

Community-led Urban Strategies in Historic Towns (COMUS)



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Feasibility Study

Restoration of the Former Men's Gymnasium Building and establishment of the People's (Public) School (Training Centre)

Mscislaŭ, Belarus

March 2017



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1. Name of the site

Mscislaŭ Men's Gymnasium

2. Introduction

The restoration of the former men's gymnasium building and establishment of the so-called People's (Public) School, the institute informal of further education for the local community, in Mscislaŭ city (Mahileŭ Region, Belarus) has been taking place in the context of the "Community-led Urban Strategies in Historic Towns (COMUS) since 2015. This project is a joint initiative of the European Union and the Council of Europe based on the political priorities of the Eastern Partnership Program (2015-2020).

The COMUS project targets five countries, including Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and nine pilot historic towns selected in these countries. It aims to stimulate sustainable social and economic development by enhancing the cultural heritage resources in historic towns. The project provides the pilot towns by an efficient support and expert knowledge of the Council of Europe and the Organization of World Heritage Cities in mobilizing heritage resources as an effective instrument of revival. It contributes to multilateral international co-operation and the exchange of experience.

Mscislaŭ is a pilot town of the COMUS as it has considerable heritage potential and wide-ranging opportunities for the development of sustainable tourism. It is one of the oldest cities in Belarus, and was founded in the 12th century. There are more than 40 historic and cultural monuments of international, national and local significance in the city, including archaeological sites, ancient churches and monasteries, fortifications, historic buildings and a wonderful landscape.

The rehabilitation of the historic centre, which reflects the character of Mscislaŭ – and is a source of pride for its inhabitants – is an urban policy priority. For the past few years, the Mscislaŭ authorities have invested heavily in the regeneration of this historic area, the restoration and conservation of architectural monuments and archaeological sites. A local charitable foundation was founded for the preservation of the urban cultural heritage. Nevertheless, the possibility of a small provincial centre like Mscislaŭ is limited, particularly in terms of those heritage sites that in the past dominated the city and had a great role in its political and economic development, but are now in poor condition and require a fairly substantial investment. It is necessary not only to preserve and restore these monuments to modern standards, but also find new uses for them that are socially important. The implementation this project will contribute to the sustainable development of the city and enhance its cultural and economic potential.

Following numerous discussions and consultations held with local stakeholders, representatives of municipal authorities, individual experts in the frameworks of the COMUS, two priority projects were selected in the Mstislav Region as those most able to contribute to the development of the city. These are the rehabilitation of the Jesuit College Ensemble and the former men's gymnasium building.

An important factor behind the selection of these sites was, primarily, their position in the heart of Mscislaŭ. Furthermore, they are united by a common space: the city park and the square adjacent to both complexes. Secondly, their high historic and cultural value and aesthetic qualities were important (they were dominant examples of fine architecture in the settlement in the past). Finally, their ability to address multiple need-scenarios (their large size means they can be used with greater efficiency).

This Feasibility Study (FS) has been developed for the rehabilitation of former men's gymnasium building in Mscislaŭ on the basis of the role it plays in the urban historic, social and cultural life of the city. The plan details the complete restoration of the building and its surrounding area and the revitalisation of its former educational role. The project's priorities are based on the opportunity it provides for urban social and sustainable development. It can mobilize different groups of the local population, creating cohesion and providing for advanced training needs through informal further education. The project can also potentially generate income from its commercial and tourist activities, which is important for both local authorities and inhabitants.

The priorities identified include the need to improve the existing infrastructure, as well as reuniting fragmented aspects of the site's surroundings through the integration of its elements into the urban cultural landscape. Specific issues are also addressed, such as environmental issues and landscape design, the navigation, the choice of colour space code, access for vehicles, amongst others.

It is expected that the project will take four years, the first of which is preparatory. During this year, the existing problems will be analysed and solutions proposed as part of a series of activities that involve both wider society and technical experts. The following three years will include the implementation of specific restoration and rehabilitation actions.

This study consists of five sections containing contextual information, the main constraints and opportunities for the city's development, a detailed description of the project and expected results. The FS focuses on the site of the regeneration project of the historic centre of Mscislaŭ. Sources of information include the existing urban development plans and programmes of Mscislaŭ, inventory and archive plans, plans of technical services, historic documents and photographs, as well as Internet and printed publications. Legal texts were also considered during the development of the project concept.

This FS focuses on the restoration of the former men's gymnasium building and the establishment of the so-called "People's School": an urban educational centre for informal education, providing up-to-date knowledge for local residents and their children (e.g. modern languages, IT, music and art), as well as traditional knowledge on local cookery, crafts, etc. The centre will be a focus for local community cohesion, a place for meetings and recreation.

The document was drafted by Elena Androsava, the Director of Mscislaŭ House of Crafts at the initiative of Mscislaŭ stakeholders groups, according to the Reference Plan and the relevant technical documentation, consultations with technical experts (architects and restoration specialists). The FS is based on a preliminary technical assessment (PTA), which reflected the following issues:

- a description of the site in the cultural landscape of the city;
- a viability (control and stability);
- strategic problems (adaptability, customers, audience, market, etc.).

The study includes the Action Plan and estimated budget, which amounts to €4,724,095.50. The final version of the document was discussed and adopted at a meeting of the PIU of Mstislav on 16th May 2017. Drafting the FS was co-ordinated by the Project Officer and the National Co-ordinator.

3 Description of the site

3.1. Description of the site and its components

The architectural monument of the early 20th century, this Art Nouveau building was designed by an architect from St. Petersburg named S. Volonsevich. An asymmetrical, T-shaped in plan, two-story building consisting of three interconnected housings; the main façade is flanked by avant corps, dissected by high semi-circular windows (narrower at the first floor and wide at the second). The central entrance is decorated by a visor on consoles. There is an arched window with a keeled pediment. The cornice divides the facades into two floors. In the overlap of the premises of the central building, both cross and cylindrical vaults are used. The plan is typical of such buildings.

The initiative behind this educational institution belonged to the local newspaper "Belarusian Commissioner", published by Baron Pilar von Pilch early in 1889. Mscislaŭ City Council approved the decision at the beginning of the 20th century and appealed to the Ministry of Education for funding. However, the majority of funding for the high school came from a local noblewoman A. Stakhovskaya. On August 15th, 1906, the Ministry of National Education gave a permission to build a gymnasium in Mscislaŭ. On August 22nd, 1908, the building was completed. Its first director was a graduate from St. Petersburg University, the historian and philosopher Vladimir Krasnyanski, author of the book "Mscislaŭ City, past and present" published in Vilna in 1912. Between 1925 and 1937, during the Soviet period, the gymnasium building housed the Belarusian Pedagogical College. A total of 142 students graduated each year from the college. Among the teachers were the Belarusian writers Yakub Kolas and Maksim Haretsky. In 1937, the Pedagogical College was reorganized into the Pedagogical School. Between 1953 and 2001 the Mscislaŭ Secondary School No. 1 was located here. Currently the building is empty, and is closed to the public.

In 2015 the project of restoration of the building was made. After the restoration is planned to accommodate the city educational centre for extended education for adults and children.

3.2. Administrative information

3.2.1 Country or Territory: Belarus

3.2.2 Name of organisation compiling the information: Mscislaŭ District Executive Committee

3.2.3 Contact name: Biskup Natallia, Elena Androsava

3.2.4 Email address: okinchits.mst@tut.by, rdr@mstislavl.com

3.2.5 Name and address of building or site: Building of former men gymnasium. Address: Mscislaŭ, Mahileu region; Str. 1th of May,14.

3.2.6 Inventory reference number(s): 513Г000509

3.2.7 Building/Monument/Site type: Architectural monuments of regional importance, 3 category.

3.2.8 Current use(s): It is not used, closed.

3.2.9. Responsible Authorities:

- Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus
- Mscislaŭ Local Administration
- Mscislaŭ District Educational Department
- Mscislaŭ District Culture Department
- Mscislaŭ Museum of History and Archaeology

3.2.10. Ownership: the building is on the balance of the Mscislaŭ History and Archaeology Museum.

3.3. Needs and requirements

The building of the former gymnasium with adjoining territory is in urgent need of restoration and conservation, an integrated vision of the development of the site, which may provide its sustainable long-term use.

The building of the gymnasium, which has always been used as an educational institution, first as a men grammar school, then as a teachers' training school, then as a high school, could become the largest educational centre in the region, offering a variety of educational services, additional to the official curriculum.

After restoration in the building of the men high school is scheduled to open the people's (public) school, a kind of Community House with a ramified system of various educational courses. This is could be foreign languages, IT technology, as well as cooking classes. It is planned also the opening the children's educational and cultural centre, music school and school of arts, some exhibition halls, conference area, play areas for children, etc. Part of the premises is scheduled to give to the City library and move the current library, which today is in an unsuitable house with stove heating. It is also planned to open a cafe with book-swapping, dance halls. Thus, all educational functions related to additional education of adults and children are transported in a spacious building of the former gymnasium. Accordingly exempt premises, today occupied by art and music schools, which are located in the buildings of the Jesuit College, and after the restoration of the latter begin to perform other functions.

4. Limitations and Opportunities

4.1. Statutory protection / limitations

Any intervention on the site will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements and constraints concerned the 3d category of the historic and cultural value.

The former men's gymnasium building is located in the historic centre of Mscislaŭ. Any work on the construction, modernization, restoration and repair will be carried out on the basis of the project for the protection zones of the historic centre, which has been developed as part of the detailed part of the central part of the city of Mscislaŭ with the regeneration of the historic zone. (project No. 40.08-00.ГМ-10, UE "BELNIIPRGADOSTROITELSTVA").

The project of the restoration and use of the site is executed in 2015, according to the legislation of the protection of historic and cultural heritage. This project has been agreed with the public authorities responsible for the protection of heritage.

4.2 Opportunities for expansion of the existing use and re-functioning

Currently, the school is closed, and the building lies empty. The restoration project offers different scenarios for the reuse of the heritage site. The project will comply with the principles and practice of sustainable urban development and the preservation of the integrity of the cultural landscape.

The previous use of the building was considered as important for its future use, namely as a centre for non-formal education, which includes:

- music and art schools;
- an extensive system of further educational courses i.e. foreign languages, IT, cookery and craft courses;
- children's educational and cultural centre;
- dance classes;
- City Library;
- exhibition halls;

- workshops and studios for various events;
- conference area, for use not only by visitors, but also society as a whole;
- play areas for young children;
- café with book-swapping.

5. Description of the project

5.1. The project plan

5.1.1 *Scope and objectives*

The main objective of the project is to rehabilitate the former men's gymnasium building, and adapt it into a local informal education centre.

Specific objectives:

1. Restore a heritage site and the improvement of its infrastructure;
2. Ensure the needs of the local society for modern informal education;
3. Improve the quality of education and recreational opportunities for local residents and residents of neighbouring villages;
4. Increase the participation and co-operation of the local community, increasing local cohesion of interest groups;
5. Create of new partnerships on the basis of culture, heritage and education;
6. Develop of new additional creative and educational services;
7. Create quality comfortable living environment for the local community;
8. Develop of tourist services;
9. Create a dynamic cultural landscape that integrates historic identity with the new facilities;
10. Develop of commercial services and facilities to the local community;
11. Improve the image of the city at the regional and national levels.

The main target group of the project is local residents living in Mstislavl, from different social and age groups. The project will give them an opportunity to socialize, relax, acquire new knowledge, understand and express their distinctive identity.

5.1.2 *Expected results*

The rehabilitation project will have clear social preferences; to meet local community needs for additional informal education.

Quantitative results:

1. The building of the former gymnasium with adjoining territory will be fully restored;
2. New permanent jobs will be created, with potential for more temporary jobs;
3. More than 3,000 people (adults and children) will have benefitted from the opportunity to receive additional training;
4. Income of new institution increased by €100,000 each year;
5. More than 10,000 m² of unused space will have been converted to use for education and leisure;
6. Increased numbers of city visitors, including international tourists.

Qualitative results:

1. Increased awareness and attractiveness of the city on the national and regional levels;
2. Improved quality of life and living conditions for local residents;
3. Increased attractiveness to foreign investors;
4. Increased numbers of educational and cultural opportunities, including in the open air;
6. Positive impact on the surrounding area (the historic centre, road infrastructure);
7. Positive example of rehabilitation for other settlements;
8. Increased number and a variety of commercial activities;
9. Increased a level of tolerance and community participation;
10. Improved cross-cultural exchange;
11. New jobs created and income for local communities and governments generated;
12. Reduction of emigration and the increasing a number of inhabitants;
13. Increased opportunities for cross-border co-operation.

5.2 A brief overview of the project philosophy

The project aims to fully rehabilitate the former gymnasium building and increase its important role in the socio-cultural life of the city. The process involves both the restoration of the heritage site and its physical infrastructure, and also, a use-adaptation of the facilities / services to take advantage of new opportunities and meet new societal challenges. The project activities also include, in addition to those activities related directly to the restoration of the monument, a definition of its permanent and temporary features, the development of a variety of ways to co-operate through new partnerships. Following the restoration, the broad opportunities and social consequences provided by the new building and its activities will contribute to improve the level of social and cultural life of the city, thereby increasing its attractiveness and opening up real prospects for its economic development.

6. Development of the project

6.1 Assessment of the activities

According to the already approved 2015 project, the restoration of the former men's gymnasium in Mstislavl, will require 4 years to implement.

Activity 1

Activity name: Organization of kick-off conference.

Duration: the first month of the project.

Description: the conference will be organized partners, with the participation of various stakeholders: sponsors, partners, local NGOs, local and national media, cultural institutions, civic entities and local residents. The main objective is to present the aims of the project, types of activities and expected outcomes, milestones and deadlines. The conference should be used as an opportunity to attract potential sponsors and partners and promote the project with the help of various tools.

The final result: publications, press release.

Estimated budget: € 1,500

Activity 2

Activity name: Development of the target book (project specification)

Duration: two months.

Description: the target book will be prepared by experts on the basis of the FS at the request of the beneficiaries (Ministry of Education and Ministry of Culture). It should contain specifications and the reference phase and proposals for the rehabilitation project. It must be approved by the beneficiaries and local authorities.

The final result: the target book, elaborated and approved by all partners.

Estimated budget: € 2,000

Activity 3

Activity name: Restoration works.

Duration: 30 months.

Description: During this activity tender documentation for restoration works will be produced for all restoration work contracts. The necessary permits will be obtained. This phase will take 3 months. After that the restoration work will start. Authorised technical experts will be appointed to conduct quality control of implementation.

The final result: the heritage site is restored in accordance with the project requirements and international standards.

Estimated budget: € 4,105.095.50

Activity 4

Activity name: Fitting the building and adjacent territory with the appropriate equipment and furnishings.

Duration: 4 months.

Description: This activity includes the organization of the tender for the equipment, the design and implementation of the project. It can be organized in partnership with the various sources of funding.

The final result: the school rooms and surrounding area are equipped with modern furniture and related equipment (outdoors - sports equipment for exercises outdoors).

Estimated budget: €200,000

Activity 5

Activity name: Project management, monitoring and evaluation.

Duration: Throughout project implementation.

Description: Monitoring activities will be organized throughout the implementation of the project. The schedule will be determined mainly by funding partners. Progress will be monitored as well as the use of resources, implementation of activities, and risks. Meetings with partners will be arranged as necessary. During these meetings narrative and financial reports will be presented, the proposed actions to mitigate risks, official reports, informative notes in accordance with the donors requirements.

The final result: narrative and financial reports.

Estimated budget: €50,000

Activity 6

Activity name: Capacity building.

Duration: throughout project implementation.

Description: A series of training events and study visits will be organized for the school staff, during which best practice and project experiences will be presented. Capacity building will also include the exchange of experience with other educational and cultural centres of the region and country, as well as European countries, and the organization of summer schools with artisans, etc.

The final result: 4 seminars, 2 internships, one summer school.

Estimated budget: €20,000

Activity 7

Activity name: Promotion.

Duration: 2-4 years (during project implementation).

Description: The project implementation team will ensure project visibility through communication strategies and through mass media and social networks, blogs, flyers and brochures, community fundraising (e.g., student marathons), etc.

The final result: 1 brochure, 1 blog, special pages on social networks, press releases, reports on local and national TV, 2 events, etc.

Estimated budget: €10,000

Activity 8

Activity name: Final Conference.

Duration: last month of the project implementation.

Description: the Final Conference will be organized at the end of the project by the partners. Its purpose will be to summarize the project and search for new partners.

The final result: publications, press releases

Estimated budget: €1,000

As a result, estimated 1-8 events with amounting to €4,724,095.50

6.2 Funding

6.2.1. Broad assessment of budgetary needs and phasing

Activities	Estimated Cost	
	BYR	EUR
Organization of kick-off conference	3,000	1,500
Development of the target book (project specification)	4,000	2,000
Restoration works	8,210,191	4,105,095.50
Emergency engineering works, including the strengthening of slabs	390,000	
Floor	250,000	

Septum	26,217	
Engineering systems	3,300,000	
Restoration of the facades and the blind area	550,000	
Strengthening and stucco of walls, insulation	280,226	
Interior finishing	2,263,750	
Windows	114,400	
Doors	61,632	
Earthmoving works and foundation strengthening	258,907	
Roof repairs and a new coating	130,059	
Landscaping	650,000	
Purchase of sports equipment for sports outdoors	19,000	
Provision of appropriate equipment and furnishings	400,000	200,000
Project management, monitoring and evaluation	100,000	50,000
Capacity building	40,000	20,000
Promotion	20,000	10,000
The final conference	2,000	1,000
TOTAL	9,448,191	4,724,095.50

6.2.2 Assessment of (real) possibilities for attracting investments

In order to attract investment for restoration works, the following financing bodies can be considered:

- Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus;
- National and regional development funds;
- International and cross-border cooperation funds;
- Local funds of the city and of the district of Mscislaw (the applicant).

6.2.3 Assessment of (real) possibilities for recovering investments

Recovery of investments is possible thanks to the introduction and development of various educational, cultural and commercial services. These include:

- activity of the musical and art schools;
- an extensive system of various educational courses;
- events in dance halls;
- services of children's educational and cultural centre;
- exhibitions;
- activities in workshops and studios, conference area;
- income from the play area for children;
- income from the café;
- Income of tourism;
- souvenirs, publications;
- income of the activity;
- donations, sponsorships.

6.2.4 Environmental and social impact

The project, after its implementation will make a positive contribution to the city's social and environmental well-being, namely:

- increasing the city's reputation as a regional educational and cultural centre;
- promoting the diversification of cultural, social and educational proposals in the city;
- development of creative activities;
- improving the social integration and mobilization of the local community;
- development of partnerships, exchange of experience;
- creation of new jobs;
- development of creative sector;
- development of employment opportunities for young people;
- development of crafts and traditional forms of employment;
- improving the city's image as a tourist and cultural centre;
- the school will serve as a good example and inspire other institutions in the region and the country.

6.2.5 Risks

Regarding the restoration process:

- *Inappropriate interventions, which are not sensitive to the building's authenticity;*
- *Use of cheap materials and inadequate technologies;*
- *Lack of skills, poor expertise;*
- *Financial problems, inability to cover quality rehabilitation;*
- *Natural hazards (earthquakes, floods, temperature fluctuations).*

Regarding the investment project:

- high, unreasoned cost recovery;
- failure to define and implement a sustainable vision of the site;
- inability to secure financing;
- non-payment of investments and the expected results;
- lack of effective co-operation between partners;
- inefficient management.

Post – restoration management:

- inefficient use of recovered site;
- vandalism, robbery;
- lack of qualified personnel;
- improper use of the surrounding buildings and grounds;
- lack of institutional support;
- overly intensive use and visit.
- political pressure - instability and difficulty reaching decisions between structures.

6.3 Project development scenarios

There are different scenarios for the project:

- 1) *No action*: the worst case scenario. This will lead to a continuous and permanent result. This will significantly increase the recovery costs in the future, or will lead to the complete loss of the monument.
- 2) *Preservation*: in the case of failure to secure funding and / or sustainably develop the site, the building will be maintained until circumstances change.
- 3) *Restoration*: the proposed scenario. The full rehabilitation, conservation and restoration of the building, its interiors and landscaping of the surrounding area. The use of the gymnasium building will be adequate to its historic features. The project also includes the training of the teaching staff, as well as an awareness raising and promotion.

However, in the case of the latter scenario there are a variety of options (phase) for development:

The first phase: interventions are insignificant, the task is to adapt the site for visit, without involving significant resources.

With this in mind we need to do:

- 1) Landscape the territory, deploy sports equipment for outdoor sports activities.
- 2) Gradual restoration of the façades.
- 3) Carrying out emergency response work on the building, strengthening overlaps.

During this phase, the site will be included in cultural and tourist routes, becoming a place where citizens can participate in mass sports activities outdoors.

The second phase (after the implementation of the first phase):

Restoration of the main building of the gymnasium. Introduction of educational uses.

The third phase:

The final completion of the restoration, the implementation of all potential uses.

6.4 Management and sustainability

The rehabilitation project will be implemented by a Project Implementation Unit (PIU), responsible for planning, organizing the process, monitoring and visibility. The PIU is made up of long-term and short-term experts responsible for delivering tasks such as the organisation of internal meetings to ensure the project is delivered on schedule. Highly specialised activities will be implemented by a specific co-ordinator, whose activities will be supervised and supported by the main expert.

Project management, monitoring, evaluation and visibility will include the following:

- technical management and co-ordination of internal meetings with representatives of partners;
- monitoring of implementation in accordance with the requirements of sponsors and beneficiaries;
- preliminary and final evaluation, including technical and financial reports;
- promotion and visibility through publications and newsletters.

The Mscislaŭ District Executive Committee is responsible for ensuring the sustainability of the project, and allocating funds for maintenance and running costs of the institution. Further management will be the responsibility of an informal consulting body who will co-ordinate the institution's activity.

6.5 Viability assessment

The rehabilitation of the former gymnasium will have a positive social impact on the local community, especially on the younger generation. The building will be used as an important urban and regional training centre, engaged in the development of informal education. It will play an important role in the socio-cultural life of the city, developing the creative sector and encouraging social innovation.

The "People's" school will provide a high-quality environment increasing the cohesion of various groups centred around common interests. It will become a place to hold city meetings, improving the quality and level of education and cultural services for various age groups. It is expected that the rehabilitation of the former gymnasium and its adaptation to new modern urban needs will lead to greater social responsibility, reduce migration and help attract new investments, as well as additional research, cultural and artistic initiatives. It will also develop local tourism, since the building of the former gymnasium and its adjoining land is of high architectural value and part of the historic centre of Mstislav. It has real potential to be included in the local, regional and national tourist routes.

7.SWOT analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An architectural monument of outstanding value; • Continuity of use as an educational complex; • Good location in the city centre; • Motivated personnel management; • Different target groups; • The potential for the development of a professional platform for children and teachers; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor physical condition of the building and the surrounding area; • Lack of funds; • Lack of an integrated vision of the development of complex; • Poor institutional capacity; • Inefficient use of existing assets; • Lack of a fruitful partnership and co-operation with other organizations.
<p>Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising awareness about the value of heritage among the local community; • Involving students from the region, expanding educational proposals; • Increasing the interest of the authorities and investors in relation to historic buildings and places; • The opportunity to develop new partnerships; • Development of tourism services in the city: the school may become a tourist attraction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of effective communication between partners; • Lack of support from local and national authorities; • Poor implementation of legislation; • Lack of project management skills.

8. Documentary sources:

The monument is mentioned in some historic studies of Belarusian architecture and history of the city of Mscislaŭ. In preparing this report, consultations were held with relevant experts: architects, architectural historians and lawyers. Archived plans, historic researches, publications, including Internet publications were used.



1898. Построен главный входной портал в здание гимназии. Проект архитектора П. П. Шендера. В 1900 году в здании гимназии проведено капитальное восстановление. Проект архитектора П. П. Шендера. В 1901 году в здании гимназии проведено капитальное восстановление. Проект архитектора П. П. Шендера.



1898. Построен главный входной портал в здание гимназии.

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В 1901 году в здании гимназии проведено капитальное восстановление. Проект архитектора П. П. Шендера.

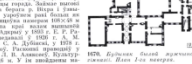
В 1901 году в здании гимназии проведено капитальное восстановление. Проект архитектора П. П. Шендера.



1898. Построен главный входной портал в здание гимназии.

В 1901 году в здании гимназии проведено капитальное восстановление. Проект архитектора П. П. Шендера.

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1898. Построен главный входной портал в здание гимназии.

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- Code of Culture of the Republic of Belarus
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Internet:

1. <https://mstislavl.info/photogallery/mesta/98-zdanie-byvshey-mstislavskoy-muzhskoy-gimnazii.html>
2. <http://globus.tut.by/mstislavl/#gimnazia>
3. <http://by.livejournal.com/1833196.html>

9. Appendixes

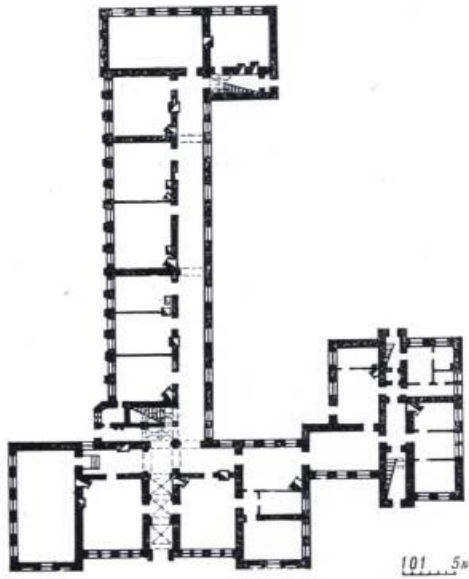
9.1 Summary of condition

No.	Address of the building	Summary of the physical condition (very bad to good)	Condition Risk Assessment A-H	Priority for intervention – High/Medium/Low
1	Building of former men gymnasium. Mscislaŭ, 213453, Str. 1th of May, 14.	Not good condition. It is necessary to provide the emergency and technical works, to reinforce the roof, internal slabs between floors and stairs.	F	Medium

9.2 Historic photos



Mscislaŭ. Building of former men gymnasium, beginning of 20th century



Mscislaū. Building of former men gymnasium. Plan of first storey



Mscislaū. Building of former men gymnasium, beginning of 20 century

9.3 Additional photos

Mscislaū. Historic centre. 3d photo





Mscislaŭ. Building of former men gymnasium. View from the side of the 1st of May Str.





Mscislaū. Building of former men gymnasium. View from the side of the city park



Mscislaū. Building of former men gymnasium. View from the side of the city park



Mscislaŭ. Building of former men gymnasium. The fragment of the facade

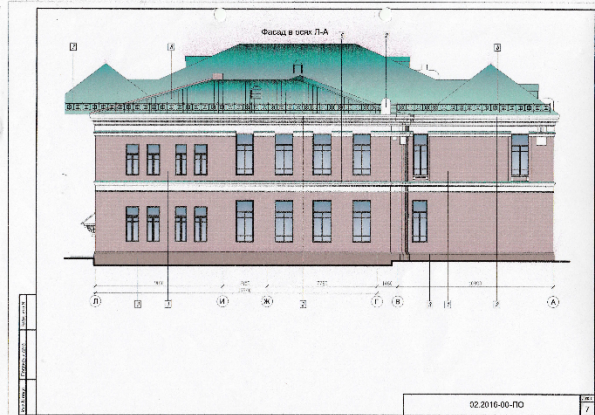
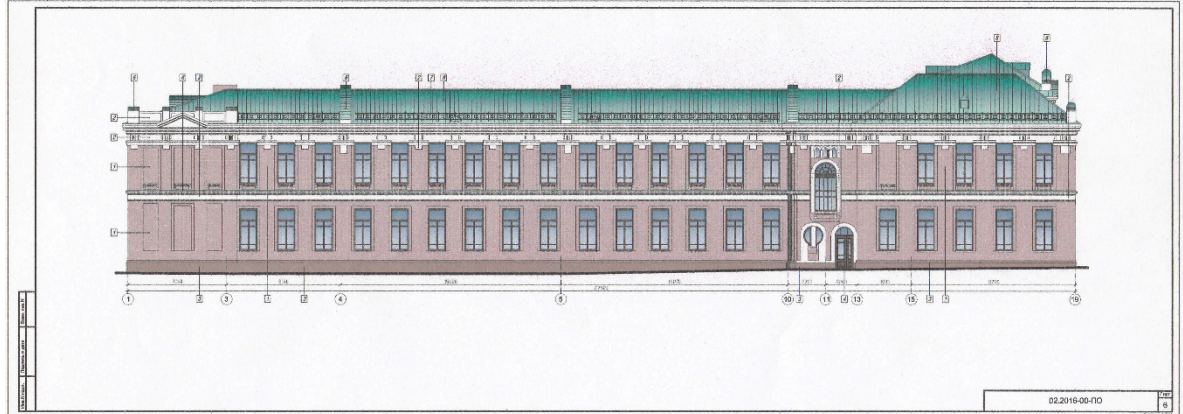
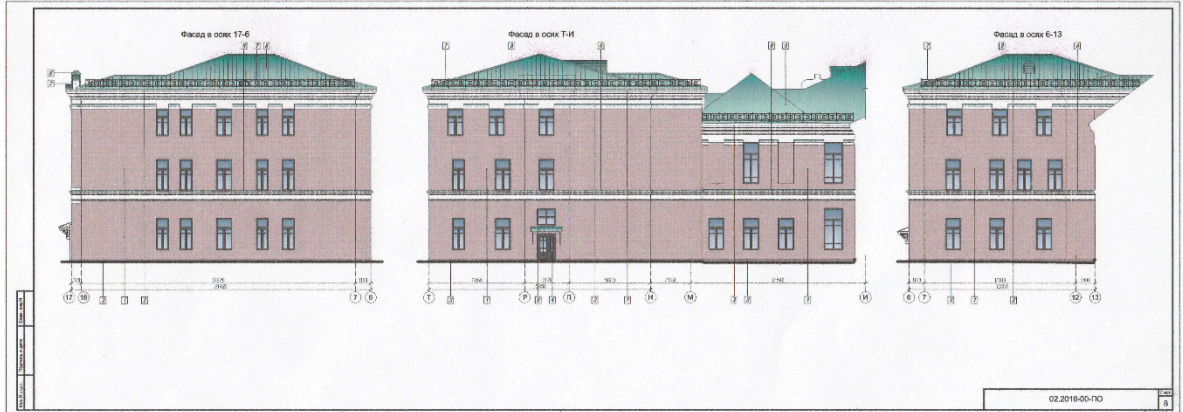
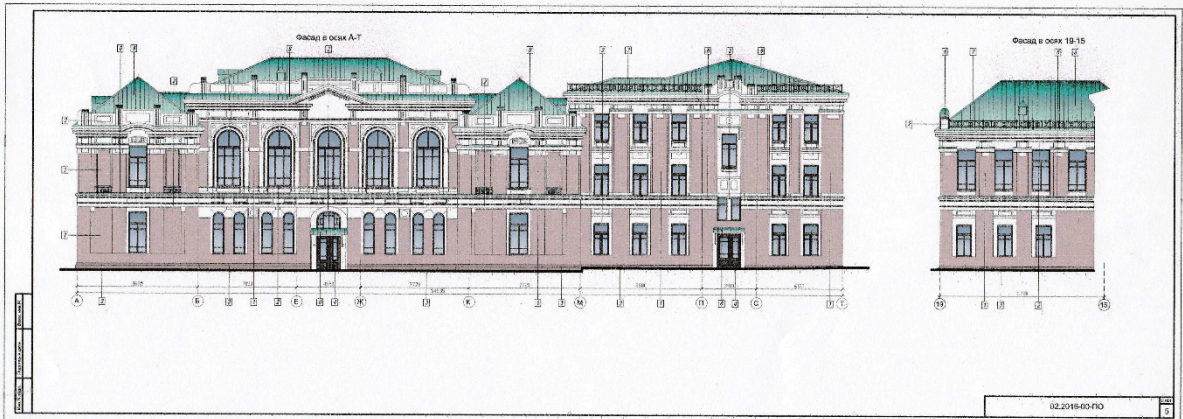


Mscislaŭ. Building of former men gymnasium. The fragment of the interior



Building of former men gymnasium. The fragment of the interior





Mscislaū. Building of former men gymnasium. The restoration project. Facades

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