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**Ministry of Culture
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**Le patrimoine
pour une
nouvelle urbanité :
penser autrement,
vivre différemment**

**Kyiv Initiative Regional Programme
Pilot Project on the Rehabilitation of Cultural Heritage in Historic Towns**

Preliminary Technical File

Pryluky, UKRAINE

Funded
by the European Union
and the Council of Europe



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FOREWORD

The Pryluky Preliminary Technical File was prepared by the Local Technical Team members: Mr. Hryhorii Mysan, acting Deputy Mayor for the executive bodies operation; Team Co-ordinator and Ms. Tetiana Zots, Director of Maslov Local History Museum of Pryluky; Team Secretary and the Pryluky City Council members: Mr. Volodymyr Bakunov, Head of Housing and Communal Services Authority; Ms. Iryna Knysh, Head of Culture and Tourism Department; Ms. Oksana Liulka, Head of Economic Development Administration; Mr. Roman Mirchuk, Head of Urban Development and Architecture; Mr. Oleksandr Shumskyi, acting Chief Specialist in capital construction, Housing and Communal Services Authority; Ms. Olena Kanievska, Chief Specialist; GIS Administrator; Mr. Mykhailo Prystupa, Computer Operator, IT Department

The global process was co-ordinated by the National Working Team Mr. Mykola Skyba, PP2 Project Co-ordinator

and overseen by the International Experts Mr. Bernard Bouzou (France); Mr. David Johnson (United Kingdom) and Mr. Robert Pickard (United Kingdom).

INTRODUCTION

The Pilot Project for the Rehabilitation of Cultural Heritage in Historic Towns is taking place within the Council of Europe's Kyiv Initiative Regional Programme. The Preliminary Phase, launched jointly with the European Commission (Directorate General for Education and Culture) in September 2009, was completed in December 2011.

The pilot project has been proposed in small and medium-sized historic towns maintaining a close connection with their surrounding environment to define geographically coherent territories where local stakeholders face difficulties in improving living conditions, creating social cohesion or engaging in economic activities. So far, forty five "pilot towns" are mobilised in the five participating countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine) to implement the common working methodology.

Each pilot town is being guided in the identification of the main challenges involved in initiating a project for future development. The process is based on the underlining of heritage resources, including their importance in creating a sense of place and in safeguarding local identity for the local community, whilst also considering their present connections with the specific urban problems to be solved in each town.

The pilot project responds to various shared objectives:

- to develop and strengthen architectural and urban awareness in order to organise its careful adaptation to modern lifestyles;
- to decide on the priority interventions to be carried out in order to launch a sustainable process for urban development;
- to facilitate transversal reflections involving all public and private stakeholders towards a town project;
- to create local dynamics inspired by the best European practices;
- to set up a new urban governance through the direct participation of the inhabitants in the debate about the future of the town.

Urban rehabilitation as another way of organising and managing towns

As part of the pilot project, the basis for the elaboration of the urban project is the enhancement of the main heritage assets in order to consolidate the attractiveness of each town. By offering each citizen the possibility to highlight its link to the town or a specific area of the town, the process gives citizens responsibilities in the complex processes acting on the transformation of the built environment. An intense local life, animated by an active civil society and supported by the different levels of authorities is a clear alternative to the urban development logic that has severely marked previous generations by focusing on demolition rather than rehabilitation, and on the extension of space instead of the reuse of existing urban areas.

The model of the town envisaged is a compact urban space, with a high quality of life and social cohesion. Such a town offers direct access to a social and cultural infrastructure with a sense of social justice. It does not exclude the adaptation of the historic parts to modern necessities, but targets sustainable development requirements giving priority to the economy of the ground by regenerating existing buildings and giving priority to housing in order to preserve the populations in all their diversity.

The Preliminary Technical File (PTF): the first crucial step in the process

The PTF was set up during the Preliminary Phase by twenty-three Pilot Towns. It is set up through a common methodology and is organised on the basis of identical sections and maps for all the pilot towns. The number of issues considered in this document is voluntarily limited, and therefore necessitates a selection of information available or collected by the local technical teams set up in each pilot town.

Presentation of the information, focusing on a limited number of maps, proposes a snapshot of the situation, which offers a simple and clear understanding of the main assets of the towns, organised around four main themes:

- **urban history:** a description of the urban structure on the basis of its historical development underlines the permanencies of the past in today's town, which are important for inhabitants' perceptions of their own towns, as well as the emotions the visitors may experience. These permanencies represent the material resources of that urban heritage, which is the potential which can support the future development of the town.
- **the functionalities of the town:** the level of services offered in the historic centre and the quality of its accessibility allow an assessment of the users' daily situation, as well as the resilience or the fragility of the central functions, on a town-wide scale.
- **the economic position and role of the town in the surrounding territory:** the economic attractiveness of the town can be appreciated by considering its geographical location, the features of its associated territory, the quality of the accessibility to major infrastructures, the dynamism of its industrial and services network and the capacity of the municipality, especially in terms of investment.
- **heritage resources:** resources can be assessed by identifying the buildings according to their time period, their situation as far as ownership and occupation are concerned and their state of conservation, including the level of protection and the effectiveness of the protection regulations as well as any architectural interventions and urban intrusions perturbing the image of the town.

A step-by-step process based on project building

The publication of the PTFs targets the local stakeholders' awareness of the richness and diversity of the urban heritage defining the identity of their town and the level of resources at their disposal. This document also allows the local and national technicians and urban specialists of all sectors to engage in the next phase. The aims will be to define a strategic and pragmatic approach connecting heritage and urban projects in local synergies, and to set up good governance principles and mechanisms, ensuring the involvement of all stakeholders in the community in decisions about proposed rehabilitation actions.

The Operational Phase will involve the pilot towns in a practical way, through:

- the elaboration of an integrated local development strategy: the Diagnostic will identify the strengths and weaknesses specific to each town, indicating what could be a realistic ambition for a urban development project.
- the adoption of operational guidelines: the Strategy will identify a series of key and priority rehabilitation actions implementable in the short-term and capable, if correctly connected, of generating a global revitalisation process.
- the design, promotion and funding of the priority interventions on buildings: technical assessment, feasibility study and business plan (budget estimates, funding, investment partnerships), project management, conditions of implementation, site management.

**Armenia**

AR_01 Alaverdi
 AR_02 Ashtarak
 AR_03 Dilijan
 AR_05 Goris
 AR_06 Gyumri
 AR_07 Meghri
 AR_09 Oshakan
 AR_10 Vagharshapat

Azerbaijan

AZ_01 Barda
 AZ_02 Gazakh
 AZ_03 Göygöl
 AZ_05 Gakh
 AZ_07 Ordubad
 AZ_08 Sheki
 AZ_09 Shemkir
 AZ_10 Zagatala

Georgia

GE_02 Akhaltsikhe
 GE_04 Chiatura
 GE_05 Dusheti
 GE_06 Gori
 GE_07 Mestia
 GE_08 Poti
 GE_09 Telavi
 GE_10 Tskaltubo

Moldova

MO_01 Balti
 MO_02 Cahul
 MO_03 Leova
 MO_04 Orheiul Vechi
 MO_05 Soroca

Ukraine

UK_01 Bilovodsk
 UK_02 Ivano-Frankivsk
 UK_03 Khmilnyk
 UK_04 Lutsk
 UK_05 Medzhybizh
 UK_06 Melitopol
 UK_07 Pryluky
 UK_08 Starokostiantyniv
 UK_09 Vinnitsa
 UK_10 Zhovkva

I. REFERENCE FILE

1.1 General information about the town					
Name	Pryluki				
Status	Regional centre (Pryluki Region)				
Contact person	Post	Name	Address	Telephone	E-mail
	Mayor	YURII BERKUT (Mr.)	Nezalezhnosti St. 82 Pryluki 17500	0463732015	pladm@pl.cg.ukrtel.net
	Acting Deputy Mayor	HRYHORIIMYSAN (Mr.)	Nezalezhnosti St. 82 Pryluki 17500	0463732083	pladm@pl.cg.ukrtel.net
	Head of Culture and Tourism Department	IRYNA KNYSH (Ms.)	Pereiaslavska St. 28 Pryluki 17500	0463730260	culturapryluki@mail.ru

1.2 Brief summary
<p>Pryluki is an ancient city and a modern business centre with aeonian traditions and vibrant industry. Light, food processing, mining, printing, and machine-building industries are well developed: there are twenty-five enterprises in the city. As residents and visitors say, Pryluki is a perfect place for dwelling and job-seeking; everyone is charmed by its architecture and beautiful scenery.</p> <p>Reasons for participation are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ to show the unique and vital cultural heritage; ➤ to work out new approaches to the rational exploitation of heritage under modern social and economic circumstances in order to influence the evolution of the local community, with possible access to private and foreign investments.

1.3 Potential partners (participants)		
	Body	Contact Information
Local	Executive Committee of the City Council	Nezalezhnosti St. 82 Pryluki, Tel. 0463732015
	Culture and Tourism Department Pryluki City Council	Pereiaslavska St. 28 Tel. 0463730260
	First International Building Company	Kyivska St. 307 Pryluki, Tel. 0463730015
	Housing and Communal Services Authority Pryluki City Council	Kyivska St. 281-A Tel. 0463771367
Regional	Culture, Tourism, and Heritage Protection Authority State Administration of Chernihiv Oblast	Kotsiubynskoho St. 70 Chernihiv Tel. 0462-676263
National	Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine	Franka St. 19 Kyiv
	Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments	21-19 Sichnevoho Povstannia St. Kyiv Tel. 0442806463
International	Yurii Koptiev (Mr.)	the Russian Federation Moscow
	Open Joint-Stock Tobacco Company 'Pryluki'	Nezalezhnosti St. 21 Pryluki

1.4 Geographic, climatic and/or other physical factors that have influenced the morphology and structure of the city

Pryluki is situated in the Dnieper-Donetsk Basin. It is one of the deepest on the East-European plate. Within Pryluki Region, its crystal Precambrian base goes extremely downhill up to a depth of ten metres.

The age of local rocks varies. Devonian, Permian, Triassic, Jurassic, Paleogene, Neogene, Carbon, and Cretaceous sediments are mostly spread. Devonian rock and carbon layers are the thickest. The Paleogene period is represented by sand, marlstone, and sandstone. Continental loess formations with some buried soil accumulated during the Neogene period. Glacier deposits and outwash, sand and clay from high-water beds and marshlands are common here.

During geological periods, the city itself and its outskirts were flooded several times; low temperatures superseded the high. Early flora took its roots owing to the mild and warm climate in the second half of the Cretaceous period. Pryluki Region was the bottom of the Summy Sea for the entire Paleocene period. It became land at the end of the Oligocene period. The oscillatory motion of the Earth's crust, and low temperatures were typical of the Neogene (Dryland) period. Continental sediments accumulated, while modern relief and landscape took shape.

Glacier deposits and outwash were typical of the Quaternary period. Pryluki Region was under ice cover. This was the Dnieper ice cap, which occurred 200,000 years ago. Loess rocks constitute the majority of anthropogenic sediments. They were the base for modern soils.

Most of the city and its outskirts occupy the fourth Dnieper terrace and small protruded parts of the first and second Udaï terraces in geomorphological regard.

The surface runs downhill to the north-west and is mostly low-lying with distinct zones. The highest and lowest levels are 162m in the south-western part of the city and 115m in the high-water bed of the Udaï. Levels do not exceed 120m on the left bank of the Udaï River.

The surface of denudation and scour relief prevail in the city and on its outskirts. River valleys, steep banks, and ribs are widely spread. Banks and moraine mountain ranges are typical of the area.

Pryluki Region is situated in a temperate warm northern zone. The total solar radiation constitutes 96-97kcal/sm² per one year. The radiation balance equals 44 kcal/sm².

Radiation factors are in close connection with atmosphere circulation. (The latter facilitates warmth and moisture redistribution.) Cyclones and anticyclones are common phenomena here. They bring different air masses and atmospheric fronts. Hence, the weather changes in frequent and radical ways.

For a year, Pryluki Region is under the impact of warm and humid Atlantic air masses, which cause the formation of anticyclones. The latter end up raining heavily. Hence, it is not very hot in summer, and it is warm in winter. Thawing is a common process in winter. Cold Arctic air masses blow in from the north to Pryluki. They are a reason for continual cold weather and late frosts in spring, as well as for the cold jump in both winter and autumn. Marine tropical air masses cover the region and cause an incredible rise in temperature. On the whole, anticyclones tend to prevail.

1.5 Historical events that have shaped the town and its identity

1. 1085 – the first record of Pryluki. The city was a fortress area in the Pereiaslav Principdom. Such a fact proves its historical importance at that time.
2. 1092 – the first annual's record of the city. According to Hypatius Chronicles, Polovtsians are said to ruin Pryluki.
3. 1239 – the Tartars ruined the city under the guidance of Khan Batyi.
4. 1362-1508 – Pryluki Region was a land in the Great Lithuanian Principdom.
5. 1483 – the city was robbed by the horde of Menhli-Hirei, the Khan of the Crimea.
6. 1582 – Pryluki was put on the property list of O. Vyshnevetskyi.
7. 1648-1782 – the city was the centre of the Pryluki Cossack Regiment. It was a vibrant populated area, with new, great monuments, and the unique Treasury, the first stone building. Furs and iron businesses and butcher's and baker's products were very popular: Different departments started operating. Manufacturing was a new form of activity, and fairs were organised five times a year. Thus, the city developed in economic, social, and cultural regards.
8. 1782 – Pryluki became a *CITY (Gorod)* in the Chernihiv Region, ruled by a governor-general. 4th July 1782 – the local coat-of-arms was confirmed and adopted.
9. 3rd May 1783 – the city got the Magdeburg Right.
10. 29th August 1797 – Pryluki was a district of the Small Russian Province.
11. 27th February 1802 – Pryluki was a district of the Poltava Province.
12. 1843, 1845, 1846, 1849 – Taras Shevchenko visited the city and made several sketches of monuments.
13. Late nineteenth, early twentieth century – Pryluki is a vibrant industrial city. Here, it is important to mention construction of the railway and hippodrome, and the development of industrial establishments. Open Joint-Stock Tobacco Company 'Pryluki' and Budmash Plant are the best examples of industrial revitalisation. New educational

institutions and palaces of culture were set up. The first gymnasium for men (1874), a summer park, the theatre, museum (1894), and library stood as good examples. Many periodicals were published, and a hospital was established. A lot of civic buildings were erected by the posteriors of Hetman I. Skoropadskyi, the Tarnovskiyis, the Halahans, and the top residents (Mr. Shkurat, Mr. Kyslovskiyi, etc.).

14. 1911 – the canonisation of Ioasaf Bielhorodskiyi took place. He was born in Pryluki in the Cossack family of the Horlenkos, the followers of I. Mazepa.

15. 1923 – the city became the centre of Pryluki County.

16. 15th October 1932 – Chernihiv Oblast was formed.

17. October 1939 – Pryluki was put on the regional list.

18. 1941-1943 – the German army occupied the city. Plyskunivskiyi Ravine was a place for the continuous shooting of Jewish people. Prylutskiy Hippodrome was a place for the mass shooting of local residents. The total number of victims is approximately 15,000 people.

19. 1946 – the Lenin Bombardment Poltava-Berlin Red Regiment of the Air Forces was located on the territory.

20. 1995 – Pryluki became a member city of the League of Historic Towns of Ukraine.

1.6 Social and economic situation

Population

In accordance with the January census (2011), there were 58,890 residents in Pryluki. The distribution of the population is as it follows: 7,420 people (12.6%) are children (0-14 years old), 19,963 people (33.9%) are teenagers and grown-ups (15-39 years old), 18,433 people (31.3%) are middle-aged and mostly working residents (40-59 years old), and 13,074 people (22.2%) are senior citizens (60 and older).

Migration

Migration increase was true for the last two years. It was 2.4% in 2010. Such a demographic phenomenon is minimal in the historic centre of the city. Houses are few in number there.

Economic structure

About twenty of the most important industrial enterprises make up the local multi-industrial system. The main ones are mentioned below:

Machine-building	Budmash Public Corporation
Plastic products	Platmas State Enterprise: Platmas-Pryluki Ltd.
Food-processing industry	Bilkozyn Public Corporation; Prylutskiy Khlibozavod Public Corporation (a bakery plant); Mak-Best Ltd.; Pryluki-Ahropererobka Joint Ltd. (agricultural processing); Prylutskiy Miasokombinat Ltd. (meat processing and packing factory)
Printing industry	Prylutska Miska Drukarnia Joint Venture Co (the Local Printing House of Pryluki); AIP-Polihraf Ltd.
Building materials	Keramik-Pryluki Ltd.; (ceramics) Hranit Public Corporation (granite)
Mining industry	Oil and Gas Extraction Administration 'Chernihivnaftohaz'; Ukrnafta Public Corporation
Tobacco industry	Private Tobacco Corporation 'V.A.T. – Pryluki'
Light industry	Public Corporation 'Prylutska Shveina Fabryka' (the Clothing Factory of Pryluki); Confectionary Enterprise 'Korona' Verbena Private Enterprise; Alitoni Ltd.

Public Tobacco Corporation 'Pryluki', Oil and Gas Extraction Administration 'Chernihivnaftohaz', Ukrnafta Public Corporation, Bilkozyn Public Corporation, Budmash Public Corporation, etc. are the biggest enterprises in Pryluki. They are famous both in Ukraine and overseas.

One third of all of the industrial public corporations are supported by foreign investors. Pryluki is the leading city in the Chernihiv Region, with substantial direct international funds. According to the data collected on 1st January 2011, 45.6 million US dollars were attracted to the local economy.

	<p>Small-scale business is divided into conventional categories: prevailing commercial enterprises (58.1%), realty agencies (23.5%), and manufacturing entities (18.4%).</p> <p>2,384 UA was the average salary in 2010. 1,711 UA was true for the region, while 2,239 UA was the pay for all Ukrainian regions and municipalities.</p>
Education level	<p>Education statistics are as follows:</p> <p>Basic secondary education – 23.0% of residents Complete secondary education – 57.4% of people Basic higher education – 0.3% of citizens Complete higher education – 19.3% of people.</p> <p>About 350 citizens graduate from higher educational institutions annually with the 1st or the 2nd accreditation grade. Nearly 300 students-to-be leave secondary and vocational schools.</p>
List of educational institutions	<p>There are four higher educational establishments with the 1st or 2nd accreditation grade, i.e. Ivan Franko College of Humanities and Pedagogy, College of Agriculture, Medical Vocational School, Pryluky Private College of Finance and Law, fifteen pre-school educational establishments, three out-of-school Centres for Creative Children and Youngsters, eleven secondary establishments, two gymnasiums, one specialised school, one boarding school, three orphanages (one of a family type), one vocational lyceum, and Vocational School of Pryluky in the city.</p>
Local and regional development policies	<p>The Strategy of Sustainable Development of Pryluky has to be drawn up by 2015. It corresponds to the following domains:</p> <p>A. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY A.1 Favourable conditions for business development A.2 Headway of travel business A.3 Articulation of Policy on Culture</p> <p>B. BETTER LIFE QUALITY B.1 Soft conditions for housing and space improvement B.2 Upgraded communal services B.3 Elaborated public services B.4 Better ecological situation B.5 Social development of the city B.6 More opportunities for the handicapped</p> <p>C. RATIONAL POLICIES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH C.1 Improved education C.2 Cultural upbringing and enlightenment C.3 More circumstances for healthy life C.4 Support for socially disadvantaged youth C.5 Young criminals: Social and legal protection. Prevention</p>
Employment	<p>From the category 15-70, about 56% are employed. That constitutes 73% of the population that is of working age. More than 50% work at industrial enterprises.</p> <p>According to the data received on 1st January 2011, the unemployment level constitutes 2.8 % versus 3.12% in 2010.</p>

1.7 Capacity of action of the municipality

Finance	<p>Local state fund and its resources for the period of January-June (six months):</p> <p>68,375,700 UA attracted versus 67,457,800 UA planned.</p> <p>Here, income equals 38,708,200 UA instead of the planned 37,285,400 UA (3.8 % of extras). Official alms constitute 29,667,500 UA, with 30,172,400 UA planned (98.3 %). Subsidies equal 20,317,800 UA, with 20,822,700 UA drafted by the Ministry of Finance. Leveling grants constitute 9,349,700 UA (100.0 %).</p> <p>Profit Source No. 1: 33,803,000 UA received versus 32,519,000 UA planned (3.8 % of extra profit). Income tax is a main source of the money flow to the local budget (86.4 %).</p>
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	For the period of January-June, 33,481,200 UA was attracted, with 32,285,900 UA planned (3.7 % of extras). On the whole, Profit Source No. 2 constitutes 4,905,200 UA versus 4,766,400 UA planned (2.9 % of extras). Land rates make 3,872,400 UA. Land tax gives 1,094,900 UA (94.8 %), and rent equals 2,777,500 (94.5 %).
Structure of expenses	<p>Stand: 30th June 2011: All the local expenses result in 78,325,700 UA (82 %). These are as follows:</p> <p>58,326,100 UA for the expenses without alms; 45,301,300 UA (77.7 %) on salaries; 229,300 UA (0.4 %) on medicine; 3,042,500 UA (5.2 %) on nutrition; 6,857,400 UA (11.8 %) on utilities, housing authorities (898,400 UA) included.</p> <p>In general, expenditure items permit 55,430,500 UA of spending.</p> <p>There are opportunities to make use of a few resources for further investment initiatives, since development budget and expenses restructuring are rational.</p> <p>For eight months of 2011 there was a major overhaul of educational institutions and street lighting to the amount of 1,871,000 USD. That is 95% of the city's budget. Money was invested by patron Y. Koptev towards the development of the infrastructure of the squares in the city: Central, Cathedral and Joasaph Belgorod, located in historic downtown, and other social facilities.</p> <p>Funds were not allocated particularly for the reconstruction and repair of buildings in the historic part of the town, however, public utility companies, based on their own resources, completed work such as cutting trees, the importation of fertile land, etc. in 2011 (158,000 UAH).</p>

1.8 Supply and demand for space

Offices	The surface area of offices in the historic part of town is 4,500m ² , representing 40% of the total surface area of offices in the town. The demand for office buildings exceeds supply in the historical part, whilst in the rest of the town demand meets supply.
Shops	The surface area of shops equals 10,500 m ² in the historic part of town, representing 20% of its total in the town. In the historic part: demand exceeds supply, as for the rest of the town: demand meets supply.
Hospitality services	The surface area of hospitality service occupies 0,75th m ² in the historic part of town. The surface area of hotels occupies 0,5th m ² . 20% of HoReCa is located in the historic part. Demand meets supply in the historic part as well as in the rest of the town.
Housing	Dwelling space is 30,000 m ² in the historical part of town, representing 3 % of the total living space in the town. Supply exceeds demand both in the historic part and the rest of the town.

1.9 Public services

The energy resources system and the public services sector are well-developed in Pryluky.

The public infrastructure is represented by the following legal entities:

1. Utility Enterprise 'Prylukiteplovodopostachannia' (heating, and water supply).
2. Utility Enterprise 'Misksvitlo' (electricity).
3. Food Supply Enterprise 'Shkilnyi' (for schools only).
4. Utility Enterprise 'Posluha' (different services).
5. Utility Enterprise 'Prylukizhytlobud' (housing).
6. Funeral Services Ltd. ('Rytualni Posluhy').
7. Utility Enterprise 'Naftovyk' (oil domain).

The housing stock of municipal property is estimated at 528,000 square metres. Multi-storey buildings have gas and a waste disposal service. Thirty condominiums were established by 1st January 2011.

All houses constitute 95.4 % of the housing stock. Some buildings (43.8 %) have hot and cold running water, whilst the authorities of the majority of these buildings (96 %) provide a waste disposal service.

Thirteen carriers transport residents inside and outside the city. There are twenty-seven buses in Pryluky. There are nineteen inward bus routes. The local carriers provide commuter, inward, and outward transportation services. They

serve residents, enterprises, and organisations.

The network of cultural establishments is represented by nine public organisations. They are libraries (five), the Palace of Culture and its branch office, the Local History Museum and its affiliate, the Music School for Children, and the Arts School.

The Sports Centre for Children and Youth, set up by the local Education Department, welcomes more than 500 visitors. Fighting clubs, and the Football School for Children and Youth are popular in the city. More than forty sports groups advance healthy and active lifestyle per pro various enterprises, organisations, institutions and educational establishments.

The telephone network is ramified, whilst the Internet and mobile networks are developing. Many periodicals are released, and a number of TV and radio companies work. The brightest examples of the latter are the TV Company 'Pryluki' (Utility Enterprise), TV and Radio Broadcast Company 'TIM Ltd.', and TV and Radio Broadcast Company 'Yevropa Miks Ltd.'.

There are forty-nine cafés and restaurants in the city. The following hotels are always open for guests to Pryluki and the region:

- Pryluki Hotel;
- Oleksandriia Hotel;
- Simeinyi (Family) Hotel;
- Utility Enterprise 'Naftovyk'.

1.10 Legal and institutional situation

The local authorities tend to set long-term and short-term goals, which should be accomplished within an arranged period of time. Sustainable development is a key aspect here. The Strategy of Sustainable Development of Pryluki is to be totally realised by 2015.

The Programme of Social and Economic Development is drafted and confirmed by councillors annually.

For time being, the city does not face any problems with the legal protection of historical space.

In April 2011, the schedule of seven historical and cultural monuments was sent to the Regional Councillors Board of Education, Tourism, and Heritage Protection Authority at State Administration. The ultimate aim was to put the structures on the national list.

The general plan of the city is being designed. Here, it is important to pay heed to the issues of heritage protection, and permit issuing for any construction in the historic centre.

Though the Historical and Cultural Reserve is still a plan, the technical file of documents is being formed.

These measures give an opportunity to articulate one sustainable set of practices for heritage protection and to include them in urban development's complex and controlled building system.

1.11 Cultural heritage

Main features	Cultural heritage is represented by numerous civic and cult monuments. Baroque, Classicism, and Art Nouveau are popular styles here. The cult buildings were built in the early eighteenth century, whilst the civic ones were erected at the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The Local History Museum is open. Its fund is estimated at sixty exhibits. Various art workshops operate in the city. Vozdvyzhenskyi Fair, a handicraft festival and creation camp, takes place every year.
Value	Four old monuments are on the national list. The Treasury (1714), the first brick building, a part of the estate of Hetman Skoropadskyi's offspring, and a castle, built by counsellor Shkuratov at the dawn of the twentieth century, are the most unique structures.

1.12 Potential influence of heritage on life quality and the social and economic prosperity of the town

The revitalisation of cultural heritage will result in the following social and economic phenomena:

- Elaborated infrastructure
- New employment opportunities
- Better investment climate

- Authenticity preserved
- Less migration (youth in particular)
- Upbringing of patriotic feelings
- Effective public organisations (cultural domain)

1.13 Challenges and opportunities

Strengths	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The local authorities support the policy on the preservation and operation of historical and cultural heritage. 2. Beneficial geographic position, i.e. close proximity to Kyiv, at the junction of three regions. Furthermore, a perfect transport system (freeways and railway). 3. Foreign and national investors. 4. Good buying potential (high average salary). 5. Strong public infrastructure. 6. Many educational establishments with the 1st and the 2nd accreditation grade, i.e. schools, gymnasiums, medical schools, pedagogical college, agricultural and technical college, professional lyceum, and the College of Finance and Law. 7. Splendid historical and cultural heritage. 8. Developed information network (websites, television, and periodicals). 9. The territory is an industrial hub of Chernihiv Oblast; efficient staff and personnel. 10. Public organisations support the policy on the preservation of historical and cultural heritage. 11. Pryluky is an intercultural city. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Participation in Swiss Programme Democracy through Culture: Model-21: Factors of Cultural Changes. ➤ Participation in EC TACIS Project on Sustainable Space Development in Ukraine. 12. Others.
Weaknesses	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No general plan for urban development. 2. Worn engineering communications. 3. Poor condition of roads. 4. No higher educational institutions with the 3rd and the 4th accreditation grade.
Opportunities	<p>Investment attraction. Construction of the Centre of Culture and Art: 'History through Art'.</p> <p>The revitalisation of the historical centre, with the old monuments from the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries included.</p>
Threats	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Only two big enterprises determine urban development. 2. More expensive energy resources.

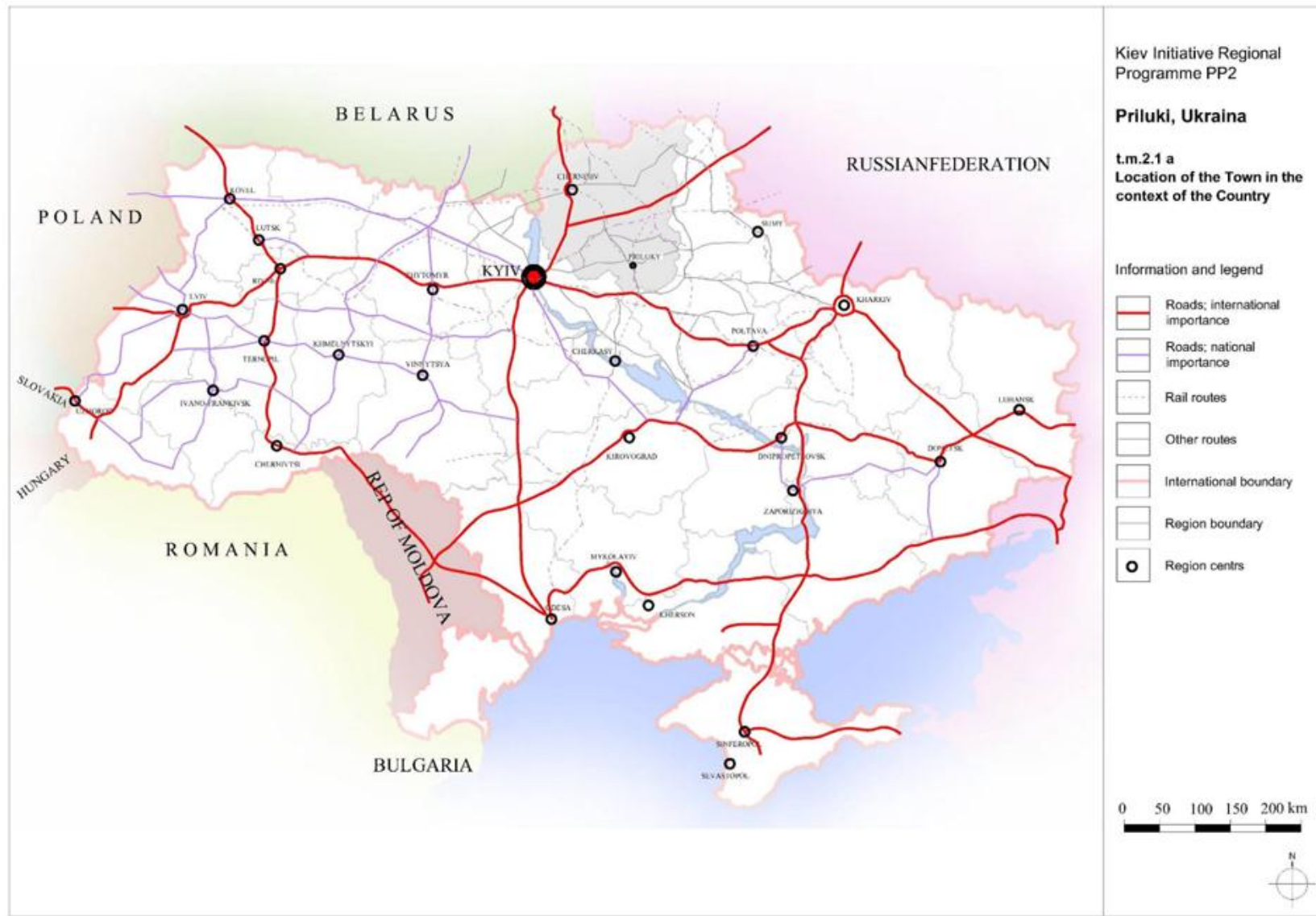
1.14 Participation in international co-operation (including technical support to projects)

Type of the project or area of main activities	<p><u>2002-2007</u> Ukraine – the USA The project aims to hold community exchanges between Ukraine and the USA. Goals: To facilitate access to local authorities' information (information transparency); To organise internships and workshops for the councillors.</p> <p><u>2003</u> The Republic of Poland (Kościerzyna) – Ukraine (Pryluky) Supported by PAUCI and the Cabinet of Poland The project aims to organise bilateral internships for the councillors.</p> <p><u>2004-2005</u> By BIZPRO The project aims to establish a <i>joint office</i> and to assist municipalities within the context of state regulatory policy.</p> <p><u>2006-2008</u> 'Economic Development' By the branch office of the Peace Corps (the USA) The project aims to assist the local authorities within the context of market economy and open society.</p>
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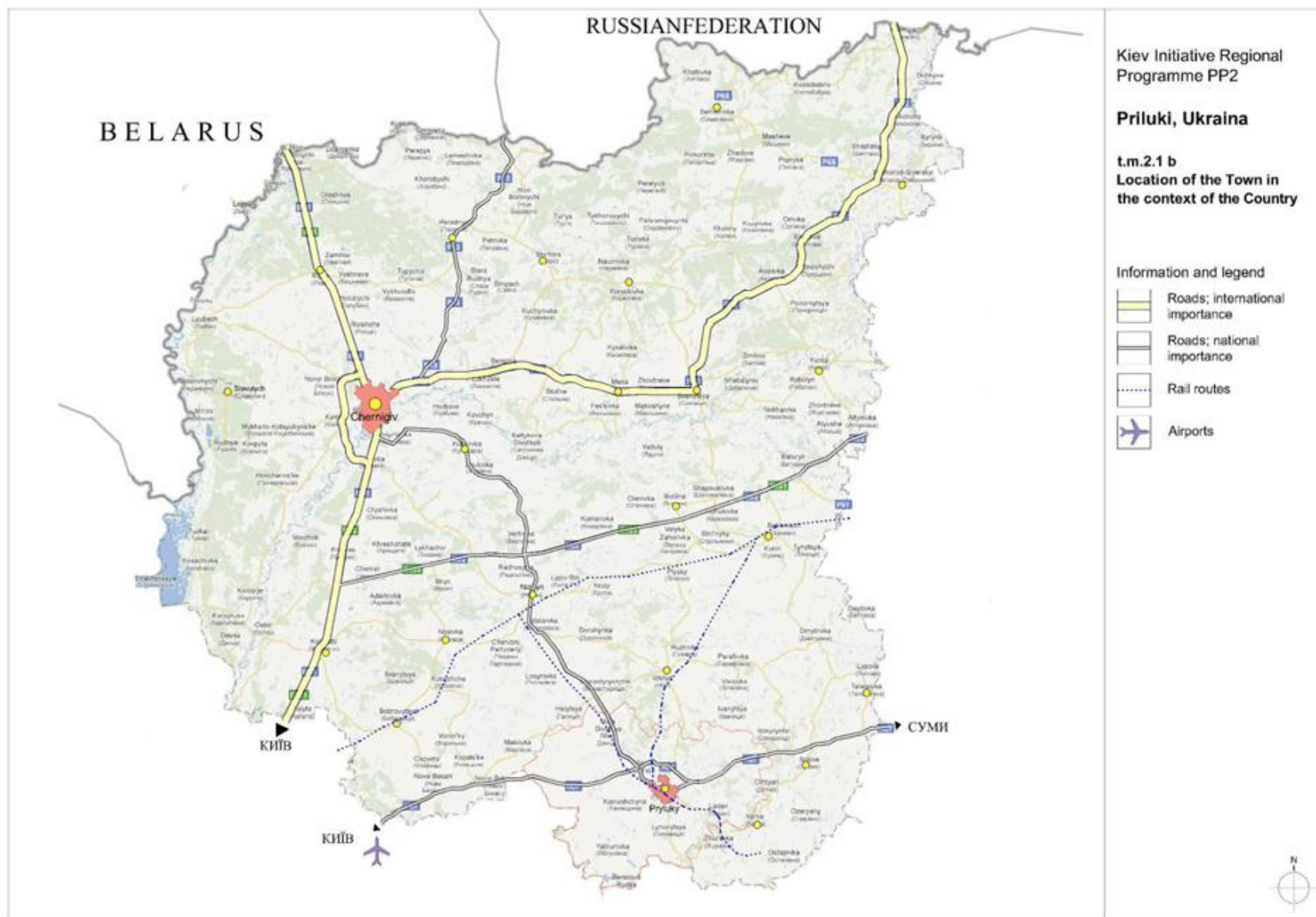
	<p><u>2007-2010</u> TACIS Project on Sustainable Space Development in Ukraine by the Council of Europe The project aims to provide more improved, affordable and sustainable public services, and to form the set of opportunities for stable space development. The fund estimates about 2.7 mln Euros.</p> <p><u>2011</u> Rehabilitation of Cultural Heritage in Historic Towns By the Council of Europe and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine</p> <p>The local authorities work out technical and economic arguments and design business plans in order to attract investment in the revitalisation of cultural and historical heritage. Today, the restoration of old central monuments is in progress, and the statue of St. Ioasaf Bielhorodskyi (a holy healer) is due to be erected. Mr. Koptiev is the sponsor of the two projects. A new Ioasaf Bielhorodskyi Square and the statue are to be made public in late September 2011.</p> <p>Participation in the Project on Rehabilitation of Cultural Heritage in Historic Towns is a mandatory obligation within the Strategy of Sustainable Development of Pryluky 2015. This fact and the policy on travel business development are confirmed by the decree of the local authorities.</p>
Donors	The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID); the European Union (EU).
Partners	The twin towns of Poland, and Ukrainian cities that participated in the EC TACIS Project on Sustainable Space Development in Ukraine. The chain of intercultural towns is a second example.

II. THEMATIC MAPS

2.1a Location of the town in the context of the country



2.1b Location of the town in the context of the region







Kyiv Initiative Regional Programme PP2

Priluki, Ukraina

t.m.2.1 b
Location of the Town in the context of the Country

Information and legend

-  Roads; international importance
-  Roads; national importance
-  Rail routes
-  Airports

2.2a Traffic circulation, transport and access to the town



2.2b Traffic circulation, transport and access to the town (scale: 1:2500)



2.3a The main activities/functions in buildings



2.3b The main activities/functions in buildings



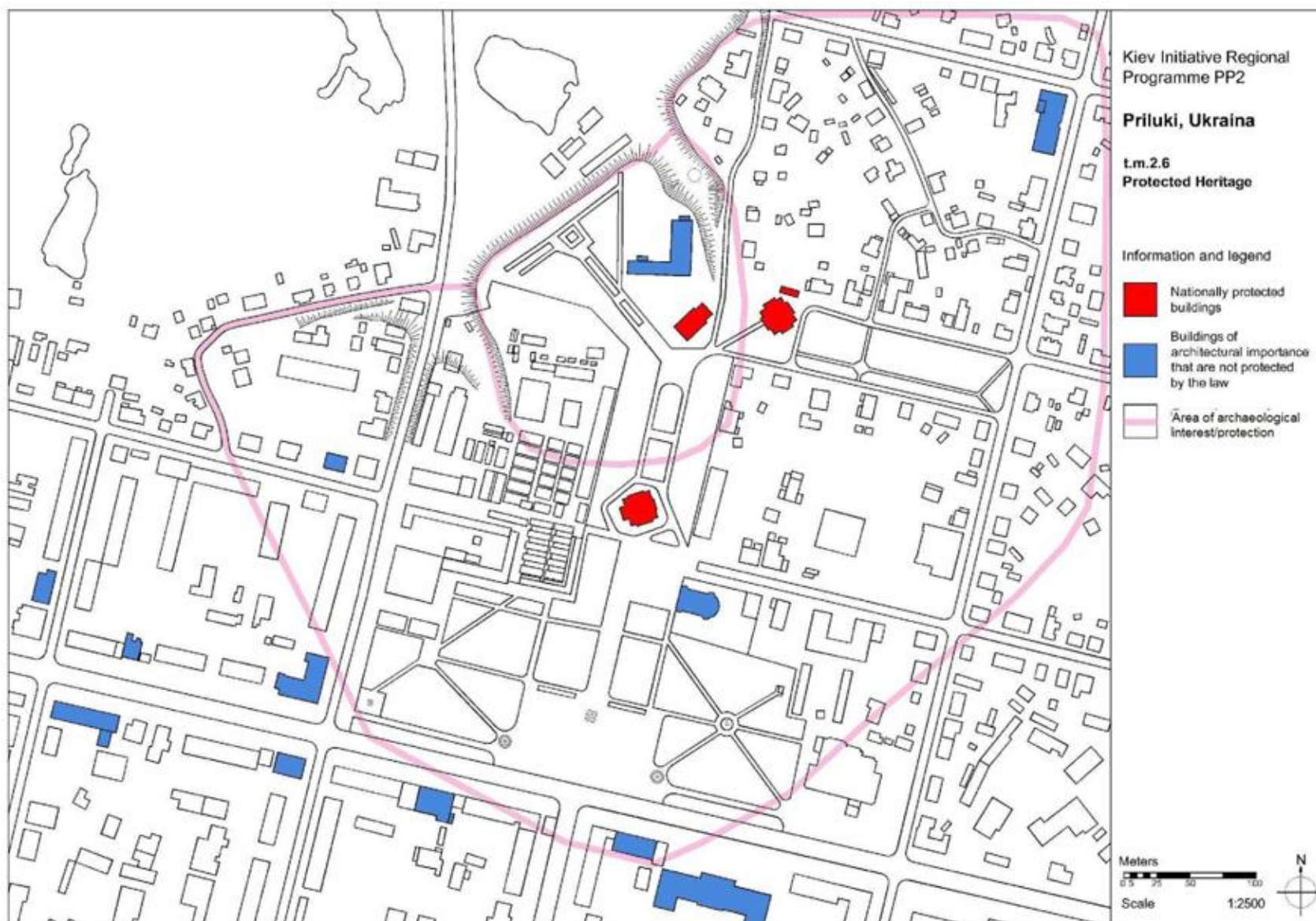
2.4 New buildings/development/interventions in the historic centre



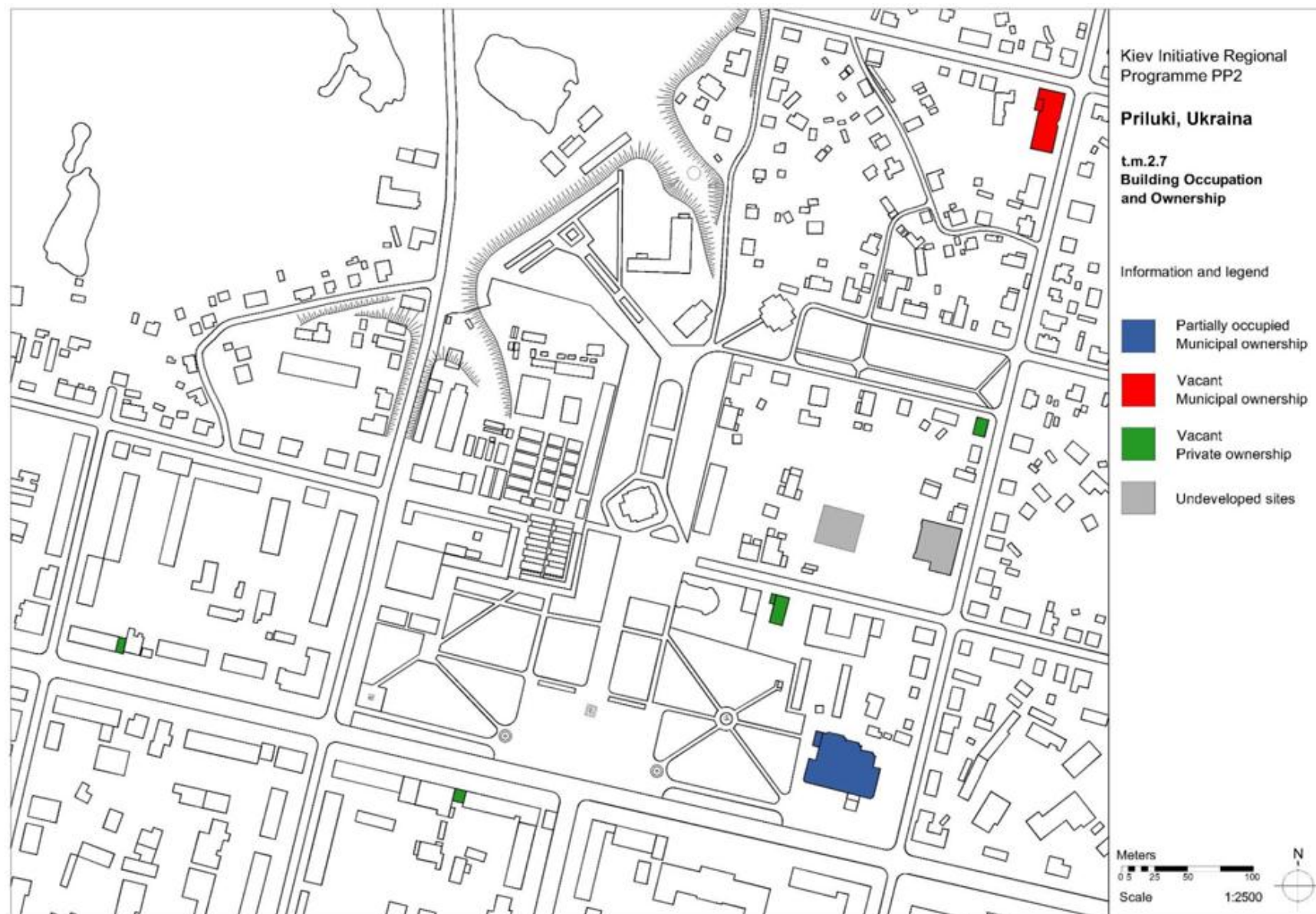
2.5 Time periods/epochs of buildings



2.6 Protected heritage– protected and unprotected heritage buildings of architectural interest and other heritage assets



2.7 Occupation (and ownership) of buildings



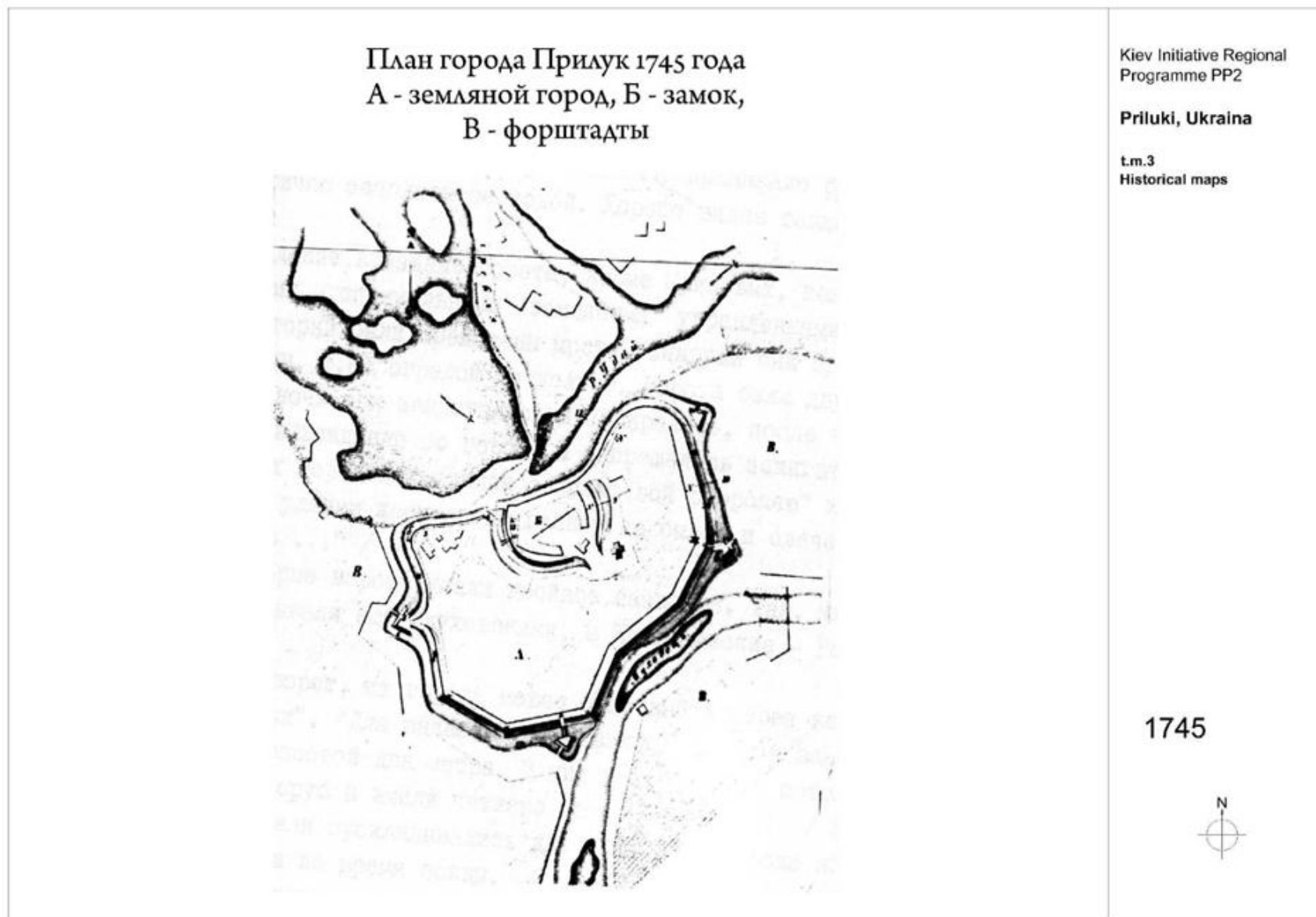
2.8 Physical state of the condition of buildings

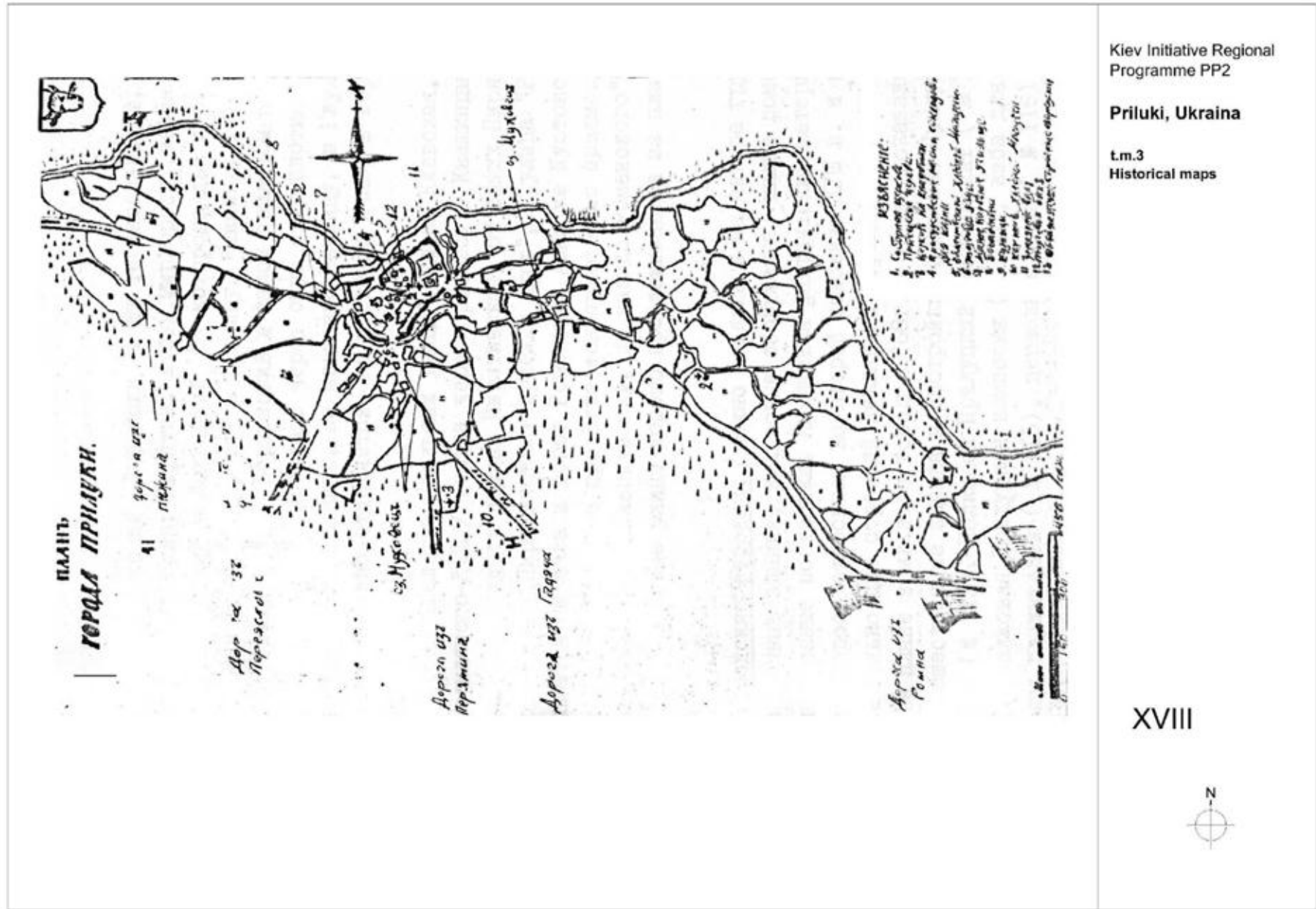


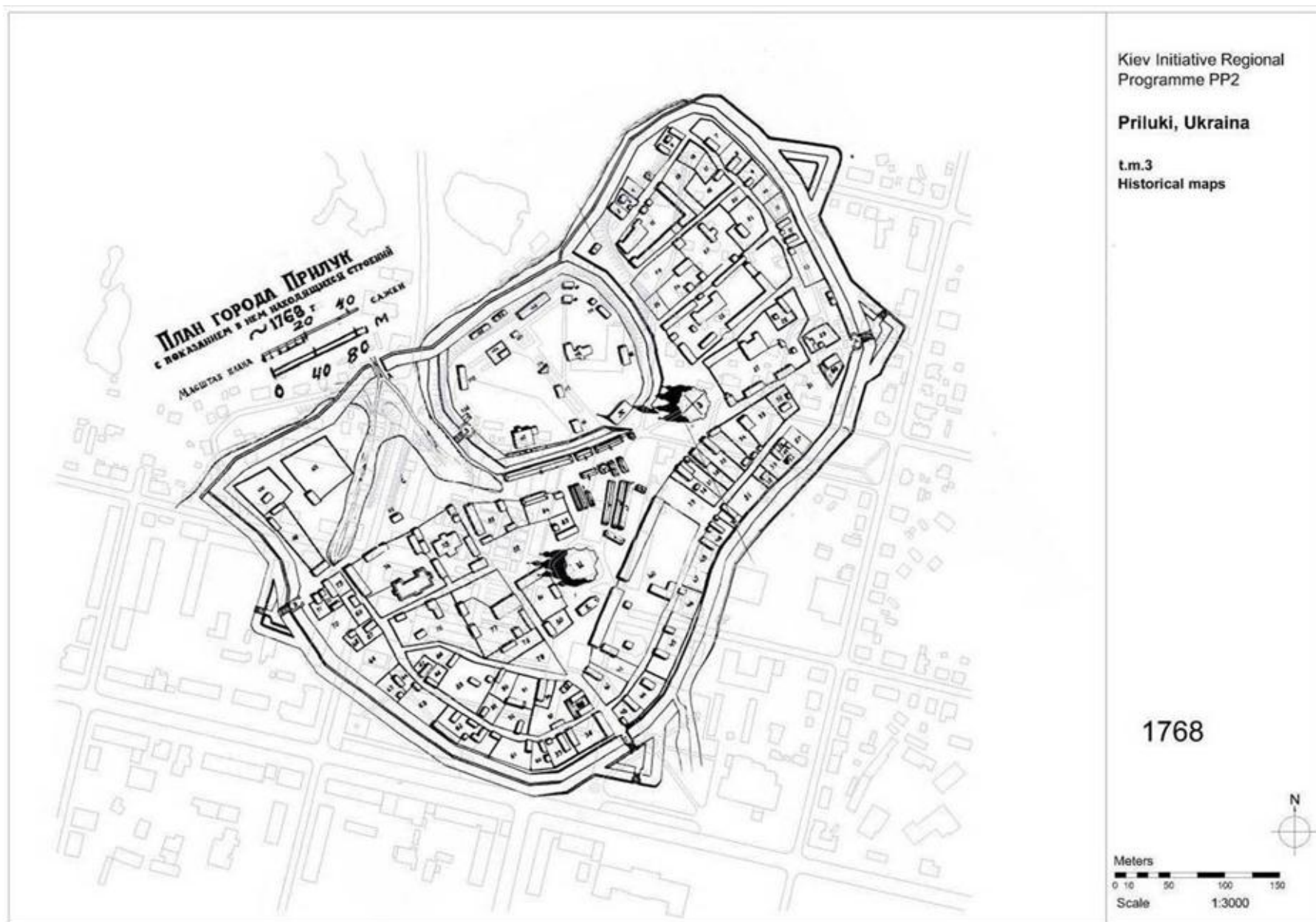
2.9 Physical state of the condition of street and pavement surfaces



III. HISTORICAL MAPS



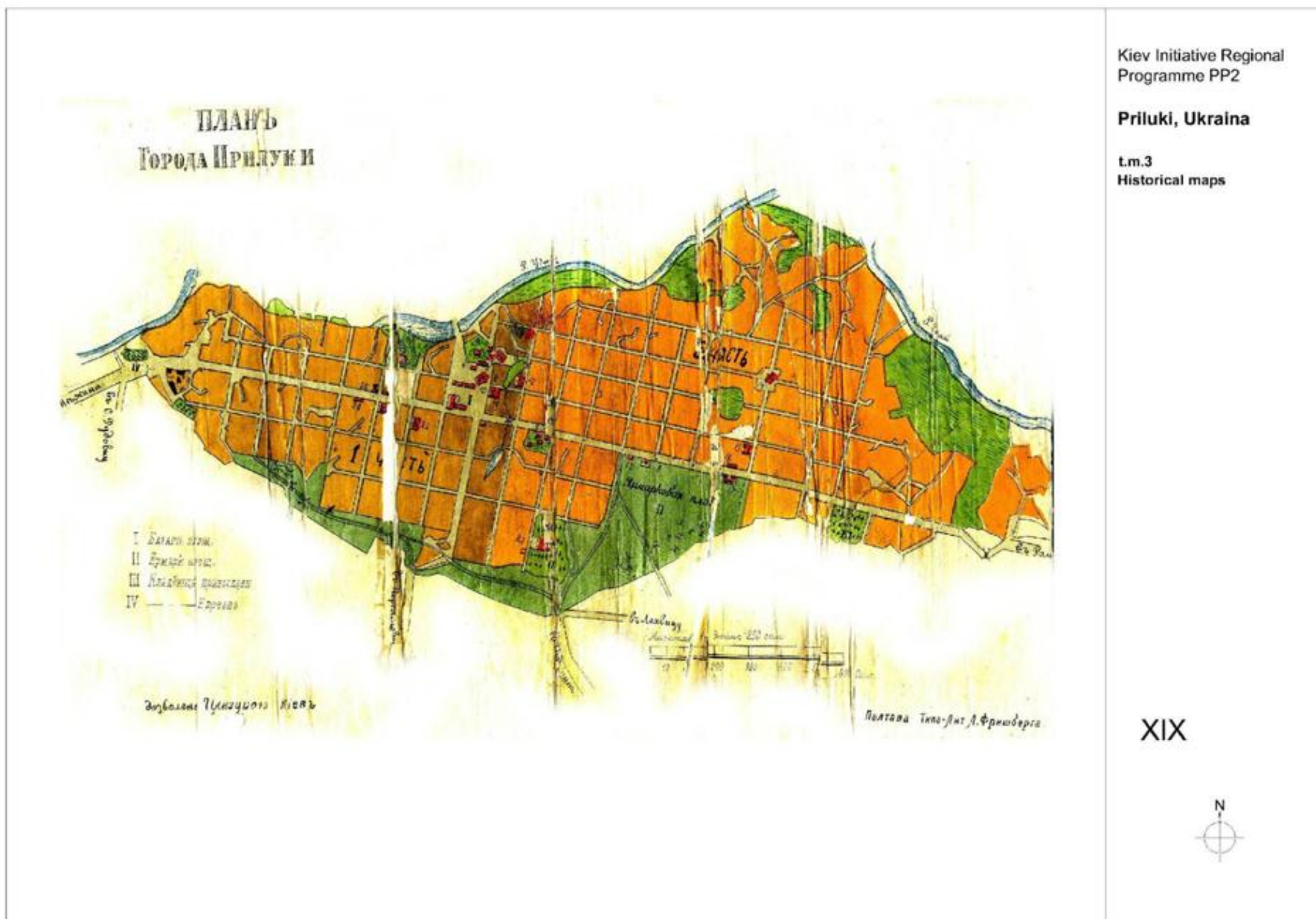




Kiev Initiative Regional
Programme PP2

Priluki, Ukraina

t.m.3
Historical maps



Kiev Initiative Regional Programme PP2

Priluki, Ukraina

t.m.3
Historical maps



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Priluki, Ukraina

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Historical maps

XIX



IV. BASE MAPS

