

Community-led Urban Strategies in Historic Towns (COMUS)



“Community-led Urban Strategies in Historic Towns (COMUS)” Preliminary Technical Assessment

Restoration of buildings of the former Jesuit College,
followed by an effective use for urban development

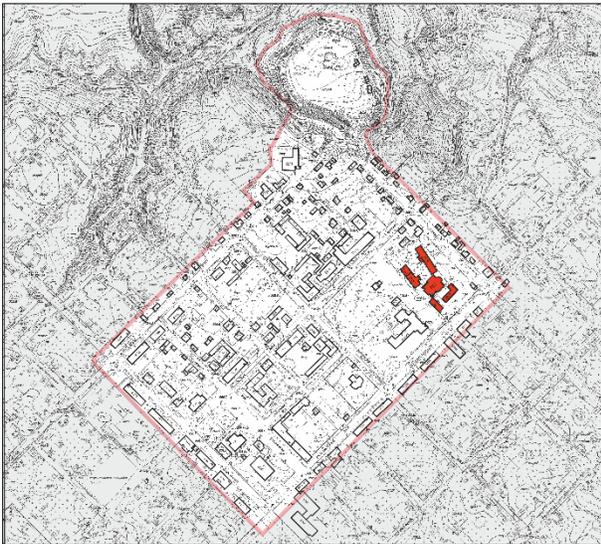
Mscislaŭ, Belarus

March 2017



1. Introductory page

The Jesuit College Ensemble



The location in the historic centre of Mscislaŭ



Site location

- 1.1 Country or Territory: Belarus
- 1.2 Name of organisation compiling the information: Mscislaŭ District Executive Committee
- 1.3 Contact name: Biskup Natallia, Ludmila Kiryanka
- 1.4 E-mail address: okinchits.mst@tut.by, irmaultra@yandex.by
- 1.5 Name and address of building or site: Ensemble of Jesuit College. Address: Mscislaŭ, Mahileu region; at the corner of Str. 1th of May and Str. Proletarian.
- 1.6 Inventory reference number(s): 512F000510
- 1.7 Building/Monument/Site type: Architectural monuments of national importance
- 1.8 Main dates: The architectural ensemble of 18-19 centuries, consisting of the church of St. Michael the Archangel, a College building, the pharmacy, *kanvikt* (guest house), outbuildings, fences and the stone chapel.
- 1.9 Current use(s): In one of the restored buildings there is a children's art school. The *Kanvikt* is being restored. It will house a children's music school. The Collegium building now uses it as the hotel of Mscislaŭ District Education Department. All the other buildings of the Collegium need restoration.

2. Executive Summary: the site and its management

The Jesuit College Ensemble is a complex of buildings from the 18-19th centuries, including the former Church of St. Archangel Michael, a Baroque monument with a sturdy, stone basilica and a two-tower facade. When it was reconstructed as an orthodox church during the 19th century, a large hemispherical dome on a cylindrical drum light was erected (though this has since been lost). Adjoining the church to the north is a one-storey building; the former Jesuit pharmacy, to the south of the church apse is a two-storey, college building that is rectangular in plan. Domestic buildings, a *kanvikt* (guest house), fences in Romantic style (19th century) and the chapel are also preserved. The College was founded in the early 17th century by King Sigismund III Vasa. Wooden buildings were replaced with stone during the 18th century.

The Church of St. Archangel Michael dominates the complex of the Mscislaŭ Jesuit College. The church is composed of a three-nave basilica with a two-towers façade. The main facade is divided into two tiers and finishes with advanced ~~the~~ an entablature with stepped attics in the centre. The walls are decorated with wide pilasters. The towers are partially preserved as well as remains of wall paintings.

The one-storey brick pharmacy building is rectangular with a protruding semi-circular section measuring 19.62 by 10.875m. The walls are red brick, with a wooden ceiling. There is no basement, but there is an attic in the pitched-hip roof supported by wooden trusses, the roof covering is of corrugated steel. Inside is one room, more than 4m high. The windows and doors are wooden and rectangular and the facades plastered with a decor along the roof eaves. The building has been conserved.

The College is a two-storey, brick building in an elongated-rectangle shape, the southern end connected at a slight angle with the church. The north-east wall is decorated with semi-columns. There is a corridor on one-side of the premises. The ground floor corridor and the room are cross-vaulted, on the second floor there is a flat ceiling. In the eastern corner is a narrow staircase.

Some buildings (including the college building itself, where the hotel is now located), some outbuildings, the *kanvikst* (guess house) belong to the City Department of Education. The former Pharmacy is the property of the Children's Art School named after N. Churkin. The Church is owned by the Mscislaŭ History and Archaeology Museum.

The multiple ownership and diverse uses of the building makes the effective management of the site more difficult. At present, the restored and reconstructed college buildings are mainly educational (music and art children's schools) and social (the hotel) functions. After the restoration of the former men's gymnasium, art and educational institutions

will be moved here. Once the Jesuit college has been restored, a multicultural cluster will be created with a unified management system.

3. Administrative information

3.1 Responsible Authorities

- Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus
- Mscislaŭ Local Administration
- Mscislaŭ Dean's office of Minsk-Mahileŭ Catholic Church Administration
- Mscislaŭ District Educational Department
- Mscislaŭ Museum of History and Archaeology
- Children's Art School named after M. Churkin

3.2 Building/Site, Name and Address

Ensemble of the Jesuit collegium: Mscislaŭ, 213453, Mahileu Region, Belarus; at the corner of Str. 1th of May and Str. Proletarian.

3.3 Map reference

Spatial reference X, Y coordinates: 54.021864, 31.73016

3.4 Type of monument

Historical and cultural value 2nd category, architectural monuments of national importance.

3.5 Ownership

Some of the buildings (the college itself, where the hotel is now located), some outbuildings, the *kanvikst* (guess house) belong to the City Department of Education. The building of the former Pharmacy - is the property of the Children's Art School named after N. Churkin". The Church is owned by the Mscislaŭ History and Archaeology Museum.

3.6 Statutory Protection/Constraints

Any intervention on the site will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements and constraints of protection in the 2st category of historical and cultural value. The ensemble of the Jesuit collegium is located in the historic centre of Mscislaŭ. Any work to modernize, restore and repair the building will be carried out according to the policies set out for protected zones of the historic centre, developed as part of the detailed plan for the centre of the city of Mscislaŭ with the regeneration of the historic zone (project No. 40.08-00.ГМ-10, UE "BELNIIPRGADOSTROITELSTVA").

The project of restoration will be co-ordinated with the state bodies in charge of the historic and cultural heritage. On this site of historic and cultural value, in the protection zone and the regulation zone of building, it is necessary to ensure that the:

- historically and culturally significant buildings and structures are protected and restored;
- historic layout in the building is preserved;
- lost elements of the street layout within the listed area and protection zone in the areas of building regulation are reproduced and restored;

- reconstruction of destroyed architectural monuments and vernacular buildings, preservation of parts of walls and foundations preserved in the cultural layer, organization of site improvement;
- protection, restoration and reconstruction of historic landscape and hardscaping;
- restriction on new buildings including number of storeys, spatial layout in the regulation zones (depending on the type of zone);
- clearing the protected area of low-value buildings with the aim to return to historical planning;
- minimizing the impact of those new buildings that detract from the historic environment by improving facades, landscape gardens, etc. in the property area and protection zone.

Thus, the following activities are forbidden within sites of value and the protection zone:

- the location of new buildings without the agreement of the state body for the protection of historical and cultural heritage - concerning location of the monument;
- the construction of engineering and other structures that do not keep with the appearance of the historic environment of settlements;
- earthworks and construction works, except for in cases of emergency, as well as any other economic activity without the permission of state bodies for the protection of historic and cultural heritage.

The Technical project will be developed according to the established procedure in compliance with normative documents and the existing architectural and technical arrangements. Any activity that could endanger the integrity of the historic buildings will be co-ordinated with governmental bodies for Monument Protection, with the local administration and with the advisory service provided by the Ministry of Culture. This service is responsible for examining and approving project documentation related to interventions (conservation, restoration, consolidation) of buildings situated in protected areas.

4. 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	Church of St. Archangel Michael Mscislaŭ, 18 th century. 1 st May Str.	Poor condition, but has undergone conservation work (strengthening the walls and recovering the roof) in the late 1990s. Reconstruction of towers incomplete.	B	High
2.	Jesuit College building, 18 th century. At the crossroads of 1 st May Str. and Proletarian Str.	Renovated during the early 2000s. In a satisfactory condition. There is now a hotel with 50 beds.	F	Medium
3.	Pharmacy, 18 th century, modernized in the beginning of 20 th century. At the crossroads of 1 st May Str. and	Requires restoration and repair, the building conserved	F	Medium

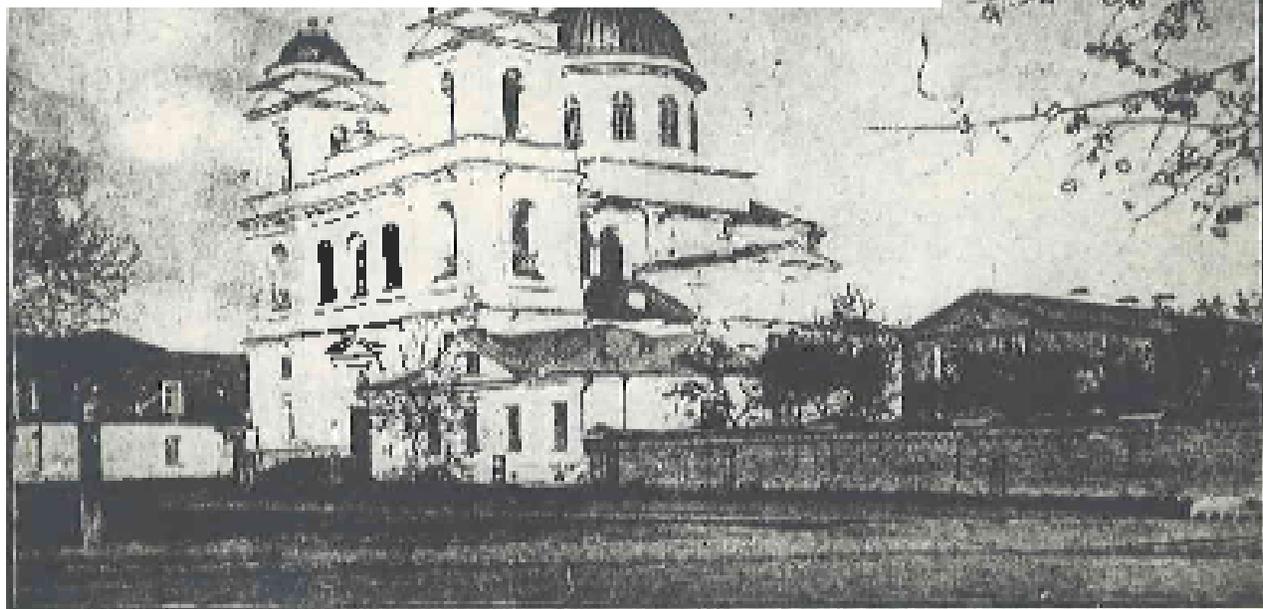
	Proletarian Str.			
4.	The building of the Jesuit college. Kanvikt (guest house). 18 century At the crossroads of 1 st May Str. and Proletarian Str.	Being restored.	F	Medium
5.	Two outbuildings, 19 th century	In good condition. Now used as a Children's Art School.	H	Low
6.	Fence, late 19 th century	In good conditions.	H	Low
7.	Chapel, 18 th century	Requires restoration and repair, the building conserved.	F	Medium

5. Existing information

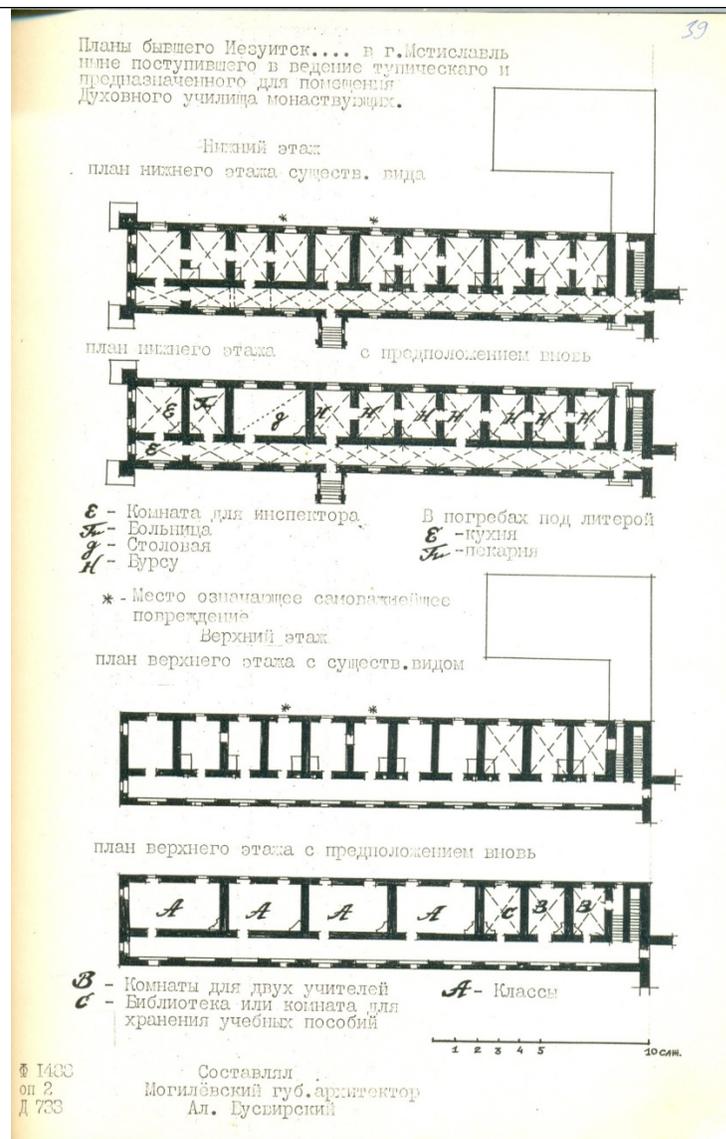
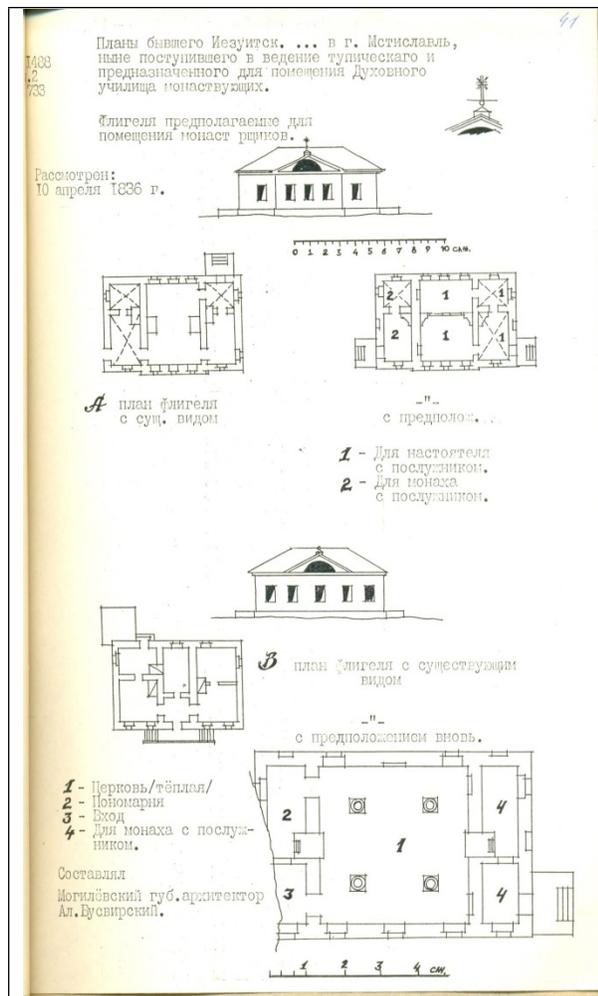
5.1 Documentary sources:

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

Mscislaŭ. *Orthodox St. Nikolas church, former Catholic Church of St. Archangel Michael Mscislaŭ, first half of 19th century*



Г Матэвельшчы. -- Ніколаеўскі сабор. Духавіцкае ўмішчэ.



Mscislaŭ. Plans of Jesuit College buildings, 19th century

5.2 Bibliography:

- The architecture of Belarus. Minsk, Belarusian Encyclopaedia named after Pyatrus Brouka, 1993. 620 old. ISBN 5-85700-078-5.
- Gabrus Tamara. Stone Chorales: Belarusian Sacral Baroque Architecture. Minsk, Urajay, 2001. 287. ISBN 985-04-0499-X.
- The Fence of the Memory of the Culture of Belarus. Mahileu Voblast. Minsk, Belarusian Encyclopaedia named after Pyatrus Brouka, 1986.
- Religion and the Church in Belarus. Encyclopedic Reference. Minsk, Belarusian Encyclopaedia named after Pyatrus Brouka, 2001.
- Krasnianski V.H. Mscislaŭ City. (Mahileu Province), Vilna, 1912.

- Kulahin A.M. Catholic Churches of Belarus. Minsk, 2008. ISBN 978-985-11-0395-5

Legal acts:

- Law of the Republic of Belarus on the preservation of historical and cultural heritage, 2014
- Code of Culture of the Republic of Belarus
- Decree of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of May 14, 2007 No. 578 on the status of a highland-cultural chestnut-tree.

Internet:

1. <http://mstislavl.info/photogallery/mesta/93-ansambl-iezuitskogo-kollegiuma.html#sel=5:1,5:22>
2. http://globus.tut.by/mstislavl/index.htm#iezuit_collegium
3. https://ekskursii.by/?place=16569_Mstislavskij_iezuitskij_monastyri_i_kollegium

5.3 Fieldwork already conducted:

Archaeological excavations and chemical-technological research were conducted in 1980s, 1990s, 2000 by Institute "Belrestavratsia".

According to the pharmacy: Geotechnical conditions were studied by the geological party of the "Institute" Magilovselbudpraekt "in August 2012. Research was undertaken on the restoration project.

5.4 Projects in progress:

The project of the pharmacy restoration was designed by the "Restoration Centre", Mahileu, 2016.

5.5 Projects already planned:

The first phase of the restoration of the pharmacy, according to the developed project plans in the second half of 2017.

5.6 Financial estimates already made:

No financial estimates have been made for the entire architectural ensemble.

6. Scope of the PTA

6.1 Extent/Nature of the assessment:

The PTA has been developed by a team of local experts with the participation of experts from the NSG as follows:

- heritage specialist, a museum worker with good knowledge of the history and culture of the city, responsible for evaluating and developing the heritage rehabilitation concept;
- specialist in investment management, responsible for assessing project profitability, sustainability, risk assessment, and for compiling final reports;
- specialist in construction management, responsible for assessing the physical condition of the site and the need for intervention, preliminary assessment of the restoration costs.

The final version of the PTA will be examined by a specialist from the Department of Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture, after which it will be sent to an international expert for comment. In addition, contributions from the central authority will also be considered, as well as existing studies on the area. The anticipated duration of drafting is two month.

A restoration specialist will be required for the Feasibility Study, to assess the exact nature of the work and feasible interventions. A landscape architect should also be involved to manage work at the courtyard.

6.2 Limitations of the study:

- time limitations: the study includes only some of the necessary data;
- poor archive information: lack of data on the historic evolution of the monument;
- lack of qualified restoration and expertise (lack of specialists in the examination of the frescoes);
- need for additional archaeological and artistic studies;
- there is no a clearly defined budget of necessary expenses for preservation and restoration of the College buildings.

7. PTA

7.1 Background: Form, Function and Evolution

7.1.1 *Summary description of the building/site, with comments on its urban or rural context if appropriate.*

To date, the following buildings of the former Mscislaū Jesuit College have survived: church of St. Archangel Michael (18th century), College building (18th century), *kanvikst* (guest house – 18th century), pharmacy (18th century, modernized in 20th century), two outbuildings, fence and the chapel (18- 19th centuries).

In one of the restored outbuildings a Children's art school is now in operation. In the former *kanvikst* (the guest house) which now is being restored, a Children's music school will be located. In the former Jesuit college building, there is a hotel with 40 rooms which belongs to the City Educational Department. All other buildings require restoration.

The Church of St. Archangel Michael (1748) has been conserved. Restoration works took place in the early 2000s, however, today, due to lack of funds, the restoration works have stopped.

Today, the college buildings' use is primarily that of children's art education and as a hotel. After the revitalization of the former gymnasium and its adaptation as an urban educational centre for adults and children ("People's School"), all educational functions will cease at this building. Local people would like to turn the former Jesuit College into a multicultural cluster with an art-residence (in the *kanvikst*), a hostel (in the College building), a business incubator for creative youth initiatives (in a former outbuildings), and a concert hall in the former church. The former Jesuit pharmacy will return to its previous use.

7.1.2 *Summary historic development and evolution of the building or site, from the earliest times until the present day.*

The Jesuits arrived in Mscislaū in 1616. The building of the Church and the College were financed by the King of Rzecz Pospolita Sigismund III. The first building was completed by a local architect named Vladislaū Dyagilevich and was wooden, followed by, in 1707, the Jesuit Mission House. He also built a wooden bell tower and outbuildings.

The construction of the stone-built St. Michael the Archangel church designed by the architect Benedict Mezmer began during the early 18th century and was only completed in 1748 .

During the years 1760-70 the educational and financial buildings pertaining to the Jesuit College were built. Students studied the humanities, with teachers from France, Germany and Italy. The Jesuits approach to learning was individual, with many graduates continuing their studies at European Universities.

The Mscislaŭ Jesuits were also accomplished at scientific research; they were the first to find a cure for the plague and their knowledge spread across Europe and the world.

After the uprising against the Russian Empire in 1830-31, the buildings of the former Jesuit College were seized and the Church was closed. Sometime later, all the buildings were handed over to the Orthodox Church. The Church of St. Michael the Archangel was rebuilt as the St. Nicholas. Its architectural style changed: church and towers were torn down and rebuilt. In 1842, a wooden dome on a cylindrical light drum was added to the structure, but this has not survived. The buildings of the College were used as an Orthodox theological seminary.

During Soviet times, the House of Culture relocated into the former Jesuit Church, later they moved again to the former Collegium buildings, where the school for deaf children was located. In 2010, the school for deaf children moved again.

The restoration of this remarkable architectural monument began in early 2000, however, due to lack of funds, works were stopped.

A pharmacy building is located near the church of St. Michael; a one- storey brick building reconstructed in 1925. Since 2015 the building has been the property of the Children's Art school. In 2016, it was restored.

7.2 Significance

According to the Belarusian Council of Ministers' Resolution on May 14, 2007 No. 578 the Mstislav Jesuit College was granted the status of monument with historic and cultural value, and was listed as being of national importance.

It is one of the most attractive heritage sites in the city, located in the centre of the old town and is highly visible. Its current condition is not very good, especially the Church of St. Michael, but after the ensemble is restored it will be an architectural jewel for the city.

The Ensemble of the Jesuit College is an outstanding monument of Belarus' late Baroque, valuable due to its historic and cultural significance: the Jesuit College was a prototype of the first European universities. The fact that it was founded in Mscislaŭ emphasizes the important role the city played in the development of European history and culture, despite the provincial status the city has today.

7.3 Vulnerability/Risk assessment

Conservation and restoration works carried out on the monument at the beginning of 2000, focused on repairing the roof, fixing the walls of the Church, restoring of one of the buildings of the collegium, where the Children's arts school is now located.

However, there is a risk that the efforts made were in vain, as no works have been carried out over the last 10 years due to a lack of funds.

The main potential risks are physical or of management:

Potential risk	Contingency plan
Inappropriate interventions, which do not consider the authenticity of the buildings	Detailed supervision of the process of design and implementation
Use of cheap materials and inadequate technologies	Close supervision of materials and technologies used
Lack of skills, poor expertise	Hiring only experienced restoration specialists, requesting the involvement of international experts; holding training events on

	restoration skills
Ignoring internationally accepted standards and practices in the field of restoration	Elaboration and implementation of restoration methodology in accordance with international standards of intervention on monuments
Political pressure - instability and divergence between decision making bodies	Co-ordination between different levels of administration; facilitation and de-politicization of the restoration process
Financial problems, inability to cover quality rehabilitation	Involvement of policy makers and funding authorities; considering alternative scenarios and identifying potential funders
Post-restoration management	Involvement of young specialists in the museum's activities; creating innovative partnerships with other institutions and organizations
Natural hazards (earthquakes, floods, temperature fluctuations)	Extended project implementation

7.4 Technical conditions

The Church of St. Michael the Archangel is in an unsatisfactory condition. During the 2000s the roof was repaired, and conservation works carried out. The restoration of the towers began, but was not completed. Due to a lack of funding, there is a risk that the results of these efforts is lost. Two of the college buildings, belonging to the City Department of Education, have been restored. Others require restoration. It is also necessary to landscape the area surrounding the building.

7.5 Outline summary of required repairs

The Ensemble of the Jesuit College requires the following repairs and restoration works:

1. Additional studies of the present physical condition of the complex.
2. Chemical-physical and geological studies on the objects.
3. Engineering studies of supporting structures of the College buildings.
4. Conservation and restoration of the Church of St. Michael the Archangel with further use as a concert hall.
5. Conservation and restoration of the Church of St. Michael the Archangel's wall paintings.
6. Restoration of the Pharmacy building.
7. Implementation of engineering networks
8. Conservation and restoration of wall paintings
9. Restoration of historical façades paint following chemical and physical research.
10. Landscaping, with the restoration of lost features.

7.6 Conservation/rehabilitation policy and proposals

7.6.1 *Broad summary of the vision for the site, and its sustainability, at this preliminary stage.*

The project envisages the full rehabilitation of the Jesuit College in Mscislaŭ, including the conservation and restoration of buildings, interiors, wall paintings of the temple, as well as the landscaping of the surrounding area. The adaptation of the Jesuit College complex will take into account the socio-cultural needs of the city. The main idea is to create a multicultural cluster, including a hotel with 50 beds, an art residence, a business incubator for creative youth initiatives, a co-working area, a conference area, a small exhibition hall, a café, and a pharmacy - museum.

After it is restored, this ensemble will be a key feature of the architectural heritage of the city. The Jesuit College, with its new functions, will play an active role in social and cultural life of the city.

However, several scenarios for the church rehabilitation are possible:

The first scenario: interventions are insignificant, the task is to adapt the monument for visitors, without involving significant resources.

With this in mind we need to do:

- 1) conduct further research on the monument (the present physical state of the ensemble and wall paintings; engineering studies supporting structures of the building);
- 2) repair of towers;
- 3) emergency response to strengthen walls and ceilings;
- 4) carry out the restoration work of the church, the chapel, pharmacy;
- 5) recreate historical paint on facades;
- 6) carry out temporary engineering networks, a temporary acoustic equipment and infrared heating;
- 7) create a temporary exhibition of the wall-painting using optical devices;
- 8) open church to the public;
- 9) landscape the area.

The second scenario: full rehabilitation of the Jesuit complex.

In this case, it would be necessary to:

- 1) restore the main space in the church (building and wall paintings) and adaptation in accordance with its new use as a concert hall;
- 2) restore the pharmacy and creation of pharmacy-museum;
- 3) repair the *kanvikt* and college building, adaptation to new uses (art-residence and hostel);
- 4) adapt other buildings to new uses;
- 5) insert engineering services for buildings;
- 6) implement additional measures for fire protection for the entire ensemble;
- 7) landscaping with the restoration of lost elements in accordance with the new features;
- 8) introduction to cultural and tourist uses.

7.6.2 Conservation philosophy

The ensemble of the Jesuit College is an architectural monument of national significance in terms of its historical, cultural and artistic merit. It requires preservation and conservation to the highest professional level, taking into account the existing international rules and standards, and based on the requirements of the national legislation on the historical and cultural heritage. Of great importance is the use of appropriate materials and techniques which will not lead to loss of authenticity and integrity of the monument.

Such issues as the design of domestic and foreign navigation for the monument, the improvement of its territory and the surrounding landscape is also of great importance.

7.6.3 Level of intervention

The design documentation and expertise must be updated. The level of damage and the correct conservation response at the site must be investigated. The conservation of existing architectural details must be prioritised, together with the restoration of lost details. The stucco and colourful layers of painting will be reinforced.

Communication and engineering networks should be kept to a minimum to protect the interior decoration. Landscaping of the church will be carried out to provide convenient pedestrian connection with the surrounding territories, outdoor lighting, provide areas for recreation, landscaping, repair of existing communications and the drain.

The intervention level will vary, depending on the scenario, see. p. 7.6.1.

7.6.4 Preliminary proposals for appropriate uses, as applicable

The Jesuit architectural ensemble in Mscislaū has a huge potential to adapt and meet the requirements of socio-cultural development of the city.

The project aims to fully rehabilitate the Jesuit College, conserving and restoring buildings, interiors, wall paintings of the temple, as well as the landscaping of the surrounding area. The new use considers the socio-cultural needs of the city; a multicultural cluster, including a 50-bed hotel, an art residence, a business incubator for creative youth initiatives, a co-working area, a conference area, a small exhibition hall, a café, and a museum to the pharmacy.

After the restoration this ensemble will be a key element in the city's architectural heritage. The Jesuit College, with its new functions, will play an active role in social and cultural life of the city.

The rehabilitation of the Jesuit College buildings will unlock the institutions' potential, and in a broader sense, allow it to perform a role for the local community, expanding ways of working with talented children and young people, to raise additional revenue for development and strengthening the material-technical base of the city.

7.6.5 Opportunities for social uses and sustainable development

Described in section 7.6.4.

Broad assessment of priorities for consolidation/covering, repair, conservation, restoration, rehabilitation

Described in section 7.5

7.6.7 Public access

The ensemble of the Jesuit College will be opened to visitors. Following its restoration, its multi-cultural and social role will satisfy the needs of many groups: business, tourism, the arts and creative industries, and the education and leisure sector.

7.6.8 Other benefits

Due to its unique and advantageous location in the heart of the city, the Jesuit College ensemble will become an attraction for both residents and tourists. It will contribute to local identity, the growth of the city's popularity, and help to sustain its image as a modern cultural centre with a colourful and interesting history and culture.

7.7 Finance

7.7.1 Broad assessment of budgetary needs and phasing

The following repair and construction works have been identified at this preliminary stage:

Activities	Estimated Cost
1. Design and research works, conservation and restoration of the St. Michael's church.	€8,000,000
2. The adaptation of the church building into a concert hall. Purchase and establishment of the organ.	€2,000,000
3. Restoration and repair work in the building of the college, <i>kanvikst</i> , outbuildings, a chapel. Adaptation to new uses.	€1,500,000
4. Restoration of the pharmacy.	€252,000
5. Landscaping.	€370,000
Total	€12,122,000

The exact cost of restoration and conservation works on the Jesuit complex will be determined after the primary research and evaluation of the design and construction phase. The average cost of restoration at similar facilities is €800 - 1,500/m².

7.7.2 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 Mscislau (the applicant);
- Investments from the Catholic church and Vatican.

7.7.3 Assessment of (real) possibilities for recovering investments

- Income of tourism
- Souvenirs, publications
- Income of the services and activity
- Donations, sponsorships

7.7.4 Have you already tried to raise funds for this site or monument?

Yes, funds were set aside within the framework of the State Program on Development of Historical Cities, but these were not allocated.

7.7.5 Have you already received funds for this site or monument?

In 2016 following submission of design work for the pharmacy building, 87,000 rubles (€43,500) was allocated from the local budget. In 2017, the restoration of the pharmacy building (phase 1) funds to the amount of 200,000 rubles (€100,000) was allocated from the local budget.

7.8. Management

The rehabilitation project will be implemented by a Project Implementation Unit (PIU), responsible for planning, organizing the process, monitoring and visibility. The PIU is composed of long-term and short-term

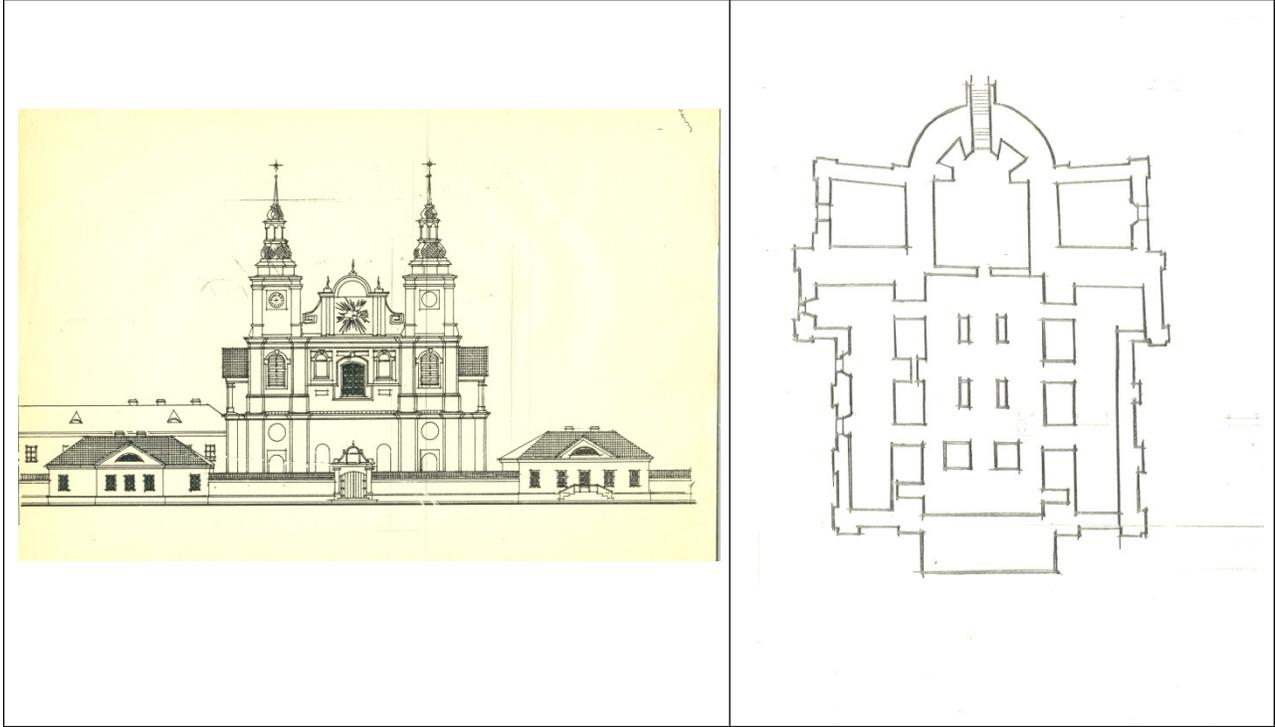
experts, involved for delivering certain tasks within the project. The activity of the PIU will include specific tasks, such as meetings, so that the project can be implemented coherently according to a predetermined schedule. Certain activities that require a high degree of specialization will be co-ordinated by a specialist, whose activities will be supervised and supported by the main expert.

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

- technical, administration and co-ordination of internal meetings, chairing meetings with representatives of the partners;
- monitoring of the implementation according to the requirements of the funders and of the beneficiaries;
- preliminary and final evaluation, including technical and financial evaluations, according to the requirements of the funder;
- promotion and visibility, including conferences, publications and newsletters.

The Mscislaŭ District Executive Committee is responsible for guaranteeing the project's sustainability, planning annual funds for maintenance and supporting the institution's activity. Further management will be conducted by an informal consulting body who will co-ordinate the institution's activity.

8. Documentation / additional images



The Church of St. Michael the Archangel. The façade and plan (the project proposal)



The Church of St. Michael the Archangel: fragment of interior



The Church of St. Michael the Archangel



The Church of St. Michael the Archangel



The Church of St. Michael the Archangel



Interior of the Church of St. Michael the Archangel



Buildings of the former Jesuit College. View from Savetskaya Str.



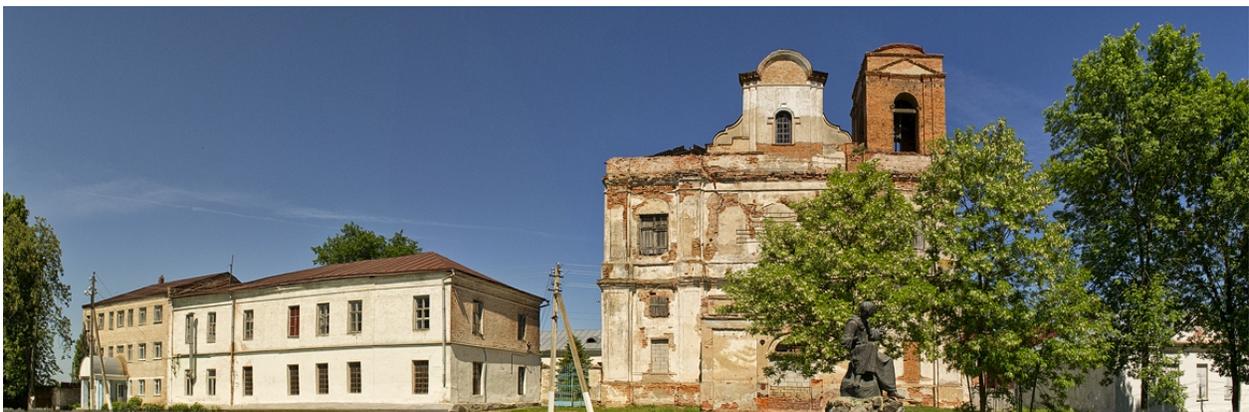
Buildings of the former Jesuit College



The Church of St. Michael the Archangel and the pharmacy



Buildings of the former Jesuit College



Buildings of the former Jesuit College. View from the former men's gymnasium



Fencing of the complex of the former Jesuit College



Fencing of the complex of the former Jesuit College

9. Conclusions and recommendations for elaboration of a Feasibility Study

If a Feasibility Study is developed for the restoration project of the Jesuit College, the following recommendations should be taken in account:

- defining the management structures and types of activities to be carried out for implementation;
- additional technical analysis of the structure for a detailed assessment of the timeline, type of works and costs in different phases;
- need for additional expert advice from structural engineers and professional restoration crafts workers. Consideration of involvement of international expertise.

PTA prepared:

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