

File Name: 1170.pdf

UNESCO Region: EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

SITE NAME: **Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl**

DATE OF INSCRIPTION: 15th July 2005

STATE PARTY: RUSSIAN FEDERATION

CRITERIA: C (ii)(iv)

DECISION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE:

Excerpt from the Decisions of the 29th Session of the World Heritage Committee

Criterion (ii): The historic town of Yaroslavl with its 17th century churches and its Neo-classical radial urban plan and civic architecture is an outstanding example of the interchange of cultural and architectural influences between Western Europe and Russian Empire.

Criterion (iv): 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.

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS

Situated at the confluence of the Volga and Kotorosl rivers some 250km northeast of Moscow, the historic city of Yaroslavl developed into a major commercial centre as of the 11th century. It is renowned for its numerous 17th-century churches and is an outstanding example of the urban planning reform Empress Catherine the Great ordered for the whole of Russia in 1763. While keeping some of its significant historic structures, the town was renovated in the neo-classical style on a radial urban master plan. It has also kept elements from the 16th century in the Spassky Monastery, one of the oldest in the Upper Volga region, built on the site of a pagan temple in the late 12th century, but reconstructed overtime.

1.b State, Province or Region: Yaroslavl Oblast

1.d Exact location: N57 39 10.0 E39 52 34.0

**Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO
Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation
Yaroslavl Oblast Administration
Russian National Committee of Cultural
and Natural World Heritage**

**NOMINATION
of the property
“HISTORIC CENTRE OF THE CITY OF YAROSLAVL”**

Format items: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7 “c”, “d”, 8

**Moscow
2003**

CONTENTS OF NOMINATION

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1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY

a. Country (and State Party if different)

Russian Federation

b. State, Province or Region

Yaroslavl Oblast

c. Name of Property

Historic Centre of the City of Yaroslavl

d. Exact location on map and indication of geographical coordinates to the nearest second

latitude 57°39'10" North; longitude 39°52'34" East

e. Maps and/or plans showing boundary of area proposed for inscription and of any buffer zone

see Section 7-c (Folder 3)

f. Area of property proposed for inscription (ha.) and proposed buffer zone (ha.) if any.

Territory of Yaroslavl city historical centre – 110 ha
Buffer zone area – 580 ha
including water areas and river flood-lands – 450 ha

2. JUSTIFICATION FOR INSCRIPTION

a. Statement of significance

Yaroslavl historical centre is the oldest part and the kernel of successive development of one of the most ancient and rich in preserved cultural heritage Russian cities. It comprises the former citadel, trading quarter and a part of adjacent slobodas. The historic center is the representative example of development of ancient Russian cities planning structure, which was subject to regular urban redevelopment as a part of unique town-planning reform pursued by Empress Catherine the Great at the end of 18th century. At the same time, solutions developed and implemented in Yaroslavl ensured preservation of historical environment and spatial and volume pattern integrity in the central part of the city. As a result, Yaroslavl historical centre became a bright pattern in town-planning art of the classicism age, which has organically incorporated ancient elements of the city historical structure.

The primary specific and unique feature of Yaroslavl historical centre is the presence of ancient churches, outstanding in terms of their architecture, as town-planning dominants and composition centers. Such rational approach to activation of artistic values of the past within the city system, subordination of further architectural constructions to them, making use of the contrast between picturesque ancient churches of free composition and pronouncedly regular, symmetrical, composed classical buildings of the later periods are among the main merits of town-planning structure and architectural face of Yaroslavl city centre.

Another advantage is the organic use of rich natural landscape in the place of two rivers junction, with their picturesque

banks and wide water expanses. They reveal marvelous sights of well-equipped embankments with the best buildings constructed there.

Most of ancient churches follow the rivers banks in their locations, forming compositionally integral chain of architectural dominants.

Architectural monuments in the Yaroslavl historical centre present all artistic styles, which were existing in Russia during last five centuries. Relatively small area hosts 140 architectural monuments included in the lists for state protection and as many ones additionally discovered during investigations and proposed for granting state protection. Many ancient sites have paintings of the whole interior surface preserved. These are unique patterns of monumental painting of the 16th-17th centuries.

All of the above make Yaroslavl historic center the outstanding example of successive and gradual development in forming the unique complex of town-planning, architectural and other cultural heritage during many ages of its history.

b. Possible Comparative Analysis (including state of conservation of similar properties)

Among a number of big historic cities of the Russian Central Region, administrative oblast centers, having significant history and cultural heritage (to name a few: Tver, Ryazan, Kaluga, Smolyensk, Vologda, Kostroma), Yaroslavl, a peer to them in terms of the size, is prominent with its complete and manifold complex of town-planning, architectural and other forms of cultural heritage, natural and cultural landscapes preserved in quite complete and integral form during hard years of the 20th century. Other similar cities suffered terrible destructions and ruining of the valuable genuine sites of heritage during the last war or experienced significant losses as a result of unwise acts of authorities fighting religion or performing total reconstruction of old parts of cities. Yaroslavl historical centre also suffered some losses but overwhelming majority of its heritage was preserved and now is maintained in satisfactory condition.

In Russia only one city historical centre is included into the World Heritage List, and this is the center of St. Petersburg. But it can be hardly compared to Yaroslavl historical centre either in terms of size, or age, or type of the heritage. Yaroslavl is not as big but comprises the objects of much larger time frames and presents the result of successive city planning during almost 1000 years vs. 300 years in St. Petersburg.

There is a number of cities in Central and Eastern European countries whose historical centres are inscribed in the World Heritage List. To name a few more less comparable to Yaroslavl: Lvov (Ukraine), Krakow (Poland), Vilnius (Lithuania) and some others. But the comparative analysis reveals their dramatic difference of Yaroslavl historic center. This is absolutely different, free medieval or staggered planning subject to Magdeburg law, different, more compact type of buildings having tiled roofs and attic, another architecture of main dominating buildings based on the catholic churches form. They also lack such regular replanning of city center which took place in Yaroslavl. Thus, we may arrive

to the conclusion that phenomenon of architectural and planning arrangement of Russian historical cities centres, with Yaroslavl, being the bright representative thereof, has not yet taken its place in the World Heritage List.

c. Authenticity/Integrity

Yaroslavl historical centre cultural heritage is distinguished by high degree of preservation of outstanding monuments of architecture and the historical environment as a whole, which reflect the successive development of the ancient Russian city from the time of its foundation up to our days. Most of architectural heritage objects are genuine buildings, which survived until nowadays without significant reconstructions, with original front finishing and interior decorations. They reflect characteristic (for the time of their construction) methods of development, construction, making use of construction and finishing materials. The historic center planning is a bright pattern of town-planning art of classicism of late 18th – early 19th centuries.

Restoration works in Yaroslavl architectural monuments and reconstructive town-planning activities in the historical centre are performed based on thorough studies of the heritage objects, old development and buildings plans with preparing detailed project documentation complying with the requirements as to preserving authenticity and integrity of individual sites and the whole historical environment as prescribed in 1995 Nara Document.

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

Yaroslavl historical centre meets two of six criteria for inscription of the cultural heritage objects into the World Heritage list.

Criterion II: It is a sample of the complex demonstrating successive development of architecture and town-planning art, monumental art, city landscape arrangement for over 500 years, while brightly representing historical process of this development in the vast central region of Russia.

Criterion IV. It is an outstanding example of development of the typology of urban environment architectural and planning arrangement, architecture of public buildings and housing within the historic buildings, landscaping and planting of trees and gardens in the historic parts of the city pertaining to the long period of Russian history and closely related to development of such activities in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

3. DESCRIPTION

a. Description of Property

Yaroslavl historical centre is the oldest part and kernel of the development of one of the most ancient Russian cities founded at the confluence of the country's major river, the Volga, and its right tributary, Kotorosl river (see map 1). Historical centre area has formed through gradual development from spit cape at the rivers junction, where the original fort (citadel) was established, following the north-west general direction and occupying the sector between the right bank of the Volga and left bank of Kotorosl, which were

higher than the opposite ones and thus enabled creation of defense lines along the rivers at this flat (in general) country (see map 2).

The trading quarter appeared behind the wooden citadel walls was further surrounded by defense bank, which was later strengthened by stone towers. Suburban slobodas developed beyond the defense bank. Now they became a part of the city, although mostly belong to the buffer zone. Thus, the two components, which make up the present historic center of Yaroslavl, have been formed: Log Town, namely citadel surrounded by chopped wooden wall, and Ground Town, i.e. trading quarter enclosed with ground bank. Almost nothing left of these defense lines except for two stone towers. But the gaps with trees and bushes planted, streets and squares clearly defining a part of the historic center territory appeared there. Thus, the site complies with provisions of the category II historical towns proposed for nomination for inclusion on the World Heritage List. (see paragraph 29 of the Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention") (diagram 3).

Modern regular planning of the Yaroslavl historical centre is the result of the 1770 project implementation as a part of unique All-Russian town-planning reform pursued by the Empress Catherine the Great, which provided for regular replanning of all towns in the country. But, unlike overwhelming majority of other towns, in Yaroslavl there was developed and implemented the solution, which merely corrected and arranged street network of the city center existed by the reform time and based on directions to passage towers of the town bank and further to roads connecting Yaroslavl to neighbor towns: Uglich, Rostov, Suzdal, Kostroma, Vologda.

Even now these streets after their flattening and main building up "with continuous facade" generally form the plan of Yaroslavl historical centre.

Along with that, the plan structure was improved by directing a number of street to existing architectural dominants of monasteries and parochial churches. Here, the Church of Elijah the Prophet, unique in terms of architecture and position within the structure, was made the focus of the composition. Several main street were oriented towards it, running in parallel to the Volga bank and from the gates to the town bank. The new main square of the city was laid out around it with major public buildings constructed along the semicircle (now called Soviet Square). This enabled moving (in line with general development of the city territory towards north-west) primary site of the city center in that direction, connecting it by esplanade, constructed according to replanning project (now it is Chelyuskinty square), with the old center in the citadel.

Finally, as the development of the replanning project, in 1820s – 1830s the Volga and Kotorosl embankments and boulevards were improved, trees were planted. The embankments and boulevards appeared in place of flattened town banks (along modern Pervomaiskaya Street) principally define architectural ace of Yaroslavl historical centre in nowadays.

Architectural ensemble of individual streets, squares, embankments (diagram 4) play a significant role in the immovable cultural heritage of Yaroslavl historical centre. Below are descriptions of the principal ones.

I. Volga Embankment (item I at the ensembles and monuments map)

Volga embankment has acquired its modern look in 17th – 20th centuries, although people settled here much more earlier. As early as in 11th century the citadel was constructed at Strelka and since 13th century trade and crafts quarters faced Volga. In 17th – 18th centuries the first stone made churches, dwelling houses (Church of St. Nicholas Nadein, Church of the Nativity, Metropolitan's residence, Volga Tower, Building of the Medical Association) were constructed at the embankment. The embankment buildings were mostly formed in the classicism age. In 1820-1830 the slopes of gullies leading to the Volga were landscaped. Several buildings were built in the end of 19th century and in Soviet time. Below the main architectural monuments located at Volga Embankments are listed in the order they appear at the Ensemble map – picture 1:

1. Metropolitan's residence (Volga Embankment, building No. 1) - pictures 2,3. Two-floor building constructed in 1680s at the Strelka (territory of the ancient citadel). Originally it was a part of vast manor with hose church, two outbuildings, household buildings surrounded by stone fence. In the 18th – 19th centuries the fence, outbuildings and church were demolished and the building was rebuilt. During suppression of the riot in 1918 the building was hardly hit. It was restored in 1920s and 1970s. Now the Museum of Ancient Russian arts and crafts is located there.

2. Church of SS Elijah and Tychen (Volga Embankment, building No. 5) - pictures 4,5. Constructed in 1825-1831 in classicism style. The facades of the church are decorated by multicolumn porticos of Corinthian order with triangle pediments from all the sides. The building is crowned by round drum with cupola. The place of church location is considered to be the oldest part of the city. According to the legend, right here, at the ancient pagan temple site, the prince Yaroslav has ordered to construct wooden Church of Elijah the Prophet and found a town. Now it houses Yaroslavl Scientific Restoration workshop.

3. Volga (Arsenal) Tower (Volga Embankment, building No. 2) - picture 6. One of the defense towers erected between 1658 and 1669 at the place of wooden gayes. The site did not preserve original outlook (high hipped roof with watch-tower, three levels of embrasures, semicircle branch tower), in 1840s the tower was overbuilt and turned into arsenal. Now cafe is in the tower.

4. Volga gate - picture 8. The construction has acquired modern look in the first half of the 19th century during the improvement of Volga Embankment. Thus, Medveditskyi gully was partly filled up with ground, old town gates were reconstructed into the bridge connecting Strelka (citadel territory) with

embankment within former trading quarters.

5. Mezzanine house (Volga Embankment, building No. 7/2) - pictures 7,8. Constructed early in the 19th century. It is interesting because it comprises the elements of early classics and mature classicism.

6. Eye clinic (Volga Embankment, building No. 11/1) - pictures 9,10. The building was built in the end of the 19th century in pseudorussian style. Rich decorations of the facades with elements imitating the forms of ancient Russian architecture are really of the interest. The building continues to remain one of the clinic premises.

8. Building of the Medical Association (Volga Embankment, building No. 15) - pictures 11,12. The building was constructed in late the 17th – early 18th century. It has chamber type planning characteristic for dwelling houses of that time. In 1820s it was reconstructed in classicism style. In 1869 the house was acquired by Medical Association, and the town first private free clinic was established there. It is the hospital even at present.

9. Kuznetsov house (Volga Embankment, building No. 17/1) The dwelling house constructed in 1890s in neorenaissance style. Now it houses the Yaroslavl City Museum.

10. Ensemble of the former Governor-General house (Volga Embankment, buildings Nos. 21, 23) - pictures 13,14. Created in 1820-1860s. Originally it was a manor with two outbuildings. In 1860s the main building was reconstructed and decorated in late classicism style. In 1866 the north outbuilding was demolished and the new fence with gates were constructed. South outbuilding facade was also redecorated according to late classics trends. Its side faces still have fragments of original architecture preserved. Now the Yaroslavl Fine Arts Museum is located here.

11. The Church of St. Nicholas Nadein is located behind buildings Nos. 25, 27 along Volga Embankment (Narodnyi Lane, building No. 2a) - pictures 15,16,17. It was constructed in 1620-1622 and became the first stone made suburb church in Yaroslavl erected by the order of merchant Sveteshnikov. At the end of the 17th century the warm Church of St. John the Baptist Nativity was constructed near the cold one, but later on was demolished. Early in the 18th century the ensemble was supplemented by the Tolg Virgin Chapel. By the 2nd half of the 18th century the ensemble consisted of two churches, chapel, separate bell-tower and stone fence. Later it was reconstructed several times. The Church of St. Nicholas Nadein has four columns, roofs according to external walls finishing pattern, surrounded by two-level galleries from three sides. In 1641 the church interior was painted by Yaroslavl, Moscow, Nizhni Novgorod and Kostroma craftsmen. In the 2nd half of XVIII century ornate iconostasis was installed there. The main altar features carved altar canopy of 1636. Now it is functioning parochial church.

14. Dedyulin House (Volga Embankment, building No. 31a) - pictures 18,19. The building was built in the first half of the 18th century and originally had only one floor. Early in the 19th

century the building was increased in height and width, it acquired the classical style finishing: four column portico on the 2nd floor topped with triangle pediment, head moldings on the windows. The building continues to be dwelling house.

16. The Ensemble of the Nativity is located behind the building No. 35 along Volga Embankment (Kedrova Street, building No. 1/35) - pictures 22,23,24. The ensemble consists of cold church with side-chapels and separate bell-tower. The Church of the Nativity was constructed in 1636-1644. Originally, it was four-column, five-cupola church over the basement with roofs according to external walls finishing pattern, surrounded by two-level galleries from three sides. For the first time glazed tiles were used for decoration of the main drum of a church. The church interior was painted in 1680s. Late in the 17th century the separate side-chapel dedicated to the Kazan Virgin was attached to its south-west wing as a rectangular tower with a small gallery. Kazan side-chapel was connected with the bell-tower by a passage. The bell-tower of the mid-XVII century is a unique site having no analogs in Russian architecture: one building comprises Holy Gate, Overgate church and bell tower crowning it. At the beginning of the XIX century the Church of the Nativity was reconstructed: the main cupola was changed, the side cupolas were demolished, and the north side-chapel was turned into warm church. The church is being restored and intended for use as the Fresco Museum.

II. Soviet square (item II at the ensembles and monuments map).

The Soviet (formerly Iliinskaya) square ensemble was formed for over three centuries. In the middle of the 17th century the Church of Elijah the Prophet was constructed of stone in the center of town trading quarter in place of two wooden churches. In the end of the 18th century in the process of the town regular replanning the square around the church was significantly widened. It acquired trapezoid form and was surrounded by three-floor buildings of the governor's palace and province government offices. The palace existed for only 11 years and then was demolished because of the poor construction quality. The main architectural monuments located at Soviet square are listed in the order they appear at the Ensemble map – picture 26:

1. The Church of Elijah the Prophet (Soviet square, building No. 7) - pictures 27-31. It was constructed in 1647-1650s. The church has four columns, five cupola and high basement. Originally it had roofs according to external walls finishing pattern. On the north and west it is surrounded by two-level galleries with massive porches over rampant vaults. Octahedral four-level hipped bell-tower neighbors the north-western corner of the building. The church has three side-chapels. The northern one housed Virgin of Pechera chapel, burial vault of Skripin merchants family, who were the customer in the building construction. The south side-chapel was the warm church with refectory. The richest decorations are on the western and northern facades of the church facing to streets, which run to it. The church walls were painted within 6-7 months by a group of Kostroma and some Yaroslavl artists leaded by royal

artists Guryi Nikitin and Sila Savin. The painting is made in decorative-narrative style and comprises a lot of genre scenes. Originally the church was walled in stone fence having towers at the corners. The fence existing at present was constructed according to architect A.M. Pavlinov project during the church repair carried out at the end of the 19th – beginning of the 20th century. The church has great town-planning value. According to 1778 project it became composition center of the administrative square and, being a finalizing part for a perspective of radial streets, acquired the role of the main architectural construction in the city. In the end of 1950s the church was restored. Now it is used as a museum.

Buildings of Government Offices. These were the first public building in the town constructed according to regular plan of the 1778 in early classicism style. Their successful spatial proportion with the square and its dominant – the Church of Elijah the Prophet – had laid the foundation of architectural ensemble of the town central square.

2. Southern building of Government Offices (Soviet square, building No. 1/19) - pictures 32,33. The building was constructed in 1787. The facade's decoration retained architecture characteristic for the buildings of the second half of the 18th century. The central part of the building is emphasized by arched windows and four-column portico located on the first floor arcade. The building houses different offices.

3. Northern building of Government Offices (Soviet square, building No. 5) - picture 34. The building was constructed in 1785. It is built in early classicism style with baroque elements (sculpture decorations and baroque form of the platbands). Originally it had four-column portico standing over open arcade. In 1825 it was substituted by new eight-column portico with large triangle pediment. At the end of the 19th century the building was reconstructed: the brick vaults were substituted by beam ceilings, the walls were strengthened. Now some of the departments of Yaroslavl oblast administration are located here.

4. Sorokina house (Soviet square, building No. 2) - picture 35. It was constructed in 1816. The architecture corresponds to mature classicism style. The main facade decoration features capstones with lion masks, arched bays, garlands, medallions. Cast-iron balcony was added in 1850s. In 1890s fence with iron grating and entrance gates were reconstructed. Now it is a dwelling house.

5. Matveyevsky residence (Chelyuskinty square, buildings Nos. 16, 16a and 16b) - pictures 36,37. It is a bright pattern of provincial classicism, consisting of central two-floor building with mezzanine and two side outhouses. The manor construction commenced in 1790s. In 1805-1807 the buildings housed

Demidov Lyceum. Presently these are dwelling houses.

III. Volkov square (item III at the ensembles and monuments map)

In the 17th – 18th centuries a small trade square was located

behind the city bank near St. Blase's church. It was a starting point of the road to Uglich. Early in the 19th century in the process of city replanning the wooden (originally in 1820) and then stone (1842) theater building was constructed at the place of ancient flattened ditches and banks to the north of preserved St. Blase's Tower. It originated the new square (former St. Blase's, now called Teatralnaya square). By the middle of the century it was built up from the eastern side and park was planted in the west side. The main architectural monuments located at Volkov square are listed in the order they appear at the Ensemble map – picture 38:

1. City F. Volkov Theater building (Volkov square, building No. 1) - pictures 39,40. It was constructed according to architect N.A. Spirin project in 1911 in place of the 19th century theater. Its architectural solution follows neoclassicism style. In 1960s the building was modernize but original architectural outlook was preserved. The building is used for intended purposes.

3. St. Blase's Tower (Volkov square, building No. 2a) - pictures 41,42. It is one of the two remained stone towers of the city defense lines of XVII century, which were constructed in place of wooden ones destroyed by 1658 fire. It is a monumental, typical fortress-like construction having strong solid walls cut with battlements on the top, with narrow embrasures, arched passage below. In 1890s overgate Virgin Blacherniotissa's church was added to the tower. Now children movie studio is located in the building over the passage.

IV. Ushinsky Street (item IV at the ensembles and monuments map).

Former Streletskaya street and Strelets' sloboda before that, which was formed in the 17th century immediately behind the city defense bank. In the end of the 18th century, after bank flattening, the street became regularly shaped and was built up mostly in the classicism age (Passage Inn). Some of the buildings were rebuilt and reconstructed in the end of the 19th century (Vakhromeyev's residence, Petrazhitskyi house, Olovyanishnikov house) and in the 20th century. The buildings of the street represent the following architectural styles: classicism, modern, rococo, pseudo-baroque, neoclassicism. The main architectural monuments located at Ushinsky Street are listed in the order they appear at the Ensemble map – picture 43:

2. Passage Inn (Ushinsky Street, building No. 2/1) - pictures 45,46. The building was constructed in 1790s. In 1820s the building facades were reconstructed: the four-column portico with arcade, moulded decor were added. In 1877 the building was refurnished to make the restaurant; now a shop is located there.

6. Vakhromeyev's residence (Ushinsky Street, building No. 16) - pictures 47,48,49. The ensemble consists of the central building and two side outbuildings constructed in the beginning of the 19th century. In 1912 the main building was demolished and the new modern style one was built instead. The side outbuildings remained intact and are interesting sites of classicism age. Now the

buildings are occupied by offices.

8. Shapulin-Sorokin house (Ushinsky Street, building No. 24) - picture 50. The building is a dwelling house of the end of the 18th century of the early classicism style. Now it is partly used as dwelling house having also some shop premises.

13. Olovyanishnikov house (Ushinsky Street, building No. 32) - pictures 51,52. A dwelling house (1870). Decorative finishing of the main facade is a baroque stylization. It is partly used as dwelling house having also some shop premises.

15. Petrazhitskyi house (Ushinsky Street, building No. 38/2) - pictures 53,54. The building represents the architecture of the second half of the 19th century with combination of renaissance and baroque forms. It has ornate facades, stucco mouldings. Now it houses apartments and shops.

The characteristic of the immovable cultural heritage of Yaroslavl historic center should be added by descriptions of a number of principal individual architectural objects. They will be described now in the order of their numbers at the ensembles and monuments map (diagram 4).

1. Spassky Monastery (Nakhimson Street, building No. 25) - pictures 55,56. It is one of the oldest monasteries founded in Upper Volga region. It was constructed in place of pagan temple in the second half of the 12th century. Until the 14th century the monastery had wooden walls with towers and actually was a small fortress. In 1216-1224 the first stone church - Cathedral of the Transfiguration – was built (was not preserved until nowadays). Large scale construction of stone commenced in the 16th century in the monastery. During two decades they have built: new Cathedral of the Transfiguration, Refectory, Holy Gate, Bell tower. These are the most ancient sites in Yaroslavl preserved until now. Starting from 1620s the monastery stone walls were reconstructed, the new towers, dwelling houses were built, namely: block of monastic cells and Abbot's residence. In the first half of the 19th century the monastery property was rebuilt in classicism style.

For many ages the monastery played significant role in political and economic life of the city. It was a major center of Russian culture. In 1774 one of the first Russian theological seminaries was established here. The main buildings of the monastery are:

1.1. Cathedral of the Transfiguration - pictures 57,58,60. Four-column church was constructed in 1506-1515 in place of ancient cathedral of the 13th century. The main cube of the cathedral (14 by 19 meters in projection) is located on the high basement and surrounded by two-floor open arched gallery at the western and northern sides. On the south it neighbors a small Church of the Lord Entering to Jerusalem (of the 13th century) reconstructed once in the 17th century and then in the 19th century. The cathedral interior was painted by Moscow craftsmen in 1560s. The cathedral was reconstructed several times and restored to original shape in Soviet time.

1.2. Refectory - picture 61. This monumental two-floor building with strong, 2 meters thick walls, vault covers lying on one central column was constructed in the beginning of the 16th century. The building architecture is of fortress nature. External decorations of the facades is very laconic: wide blades at corners and the center, cornice belt and step framing of arched windows located at different levels (the middle ones are higher than the side ones).

1.3. Holy Gate - picture 62. It is the first stone tower in Spassky Monastery built in 1516. They used to be the main entrance to the monastery from Kotorosl side and had defense function. Originally, the top of the tower was circled by battlements and embrasures. Below there are two arched openings: wide one for the transport and the narrow one for pedestrians. In 1620s high overgate Church of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin and high watch-tower with clock and alarm bell were constructed. The church had open gallery, hipped roof with the cupola and beautiful decoration of facades in the form of blades, wide elements with decorative inserts (remained on the north facade). In the process of the 19th century reconstruction the gallery was altered, and hipped roof was substituted by pyramidal roof.

1.4. Bell Tower - pictures 63,64. It was constructed in the 16th century. Originally the tower had two levels, the lower one housed the small church. Early in the 19th century the third level with Gothic arches and light classical rotunda was constructed.

Walls and towers – The first stone walls were built in 1550-1580. In 1621 the construction of new, higher and thicker walls commenced. The new towers were erected at the same time. North-eastern (along Pervomaiskaya Street) and part of northern and western walls survived until now. In the beginning of the 19th century almost the whole southern segment (along Kotorosl) was turned into usual fence having no defense function. In the 17th century six towers were located at the walls corners. Only two of them exist now: The Virgin (at the corner of Epiphany Square) and Uglich Towers. In XIX century two new round corner towers were constructed at Kotorosl side.

1.5. The Virgin Tower - pictures 65,67. It was constructed in 1623. This monumental fortress-type building has four combat tiers. The first two tiers are separated by a ledge, embrasures are small arched openings recessed in the thick wall as deep funnel-shaped openings. Narrow slit machicoulis of the third level are located in slanting widening upward wall and topped with battlements and narrow openings.

1.6. Uglich Tower - pictures 65,66. Constructed in 1635-1646 in place of wooden gates of the trading quarter. Originally it was a passage tower. The tower is a fortress with hipped roof. The upper part of the tower contains three tiers of embrasures, wide arched passage with massive wooden gates is located below.

1.7. Water Gates. Originally the gates served as domestic passage. It is short stone tower with embrasures and arched passage.

1.8. Block of cells - picture 68. This first dwelling house was constructed in 1670-1690 at the monastery territory. In 1950s it was restored to original shape.

1.9. Abbot's residence - picture 68. The building features rich decoration of the facades. The first floor was built, supposedly, in the first half of the 17th century. It possesses characteristics of fortress architecture: small, closely located arched windows recessed in deep niches; stocky arch. The second floor has elements characteristic for civil architecture of the second half of the 17th century, namely: big windows with beautiful framings, ornate, sophisticated principal cornice.

1.14. Yaroslavl Miracle Men Church - picture 59. The church was built in 1851 in classicism style. It has six-column portico with triangle pediment and hemispherical dome over solid drum.

Sacristy building. It was constructed in 1817 in classicism style. Originally it had a dome, which was not preserved.

Michael Tower - picture 69. The tower was constructed in 1650s at the south-eastern corner of the monastery wall. It was a passage tower serving as an exit from the trading quarter to Kotorosl. Later it was reconstructed.

Church of the Nativity was constructed in the 16th century. Originally it had only one dome and four columns, in the 17th – 18th centuries it was rebuilt several times.

2. Church of the Epiphany (Epiphany Square) - pictures 70,71,72. It was constructed in 1684-1693. At the beginning trade quarter yards were located here. In the 16th century this site was transferred to the Spassky Monastery. Five cupola church without basement, with galleries-side-chapels at three sides and octahedral hipped bell tower is distinguished by its beautiful decoration of the facades and polychrome tiles.

Their location and colors strictly follow the architecture of the building. Here, for the first time in Yaroslavl, the central part of the building was covered by two rows of kokoshniks with pyramidal roof. It is topped by high solid drums with elegant bulbous cupola. The church was painted by Yaroslavl artists in 1692-1693. In the 19th century the church was surrounded by the wall and the western porch was reconstructed. The site was restored in Soviet time, in 2001 the cupolas were covered by copper.

3. Shopping Centre (Pervomaiskaya Street, buildings Nos. 10, 12) - pictures 73,74. The Shopping center ensemble was constructed in 1813-1818 according to architect P.Ya. Pankov project at the market-place formed in place of flattened banks and ditches of the city ancient defense lines. Originally, the ensemble consisted of two stretched trade blocks and central rotunda with portico. Later it survived several fires (1830, 1848) and then was reconstructed again with some modifications. In 1911 the western part of the northern building was substituted by a new neoclassicism style building. In 1918 during suppression of the riot the southern building was hardly

b. History and Development

hit and was demolished soon. The side building of the New Shopping Centre were closed blocks build up with trading premises and open colonnade gallery along the whole streets perimeter. The central pavilion (rotunda) is also surrounded by colonnade with six-column portico at the main facade topped with cupola having light figure finishing.

4. Building of the Consistory (Pochtovaya Street, building No. 4) - pictures 75,76,77. The building was constructed according to architect A.A. Nikiforov project in 1914. Originally it had two floors. The third floor was added in 1930s as a successful architectural solution in the context of the first two floors. The decoration of the building main facade comprises motives specific for religious architecture of the 17th century, namely: border stone in the socle, interfloor belt, box-like bridges of the windows, wide elements with tiles, columns with gutters in the platbands of the windows at the second floor, ornate stepped cornice with blocks.

Yaroslavl was founded in the very beginning of the 11th century. It is going to celebrate its millennium in 2010. During the first two centuries it remained comparatively small fortress at the northern border of Russian lands formed around older Rostov and Suzdal (see diagram 7-a, b, c).

In the second half of the 12th century two monasteries appeared behind the city walls: Spassky and Petrovsky monasteries. Both were founded in place of pagan temples and became the centers of Christianity propagation and fortified outposts on the water ways: Spassky monastery on Kotorosl river and Petrovsky monastery on the Volga.

In 1218 in the process of feudal divisions of the territories, independent principality with the center in Yaroslavl appeared in Rostov lands. In spite of numerous destructions by Mongol-Tatar invaders, Yaroslavl started to develop quickly using its advantageous geographical position and position in relation to the major trade water ways (including that from the Volga to Rostov by Kotorosl). Appearance of the first stone buildings in Yaroslavl dates back to this time. The city buildings expanded beyond the limits of citadel walls as well (see diagram 7-d).

The city quickly has become the center of a grand duchy with own dynasty of princes and a big number of appanages strongly attracted to it. But in the 15th century the time of uniting of Russian lands around Moscow came and in 1463 Yaroslavl Grand Duchy was joined to united Moscow state, which swiftly acquired powers. After that Yaroslavl development followed the overall trends of Russian history (see diagram 7-e).

The city has quickly become one of the centers of the huge state. In the beginning of the 16th century, after another (of regularly happening) big fire in wooden town, construction of stone buildings commenced in citadel and Spassky Monastery. It was surrounded by stone walls turning it into strong fortress controlling the Kotorosl crossing on the road from Moscow. At the same time the trading quarter was surrounded by ground bank with a ditch

running from Volga to Kotorosl, which gave the name to the part of the city – Zemlyanoy (Ground) town.

But the real blossoming of Yaroslavl came in the second half of the 16th century, turning it into the second city in the state in terms of the size and the role for more than 100 years. At that time the history ruled to place Yaroslavl at the main trade crossroads of the country.

First, it was the Volga river with middle stream and outfall controlled by Moscow since the middle of that century (after conquering and annexation of Kazan and Astrakhan). It opened the trade way from Baltic states to Persia and further to India around the Osmanli Turk Empire being in culmination of its territorial captures and wars.

In Yaroslavl this way crossed the road from Moscow to White Sea coast. At that time Moscovia had most intense trade connections with England, Holland and some other Western countries through this sea, around unstable regions and fighting countries in the center of Europe.

Foreign yards appeared in the city, the trade in foreign and Russian goods was developing. The same was true for crafts. The area of the city increased. New slobodas appeared around trade quarter between Volga and Kotorosl. At the same time the development of new lands behind Kotorosl commenced and large city slobodas appeared there. The oldest part of the city, the Log Town, has been gradually yielding the leading role in the overall city structure to trade quarter and Spassky Monastery adjacent to it.

The oldest part of the city, the Log Town, has been gradually yielding the leading role in the overall city structure to wide fortified trade quarter and Spassky Monastery adjacent to it see diagram 7-f).

The Yaroslavl's leading position in the Russian state was not undermined even by dramatic Time of Troubles early in the 17th century, changes of the leaders, civil war, foreign interventions. Yaroslavl had a leading role in uniting forces for the struggle against intervention, for restoring the unity of state.

Yaroslavl grown political authority after defeating Polish-Lithuanian interventionists, patronage of the new Romanov dynasty and advantageous economic position promoted further development of the city. Yaroslavl merchants were getting richer and richer, and craftsmen population was increasing.

Starting from 1620s, after a long break, the stone constructions was reborn in Yaroslavl, the new defense lines were constructed. By 1668 19 stone towers were built; two of them – Volga and St. Blase's Tower - were preserved until now.

17th century is considered to be the Golden Age of Yaroslavl architecture. Over 50 stone churches were built at that time. To name a few: the Church of St. Nicholas Nadein (1620) at the bank of Volga, the Church of Nativity (1644) with bell tower having no analogs in Russian architecture, the Church of Elijah the Prophet (1647) having both historic-cultural and town-planning significance. It became the focus of radial system of Yaroslavl trade quarters

planning according to regular reconstruction project of 1778.

The stone church construction reaches its maximum intensity in 1670s-1680s. At the time, a new church appeared in the city almost every year. The special attention was given to decorative finishing of facades and interiors. The first stone dwelling houses appeared in Yaroslavl in the end of the 17th century. Metropolitan's residence at the force citadel territory, Ivanon house and a number of other objects survived until now (see diagram 7-g).

In the beginning of the 18th century founding and development of St. Petersburg, the new capital of the state since 1712, had negative impact on the further development of Yaroslavl, especially in connection with ban on stone constructions in other Russian cities. The 1711 fire has damaged the city a lot. Many monasteries, churches, city defense lines, trade rows, dwelling houses suffered great losses. Yaroslavl started to lose its leading political and economic significance, turning into usual provincial town.

But the city development did not cease. The stone building construction was renewed. By the middle of the century there were over 200 of them in the city. Industrial production (textile, paper, chemical) started to develop. By the beginning of 1770s 11 large factories were operating there and a huge number of small manufactures (see diagrams 7-h, 8).

The second half of the 18th century witnessed administrative structure reform in Russia and large-scale city replanning projects. In 1777 Yaroslavl has become the center of the region ruled by governor-general, and since 1796 it became the center of the whole province. At the same time Metropolitan's residence was moved here from Rostov. Large fire in the year 1762 forced accelerated development of the city regular plan.

In 1769 the first city replanning project was adopted. But it was criticized and in 1778 the new plan was adopted and its implementation commenced. The basis for the new project was radial-circle and rectangular systems developing plans spontaneously formed in 16th – 17th centuries. The main square of the city – Iliinskaya – was planned to be located in the geometric center of the trade quarter around the Church of Elijah the Prophet. It was the starting point for diverging beams of streets running to passage towers of the trade quarter (Uglich, St. Blase's, Semyonovskaya towers). Most of the new regular streets were following the existing ones, merely broadening and straightening them. Almost all stone buildings in the city were preserved (see diagrams 7-i, 9, 10, 11).

The first buildings constructed in Yaroslavl according to the new plan were the Government Offices and Governor's palace ensemble at the central Iliinskaya square, Shopping center, Vice-governor's house, new house of member of higher orders of clergy, etc.

Intensive construction continued in Yaroslavl in the 19th century as well. The Classicism architecture blossoming was in the

beginning of the 19th century. Such significant buildings as Matveyevsky residence (Chelyuskinty Street, 16), New Shopping center (Pervomaiskaya Street, 10, 12), Governor's house (Volga Embankment, 23), Demidov Lyceum building, etc. were constructed in this period.

In 1820-1830s the city center was improved. A part of Medveditskyi gully was partly filled up with ground, Parade-ground square was united with Sobornaya square at Strelka into single ensemble, medieval banks and ditches were removed and the boulevard was arranged instead. The slopes of gullies leading to Volga were landscaped. The front Volga Embankment construction commenced in 1825: the bank slope was flattened, linden lane was planted and iron grating (preserved until now) was installed. Stone bridges were constructed over gullies-slopes, classical summerhouse was constructed near the path to the river.

Regular planning and development of Yaroslavl downtown implemented in the end of the 18th – beginning of the 19th century and almost completely preserved until nowadays, with its clear system of squares, radial main streets, wonderful embankments, wide boulevards have become a bright specimen and outstanding monument of Russian town-planning at of the classicism age (see diagrams 12, 13, 14).

Social-economic reforms of the 1860s, serfdom abolishment have promoted development of capitalism relations, intensified the population inflow to the cities. Yaroslavl was developing very quickly at that time. It was also supported by construction of railways connecting the city with Moscow, Vologda, Kostroma and development of Volga steam navigation. The new plants and factories appeared and population number grew quickly (52 thousand in 1887, 109 thousand in 1913). The first water-supply network was constructed in the city in 1813, and in 1899 the first power station was established and the first tram line was opened.

The older buildings were reconstructed in city downtown and the new types of the buildings appeared: hotels with restaurants, banks, offices, etc. The buildings characteristic of that period are: Vakhromeyev's house (Nekrasov Street, 39) and his trading house (Andropov Street, 9/9), chapel (Andropov Street, 8), clerical office house (Pochtovaya Street, 4). In 1911 the construction of the new representative building of the city theater in neoclassicism style was finalized. It became an important contribution to Teatralnaya square ensemble shaping (now Volkov Square) (see diagram 15).

In general the 20th century was not easy time for Russian historic cities and their cultural heritage. Yaroslavl was not an exclusion. Although it was lucky enough not to be touched by the front lines of both world wars and the civil war. In 1918 one of the first uprisings of Soviet power opponents was here. It was cruelly suppressed with the use of artillery which heavily ruined the buildings in the city center.

In 1920-1930s and 1960-1970s the Russian historic cities suffered anti-religion campaign, which resulted, in particular, in

forced closing of the churches and monasteries, ruining or significant damaging of the large part of them. Many cities have lost almost all of their outstanding architectural sites.

Yaroslavl has also suffered the losses. The Cathedral of Assumption located at the Strelka of the Volga and Kotorosl within the former citadel, one of the oldest architectural monuments of the city, was demolished. But in Yaroslavl such losses turned to be much less than elsewhere. Most of parochial churches of the former trade quarter at the historic kernel territory with their exclusively rich interior and exterior decorations were preserved. Spassky Monastery became the basis for Yaroslavl State Historic Architectural Museum and Reserve. Now many of the church buildings returned to their original functions.

Starting from 1930s Yaroslavl became a place of intense industrial and then housing construction. But the objects were built at city outskirts, and historic kernel had preserved its ancient shape. After construction of the bridge across the Volga up-stream of the city center and the second bridge across Kotorosl the transit transport streams were directed around the historic center. The new River station building constructed in the mid-1970s, which is spread along the bank and does not dominating over Volga Embankment edge, did not cause dissonance in the historic center view but rather enriched the Yaroslavl panorama seen from the river.

In 1970s the new representation buildings were constructed in many major Russian historical cities, oblast centers, for the authorities of these oblasts. In most of the cases it caused dramatic dissonance in the structure and look of the historic centers, loss of a number of valuable heritage objects.

But in Yaroslavl they managed to develop and implement the solution, which corresponded to town-planning tradition and fitted quite successfully into the view of historic center of the city. The oblast authorities building has formed a block in the downtown historic planning system, with main facade facing the central square across the Church of Elijah the Prophet, the place where the Governor's palace was built in the end of the 18th century, then demolished because of decay and substituted by another faceless construction having nothing to do with this unique site.

In 1990s, in the conditions of dramatic changes in the country, Yaroslavl historic center re-acquired its formerly inherent features of concentration of administrative, business, cultural, and trade functions. The fronts of the buildings at the main streets were filled with storefronts of stylish shops, entrances of banks, posters of the theaters, concert halls and casinos. Active bazar trade is observed within a number of blocks, at its historic places. Public worships are renewed in several formerly closed churches. The monasteries are reborn. Yaroslavl historical centre is living more and more bright, many-sided and full-fledged life.

c. Form and date of most recent records of property

In June-September, 1995 the Dream agency has ordered cartographic research of the city central part. Based on the results obtained it prepared and published the large-scale Map-Diagram of Yaroslavl cultural and business center. The map covering the whole territory of the historic center and the part of buffer zone located between Volga and Kotorosl rivers shows in details the street network with cross section elements, all buildings with indication of address numbers of them, zones and territories with trees and bushes planted. All monuments of architecture, museums, culture establishments are shown along with explication.

More detailed data of individual buildings and constructions are contained in the passports of City Technical Inventory Bureau and (for some of the objects) in passports issued by the Center for protection of historic and cultural monuments under the Department of Culture of Yaroslavl Oblast Administration. These data are regularly updated in line with changes occurred.

Summary cartographic data about current state of Yaroslavl historical centre territory and buffer zone, the changes planned there are contained in the General City Plan of 1995 (see folder III, position 6, maps and schemes point 4) and the Project of History and Culture Monuments Protection (1989, Yaroslavgrazhdanproekt [Yaroslavl Civil Construction Projects]).

The last retrospective analysis of the central part of the city was performed in 1995 as a part of the Project of Comprehensive Reconstruction (Regeneration) of Yaroslavl City Reserve Zone.

d. Present state of conservation

Heritage preservation in Yaroslavl is regulated by normative legislative acts among which the Federal Law on Objects of Cultural Heritage (History and Culture Monuments) of Peoples in Russian Federation is the most important. It was adopted in June 2002 in the present wording instead of the 1978 Law.

Now, Yaroslavl historical centre area comprises 280 objects protected as history and culture monuments or additionally discovered during investigations and proposed for granting state protection.

One of the Federal significance object is the site of the city foundation at Strelka between the Volga and Kotorosl. In 1993 the city authorities have declared archeological cultural layer as a history and culture monument spreading all over the city historic center and its immediate neighboring zones up to Respublikanskaya Street, i.e. the proposed border of the buffer zone of the World Heritage Object.

Rest of the objects are buildings and constructions. 52 of which are history and culture monuments of the Federal significance. 89 buildings of other 226 are also monuments but of regional significance. Their status was established by several decisions of the oblast authorities up to 1989. 135 object belong to the category of newly discovered ones. Their list was approved by the Head of the Oblast Administration in November 1993. Thus, the scope of protected cultural heritage within Yaroslavl historical

centre is gradually widened, covering ever growing share of buildings and constructions.

All cultural heritage objects, both monuments and newly discovered ones, were studied, recorded into inventory and were issued passports.

In case of necessity and funds availability the history and culture monuments in dangerous condition are restored. Also, some objects are retrofitted for modern use or returned to the original intended functions.

Up to the results of investigations of the “Dream” agency in 1995 year about 90% of territory of the historic centre proposed in the nomination is preserved the initial historic planning: directions and width of streets, forms and dimensions of squares, dimension of city blocks and of separate properties what are forming the planning city structure.

The size of buildings and constructions are preserved at the volume of 85% in correspondence with initial proportion with the length and width of streets, of interior block heights and city dominants.

The authentic façades of buildings are preserved at 95%, the physical state of buildings is about 90% in correspondence with the initial state buildings: foundations are in the good states, building materials (mainly brick) have practically not lose the authentic resistance capacities.

e. Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property

According to the legislation of the Russian Federation on the Cultural Heritage Objects (history and culture objects), the main document defining the territory and type of heritage preservation is the Project of History and Culture Monuments Protection Zone, which is binding for all the participants of town-planning and economic activities within the limits of these zones.

In 1984-1989 Yaroslavgrazhdanproekt [Yaroslavl Civil Construction Projects] Institute has developed the Project of History and Culture Monuments Protection Zones in Yaroslavl City" (author – architect V.F. Marov). The project was approved by the decision of Yaroslavl Oblast Executive Committee No. 191 of 21.06.1990 and became effective.

The project comprises the territory of the city historic center, defines the borders and types of all protection zones: archeological, natural, architectural monuments and building regulation zones. It was based on the results of complex historical and city-planning research. The city landscape was evaluated, the borders of ancient cultural layer were determined, planning, spatial structure and height composition of the city were analyzed, visual perception of the monuments, their city-planning value were analyzed, the valuable historic buildings were discovered and studied.

The project provides for the following zones of monuments protection:

1. The city reserve zone (comprising the oldest part of the city, former citadel and trading quarter).
2. The zone of strict regulation of constructions.
3. The zone of construction regulation.
4. The natural landscape protection zone.
5. The historic cultural layer zone.
6. The city planning structure protection zone.
7. The zones of protection of individual monuments.
8. Territories of the monuments.
9. Areas of special conditions of reconstruction.

Yaroslavl historical centre proposed for inclusion on the World Heritage list is practically covered by the zone of the city reserve are protection.

In 1990 the Central Scientific and Research Institute of City Planning (author^ architect L.I. Sokolov) together with Central Department of Architecture and City Planning of Yaroslavl City Hall have developed the "Concept of Reconstruction of Yaroslavl Downtown" comprising analysis of the city buildings forming, research of spatial characteristics of the city structure, and taking into account economic, natural, social and demographic aspects. The concept pertains to the territory of around 400 hectares within the limits of city buildings as of the beginning of the 20th century.

In 1995 the Yaroslavgrazhdanproekt [Yaroslavl Civil Construction Projects] Institute has developed the Project of Comprehensive Reconstruction (Regeneration) of Yaroslavl City Reserve Zone, where the retrospective analysis of the city central part including the most ancient territories of the former citadel and the trade quarter was performed as well as city planning and composition analysis. The results of the research were shaped into propositions as to reconstruction (regeneration) of the city reserve zone.

In 1994 the City Historical Buildings Reconstruction Department was established in the Yaroslavl City Hall (Decision by the Yaroslavl Major No. 345 of 21.03.1994). The Department issues specific recommendations as to preservation and regeneration of the city historical outlook based on the above projects.

Taken into account the above-mentioned program of protection, conservation and restoration of the city of Yaroslavl the Administration of the Yaroslavl region approved a plan of using of historical and cultural monuments of the city of Yaroslavl. This plan is focused on the development of the national and international tourism for 2002-2003 years (see section 4, point "i" of the nomination format and points of the folder III). The Yaroslavl museum-reserve of architecture and arts is elaborating and editing different booklets, books, publicity prospectus on the values of museum and its activities.

The museum is running its activities about not only the history of the city of Yaroslavl but also about historical events concerning the region, Russia, historical personalities, world outlook and way of life of the Yaroslavl's inhabitants. The

museum is preparing a new tourist itineraries about the city sights and a good general picture of city and monuments.

Other museums of the city of Yaroslavl and tourist firms is preparing and distributing also the publicity prospectus and souvenirs.

4. MANAGEMENT

The immovable monuments of architecture, history and culture in the historical center of Yaroslavl are owned by:

a. Ownership

- The Russian Federation
- The Yaroslavl oblast Administration
- The City Administration of Yaroslavl
- Physical persons (private owners)
- Legal persons
- The Russian Federation and the Yaroslavl Oblast in person of the Department of Management of State Property of the Oblast Administration (9/9 Andropova str., Yaroslavl);
- The city of Yaroslavl in person of the Committee of Management of Municipal Property of the Yaroslavl City Administration (9 Deputatskaya str., Yaroslavl)

b. Legal status

- The city of Yaroslavl is a municipal formation of the Yaroslavl Oblast and its administrative center that is in the Oblast subordination

c. Protective measures and means of implementing them

- In accordance with the Decision by the Executive Committee of the Yaroslavl Oblast Soviet of Peoples Deputies of 21.06.1990 N 191 that established “The zones for protection of monuments of history and culture of the City of Yaroslavl” the historical center of the city has a status of “The reserve Territory of the city”
- The regulations of “The Reserve Territory” include the following:
 - new construction is limited;
 - construction is possible only instead of lost buildings in complete subordination to the existing surroundings;
 - restoration of all historic valuable buildings is provided for;
 - reconstruction of lost valuable elements of the environment;
 - improvement of territories inside the city neighbourhoods;
 - systematic realization of archaeological research;
 - reconstruction, modernization and alteration of functions of separate buildings;
 - removal of industrial enterprises, elimination of discording elements of environment and constructions interfering with perception of monuments;

There are the following legislative and legal standard setting acts ensuring preservation of monuments:

1. The Constitution of the Russian Federation of December 12, 1993.
2. The Code of the Russian Federation on Administrative Offences

- of December 30, 2001, № 196-ФЗ.
3. The Urban Development Code of the Russian Federation of May 7, 1998, № 73-ФЗ.
 4. The Civil Code of the Russian Federation, Part one of November 30, 1994, № 51-ФЗ. Part two of January 26, 1996, № 14-ФЗ. Part three of November 26, 2001, № 146-ФЗ.
 5. The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation of June 13, 1996, № 63-ФЗ.
 6. The Land Code of the Russian Federation of October 25, 2001, № 136-ФЗ.
 7. The Federation Law “About objects of cultural heritage (monuments of history and culture) of peoples of the Russian Federation” of June 25, 2002, № 73-ФЗ.
 8. The Law of the RF “Fundamentals of legislation of the Russian Federation on culture” of October 9, 1992, № 3612-1.
 9. The Law of the RF “About licensing of separate kinds of activity” of August 8, 2001, № 128-ФЗ.
 10. The Law of the RF “Fundamentals of legislation of the Russian Federation on culture” of October 9, 1992, № 3612-1.
 11. “Regulations of preservation and use of objects of historic and cultural heritage of the Yaroslavl Oblast” confirmed by the Decision of the Head of the Yaroslavl Oblast Administration of November 22, 1993, № 330.
 12. “Regulations of preservation of lands of historic and cultural significance” confirmed by the Decision of the Head the Yaroslavl Administration of November 22, 1993, № 330.
 13. The Resolution of the Executive Committee of the Yaroslavl Oblast Soviet of Peoples Detuties “About confirming protection buffer zones of Monuments of history and culture of the City of Yaroslavl” of June 21, № 191.
 14. “Regulations of preservation of monuments of archaeology and the cultural Layer of the City of Yaroslavl” confirmed by the Resolution of the Executive Committee of the City Soviet of Peoples Deputies of June 19, 1989, № 582.
 15. “Rules of organization of maintenance of elements of external surfices of buildings, objects of engineering infrastucture and sanitary conditions of the city territories in Yaroslavl” confirmed by the Resolution of the Municipality of the city of Yaroslavl of October 10, 1996, № 52.
 16. The Decision of the Governor of the Yaroslavl Oblast “About the confirmation of Regulations and size of staff of subdivisions of the Oblast Administration” of February 21, 1997, № 108.
 17. “Provisional Regulations about privatization of objects of the nonresidential fund that belong to immovable monuments of history and culture of local significance on the territory of the Yaroslavl Oblast confirmed by the Decision of the Governor of the Yaroslavl Oblast of 29.04.1996, № 218.
 18. Decisions of the Major’s Administration of the city of Yaroslavl “About the rules of distribution of the elements of external advertismen means and information on the territory of the city of Yaroslavl” of January 31, 2002, № 203.
- Practical implementation of legislative and standart setting acts

providing for preservation of monuments is realized by the Committee of historic and cultural heritage. The chief of the Committee is the First Deputy of the Department of historic and cultural heritage is Mrs. Tatiana L. Vasilieva, 4 Chaikovsky str. 150 000 Yaroslavl, tel. 72-60-77).

The following responsibilities and powers are ascribed to the competence of the above mentioned Committee:

- Management of the process of preservation and use of monuments of history and culture;
- Organization and execution of works of revealing, inspection and scientific documenting of monuments of history and culture;
- Securing protection of keeping information concerning all types of monuments of history and culture;
- Organization of working out, coordinating and confirming in the established order of lists of monuments, architectural and archaeological basic plans, projects of buffer zones, zones of regulated construction and protected natural landscapes, projects of restoration, adaptation, use and museification of monuments;
- Coordination of land allocations for project exploration works for new construction and reconstruction including all types of such activities concerning projecting and research works; decision about demolishing historic constructions not included into the number of properties under the state protection as monuments of history and culture: projects of planning, reconstruction and new construction; other documents affecting interests of preservation of historic and cultural heritage and natural landscapes of cities and populated sites included into the List of inhabited places of the Russian Federation.
- Organization and carrying out preliminary archeological inspection of the territory earmarked for construction.
- Including into the balance of monuments with following handing them over to enterprises, institutions and organizations for use with getting rent in the established order. Coordination of contracts for leasing objects of property included into lists of monuments of history and culture.
- Organizing usage of monuments, issuing on its own behalf all kinds of protection documentation, put out permits for research studies and carrying out work on monuments.
- Control of fulfilling regulations by physical and legal persons concerning protection measures and usage of monuments during carrying out construction, reclamation and other works.
- Taking appropriate measures directly to those who offenders are responsible for actual breaches of protection law (on the basis of facts of administrative violations), and through public prosecution and courts as well.
- Realizing technical supervision over the direction, methods and quality of repair and restoration works on monuments.
- Scientific and methodics guidance of processes of protection, study and restoration of monuments.

- Establishing the regiment of upkeep and use of monuments of history and culture, their territories, historic and cultural reserves (places) and monument buffer zones.

Rules, instructions and directions of the State organ of the protection of monuments concerning questions of protection, use, registration and restoration of monuments of history and culture are binding for enterprises, institutions and organizations irrespectively of their administrative subordination, forms of ownership, and citizens.

The state organ on protection of monuments has the power:

- to control fulfilling regulations of protection, use, registration and restoration of monuments of history and culture, and in case of necessity to study the state of monuments irrespectively of what ownership or use they are in to compile protocols of checking up their preservation state, and give directions to eliminate revealed breaches of protections;
- to suspend works with research purposes, restoration, conservation, repair, adaptation for usage, reconstruction and other works on monuments of history and culture, within boundaries of their territories, historic and cultural zones, buffer zones, historic and cultural reserve zones (places) if these works are carried out arbitrarily or with deviations from affirmed projects, methods of scientific restoration, technical conditions and other regulations;
- to suspend construction, reclamation, road, and other works in case of rising danger for monuments of history and culture in the process of carrying out these works or breaches of Rules of their protection;
- to create in the established order commissions and self-supporting enterprises for realizing measures for protecting, use, restoration, studying, describing and popularizing monuments of history and culture;
- to draw up acts and protocols about administrative and criminal breaches of protection of monuments, to direct suits to courts and intercessions to public prosecution against actions of legal and physical persons violating the law on protection of monuments of history and culture, and apply measures of administrative coercion stipulated in the articles 7.13, 7.14, 7.16 of the Code of Administrative Violations of the Law.

In accordance with demands of the Federal Law “About protection of objects of the cultural heritage (monuments of history and culture) of peoples of the Russian Federation”, “Regulations on protection and use of objects of cultural heritage of the Yaroslavl Oblast”, confirmed by the Decision of the Head of the Yaroslavl Oblast Administration of November 22, № 330, “Provisional Regulations about privatization of object of the nonresidential fund that belong to immovable monuments of history and culture of local significance on the territory of the Yaroslavl Oblast” confirmed by the Decision of the Governor of the Yaroslavl Oblast of 29.04.1996, № 218. users and owners of objects of the cultural heritage are giving their obligations on protection according to the specimen of the established form to the Department of Culture and Tourism of the

	<p>Oblast Administration. The order and conditions of using monuments of history and culture are established by the organs responsible for protection of monuments and are determined for each and every monument which is in the use or ownership by the respective protection engagement.</p> <p>Measures securing preservation of monuments of history and culture envisaged by the protection engagements are carried out at the expense of users or owners.</p>
<p>d. Agency/agencies with management authority</p>	<p>The organs of the executive authority of the Yaroslavl Oblast and the City of Yaroslavl empowered to carry out the state control and management in the sphere of preservation, use, popularising and the state protection of objects of the cultural heritage are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department of Culture and Tourism of the Yaroslavl Oblast Administration; • The board of architecture of the Major's Administration of Yaroslavl
<p>e. Level at which management is exercised (e.g., on property, regionally) and name and address of responsible person for contact purposes.</p>	<p>Management of the historical center is exercised by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on the Oblast Level-Department of culture and tourism of the Administration. Director of the Department-Mr. Juri A.Ivanov (9 Revolution str., the City of Yaroslavl, the Yaroslavl Oblast (80852), Russia, tel. 30-52-29); • on the Municipality Level- The Board of Architecture of the Major's Administration of Yaroslavl. The chief architect is Mr. Arkadi R. Bobovich (6 Deputatski side str., the city of Yaroslavl, the Yaroslavl Oblast (80852), Russia, tel. 30-39-65).
<p>f. Agreed plans related to property (e.g. regional, local plan, conservation plan, tourism development plan)</p>	<p>Proposals were elaborated to work out the Federal goal-oriented programme "preparation to Millenium of the City of Yaroslavl (2003-2010)" Regional (Oblast) plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Decision of the Yaroslavl Oblast Administration of March 13, 2002, № 39-A "About the Oblast programme of the state support of entry and domestic tourism in the Yaroslavl Oblast for 2002-2003" - The Decision of the Yaroslavl Oblast Administration of April 11, 2001, № 48-A "About confirmation of the List of priority investment projects and programmes of the Yaroslavl Oblast for 2001-2005" - Lists of priority measures on conservation of history and culture heritage of the Oblast annually confirmed by the Oblast Administration <p>Municipal plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Resolution of the Municipality of Yaroslavl of June 9, 2001 № 92 "On the programme of tourism development plan in the city of Yaroslavl for 2001-2003" - The Resolution of the Municipality of Yaroslavl of November 20, 2001 № 124 "On confirmation of the List of priority Measures on preservation and development of culture and arts of the city Yaroslavl for the period from 2002 to 2004" - The Resolution of the Municipality of Yaroslavl of April 02, 2001 № 75 "On the city goal-oriented plan of reducing anthropogenous impact on the environment for 2001-2004".

- The development strategy of the city of Yaroslavl up to 2010”.

g. Sources and levels of finance

Financing measures directed towards conservation of objects of cultural heritage are carried out from the following sources:

- federal budget
- oblast budget
- municipal budget
- off budget funds

During 4 years (1999-2002) expenditures for conservation of properties of the cultural heritage of the center of Yaroslavl

Mio or roubles

	1999	2000	2001	2002
Federal budget	2,8	4,23	3,8	4,4
Oblast budget	3,95	2,75	2,1	2,55
Local budget	7,5	-	-	1,6
Off budget funds	-	2,2	7,0	6,0

The above mentioned funds were spent for restoration of properties of the cultural heritage:

- F. Volkov Thearte
- Church of Elijah the Prophet (Soviet Square)
- Church of the Nativiti (1/35 Kedrov str.,)
- Cathedral of the Transfiguration (25 Epiphani Square)
- Church of St.Demetrius of Salonica (41 Gr. Oktober str.)
- Sorokina house (2 Soviet Square)

Building of the former Governor-General (1 the Volga Embankment)

- Metropolitan’s residence (1 the Volga Embankment)
- Kasansky Cathedral (19 Pervomaiskaya str.)
- Belfry and the Church of St. Nicholas Nadein (Narodni side str.)
- Vakhromeyev’s Residence (9 Andropov str.)

h. Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management nechniques

1. Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO
2. UNESCO Chair in Urban and Architectural Conservation
3. Russian Committee of ICOMOS
4. Department of Culture and Tourism of Yaroslavl Oblast Administration

i. Visitor facilities and statistics

Yaroslavl is a convenient transportation junction because the Yaroslavl river port is able to receive vessels from the Caspian, Black, Azov, White and Baltic seas. In the Period since January up

to October 2002 the number of transit entry tourists (in overwhelming majority foreign tourists coming by cruise steamers from Europe) increased for 47% in comparison with the same period of 2001.

The main current of tourists arriving by steamers from Moscow and St-Petersburg comes to the period of summer navigation. The majority of traveling people on the Volga falls to foreign tourists in the following proportions France (30%), Germany (24%), the USA (13%), Spain and Italy (4%), the Great Britain (3%). Time of staying in Yaroslavl for a tourist doesn't exceed 24 hours. Insignificant percentage of tourists comes to Yaroslavl by rail (mainly individual people with business visits). Yaroslavl is also visited by tourists (mainly Russian) traveling by buses to the cities of the "Golden Ring" and arriving from Vladimir, Kostroma, Ivanovo, Moscow etc. Tourists coming to Yaroslavl are offered observation excursions in the historical part of the city with visiting of the Transfiguration Monastery and also churches which are in the Yaroslavl historic architecture and art museum-reserve. It is possible to visit museums situated in the historic part of the city. During observation excursions monuments of Yaroslavl history and culture are demonstrated as well.

About 20 tourist routes run through the central historic part of the city. There are three state, one municipal, several departmental and one private museum. Individual programmes include excursions in the center of the city on open horse carriages and sleighs. Tourists are offered driving on cartings, snowmobiles, riding, boating etc.

The total number of tourist firms increased from 20 in 1995 to 83 in 2002. In 1995 8 tourist firms were engaged in organizing full scale complex reception of tourists. At present their number increased to 14. These companies offer both complex reception of Russian and foreign tourists in Yaroslavl as well as in the Yaroslavl Oblast and cities of the "Golden Ring", and individual tourist services. Besides they offer to organize special programmes concerning a particular subject in Yaroslavl and the oblast, for example, hunting parties, fishing, assistance in organizing seminars and conferences etc. There are 13 hotels for needs of tourism that are able to accommodate 1400 people at a time. Yaroslavl has more than 100 restaurants and cafeterias, and numerous refreshment facilities such as fast food stands. In the evening and night time casinos, night clubs, discoteks and other entertainment establishments are waiting their visitors.

In May a spring colourful exhibition-faire of decorative and applied arts, folk crafts traditionally is held in Yaroslavl that attracts up to 200 artisans and handicraftsmen from Yaroslavl, the oblast and from all over Russia. Souvenir industry offers widely its articles including those with Yaroslavl symbolics in seven specialized shopping centers to say nothing about numerous peddling stands on streets and squares of the city.

In the framework of tourism development programmes realized in Yaroslavl during 1994-1995 and 1997-1999 it was possible to reach the considerable growth of average annual number of tourists (20%) from 52 thousand people in 1997 up to 120 thousand in 1999 data

showing this trend are presented in the following table.

Growth of entry tourism in Yaroslavl in 1995-2001

	thousands of people						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
annual number of Russian and foreign tourists received	52	65	70	148,5	120	170	175

On the basis of data from tourism firms and hotels for 9 months of 2002 15% increase of the number of tourists is forecasted in 2002 compared to 2001.

The Municipality of Yaroslavl by its Resolution of June 9, 2001 N 92 adopted "The tourism development programme for 2001-2003". Besides a scientifically substantiated complex strategic tourism development programme in Yaroslavl is being elaborated for the period up to 2010.

The promotion of advertisement and information activities to facilitate realization of tourism development programmes, including publishing and disseminating books, guides, booklets, maps, mailcards etc.

Guidance to firms working in the tourism industry is carried out by the state enterprise "Yaroslavl Information Tourist Bureau "Golden Ring of Russia" (1/19 Soviet Square, 150 000, the city of Yaroslavl)

j. Property management plan and statement of objectives (a copy is annexed)

On the municipal level the property management plan "Historic Centre of the city of Yaroslavl" was elaborated and adopted for the period from 2002 to 2004. Besides in connection with the commemoration of the Millennium of the city of Yaroslavl the property management plan "Historic Centre of the city of Yaroslavl" was worked out for 2002-2010 which is an integral part of the federal goal-oriented programme "Preparation to the Millennium of the city of Yaroslavl. Copies of these documents are presented in section 7B (file 3)

The key tasks of the management plan mentioned above are the following:

1. Conservation of the historic and cultural appearance, and architectural urban development heritage of the city of Yaroslavl as an important historic and cultural center of Russia;
2. Fulfillment of scientific research and project documentation demands in realization of works of monuments of the historic center of the city of Yaroslavl;
3. Complex restoration of properties of the historic centre of the city of Yaroslavl;
4. Preparation of the application for nomination of the ensemble "Historic Centre of city of Yaroslavl" for inclusion on the World Heritage List.
5. Carrying out together with UNESCO Chair Development and

Architectural Conservation in Urban the conference dedicated to problems of conservation of Yaroslavl properties in connection with to the commemoration of the Millenium of the city of Yaroslavl.

6. Confirmation in 2003 the draft of the law “About properties of the cultural heritage (monuments of history and culture of peoples of the Russian Federation on the territory of the Yaroslavl Oblast” elaborated by the Department of culture and tourism by the Yaroslavl Oblast Administration;
7. Providing amenities to the recreation zone and improvement of objects of landscape architecture;
8. Development the infrastructure of tourism, commerce and communication spheres;
9. Improvement of ecological conditions, reducing technogenous impact on properties of the historic center, water and air environment;
10. Creation of a system of the state support of the social and economic development of the historic centre of the city of Yaroslavl;
11. Expansion of the international cooperation in the area of culture and science under aegis of UNESCO.

The property management plan was worked out with consideration of:

- observance in full volume the terms of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in 1972;
- observance of the Federal Law “About object of cultural heritage (monuments of history and culture) of peoples of the Russian Federation” of June 25, 2002, № 73 ФЗ;
- fulfillment on the territory of the historic centre and the buffer zone demands of acting documents of the Yaroslavl oblast Administration and the Municipality of the city of Yaroslavl oriented to improvement of protection, restoration and use of monuments of history and culture.

Control of the realization of the property management plan is carried out by the Department of Culture and Tourism of the Yaroslavl oblast Administration and the Board of Architecture of Major’s Administration of the city of Yaroslavl.

k. Staffing levels
(professional,
technical,
maintenance)

- Yaroslavl State Technical University carries out preparation of graduate experts with profession line “architecture” with specialization sphere “restoration of architectural heritage (specialization code 2901-07).
- Yaroslavl Specialized Art School carries out preparation of professional specialists of technical secondary level with specialization in restoration, conservation and keeping of works of art”.
- On the territory of the Yaroslavl oblast including the city of Yaroslavl more than 90 companies licenced to work in

restoration of properties of the cultural heritage are operating at present that allows to realize full complex of restoration works on properties of the city cultural heritage.

Besides professional specialists restorers (architects, engineers, workers) are attracted from projecting and research organizations of different regions of Russia.

Staffing deficiency is felt for specialist-restorers of working professions: masons, roofers, decorators, ceramists, foundrymen because such professionals are not being prepared in the oblast.

Instruction and qualification upgrading of workers of restoration professions is realized on the base of contracting restoration companies which have respective Federal licences (JSC. “Yarrestavratsia”, “Restoration of works of art and carving”)

Repairs and servicing of the urban infrastructure are carried out by specialized municipal enterprises.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY

a. Development Pressures (e.g., encroachment, adaptation, agriculture, mining)

Development of economic activity within boundaries of the historical centre of the city of Yaroslavl is realized only in coordination with state organizations responsible for protection of properties of culture heritage in accordance with “Project of buffer zones of properties of history and culture of the city of Yaroslavl” confirmed by the Decision on the Yaroslavl oblast Executive Committee of 21.06.1990, № 191.

There are three industrial enterprises on the territory of the city historical centre – the flour-milling plant, the bakery plant № 1 and the confectionery “Yaroslavl confectioner”.

Functioning of these factories at the territory is regulated by established regimens and doesn't exert a negative impact on physical conditions of properties of cultural heritage.

b. Environmental Pressures (e.g. pollution, climate change)

Environmental pollution level in Yaroslavl is lower than in the majority of Russian cities with developed industry. During recent years there were no registrated occurrences of extremely high pollution of water and air basins. Radiation pollution was not observed on the territory of the city of Yaroslavl.

Nevertheless air pollution remains a serious problem. Big industrial enterprises situated beyond limits of the historical centre and automobile transport means as before continue to remain chief air polluters. Many industrial enterprises of the city pay serious attention to the problem of reducing exhaust, carry out air protection measures. As a result of such efforts considerable reduction of volumes of the atmospheric pollution from stationary sources. Nevertheless in recent years the air pollution by mobile sources i.e. autotransportation means became a very serious problem. First of all it is connected with the sharp increase in the number of automobiles and bad technical condition of them.

Financial basis of fulfillment of measures to protect natural environment was formed at the expense of industrial enterprises,

institutions, and the city budget.

According to the classification adopted on the territory of the Russian Federation the city of Yaroslavl is situated in the Climatic Zone II which is characterized by the following parameters:

- temperate-continental climate with moderate cold winter and moderate warm and humid summer;
- average daily air temperature in January from -4 to -14 degrees C;
average daily air temperature in July from $+12$ to $+21$ degree C.
- average monthly air humidity of the coldest month -82%
- annual precipitation about 500 mm

Climatic conditions of the Yaroslavl area are characterized by the following factors:

1. Unfavourable engineering and geological conditions caused by the availability of clay deposits easily changing their properties depending from humidity and creating in their midst conditions for development of detrimental

negative technogeneous processes. For example, one of the unfavourable factors conducing to appearance and development of deformations of properties' is a process of criogenous (frost) heaving.

2. Considerable difference of average daily temperatures of outside air in winter and summer periods of the year, long periods with negative temperature of outside air in winter period of the year causing alternate freezing and thawing of property materials, and as a result of it destruction of property. In this connection it is necessary to carry out monitoring according to a specially elaborated programme with participation of UNESCO experts.

c. Natural disasters and preparedness (earthquakes, fires, etc.)

Yaroslavl is situated in a safe seismic zone on both right and left banks of the Volga river. Land altitude surfice marks vary from 85 m to 103 m above sea level. After construction of Gorki Reservoir on the Volga river floods don't happen in the city of Yaroslavl.

Anti-epidemic prophylactic measures carried out in the city are considered sufficient for preventing natural hearth infections. The Section of a Territorial Subsystem of the United State System for Prevention and Liquidation of Emergency Situations was created in the city of Yaroslavl by the Decision of the Major of Yaroslavl № 597 of 16.05.97.

For notification and assembly of executives and officers of the city all existing means of communication notification irrespectively of their institutional belonging including radio, television, cable radio broadcasting, telephone and telegraph communication network, and special notification means. Forces and means of the territorial subsection include emergency rescuing formations staffed with consideration of providing work in autonomous regime during not less than three days and staying in pemanent readiness (hereinafter-forces of permanent readiness)

Forces of permanent readiness can be attracted by the organ of the System of Civil Defence and Emergency Situation of the city upon coordination with the Major Administration and organizations for

urgent actions in case of appearing emergency situations.

Fire protection of the historical centre is secured by forces of the Firefighting Unit № 1 of the State Firefighting Department of the Antifire Service of the Yaroslavl oblast of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the RF.

- d. Visitor/tourism pressures Annual volume of the entry tourist current is about 200 thousand visitors. The city infrastructure allows to receive not less than 300 thousand visitors annually with an average period of staying in the city of 2,3 days. A rated perspective attendance of the historic centre is supposed to be determined in framework of “Strategic Complex Programme of Tourism Development in the city of Yaroslavl up to 2010”. The decision about elaboration of it was adopted by the Resolution of the Municipality № 198 of December 15, 2002. Principal criteria for determining perspective attendance of the historic centre of the city of Yaroslavl are: carrying capacity of museuficated properties and permissible pressure to the historic environment and natural landscape.
- e. Number of inhabitants within property, buffer zone. Number of inhabitants within the historic centre is 5970 people, with buffer zone – 4780 people.

6. MONITORING

- a. Key indicators for measuring state of conservation. The key indicator for measuring state of conservation is a degree of preservation of all revealed urban development values which are the following:

- historical city planning structure
- properties of cultural heritage
- historical environment of the centre part of the city and the buffer zone

The shown above indicators were recorded in inventory documentation and passports for every property of cultural heritage, in layers of the Geoinformation System of the Regional Infrastructure “Terra” related to properties of history and culture, and also in group preservation zones with individual regimens of their upkeep. From 280 monuments existing on the territory of the historical centre 53 are kept under the federal protection, and 89 – under the regional protection. The rest of them belong to monuments revealed during recent years. As on the end of 2002 48 monuments of the first two groups had been restored. 27 of them are in the datifactory condition, and 63 monuments with losses from 20% up to 40% are in the need of restoration works including reinforcement of foundations.

The main volume of restoration works on monuments of above mentioned two groups of the historical centre is supposed to be done by the commemoration of the Millenium of Yaroslavl in 2010. Plans of restoration of monuments of the third group are being worked out at present. Current changes are recorded in acts of technical state of property conservation and by means of monitoring data from the System of the Regional Infrastructure “Terra”. The documentation shown above is an instrument of administrative control which

secures preservation of historical values of the city development. During the restoration works in the Historic Centre of City of Yaroslavl the Department of the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Yaroslavl Government exercise control to make reference to the archive documents in view to ensure:

- protection and conservation of historical landscape (visual and instrumental control);
- preservation of historical length and width of streets and its direction (visual and instrumental control);
- boundary path in the city (visual and instrumental control);
- facades of building (instrumental control);
- photos of the city views from the same points (visual comparison).

All figures are recorded in inventory documentation and technical passports for the next comparison.

b. Administrative arrangements for monitoring property

Monitoring state of conservation of properties of cultural heritage is carried out by specialists of the Department of Culture and Tourism of the Yaroslavl Oblast Administration.

Upon revealing breaches resulting from managerial activity during using property and its territory users/owners of property may be liable to penalties imposed by administrative organizations with following removal of the damage inflicted to the property. As an exception leasing contract may be terminated.

In accordance with protection obligations users/owners of properties are obliged to carry out conservation works under observation of licenced architects-restorers. In case of a breach of demands stipulated in the protection obligation certificate by the user/owner he must pay a forfeit

c. Results of previous reporting exercises

In 2001-2002 as a result of monitoring state of conservation of more than 200 properties of cultural heritage in the historical centre of the Yaroslavl city effected by the Department of Culture and Tourism of the Oblast Administration breaches were revealed on the part of users/owners of properties and the following respective measures were taken:

- concerning facts of carrying out reconstruction and construction works without project documentation coordinated in the established order on 5 properties in the historic centre of Yaroslavl papers were directed to the State Inspection for Control over Architecture and Construction to sanction careless users/owners according stipulations of the Urban Development Code of the RF and the Code on Administrative Offences of the RF.

- works were suspended on 5 properties in the historical centre till carrying out necessary coordination of project documentation and getting proper permits to continue works.

- on the basis of facts about the damage inflicted to the property the application was directed to the office of public prosecutor with demand to call the delinquent user to account. The latter was sanctioned for an administrative offence. Damages were removed.

- users/owners of 16 properties were sanctioned in the form of forfeit in accordance with stipulations of protection certificates for failure to fulfill following obligations:

- non-fulfillment of terms of working out and coordinating project documentation and the order of carrying out restoration works;
- non-fulfillment of conditions and order of carrying out restoration works;
- violating terms of execution of project documents and carrying out repair and restoration works
- non-fulfillment of conditions of property's upkeep;
- violating terms on coordinating project documents and carrying out repair and restoration works of internal part of property;
- violating terms of presenting project documentation.

7. DOCUMENTATION

a. Photographs, slides and where available, film

file № 2

b. Copies of property management plans and extracts of other plans relevant to the property, maps and schemes.

file № 3

c. Bibliography

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d. Address where
inventory, regards
and archives are held

Passports of properties of architecture of the historical centre of Yaroslavl are held in the Archive of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation at the address: 7 Kitaigorodski Proezd, 3693 Moscow, Russia.

Inventories, records and accounts on properties of the historical centre of Yaroslavl are held in the Department of Culture and tourism at the address: 4 Tchaikovski str., 150000 Yaroslavl, Russia.

8. SIGNATURE OF BEHALF OF THE STATE PARTY

Signed:

Signed:

Full Name:

Oleg Vladimirovich Vasnetsov

Title:

**Executive Secretary of the
National Commission of the RF
for UNESCO**

Date: January 2003

Full Name:

Viktor Vladimirovich Volonchunass

Title:

**Major,
City of Yaroslavl**

Date: January 2003

I Maps and schemes

1. Map of the European part of Russia with indication of geographical position of the Yaroslavl oblast. The scale 1:10 000 000.
 - a - border of Russia
 - b – territory of the Yaroslavl oblast
2. Map of the region adjoining to the city. The scale 1: 200 000
 - a – territory of the city
 - b – territory of the property
3. Plan of the historic centre of Yaroslavl and the buffer zone.
 - a – border of property of the World heritage
 - b – limits of the buffer zone
 - c – monuments of history and culture
4. Scheme of the historic centre of Yaroslavl with singling out architectural ensembles and monuments described in the nomination
 - a - border of the property
 - b – architectural ensembles
 - c – separate monuments of history and culture



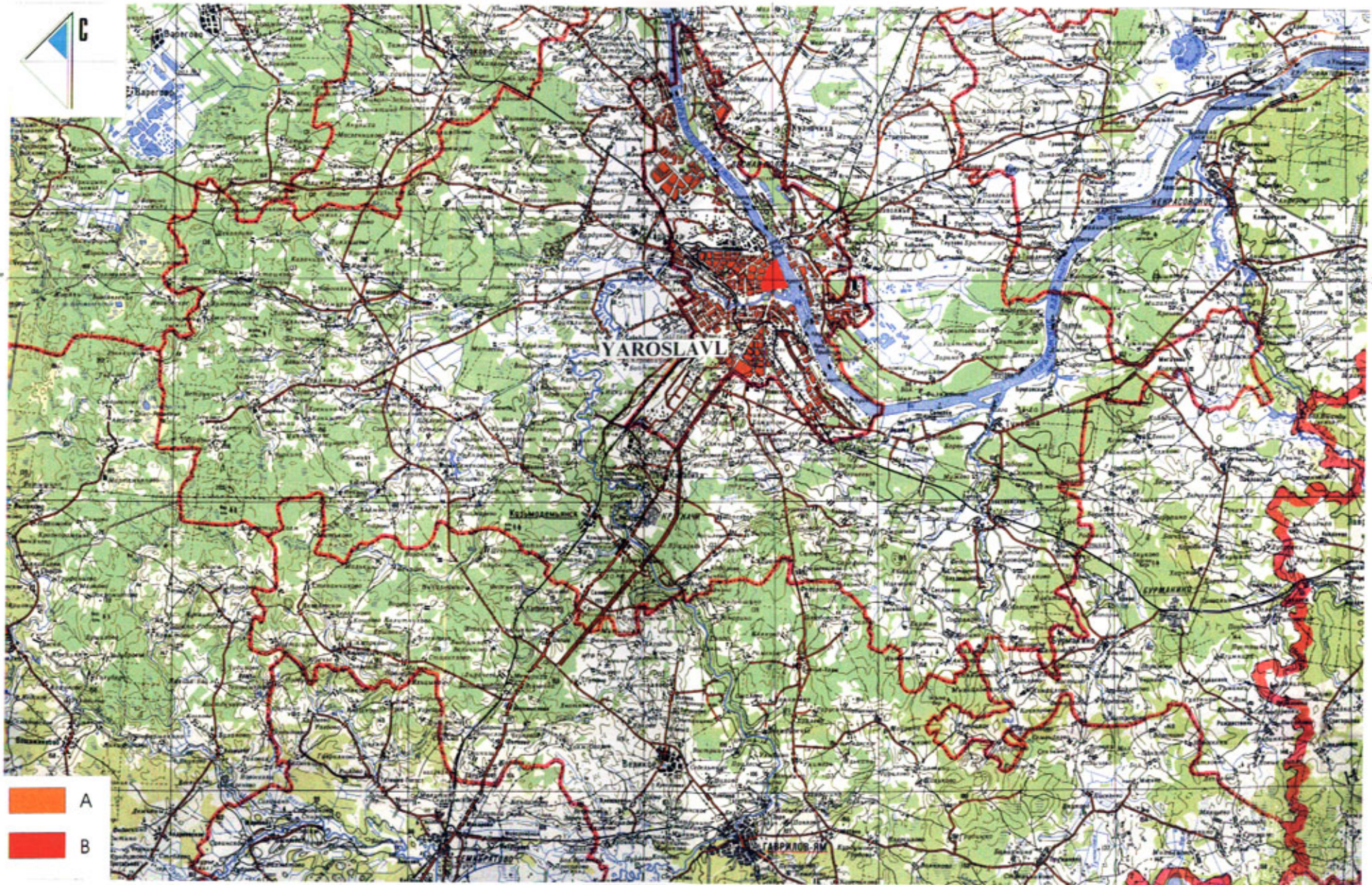
1.

39°52'34"

39°52'34"

57°39'10"

57°39'10"



-  A
-  B

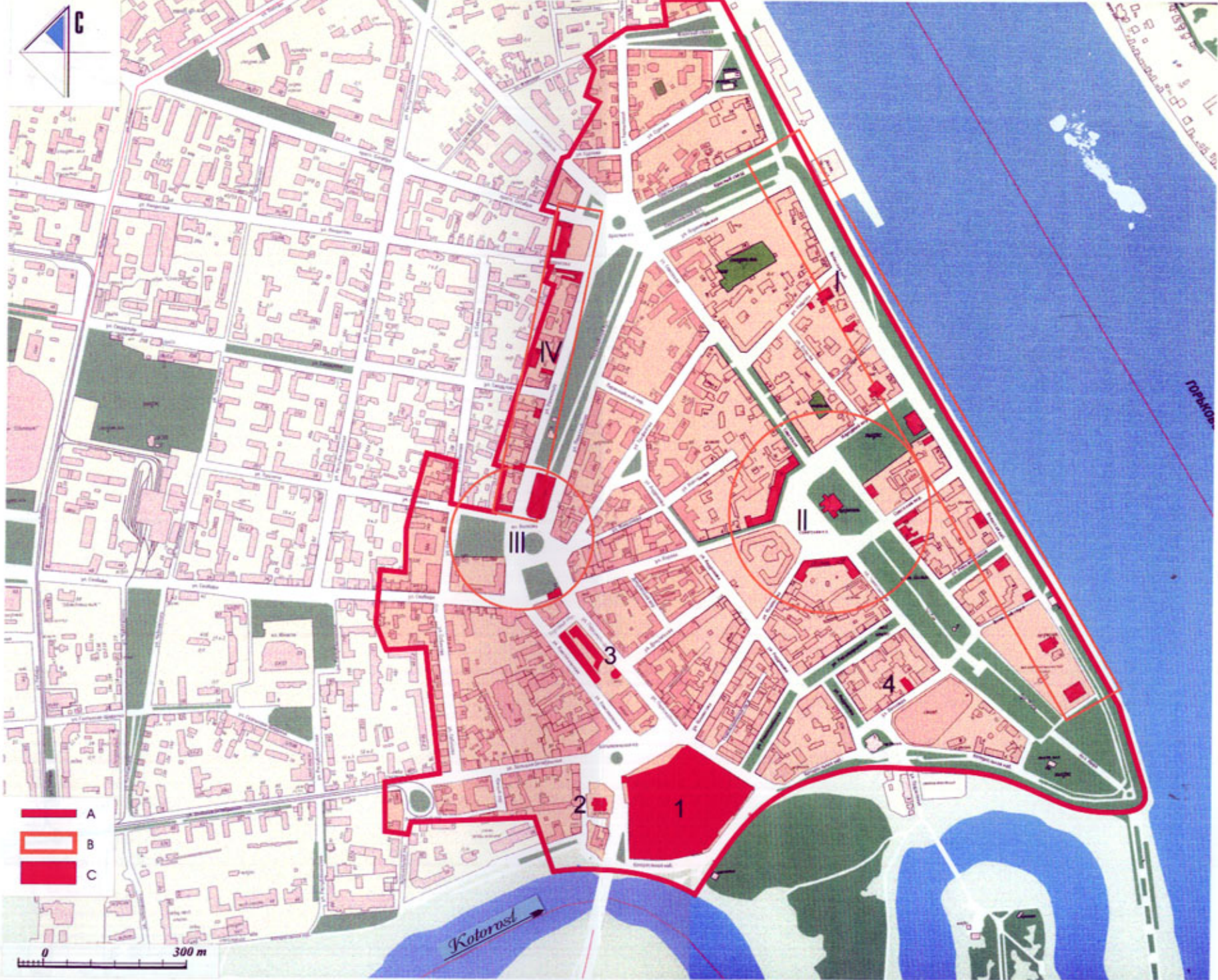
2.






- A
- B
- C

0 600 m

3.



-  A
-  B
-  C

4.



Les corrections portées au dossier de la Nomination « Le centre historique de la ville de Yaroslavl » conformément aux commentaires du Centre du Patrimoine Mondial :

1. Le résumé du Plan pour ménager (Management plan) l'objet présenté dans le dossier pour la Nomination sous Folder III – Section 7 item « b » p.2 :

Les propositions de l'Administration de la Région de Yaroslavl
et de la Mairie de la ville Yaroslavl
pour préparer le programme fédéral thématique

« Les préparatifs pour célébrer le Millénaire de la ville de Yaroslavl (2002 – 2010) »

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Le Passeport du Programme

Le nom du Programme est « le Programme fédéral thématique « Les préparatifs pour célébrer le Millénaire de la ville de Yaroslavl (2003- 2010). »

Les raisons pour préparer le Programme – la mission de M. Koudrine F.L., Vice-Président du Gouvernement de la République de Russie № KA – П11-10442 du 16 juillet 2002, et la lettre de M-me Matvienko V.I., Vice-Président du Gouvernement de la République de Russie № BM – П11-12102 du 17 août 2002.

Les instances d'Etat pour commander le Programme :

- Le Ministère du développement économique et du commerce (pour développer la ville de Yaroslavl en 2003-2010 dans le cadre des programmes d'investissement thématiques) ;
- Le comité d'Etat (Fédération de Russie) pour la construction et le programme fédéral des services communaux (pour développer les services communaux de la ville de Yaroslavl, de la liquidation des logements vétustes et en défaillance, la reconstruction et la renovation des monuments architecturaux et culturels) ;
- Le Ministère de culture de la Fédération de Russie (pour sauvegarder le patrimoine historique et culturel de la ville de Yaroslavl) ;
- L'administration de la Région de Yaroslavl (pour développer l'infrastructure de construction et de transports de la ville de Yaroslavl, pour les préparatifs du millénaire de la ville de Yaroslavl).

Les instances chargées de préparer le Programme :

- Le Ministère du développement économique et du commerce ;
- L'administration de la Région de Yaroslavl ;
- La Mairie de la ville de Yaroslavl.

Les buts du Programme, ses indices essentiels :

1. La création du système pour l'aide fédérale afin d'assurer le développement social et économique des villes historiques de la Russie.
2. La conservation, la renovation et le perfectionnement de l'image architectural de la ville de Yaroslavl comme le centre important historique et culturel de la Russie.
3. Les efforts pour accentuer le rôle de Yaroslavl et de la Région de Yaroslavl comme un noeux important pour le transport de transit dans la partie centrale de la Russie .
4. La formation du mécanisme pour réaliser le programme de refaire le système des services communaux de la Russie et du programme de la liquidation des logements vétustes et en défaillance dans les villes historiques en Russie sur l'exemple de la ville de Yaroslavl.
5. Les efforts pour rendre plus important le rôle de la ville de Yaroslavl dans le développement des sciences, du système de protection de la santé, de la culture, des sports, des arts, ainsi que pour développer la vie intellectuelle et les relations entre les nations en Russie.

Les buts essentiels du Programme :

- Les activités pour créer le mécanisme d'aide d'état pour le développement social et économique des villes historiques russes.
- La création des conditions pour attirer les investissements étrangers et nationaux afin de développer la ville de Yaroslavl en tant que une des villes historiques russes ayant un développement énergétique.
- Les études, l'appréciation objective, la renovation et le perfectionnement du patrimoine architectural de la ville de Yaroslavl, comme l'une des villes historiques russes.

- La reconstruction - en entier du centre historique de Yaroslavl et sa reconnaissance en tant l'objet du patrimoine culturel mondial en Russie, y compris dans le cadre de l'UNESCO.
- La création des conditions pour développer les transports -aérien, ferroviaires, fluviaux, automobile - par le noeux de transit à Yaroslavl.
- La modernisation du système des services communaux, la liquidation des logements vétistes et en défaillance à Yaroslavl pour le compte des budgets fédéraux, des crédits à long termes, des investissements privés et l'étude des principes essentiels du financement en commun des tels programmes qui doivent être réalisés dans les villes russes, sur l'exemple de la ville de Yaroslavl.
- La formation de l'ordre à suivre et du mécanisme pour utiliser le potentiel historique et culturel de la ville de Yaroslavl pour élargir de contacts culturels, pour vulgariser l'histoire russe, la vie spirituelle dans les pays étrangers proches et lointains.
- La formation du mécanisme d'état pour développer les relations entre les nations dans les villes russes sur l'exemples de la ville de Yaroslavl, pour élargir le rôle des villes historiques russes dans le développement de l'esprit slave et de la culture, pour consolider les liens économiques et culturels entre les villes de la Russie , de l'Ukraine et de la Biélorussie,

Les délais et les étapes de la réalisation du Programme

La première étape (2003 – 2005) - création des conditions pour le développement dynamique de la ville de Yaroslavl en tant que centre industriel, noeux de transit pour le transport, le centre culturel et historique ayant une infrastructure touristique développée, centre des activités scientifiques innovatrices et des technologies modernes ; l'élaboration du mécanisme de l'aide d'état pour le développement des villes historiques de la Russie sur l'exemple de la ville de Yaroslavl.

La seconde étape (2006-2010) – la réalisation du système des activités prévues par le programme pour développer la ville de Yaroslavl, pour réaliser son potentiel historique, culturel et scientifique afin de former l'image positive de la Russie, de consolider les liens culturels et spirituels qui la lient aux peuples des pays étrangers proches et lointains.

La liste des activités les plus importantes de ce Programme

- La formation des mécanismes financiers et organisationnels pour rendre le soutien aux efforts entrepris par l'état pour développer les villes historiques de la Russie sur l'exemple de Yaroslavl.
- La conservation et la renaissance de l'image architectural historique de la ville de Yaroslavl.
- La conservation et la renovation des ensembles choisis et des objets du patrimoine architectural et urbain.
- Le développement des transports aériens, ferroviaires, fluviaux et automobiles par le noeux de transit de Yaroslavl.
- Le développement du système des services communaux.

- La construction et la modernisation des objets ayant une grande importance sociale et économique pour la ville.
- La formation du mécanisme pour réactualiser le potentiel historique, culturel et spirituel de la ville de Yaroslavl.

Les réalisateurs des initiatives des plus importantes du Programme (ayant l'aide et le soutien des ministères et des organisations de la Fédération de Russie)

- L'administration de la Région de Yaroslavl
- La Mairie de la ville de Yaroslavl
- Les organismes russes et étrangers pour effectuer les activités culturelles et de services.
- Les organisations de recherches scientifiques et autres, après le concours adéquate.

Le volume et les sources de financer du Programme

Les dépenses totales pour réaliser le Programme sont prévues pour tous les moyens de financement – 42, 5 milliards de roubles y compris les sources budgétaires de tous les niveaux – 22.5 milliards de roubles et des ressources extrabudgétaires – 20,0 milliards de roubles.

Les résultats attendus du Programme

- La création du système de l'aide d'état pour le développement social et économique des villes historiques de la Russie.
- La sauvegarde et la rénovation du patrimoine architectural et urbain d'une valeur sans précédent , le développement architectural de la ville de Yaroslavl et de la Région de Yaroslavl.
- La création du noeux pour le transit de transport moderne sur la base de l'infrastructure ferroviaire,fluviale , aérienne et automobile qui existe déjà dans la ville de Yaroslavl.
- Le développement d' importants secteurs de l'économie du marché dans la ville de Yaroslavl et dans la Région de Yaroslavl : la construction le système des services communaux, du transport , de la communication, des sciences, de la culture,du tourisme.
- La création des conditions pour la hausse du niveau de la vie des habitants de la ville de Yaroslavl et de la Région de Yaroslavl.
- L'amélioration de la situation écologique dans le région de la Haute Volga.
- La hausse du niveau de la culture et de l'enseignement dans la Russie Centrale,
- La liquidation des logements vétustes et en défaillance dans la ville de Yaroslavl.
- La stabilisation de l'image positive de la Russie, des liens amicaux et culturels avec les peuples habitants les pays étrangers proches et lointains.
- La satisfactioun des besoins propres à la population de la région de Yaroslavl et voisines pour le repos adéquate, pour la protection de la santé, pour l'éducation de la génération à venir.

Le système de contrôler la réalisation du Programme – la responsabilité pour une bonne réalisation à temps prévu du Programme tombe sur le Ministère du Développement économique et du commerce de la Fédération de Russie, le Comité d'Etat pour la construction et les services communaux, le Ministère de la culture de la Fédération de Russie, l'Administration de la Région de Yaroslavl, la Mairie de la ville de Yaroslavl.

L'information et le projet du rapport sur la marche de la réalisation du Programme doivent être rendus chaque année par les instances d'état qui commandent le Programme pour le Ministère du développement économique et du commerce de la Fédération de Russie.

2. Point 1.c. Nous sommes d'accord avec la proposition de changer le titre contre « Le centre historique de la ville de Yaroslavl ».

3. Point 3.c. Entre les parenthèses il est à lire (Le plan général de la ville Yaroslavl qui a été fait en 1968 par l'Institut central de recherches scientifiques pour les projets dans le domaine de l'urbanisme de l'URSS et revu en 1975, et la nouvelle conception du développement de la ville de Yaroslavl fait en 1995).

4. Point 3.d. L'état actuel de la conservation. Comme il a été démontré par l'étude cartographique de l'agence « Drime » en 1995, 90 % du territoire de la ville, proposé pour la Liste du Patrimoine mondial, garde la planification historique primitive – le sens et la largeur des rues, les formes et les dimensions des places, les dimensions des quartiers et des propriétés qui forme le tissu urbain. Les rapports dimensionnelles sont gardés pour 85 % - les volumes des bâtiments et des constructions par rapports aux largeurs et longueurs des rues, les hauteurs des constructions à l'intérieur des quartiers et des hauteurs urbaines dominantes. Les façades historiques des constructions sont gardées pour 95 %.

5. Point 3.e. Ayant comme guide les articles 4 et 5 de la Convention sur les recherches de la protection la plus effective possible, la sauvegarde, la vulgarisation et le remise aux générations à venir du patrimoine culturel et naturel, la Mairie de la ville de Yaroslavl et Monsieur le Maire en personne sont intéressés à la protection la plus effective du milieu historique et des monuments architecturaux qui se trouvent dans la partie centrale de la ville. A cette fin on a adopté toute une série de programmes qui sont réalisés sans faille par le Département du Premier architecte de la ville. Les activités de ce service qui est chargé de donner les permissions à ériger les nouvelles constructions ou à refaire d'anciens bâtiments, sont guidé par les actes législatifs de la Fédération de Russie prévus pour protéger le patrimoine architectural et urbain (Folder 1 Section 4 item « C ») ainsi que par les programmes adoptés dans la direction de la ville (en annex).

L'Ordre de la Mairie de la ville de Yaroslavl daté du 29.03.2002 N 867 (annex N 1) « Sur le développement de la ville de Yaroslavl jusqu'à 2010 » considère la protection du patrimoine comme une des tâches sociales importantes qui est détaillée dans la partie intitulée « Des perspectives du développement de la sphère social ». L'administration de la ville est guidée dans ce cas-là par un des articles de la Constitution de la Fédération de la

Russie qui dit que chaque citoyen de la Fédération de Russie possède le droit de vivre dans le milieu historique qui lui est propre.

L'ordre de la Mairie daté du 10.10.1996 N 52 détermine les règles pour effectuer les travaux assurant l'aménagement de la ville, la reconstruction des systèmes urbains de services communaux dans des buts de concerver le patrimoine historique de la ville au cours de ces travaux (annex 2). D'autres actes (31.01.2002 № 203 (annex 3) prévoient les mesures protectrices qui sont prioritaires aux cas de placer des publicités au fond des monuments architecturaux pour que ces publicités ne défigurent pas les façades des constructions historiques.

La plupart de monuments architecturaux de la ville ayant une forte importance pour la culture russe sont classés comme monuments de l'importance fédérale, leur protection entre dans la compétence non seulement de l'administration urbaine mais aussi des organismes régionaux et fédéraux. Les ressources pour la restauration et la renovation courante de ces monuments sont issus de trois budgets – fédéral, régional et municipal. Ces objets du patrimoine sont inclus dans la Programme fédéral thématique pour sauvegarder le patrimoine et de plus le gouvernement régional adopte chaque année « La liste des initiatives prioritaires pour protéger le patrimoine historique de la Région de Yaroslavl » où les monuments de la ville forment un tierce parmi de nombreux objets régionaux classés (annex 4,5,6).

Hormis le plan annuel concret il existe un Plan de perspectives des investissements pour les travaux de reconstruction des monuments de la Région pour 2001-2005 (annex 7). Ce Plan propose la restauration des monuments du patrimoine mais ce qui est beaucoup plus important il prévoit leur aménagement pour utiliser comme hôtels, fonds de commerce etc.

Ce dernier plan a donné au Gouvernement régional une raison de former encore un plan régissant l'utilisation des monuments historiques et culturels de la ville de Yaroslavl. Ce plan d'initiatives prévoit le soutien du tourisme national et international pour 2002-2003 (annex 8 et 9). Ce plan doit aider à organiser d'une manière effective l'utilisation des monuments comme objets de démonstration qui possèdent d'une haute valeur artistique, comme locaux qui peuvent abriter les hôtels, les fonds de commerces, les ateliers d'arts nationaux traditionnels.

C'est pour cela que chaque organisation et entreprises de la ville possède sa propre tâche. Par exemple, le Musée – réserve architectiral et artistique de Yaroslavl prépare les publicités, les livres, les cartes qui parlent des expositions et des initiatives du Musée ayant pour but de propager l'histoire de la ville ou des étapes historiques choisies éclairant la vie de la région, du pays, les contributions des personnalités historiques connues, la vie quotidienne et les opinions des habitants de Yaroslavl. Le Musée prépare de nouveaux itinéraires touristiques qui complètent les connaissances des curiosités de la ville et, ce qui est très important, propose des nouvelles perspectives sur la ville et sur ses monuments remarquables. Les autres musées de Yarislavl se consacrent également à la tâche d'exposer le plus largement possible leurs collections. Les ateliers produisant les souvenirs nationaux, les maisons d'éditions, les commerces font également tous leur possible pour développer l'infrastructure touristique urbaine.

6. Point 6.a. Pour déterminer l'authenticité du milieu urbain les chercheurs étaient guidés par les éléments qui avaient été fixés par les documents, y compris les plans urbains, les plans des propriétés, les croquis de façades et les plans des constructions. Tous ces documents possèdent les échelles et sont datés depuis le début du XVIII siècle.

Les éléments les plus importants :

le paysage historique et l'état de sa conservation

les longueurs et largeurs des rue, leur directions et l'état de leurs conservation

les limites de la ville, des propriétés privés, des places urbaines

les façades des batiments communaux historiques

les façades des batiments privés

les plans des batiments ayant les notes sur les travaux de renovations et des changements survenus au cours des XIX et XX

les photos des perspectives de la villes et de ses curiosités faites depuis la deuxième moitié du XIX s.

**Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO
Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation
Yaroslavl Oblast Administration
Russian National Committee of Cultural
and Natural World Heritage**

**NOMINATION
of the property
“HISTORICAL CENTRE OF THE CITY OF YAROSLAVL”
FOR INSCRIPTION ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST**

Format items: 7 “a”

**Moscow
2003**

CONTENTS OF NOMINATION

Folder I – Sections: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7 items “c”, “d”, 8

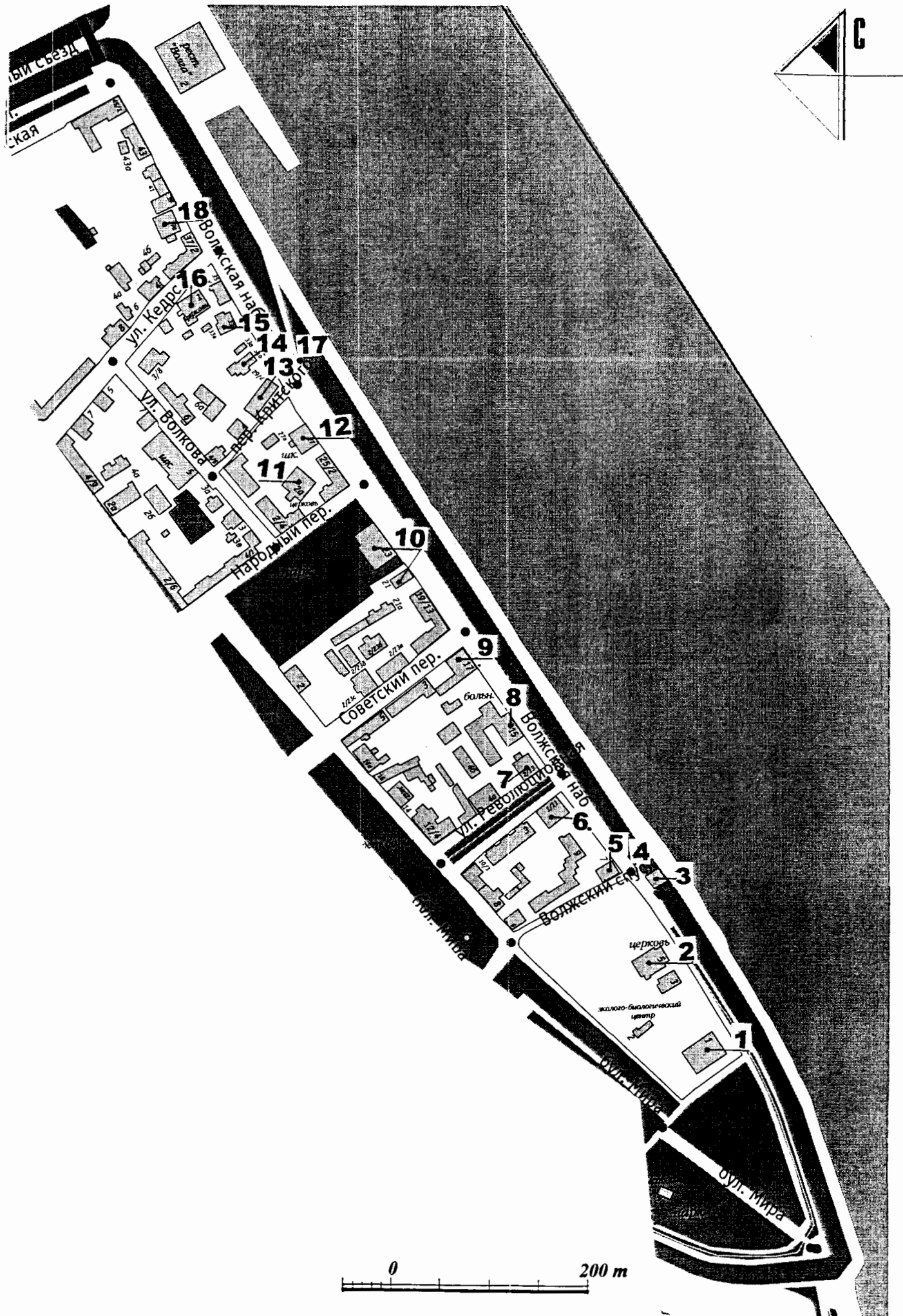
Folder II – Section: 7 item “a”

Folder III – Section: 7 item “b”

FOLDER II. CONTENTS

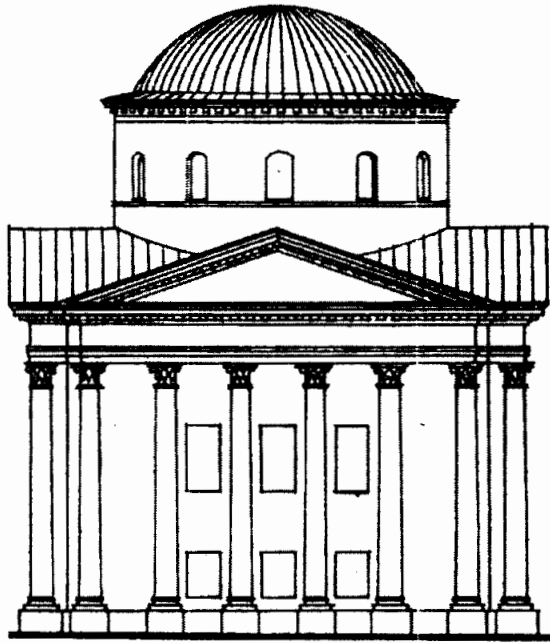
Section 7 item “a”

- illustrations, photographs, plans and facades of monuments;
- slides;
- video film (Annex).

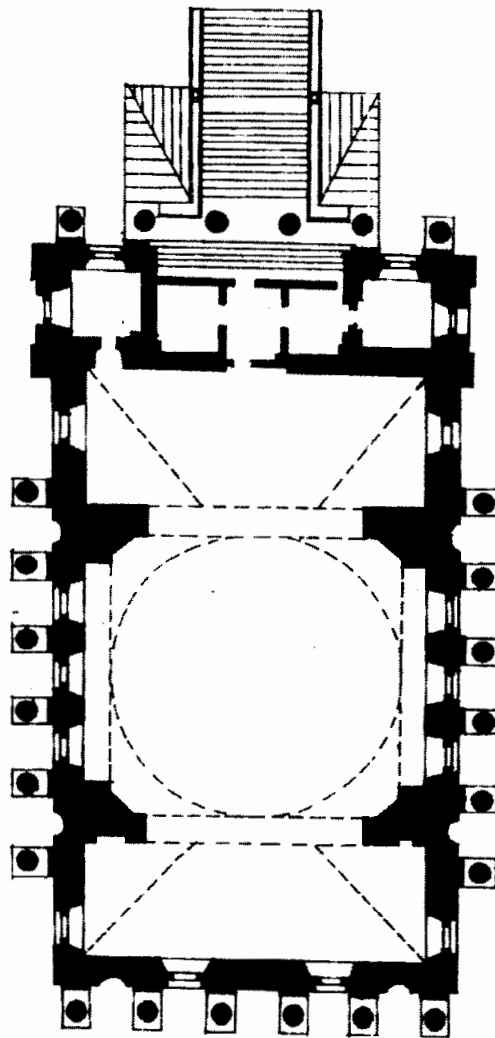




№ 2 Бывшая Ильинско-Тихоновская церковь (1825-1831 г.г.);
Волжская набережная, 5



0 5

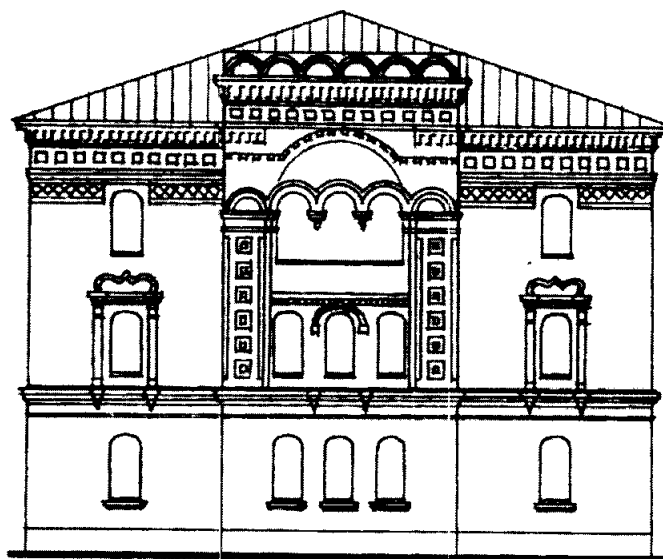


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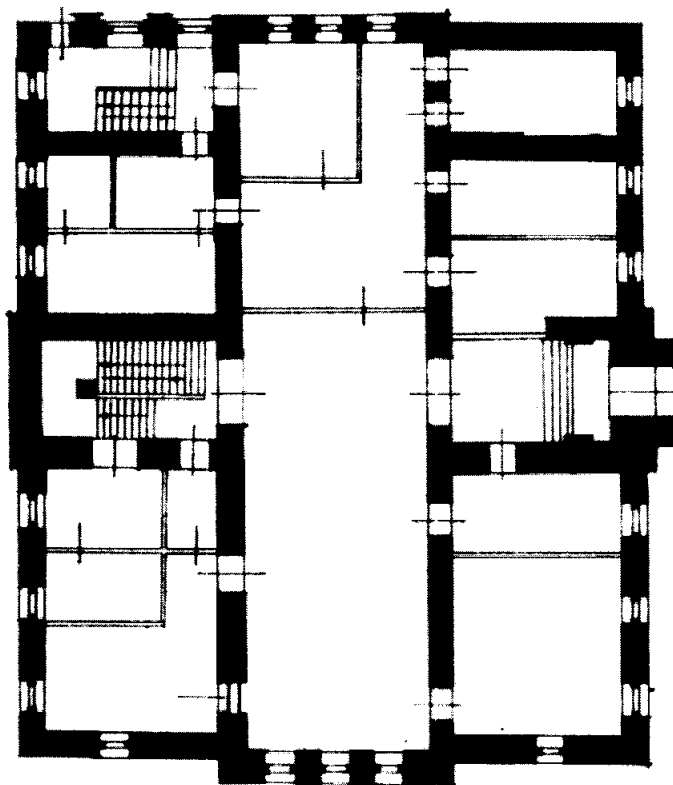
Восточный фасад; план второго этажа



№ 6 Здание бывшей глазной лечебницы (конец XIX в.),
Волжская набережная, ул. Революционная, 11/1

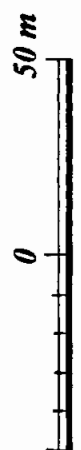
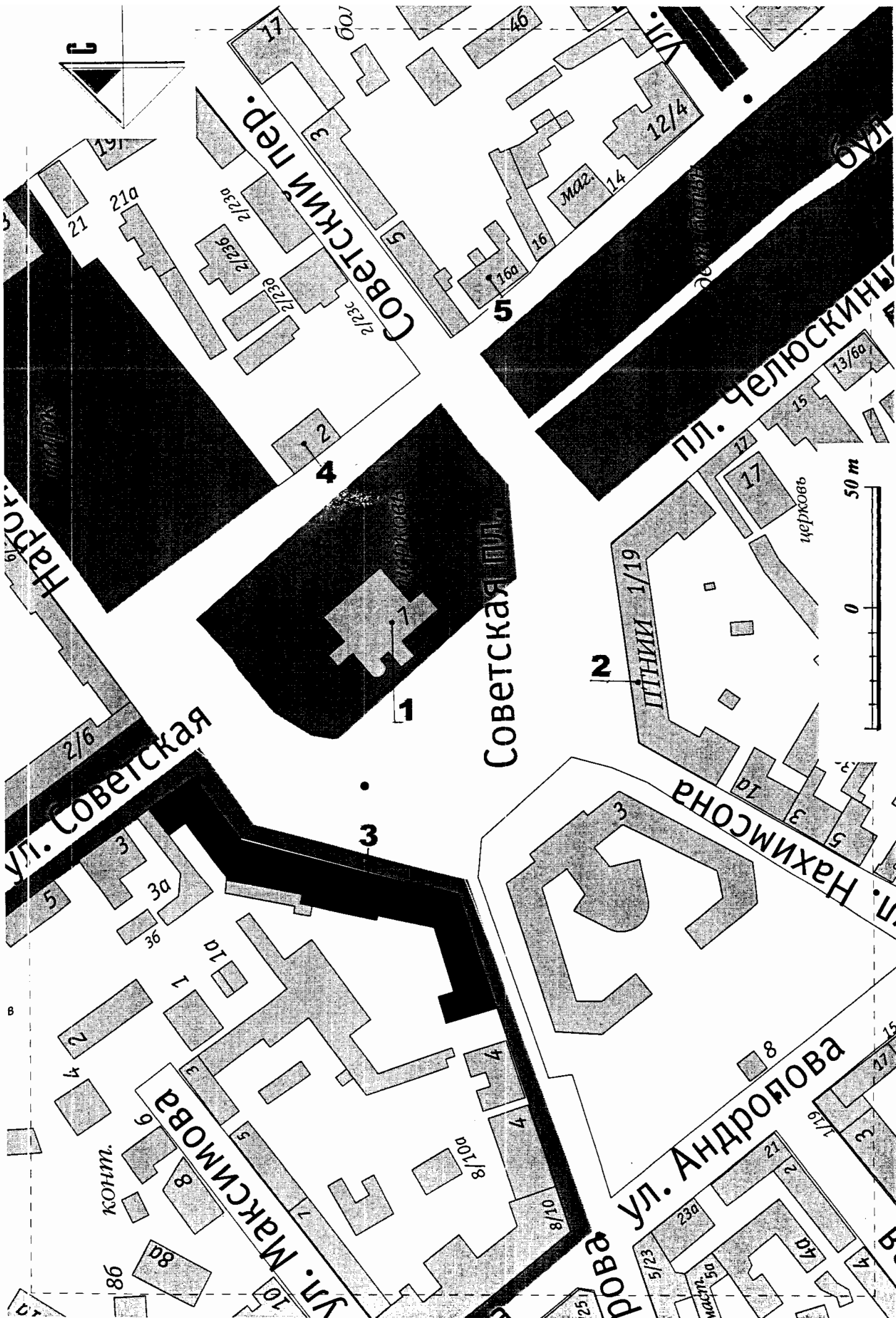


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Фасад с Волжской набережной; план 1-го этажа

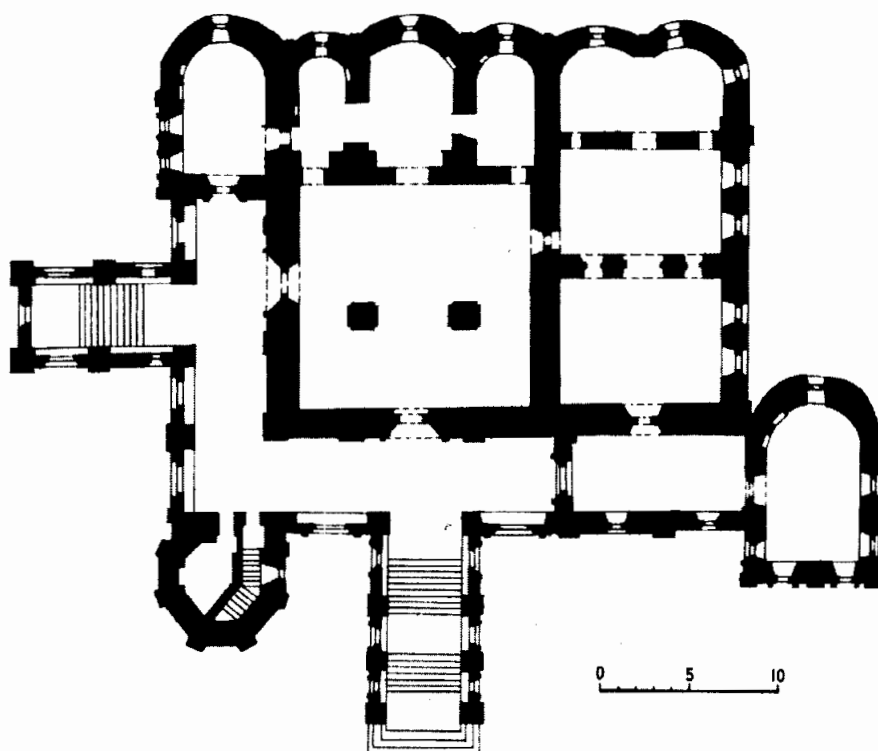




№ 1 Церковь Ильи Пророка (1647 – 1650 г.г.), Советская площадь, 1



0 5

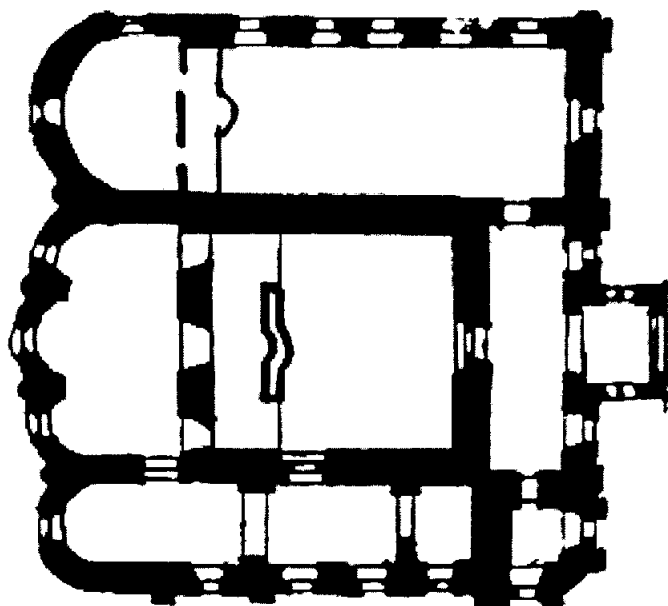
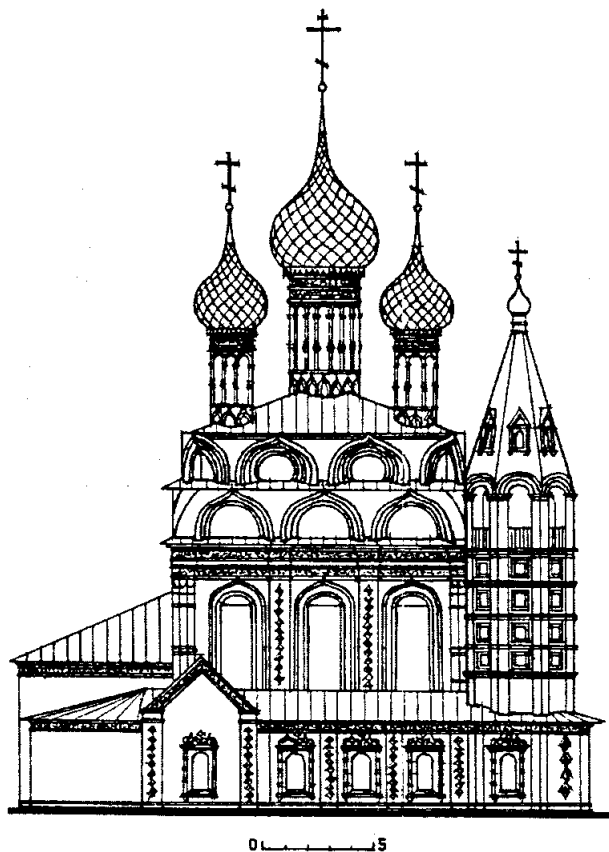


0 5 10

Западный фасад: план



2. Церковь Богоявления (1684-1693 гг.); площадь Богоявления



Северный фасад; план первого этажа

Yaroslavl (Russian Federation)

No 1170

1. BASIC DATA

State Party: Russian Federation
Name of property: Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl
Location: Yaroslavl Oblast
Date received: 31 January 2003
Category of property:

In terms of the categories of cultural property set out in Article 1 of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this is a *group of buildings*. In terms of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, this is the historic centre of a town which is still inhabited.

Brief description:

The historic city of Yaroslavl, on the river Volga, developed from the 11th century into a major commercial centre, renowned for the numerous churches dating to the 17th century. Yaroslavl is an outstanding example of the urban planning reform ordered by Empress Catherine The Great in the whole of Russia, in 1763. While keeping some of the significant historic structures, the town was thus renovated in neo-classical style on a radial urban master plan.

2. THE PROPERTY

Description

The historic city of Yaroslavl is situated some 250km northeast of Moscow on the river Volga at the confluence with Kotorosl river. The site was convenient due to facility to benefit from natural features and build defences. The origins of the city go back to the early 11th century. The city got its present-day form and structure mainly as a result of the major urban reform in 1763, ordered by Empress Catherine The Great for the whole country. However, some of the existing streets and structures were retained in this renewal process, which lasted from 1770 to the 1830s.

The nominated area consists of the historic centre of the city, the so-called 'Slobody', forming roughly a half circle with radial streets from the centre. In its general architectural character the city of Yaroslavl is Neo-Classical with harmonious and uniform streetscapes. Most residential and public buildings are two to three stories high along wide streets, and vast urban squares. Within this context, there is a large number of churches with their onion cupolas, and monastic ensembles, dating from the 16th and 17th centuries, and having valuable mural paintings and iconostases.

Spassky Monastery is one of the oldest monasteries found in Upper Volga region. It was built on the site of a pagan temple in late 12th century. The oldest buildings that have

been preserved date from the 16th century (Cathedral of Transfiguration, Refectory, Holy Gate, Bell Tower), though some have been restored various times. Yaroslavl Miracle Men Church with a classical portico dates from 1851.

Over 50 churches were built in the 17th century. The *Church of Epiphany* (Epiphany Square) was built in 1684-93. It has five cupolas, and its red brick facades are decorated with polychrome tiles; the interior was painted in 1692-93. Other churches include: the *Church of St. Nicholas Nadein* (1620), at the bank of Volga, the *Church of Nativity* (1644), with a unique bell tower, the *Church of Elijah the Prophet* (1647), which became the focus of the classicist radial town plan of Yaroslavl.

The nominated area extends ca 2km along the west bank of Volga and 1.5km on the north bank of Kotorosl river. One block away from Volga, a main avenue runs parallel to the river, crossing the Soviet (Iliinskaya) square, which forms the focal point of the historic town. The centre area is surrounded by a boulevard forming half a circle, Ushinsky street, built in the 17th century immediately behind the city's defences. The boulevard crosses Volkov square, the starting point for the road to the town of Uglich in the west. The nominated core zone includes the historic centre. This area is surrounded by the buffer zone, which extends one or two blocks further west on the landside, as well as across both of the two rivers. The buffer zone encloses natural areas, as well as several important historic buildings.

On the embankment of Volga, there are a number of significant neo-classical buildings, e.g. the metropolitan's residence (originally built in 1680s), Church of SS Elijah and Tychen (1825-31), Volga Tower (a defence tower from 1685), Volga Gate (early 19th century elevations), Ensemble of the former Governor-General's house (1820-60), Deduylin house (early 18th century), Ensemble of the Nativity (17th century).

The Soviet square ensemble was built from mid 17th to 18th centuries. The focal point of the square is the Church of Elijah the Prophet (1647-50s) with its rich decorations and wall paintings. The buildings of the Government Offices include some of the first construction according to the 1770 town plan built in early classical style.

The Volkov square originated as a place for small trade. In early 19th century, a theatre was built here (first in timber, then in stone). This was replaced by a new structure in 1911 always in neoclassical style. On the square there is also one of the remaining defence towers, St. Blase Tower, built in stone after a fire in the 17th century.

The Ushinsky Street, originating from the 17th century, has a number of interesting buildings in classical style. Some of these buildings have been rebuilt or renovated towards the end of the 19th century, thus representing a variety of styles, from classicism to rococo and neoclassical.

History

The city of Yaroslavl, in 2010, will celebrate its 1000th anniversary from the foundation. Initially, there was a small wooden fortress. In the 12th century, two monasteries were built next to this: Spassky monastery on Kotorosl, and Petrovsky monastery on the Volga, and the place

became an outpost of Christianity. In the 13th century, it belonged to the territory of Rostov (a town with an important bishop's residence, 'Kremlin'). From this time, Yaroslavl started developing and it became the centre of a grand duchy. In 1463, Yaroslavl Grand Duchy joined the powerful Moscow state.

After several fires, the original wooden town was gradually rebuilt in stone starting from the 16th century. Yaroslavl grew in importance becoming the second city in the state. Through the Volga river, it was in trading contacts with Persia and India as well as with Ottoman Turks. Moscow also developed its contacts with Western European trading centres. As a result, foreign trade companies and craftsmen started arriving to establish businesses. The 17th century is considered the golden age of Yaroslavl, and for example some 50 new churches were built in stone.

In 1711 and 1762, there were several fires, which damaged the city's trading position, though its development continued. In 1769, a new town plan was adopted, revised in 1778. This plan was radial in its centre part, and based on a rectangular grid towards the west. Even though following the new guidelines imposed by the Empress, the town plan took into account the existing situation, and kept parts of the street network and historic building stock, where the most significant historical structures (churches, mediaeval towers) were used as visual and compositional dominants of a new plan.

The construction activities continued well into the 19th century, when some of the old fabric was renovated in a more formal manner in the downtown area. At the end of the 19th century, Yaroslavl once again experienced a fast growing period. This time, a number of industries were brought into the city. The number of inhabitants increased from 52,000 in 1887 to 109,000 in 1913. At this time, also a number of new functions were introduced, including hotels, restaurants, banks and offices.

In the 20th century, Yaroslavl has gone through problematic times like most other cities in Russia. The 1920s and 1930s, as well as 1960s and 1970s, have been periods with many losses particularly in religious ensembles. Also Yaroslavl had changes but fortunately much less than elsewhere. The development took place on the outskirts of the city, and relatively few new constructions came into the old centre. In the 1990s, Yaroslavl has once again started developing, but this time with full consciousness of its cultural inheritance. The churches and monasteries are being rehabilitated and opened again for worshippers. At the present, the municipal area of Yaroslavl has some 600,000 inhabitants.

Management regime

Legal provision:

The buildings and sites in the nominated area have a mixed ownership, including the Russian Federation, the Yaroslavl Oblast Administration, Yaroslavl City Administration, as well as private persons and institutions.

In accordance with the decision by the Executive Committee of the Yaroslavl Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies, 21-06-1990 N191, the historic centre of Yaroslavl has been protected as "the reserve territory of

the city". This status provides for the full control of planning and construction in the area concerned, as well as for the restoration and rehabilitation of historic buildings. It can allow reconstruction, modernisation and alteration of the functions of existing buildings, as well as the elimination of functions or elements that are discordant with values of the environment and the protected area.

Furthermore, the area is subject to various legal provisions of the Russian Federation, regarding cultural heritage, preservation of historic monuments, and archaeological sites, maintenance and repair of architectural surfaces, engineering infrastructures, etc.

Management structure:

The control and practical implementation of the legislative and standard-setting acts in the historic area is the responsibility of the Committee of Historic and Cultural Heritage.

The management of the historic area is the responsibility of two offices:

- Yaroslavl Oblast: Department of culture and tourism;
- Yaroslavl Municipality: The Board of Architecture.

The plans concerning the protected area of Yaroslavl include:

- Tourism Development Plan for 2001-03;
- List of Priority Measures on Preservation and Development of Culture and Arts for 2002-04;
- Goal-orienting Plan for Reducing Anthropogenous Impact on the Environment for 2001-04; and
- Development Strategy of the City of Yaroslavl up to 2010.

Resources:

The financial resources for the conservation and rehabilitation come from the federal budget, Oblast budget, Municipal budget, as well as from extra-budgetary sources.

The majority of tourists comes by steamships along the Volga in the summer period. In recent years the number has been increasing. There are various types of tourist facilities, including organised visitor routes, 1400 beds in hotels, ca 100 restaurants, etc.

Justification by the State Party (summary)

Yaroslavl historical centre is the oldest part of one of the most ancient and rich historic cities in Russia. It is a representative example of the development of ancient Russian cities as a part of unique town-planning reform pursued by Empress Catherine the Great in the second half of the 18th century.

The primary and unique feature of Yaroslavl historical centre is the presence of ancient churches, outstanding in terms of their architecture, acting as town-planning dominants and composition centers.

Another aspect is the organic use of the rich natural landscape at the junction of two rivers, with picturesque banks and wide water expanses.

Architectural monuments in the Yaroslavl historical centre present all artistic styles in Russia during the past five centuries. Many historic buildings have unique patterns of monumental painting of the 16th-17th centuries.

Criterion ii: It is a sample of the complex demonstrating successive development of architecture and town-planning art, monumental art, city landscape arrangement for over 500 years, while brightly representing historical process of this development in the vast central region of Russia.

Criterion iv: It is an outstanding example of development of the typology of urban environment architectural and planning arrangement, architecture of public buildings and housing within the historic buildings, landscaping and planting of trees and gardens in the historic parts of the city pertaining to the long period of Russian history and closely related to development of such activities in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

3. ICOMOS EVALUATION

Actions by ICOMOS

An ICOMOS expert mission visited the nominated property in August 2004.

ICOMOS has also consulted its International Scientific Committee on Historic Towns and Villages.

Conservation

Conservation history:

The city of Yaroslavl has been fortunate in surviving through difficult periods, particularly in the 20th century, when most historic cities in Russia were affected by destruction of churches and convents, and the transformation of the urban fabric. In the recent decades, the authorities have initiated a programme, which has already allowed the conservation and restoration of several historic buildings.

State of conservation:

The historic centre of Yaroslavl has been preserved exceptionally well. Several historic buildings have been restored in recent years. There are others that need repair subject to availability of funds.

Management:

The nominated territory enjoys the highest protection within the framework of the historic monuments legislation of the Russian Federation. The banks and islands of the Kotorosl river are protected as natural conservation area. On the whole, the Russian legislation enables the state authorities to interfere markedly with the rights of ownership. The current economic situation however gives limited possibilities for state contributions to the owners of listed historic buildings. Grants can be given to Orthodox churches, which are in need for repair, but the funds are mainly given to historic buildings that are directly owned by the State.

In the buffer zone the height of new buildings is limited to 14m and 17m, so as not to interfere with the historic townscape. A new bridge over Volga river is under construction at some distance from the historic town, and

will divert heavy transitory traffic outside the historical core.

There is a strict professional control of any changes and new constructions in the core zone and the buffer zone. There exist several civic associations who sustain the protection of historic town. According to the present legislation they do not interfere with the decision-making process. Nevertheless, they represent a potential for the future.

Risk analysis:

The principal risks are related to the fact that Yaroslavl is a living historic town that continues to develop. Therefore, as always in such cases, particular attention is required to monitoring and management trends and eventual changes in the built fabric as well as the functions of the nominated area and its buffer zone.

Authenticity and integrity

From the town-planning point of view the nominated territory has retained its integrity and authenticity. Even the former Secretariat of the Communist Party of the region of Yaroslavl, built in 1982 in the heart of the town, is considered harmonious with the 18th-century plan. 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 of the town.

In the Stalinist periods, thousands of churches were demolished especially in larger cities in Russia. In Yaroslavl, instead, from some 80 churches and chapels, 56 have survived intact. This number has no analogy in other parts of Russia. Even though some churches were used as prisons or warehouses, they have usually retained their artistic finishes. Only a minimum of restoration is required, and has already been started with several buildings. The work done so far is considered to respond to required standard. 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 Uglic, and the Volga Gates.

Comparative evaluation

The history of Russian architecture may be conditionally divided in two major periods: dominance of a "national" style from the 10th century to the end of the 17th century, mainly based on regional mediaeval traditions, and – following Peter the Great's reforms – "western" styles from about 1700 to the present. The Empress Catherine the Great was responsible for a major urban renovation, more than doubling the number of urban centres in the Empire to ca. 600. At the same time, she also ordered an important urban reform, which meant the preparation of new master plan for all the existing cities respecting regularity and the ideas of the Enlightenment and introducing the Neo-classical style for the civic architecture.

Yaroslavl ranks among the most significant historic towns in Russia, along with Moscow, St. 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 being a town that has best preserved its overall integrity through the many troubles that most cities faced in the transformation processes of the 20th century. This concerns also the exceptionally fine churches, which were preserved, while at the same time religious buildings elsewhere were often destroyed.

On the World Heritage List, there are few historic towns, representing the same period, even though these are in different cultural contexts. These include, e.g. Weimar in Germany, which stands for German Classicism and is associated with major personalities such as Goethe and Schiller, the City of Bath, representing English Neo-classicism at the time of George III, and Edinburgh, where the New Town is an example of Western-European planning. In comparison with these properties, Yaroslavl represents a completely different social-political context, being associated with the major urbanisation process of the Russian Empire and the implementation of the relevant ideas in the urban reform.

Outstanding universal value

General statement:

The historic city of Yaroslavl is an outstanding example demonstrating the synthesis of the mediaeval urban structure and new regular pattern as the cornerstones of the great urban reform that was ordered by Empress Catherine the Great in the whole of Russian Empire, starting immediately after her accession to the throne in 1762. This reform has no precedent in European history, and remains a uniquely Russian phenomenon, resulting in the re-urbanisation of practically all the cities. Based on the ideas of the Enlightenment, the reform coincided with the general aim for the government to promote the general welfare of the nation. The reform is characteristic of the 18th century, which started with the rule of Peter The Great concluding with Catherine The Great, and marked a major change in the country.

Yaroslavl presents one of the most creatively balanced examples of this reform, producing a new and highly esteemed aesthetic quality. The city has been one of the major commercial centres on the Volga river, and it is also renowned for its exquisite Russian Orthodox churches dating from the 17th century, adorned with notable mural paintings and multicoloured tiles. These churches together with the remaining medieval gates and towers were integrated in the new scheme as visual dominants and focal points in the urban skeleton.

The cityscape of Yaroslavl represents one of the finest examples in Russia of the integration of Neo-classical architecture into a harmonious whole, radiating from the large square with the Church of the Prophet Elijah in the focal point. The scale of the central square is unrivalled in its size comparable only with the size of squares in metropolitan cities, representing the “Russian tsar scale”, which symbolised the transformation of provincial cities into distinct urban entities.

Evaluation of criteria:

Criterion ii: The historic town of Yaroslavl with its 17th-century churches and its Neo-classical radial urban plan and civic architecture is an outstanding example of the interchange of cultural and architectural influences between Western Europe and Russia. It is characteristic of this urban development that the old churches were taken as dominants in the new design of the neo-classical urban form of the late 18th century, thus establishing historical continuity.

Criterion iv: The historic town 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. This planning reform, in its scale and unity of scope, can be seen as unique, and the town of Yaroslavl became a particularly successful implementation both in its cityscape and the way it was composed in relation to the Volga river. While being exceptionally representative, Yaroslavl is also the best preserved example of this reform considering that most of the other towns have been substantially modified or destroyed during the 20th century.

4. ICOMOS RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation with respect to inscription

ICOMOS recommends that the World Heritage Committee adopt the following draft decision:

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-05/29.COM/8B,
2. Inscribes the property on the World Heritage List on the basis of ***criteria ii and iv***:

Criterion ii: The historic town of Yaroslavl with its 17th century churches and its Neo-classical radial urban plan and civic architecture is an outstanding example of the interchange of cultural and architectural influences between Western Europe and Russian Empire.

Criterion iv: 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.

ICOMOS, April 2005



Map showing the boundaries of the nominated property



View of the Historical Centre of Yaroslavl



View of Spassky Monastery

Yaroslavl (Fédération de Russie)

No 1170

1. IDENTIFICATION

<i>État partie :</i>	Fédération de Russie
<i>Bien proposé :</i>	Centre historique de la ville de Yaroslavl
<i>Lieu :</i>	Région de Yaroslavl
<i>Date de réception :</i>	31 janvier 2003
<i>Catégorie de bien :</i>	

En termes de catégories de biens culturels telles qu'elles sont définies à l'article premier de la Convention du patrimoine mondial de 1972, il s'agit d'un *ensemble*. Aux termes des *Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial*, il s'agit du centre historique d'une ville vivante.

Brève description :

La ville historique de Yaroslavl, sur la Volga, s'est développée à partir du XIe siècle en un centre de commerce d'importance majeure. Elle est connue pour ses nombreuses églises datant du XVIIe siècle. Yaroslavl est un exemple exceptionnel du programme de rénovation urbaine ordonné par l'impératrice Catherine la Grande dans l'ensemble de la Russie en 1763. Bien qu'ayant conservé certaines des structures historiques importantes, la ville fut rénovée dans le style néoclassique en suivant un plan directeur urbain en étoile.

2. LE BIEN

Description

La ville historique de Yaroslavl est située sur la Volga, au confluent de la Kotorosl, à quelque 250km au nord-est de Moscou. Le site a été choisi pour les avantages que présentent ses caractéristiques physiques et ses défenses bâties. Les origines de la cité remontent au début du XIe siècle. La ville doit sa forme et sa structure actuelle à une réforme urbaine majeure lancée en 1763 par l'impératrice Catherine la Grande pour l'ensemble du pays. Certaines des anciennes rues et des anciennes structures ont cependant été conservées dans ce processus de modernisation qui se poursuivit de 1770 jusque dans les années 1830.

La zone proposée pour inscription est le centre historique de la ville que l'on appelle le « Slobody ». Ce dernier est en forme de demi-lune ; les rues partent en étoile à partir du centre. La ville de Yaroslavl possède un style

architectural néoclassique et un paysage urbain uniforme et harmonieux. Les bâtiments publics et résidentiels, pour la plupart à deux ou trois étages, bordent de larges rues ponctuées de grandes places. La ville comprend un grand nombre d'églises à bulbes et d'ensembles monastiques datant du XVIe et du XVIIe siècle qui recèlent de précieuses iconostases et peintures murales.

Le *monastère Spassky* est l'un des plus anciens monastères fondés dans la région de la Haute Volga. Il fut construit sur le site d'un temple païen à la fin du XIIe siècle. Les plus anciens bâtiments préservés jusqu'à nos jours datent du XVIe siècle (cathédrale de la Transfiguration, réfectoire, Portes saintes, tour-clocher), bien que certains aient été restaurés à différentes reprises. L'église des Thaumaturges est dotée d'un porche classique et fut construite en 1851.

Plus de 50 églises furent édifiées au XVIIe siècle. L'*église de l'Épiphanie* (place de l'Épiphanie) fut construite entre 1684 et 1693. Elle possède cinq coupes et ses façades en briques rouges sont décorées de céramiques polychromes ; l'intérieur a été peint en 1692-1693. On peut citer d'autres exemples d'églises : *Saint-Nicolas Nadein* (1620) sur la Volga, l'*église de la Nativité* (1644) avec sa tour-clocher remarquable, l'*église du Prophète-Élie* (1647) qui devint le point central du plan urbain de style classique en étoile de Yaroslavl.

La zone proposée pour inscription s'étend sur environ 2 km le long de la rive ouest de la Volga et sur 1,5 km le long de la rive nord de la Kotorosl. Une rue intérieure s'étire parallèlement à la Volga et traverse la place du Soviet (Iliinskaïa) qui constitue le point central de la ville historique. Le centre ville est entouré d'un boulevard en demi-cercle, la rue Ushinsky, tracée au XVIIe siècle immédiatement derrière les murs de défense de la ville. Le boulevard traverse la place Volkov, point de départ de la route qui relie Uglich à l'ouest. La zone proposée pour inscription recouvre le périmètre du centre historique. Cette zone est entourée d'une zone tampon qui s'étend sur un ou deux pâtés de maison plus à l'ouest, ainsi que sur les rives opposées des deux fleuves. La zone tampon comprend des zones de nature ainsi que de nombreux édifices historiques importants.

Sur le *quai de la Volga* se succèdent plusieurs édifices importants de style néoclassique, par exemple : la résidence du métropolite (construite dans les années 1680), l'église Saint-Élie-Saint-Tychen (1825-1831), la tour de la Volga (tour de défense datant de 1685), la porte de la Volga (construction du début du XIXe siècle), l'ensemble de la résidence de l'ancien gouverneur général (1820-1860), la maison Deduylin (début du XVIIIe siècle), l'ensemble de la Nativité (XVIIe siècle).

L'ensemble de la *place du Soviet* fut construit du milieu du XVIIe siècle au XVIIIe siècle. Le point central de la place est l'église du Prophète-Élie (construite entre 1647 et les années 1650) avec ses riches ornements et ses peintures murales. Parmi les bâtiments des bureaux du gouvernement se trouvent quelques-uns des premiers édifices de style classique construits d'après les plans d'urbanisme de 1770.

La *place Volkov* fut d'abord consacrée au commerce de détail. Au début du XIXe siècle, un théâtre y fut construit

(d'abord en bois, puis en pierre). Cet édifice fut remplacé en 1911 par un nouveau théâtre de style néoclassique. Sur la place se dresse encore une des dernières tours de défense de la ville, la tour Saint-Blaise, construite en pierre après un incendie au XVIIIe siècle.

La rue Ushinsky, ouverte au XVIIIe siècle, compte plusieurs bâtiments intéressants de style classique. Certains de ces bâtiments ont été reconstruits ou rénovés vers la fin du XIXe siècle dans des styles variés, du classique au rococo en passant par le néoclassique.

Histoire

En 2010, la ville de Yaroslavl fêtera le 1000^e anniversaire de sa fondation. À l'origine, il y avait une petite forteresse en bois. Au XIIe siècle, deux monastères furent construits à proximité : le monastère Spassky sur la Kotorosl et le monastère Petrovsky sur la Volga, faisant de ce lieu un avant-poste de la chrétienté. Au XIIIe siècle, l'établissement appartenait au territoire de Rostov, une ville possédant une importante résidence épiscopale, le *Kremlin*. Dès ce temps-là, Yaroslavl commença à se développer et devint le centre d'un grand duché. En 1463, le grand duché de Yaroslavl rejoignit le puissant État de Moscou.

Après plusieurs incendies, la ville d'origine construite en bois fut progressivement rebâtie en pierre à partir du XVIe siècle. Yaroslavl prit de l'importance, devenant la seconde ville de l'État. Grâce à la Volga, elle entretenait des contacts commerciaux avec la Perse et l'Inde ainsi qu'avec les Ottomans. Moscou développa aussi ses contacts avec les centres de commerce de l'Europe de l'Ouest. La ville attira le commerce et l'artisanat qui y prospérèrent. Le XVIIIe siècle est considéré comme l'âge d'or de Yaroslavl. À cette époque, une cinquantaine de nouvelles églises furent construites en pierre.

En 1711 et en 1762, plusieurs incendies infligèrent des revers de fortune à l'activité commerciale de la ville, qui continua néanmoins à se développer. En 1769, un nouveau plan d'urbanisme fut adopté, puis révisé en 1778. Ce plan prévoyait une disposition des rues en étoile au centre et une trame rectangulaire à l'ouest. Tout en appliquant les nouvelles directives imposées par l'impératrice, le plan de la ville tint compte de l'état existant et conserva une partie du réseau des rues et des bâtiments historiques où les structures historiques les plus importantes (églises, tours médiévales) furent utilisées comme des éléments visuels et de composition clés pour le nouveau plan.

Les activités de construction se poursuivirent jusqu'au XIXe siècle, époque à laquelle ce qui restait du centre de la vieille ville fut rénové d'après un schéma plus formel. À la fin du XIXe siècle, Yaroslavl connut de nouveau une période de forte croissance. De nombreuses industries s'installèrent dans la ville. Le nombre d'habitants passa de 52 000 en 1887 à 109 000 en 1913. À l'époque, plusieurs nouvelles activités furent créées, notamment des hôtels, des restaurants, des banques et des bureaux.

Au XXe siècle, Yaroslavl traversa des moments difficiles, comme la plupart des villes de Russie. Les années 1920 et 1930, ainsi que 1960 et 1970 connurent de nombreuses

pertes patrimoniales, notamment des ensembles religieux. Yaroslavl traversa de nombreuses épreuves mais, fort heureusement, dans une moindre mesure que dans d'autres villes. Le développement s'est installé aux portes de la ville, et un nombre relativement réduit de constructions neuves a touché le centre ancien. Dans les années 1990, Yaroslavl a retrouvé la voie de la croissance, mais, cette fois, pleinement consciente de son patrimoine culturel. Les églises et les monastères ont été réhabilités et ont été de nouveau ouverts aux fidèles. Actuellement, la commune de Yaroslavl compte environ 600 000 habitants.

Politique de gestion

Dispositions légales :

Les bâtiments et les sites inclus dans la zone proposée pour inscription appartiennent soit à la Fédération de Russie, soit à la région de Yaroslavl, soit à la commune de Yaroslavl soit enfin à des personnes privées et des institutions.

Conformément à la décision 21-06-1990 N191 du Comité exécutif des députés du peuple de la région de Yaroslavl, le centre historique de Yaroslavl est protégé en tant que « réserve de la ville ». Ce statut prévoit le contrôle absolu de l'urbanisme et de la construction dans la zone concernée ainsi que la restauration et la réhabilitation des édifices historiques. Il autorise la reconstruction, la modernisation et le changement de destination des bâtiments existants ainsi que l'élimination d'activités ou d'éléments incompatibles avec les valeurs de l'environnement et de la zone protégée.

De plus, la zone est soumise à diverses dispositions légales de la Fédération de Russie concernant le patrimoine culturel, la préservation des monuments historiques et des sites archéologiques, l'entretien et la restauration des façades et des infrastructures, etc.

Structure de la gestion :

Le contrôle et la mise en œuvre pratique des mesures légales et des normes dans la zone historique relèvent de la responsabilité du Comité du patrimoine historique et culturel.

La gestion de la zone historique est de la responsabilité de deux bureaux :

- à l'échelon de la région de Yaroslavl : le service de la culture et du tourisme ;
- à l'échelon de la municipalité de Yaroslavl : le conseil de l'architecture.

Les plans concernant la zone protégée de Yaroslavl comprennent :

- le plan de développement du tourisme 2001-2003 ;
- la liste des mesures prioritaires pour la préservation et le développement de la culture et des arts de 2002 à 2004 ;
- le plan des objectifs pour la réduction de l'impact de l'homme sur l'environnement (années 2001 à 2004) ;
- la stratégie de développement de la ville de Yaroslavl jusqu'en 2010.

Ressources :

Les ressources financières pour la préservation et la réhabilitation proviennent des budgets de la fédération, de la région, de la municipalité ainsi que de fonds extrabudgétaires.

La majorité des touristes arrivent par bateau de croisière sur la Volga pendant la saison d'été. Ces dernières années, leur nombre a augmenté. Différentes mesures sont prises pour l'accueil des touristes, notamment des itinéraires touristiques, une capacité d'accueil hôtelier de 1400 lits, une centaine de restaurants, etc.

Justification émanant de l'État partie (résumé)

Le centre historique de Yaroslavl appartient à l'une des villes les plus anciennes et les plus riches de Russie. C'est un exemple représentatif du développement des villes anciennes de Russie qui témoigne de la réforme de l'urbanisme exceptionnelle entreprise par l'impératrice Catherine la Grande dans la seconde moitié du XVIII^e siècle.

La caractéristique première et exceptionnelle du centre historique de Yaroslavl découle de la présence d'anciennes églises, remarquables par leur architecture, qui rythment et ponctuent le développement urbain.

Un autre aspect de la ville est son intégration harmonieuse dans le riche paysage naturel, au confluent des deux fleuves, avec leurs rives pittoresques et les vastes étendues d'eau.

Les monuments du centre historique de Yaroslavl présentent tous les styles artistiques caractéristiques de la Russie au cours des cinq derniers siècles. De nombreux édifices historiques recèlent des exemples uniques de peintures monumentales des XVI^e et XVII^e siècles.

Critère ii : Cet ensemble témoigne des développements successifs qui se sont produits en matière d'architecture et d'urbanisme, d'art monumental et de paysagisme urbain sur plus de 500 ans. Le bien représente brillamment le processus historique de ce développement dans la vaste région centrale de la Russie.

Critère iv : C'est un exemple exceptionnel de développement de la typologie de l'environnement urbain, de l'architecture et de l'urbanisme, de l'architecture d'édifices publics et résidentiels dans un contexte de bâtiments historiques, de paysagisme, de plantations d'arbres et d'aménagement de jardins dans la partie historique de la ville, illustrant la longue histoire de la Russie, en étroite relation avec des développements semblables dans les pays d'Europe Centrale et de l'Est.

3. ÉVALUATION DE L'ICOMOS

Actions de l'ICOMOS

Une mission d'expertise de l'ICOMOS a visité le bien en août 2004.

L'ICOMOS a également consulté son comité scientifique international sur les villes et villages historiques.

Conservation

Historique de la conservation :

La ville de Yaroslavl a eu la chance de survivre à certaines périodes, en particulier le XX^e siècle, alors que la plupart des villes historiques de Russie ont subi la destruction de leurs églises et de leurs couvents et la transformation du tissu urbain. Ces dernières décennies, les autorités ont initié un programme qui a déjà permis de préserver et de restaurer plusieurs édifices historiques.

État de conservation :

Le centre historique de Yaroslavl est exceptionnellement bien conservé. Plusieurs bâtiments historiques ont été restaurés ces dernières années. D'autres qui nécessitent des réparations sont en attente de financement.

Gestion :

Le territoire proposé pour inscription bénéficie d'une forte protection dans le cadre de la législation sur les monuments historiques de la Fédération de la Russie. Les rives et les îles de la Kotorosl sont protégées en tant que zone de préservation de la nature. Globalement, la législation russe autorise les autorités de l'État à empiéter largement sur les droits de la propriété. La situation économique actuelle limite cependant les possibilités d'aide aux propriétaires privés de monuments historiques classés. Des subventions peuvent être accordées aux églises orthodoxes qui nécessitent des réparations, mais les financements sont essentiellement attribués à des bâtiments historiques qui appartiennent directement à l'État.

Dans la zone tampon, la hauteur des nouvelles constructions est limitée (entre 14 m et 17 m) de manière à ne pas nuire au paysage urbain historique. Un nouveau pont sur la Volga est en construction à quelque distance de la ville historique, lequel permettra de dévier l'intense trafic de transit hors du centre historique.

Toutes les modifications et toutes les nouvelles constructions sont soumises à un contrôle strict dans la zone principale et dans la zone tampon. Plusieurs associations civiques soutiennent la protection de la ville historique. Selon la loi actuelle, elles ne participent pas au processus décisionnaire. Elles représentent néanmoins un potentiel pour l'avenir.

Analyse des risques :

Les principaux risques sont liés au fait que Yaroslavl est une ville historique vivante qui continue de se développer. Par conséquent, comme toujours dans ces cas, il faut prêter une attention particulière au suivi, à la gestion et aux modifications éventuelles du tissu urbain ainsi qu'aux activités présentes dans la zone proposée pour inscription et dans la zone tampon.

Authenticité et intégrité

Du point de vue de l'urbanisme, le territoire proposé pour inscription a conservé son intégrité et son authenticité. Même le bâtiment de l'ancien secrétariat du parti communiste de la région de Yaroslavl, construit en 1982 au cœur de la ville, s'intègre harmonieusement avec le plan du XVIIIe siècle. Il est à noter que, contrairement à de nombreux autres projets de rénovation de la période soviétique, les rives et les îles de la Kotorosl ont été préservées, conservant à la ville historique son cadre naturel unique. Le port fluvial construit sur la Volga dans les années 1980 n'affecte pas outre mesure la composition urbaine de la ville.

À l'époque stalinienne, des milliers d'églises furent détruites dans les villes les plus grandes de Russie. À Yaroslavl, sur 80 églises et chapelles, 56 sont demeurées intactes. Ce nombre est sans égal ailleurs en Russie. Même si quelques églises servirent de prisons ou d'entrepôts, elles ont généralement conservé leurs ornements artistiques. Quelques travaux de restaurations nécessaires réalisés dans plusieurs édifices répondent aux normes exigées. Les bâtiments résidentiels construits entre le XVIIIe et le XXe siècle sont demeurés presque intacts. Une partie des murs de fortification a également été préservée, au nord et au nord-est de la ville, de même que les tours de la Vierge et d'Uglic et les portes de la Volga.

Évaluation comparative

L'histoire de l'architecture russe peut être classée en deux catégories principales : le style « national » du Xe siècle jusqu'à la fin du XVIIe siècle, basé principalement sur les traditions médiévales régionales, et suite aux grandes réformes de Pierre le Grand, le style « occidental », à partir de 1700 jusqu'à nos jours. L'impératrice Catherine la Grande fut à l'origine d'une rénovation urbaine majeure, avec la création de plus du double de centres urbains dans l'empire, environ 600. Dans le même temps, elle ordonna également une réforme urbaine importante, qui impliqua la préparation d'un nouveau plan directeur pour toutes les villes existantes respectant la régularité et les idées des Lumières et introduisant le style néoclassique dans l'architecture civile.

Yaroslavl est classée parmi les dix villes historiques les plus intéressantes de Russie, avec Moscou, Saint-Pétersbourg, Novgorod Veliky, Pskov, Vladimir, Suzdal, Smolensk, Rostov Veliky. Dans ce contexte, Yaroslavl est l'exemple le plus important de réforme urbaine tout en étant une ville qui a le mieux préservé son intégrité globale au regard des nombreux troubles qui ont touché la plupart des villes dans les processus de transformation du XXe siècle. Cela concerne également les églises exceptionnellement riches qui ont été préservées alors que dans le même temps les édifices religieux étaient souvent détruits ailleurs.

Le Liste du patrimoine mondial compte peu de villes historiques représentant cette période. Celles-ci représentent des contextes différents : Weimar en Allemagne représente le classicisme allemand et est associé à de grandes personnalités comme Goethe et Schiller ; la ville de Bath représente le néo-classicisme

anglais à l'époque de George III ; la ville nouvelle d'Édimbourg est un exemple d'urbanisme d'Europe de l'Ouest. La ville de Yaroslavl, quant à elle, représente un contexte sociopolitique entièrement original, car elle est associée au processus majeur d'urbanisation de l'empire russe et à la mise en œuvre d'idées de cette réforme urbaine.

Valeur universelle exceptionnelle

Déclaration générale :

La ville historique de Yaroslavl est un exemple exceptionnel qui montre la synthèse d'une structure urbaine médiévale et du nouveau plan régulier préconisé par la grande réforme urbaine, ordonnée dans tout l'empire russe en 1762 par l'impératrice Catherine la Grande dès son accession au trône. Cette réforme est sans précédent dans l'histoire européenne et reste un phénomène particulier à la Russie. Elle aboutit au réaménagement de la quasi-totalité des villes russes. Basée sur les idées des Lumières, la réforme coïncide avec l'objectif général du gouvernement qui était de promouvoir le bien être de la nation. Elle est caractéristique du XVIIIe siècle, qui commença sous le règne de Pierre le Grand et se termina avec celui de Catherine la Grande et fut un tournant majeur pour le pays.

Yaroslavl présente l'un des exemples les plus élégants de cette réforme, atteignant un haut niveau de qualité esthétique très apprécié. La ville était l'un des grands centres de commerce de la Volga. Elle est aussi connue pour ses églises orthodoxes russes finement ouvragées du XVIIe siècle, ornées de peintures murales et de céramiques polychromes. Ces églises, ainsi que les portes et les tours de la ville médiévale, furent intégrées dans le nouveau plan et servirent de points de repère et d'intérêt dans la nouvelle structure urbaine.

Du point de vue de l'intégration de son architecture néoclassique dans un ensemble harmonieux, le paysage urbain de Yaroslavl est l'un des plus beaux exemples de la Russie, avec pour centre la grande place de l'église du Prophète-Élie. Par ses dimensions, la place centrale rivalise avec celles des grandes capitales. Elle représente « la grandeur du tsar de toutes les Russies » et symbolise la transformation des villes provinciales en entités urbaines remarquables.

Évaluation des critères :

Critère ii : La ville historique de Yaroslavl avec ses églises du XVIIe siècle, son plan urbain néoclassique en étoile et son architecture civile est un exemple exceptionnel de l'échange d'influences culturelles et architecturales entre l'Europe de l'Ouest et la Russie. L'utilisation des anciennes églises comme points de repère dans cette nouvelle conception de forme urbaine néoclassique de la fin du XVIIIe siècle est caractéristique de ce développement urbain, créant ainsi une continuité historique.

Critère iv : La ville historique de Yaroslavl est un exemple exceptionnel de la réforme urbaine ordonnée par Catherine la Grande pour l'ensemble de la Russie et mise en œuvre

de 1763 à 1830. Cette réforme de planification, par son envergure et son unité, est unique et la ville de Yaroslav en est une mise en œuvre particulièrement réussie à la fois par son paysage urbain et la façon dont il a été conçu en rapport avec la Volga. Bien qu'étant très représentative, Yaroslav est également l'exemple le mieux préservé de cette réforme compte tenu du fait que la plupart des autres villes ont été modifiées de façon importante ou détruites au cours du XXe siècle.

4. RECOMMANDATIONS DE L'ICOMOS

Recommandation concernant l'inscription

L'ICOMOS recommande que le Comité du patrimoine mondial adopte le projet de décision suivant :

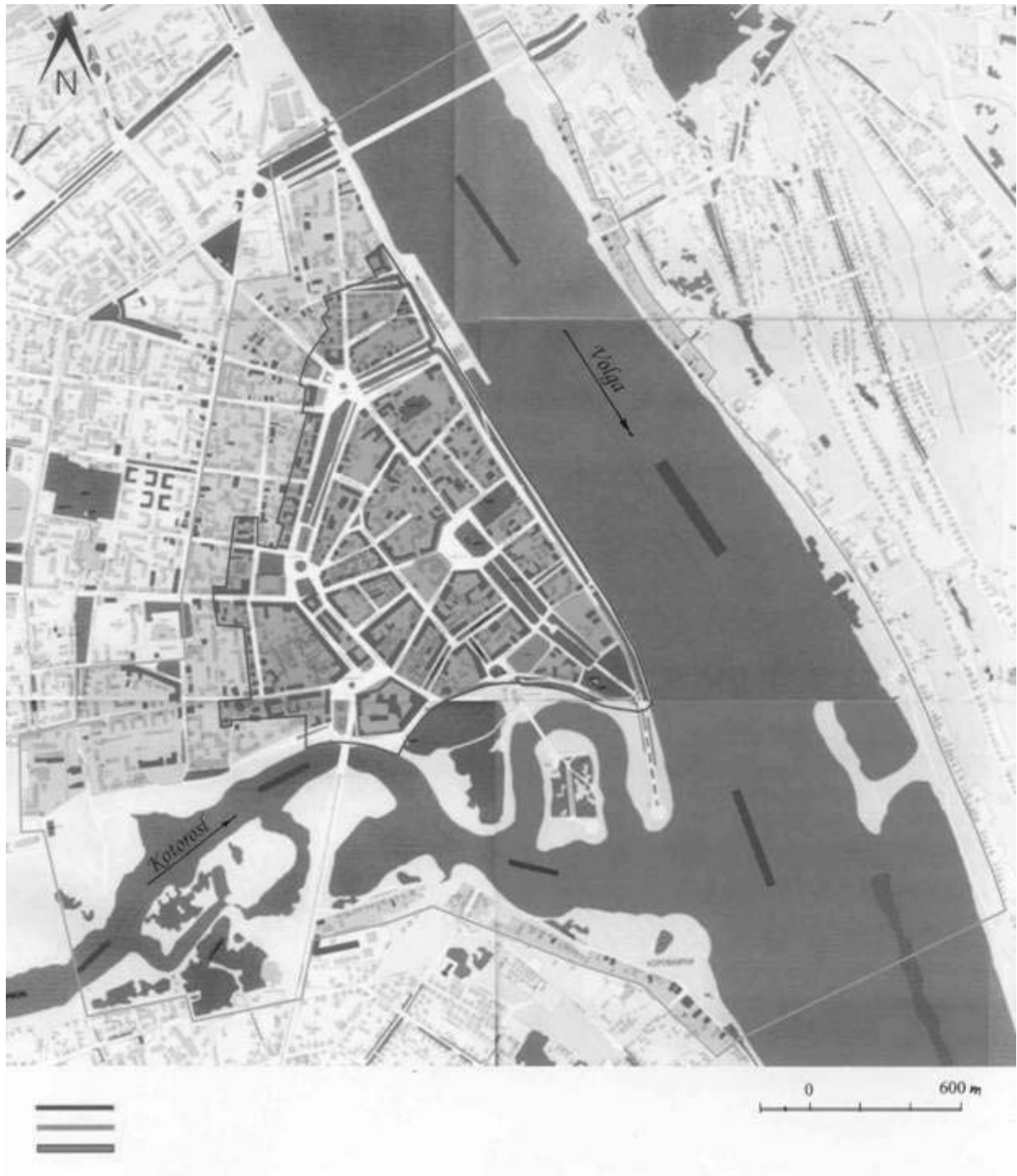
Le Comité du patrimoine mondial,

1. Ayant examiné le document WHC-05/29.COM/8B,
2. Inscrit le bien sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial sur la base des *critères ii et iv* :

Critère ii : La ville historique de Yaroslavl, avec ses églises du XVIIe siècle, son plan néoclassique en étoile et son architecture civile, est un exemple exceptionnel de l'échange d'influences culturelles et architecturales entre l'Europe de l'Ouest et l'empire russe.

Critère iv : Yaroslavl est un exemple exceptionnel de la réforme urbaine qui fut ordonnée par l'impératrice Catherine la Grande et mise en œuvre en Russie entre 1763 et 1830.

ICOMOS, avril 2005



Plan indiquant la délimitation du bien proposé pour inscription



Vue du centre historique de Yaroslavl



Vue du monastère de Spassky