



COMUS
"Community-Led Urban Strategies in Historic Towns" project

(Draft) Reference Framework
Towns Reference Plan

Appendix B: Preliminary Technical File (PTF)

Mscislaū, BELARUS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
I. REFERENCE FILE.....	5
1.1 General information about the town	5
1.2 Brief summary	5
1.3 Main stakeholders and potential partners.....	5
1.4 Geographic, climatic and/or other physical factors which have influenced morphology and structure of the town	5
1.5 Historical events that have shaped the town and its identity	6
1.6 Socio-economic situation.....	6
1.7 Capacity of action of the Municipality.....	7
1.8 Demand and Supply for space.....	7
1.9 State of the public services.....	8
1.10 Legal and institutional situation.....	8
1.11 Cultural Heritage	8
1.12 The contribution that the heritage can make to the quality of life and to the social and economic prosperity of the town	9
1.13 Challenges and Opportunities	9
1.14 Participation in the international cooperation (including technical support to projects).....	10
II. THEMATIC MAPS.....	11
2.1a Location of the Town in the context of the Country	11
2.1b Location of the Town in the context of the Region.....	12
2.2a Traffic Circulation, Transport and Access to the town.....	13
2.2b Traffic Circulation, Transport and Access to the town.....	14
2.3a The main activities/functions in buildings (excluding housing).....	15
2.3b Buildings in residential use	16
2.4 New buildings/development/interventions in the historic centre.....	17
2.5 Building Period.....	18
2.6 Protected Heritage –	19
2.7a Building Occupation and Ownership.....	20
2.7b Building Occupation and Ownership.....	21
2.8 State of condition of buildings.....	22
2.9 State of condition of roads, pavement and public area	23
2.10a The number of storeys of building.....	24
2.10b Existence of architectural features.....	25
III. HISTORICAL MAP.....	26

FOREWORD

The Mscislaŭ Preliminary Technical File was prepared by: the COMUS Belarus Local Technical Team Project Officer Mrs. Alla Stashkevich; Mrs. Natallia Murina, Architect and National Expert; Natallia Biskup, Mscislaŭ Project Manager; and, Mr. Shmatov Vitaly, Mscislaŭ Department of Architecture and Construction of the District Executive Committee.

1. REFERENCE FILE

1.1 General information about the town					
Name	Mscislaŭ				
Status	Centre of Mstislav district, the historic town				
Contact person	Position	Name	Address	Tel.	e-mail
	Mayor	Vasily VITYUNOU	ul. Kalinina, 21 Mscislaŭ 213 453	+375 224022777	isp@mstislavl.mogilev-region.by
	Head of the Public Relations, Culture and Youth Affairs Department, Mscislaŭ District Executive Council	Natallia Biskup	ul. Kalinina, 21 Mscislaŭ 213 453	+375293373064	okinchits.mst@tut.by
	Deputy Mayor of Mscislaŭ on the economy	Kasalapau Viktar	ul. Kalinina, 21 Mscislaŭ 213 453	+375291225476	isp@mstislavl.mogilev-region.by

1.2 Brief Summary
<p>Mscislaŭ is a historic town in the western part of Belarus, on the border with Russia. Its name is associated with the most interesting pages of the history book on the Belarusian people's spiritual and cultural identity. It is known for its outstanding archaeological and architectural heritage: ancient hill forts, churches and monasteries, historical buildings and the international medieval festival, which is held there annually.</p> <p>Modern Mscislaŭ is the administrative center of Mscislaŭ District in Mahilioŭ region with 10,400 inhabitants. It is located 13 km from the border with Russia and 95 km from Mahilioŭ.</p>

1.3 Main stakeholders / potential partners		
	Name	Contact
Local	Mscislaŭ District Executive Council (the local authority)	ul.Kalinina, 21 Mscislaŭ, tel. +375 2240 22777; +375 02240) 22053; isp@mstislavl.mogilev-region.by
	Mscislaŭ History and Archaeology Museum	ul.Kalinina, 49, Mscislaŭ 213 453 tel. +375 224020015 muzeum@mstislavl.com
Regional	Mahileŭ Regional Executive Council	ul. Chelyuskintsev 63a, Mahileŭ 212003 Tel. +375 222 25-15-60 mogilevric@mogilev.by
National	Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus	Pobeditelej av, 11., Minsk 220029 Tel.: +375 17 203-75-66 ministerstvo@kultura.by
	Ministry of Sport and Tourism of the Republic of Belarus	ul. Kirova 8, building. 2 Minsk 220030 Tel.: +375 17 226 10 33 info@mst.gov.by

1.4 Geographic, climatic and/or other physical factors which have influenced morphology and structure of the town
<p>Mscislaŭ is located in the north-east of Mahileŭ region on the Orsha- Mahileŭ sublime plain. The town's relief, is characterized by many small hills, cut by the Vikhra river valley and numerous streams. Its climatic zone is a moderate continental, with an average annual rainfall of 667 mm. The city's covers an area of 15 km². The predominant soils are soddy-pale-podzolic and loamy and it is surrounded by forests. About 17.6 % (23.4 ha) of the</p>

Mscislaŭ district is wooded. Not far from Mscislaŭ, mineral deposits such as brick and tile raw materials, sand and chalk can be found, the main deposits for making brick and tile is at "Saprynovichi" (635,000 m³ of clay, and chalk ; 1,373,000 m³).

1.5 Historical events that have shaped the town and its identity

According to written sources, Mscislaŭ was founded in 1135. Its architectural and planning structure has been shaped over the course of several centuries.

During the 12th century, Mscislaŭ comprised only the castle and the city around it (*pasad*). The castle was located on the site of the ancient settlement called "Castle Hill", on the elevated right bank of the river Vichra, and was then fortified by the henge-circle with wide and deep moats. In the 12th-14th centuries, the surrounding city (*pasad*) occupied an area of about 4.5 hectares/ 11.1 acres, and together with the city-fort (*detsinets*) was approximately 6 hectares / 14.8 acres. During the late-15th and early-16th centuries, the city was invaded numerous times by the troops from the Moscow Principality, which halted the city's development. Therefore, during the 15th-16th centuries the city actually remained within the 12th-13th century boundaries. During the late-16th and early-17th centuries the city flourished. In 1634, the city was granted Magdeburg rights and its coat of arms, which featured "a hand armed with a sword in a gold box, also called "the Small Pahonia". Due to the subsequent period of peace, Mscislaŭ kept growing and developing socially and economically. Four monasteries and city fortifications were built, the market square, merchants' rows and city dwellings also developed further. The city was the center of Mscislaŭ Starostva (eldership), one of the richest and the most beautiful cities at the eastern border of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. In the 16th century it was the center of the Belarusian book printing, tile and glass trades. Mscislaŭ was the place of birth, life and work of Pjotr Mscislavec, a student of Francysk Skaryna, the founder of Slavic book printing.

In 1654, during the Russo-Polish War of 1654–1667, also called the Thirteen Years War, Mscislaŭ was seized by Moscow's troops and almost completely destroyed. It was unable to recover its former glory over the following centuries. In 1772, the city became part of the Russian Empire as a center of the province in Mahilioŭ area. In 1781, it received a new coat of arms: a red fox against a silver background, which remains the city's coat of arms today.

In 1919 Mscislaŭ became part of the Smolensk region of the Russian Federation; from July 17th, 1924 it was returned to the BSSR, became the district centre of Mahileŭ region. Between July 1941 and late September, 1943 the city was occupied by German troops. On October 15, 1941, more than 1,300 Jews and Gypsies were killed in the Kahal moat. In 2005, a monument was placed at the scene.

Modern Mscislaŭ is the administrative center of Mscislaŭ District in Mahilioŭ region. It is located 13 km from the border with Russia and 95 km from Mahilioŭ. The nearest railway station is 15 km to the west of the city. It is a highway junction on the way from Mahilioŭ to Khislavichi (Russia).

1.6 Socio-economic situation

Population	11,700 residents, 58% of working age; 90.7% Belarusians, 7.7 % Russian, 0.7% Ukrainians. 60% women.
Migration	Migration data provided by the local administration shows that for the first 9 months of 2016 the number of immigrants arriving in Mscislaŭ was 247 people, meanwhile about 500 people left. Migration loss is 233 people / year. However, there is also a so-called hidden migration; a number of residents leave the city for a work, their main destination: Russia.
Economic structure	<p>There is a lack of enterprises in the city, the region is mostly agricultural. Its economy is 80% subsidized by the regional and the national budget. The industry of Mscislaŭ district consists of five industrial enterprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bakery and Confectionery Company "Damochay" (branch); • "Mscislaŭky Butter and Cheese Factory" (branch); • Open Joint Stock Company " Mscislaŭ Flax"; • Mscislaŭ Housing and Utilities; • Mscislaŭ Water Channel. <p>The agricultural sector is represented by eight agricultural production co-operatives. The construction sector consists of five companies.</p> <p>In the Mscislaŭ area there are 45 small and medium-sized enterprises. However, the city's commerce is quite limited, mostly consisting of retail trade. There are about 14 shops, mostly food stores, and one large supermarket. There is a hardware store (selling computers, kettles,</p>

	<p>mobile phones, etc. trade credit), some points of sale for bicycles and scooters. The majority of stores have racks for parking bicycles outside.</p> <p>The old market place is also in the centre, and is a source of local pride, with locals claiming that it is the largest in the vicinity. Various goods are sold at the market: from clothes to food. Traders come from all over the east of Belarus: The market is not only a place for trade, but also for making contact, meeting friends, exchanging local news.</p> <p>Although it has great potential, tourism has not had an significant impact on the local economy. At present there are only two hotels, with a capacity of 128 beds, and only two restaurants, clearly not enough to accommodate significant numbers of visitors.</p>
Level of Education	<p>A total of 1504 local people are in higher education (15.5%); 3,122 in secondary education (32.2%); 1,259 in vocational education (13.0%). The city has two colleges, two secondary schools, an arts school, a cultural centre, children and youth sports school, a special school for children with hearing disabilities, a children's creativity centre, two libraries and a local history and archaeological museum. A local newspaper "Swiatlo Kastychnika" also has offices in the city. Since 2001, the Belarusian Chamber Music Festival has taken place annually. Since 2003 an annual celebration of the Belarusian Written Language has taken place and since 2010, an annual International Knight Festival takes place.</p>
List of Education infrastructures	<p>Kindergartens – 4 Secondary schools – 2 Gymnasium – 1 Children's creativity centre – 1 Arts School – 1 Cultural centre – 1 Children and Youth Sports School, special school for children with disabilities – 1 Pedagogical Centre - 1</p>
Local and regional development policy	<p>The regional development policy is reflected in the region's development plan. Local development policy is reflected in the community's four-year development plan.</p>
Employment	<p>The number of employed people in Mscislaŭ is 8,971 (68.9% of the total working population). The level of officially registered unemployment on November 1, 2015 was 0.5%.</p>
1.7 Capacity of action of the Municipality	
Financial resources	<p>During 10 months of 2016 the Mscislaŭ budget tax and non-tax revenue district revenues was 403.5 billion Belarusian rubles, including: VAT - 20.0%; income tax - 5.4%; Income tax - 36.8%; Taxes on property - 9.8%; Non-tax revenues - 16.3%; Other taxes - 11.7%; Subsidized budget was 67.3%.</p>
Structures of expenses	<p>Municipality content – 67.2 billion Belarusian rubles The National security – 20.8 billion Belarusian rubles Judicial power, police – 179.2 billion Belarusian rubles Environmental protection – 142 billion Belarusian rubles Public utilities – 73.5 billion Belarusian rubles Health Care – 60.6 billion Belarusian rubles Physical training and sport – 23 billion Belarusian rubles Education – 126.4 billion Belarusian rubles Social police, culture – 25.8 billion Belarusian rubles</p>

1.8 Demand and supply for space	
Offices	<p>A significant number of administrative buildings are located in the historic centre whose area measures 15,000 m² / 1.5 ha (5% of the total area of the central part of the city, or 55% of the</p>

	total office buildings).
Shops	Shopping facilities in the centre of the city include 14 shops, ten of which are state-owned and four in private ownership. Shops occupy a total area of 14,000 m ² / 1.4 ha (5% of the central part of the city, or 26% of the total volume of all types of retail property in Mscislaŭ).
Hotels	The centrally located hotel " Mscislaŭ" has 68 beds. The hotel in the former Jesuit College has 60 beds.
Housing	In the historic centre of the town there is a regular planning structure in the form of a rectangular network of streets forming blocks of public and residential buildings. The historic centre of Mscislaŭ occupies an area of 33.5 hectares / 135,200 m ² . The dominant buildings in the historic centre are single-storey, mainly detached housing. The majority are from the 19 th -early-20 th centuries. Residential buildings accounts for 13.52 hectares, or 40% of the area of the historic centre, or 9.3% of the entire city.

1.9 State of the public services	
	<p>The majority of state and community services are located in the historic centre (notary, registry, the building of local administration, employment and social security offices, the museum, educational and cultural centres). Streets in the historic centre are asphalted and the coverage of street lighting is almost complete. The following cultural and leisure establishments are located in the historical centre:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural Palace: 1 Museum: 1 Libraries: 2 Art schools and children centres: 4 Gymnasium: 1 Hotels: 2 Market: 2 Restaurants and cafeterias: 2 Electricity supply: 100% Water supply: 100% Sewerage: 90% (there is a need to expand the sewage network) Natural gas supply: 85% (the service is provided on the basis of demand).

1.10 Legal and institutional situation	
	<p>The historical and cultural heritage of the town is registered and protected by the state. The protection of historical and cultural monuments is regulated by the Belarusian law on the Protection of the Historical and Cultural heritage (2006) and the Decree of the Ministry of Culture of Belarus adopted in April 28, 2010 № 12 "On approval of the protected zones for historical and cultural values located in the historical centre of Mscislaŭ". The Decree defined the protected zones of the historic centre, as well as the procedure for action by all economic entities in carrying out construction and installation work at the facilities, located in a protected area.</p> <p>Urban street layout is also subject to protection. Industry, transport and storage buildings are not permitted in the protected zone, no can uses that pollute air and water, or which have a fire hazard, be introduced.</p>

1.11 Cultural Heritage	
Main features	<p>The historic centre of Mscislaŭ is characterised by low-rise buildings, which together with several architectural landmarks shape the city's skyline. These are two archaeological sites: Maiden's Mount (a 1st century BCE settlement), Castle Hill (12th century), as well as the building of the Assumption (Carmelite) and the Jesuit Monasteries (both 17th century), Alexander Nevsky's Church (18th century), and the urban stone dwellings of the 19th and early-20th centuries. Pustynki Holy Assumption Orthodox Monastery, a monument from the 14th-17th centuries, is only 10 km away from the city.</p> <p>Mscislaŭ is also known for its artistic and historical values. The local museum houses two birchbark manuscripts, samples of the ancient Slavic writing from the 12-13th centuries, found by archaeologists on Castle Hill. Mscislaŭ Carmelites' Church contains some preserved mid-17th century Baroque-style frescoes: "The Seizure of Mscislaŭ by Moscow's troops in 1654" and "The Beating of the Ksjondzs" (Roman Catholic priests), which tell the tragic history of the city.</p>

	Mscislaū is also famous for its natural landscapes, forests, hills, beautiful valleys and numerous springs. There are many opportunities for developing cultural tourism.
Value	<p>In Mscislaū there are:</p> <p>1 internationally important monument: Ensemble of the Assumption Monastery, 1614, 1746-1750 (Number in the State List: 511Г000504);</p> <p>3 monuments of national importance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ensemble of the former Jesuit College, 1745-1750 (512Г000510); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Church of Alexander Nevsky, 1870 (512Г000507); - Mountain Zamkavaya, archaeological object, 12th century; <p>8 monuments of regional importance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trade rows, the beginning of 20 century (513Г000503); - Former rural council, 19th century (513Г000506); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Former gymnasium, 19th century (513Г000509); - Former military council, 19th century (513Г000511); - Former Treasury, late 19th century (513Г000512); - Fire tower, early 20th century (513Г001060); - Former hotel "London", late 19th century (513Г001063); - Former house of the moneylender Vilenkin, early 20th century (513Г001065). - Former hotels "Paris" and "Hermitage", late 19th century. <p>In addition, there are about 30 historic buildings of local importance (individual housing, office buildings). Cultural landscape of the town includes It includes very beautiful natural areas and a one-storey wooden residential buildings.</p>

1.12 The contribution that the heritage can make to raising quality of life and to the social and economic prosperity of the town	
Further exploration, development and use of its unique and rich cultural heritage can bring significant dividends to the overall economic and cultural development of Mscislaū. In particular, the development of tourism can contribute to the creation of new infrastructure and jobs, triggering the rebirth of local craftsmanship.	

1.13 Challenges and Opportunities	
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of proper infrastructure; - Strategic geographical location (on the border with Russia); - Good climatic conditions; - Natural landscape; - Rich historical and cultural heritage; - Existence of educational and cultural institution and events.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential of becoming a regional centre for tourism; - Development of tourist infrastructure; - New employment opportunities; - Development of cultural industries; - Development of crafts; - Organization of different cultural events; - Development of small businesses; - Integration of cultural heritage in urban planning and development.
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of employment opportunities; - Insufficiently-developed economy; - Scarce budgetary resources; - Lack of business; - Lack of professionals in creative industries and marketing; - Undeveloped civil society sector; - Lack of hotels and undeveloped tourist infrastructure; - Lack of investments in cultural sphere. - Lack of urban routeways and information in the historic centre; - Lack of heritage management structure; - Law activity and motivation of locals.

Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political and economic crisis; - Inadequate restoration of historic buildings by adapting them to current needs without considering the specific architectural elements (covering private early 20th century residential houses with sidings); - Commercial buildings in the historic zone; - Lack of investments in cultural sphere.
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1.14 Participation in the international cooperation (including technical support) projects

Type of the project or area of main activities (urban rehabilitation, art/culture, transfrontier collaboration, etc.)	<p>Mscislaŭ benefits from economic and cultural co-operation with some neighbouring countries. Agreements with some towns of Russian Federation, Estonia, Lithuania and Poland are in place.</p> <p>Every year the city hosts the International Knight Festival.</p> <p>Unfortunately, the local administration and public institutions have no experience of participation in international investment projects.</p>
Donors of the project	As a rule, the main donors of initiatives in the city are national and regional institutions and agencies.
Project partners	The Government of the Republic of Belarus, ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus, Mahileŭ Regional Executive Council, "Cultural Heritage and Modernity" Foundation.



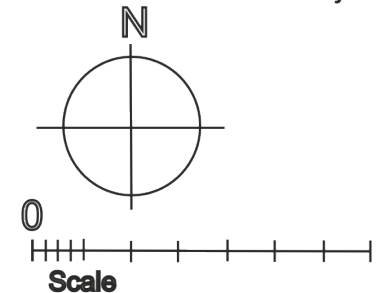
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in Historic Towns

Mscislaū Belarus

Information and legend

-  Roads; International importance
-  Roads; National importance
-  Rail routes
-  Airports
-  Mscislaū border area
-  Oblast centre

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

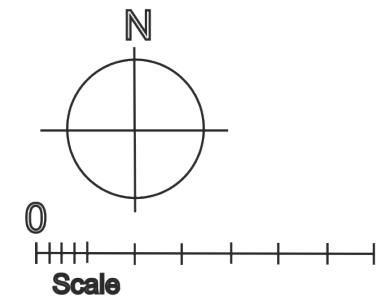


**Mscislaū
Belarus**

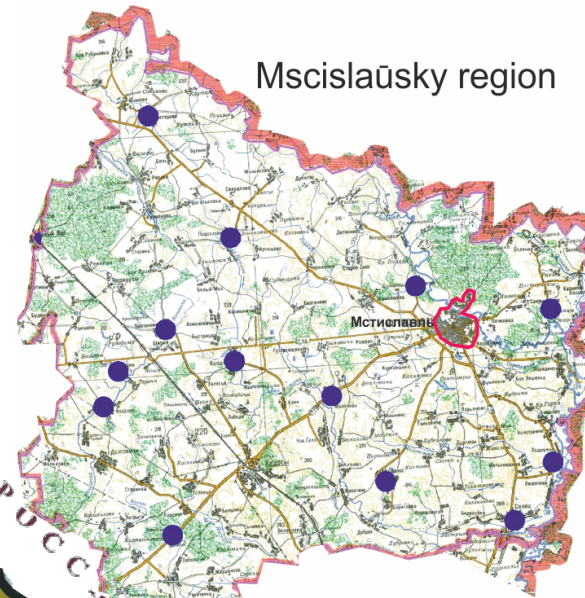
Information and legend

- Roads; international importance
- Roads; national importance
- Rail routes
- Agrotown
- City boundaries
- Mscislaū border area

t.m.2.1b
**Location of the Town
in the context of the Region**

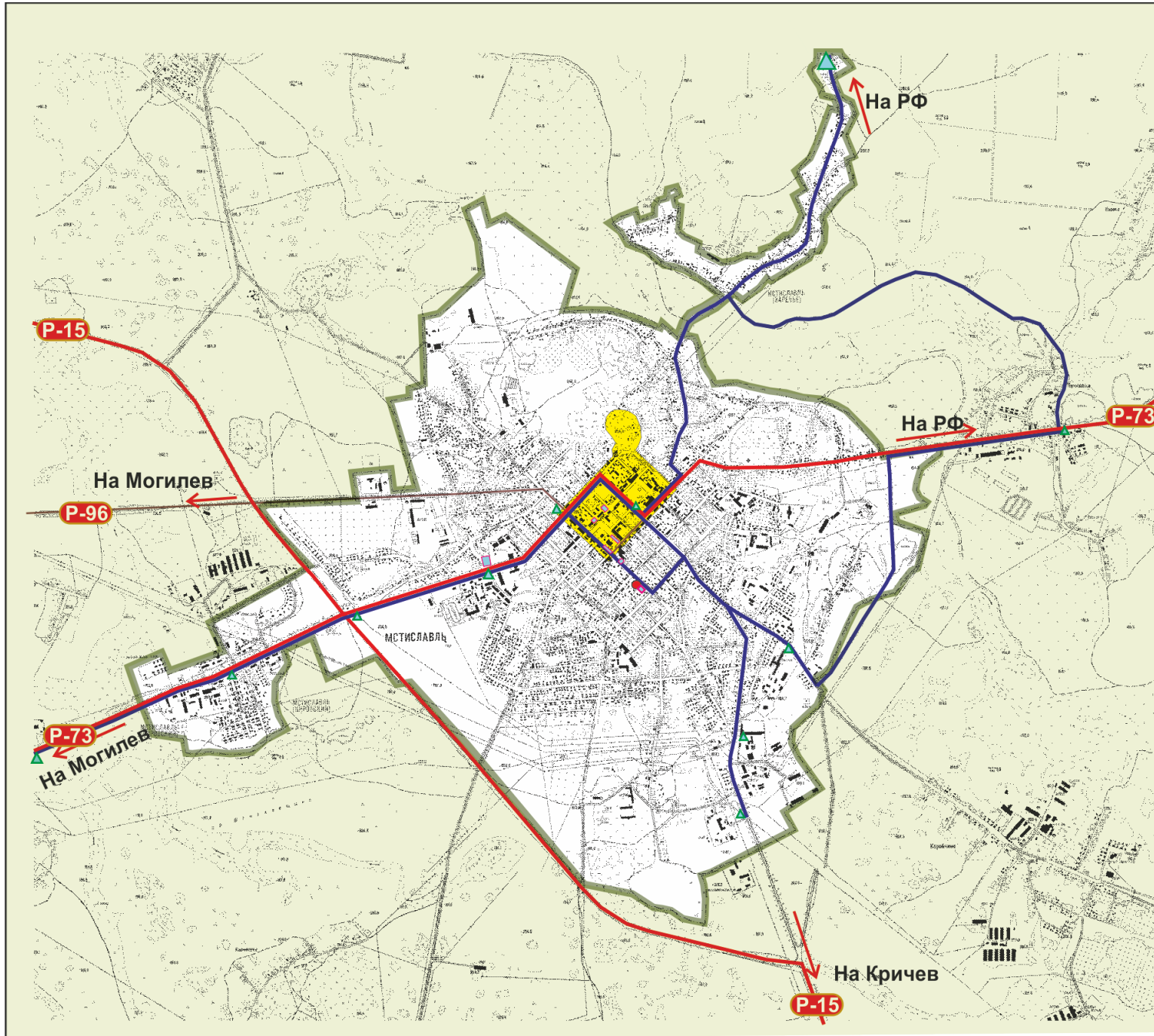


Mscislaūsky region



Mscislaūsky region in the structure of the Mogilev oblast











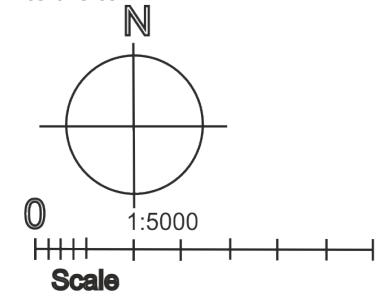
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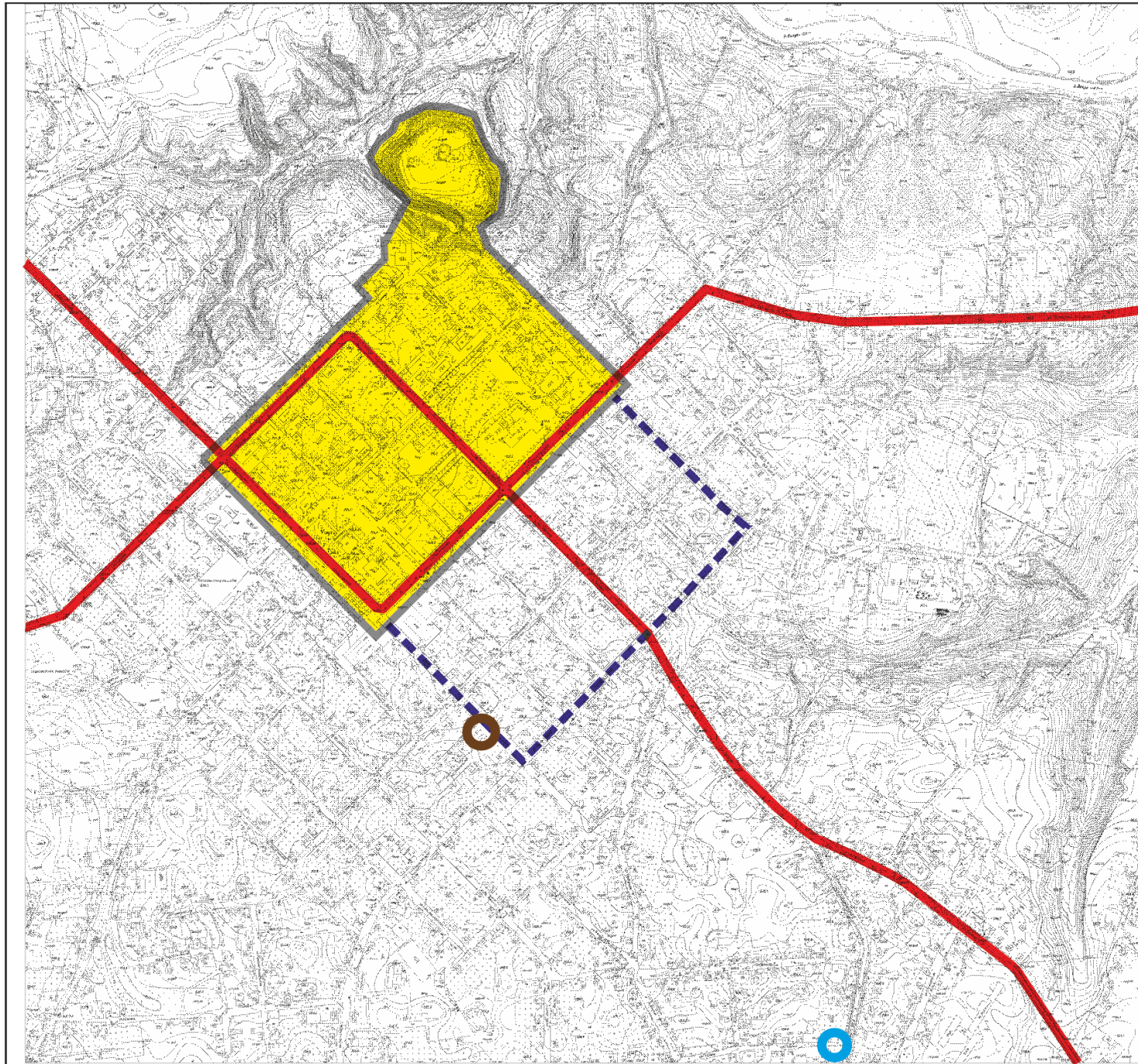
Mscislaū Belarus

Information and legend

-  The boundaries of the historic center
-  City boundaries
-  Roads; Regional
-  Car parks
-  Bus Station
-  Main bus station
-  Major departures from town
-  Public transport routes

t.m.2.2a
Traffic Circulation
Transport and Access
to the town










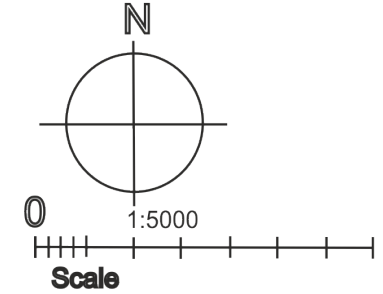
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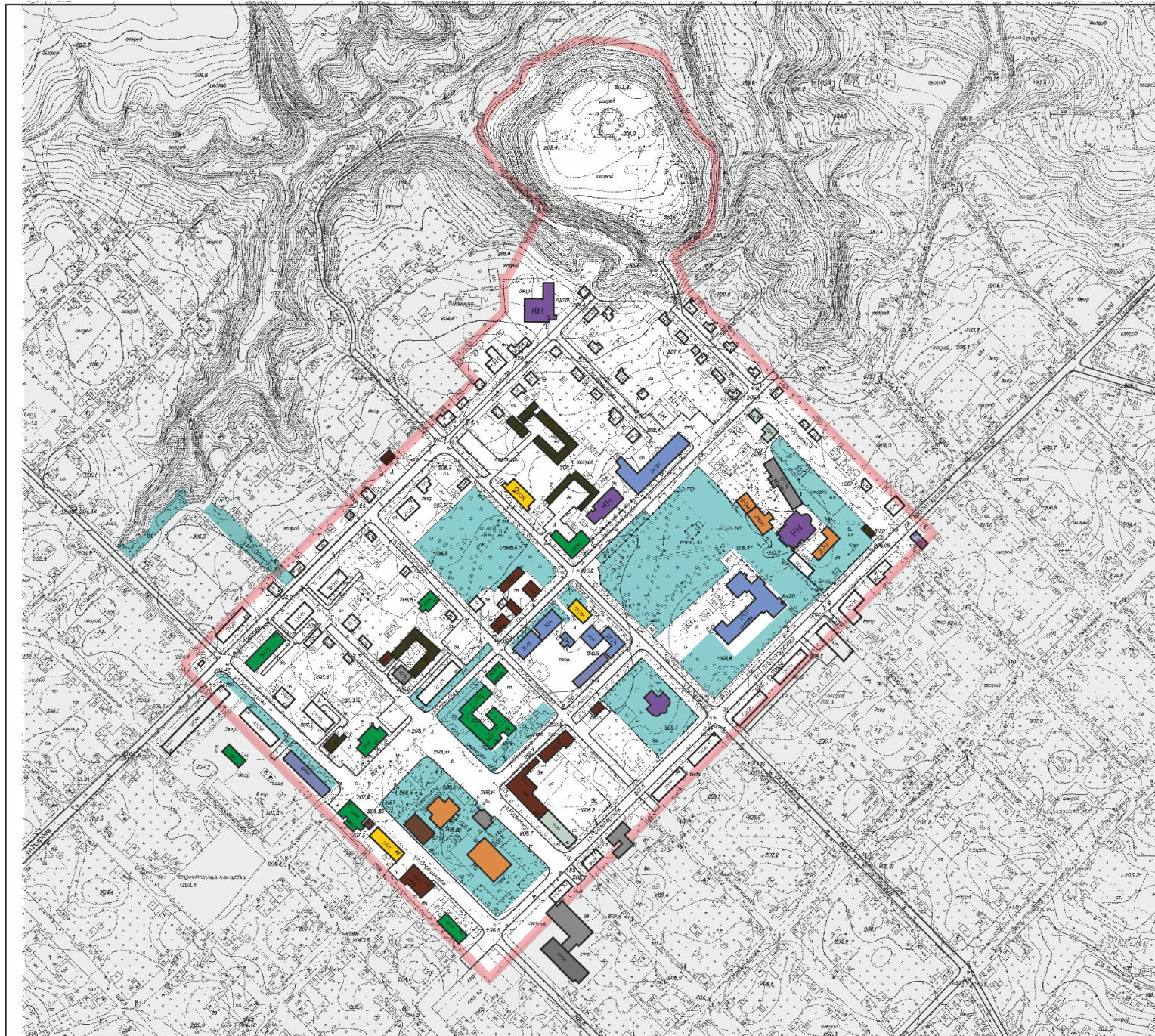
Mscislaū Belarus

Information and legend

-  The boundaries of the historic center
-  Secondary roads
-  Main roads
-  Car Parks
-  Bus Parks

t.m.2.2b
Traffic Circulation
Transport and Access
to the town





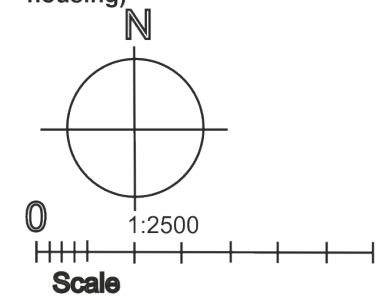
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Mscislaŭ Belarus

Information and legend

- Religious
- Educational institutions
- Administration
- Cultural
- Office/hotel
- Shops/retail use
- Markets
- Industrial
- Recreation
- Other uses
- The boundaries of the historic center

t.m.2.3a
**Main Activities/Functions
in Buildings (excluding
housing)**





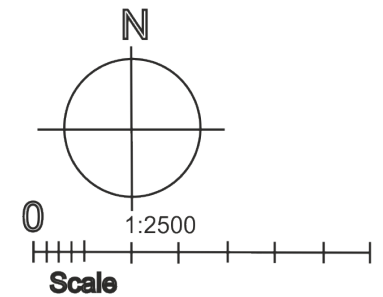
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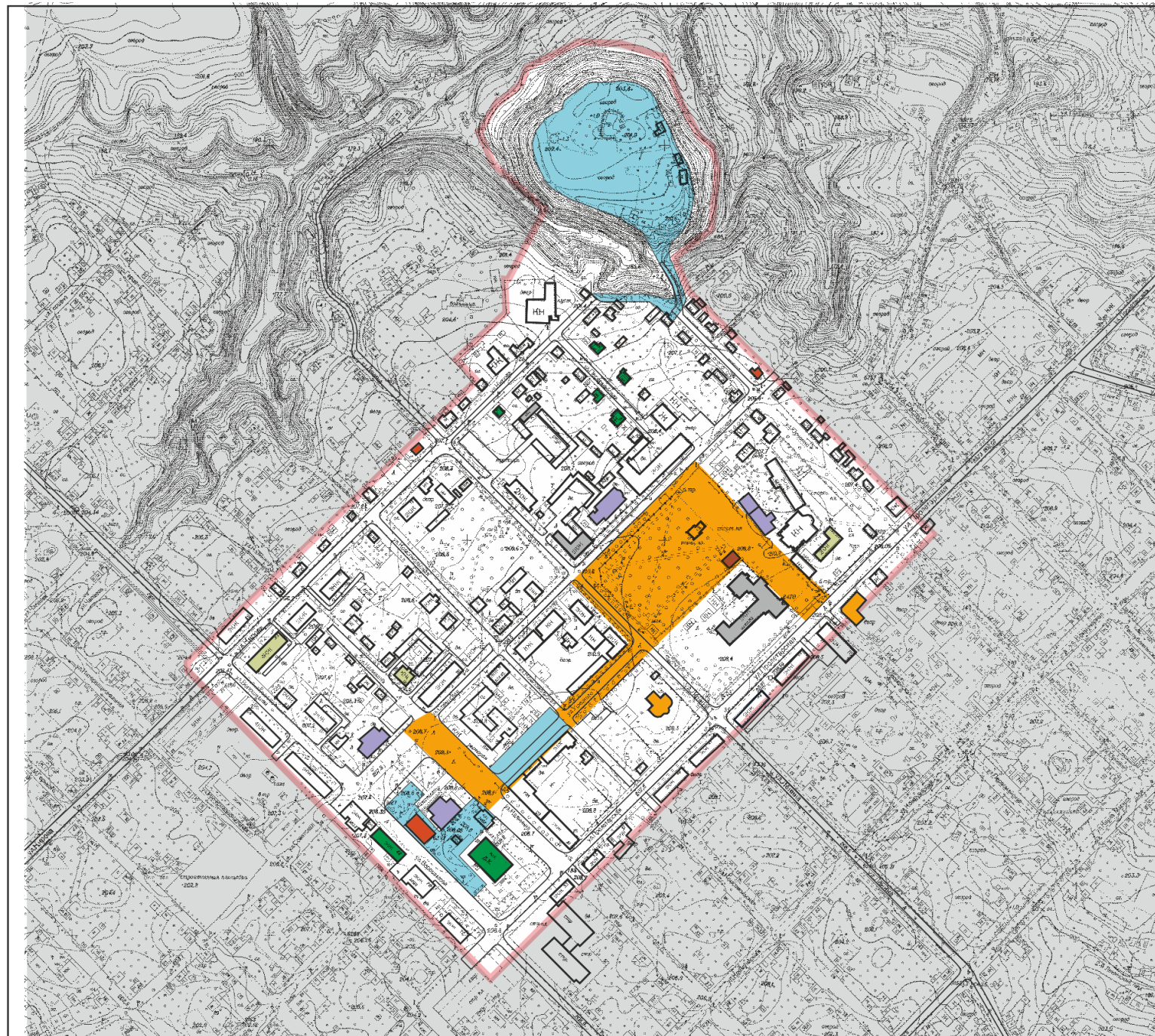
Mscislaū Belarus

Information and legend

- Housing/ residential
- Household purpose building
- The boundaries of the historic center

t.m.2.3b
Buildings in residential
use





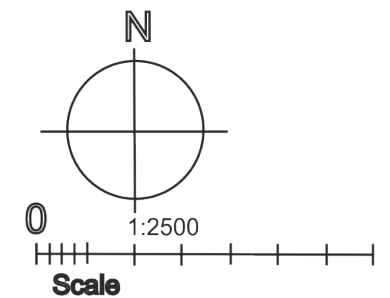
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in Historic Towns

Mscislaū Belarus

Information and legend

- New buildings
- Existing buildings - extended
- Existing buildings - converted
- Reconstructed buildings
- Existing buildings restored
- Existing buildings - altered
- Interventions in public spaces
- Projects in progress
- The boundaries of the historic center

t.m.2.4
**New Buildings/ Development/
Intervention in Historic Centre**





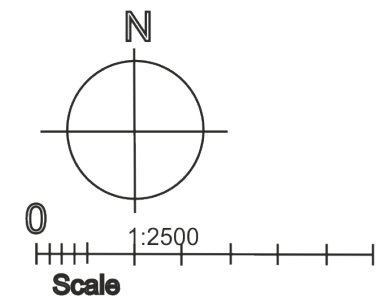
COMUS
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in Historic Towns

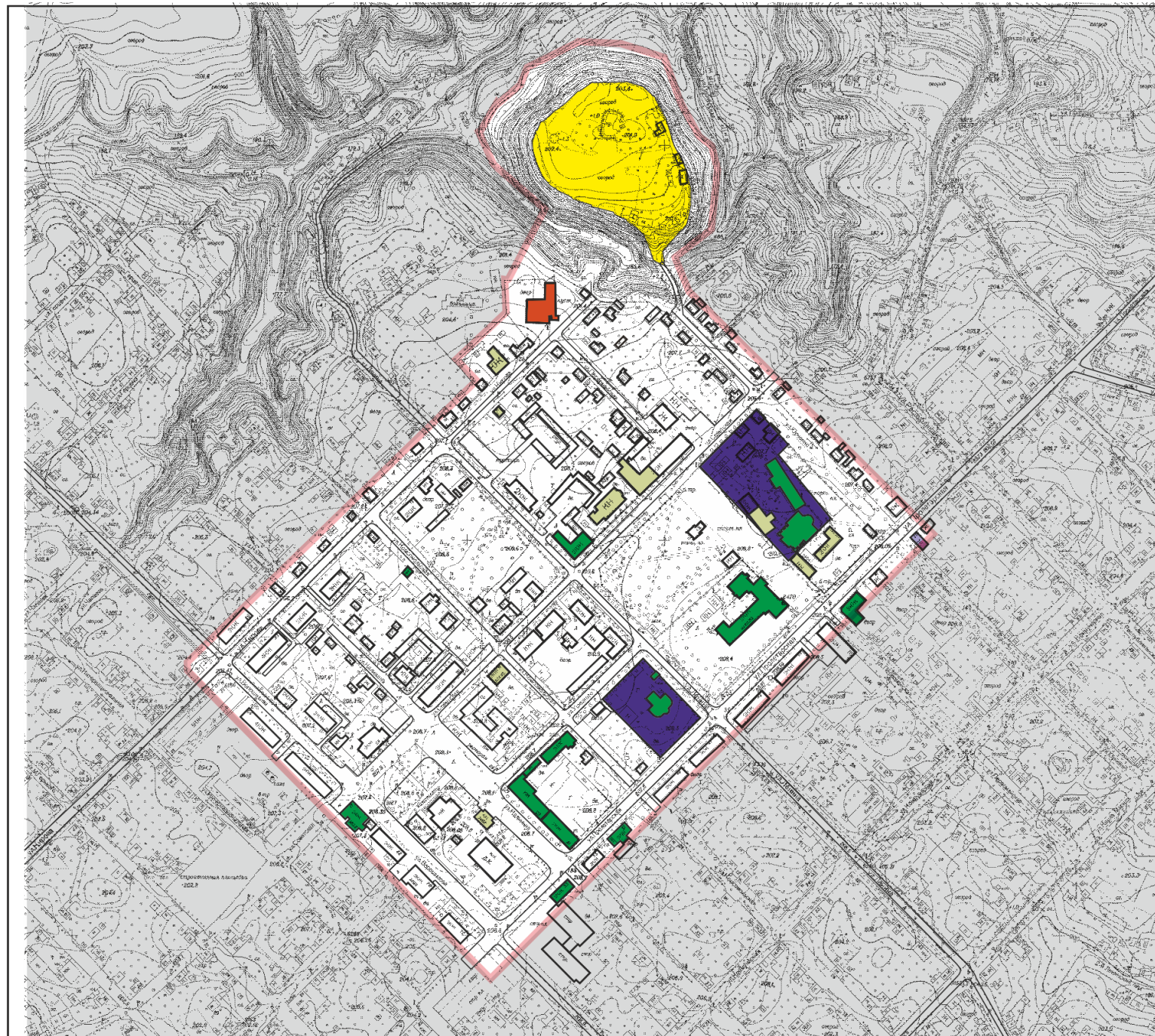
Mscislaū Belarus

Information and legend

- New buildings of the last 10-15 years
- Modern (1945-2001)
- Interwar
- Pre WW1
- 19th Century
- 18th Century
- до 18th Century
- The boundaries of the historic center

t.m.2.5
Building Period





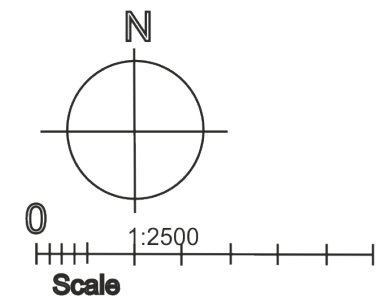
COMUS
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in Historic Towns

Mscislaū Belarus

Information and legend

- Nationally protected buildings
- Locally protected buildings
- Protected building ensembles
- Archeological zones of protection
- General zones of protection
- Individual protection zones
- The boundaries of the historic center

t.m.2.6
Protected Heritage





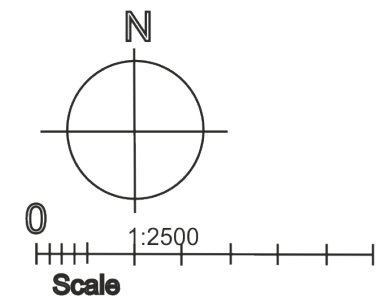
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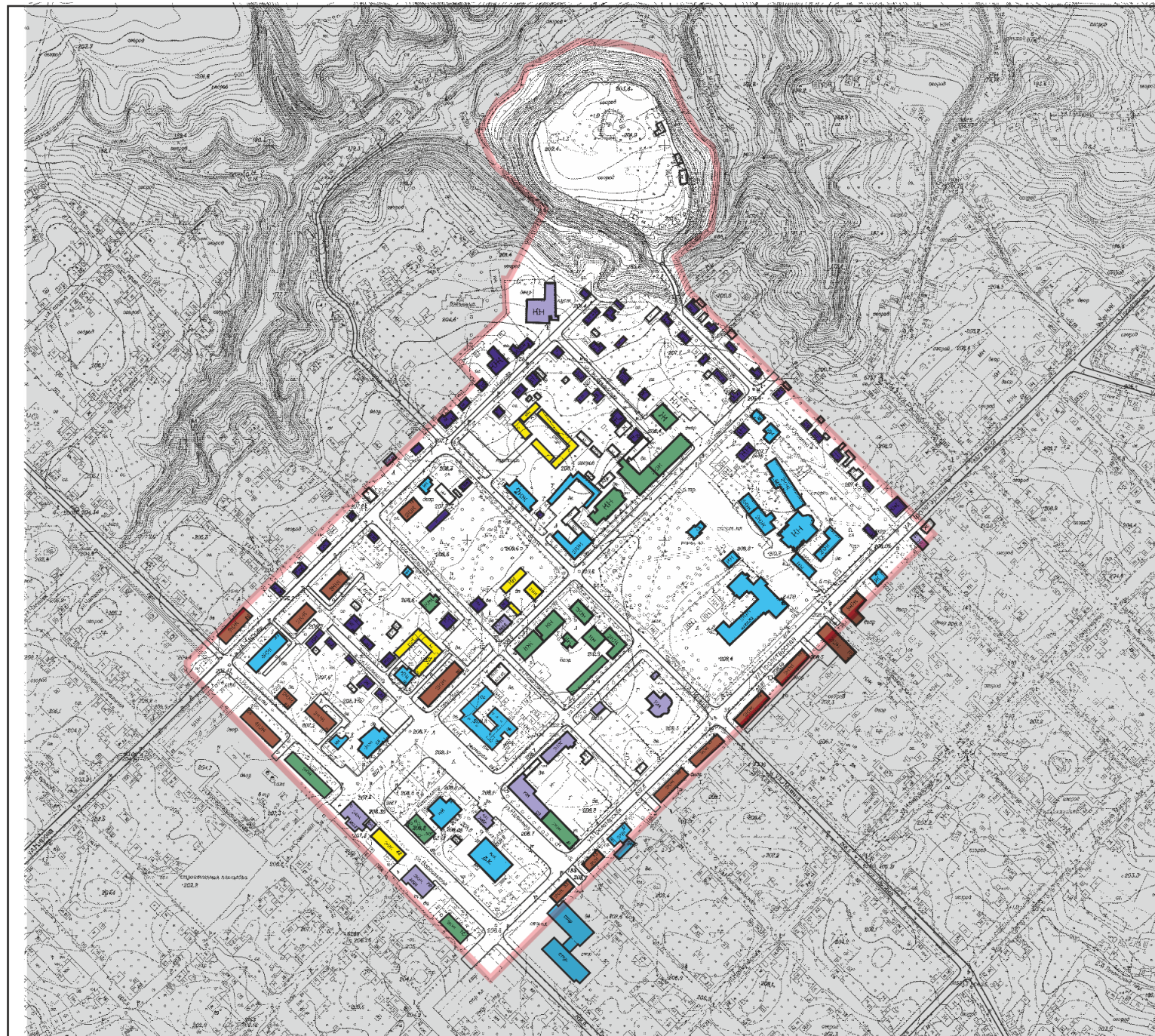
Mscislaŭ Belarus

Information and legend

- Fully occupied
- Partially occupied
- Vacant
- Shared ownership
- The boundaries of the historic center

t.m.2.7.a
Building Occupation
and Ownership





COMUS
Community - Led Urban Strategies
in Historic Towns

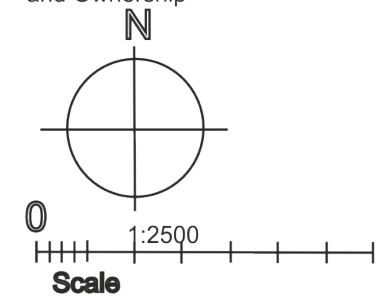
Mscislaū Belarus

Information and legend

- Private ownership
- Private ownership (housing stock)
- The property of the town
- Other public ownership
- State ownership (housing stock)
- State regional ownership
- The boundaries of the historic center

t.m.2.7.b

Building Occupation
and Ownership





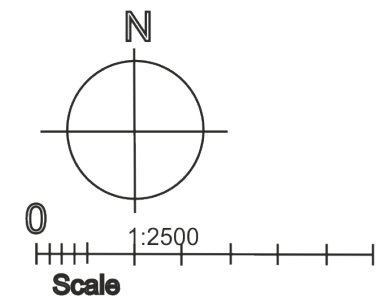
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Community - Led Urban Strategies
in Historic Towns

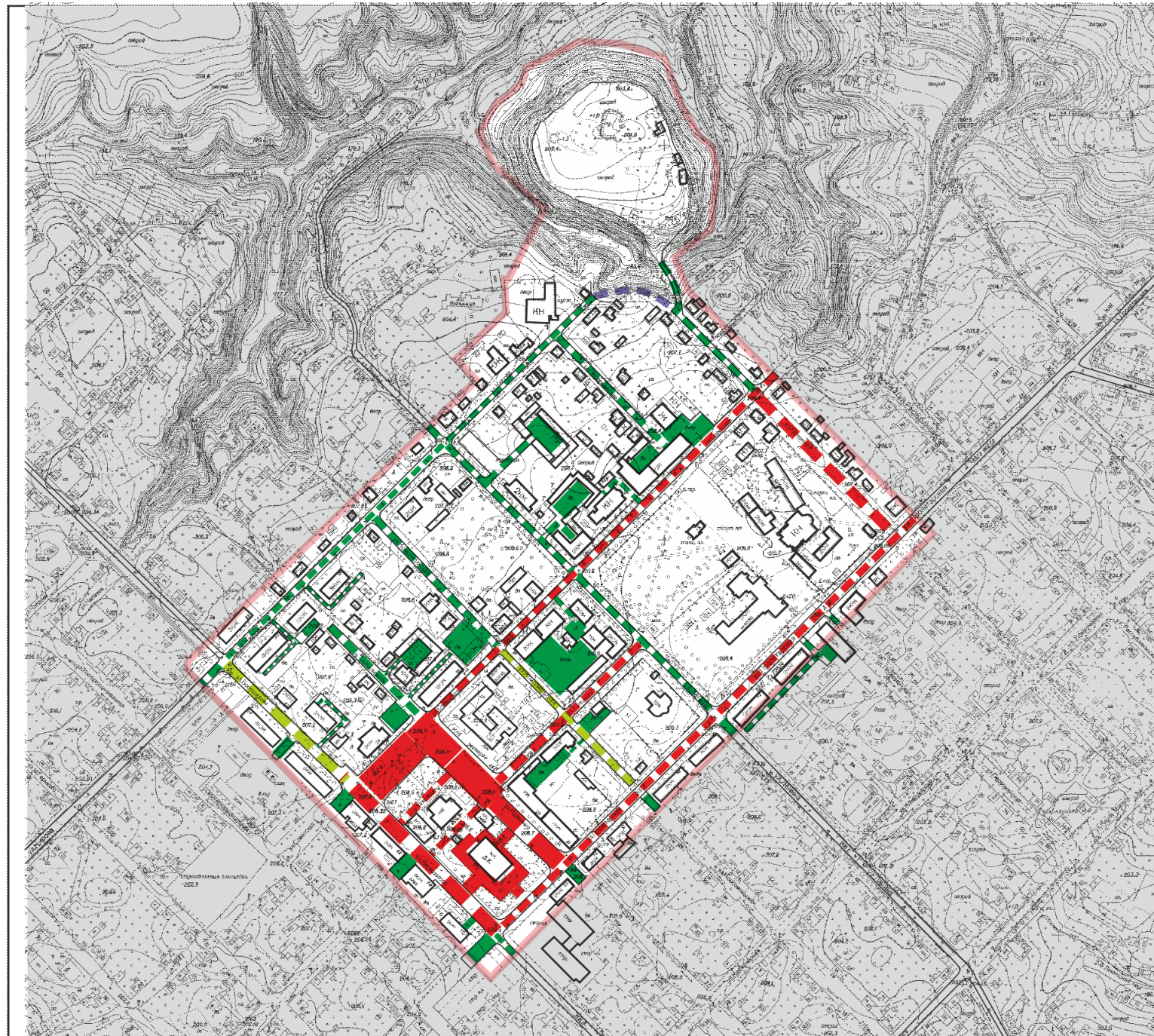
Mscislaŭ Belarus

Information and legend

- Good
- Satisfactory
- Poor
- Very poor (ruined)
- Empty plot
(Demolished)
- The boundaries of the
historic center

t.m.2.8
State of Condition of
Buildings





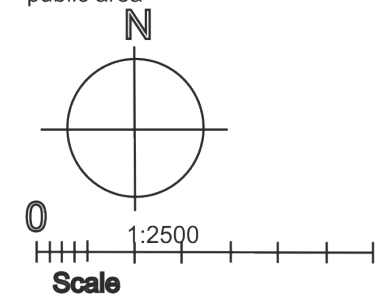
COMUS
Community - Led Urban Strategies
in Historic Towns

Mscislaū Belarus

Information and legend

-  Good
-  Satisfactory
-  Poor
-  Very poor (ruined)
-  The boundaries of the historic center

t.m.2.9
State of Condition of
roads, pavements and
public area





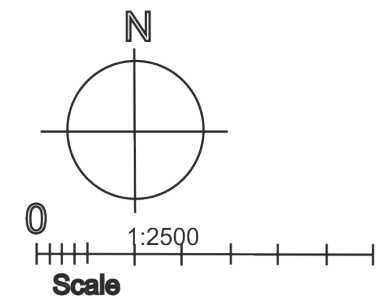
COMUS
Community - Led Urban Strategies
in Historic Towns

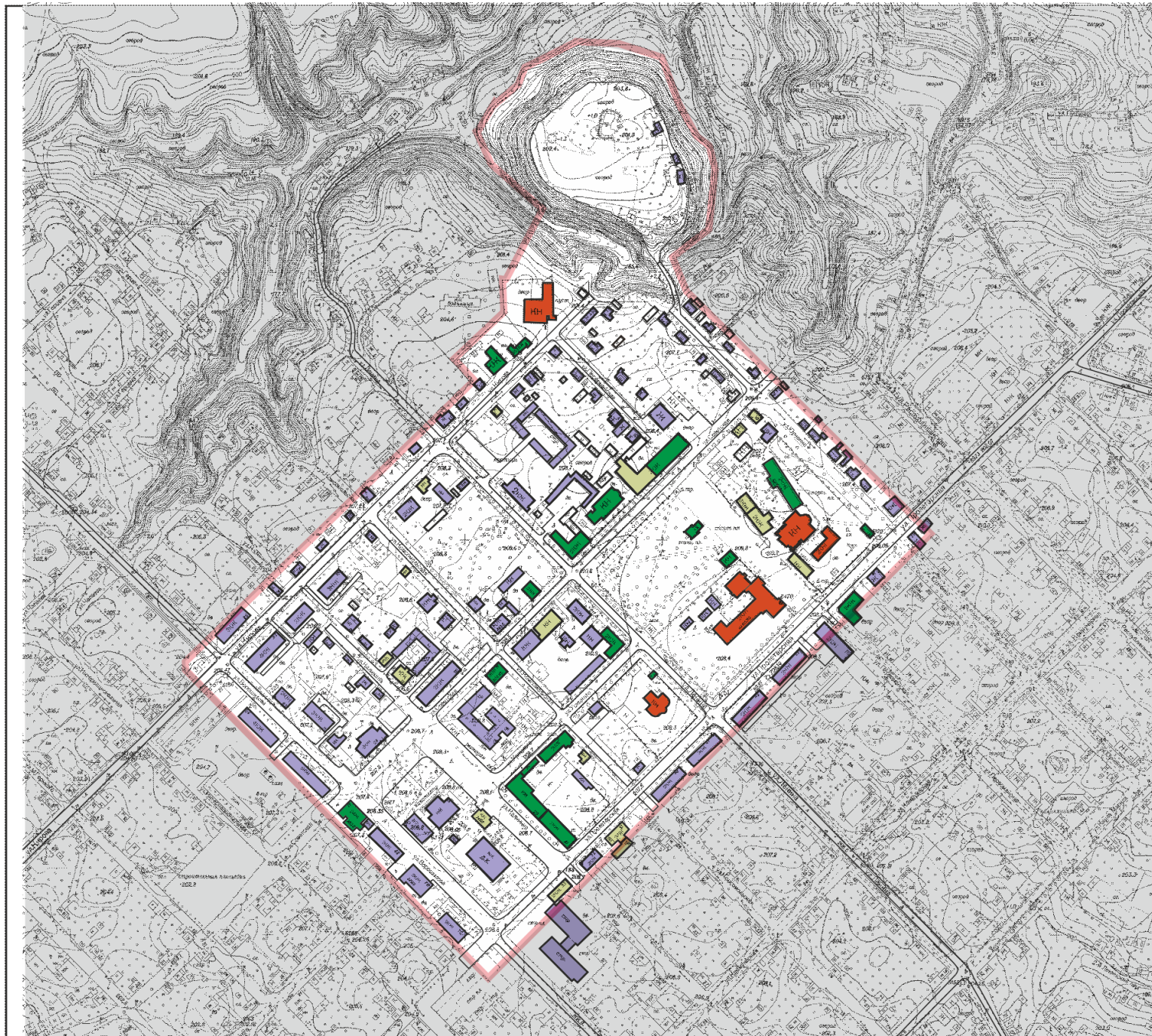
Mscislaū Belarus

Information and legend

- 1-storey building
- 2-storey building
- 3-storey building
- 4-storey building
- 5-storey building
- 1-storey building high-rise
- The boundaries of the historic center

t.m.2.10.a
The number of storeys
of building





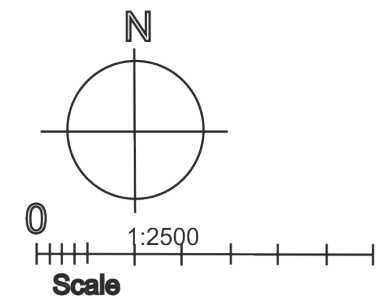
COMUS
Community - Led Urban Strategies
in Historic Towns

Mscislaū Belarus

Information and legend

- High art features
- Average art features
- Others art features
- The building which isn't historical and cultural heritage
- The boundaries of the historic center

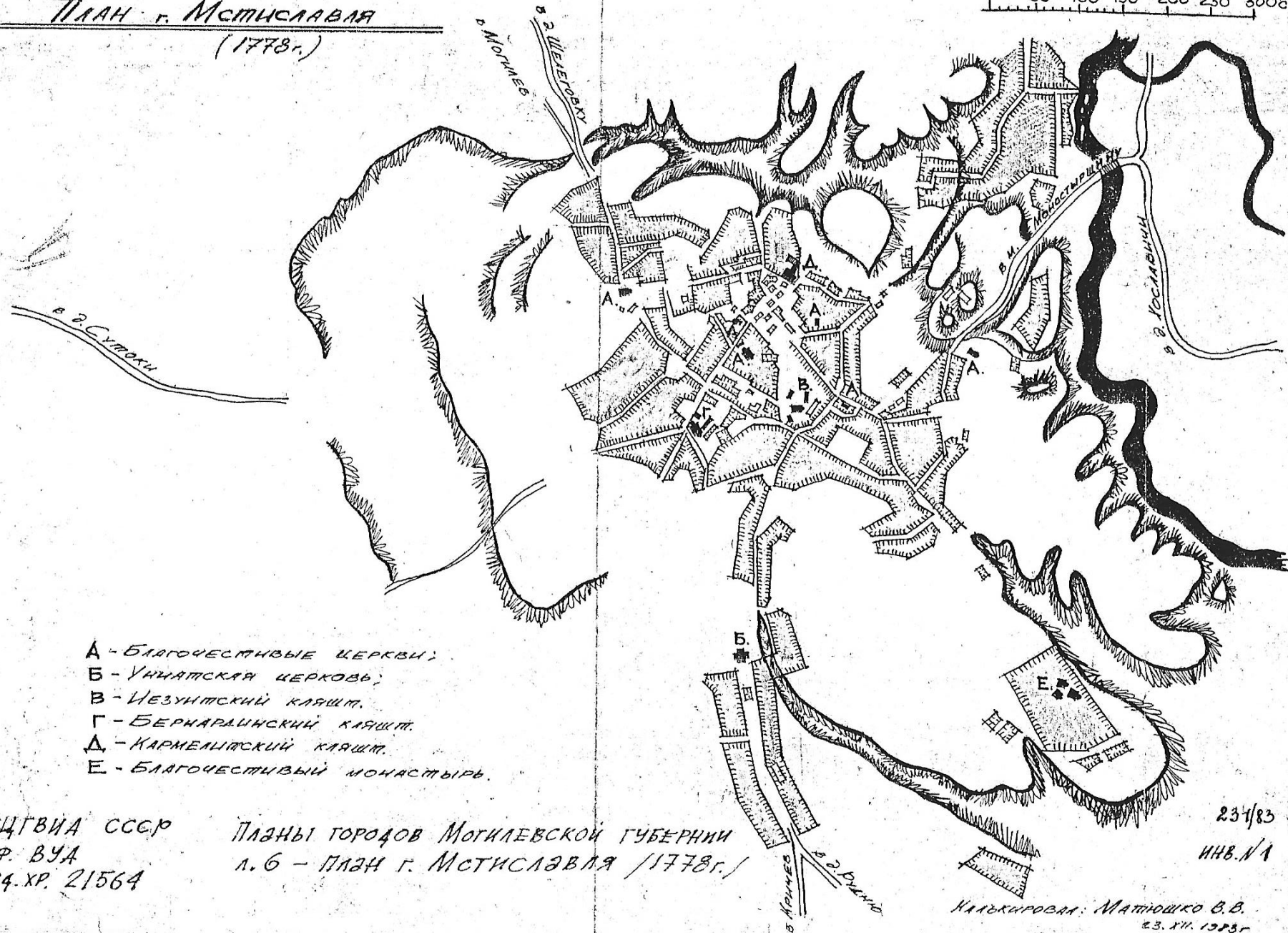
t.m.2.10.b
Existence of architectural features



ПЛАН г. Мстиславля
(1778г.)

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 саж.

80



- А - Благочестивые церкви;
- Б - Униятская церковь;
- В - Иезуитский кляшт.
- Г - Бернардинский кляшт.
- Д - Кармелитский кляшт.
- Е - Благочестивый монастырь.

ЦГВИА СССР
Ф. ВУД
сд. хр. 21564

Планы городов Могилевской губернии
л. 6 - план г. Мстиславля /1778г./

237/83
ИЧВ. №1

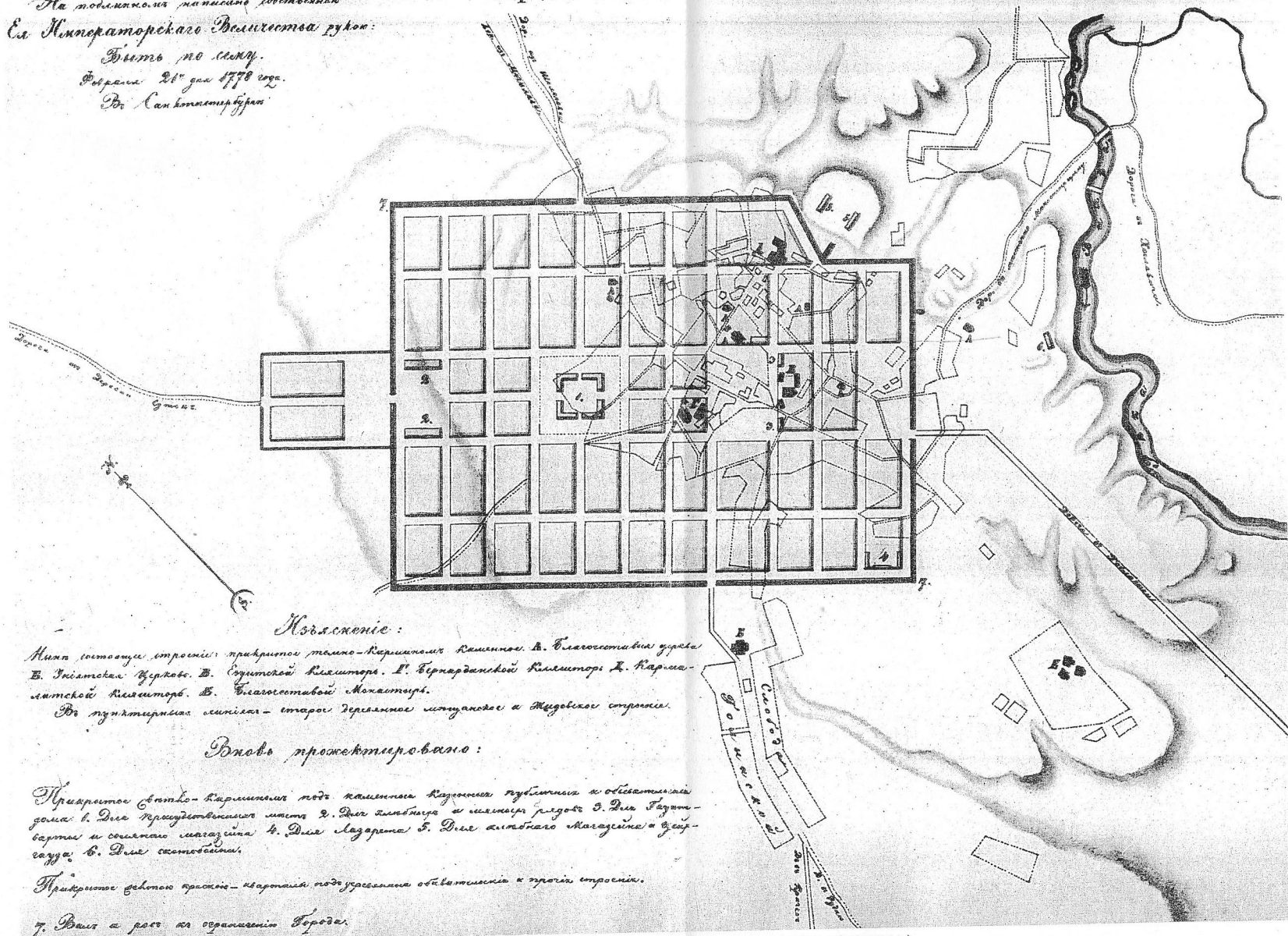
Налькирова: Матюшко В.В.
23. XII. 1983

41

Планъ Могилскаго Намывотнаго Городу Мстиславу.

с 0 до 500
100 200 300 400 500 Сажен
Маасштабъ къ плану сѣдѣши 1:50 Саженъ

На подлинномъ написано добровольно
Ея Императорскаго Величества рукой:
Быть по сему.
Февраля 26^{го} дня 1778 года.
Въ Санктпетербургѣ



Нѣвскіе:

Имя существ. строител: прикроитъ тѣмъ-Кириница Кашинна А. Благословити урѣка
В. Имятская Церковь. В. Свѣтской Кашинторъ. Г. Бернарденской Кашинторъ. Д. Кариа-
латской Кашинторъ. Е. Благословити Мокшторъ.
Во приутирнѣнахъ имениа - старои деревеннахъ ишуданское и Жидовскои строити.

Въелъ прожектуровано:

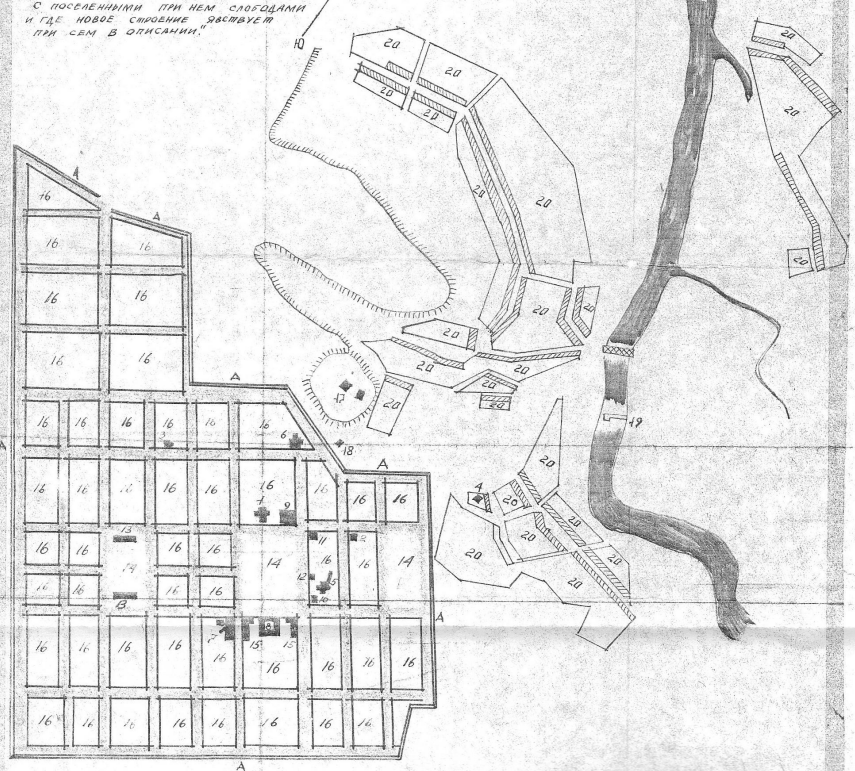
Прикроитъ свѣтло-Кириница подѣ каменна Кашинна публична и обѣстниа
дома: в. Дѣла приутирнѣнахъ имениа 2. Дѣла амбарна и имениа рѣдѣе 3. Дѣла Базис-
сарти и социала магазина 4. Дѣла складарна 5. Дѣла амбарна «Колдѣина» и безъ-
садуа 6. Дѣла скотоводниа.

Прикроитъ свѣтлои прѣстѣи - каиртѣи подѣ урѣселиа обѣстниа и прочиа строити.

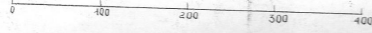
7. Дѣла а рѣсѣ на огражденіи Борѣда.

Рис. 124. Мстиславль. Проект перепланировки 1778 г. (РГВИА)

ЦГАДА ф. 1556 оп. 1 л. 24, 2472
 "План г. Мстиславля, (XIX в.)
 с постройками при нем слободами
 и где новое строение высвобужд
 при сем в описании."



М: 1 АНГ. ДЮЙМ = 100 САЗН.

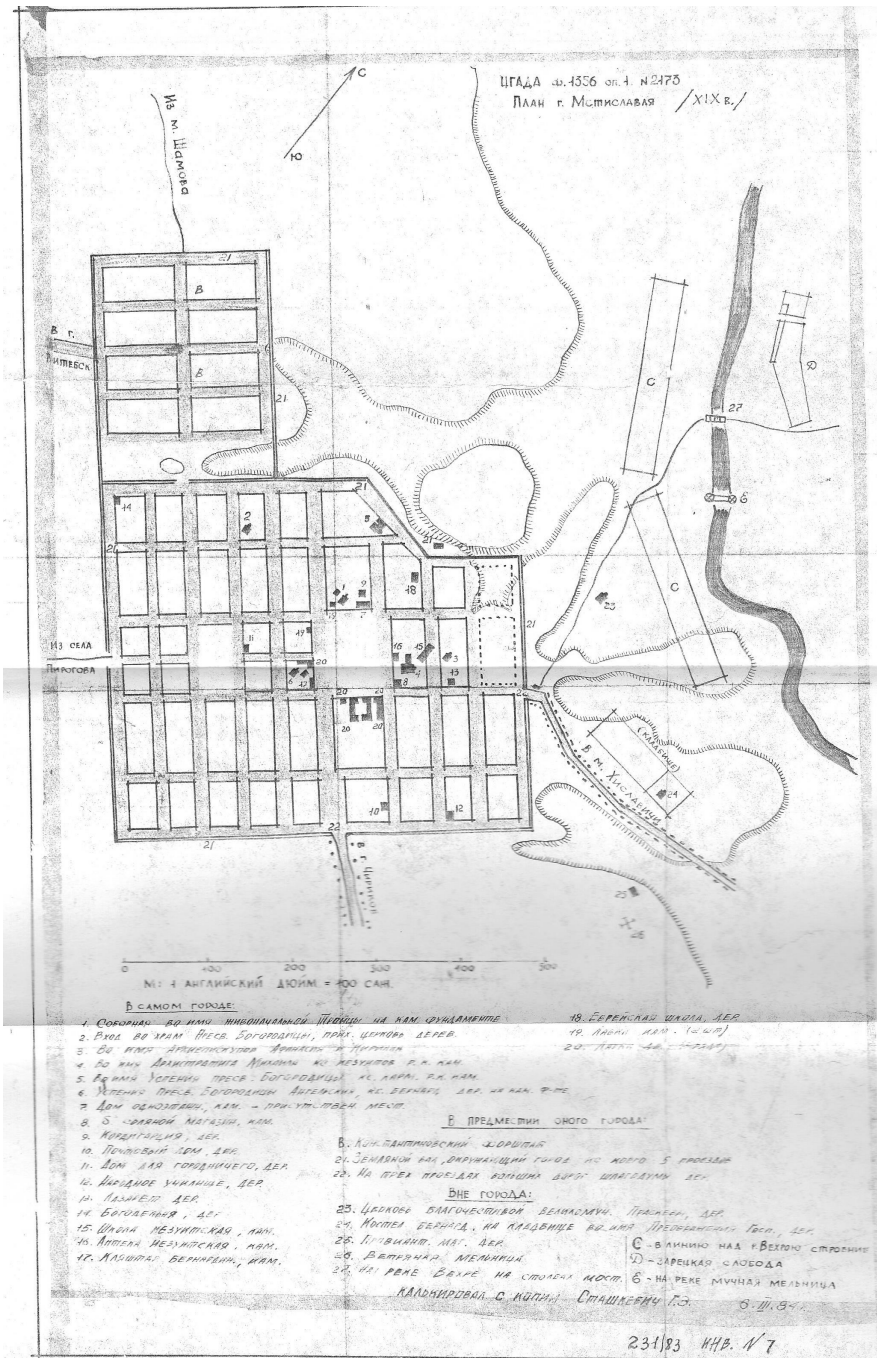


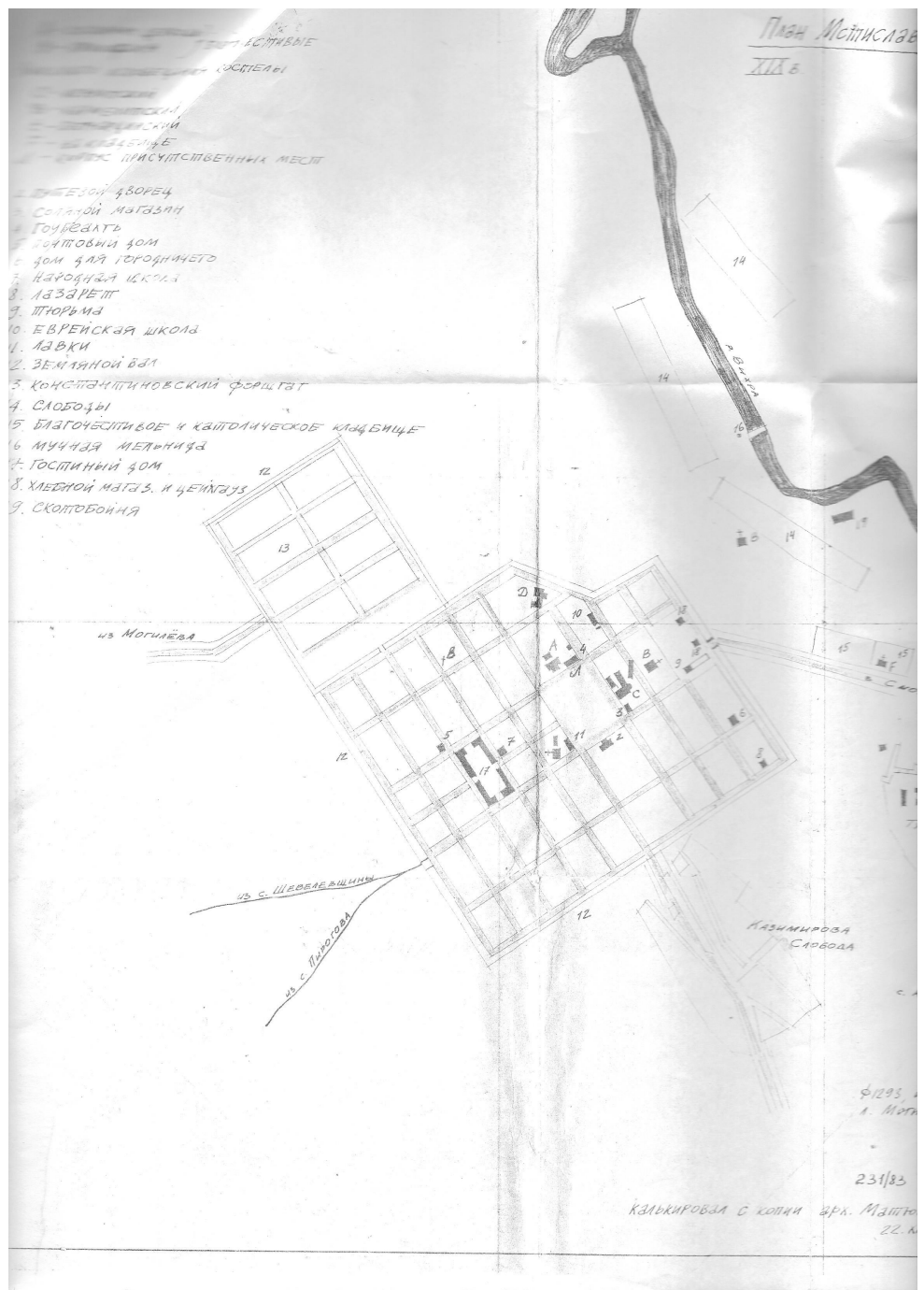
А - КРЕПОСТЬ, ОКРУЖЕНА ЗЕМЛЯНЫМ ВАЛОМ А СО ВНЕШНЕЙ СТОРОНЫ - ДЕРЕВЬЯМИ

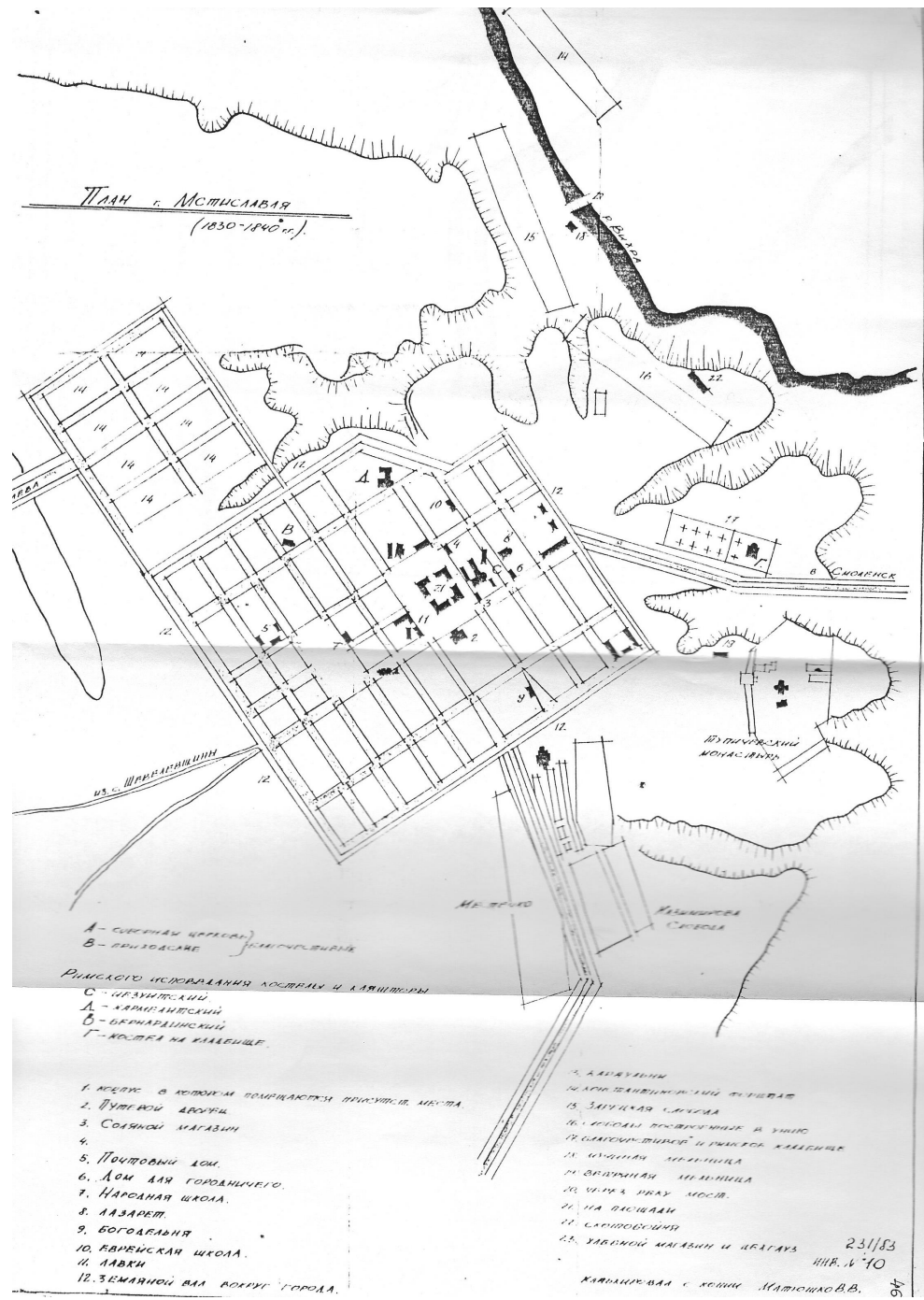
1. СОБОРНАЯ ЦЕРКОВЬ СВЯТЫХ АПОСТОЛ ПЕТРА И ПАВЛА
2. СПАСО-ПРЕСВЯТЫЙ ГОРОДСКОЙ ДЕР. ПРАК. 2
3. КОРАБЛИ И КАНАЛЫ НАВЕСИТЕЛЬСКОГО ДЕР. ПРАК. 4
4. ПРАСЛЕВЫЕ БУНИЦЫ НА ПОДШЕВЬЕ
5. МЕШТЯДСКИЙ КАРДОНАЛ КАМ.
6. КУМЕЛИНСКИЙ
7. БЕРНАДИНСКИЙ ДЕР.
8. ДВОРЕЦ ДЕР.
9. ПРИСУТСТВО. МЕШТЯК. КАМ.
10. СОЛНЦНОЙ МАГ. ДЕР.
11. КОРДАТОВАЯ ДЕР.
12. ДЕРЕВЯННАЯ ВОЛАННАЯ КАМ.
13. НАЗНАЧЕННЫЕ К СТРОЕНИЮ МАГАЗИНЫ КАМЕННЫЕ
14. КОРОВАЯ ПЛОЩАДЬ
15. ЛАВКА ДЕР.
16. ОБЫВАТЕЛЬСКОЕ СЛУЖЕНИЕ
17. ЗАМОК
18. НОВАЯ ШКОЛА ДЕР.
19. НА В. БЕРЕГЕ МУЧНАЯ МЕЛНИЦА
20. ОБЫВАТЕЛЬСКИЕ СТРОЕНИЯ ДЕР. (С УСАДБЕННОЙ ЗЕМЛЕЙ)

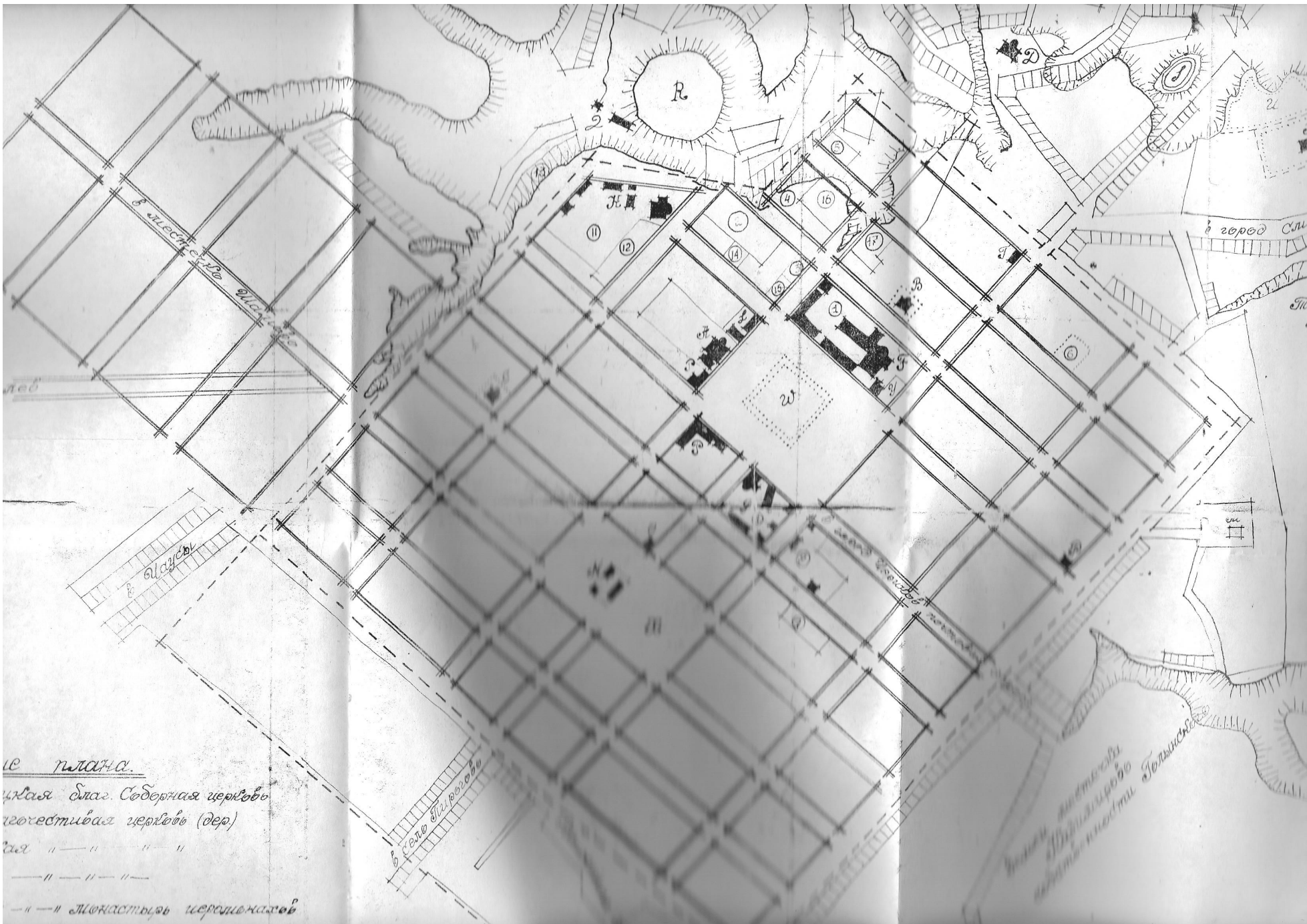
КАЛЬНИРОВАЛ С КОПИИ СЛАШЕВНУ Г.Э. 7. III. 84 г.

231/83 ИВ. № 6









**(Draft) Reference Framework
Towns Reference Plan**

Appendix B: Preliminary Technical File (PTF)

Mscislau, BELARUS

СОГЛАСОВАНО

МСТИСЛАВСКИЙ РАЙОННЫЙ ИСПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ

Заместитель председателя райисполкома по экономике
Косолапов Виктор Леонидович

21.06.2016г.



Отдел идеологической работы, культуры и по делам молодежи
райисполкома

Бискуп Наталья Анатольевна

21.06.2016г.



Отдел архитектуры и строительства райисполкома

Шматов Виталий Михайлович

21.06.2016г.

