by the Code, the inviolability of property, freedom of contract, the inadmissibility of arbitrary interference with anyone in private affairs, the need for unhindered exercise of civil rights, ensuring the restoration of violated rights, their judicial protection</p>	<p>- determines the relationship of participants in civilian traffic in the Russian Federation</p>
<p>Land Code of the Russian Federation of 25/10/2001</p>	<p>- regulates land relations in the Russian Federation with the application of the</p>	<p>- determines the order of interaction between the participants of land relations</p>

<p>№ 136-FZ (as amended by the Federal Law of 25/12/2018 No.485-FZ)</p>	<p>principle of delimitation of the civil law and land legislation in terms of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- regulation of land use relations as well as the principle of state regulation of land privatization;</li> <li>- priority of the maintenance of lands and highly valuable lands and lands of the protected areas as regards the limitation or prohibition of the change of their aim of use.</li> </ul>	<p>(including the territory and the buffer zone of the World Heritage property);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- introduces the concept of land for historical and cultural purposes;</li> <li>- establishes a special legal regime for the lands of specially protected territories and sites category</li> </ul>
<p>Housing Code of the Russian Federation of 29/12/2004</p> <p>№ 188-FZ (as amended by the Federal Law of 22/01/2019 No.1-FZ)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- based on the need for state authorities and local authorities to ensure conditions for citizens to exercise their right to housing, their safety, inviolability and the inadmissibility of arbitrary deprivation of their homes, the need for unhindered exercise of rights arising from relations regulated by housing legislation and recognition of the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- determines the legal relations of the owners of residential premises (including the territory and the buffer zone of the World Heritage property)</li> </ul>

	equality of participants in the housing regulation relations of ownership, use and disposal of residential premises; the need to ensure the restoration of violated housing rights, their judicial protection, the preservation of the housing stock and the use of residential premises for the intended purpose	
Urban Planning Code of the Russian Federation of 29/12/2004 No. 190- FZ (as amended on 25/12/2018)	- regulates relations on territorial planning, urban zoning, territory planning, architectural and construction design, relations on the construction of capital constructions, their reconstruction, overhaul, on operation of buildings and structures	- determines the legal relations of the actors of construction within the boundaries of settlements
Criminal Code of the Russian Federation of 13/06/1996 No. 63-FZ (as amended on 01/04/2019)	- Regulates the protection of the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen, a property, public order and public safety, the environment, the constitutional order	- establishes a measure of responsibility for the actions aimed at the destruction or damage of especially valuable cultural heritage sites of the peoples of the

	<p>of the Russian Federation from criminal encroachment, ensuring peace and security of mankind as well as crime prevention;</p> <p>- establishes the basis and principles of criminal responsibility, determines dangerous acts to an individual, society or state as crimes and establishes types of punishments and other measures for committing crimes</p>	<p>Russian Federation, including those inscribed to the World Heritage List</p>
<p>Code of the Russian Federation on Administrative Offenses of 30/12/2001 № 195-FZ (as amended on 01/04/2019)</p>	<p>- regulates the protection of a person, the protection of human rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen, the protection of public health, sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population, the protection of public morality, environmental protection, the established procedure for exercising state power, public order and public</p>	<p>- establishes a measure of responsibility for the actions aimed at the destruction or damage of cultural heritage sites, illegal change of the legal land-use regime of the territories designated as historical and cultural lands (including land-use regimes of the heritage sites inscribed to the World Heritage List and regimes of cultural heritage protection zones)</p>

	safety, property, the protection of the legitimate economic interests of individuals and legal entities, society and the state from administrative offenses as well as the prevention of administrative offenses	
Budget Code of the Russian Federation of 31/07/1998 No. 145-FZ (as amended on 15.04.2019)	- establishes the general principles of the budget legislation of the Russian Federation, the organization and functioning of the budget system of the Russian Federation, the legal status of subjects of budget legal relations, determines the basis of the budget process and interbudgetary relations in the Russian Federation, the procedure for executing judicial acts on the recovery of the budget funds of the budget system of the Russian Federation	- defines the legal regime for budget financing, including the activities of state authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation

	and types of violation of the budget legislation of the Russian Federation	
Tax Code of the Russian Federation (Part One) of 31/07/1998 No. 146- FZ (as amended by the Federal Law of 27/12/2018 No.546-FZ)	- determines the system of all tax transactions and fees in the state	- defines the taxation system in the field of conservation of cultural heritage
Fundamentals of the Legislation of the Russian Federation on Culture (approved by the Supreme Council of the Russian Federation of 09/10/1992 No. 3612-1) (as amended on 05/12/2017)	- determines the procedure for ensuring the implementation and protection of the constitutional right of citizens of the Russian Federation to cultural activities; - ensures the creation of legal guarantees for the free cultural activities of associations of citizens, peoples and other ethnic communities of the Russian Federation; - determines the principles and legal norms of relations of actors of cultural activities;	- defines the legal basis for the conservation and sustainable development of culture in the Russian Federation



	- defines the principles of state cultural policy, legal norms of state support of culture and guarantees non-interference of the state in creative processes	
Federal Law of 25/06/2002 No. 73- FZ 'On Cultural Heritage Sites (Historical and Cultural Monuments) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation' (as amended by the Federal Law of 21/02/2019 No.11-FZ)	- regulates relations in the field of conservation, sustainable use, promotion and state protection of cultural heritage sites (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation; - aimed to implement the constitutional right of people to access cultural values and the constitutional duty of people to care for preservation of historical and cultural heritage, historical and cultural monuments as well as the implementation of the rights of peoples and other ethnic communities in the Russian Federation to preserve and develop their cultural and national	Defines: - powers of state authorities of the Russian Federation, state authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, municipal authorities of the Russian Federation; - the procedure for funding the measures for preservation, promotion and state protection of cultural heritage sites; - the procedure for the establishment and maintenance of a unified state register of cultural heritage sites (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation;

	<p>identities, to protect, conserve and preserve historical and cultural habitats, to protect and preserve the sources of information about their origins and development of culture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the procedure and the grounds for the inscription of cultural heritage sites to the World Heritage List and the procedure for submitting relevant documentation;</li> <li>- the purpose and procedure for the implementation of the state historical and cultural expertise on cultural heritage sites;</li> <li>- objectives and types of state protection of cultural heritage sites;</li> <li>- types of conservation of cultural heritage sites;</li> <li>- features of ownership, use and disposal of cultural heritage sites included in the register;</li> <li>- the grounds for the occurrence of the right to use cultural heritage sites included in the register</li> </ul>
--	--	---

<p>Federal Law of 26/05/1996 № 54- FZ 'On the Museum Fund of the Russian Federation and Museums in the Russian Federation' (as amended by the Federal Law of 27/12/2018 No.515-FZ)</p>	<p>- determines the legal status of the Museum Fund of the Russian Federation as well as establishment and legal status of museums in the Russian Federation</p>	<p>- determines the legal status of museums (Museum of the Yaroslavl City History; Yaroslavl State Historical, Architectural and Art Museum-Reserve; Yaroslavl Art Museum); - defines the objectives of establishing museum-reserves (including ensuring the safety of cultural heritage objects transferred to them and access of citizens to the objects; conservation, studies and promotion of the objects)</p>
<p>Federal Law of 05/12/2017 № 362-FZ 'On the Federal Budget for 2018 and for the Planning Period of 2019 and 2020'</p>	<p>- determines the main features of the federal budget for 2018 and for the planning period of 2019 and 2020</p>	<p>- determines the procedure for funding works in the field of state protection, conservation and promotion of cultural heritage sites (including the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl cultural heritage site of federal importance)</p>

<p>Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 15/06/2009 No. 569</p> <p>‘On Approval of the Regulations on the State Historical and Cultural Expertise’ (as amended by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 27/04/2017 No. 501)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- establishes a procedure for conducting state historical and cultural expertise, requirements for the definition of individuals and legal entities that can be involved as experts;</li> <li>- determines the list of sites of expertise</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- determines the procedure for the examination of documentation, justifying measures to ensure the conservation of cultural heritage sites during earthworks, reclamation and (or) economic work and other works within the boundaries of cultural heritage site or on a land plot directly connected to heritage site</li> </ul>
<p>Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 28/11/2013 No. 1095 'On the Approval of Requirements for Determining the Boundaries of the Territory of Historic Settlements'</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- establishes requirements for determining the boundaries of the territory of historical settlements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- determines the list of documentation, on the basis of which draft boundaries of historical settlements can be developed (historical, architectural, historical, urban planning, archival, archaeological studies);</li> <li>- determines the procedure for studying the values of historical urban environment (including the territory of the city of Yaroslavl, included in the list of historical settlements)</li> </ul>

<p>Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 20/02/2014 No. 127 ‘On Approval of the Rules for the Issue, Suspension and Termination of Permits (Open Lists) to Work on the Identification and Study of Archaeological Heritage Sites’ (as amended on 17.06.2017)</p>	<p>- determines the procedure for issuing, suspending and terminating permits (open sheets) to conduct works on the identification and study of archaeological heritage sites</p>	<p>- establishes the procedure for conducting archaeological research; - establishes requirements for the justification of the needs for these studies and for the qualifications of persons involved in these works (including the territories of archaeological heritage sites located within the territory of the World Heritage property)</p>
<p>Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation ‘On Approval of the Regulations on the Protection Zones of Cultural Heritage Sites (Historical and Cultural Monuments) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation and on the Recognition of Certain Provisions of Regulatory Legal Acts of the Government of the Russian Federation’ of 12/09/2015 No. 972</p>	<p>- establishes the procedure for developing projects for the protection zones of cultural heritage sites (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation</p>	<p>- defines the requirements for land-use regimes and urban planning regulations within the boundaries of cultural heritage protection zones</p>

<p>Order of the Government of the Russian Federation of 03/06/2013 No. 898-r</p>	<p>- Amendments to the list of cultural heritage sites of federal importance, which state protection is conducted by the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation</p>	<p>- transfer of the state protection of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl cultural heritage site of federal importance as well as several key monuments constituting the subject of protection of the cultural heritage site (remarkable place) and other urban planning monuments within the territory of the World Heritage property to the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation</p>
<p>Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 1/07/2015 No. 1887 ‘On the Implementation of Certain Provisions of Article 47.6 of the Federal Law of 25.06.2002 No. 73-FZ“ On Cultural Heritage Sites (Historical and Cultural Monuments)’</p>	<p>- approves the form and procedure for the preparation and approval of the security obligation of the owner or other legal owner of cultural heritage site as well as the procedure for fulfilling the requirements contained in the security obligation</p>	<p>- determines the composition of information for security obligations, requirements for compliance with the restrictions determined by the status of a cultural heritage site (including security obligations concluded with users of cultural heritage monuments and sites located within the territory of the World Heritage property) as well as the</p>

		procedure for notifying the state heritage protection authority on the implementation of the requirements of protection obligations (by users)
Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 02/07/2015 No. 1906 ‘On Approval of the Passport Form of Cultural Heritage Site’	- approves the form of passport of cultural heritage site; - provides a list of information that passport must contain, including the features of cultural heritage site, description of the subject of protection	- regulates the development of passports of cultural heritage sites located within the territory of the World Heritage property
Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 21/10/2015 No. 2625 ‘On Approval of the Procedure for Issuing Permits for Conservation of Cultural Heritage Site Included in the Unified State Register of Cultural Heritage Sites (Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Peoples of the	- determines the procedure for issuing permits for conservation of cultural heritage site by executive authorities performing functions in the field of state protection of cultural heritage sites	In accordance with the established procedure, the Department of of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection of Yaroslavl Oblast issues permits for conservation works for cultural heritage monuments located within the territory of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone

Russian Federation, or Identified Cultural Heritage Sites’		
Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 25/06/2015 No. 1840 ‘On Approval of the Composition and the Procedure for Approving Reporting Documentation on the Implementation of Conservation of Cultural Heritage Sites Included in the Unified State Register of Cultural Heritage Sites (Historical and Cultural Monuments) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation, or Identified Cultural Heritage Sites, Procedure for Acceptance of the Conservation Works on Cultural Heritage Sites and Preparation of Act of Acceptance of Work Performed to Conserve Cultural Heritage Site Included in the Unified	- regulates the procedure for approving reporting documentation on the implementation of conservation works on cultural heritage sites by executive authorities performing the functions in the field of state protection of cultural heritage sites	- determines the procedure for acceptance of conservation works on cultural heritage monuments and sites located within the territory of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone (conducted by the Department of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection of the Yaroslavl Oblast)



<p>State Register of Cultural Heritage Sites (Historical and Cultural Monuments) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation, or Identified Cultural Heritage Sites and its Form’</p>		
<p>Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 17/10/2012 No. 1108 ‘On Approval of the Subject of Protection of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl Cultural Heritage Site of Federal Importance and its Registration in the Unified State Register of Cultural Heritage Sites (Historical and Cultural Monuments) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation’</p>	<p>- Approves the subject of protection of the Historical Center of the City of Yaroslavl cultural heritage site (remarkable place) of federal importance</p>	<p>- determines the list of valuable elements of the historical and urban planning environment of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl (urban planning structure, historical system of land delimitation, system of architectural ensembles, volume spatial composition of valuable historical buildings)</p>
<p>Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 17/12/2014 No. 2182 ‘On Approval of the Land-Use Regime, Restrictions and Requirements</p>	<p>- approves the land-use regime of the territories of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl cultural heritage site (remarkable place), the requirements for</p>	<p>- the establishment of specific parameters limiting economic activities within the territory of the World Heritage property and land-use regimes (20 regimes are</p>

<p>to Development, Engineering and Construction within the Territory of ‘Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl’ Cultural Heritage Site (remarkable place) of Federal Importance’ (as amended by the Order of the Ministry of Culture of 11/01/2016 No.4)</p>	<p>economic activities, new developments and construction within the territory of the cultural heritage sites</p>	<p>established to regulate the maximum height of capital constructions, the density of buildings, the admissibility of building of new capital constructions and reconstruction of lost cultural heritage monuments)</p>
<p>Joint Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Regional Development of the Russian Federation of 29/07/2017 No. 418/339 “On Approving the List of Historical Settlements”</p>	<p>- approved a list of historic settlements of federal importance</p>	<p>- Yaroslavl was designated as a historical settlement of federal importance</p>
<p>Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 12/07/2016 No. 1604 ‘On Approval of the Procedure for Including a Settlement in the List of Historical Settlements of Federal Importance, Approval of its Subject of</p>	<p>- a procedure established for including a settlement in the list of historical settlements of federal importance - the composition of the documentation determined for the submission to the</p>	<p>- a legal basis has been created for the development and approval of the subject of protection, the boundaries of the territory of the City of Yaroslavl historic settlement of federal importance and</p>

Protection, Boundaries of its Territory and Requirements for Urban Planning Regulations within the Boundaries’	Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation	requirements for urban planning regulations within its boundaries
Order of the Federal Agency for Technical Regulation and Metrology of 2/.08/2018 No. 504-st ‘On Approval of the National Standard of the Russian Federation’	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- approved the national standard GOST R 58203-2018 "Heritage Impact Assessment for World Heritage Sites. Composition and Content of the Report. General Requirements" (date of entry into force 01/03/2019)</li> <li>- the general requirements for conducting a heritage impact assessment in the Russian Federation were defined in accordance with the ICOMOS Guidelines for the Implementation of Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Sites</li> </ul>	- developed unified requirements for the implementation of heritage impact assessment for the World Heritage property and its buffer zone
<b>REGIONAL LEVEL</b>		
Law of the Yaroslavl Oblast of 05/06/2008 № 25-z	- regulates relations in the field of conservation, sustainable use, promotion	- determines the powers of state authorities of Yaroslavl Oblast in the field

<p>‘On Cultural Heritage Sites (Historical and Cultural Monuments) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation in the territory of the Yaroslavl Oblast’ (as amended by the Law of the Yaroslavl Oblast of 20/06/2018 No.25-z)</p>	<p>and state protection of cultural heritage sites (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation in the territory of the Yaroslavl Oblast, attributed to the Yaroslavl Oblast as a subject of the Russian Federation in accordance with federal legislation</p>	<p>of conservation, sustainable use, promotion and state protection of cultural heritage sites (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- determines the basis for the development of programs for the protection of cultural heritage sites;</li> <li>- determines the procedure for funding the measures for conservation, promotion and state protection of cultural heritage sites;</li> <li>- determines the procedure for approving the boundaries of the protection zones of cultural heritage sites, land-use regimes and requirements for urban planning regulations;</li> <li>- establishes the procedure for approving the boundaries of territories and the subject of protection of historical</li> </ul>
---	--	--

		settlements of regional importance as well as requirements for urban planning regulations within the specified boundaries
Decision of the Government of the Yaroslavl Oblast of 18/04/2018 No. 270-p 'On Approval of the Procedure for Approval of Architectural and Urban-Planning Appearance'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- approval of the procedure for approval of architectural and urban planning appearance of capital constructions in Yaroslavl Oblast;</li> <li>- ensuring visual appeal and comfort of new development projects;</li> <li>- the formation of the silhouette, style, composition of buildings in accordance with prevailing architectural environment and achievements in the field of architectural art</li> </ul>	- preservation of the integrity of the historical urban planning environment within the buffer zone of the World Heritage property and in adjacent territories in combination with the provision of comfortable living conditions for people (including people with limited mobility)
Decision of the Government of the Yaroslavl Oblast of 17/06/2015 No. 659-r 'On the Department of Cultural	- approves the establishment of the executive authority of the Yaroslavl Region, the Department of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection of the	- determines the powers, functions of law and principles of organization of activities of the regional executive body of state

<p>Heritage Sites Protection of the Yaroslavl Oblast” (as amended by the Decision of the Government of Yaroslavl Oblast of 21/12/2018 No.948-p)</p>	<p>Yaroslavl Oblast, which performs the functions in the field of conservation, sustainable use, promotion and state protection of cultural heritage sites</p>	<p>power in the field of protection of cultural heritage sites</p>
<p>Decision of the Government of the Yaroslavl Oblast of 22/06/2011 No. 456-p 'On the Approval of the Project on Protected Zones of the Cultural Heritage Properties (Monuments of History and Culture) of the City of Yaroslavl'</p>	<p>- establishing the boundaries of the protection zones of cultural heritage sites of the city of Yaroslavl</p>	<p>- mapping the boundaries of the World Heritage property (within the boundaries of the protection zone); - the establishment of the boundaries of the buffer zone of the World Heritage property (as limited development zone and protected natural landscape zone); - approval of land-use regimes within the boundaries of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone; - approval of the requirements for urban planning regulations within the boundaries of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone</p>

<p>Order of the Department of Culture of the Yaroslavl Oblast of 17/07/2012 No. 32 ‘On Approval of the Boundaries of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl Cultural Heritage Site (remarkable place) of Federal Importance’</p>	<p>- approval of the boundaries of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl cultural heritage site (remarkable place) of federal importance</p>	<p>- the boundaries of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl are approved on the state level (designation as a cultural heritage site (remarkable place))</p>
<p>Decree of the Government of the Yaroslavl Oblast of 31/12/2014 No. 1435-p ‘On Approval of the Land-Use Planning Scheme of the Yaroslavl Oblast and on Recognition of the Decision of the Government of the Oblast of 23/07/2008 No. 385-P as Invalid’</p>	<p>- sustainable development of the territory, including the improvement of the living conditions, conservation and enhancement of all resources for future generations.</p>	<p>- outlines several activities, including the development of transport infrastructure, cultural and other services; sustainable development of tourist and recreational infrastructure; improvement of the conditions for the conservation and use of cultural heritage; protection from adverse natural and man-made processes, emergency situations.</p>
<p><b>MUNICIPAL LEVEL</b></p>		
<p>Decision of the Municipality of the City of Yaroslavl of 06/04/2006 No. 226 ‘On</p>	<p>- integration of the principles and strategic directions of urban planning development of Yaroslavl adopted by</p>	<p>- conservation of historical and cultural, landscape and architectural, urban planning of the city;</p>

<p>the Approval of the General Plan of the City of Yaroslavl’ (as amended by the Decision of the Municipality of the City of Yaroslavl of 20/12/2018 No.193)</p>	<p>the Concept of the General Plan of the city of Yaroslavl</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- compliance of directions of urban planning development of the city of Yaroslavl with the goals and objectives of the documents of the social and economic development of the territory of Yaroslavl</li> <li>- ensuring sustainable development of the city of Yaroslavl</li> <li>- improving the quality of the urban environment</li> <li>- conservation and regeneration of historical and cultural heritage sites</li> <li>- sustainable development of engineering, transport and social infrastructures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- integration of the boundaries of the territory of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone into the General Plan of the city</li> </ul>
--	---	---



<p>Decision of the Municipality of the City of Yaroslavl of 17/09/2009 No. 201 ‘On the Approval of the Rules of Land Use and Development of the City of Yaroslavl’</p>	<p>- adoption of one of the key documents of urban zoning, Land Use and Development Regulations of Yaroslavl</p>	<p>- integration into urban planning regulations of the Land Use and Development Regulations of the City of Yaroslavl the requirements and restrictions established for the territory of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl cultural heritage site (remarkable place) and protection zones of cultural heritage monuments located in Yaroslavl (including the buffer zone of the World Heritage property)</p>
--	--	---

## References:

- [1] General plan of the City of Yaroslavl. Official Portal of the City of Yaroslavl. – URL: <https://city-yaroslavl.ru/city/about/arkhitektura-goroda/plan/>
- [2] Report on the Implementation by the Department of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection of the Yaroslavl Oblast of Federal-State Supervision Over the Condition, Maintenance, Conservation, Sustainable Use, Promotion and State Protection of Cultural Heritage Sites in 2017. – URL: <http://www.yarregion.ru/depts/dookn/tmpPages/activities.aspx>
- [3] Krogus B.P. (2009) Russian Historic Cities as Fenomena of Cultural Heritage. Moscow: Progress-Tradizia.
- [4] Government of the Yaroslavl Oblast (2013). Report on the State of Conservation of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage Site.
- [5] Decision of the Government of the Yaroslavl Oblast of 22/06/2011 No. 456-p 'On the Approval of the Project on Protected Zones of the Cultural Heritage Properties (Monuments of History and Culture) of the City of Yaroslavl' - URL: <http://docs.cntd.ru/document/440539202>
- [6] Land-Use and Development Regulations. Official Portal of the City of Yaroslavl. – URL: <https://city-yaroslavl.ru/city/about/arkhitektura-goroda/pravila-zemlepolzovaniya-i-zastroyki-goroda/>
- [7] Decision of the Municipality of the City of Yaroslavl of 20/12/1995 No. 64 'On the Concept of the General Plan of the City of Yaroslavl'. – URL: <http://docs.cntd.ru/document/440532669>
- [8] Decision of the Municipality of the City of Yaroslavl of 06/04/2006 No. 226 'On the Approval of the General Plan of the City of Yaroslavl' (as amended by the Decision of the Municipality of the City of Yaroslavl of 20/12/2018 No.193). – URL: <http://docs.cntd.ru/document/440539202>
- [9] Decision of the Municipality of the City of Yaroslavl of 17/09/2009 No. 201 'On the Approval of the Rules of Land Use and Development of the City of Yaroslavl'

[10] Information about the Cultural Layer of the City of Yaroslavl (11<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> centuries) Cultural Heritage Site of Regional Importance. – URL: <http://www.yarregion.ru/depts/dcul/tmppages/monument.aspx?newsID=377>

[11] Information about the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl Cultural Heritage Site of Federal Importance. – URL: [http://www.yarregion.ru/depts/dcul/tmppages\\_copy/monument.aspx?newsID=1228](http://www.yarregion.ru/depts/dcul/tmppages_copy/monument.aspx?newsID=1228)

[12] UNESCO (2019) Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. – URL: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines/>

[13] Decree of the Government of the Yaroslavl Oblast of 31/12/2014 No. 1435-p ‘On Approval of the Land-Use Planning Scheme of the Yaroslavl Oblast and on Recognition of the Decision of the Government of the Oblast of 23/07/2008 No. 385-P as Invalid’. – URL: <http://docs.cntd.ru/document/428665751>

## **SECTION 4. KEY STAKEHOLDERS INTERESTED IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY**

**Stakeholders** are private or public actors that may influence a property or may be dependent on its resources. [1]

For World Heritage management planning, stakeholders are both private and public bodies, groups and communities, who may be influenced by a management plan or may contribute to its successful implementation. [2]

Stakeholders engagement is vital for integrated approach to World Heritage management that ensures sustainable development of a property. [3]

A wide range of stakeholders are involved in conservation, management and sustainable development of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl. The population of the city as well as owners, developers, various public bodies contribute in a variety of ways. At the same time, the protection and conservation of the World Heritage property is impossible without the support of federal, regional and local authorities, representatives of NGOs and civil society, patrons and funders, visitors and tourists.

The key stakeholders for Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl Management Plan are described below.

### **4.1. LOCAL COMMUNITY**

The concept of local community is usually applied to a group of people, sharing common values and living in the same geographical area, where a World Heritage property is located. In the case of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl, the local community consists of residents, primarily, who live within the boundaries of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone, and, secondarily, who live in the city of Yaroslavl. Therefore, the total number of the local residents is about 608 000 people (2017) [4].

The local community of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl is composed by a variety of groups, some of which have been already involved in decision-making process regarding the property or in its protection and conservation, including the staff of the relevant departments and members of relevant public councils of regional and local authorities; the staff of Yaroslavl museums; members of Yaroslavl regional branches of

ICOMOS, Russia and the Russian Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments.

In order to enhance the involvement of the local community in the management of the World Heritage property, it is necessary to develop separate strategies for the following groups of the local community:

#### **4.1.1. PROPERTY OWNERS WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PROPERTY AND ITS BUFFER ZONE**

For World Heritage management planning, property owners within the boundaries of the property and its buffer zone are extremely important as they might significantly impact the visual integrity of a World Heritage property.

The property owners within the boundaries of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl and its buffer zone could be attributed to the following groups: private owners, companies and public institutions. The coordination of a large number of diverse property owners in preserving the OUV of the property is one of the challenges for the site management especially for the buffer zone due to the absence of legal mechanisms for its protection. The existing issue might be solved via introducing heritage impact assessment procedure for new construction and restoration projects to be implemented in the buffer zone that may influence the OUV of the property as well as setting construction design standards for such projects.

It is also necessary to raise the awareness of property owners about the World Heritage designation of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl and regulations and restrictions on land use regime placed within its boundaries and its buffer zone within federal, regional and local heritage legislation.

As the majority of World Heritage cities, the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl might experience the process of gentrification, when the increase of the property costs causes the migration of the local community that can no longer reside within the territory of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone. One of the results of gentrification is the loss of cultural identity of the urban entities. In order to avoid the process, it is necessary to

consider in a regular way the changes in the real estate market of Yaroslavl, incorporating this indicator to monitoring of the property.

#### **4.1.2. ORTHODOX COMMUNITY AND OTHER RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES OF YAROSLAVL**

The city of Yaroslavl is multi-national and multi-confessional in its nature: there are 19 national diasporas and communities, many Orthodox churches and monasteries, a synagogue, a mosque and a Lutheran church. The national and religious communities of the city live in peace and harmony. [5]

For World Heritage management planning of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl, it is necessary to consider its multi-confessional nature for achieving the involvement of the local community.

The most numerous religious community of the city is the Orthodox. In recent decades, a number of cultural heritage monuments located within the site or its buffer zone have been restored and transferred to the ownership of the Russian Orthodox Church, which historically owned these properties before the Soviet period. Among them are Tolga Monastery, Saint Michael the Archangel Church, Kazan Monastery, Kirillo-Afanasievskiy Monastery, Church of the Annunciation, Epiphany Church, Znamenskaya Church, Church of Ascension, Church of Saint Michael, Church of Spasa and Gorody and others. Some icons from the former interiors of the restored temples have been also transferred back from the collections of the Yaroslavl Art Museum and the Yaroslavl State Historical and Architectural Museum-Reserve to the Russian Orthodox Church.

The process of the revival of the religious functions of the churches and monasteries transferred back to the Russian Orthodox Church plays an important part in preserving the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl, as historic churches and monasteries are a part of its OUV attributes. At the same time, a number of churches within the boundaries of the property (the Church of the Nativity, the Church of Saint Nicholas Nadein, the Church of Elijah the Prophet and the Transfiguration Cathedral) are currently owned by the Yaroslavl State Historical, Architectural and Art Museum-Reserve. The current situation requires the

development of separate mechanisms for using these buildings considering the interests of the Orthodox community of the city.

The current mechanism of legal protection allows to reconstruct ruinous churches within the boundaries of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl. For instance, the new Assumption Cathedral was constructed within the boundaries of the property, which had significantly damaged the visual integrity of the property. It is necessary to implement measures that could contribute to the reconciliation of the interests of the Orthodox community with the preservation of the OUV of the site. The revival of religious functions of the historic churches located within the property and its buffer zone can be one of such measures that may provide the Orthodox community with additional spaces for religious services without restoring ruinous churches in the historic centre.

Although the mosque, the synagogue and the Lutheran church of Yaroslavl are located outside of the buffer zone of the World Heritage property, the interests of other religious communities, along with the Orthodox community, is of great importance for the sustainable development of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl.

#### **4.1.3. LOCAL BUSINESS**

One of the objectives of involving the local community in the preservation and sustainable development of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl is to promote sustainable economic development of its inhabitants, which may be reflected in high level of employment of the local population and raising standard of living.

It should also be noted that the increase in entrepreneurial activities directly related to the World Heritage property is extremely important for providing services to visitors and tourists of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl and raising funds for the implementation of measures related to its conservation and sustainable development.

The growing popularity of the property and a gradual increase of visitor and tourist numbers are stimulating the local business. However, for the local community there are numerous barriers to launch small businesses, such as the lack of seed capital and the complexity of existing licensing procedures.

It is also necessary to note the absence of the brand of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl, the use of which in the promotion of locally produced products can improve their sellability. At the same time, outdoor advertising on the territory of the property is poorly regulated and has a negative impact on its visual features. The development of small business related to the World Heritage property is also hampered by the lack of special incentive programs for renting commercial spaces in the historic centre.

Overall, the local business should complement the infrastructure of the property and should not compromise its OUV attributes. For these purposes, it might be effective to apply the standards and principles of local business management, which are developed jointly by public associations representing the interests of local business and a World Heritage site management.

Another vital principle of interaction between the site management and the local business is mutual cooperation integrated to general promotion of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl: local business can stimulate visitors and tourists to visit Yaroslavl historic monuments and museums, whereas the site management can issue special brochures about local cafes, restaurants, hotels and other local business services for tourists and visitors.

#### **4.1.4. LOCAL YOUTH**

The involvement of the youth in research and preservation of their heritage can be useful both for the World Heritage site and for the local community. Active and creative young generations can bring fresh ideas on heritage related projects. Moreover, young people are those who will take care of the heritage and pass it to the next generations in the future. At the same time, the involvement in heritage projects provides opportunities for young people to gain new skills and work experience.

The involvement of the youth is not necessarily tied to a certain age limits. Nevertheless, it is easier to attract the attention of specific target groups of young people, for instance, pupils of primary and secondary schools, students of local universities and young civil society activists.

Currently, the awareness of the target groups of Yaroslavl youth about the World



Heritage designation of the city centre and the consequent obligations for its preservation is quite low due to the lack of specially developed programs and projects aiming to attract the attention of children, teenagers and young people to the issues of preserving the property both on educational institutions level and the site management level.

At the same time, the Demidov Yaroslavl State University has launched a successful initiative on the involvement of the local youth to the sustainable development of the city via holding its annual Urban Planning Forum. The program of the forum includes exhibitions, thematic round table and discussion sessions focuses on various topics encompassing the issues of provision of urban amenities, enhancement of the comfort of the urban environment as well as spatial development.

The positive experiences of some Cultural World Heritage sites in Russia (the Historical Centre of Saint Petersburg and the group of monuments, Bolgar Historical and Archaeological Complex) on the involvement of various target groups of youth in heritage conservation is built on the enhancement of the perception of cultural heritage with hands-on activities, documentation and interpretation projects using digital technologies and social media. The adaptation of the experiences of these properties to the case of Yaroslavl may help to the site management to develop their own program for the youth involvement.

## **4.2. VISITORS AND TOURISTS**

In 2015, Yaroslavl Oblast was visited by 682,000 tourists [6], the total number of the visitors to the region had reached about 3 million people [7]. In spite of the fact that there is no statistics available on the number of visitors to the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl, there is no doubt that the visitors of the city and the region are one of the important groups among the stakeholders.

## **4.3. ORGANISATIONS**

### **4.3.1. STAKEHOLDERS AT LOCAL LEVEL**

#### *Yaroslavl City Administration [8]*

Yaroslavl City Administration unites the local authority bodies for solving the issues of local importance and implementing several functions, including the state protection of

cultural heritage properties of local importance. The City Administration is responsible for the maintenance of public spaces of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl.

***Yaroslavl City History Museum [9]***

The Museum is located in ex-Kuznetsov Mansion within the territory of the Historic Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage site. The exhibitions of the museum are focused on the history of the city from the 9<sup>th</sup> century until the present days. There are over 16 000 items in its collections, including over 11 000 archaeological artefacts found during excavations of the historic centre.

***Public Schools of the City of Yaroslavl [10]***

The network of public schools of the city of Yaroslavl includes 90 public schools for general education, 4 special (correctional) schools, 1 orphan home and 21 centres for additional education and training.

***Yaroslavl City Archive [11]***

The archive's funds include management documentation of the Yaroslavl City Administration and its structural divisions, including research and technical documentation of its Department of Urban Planning of the City Administration of Yaroslavl.

***Urban Planning Council of Yaroslavl City Administration [12]***

The Urban Planning Council is an advisory body to the Yaroslavl City Administration responsible for considering and preparing proposals on the issues of urban planning, urban zoning as well as spatial planning as regards the inclusion of this questions to an order of a day. The Council also evaluates architectural solutions for construction projects in the central part of the city and develops proposals on the issues of spatial planning and cultural heritage monuments designation.

***Coordination Council for the Consideration of Proposals on the Amendments to the General Plan of the City of Yaroslavl [13]***

The Coordination Council considers proposals of Yaroslavl residents, organizations, local and regional authorities on amendments to Yaroslavl Master Plan, including proposals concerning changes in functional zoning of the city.

***Commission on the Preparation of the Project to the Rules of Land Use and Urban Development of the City of Yaroslavl [14]***

The commission is the constant coordination body for the Administration of the City of Yaroslavl established for the organization of the preparation of the project to the rules of land use and urban development of the city of Yaroslavl as well as other questions regarding the Urban Planning Code of the Russian Federation. The main tasks of the commission are including the following: creation of the conditions for the sustainable development of the territory of the city of Yaroslavl basing on the documents of urban planning zoning; creation of the conditions for the urban planning in Yaroslavl; involvement of the inhabitants and their associations in the implementation of urban planning activities and provision of the freedom of such involvement.

#### **4.3.2. STAKEHOLDERS AT REGIONAL LEVEL**

##### ***Department of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection of Yaroslavl Oblast [15]***

The Department of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection of Yaroslavl Oblast is a governmental body of the Yaroslavl oblast responsible for the implementation of its powers in the field of conservation, use and promotion within the state protection of cultural heritage properties.

##### ***Department of Culture of Yaroslavl Oblast [16]***

The Department of Culture of Yaroslavl Oblast is a governmental body of Yaroslavl oblast responsible for the implementation of the function on the state policy and legal regulation in the field of culture.

##### ***Department of Tourism of Yaroslavl Oblast [17]***

The Department participates in the development and implementation of the state policy in the field of tourism and coordinates public bodies and actors of the regional tourism market for facilitating the development of Yaroslavl region tourism sector.

##### ***Department of State Housing Supervision [18]***

The Department is responsible for preventing, identifying and suppressing the statutory requirements for the use and safety of the housing (including residential premises and the common property of the owners of premises).

##### ***Department of Transport [19]***

The Department develops and implements the state policy in the field of public

transport services; organization of transport services for the population by air, water, road and rail for suburban areas; regional state control over passenger transportation.

***Department of Sports and Youth Policy [20]***

The Department is responsible for the implementation of state policy in the field of physical culture, sports and the youth in Yaroslavl Oblast. The involvement of the department in the sustainable development of the property is promising in the context of the implementation of programs and projects on awareness-raising on the World Heritage designation among the youth of the city of Yaroslavl.

***Department of Environmental Protection[21]***

The Department performs the functions of implementing state policy in the field of environmental protection, including the field of waste management, air protection, water relations, regional state environmental supervision, organizing the establishment and protection of specially protected natural areas of regional importance as well as regulation of relations in the field of subsoil use regarding the subsurface areas of local significance containing underground water. The potential involvement of the Department in the implementation of the management plan is extremely important for ensuring the sustainable development of the territory of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl in the field of the improvement of the environment of the property.

***Department of Education [22]***

The Department is responsible for the implementation of state policy in the field of education, including funding general education programs in municipal general education organizations. The potential of the Department could be used for awareness-raising and promotion of the property in the form of special education programs and projects about the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl at educational institutions of the city.

***Department of Housing and Communal Services [23]***

The Department implements the state policy in the field of housing and communal services, including adaptation of housing spaces for the needs of people with disabilities.

***Department of Construction [24]***

The Department implements the state regulation of urban planning activities in Yaroslavl Oblast. The involvement of the Department in the conservation of the World

Heritage site is highly desirable for ensuring the implementation of heritage impact assessments of the potential impact of new development projects on the OUV of the property.

***Department of Information and Communication [25]***

The Department functions in the field of the development of information communications, broadcasting and information security in Yaroslavl Oblast.

***Yaroslavl Oblast State Archive [26]***

Yaroslavl Oblast State Archive is one of the largest regional archives of the Russian Federation that has over 3,8 million documentation units and several unique collections of pre-revolution period documents.

***Public Council of the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection of Yaroslavl Oblast [27]***

The Council is composed by the representatives of the Yaroslavl regional branches of ICOMOS Russian National Committee and Russian Society for Protection of Monuments of Culture and History. It is an advisory body to the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection of Yaroslavl Oblast. The Council contributes to the involvement of the local community, civil and expert societies in the discussion of cultural heritage protection issues in Yaroslavl oblast, including conservation, management and sustainable development of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property.

***Coordination Council on the Issues of Tourism Development, Enhancement of Image, Business and Investment Attractiveness of the Yaroslavl Oblast [28]***

In order to strengthen the image of the territory, to increase its business and investment competitiveness on regional, interregional and international level as well as to implement the marketing strategy of the promotion of the touristic brand of the Yaroslavl oblast, to form innovative methods for the development of internal and external tourism and proposals for the development of tourism by the members of expert society, tourism industry, the governmental bodies and the bodies of the municipalities of the Yaroslavl oblast, the Coordination Council on the Issues of Tourism Development, Enhancement of Image, Business and Investment Attractiveness of the Yaroslavl oblast was established by the Decision of the Government of the Yaroslavl oblast of 23/08/2017 No.659-p (as

amended by the Decision of the Government of Yaroslavl oblast of 02/03/2019 No.118-p). The Council has the following expert sub-councils (working groups): strategic marketing; investment projects; industrial tourism; children and the youth tourism; gastro-tourism (rural tourism); cultural and educational tourism; event tourism; religious tourism and pilgrimage; individual tourism; sanatorium-resort tourism and water tourism.

***The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Yaroslavl Oblast [29]***

The Chamber has over 450 members and represents the interests of its members in public bodies of the region, promoting entrepreneurship development in Yaroslavl Oblast. There are over 450 enterprises and organisations in the Chamber.

***Coordinating Council for Urban Planning, Property and Land Relations of the Yaroslavl Region [30]***

The Coordination Council is a permanent collegial, consultative and advisory body formed to promptly resolve issues in the field of urban development, property and land relations, construction, reconstruction of capital construction of facilities. In accordance with the Regulation on the Council approved by Decree of the Governor of the Yaroslavl Oblast of 5/05/2017 No. 156 (as amended by the Decree of the Governor of the Yaroslavl Oblast of 24/12/2018 No. 371), the competence of the Council includes solving issues in the field of urban planning policy, including consideration and assessment of the following:

- draft documents on territorial planning of the municipalities of the Yaroslavl Oblast and amendments to the documents of territorial planning of the municipalities of the Yaroslavl Oblast;
- draft documents of urban planning zoning of the municipalities of the Yaroslavl Oblast and amendment of the documents of urban planning zoning of the municipalities of the Yaroslavl Oblast;
- documentation on the planning of the territories and design documentations of capital construction projects (in the established procedure);
- documents of experimental and exploratory urban development projects;
- proposals on the preparation and amendment of the local standards for urban planning of the municipalities of the Yaroslavl Oblast; and others.

***Yaroslavl State Historical, Architectural and Arts Museum-Reserve [31]***

It is the largest museum in the Yaroslavl Oblast. The composition of its collections reflects the encyclopaedic type of museum. The museum has the unique collections of manuscripts and books of Cyrillic printing, face and ornamental sewing, fabrics, icons, significant archaeological, numismatic and natural-science funds and a collection of photographs that are significant in number and composition. The main expositions and administrative services of the museum are located in the architectural ensemble of the 16<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries of the former Transfiguration Monastery located within the boundaries of the World Heritage property. Several churches of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, including Nikola Nadein, Nativity of Christ, Elijah the Prophet and Epiphany churches, are also a part of the museum.

#### ***Yaroslavl Art Museum [32]***

The Yaroslavl Art Museum owns several buildings within the territory of the Historic Centre of the City of Yaroslavl (Governor's house and garden, Cathedral House Building (Metropolitan Chambers) and Museum of Foreign Art). Its collections include the masterpieces of Russian painting of the 17<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries, namely unique icons by Yaroslavl Art School and Russian classic paintings, as well as a collection of sculptures and a numismatic collection.

### **4.3.3. STAKEHOLDERS AT FEDERAL LEVEL**

#### ***Department for the State Protection of Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation [33]***

The Department implements state protection, monitoring and supervision of the implementation of the legislation of the Russian Federation on cultural heritage as well as monitoring of the state of conservation of cultural heritage sites of federal importance, including World Heritage properties located in the Russian Federation.

#### ***Central Federal District Office of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation [34]***

The Office implements a number of functions, including state monitoring on preservation, use, promotion of cultural heritage sites and state of conservation of cultural heritage sites of federal importance. The Office interacts with territorial bodies of federal authorities, regional and local authorities in the field of cultural heritage protection.

***Expert Council of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation [35]***

The Council develops and submits to the Ministry of Culture proposals and recommendations on the implementation of state policy in the field of culture, including cultural heritage issues.

***Russian Federation National Commission for UNESCO of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation [36]***

The Commission is a coordinating body for the cooperation between the Government of the Russian Federation, federal authorities, researchers, experts and professionals with the UNESCO.

***Likhachev Russian Research Institute for Cultural and Natural Heritage [37]***

The Institute is a Commonwealth of Independent Countries core organisation in the field of World Heritage conservation and studies, which provides research expertise for enhancing the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the Russian Federation

***Institute of Archaeology of Russian Academy of Sciences [38]***

The Institute of Archaeology is one of the oldest and leading archaeological institutions in Russia, which conducts archaeological investigations of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl. The large-scale rescue archaeological excavations campaign was conducted by the Institute in Yaroslavl in 2004-2011.

***Yaroslavl State Technical University [39]***

The University has over 5 000 students and 8 schools, including the school of architecture and construction. The school offers several study programs in the field of architectural heritage conservation and reconstruction.

***Demidov Yaroslavl State University [40]***

Demidov Yaroslavl State University is the oldest university of the region with over 7 000 students and 70 study programs.

***Ushinskiy Yaroslavl State Pedagogical University [41]***

Ushinskiy Yaroslavl State Pedagogical University has over 7 500 students and several study programs in humanities, social sciences, education, economics and management, culture and arts.

***ICOMOS Russian National Committee [42]***



ICOMOS Russian National Committee contributes to the conservation of Russian cultural heritage, including World Heritage properties located in the Russian Federation, through professional expertise, advisory and financial aid, and the facilitation of professional expertise in cooperation with international ICOMOS Committee, ICCROM and UNESCO.

***Russian Society for Protection of Monuments of Culture and History [43]***

The society conducts activities in the field of Russian cultural heritage protection, conservation, promotion and interpretation, providing public expertise of urban planning projects and funds cultural heritage monuments conservation and restoration projects.

**4.3.4. STAKEHOLDERS AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL**

***UNESCO World Heritage Committee [44]***

UNESCO World Heritage Committee is the main decision-maker in the World Heritage system. At its annual sessions, the Committee considers new World Heritage List and World Heritage List in Danger inscriptions, World Heritage properties' state of conservation reports and other issues.

***UNESCO World Heritage Centre [45]***

UNESCO World Heritage Centre is the focal point and coordinator of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, ensuring the day-to-day management of the World Heritage system.

***International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) [46]***

ICOMOS is an international non-governmental organisation dedicated to the conservation and protection of cultural heritage. ICOMOS is one of the Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Convention. ICOMOS conducts evaluation of the nomination dossiers of cultural heritage properties, develops recommendations on individual World Heritage properties, basing on their state of conservation reports, heritage impact assessments, participates in reactive monitoring missions and advisory missions to individual World Heritage sites.

***International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) [47]***

ICCROM is an intergovernmental organisation dedicated to the preservation of cultural heritage worldwide through training, information, research and cooperation programs. ICCROM is one of the Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Convention.

Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage Site Key Stakeholders			
Local Community		Visitors and Tourists	
Organisations			
Level			
Type			
<b>Public authorities</b>	<p>Department for State Protection of Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation</p> <p>Central Federal District Office of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation</p> <p>Russian Federation National Commission for UNESCO of the Ministry of International Affairs of the Russian Federation</p>	<p>Department of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection of the Government of Yaroslavl Oblast</p> <p>Department of Tourism of the Government of Yaroslavl Oblast</p> <p>Department of Culture of the Government of Yaroslavl Oblast</p> <p>Department of State Housing Supervision</p> <p>Department of Transport</p> <p>Department of Sports and Youth Policy</p>	<p>Yaroslavl City Administration</p>

		<p>Department of Environmental Protection</p> <p>Department of Education</p> <p>Department of Housing and Communal Services</p> <p>Department of Construction</p> <p>Department of Information and Communication</p>	
<b>Research, education and cultural institutions</b>	<p>Likhachev Russian Research Institute for Cultural and Natural Heritage</p> <p>Institute of Archaeology of Russian Academy of Sciences</p> <p>Yaroslavl State Technical University</p> <p>Demidov Yaroslavl State University</p> <p>Ushinsky Yaroslavl State Pedagogical University</p>	<p>Yaroslavl Oblast State Archive</p> <p>Yaroslavl State Historical, Architectural and Arts Museum-Reserve</p> <p>Yaroslavl Art Museum</p>	<p>Yaroslavl City History Museum</p> <p>Public Schools of the City of Yaroslavl</p> <p>Yaroslavl City Archive</p>

**NGOs and civil society**

ICOMOS Russian National Committee

Russian Society for Protection of Monuments of Culture and History

Expert Council of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation

Yaroslavl Oblast Branch of ICOMOS Russian National Committee

Yaroslavl Oblast Branch of Russian Society for Protection of Monuments of Culture and History

Public Council of the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection of Yaroslavl Oblast

Coordination Council on the Issues of Tourism Development, Enhancement of Image, Business and Investment Attractiveness of the Yaroslavl Oblast

Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Yaroslavl Oblast

Coordinating Council for Urban Planning, Property and Land Relations of the Yaroslavl Region

Yaroslavl City Administration Urban Planning Council

Coordination Council for the Consideration of Proposals on the Amendments to the General Plan of the City of Yaroslavl

Commission on the Preparation of the Project to the Rules of Land Use and Urban Development of the City of Yaroslavl

The current management system of the World Heritage property does not ensure the engagement of the majority of stakeholders in conservation, management and sustainable development of the Historical Centre of the city of Yaroslavl.

The coordination of stakeholders is effectively implemented at international and federal levels. There is a lack of coordination of stakeholders at regional and local levels.

The site management body, which is able to coordinate all key stakeholders at local and regional levels may be established within the structure of the Government of Yaroslavl oblast.

## References:

- [1] Managing Cultural World Heritage. World Heritage Resource Manual. –URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/document/125839>
- [2] Management planning of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Guidelines for the Development, Implementation and Monitoring of Management Plans. – URL: [http://www.expoaus.org/upload/novosti/publication\\_expoaus\\_eng\\_web\\_105355.pdf](http://www.expoaus.org/upload/novosti/publication_expoaus_eng_web_105355.pdf)
- [3] Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Committee (2017 edition) . – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/document/163852>
- [4] Federal Service of State Statistics. – URL: <http://www.gks.ru>
- [5] Yaroslavl City Administration. – URL: <https://city-yaroslavl.ru/city/about/>
- [6] Federal Agency on Tourism of the Russian Federation. – URL: <https://www.russiatourism.ru/#>
- [7] Department of Tourism of Yaroslavl Oblast. – URL: <http://www.yarregion.ru/depts/Tourism/default.aspx>
- [8] Yaroslavl City Administration. - URL: <https://city-yaroslavl.ru>
- [9] Yaroslavl City History Museum. – URL: <http://www.mukmig.yaroslavl.ru>
- [10] Department of Education of Yaroslavl City Administration. – URL: <http://yar-edudep.ru>

- [11] Yaroslavl City Archive. – URL: <http://www.yar-archives.ru/archive-establishments/municipal-archives/munarchive.html>
- [12] Urban Planning Council of Yaroslavl City Administration. – URL: <https://city-yaroslavl.ru/events/2634/>
- [13] Coordination Council for the Consideration of Proposals on the Amendments to the General Plan of the City of Yaroslavl. – URL: <https://city-yaroslavl.ru/events/41819/>
- [14] Commission on the Preparation of the Project to the Rules of Land Use and Urban Development of the City of Yaroslavl. – URL: <https://city-yaroslavl.ru/events/66055/>
- [15] Department of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection of Yaroslavl Oblast. – URL: <http://www.yarregion.ru/depts/dookn/default.aspx>
- [16] Department of Culture of Yaroslavl Oblast. – URL: <http://www.yarregion.ru/depts/dcul/default.aspx>
- [17] Department of Tourism of Yaroslavl Oblast. – URL: <http://www.yarregion.ru/depts/Tourism/default.aspx>
- [18] Department of State Housing Supervision. – URL: <http://www.yarregion.ru/depts/gjiD/default.aspx>
- [19] Department of Transport. – URL: <http://www.yarregion.ru/depts/dt/default.aspx>
- [20] Department on Sports and Youth Policy. – URL: <http://www.yarregion.ru/depts/ddmfs/default.aspx>
- [21] Department of Environmental Protection. – URL: <http://www.yarregion.ru/depts/doosp/default.aspx>
- [22] Department of Education. – URL: <http://www.yarregion.ru/depts/dobr/default.aspx>
- [23] Department of Housing and Communal Services. – URL: <http://www.yarregion.ru/depts/dzkh/default.aspx>
- [24] Department of Construction. – URL: <http://www.yarregion.ru/depts/str/default.aspx>
- [25] Department of Information and Communication. – URL: <http://www.yarregion.ru/depts/dis/tmpPages/activities.aspx>
- [26] Yaroslavl Oblast State Archive. – URL: <https://www.yararchive.ru>

- [27] Public Council of the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection of Yaroslavl Oblast. – URL: [http://narod.yarregion.ru/service/obschestvennye-sovety/spisok-sovetov/obshtestvennsovetpri\\_1/](http://narod.yarregion.ru/service/obschestvennye-sovety/spisok-sovetov/obshtestvennsovetpri_1/)
- [28] Coordination Council on the Issues of Tourism Development, Enhancement of Image, Business and Investment Attractiveness of the Yaroslavl Oblast. – URL: <http://www.yarregion.ru/depts/Tourism/Pages/korsovet.aspx>
- [29] Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Yaroslavl Oblast. – URL: <http://yartpp.ru>
- [30] Coordinating Council for Urban Planning, Property and Land Relations of the Yaroslavl Region. – URL: <http://docs.cntd.ru/document/450214270>
- [31] Yaroslavl State Historical, Architectural and Arts Museum-Reserve. – URL: <http://www.yarmp.yar.ru>
- [32] Yaroslavl Art Museum. - URL: <http://yarartmuseum.ru>
- [33] Department for State Protection of Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation. – URL: [https://www.mkrf.ru/about/departments/departament\\_gosudarstvennoy\\_okhrany\\_kulturnogo\\_naslediya/](https://www.mkrf.ru/about/departments/departament_gosudarstvennoy_okhrany_kulturnogo_naslediya/)
- [34] Central Federal District Office of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation. – URL: [https://www.mkrf.ru/about/territorial\\_authorities/upravlenie\\_ministerstva\\_kultury\\_rossiyskoy\\_federatsii\\_po\\_tsentralnomu\\_federalnomu\\_okrugu\\_activities/](https://www.mkrf.ru/about/territorial_authorities/upravlenie_ministerstva_kultury_rossiyskoy_federatsii_po_tsentralnomu_federalnomu_okrugu_activities/)
- [35] Expert Council of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation. – URL: [https://www.mkrf.ru/about/advisory\\_authorities/advisory-council/](https://www.mkrf.ru/about/advisory_authorities/advisory-council/)
- [36] Russian Federation National Commission for UNESCO of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation. – URL: <http://www.unesco.ru/ru/>
- [37] Likhachev Russian Research Institute for Cultural and Natural Heritage. – URL: <http://www.heritage-institute.ru/>
- [38] Institute of Archaeology of Russian Academy of Sciences. – URL: <http://www.archaeolog.ru>
- [39] Yaroslavl State Technical University. – URL: <http://www.ystu.ru>
- [40] Demidov Yaroslavl State University. – URL: <https://www.uniyar.ac.ru>
- [41] Ushinsky Yaroslavl State Pedagogical University. – URL: <http://yspu.org/>
- [42] ICOMOS Russian National Committee. – URL: <http://www.icomos.org.ru/>



[43] Russian Society for Protection of Monuments of Culture and History. – URL: <http://www.voopik.ru/>

[44] UNESCO World Heritage Committee. – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/committee/>

[45] UNESCO World Heritage Centre. – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/world-heritage-centre/>

[46] International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). – URL: <http://www.icomos.org/en/>

[47] International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM). – URL: <http://www.iccrom.org>

## SECTION 5. DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

The development of the vision, strategic goals and objectives, action program on the basis of SWOT-analysis of the existing management system of the property as well as analysis of external and internal factors affecting the property is **an integral part of the process of developing** a World Heritage property management plan.

**SWOT analysis** is a common tool in management planning for World Heritage used to identify key aspects in the property management attributed into 4 thematic blocks: strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. The results of SWOT analysis are considered during the development of the following key planning tools for the property management:

- **Vision** statement for World Heritage property provides a brief overview of the key areas of conservation and sustainable development of the OUV property for the next 20-30 years. The vision is defined by stakeholders interested in the management of the property or is already provided by group of stakeholders.
- **Strategic goals and objectives** of the property management are developed on the basis of the vision specifying its key components (**goals**) and offering their detailed elaboration (**objectives**). Strategic goals and objectives in World Heritage management should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART approach).
- **Action program** sets priorities and defines specific measures for the implementation of the strategic goals and objectives in the property management. Each of the actions has a responsible actor, including stakeholders interested in the sustainable development and management of the property, necessary for implementation. The action program includes priority, medium-term and long-term actions with exact time frameworks (3, 5 and 10 years) and indicators. [1]

## 5.1. SWOT- ANALYSIS

SWOT-analysis is one of the most effective tools of strategic planning and management based on the analysis of the competitiveness of the object. It aimed to determine strengths and weaknesses of the property as well as opportunities and threats that derives from external environment. SWOT analysis is a preliminary step in the process of development of strategic goals and objectives as well as the action plans for their implementation.

The SWOT-analysis of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl was conducted within the framework of the management plan development. The analysis focused on the key areas of the management activities implemented at the property, including the conservation of the OUV of the property, which was the basis for its inscription to the World Heritage List, development of effective management system with the involvement of all stakeholders as well as terms for sustainable development of the property and its buffer zone.

The methodology of the work with the identified weaknesses and strengths, opportunities and threats were based on:

- further strengthening and using the strengths of the property (Strengths);
- monitoring of the areas, in which the property, is not strong enough or stable (Weaknesses) and development of special programs to mitigate the risks arising from the weak sides of the property that are affecting the effectiveness of the management and the achievement of the strategic goals;
- the use of favorable external factors (Opportunities) that can affect the state of conservation of the property, its wider setting and urban environment;
- development of the action program aimed to mitigate the impact of negative external factors (Threats).

The features revealed as a result of the SWOT-analysis are divided into thematic blocks: conservation of the property and its OUV, property management and sustainable development of the territory of the property and its buffer zone.

## CONSERVATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY AND ITS OUV

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– good state of conservation of key OUV attributes;</li> <li>– annual planning and implementation of conservation works at the historic buildings and structures located in Yaroslavl;</li> <li>– the property has a designation of cultural heritage site (remarkable place) of federal importance in accordance with Federal Laws (with approved boundaries of its territory, subject of protection and land-use regimes within the boundaries of the property);</li> <li>– approved boundaries of protection zones of cultural heritage monuments and sites in Yaroslavl;</li> <li>– inclusion of Yaroslavl in the list of historic settlements of federal importance;</li> <li>– approved documents of territorial planning and urban-planning zoning (General Plan and Land-use and development regulations);</li> <li>– restrictions and regulations set on the local level regarding advertising and information visuals on the facades of buildings in the Historic Centre of the City of Yaroslavl (Concept of the information Space of the City of Yaroslavl and the Procedure of Approval of Information Visuals in the City</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– lack of a risk management plan (anthropogenic and natural);</li> <li>– lack of a comprehensive long-term program of conservation of monuments within the territory of the property and its buffer zone;</li> <li>– lack of regular monitoring of the state of conservation of architectural and urban elements of the historic urban environment (electronic database / Geoinformation system);</li> <li>– absence of the approved subject of protection at several cultural heritage monuments and sites located within the boundaries of the property, which represents an obstacle for conducting conservation works on such monuments and sites;</li> <li>– violation by owners or users of cultural heritage sites and monuments of the rules and regulations on their maintenance, sustainable use, conservation and minor repairs (use of finishing materials, window and door assemblies, which do not correspond to features of the historic environment)</li> </ul>

<p>of Yaroslavl, approved by the Decision of the Administration of the City of Yaroslavl on 12/04/2017 No. 530);</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– lack of approved boundaries and the subject of protection for the historic settlement designation;</li> <li>– insufficient control and monitoring of the maintaining the visual integrity of the historic environment of the property and its buffer zone (the appearance of dissonant constructions and graffiti within the historic fabric);</li> <li>– the absence of traffic restrictions within the boundaries of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl (increased traffic load on the territory of the property, increased pollution of facades of historic buildings and monuments)</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– restriction of traffic in the centre through expansion of paid parking zones in the historic centre (implementation of the paid parking zones project for the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl in accordance with a developed road map);</li> <li>– rising additional Federal funding for the activities for conservation of cultural heritage sites and monuments as well as historic buildings within the territory of the World Heritage property;</li> <li>– rising extra-budgetary funding for measures focused on the conservation of the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– new development projects within the territory of the property and its buffer zone that might be discordant to the historic urban environment (in scale, height and stylistic parameters)</li> <li>– the insufficiency of the legal implementation of the regulations detailing the requirements for conservation and maintenance of cultural heritage sites and monuments as historic buildings located within the boundaries of the property, its buffer zone and wider setting (including the lack of regulation on engineering</li> </ul>

<p>property and improvement of the provision of public amenities within its territory;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– networking and expanding cooperation in the field of studies and implementation of the best practices for World Heritage conservation;</li> <li>– involvement of the local community and civil society in the World Heritage property conservation within the framework of the Institution of Public Inspectors project (including mandatory certification of public inspectors at the regional level);</li> <li>– expanding the range of legal instruments, including regulatory legal acts, for further conservation and protection of the property;</li> <li>– possible establishment of a research and production centre in the field of heritage conservation.</li> </ul>	<p>equipment placement on facades of historic buildings within the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl; lack of regulations on window and door assemblies replacement in the historic buildings located within the boundaries of the property) considering the Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 17/12/2014 No. 2182 ‘On Approval of the Land-Use Regime, Restrictions and Requirements to Development, Engineering and Construction within the Territory of ‘Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl’ Cultural Heritage Site (remarkable place) of Federal Importance’ (as amended by the Order of the Ministry of Culture of 11/01/2016 No.4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– deterioration of the environment and impact of negative natural (climatic and biological) and anthropogenic factors (seasonal temperature changes, precipitation, humidity, flooding of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl in case of an accident at Rybinsky Hydroelectric Power Station)</li> <li>– cutbacks in funding;</li> <li>– anthropogenic pollution.</li> </ul>
--	--

## THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– establishment of an independent regional body for the protection of cultural heritage sites in 2015 (Department of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection of Yaroslavl Oblast);</li> <li>– sufficient coordination of the activities of regional and municipal authorities operating in the field of cultural heritage conservation regarding the cultural heritage sites and monuments located within the territory of the property and its buffer zone;</li> <li>– involvement of the local community and civil society in the management of the property (establishment of the Public Council of the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection of Yaroslavl Oblast in 2016);</li> <li>– implementation of measures on establishing a constructive dialogue with the local community and civil society with the use of social media.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– insufficient staff number at the Department comparing with the significant number of cultural heritage sites located in Yaroslavl Oblast (the discrepancy between the existing (19) and the necessary (92) staff is almost 80%);</li> <li>– distribution and coordination of function implemented regarding the property (federal, regional and local authorities) as well as further coordination of the exercise of powers by the authorities at the regional and municipal levels;</li> <li>– lack of coordination between regional and federal authorities responsible for cultural heritage conservation;</li> <li>– lack of a system on informing the UNESCO World Heritage Centre about new development projects and major conservation works, which would work on time;</li> <li>– lack of regular practice of heritage impact assessments regarding the potential impact of the OUV of the property by new development project conducted on the initiative of the authorities;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– lack of a single body coordinating the management of the property;</li> <li>– conflicts between authorities and some civil society members and NGOs.</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– improvement of the property management system;</li> <li>– establishment of a body with the functions of the World Heritage property managing body as well as research and production centre;</li> <li>– development of planning documents;</li> <li>– capacity-building through cooperation with educational institutions;</li> <li>– use of research and activism potential of the civil society and NGOs;</li> <li>– establishment of national and international networks in the field of World Heritage management (including different authorities and organisations managing World Heritage properties).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– insufficient participation of the federal authorities in the protection and conservation of cultural heritage monuments and sites located in Yaroslavl;</li> <li>– potential conflicts between stakeholders regarding the management of the property.</li> </ul>
<b>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPERTY AND ITS BUFFER ZONE</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the uniqueness of the property as one of two historic centres in the Russian</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– reduced time of stay of tourists in Yaroslavl due to its close location to Moscow;</li> </ul>



<p>Federation inscribed to the World Heritage List;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– one of the key national and international tourist destinations within the Golden Ring of Russia tourist route (‘Capital of the Golden Ring’ designation of Yaroslavl);</li> <li>– favourable geographical location due to its proximity to Moscow that contributes to the attraction of tourists;</li> <li>– good transport accessibility (convenient rail and road links with Moscow)</li> <li>– developed system of collective accommodation facilities, which helps to increase the length of stay of tourists;</li> <li>– possibility of year-round visits;</li> <li>– integration of conservation and development of natural, recreational, cultural and tourist potential of the property to the Strategy of Social and Economic Development of Yaroslavl Oblast until 2025 (approved by the Decision of the Government of Yaroslavl Oblast of 06/03/2014 No. 188-p, as amended by the Decision of the Government of Yaroslavl Oblast on 09/07/2018 No.512-p);</li> <li>– developed public and business zone with government agencies, offices, cafes and restaurants in Yaroslavl;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the lack of a unified strategy for the interpretation of the World Heritage property with the participation of authorities involved in the property management and development as well as cultural institutions located within the boundaries of the property;</li> <li>– no official web-site, which would provide an information about the property as well as restrictions existing on its territory addressed to the local community and visitors;</li> <li>– insufficient development of tourism infrastructure (lack of recreational facilities and toilets; need for multilingual navigation);</li> <li>– insufficient accessibility of urban spaces and buildings within the boundaries of the property for residents and visitors with disabilities;</li> <li>– presence of some territories with undeveloped or degrading environment within the boundaries of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone as well as improper use of the potential of such territories;</li> </ul>
---	--

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– attractive cultural and entertainment environment with opportunities to have a quality leisure (museums, theatres, concert halls, parks and squares, small sculptural installations within the urban space associated with the history of the city);</li> <li>– natural and recreational areas of the city (embankments, Strelka, parks);</li> <li>– Yaroslavl hosts about 50 major international, national and regional tourism events annually;</li> <li>– living Orthodox churches and monasteries that attract pilgrims and contribute to the revival of spiritual values of the property;</li> <li>– good transport connection with the rest of the city;</li> <li>– pedestrian areas (Kirova Street, Embankments);</li> <li>– a bronze three-dimensional model (sculptural and tactile map) of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl within the territory of the property, which provides the information on the World Heritage designation of the property;</li> <li>– sidewalk signs (metal plates) and special paving areas on the central streets of Yaroslavl that mark the boundaries of the World Heritage property (with an emblem</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– high anthropogenic impact associated with tourism seasonality (with a significant number of one day cruise tourists);</li> <li>– lack of a unified system of visitor management.</li> </ul>
---	--

of the World Heritage property and the name of the property in Russian, English and French);

– availability of bilingual Russian-English navigation within the territory of the property;

– uniform style of address plates and signs with English translations within the territory of the World Heritage property;

– a member of the Organization of the World Heritage Cities;

– operating regulations on non-stationary trade facilities (Concept of the Development of Non-Stationary Trade in the City of Yaroslavl; Decision of the Mayor of the City of Yaroslavl of 21/03/2017 No. 374 ‘On Approval of the Visualization of Non-Stationary Trade Facilities’);

– implementation of the Let’s Decide Together (‘Reshaem Vmeste’) within the framework of the priority national project ‘Development of comfortable urban environment’ under the supervision of the Ministry of Construction of the Russian Federation.

<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– further development of bilingual navigation at the property;</li> <li>– attraction of additional external funding (in particular, attraction of further funding from the Government of Moscow) for maintenance and public amenities provision in Yaroslavl;</li> <li>– implementation of the Accessible Environment program;</li> <li>– development of long-term tourism programs within the territory of the property (expansion of the range of guided tours, development of joint guided tours involving the World Heritage property and other destinations and cultural heritage sites of Yaroslavl Oblast);</li> <li>– attracting additional funding via introduction of tools for tourists and the local community (single museum ticket, development of ticket distribution points, attracting new partners, grant support);</li> <li>– promotion of the World Heritage property (use of the World Heritage branding to attract international tourists);</li> <li>– development of a system of city events involving interactive programs and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– exceeding the maximum anthropogenic impact on the property by increasing the number of visitors;</li> <li>– inadequate distribution of anthropogenic impact due to seasonality and excessive concentration of tourist flows in some parts of the property;</li> <li>– gentrification and commercialization of the territory of the property (transformation of the historic centre of the city into a social and business centre and possible displacement of its historic residential function beyond the boundaries of the property, loss of cultural identity and traditional lifestyle).</li> </ul>

<p>elements of historical re-enactment, theatre arts and museum interpretation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– diversification and distribution of tourist flows (establishment of new museums and recreational spaces by regeneration the zones with undeveloped or degrading environment in Yaroslavl; establishment of new tourist destinations in Yaroslavl Oblast);</li> <li>– involvement of the creative industries of the city for the promotion of the site;</li> <li>– participation in thematic international programs, including UNESCO programs and initiatives;</li> <li>– use of modern media and technologies for ensuring the accessibility and comfort of the urban environment.</li> </ul>	
---	--

Therefore, the SWOT analysis allowed:

- to analyse the internal resources of the property and its external environment;
- to analyse the risks and assess the extent of external influences on the property and determine external and internal factors, which have an impact on the property as well as to assess the scale of such potential impacts;
- to identify exact strengths of the property that could assist to maximize the opportunities provided by external environment or to eliminate existing threats;
- to identify the opportunities deriving from the external environment, which could assist in mitigating the existing weaknesses of the property as well as to identify weaknesses, which are necessary to be improved in the future in order to prevent potential or real threats to the property.

As a result of the SWOT-analysis, the strategic goals and objectives for their achievement within the property management were elaborated, providing the basis for the development of program proposals for further elaboration of the action plan (program), including activities with different implementation dates. Moreover, additional tools were proposed to assess the effectiveness of the management system and, if necessary, to adjust its regarding current issues basing on the monitoring of the management plan implementation and assessment of factors affecting the property.

## **5.2. VISION STATEMENT FOR THE HISTORICAL CENTRE OF THE CITY OF YAROSLAVL**

In accordance with the Terms of Reference of the State Customer for the Provision of Services of Developing a Management Plan for the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl Management Plan [2], the vision statement (development concept note) for the property was presented in the form of strategic goals and objectives (sections 5,6,7) and action program (section 9) and was determined by the conservation of the OUV of the property within the framework of the sustainable development of its territory in context of public agreement on its conservation and sustainable use. The effective property management and monitoring are the key tools for implementing the vision (development concept note) that involve stakeholders at local, regional and federal levels in conservation and sustainable development of the property, which is based on their common commitment to conserve the World Heritage property and to ensure the sustainable development of its urban space for the benefit of the local community and visitors of Yaroslavl.

If necessary, the Management Plan could be improved in 2023 as part of the preparatory works for the 3rd Periodic Reporting on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in Russia.

### **5.3. STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT**

The key directions (strategic goals and objectives) for the management of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property were determined basing on the results of the SWOT-analysis.

#### **Strategic Goal 1. Conservation of the OUV of the World Heritage Property.**

Considering the core value of the OUV as a key concept in the field of World Heritage protection in international level, the conservation of the OUV of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property is a key priority for the property management.

The conservation of the OUV of the property involves several aspects related to the conservation of individual cultural heritage properties (archaeological sites and architectural monuments) located within the territory of the property and its buffer zone as well as the conservation of the general urban structure of the property and the features of its cultural landscape as an integral reflection of the values of the property. The implementation of the goal is based on the UNESCO Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscapes (2011) [3] and focused on integrated conservation of cultural and natural features of the property, including its physical and visual integrity.

The achievement of the strategic goal is constituted by the following strategic objectives:

- conservation of the urban planning structure of the property;
- conservation of architectural monuments;
- conservation of archaeological sites;
- conservation of the cultural landscape (within the boundaries of the property, its buffer zone and wider setting, which determine the context of its visual and aesthetic perception);
- implementation of measures provided by the existing protection zoning system;
- implementation of water protection measures;
- compliance with law enforcement practice;
- monitoring of the state of conservation of the property and its wider setting.

The overview of the current status and detailed content of each of the strategic objectives for the achievement of the Strategic Goal 1 are provided in Section 6 of the management plan.

### **Strategic Goal 2. Ensuring the Sustainable Development of the World Heritage Property.**

The sustainable development of the property is considered in conjunction with the development of its buffer zone and wider cultural and natural setting. The implementation of the strategic goal is based on the principles of social and economic development of Yaroslavl, which aims to improve the quality of life of the local community; to exclude any negative impact on the World Heritage property and to achieve multidimensional sustainable development of the city in accordance with conservation of the OUV of the property as a priority. The program for the implementation of the strategic goal was developed in accordance with the UN Agenda for Sustainable Development until 2030 [4] and the Hangzhou Declaration on Ensuring the Central Place of Culture in Sustainable Development Policy (2003) [5].

The achievement of the strategic goal encompasses the implementation of the following strategic objectives:

- social and economic development of the property;
- sustainable tourism development;
- achievement of public agreement on conservation, sustainable use and development of the property;
- awareness-raising and promotion of the property.

The overview of the current status and detailed content of each of the strategic objectives for the achievement of the Strategic Goal 2 are provided in Section 7 of the management plan.

### **Strategic Goal 3. Ensuring the Implementation of the Management Plan for the World Heritage Property (Effective Management and Monitoring).**

The strategic goal focuses on the capacity-building for the future implementation of the management plan with the involvement of all stakeholders (including the procedures of monitoring and adjusting of the management plan in accordance with current issues).



The achievement of the strategic goal involves the implementation of the following strategic objectives:

- establishment of an institutional structure (system) of the property management, involving the establishment of a coordination council;
- resource (financial, regulatory, personnel) provision for property management system;
- ensuring the coordination with UNESCO and the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation;
- monitoring of the management effectiveness (involving additional planning and monitoring tools).

The overview of the current status and detailed content of each of the strategic objectives for the achievement of the Strategic Goal 3 are provided in Section 8 of the management plan.

#### **5.4. THE ACTION PROGRAM FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT**

The action program for the implementation of the strategic goals and objectives for the management of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property is provided in Section 9 (Action Program) in the form of the priority action program (for 3 years), the medium-term action program (for 5 years) and the long-term action program (for 10 years).

The action programme is developed for key stakeholders for the implementation of specific actions, activities and projects for the achievement of the strategic goals and objectives of the management plan. Moreover, a special system for monitoring of management effectiveness as well as additional tools for documenting the results of the monitoring of the management plan implementation and assessing factors affecting the property for potential threats prevention and mitigation were developed in order to ensure the implementation of the management plan.

#### **References:**

[1] Cultural World Heritage Property Management. Resource Manual. – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/document/125839>

[2] Terms of Reference for the Provision of Services for Developing a Management Plan for the Historic Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage Property. – URL: <http://www.zakupki.gov.ru/epz/order/notice/ok44/view/documents.html?regNumber=0173100007717000385>

[3] UNESCO Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscapes. – URL: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/hul/>

[4] UN Sustainable Development Agenda until 2030. – URL: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/ru/>

[5] Hangzhou Declaration on the Central Place of Culture in Sustainable Development Policy. – URL: <http://www.unesco.org/new/ru/unesco/resources/the-hangzhou-declaration-heralding-the-next-era-of-human-development/>

## **SECTION 6. THE CONSERVATION OF THE OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE OF THE PROPERTY (MEASURES TO ENSURE THE PROTECTION AND SECURITY OF THE PROPERTY)**

World Heritage protection and management should ensure that Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and/or authenticity stated at the time of the inscription are maintained and improved in the future. Regular control of the general state of conservation of sites as well as their Outstanding Universal Value is conducted within the framework of the monitoring of World Heritage sites [1].

Once a site was inscribed to the World Heritage List, a State Party must fulfil its obligations to preserve the Outstanding Universal Value of the property through effective long-term management [2].

Urban heritage including its tangible and intangible dimensions is one of the key resources for improving the quality of life of people living in urban areas. It also contributes to economic development and social cohesion in a changing global environment. Since the future of humanity depends on effective planning and management of resources, heritage preservation has become a strategy for achieving a balance between urban growth and quality of life on a sustainable basis [3].

### **Strategic Goal 1. Conservation of the OUV of the World Heritage property**

The strategic goal focuses on the OUV attributes of the property, in Section 1 of the management plan (heritage of the medieval city, heritage of the urban planning reform, cultural landscape of Yaroslavl). The conservation of the OUV of the property, defined at the time of the inscription to the World Heritage List, is ensured by the absence of negative impact on the OUV attributes and features as well as the maintenance of the integrity and authenticity of the property.

One of the remarkable features of the Historic Centre of the City of Yaroslavl is a fairly good state of conservation of its OUV attributes as well as a variety of legal instruments for cultural heritage protection and urban planning provided by Russian legislation. At the same time, there are several issues that are required to be faced in order to achieve the strategic goal and conserve the OUV of the property.

## 6.1. CONSERVATION OF THE URBAN PLANNING STRUCTURE OF THE PROPERTY

The Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl is one of the two urban planning sites located in the Russian Federation, which were inscribed to the World Heritage List and which could be considered as historic urban landscapes. Historic Urban Landscape is considered as an urban area evolved as a result of the interlayering of cultural and natural values that extends beyond the concept of historic centres, due to its inclusion of wider urban contexts and geographical parameters [4]. The historic features of the development of Yaroslavl have conditioned the integrity of its urban planning structure, which is based on the mix of urban planning heritage and architectural heritage of various periods. In this context, the main objective for the conservation of the OUV of the property, its unique features that were the basis for its inscription to the World Heritage List, is the development of its territory on the basis of continuity and maintenance of stable features of its historical urban fabric.

*Key issues of the conservation of the urban planning structure of the property:*

- tools for conservation of the urban planning structure (land-use regimes, territorial planning documents, historic settlement);*
- institutional system (distribution of powers and responsibilities, coordination system);*
- state and public control;*
- common understanding of the value of the historic urban landscape.*

One of the implemented tools of conserving the urban planning structure was the designation of the property as a cultural heritage site (remarkable place) of federal importance to ensure the conservation of its territory (the system of protective zoning and new opportunities provided by historic settlement of federal importance designation are ensuring the conservation of its wider historic, urban and natural setting).

The historic urban planning structure, spatial structure, composition and silhouette of building structures (including their scale, module and rhythm), the ratio of free, built-up and green spaces and the volume and nature of historic green spaces (parks, squares, alleys) are mandatory for conservation within the territory of the World Heritage property

Currently, the urban planning regulations within the territory of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone are implemented on the basis of existing territorial planning documents (Land-Use Planning Scheme of the Yaroslavl Oblast adopted by the Decree of the Government of the Yaroslavl Oblast of 31/12/2014 No.1435-p; General Plan of the City of Yaroslavl adopted by the Decision of the Municipality of the City of Yaroslavl of 06/04/2006 No.226) and urban zoning (Rules of Land-Use and Development of the City of Yaroslavl approved by the Decision of the Municipality of the City of Yaroslavl of 17/09/2009 No. 201); both of them integrate the land-use regime requirements and restrictions of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl cultural heritage site (remarkable place) of federal importance. These measures ensure the conservation of the overall spatial planning structure of historic quarters (the principle of street front facades) and the continuity of the territorial development via conservation and reproduction of stable features of the historic urban environment.

The stable features of the historic urban environment encompass construction of front facades with the application of the compositional principle of the predominance of wall planes over openings; use of traditional building and finishing materials (plaster and limestone); painting facades in traditional colours; limitation of total area of glazing (not more than 40%) and restriction of solid or band glazing; fencing with the use of traditional types of fences, gates; use of existing attics for mansard floors with placement of windows only on planes of roofing coverings; use of folding metal sheet for roofing.

Considering the established boundaries of the territory and the protection zones of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl cultural heritage site (remarkable place) of federal importance as well as established boundaries of the protection zones of cultural heritage sites and monuments in Yaroslavl, the above mentioned issue could be faced by improvement of the existing protection documents or by further works on the development of protection system and boundaries demarcation within the framework of the City of Yaroslavl historical settlement of federal importance designation (for instance, the features of the definition of the object of protection of historic settlements could provide an additional layer of protection for conserving the visual integrity of the property).

Recently, the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation has commissioned the development of the project of the boundaries of the territory, the subject of protection and the requirements for urban planning regulations for the Yaroslavl historic settlement of federal significance. The project is developed by the Russian Research Institute of Cultural and Natural Heritage named after D.S. Likhachev Federal State Budgetary Institution in conjunction with the Specialized Directorate of Cultural Heritage State Unitary Enterprise of Moscow.

It is important to note that the existing institutional system also requires special attention. Currently, the responsibilities for urban planning regulation are distributed at federal, regional and local levels, which provokes coordination and information accessibility issues.

It is necessary to mention that the vital role for the conservation of the urban planning structure of the city is related with full and equal recognition of the values of the property by all stakeholders. This recognition could be achieved via promotion and purposeful work aimed to explain the values of the property and to create a conscious interest in the conservation of the property as a unique urban planning heritage site.

In this regards, it might be important to introduce to the existing educational programs for students, especially studying public administration and urban studies, the information on the designations of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl, their benefits for urban environment, providing the information about its attributes of the OUV. The following educational institutions of Yaroslavl offer courses on urban planning:

- International Academy of Business and New Technologies (Program on Urban Planning) <http://www.mubint.ru/indexold.php>;
- Yaroslavl Urban Planning College <https://yvk.edu.yar.ru/>.

It could also be recommended for the specialists working in the field of urban planning and heritage conservation (for example, for the members of the Yaroslavl Oblast branch of NC ICOMOS, Russia) to hold open lectures on this topic for the employees of regional and municipal authorities involved in urban planning.

***The Action Program*** (See Section 9):

- monitoring of compliance with the restrictions established by the land-use regimes within the boundaries of the cultural heritage site (remarkable place);
- development and approval of the boundaries, the subject of protection and land-use regimes for the City of Yaroslavl historical settlement designation;
- promotion of conscious conservation of the property by all stakeholders (by raising the awareness about the OUV of the World Heritage property and its urban planning value necessary for maintain the holistic historic environment).

## **6.2. CONSERVATION OF ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS**

There are 95 cultural heritage monuments of federal importance (including 5 ensembles, which composition have not been defined yet), 135 cultural heritage monuments of regional importance (monuments and ensembles), 27 cultural heritage monuments of local (municipal) importance and 134 identified cultural heritage monuments within the territory of the World Heritage property. At the same time, there are 17 cultural heritage monuments of federal importance, 50 cultural heritage monuments of regional importance, 13 cultural heritage monuments of local (municipal) importance and 48 identified cultural heritage monuments sites within the buffer zone of the property [6].

*Key issues of architectural monuments conservation:*

- *physical conservation of monuments by conducting conservation works;*
- *establishment of research and production centre for cultural heritage conservation in Yaroslavl, in particular, training of qualified personnel in the field of conservation at the universities of Yaroslavl;*
- *registration of monuments, including their registration in the Unified State Register of Cultural Heritage and cadastral registration;*
- *development of protection obligations and subjects of protection for the monuments;*
- *state protection of monuments via control and supervision.*

The conservation of architectural monuments located within the territory of the property, which are expressing its OUV, is regulated by the Federal Law of 25/06/2002 No.73-FZ ‘On Cultural Heritage Properties (Monuments of History and Culture) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation’ (as amended on 21/02/2019) and also by the provisions of the Law of Yaroslavl Oblast of 05/06/2008 No.25-z ‘On the Sites of Cultural Heritage (Monuments of History and Culture) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation in the Territory of the Yaroslavl Oblast’ (as amended on 20/06/2018). The authority for the protection was delivered to the Department of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection of the Government of Yaroslavl Oblast with the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, the Administration of the City of Yaroslavl in accordance with their jurisdictions.

The conservation of the architectural monuments is associated, primarily, with their physical conservation made on time with quality conservation works.

In 2017, the funding for conservation works on architectural monuments within the framework of Culture of Russia Federal Target Program was increased for 4 times comparing to previous periods. It is necessary to note that the program involved the monitoring of all stages of work beginning from the issue of conservation works permit to to the completion of works.

The activities within the program were aimed to conserve cultural heritage monuments located within the territory of the property and its buffer zone, including the Church of St Nicholas (Nicola ‘Wet’) with a Bell Tower, 1677 (conservation of brick facades, domes, crosses, white stone capitals, tiles and window fittings); Krokhonyatkins’ Warehouse, 1890s (conservation and adaptive re-use); Afanasievsky Monastery: fence with a tower, the tower-chapel and cells, the mid 18th century, the first third of the 19th century (conservation works). Moreover, conservation, improvement of public amenities as well as landscaping and road repair was conducted recently in Yaroslavl, including 9 cultural heritage sites of the Yaroslavl State Museum-Reserve and Yaroslavl Art Museum, with the total amount of funding of 100.7 million rubles provided to Yaroslavl Oblast by the Government of Moscow.

In 2018, the funding was allocated for the historic reconstruction of the bell tower of the Spaso-Proboinskaya Church and for the development of project documentation for



conservation works at the Church of Saint Nicholas ('Wet') with a bell tower, 1677. The issues of conservation of this unique church will be further considered by the Research and Methodology Council of the Department of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection of Yaroslavl Oblast.

The decree of the Department of 19/02/2020 No.24 'On the Approval of the Departmental Target Programme of the Department of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection of Yaroslavl Oblast for 2020 and the planning period of 2021 and 2022' has introduced the implementation of the departmental target programme for cultural heritage in the region. The program emphasizes the importance of the historical and cultural heritage of Yaroslavl as part of the national and cultural World Heritage. One of the key objectives of this program is the conservation, promotion and state protection of cultural heritage in the territory of the Yaroslavl Oblast.

The total amount of funding under the program is the following:

- 3.0 million roubles for 2016;
- 2.7 million roubles for 2017;
- 2.2 million roubles for 2018;
- 3.9 million roubles for 2019;
- 3.2. million roubles for 2020.

However, it is necessary to note the lack of federal funding of conservation works implemented on historical and cultural monuments in Yaroslavl [9].

It is necessary to develop a **comprehensive conservation program** for effective conservation of architectural monuments within the territory of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone to ensure the maintenance of the integrity of the historic urban environment of the city.

The following measures could be included to the program:

- 1) Comprehensive monitoring of the state of conservation of the monuments
- 2) Preventive maintenance of the monuments
- 3) Conservation of the monuments
- 4) Collection and storage of the information on monuments, establishment of unified database.

For comprehensive monitoring, See Section 6.8.

The preventive maintenance of monuments involves a variety of minor repairs and maintenance works, including prompt mitigation of potential negative impacts and timely prevention of any damage as well as improvements of operation modes depending on weather and other external factors.

Conservation of monuments must be conducted basing on research and in accordance with international principles and norms as well as Russian legislation. Conservation works at key monuments must be controlled by expert community, in particular, by the Research and Methodology Council of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation.

There are the following basic principles of cultural heritage monuments and site conservation:

- strict conservation of technological, cultural and historical information in the material structure and artistic image of cultural heritage monument or site, which determines its authenticity regardless of current aesthetic assessments. Technical means and materials used for conservation must not distort the information as well as must not barrier further conservation works;

- coordination of works of all participants of conservation, compliance of all parts of research and design documentation and principal research and design decisions;

- research validity, reliability and completeness of the results for the studies conducted on cultural heritage monument or site as well as for architectural, engineering and technological solutions;

- compliance of technological methods of works accepted for implementation with the requirements of authenticity, disclosure and revival of historic, research, arts or other historic and cultural values of cultural heritage monument or site as well as with the requirements of providing conditions for modern re-use and physical safety;

- the purpose of conservation works must be the conservation and identification of features of the authentic appearance of cultural heritage site or property, which served as the basis for its inscription to the World Heritage List with maximum conservation of historic material.

Licensed legal entities and individual entrepreneurs in the field of cultural heritage conservation, which are able to implement the whole complex of the conservation works are admitted for implementing conservation works according to Russian legislation.

It is necessary to highlight that the data collection and storage is vital for creating the unified database for cultural heritage conservation. The information on all works conducted on the monuments should be carefully documented. Considering the general trends on application of electronic media, it would be appropriate to form a unified database on conservation works conducted on the monuments. The previous paper-based documents must be also digitized. The information necessary for the creation of the database could be provided upon request by organizations that had conducted conservation works on the monuments.

All the issues mentioned above require the establishment of a regional research and production centre for cultural heritage conservation in Yaroslavl. For instance, such institutions operate in various regions of the Russian Federation, including Pskov Oblast, the Republic of Karelia, the Republic of Kabardino-Balkaria, the Republic of Bashkortostan and others. This institution will be able to coordinate conservation works on the monuments within the territory of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone as well as to contribute to the creation of an archive and the digital databases on conservation.

At the same time, higher and secondary education institutions of Yaroslavl Oblast could provide methodological assistance to the centre. The development of advanced training courses in heritage conservation at the universities of the city of Yaroslavl (in particular, Demidov Yaroslavl State University and Yaroslavl State Technical University) with the guidance of Russian and international conservators might contribute to the improvement of the quality of conservation works as well as establishment of Yaroslavl School of Heritage Conservation in long-term.

An important part in the field of preservation of architecture monuments is registration, namely the timely detection, conducting of historical and cultural expertise, registration in the USSR CHP and cadastral registration. There are 182 identified objects of cultural heritage on the territory of the world heritage property and in their respect it is necessary to carry out all the activities provided by law.

The issue of development and approval of all documentation necessary for the conservation of cultural heritage sites located in the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl (in particular subject of protection and protection obligations) also requires special attention.

There are 337 cultural heritage monuments or sites within the territory of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone, the majority of which do not have protection obligations.

From 2016 to 2018, the Department of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection of Yaroslavl Oblast approved 82 protection obligations within the city of Yaroslavl. The web-site of the Department offers a detailed guidance on the procedure for protection obligations registration. It is reasonable to conclude protection obligations with all owners and users of cultural heritage monuments and sites located in the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl during the implementation of the management plan as well as to ensure regular monitoring of their compliance.

It is also necessary to develop subjects of protection for all cultural heritage monuments and sites within the territory of the property.

The subject of protection might include:

- location of the element of site in the urban planning structure;
- existing spatial planning solutions for site;
- composition, architectural and artistic design of facades, material and features of finishing of facade surfaces;
- spatial planning structure and elements of architectural interior design;
- material, masonry and design features;
- metal parts;
- fresco painting and others.

It is considered that the works for development the subjects of protection for monuments are underfunded and require additional funding from federal and regional budgets.

Finally, monitoring and supervision plays a significant role in the conservation of architectural monuments. As part of its supervisory activities, in 2019, the department

conducted 509 activities. On the facts of the revealed violations, 89 protocols on administrative violations were compiled, 260 orders and warnings were issued, 16 applications were sent to the police for detecting signs of corpus delicti and 18 appeals to the prosecutor for taking prosecutorial response measures.

The amount of fines imposed by the courts for 2019 amounted to about 2.5 million roubles.

According to the department, for the year 2019 the police instituted 4 criminal cases on the fact of causing damage to cultural heritage sites.

In order to prevent crime, the department organized quarterly public discussions of law enforcement practice in the field of state protection of cultural heritage. At the same time, new regulations were developed for operational interaction with responsible executors of municipalities.

There is a system of reactive monitoring based on the messages sent by the local community and civil society on the facts of cultural heritage legislation violations is operating in the city with the use of Social Media, including Facebook.

***The Action Program*** (See Section 9):

- regular monitoring of the state of conservation of cultural heritage monuments with the involvement of certified public inspectors;
- development of the comprehensive long-term program of gradual conservation based on the results of monitoring of the state of preservation of cultural heritage monuments and historic urban fabric;
- development of advanced training courses on heritage conservation at the universities of Yaroslavl (Demidov Yaroslavl State University, Yaroslavl State Technical University) with the participation of Russian and international conservators;
- registration of all cultural heritage monuments and sites with the territory of the World Heritage property, including identified cultural heritage monuments and sites, in the Unified State Register of Cultural Heritage;

- development of subjects of protection for all cultural heritage monuments and sites located within the boundaries of the property and its buffer zone;
- conclusion of protection obligations with all owners and users of cultural heritage monuments and sites located in the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl and regular monitoring of their compliance;
- development of regulations detailing the requirements for conservation and maintenance of cultural heritage monuments and sites within the boundaries of the property, its buffer zone and wider setting on regional level (including regulations of engineering equipment placement on facades, replacement of window and door assemblies in historic buildings located within the boundaries of the property as well as the communication lines and antenna-mast communication structures of the street and road network within the boundaries of the property);
- implementation of monitoring, control and supervision.

### **6.3. CONSERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES**

There are two archaeological sites within the boundaries of the World Heritage property: Strelka, the Place of Foundation of Yaroslavl, the 11th-17th centuries, and the Cultural Layer of Yaroslavl, the 11th-17th centuries.

Strelka, the Place of Foundation of Yaroslavl, the 11th-17th centuries archaeological site was designated as a cultural heritage site of state importance monument in accordance with the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR of 30/08/1960 No.1327 and the Decision of the Small Council of the Yaroslavl Oblast Council of People's Deputies of 29/04/1993 No.99. The boundaries of the territory of the cultural heritage site of federal importance were approved by the Order of the Department of Culture of Yaroslavl Oblast of 21/08/2012 No. 37.

The Cultural Layer of Yaroslavl, the 11th-17th centuries, archaeological site was designated as a cultural heritage site in accordance with the Decision of the Small Council of the Yaroslavl Oblast Council of People's Deputies of 29/04/1993 No 99. The subject of protection of the cultural heritage site, a historically evolved cultural layers and elements as

a result of human activities and natural factors, was approved by the Order of the Department of Culture of Yaroslavl Oblast of 31/05/2012 No. 20. The boundaries of the cultural heritage site were approved by the Order of the Department of Culture of Yaroslavl Oblast of 21/08/2012 No. 38.

*Key issues of archaeological sites conservation:*

- *rescue archaeological excavations in the case of the proposed new development projects;*
- *conservation of archaeological finds, establishment of a regional repository of archaeological artefacts.*

According to cl. 3.1 of Article 64 of the Federal Law of 25/06/2002 No.73-FZ ‘On Cultural Heritage Properties (Monuments of History and Culture) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation’ (as amended on 21/02/2019) all archaeological sites are attributed to the cultural heritage sites of federal importance.

The issues of archaeological heritage conservation became even more relevant in the country in 2011, when the Russian Federation ratified the European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valletta, 16/01/1992). The Convention introduced mandatory principles of preventive archaeological studies and rescue archaeology into the field of archaeological heritage conservation in Russia.

The federal legislation requires rescue archaeological fieldworks prior to any excavations in the areas within the boundaries of archaeological sites. The fieldworks can be conducted by individuals or organisations that received permits (open sheet) for conducting works on archaeological site. The permits are issued for the period of one year. The archaeological fieldwork plans are developed by experts, archaeologists with the permits for fieldworks. The plan is required to be approved by the Department of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection of Yaroslavl Oblast. Therefore, the issue of archaeological sites conservation has a direct link to future development of the territories and regeneration the of historical and cultural context of the property.

Within the framework of the 1000d anniversary of Yaroslavl, the development project of Marriott hotel with underground parking was planned to be implemented in the area between Ilinsko-Tikhonovskaya Church and Cathedral House Building (Metropolitan

Chambers). After the inscription of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl to the World Heritage List in 2005, the development project was postponed. The Institute of Archaeology of the Russian Academy of Sciences conducted rescue fieldworks at the location from 2007 to 2011. As a result of the field works, a well-stratified cultural layer with a capacity of up to 3.4 metres was discovered, its lower horizons was dated to the 10th-11th centuries. [10]

The excavation unit from the fieldworks is still preserved (it was not filled) with the walls of the unit, reinforced with bags of soil, ensuring their stability [11]. Currently, the hotel development project has reappeared and is being developed.

In 2017, Yaroslavl archaeological expedition of the Institute of Archaeology of the Russian Academy of Sciences continued its rescue archaeological fieldworks within the territory of the Yaroslavl Kremlin. As a result of the fieldworks, the data on the urban planning of the city was clarified with fortifications (moat and rampart) and the pre-Mongolian residential area investigated. Moreover, 9 burials of Mongolian period were found on Strelka.

The archaeological artefacts found in different years by the Institute of Archaeology are displayed as an archaeological exhibition of the Yaroslavl State Museum-Reserve.

Currently, the issue of conducting works at archaeological sites with subsequent regeneration of historical environment represents a great concern for the professional community, the local community as well as civil society. The discussions are conditioned by the questions of the possible development project on the location as well as the conservation of archaeological finds [12].

According to Russian legislation in the field of archaeological heritage protection and conservation, archaeological artefacts are owned by the state and must be included to the Museum Fund of the Russian Federation for their permanent storage.

As regards mass archaeological artefacts that often do not have any presentational value, it is an extremely important source of information for the studies of tangible and intangible culture of Prehistoric and Medieval population as well as for the studies in the field of history and cultural anthropology. The integrated approach to archaeological



artefacts studies with the application of fundamentally new technologies and equipment would allow to reach a qualitatively new level of research and interpretation in the future.

The unconditional provision of conservation of mass archaeological artefacts (as an integral part of information sources of archaeological heritage studies) by state museums is extremely relevant and corresponds to the main objectives of the State Policy on Cultural Heritage Conservation of the Russian Federation. However, due to the lack of storage spaces, museums often refuse to accept large archaeological collections.

In 2017, the Institute of Archaeology of the Russian Academy of Sciences initiated a discussion of this issue at the highest level: the President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin gave an order to the Government of the Russian Federation ‘to provide, starting from 2018, funding from the federal budget for establishing a network of specialized storages for archaeological finds in the Russian Federation, including funding for their maintenance’. [23]

Yaroslavl Oblast has a great opportunity to participate in this federal program, which would allow to store a maximum number of archaeological finds, including artefacts found during the excavations within the territory of the World Heritage property, in the region.

***The Action Program*** (See Section 9):

- monitoring the implementation of mandatory rescue archaeological field prior to all types of excavation and construction works;
- participation in the federal program for establishing of regional storages for archaeological finds.

**6.4. CONSERVATION OF THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE (WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PROPERTY, ITS BUFFER ZONE AND WIDER SETTING, WHICH DETERMINE THE CONTEXT OF ITS VISUAL AND AESTHETIC PERCEPTION)**

Cultural landscapes are cultural heritage sites representing ‘the joint creations of man and nature’ [...] They illustrate the evolution of the human community and settlements over time, which occurred under the influence of physical limitations and/or opportunities

imposed or provided by the natural habitat of man as well as successive social, economic and cultural factors, both external and internal [13].

The historic urban landscape is an urban area, considered as a result of the historical stratification of cultural and natural values and attributes, and goes beyond the concept of "historic center" or "ensemble" in connection with the inclusion of a wider urban context and its geographical parameters. This broader context includes, inter alia, topography, geomorphology, hydrology and the natural features of a particular site; the nature of both historical and modern development; and its surface and underground infrastructure; its open spaces and gardens; methods of land use and spatial organization; features of perception and visual relations, as well as all other elements of the urban structure. It also includes aspects of social and cultural practices and values, economic processes and intangible components related to diversity and identity [14].

The cultural landscape of the property is a set of all historically evolved and stable features of the property, including its urban planning, architectural, natural and social context. The conservation of the cultural landscape ensures the complex conservation of the entire property.

*Key issues of the cultural landscape conservation:*

- *development of a comprehensive program of regeneration of historical and urban environment;*
- *development of a risk management plan for natural and human-made disasters;*
- *adjustment of normative acts considering newly introduced documents and standards.*

The designation of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl as the cultural heritage site (remarkable place) of federal importance conditioned the priority in conservation of the valuable elements of historic urban fabric, including cultural heritage monuments and sites as well as historic buildings located within the territory of the property, as the subject of protection of the cultural heritage site (remarkable place): three-

dimensional composition of valuable historic urban fabric based on cultural heritage monuments and sites located within the historic centre). To ensure the implementation of this priority, the Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation approved the land use regimes within the territory of the cultural heritage site as well as requirements for urban planning regulations (Order of 17/12/2014 No. 2182 as amended by the Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 11/01/2016 No.4). The compliance with the established requirements would conserve the valuable qualities of the cultural landscape within the boundaries of the property.

As one of the threats to the integrity of the urban landscape is its possible spatial fragmentation, the conservation of the cultural landscape of Yaroslavl involves a systematic approach to regulation, which considers several elements, including cultural heritage sites and monuments, urban fabric and new development projects, which are supposed to be included in the historical environment. In addition, it is essential to maintain the integrity of the urban landscape by maintaining visual and dynamic links between its elements. Therefore, it would help to conserve the environment and to ensure its sustainable use and development. At the same time, the environment is considered as the whole complex of the following interlinked elements: natural landscape, urban planning structure, historic urban fabric, landscaping and public amenities.

The cultural significance of the elements of the historic urban landscape is determined not only by their aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value, they also manifest the meanings that are conferred by the local community [15].

In this regard, a comprehensive program of regeneration of the historic and urban environment is of particular importance. The program must be developed by experts in the field of heritage protection, architecture and urban planning. However, it is fundamentally important to receive the support of the local community for this program as well as to ensure a clear understanding of its objectives and transparency of the implementation process for all stakeholders.

Both federal and regional authorities can be a customer for the development of the program.

The program must include conservation and restoration of lost valuable qualities of the historic environment (elements of urban planning and spatial structure, compositional principles, style of buildings). One of the key elements of the program must be the regeneration of areas with undeveloped or degraded environment in order to create a comfortable modern environment corresponding to the historic environment and not violating its visual and spatial historic features.

The visually perceived image of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl is one of the most vulnerable components of the cultural landscape. It consists of features of visual perception of external (from opposite banks of the Volga and the Kotorosl) and internal (from open urban spaces) silhouette of the city.

The inclusion in the historical city of the new Assumption Cathedral, which significantly distorted the historic skyline of the city and caused concerns of international and Russian experts, is now perceived as neutral.

As of September 2018, the installation of the Ferris Wheel attraction was completed in the area of the 1000 Anniversary of Yaroslavl Park (the decision on the construction was made on the basis of the conclusion of the developer of the protection zones of cultural heritage sites of Yaroslavl as well as considering the position indicated in the legal documents and decisions of courts at various levels in respect of similar attractions, including protected areas under the Convention on World Heritage, for example, in the cities of Kazan and Vladimir). At the same time, the lessee of the land plot on which the Ferris Wheel was installed was obliged to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment of the installation on the OUV of the property (the approximate period of preparation of the report is 3-4 months).

The conservation of the cultural landscape within a wide spatial context is based on the proportionality and interaction of elements of urban space with the surrounding natural landscape as well as on their combination with accents and dominants on the skyline.

In this light, a comprehensive program of regeneration of the historical and urban environment must ensure the proportional and large-scale compliance of new development projects within the territory of the site, its buffer zone and the wider setting of the cultural

landscape of the property to preserve the historical visual connections and features of the perception of the property from the main routes and views.

Currently, all development projects on the territory of the city of Yaroslavl are defined by the General Plan and implemented in accordance with the Rules of Land-Use and Development; both of the regulations integrate the restrictions established by the legislation for the territory of the property and its buffer zone.

Moreover, there are sections on cultural heritage conservation in the documentation submitted by developers for receiving a permit for construction within the territory of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone. Considering the requirements set by the Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, special sections of urban-planning plans for relevant land plots include the information about the requirement of notification of the World Heritage Centre on the intentions to undertake new development projects or major restoration works, which may affect the world heritage property OUV.

For further conservation of the cultural landscape of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl, it is necessary to pay considerable attention to the development of a risk management plan that would minimize or mitigate the impact of anthropogenic and natural factors on the property. The factors might include disharmonious and unauthorized intervention in the historic environment (including the construction of completely out of scale buildings and structures), seasonal changes in temperature, wind exposure, precipitation, humidity, biological contamination of the facades of monuments and historic buildings, the impact of groundwater and the erosion of the banks.

After the development of the required documents (the comprehensive program of regeneration of the historic and urban environment and risk management plan), the relevant regulations might be adjusted. For instance, the land-use of the cultural heritage site (remarkable place) could be further improved, as it was developed on the principle of the density of quarters development without considering the historical dynamics of the urban environment.

It is also advisable to adjust other documents of territorial planning.

As regards the protecting of the visual perception of the cultural landscape of the World Heritage site, it is necessary to consider the issues of ordering the installation of aerial cable communication lines and the design of supports and base stations of mobile operators applicable for the exteriors of the historical monuments. It is recommended to develop regulations for the installation of newly constructed and reconstruction of existing street structures of mobile operators on the territory of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage site.

***The Action Program*** (See Section 9):

- development of the comprehensive program for the regeneration of the historic and urban environment, including the program for the territories with undeveloped, degraded/degrading or dissonant environment;
- development of the risk management plan for anthropogenic and natural factors;
- ensuring the better coordination of actions of all authorities authorized to approve new development projects within the territory of the property, its buffer zone or within the territory visually connected with the territory of the property (in order to avoid the emergence of new developments, which scale is not corresponding to the spatial features of the historical urban fabric of the property);
- adjustment of the land-use regimes of the cultural heritage site (remarkable place) and other acts of territorial planning (The General Plan of the City of Yaroslavl, the Rules of Land-Use and Urban Planning of the City of Yaroslavl), including the annulment of the allowed quarterly increase of the building density with the introduction of quarterly parameters of regeneration.

## **6.5. IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURES PROVIDED BY THE EXISTING PROTECTION ZONING SYSTEM**

The integrated protection zones of the cultural heritage monuments and sites of the city of Yaroslavl, including the World Heritage property, were developed in 2008 (revised in 2011).

The approved project of protection zones regulates the conservation of historic and urban features of the environment of the property by introducing different degrees of the

severity of restrictions within its buffer zone and wider setting and providing additional layer of protection for the property. These restrictions are placed by land-use regimes, restricting urban planning and economic activities.

The project of the protection zones fixed the boundaries of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone (as part of limited development zones and protected natural landscape zones).

The land-use regime prohibits, inter alia, construction of new buildings, structures, engineering and transport communications other than those stated in the urban planning regulations in order to regenerate the historical urban environment; location of dominant (with the exception for lost churches or their completion within their historic dimensions); the demolition of historic building; reconstruction with increasing altitude parameters. Moreover, the principles of organization of street fronts and inner spaces of quarters as well as the percentage of development within quarters and sizes of front modules are also regulated.

The historically valuable urban planning monuments and sites (historic planning framework, historic demarcation of quarters, historic green spaces, historic landscape elements, compositional structure, skyline, principal visual directions, panoramas and views, urban landscape, urban open spaces) must be conserved within the protection zones.

At the same time, the web-site of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre does not have the actual map of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property and its buffer zone. It is necessary to prepare and submit the map to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre with English or French translation.

As part of the 1000th anniversary of Yaroslavl, there were several cases of new constructions within the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl conducted in violation of the land-use regimes and regulations established by the protection zones [16]. Currently, there are also some cases of unauthorized works within the city centre, mainly related to reconstructions of historic buildings [17].

***The Action Program*** (See Section 9):

- monitoring of the compliance with the requirements of land-use and urban planning regulations within the boundaries of protection zones of cultural heritage sites and monuments;
- consideration of the issue of the delimitation of the boundaries of the historic settlement, development and approval of its object of protection.
- updating the geo-portal of Yaroslavl Oblast with the information on the restrictions established within the boundaries of the property and its buffer zone.
- Preparing and submitting the actual map of the property and its buffer zone with English or French translation



КАРТА ГРАДОСТРОИТЕЛЬНОГО ЗОНИРОВАНИЯ ГОРОДА ЯРОСЛАВЛЯ Масштаб 1:25000

Границы зон с особыми условиями использования территорий,  
границы территорий объектов культурного наследия и  
границы особо охраняемых природных территорий (лист 3 из 3)

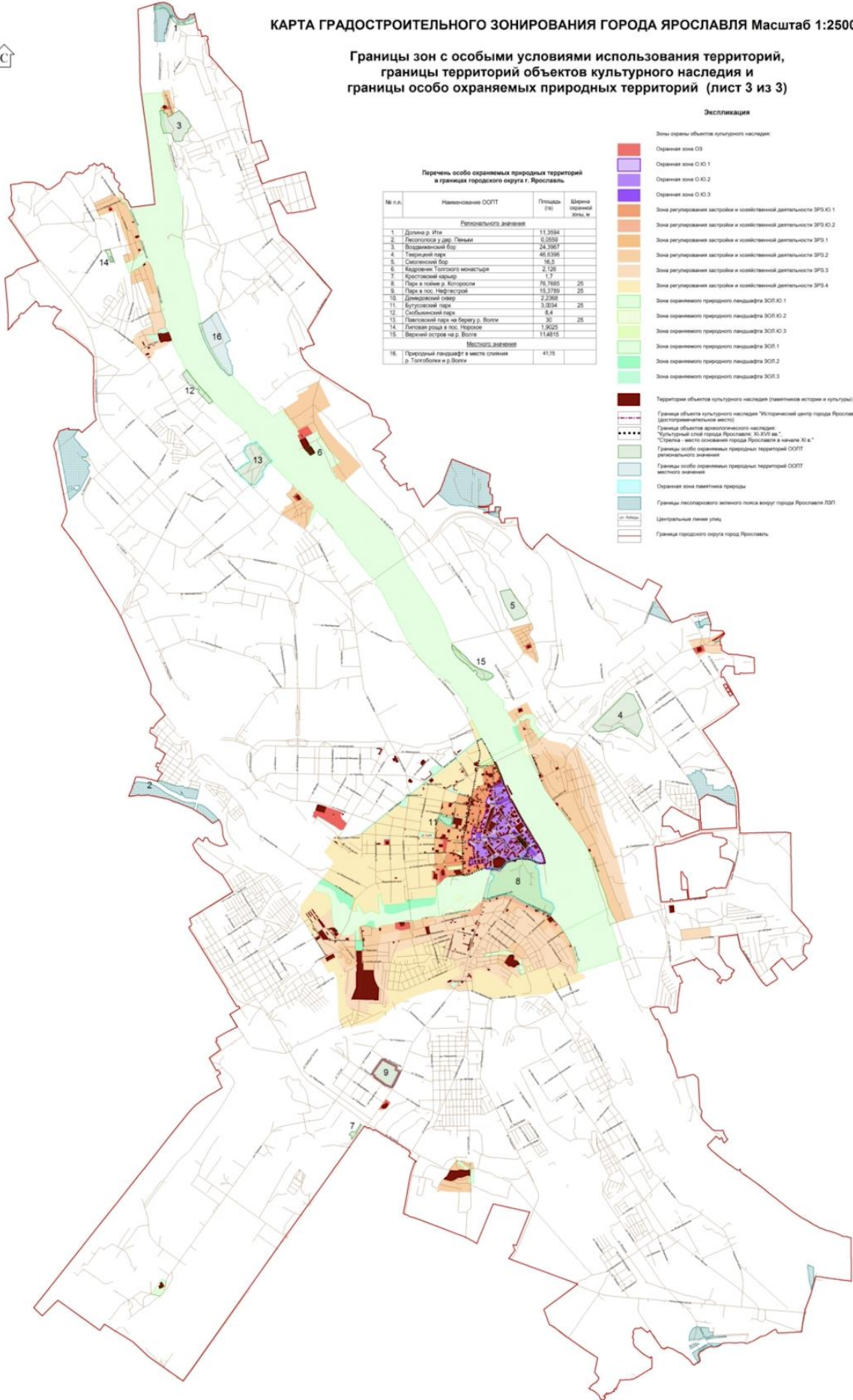


Экспликация

- Зоны охраны объектов культурного наследия:
- Охранная зона ОЗ
  - Охранная зона О.Ю.1
  - Охранная зона О.Ю.2
  - Охранная зона О.Ю.3
- Зоны регулирования застройки и хозяйственной деятельности ЗРЗ.Ю.1 - ЗРЗ.Ю.4
- Зона регулирования застройки и хозяйственной деятельности ЗРЗ.Ю.1
  - Зона регулирования застройки и хозяйственной деятельности ЗРЗ.Ю.2
  - Зона регулирования застройки и хозяйственной деятельности ЗРЗ.Ю.3
  - Зона регулирования застройки и хозяйственной деятельности ЗРЗ.Ю.4
- Зоны охраняемого природного ландшафта ЗОЛ.Ю.1 - ЗОЛ.Ю.3
- Зона охраняемого природного ландшафта ЗОЛ.Ю.1
  - Зона охраняемого природного ландшафта ЗОЛ.Ю.2
  - Зона охраняемого природного ландшафта ЗОЛ.Ю.3
- Зоны охраняемого природного ландшафта ЗОЛ.1 - ЗОЛ.3
- Зона охраняемого природного ландшафта ЗОЛ.1
  - Зона охраняемого природного ландшафта ЗОЛ.2
  - Зона охраняемого природного ландшафта ЗОЛ.3
- Территория объекта культурного наследия (памятник истории и культуры)
- Граница объекта культурного наследия "Исторический центр города Ярославля" (дополнительное место)
  - Граница объекта археологического наследия "Культурный слой города Ярославля XI-XIII вв."
  - "Серебря" - место основания города Ярославля в начале XI в."
  - Границы особо охраняемых природных территорий СОПТ регионального значения
  - Границы особо охраняемых природных территорий СОПТ местного значения
  - Охранная зона памятника природы
  - Границы лесопаркового зеленого пояса вокруг центра Ярославля ЛЗП
  - Центральные линии улиц
  - Граница городского округа город Ярославль

Перечень особо охраняемых природных территорий в границах городского округа г. Ярославль

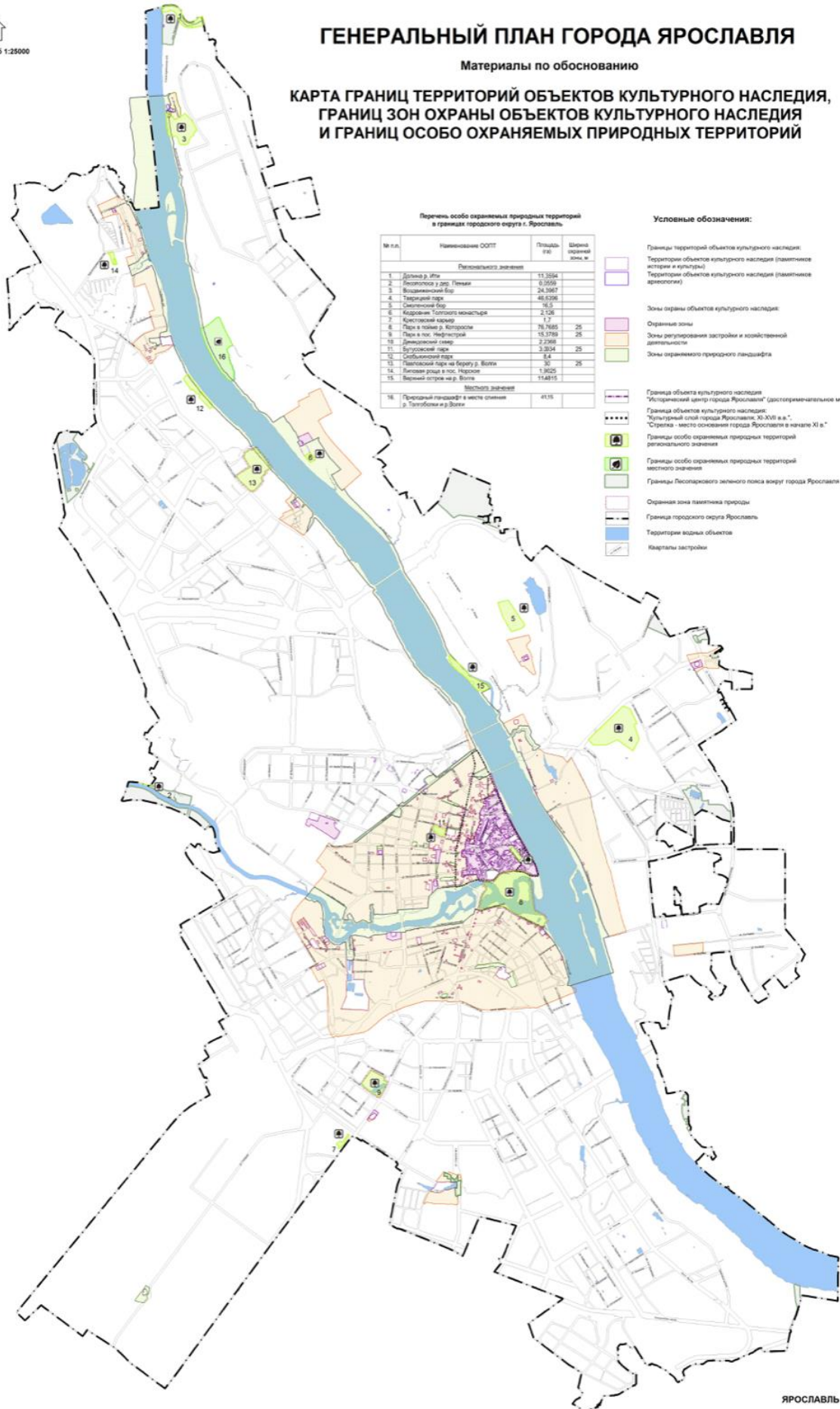
№ п/п	Наименование СОПТ	Площадь (га)	Ширина охранной зоны, м
Регионального значения			
1	Долина р. Ити	11,3584	
2	Роскопцово у д.в. Ганьки	0,0550	
3	Владимирский бор	24,3607	
4	Твердый парк	48,8396	
5	Савинский бор	16,5	
6	Медовые сады монастыря	2,126	
7	Крестовый садик	1,7	
8	Парк в пос.р. Катарины	79,7485	25
9	Парк в пос. Недрастор	15,3789	25
10	Демидовский садик	2,258	
11	Бугуровский парк	3,034	25
12	Сибилемский парк	8,4	25
13	Панковский парк на берегу р. Волги	30	25
14	Летовый сад в пос. Наросы	1,9025	
15	Верхний остров на р. Волге	11,4815	
Местного значения			
16	Природный ландшафт в месте слияния р. Ташобанки и р. Волги	41,53	



# ГЕНЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ПЛАН ГОРОДА ЯРОСЛАВЛЯ

Материалы по обоснованию

## КАРТА ГРАНИЦ ТЕРРИТОРИЙ ОБЪЕКТОВ КУЛЬТУРНОГО НАСЛЕДИЯ, ГРАНИЦ ЗОН ОХРАНЫ ОБЪЕКТОВ КУЛЬТУРНОГО НАСЛЕДИЯ И ГРАНИЦ ОСОБО ОХРАНЯЕМЫХ ПРИРОДНЫХ ТЕРРИТОРИЙ



Перечень особо охраняемых природных территорий в границах городского округа г. Ярославль

№ п/п	Наименование ООПТ	Площадь, га	Средняя высота, м
1	Долгий р. итп	11,3524	
2	Росляковское у д.р. Плещее	6,37599	
3	Воскресенский бор	24,3987	
4	Тверской парк	48,6396	
5	Светловский бор	16,5	
6	Кировский Троицкий монастырь	2,136	
7	Крестовский сквер	1,7	
8	Парк в пос. р. Которосль	76,7885	25
9	Парк в пос. Наблюдатель	13,3789	25
10	Демидовская аллея	2,3966	
11	Бугуровский парк	3,2034	25
12	Светильников парк	8,4	
13	Павловский парк на берегу р. Волги	36	25
14	Высокие рощи в пос. Наросле	1,3025	
15	Великий остров на р. Волге	154,915	
16	Преполовский ландшафт в месте слияния р. Талотки и р. Волги	47,15	

Условные обозначения:

- Границы территорий объектов культурного наследия:
  - Территории объектов культурного наследия (памятники истории и культуры)
  - Территории объектов культурного наследия (памятники археологии)
- Зоны охраны объектов культурного наследия:
  - Охраняемые зоны
  - Зоны регулирования застройки и хозяйственной деятельности
  - Зоны охраняемого природного ландшафта
- Граница объекта культурного наследия "Исторический центр города Ярославля" (достопримечательное место)
- Граница объектов культурного наследия: "Культурный слой города Ярославля, XI-XVII в.в.", "Стрелка - место основания города Ярославля в начале XI в."
- Границы особо охраняемых природных территорий регионального значения
- Границы особо охраняемых природных территорий местного значения
- Границы Лесопаркового зеленого пояса вокруг города Ярославля
- Охраняемая зона памятника природы
- Граница городского округа Ярославль
- Территории водных объектов
- Кварталы застройки

## **6.6. IMPLEMENTATION OF WATER PROTECTION MEASURES**

The basis of the natural and climatic framework of Yaroslavl is determined by its historical development in the valleys of the Volga and the Kotorosl. Currently, the function of the recreational areas of the city, constituted by the embankments and the waters of the rivers, is largely utilitarian and involves the mitigation of, anthropogenic impacts of enterprises operating in the city and transport flows as well as the contribution to the maintenance of the health of the population and creation of favorable habitat. Water protection zones established along the banks of the Volga and the Kotorosl are a part of the natural and ecological framework of Yaroslavl [18].

It is necessary to mention that the environmental issues in Yaroslavl are closely related to the impact of the changed hydrological regime of the Volga river on water and terrestrial ecosystems as well as to anthropogenic water pollution. One of the significant consequences of this negative impact is the abrasion of the banks of the rivers and reservoirs (after the construction of reservoirs on the Volga, a gradual process of destruction of the banks in Yaroslavl Oblast has started). There is another reflection of the accumulated environmental damage represented by large oil pollution areas on water bodies (environmentally hazardous facilities in the Volga water protection zones, overflow of storage tanks and breaks of protective dams might threaten to become an environmental disaster of federal scale). Moreover, the issue of ‘green oil’ (buried underground waste of Yaroslavl soot plant), which had polluted a significant part of the Volga in Yaroslavl, is still current for the city. Finally, the service life of the drainage system built in the Soviet period and later reconstructed has now expired [19].

At the same time, within the framework of the Environmental Protection State Program of Yaroslavl Oblast, it is planned to establish the mechanisms of economic stimulation of rational use of water resources, including introduction of recycling and re-sequential water supply systems, reducing discharge of pollutants in wastewater, regulation of economic use of water protection zones and coastal protective areas of water bodies, increasing responsibility for violation of the established requirements, in 2014-2020. In 2019, it is planned to introduce a ban for commissioning new facilities, which emissions (discharges) do not correspond to best available technologies.

In accordance with the General Plan of the City of Yaroslavl, it is planned to improve production facilities, introducing new waste-free technologies and closed systems of re-water supply for industrial facilities located in water protection zones.

Recently, engineering, environmental and geological surveys along the banks of the Volga river in Yaroslavl has been completed within the framework of the cooperation agreement between Yaroslavl Oblast and GazEnergoStroy – Environmental Technologies State Company. The cooperation project is aimed to solve the ‘green oil’ issue of hazardous waste storage by introducing wastewater treatment and water treatment systems (also within the framework of Clean Volga Federal Target Program).

Also, the bank protection of the Volzhskaya Embankment (sheet piled wall) was recently conducted to prevent negative impact of Gorky reservoir waters (Volga river).

***The Action Program*** (See Section 9):

- monitoring of the compliance with the conditions of the use of water in the protection zones;
- monitoring of the process and results of the project on the elimination of the accumulated environmental damage in Yaroslavl;
- improvement of production facilities;
- improvement of wastewater treatment systems.

## **6.7. COMPLIANCE WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT PRACTICE**

The General Plan of the City of Yaroslavl and the Rules of Land-Use and Development of the City of Yaroslavl approved by the Decision of the Municipality of the City Yaroslavl of 06/04/2006 No. 226 and by the Decision of the Municipality of the City of Yaroslavl of 17/09/2009 No. 201 respectively, are the documents of public consent that passed through public discussions and were approved by all authorities affected by the documents. The General Plan defines the strategy and policy of urban development of Yaroslavl, considering the need to conserve cultural heritage monuments and sites located in the city, including the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property.

The integration of the requirements established for the conservation of cultural heritage monuments and sites in their historical and natural environment into urban planning

documents in case of their revision complies with the federal legislation as a guarantee of long-term conservation of the World Heritage property in its historical and cultural context.

The main issue identified as a result of the analysis of law enforcement practice in the field of cultural heritage protection in Yaroslavl, is the failure to perform or improper performance of conservation requirements (stated in protection obligations, protective zoning documents and other documents on the protection of the cultural heritage site (remarkable place) of federal importance) by the owners or users of cultural heritage monuments and sites or historic buildings.

The action program developed basing on the results of the analysis of the law enforcement practice regarding the conservation of the property and its OUV is provided in Section 9 of the management plan.

## **6.8. MONITORING OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE PROPERTY**

*Key issues of the state of conservation monitoring:*

- *monitoring in the context of World Heritage system (periodic reporting, reactive monitoring, regular internal monitoring according to indicators;*
- *monitoring of the state of conservation of cultural heritage monuments and sites in the context of the internal Russian system of cultural heritage protection;*
- *new monitoring tools (institute of public inspectors and 'operational situation plan'.*

Regular analysis of the general state of conservation of the property and its OUV is conducted within monitoring processes on the basis of key indicators identified in relation to factors affecting the property. [20].

Regular monitoring of the state of conservation is one of the main tools of the World Heritage Convention and includes periodic reporting, reactive monitoring and regular monitoring. The results of the monitoring should be recorded in reports accessible to all stakeholders.

If the periodic reporting is conducted by the World Heritage Committee in regular cycles, the operational monitoring should be carried out by the managing bodies of World Heritage properties. It may also be initiated by the World Heritage Committee in case of potential or actual threats to the OUV of the property. Reactive monitoring is the process of

compiling and transmitting to the World Heritage Committee of reports on the state of conservation of threatened World Heritage sites.

Regular monitoring is a crucial part of the system of property conservation, management and sustainable development of the territory, which allows to detect and prevent potential threats. Monitoring should be conducted by the responsible competent public authorities managing the property [21].

According to the Order of the Government of the Russian Federation of 01/06/2009 No.759-p (as amended by the Order of the Government of the Russian Federation of 03/06/2014 No.898-r), the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation is assigned by the responsibility of state protection of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl cultural heritage site (remarkable place) of federal importance.

In 2015 and 2017, the Department of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection of Yaroslavl Oblast prepared and submitted the state of conservation reports for the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property to the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation within the framework of the implementation of the decisions of the 38th and 40th sessions of the World Heritage Committee

In order to introduce the regular monitoring of the state of conservation of the property, the management plan was supplemented by an additional tool (forms for assessing factors affecting the property, See Section 8 of the management plan).

The national system of cultural heritage state protection involves such forms of monitoring as control over the state of conservation of cultural heritage properties as well as systematic observation of cultural heritage properties.

Control and systematic observations are conducted by the authorities working in the field of cultural heritage protection. As regards cultural heritage sites within the boundaries of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl, the control and systematic observations are conducted by the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation and the Department of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection of Yaroslavl Oblast.

Monitoring should be conducted with the application of the following methods:

- visual examination;
- special thematic survey;

- fundamental comprehensive examination.

The visual examination is conducted to control the general state of conservation of protected cultural heritage sites as well as their immediate environment.

During the examination, the following features of the state of conservation of a monument or cultural heritage site are analysed basing on external examination:

- exteriors of building or structure (condition of the solidum, walls, roof, window and doorways);

- interiors (floors, walls, ceilings, window and door openings); operational and functional use (availability and condition of built equipment, its impact on structural elements, surfaces of floors, walls, ceilings, slopes of openings);

- environment of a property, including state of soil surface, surrounding urban fabric, landscaping elements, etc. [24]

Currently, visual examinations are accompanied by photo documentation and could be accompanied by instrumental examination (measurements, experimental studies). According to results of visual inspection conducted by the specialist of heritage protection authorities, an assessment is given, which might be used for in-depth monitoring or other response measures provided by law in the future.

The special thematic survey is conducted by the representatives of heritage protection authorities with the involvement of third-party experts in order to evaluate the physical condition of a monument or individual elements of its structures as well as factors with negative impact associated with natural features and functional use of site or monument. It is also used to define the priority in conservation measures.

The main aim of this type of survey is to determine the issue field for research and detailed technical specifications for further fundamental comprehensive examination.

The fundamental comprehensive examination (monitoring of technical state of monuments) is performed, if necessary in relation to individual monuments and sites in accordance with the State Standard GOST R 56198-2014 'National Standard of the Russian Federation. Monitoring of Technical Condition of Cultural Heritage Properties. Monuments' and conducted by specialized licensed [25].

Along with the above-mentioned types of monitoring, new forms of monitoring as public monitoring and on-line monitoring based on the geo-portal of Yaroslavl Oblast are currently being introduced into the practice of cultural heritage protection.

In October 2018, a new pilot project was launched. The project involves weekly inspections aimed to monitor the state of conservation of historic buildings conducted within the territory of the World Heritage property. During an inspection, a Commission constituted by the representatives of the Department of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection of Yaroslavl Oblast, the Inspection of Administrative and Technical Supervision and local authorities conducts a quarterly bypass of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone. The inspections aim to assess the state of conservation of cultural heritage sites and to take appropriate measures in case of identified violations.

The first inspection covered Volzhskaya Embankment, Sovietsky and Narodny Lanes as well as Kedrova Street. The commission checked 21 historic buildings, one of them was in poor condition, another one had defects in the basement and two vertical cracks. As a result of the inspection, relevant acts were developed to serve as a base for further administrative decisions. [25]

Public inspectors, the list of which should be developed and updated by the Department could also provide significant assistance in monitoring of the state of conservation of the property. The qualification and powers of public inspectors could be confirmed by the results of certification conducted by the Department. Currently, the Department prepared a draft order ‘On Public Control of the State of Conservation of Cultural Heritage Properties in Yaroslavl Oblast’.

The introduction of a e-monitoring system on the basis of the existing geo-portal of Yaroslavl Oblast (‘the operational situation plan’, reflecting the current changes of urban planning situation and the issues associated with the state of conservation of monuments and sites as well as historical buildings within the territory of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl) could also have a positive impact on the implementation of regular monitoring. This monitoring system could be updated with the help of certified public inspectors. In addition, the monitoring data can be integrated into the Regional Information and Analytical System of Yaroslavl Oblast (‘Prognoz’) in order to ensure better coordination



of between the regional authorities and adoption and implementation of comprehensive decisions on conservation and sustainable development of the property and its buffer zone.

***The Action Program*** (See Section 9):

- regular monitoring of the state of conservation of the property (in-situ survey followed by completion of assessment forms);
- introduction of the institution of certified public inspectors for cultural heritage protection;
- establishment of the system of monitoring the state of conservation ('the operational situational plan', a monitoring system for the state of conservation of monuments and sites as well as historic buildings within the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl with the participation of public inspectors) on the basis of the existing geo-portal of the Yaroslavl Oblast (<http://gis76.ru/>).

## **6.9. HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESMENTS ON THE OUV OF THE PROPERTY**

The land-use regimes established within the boundaries of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl cultural heritage site (remarkable place) of federal significance allow the restoration and reconstruction of lost monuments of historic and cultural value. Therefore, the regeneration of the environment must be conducted on the basis of the information available on the history of the territory (including historic iconographic materials). In this context, considering the article 172 of the Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, it is necessary to conduct heritage impact assessments prior to the implementation of such project on their potential impact on the OUV of the World Heritage property.

On 21/08/2018, the Order of the Federal Agency for Technical Regulation and Metrology of 2/08/2018 No. 504-st approved the National Standard of the Russian Federation GOST R 58203-2018 "Heritage Impact Assessment for World Heritage Sites. Composition and Content of the Report. General Requirements" (date of entry into force 01/03/2019). This standard establishes the requirement of heritage impact assessments in the case of initiating any development projects and major restoration works that might affect

World Heritage properties or their protected zones (in accordance with the paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention that requests the State Parties to inform the World Heritage Committee of any intentions to undertake or permit large-scale restoration or new construction work in the areas protected under the Convention that may have an impact on the OUV).

Considering the fact that the national standards in the Russian Federation have voluntary application, the establishment of the legislatively fixed procedure for the implementation of heritage impact assessments would require amendments to the Federal Law of 25/06/2002 No.73-FZ ‘On Cultural Heritage Sites (Historical and Cultural Monuments) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation’ (as amended on 21/02/2019).

In this regard, prior to the adoption of the draft amendments to the Federal Law regulating the implementation of the international obligations of the Russian Federation arising from the World Heritage Convention, it would be appropriate to establish a temporary procedure for heritage impact assessments on potential impacts on the OUV of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property of any major construction and restoration works within the territory of the property, its buffer zone and wider setting on the basis of basing on the adopted standard (with the development of a list of projects for mandatory heritage impact assessments) as well as to use the forms for assessing the factors affecting the property proposed in Section 8 of the management plan.

Moreover, the urban planning legislation (Article 51 of the Urban Planning Code of the Russian Federation) contains an exhaustive list of documents required for the authorized body to make a decision on issuing a permit for the construction (reconstruction) of a capital construction project. This list of documents does not contain the HIA, therefore, the national urban planning system requires updating in the field of World Heritage.

It is also necessary to ensure the participation of the Yaroslavl branch of the ICOMOS, Russia in the process of the consideration of the HIA reports on large development and conservation projects, which may influence on the OUV of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property.

***The Action Program*** (See Section 9):

- Development of a temporary procedure for heritage impact assessments of major construction and restoration works with potential impact on the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property (with the development of a list of projects subject for mandatory heritage impact assessments).

### References:

- [1] Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Committee (2017 edition). – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/document/163852>
- [2] Cultural World Heritage Management. Resource Manual. – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/document/125839>
- [3] UNESCO Recommendation on Historical Urban Landscapes (2011). – URL: <http://historicurbanlandscape.com/themes/196/userfiles/download/2014/3/31/3ptdwsom3eihfb.pdf>
- [4] UNESCO Recommendation on Historical Urban Landscapes (2011). – URL: <http://historicurbanlandscape.com/themes/196/userfiles/download/2014/3/31/3ptdwsom3eihfb.pdf>
- [5] Enchanted place / Evgenia Tvardovskaya // Custodians of heritage. Publication from 02.11.2015. – URL: <http://hraniteli-nasledia.com/articles/diskussii/zakoldovannoe-mesto/>
- [6] The Letter of Department of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection of Yaroslavl Oblast of 13.09.2018 No. IX.43-2689 / 18.
- [7] The Measures to Protect Cultural Heritage Sites have been Strengthened in Yaroslavl Oblast. Information of the Department of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection of Yaroslavl Oblast. – URL: <http://www.yarregion.ru/depts/dookn/tmpPages/news.aspx?newsID=37>
- [8] Departmental Target Program of the Department of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection of Yaroslavl Oblast for 2016 and the planning period of 2017 and 2018. – URL: <http://docs.cntd.ru/document/444823281>
- [9] Monitoring of Cultural Heritage Sites has Started in Yaroslavl. 28.06.2016. – URL: [http://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article\\_id/153514/](http://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/153514/)

[10] Act on the state historical and cultural expertise of the documentation justifying measures to conserve cultural heritage properties during excavation, construction, reclamation, maintenance works within the framework of the implementation of the project on the removal of communication networks within the area of construction of the hotel at the address: Yaroslavl, building No. 1 on the Volzhskaya Embankment, on the land partially located within the boundaries of the territory of cultural heritage site. – URL: [http://www.yarregion.ru/depts/dookn/docsDocuments/%D0%90%D0%BA%D1%82%20%D0%B3%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%83%D0%B4%D0%B0%D1%80%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B2%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B9%20%D0%B8%D1%81%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%BE-%D0%BA%D1%83%D0%BB%D1%8C%D1%82%D1%83%D1%80%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B9%20%D1%8D%D0%BA%D1%81%D0%BF%D0%B5%D1%80%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%B7%D1%8B%20\(%D0%BE%D0%BF%D1%83%D0%B1%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B0%D0%BD%20%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%8018\).pdf](http://www.yarregion.ru/depts/dookn/docsDocuments/%D0%90%D0%BA%D1%82%20%D0%B3%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%83%D0%B4%D0%B0%D1%80%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B2%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B9%20%D0%B8%D1%81%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%BE-%D0%BA%D1%83%D0%BB%D1%8C%D1%82%D1%83%D1%80%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B9%20%D1%8D%D0%BA%D1%81%D0%BF%D0%B5%D1%80%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%B7%D1%8B%20(%D0%BE%D0%BF%D1%83%D0%B1%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B0%D0%BD%20%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%8018).pdf)

[11] Pit of Disorder / Evgenia Tvardovskaya // Custodians of heritage. Publication from 12.03.2018. – URL: <http://hraniteli-nasledia.com/articles/diskussii/yama-razdora/>

[12] Pit of Disorder / Evgenia Tvardovskaya // Custodians of heritage. Publication from 12.03.2018. – URL: <http://hraniteli-nasledia.com/articles/diskussii/yama-razdora/>

[13] Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (2017 edition). – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/document/163852>

[14] Рекомендация ЮНЕСКО об исторических городских ландшафтах (2011). – Режим доступа: <http://historicurbanlandscape.com/themes/196/userfiles/download/2014/3/31/3ptdwsom3eihfb.pdf>

[15] UNESCO Recommendation on Historical Urban Landscapes (2011). – URL: <http://historicurbanlandscape.com/themes/196/userfiles/download/2014/3/31/3ptdwsom3eihfb.pdf>

[16] Publication on the portal of the Yaroslavl Oblast court of Yaroslavl Oblast. 02.09.2015. – URL:

[http://oblsud.jrs.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=press\\_dep&op=4&did=85](http://oblsud.jrs.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=press_dep&op=4&did=85)

[17] Yaroslavl has Decided // Custodians of Heritage. Publication from 02.07.2015.

– URL: [http://hraniteli-nasledia.com/articles/gosorgany/yaroslavl-reshilsya/?sphrase\\_id=2071](http://hraniteli-nasledia.com/articles/gosorgany/yaroslavl-reshilsya/?sphrase_id=2071)

[18] Ecological framework of Yaroslavl according to the General Plan of the City of Yaroslavl / Official Portal of the City of Yaroslavl. – URL: <https://city-yaroslavl.ru/city/about/arkhitektura-goroda/>

[19] State Program of Yaroslavl Oblast ‘Environmental Protection in Yaroslavl Oblast’ for 2014-2020, approved by the Decision of the Government of Yaroslavl Oblast of 11/06/2014 No. 572-p.

[20] Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (2017 edition). – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/document/163852>

[21] Cultural World Heritage Management. Resource Manual. – URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/document/125839>

[22] World Heritage Management Plans. Practical Guide / Brigitte Ringbeck, German Commission for UNESCO. – URL: <https://www.mkrf.ru/upload/iblock/b95/b9579e24dd7d911e4158ce8afbe11763.pdf>

[23] News of the Institute of Archaeology of the Russian Academy of Sciences. – URL: [http://www.archaeolog.ru/index.php?id=2&id\\_nws=419&zid=1](http://www.archaeolog.ru/index.php?id=2&id_nws=419&zid=1)

[24] Methodological Recommendations for Environmental Monitoring of Cultural Heritage Properties. Russian Research Institute of Cultural and Natural Heritage, 2001

[25] A Pilot Project on Conservation of Cultural Heritage Sites has Started in Yaroslavl / Portal of the Authorities of the Yaroslavl Oblast/Publication of 04.10.2081. – URL:

<http://www.yarregion.ru/pages/presscenter/news.aspx?NewsId=13866>

[26] GOST R 58203-2018 "Heritage Impact Assessment for World Heritage Sites. Composition and Content of the Report. General Requirements". – URL: <http://docs.cntd.ru/document/1200114182>

## SECTION 7. ENSURING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY

**Sustainable development** is a process of economic and social change aimed at improving the quality of life of people and not undermining the integrity and stability of the natural system. Sustainable development is defined as development that meets the needs of present generations without harming the needs of future generations. Economic, environmental and social policies are key elements of sustainable development at the state level.

At the international level, the approach to sustainable development is determined by **the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**. The agenda includes 169 targets grouped into 17 sustainable development goals, which identify the main challenges facing humanity, as well as provide specific indicators on which to measure the progress in achieving these goals. Specific directions and tools for the implementation of the goals are considered by each country separately according to state context. [1]

The UN 2030 Agenda marked the introduction of cultural policy as a new element of sustainable development. The role of culture in sustainable development was also considered in **the Hangzhou Declaration on the Central Role of Culture in Sustainable Development Policies (2013)**, [2] which identified the need to include culture in all development policies; ensure cultural rights for all to promote inclusive social development; use of the potential of culture for poverty reduction and inclusive economic development and environmental sustainability. The Hangzhou Declaration also highlights the need to use cultural resources to achieve sustainable urban development.

It should be noted that World Heritage sites, despite their recognized contribution to the social, economic and environmental development of mankind, have long been outside of the scope of various international and state programs for sustainable development. In this regard, the UN 2030 Agenda for the first time

highlighted the role of World Heritage in achieving sustainable development. In particular, the task of protecting and preserving the world cultural and natural heritage was included in **Sustainable Development Goal 11. Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements.**

World Heritage sites can contribute to the sustainable development of territories in various ways: the natural resources of World Heritage sites help to combat poverty and inequality, ensure environmental security; cultural landscapes of World Heritage sites guarantee the long-term existence of traditional land-use schemes. On the other hand, World Heritage sites play a key role in the economic development of territories: they attract investment and create jobs in the tourism sector. Moreover, the preservation of World Heritage is important for the spiritual well-being of people in view of the symbolic and aesthetic values possessed by the properties. The use of the World Heritage potential for sustainable development of the territory also has a positive impact on the preservation of cultural identity and for strengthening social cohesion. World Heritage sites also reduce the risks of man-made and natural disasters. [3]

In accordance with **the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention**, the principles of sustainable development should be integrated into the management of World Heritage sites. [4]

The sustainable development of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property is interlinked with the social and economic development of the city of Yaroslavl, which development is influenced by the World Heritage property. The sustainable development of the city of Yaroslavl is interlinked with the objectives on the protection and conservation of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property and includes the following key areas:

1. Social and economic development;
2. Sustainable tourism development;
3. Achievement of public agreement on conservation, sustainable use and development of the property;

4. Awareness-raising and promotion of the property.

## **7.1. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

The city of Yaroslavl is one of the cultural and industrial centers of Russia with a fairly diversified structure of the economy, the main sectors of which are engineering, chemical, petrochemical, oil refining, light, food and wood industries, pharmaceutical and tourist clusters. In recent years, the city has a positive dynamics of development. [5]

The population of the city in recent years had a stable growth trend and as of the beginning of 2018 is 608 722 people. The increase in the number of residents of the city is also due to the increase in the number of migrants from the CIS countries. The number of people of working age is 54.2%, younger than working age is 28.6%, retired people is 17.2%, which indicates a decrease in the labor potential of the city, and, as a result, an increase in the load for the working population in accordance with the Strategy on the social and economic development of Yaroslavl until 2020 (approved by the Decision of the Administration of the City of Yaroslavl of 23/03/2017 No.419 amended by the Decision of the Administration of the City of Yaroslavl of 16.08/2018 No.1079) . The unemployment rate is 1.15% and tends to decrease. [6]

The main directions of social and economic development of the city are determined by the Strategy of Social and Economic Development of Yaroslavl until 2020 (approved by the Decision of the Administration of the City of Yaroslavl of 23/03/2017 No.419 amended by the Decision of the Administration of the City of Yaroslavl of 16.08/2018 No.1079). The strategy recognizes the key role of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property in the development of sustainable tourism and provides an opportunity to integrate the potential of the World Heritage site into the social and economic development of the city, while conserving its OUV, in the following areas:

### **7.1.1. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY TRANSPORT SYSTEM**

Yaroslavl is a fairly large transport hub located on the Moscow-Kholmogory (M8) Federal highway. The Northern and Trans-Siberian Railways and roads connect the city with the Northern and Central regions of the country, as well as with the countries of



Northern Europe and the Far East. Yaroslavl is also a major river port, which is connected by waterways with the White, Baltic, Caspian, Black and Azov seas.

The city transport infrastructure of Yaroslavl has a direct impact on the social and economic development of the city. The city has a system of tram, bus and trolleybus public transport. The World Heritage site has 13 public transport stops and 15 parking spaces. The number of parking fields amounts to 13 within the buffer zone of the property. Only two streets within the territory of the property are pedestrian ones (Kirova and Deputatskaya Streets). The Moscow-Kholmogory (M8) federal highway also passes through the territory of the property [7] [8].

The high traffic load of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property causes a negative impact on the property, including visual, light and noise as well as physical pollution, which should be considered for future programs implemented in the field of development of the city transport system.

In order to improve the state of urban transport infrastructure, from 2015 to 2025, the Ministry of Transport of the Russian Federation, the Government of the Yaroslavl Oblast, the Administration of the City of Yaroslavl jointly with the Department of Traffic Police of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation in the Yaroslavl Oblast are implementing a program focused on integrated development of the transport infrastructure of Yaroslavl agglomeration, which covers the road network of the city of Yaroslavl (including roads within the property and in its buffer zone) as well bordering settlements of Yaroslavl municipal district

In 2017, several measures, including repairing the pavement of the roadway on 10 sites with an area of 33189 sq. m., sidewalks and replace asphalt concrete pavement with a tile area of 27686 sq. m., restoring lawns, replacing side stones and pedestrian fences, were implemented within the boundaries of the property and its buffer zone. The reconstruction of intersections within the territory of the property was conducted with the arrangement of ramps in order to increase the level of accessibility of the historical centre. Moreover, the installation of pedestrian fences of new model was conducted in the amount of 4182 sq. m. on 11 streets located within the boundaries of the property.

The city of Yaroslavl is participating in the Road Network and System-Wide Measures for the Development of the Road Economy Regional Program (within the framework of the Yaroslavl Region and Yaroslavl Agglomeration Joint Road Network Complex Programme and Safe and High-Quality Roads National Project (2018-2024).

The repair of roads within the framework of the national project ensures the improvement of the public road network of the city as well as the access for the citizens with disabilities and low-mobility groups, including the measures focused on the reconstruction of sidewalks, pedestrian paths and intersections.

For instance, in 2020, the program will be implemented at Maksimova Street (0.395 km) and Surkov Street (0.508 km) [9].

However, several steps to reduce the traffic load within the property have already been taken by the Administration of the City of Yaroslavl. Among them are the introduction of a system of paid parking for 2700 parking spaces in the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property (2018), the introduction of the first bicycle paths in the city on Volzhskaya Embankment (2014).

Moreover, the Integrated Road Traffic Management Scheme was developed for the city of Yaroslavl: it is based on the analysis of the traffic and pedestrian flows, the actual traffic intensity of the vehicles and the geometric parameters of the streets. The issues of the organization of traffic in certain sections of the city's road network were also resolved by the scheme.

It is necessary to consider the growing tourism flow for the provision of the sustainable development of the World Heritage property (as well as for the transport system of the city). The measures that could be implemented may include the development of a comprehensive strategy for the organization of traffic within the World Heritage property, provision of additional parking lots in the buffer zone and others [9].

### **7.1.2. IMPROVEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT**

Air, water and soil pollution are the key phenomena of the development pressure that Yaroslavl is experiencing. Chemical and petrochemical industries as well as road transport have a negative impact on the city's environment.

Due to the introduction of new technologies in the key industrial enterprises of the city the air pollution is gradually decreasing. As part of the Reduction of Anthropogenic Impact on the Environment of the City of Yaroslavl in 2015-2020 Program (approved by the Decision of the Administration of the City of Yaroslavl of 22/09/2014 No.2317 amended by the Decision of the Administration of the City of Yaroslavl of 04/03/2019 No.223) many industrial enterprises of the city have installed modern treatment facilities, which reduced the volume of untreated wastewater discharges. [10]

The city is also implementing I Love Clean City Project aimed to develop the environmental responsibility of citizens. Moreover, a pilot project on separate waste collection was launched in Yaroslavl Oblast to improve the process of solid waste disposal. Currently, the city has over 200 containers for separate collection of recyclable materials. [11]

It is necessary to note that over 20 parks, squares, embankments and green areas within the property and its buffer zone maintain the physical and visual integrity of the property and contribute to the environmental safety of the city. However, the impact of negative factors that can be triggered by environmental degradation (air pollution, pollution of industrial and household waste) on the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property requires more detailed studies.

It is necessary to highlight that there is a threat of flooding of the entire property exists in the event of an accident at the Rybinsiy Hydroelectric Power Station. Despite the existence of rules of conduct in case of flooding, the main Directorate of the EMERCOM of Russia for Yaroslavl Oblast has not yet developed a response plan in the event of this threat aimed to conserve the OUV of the property and mitigate the negative consequences in the event of an accident.

Finally, there is also a lack of measures reducing air pollution from road transport on the site. One of the most effective methods in this area is the promotion of the use of bicycle transport in the historical center through specialized activities, increasing the number of existing parking spaces for bicycles and bicycle paths.

### **7.1.3. IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC AMENITIES**

Most of the urban areas within the property and its buffer zone, including streets, squares and yard spaces, are THE attributes of the OUV of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property and are under the close attention of regional authorities.

In 2017, as a part of the agreement of the regional authorities with the Government of Moscow, 600 million rubles were allocated for the improvement of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property. As a result of the inter-budget transfers, in addition to conservation work on monuments and sites, several measures on improving the public amenities of the property had been implemented, including replaced paving slabs and fencing within the property, installation of new benches and trash cans, landscaping at Iliinsky Square and Revolution Boulevard.

Demidovsky Square had also undergone public amenities improvements: historic paths were restored, the historical part of the park was indicated via landscaping; paving tiles and historic landscaping was complemented with planting of coniferous and deciduous trees, flower beds; interactive evening lighting with music was organized in the park.

Moreover, since 2017, the Governor of Yaroslavl Oblast has been implementing Let's Decide Together! Project aimed to improve urban environment in close cooperation with the residents of the region. Within the framework of the project, yards, squares, embankments, pedestrian areas were landscaped; asphalt pavement were repaired; small architectural forms and street lighting were installed, the places of mass recreation, including the territory of the property and its buffer zone, were improved in terms of public amenities provision. [12]

The following works were also performed within the framework of the Let's Decide Together! Project within the boundaries of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone in 2018:

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Address</b>
Replacement of window blocks in the Palace of Pioneers	Yaroslavl, 17 Sovietskaya Street
Complex improvement of the yard territory of apartment houses on 2 and 4 Maksimova Street	Yaroslavl, 2 and 4, Maksimova Street
A comprehensive improvement of the domestic territory of apartment houses of the 9, Respublicansky Proezd	Yaroslavl, 9, Respublicansky Proezd
A comprehensive improvement of the domestic territory of apartment houses on 19, Pervomaiskaya Street and 3 and 3v Pervomayskiy Lane	Yaroslavl, 19 Pervomayskaya Street, 3 and 3v, Pervomayskiy Lane

The further works on the improvement of public amenities in urban spaces could be conducted in accordance with the aims of the OUV conservation. It is necessary to highlight that there could be an issues of conservation and maintenance of comfortable urban environment after successful improvement campaigns over time.

#### **7.1.4. DEVELOPMENT OF THE BARRIER-FREE ENVIRONMENT**

The isolated development of the property outside of the city and regional context is impossible. In this light it is necessary to highlight the positive role played by the Yaroslavl as the centre of the region and the presence of the Regional Strategy of Social and Economic Development, which considers the interests of the entire region and the cultural, tourist and recreational potential of the Historic Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property.

At the same time, good transport links between the historic center and other areas of the city make the World Heritage site a center of attraction for different categories of residents.

In this regards, one of the priorities is the creation of a barrier-free environment for people with limited abilities to ensure equal physical accessibility of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property for all residents and visitors.

Currently, most pedestrian crossings inside the property are equipped with tactile tiles. Moreover, There are several federal, regional and local programs in this field:

Accessible Environment State Program of the Russian Federation for 2011-2020 (Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 01/12/2015 No. 1297 amended on 27/12/2018); Accessible Environment Regional Program for 2012-2018 (Decree of the Government of the Yaroslavl Oblast of 10/10/2011 No. 770-p amended by the Decree of the Government of the Yaroslavl Oblast of 27/08/2018 No.634-p); Accessible Environment in the City of Yaroslavl for 2016-2020 municipal program (Decree of the Administration of the city of Yaroslavl of 24/09/2015 No. 1807 amended on 23/01/2018). The programs are aimed at increasing the level of accessibility of priority facilities for people with limited abilities and other people with limited mobility as well as the integration of this category of citizens in full social relations. Over 70 state institutions, cultural and educational institutions (including 23 cultural heritage monuments) in the historical center were adapted within the framework of the programs [12]. During the implementation of the programs, the rehabilitation equipment (stair climbers) as well as the ramps were installed, the reconstruction of sidewalks, walkways and intersections with roads in places of movement of people with limited mobility was completed (in particular, Oktyabrskaya Street, Svobody Street within the boundaries of the World Heritage property), passports of accessibility for municipal facilities located in the UNESCO protected area were developed. The detailed information on social infrastructure facilities available on the territory of the World Heritage property could be found at the geo-portal of Yaroslavl Oblast (<http://gis76.ru>).

However, a more integrated approach is required for creating a barrier-free environment.

Considering the necessity to maintain the integrity of the historic environment of the property, it is necessary to develop and implement specialized means of access to monuments (lifts, ramps, which stylistically do not violate the appearance of monuments) as well as to install at cultural heritage sites and public spaces information signs using Braille and to develop a program of adaptation of social taxis for the organization of group and private guided tours for people with disabilities.

At the same time, within the framework of the activities on the promotion of the property, positive changes are occurring in the field of the accessibility of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property for visually impaired visitors (the

sculptural map of the city, installed on Ilyinskaya square, is made using Braille, which turns it into a visual guide for different categories of residents and visitors of the city).

***The Action Program*** (See Section 9):

- integration of the principles of sustainable development of the property in the strategic planning documents for social and economic development of the city of Yaroslavl after 2020;
- development of a comprehensive strategy for the organization of traffic on the property;
- studies of the impact of negative environmental factors on the state of conservation of the property;
- development of a response plan and mitigation of negative consequences on the OUV of the property in the event of an accident at the Rybinsky Hydroelectric Power Station;
- promotion of the use of bicycle transport within the territory of the property;
- support further improvement of the urban environment on the property;
- implementation of the project of specialized means of access that do not violate the architectural appearance of monuments within the framework of the program of creating a barrier-free environment;
- completion of the project of paid parking in the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property in accordance with the developed road map and monitoring of its implementation;
- introduction of the bilingual voice navigation system in the public transportation facilities of Yaroslavl (including the announcement of cultural heritage properties located nearby the public transport stops).

## **7.2. SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT**

Tourism is one of the priority areas of social and economic development of the city of Yaroslavl. According to the Strategy of Social and Economic Development of the City until 2020 (approved by the Decision of the Administration of the City of Yaroslavl on 23/03/2017 No.419 amended by the Decision of the Administration of the City of Yaroslavl

on 16/08/2018 No.1079), the priority actions for the tourism sector aim to create opportunities to meet the needs of residents and visitors of the city (both Russian and international) in tourist services; ensuring the contribution of the tourism sector to the economic development of the city, including tax revenues to the city budget; conservation and sustainable use of natural, recreational, cultural and historical potential of the city of Yaroslavl. [5]

In terms of tourism potential, the city has 785 historical and cultural monuments (7 archaeological monuments, 43 historic monuments, 13 monuments of art, 722 architectural monuments), 375 of those are located on the territory of the World Heritage property. There are over 30 state, municipal, private and departmental museums in Yaroslavl.

The city has 73 collective accommodation facilities, 28 of those are located on the territory of the World Heritage property.

Currently, there are over 200 organizations operating in tourism sector, over 30 of which are engaged in activities in the field of domestic tourism.

The city of Yaroslavl is developing cultural, educational, cruise, pilgrimage, business and event tourism. [5]

It is necessary to mention that the city of Yaroslavl is one of the largest centers for school educational tourism and attracts organized groups of pupils at vacations. The majority of the school tourism and guided tour program are regulated by the Centre of Children and the Youth Tourism and Guided Tours under the Department of Education of the Yaroslavl oblast.

There are elements of tourist navigation (11 elements) and the plan of the World Heritage property within the territory of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl, whereas the boundaries of the property are marked with special signs. The city has a tourist information center, where visitors can get detailed information about the monuments, museums, hotels, cafes and restaurants of Yaroslavl as well as to buy souvenirs of local production.

The quantitative information on the visitation of the city (given in the table below) indicated a recent increase of the tourist flow:



Year	Number of visitors and tourists	Including	
		Number of tourists	Number of visitors
2010	496 584	149 600	346 984
2011	715 640	163 400	552 240
2012	790 736	124 100	666 636
2013	932 893	185 300	747 593
2014	752 635	114 800	637 835
2015	753 200	115 000	638 200
2016	798 000	121 700	676 300
2017	1 181 000	201 800	979 200

Within the framework of the Development of Domestic and Inbound Tourism in the Russian Federation Federal Target Program (2011-2018) (Decision of the Government of the Russian Federation on 02/-8/2011 No.644 amended by the Decision of the Government of the Russian Federation on 07/02/2018 No.117), the following tourist and recreational clusters were created in Yaroslavl Oblast [14]:

1. Golden Ring (Pereslavl district; project implementation period 2011-2014). The implementation of the project provided funding at the expense of budget funds in the amount of 530,3 million rubles for the creation of 5 facilities of providing infrastructure, allowing to attract investments in the amount of 3847,0 million rubles for the construction of 5 facilities of tourist infrastructure. As a result of the project, 250 additional jobs were created.

2. Yaroslavl coastal area (Rybinsk district; project implementation period 2013-2017). The implementation of the project provided financing from the budget in the amount of 690,2 million rubles for the creation of 6 facilities of supporting infrastructure, which allowed to attract investments in the amount of 1901,0 million rubles for the construction of 8 facilities of tourist infrastructure. As a result of the project, 2,400 additional jobs were created.

Both clusters are in operation and accept tourists. The creation of clusters allowed to increase the tourist flow to Yaroslavl Oblast, including the city of Yaroslavl, by 377 thousand tourists.

Yaroslavl is also a part of the Golden Ring of Russia tourist route, which runs through 8 historic cities of the Central Federal district, guaranteeing a stable increase of the tourist

flow in Yaroslavl Oblast. In total, about 5 million tourists visited the cities of the Golden Ring in 2017. The city of Yaroslavl has the status of the capital of the Golden Ring, there is a milepost zero of this tourist route located in the city. [15]

The following buildings belonging to state museums of Yaroslavl Oblast are situated within the territory of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property:

1. Yaroslavl State Historical, Architectural and Arts Museum-Reserve:

- the main complex (25, Epiphany Square);
- Krokhonyatkin's Warehouses (13, Revolutsionnaya Street);
- Church of the Epiphany (12 Bogoyavleniya Square);
- Church of Elijah the Prophet with a bell tower (7, Soviet Square);
- Church of Saint Nicholas Nadine (2, Narodniy Lane);
- Church of the Nativity (1, Kedrova Street).

2. Yaroslavl State Museum of Arts

- the Governor's House (23, Volzhskaya Embankment);
- the Park (Garden) of the Governor's House (23, Volzhskaya Embankment);
- the Cathedral House Building (Metropolitan Chambers) (1, Volzhskaya Embankment);
- Museum of Foreign Arts (2, Sovetskaya Square);
- Ilyinsko-Tikhonovskaya Church (5, Volzhskaya Embankment);
- the Church of St. Nicholas Rublen (8, Kotorosolnya Embankment).

3. Yaroslavl City History Museum (17, Volzhskaya Embankment).

The Information about the status of the World Heritage property is included into all guided tours of the state museums of Yaroslavl Oblast as well as into information and presentation materials of the museums.

Since 2015, the Yaroslavl City History Museum has an exposition dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the inscription of the property to the World Heritage List. The exhibition presents documents, printed publications and photographs illustrating the history of the inscription of Yaroslavl to the World Heritage List; archaeological materials discovered during the studies of the cultural layer of the city; documentation on the conservation of

numerous architectural monuments of the city. One of the exhibitions of the museum focuses on the studies and promotion of the heritage of Yaroslavl. In 2016, the exhibition was supplemented by new archaeological finds, documents, printed publications and photographs as well as with the maps of European cities, whose historic centres also have the World Heritage designations.

The visitation numbers of the state museums of Yaroslavl Oblast located within the territory of the property are presented in the table below. The qualitative data also indicate an increase in interest among residents and visitors in the cultural heritage of the city of Yaroslavl and the significant role of the state museums in the interpretation of the heritage of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl:

	<b>Museum</b>	<b>Number of individual visits of exhibitions and exhibits, guided tours (thousand people)</b>			
		2015	2016	2017	2018
1.	<b>Yaroslavl State Museum-Reserve</b>	757 600	852 700	921 100	1 015 989
2.	<b>Yaroslavl State Museum of Arts</b>	177 000	198 100	199 200	202 700
3.	<b>Yaroslavl City History Museum</b>	43 000	44 600	43 800	33 200
<b>Total:</b>		<b>977 600</b>	<b>1 095 400</b>	<b>1 164 100</b>	<b>1 251 889</b>

The sustainable tourism development of the property is conducted within the framework of the Development of Tourism and Recreation in Yaroslavl Oblast for 2016-2020 Regional Target Program (Decision of the Government of Yaroslavl Oblast of 25/03/2016 No317-p). The program is aimed to improve the competitiveness of the tourism sector of Yaroslavl Oblast in Russian and international markets. The program provides the following measures:

- creation of favorable conditions for the development of tourism in Yaroslavl Oblast;
- assistance in increasing the number of tourism infrastructure facilities, increasing their potential in the field of tourism services;
- development of competitive tourism products;
- providing a marketing strategy to promote the tourism product in the domestic and international markets;

- improvement of personnel, analytical and methodological support of the management of tourism and recreational sector of Yaroslavl Oblast.

As regards the measures focused on the city of Yaroslavl, the program conditions the development of urban, business and event tourism, the creation of new products and projects of cultural tourism and the development of tourism infrastructure. [16]

The regional program is the key mechanism for sustainable tourism development in the city of Yaroslavl. However, the program could be guided by the following key principles of conservation of the OUV property:

1. The development of those tourism destinations that meet the requirements of the conservation of the OUV of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property;
2. Development of tourism destinations, excluding any possible negative impact on the OUV of Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property;
3. Ensuring effective and optimal use of the potential of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property;
4. Monitoring the impact of tourist flows on the OUV of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property;
5. Ensuring social harmony through balanced social and economic development of the city and increasing its competitiveness;
6. Interaction and cooperation with all stakeholders;
7. Development of mechanisms to maintain a stable tourist flow to reduce the risks for Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property;
8. Provision of high quality museum and tourist services at the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl;
9. Ensuring a balance between the benefits of sustainable tourism development and the allocation of part of the revenues for the conservation of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property;
10. Promoting the development of tourism products and projects that contribute to the conservation and promotion of tangible and intangible heritage of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property;

11. Development of the tourism sector of Yaroslavl to improve the quality of life of the local community and to create new jobs for residents.

It is necessary to note that the priority direction of the program for the city of Yaroslavl could be the integration of the principle of conservation of the OUV and the promotion of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property within the framework of sustainable tourism development. [16]

In this context, one of the main objectives is to introduce a common strategy for the interpretation of the OUV of the property for the sustainable tourism development. Due to the complexity of the property, the interpretation of the OUV is conducted by various stakeholders working in the tourism sector of the city. The understanding and methods used for the interpretation of the OUV might have significant differences among stakeholders. Therefore, it is highly desirable to develop an official short version of the OUV statement of the property in the form of a brochure in Russian and English languages. It should be understandable not only to the professional community, but also to stakeholders, including travel companies, tour guides, museum staff, visitors and the local community.

To spread reliable information about the OUV of the property, it is necessary to ensure the distribution of this brochure in the tourist information centre of the city.

It is also necessary to consider the possibility of creating a visitor centre of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property on the basis of one of the empty buildings on the territory of the property, whose potential is not fully used for the sustainable tourism development. Visitor centres are the key elements of tourism infrastructure of World Heritage sites, providing the visitors with key information about the OUV of the property as well as tourist services and museums on site. A small exhibition representing the property can be located in the visit centre.

The creation of the brand, logo and official website of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property could also improve the information support for sustainable tourism development in the city. It is also necessary to consider the use of information technologies and social media for tourism promotion of the property, for example, by creating an official mobile application about the key attractions, museums and

tourist services on the site and the pages of the property in social media (Vkontakte, Facebook, Instagram, TripAdvisor and others).

To ensure the accuracy of the information provided to the visitors of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property, it is necessary to introduce a system of certification of guides as well as a system of training of guides among the local community. This measure would improve the tourist image of the city and bring order to the organization of guided tours within the World Heritage property.

Moreover, in order to improve the quality of tourism services, it is necessary to work on the issue of providing information about the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property in public and private museums located within the territory of the property.

Finally, one of the key objectives in ensuring sustainable tourism development is the introduction of visitor management at the property. In this context, it is necessary to determine the maximum carrying capacity of the site (the number of visitors that can visit the property without the risk of physical and social degradation, deterioration of the quality of tourism services) as well as to conduct regular monitoring of the number of visitors and the impact of tourist flow on the property. These studies on visitation and the calculation of the maximum permissible level of anthropogenic load focused on historic city centres require a comprehensive methodology. However, examples and technologies implemented in other historic centres and World Heritage sites are available for adaptation and application in the context of Yaroslavl.

The regular research of geographical, age and other characteristics of the visitors of the property is also a necessary condition for improving the quality of tourism services. The results of such studies could also be used for developing new tourism products in Yaroslavl.

At the same time, from a long-term perspective, it is possible to consider the question of the development of new tourism centers located outside of the territory of the World Heritage property, which would contribute to the more equal distribution of touristic flows both in the city of Yaroslavl and Yaroslavl Oblast.

Several steps towards the sustainable tourism development at the World Heritage property has been already taken by the Yaroslavl City Administration:

By March 2020, the preparation of the Tourism Development Strategy of the city of Yaroslavl for the period until 2030 is to be completed. The strategy is prepared in accordance with the principles of sustainable tourism development.

In 2019, the Yaroslavl City Administration established the Center for the Development of Tourism and International Cooperation Autonomous Non-Profit Organization. The center was established to provide services in the field of tourism development in the city of Yaroslavl and to boost international cooperation of the city with other countries on tourism development issues. The Center aims to:

1. Promote tourism in the city of Yaroslavl;
2. Provide the information services in the field of tourism in the city of Yaroslavl;
3. Organize thematic events in the city of Yaroslavl to attract tourists;
4. Participate in national and international tourism exhibitions;
5. Implement research activities in the field of local history and tourism in the city of Yaroslavl (in the manner prescribed by applicable law);
6. Monitor the state of tourist resources of the city of Yaroslavl;
7. Analyze the information on the state of tourism development in the city of Yaroslavl;
8. Organize and conduct outreach tours related to attracting tourists to the city of Yaroslavl;
9. Organize receptions and other events in the field of international cooperation in the city of Yaroslavl.

The activities of the Center are also based on the principles of sustainable tourism development.

In addition, Tourism Development in the City of Yaroslavl Municipal Programme (2018-2021) for 2020 provides funds for the provision of public grants to support the implementation of urban (regional, international projects and events) to support the development of cultural tourism in Yaroslavl. Also, the regular monitoring of the incoming tourist flow to the city is implemented within the framework of the municipal program [9].

***The Action Program*** (See Section 9):

- integration of the principle of the conservation of OUV in the promotion of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property and the principles of sustainable tourism development at the site in the regional target program on tourism development;
- development and implementation of a common strategy of interpretation of the OUV by creating a short version of the OUV statement available for all stakeholders;
- establishment of a visitor centre of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property;
- creation of the brand and logo of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property;
- creation of the official web-site of the property and use of information technologies and social media to disseminate the information about the property;
- development and implementation of the system of certification and training of guides;
- development and implementation of a strategy for the interpretation of the OUV of the property for the state museums in the territory of the property;
- assessment of the maximum carrying capacity of the property;
- development and implementation of an integrated system of visitor management;
- regular monitoring of visitor numbers and the impact of the tourist flow on the property;
- conducting regular research on the visitor profiles.

### **7.3. ACHIEVEMENT OF PUBLIC AGREEMENT ON CONSERVATION, SUSTAINABLE USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPERTY**

The local community is the main custodian of the original culture and a resource for the implementation of the management plan and achievement of its main task, the conservation of the OUV of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property as well as the sustainable development of its territory.



An integral part of the effective management of the property is the public agreement on the conservation, use and sustainable development of the property which can be achieved only with the involvement of the local community in the conservation of the property.

In many World Heritage sites, communities are included in the conservation process, mainly through consultations. UNESCO recognizes this mechanism as a cornerstone for the preservation of World Heritage. However, the inclusion of the community in the preservation of the world heritage site does not mean its involvement. Community involvement, in turn, not only covers the transfer of local community ideas to public authorities, but also vice versa: this is the process by which the community and public authorities come together to create sustainable development of the property.

The local community of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property is one of the key stakeholders interested in the management and sustainable development of the property. Considering the fact the city of Yaroslavl is home for about 600,000 people, the local community of the property consists of various social groups. [6]

The Department of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection of Yaroslavl Oblast has been already implementing a number of advanced mechanisms to involve the local community in the process of conservation of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property. For example, since 2015, the Public Council has been working on the basis of the Department, which is a permanent Advisory body established to ensure the participation of the citizens in the development and implementation of the state policy in the field of cultural heritage protection in Yaroslavl Oblast. The activities of the Public Council are based on the principles of collegiality of decision-making, transparency, interaction and constructive dialogue of the population of Yaroslavl Oblast with the Department. The Public Council is aimed to ensure the representation of socially significant interests in addressing the most important issues of the state policy in the field of protection, sustainable use and promotion of cultural heritage monuments and sites in Yaroslavl Oblast, including the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property.

The main objectives of the Public Council are:

- involvement of citizens, civil society and NGOs in the development and implementation of state policy in the field of the work of the Department;

- participation in public discussions of issues related to the activities of the Department and draft regulations on the activities of the Department;
- raising public awareness on the main activities of the Department;
- analysis of citizens' opinions on the activities of the Department and bringing the results of the analysis to the Department;
- implementation of public control over the activities of the Department.

The work of the Public Council is held in the form of meetings. The Public Council has 9 members. The term of office of the Council members is 2 years. The first team of the Public Council included representatives of archaeological, museum, architectural, religious communities of Yaroslavl Oblast. From 2016 to 2018, 8 meetings of the Public Council were held to discuss issues related to:

- consideration of project documentation justifying measures to ensure the conservation of cultural heritage, including historical and architectural monuments located on the territory of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property;
- preparation of the management plan for the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property;
- advertising on cultural heritage sites in the city of Yaroslavl;
- interaction of individuals and organizations in the field of cultural heritage conservation;
- preparation of applications for participation in the Culture of Russia Federal Targeted Program.

In 2018, the second team of the Public Council was selected, which included representatives of the archaeological, museum, tourist, architectural, construction and religious communities of Yaroslavl Oblast. [17]

Acknowledging the activities of the Public Council, it is necessary to note that this body can become an independent, active and real public mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the management plan.

It is also necessary to mention other initiatives of the Department in the field of involvement of the local community in the conservation of the property. In 2018, the Department initiated the establishment of the Institute of public inspectors in the field of

cultural heritage protection. It is expected that about 50 residents of the city of Yaroslavl will participate in the project and will conduct public supervision over the conservation of cultural heritage sites of the city, including the World Heritage property. Moreover, the Department actively uses social media to engage with the local community: in 2018, the Department created a Facebook page that provides direct communication with the local community.

At the same time, in order to achieve further public consent, it is necessary to establish a system of constant informing of the local community about the results of the management plan both through passive forms (holding press conferences, organizing exhibitions, preparing videos about conservation works and demonstrating them on local TV channels and other events) and active ones (discussing reports on the implementation of the management plan at the meetings of the Public Council, informing the stakeholders via public discussion about new projects and initiatives, related to the conservation and sustainable use of the property, joint cleaning activities, involvement of the local community in the preparation of festivals, exhibitions, competitions and others).

Within the framework of the implementation of the succeeding management plan of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property in the field of the local community involvement, it is recommended to conduct a sociological survey of the local community. It is recommended to design a questionnaire and distribute it among the population of Yaroslavl by mail or through interviews that could be conducted by volunteers. This study will contribute to the collection of information on the following key issues:

- awareness of the local community about the World Heritage site and its importance;
- opinion on the state of conservation of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property, expectations and fears of residents;
- interaction of the local community with the property: frequency of visits to the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property and its museums;
- the presence of interest in the involvement in the conservation of the property: work, business, volunteering, community projects and others.

Various forms of qualitative research (focus group of 10-12 people and interviews with experts (representatives of public authorities and civil society, tourism organizations, business community, etc.) and quantitative research (mass representative survey of residents on a formalized questionnaire (full-time continuous at the place of residence or remote by phone or via the Internet) could be used as a methodological basis for sociological research.

This information would allow to select the most appropriate ways of communication with the local community as well as to justify the use of methods and tools of communication. In addition, the results of such studies might reflect the willingness of the local community to engage in the conservation of the property, for example, by analyzing the number of responses.

It is also necessary to conduct a purposeful work to involve the following key groups of the local community: property owners on the site and its buffer zone; representatives of local business and the local youth.

#### ***Owners of real estate on the territory of the property and its buffer zone***

It is necessary to improve the awareness of the property owners on the site and its buffer zone about the status of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl as a World Heritage site and about the relevant restrictions and requirements for economic activities, design and construction on site. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to use both traditional methods of communication (media, publication of a brochure for a local resident), and an information campaign in social media and other web-sites. It is also possible to consider the issue of creating separate councils for the interaction between the owners of the historic buildings for the conservation works.

#### ***Local business representatives***

For the sustainable development of the territory, it is necessary to stimulate the development of small businesses at the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property. One of the most effective methods in this regard is the creation of special incentive programs for renting commercial space on site. It is also possible to develop an optimal legal model for attracting funding of private organizations for the conservation of the property. It is necessary to consider that small business on the territory of the property

should complement the tourism infrastructure and should not cause any damage to the property.

It is necessary to note that a separate municipal programme focused on local business (The Promotion of the Development of Small and Medium Enterprises in the City of Yaroslavl) is currently under the implementation in the city. The activities of the Management Plan concerning the local business could be conducted within the framework of this municipal program, considering the comprehensive support of the authorities (within the powers), credit organizations and business infrastructure development organizations on the basis of the principle of interaction between business, authorities, the site management and public associations, representing the interests of the local business [9].

### ***Local youth***

Youth is one of the priority groups in the involvement of the local community in the conservation of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property. The younger generation are those who will preserve the World Heritage site in the future. Moreover, involvement in the conservation of the property would provide young people with the opportunity to develop professional skills and acquire new knowledge.

One of the successful projects to involve the youth in the conservation of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property within the framework of the implementation of the succeeding management plan of the property could be the organization of volunteer camps on the territory of the property: it is recommended to analyze and adapt the experience of both international (UNESCO World Heritage Volunteers Initiative) and Russian (Tom Sawyer Fest) initiatives in this field.

#### ***The Action Program*** (See Section 9):

- development and implementation of a system of continuous informing of the local community about the results of the management plan with the use of passive and active forms of communication;

- development and implementation of a strategy to inform property owners on the site and its buffer zone about the World Heritage designation of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl;
- implementation of the program to stimulate the development of small business at the property;
- implementation of youth volunteer projects at the property.

#### **7.4. AWARENESS-RAISING AND PROMOTION OF THE PROPERTY**

An unambiguous and clear understanding of the value of the property by all stakeholders can be achieved through awareness raising and promotion of the site. In this regard, the following directions are of great importance: research, educational activities, information support and special events.

##### **Research activities**

The results of research activities can be used to improve the conservation and management of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property, to improve the quality of tourism services and for the development of new tourism products as well as to raise awareness and promote the site.

In this context, Yaroslavl Oblast has a significant potential. Yaroslavl State Technical University Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution for Higher Education, the Demidov Yaroslavl State University Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution for Higher Education, the Ushinskiy Yaroslavl State Pedagogical University Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution for Higher Education are engaged in training of specialized personnel necessary for the conservation and management of the property [18]. However, the scientific and research potential of these universities are not sufficiently used as regards the World Heritage site.

The presence of multiple stakeholders in the sustainable development of the territory of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property also introduces additional difficulties in the monitoring of the results of research activities, which can be applied further in the conservation, management and promotion of the property. In the

future, it is necessary to ensure constructive monitoring of the conducted, ongoing and planned research projects in order to use their results in an efficient way.

On the other hand, it is necessary to support the research on various aspects of the OUV of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property, including the history of the site, archaeological research on the territory of the property, the development of the new methods for conservation of the property and monitoring its state of conservation, the impact of the site on the social and economic development of the city of Yaroslavl and the development of the tourism sector.

One of the methods of coordination of the various research projects on the World Heritage site is development of a research strategy involving key stakeholders.

To promote the results of research activities on the property, it is necessary to provide:

- preparation and publication of scientific, popular science and other works on the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl;
- holding of regular conferences, seminars, round tables on various issues of cultural heritage in Yaroslavl;
- creation of popular science films;
- creation of historical and cultural geographic information systems.

### **Educational activities**

In order to raise awareness and promote the property among the local community, it is necessary to introduce systematic approaches to educational activities, which could be conducted through cooperation with educational institutions of the city.

The city of Yaroslavl has 107 institutions of secondary education, any of them have a chance to become a member of the UNESCO Associated Schools Network, which promotes the values and program of the Organization among children [19]. On the basis of this network, it is possible to develop training sessions and programs aim to raise the awareness about World Heritage, in general, and about the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl, in particular. It is also possible to implement teacher training courses for the schools that are outside the network, for instance, on giving the classes about World Heritage with the application of the UNESCO World Heritage in Young Hands Tool Kit.

Educational programs and projects aimed at raising awareness about the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage site would assist to face the issues of promotion of the property at local and regional levels.

### **Information support and holding of special events**

Information support in awareness-raising and promotion of the property is conducted in several directions: placement of information about the property on the official web-sites of the authorities of regional and municipal levels, placement of information and promotional products in the tourist information centre, participation in international exhibitions and fairs, publications in well-known Russian media, as in advertising brochures distributed in hotels and railway stations.

Effective information support could be strengthened by conducting specialized events aimed to raise awareness and promoting the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property. One of the such event could be a World Heritage Day, which is often held at World Heritage sites to create an interactive platform for communication of ideals and principles of preservation of world cultural and natural heritage to local communities and tourists at such properties.

Other common format for the promotion that could be applied at the property is information banners with QR-codes that allow using a mobile phone to receive the information about the monuments and sites.

#### ***The Action Program*** (See Section 9):

- monitoring of conducted, ongoing and planned research projects;
- support of the research projects focused on the various aspects of the OUV of the property with the help of special grant programs;
- development of the research strategy with the participation of key stakeholders;
- preparation and publication of scientific, popular science and other works on the property;
- holding regular conferences, seminars, round tables on the issues of cultural heritage in Yaroslavl;
- creation of popular science films;



- training sessions and development of programs aimed to raise the awareness about the property;
- implementation of other educational programs and projects;
- holding a World Heritage Day and other special events aimed to raise the awareness and promote the property.

## References:

[1] UN Agenda for Sustainable Development until 2030. – URL:

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/ru/>

[2] Hangzhou Declaration on the Central Place of Culture in Sustainable Development Policy. – URL: <http://www.unesco.org/new/ru/unesco/resources/the-hangzhou-declaration-heralding-the-next-era-of-human-development/>

[3] World heritage and Sustainable Development. – URL: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/sustainabledevelopment/>

[4] Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (2017 edition). – URL: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines/>

[5] Strategy of Social and Economic Development of the City of Yaroslavl until 2020. – URL: <https://city-yaroslavl.ru/city/about/strategiya-razvitiya-goroda/>

[6] Territorial Body of the Federal State Statistics Service for Yaroslavl Oblast. – URL: [http://yar.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat\\_ts/yar/ru/statistics/population/](http://yar.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_ts/yar/ru/statistics/population/)

[7] Integrated Development of the Transport Infrastructure of Yaroslavl Agglomeration Regional Targeted Program. – URL: <http://www.yarregion.ru/depts/dt/Pages/pkrti.aspx>

[8] Geo Portal of Yaroslavl Oblast. – URL: <http://gis76.ru/?c=57.62645987131165%2c39.88002777099609&z=15&layers=477>

[9] Information Letter of the Yaroslavl City Administration of 12/02/2020 No.2/43-1031.

[10] Reduction of Anthropogenic Impact on the Environment of the City of Yaroslavl in 2015-2020 Municipal Program. – URL: <https://city-yaroslavl.ru/city/about/tselevye-programmy-goroda/munitsipalnye-programmy/>

[11] I Love Clean City Project. – URL: <https://city-yaroslavl.ru/events/4533/>

[12] Let's Decide Together! Project of the Governor of Yaroslavl Oblast. – URL: <http://vmeste76.ru>

[13] Accessible Environment State Program in Yaroslavl Oblast. – URL: <http://www.yarregion.ru/depts/dtspn/tmpPages/programs.aspx>

[14] Atlas of the Projects of the Development of Domestic and Inbound Tourism in the Russian Federation (2011-2018) Federal Targeted Program. – URL: [https://www.russiatourism.ru/contents/deyatelnost/programmy-i-proekty/federalnaya-tselevaya-programma-razvitie-vnutrennego-i-vezdnogo-turizma-v-rossiyskoy-federatsii-2011-2018-gody-/](https://www.russiatourism.ru/contents/deyatelnost/programmy-i-proekty/federalnaya-tselevaya-programma-razvitie-vnutrennego-i-vezdnogo-turizma-v-rossiyskoy-federatsii-2011-2018-gody/)

[15] Union of Cities of the Gold Ring. – URL: <http://goldenringunion.ru>

[16] Development of Tourism and Recreation in Yaroslavl Oblast for 2016-2020 Regional Targeted Program. – URL: <http://www.yarregion.ru/depts/tourism/tmpPages/programs.aspx>

[17] Public Council of the Department of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection of Yaroslavl Oblast. – URL: [http://narod.yarregion.ru/service/obschestvennye-sovety/spisok-sovetov/obshtestvennsovetpri\\_1/](http://narod.yarregion.ru/service/obschestvennye-sovety/spisok-sovetov/obshtestvennsovetpri_1/)

[18] Research Institutions of Yaroslavl Oblast. – URL: <https://www.yarcom.ru/org/instituty-nauchno-issledovatelskie>

[19] Secondary Schools of Yaroslavl. – URL: [https://mir76.ru/obrazovanie/shkoli\\_i\\_gimnazii/](https://mir76.ru/obrazovanie/shkoli_i_gimnazii/)

## **SECTION 8. TOOLS REQUIRED FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

In accordance with the Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, **the instruments for the implementation of the management plan** should be integrated into **the management system** of a World Heritage site. [1]

The management system of a World Heritage Site includes **three structural elements** (legal framework, institutional structure and resources):

- The legal framework determines the composition of a World Heritage property as well as the criteria for its conservation and management through laws and regulations at various levels;
- Institutional structure is an organizational management scheme that defines the key institutions and their powers in the property management system;
- Resources include human, financial and intellectual resources and ensures the operation of the management of the property within the existing institutional and legal framework.

In practice, the traditional structure of the management of historic city centres are not effective enough to ensure the coordination among all stakeholders in the management of a world heritage site. In this regard, during management planning (during the development of a management plan), new structural elements are often introduced into the existing management system to ensure the coordination of the property management, in general, and the implementation of the management plan, in particular.

The management system implements **three processes of management** of a World Heritage site (planning, implementation and monitoring):

- Management planning (development of a management plan) defines strategic goals and objectives, action program and a time frame for their implementation.
- The implementation of the management plan includes the implementation of the planned action program as well as changes to the action program if necessary.
- Monitoring is the collection and analysis of data on management effectiveness in order to identify further necessary improvements to the property management system.

In practice, all three processes are conducted simultaneously: for example, the development of a new management plan could start during the implementation of the

previous one, whereas the monitoring of the implementation of the management plan is conducted annually in order to identify shortcomings and adjust the action program on time.

The effective operation of the management system ensures the development of strategic goals and objectives and their transformation into concrete actions and **results**, which in turn are divided into **three types** (final results, intermediate results and improvements of the management system):

- The final results are a reflection of the implementation of the strategic goals and objectives at the management planning stage (development of the management plan);
- Interim results are already emerging in the implementation of the management plan and are indicators of the institutional system that directly supports a World Heritage site. Interim results allow to adjust the process of implementing of the management plan.
- Improvements of the management system are based on monitoring and evaluation of the interim and final results of the management plan. Improvements of the management system is necessary if the planning, implementation and monitoring processes do not lead to the planned results. [2]

In accordance with the key international requirements for the management of World Heritage sites, presented above, this section analyzes the current management scheme of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property and justifies the need of the improvement of the existing property management system, introduces the tools for monitoring of the effectiveness of the property management. These elements are necessary tools for the implementation of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl management plan.

## **8.1. CURRENT PROPERTY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

The current management system of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property includes key international, federal, regional and local stakeholders. The main organizations within the current management system are: UNESCO World Heritage Committee, its advisory bodies (ICOMOS and ICCROM) at international level; the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation at the federal level, the Government of the Yaroslavl Oblast and the Administration the City of Yaroslavl in regional and local levels.

However, for the effective management of the property, in general, and the implementation of the management plan, in particular, the current management system is insufficient due to:

### ***Lack of stakeholder involvement at the regional and local levels***

A number of stakeholders at the regional level (Department of Housing Maintenance Supervision, Department of Transport, Department of Culture, Department of Sports and Youth Policy, Department of Tourism, Department of Environmental Protection and Management, Department of Education, Department of Housing Supervision, Department of Construction and Department of Information and Communication of the Government of Yaroslavl Oblast) are included in the existing property management system.

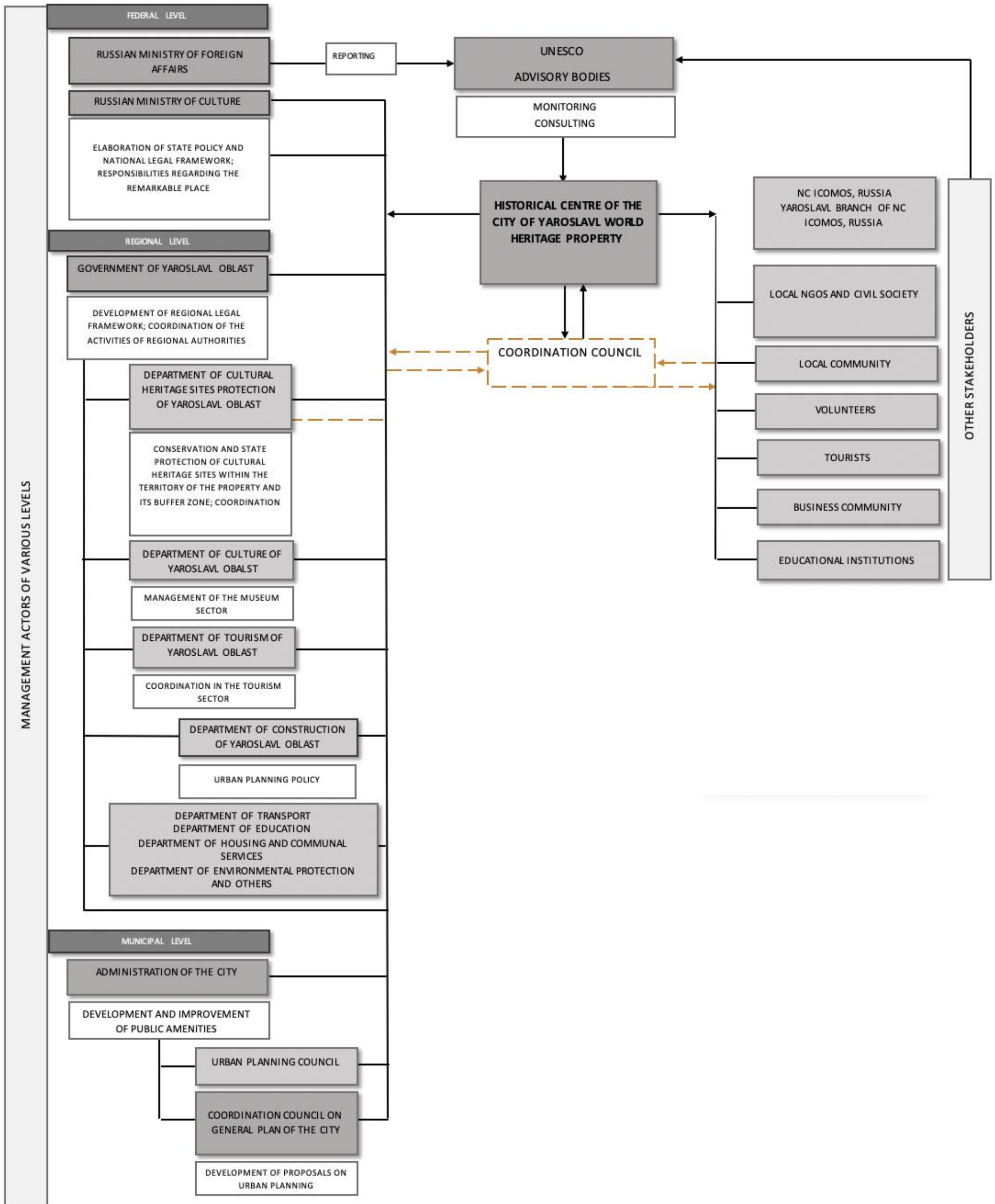
At the same time, there is no involvement of several key stakeholders at the local level, including museums, universities, archival institutions, schools, tourism companies, which operate in the areas of management of the above mentioned departments.

The current management system also does not provide mechanisms for the wide involvement of the local community and owners of historical buildings on the site and its buffer zone.

The involvement of stakeholders is a prerequisite for achieving public agreement on the conservation, use and sustainable development of the property. The current management system can not provide a platform for dialogue among the key stakeholders considering the key need to conserve the OUV of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl.

### ***Lack of coordination of stakeholders at regional and local levels***

The coordination of stakeholders at regional and local levels is one of the key challenges for the conservation of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl. The current management system does not have a body designated to coordinate stakeholders. De facto, this task is partially performed by the Department of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection of Yaroslavl Oblast. However, with the increased number of stakeholders involved in the property management proposed by the management plan, there is a need to establish a separate coordinating body with a wide range of responsibilities and an operational structure within the Government of Yaroslavl Oblast, which could serve as a Secretariat for a coordinating body.



## 8.2. PROSPECTIVE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

### *Coordination Council*

The Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl is a complex urban World Heritage property, one of the features of which is the presence of many stakeholders at local, regional and federal levels.

It is necessary to note that historic and cultural monuments within the territory of the World Heritage property are of federal, regional and local importance and, consequently, the functions of their state protection, conservation, sustainable use and promotion are distributed among the relevant local, regional and federal authorities.

To ensure the further conservation of the OUV and sustainable development of the property, in general, and for the implementation of the property management plan, in particular, it is necessary to establish a Coordination Council of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl. The establishment of a coordinating council is one of the best international practices of the effective management of World Heritage properties, especially for such complex sites. For instance, the establishment of coordination councils for the Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Group of Monuments, Kizhi Pogost and the Assumption Cathedral and Monastery of the Island-Town of Sviyazhsk already had a significant positive impact on the management of these properties and the conservation of their OUV within the Russian context.

In order to provide a platform for dialogue for the key stakeholders for the conservation of the OUV and the sustainable development of the property, it is necessary to consider the establishment of a coordinating council for the management of the property on the base of the Government of Yaroslavl Oblast with the participation of the representative of the federal authorities as the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation (not below the rank of a Director of a relevant department).

The establishment of the Coordinating Council would help to achieve the following aims:



- interaction of the authorities, private sector, NGOs, civil society and the local community in conservation and sustainable development of the property;
- achievement of the public consent concerning conservation, use and sustainable development of the property;
- awareness-raising and coordination of all stakeholders in achieving the conservation of the OUV and sustainable development of the property.

Among the possible objectives of the Coordination Council, it is necessary to highlight the following:

1. Monitoring of the implementation of the management plan of the property;
2. Coordination of actions in the preparation and implementation of program for conservation, use, promotion and sustainable development of the property;
3. Consideration of other current issues of the sustainable development of the property and its buffer zone;
4. Attraction of new partners and additional resources to support program for the conservation, use, promotion and sustainable development of the property.

It is necessary to mention that the Coordinating Council should be formed on the basis of the voluntary participation of stakeholders in its activities. However, the key stakeholders, whose participation in the Coordinating Council, would be crucial for the conservation of the OUV and the sustainable development of the property are the following:

- state authorities at federal, regional and local levels directly involved in the conservation and management of the property: the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, the Department of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection of Yaroslavl Oblast; the Administration of the City of Yaroslavl.

- the Government of Yaroslavl Oblast, including the Governor of Yaroslavl Oblast and the representatives of Department of Housing State Supervision, Department of Transport, Department of Culture, Department of Sports and Youth Policy, Department of Tourism, Department of Environmental Protection, Department of Education, Department of Housing and Communal Services, Department of Construction and Department of Informatization and Communication.

- NGOs and the representatives of the research and expert community: Russian Research Institute of Cultural and Natural Heritage; Institute of Archaeology of the Russian Academy of Sciences; NC ICOMOS, Russia; Demidov Yaroslavl State University; Ushinsky Yaroslavl State Pedagogical University; State Archive of Yaroslavl Oblast.

The Coordinating Council could work in a session format, holding 2-4 meetings per year as required. With the establishment of the Coordinating Council, it is also necessary to consider the possibility of creating working groups within the Council during the implementation of the management plan.

For operational work between the meetings of the Council, it is necessary to assign within the Government of Yaroslavl Oblast, a responsible employee or several employees, who would implement the functions of the Secretariat of the Coordination Council and work on the implementation of the Management plan, preparation of the meetings of the Council, and monitoring of the implementation of the decisions of the Council as well as interact with ICOMOS experts, etc.

The Research and Production Centre for Cultural Heritage Conservation of Yaroslavl Oblast, which could be established within the framework of the implementation of the succeeding management plan in a long-term perspective, could provide research, production and information support.

The main aim of the Research and Production Centre is to ensure the implementation of the responsibilities of the Department of the Protection of Cultural Heritage Sites of the Yaroslavl Oblast, in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, in the field of conservation, use, popularization and state protection of cultural heritage sites located in the Yaroslavl Oblast.

Among the potential objectives of the Research and Production Centre, it is necessary to mention the following:

- Organization and implementation of historical and archival as well as bibliographic studies, field studies regarding the World Heritage property and other cultural heritage sites of the region;

- Implementation of the measures for monitoring of the state of conservation of the World Heritage property;

- Development of research and project documentation for the conservation of the World Heritage property;
- Performance of technical and research supervision of the works conducted within the World Heritage property;
- Performance of the functions of the customer for the conservation works order for the World Heritage property;
- Implementation of works related to the conservation and sustainable development tasks related to the World Heritage property.

It is necessary to note that the activities of the Research and Production Centre may be focused among with other key activity areas on the issues of the implementation of the Management Plan for the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property.

As regards the competencies of the Research and Production Centre, the following functions could be considered for the development:

- conducting the works on the identification and registration of cultural heritage sites for their inscription to the Unified State Register of Cultural Heritage Sites (Historical and Cultural Monuments) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation;
- maintenance of the inventories and monitoring for cultural heritage sites;
- development of projects for zones of protection of cultural heritage sites, delimitation of the boundaries of cultural heritage sites, their protection zones, land-use regimes and urban planning regulations within the boundaries of these zones;
- participation in the implementation of state control over the state of conservation of cultural heritage sites within their territories and protection zones;
- monitoring of cultural heritage sites, research, survey, project work, preparation of acts of technical condition for cultural heritage sites;
- implementation of the functions of the customer during the state historical and cultural examination;
- preparation of passports of cultural heritage sites;

- performance of works on conservation of cultural heritage sites (development and examination of project estimates, conservation, repair, restoration, adaptation for modern use);

- the provision of advisory, research and methodological services;

- preparation and holding conferences, symposia, seminars and other events on the issues related to state protection, conservation and use of cultural heritage located in the Yaroslavl Oblast.

As for the personnel of the institution, during the process of the establishment of the Research and Production Centre, it is necessary to consider the following recommended structure:

№	Department	Comments
1	Administration (at least 3 employees)	Basic qualification requirements for the employees of the Research and Production Center should include the following: 1. Level of professional education: higher education. 2. Senior civil service, work experience: requirements are presented in accordance with the position. 3. Basic knowledge and skills: knowledge of the state language of the Russian Federation; knowledge of federal and regional legislation in the field of cultural heritage protection; knowledge and skills in the field of information and communication technologies; general skills (strategic thinking; planning and time-management; communication skills).
2	Department for protection, use, monitoring and documentation of cultural heritage (at least 3 employees)	
3	Department for cultural heritage conservation (at least 3 employees)	
4	Department for promotion, programming and project work for cultural heritage (at	
		Professional qualification requirements for employees of the Research and Production Center should include the following: 1. Higher education on the following majors: State and municipal administration; Jurisprudence;

	least 3 employees)	History; Archeology; Architecture; Culturology; Museology and protection of cultural and natural heritage; Environmental studies, Cartography and geoinformatics and others.  2. Professional knowledge and skills: in the field of legislation of the Russian Federation and the Yaroslavl Oblast; other professional knowledge (concept, types and categories of cultural heritage; main areas and priorities of the state policy in the field of cultural heritage protection; conservation, use and promotion of cultural heritage; registration of cultural heritage sites.
5	General Support Department (at least 3 employees)	

It is necessary to highlight that the establishment of the above presented body is of advisory nature in a long-term perspective and depends on the financial abilities of the Yaroslavl Oblast.

Therefore, the Management Plan involves the establishment and introduction to the management system of two bodies with the following functions within the management for the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property:

1. Coordination Council of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl, with the following functions:

- Adjustment of the management plan and approval of reporting for the UNESCO World Heritage Center;
- Coordination of actions in the preparation of individual programs aimed at the conservation and sustainable development of the World Heritage property;
- Consideration and discussion of concepts of documents affecting the conservation and sustainable development of the World Heritage property, development of recommendations on issues of their implementation;

- Discussion of draft regulatory legal acts affecting the conservation and sustainable development of the World Heritage property, the buffer zone and the wider setting of the property;

- Development of mechanisms for ensuring information exchange on the conservation and sustainable development of the World Heritage property;

- Consideration of other relevant issues on the conservation and sustainable development of the World Heritage property and its wider setting.

2. Secreteraite of the Coordination Council on the basis of the Government of Yaroslavl Oblast:

- Operational work on the implementation of the management plan and the decisions of the Coordinating Council;

- Monitoring the implementation of the management plan;

- Promotion and information support for the World Heritage property;

- Reporting and cooperation with the UNESCO World Heritage Center.

Moreover, in a long-term perspective, it is recommended to establish the Research and Production Centre for Cultural Heritage Conservation of Yaroslavl Oblast with the following functions:

- Implementation of scientific research and project works to conserve the World Heritage property in consultation with the Coordination Council;

- Implementation of individual projects and programs for the conservation and sustainable development of the World Heritage property within the framework of the established competencies in coordination with the Coordination Council.

In case of adjustment of the existing management system of the Historic Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property, it is necessary to take into account Article 72. of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, according to which the implementation of international treaties of the Russian Federation is jointly administered by the Russian Federation and constituent entities of the Russian Federation. It should be noted that the authority for state protection of almost all cultural World Heritage sites located in the Russian Federation has been transferred to the Ministry of Culture of Russia, which does not negate the direct participation and involvement of regional government bodies in the

conservation and management of these sites for ensuring prompt resolution of issues related to World Heritage in field.

### **8.3. COORDINATION WITH THE UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE**

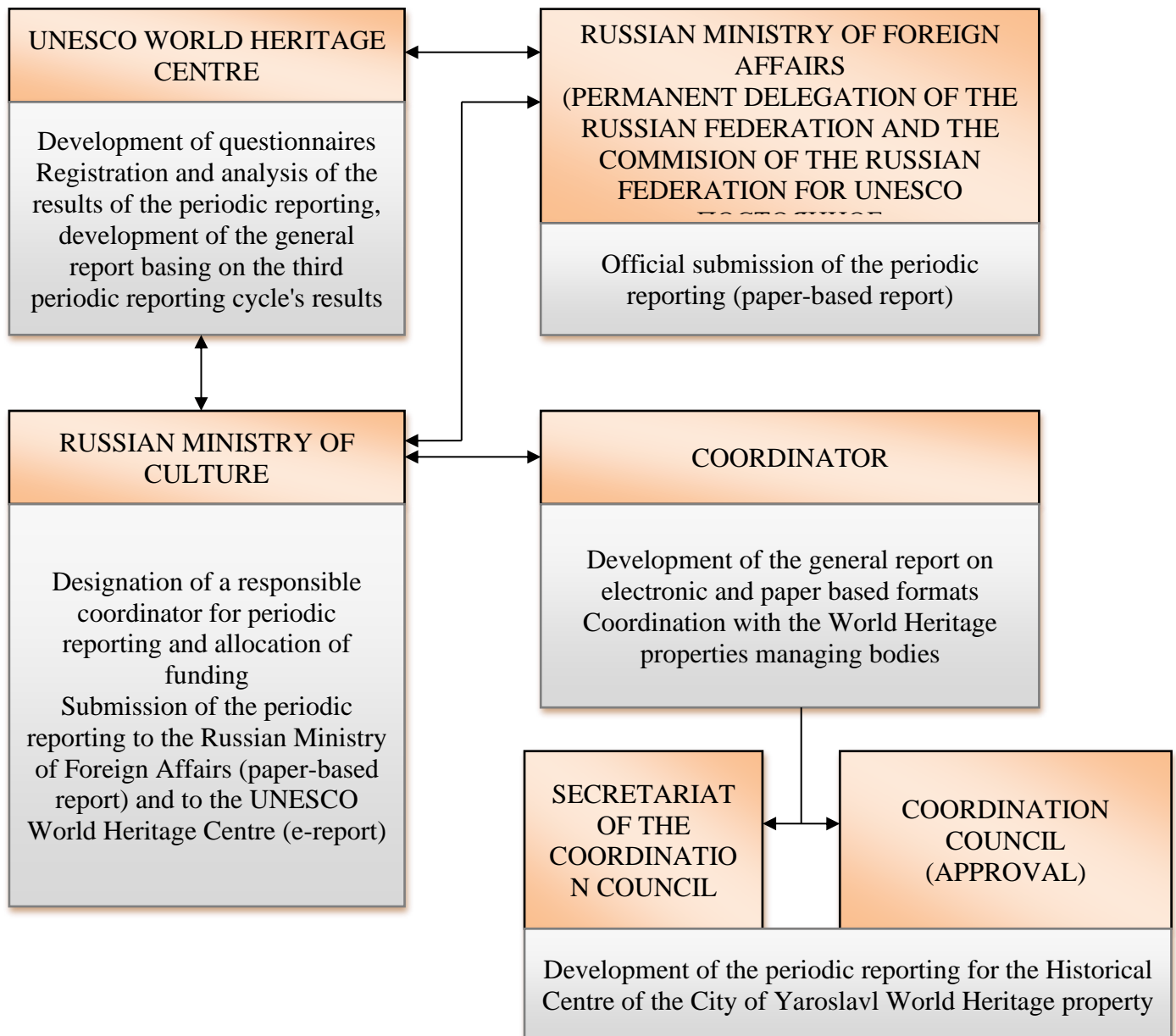
*Periodic Reporting*  
*State of Conservation Reporting*  
*Heritage Impact Assessments*

The inscription of a cultural heritage site to the UNESCO World Heritage List implies the need for mandatory interaction with the World Heritage Committee through its Secretariat (the World Heritage Centre) and its Advisory bodies (ICOMOS/ICCROM) under certain circumstances.

The first is the periodic reporting (See Section 1.8.1 for the details), which next cycle regarding Europe and North America, including the Russian Federation, will be implemented in 2022 and will require the coordinated work of federal, regional and local authorities. It seems appropriate for the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation to allocate targeted funding for the preparation of the periodic reporting in the State Party by a responsible coordinator (relevant and experienced research institution). It is necessary to highlight that the part of the periodic reporting regarding the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl should be prepared in close cooperation with the Government of Yaroslavl Oblast.

The process of the development of the property might also require the preparation of state of conservation reports (in accordance with the decisions of the World Heritage Committee) for subsequent submission to the World Heritage Centre.

*Periodic Reporting Scheme for the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage Property*



In general, the schemes for the state of conservation reporting are quite similar without any intermediate coordinator: all reports are submitted directly to the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation.

According to Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (2017 edition), the World Heritage Committee encourages the States Parties to the Convention to inform the Committee through the UNESCO World Heritage Centre of their intentions to undertake or to allow within the territory under the protection of the Convention (the territory of World Heritage properties and their buffer



zones) large-scale restoration works or new development projects that might impact the OUV of a property. Such notifications should be sent as soon as possible, prior to the preparation of basic documents for specific projects and before any decisions that would be difficult to reverse are taken. This requirement was introduced due to the fact that the Committee can assist in searching for appropriate solutions to guarantee the protection of the OUV of a property.

In order that the World Heritage Committee could properly assess the potential threat to the OUV of a property resulting from a large-scale conservation or new construction projects, it is necessary to provide specific information (heritage impact assessment) on the impact of proposed changes on the OUV of a property according to the methodology of the ICOMOS (for cultural World Heritage) presented in the Guidelines for the Implementation of Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage (2011).

Currently, the management system of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl property does not have a tool for informing the UNESCO World Heritage Centre on large-scale conservation works and new development projects as well as for further coordination with the Secretariat. The issue repeatedly noted by the reactive monitoring missions of the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS (2011 and 2012) and the ICOMOS Advisory Mission (2016). Moreover, the World Heritage Committee in its decisions regarding the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl has repeatedly required to comply with the paragraph 172 of informing the World Heritage Centre about any intention to undertake or permit on the territory of the World Heritage property any large-scale restoration or new development projects that may impact the OUV of the property (2009, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2016).

In this context, it is highly desirable to identify a responsible person for the coordination with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre before the full functioning of the updated management system. The introduction of this tool would require comprehensive measures, including changes in federal and regional legislation in the field of cultural heritage protection as well as trainings in heritage impact assessments. However, this measure would contribute to the achievement of the public agreement on the preservation, use and sustainable development of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl. For more information on heritage impact assessments, See Section 6.9.

## **8.4. PROVISION OF RESOURCES FOR THE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT PLAN**

The resources provision of the management plan is an essential component of the successful implementation of the action program proposed by this document and is directly linked to the issues of capacity-building, which is one of the global strategic objectives of the UNESCO and the UN.

Capacity-building is an integrated process that transforms individuals, organizations and management systems. According to the concept of the United Nations Development Program, the capacity-building should be based on local resources and should support changes in the resource management of the system through institutional arrangements for cooperation, the mobilization of financial resources and the building of knowledge and skills of personnel involved in the management system. According to the UNESCO 5C Strategy, the effective conservation and management of World Heritage sites is impossible without capacity-building.

In order to ensure the effective conservation of the OUV of the property and the achievement of other strategic objectives of the management plan, it is necessary to focus on the capacity-building by strengthening human and funding resources as well as on additional resources, such as partnership networks and public-private partnerships.

### **8.4.1. STAFFING**

#### **8.4.1.1. STAFF NUMBER AND QUALIFICATIONS**

The implementation of the management plan involves the development of policy on staff for all stakeholders participating in the management of the World Heritage property.

Currently, the specialists of the Department of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection of Yaroslavl Oblast, the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation and the divisions of the Government of Yaroslavl Oblast as well as the Administration of the City of Yaroslavl are involved in the conservation and management of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl.

According to the Order of the Governor of the Yaroslavl Oblast of 01/03/2017 No. 54-p 'On Approval of the Estimated Number of Employees of the Executive Authorities of

Yaroslavl Oblast', the estimated staffing of the Department is 17,6 people. The current staffing is approved by the Decree of the Department of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection and is 19 people. The structure of the Department includes the Department of State Supervision; Department of Approving Documentation; Department of Cultural Heritage Registration; Department of Financial, Legal and Organizational Support.

Effective execution of the powers on the state protection of cultural heritage properties of Yaroslavl Oblast requires an increase in staffing of the Department of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection of Yaroslavl Oblast. In accordance with the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 30/12/2018 No. 1748, the subventions from the federal budget to budgets of the Russian Federation is allocated for the implementation of the transferred powers in the field of state protection of cultural heritage sites of federal importance. In accordance with the methodology of the allocation of the subventions, the number of staffing, necessary for the implementation of the above mentioned powers in Yaroslavl oblast, is 9 employees.

The number of staff required for the operation of regional state authorities implementing transferred powers on conservation, sustainable use, promotion and state protection of cultural heritage sites (monuments of history and culture) of federal importance located within the territory of the region is determined according to *the Methodology of Distribution of the Subventions Allocated from the Federal Budget to the Budgets of the Constituent Entities of the Russian Federation on the Implementation of Powers Transferred by State to Constituent Entities of the Russian Federation on the State Protection of Cultural Heritage Sites of Federal Importance*. The Methodology was approved by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation on 30/12/2018 No. 1748).

The Methodology applies the following formula determining the number of staff:

$$Q_i = K_i \times (B_i \times T_{npi} + T_{mi}) / T_{norm} + K_j \times (B_j \times T_{npj} + T_{mj}) / T_{norm}$$

where:

**$Q_i$**  is the number of employees of the state authority of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation, which is necessary for the implementation of the transferred powers.

***Ki*** is the number of cultural heritage sites of federal significance located in the territory of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation registered in the Unified State Register of Cultural Heritage Sites (Historical and Cultural Monuments) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation as of July 1 of the current year, in respect of which the transferred powers are exercised.

***Bi*** is the number of monitoring measures implemented for one cultural heritage site of federal importance in a constituent entity of the Russian Federation.

***Tnpi*** is the time required for one monitoring measure to be implemented for one cultural heritage site of federal importance (with the exception for archaeological sites) in a constituent entity of the Russian Federation by one employee, considering the specific locations of cultural heritage sites in the territory of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation. The average time for one measure in the Yaroslavl Oblast is 16 hours.

***Tmi*** is the time required for the implementation of other measures on the state protection of one cultural heritage site of federal importance (with the exception for archaeological sites) in a constituent entity of the Russian Federation. The average time required for the implementation of such measures is 32 hours.

***Tnorm*** is the standard working hours in a year, which is 1980 hours (247.5 working days a year x 8 working hours a day).

***Kj*** is the number of archaeological sites located in the territory of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation registered in the Unified State Register of Cultural Heritage Sites (Historical and Cultural Monuments) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation as of July 1 of the current year, in respect of which the transferred powers are exercised.

***Tnpj*** is the time required for one monitoring measure to be implemented for one archaeological site in a constituent entity of the Russian Federation by one employee, considering the specific locations of cultural heritage sites in the territory of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation. The average time for one measure in the Yaroslavl Oblast is 8 hours.

***Tmj*** is the time required for the implementation of other measures on the state protection of one archaeological site in a constituent entity of the Russian Federation. The average time required for the implementation of such measures is 16 hours.

However, this methodology does not consider World Heritage sites that might be located in a region. The conservation and effective management of such sites also requires significant staffing. In this regard, the most reasonable way is to allocate one or several employees of the department as the Secretariat of the Coordination Council.

The Secretariat could be responsible for periodic reporting and state of conservation reporting (if necessary), the implementation of the management plan and the action program as well as for the timely revision and improvement of the management plan. In particular, the Secretariat could contribute to the development of budgeting, fund-raising for projects related to the implementation of the management plan. The Secretariat could also work closely with all stakeholders involved in the management of the property, representing the World Heritage site and acting as an advisory body to projects affecting the property. The Secretariat could also conduct the regular state of conservation monitoring of the property, the monitoring the implementation of the management plan as well as prepare semi-annual reports based on monitoring indicators for the Coordination Council. Moreover, this unit could perform the functions in the field of awareness-raising and promotion of the World Heritage property and its values.

As regards the staffing of the Secretariat, the possible competencies and requirements for the qualifications of the specialists employed at the Secretariat are presented in the table below:

<b>Position</b>	<b>Компетенция сотрудника</b>
<b>Responsible Secretary</b>	<p>Knowledge: international law, federal and regional legislation in the field of cultural heritage protection; basics of public management; programs, strategies and priorities of the state cultural policy.</p> <p>Skills: strategic planning and management of teamwork, systematic approach to solving issues; management and decision-making; negotiations; public speaking; application of new approaches to solving issues; interaction with stakeholders; project management.</p>

<b>Specialist (World Heritage Conservation Key Area)</b>	<p>Knowledge: international law, federal and regional legislation in the field of cultural heritage protection.</p> <p>Skills: work experience in the field corresponding to the key activity area, interaction with relevant specialists of other state authorities, preparation of official documentation; work experience with databases; it is desirable to have training in the field of urban planning, architecture, conservation.</p>
<b>Specialist (Awareness-raising and promotion of the World Heritage Property Key Area)</b>	<p>Knowledge: international law, federal and regional legislation in the field of cultural heritage protection.</p> <p>Skills: work experience in the field corresponding to the key activity area, interaction with relevant specialists of other state authorities, preparation of official documentation; organization of cultural events; work experience with media.</p>
<b>Specialist (Stakeholder Interaction and Coordination Key Area)</b>	<p>Knowledge: international law, federal and regional legislation in the field of cultural heritage protection.</p> <p>Skills: work experience in the field corresponding to the key activity area, interaction with relevant specialists of other state authorities, preparation of official documentation; work experience with databases; it is desirable to have training in the field of urban planning, architecture, conservation and strong communication skills.</p>
<b>Specialist (Coordination and Monitoring of the Management Plan Implementation Key Area)</b>	<p>Knowledge: international law, federal and regional legislation in the field of cultural heritage protection.</p> <p>Skills: work experience in the field corresponding to the key activity area, interaction with relevant specialists of other state authorities, preparation of official documentation; work experience with databases.</p>

In addition, all potential candidates for the positions in the Secretariat should be familiar with UNESCO terminology and international standards for World Heritage conservation and management. Moreover, the competence in the field of international conventions and charters, as well as Russian legislation in the field of cultural heritage protection would be important. The candidates should have the experience in working with a diverse range of stakeholders as well as in coordination of interests in cultural heritage conservation and sustainable development.

During the establishment of the Secretariat, the number of staff involved could be minimal, however, within time, it is necessary to enlarge the unit in accordance with the professional competencies described below.

#### **8.4.1.2. SOURCES OF QUALIFIED STAFF, EDUCATION AND TRAINING**

The implementation of the management plan requires qualified staff as well as continuous education of specialists involved.

The main sources of qualified staff are the following universities of Yaroslavl Oblast:

- Yaroslavl State Technical University (education programs in Architecture and Management);
- Demidov Yaroslavl State University (educational programs in State and municipal management, History, Museology and protection of cultural and natural heritage, Organization of work with young people, Advertising and public relations, Tourism);
- Ushinsky Yaroslavl State Pedagogical University (educational programs in Organization of work with young people, Advertising and public relations, Cultural education, International tourism, Technology and organization of tourism services, Economy and management, History);
- International Academy of Business and New Technologies (educational programs in Urban planning, Public management, Land Management and Cadasters, Tourism).

To ensure the continuous education of the specialists, it is necessary to organize special training events with the participation of Russian and international experts, including conferences, training courses, seminars and workshops on the basis of Russian and international research institutions, universities and World Heritage sites.

It is necessary to highlight that the conservation of the cultural heritage sites and monuments within the boundary of the property also requires continuous training in order to be updated on new achievements in the field of conservation, which is now possible, for instance, via participation in Russian and international training programs and course, in particular organized by the ICCROM.

The emerging professionals, graduates and students of the universities and other educational institutions based in Yaroslavl could be also involved in the property

conservation in a voluntary basis. In this context, the cooperation with the volunteering organizations of the city of Yaroslavl, including the Volunteers of Yaroslavl of the Administration for the Youth Policy of the Administration of the City of Yaroslavl and the graduates of the School of Tourism Volunteers of the Demidov Yaroslavl State University, would be quite promising.

#### **8.4.2. FUNDING**

As the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl is a cultural heritage property of federal importance, in accordance with the legislation, the sources of funding for its conservation, promotion and state protection are: federal budget; regional budget; municipal budget and extra-budgetary sources.

The funding of the implementation of the works on the conservation of the OUV of the property until 2018 were allocated via the inclusion of appropriate measures in the Culture of Russia Federal Targeted Program. Currently, the conservation works are implemented within the framework of the Development of Culture and Tourism State Programme. The funding of the program is allocated on the basis of applications submitted by the regulations set in the Order of the Ministry of Culture of 22/10/2018 No P-1465.

The action program on the conservation of the OUV of the property with the indication of the relevant budgeting is available in Section 9. The funding from regional and municipal budgets could be allocated in accordance with the amendments to the Law of Yaroslavl Oblast of 20/12/2019 No. 80-z ‘On the Regional Budget of 2020 and the Planning Period of 2021 and 2022’ and the Decision of the Administration of the City of Yaroslavl of 14/12/2017 No. 33 ‘On the Budget of the City of Yaroslavl for 2018 and the Period for 2019-2020’ (as amended by the Decision of the Administration of the City of Yaroslavl of on 20/09/2018 No.148)<sup>2</sup>.

The sustainable development of the property requires the consideration of the additional funds rising in the forms of:

- Funding allocated from the regional budget;

---

<sup>2</sup> Possible total funding required for the potential implementation of the action programs: Priority (3 years, 50 million rubles); Medium -Term (5 years, 100 million rubles); Long-Term (10 years, 200 million rubles).



- Target funds of the federal budget;
- grants from NGOs;
- private investments;
- donations.

### **8.4.3. PARTNERS NETWORK AS A RESOURCE**

The Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl is currently one of 1092 UNESCO World Heritage Sites in the world and one of 29 UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Russia. In spite of the fact that each World Heritage site has its own unique context, the majority of the sites are facing similar in the field of state protection, conservation, promotion and sustainable use at national level. At the same time, their management and conservation must meet the same international standards as outlined in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (2017 edition).

To exchange experience in the field of World Heritage conservation and sustainable development, it is extremely important to establish a partnership network with other World Heritage sites in Russia and abroad.

Only two World Heritage sites in Russia are representing historical urban centres, Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments and Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl. Comparing to other World Heritage sites in Russia, both of them have a significant urban component, therefore, networking and exchange of information between the sites (their regional authorities for cultural heritage protection) and their professionals might contribute to the accumulation of best practices and the solution of common issues for Yaroslavl and Saint Petersburg. The cooperation could be implemented in a formal way by concluding a cooperation agreement between the Department of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection of Yaroslavl Oblast and the Committee for State Control, Use and Protection of Historic and Cultural Monuments of Saint Petersburg.

Moreover, the cooperation of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage site with the Russian Research Institute of Cultural and Natural Heritage (the basic organization of the CIS Member States in the field of World Heritage conservation) as well as the cooperation with the Organization of the World Heritage Cities could serve as a

platform for international exchanges of information and expertise in the field of World Heritage management.

The Organization of the World Heritage Cities is an international non-governmental organization established in 1993 in order to assist its members in adapting and improving the management of World Heritage sites in urban context.

The members of the organization are the cities that have World Heritage sites located on their territories. The member cities are represented in the organization by the heads of their administrations (mayors) and their structural divisions on cultural heritage.

Currently, the organization has 300 members-cities and 8 regional secretariats (North-Western Europe and North America (headquarters in Regensburg, Germany); Central and Eastern Europe (headquarters in Budapest, Hungary); South Europe and the Mediterranean (headquartered in Cordoba, Spain); South America (headquarters in Rimac, Peru); Eurasia (headquarters in Kazan, Russia); Africa and Middle East (headquarters in Tunis, Tunisia); Asia and Pacific (headquarters in Gyeongju, South Korea); Central America and the Caribbean (headquarters in Morelia, Mexico).

The main objectives of the organization are:

1. Promotion of the implementation of the World Heritage Convention;
2. Promotion of the cooperation, exchange of information and expertise in the conservation and management of cultural heritage in the urban context;
3. Development of the sense of solidarity between World Heritage cities.

The Organization has annual meetings, regular seminars and educational events devoted to the issues of management and conservation of historical cities and historical urban centres. The Organization also has several year-round projects and programs on conservation, sustainable development and promotion of World Heritage sites located in member cities.

The city of Yaroslavl became a member of the Organization in 2005 (Eurasia Regional Secretariat), however, has not actively participated in the activities of the Organization yet.

The participation in the activities of the Organization and information exchange with its members would allow to accumulate useful practices and new knowledge. Information

about the current activities and projects of the Organization is available on the website:  
<https://www.ovpm.org/>.

#### **8.4.4. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS AND OTHER ADDITIONAL FUNDING MECHANISMS**

*Public-private partnership*

*Grant support*

*Crowd funding*

Along with direct public funding, which remains a priority financial source for the conservation of the World Heritage property, it is also promising to use alternative mechanisms for fund rising, in particular, public-private partnership, grant support and crowd funding.

Public-private partnership is a relatively new mechanism with a great potential of attracting private investments in cultural sector, which allows to reduce the public expenditures and to involve private partners in conservation, development and promotion of cultural heritage.

The Concept of Long-Term Social and Economic Development of the Russian Federation until 2020 considers the use of public-private partnership mechanisms to promote the development of cultural tourism and to apply an integrated approach to the conservation of cultural heritage of the country as one of the key areas for the improvement of the Russian economy, which indicates the promising character of the mechanism.

Public-private partnership is conducted within the framework of the Federal Law of 21/07/2005 No.115-FZ ‘On Concession Agreements’ (amended on 27/12/2018) and the Federal Law of 13/07/2015 No. 224-FZ ‘On Public-Private Partnership, Municipal-Private partnership in the Russian Federation’ (amended on 29/07/2018).

Currently, there are several types of public-private partnership projects in the field of cultural heritage, which could be used for individual monuments of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl.

	<b>Description</b>	<b>Issues</b>
<b>1</b>	Transfer of a cultural heritage property to long-term lease (for example, under the Rent for 1 ruble program) with the obligation of the implementation of conservation works and the right of the subsequent use in economic activity. This type is often often applied for ordinary cultural heritage properties.	The issue of the payback of conservation works; the investor bears the risk of loss of the property before achieving indicators of financial efficiency as a result of actions of public authorities; the State bears the risk of loss of property in case of refusal to conduct conservation works within the period provided by the lease contract, etc.
<b>2</b>	Investing in the conservation of an exceptionally valuable site (museum or religious monument) with the provision of a land plot in its immediate vicinity for the construction and operation of the main tourist infrastructure	Issues similar to type 1. In addition, there is a risk of delay in the procedure of approval of new construction, which is especially important for in case of World Heritage properties in the context of the coordination of the new construction with the World Heritage Committee and the implementation of heritage impact assessments
<b>3</b>	Involvement of private partners for conservation / restoration of a cultural heritage property with the provision of adjacent plots for commercial development	The risk of increasing the anthropogenic impact and the need for a thorough diagnosis of the condition of the monument and the potential impact of a construction on the state of conservation of a property as well as the need to prepare heritage impact assessments and to ensure the coordination with the World Heritage Committee
<b>4</b>	Joint public-private operation of the property and implementation of commercial projects on the basis of a long-term lease agreement with the conclusion of a protection obligation and the division of income from commercial activities	The issue of payback, the high cost of conservation, the presence of a large number of the properties with extremely complex issued of cadastral registration

5	Public-private partnership with the prospect of transfer of the ownership of the property to a private owner, is most often used in the cases of reconstruction of cultural heritage monuments and regeneration of historic environments	The issues of payback, complicated approval procedure
---	--	---

In order to support the development of public-private partnership on the territory of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property and its buffer zone, it is necessary to:

1) Determine the list of cultural heritage monuments that might be of interest for investors;

2) Conduct in respect of each perspective site a complex of actions for its preparation for a public-private partnership project (determination of the boundaries, differentiation and statement on cadastral registration of the land plots, registration of the cultural heritage property in the Unified State Register of Cultural Heritage Sites of the Peoples of the Russian Federation, registration of its encumbrances, preparation of draft protection obligation, etc.)

3) Prepare together with a potential partner (private investor) a road map of the project with an indication of the expected composition and scope of work at the property, requirements for their quality, approximate cost, conditions of economic use of the property, encumbrances, state guarantees and benefits, etc.

The Chamber of Commerce of the Yaroslavl Oblast could provide an assistance in this field.

The Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation has prepared a collection of best regional practices in the field of public-private partnership, which are available at: <https://www.mkrf.ru/documents/sbornik-gosudarstvenno-chastnoe-partnerstvo-v-sfere-kultury-uspeshnye-proekty-regionov-rossii/>

The grant support is also one of the mechanism for attracting additional funding. This mechanism is relevant primarily for research projects in the field of World Heritage conservation as well as for the activities implemented in conjunction with the museums. It

is possible to search for the grants in the field of cultural heritage on special Internet resources as Culture. Grants of Russia: <https://grants.culture.ru/grants>

Finally, crowd funding using Marketplace for World Heritage UNESCO portal is a unique way of funding works related to UNESCO World Heritage sites: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/marketplace/>

The portal announces an application campaign to raise funds for a specific projects related to World Heritage, for example, the preparation of the disaster risk management plan for Kembrada de Umuaka (Inca road) World Heritage site, the preparation of the risk reduction plan for rock art in Zimbabwe, the development of a strategy for the preservation of World Heritage sites in Armenia. The detailed description of projects, estimated costs and terms of implementation are provided in the web-site. Everyone can fund a project and by contacting the responsible coordinator from UNESCO make a contribution. It is necessary to prepare a description of the project to participate and then submit the application form to the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation for further interaction with the UNESCO World Heritage Center.

## **8.5. MONITORING OF THE MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS**

The regular monitoring of the management effectiveness is one of the most important management tools for World Heritage sites that allows to respond to any changes in relation to the property and to conduct preventive works on its conservation, taking into consideration potential threats. In the case of negative impact occurred, its consequences should also be reported to the World Heritage Committee.

### **8.5.1. ALGORITHM FOR MANAGEMENT PLAN EFFECTIVENESS EVALUATION**

In order to improve the efficiency of the management process of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property and ensure the timely adjustment of the management plan, the following cyclic algorithm is applied:



This algorithm is developed on the basis of the requirements represented in the Cultural World Heritage Management Resource Manual. The optimal time for the implementation of one cycle proposed by the algorithm is 1 year.

Algorithm of the monitoring of the effectiveness of the implementation of the management plan (cyclic sequence of actions):

1. Monitoring, data collection.
2. Analysis of the situation and the emerging issues and new risks in relation to a World Heritage property, conflicts between stakeholders. Preparation for the discussion of the issues in a multilateral format.
3. Preparation of a report on the results of the monitoring of the management plan implementation.
4. Discussion in a multilateral format (at the meeting of the Coordination Council, for instance), decision-making. The discussion involves the issues (causes of events, necessary actions, etc.), which concern several stakeholders; new projects and initiatives related to the conservation and sustainable development of the property.

5. Adjustment of the actions. Basing on the analysis of the situation and discussions with stakeholders, adjustments are to be made to the action program of the management plan.

### **8.5.2. ORGANIZATION OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING**

The management of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property involves the introduction of a system of continuous monitoring according to the developed system of indicators.

The monitoring of the process of the management plan implementation is aimed to:

- ensure the effective implementation of the management plan;
- ensure the interaction of stakeholders of the management;
- ensure the collection of data necessary for the effective implementation of the management plan;
- assess potential risks to the property;
- assess the conservation of the OUV of the property.

The continuous and regular monitoring facilitates the performance of necessary actions in case of any changes to occurred at the property as well as the implementation of preventive measures to eliminate potential threats to the conservation of the OUV of the property.

In case of force majeure on the territory of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage property and its buffer zone, a report on the negative impact and its consequences should be submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee.

To monitor the implementation of the management plan, it is proposed to establish the Secretariat of the Coordination Council on the basis of the Government of Yaroslavl Oblast. The tasks of the Secretariat would include the following:

- Monitoring of the implementation of the action program of the management plan;
- Identification of conflicts;
- Adjustment of the action program of the management plan in case of any changes in the situation regarding the property.



The implementation of the management plan of supposes continuous and regular monitoring of the indicators, which are reflecting the achievement of the strategic aim of the management plan on the conservation of the OUV of the property, within the following areas:

- monitoring the conservation of the OUV of the property;
- risk management monitoring;
- monitoring of the sustainable development of the property.

<b>Monitoring area</b>	<b>Key Indicators</b>	<b>Responsible Actors</b>	<b>Period of monitoring</b>
<b>OUV conservation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– preservation of subjects and elements of protection;</li> <li>– compliance with the requirements established by the legislation on the conservation of the property</li> </ul>	Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation; Department of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection of Yaroslavl Oblast	Semi-annually
<b>Risks Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– negative dynamics of emergency situations;</li> <li>– number of preventive and organizational measures</li> </ul>	Department of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection of Yaroslavl Oblast; the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Russia in Yaroslavl Oblast	Semi-annually
<b>Sustainable Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– number of activities conducted in accordance with the action program for the implementation of the management plan;</li> <li>– number of activities conducted with the</li> </ul>	Department of Cultural Heritage Sites Protection of Yaroslavl Oblast	Semi-annually

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>participation of the local community;</li> <li>– number of implemented educational projects;</li> <li>– number of publications in the media;</li> <li>– number and effectiveness of advertising campaigns;</li> <li>– number of scientific and popular scientific publications;</li> <li>– number of training seminars and conferences;</li> <li>– visitation numbers and dynamics of tourist flow.</li> </ul>		
--	---	--	--

The analysis of the monitoring data and results reporting is to be conducted by the Secretariat of the Coordination Council. The further discussion of the results at the meetings of the Coordinating Council would ensure the adequate review of the management plan and introduction of the necessary improvements to it, allowing to link clearly the values of the property and current management tasks considering the interests of all stakeholders.

## **8.6. ADDITIONAL TOOLS**

### **8.6.1. FORMS FOR DOCUMENTATION OF MONITORING RESULTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND THE INDICATORS OF THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE STRATEGIC GOALS**

In accordance with Section 5, the implementation of the World Heritage Management Plan for the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl is intended to meet three strategic objectives, namely:

1. Conservation of the OUV of the World Heritage Property;
2. Ensuring the sustainable development of the World Heritage property;

3. Ensuring the implementation of the World Heritage management plan (effective management and monitoring).

Each objective has strategic objectives and an action plan to achieve the desired indicators. Both the monitoring of qualitative and quantitative indicators and the assessment of the results of the implementation of specific actions are the necessary means for the effective implementation of the management plan. The effective monitoring and evaluation system assists the managers and stakeholders of the property determine whether the strategic goals and objectives of the management plan are achievable and also provides an opportunity to improve the management planning of the property. The effective monitoring and evaluation might provide grounds for improvements to the management plan and the action plan.

Strategic aims	Task	Action	Indicator	Dates of monitoring / evaluation	
1	Conservation of the OUV of the World Heritage property	Conservation of the urban structure	Monitoring compliance with the restrictions established for the implementation of activities within the boundaries of the remarkable place	Monitoring Report	Monthly
			Development and approval of the boundaries and subject of protection of the historic settlement of the city of Yaroslavl, as well as the requirements for urban planning regulations within its borders	Order on approval of the boundaries and subject of protection of the historic settlement of the city of Yaroslavl, the requirements for urban planning regulations within its borders	One-time
			Organization of activities of public inspectors for the protection of cultural heritage and their certification	Activity report, list of municipal inspectors	Annually
			Development of bylaws detailing the requirements for the conservation and maintenance of cultural heritage property	Report, bylaws	Annually
			Carrying out activities to promote the conscious conservation of the Property	Event report, list of participants	Annually
	Conservation of architectural monuments	of	Carrying out regular monitoring of the state of conservation of cultural heritage property by creating the 'operational situation plan'	Operational site plan, report	Semi-annually
			Development, approval and budgeting of a comprehensive long-term program of the stage-by-stage conservation and maintenance	Program, Attracted Funds Report	One-time

			Implementation of a comprehensive long-term program of the stage-by-stage conservation and maintenance	Program Performance Report	Semi-annually
			Establishment of the subject of protection of all cultural heritage sites located within the Property and its buffer zone	The report, documents on the approval of objects of protection	Semi-annually
			The conclusion of protection obligations with all owners and users of cultural heritage sites	The report, agreements on the conclusion of preservation obligations	Semi-annually
			Creation of advanced training courses in the field of conservation with the involvement of specialists from other countries and regions, the development of specialized training programs	The report, a program of classes, list of course participants	Annually
		Conservation of archaeology monuments	Monitoring of compulsory rescue archaeological excavations during all types of earthworks and construction operations	Monitoring Report	Monthly
		Preservation of the cultural landscape	Finalization of the project of organizing paid parking in the historical centre of Yaroslavl	The plan of organizing paid parking	One-time
			Development, approval and budgeting of a comprehensive program for the regeneration of the historic urban environment	Plan, Attracted Funds Report	One-time
			Implementation of a comprehensive program for the regeneration of the historic urban environment	Program Performance Report	Semi-annually

			Development of the risk management plan to prevent the risks arising from anthropogenic and natural factors	Risk Management Plan	One-time
		Implementation of measures provided for by the existing zoning protection system	Monitoring of the compliance with the requirements of the land-use regime and urban planning regulations	Monitoring Report	Monthly
			Posting on the website of the Yaroslavl Oblast of information about the restrictions established within the territory of the property and its buffer zone	The report, screenshots of the website	One-time
		Implementation of water protection measures	Monitoring of modernization of production facilities and modernization of wastewater treatment systems; monitoring over compliance with the regimes effective in water protection zones	Monitoring Report	Semi-annually
2	Sustainable development of the property territory	Social and economic development	Development of a comprehensive strategy for the organization of traffic in the property territory	Strategy for the organization of traffic in the property territory	One-time
			The study of the influence of adverse environmental factors on the state of conservation of the property	Research Report	One-time
			Introduction of bilingual voice navigation in Yaroslavl public transport	Report	One-time

		Develop a response plan and mitigation of negative impacts on the OUV of the property in case of an accident at the Rybinsky hydroelectric power station	Develop a response plan and reduction of adverse effects on the outstanding universal value of the property in case of an accident at the Rybinsk hydroelectric station	One-time
		Promotion of the use of bicycle transport in the property territory	Report on events and projects	Annually
		Development and implementation of the project of special means of accessibility	Photo documentation, report	Annually
		Support the improvement of the urban environment in the property territory	Report on events and projects	Annually
	Sustainable tourism	Development and dissemination of a short version of the OUV statement available to all interested parties	Brochure on the OUV of the Property	One-time
		Development and implementation of a system of certification and training guides	The report, a list of certified guides	Annually
		Developing an official website of the Property; using information technologies and social media to disseminate information about the Property	Website of the Property, publication in social networks	Monthly
		Development of a brand and logo of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslav	Property Brand Book	One-time
		Creation of the visitor centre of the property	Photo report	One-time
		Development and implementation of the strategy for the interpretation of the OUV of the property for state museums in the property territory	Strategy for the description of the OUV of the Property	One-time
		Conducting a study to determine the maximum capacity of the property	Research Report	One-time

			Development and introduction of the Property's visitor management system	Report	One-time
			Conducting regular monitoring of attendance and the impact of tourist flow on the property; conducting regular research on the visitor profiles	Monitoring Report	Monthly
		Achievement of public consent	Developing a strategy for informing the local community about the results of the management plan implementation	Local Community Outreach Strategy	One-time
			The implementation of a youth volunteer project for the conservation of the property	Project report, list of participants	Annually
			Developing a strategy for informing the local community about the results of the management plan implementation	Project report, list of participants	Semi-annually
			Development and implementation of the outreach strategy for property owners at the property	Strategy for informing property owners, implementation report	Semi-annually
			Development and distribution of standards and principles of business conduct at the property	Standards and business principles	One-time
			Development and implementation of incentive programs for small business at the property	Program to stimulate the growth of small business, the report on the implementation of the program	Annually
		Awareness-raising and promotion of the Property	World Heritage Day	Report	Annually
			Developing a strategy for informing the local community about the results of the management plan implementation	Event report, a list of participants	Semi-annually



			Monitoring of conducted, ongoing and planned research	Monitoring Report	One-time
			Development and implementation of a grant program for research on various aspects of the OUV of the property	Research grant program, the program implementation report	Annually
			Development of a research strategy involving key stakeholders, including creation of historical and cultural geoinformation systems	Research strategy	Annually
			Preparation and publication of scientific, popular science and other works on the Property, making popular science films	Report	Annually
			Conducting scientific conferences, seminars, as well as roundtables on the issues of the cultural heritage of Yaroslavl	Event report, a list of participants	Annually
			Development of classes and programs aimed at raising awareness on the Property	Report	Annually
3	Ensuring the implementation of the World Heritage Management Plan (effective management and monitoring)	Coordination Council	Holding meetings of the Coordination Council: a review of the results of the implementation of the management plan and its adjustment (if needed)	Minutes of meetings	Semi-annually
		Ensuring coordination with WHC	Introduction of a temporary procedure for heritage impact assessments	Impact assessments for OUV	Annually
		Resources provision	Establishment of the Secretariat	Regulations, contracts with employees	One-time
			Advanced training of employees	Report, certificates	Annually

## **8.6.2. FORMS FOR EVALUATING FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY**

The aim of assessing the factors affecting the property is to create conditions for the sustainable management of the World Heritage property based on an understanding of the issues that property itself and the organization managing it might face. Monitoring of threats and processes affecting the property as well as the use of monitoring results for handling risks is increasingly perceived as one of the central elements of proper management of a property.

Regularly completing the evaluation forms helps to classify threats according to their type and level and respond to them adequately and promptly.

When filling the forms, it is essential to include the information about the time of the evaluation and the persons, who participated in the work. Forms can be supplemented with comments placed outside of the table and clarifying the reasons for the review (regular or operational monitoring) as well as indicating the sources of information.

It is recommended to evaluate the factors affecting the property at least once every three years (if there are data on the identification of critical threats, every six months until the elimination or mitigation of the impact or consequences of the risk is eliminated).

Evaluation implies a high level of involvement of stakeholders, primarily in monitoring the state of conservation as the basis for providing data for assessment. It is advisable to periodically attract external specialists, which can give a more objective view of the situation, especially, when it is necessary to evaluate the factors, the consequences of which cause controversy between the stakeholders concerned.

The evaluation of the results should be available to all stakeholders.

Factors affecting the property were identified based on the analysis of the materials of periodic reporting 2008–2015 presented in Section 1, indicating their quality (positive/negative) and relevance.

The worksheet below contains ten columns that will help to describe each of the factors affecting a property, determine their quality, the degree of impact, and draw up a program of actions to eliminate or mitigate the threats caused by these factors.

For the convenience of filling the form, under the number of each column, a brief description of the information that it should contain is given.

The list of factors affecting the property and the values affected by them is not exhaustive and can be supplemented (in the case of the identification of new types of threats).

In the absence of a developed procedure for the implementation of heritage impact assessments on the OUV of a World Heritage Property, it is recommended to use this form of assessment, when planning major restoration or new construction works on the territory of a property or its buffer zone

Worksheet. Form for assessing factors affecting a World Heritage site

List of Factors	List of Affected Values	Is the impact potential or real?	Identify the leading causes of exposure	Impact Factor			The Response of the Property Control Body		Data Source
				Quality	Scale	Severity	Action	Urgency of action	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>List all the essential factors.</i>	<i>List the values or characteristics of the property affected by a specific factor.</i>	<i>Separate factors currently affecting the property from known factors that could potentially jeopardize the property in the future.</i>  <i>(existing/potential)</i>	<i>List the causes of impact. Each factor can have at least one, and maybe several reasons.</i>	<i>Assess whether the effect is favourable or adverse.</i>  <i>(+/-)</i>	<i>Describe the degree of impact (for example, the effect on the entire territory of a property, the local area, individual attributes or signs of OUV)</i>  <i>(small, medium, significant and extremely significant)</i>	<i>In case of an adverse effect of a factor on a value, describe its severity (low, medium, high or extremely high)</i>	<i>Describe what actions are planned or taken to cope with the negative impact of the factor (elimination or mitigation of the effect)</i>	<i>Assess and/or assign the urgency category to the necessary actions (low, medium, high or extremely high)</i>  <i>If possible, indicate the time within which the planned action is to be performed.</i>	<i>Mark whether the assessment was carried out during an expert meeting or compiled on the basis of the results of monitoring, research, etc.</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>1. Anthropogenic Impact</b>									

1.1. Construction and Territory Development	1.1.1. House Building	Urban Planning Structure of Property	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
		Valuable Historical Building (monuments, historic buildings)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
		Archaeological Sites	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
		Visual Integrity of Urban Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
		Spatial Integrity of Urban Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
		Quality of Life	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
	1.1.2. The commercialisation of Property Territory	Cultural Identity	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>1.1. Construction and Territory Development</b>		Traditional Lifestyle	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
	1.1.3. Tourist Infrastructure	Visual Integrity of Urban Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
		Spatial Integrity of Urban Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
		Attractiveness of Property	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
	1.1.4. Creating Sites for Visitors	Attractiveness of Property	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
		Interpretation of Property (the adequate idea of the value)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
	1.1.5. Land Transport Infrastructure Development	Visual Integrity of Urban Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>1.1. Construction and Territory Development</b>		Spatial Integrity of Urban Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
		Property Accessibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
	1.1.6. Implications of Using Transport Infrastructure	Valuable Historical Building (monuments, historic buildings)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
		Attractiveness of Property	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
		Quality of Life	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
	1.1.7. Laying of Local Engineering Networks	Valuable Historical Building (monuments, historic buildings)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
		Visual Integrity of Urban Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>1.1. Construction and Territory Development</b>		Quality of Life	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
	1.1.8. Construction of Infrastructure Engineering Facilities	Valuable Historical Building (monuments, historic buildings)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
		Visual Integrity of Urban Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
		Quality of Life	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
<b>1.2. Anthropogenic Load, Pollution of Domestic and Industrial Nature</b>	1.2.1. Solid Waste Pollution	Attractiveness of Property	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
		Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
	1.2.2. Waste Pollution and Production Emissions	Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>1.2. Anthropogenic Load, Pollution of Domestic and Industrial Nature</b>		Quality of Life	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
	1.2.3. Pollution Caused by Transport Emissions	Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
		Valuable Historical Building (monuments, historic buildings)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
		Attractiveness of Property	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
	1.2.4. Noise Pollution	Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
		Attractiveness of Property	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
		Quality of Life	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>1.3. Social and Cultural Use</b>	1.3.1. Spiritual, Religious and Associative Use of Property	Cultural Identity	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
	1.3.2. Heritage Appreciating Society	Cultural Identity	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
		Attractiveness of Property	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
	1.3.3. National and local identity, social cohesion of the local population and community	Public consent	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
		Traditional Lifestyle	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
	1.3.4. Influence of Tourism	Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
		Attractiveness of Property	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
		Quality of Life	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.3. Social and Cultural Use	1.3.5. Unevenness, Seasonality of Tourist Flows	Valuable Historical Building (monuments, historic buildings)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
		Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
1.4. The imperfection of Legislation and Existing Legal Regulation	1.4.1. The lack of some cultural heritage sites of the approved object of protection	Valuable Historical Building (monuments, historic buildings)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
		Visual Integrity of Urban Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
	1.4.2. Complicated procedures for the coordination of work on the conservation, repair, and reconstruction	Valuable Historical Building (monuments, historic buildings)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
		Visual Integrity of Urban Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.4. The Imperfection of Legislation and Existing Legal Regulation			Spatial Integrity of Urban Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
	1.4.3. Legislative regulation (lack of necessary by-laws)		Urban Planning Structure of Property	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
			Valuable Historical Building (monuments, historic buildings)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
			Visual Integrity of Urban Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
			Spatial Integrity of Urban Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
			Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.5. Management Activities	1.5.1. Personnel "hunger" (insufficient number of specialists in the field of conservation of cultural heritage and management)	Urban Planning Structure of Property	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
		Valuable Historical Building (monuments, historic buildings)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
		Visual Integrity of Urban Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
		Spatial Integrity of Urban Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
		Archaeological Sites	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
		Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
		Attractiveness of Property	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.5. Management Activities		Interpretation of Property (the adequate idea of the value)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
	1.5.2. Lack of an established system for monitoring state of conservation and changes	Urban Planning Structure of Property	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
		Valuable Historical Building (monuments, historic buildings)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
		Visual Integrity of Urban Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
		Spatial Integrity of Urban Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
		Archaeological Sites	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.5. Management Activities		Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
	1.5.3. Lack of funding	Urban Planning Structure of Property	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
		Valuable Historical Building (monuments, historic buildings)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
		Visual Integrity of Urban Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
		Spatial Integrity of Urban Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
		Archaeological Sites	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
<b>1.5. Management Activities</b>		Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
	1.5.4. Lack of awareness of the local community and lack of understanding of the property's OUV	Urban Planning Structure of Property	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
		Valuable Historical Building (monuments, historic buildings)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
		Visual Integrity of Urban Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
		Spatial Integrity of Urban Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
		Archaeological Sites	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
		Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		Attractiveness of Property	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
<b>2. Natural Factors</b>										
<b>2.1. Climatic Factors</b>	2.1.1. Significant Seasonal Temperature Variations	Valuable Historical Building (monuments, historic buildings)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
		Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
	2.1.2. Wind Load (erosion, vibration)	Valuable Historical Building (monuments, historic buildings)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
		Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						
	2.1.3. Humidity	Valuable Historical Building (monuments, historic buildings)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
<b>2.1. Climatic Factors</b>		Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
	2.1.4. Storms (tornado, hurricane, storm, hail, lightning)	Valuable Historical Building (monuments, historic buildings)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
		Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
	2.1.5. Pollution from Atmospheric Dust of Organic Origin	Valuable Historical Building (monuments, historic buildings)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
		Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Potential.	1. 2.							
<b>Comments/Explanations</b>											
<b>Analysis and Conclusions</b>											
<b>Comparison with the results of previous assessments</b>											

<b>Opportunities, Recommendations, and Corrective Actions</b>	

## **SECTION 9. ACTION PROGRAM**

This section presents the action program (action plan) necessary to fulfill the strategic goals and objectives of the management plan, indicated above. The following table provides a list of actions that need to be taken by relevant stakeholders to achieve the desired results set out in the sections on specific strategic objectives. Activities are advisory in nature and can be adapted to the conditions, needs, and priorities of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl. Implementation of some of the proposed actions is directly dependent on further research that needs to be carried out to determine the most appropriate measures for the conservation of the OUV, the sustainable development of the territory and the effective management of the property.

The implementation of the action program is to be conducted on the basis of federal and regional budgets in accordance with the Law of the Yaroslavl oblast on regional budget for a respective year and the decisions of the municipality of the city of Yaroslavl on the budget of the city of Yaroslavl for a respective year within the powers assigned for matters of local significance.

## 9.1. Priority Action Plan (3 years) 2020-2023

### Strategic Goal 3: Ensure the implementation of the plan (effective management and monitoring)

<b>Task</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Responsible stakeholders Time Limits</b>
<b>Coordination Council</b>	Development of the Regulation on the Coordination Council for the management of the property	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast
<b>Resource provision</b>	Development of documentation, funding and economic justification of the establishment of the Secretariat of the Coordination Council	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast
<b>Coordination Council</b>	Establishment of the Property Management Coordination Council: approval of regulations, the involvement of interested parties, and holding of the first meeting	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast; Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation; Yaroslavl City Administration
<b>Resource Provision</b>	Monitoring of the implementation of the management plan (first semi-annual accounts)	Secretariat of the Coordination Council
<b>Resource Provision</b>	Preparation of budgeting for the implementation of the actions of the management plan, attracting additional sources of funding, including participation in federal targeted programs	Secretariat of the Coordination Council
<b>Coordination Council</b>	Holding the second meeting of the Coordination Council: consideration of accounts (monitoring the safety of the property and monitoring the implementation of the management plan), updating the management plan (if necessary), approving the interim procedure for conducting evaluations of exposure to the OUV and informing the WHC	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast; Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation; Yaroslavl City Administration

### Strategic Goal 1: Conservation of the OUV

<b>Conservation of the urban structure of the property, implementation of measures provided for by the existing zoning protection system, implementation of water protection measures</b>	Monitoring compliance with the restrictions established for the implementation of activities within the boundaries of the property; monitoring compliance with the requirements of land use regimes and urban planning regulations in force within the boundaries of cultural heritage protection zones; monitoring over compliance with the regimes effective in water protection zones; monitoring the process and results of the project to eliminate sites of accumulated environmental damage in the Yaroslavl Oblast	Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation; Government of Yaroslavl Oblast
---	--	---

<b>Conservation of the Property urban structure</b>	Development and approval of the boundaries and subject of protection of the historic settlement of the city of Yaroslavl, as well as the requirements for urban planning regulations within its borders	Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation
<b>Conservation of the Property urban structure</b>	Development and approval of the Protection Zoning of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl World Heritage site in accordance with the national standard GOST R 58204-2018;	Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation
<b>Conservation of architectural monuments, preservation of the cultural landscape; legislative and regulatory compliance practices</b>	Organization of activities of public inspectors for the protection of cultural heritage and their certification	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast
<b>Conservation of architectural monuments, cultural landscape conservation law enforcement practice</b>	Conducting regular monitoring of the state of conservation of cultural heritage with the involvement of certified public inspectors	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast
<b>Conservation of the Property urban structure</b>	Carrying out activities to promote the conscious preservation of the property by all stakeholders, in particular, the development of educational units for schoolchildren and students	Coordination Council; Secretariat of the Coordination Council
<b>Conservation of archaeology monuments</b>	Monitoring of compulsory rescue archaeological fieldwork during all types of earthworks and construction works related to the use of underground space	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast; Secretariat of the Coordination Council
<b>Conservation of archaeology monuments</b>	Preparation of documents for participation in the federal program for the creation of regional repositories of archaeological finds	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast with the assistance of the Institute of Archaeology of the Russian Academy of Sciences
<b>Conservation of the cultural landscape</b>	Creation of conditions for better coordination of actions of all executive bodies vested with the authority to coordinate new construction projects in the territory of the property, in its buffer zone or the area visually associated with the territory of the property	Secretariat of the Coordination Council

<b>Conservation of the cultural landscape</b>	Finalization of the project of organizing paid parking in the historical centre of Yaroslavl in accordance with the developed roadmap and monitoring its implementation	Yaroslavl City Administration
<b>Implementation of measures provided for by the existing zoning protection system</b>	Posting on the website of the Yaroslavl Oblast of information about the restrictions established within the territory of the property and its buffer zone	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast
<b>Implementation of measures provided for by the existing zoning protection system</b>	Preparing and submitting the actual map of the property and its buffer zone with English or French translation	Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation
<b>Conservation of architectural monuments, cultural landscape conservation law enforcement practice</b>	Control and supervisory measures in the field of protection and conservation of the cultural heritage site	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast; Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation
<b>Strategic Goal 2: Sustainable Development</b>		
<b>Social and economic development</b>	Development of a comprehensive strategy for the organization of traffic in the property territory	Yaroslavl City Administration; Government of Yaroslavl Oblast
<b>Sustainable tourism</b>	Development and dissemination of a short version of the OUV statement available to all interested parties	Secretariat of the Coordination Council
<b>Sustainable tourism</b>	Development and implementation of a system of certification and training guides	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast
<b>Sustainable tourism</b>	Developing an official website of the Property; using information technology and social networks to disseminate information about the Property	Secretariat of the Coordination Council; Government of Yaroslavl Oblast
<b>Sustainable tourism</b>	Development of a brand and logo of the "Historical centre of the city of Yaroslavl."	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast
<b>Sustainable tourism</b>	Creation of the visitor centre of the "Historical centre of the city of Yaroslavl."	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast; Yaroslavl City Administration
<b>Sustainable tourism</b>	Development and implementation of the strategy for the interpretation of the OUV of the property for state museums in the property territory	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast; scientific expert community
<b>Achievement of public consent</b>	Developing a strategy for informing the local community about the results of the management plan implementation	Secretariat of the Coordination Council; Government of Yaroslavl Oblast

<b>Achievement of public consent</b>	Developing a strategy for informing the local community about the results of the management plan implementation	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast
<b>Achievement of public consent</b>	The implementation of a youth volunteer project for the conservation of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast
<b>Raising awareness and promoting the Property</b>	World Heritage Day	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast



## 9.2. Medium-term action plan (5 years) 2023-2028

### Strategic Goal 1: Conservation of the OUV

<b>Task</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Responsible stakeholders</b>
<b>Conservation urban structure of the property, implementation of measures provided for by the existing zoning protection system, implementation of water protection measures</b>	Monitoring compliance with the restrictions established for the implementation of activities within the boundaries of the property; monitoring compliance with the requirements of land use regimes and urban planning regulations in force within the boundaries of cultural heritage protection zones; monitoring over compliance with the regimes effective in water protection zones; monitoring the process and results of the project to eliminate sites of accumulated environmental damage in the Yaroslavl Oblast	Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation; Government of Yaroslavl Oblast
<b>Conservation of architectural monuments, preservation of the cultural landscape, law enforcement practice</b>	Conducting regular monitoring of the state of conservation of cultural heritage with the involvement of certified public inspectors	Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation; Government of Yaroslavl Oblast; Yaroslavl City Administration
<b>Conservation of the Property urban structure</b>	Carrying out activities to promote the conscious conservation of the property by all interested parties.	Secretariat of the Coordination Council
<b>Conservation of the cultural landscape</b>	Development, approval, and budgeting of a comprehensive program for the regeneration of the historical-urban planning environment, including a program for the development of territories with an unformed, degraded/degrading or discordant environment in accordance with the urban-planning documentation approved by the Administration of the City of Yaroslavl; Introduction of the amendments to the object of protection and land-use regimes of the remarkable place	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast; Yaroslavl City Administration (within its competence); expert community; ICOMOS, Russia; Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation
<b>Conservation of architectural monuments</b>	Development, approval, and budgeting of a comprehensive long-term program of the stage-by-stage conservation and maintenance	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast; Yaroslavl City Administration; expert community; ICOMOS, Russia; Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation

<b>Conservation of architectural monuments</b>	Stage 1 of the implementation of a comprehensive long-term program of the stage-by-stage restoration and maintenance	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast; Yaroslavl City Administration; Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation
<b>Conservation of the cultural landscape</b>	Stage 1 of the comprehensive program for the regeneration of the historical-urban planning environment, including a program for the development of territories with an unformed, degraded/degraded or discordant environment	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast; expert community; ICOMOS, Russia; Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation
<b>Conservation of architectural monuments</b>	Establishment of the object of protection of all cultural heritage sites located within the Property and its buffer zone	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast; Yaroslavl City Administration
<b>Conservation of architectural monuments</b>	The conclusion of security obligations with all owners and users of cultural heritage sites located in the territory of the historical centre of Yaroslavl, and regular monitoring of their compliance	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast; Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation
<b>Conservation of architectural monuments</b>	Creation of advanced training courses in the field of protection with the involvement of specialists from other countries and regions, the development of specialized training programs	Demidov Yaroslavl State University; Yaroslavl State Technical University
<b>Conservation of archaeology monuments</b>	Monitoring of compulsory rescue archaeological fieldwork during all types of earthworks and construction works related to the use of underground space	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast
<b>Conservation of archaeology monuments</b>	Participation in the federal program for the creation of regional repositories of archaeological materials (design and construction of a new building or redirecting of the existing one, technical and personnel support of the repository)	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast; with the support of the Institute of Archaeology of the Russian Academy of Sciences
<b>Conservation of the cultural landscape</b>	Development of a risk management plan to tackle the risks arising from anthropogenic and natural factors	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast; Administration of City of Yaroslavl; expert community; ICOMOS, Russia; Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation
<b>Conservation of the cultural landscape</b>	Creation of conditions for better coordination of actions of all executive bodies vested with the authority to coordinate new construction projects	Secretariat of the Coordination Council

	in the territory of the property, in its buffer zone or the area visually associated with the territory of the property	
<b>Implementation of measures provided for by the existing zoning protection system</b>	Posting on the website of the Yaroslavl Oblast of information about the restrictions established within the territory of the property and its buffer zone	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast
<b>Implementation of water protection measures</b>	Monitoring of modernization and development of industrial zones, including: modernization of industrial facilities, reorganizing the use of non-waste technologies, reverse and sequentially re-supply of water (mainly for facilities located in water protection zones), the organization of sanitary protection zones and their landscaping, as well as the reduction of the allowed sizes of sanitary protection zones by reducing environmental pollution levels by industrial enterprises.	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast
<b>Coordination and reporting</b>	Preparation of a periodic report on the state of property conservation	Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation; Secretariat of the Coordination Council
<b>Strategic Goal 2: Sustainable Development</b>		
<b>Social and economic development</b>	Integration of sustainable development of the property in the strategic planning of socio-economic development of the city of Yaroslavl after 2020	Coordination Council; Yaroslavl City Administration
<b>Social and economic development</b>	The study of the influence of negative environmental factors on the state of conservation of the property	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast
<b>Social and economic development</b>	Introduction of bilingual voice navigation in Yaroslavl public transport	Yaroslavl City Administration
<b>Social and economic development</b>	Development of the response plan and mitigation of negative impacts on the outstanding universal value of the property in case of an accident at the Rybinsk hydroelectric station	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast
<b>Social and economic development</b>	Popularisation of the use of bicycle transport in the property territory	Yaroslavl City Administration
<b>Social and economic development</b>	Development and implementation of the project of specialized means of access that do not violate the architectural appearance of the monuments, as part of a barrier-free environment program	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast

<b>Social and economic development</b>	Support for the improvement of the urban environment in the property territory	Yaroslavl City Administration; Government of Yaroslavl Oblast
<b>Sustainable Tourism</b>	Developing an official website of the Property; using information technology and social networks to disseminate information about the Property	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast
<b>Sustainable Tourism</b>	Conducting a study to determine the maximum capacity of the property	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast; the scientific expert community
<b>Sustainable Tourism</b>	Development and introduction of the Property's visitor management system	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast; the scientific expert community
<b>Sustainable Tourism</b>	Conducting regular monitoring of attendance and the impact of tourist flow on the property; conducting regular research on the composition of visitors to the city	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast
<b>Sustainable Tourism</b>	Integration of the principle of conservation of the Higher Educational Centre in the promotion of the “Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl” and principles of sustainable development of tourism at the property into regional target programs for the development of tourism	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast
<b>Achievement of public consent</b>	The implementation of a youth volunteer project for the conservation of The Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast; VOPIK
<b>Achievement of public consent</b>	Developing a strategy for informing the local community about the results of the management plan implementation	Secretariat of the Coordination Council
<b>Achievement of public consent</b>	Design and implementation of an information strategy of property owners in the territory of the property and its buffer zone on the status of the world heritage “Historical centre of the city of Yaroslavl.”	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast; Yaroslavl City Administration
<b>Achievement of public consent</b>	Design and implementation of incentive programs for small business development at the “Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl.”	Yaroslavl City Administration; Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Yaroslavl Oblast
<b>Raising awareness and promoting the Property</b>	Monitoring of conducted, ongoing and planned research	Secretariat of the Coordination Council; Yaroslavl State Technical University; Demidov Yaroslavl State University; Ushinsky Yaroslavl State Pedagogical University; Yaroslavl Oblast State Archive
<b>Raising awareness and promoting the Property</b>	Development and implementation of a grant program for research on various aspects of the property's OUV	Secretariat of the Coordination Council; Yaroslavl State Technical University;

		Demidov Yaroslavl State University; Ushinsky Yaroslavl State Pedagogical University; Yaroslavl Oblast State Archive
<b>Raising awareness and promoting the Property</b>	Development of a research strategy involving key stakeholders, including priority creation of historical and cultural geo-information systems	Secretariat of the Coordination Council; Yaroslavl State Technical University; Demidov Yaroslavl State University; Ushinsky Yaroslavl State Pedagogical University; Yaroslavl Oblast State Archive
<b>Raising awareness and promoting the Property</b>	Preparation and publication of scientific, popular science and reference work on the Property, making popular science films	Secretariat of the Coordination Council; Yaroslavl State Technical University; Demidov Yaroslavl State University; Ushinsky Yaroslavl State Pedagogical University; Yaroslavl Oblast State Archive
<b>Raising awareness and promoting the Property</b>	Conducting scientific conferences, seminars, as well as roundtables on the problems of the cultural heritage of Yaroslavl	Secretariat of the Coordination Council; Yaroslavl State Technical University; Demidov Yaroslavl State University; Ushinsky Yaroslavl State Pedagogical University; Yaroslavl Oblast State Archive
<b>Raising awareness and promoting the Property</b>	Development of classes and educational programs focused on the awareness-raising for Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast; Yaroslavl City Administration; Museum of the History of the City of Yaroslavl; scientific and expert community
<b>Raising awareness and promoting the Property</b>	World Heritage Day	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast
<b>Strategic Goal 3: Ensure Implementation of the Plan (effective management and monitoring)</b>		
<b>Coordination Council</b>	Holding meetings of the Coordination Council: a review of the results of the implementation of the management plan and its adjustment (if needed)	Secretariat of the Coordination Council; Government of Yaroslavl Oblast; Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation
<b>Resource Provision</b>	Monitoring the implementation of the management plan and compiling semi-annual reports for the Coordination Council	Secretariat of the Coordination Council
<b>Resource Provision</b>	Advanced training of employees: participation in Russian and international conferences, seminars, courses on the conservation and	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast

	management of World Heritage sites (including the activities of the Heritage Institute and the Organization of World Heritage Cities)	
--	---	--

### 9.3. Long-Term Action Plan (10 years) 2028-2038

#### Strategic Goal 1: Conservation of the OUV of the Property

Task	Action and Expected Result	Responsible stakeholders
<b>Coordination, reporting, and monitoring</b>	Summing up the 3rd periodic reporting cycle and updating the management plan, if necessary	Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation; Government of Yaroslavl Oblast
<b>Conservation of the Property urban structure, the implementation of measures stipulated by the security zoning system</b>	Monitoring of compliance with the restrictions established for the implementation of activities within the boundaries of the site and historic settlement, the requirements of land use regimes and urban planning regulations within the limits of protection zones	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast; Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation
<b>Conservation of architectural monuments, preservation of the cultural landscape, law enforcement practice</b>	Conducting regular monitoring of the state of conservation of cultural heritage with the involvement of certified public inspectors	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast
<b>Conservation of the Property urban structure</b>	Carrying out activities to promote the conscious conservation of the property by all interested parties.	Secretariat of the Coordination Council
<b>Conservation of the cultural landscape</b>	Stage 2 of the comprehensive program for the regeneration of the historical-urban planning environment, including a plan for the development of territories with an unformed, degraded/degraded or discordant environment	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast; Yaroslavl City Administration (within its competence); expert community; ICOMOS, Russia; Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation
<b>Conservation of architectural monuments</b>	Stage 2 of the implementation of a comprehensive long-term program of the stage-by-stage restoration and maintenance	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast; Yaroslavl City Administration; Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation
<b>Conservation of architectural monuments, conservation of the cultural landscape, control and monitoring</b>	Monitoring compliance with security obligations by owners of cultural heritage sites within the boundaries of the World Heritage site and its buffer zone; Monitoring the implementation of the risk management plan	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast; Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation; Secretariat of the Coordination Council
<b>Conservation of architectural monuments</b>	Creation of advanced training courses in the field of protection with the involvement of specialists from other countries and regions, the development of specialized training programs	Demidov Yaroslavl State University, Yaroslavl State Technical University, and other specialized educational institutions

<b>Conservation of archaeology monuments</b>	Monitoring of compulsory rescue archaeological fieldwork during all types of earthworks and construction works related to the use of underground space	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast
<b>Conservation of urban planning environment, architectural monuments, archaeological monuments, cultural landscape, control, and monitoring</b>	Monitoring the timely preparation and submission to the relevant Russian and international authorities of information on plans to conduct significant construction or restoration works on the territory of the property or its buffer zone with an assessment of the impact of these works on the outstanding universal value of the property	Secretariat of the Coordination Council
<b>Strategic Goal.2. Sustainable Development</b>		
<b>Social and economic development</b>	Development and implementation of the project of specialized means of access that do not violate the architectural appearance of the monuments, as part of a barrier-free environment program	Government of the Yaroslavl Oblast
<b>Social and economic development</b>	Integration of sustainable development of the property in the strategic planning of socio-economic development of the city of Yaroslavl after 2020	Yaroslavl City Administration; Coordination Council
<b>Sustainable Tourism</b>	Conducting regular monitoring of attendance and the impact of tourist flow on the property; conducting regular research on the composition of visitors to the city	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast
<b>Sustainable Tourism</b>	Integration of the principle of conservation of the Higher Educational Centre in the promotion of the “Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl” and principles of sustainable development of tourism at the property into regional target programs for the development of tourism	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast
<b>Achievement of public consent</b>	The implementation of a youth volunteer project for the conservation of the Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast; VOPIK
<b>Achievement of public consent</b>	Developing a strategy for informing the local community about the results of the management plan implementation	Secretariat of the Coordination Council
<b>Raising awareness and promoting the Property</b>	Preparation and publication of scientific, popular science and reference work on the Property, making popular science films	Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation; Government of Yaroslavl Oblast; Yaroslavl City Administration; Coordination Council; Yaroslavl State Technical University; Demidov Yaroslavl State University; Ushinsky Yaroslavl State Pedagogical University; Yaroslavl Oblast State Archive



<b>Raising awareness and promoting the Property</b>	Conducting scientific conferences, seminars, as well as roundtables on the problems of the cultural heritage of Yaroslavl	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast; Yaroslavl City Administration; Yaroslavl State Technical University; Demidov Yaroslavl State University; Ushinsky Yaroslavl State Pedagogical University; Yaroslavl Oblast State Archive
<b>Raising awareness and promoting the Property</b>	World Heritage Day	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast
<b>Strategic Goal 3. Implementing the Management Plan (effective management and monitoring)</b>		
<b>Coordination Council</b>	Holding meetings of the Coordination Council: a review of the results of the implementation of the management plan and its adjustment (if needed)	Secretariat of the Coordination Council; Government of Yaroslavl Oblast; Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation
<b>Resource Provision</b>	Monitoring the implementation of the management plan and compiling semi-annual reports for the Coordination Council	Secretariat of the Coordination Council
<b>Resource Provision</b>	Advanced training of employees: participation in Russian and international conferences, seminars, courses on the conservation and management of World Heritage sites (including the activities of the Heritage Institute and the Organization of World Heritage Cities)	Government of Yaroslavl Oblast and other stakeholders

\* The long-term action plan is generalized and preliminary in nature and concerns a period that goes beyond the planning cycle provided for the management plan; therefore, this program does not provide a specific calculation of funding, and the list of activities is open. Most of the activities envisaged in the long-term program can be implemented only if the implementation of the priority, annual and medium-term action plans would be successful.