

Ministry of Culture of Ukraine
National Commission of Ukraine for UNESCO
Tauric Chersonese National Preserve
Institute of Monument Protection Research

**Nomination Dossier of the Property for
Inclusion on the World Heritage List**

**The Ancient City of Tauric Chersonese
and its Chora
(5th century BC – 14th century AD)**



Sevastopol – 2012

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Executive Summary

State party to the Convention

Ukraine

State, province or region

Sevastopol

Name of property

The ancient city of Tauric Chersonese and its chora
(5th century BC – 14th century AD)

Geographical coordinates and area

Id. No.	Name of the component part	Country/ Region(s)	Coordinates of the central point	Area of the nominated component of the property (ha)	Area of the buffer zone (ha)	Map No.
001	Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese	Ukraine / Sevastopol	44° 36' 39" N 33° 29' 29" E	42.8106	207.220	1.2
002	Chora plot in the Yukharina Gully	Ukraine / Sevastopol	44° 33' 01" N 33° 28' 12" E	150.6227	1235.00	1.3
003	Chora plot in Berman's Gully	Ukraine / Sevastopol	44° 31' 26" N 33° 30' 03" E	19.5574	291.0916	1.4
004	Chora plot on the Bezymyannaya Height	Ukraine / Sevastopol	44° 31' 34" N 33° 32' 48" E	17.2941	1116.00	1.5
005	Chora plot in the Streletskaya Gully	Ukraine / Sevastopol	44° 34' 15" N 33° 28' 39" E	15.2664	shared with No. 002	1.3

006	Chora plot on the isthmus of the Mayachny Peninsula	Ukraine / Sevastopol	44° 33' 44" N 33° 24' 32" E	13.8240	191.7760	1.6
007	Chora plot on Cape Vinogradny	Ukraine / Sevastopol	44° 31' 10" N 33° 28' 12" E	8.1096	117.780	1.7
			Total area (ha)	267.4848	3158.8676	1.1

Textual description of the boundaries of the nominated property

Component Part No. 001:

bordered by the Black Sea in the north, by Quarantinnaya Bay in the east, by military units in Drevnyaya and Yaroshenko Streets in the south, and by Anna Akhmatova's Park (Ostrovskaya Street) and Pesochneya Bay in the west

Component Part No. 002:

surrounded on all sides by orchard plots and cottages lying between Phiolent Highway and the branch railway adjacent to Sevastopol Cargo Terminal

Component Part No. 003:

lies in the mouth of Berman's Gully; bordered by orchard plots and cottages on the northern slope and in Berman's Gully thalweg (in the north and east) and by a forest running along the highway between the 5th km and the settlement of Pervomayskoye (in the south and west)

Component Part No. 004:

lies at the top of the Bezmyannaya Height near the settlement of Ushakov; bordered by vineyards belonging to the 3rd Branch of Zolotaya Balka Ltd. in the north, by a gully running along the western slope of the Gornaya Height in the east and south, and by orchards and cottages alongside Balaklava Highway in the west

Component Part No. 005:

bordered by the Phiolent Highway weather centre in the north, by orchard plots and cottages along the western slope of the Streletskaya Gully in the east, by a forest running along Kamyshevoye Highway in the south, and by a tuberculosis dispensary and a nursing home in the west

Component Part No. 006:

lies on the isthmus of the Mayachny Peninsula; bordered by the 35th Battery Memorial in the south and southwest, by orchard cooperative housing in the west and east, and by a military unit in the north, with the central part of the site crossed

by the city highway; incorporates an islet in Kazachya Bay connected to the mainland by a narrow bridge

Component Part No. 007:

occupies Cape Vinogradny and adjacent rock cliffs and terraces on the coast of the Heracleian Peninsula; bordered by the Black Sea in the south, west and northwest and by orchard cooperative housing in the north and northeast.

Map of the nominated property, showing the boundaries and the buffer zone

Sevastopol city map showing the areas of nominated property (component parts No. 001 – 007) (M 1:25000)

Justification statement of outstanding universal value

The polis and chora of Tauric Chersonese are an outstanding example of an ancient architectural and technological ensemble consisting of the urban centre and its agricultural hinterland, which was established as a result of varied economic and commercial activities of Greek colonists between the 4th and 3rd centuries BC and existed uninterruptedly for nearly 2000 years.

The city of Tauric Chersonese and its chora are exceptionally well preserved examples of an ancient settlement, land-use and landscape formed in the specific natural environment of southwestern Crimea.

The city of Chersonese is the only example of archaeological ruins of an ancient city still extant in its integrity in the Northern Black Sea area, a city which was an important political and economic centre of the region in the period of Greek colonization as well as during the formation and decline of the Roman and Byzantine Empires between the 5th century BC and the 14th century AD.

After it was abandoned in the 15th century AD, the city lay uninhabited, which helped to preserve the remains of its fortifications, housing, utility and religious structures as well as the city layout based on the so-called ‘Hippodamian’ grid in their integrity.

The extant Tauric Chersonese chora sites on the Heracleian Peninsula are basically fragments of the city’s agricultural hinterland laid out on a regular basis in the 4th century BC, namely demarcated into more than 400 equal lots in an area of 10000 ha.

A distinctive feature of the Chersonese chora is the fact that it was demarcated based on the orthogonal planning system introduced by Hippodamus of Miletus, thus constituting an ensemble integrity of urban planning and land use within the boundaries of the city and its surroundings.

The ensemble combination of the ancient urban and farmland layouts as well as the principles on which the plots were distributed among the citizens of the Chersonese polis bear a unique testimony to the democratic values of the ancient Greek society as embodied in the monuments of this ancient city and its chora. In addition to that, Tauric Chersonese was an important political, economic and cultural centre of the Black Sea region and played a decisive role in the dissemination of Christianity in southeastern Europe, particularly in Kievan Rus.

Criteria under which the property is nominated

Criterion ii:

In the ancient and medieval world, Tauric Chersonese as an ancient Greek colony and outpost of the Roman and Byzantine Empires was the remotest point of contacts between the Mediterranean civilizations and the ‘barbarian’ population of southeastern Europe. Lying at a crossroads of the ancient trade routes, the city was subject to continuous influences of the various cultures of the southwest, north and east.

For over 2000 years, the inhabitants of Chersonese and its chora kept on exerting enormous influence on the neighbouring cultures, playing a decisive role in the Hellenization of Scythians and Sarmatians as well as the Christianization of Goths, Alani and East Slavs. In turn, the penetration of barbarian practices into the everyday lives of the citizens of Chersonese resulted in a unique syncretistic cult of Virgin Parthenos, which gradually became part of their ancient pantheon.

Criterion iv:

The ruins of Tauric Chersonese are an example of an urban ensemble whose regular layout was done in the 4th century BC on the basis of the orthogonal planning system developed by Hippodamus of Miletus and remained almost unchanged until the decline of the city in the 14th century AD and are exceptional in terms of their integrity and state of preservation.

The ruins of the ancient urban housing and archaeological layers illustrate the development stages of the city and continuity of its urban structure and its way of life from the classical period up to the late Middle Ages.

Criterion v:

The agricultural landscape of the Chersonese chora on the Heracleian Peninsula, which took its shape between the 4th and 3rd centuries BC as focused primarily on grape growing, is an outstanding example of a land allocation system of an ancient polis that went in line with a similarly organized Hippodamian urban planning system.

At the same time, the Chersonese chora bears an exceptional testimony to ancient land cultivation technologies as well as its inhabitants’ lifestyles embodied in the

numerous remains of division walls, vineyard planting walls, traffic arteries, water pipelines, farmsteads and fortification complexes.

The chora of Tauric Chersonese illustrates cross-temporal and cross-cultural continuity in the use and development of its cultural landscape from the 4th century BC up to the 14th century AD.

Criterion vi:

Tauric Chersonese was directly associated with important historic events that took place in the area of contacts between the ancient and medieval civilizations and the ancient Black Sea population.

Particularly important was the role Tauric Chersonese played in the dissemination of Christianity among the barbarian peoples of southeastern Europe, particularly among Alani, Goths and East Slavs. It was in Chersonese that Prince Vladimir of Kiev was baptized in 988, which eventuated in the Christianization of the whole of Kievan Rus at the end of the 10th century.

Name and contact information of the official local organization

Tauric Chersonese National Preserve:

1 Drevnyaya St.

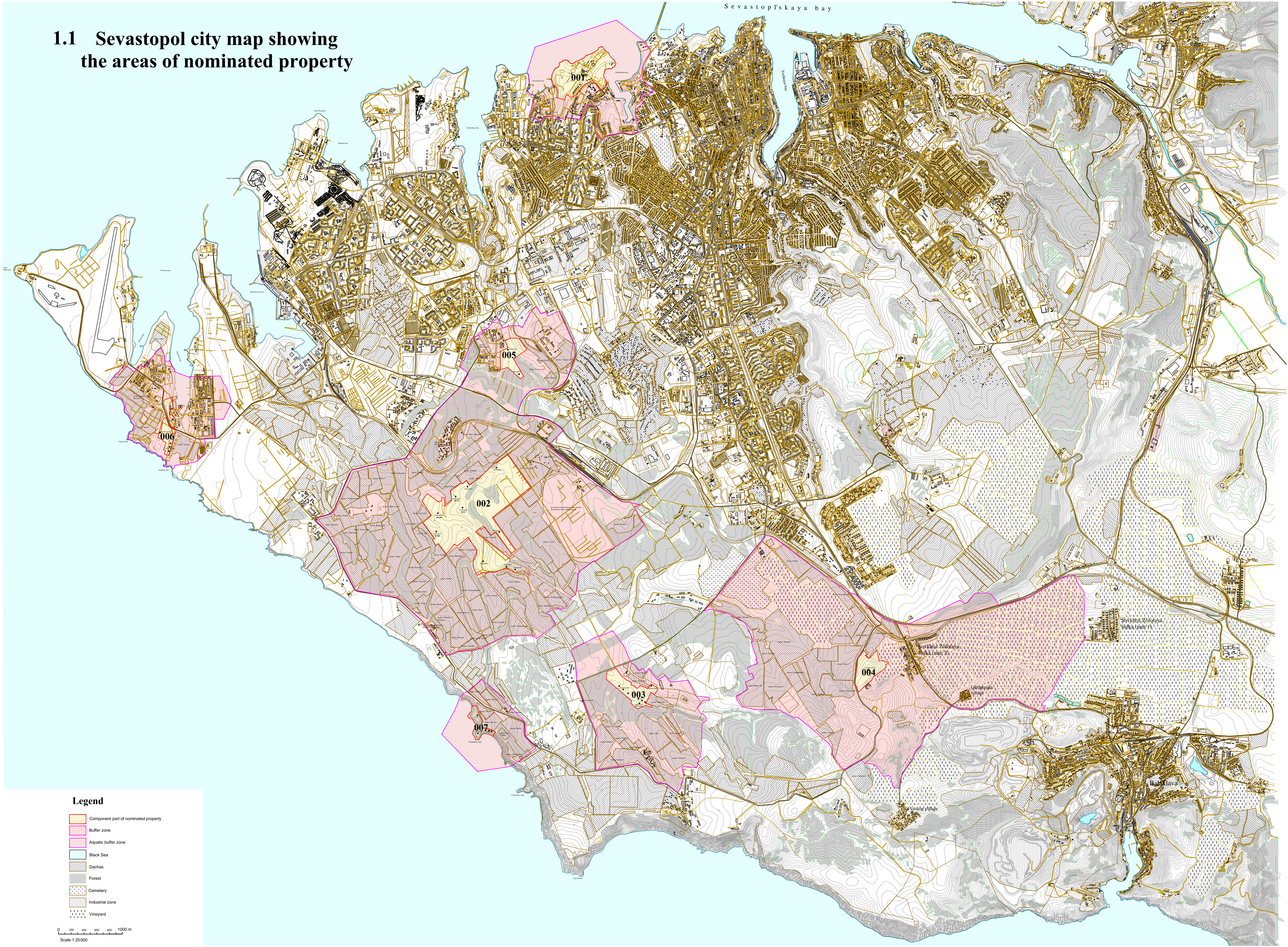
99045 Sevastopol

Ukraine

tel/fax: +380692550278,

e-mail: info@chersonesos.org

1.1 Sevastopol city map showing the areas of nominated property



Legend

- Component part of nominated property
- Buffer zone
- Aquatic buffer zone
- Black Sea
- Dachas
- Forest
- Cemetery
- Industrial zone
- Vineyard

0 200 400 600 800 1000 m
Scale 1:25000

Nomination Format

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY

1a. State party:

Ukraine

1b. State, province or region:

Sevastopol

1c. Name of property:

The ancient city of Tauric Chersonese and its chora
(5th century BC – 14th century AD)

1d. Geographical coordinates:

Id. No.	Name of the component part	Country/ Region(s)	Coordinates of the central point	Area of the nominated component of the property (ha)	Area of the buffer zone (ha)	Map No.
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003	Chora plot in Berman's Gully	Ukraine / Sevastopol	44° 31' 26" N 33° 30' 03" E	19.5574	291.0916	1.4
004	Chora plot on the Bezymyannaya Height	Ukraine / Sevastopol	44° 31' 34" N 33° 32' 48" E	17.2941	1116.00	1.5

005	Chora plot in the Streletskaya Gully	Ukraine / Sevastopol	44° 34' 15" N 33° 28' 39" E	15.2664	shared with No. 002	1.3
006	Chora plot on the isthmus of the Mayachny Peninsula	Ukraine / Sevastopol	44° 33' 44" N 33° 24' 32" E	13.8240	191.7760	1.6
007	Chora plot on Cape Vinogradny	Ukraine / Sevastopol	44° 31' 10" N 33° 28' 12" E	8.1096	117.780	1.7
			Total area (ha)	267.4848	3158.8676	1.1

Coordinates of the extreme points of the component parts of the property are indicated below:

Component part No.	Latitude (north)	Latitude (south)	Longitude (east)	Longitude (west)
001	44° 36' 25" N	44° 36' 52" N	33° 29' 05" E	33° 29' 51" E
002	44° 32' 23" N	44° 33' 25" N	33° 27' 31" E	33° 28' 49" E
003	44° 31' 17" N	44° 31' 37" N	33° 29' 49" E	33° 30' 20" E
004	44° 31' 23" N	44° 31' 45" N	33° 32' 38" E	33° 33' 02" E
005	44° 34' 04" N	44° 34' 25" N	33° 28' 27" E	33° 28' 47" E
006	44° 33' 26" N	44° 33' 55" N	33° 24' 24" E	33° 24' 41" E
007	44° 31' 01" N	44° 31' 19" N	33° 28' 03" E	33° 28' 25" E

1e. Maps and plans:

Map 1.1. Sevastopol city map showing the areas of nominated property. (component parts No. 001 – 007) (M 1:25000)

Map 1.2. Map of the component part No. 001. Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese (M 1:8000)

Map 1.3. Map of the component parts No. 002, 005. Chora plots in the Yukharina Gully (No. 002) and the Streletskaya Gully (No. 005). (M 1: 10000)

Map 1.4. Map of the component part No. 003. Chora plot in the Berman`s Gully (M 1:8000)

Map 1.5. Map of the component part No. 004. Chora plot on the Bezymyannaya Height. (M 1: 10000)

Map 1.6. Map of the component part No. 006. Chora plot on the isthmus of the Mayachny Peninsula. (M 1: 8000)

Map 1.7. Map of the component part No. 007. Chora plot on the Cape Vinogradny. (M 1: 5000)

Map 2.1. Map of Ukraine with designated location of the nominated property (M 1:10000000)

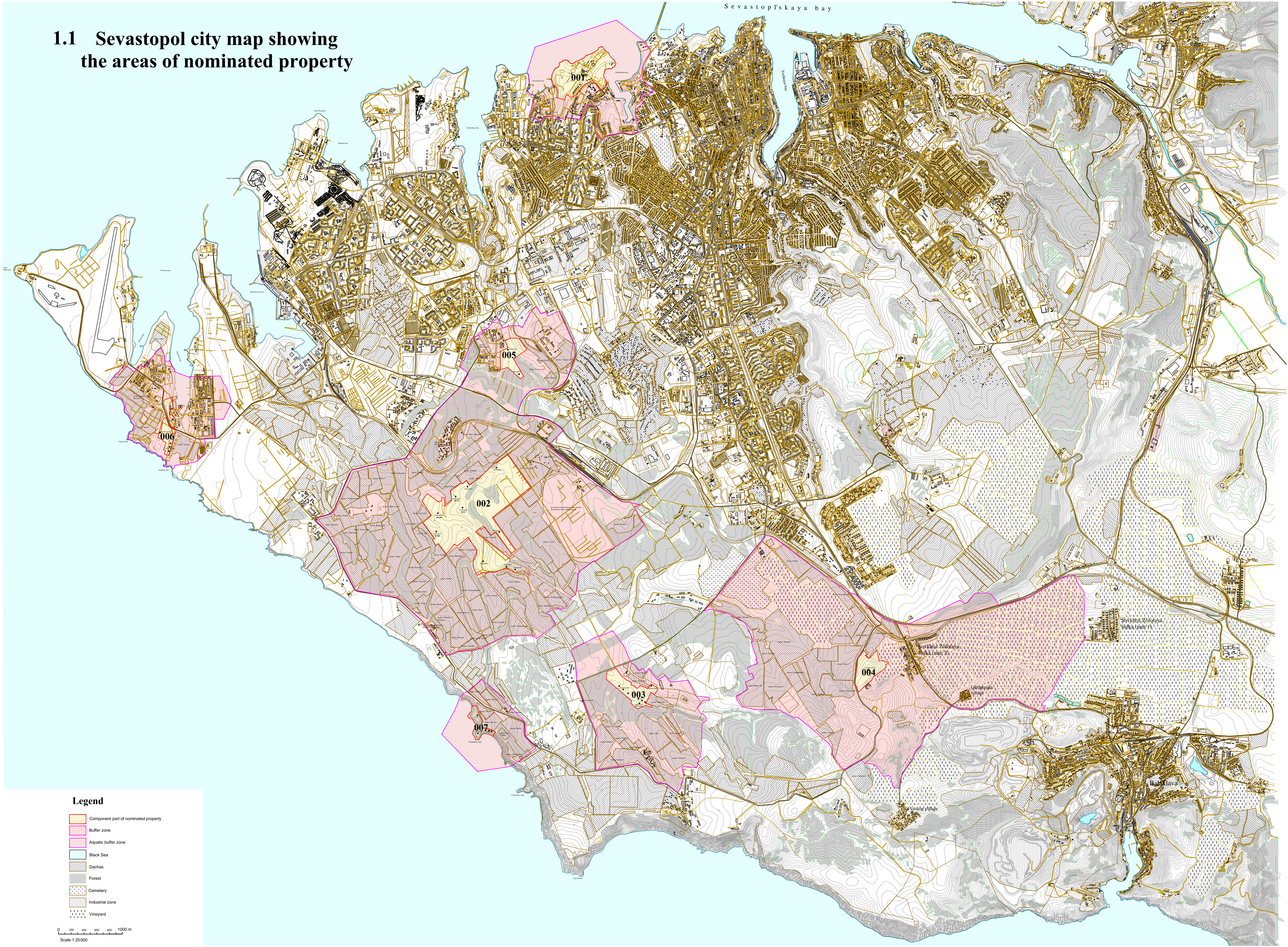
1f. The area of the nominated property and its buffer zone:

The property consists of seven component parts, each having its own area and buffer zone (Map 1.1). Areas of the component parts and their buffer zones are indicated in a table in **Section 1d** of this document. Detailed information on the areas is provided below:

Component part No.	Area of the nominated component of the property (ha)	Area of the buffer zone (ha)	Total area (ha)
001	42.8106	207.220	250.0306
002	150.6227	1235.00	shared with No. 005
003	19.5574	291.0916	310.6490
004	17.2941	1116.00	1133.2941
005	15.2664	shared with No. 002	1400.8891
006	13.8240	191.7760	205.600
007	8.1096	117.780	125.8896
Total	267.4848	3158.8676	3426.3524

Note: Component parts No. 002 and No. 005 have the same buffer zone.

1.1 Sevastopol city map showing the areas of nominated property

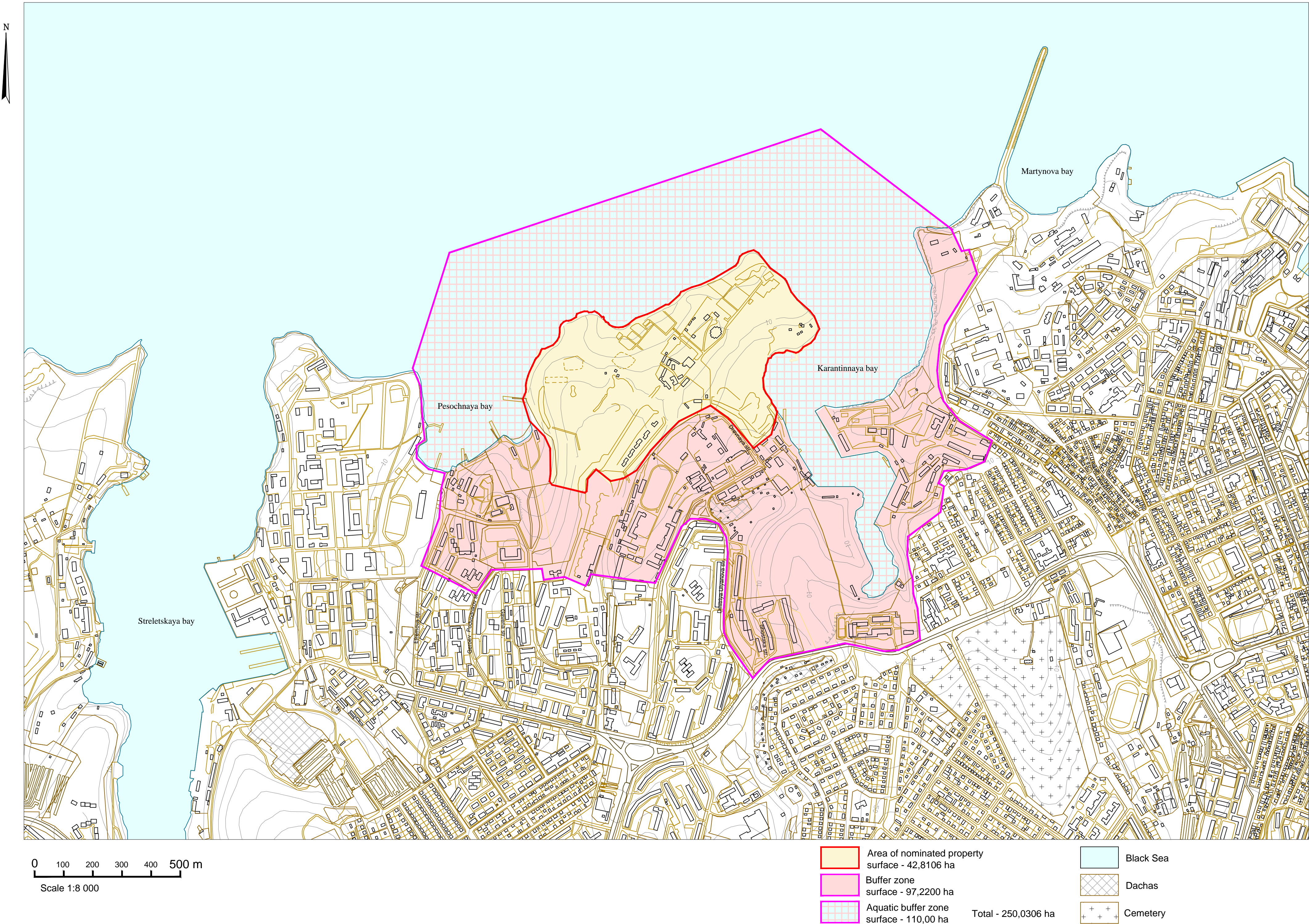


Legend

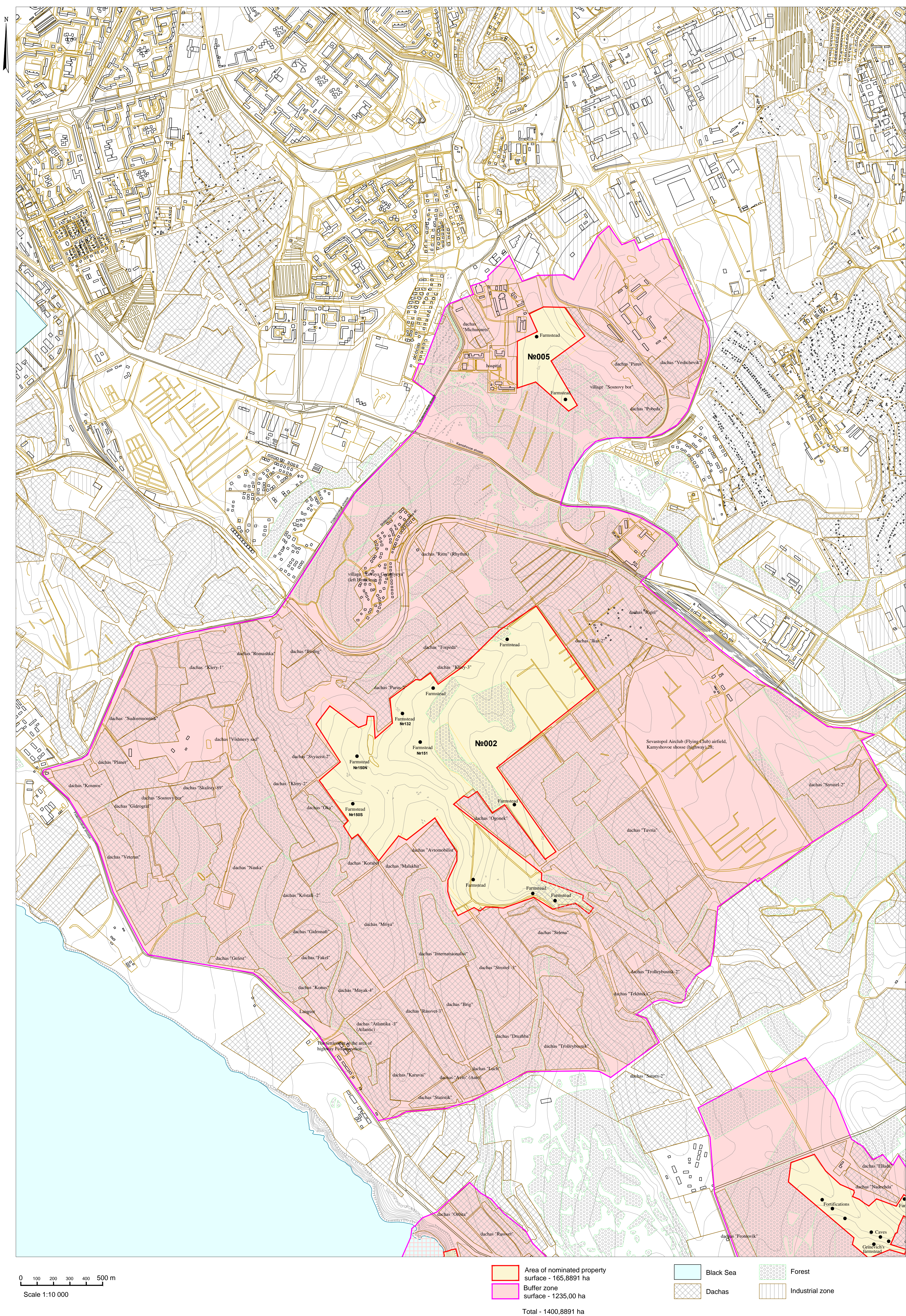
- Component part of nominated property
- Buffer zone
- Aquatic buffer zone
- Black Sea
- Dachas
- Forest
- Cemetery
- Industrial zone
- Vineyard

0 200 400 600 800 1000 m
Scale 1:25000

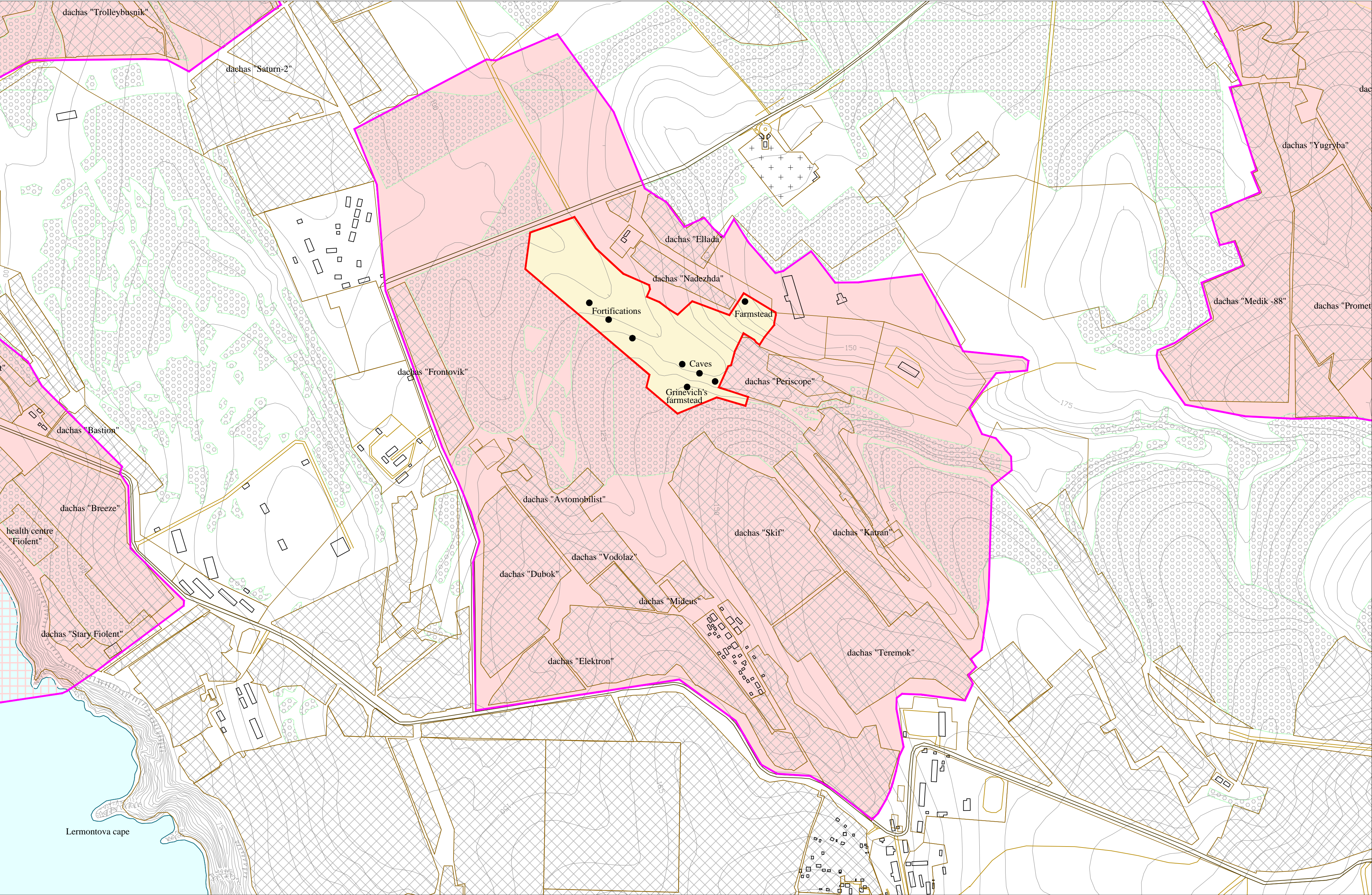
1.2 Map of the component part №001 (Chersonese ancient city)



1.3 Map of the component parts №№ 002, 005 (Chora plots in the Yukharina Gully (№002) and the Streletsкая Gully (№005))



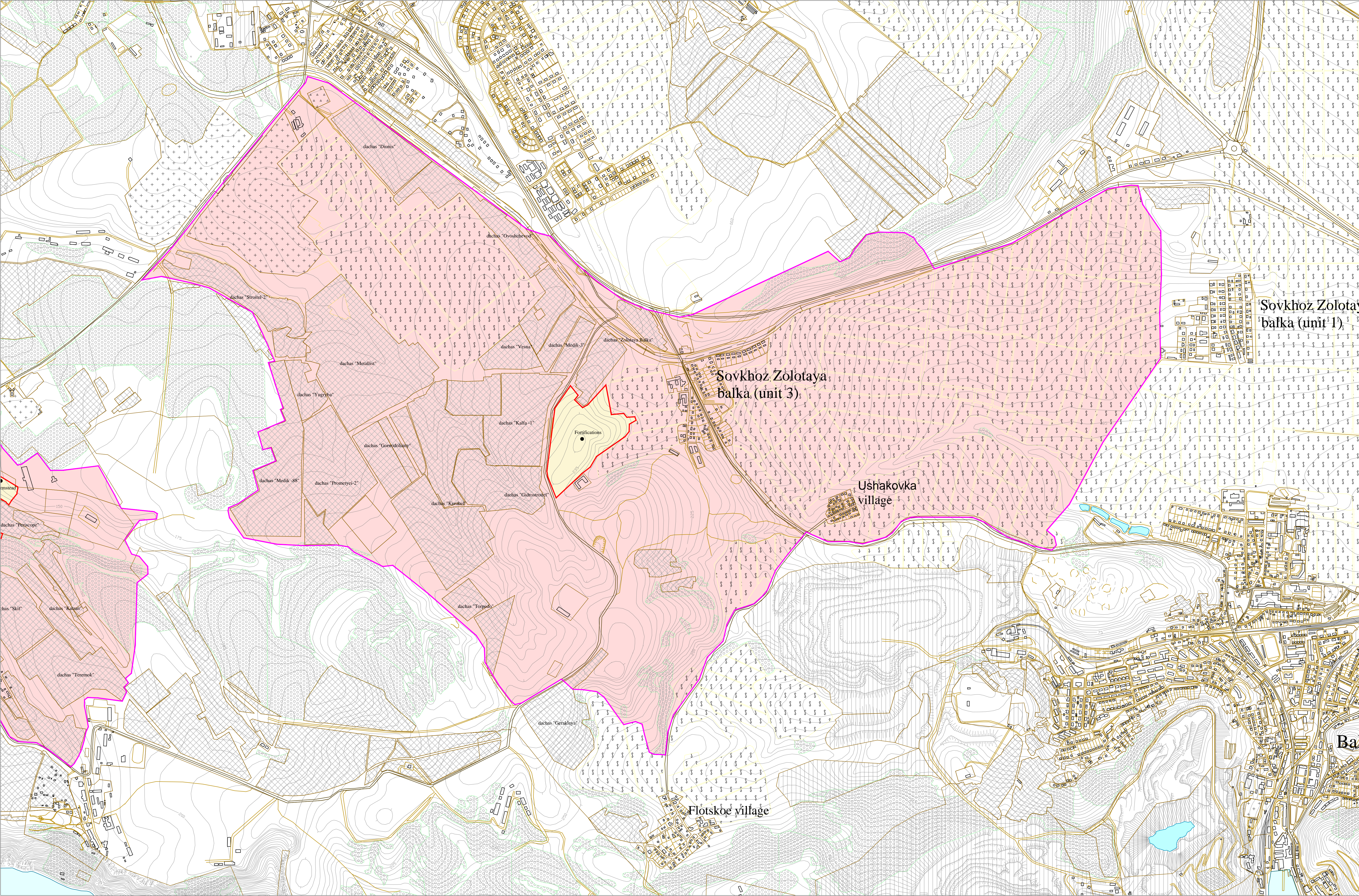
1.4 Map of the component part №003 (Chora plot in the Berman's Gully)



Area of nominated property
surface - 19,5574 ha
Buffer zone
surface - 291,0916 ha
Total - 310,6490 ha

Black Sea
Dachas
Cemetery
Forest

1.5 Map of the component part №004 (Chora plot on the Bezmyannaya Height)

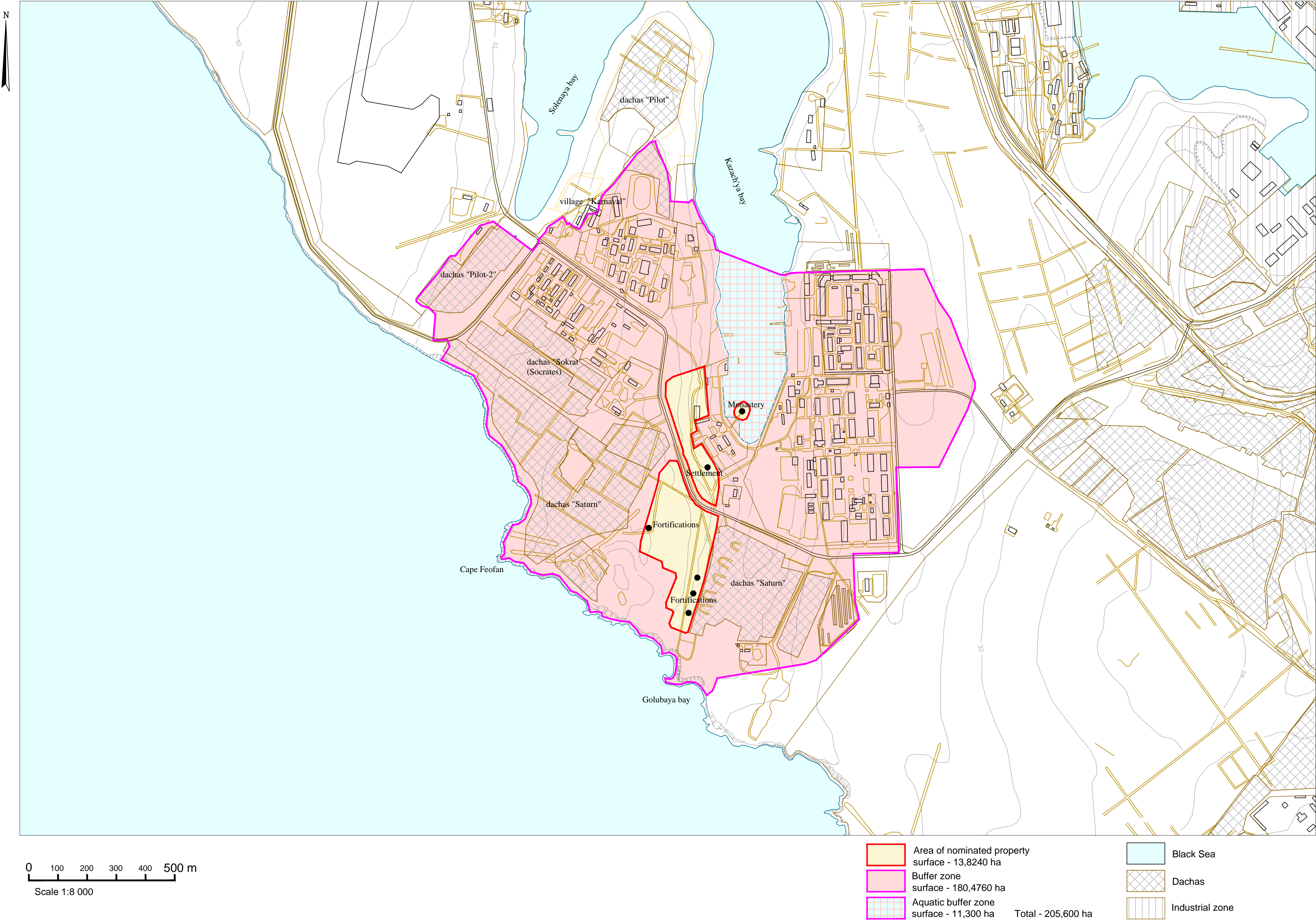


0 100 200 300 400 500 m
Scale 1:10 000

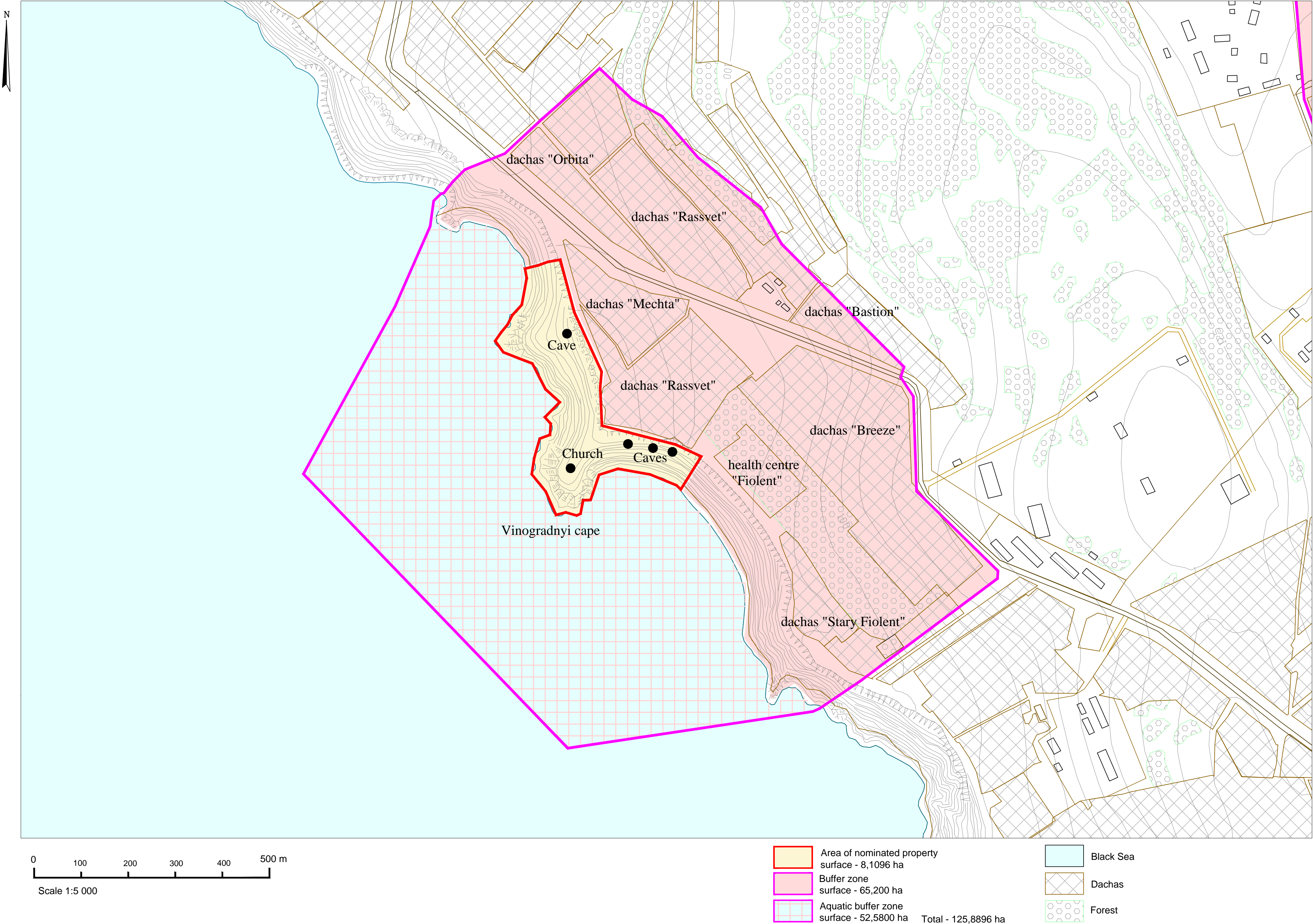
Area of nominated property
surface - 17,2941 ha
Buffer zone
surface - 1116,00 ha
Total - 1133,2941 ha

Black Sea
Dachas
Forest
Cemetery
Industrial zone
Vineyard

1.6 Map of the component part №006 (Chora plot on the isthmus of the Mayachny peninsula)



1.7 Map of the component part №007 (Chora plot on the Cape Vinogradny)



Map 2.1. Map of Ukraine with designated location of the nominated property
(M 1:500000)



2. DESCRIPTION

2a. Property description:

The remains of the ancient city of Tauric Chersonese and its chora are located on the Heracleian Peninsula, which is situated in the southwest of the Crimean Peninsula in the Northern Black Sea (the present-day city of Sevastopol) (Map 2.1).

The Heracleian Peninsula measures approximately 14 km from north to south and 8.5 from west to east and has an area of over 12000 ha. In the south, west and north, the peninsula is washed by the Black Sea with several deep bays, namely Severnaya Bay, Korabelnaya Bay, Quarantinnaya Bay, Pesochneya Bay, Streletskaya Bay, Kruglaya (Omega) Bay, Kamyshevaya Bay, Kazachya Bay and Golubaya Bay, as well as the Balaclava Valley. In the east, the Heracleian Peninsula is adjacent to the Yuzhnaya Bay and Mount Sapun. The Heracleian Peninsula has a predominantly hilly plain relief, gradually descending towards the southeast (from the slopes of Mount Sapun and the Karansky Heights) and scarred by numerous winding gullies (Photo 1).

Tauric Chersonese and its chora occupy most of the Heracleian Peninsula. Their area of more than 10000 ha is bordered by the Black Sea (in the west and north), the Sarandinskaya and Khomutovaya Gullies (in the east) and Mramornaya Gully (in the south). The property consists of two main parts: 1) the Chersonese city – remains of the ancient city of Tauric Chersonese founded in the late 5th century BC during the colonization of the Black Sea coast by Dorian Greeks and 2) the Heracleian chora – agricultural hinterland of Chersonese demarcated by the ancient citizens of Chersonese into separate plots back in the 4th century BC.

I. Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese (component part No. 001)

The ancient city of Chersonese is located on a cape separating Quarantinnaya Bay and Pesochneya Bay (Map 1.2; Plan 1; Photo 2). The ancient city is represented by archaeological remains of Tauric Chersonese, which existed uninterruptedly for over 2000 years – from the 5th century BC until the 14th century AD. After the decline and desolation of the city its area was for many centuries out of use. It was only in the 19th and early 20th centuries that part of it was placed under the control of the military, who developed a quarantine cemetery and several coastal artillery batteries on the outskirts and an Orthodox monastery in the central part of the ancient city, where St. Vladimir's Cathedral and some other monastic constructions were erected. Most of the ancient city area has however remained free of any development or economic activities, which helped to preserve the integrity of the ruins of the ancient and medieval city in an area of more than 40 ha. The length of the city is around 850 m from southwest to northeast, its width is 450 m.

Since the mid-19th century, systematic archaeological excavations have been going on in the ancient city and an archaeological museum has been functioning, which has recently been transformed into a national archaeological preserve (Tauric Chersonese National Preserve). Over more than 150 years of archaeological research, around 10 ha of the area has been explored, with numerous archaeological items dating from the ancient and medieval periods excavated and interpreted for visitors.

I-1. Defensive fortifications

Since the very beginning of its existence, Tauric Chersonese has been surrounded by fortress walls (Plan 1). The first line of defensive fortifications was there as far back as the 5th century BC. The second one was constructed due to the expansion of the city at the turn of the 4th and 3rd centuries BC. Over 3.5 km of the city fortress walls represented by stone curtains, which used to connect numerous defensive towers and gates, are known so far. The explored defensive fortifications separated the city from the land (in the east, west, south and southeast) as well as partly – in the east, from Quarantinnaya Bay, where the Chersonese port area lay. Almost all of the northern line of the city fortifications has been lost as a result of many years of shore erosion. Because of the rise of the Black Sea level, part of the port fortifications have been flooded (there are also some remnants of port quays under water, 5 to 10 m deep and 25 m away from the present-day coastline).

Best-preserved is the southeastern line of the fortress structures (Plan 2; Photo 3). Its lower rows are made of solid rusticated ashlar blocks dated to the 4th century BC. These are covered by Roman and Byzantine masonry. In the 2nd century AD, an outwall (proteichisma) was added to the main line of the fortifications, forming an important fortification element – an interwall peribolus with an intricate system of entrance gates and wickets. In some parts the walls of the main fortification line are preserved up to 15 m high, with the proteichisma up till 10 m high.

Most of the unearthed remains of the Chersonese walls and towers have been cleared and conserved, with some areas filled with earth, including the coastal artillery battery earth embankments dating from the 19th and the early 20th centuries.

The archaeological remains in the southeastern part of the fortifications are very well preserved, which makes it possible to reconstruct the city gates, whose total number in the city was no less than 4. Specifically, the gate leading to the city port was constructed in the late 4th century BC. It is preserved almost to its full height, but was filled up in the Byzantine period. In its place (immediately above it, over 4 m high) a vaulted passage (wicket) was erected inside the wall in the medieval period (Photo 4). The Chersonese port gate has been explored, conserved and interpreted for visitors together with the fortifications in the southeast of the city (Photo 5).

An important role in the defense of the city was also played by fortress towers, of which 24 are currently known. The largest of them is the so-called Zeno's Tower, a massive round tower in the southeast corner of the Chersonese fortifications (Plan 3; Photo 6) constructed in the early 3rd century BC and considerably expanded by three stone facings (to reach 23 m in diameter) in the 5-6th and 9-10th centuries AD. When constructing the tower, numerous painted stone grave stele of the Hellenistic period were used (these have been removed from the stonework, restored and put on display) (Photo 7,8).

Zeno's Tower adjoins a massive fortress complex of the Chersonese Citadel designed to accommodate the military garrison, which was there to defend the city port in Quarantinnaya Bay (Plan 2; Photo 3). In the 2nd century AD, the citadel was expanded to meet the needs of the Roman military contingent. At that period, along with the fortifications, garrison headquarters, contubernium barracks, thermae etc were erected here. In the Byzantine period, the citadel housed a praetorium and a little Christian church. Although the explorations of the Chersonese Citadel have been going on for over 100 years now, only part of its area has been explored and interpreted for visitors.

I-2. Street network

After the expansion of the city in the late 4th century BC, the whole area inside the fortress walls was laid out according to a uniform system based on a city planning model introduced by Hippodamus of Miletus, with longitudinal and transverse streets running parallel and forming accurate rectangular quarters (insulae) (Plan 1). It is important to note that the Hellenistic layout remained almost unchanged save that the street passages themselves have become somewhat narrower in some places.

The central part of the city was crossed by the main street (plateia), which was in the Hellenistic period as wide as 6.5 m and had a water supply system and drainage canals (Photo 9). The street connected the southwestern part of the city with a temenos, a sacred enclosure on the northeastern edge of the city. Besides, the quarters with important public structures, including the agora, the city theatre, the mint, the water reservoir etc. also tended to concentrate around the main street. In the ancient period, the main street was lined with statues of honorary freemen on marble pedestals.

I-3. Public buildings

The agora of Chersonese is believed to have been situated on an area presently occupied by St. Vladimir's Cathedral, which was built in the late 19th century (Photo 10). Findings made here suggest that the place has a whole complex of public and religious buildings, including the temples of Athena, Aphrodite, Dionysus and the patron of the city Virgin Parthenos. In the Byzantine period, the pagan temples on the Chersonese agora were dismantled and replaced by Christian churches, remains of 7 churches having been found during excavations. It must however be

noted that the Chersonese agora is still underexplored and is in need of additional large-scale excavations.

An important public building in the city was its theatre, which was erected in the 3rd century BC on a slope of a little gully in a quarter lying between the main street and the South Gate to the city (Plan 4; Photo 11). The Chersonese theatre had a characteristic ancient shape and consisted of a theatron, an orchestra and a proscaenium. Archaeological evidence suggests that the theatre was partly reconstructed in the 1st century AD and from then on had a capacity to accommodate up to 2000 spectators. When Chersonese adopted Christianity, the city theatre was closed and its area was used as a dumping ground and a source of stone for building. In the northern part of the theatre area a cruciform Christian church (the so-called Reliquary Church) was constructed (presumably, in the 6th century AD) (Photo 12). The extant remains of the theatre have been conserved in situ, with the missing parts reconstructed to hold theatrical performances.

The main street also had the city mint, where Chersonese money was coined between the 4th and 3rd centuries BC (Photo 13). In the premises of this construction, which is made of massive limestone blocks, remains of a melting furnace, foundry slag and coin blanks have been found. The remains of this construction have been partly interpreted for visitors and are covered by an individual canopy pavilion.

Among the public buildings of Chersonese are also the remains of the city water supply system. In the Hellenistic period, the water supply system was based on collecting rainwater in cisterns carved in the rock and on drawing underground water from wells. In the Roman period, however, a more sophisticated water supply system was created, with water delivered through ceramic pipes from springs located outside the city into a large water reservoir, out of which it was further distributed into public fountains, *thermae* and private mansions (Plan 5; Photo 14). The city water reservoir constructions and adjacent public buildings have been interpreted for visitors.

Another, smaller, water cistern has been discovered in the Chersonese agora. Constructed in the 4th through 5th centuries AD, it was basically a deep rectangular reservoir with vaults resting on two marble columns. It is important to note that in the 9th and 10th centuries this water reservoir was used as the city prison, judging by numerous inscriptions and graffiti drawings found on the waterproof plasterwork of the reservoir (Photo 15).

I-4. Religious constructions

Religious constructions of Chersonese included the aforementioned remains of pagan temples in the agora as well as a complex of temples and utility structures in the sacred *temenos* area at the northeastern end of the main street (Plan 1; Photo 16). Regrettably, none of these monuments has survived to this day. They were all dismantled by the citizens of Chersonese when the city was undergoing Christianization in the 5th and 6th centuries AD, testifying to their presence here

being numerous found marble architectural details of the Hellenistic and Roman periods (Photo 17,18) as well as grave stele and religious items found in the city.

Apart from that, numerous remains of Christian churches have been explored within the ancient city boundaries. The oldest of them is considered to be the so-called the Main Street Cave Church, a two-chambered underground construction with an altar apse carved in the rock, which replaced the ancient water collector (Plan 6; Photo 19). It is possible that the place was one of the earliest centres of Christian missionary work afterwards transformed into a memorial church. The monument is in need of additional restoration works.

Another early Christian memorial church lay in the southwest of the city. It was a four-apse centrally planned structure (quadrifolium) erected on the ruins of an early Byzantine lime kiln (Plan 7; Photo 20).

Taking into consideration certain hagiographic sources, this church has been traditionally associated with reverence of St. Capiton, one of the first Chersonese bishops.

Of some interest is also the so-called Kruze's Basilica, which was among the first ones excavated in the city. Its characteristic feature is three conchae in the apse (Plan 8; Photo 21). The structure was built in the 6th century AD and noticeably reconstructed in the 10th and 11th centuries. Kruze's Basilica is undergoing additional research and conservation.

The largest church in the city of Chersonese was the so-called Uvarov's Basilica, which was founded in the late 6th century AD and partly reconstructed in the 10th century. Presumably, it served as the principal cathedral church of the city. The structure consisted of a central nave, two lateral naves, a narthex and an exonarthex and had a mosaic floor. The basilica complex also included a small church, a baptistery and a mansion house, most probably the residence of the local bishop. The area in front of the basilica featured a large atrium with a fountain (Plan 9; Photo 22). Although Uvarov's Basilica complex has been partly interpreted, the monument is in danger because of the shore erosion. The baptistery that is part of the complex is traditionally considered to have been the place where Prince Vladimir of Kiev was baptized in the late 10th century.

Among the early Christian churches of Chersonese was also the Basilica within a Basilica, named so due to the fact that it was erected in the central nave of a larger earlier basilica, which was built in the 6th century and destroyed in the 10th century (Plan 10; Photo 23). The earlier church and its baptistery had mosaic floors (Photo 24). During conservation and interpretation of the monument, the columns of the basilica were placed on their extant bases whereas the floor mosaics were transferred into the storerooms of the preserve for restoration and subsequent exposure in enclosed premises.

There is another early Byzantine basilica in the northern part of the city. It is the so-called 1935 Basilica erected in the late 6th century AD in place of a synagogue, which had been there since the late 4th and 5th centuries AD. The remains of the synagogue's frescos and mosaic floors discovered during excavations

have been submitted to the preserve's museum for display. The ruins of the early Christian basilica have been interpreted for visitors, with the façade of the central nave's western wall restored and Proconese marble columns placed on their authentic bases *in situ* (Photo 25). This picturesque basilica perched on a precipice over the sea is traditionally regarded as the symbol of Chersonese.

Apart from the aforementioned ones, the city contains remains of some other large Christian churches, namely the Western Basilica, the Northern Basilica, the Eastern Basilica, the Five-apse Church in the southern part of the city, the Sixpillar Church in the northeastern part as well as a number of smaller quarter chapels dating from the 10th to 13th centuries AD. Although the ruins of these constructions have been largely cleared and interpreted for visitors, many of them (particularly the ruins of the six-pillar church, the so-called Church on the Vaults and others) are in need of additional conservation and restoration works. After careful research, one of the chapels in the northern district of the city has been almost completely reconstructed using the construction materials found during the excavations (Photo 26).

I-5. Residential quarters and city mansions

Around 10 ha of the urban housing area have been found within the city boundaries after many years of explorations. Most of this area consists of residential quarters with private mansions of the citizens of Chersonese. Archaeological excavations suggest that from the foundation of the city until the late Byzantine period the life here never ceased. At all times, the houses of the citizens varied considerably in size and luxury, from the very simple to the lavish. Specifically, ranked among the wealthiest should be several Hellenistic mansions at the eastern and northeastern areas, with buildings made of rusticated limestone blocks, courtyards with stone causeways and floor in one of the premises (most probably, the andronium) decorated with superb pebble mosaics (Photos 27 and 28).

Several mansions of the city still have some remains of production facilities that shed light on their inhabitants' occupations. In particular, wineries and cellars with fragments of pithoi found in one of the mansions suggest that it was a house of a Roman period winemaker (Photo 29). Fishmongers' mansions can be told by numerous deep fish-salting cisterns (Photo 30). Specific layouts of certain constructions and items found inside reveal the mansions of a potter and a fabric dyer.

It must be noted that during the Middle Ages the urban housing area was largely redeveloped, with some quarters expanded (by merging neighbouring ones), private mansions (and therefore courtyards and constructions within the mansions) reduced in size, ancient drainage and water supply canals partly removed and new canals laid in some places. Along with artisans' workshops, a number of stores, inns and other typical Byzantine structures sprang up here in the medieval period. In the 12th and 13th centuries, almost every quarter had small churches or chapels with collective burial vaults. Besides, some Byzantine period residential quarters were

converted into churchyards and, presumably, city residences of some monasteries (around the Western Basilica, the Basilica within a Basilica etc).

II. Chersonese chora on the Heracleian Peninsula (component parts No. 002 – 007)

Tauric Chersonese chora includes all the land plots that were owned and used by the citizens of the polis (private lands) and the city community (communal lands and sacred places). Originally, in the first half of the 4th century BC, agricultural land plots were demarcated only in the immediate vicinity of the city as well as on the cape areas of the Heracleian Peninsula at its northernmost extremity (the Mayachny Peninsula, Cape Monganari and Cape Peschany). Demarcations went on locally also at a later period, at the turn of the 4th and 3rd centuries BC, this time not only on the Heracleian Peninsula but also on the vast coastal areas in the west of the Crimean Peninsula, including those of the ancient cities of Kerkinitis and Kalos Limen on the Tarkhankut Peninsula (Plan 11). Still, it was the Heracleian Peninsula uniformly demarcated in the second half of the 4th century BC with a network of roads and division walls into more than 400 equal plots 26.5 ha each that remained the most important part of the divided Chersonese chora (Plan 12). In fact, the whole demarcation layout of the Heracleian chora was based on the orthogonal planning system introduced by Hippodamus of Miletus, which made it possible to regularly demarcate lands in an vast area of more than 10000 ha.

The chora plots, each measuring up to 26.5 ha and separated from the others by passage roads, were further subdivided with stone division walls up to 2 m high into 6 equal allotments about 4.5 ha each. Written records and grave stela inscriptions suggest that a plot (a polis land share distributed among the citizens of the polis by lot) consisted of two such allotments. In turn, the allotments were often internally subdivided into fields, vineyard trenchings and farmsteads.

Nowadays, a considerable part of the Heracleian chora (around $\frac{1}{4}$ of its area) lies under multistorey houses and industrial facilities of the city of Sevastopol. This area has practically lost its ancient layout although locations of some ancient farmsteads are still readable. Another $\frac{1}{4}$ of the chora area lies under modern farmsteads (private lands and orchard cooperatives), many of the plots retaining the ancient demarcation layout and parcellation principles. Finally, around $\frac{1}{2}$ of the near Chersonese chora remains undeveloped, only some part of it being used as farmland or forestland (Plan 13). The landscape is still intact in an area of no less than 2000 ha, with traces of the ancient chora grid clearly visible in the space photos of the area (Photo 31). Within this area, particularly well preserved are the protected sites containing ancient testimonies – remains of ancient roads, division walls, vineyard planting walls and farmstead ruins – which are sufficient to get an exhaustive idea of the Tauric Chersonese's Heracleian chora (Map 1.1).

Component part No. 002 – chora plot in the Yukharina Gully

The subproperty lies in the central part of the Heracleian Peninsula, covering most of the Yukharina Gully bed (2.5 km to the southeast of its mouth) as well as adjacent parts of slopes and watersheds, and has an area of around 150 ha (Map 1.2).

This component part of the property contains remains of a Bronze Age settlement (dating from the second half of the 2nd millennium BC), the earliest testimony to the human occupation of the area before it was demarcated by the citizens of Chersonese. The settlement lies on the eastern spur of the Yukharina Gully under the shelter of a steep northeastern slope.

As part of the Heracleian chora, this part of the property was divided in the second half of the 4th century BC into land plots 26.5 ha each, as described above. Five such plots (in the existing classification, Sites 224, 225, 226, 227 and 237) almost entirely fall within the boundaries of the subproperty, together with fragments of another six plots (Sites 192, 193, 236, 238, 268 and 269).

Almost all of the plots contain remains of division walls and vineyard planting walls, preserved as smaller or larger fragments 20 to 50 cm high. Well readable are also the alignments of longitudinal and transverse roads separating the land plots from each other. In addition to that, ruins of ancient farmsteads have been discovered and partly unearthed on Sites 193, 194, 224, 226, 227, 238 and 268 (with remains of twin farmsteads traced on Sites 227 and 268) (Photo 32).

The farmstead on Site 193 was quite large, measuring around 2000 sq. m. It bordered upon a transverse road which crossed the Yukharina Gully (Plan 14; Photo 33). Excavations show that the farmstead operated (with short interruptions) for nearly 1500 years, namely from the second half of the 4th century BC until the 7th century AD. Discovered in the farmstead area have been remains of two defensive towers (a rectangular and a round ones), a gate facing the neighbouring allotment as well as several Hellenistic and Roman utility structures, one of them serving as a winery. In addition to that, a deep pear-shaped water storage cistern has been found and explored in the yard. From the plot side, the farmstead bordered on allotments where fruit and grapes were cultivated.

The farmstead on Site 226 lay within the boundaries of one of those allotments that were remote from any boundary roads and had an area of around 400 sq. m (Plan 15; Photo 34). The farmstead was built in the last quarter of the 4th century BC and operated until the end of the 2nd century BC. Explorations suggest that it had a tower (pirga) with an altar dedicated to Heracles which served as accommodation for a detachment of ephebes, whose function was to guard the neighbouring chora plots and the road to a sanctuary in the Mramornaya Gully (a similar, though yet unexplored, farmstead fortress has been found on Site 238 adjacent to the longitudinal backbone road running along the Yukharina Gully).

The northern farmstead at Site 227 lay near a transverse road crossing the Yukharina Gully and was surrounded by fields with extant vineyard planting walls. Covering an area of over 250 sq. m (Photo 35), the farmstead had 11 structures,

including a rectangular tower erected in the 4th century BC, a larger and smaller utility structures. Excavations have revealed traces of grape selection. The farmstead was abandoned as early as the 2nd century BC.

The southern farmstead at Site 227 (the so-called Basilides' Farmstead) lay near a longitudinal road in the central part of the site. Remarkable for its long track record (from the 3rd century BC to the 7th century AD), this farmstead also impressed with its size: by the time of its decline this villa, which was surrounded by orchards and vineyards, had up to 40 different premises (Plan 16; Photo 36). Among the farmstead constructions were a tower with an antiram barrier and utility structures with two paved courtyards, a well and a water storage cistern. In the early medieval period, a few enclosures were built around the farmstead for livestock, for which purposes the ancient trenching vineyard walls had been partly dismantled.

One more farmstead has been found and explored in the northwestern part of Site 268. The farmstead is basically a large complex of constructions with a total area of 1500 sq. m, including a defensive tower, adjacent utility structures and a well cistern, the latter partly covered by medieval stonework. The farmstead bordering on the transverse road that crossed the Yukharina Gully remains unexplored as yet.

Apart from the constructions described above, the part of the property located in the Yukharina Gully has ruins of some other unexplored farmsteads with towers, remains of division walls and vineyard planting walls, backbone roads, medieval enclosures for livestock as well as numerous crypts carved in the rock in the southern part of its area (Photo 37 and 38).

The protected area in the Yukharina Gully remains unbuilt and is not used for any economic purposes. The only activities running there are archaeological explorations and conservation works, with almost all of the farmsteads and adjacent areas on ancient Sites 193, 226 and 227 excavated and conserved.

Component part No. 003 – chora plot in Berman's Gully

The subproperty lies in the south of the Heracleian Peninsula, covering part of Berman' Gully bed near its mouth and adjacent parts of the slopes, and has an area of around 20 ha (Map 1.4).

This part of the property contains remains of late Stone Age and Bronze Age settlements, which appeared here before the area was demarcated by the citizens of Chersonese in the second half of the 4th century BC into land plots 26.5 ha each. Within the boundaries of this subproperty lie fragments of 2 such plots (according to the existing classification, Sites 346 and 347) (Photo 39). In addition to the aforementioned settlements and ancient land plots, this part of the nominated property contains unearthed ruins of several ancient farmsteads, Roman and medieval towered fortifications as well as remains of the Roman water supply system and medieval cave constructions (presumably, early Christian crypts).

Besides, remains of division walls and vineyard planting walls preserved to a height of over 0.5 m have been discovered in the mouth of the gully.

Site 346 has remains of a few stone tumuli, one of them unearthed. Excavations have revealed burials belonging to the Kemi Oba, Srubna and Kizil Koba archaeological cultures, which appeared here between the late 3rd millennium BC and the 3rd century BC. In addition to that, remains of an ancient farmstead made of large block stones have been found in the area near a spring on the eastern slope of the gully (Photo 40).

One of the ancient farmsteads is known to be located in the northwestern part of Site 347 on the western slope of the gully. The farmstead had a defensive tower with adjacent Hellenistic utility structures (Photo 41). In the basement of the tower, a storeroom with pithoi used for the storage of wine has been explored. Adjacent to the farmstead in the southeast were some medieval premises, which suggests that the farmstead was in operation for many centuries.

The western slope of the gully in the southern part of the subproperty (Site 347) features the so-called “Grinevich’s Farmstead”, a huge complex of living premises, utility structures and fortifications totaling no less than 6000 sq. m (Plan 17; Photo 42). The complex included a defensive tower with a massive antiram barrier dating from the 4th century BC and adjacent ancient and medieval constructions built on the ruins of the Kizil Koba culture settlement. The southern part of the complex measuring 3500 sq. m was separated by a massive defensive wall with extant loopholes (Photo 43). Within the boundaries of the subproperty also lie some utility structures and yards with wells and water storage cisterns as well as a water pipeline made of stone slabs. One of the premises has traces of a winery and a larder with pithoi for wine.

Adjacent to them in the east is a group of structures concentrated around yet another ancient defensive tower with an antiram barrier and a cellar containing a water storage cistern and holes for pithoi in the floor. Carved in the rock on the slope of the gully underneath these structures were 2 medieval cave constructions connected by a passage (Photo 44). The archaeological material unearthed here is dated to a period between the 4th century BC and the 14th century AD.

100 m to the northwest of the described constructions lie remains of a Hellenistic defensive tower with an antiram barrier, a slabbed yard, a built-on staircase, a water storage cistern and adjacent outbuildings (Photo 45). The area between the towers set along the western slope of the gully is known to have been had structures which were in use between the 4th and 3rd centuries BC and the 11th century AD.

It is therefore safe to say that in the Hellenistic period the western slope of Berman’s Gully had a fortified military and economic complex that included several defensive towers erected at an equal distance (about 105 m) from each other with housing and utility structures in between. In the Roman period and during the Middle Ages the complex was reduced to an area of around 1 ha, limited by the southern and eastern groups of structures in the southeast and by the nearest

defensive tower in the northwest. Is it possible that after its housing and utility structures were abandoned, the complex was replaced by a Christian monastery with cave constructions, which existed here between the 13th and 14th centuries.

Only the southern part of the defensive complex has been conserved so far. The rest of the structures require additional research and interpretation.

Component part No. 004 – chora plot on the Bezymyannaya Height

The subproperty lies in the southeast of the Heracleean Peninsula in the uppermost part of the Verkhne-Yukharina Gully at the top and on the slopes of an eminence known as the Bezymyannaya Height (the eastern crest of the Karansky Heights, 243 m high on topographic maps) and has an area of over 17 ha (Map 1.5). This part of the nominated property is in fact one of the boundary plots of the Heracleean chora of Chersonese, which designated the southern boundary of the area demarcated in the Hellenistic period (ancient Site 402). It must be noted that the subproperty lies at the highest point of the Heracleean Peninsula and gives a picturesque view of the Chersonese chora as well as the adjoining Balaclava and Inkerman Valleys (Photos 46, 47).

In the first half of the 1st millennium BC, a Kizil Koba culture settlement emerged here, afterwards partly replaced by an ancient settlement. Apart from that, this part of the property contains remains of a multilayer fortification which occupied the top and the northwestern slope of the mentioned height (Plan 18; Photo 48). Archaeological excavations of the fortified area have revealed construction remains dating from different chronological periods, namely Hellenistic, Roman and early Medieval ones.

The fortification on the Bezymyannaya Height had an area of over 5000 sq. m and rested on an almost accurate square. It was surrounded by defensive walls with an outer moat and was flanked by defensive towers at the corners. The inner space of the area was densely covered with housing and utility structures (Photo 49). The complex was constructed no later than the 3rd century BC and was there until the 11th century AD. Between the 2nd and 6th centuries AD its defensive structures were reconstructed. The southeastern corner of the fortification was destroyed by military earthworks created here during the Crimean (Eastern) War (1853 – 1855) and World War II (1941– 1945).

From the outside, the fortification was surrounded by Hellenistic agricultural structures, which underwent considerable changes in the Roman period. By that time, the settlement that had once occupied the whole of the northwestern slope had dwindled, concentrating on the upper terraces of the slope only (Photo 50). It was within these boundaries that the complex continued functioning during the Middle Ages, the latest archaeological material dated between the 9th and 11th centuries AD.

The obtained archaeological material suggests that the fortification played a crucial role at the southern frontiers of the Heracleean chora, controlling the ancient road between Chersonese and the Balaclava and Inkerman Valleys, the main artery

connecting the city with the mountainous and steppe areas of the Crimean Peninsula.

Only the central part of the fortification has been unearthed so far and this is in need of additional conservation and interpretation.

Component part No. 005 – chora plot in the Streletskaya Gully

The subproperty lies in the central part of the Heracleean Peninsula, on the flat top of the southwestern slope of the Streletskaya Gully 2 km to the south of its mouth and has an area of over 15 ha (Map 1.6). Within these boundaries lie fragments of two Hellenistic land plots: Site 151 (in the south) and Site 175 (in the north and centre). The plots contain very well preserved and clearly visible traces of division walls and vineyard planting walls, longitudinal and transverse roads and farmsteads (Photo 51).

The southeastern part of Site 151 contains unearthed and partly conserved remains of Hellenistic vineyard planting walls (Photo 52). Site 175 has remains of two known farmsteads, an ancient one with a defensive tower made of large limestone blocks in the south and an early medieval one in the north (Photo 53). In addition to that, this part of the property contains remains of some other unexplored stone structures, presumably dating from the Middle Ages (Photo 54).

Although explored less than the others, this subproperty is one of the best in terms of conservation of its ancient constructions still hidden in the earth but clearly visible on the surface as shaping a specific archaeological landscape of the Chersonese chora.

Component part No. 006 – chora plot on the isthmus of the Mayachny Peninsula

The protected site under consideration lies on the isthmus of the Mayachny Peninsula descending gently from east (Golubaya Bay) to west (Kazachya Bay) and has an area of about 14 ha. The isthmus and a small island in Kazachya Bay containing remains of a large archaeological complex – a fortified Hellenistic settlement identified by most researchers with the so-called Old Chersonese mentioned by the ancient Greek geographer Strabo, the settlement being referred to as Strabo's Chersonese (Map 1.7; Photo 55).

The settlement in question was fenced across the isthmus with two parallel lines of defensive walls with square towers set at a distance of 70 to 75 m from one another (Plan 19; Photo 56). The outer (southeastern) wall was erected along the western slope of the Kazachya Gully. The inner (northwestern) wall was constructed at the top of the watershed plateau in the south of the Mayachny Peninsula. The distance between the two lines of defense ranged between 200 and 210 m. In ancient times, the area of the fortified settlement was around 17.5 ha. Its western part was replaced by casemates of the 35th coastal battery during World War I, its eastern part, except for the aforementioned island, being under water in Kazachya Bay.

The space inside the fortification was divided by cross walls into four almost equal plots about 4.5 ha each. The northwestern part of the fortification did not have any buildings. Fragments of agricultural allotments with traces of vineyard planting walls, which might have been there prior to the fortification itself, have been explored (Photo 57).

The northeastern part of the settlement, which descended in terraces towards Kazachya Bay, lay under dense urban housing with segmentation into quarters, houses, utility structures and a religious complex, which included remains of an altar with an adjacent winery, a large water storage cistern or a well etc (Plan 20, Photos 58 and 59). The layout of the southern part of the settlement is unknown. The southwestern part of the settlement is believed to have had ruins of an ancient temple, which was destroyed when constructing the coastal artillery battery.

Archaeological material suggests that the described settlement and its fortification existed in Hellenistic and Roman times. Occasional medieval materials found on the site are probably related to cave constructions in the rock terrace cliffs and ruins of a Christian monastery on an islet in Kazachya Bay (Plan 21; Photo 60). Church legend points to this islet as a place where the relics of St. Clement of Rome were found in the 9th century AD. Presumably, in ancient times the islet had one of the towers of the aforementioned fortification.

Archaeological explorations suggest that the fortification was erected in the 4th century BC to protect agricultural allotments on the Mayachny Peninsula, one of the first plots where the Heracleian chora was demarcated. Some of the agricultural area thus became part of the fortification and, presumably, was subsequently used as a shelter. At the same time, the area adjacent to Kazachya Bay had urban housing and was probably inhabited by workers who serviced the now sunken port quays.

Only some parts of the unearthed urban housing area on the shore of Kazachya Bay have been interpreted so far. The defensive lines of the fortification as well as the remains of the farmland layout and the monastic structure on the island require additional research and conservation.

Component part No. 007 – chora plot on Cape Vinogradny

The subproperty lies in the southwestern part of the Heracleian Peninsula adjacent to the sea coast and has an area of over 8 ha. It includes a rock cliff with a broad terrace and a picturesque cape promontory (Map 1.8).

The upper edge of the rock cliff exposes stone constructions and cultural layers of two ancient land plots (Sites 312 and 313), partly destroyed by shore erosion (Photo 61).

Further down the rock, 2 to 3 tiers of cave constructions that used to belong to a medieval cave monastery can be seen. Archaeological explorations have revealed remains of a cave church, housing and utility structures, a hagiaσμα and a crypt with tombs (Photos 62 and 63). Archaeological items found in the tombs

suggest that the monastery functioned (with interruptions) for many centuries, namely from the 6th and 7th centuries up to the 14th and 15th centuries AD.

Apart from the cave constructions, the monastic complex included a 13-14th century ground-based church whose ruins have been unearthed at the top of the cape (once known as Cape Church). The church was adjacent to a complex of housing and utility structures with a covered courtyard (Photo 64). Quite promising in terms of further excavations seems to be the terrace area with traces of ancient premises and fresh water springs. Findings related to ancient and medieval winemaking are likely to be discovered here.

The remains of the ground-based church have been conserved and the unearthed cave constructions are being interpreted. This part of the nominated property is one of the most picturesque places on the Heracleian Peninsula and bears testimonies to the continuity of winemaking traditions from antiquity to the Middle Ages.

2b. History and development:

Tauric Chersonese was founded in the Northern Black Sea region during the Great Greek colonization in the 5th century BC and existed without interruptions for 2000 years (through the 14th century AD). The founders of Chersonese were Dorian Greeks, natives of Heraclea Pontica on the south coast of the Black Sea. Tauric Chersonese is repeatedly mentioned in various ancient and medieval written records. Specifically, it is described in Strabo's *Geography*, in Constantine Porphyrogenitus's *De administrando imperio* as well as in the *Russian Primary Chronicle*.

Originally a little trading post around the harbour installations in Quarantinnaya Bay, it had developed by the early 4th century BC into a classic ancient Greek polis, a democratic republic with a slavery system. Apart from the city itself, the polis of Athens included its agricultural hinterland (chora). Testifying to this effect is the text of the oath that had to be taken by the citizens of Chersonese, carved on a marble obelisk found in the 19th century in the agora of Chersonese. It is important to note that the near chora of Tauric Chersonese included the areas adjacent to the city on the Heracleian Peninsula and it was only in the second half of the 4th century BC that the coastal areas in the west and northwest of Crimea were annexed to it.

Winemaking and production of related wine materials in the chora largely determined the comprehensive development of the Chersonese state, which grew between the middle of the 4th century and the first half of the 3rd century BC into a major winemaking centre of the Black Sea region. It was at that time that the minor colonial settlement with a harbour in Quarantinnaya Bay developed into a large city with an area of over 40 ha and a regular layout of urban quarters based on a city planning system invented by Hippodamus of Miletus (Plan 1).

Demarcated according to Hippodamus's system were also the lands on the Heracleian Peninsula in an area of around 10000 ha in the immediate vicinity of the city. This area, traditionally referred to as the near chora of the Chersonese, was divided into rectangular plots separated from each other by longitudinal and transverse roads and high division walls. Archaeologists have found more than 400 such land plots, each having an area from 17 to 26.5 ha (Plan 12). The plots were further subdivided into 4 or 6 allotments 4.4 ha each, most of them having internal vineyard planting walls used in ancient viti- and horticulture. The directions of the division walls and vineyard planting walls on the Heracleian chora were in line with the prevailing wind directions, which help to increase the efficiency of grapes and fruit growing. Most of the chora plots had farmsteads, which were normally equipped with defensive towers and stationary winemaking complexes.

The location of Tauric Chersonese at a crossroads of two Black Sea routes, together with the abundance of convenient harbours, provided excellent conditions for transit sea trade, which developed here in the second half of the 4th and the 3rd centuries BC. Particularly strong contacts were maintained between Chersonese and the ancient centres in the Southern Black Sea: Heraclea Pontica (its metropolis) and Sinope (a major supplier of olives and olive oil, the latter being one of the main food products in the ancient Greek diet). It is known that Colchis provided Chersonese with honey whereas Heraclea and the islands of Kos, Rhodes and Thásos supplied it with top quality wines. Chersonese also imported party tableware, luxuries, works of art, jewels, fabrics, weapons and construction materials. Indicative of intensive international trade relations of Chersonese are numerous found foreign coins as well as the contents of some proxenic decrees.

In addition to that, Tauric Chersonese was an intermediary in trade relations between the metropolis and the populations of northwestern and mountainous Crimea, adjacent valleys and plateaus, the capital of the Scythian state Neapolis and, through the trading posts of Olbia and Bosporus, the Scythians of the lower Dnieper and Don regions. Chersonese traded wines and handicrafts for grain, leather and other livestock products. Export of grain was particularly important in Chersonese's trade relations with both the local 'barbarian' population and the other centres of the classical world.

A unique feature of the Chersonese pantheon was the cult of Virgin (Parthenos), a syncretistic female deity combining some features of a local female deity with the cult of the Greek hunting goddess Artemis.

Besides, Tauric Chersonese was an important political hub of the northern Black Sea region and a centre of antique culture at the northern frontiers of the ancient Greek and Roman world. Testimonies to this are numerous found pieces of monumental and fine arts, namely encaustic and relief paintings on tombstones and stele, terracotta statues and figurines, shingle mosaics, marble sculptures etc.

The middle of the 3rd century BC saw the beginning of Chersonese's decline. What followed was an period of prolonged Greco-Scythian wars, resulting in the

city losing its domains in northwestern Crimea and becoming dependent on Pontus (subsequently the Roman Empire).

In 63 BC, at the request of the citizens of Chersonese, the Romans sent to Chersonese a naval expedition led by Plautus Silvanus, who managed to subdue the Scythians. Between the 1st and 2nd centuries AD the citizens of Chersonese were making repeated attempts to restore their independence, but the status of a free city was obtained by Chersonese only in the mid-2nd century AD due to the assistance of Heraclea Pontica. Chersonese turned into the base of Flavius's Moesian fleet and the post of the Roman garrison composed of the soldiers of the 5th Macedonian legion, the 1st Italian legion, the 11th Claudius's legion, the 1st Cilician cohort and the 1st Bracars' cohort. Thus, without formally being part of the Roman Empire, Chersonese became a strategic outpost of the Romans in the Northern Black Sea region.

At that time, important changes took place in Chersonese's state structure. The National Assembly was still the supreme legislative body, but real power was concentrated in the hands of a few noble families. And although the presence of the Roman troops contributed to stabilization of everyday life and development of the city's economy, the situation in the chora continued to be disquiet for many years to come, epigraphic findings of the time making repeated mention of 'barbarian raids' and 'big fires in the chora'.

In the Roman period, the agricultural area largely retained the layout established by the mid-4th century BC. Significant changes however took place in how the land was used: since grapes ceased being the main crop, the number of wineries in the chora dwindled, the abandoned vineyard replaced by pastures, enclosures for livestock, stone quarries etc.

Archaeological material suggests that although the lands of the Chersonese chora on the Heracleian Peninsula continued to be intensively used up till the 5th century AD, the leading sectors of Chersonese's economy were now fishing and seafood trade. It was in the Roman period that numerous fish-salting cisterns and large fishery complexes sprang up in the city.

Numerous artisans' workshops were still in operation in Chersonese at the Roman period. Casting molds, slags and various metal articles found here suggest that there were some foundries and forges within the city boundaries. Apart from that, domestic glass manufacturing was started in Chersonese between the 3rd and 4th centuries AD.

The Roman fleet cleared the sea trade routes from pirates, contributing to the animation of trade in the second half of the 2nd century and the 3rd century AD. Among the items imported into Chersonese at that time were a wide range of red lacquered ceramics from Italy, Asia Minor and the island of Samos, lamps from Ephesus and Pergamum, jewels and cosmetics from the Orient as well as various glassware and works of art from the other provinces of the Roman Empire.

Of no less importance for the cultural life of the city at the Roman period was the renewal of local festivities, ceremonies and agons, i.e. the Hellenistic

heritage. At the same time, an important role in everyday lives of the citizens of Chersonese came to be played by private cults and monotheistic elements, related as a rule to worshipping various foreign deities such as Jupiter Dolichenus, Hecate, Cybele and Mitra. The church tradition has it that the first centuries AD were the period when Christianization of the Chersonese population began, due to the missionary activities of Apostle Andrew, St. Clement (the fourth Pope, who was exiled to Chersonese) and seven saint missionaries (St. Basil, St. Eucherius, St. Ephraim, St. Eugene, St. Agaphadorus, St. Elpideus and St. Capito). Archaeological material however suggests that Christianity was not spread among the citizens of Chersonese until the 4th century AD.

The 2nd and 3rd centuries AD also saw the intensification of urban development: the defensive walls of the city were fortified, new public buildings and temples with Corinthian order ornaments were erected, many kilometers of ceramic water pipelines were laid and the premises of the city theatre were reconstructed.

It must be noted that although the population of the late antique Chersonese was multiethnic, Greeks constituted the majority of the urban population. In the Roman period, the citizens of Chersonese continued to communicate in the Greek language, using it even in official documents. More complicated was the ethnic situation on the Chersonese chora, which was inhabited by numerous descendents of Taurians, Scythians and other ethnic groups.

In the 230s and 240s, the northeastern frontiers of the Roman Empire were incessantly raided by Goths. Faced with the necessity to concentrate their armed forces in the Danube region, the Romans had to withdraw their troops from Tauris (the Crimean Peninsula). Despite this fact, the Chersonese garrison continued to be maintained with subsidies coming from the metropolis. Between the late 3rd and the first half of the 4th century AD the Chersonese troops took part in the wars against the Bosphorus Kingdom together with the Roman Empire. This enabled Chersonese to control the vast areas in the southwest of Crimea that were inhabited by Goths and Alani, then the federates of the Roman Empire.

After the breakdown of the Roman Empire in 395 AD, Chersonese was for Rome and Byzantium nothing more than an allied city. At the turn of the 5th and 6th centuries AD, it became a provincial city of the Byzantine Empire and remained so all through the early Middle Ages, used by the metropolis as the northernmost outpost at its frontiers with the 'barbarian' world and as a place of exile for political and religious oppositionists. It is known that at that period the city was governed by a vicar as the head of the polis administration appointed by the emperor. Under Emperor Justinian I (565 – 578 AD) the city became the residence of the duca, the commander of the Byzantine troops in Crimea.

By the second half of the 4th century AD, the economy of Chersonese had stabilized, with volume grain production established and trade relations with the other Black Sea and Mediterranean ports maintained and intensified. According to the Constantinople prefect Themistius (360 AD), Chersonese was among those

supplying grain to the capital of the empire. Testifying to close trade contacts between Chersonese and Constantinople was also the Byzantine historian Zosimus (5th century AD). At that time the city functioned as a major commercial port responsible for the turnover of commodities between the north and the south by way of trading handicrafts and other goods for agricultural products. During Emperor Zeno's rule (474 – 491 AD) the city resumed coining its own money.

As has already been mentioned, Christianization of Chersonese started in the 4th century AD and went on for several centuries. Occasional items bearing Christian symbols and inscriptions have been found in the tombs of the citizens of Chersonese since the late 3rd and the first half of the 4th century AD. The first Christian crypts, probably forming a separate part of the cemetery, appeared in the city necropolis at the turn of the 4th and 5th centuries AD. The earliest of known Chersonese churches, the so-called Minor Church in the Southern (Country) Necropolis is dated to the same period (Photo 65). According to some researchers, the 5th century AD was also the time when the church with the triconchial apse, the predecessor of Uvarov's Basilica, was erected in the northeastern part of the city. The existence of Christian churches in the city at this period is also confirmed by such findings as church marble reliefs with Christian symbols dating from the 5th and 6th centuries AD.

In the last quarter of the 4th century AD, Chersonese was already the centre of a separate eparchy, as is suggested by the signature of Eucherius, the bishop of Chersonese, under the resolutions of Ecumenical Council II (381 AD) and such a finding as a tip of a paterissa with the inscription "Christ's bishop of the city of Chersonese..." dated to the turn of the 4th and 5th centuries AD. It is also known that in the 4th and 5th centuries AD Monophysites and a Jewish community were operating in Chersonese.

The late 6th and the first half of the 7th centuries AD were the palmy days of the early medieval Chersonese's economy and culture. The city was under large-scale construction, with redevelopment of nearly all the city inside the existing quarters. Along with new mansions, large basilicas and cruciform churches were erected. Intensive development of trade continued, primarily with the Byzantine cities in North Africa and Asia Minor, which were the principal trading partners of Chersonese between the 5th and 7th centuries AD.

As far back as the late 6th century, Chersonese became a Christian religious centre not only for the inhabitants of the city and the nearby area: at the end of the 6th century AD, Archdeacon Theodosius referred to Chersonese as one of the transit pilgrimage points on the way to the Holy Land. Judging by such findings as clay stamps with inscriptions, in the 5th and 6th centuries pilgrims received the ministrations in the Chersonese churches dedicated to St. George, St. Theodore and St. Phocas.

The importance of the city as a Christian centre grew even more as a result of the activities of the exiled Pope Martin I, who ran an active campaign against the Monophelites and died in Chersonese in 655 AD. The written records of the 7th

and 8th centuries mention ‘the sepulchre of a great man...actively visited by believers from the West and from the East’. It is believed that St. Martin’s tomb was located in the Southern (Country) necropolis of Chersonese in the Quarantinnaya Gully (Photo 66).

In the last quarter of the 6th century AD, the Byzantine name of the city (Cherson) ultimately replaced the ancient one (Chersonese). During the Middle Ages, the city went under different names, too: Khorsun (in Old Russian chronicles), Gorsoni (on Genoese portolans) and Sary Kermen (in Tatar and Ottoman records).

In the late 7th century AD, the Khazars appeared in the Northern Black Sea region as a new political power. In the early 7th century AD, almost the whole of Crimea was in their control. Cherson was the only place free of the Khazar protectorate.

Only a short while ago researchers believed that during the so-called Dark Ages (between the 7th and the mid-9th centuries AD) handicrafts and trade in Cherson were in deep decline. However, excavations conducted over the past few years suggest that the tangible reduction in the exchange of commodities with overseas partners was made up for by the vibrant development of regional trade. In particular, local potters continued to manufacture manifold ceramics that were exported outside, with Chersonese amphorae numerous found on the vast areas of Crimea as well as in the basins of the Rivers Dnieper and Don. At that period, the city remained the centre of an eparchy and, according to St. Theodore Studites, played a significant role in giving shelter to iconodules who were fleeing from the metropolis where they were persecuted by iconoclasts.

In the 9th century AD, the Crimean Peninsula became an arena of vehement struggle among such forces as Khazars, Hungarians and Pechenegs. Although the nomadic invasions did not reach Cherson itself, they did affect the settlements on its agricultural outskirts, particularly in the southwestern areas inhabited by the federates.

The Byzantine power in Cherson was consolidated in 841 AD with the establishment of a specific military and administrative unit – the so-called ‘theme of Cherson and Climates’. The first strategus of the theme was the outstanding Byzantine architect Petronius Camatirus, who designed and built the Khazar Sarkel Fortress. The establishment of the theme with the centre in Cherson was followed by large-scale reconstruction works on the defensive walls and the citadel complex of the city.

Apart from that, it was through Cherson that the Patriarch of Constantinople continued to pursue his missionary activities among the ‘barbarian’ neighbours. In the 860s AD, the city is known to have been visited by one of the inventors of the Slavic alphabet St. Cyril (Constantine Philosopher). Church legend has it that in the vicinity of the city St. Cyril found the relics of St. Clement, which were partly transferred to Rome, with another part kept in Cherson and brought to Kiev by Prince Vladimir in 988 AD.

By the early 10th century AD, Cherson had restored its role as an important centre of transit trade between Byzantium and the neighbouring 'barbarian' population. Along with grain, such goods as leather, honey, wax and fish were delivered to Constantinople via Cherson, with food products, fossils and luxuries coming the other way round. Testifying to this effect are excellent slip-glazed ceramics, bronze articles and jewels of Oriental origin excavated in the city layers dating from the 10th through 12th centuries AD.

An important historical event for Cherson and its theme was the so-called 'Khorsun campaign' of Prince Vladimir of Kiev launched in the 10th century AD. The nine-month siege of the city by Vladimir's troops ended in a dramatic seizure of Cherson-Khorsun, after which Vladimir was baptized and married the Byzantine Princess Anna. Therefore, the importance of Cherson for the spread of Christianity in Kievan Rus can hardly be overestimated, particularly considering the fact that, according to a chronicler, the 'Khorsun priests' were to become the first clergymen in Rus.

Fires and devastations of the late 10th century AD were followed by yet another round of reconstruction of the city quarters, with the original layout of the street network preserved as it was. Archeological findings of the 12th and 13th centuries suggest that at this period Cherson had three major trading partners: Byzantine cities in the Black Sea and Mediterranean, Islamic regions of Asia Minor and Kievan Rus. According to researchers, the population of the city at this period was between 5000 and 6000 people.

In the 10th through 12th centuries AD Cherson was still under the control of the Byzantine emperors. However, with the decline of Constantinople in 1204 and further on up till the mid-14th century AD, the suzerainty of the Trabazon rulers was established and continued to be recognized by the city even after the restoration of the Byzantine Empire in 1261 AD.

In 1280 AD, the Chersonese eparchy was transformed into a metropolis, which controlled Christian parishes all over the southern coast of Crimea up to Sudak (Sugdeia) inclusively from 1390 onwards. At that time Cherson had a lot of functioning Christian churches, with dozens of smaller ground-based and cave monasteries springing up and vibrantly developing on the Heracleian Peninsula, specifically on Cape Phiolent and Cape Vinogradny, in Berman's, Quarantinnaya and Saradinakina Gullies and on the islet in Kazachya Bay.

From the 13th century AD onwards, intensive entrepreneurial activities in the Black Sea area were started by Italian merchants, primarily the ones from Genoa. As soon as Cherson fell into the sphere of their interests, Cembalo, which was to become one of the strongest Genoese fortresses, was erected on the southern edge of the chora (in Balaclava), with the 14th century records mentioning the presence of a mission of Genoese officials in the city itself. At that period Cherson also had a Catholic mission: in 1333 the English Dominican Ricardus, who had the status of a Catholic bishop, started the construction of a cathedral dedicated to St. Clement in the city.

From the mid-13th century AD onwards, Cherson repeatedly fell victim to nomadic raids, which brought fires and devastations. In particular, written records mention that in 1399 AD the city was seized by the troops of Khan Edigey of the Golden Horde. Difficult political and economic conditions of the time brought about gradual decline of the city, although life in Cherson and in its chora continued up till the mid-15th century AD, when the city dwindled to a minor fishing village on the ruins of the former city port.

For over 300 years after the decline of Cherson and its chora in the 15th century AD the area remained uninhabited. It was only in the 19th century that some quarantine barracks appeared in the port area of Chersonese to serve the crews of the Russian Empire's Black Sea Fleet ships, along with a few constructions of St. Vladimir's Monastery in the central part of the city. Dating from the same period are some isolated farmstead settlements whose inhabitants were engaged in agriculture. Economic activities of the citizens of Sevastopol of this period resulted in partial demolition of the ancient ruins of Chersonese and its chora in the hunt for construction materials. In addition, some damage was done to the ruins of ancient Chersonese during the erection of the monastery constructions (namely, the cathedral as well as housing and utility structures) and the coastal artillery batteries in the area of the city between the second half of the 19th century and the early 20th century (Photo 67).

Scientific explorations of Chersonese and its chora started in the middle of the 19th century. The first excavations within the boundaries of the city were carried out in 1853 by Alexey Uvarov whereas systematic excavations were launched by Carl Kosciuszko-Valuzinicz in 1888. The latter was also the founder of the first museum of antiquities in Chersonese (Photo 68). At the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, excavations were carried out not only in the city, but also beyond its boundaries. At the beginning of the 20th century, intensive excavations were started on the Heracleian chora. Explorations of the ancient and medieval monuments of Chersonese and its surroundings are going on, conducted by the staff of Tauric Chersonese National Preserve with the assistance of experts from various research institutions of Ukraine, Russia, Poland, Italy and the United States.

3. JUSTIFICATION FOR INSCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

3a. Criteria under which the property is nominated:

The property is nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List under criteria **(ii)**, **(iv)**, **(v)**, **(vi)**. The justifications are provided below:

Criterion ii. In the ancient and medieval world, Tauric Chersonese as an ancient Greek colony and outpost of the Roman and Byzantine Empires was the remotest point of contacts between the Mediterranean civilizations and the ‘barbarian’ population of southeastern Europe. Lying at a crossroads of the ancient trade routes, the city was subject to continuous influences of the various cultures of the southwest, north and east. For over 2000 years, the inhabitants of Chersonese and its chora kept on exerting enormous influence on the neighbouring cultures, playing a decisive role in the Hellenization of Scythians and Sarmatians as well as the Christianization of Goths, Alani and East Slavs. In turn, the penetration of barbarian practices into the everyday lives of the citizens of Chersonese resulted in a unique syncretistic cult of Virgin Parthenos, which gradually became part of their ancient pantheon.

Criterion iv. The ruins of Tauric Chersonese are an example of an urban ensemble whose regular layout was done in the 4th century BC on the basis of the system developed by Hippodamus of Miletus and remained almost unchanged until the decline of the city in the 14th century AD and are exceptional in terms of their integrity and state of preservation. The city’s ancient housing remains and archaeological layers illustrate its development stages and continuity of its urban structure and its way of life from the classical period to the late Middle Ages.

Criterion v. The agricultural landscape of the Chersonese chora on the Heracleian Peninsula, which took its shape between the 4th and 3rd centuries BC as focused primarily on grape growing, is an outstanding example of a land allocation system of an ancient polis that went in line with a similarly organized Hippodamian urban planning system. At the same time, the Chersonese chora bears an exceptional testimony to ancient land cultivation technologies as well as its inhabitants’ lifestyles embodied in the numerous remains of division walls and vineyard planting walls, traffic arteries, water pipelines, farmsteads and fortification complexes. The chora of Tauric Chersonese illustrates the cross-temporal and cross-cultural continuity in the use and development of its cultural landscape from the 4th century BC to the 14th century AD.

Criterion vi. Tauric Chersonese was directly associated with important historic events that took place in the area of contacts between the ancient and

medieval civilizations and the ancient population of the Black Sea area. Particularly important was the role Tauric Chersonese played in the dissemination of Christianity among the barbarian peoples of southeastern Europe, particularly among Alani, Goths and East Slavs. It was in Chersonese that Prince Vladimir of Kiev was baptized in 988, which eventuated in the Christianization of the whole of Kievan Rus at the end of the 10th century.

3b. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

1) Brief synthesis

The polis and chora of Tauric Chersonese are an outstanding example of an ancient architectural and technological ensemble consisting of the city and its agricultural hinterland, which was established as a result of varied economic and commercial activities of Greek colonists between the 4th and 3rd centuries BC and existed uninterruptedly for nearly 2000 years. The Chersonese and its chora are exceptionally well preserved examples of an ancient settlement, land-use and landscape formed in the specific natural environment of southwestern Crimea.

The city of Chersonese is the only example of archaeological ruins of an ancient city still extant in its integrity in the Northern Black Sea area, a city which was an important political and economic centre of the region in the period of Greek colonization as well as during the formation and decline of the Roman and Byzantine Empires between the 5th century BC and the 14th century AD. After the city was abandoned in the 15th century AD, its area lay uninhabited, which helped to preserve the remains of its fortifications, housing, utility and religious structures as well as the city layout based on the so-called 'Hippodamian' system in their integrity.

The extant Tauric Chersonese chora sites on the Heracleian Peninsula are basically fragments of the city's agricultural hinterland laid out on a regular basis in the 4th century BC, namely demarcated into more than 400 equal allotments in an area of 10000 ha. A distinctive feature of the Chersonese chora is the fact that it was demarcated based on the planning model introduced by Hippodamus of Miletus, thus constituting an ensemble integrity of urban planning and land use within the boundaries of the city and its surroundings. The ensemble combination of the ancient urban and farmland layouts as well as the principles on which the plots were distributed among the citizens of the Chersonese polis bear a unique testimony to the democratic values of the ancient Greek society as embodied in the monuments of this ancient city and its chora.

In addition to that, Tauric Chersonese was an important political, economic and cultural centre of the Black Sea region and played a decisive role in the dissemination of Christianity in southeastern Europe, particularly in Kievan Rus.

2) Justification for criteria

The value of the nominated property and its component parts is supported by criteria **ii**, **iv**, **v** and **vi**:

- criterion **ii** is relevant due to the importance of Tauric Chersonese as an ancient Greek colony and outpost of the Roman and Byzantine Empires at a point of contact between the Mediterranean civilizations and the ‘barbarian’ population of southeastern Europe;

- criterion **iv** is met due to the exceptionally good state of preservation of the layout and archaeological remains of the ancient city that existed uninterruptedly across 2000 years;

- criterion **v** applies due to the importance of the extant remains of the Chersonese chora as an exceptional example of an ancient land use system and agricultural landscape of the ancient and medieval periods;

- criterion **vi** is related to Tauric Chersonese’s outstanding role in the history of not only the ancient Northern Black Sea population but also a number of peoples in southeastern Europe.

Detailed justifications for the criteria are provided in **Section 3a** of this document.

3) Statement of integrity

Tauric Chersonese and its chora are an outstanding example of an ancient site whose ruins have undergone natural archaeologization and have been preserved intact on a vast space.

The ruins of Tauric Chersonese and its chora provide a complete picture of an ancient polis with its historically integrated urban centre and rural hinterland. Each component part of the nominated property reveals certain specific features of the whole ensemble, making its perception full and exhaustive.

Finally, archaeological research makes it possible to accurately reconstruct the layouts of Tauric Chersonese and its chora as an integral ancient urban planning and land use complex.

4) Statement of authenticity

The nominated property is a piece of heritage containing entirely authentic complexes of archaeological remains that reveal the ancient and medieval city (ruins of urban quarters and individual buildings, archeological layers), its agricultural hinterland (ruins of ancient roads, farmsteads, division and vineyard planting walls) as well as historic interrelations between the urban centre and its chora (the land division system).

All the component parts of the property are undergoing archaeological research, with its results duly documented and ruins of ancient constructions conserved in their authentic state in situ.

5) Requirements for protection and management

All the land plots under the component parts of the nominated property are owned by the state of Ukraine and managed on behalf of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine by the administration of Tauric Chersonese National Preserve.

Proper protection and preservation of the property are ensured by the protected status of all its component parts, which is reflected in correspondent bylaws as well as land use and city planning documents. Besides, boundaries and land use regimes have been established for the buffer zones of all the nominated subproperties by orders of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine.

The component parts of the property are managed by Tauric Chersonese National Preserve in accordance with correspondent sections of the Master Plan, the Territory Organization Plan for Tauric Chersonese National Preserve and the Management Plan for the Property ‘Ancient City of Tauric Chersonese and its Chora’, which have been adopted by orders of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

3c. Comparative analysis:

Introduction

In the analysis that follows, the unique qualities of the nominated property will be placed in the context of the chronological-regional and thematic frameworks outlined in the ICOMOS report “Filling the Gaps: An Action Plan for the Future” (2005). Within these frameworks, Tauric Chersonese stands out in three areas in particular, as a result of its geographic location and its historical development:

- First, the location of the site at a node in trade routes running from the steppe across the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and its continuous occupation from the 5th century BC to the 14th century AD gave it great importance in the transmission of ideas and the movement of people between these areas in the Greek, Roman, and Byzantine periods. It can thus be associated with the Greek, Roman, and Byzantine chronological-regional categories and the theme of the movement of people. At the same time, the site is located outside the range of all the Greek and most of the Roman and Byzantine cities inscribed on the World Heritage List: its location at the periphery of those worlds is in fact one of the main reasons for its universal value.

- Second, the urban center of the site, with its many monuments of different periods, presents vivid testimony for urban planning, religious buildings, and vernacular architecture at various stages of human history. Its well-preserved grid reflects the ancient Greek ideal of orthogonal planning often associated with Hippodamus of Miletus, while its numerous early Byzantine churches reveal the way the fabric of that original plan was modified during the transition from paganism to Christianity. Just as importantly, the sudden destruction of much of the city in the 13th century resulted in the unparalleled preservation of the houses, industrial facilities, and shops of a provincial Byzantine town in the prosperous period between the late 11th and early 13th centuries. All these stages reflect the

theme of “creative response and continuity” in a town that is no longer inhabited. While neither the orthogonal plan nor the early Byzantine churches are unique to the site, the quantity and quality of the preserved remains of non-elite residential and commercial quarters of the Middle and late Byzantine periods is unparalleled in the Byzantine chronological-regional category.

- Third, the urban center of the site is accompanied by a well-preserved ancient agricultural territory, or *chora*, that was also divided into lots according to an orthogonal grid in the Greek period. At that time, much of this territory was devoted to large-scale commercial viticulture, and the extensive remains of field arrangements for viticulture are still preserved, together with the farmsteads and installations where the grapes were processed into wine. In later periods, the use of the *chora* changed with historical circumstances. It seems to have been exploited less intensively for agriculture, but offers very important information about interactions with other cultural groups during the Roman and Migration periods, and about the increasing monastic activity in the city’s hinterland in the Byzantine period. Each of these phases is clearly inscribed on this extraordinary diachronic landscape, with the original Greek divisions and vineyards remaining visible and vivid behind all later changes. The most striking phase of this cultural landscape thus falls in the Greek chronological-regional category, and in the thematic category of the utilization of natural resources, specifically agriculture. The emphasis on viticulture in a relict Greek landscape sets this site apart from others in both frameworks: no other Greek sites present the same detailed evidence for large-scale commercial viticulture, while World Heritage properties concerned with viticulture all represent living landscapes related to early modern and modern wine production.

Thus Tauric Chersonese should be compared to other sites with similar values and attributes in the following thematic areas:

- The movement of people, and the transmission of ideas and practices, between distinct and different cultural areas: specifically, maritime connections between the Mediterranean world, the Black Sea littoral, and the steppe.
- “Creative response and continuity” in urban design and construction: specifically, orthogonal planning in Greek (and Roman) colonial cities and *chorai*; the development of urban religious topography during the transition from pagan antiquity to the Christian Middle Ages; and the representation of vernacular/non-elite residential and commercial architecture.
- Utilization of natural resources through agricultural practices: specifically, the adaptation of a landscape to the large-scale commercial production of wine, and the preservation of a relict landscape that reveals agricultural and land-use patterns across several periods in the past.

Furthermore, each of these thematic areas should be examined in terms of a chronological-regional framework that includes the categories “Greek city-states” (although this mentions only South Italian and not Black Sea colonies), “Roman Empire”, “Byzantine Empire” (the latter two in both Near Eastern and European

categories), and to a lesser extent, “Eastern Medieval Europe”. It should be noted that none of these categories fully captures the intermediary nature of the Black Sea, which connected East with West and North with South: objects and buildings from Chersonese can be compared with those from Novgorod, the Seljuk Empire, and the Byzantine Peloponnese.

Comparison with current World Heritage properties

Movement of peoples

There are very few World Heritage properties in the Black Sea area, but there are two that represent the movement of peoples and maritime trade routes. One is the city of **Nessebar** in Bulgaria, and the other is the city of **Safranbolu** in northern Turkey.

Nessebar, like Chersonese, was a Greek colonial city and then a medieval center with Christian churches, and like Chersonese it was a maritime city at a frontier location that connected the Byzantine world with the tribes of the interior. Unlike Chersonese, however, it was not viewed by the Byzantine center as a communications node with the world of the steppe tribes and the Rus, and it was not a trade entrepot. While its churches are impressive, it did not play the same role as Chersonese in the introduction of Christianity and Byzantine ecclesiastical architecture to northeastern Europe (the Rus kingdom). Furthermore, it is still inhabited, and thus does not present as clear a picture of the movement of peoples in antiquity and the Middle Ages as Chersonese.

Safranbolu is also still inhabited, and thus differs from Chersonese. Although it was also a city that was instrumental in the movement of people and goods in the Middle Ages, it presents several other differences. First, it was a city on a land-based trade route, rather than a maritime one, and therefore cannot be compared to the information about seafaring and maritime trade that Chersonese provides both on land and underwater. Second, the cultural links it reflects are to the east, not the north, and again the connection between the cities of the Mediterranean and the world of the steppe is not represented. Third, it is not truly comparable in the period represented, since most of the monuments included in the property belong to the 14th century or later, while Chersonese represents a trading city frozen for the most part in the early 13th century. Finally, again, Safranbolu continues to be occupied in the modern period, and thus has been built over many times since the Middle Ages, while the urban center of Chersonese has been altered by very little modern construction.

Further afield, the **Old City of Acre** presents a similar context of cultural interaction and the movement of peoples, especially in the Medieval period and in its juxtaposition of European and Crusader buildings with Islamic architecture. Once again, however, the continuous occupation of the city obscures the details of interaction in periods before the Ottoman phase, and the key elements of value relate to later periods than those represented at Chersonese.

While there are other World Heritage properties that highlight the movement of peoples, neither these nor the properties listed above provide the same combination of Greek, Roman and Byzantine chronological periods and links to both the Mediterranean and the steppe. Nor did any of these sites have the same importance in the transfer of religious belief and architectural styles from one culture to another as Chersonese (the Rus sources associated Byzantine-style bronzework with Korsun, their name for Byzantine Cherson). Chersonese is therefore a unique point of contact and node in the movement of peoples between these very different worlds.

Creative response and continuity

Since this category refers very generally to monuments, groups of buildings, and sites, it is naturally the largest, and there are many ancient settlements that might be compared with Chersonese on a generic level. Specifically, however, the elements that are most characteristic of Chersonese are its Greek orthogonal plan, which was maintained, unusually, throughout the medieval period; its early Byzantine religious topography; and its extensive Middle and late Byzantine non-elite residential and commercial structures.

The closest comparison, culturally and geographically, is again **Nessebar**, but here again the differences are substantial. Nessebar does not preserve to the same extent an original Greek orthogonal plan, and it does not include a similarly extensive secular environment of the 10th-13th centuries. It is similar primarily in its religious topography, although the preserved churches are primarily of periods later than those at Chersonese (Middle and late Byzantine, rather than early Byzantine).

Another close parallel can be found at **Butrint** in Albania. Butrint was also a Greek colony and then a Roman city, with continuous occupation through the Byzantine period. Like Chersonese, it preserves its original Greek walls, and surpasses Chersonese in the number of public and religious buildings and monuments from the Greek and Roman periods. It also has several impressive ecclesiastical and secular buildings from late antiquity and the early Byzantine period. Unlike Chersonese, however, the urban fabric is not as well investigated, Greek and Roman grids have not been traced to their full extents, and there is no parallel for the rich evidence for Middle and late Byzantine daily life preserved at Chersonese. Chersonese also boasts a much more extensive religious topography, with many more basilicas, churches, and ecclesiastical complexes both inside and outside the walls.

Other sites on the list include one or two of the attributes of Chersonese, but not all three, and they also lack the chronological span of Chersonese. The **Ancient Villages of North Syria**, as a collective property, reveal both a rich ecclesiastical topography of the early Byzantine period and extensive evidence for vernacular architecture and non-elite daily life. These towns do not reveal the strict adherence to regular lots that was characteristic of Greek urban planning and representative of

Greek political ideals, however. Furthermore, they existed primarily between the late Roman period and the Islamic conquest, and therefore do not represent the same historical periods as Chersonese. Finally, while the buildings are exceptionally well preserved, they do not contain the same wealth of contextualized material that is present at Chersonese as a result of its fiery destruction in the 13th century.

Similarly, **Cyrene** in Libya offers Greek and Roman orthogonal planning and more spectacular architectural remains, but lacks the evidence for later Byzantine daily life and religious activity. **Mystras** in Greece includes better-preserved examples of domestic structures and high-quality vernacular architecture, but the houses there are primarily elite dwellings, and the settlement was established only in the period that followed the destruction of Chersonese. Also, from a cultural point of view, the Frankish character of the settlement contrasts with the Byzantine orientation of Chersonese. **Tipasa** in Algeria represents a coastal settlement with substantial Roman remains and a well-developed early Byzantine religious topography, but here the site is abandoned in the 6th century AD, and thus does not display the later phases of urban development visible at Chersonese. **Timgad** in Algeria and **Volubilis** in Morocco show orthogonal urban planning of the Roman period, together with extensive remains of domestic architecture of the Roman and late antique periods, but represent neither Greek urban-planning systems nor later medieval developments, since both were abandoned before the last phases at Chersonese (Timgad in the early Middle Ages, Volubilis in the 11th century). **Novgorod** in the Russian Federation presents extensive evidence for urban life in the later Middle Ages, and shows many material connections with late Byzantine Chersonese, but it is not influenced by any earlier Greek or Roman history or city planning.

Chersonese is thus an unparalleled example of a combination of characteristics: a Greek colonial Hippodamian grid-plan respected throughout the city's history, a complex early Byzantine religious topography, and extensive Middle and late Byzantine residential architecture, industrial areas, and commercial spaces. No other property on the World Heritage List presents this combination of elements, each of which is of universal value in its contribution to our understanding of Greek or Byzantine culture.

Utilization of natural resources

On the broad level of agriculture and human interaction with the landscape, two World Heritage sites can be compared directly to Chersonese and its agricultural *chora*. The closest comparison is the **Plain of Stari Grad** in Croatia, where another colonial Greek land allotment of roughly the same period (4th c. BC) resulted in a divided landscape that is still visible today. This divided landscape is significantly different from that of Chersonese in several ways, however. Most importantly, it is only the grid that is preserved at Stari Grad. The continuous use that makes the landscape so exceptional has also guaranteed that

very few remains of the original Greek system are preserved. The visible division walls themselves actually belong to the medieval period, and the underlying Greek grid is inferred from the units of measurement of the plots delimited by the medieval walls, which appear to respect the Greek lines (the units of measurement allow these divisions to be distinguished from Roman centuriation elsewhere in Croatia). No Greek farmhouses, field systems, or built features seem to be preserved, although there are archaeological finds from the areas closer to the ancient city. Finally, only tiny fragments of the ancient city itself have been investigated, since it lies under medieval and early modern Stari Grad, and the urban plan is not known. At Chersonese, by contrast, both the urban center and the chora are preserved, and the lack of later agriculture in the area of the chora has allowed the preservation of the original Greek system in all its respects (farmhouses, fields, planting walls, roads, etc.). The stone division walls at Chersonese are not the result of medieval rebuilding, but have been archaeologically dated to the moment of the original division of the chora in the 4th century BC.

Cyrene also shows traces of a divided Greek chora. In the plateau between the urban center of Cyrene and the Mediterranean Sea, a rural system involving roads, defensive towers, terracing walls, tombs, and farmsteads has been identified. The road system also seems to outline a cadastral division with a basic unit of 60 by 60 meters; the division probably dates to the 4th or 3rd century BC, roughly contemporary with Chersonese. Once again, however, the divided Greek chora was identified on the basis of aerial photographs, and although traces of roads and fortifications are visible on the ground, one can form a clear picture of the arrangement of the landscape only through maps and specialist publications.

There are no ancient properties inscribed on the World Heritage List that include cultural/agricultural landscapes dedicated to large-scale commercial viticulture. There are several early modern and modern wine-producing areas that have been inscribed on the list (the **Alto Douro** wine region in Portugal, the **Tokaj** wine region in Hungary, the **Jurisdiction de Saint-Emilion** in France), but all of these are living, productive landscapes, while the *chora* of Chersonese is a relict landscape that demonstrates the interaction of ancient Greek culture in particular with the natural environment. The ancient divided *chora* of Chersonese and the evidence it provides for intensive viticulture and wine production in the Greek period is therefore a unique ensemble, with no direct parallels among the sites currently inscribed on the World Heritage List.

Comparison with properties on the Tentative Lists

Movement of peoples

Two sites on the Tentative Lists are comparable with Chersonese in their geographic location and their connection with maritime trade and the movement of people.

The fortified settlement of **Sudak**, in eastern Crimea, is on the Tentative List of Ukraine. It bears many similarities to Chersonese, including its maritime trade connections with the Mediterranean (evidenced by its role as a Genoese outpost) and the northern Anatolian coast. Geographically, it is relatively near to Chersonese, and it also had a long continuous occupation, from the 6th to the 16th century AD. On the other hand, its most important connections were with Italy in the later Middle Ages, and it lacked the close relationship Chersonese enjoyed, as the result of its location, with the Rus and the people of the steppe. It was also less important than Chersonese, politically and culturally, for the Byzantine Empire, and played little role in the transmission of religion and artistic styles to the north.

Further away and earlier in time, the Greek colony of **Tanais**, at the head of the Sea of Azov, is on the Tentative List of the Russian Federation. This site, established in order to trade with the nomadic populations of the steppe, became an extremely important point of contact between Greeks and Scythians in the Hellenistic and Roman periods, and archaeological excavations have revealed substantial portions of the ancient city. Thus Tanais is very similar to Chersonese in its role as intermediary with the steppe in the Greek and Roman periods – but the site is abandoned by the 5th century AD, while Chersonese continues to play the same intermediary role with successive waves of steppe tribes and the Rus throughout most of the medieval period.

Thus no sites on the Tentative Lists exhibit the same duration and intensity of contact between the Mediterranean world and the steppe as that visible at Chersonese across nearly 2000 years.

Creative responses and continuity

Again, this is a very broad category, so this discussion will be limited to sites that present close analogies to Chersonese in the presence of an orthogonal plan, a rich Byzantine religious topography, and evidence for daily life and non-elite secular architecture.

Only one site presents close analogies in all these areas: **Nicopolis ad Istrum**, inscribed on the Tentative List of Bulgaria. Like Chersonese, Nicopolis was laid out according to an orthogonal plan; like Chersonese, it boasted a number of early Byzantine ecclesiastical monuments; and like Chersonese, it preserves substantial evidence for craft production and non-elite domestic architecture. Unlike Chersonese, however, its heyday was in the early Byzantine period, and it was not a significant city in the Middle and late Byzantine periods. Although there was a Bulgarian settlement there during that time, the site does not present the same rich record of life and vernacular architecture in those periods. Furthermore, the site was founded in the early 2nd century AD, and therefore provides no evidence for Greek colonial city planning.

Utilization of natural resources

There are several properties on the Tentative Lists that include modern wine-producing areas (in Serbia, Slovakia, Italy, France, and South Africa). There are, however, no properties on the Tentative Lists of any countries in geographic and cultural regions similar to that of Chersonese that include a Greek divided agricultural landscape or an ancient agricultural landscape used for intensive viticulture.

Comparison with properties otherwise known

This section will focus on properties in the Black Sea area, Anatolia, and the Western Greek colonies, since these offer the closest cultural and/or geographic parallels with Chersonese.

Movement of peoples

The three most important sites in this category are **Olbia**, **Kerch (Panticapaeum)**, and **Feodosia (Theodosia)**, all of them in Ukraine. Each of these sites was a colonial Greek foundation, and each of them was very significant in antiquity or the Middle Ages as a point of contact and exchange between cultures. Olbia and Panticapaeum, the capital of the Bosphorus Kingdom, were centers of a hybrid culture that emerged from close interactions between Greeks and Scythians. Theodosia became the Genoese port of Kaffa, one of the most important entrepôts along the route from Italy to the Sea of Azov. Olbia was important in this sphere only until the Roman period, however, when the city was gradually abandoned, and Theodosia was most important only in the Medieval period. Kerch/Panticapaeum, by virtue of its position at the Cimmerian Bosphorus and its harbour, was important across the same span of time as Chersonese, but the evidence of its intercultural role is mainly limited to tombs, and much less of the ancient city survives.

Creative responses and continuity

In the area of urban development, there are a large number of sites in the Black Sea area and Greek colonial world that display orthogonal planning. **Olbia** is again an example of Greek colonial architecture and city-planning in the Black Sea area, as is **Apollonia** in Bulgaria and **Istria** in Romania. The city of **Tyras**, the largest ancient settlement on the Dniester estuary, has extensive Hellenistic and Roman remains, although most of the ancient settlement is now covered by the Bilhorod-Dnistrovskiy fortress, which dates to the 14th-18th centuries AD.

Besides, sites with large numbers of Byzantine churches are also common in both the Black Sea area and the Aegean. There are very few sites in either area, however, that present a well-preserved Byzantine urban fabric complete with non-elite residential quarters and commercial or industrial establishments. All of the sites listed in the previous paragraph were abandoned or diminished by the medieval period. Major sites in the Mediterranean, on the other hand, are almost invariably built over in the modern period (this is true of Istanbul, Thessaloniki,

and Athens, for example). There are a few sites in Turkey that present evidence for daily life as rich as that found at Chersonese: the site of **Amorium** and the late Byzantine settlement at **Pergamon** are among the best examples. Amorium even has its own fiery destruction. These sites, however, bracket the period of Chersonese's most extensive development: Amorium is destroyed and abandoned in the 9th century, and the houses at Pergamon (which at that time is hardly more than a village) are primarily of the 13th-14th century.

Utilization of natural resources

There are other divided Greek agricultural territories in Crimea, and in the Mediterranean world. In Crimea, the cities of **Kerkinitis** and **Kalos Limen** and the rich grain-growing land of the Tarkhankut Peninsula to the north were brought under the political control of Chersonese in the 3rd century BC. This "far chora" was also divided, and traces of the division grid have been identified in aerial photographs. Settlements in the chora have also been identified through recent intensive field survey. The divisions themselves, however, did not take the form of stone walls as they did at Chersonese, and the settlement pattern seems to have involved larger farming communities or villages permanently established on the land, rather than fields that were probably owned and worked by people who were resident in the city, as at Chersonese itself.

A similar situation holds in the **Kerch Peninsula**, where an extensive agricultural landscape was cultivated under the rule of the Bosporus Kingdom. Here, as in northwest Crimea, the flat steppe lands were conducive to wheat rather than grapes, and the less rocky soil did not encourage the construction of stone division walls. Here, too, the settlement pattern favoured a large number of small, dispersed towns and villages, rather than a single major urban center controlling an agricultural territory in its immediate vicinity. As a result, although traces of chora divisions have been identified in several parts of the Kerch Peninsula and across the Cimmerian Bosporus on the Taman Peninsula, none of these form part of a rich, detailed chora/urban-center ensemble like that found at Chersonese.

Divided *chorai* are also known from other parts of the Greek colonial world, and many of these have been the subject of intensive research over the last few decades. In general, information about these agricultural territories is derived from two sources: the analysis of features visible in aerial photographs or satellite imagery, and the identification of sites and settlement patterns through intensive, systematic field survey, sometimes supported by limited excavation. The closest parallel to Chersonese, and the best example of the application of both types of analysis, is found at the colonial Greek site of **Metaponto** in South Italy. Metaponto boasts both a reasonably well-preserved urban center, with several examples of monumental architecture, and an extensive chora. Division lines in this *chora* were first recognized in aerial photographs in the mid-20th century. Intensive field survey has revealed almost a thousand rural sites of the ancient period, and a program of excavation uncovered farmhouses, sanctuaries,

necropoleis, and even the division lines themselves. These division lines proved to be different from those at Chersonese, however: they were represented not by stone walls but by wide ditches or canals, probably intended to deal with hydrological problems that were compromising the productivity of the *chora*.

Although at Metaponto, as at Chersonese, remains of both an urban center and its attached agricultural territory have been investigated, the divided *chora* is both less visible and less well preserved at Metaponto than it is at Chersonese. The use of ditches rather than walls in the management of the landscape means that nothing is visible on the surface, and extensive deep mechanized plowing carried out in South Italy in the last fifty years has irrevocably altered the entire landscape. Furthermore, the *chora* of Metaponto seems to have functioned rather differently than it did at Chersonese. Where the bulk of the population at Chersonese seems to have resided in the urban center, travelling out to the fields to farm, the settlement pattern at Metaponto suggests a permanent rural population. In this sense the two sites are complementary, and Chersonese serves as a better example of a classical polis model in which the urban center and *chora* are much more closely integrated.

A colonial Greek divided landscape has also been identified from aerial photographs in the agricultural hinterland of **Agde**, near Marseille (ancient Greek Massalia) in southern France. Here the Greek grid is reconstructed from a few traces visible in aerial photographs, and very little archaeological work has been carried out on the ground. The Greek character of the division is assumed from the use of a base of about 180 meters, which seems to correspond to the Attic stadion. The date of the division itself is uncertain, lying between the 4th and the 2nd or even the 1st century BC. At Agde, too, the ancient urban center lies under a modern city.

Finally, various colonial *chorai* in Sicily and South Italy (most notably, the territories of **Croton**, **Gela**, **Agrigento**, and **Selinunte**) have now been thoroughly investigated through intensive field surveys. These surveys have produced a great deal of information about the settlement and use of the landscape, and in some cases it has been possible to identify land-division systems indirectly through the distribution of sites. None of these territories, however, preserve visible remains of ancient inhabitation, land use, or Greek land division, and all of them have been substantially transformed from their ancient appearance by the introduction of mechanized agriculture in the 20th century. It is also worth noting that none of these *chorai* present such clear evidence for the crops being grown as is available at Chersonese.

Not only is the divided landscape at Chersonese better preserved and more visible than at any other comparable site on or off the World Heritage List, then, but it is the only divided Greek landscape that presents clear evidence for intensive commercial agriculture.

Conclusion

The urban center of Chersonese is thus exceptional among the Greek colonies and medieval cities of the Northern Black Sea coast. Because almost the entire area of the city is free of modern building, and because, uniquely, it preserved its ancient Hippodamian plan throughout its history, it provides a much better understanding of the city as a whole during each of its historical stages than other Greek colonies. Moreover, its economic and political importance for the Roman and Byzantine Empires meant that it was far more extensively involved in mercantile and cultural exchange throughout Late Antiquity and the medieval period than any other city in the area.

Even in the broader sphere of ancient and medieval cities elsewhere in the Black Sea and Mediterranean regions, Chersonese is unique. Very few of those cities saw the same degree of continuous occupation: many of them ended with Late Antiquity, or began only well into the medieval period. Those cities that were continuously occupied, like Athens or Corinth, abandoned their original orthogonal urban planning in the medieval period, transforming themselves into dense, irregular environments that paid little or no attention to older grids. Chersonese, on the other hand, rigidly adhered to its original plan, and even the medieval defensive walls were invariably built atop their Greek and Roman predecessors. At the same time, the circumstances of its destruction preserved an exceptionally vivid snapshot of daily life, commerce, and industry in a Middle and late Byzantine provincial town.

Most unusually, the preservation of the urban grid is reflected in the preservation of the grid used for the division of the *chora* in the 4th and early 3rd centuries BC. The intensive viticulture that characterized the near *chora* of Chersonese in the Greek period was abandoned when the territory became subject to increasing Scythian incursions in the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC, but subsequent use of the land in the Roman and Byzantine periods neither added to nor removed the stone walls that delineated the roads, fields, and planting structures of the Greek landscape. As a result, the original features of the colonial Greek *chora* have survived up to the present, together with the remains of the urban center. Although traces of other divided *chorai* are preserved elsewhere in the colonial Greek world, Chersonese is simply the only place in the world where a colonial Greek divided agricultural landscape can still be seen in all its original detail, with its division lines, farmhouses, field boundaries, and vineyard planting walls. It is also the only place in the world where a visitor can walk through the streets of an ancient city that preserves its Greek grid plan, look at remains of urban houses and fortifications from the Hellenistic period, and then, within a few minutes, stand at a farmhouse in a rural landscape and look out over Greek fields and roads in their original state.

The preservation of the *chora* of Chersonese and its close association with the urban center make it a unique monument of ancient Greek colonization and agricultural economy. The division of the agricultural territory clearly reflects the political structure of the city and the organization of its citizens, aspects of which

are revealed by the Oath of Chersonese, a civic oath inscribed around the time of the *chora* division. The *chora* of Chersonese is thus also a unique reflection of ancient Greek democracy as it was imprinted on the landscape.

3d. Integrity/authenticity of the property:

Integrity of the property

The Heracleian Peninsula stayed largely uninhabited and unexploited from the mid-15th century all through the 19th century. In the 20th century, it was used almost exclusively as military training grounds. All this helped to preserve vast areas in the urban centre and *chora* of Chersonese intact. In the city of Chersonese itself 90 percent of archaeological layers are still there. As for the Chersonese *chora*, even though intensive urban and economic development have done some tangible damage to its territories over the past few decades, nearly 50 percent of the *chora* have been spared redevelopment and is still free of modern housing.

Taking into consideration that in ancient times the *chora* was divided into over 400 plots identical in size and in structure, the primary preservation task is to have protected status granted to those of its parts that contain the most important and representative elements of ancient Chersonese's agricultural hinterland.

Having that in mind, *chora* plots have been selected for this nomination in such a way that taken together they could exhibit all the different types of ancient structures related to the *chora*'s life in the past (entire land plots, remains of ancient farmsteads, division walls, vineyard planting walls and ancient roads as well as traces of agricultural activities of its ancient and medieval population) and thus reveal a full range of activities performed here in antiquity and during the Middle Ages. As has already been mentioned, different *chora* parts of the nominated property contain different types of structures that performed different functions, namely:

- the Streletskaya and Yukharina Gullies (component parts No. 002 and 005) contain complete or fragmented plots with adjacent roads, internal division walls, vineyard planting walls, farmsteads and other elements of archaeological structures;
- Berman's Gully, the Bezymyannaya Height and the isthmus of the Mayachny Peninsula (component parts No. 003, 004 and 006) contain, along with demarcation structures, partly explored and conserved remains of fortified settlements as well as some important elements of the ancient cultural landscape relief;
- Cape Vinogradny (component part No. 007) has an extant medieval monastery complex with sophisticated economic infrastructure, which emerged here on the basis of the ancient structures surrounded by exceptionally spectacular natural landscape.

As for the ruins of the ancient city of Chersonese (component part No. 001), they constitute an almost complete architectural and archaeological ensemble with

all the structural urban development elements (street and quarter layouts, ruins of houses, remains of religious constructions, utility structures, fortifications etc) still extant.

It should be noted that rather than being tiny local plots, each of the component parts of the nominated property covers an extensive area ranging between 8 and 146 ha, with the total area amounting to 262 ha, quite sufficient to fully represent all the features of the nominated property in terms of both the structure of the ancient settlements and their land use system and various historic and cultural processes associated with the Chersonese polis.

As has already been mentioned, out of the 40 hectares of the ancient city area (component part No. 001), only one-tenth is occupied by modern constructions whereas the area under archaeological explorations and conserved sites amounts to nearly 12 ha. Therefore this part of the property practically coincides with the original area of the ancient city surrounded by its remaining ancient and medieval defensive walls.

Since all the component parts of the nominated property have protected status, practically no intensive economic or industrial activities are being conducted within their boundaries. The area of the ancient city of Chersonese (component part No. 001) is displayed as a tourist site, with archaeological excavations, conservation and restoration works going on. All the chora plots are undergoing intensive archaeological research, with conservation works under way and projects for their interpretation under preparation. It is therefore safe to say that none of the component parts of the nominated property is being affected by any intensive construction or economic activities.

The only mentionable threat to the integrity of some plots, namely component parts No. 001, 006 and 007, is intensive shore erosion, which is gradually destroying the coastline and the archaeological structures that lie within its boundaries. To a certain extent, the integrity and accessibility of the ancient city of Chersonese (component part No. 001) is also compromised by a few enclosures, which total around 1 ha. These include St. Vladimir's Cathedral, which is used by the religious community, a yacht club area used by its members and a private estate.

Authenticity of the property

The authenticity of the property and all of its component parts is expressed through a number of its attributes:

a) form and design: The nominated property is a complex piece of heritage, which developed over a period of 2000 years during Antiquity and Middle Ages. The ancient and medieval structures lying within the boundaries of the property have remained practically unchanged, with no redevelopment and no reconstruction, since the 15th century, as have the layouts of the ancient city and nominated chora plots;

b) materials and substance: The nominated property contains a number of ruins of ancient stone structures with a variety of mortars used. Wherever possible, authentic materials and bonding mortars similar to those that were applied in ancient times are used during conservation and restoration in all parts of the property. In some (exceptional) cases, the anastylosis method is applied to restore the ancient masonries;

c) use and function: Since the nominated property represents a cultural tradition which has disappeared, its use nowadays is confined to research, documenting, interpretation and display of its remaining sites and structures, mostly in their authentic state in situ. Any other use of the archaeological heritage lying within the boundaries of the property which could result in any changes of its original condition is prohibited;

d) location and setting: The component parts of the property (No. 001 – 007) are practically free of modern housing and are basically archaeological landscapes, mostly steppe ones. While all the unearthed and interpreted structures organically fit into these landscapes, the location of the property within the boundaries of a modern city in some of its parts does essentially detract from the visual value of the setting. Specifically, the urban housing in the buffer zones of subproperties No. 001 and 006 has a certain negative visual impact on the landscape. The sparse low-rise summer cottages in the buffer zones of subproperties No. 002, 003, 004, 005 and 007, on the other hand, are organically fitted into the landscape and do not detract from its value.

Thus, the authenticity of the property ‘Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese and its chora’ expressed through a number of its attributes is ensured by explorations and preservation of its archaeological remains as part of the archaeological landscape which has remained almost unchanged across the centuries.

4. STATE OF CONSERVATION AND FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY

4a. Present state of conservation:

Component part No. 001

Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese is a piece of archaeological landscape with the ruins of the ancient city unearthed and interpreted for tourists in some places and unexplored and still covered by earth in the others. The overall state of conservation of this part of the nominated property is quite satisfactory, its territory having been partially improved and equipped for use.

Most of the ancient city area is free of any modern structures, save a few permanent fortifications as well as religious, administrative and utility buildings that appeared here in the 19th and 20th centuries. The developed area totals around 1.5 ha, of which 1 ha are the buildings with well-developed underground

structures. These include the 12th Coastal Artillery Battery in the southern part of the ancient city, the Mine Depot in Quarantinnaya Bay, St. Vladimir's Cathedral, the Church of Seven Martyrs as well as the museum buildings in the central part of the city. The rest are non-foundation constructions erected on the ruins of the ancient city quarters. They were all part of the monastery that functioned here at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries and are now used as utility structures by the administration of Tauric Chersonese National Preserve.

At the moment, the ancient city area has around 10 ha of excavated urban constructions on display, mostly ruins of stone structures preserved to a height of 1 to 10 m. Since the excavations carried out here in the 19th and 20th centuries were largely chaotic, the explored sites are now scattered at random all over the unexplored ancient city area. The most significant Chersonese sites on display are the remains of the northern and northeastern city quarters (7 ha) and the ruins of the citadel and the southeastern line of defense (2 ha). Since a comprehensive archaeological research programme aiming to create one single display area was started here in 2010, all the archaeological explorations carried out in the ancient city area in 2010 and 2011 were conducted in line with the programme requirements.

Although all the constructions excavated in the ancient city have been subject to some conservation, the ruins located around the western and southeastern lines of defense as well as those in the northeastern part of the ancient city were conserved as far back as the 1970s and, since the conservation methods applied then are now outdated, the mentioned ruins are presently in need of reconsevation. Some of the ancient city structures (the 19th curtain, the underground church, thermae in the citadel and the Church on the Vaults) are in need of emergency conservation works. Such works have already started on the most problematic sites within the framework of a comprehensive conservation and restoration programme implemented in the ancient city area since 2010.

The ancient city coastline is heavily exposed to waves, which are gradually wearing away the cliffs and threatening to destroy the monuments along the seafront. Another challenge posed by the sea are the soaking foundations of the ancient structures in the low-lying parts of the city (particularly around Quarantinnaya Bay). A shore protection project covering the whole coastline of the ancient city has been under development since 2011.

Some sites in the ancient city suffer from visitor overload during the high tourist summer season. A similar challenge comes from the local population that tend to use the seafront area of the ancient city as a beach, creating rather tangible additional pressures on the archaeological sites and monuments that lie on their way to the sea. A number of activities have been scheduled for 2012 and 2013 to improve visitor flow management as well as develop and implement a comprehensive monument presentation programme in the ancient city area.

Another challenge for the preservation and presentability of the ancient city is wild vegetation. Specifically, there are some shrubs and trees on the excavated

sites that are precipitating the deterioration of the ancient stone walls. Besides, every now and then in the dry period, the steppe grass covering the ancient city area becomes a hotbed of small-scale local fires. In order to settle the problem, systemic improvement activities have been going on in the ancient city since 2011, with a number of land improvements made in its central part during 2009 – 2011.

Apart from the administration of Tauric Chersonese National Preserve, the ancient city area is home to some other organizations, which are posing some problems to proper preservation and display of the Chersonese monuments. Particularly troublesome are the services of the revived Orthodox monastery engaged in intensive activities at St. Vladimir's Cathedral Mansion. The enclosures being installed around the Cathedral Mansion area are to be put an end to as posing a threat to the integrity of the ancient city.

A number of dissonant temporary structures related to the city yacht club can be seen on the shore of Quarantinnaya Bay in the ancient port area. Apart from the fact that they occupy the area with ancient ruins, the yacht club structures spoil the architectural and landscape look of the ancient city. The yacht club visitors' cars passing through and parked in the ancient city area as well as modern boats anchored in Chersonese berths right over a submerged ancient defensive wall are creating excessive pressures on the ancient monuments, polluting the area and preventing the Preserve from receiving tourists arriving to Chersonese by sea. Removal of the yacht club from the protected territory is now being arranged. Removed from the ancient city area should also be all the lightweight seasonal retail constructions striking a discordant note amidst the archaeological landscape.

Last but not least, lying amidst the early 20th century coastal battery fortifications in the southern part of the protected Chersonese city is a 0.25 ha plot that belongs to a private owner. The plot has several temporary constructions and fruit trees. Fenced and inaccessible to visitors, the site is completely out of the Preserve administration's control. Since the current situation threatens the very existence of the ancient ruins, in the future the plot should be bought out from its present owner and transferred to Tauric Chersonese National Preserve to become an integral part of the protected territory.

The ancient city of Tauric Chersonese lies in a central district of the present-day city of Sevastopol surrounded by modern urban housing. Adjacent to the protected area in the south are some military units. These lie in the gully bed and have only sparse low housing. 250 m away from the protected territory are some quarters with dense urban housing up to 17 m high, with a few higher buildings that have sprung up over the past few years. Although it does not affect the preservation of the ancient monuments per se, such housing visually damages the Chersonese landscape as observed from the sea and should therefore be regulated. Such regulations have already been approved by the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine and are to be urgently incorporated in all the urban planning activities in the city of Sevastopol.

Component part No. 002

Chora plot in the Yukharina Gully is a large 150 ha piece of archaeological landscape covering the bed and slopes of the gully and containing remains of several unearthened ancient farmsteads with adjoining sections of Hellenistic roads, division walls and vineyard planting walls as well as unexplored ruins of some ancient and medieval agricultural structures covered by earth and steppe vegetation. The area is free of modern housing and, for the most part, does not contain any planted trees.

Two of the farmsteads unearthened in the area (Site 193 and Site 226) have been subject to full-scale conservation and can be displayed to visitors as soon as the monument interpretation and land improvement works are finalized and the weed vegetation is removed from the site. Two farmsteads have also been excavated at Site 227. Although almost completely unearthened, these have been conserved only partially and are in need of further conservation and full-scale interpretation.

The rest of the ancient monuments in the protected chora area under consideration, namely the farmsteads, the roads, the division walls and the vineyard planting walls, remain unexplored and can be traced only by some fragments of their masonries visible on the surface. Since this part of the property is projected by the administration of Tauric Chersonese National Preserve as the core of a future archaeological park, a set of research, conservation, monument presentation and land improvement activities have been envisaged for this area for the next few years.

Surrounded by summer cottages and individual houses, this part of the nominated property is actively used by the locals as a pasture for cattle and a passageway for motor vehicles, causing local damage to some of the ancient structures and littering the ancient ruins. Besides, the site is subject to sporadic small-scale illegal excavations, which threaten the integrity of the archaeological cultural layer. The problem will be tackled in 2012 and 2013 by arranging 24-hour security and restricting free access to this part of the property. Among the issues to be settled are also the removal of the high voltage power transmission line as a structure discordant with the surrounding landscape, arranging proper access ways to the site and creation of a small visitor centre to accommodate the security guards and service the visitors to the site.

The part of the property located in the Yukharina Gully is surrounded by private summer cottages. Being rather sparse and low, the cottages do not have any direct impact on the protected monuments. Still, taking into consideration the importance of the landscape component here, any modern development falling within the boundaries of the buffer zone is subject to strict regulations with binding restrictions as to the types and parameters of any new construction.

Component part No. 003

Chora plot in Berman's Gully is a large piece of archaeological landscape measuring around 20 ha. It covers the bed and slopes of the gully and contains remains of an unearthed ancient fortification with adjoining sections of Hellenistic division and defensive walls as well as unexplored ruins of some ancient and medieval agricultural structures covered by earth and steppe vegetation. The area is free of modern housing and, for the most part, does not contain any planted trees.

The ruins of the fortification on the western slope of Berman's Gully have almost completely been excavated and partially conserved. Exceptionally well preserved, these ruins can make an excellent tourist attraction as soon as the excavations as well as conservation and interpretation activities are finalized and appropriate improvements are made in the surrounding area.

Long-term development plans for this part of the property as a display area also envisage clearing and consolidation of the man-made caves lying under the fortified settlement. Presently out of use, these caves are staying covered with litter and lack convenient access ways. In addition to that, renovation of the ancient water supply line and the nearby spring as well as arrangement of a recreation area within the boundaries of the grove lying in the thalweg of the gully are envisaged.

Surrounded by summer cottages and individual houses, this part of the property is actively used by the locals as a pasture for cattle and a passageway for motor vehicles, causing local damage to some of the ancient structures and littering the area. Besides, the site is subject to small-scale illegal excavations, which threaten the integrity of the archaeological cultural layer. The plans are to settle the problem by arranging 24-hour security and restricting free access to the property.

A potential threat to the ruins is also the existing modern surface water main, with any leak threatening to wash away the ancient masonries and cultural layers. Besides, the look of the modern pipes is discordant with the surrounding landscape. The water main is therefore projected to be removed from the protected area, as is the dissonant high voltage power transmission line.

The subproperty located in Berman's Gully is surrounded by summer cottages. Being rather sparse and low, the cottages do not have any direct impact on the protected monuments. Still, taking into consideration the importance of the landscape component here, any modern development falling within the boundaries of the buffer zone is subject to strict regulations with binding restrictions as to the types and parameters of any new construction.

Component part No. 004

Chora plot on the Bezmyannaya Height is a large 15 ha piece of archaeological landscape. It covers the top and slopes of the height and contains remains of an unearthed ancient fortification with adjoining ruins of some ancient and medieval agricultural structures covered by earth and steppe vegetation. The area is free of modern housing and forest plantations.

The excavated ruins of the fortified settlement have undergone partial conservation. In spring however they become overgrown with grass. The unearthed

remains are not enough to give a complete picture of the site, which is why their systematic investigation will be continued, along with conservation of the ancient masonries and land improvement activities. Specifically, grass vegetation will be controlled, convenient footpaths will be laid and observation points will be arranged on the northern and eastern edges of the height, which give the best panoramic views of the surrounding valleys and the Heracleian Peninsula.

Lying in the immediate vicinity to a summer cottage area, this part of the property is actively used by the locals as a pasture for cattle. Besides, a magnificent panoramic view that the Bezmyannaya Height commands attracts a lot of people from the city, who like to go up by car and arrange picnics on the top. All this results in damaging some parts of the ancient structures and littering the area. In addition, the site is subject to intensive illegal excavations, which threaten the integrity of the archaeological cultural layer and the ancient structures. The plans are to settle the problem by arranging 24-hour security and restricting free access to this part of the property.

In the west and north, the property on the Bezmyannaya Height is bordered by summer cottage cooperatives, which have sparse low housing. The foothills of the height are surrounded by farmland (mostly vineyards) in the east and south and high spurs of the Karansky Mountains in the southwest. The surrounding constructions do not have any immediate impact on the protected area or its monuments, and the modern agricultural landscape is in harmony with the archaeological landscape of the Bezmyannaya Height. Any modern development in the buffer zone is therefore subject to strict regulations with binding restrictions as to the types and parameters of any new construction, which should be allowed only within the boundaries of the existing cottage settlements.

Component part No. 005

Chora plot in the Streletskaya Gully is a large piece of archaeological landscape measuring over 15 ha. It covers a gentle slope of the gully and contains remains of some unexplored farmsteads and a number of very well preserved but rather underexplored chora agricultural structures (roads, division walls and vineyard planting walls). Although covered by earth and steppe vegetation, these structures are still distinctly traceable on the surface. The area is free of modern housing and, for the most part, does not contain any planted trees.

The state of preservation of the chora structures in this area is almost perfect. The plans are therefore to leave the archaeological landscape here as it is, keeping any research and conservation to a minimum. What is needed in this area is mostly some land improvements. Specifically, the outer perimeter of the unexplored farmstead in the southern part of the site should be cleared, an observation point with a view of the protected area should be arranged and an access road should be built between the site and the highway that connects the 5th Kilometre Microdistrict

and Kamyshovaya Bay. Improvements should also include clearance of the wild shrubland next to the site as blocking the view of the northeastern part of the area as well as removal of the piles of construction waste along the northern border of the site.

Lying in the immediate vicinity to a summer cottage settlement under development, the protected area is actively used by the locals as a dumping ground for construction waste. Besides, the site is subject to intensive illegal excavations, which threaten the integrity of the archaeological cultural layer. The problem is projected to be settled by restricting free access to this part of the property.

The protected area in the Streletskaya Gully neighbours upon a summer cottage cooperative under construction. Having sparse low housing, this does not have any immediate impact on the monuments in the protected area. Still, the area under the cottage settlement contains a number of archaeological structures in an excellent state of preservation. In the future therefore it is advisable to expand the protected area to incorporate some adjacent small plots that contain any Chersonese chora roads and division walls clearly visible in aerial photos. In any case, considering the importance of the landscape component here, any modern development falling within the boundaries of the buffer zone is subject to strict regulations with binding restrictions as to the types and parameters of any new construction.

Component part No. 006

Chora plot on the isthmus of the Mayachny Peninsula is a large piece of archaeological landscape measuring around 15 ha. It covers a gentle slope of the watershed between Golubaya Bay and Kazachya Bay and contains remains of a partially explored fortified settlement, which in ancient times used to block the access to the Mayachny Peninsula from the Heracleian Plain. Besides, the area includes a small island in Kazachya Bay. The protected territory is free of modern housing and forest plantations and is covered with grass.

Regrettably, the western part of the fortified ancient settlement was almost completely destroyed by the 35th Coastal Artillery Battery structures which appeared here in the early 20th century. At present, this part of the site is occupied by a memorial commemorating those who defended Sevastopol during World War II. Remains of some defensive installations (fragments of walls and a few towers) have been partly unearthed along the northern and southern boundaries of the protected area. The remains need conservation and interpretation. In need of conservation are also the unearthed agricultural chora structures (division walls and vineyard planting walls) that became part of the fortified settlement back in the Hellenistic period. Since only some fragmentary excavations have been conducted here, it is still difficult for present-day researchers to interpret the area with the structures, which is why further research and conservation are needed. These are projected to be implemented in the next few years.

The terraced slope of Kazachya Bay in the eastern part of the settlement features a vast area with unearthed ruins of densely built ancient structures. The ruins have been only partially conserved and are in need of additional conservation and interpretation. Besides, further research is needed in this part of the settlement in order to unite several excavated sites into a single display area as well as identify the boundaries of the ancient settlement.

The island in Kazachya Bay is remarkable for a complex of ancient and Byzantine structures discovered here back in the 19th century. They have all been conserved and now lie under a thick layer of earth with a small grove planted over. In the future it is planned to re-excavate, conserve and interpret the structures as well as settle the issue of drainage and dampproofing of the ancient foundations, now almost level with the sea.

Lying in the immediate vicinity to summer cottage settlements under development, the protected area is actively used by the locals as a dumping ground construction waste. The problem is planned to be settled by restricting free access to the property.

In addition to that, this part of the property is now used by motor vehicles as a passageway to the Mayachny Peninsula, which compromises the integrity and protected status of the area. Since the highway crossing the property is the only connection between the settlement of Mayachny and the rest of the city, blocking access through the site is out of the question. To counter the situation, a temporary enclosed overpass is projected to be constructed a few metres above the protected site. In the future a bridge could be built between the Mayachny Peninsula and Cape Mongonari, which would make it possible to close the existing highway.

As has already been mentioned, adjacent to the protected area in the west is the 35th Battery Memorial. Already a popular tourist attraction, it will certainly help to bring more visitors to the protected area provided that its exhibits are properly arranged and presented. In the east, along Kazachya Bay, this part of the property is bounded by a narrow undeveloped strip of land under control by a military unit. The immediate plans are to have the plot presently controlled by the military transferred to Tauric Chersonese National Preserve for exploration and interpretation of the ancient remains as well as arranging access ways to the subproperty located on the island in Kazachya Bay.

The protected area on the isthmus of the Mayachny Peninsula is surrounded by modern villages. Having low- and medium-rise housing of varying density, these do not have any immediate impact on the monuments in the protected area. Still, any higher buildings in the vicinity are bound to destroy the visual harmony of the unbuilt archaeological landscape. Therefore the density and parameters of any modern constructions falling within the boundaries of the buffer zone are subject to appropriate restrictions.

Component part No. 007

Chora plot on Cape Vinogradny is a small piece of archaeological landscape measuring around 10 ha. It includes a coastal rock cliff with remains of partially explored medieval man-made caves, a broad coastal terrace with traces of unexplored ancient structures and the cape plateau with ruins of an unearthed Christian church complex. The area is free of modern housing. The coastal terrace is covered with rather thick wild trees and bushes typical of the Mediterranean climate.

The most difficult site in the area is the rock cliff 25 to 40 m high which reveals some structural elements of the ancient chora and contains a number of medieval man-made caves. Made of erosion-prone limestone and marl, the cliff is subject to intensive destruction in the form of collapses and landslides. Under the threat of erosion caused collapse are now one of the ancient farmsteads perched on the edge of the cliff as well as a number of badly weathered cave constructions at the bottom. A comprehensive rock consolidation programme is therefore planned to be developed here during 2012 – 2013 which will help to preserve the caves and ensure visitor safety.

Only a few of the man-made caves found in the area have been explored so far. Most of the caves need some interventions. Specifically, the caves are to be cleared of the collapsed rock, debris and inwashed deposits, the most eroded parts of the rock surface are to be conserved and appropriate protection measures are to be taken to prevent further weathering of their walls and moisture penetration through the clefts in their ceilings.

The surface of the coastal terrace exhibiting traces of numerous unexplored structures (most probably, dating from the medieval period), is presently densely covered with collapsed rock and debris. A threat to the preservation of the ruins comes from both rock and debris collapsing from the cliff and the roots of trees and bushes that cover the area. Considering the importance of the local vegetation for the landscape, some probe excavations are first to be conducted to find out how many of the ancient structures need to be cleared from shrubs and trees, after which appropriate local sanitation measures should be taken. In the future however the whole complex of the ancient structures in the area should be subject to large-scale excavations with subsequent conservation and interpretation.

In need of reconsevation are the unearthed ruins of the church complex on the cape plateau since the mortar used during their initial conservation has lost its protective properties and the masonries are now undergoing rapid deterioration.

Having a number of attractive recreational features such as a spectacular Mediterranean landscape, a terraced slope, thick vegetation, fresh water springs, wild shingle beaches and the sea nearby, this part of the property is actively used by the locals for short-term recreation (picnicking, camping etc). This results in littering the area and, in some places, precipitates the deterioration of the valuable archaeological structures and layers. Besides, the site is subject to small-scale illegal excavations, which threaten the integrity of the archaeological cultural layer.

The problem will be settled by arranging 24-hour security and restricting free access to the property.

Considering that at present one can only climb down from the edge of the rock by one of the few steep wild tourist paths, in order to ensure proper protection and visitor safety in this part of the property, footpaths and flights of stairs are to be laid to the displayed archeological structures (man-made caves and ruins of ground-based constructions on the terrace) and the beaches that can be put to order and used for recreation.

The protected area on Cape Vinogradny neighbours upon a summer cottage village at the top of the rock. Although the cottages do not have any immediate impact on the monuments in the protected territory, they do create additional pressures on the rock, precipitating its erosion. Therefore any modern development in the buffer zone is to be strictly regulated with binding restrictions as to the types and parameters of any new construction and landslide protection measures required.

4b. Factors affecting the property:

i. Development pressures

Development pressures affecting the nominated property include those exerted by modern housing and municipal communications located in the immediate vicinity of the component parts of the property as well as economic activities conducted by the local population, particularly the ones altering the environment. No encroachments, mineral deposit development activities or any other threats of this kind have been recorded so far.

Modern development and municipal communications. Falling within the boundaries of the city of Sevastopol, the protected areas of the ancient city of Chersonese and its chora are surrounded by modern housing, namely rather dense urban housing around site No. 001 and sparser suburban housing around the other component parts of the property. The protected areas themselves do not contain any modern housing, except for a few buildings within the boundaries of component part No. 001. However, both urban and suburban development does present a serious threat to those chora sites that have not obtained protected status as yet. Specifically, municipal development plans envisage development of residential areas with varying housing density in some of the areas where the ancient planning system is still extant, namely on the Mayachny Peninsula, on Cape Mongonari and on Cape Peschany as well as in the Streletskaya and Berman's Gullies. In order to prevent any large-scale development on these sites, protected status is projected to be obtained for them in 2012.

It should be noted that prior to 2011 modern development in the immediate vicinity of the protected areas was going on regardless of the landscape value of the Chersonese chora sites. As a result, a number of dissonant bulky structures sprang up in some places, e.g. on Devichya Hill near the ancient city and on the Mayachny Peninsula. Nowadays, carried into effect have been new development

restrictions for the buffer zones of the protected sites. The buffer zones have been made as extensive as it was only possible, 4 to 8 times the size of the sites themselves (even 35 times larger at component part No. 004).

In addition to the buffer zones, restricted development zones with regulatory regimes of varying strictness have been defined for the purpose of preserving the ancient layout of the peninsula as a whole. In the future, as new protected areas are defined and legally established, the whole area of the Heracleian Peninsula could be substantiated as a buffer zone with strict restrictions on any new development.

It should also be mentioned that in the future any dissonant structures that are now located within the boundaries of component part No. 001, namely those occupied by the administration of Tauric Chersonese National Preserve, the monastery, the yacht club and the private estate, are to be removed from the protected area. All the necessary documents to this effect were prepared in 2011 and have already been approved by the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine and submitted to the local authorities for consideration.

Last but not least, some of the component parts of the nominated property have municipal communications going through such as a highway on site No. 006, power lines on sites No. 002 and 003 and a water pipeline on No. 003. In the future these communications will have to be removed from the protected sites as structures discordant with the surrounding landscape or even, as is the case with the water pipeline, posing a threat to the preservation of certain ancient constructions. As for the highway, which compromises the integrity of the protected area on the isthmus of the Mayachny Peninsula, it is proposed to erect a low enclosed overpass that would keep the traffic away from the protected site.

Economic activities. No economic activities as such are being conducted in the protected areas in the city of Tauric Chersonese or its chora. However, some of the sites are being uncontrollably used by the locals for cattle grazing, causing some damage to the remains of the ancient structures, particularly those located on the sites designated as component parts No. 002, 003, 004 and 005. The problem is to be settled by way of peripheral fencing and arranging 24-hour security on each of the protected sites.

At the same time, some other sites of the Heracleian Peninsula with extant ancient layouts are now under intensive agriculture, such as cattle grazing, tillage and forestation. Any such activities, especially deep plowing, lead to the irretrievable loss of valuable archaeological monuments. Solutions to the problem are envisaged in the approved land use regimes for different monument protection zones (including the buffer zones), which ban any deep plowing and other agricultural works. In the protected areas, any agricultural activities are strictly prohibited. All the necessary documents are now being prepared to define and legally establish the boundaries of all the protected chora areas on the Heracleian Peninsula.

ii. Environmental pressures

Environmental pressures exerted on the nominated property include the sea level rise caused by climate change, shore erosion, landslides and damage done by roots of shrubs and trees. No other environmental pressures (pollution, desertification etc) have been identified as having any impact on the nominated property so far.

Sea level rise. The rise of sea level, which, according to specialists, has been going on for around one thousand years, has led to the submersion of vast sections of the ancient chora along the northern coastline of the Heracleean Peninsula. More specifically, it is known that under water are now a series of Chersonese city harbour installations (component part No. 001), the eastern edge of the fortified settlement on the isthmus of the Mayachny Peninsula (component part No. 006) and a number of ancient farmsteads with adjacent division walls on the Mayachny Peninsula, Cape Mongonari and Cape Peschany as well as in Streletskaya Bay and Kruglaya Bay.

At the same time, the rise in the sea level has waterlogged some coastal parts of the ancient city and its chora. In particular, subject to waterlogging are the foundations of the wall ruins in the port area and the citadel of the city (component part No. 001) as well as the ruins of the medieval island monastery in Kazachya Bay, which is part of the protected chora site on the isthmus of the Mayachny Peninsula (component part No. 006). As they are, the soaking foundations of the ancient masonries are posing a threat to the state of preservation of the structures themselves since through the joints in the masonries moisture is sucked into the upper sections of the walls, precipitating their decay.

The comprehensive conservation and restoration programme for the ancient city of Tauric Chersonese, envisages, among the emergency and top priority measures, development of effective projects to dampproof the waterlogged ruins.

At a later period, a series of works will also have to be done to drain and dewater the waterlogged areas in the city of Chersonese and in its chora. Besides, the state of the submerged ancient ruins will have to be diagnosed and relevant measures will have to be taken to ensure their preservation.

Shore erosion. As has already been mentioned, some of the protected areas in the city of Tauric Chersonese and in its chora are adjacent to the Black Sea. An extremely damaging factor in these areas are the waves, which are rapidly eroding the coastline. According to researchers, over the past thousand years more than 25 m of the coastal strip have been washed away or submerged by the sea.

The problem is particularly severe at component part No. 001, i.e. in the ancient city of Chersonese itself, whose northern coastline is being rapidly eroded by waves: over the past hundred years shore erosion has already partly destroyed valuable remains of several constructions such as the ruins of Uvarov's Basilica, the Sixpillar Church etc. The same factor also brings about the destruction of the coastal boundaries of the sites adjacent to the Black Sea bays (Quarantinnaya Bay at component part No. 001 and in Kazachya Bay at component part No. 003), though to a lesser extent.

In the mentioned parts of the property, comprehensive shore protection activities are projected to be done and antiwave barriers are planned to be installed all along the coastline of the protected areas. One shore protection project has already been developed for the coastal area of site No. 001. For lack of funding the project is still waiting to be implemented.

Landslides. The protected area on Cape Vinogradny (component part No. 007) lies in an active landslide zone, which has led over the past few centuries to the loss of a number of cave constructions in the front part of the rock cliff. Such landslides and collapses have been an aggregate result of precipitation, ground waters, daily and seasonal atmospheric temperature fluctuations as well as strong winds bringing about gradual chipping of large rock masses and their sliding down towards the sea. Under threat are not only the monuments located in the rock itself but also the ruins of the ancient buildings lying along the upper edge of the rock cliff and on the terrace at its foot.

To neutralize the landslide factor, a comprehensive project for generalized deviation of ground waters and runoff is to be developed and implemented, retaining walls along the foot of the rock are to be erected and the local sections of the rock most likely to collapse are to be consolidated.

Roots of shrubs and trees. A rather noticeable factor affecting the ancient ruins of Chersonese and its chora is damage done to their ancient and medieval masonries by the roots of shrubs and trees. The problem is quite pressing both in the ancient city and in the Heracleian chora.

In the city of Chersonese (component part No. 001), roots of shrubs and trees growing into the ancient masonries are particularly aggressive in the northern part, in the quarters lying between the Basilica within a Basilica and the 1935 Basilica, as well as in the southwestern part of the citadel. On the face of it, the problem would have to be solved as quickly as possible by way of removing the existing vegetation. It must however be born in mind that the shrubs covering the ancient ruins in these parts of the city have a well developed and complicated root system, which is why their mechanical removal is likely only to bring additional damage to the ancient masonries. In order to find the best vegetation control solutions, a special study will have to be conducted with professional botanists involved.

Apart from that, the central part of site No. 001 has a small park area covered mostly by garden and ornamental trees, which were planted by the monastery fraternity in the early 20th century. Despite the fact that ancient masonries lie underneath the trees, the vegetation, which was planted in the additional thick topsoil layer and has predominantly horizontal roots, is not doing any damage to any of the ancient or medieval remains, an illustrative example of this being the recently unearthed premises of the 'mint'. Therefore, the park area in question can be left where it is and used as a recreation area.

A similar situation can be seen at the protected Chersonese chora sites. Specifically, certain trees and shrubs that are destroying the masonries of the

ancient farmsteads and farming structures at component parts No. 002, 003 and 006 have to be removed as soon as possible. As for removing any clumps of shrubs or trees on larger areas (on the eastern slope of the Yukharina Gully at component part No. 002, in the bed of Berman's Gully at component part No. 003, on the island in Kazachya Bay at component part No. 006, on the coastal terrace on Cape Vinogradny at component part No. 007 etc), any decisions to that effect can only be made after careful research with professional botanists involved.

iii. Natural disasters and risk preparedness

Natural disaster risks threatening the nominated property include seismic threat and steppe fires.

Seismic threat. All the protected areas of Tauric Chersonese and its chora lie in a high activity seismic zone, where, according to specialists, rare earthquakes up to 8 on the Richter scale are possible. A major earthquake (measuring 6 on the Richter scale) was registered last in 1927 (its epicentrum was on the shelf of the Black Sea near Yalta). Although the past few decades have been characterized by decreasing seismic activity in the Black Sea shelf fracture zones, this factor still presents a threat to the monuments in the ancient city of Chersonese and in its chora.

The seismicity of the area is to be taken into consideration when developing any ancient ruin conservation projects as well as any contingency trainings for the staff of Tauric Chersonese National Preserve and the local emergency services.

At the moment Sevastopol does not have any comprehensive seismic safety and security programme for its protected historic and cultural areas. Such a programme is to be developed as soon as possible.

Steppe fires. The problem with steppe fires, which break out quite regularly on the protected sites of the city of Chersonese and its chora, is also related to vegetation, particularly to the grass that covers most of the unexpored area.

The problem in question has a purely seasonal character, with grass fires taking place predominantly in the driest period of the year, i.e. between July and September. Besides, this factor is not entirely a natural one. It has a lot to do with human activities, among the most common causes of fires being unauthorized bonfires, careless smoking and even intentional arsons.

Although damage occasionally done by steppe fires to the ancient structures is negligible, it becomes quite perceptible when it comes to landscape formations, which is why a special fire control programme is needed. Among the top priority measures to prevent steppe fires on the protected sites should be site access control (peripheral fencing and 24-hour security posts).

However, experience accumulated by the administration of Tauric Chersonese National Preserve shows that even within the fenced and guarded boundaries of the ancient city of Chersonese (component part No. 001) steppe fires still occur quite regularly in the areas rather distant from the entrance (mostly in

the western part of the city). That means that sufficient security staff should be provided to be able to control not only the perimeter but also the internal areas of the city.

It is therefore proposed to recruit additional security guards and wardens making each observation post responsible for a particular local sector of the protected area (maximum 10 ha for each post) as well as install video monitoring systems, indispensable for meeting some other challenges facing the property, including violations of the visitation regime, vandalism and illegal excavations.

It should be noted that, unless it is done everywhere, grass mowing on the vast unexplored areas will have little effect and, even more importantly, it is bound to disfigure the visual features of the existing landscape. Still, within the boundaries of the already explored and conserved sites, any grass must be removed without fail (and is normally removed as far as the ancient city area is concerned) since any grass fires in a confined space of ancient ruins are likely to result in masonry burns.

Grass mowing and weeding being quite labour consuming procedures, the problem can be removed in a different way, namely by adding various humus-free soils and thus preventing any vegetation. In the future, this method should certainly be preferred and prescribed in the comprehensive programme for presentation and interpretation of archaeological sites at Tauric Chersonese National Preserve.

iv. Visitor/tourism pressures

Anthropogenic factors affecting the preservation of the property include visitor (tourism) pressures as well as vandalism and illegal excavations.

Property visitation. As of today, of all the sites of Tauric Chersonese and its chora, regular visitation has been arranged only to the ancient city area (component part No. 001).

The largest category of visitors to the property are organized tourist groups and individual tourists (over 350,000 people a year). A considerable percentage of visitors is constituted by pilgrims (around 50,000 people a year), with about as many visitors represented by the citizens of Sevastopol, who enjoy certain visitation privileges. Another 50,000 visitors are those getting into the ancient city during the free access hours (in the morning and in the evening) for recreation, members and guests of the yacht club, parishioners visiting St. Vladimir's Cathedral, theatre goers as well as members of archaeological expeditions. This amounts to approximately 500,000 people a year.

The most popular visitor destinations within the ancient city (component part No. 001) are its central and northern parts. These are subject to tourism overloads, though without any adverse effects. Given that the most visited places constitute no more than 1/3 of all the expositional area of the city, it can be assumed that, in the present circumstances, the carrying capacity of the property

could be more than 1 million people a year. It should also be noted that most of the visitors (around 80 percent) come in summer (from June to August).

In the future the number of visitors can be increased to 1.5 million people a year. This can be achieved by arranging some additional entrances to the property, creating alternative visitation routes and introducing a management model providing for equal distribution of visitors to the property throughout the year rather than only during the high tourist season (in summer). More detailed analysis and proposed solutions to meet the increased visitation challenges are provided in the relevant section of the management plan.

It should be noted that various visitor pressures that can precipitate deterioration of the monuments (such as walking on ancient masonry structures, picnicking and littering) can be kept to a minimum if, as has already been mentioned, additional security posts are arranged, more security guards and wardens are recruited, and, last but not least, a video system is introduced to monitor the property. Besides, the tourist infrastructure system should be improved, particularly as far as public and waste management facilities are concerned, which should stop the visitors from leaving litter in the protected area.

As for the protected chora sites, there is hardly any organized tourism there. This is largely due to the fact that the general public is unaware of the value of the sites. Besides, the sites themselves can hardly receive any tourists for lack of visitor facilities. The management plan envisages creation of an archaeological park in the protected chora areas, with the concept of such a park already developed by the staff of the National Preserve in tandem with the experts from the Institute of Classical Archaeology at the University of Texas in Austin. The archaeological park project proposals involve not only fencing and arranging a security system on the protected sites but also developing relevant infrastructure – visitor centres, footpaths, access ways etc.

By tentative estimates, protection and interpretation of the chora sites as well as providing them with minimum facilities and public awareness raising campaign can help to bring around 100,000 visitors a year to each of these sites in the next few years already (estimates have been made for component parts No. 002 and 004). Some urgent activities to this effect have been envisaged in the property development plans for 2012 – 2015 in the context of preparing Tauric Chersonese and its chora for the World Heritage List nomination.

Some of the protected areas of the Chersonese chora (component parts No. 003, 004 and 007), are now uncontrollably used by the local population as places for recreation. When implementing the archaeological park project, the recreation function of these sites should be partially retained, although any uncontrolled visitor activities, sometimes rather damaging to the ancient ruins and landscape, should be reorganized in accordance with the regulations set by the administration of Tauric Chersonese National Preserve.

Vandalism and illegal excavations. An extremely dangerous factor threatening the integrity of the ancient structures in the city of Chersonese and its

chora are various vandalic acts and illegal excavations on the protected sites. The acts of vandalism registered in the last few years on the ancient ruins were all of local and sporadic nature. Still, the very fact that they occurred within the boundaries of the ancient city (component part No. 001) is enough to understand that the existing security system is far from efficient.

As noted above, this requires a package of relevant measures, including recruitment of additional security guards and wardens with each observation post responsible for a particular local sector of the protected area, implementation of a video monitoring system etc.

The top priorities for the protected areas in the chora are fencing and 24-hour security posts, especially considering the fact that it is the chora sites that are most vulnerable to illegal excavations with their irreparable damage to the integrity of archaeological layers.

Ongoing vandalism and illegal excavations should also prompt to continue working on improvement of the national archaeological heritage protection legislation. This requires not only severer legal punishment for illegal excavations but also regulations prohibiting any private collecting and traffic in valuable archaeological items. The Ministry of Culture of Ukraine is already working on the necessary amendments to relevant legal acts. Expected to come into effect by 2013, these will help to crack down on illegal excavations not only within the boundaries of the protected properties but also on all the unprotected sites of the Chersonese chora containing any extant ancient structures.

v. Number of inhabitants within the property and its buffer zones

The number of inhabitants within the property has been calculated on the basis of the data provided by the administration of Tauric Chersonese National Preserve. The buffer zone inhabitant numbers presented here are average figures estimated by the number of households located within the boundaries of these zones. Approximate numbers of permanent and temporary inhabitants, the latter including hospital personnel and patients, hotel staff and guests, military personnel as well as summer cottage tenants, are provided in the table below:

<i>Id. No.</i>	<i>Number of permanent inhabitants</i>	<i>Number of temporary inhabitants</i>	<i>Number of resident inhabitants</i>	<i>Number of temporary inhabitants</i>	<i>Total (pers.)</i>	<i>Year</i>
	<i>Nominated property</i>		<i>Buffer zone</i>			
001	10	180	4100	580	4870	2011
002	-	-	210	7550	7760	2011

003	-	20	60	820	900	2011
004	-	-	870	4310	5180	2011
005	-	-	see No.002	see No.002	see No.002	2011
006	-	-	3050	1190	4240	2011
007	-	20	80	860	960	2011
Total	10	220	8370	15310	23910	

Comments:

Component part No. 001. Permanent inhabitants of this part of the property are the family living in the private estate located within its boundaries. Its temporary inhabitants include the church staff, yacht club members and members of seasonal archaeological expeditions. Temporary inhabitants of the buffer zone include military personnel, hospital patients and hotel guests.

Component part No. 003. Temporary inhabitants of this part of the property are the members of an annual archaeological expedition.

Component part No. 007. Temporary inhabitants of this part of the property are the tourists dwelling at unauthorized campsites in the recreation area.

Component parts No. 002 - 007. Temporary inhabitants of the buffer zone are mostly owners and tenants of summer cottages as well as hospital patients (component parts No.002 and 005) and military personnel (component part No. 006).

vi. Depreciation of conserved archaeological sites

Among essential problems related to the preservation of the already unearthed and conserved archeological sites in the city of Chersonese and its chora is the depreciation of ancient structures due to various natural and anthropogenic factors.

It should be taken into consideration that conservation measures were taken on the sites at different times and were based on different techniques, not always the best reasonable. In fact, even with the most up-to-date high quality conservation, gradual deformation of conservation mortars does occur, bringing about gradual deterioration of ancient masonry structures. Deteriorating sections were detected and marked as those in most urgent need of conservation on many of the sites of property component part No. 001 when preparing comprehensive conservation programmes.

It should also be noted that some of the ancient ruins unearthed in the city as well as in its chora (some monuments at the citadel and in the port area at site No. 001 as well as some farmsteads on the chora sites in the Yukharina Gully, in

Berman's Gully and on the isthmus of the Mayachny Peninsula – component parts No. 002, 003 and 006) still remain unconserved. The already mentioned comprehensive monument conservation programmes of the Preserve lists masonry consolidation activities on the previously excavated sites among the emergency and top priority measures.

5. PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY

5a. Ownership:

All the protected areas of the ancient city of Tauric Chersonese and its chora (component parts No. 001-007) are owned by the state.

The authority responsible for management of the property is the Minister of Culture of Ukraine, with Tauric Chersonese National Preserve as an institution authorized by the Ministry to manage its sites and monuments on a day-to-day basis.

5b. Protective designation:

The protected properties in the city of Tauric Chersonese and in its chora enjoy the highest degree of legal protection as protected areas, with their lands classified as historical and cultural lands.

The status of historical and cultural preserves and protected areas is regulated by Articles 33, 33-1, 33-2, 33-3 of the Law of Ukraine on Cultural Heritage Protection (version No. 2518-VI of 9 September 2010) stating that “any activities are prohibited within the boundaries of historical and cultural preserves and/or protected historical and cultural areas that have or may have any negative impact on the state of preservation, protection or use of any cultural heritage sites or monuments” (Art. 33, Cl. 6 of the Law of Ukraine on Cultural Heritage Protection). The observance of the status of historical and cultural preserves and protected areas is entrusted under Article 33-2, Clause 3 of the Law of Ukraine on Cultural Heritage Protection to the managers of such historical and cultural preserves and protected areas.

The protected areas of Tauric Chersonese and its chora have been transferred to the administration of Tauric Chersonese National Preserve for use in perpetuity on the basis of the following legislative acts:

- component part No. 001 – the ancient city of Tauric Chersonese – Regulation No. 55-p of the Sevastopol City State Administration of 13 January 1999;
- component part No.002 – the chora site in the Yukharina Gully – Resolutions No. 475 and No. 10804 of the Sevastopol City Council of 5 July 2006 and 13 July 2010, respectively;
- component part No.003 – the chora site in Berman’s Gully – Resolution No. 4126 of the Sevastopol City Council of 8 April 2008;
- component part No.004 – the chora site on the Bezymyannaya Height – Regulation No. 55-p of the Sevastopol City State Administration of 13 January 1999;
- component part No.005 – the chora site in the Streletskaya Gully – Resolution No. 4127 of the Sevastopol City Council of 8 April 2008;

- component part No.006 – the chora site on the isthmus of the Mayachny Peninsula – Resolution No. 7982 of the Sevastopol City Council of 8 September 2009; and
- component part No.007 – the chora site on Cape Vinogradny – Resolution No. 4802 of the Sevastopol City Council of 8 July 2008.

Apart from that, Order No. 220/0/16-11 of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine of 6 April 2011 establishes the following land use regimes for the monuments (protected areas) of Tauric Chersonese National Preserve:

“The regime that the property is subject to prohibits any construction activities that are not related to conservation or exploitation of its heritage.

Allowed on the said sites are archaeological and other monument protection and preservation related research, restoration, conservation, monument interpretation, property improvement and other engineering activities aimed to preserve the heritage.

Permissible (on the basis of individually approved projects) are reconstruction of any existing structures that are considered as background as well as construction of individual structures designed to accommodate displayed archaeological items or house the Preserve services (though those cannot be higher than 8 m).

Any land and/or construction activities in the said areas can only be allowed after thorough archaeological exploration of the designated sites”.

Additionally, the Order establishes the following special regime for the city of Chersonese (component part No. 001): “The isolated structures of the yacht club on the shore of Quarantinnaya Bay, the private housing within the boundaries of the 12th Coastal Battery, the isolated archaeological expedition structures (outside the Archaeological Base of the Preserve) and the former monastery inn building should be considered as dissonant and are therefore to be demolished in the future.”

An additional means of protection of the property ‘Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese and its chora’ are the buffer (protection) zones around the protected areas as such, with their specific land use regimes. Specifically, Order No. 220/0/16-11 of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine of 6 April 2011 prescribes for the buffer (protection) zone of the sites administered by Tauric Chersonese National Preserve a land use regime with strict restrictions on any construction activities apart from those related to exploration, preservation and exploitation of cultural heritage or development of the tourist infrastructure:

“Allowed in the said zones are archaeological and other monument protection and preservation related research, restoration, conservation, monument interpretation, property improvement, shore protection and other engineering activities aimed to preserve the heritage and arrange access ways to the heritage.

Permissible (on the basis of individually approved projects) are reconstruction of any existing residential buildings that are considered as background as well as construction of any new structures designed to

accommodate and display museum collections of the Preserve, organize pilgrim or monastery centres, expand the archaeological base of the Preserve and/or create visitor service facilities for tourists and pilgrims alike.

Any land and/or construction activities in any such zones can only be allowed after thorough archaeological exploration of the designated sites, with compulsory interpretation of any newly discovered valuable archaeological monuments and items.

The Black Sea bottom area falling within the boundaries of the monument protection zone of the Preserve shall be kept intact as containing old shipwrecks (on the shelf) and submerged ancient buildings (in the coastal area). Construction of any above-water structures (except for engineering structures) and/or landing stages in the said area is prohibited. Any land works at the bottom of the sea can only be allowed under supervision of professional archaeologists and in places containing any cultural heritage items – only after thorough archaeological explorations.”

5c. Means of implementing protective measures:

The land use regimes specified in cl. 5b are fully observed within the boundaries of the protected areas in the city of Tauric Chersonese and in its chora. Fulfillment of the regime requirements is the responsibility of Tauric Chersonese National Preserve as the only institution authorized by the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine to manage the said protected sites.

The regime requirement regarding demolition of the dissonant structures in the ancient city (component part No. 001) can only be fulfilled after the municipal authorities pass a decision to allocate alternative sites outside the property onto which such structures could be transferred (proposals to this effect have already been submitted to the Sevastopol City Council for consideration).

In accordance with the property land use regime, the administration of Tauric Chersonese National Preserve conducts comprehensive archaeological research, conservation and interpretation of archaeological heritage in all of its protected areas, monitors its current state, displays it and conducts land improvement activities. At the moment, full-scale protection and preservation measures are only being implemented in the ancient city (component part No. 001), the only part of the property whose area has been fenced and is under 24-hour surveillance. The Management Plan envisages ensuring similar physical protection of all the other sites (property components 002 – 007) during 2012 – 2013.

Full compliance with the regime requirements in the buffer zones of the property will only be possible after the municipal authorities pass a decision on introducing amendments into the relevant city planning documents, namely the Master Development Plan for the City of Sevastopol (an order to this effect issued by the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine was submitted to the Sevastopol City Council for consideration in 2011).

5d. Existing plans related to the municipality and region in which the proposed property is located:

Development prospects of the city of Sevastopol and related issues regarding its cultural heritage and environment protection as well as local regional tourism development plans are specified in the Master Development Plan for the City of Sevastopol until 2025 adopted by Resolution No. 4114 of the Sevastopol City Council on 13 December 2005 (Plan 22).

Cultural and natural heritage protection issues in the city of Sevastopol are considered in the relevant section of the Master Plan and indicated on the Historical and Architectural Plan of the City with designated cultural heritage property areas and buffer zones, including the protected sites of the city of Tauric Chersonese and its chora (Plan 23).

Modifications of the boundaries and land use regimes of Tauric Chersonese National Preserve properties and their buffer zones established by the said documents have been proposed by the Territory Organization Plan for Tauric Chersonese National Preserve: Boundaries and Land Use Regimes of the National Archaeological Heritage Property and adopted by Order No. 220/0/16-11 of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine on 6 April 2011 (Plan 24).

Correspondent amendments to the Master Development Plan for the City of Sevastopol are now under preparation, as indicated in Section 5c of this dossier, and are expected to be adopted by the municipal authorities in 2012.

5e. Property management plan or other management systems:

The Management Plan for the Property ‘Ancient City of Tauric Chersonese and its Chora’ which is an integral part of this dossier and is annexed to it has been developed as a provisional document. According to Article 33, Clause 6 of the Law of Ukraine on Cultural Heritage Protection, “Boundaries, protection zones as well as scopes and timeframes of any cultural heritage conservation, restoration, rehabilitation, interpretation, renovation and adaptation activities, land improvements and beatification activities within the boundaries of historical and cultural preserves, as well as any activities related to protection and exploitation of cultural heritage and preservation and restoration of traditional environments shall be established in the preserves’ territory organization plans”. Thus, the final version of the Management Plan for the nominated property can only be drawn up and adopted on the basis of an approved Territory Organization Plan for Tauric Chersonese National Preserve.

The said Plan has been under preparation since 2010, with only some of its sections drawn up so far. It is on the basis of these sections that the protected areas of the Preserve (including all the component parts of the nominated property) are managed at the moment:

- Schemes of Zoning, Access Ways and Visitation Routes for Tauric Chersonese National Preserve;
- Comprehensive Programme for Archaeological Investigation of the Preserve's heritage;
- Comprehensive Programme for Conservation and Restoration of the Preserve's heritage;
- Project of Boundaries and Land Use Regimes for the Buffer Zones of the Cultural Property 'Ancient City of Tauric Chersonese and its Chora'.

The aforementioned sections of the Plan were adopted by Orders No. 90/0/16-10 and 220/0/16-11 of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine on 26 February 2010 and 6 April 2011, respectively.

In addition to that, management of the protected areas is governed by the Regulations for Tauric Chersonese National Preserve adopted by the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine on 7 December 1994 and the Statute of Tauric Chersonese National Preserve adopted by Order No. 917/0/16-08 of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine on 18 August 2008.

All the aforementioned documents were taken into consideration when preparing the latest version of the Management Plan, which highlights the following aspects related to the protection, preservation and exploitation of the nominated property:

- current state of the property and factors affecting its preservation and accessibility;
- suggested solutions to the challenges related to the protection and exploitation of the protected areas of Tauric Chersonese National Preserve;
- guarantees of legal protection and integration of the property into state and municipal development programmes;
- property management structure,
- property security;
- monitoring of cultural heritage of the Preserve;
- general principles of conservation and restoration of the Preserve's heritage;
- property research prospects;
- principles of interpretation and presentation of the property and its component parts;
- scientific and support staff development;
- financial management of the nominated property; and
- timeframes and procedures for periodic review and update of the Management Plan.

The latest version of the Management Plan mostly outlines general principles related to the protection, preservation and exploitation of the protected areas. It does not give details on any strategic programmes, measures or activities that are to be implemented in each component part of the property. These issues are being elaborated now in the framework of the Territory Organization Plan for Tauric Chersonese National Preserve.

The general strategy for protection, preservation and exploitation of the property ‘Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese and its chora’ is set out in the Management Plan. The strategy is built on the following basic principles:

- the property ‘Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese and its chora’ is a complex (serial) piece of heritage whose further exploration should result in expansion of its boundaries through annexing the other chora plots;
- all the component parts of the property need protection from adverse factors listed in Section 4b, based on correspondent comprehensive programmes and projects, which should be consistent with each other and the Territory Organization Plan for Tauric Chersonese National Preserve as the umbrella document;
- all the component parts of the property should be covered by a programme for archaeological investigation with subsequent research based interpretation, condition monitoring and display of the heritage in accordance with the principles set out in the Territory Organization Plan for Tauric Chersonese National Preserve;
- any principles and provisions set out in the Territory Organization Plan for Tauric Chersonese National Preserve should be consistent with the requirements of Ukrainian and international legislation related to cultural (specifically, archaeological) heritage protection as well as, wherever possible, respond to the real needs of the local population;
- any points of fundamental importance set in the Territory Organization Plan for Tauric Chersonese National Preserve should be incorporated in relevant state regulations and local city planning documents and taken into consideration in any new strategic development projects for monument protection and preservation, regional tourism and urban development;
- the Territory Organization Plan for Tauric Chersonese National Preserve, when it is finalized and adopted, should become a basis for updating the existing property Management Plan, with further updates of the both plans to be made every 10 years to reflect any property related changes and new challenges.

It should be noted that further efforts at the property will be channeled in two interrelated directions: further development of the museum component of the Preserve (collections, permanent and temporary exhibitions etc) and creation of a full-fledged archaeological park on the basis of the ancient ruins that have been unearthed and interpreted for tourists, with appropriate infrastructure in all the component parts of the property.

5f. Sources and levels of finance:

Tauric Chersonese National Preserve is funded from a general fund and a special fund, with the *general fund* made up of the allocations from the State Budget of Ukraine and the *special fund* formed by:

- proceeds from excursions, preserve entrance fees and admission fees for special exhibitions;
- proceeds from charges for photography, video filming, telephotography and film shooting within the boundaries of the Preserve;
- proceeds from rented public property;
- proceeds from cultural and educational activities conducted on a contractual basis for various public, private and community enterprises, organizations and institutions as well as private individuals;
- proceeds from the sale of souvenirs and other creativity products; and
- revenues from other fee-based services.

The general and special funds are used in accordance with the budget programme passports adopted by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, namely 1802030 “Historic and Cultural Heritage Conservation in Preserves” and 1802040 “Cultural Heritage Protection Measures, Passportization, Inventorization and Restoration”.

The use of the funds is based on general and special fund budgets approved by the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine, including such economic classification expenditure codes as:

- salaries and wages;
- pay-roll charges;
- purchase of supplies and materials, communication and transportation services, maintenance of transport vehicles, equipment, stock and buildings, other services and expenses;
- energy and utilities;
- purchase of equipment (incl. computers and photocopiers), and durables;
- overhaul of buildings and structures;
- reconstruction;
- restoration of cultural, historic and architectural heritage;
- passportization of cultural heritage;
- elaboration of the sections of the Master Development Plan of the Preserve.

The Preserve has been receiving *sponsor assistance* from the Chersonesos Support Charitable Foundation (on the basis of the Cooperation Agreement between the Preserve and the Institute of Classical Archaeology at the University of Texas in Austin (USA) with the support of the Packard Humanities Institute) and from the A. G. Leventis Foundation (on the basis of the Memorandum between

the Preserve and the A. G. Leventis Foundation signed on 26 April 2010). The Chersonesos Support Foundation has been providing charitable assistance consisting in covering the costs of overhauling a building (Packard Laboratory) and purchasing computers, materials, stationery etc, with no funds transferred by the Chersonesos Support Foundation directly to the Preserve's account. The A. G. Leventis Foundation has been transferring funds to the Preserve's account to overhaul the premises and design a new exhibit of antiquities.

Financial and economic performance of Tauric Chersonese National Preserve during 2006 – 2010 is summarized in the table below (UAH thousand):

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1. General fund</i>						
Allocations received	4404.6	4663.4	6369.5	7503.2	8562.8	31503.5
Incl.: - operation and maintenance of the preserve	345.3	355.4	139.4	-	-	840.1
- security	318.5	378.1	383.9	25.3	472.4	1578.2
- monument restoration	920.0	403.7	890.8	-	-	2214.5
- monument passportization	-	-	175.0	79.0	200.0	454.0
- elaboration of the sections of the master development plan	-	-	-	331.8	-	331.8
- overhauling	-	154.5	-	-	-	154.5
<i>2. Special fund</i>						
Revenues	2745.9	3328.0	4749.5	6400.3	7027.2	24250.9
Expenditures	2134.7	1742.9	5898.5	4935.5	6654.5	21366.1
Incl.: - operation and maintenance of the preserve	465.5	278.2	692.8	264.7	1011.5	2712.7
- security	71.0	87.8	98.1	511.7	184.5	953.1
- monument restoration	125.0	-	1916.9	377.8	811.7	3231.4
- overhauling	250.0	-	240.0	-	970.0	1460.0
- area improvement	102.0	79.3	955.0	1158.0	-	2294.3
- state land certificates	-	458.0	-	-	193.0	651.0
- project design for the ancient exhibit	-	-	-	-	198.0	198.0
- VAT and other compulsory payments	458.5	574.8	791.7	1067.1	1668.1	4560.2
- professional training for the staff	-	8.2	1.7	-	8.2	18.1

The table below shows the expenditure breakdown of Tauric Chersonese National Preserve during 2006 – 2010:

<i>№№</i>	<i>Types of expenditure</i>	<i>general fund</i>	<i>special fund</i>
1.	Monument restoration	2214.5	3231.4
2.	Overhauling	154.5	1460.0
3.	Area improvement	-	2294.3
4.	Security	1578.2	953.1
5.	Operation and maintenance of the preserve	840.1	2712.7
	Total:	4787.3	10651.5

5g. Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques:

The staff of Tauric Chersonese National Preserve consists of a group of *qualified specialists* in various fields related to archaeological heritage research, conservation and exploitation, including:

- scientific staff involved in archaeological explorations;
- other scientific staff – archivists, collections managers;
- conservators;
- exhibitionists; and
- managers.

These include eight Doctors of Philosophy (Candidates of History, according to the national classification) and five Honoured Culture Workers of Ukraine.

The human resources training and development for Tauric Chersonese National Preserve is based on the National Programme for Conservation and Exploitation of Cultural Heritage 2004 – 2010 adopted by the Law of Ukraine No. 1692-IV of 20 April 2004.

Among educational institutions providing professional training and development to the staff of the Preserve are:

- Taurida National Vernadsky University,
- Black Sea Branch of Moscow State University, and
- Crimean University of Humanities.

Further professional development of the staff is provided within such programmes as:

- MATRA/International Project for Development of Museums and Museum Networking;
- International Training Internship in Archaeological Conservation;
- International “Nesvizska Academy” Postgraduate Summer School;

- International Workshop on Standards and Methods of Cultural Heritage Interpretation;
- Gaude Polonia Scholarship Programme under the aegis of the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Poland;

In addition to that, the Preserve has been receiving regular *advisory, research and instructional support* from the key national cultural heritage protection institutions such as:

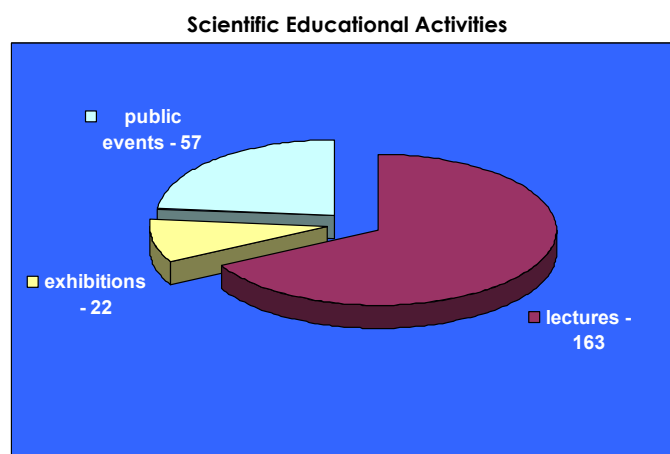
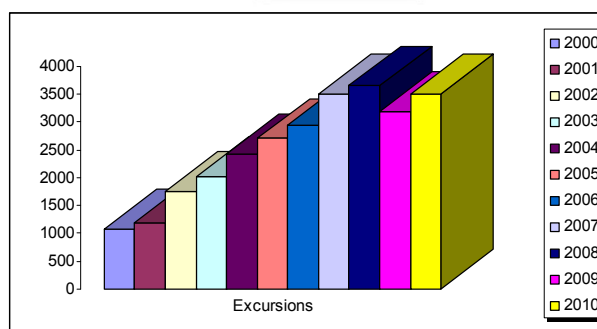
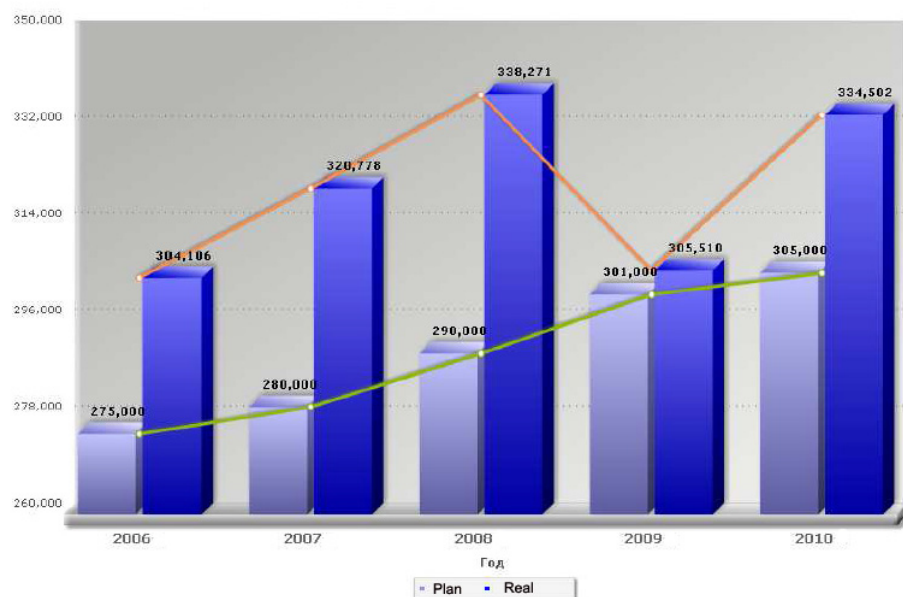
- Institute of Archaeology of the National Academy of Ukraine and its Crimean Branch,
- Institute of Monument Protection Research of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine,
- Crimean Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine,
- Ukrprojectrestoration Corporation,
- Konrest State Research and Production Centre,
- National Research Centre of Ukraine for Restoration, and
- National Academy of Fine Arts and Architecture.

5h. Visitor facilities and statistics:

The property is visited by organized groups as well as individual visitors. Apart from receiving visitors and organizing excursions, the Preserve provides such services as:

- outdoor guided tours of the sites in Ukrainian, Russian and English;
- indoor tours of the museum galleries featuring items found during excavations in the city of Chersonese and in its chora (Ancient Chersonese, Medieval Cherson, Tombstones of Ancient Chersonese) as well as permanent exhibitions of mosaic floors found in the Byzantine churches of Chersonese and holographic images of outstanding archaeological findings of Ukraine;
- selling books on the history of Chersonese, booklets, postcards and souvenirs with emblems of the place;
- cafeterias and soft drink booths;
- public facilities;
- park recreation area;
- arranging performances and concerts within the boundaries of the Preserve, e.g. at the ancient theatre;
- providing accommodation for archaeological expeditions.

Upward trends in visitor numbers and excursions delivered at Tauric Chersonese National Preserve are shown in the charts below:



A number of activities aiming to improve visitor service at the Preserve are envisaged in the relevant section of the Territory Organization Plan expected to be finalized in 2012.

5i. Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property:

The programme for the presentation of the heritage of Tauric Chersonese and its chora is currently under preparation and shall be presented in separate sections of the Territory Organization Plan for Tauric Chersonese National Preserve and the Management Plan for the Property ‘Ancient City of Tauric Chersonese and its Chora’.

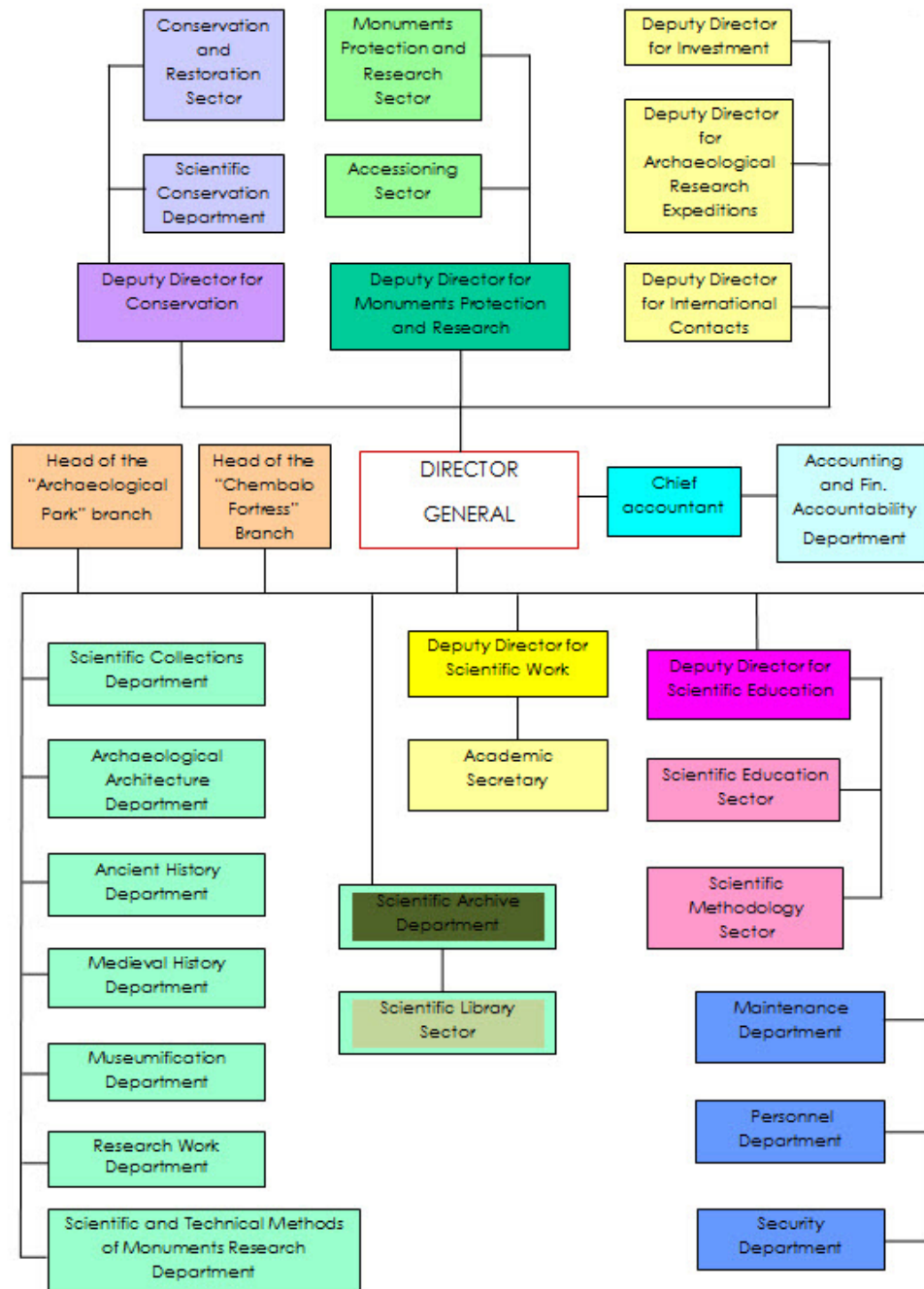
At the moment, the Preserve is underrepresented and underpromoted both locally and nationally, although the approaches to the city do have a few Chersonese billboards and in 2009 the property won the all-Ukrainian contest “Seven Wonders of Ukraine”, the latter accompanied by a massive publicity campaign.

Extensive information is provided in three languages (Ukrainian, Russian and English) on the website of Tauric Chersonese National Preserve (<http://www.chersonesos.org/>).

In addition to that, a number of materials were prepared in 2011 for a presentation and exhibition dedicated to the nomination of the property ‘Ancient City of Tauric Chersonese and its Chora’ for inclusion on the World Heritage List. The exhibition will be held at the beginning of 2012 at a number of premises of governmental institutions and non-governmental organizations in Kiev and Sevastopol. A presentation booklet highlighting the nominated property has been published for the event.

5j. Staffing levels:

The property is administered by the staff of Tauric Chersonese National Preserve currently consisting of 180 people and having the following structure:



The existing staff organization structure needs improvement, particularly if the mentioned archaeological park project is to become a reality. All the relevant estimates, calculations and proposals will be provided in a separate section of the Territory Organization Plan for Tauric Chersonese National Preserve in 2012.

6. MONITORING

6a. Key indicators for measuring the state of conservation:

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Periodicity</i>	<i>Location, where records are kept</i>
Monitoring of the state of preservation of the ancient land demarcation and archaeological heritage as well as the state of its conservation within the protected areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - archaeological excavations, - emergency measures, - top priority measures, - planned restoration and conservation works 	On an annual basis	Archive of Tauric Chersonese National Preserve
Monitoring of scientific research methodology observation within in the protected property areas and their buffer zones: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - archaeological investigation, - restoration and conservation works, - interpretation of archaeological heritage 	On an annual basis	Ibid.
Monitoring of natural and anthropogenic factors destroying or threatening to destroy archaeological heritage within the protected areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - seismic activity, - shore erosion and landslides, - ground waters, - vegetation, - vandalism, - illegal excavations, - visitor pressures 	On an annual basis	Ibid.
Monitoring of effectiveness of protected area protection, security and improvement measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fencing, - 24-hour security, - footpaths, - visitor centres, - public facility, - waste removal, 	On an annual basis	Ibid.

- access ways.		
Monitoring of modern development and the state of preservation of archaeological landscapes within the buffer zones of the protected properties: - state of preservation of the ancient demarcation, - observance of buffer zone regimes, - identification and registration of archaeological heritage items	On an annual basis	Ibid.

6b. Administrative arrangements for property monitoring:

On the basis of Order No. 19 issued by the Director General of Tauric Chersonese National Preserve on 17 September 2011 a working group has been created to monitor the condition of the heritage in the protected areas.

6c. Results of previous reporting exercises:

Heritage condition surveys and monitoring is a necessary step towards developing a proper plan for conservation, since no such plan can be effectively created without clear understanding of the current condition of the heritage and the extent of its deterioration. Surveys of this kind are a challenging task since archaeological monuments tend to occupy extensive areas. In order to collect all the necessary information, process it and make correct conclusions, qualified staff and relevant equipment are needed.

In 2003, due to the support of the Institute of Classical Archaeology at the University of Texas in Austin, a geographical information system (GIS) was introduced in Chersonese and has been used since then as an excellent information gathering tool. As is shown in a sample form below, it reflects the degree of deterioration of each monument and defines the necessary extent of intervention in its structure, the information absolutely necessary for developing any future conservation plans:

Conservation Condition Survey

Grid Reference (AAxx.xx.yy.yy):

Area Description:

Materials (circle as appropriate)

Marble Brickwork Rubble Ashlar Other (specify):

Conservation

Has any previous conservation been undertaken? **Y** **N**

Wall Tops Worst **0** **1** **2** **3** **4** **5** **6** **7** **8** **9** **10** Best

Elevations Worst **0** **1** **2** **3** **4** **5** **6** **7** **8** **9** **10** Best

Foundations Worst **0** **1** **2** **3** **4** **5** **6** **7** **8** **9** **10** Best

Floors Worst **0** **1** **2** **3** **4** **5** **6** **7** **8** **9** **10** Best

Aesthetics Worst **0** **1** **2** **3** **4** **5** Best

Contamination

Trees Bushes Weeds Percentage of coverage:

Rubbish Worst **0** **1** **2** **3** **4** **5** Best

Graffiti Worst **0** **1** **2** **3** **4** **5** Best

Documentation (circle as appropriate)

Photographed? **Y** **N**

Mapped? **Y** **N**

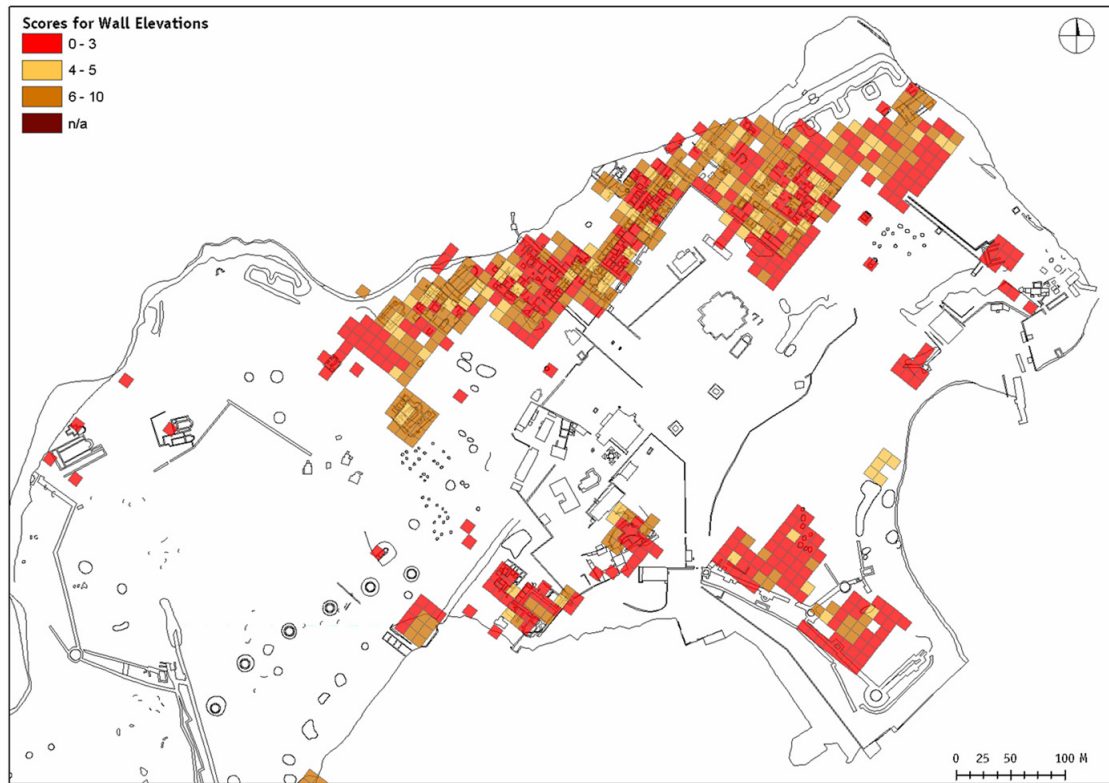
Date Surveyed:

Surveyed by (initials):

The surveys are based on a comprehensive approach. First, a general plan of the property is drawn where all the structures are indicated. For the purpose of heritage condition monitoring, the territory of the Preserve has been divided into squares 10x10 m each with the help of ArcMAP software and its tailor-made application. After that the condition of the elements is described in detail for each square. All the data are entered into the programme that makes it possible to

automatically identify critical sections that are in most urgent need of conservation. The created database is also used to make and keep records as to the history of monument explorations and conservation measures taken.

A sample monitoring report on the state of preservation of the ancient masonries in the city of Chersonese is presented in the scheme below:



The existing programme needs to be improved by including among the key indicators some additional points related to the risk factors identified in the Management Plan.

It should also be mentioned that today the monitoring programme is used for component part No. 001 only. In the near future (during 2012 – 2013) it is therefore necessary to expand the use of the programme to cover the other component parts of the property.

7. DOCUMENTATION

7a. Photographs, slides, image inventory:

Plans and outlines:

<i>Id. No</i>	<i>Format</i>	<i>Captions</i>	<i>Date (year)</i>	<i>Author / Drawer</i>	<i>Copyright owner (if different than the author of the drawing)</i>	<i>Contact details of copyright owner (Name, address, tel/fax, and e-mail)</i>	<i>Non exclusive cession of rights</i>
1	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Plan of the Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese. (Component Part No. 001)	2004	<i>J. Lane</i>	The Institute of Classical Archaeology — The University of Texas at Austin (USA)	ICA 3925 West Braker Lane, Austin, Texas 78759 p: 1-512-232-9321 22 f: 1-512-232-9324 icainfo@uts.cc.utexas.edu	YES
2	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Outline of the Southeastern Defensive Line of the Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese. (Component Part No. 001)	2004	<i>J. Lane</i>	The Institute of Classical Archaeology — The University of Texas at Austin	ICA 3925 West Braker Lane, Austin, Texas 78759 p: 1-512-232-9321 22 f: 1-512-232-9324 icainfo@uts.cc.utexas.edu,	YES
3	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Outline of Zeno's Tower. The Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese. (Component Part No. 001)	1898	<i>K. Kostsyushko-Valyuzhinich</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
4	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Outline of the Ancient Theater and the Reliquary Church. The Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese. (Component Part No. 001)	2004	<i>O. Dombrovsky. Image processing by J. Lane</i>	The Institute of Classical Archaeology — The University of Texas at Austin	ICA 3925 West Braker Lane, Austin, Texas 78759 p: 1-512-232-9321 22 f: 1-512-232-9324 icainfo@uts.cc.utexas.edu	YES
5	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Plan of the City Water Reservoir. The Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese. (Component Part No. 001)	2005	<i>Max Limoncelli, Allyson McDavid</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES

6	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Outline of the Christian Cave Church in the Main Street. The Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese. (Component Part No. 001)	2004	<i>J. Lane</i>	The Institute of Classical Archaeology — The University of Texas at Austin	ICA 3925 West Braker Lane, Austin, Texas 78759 p: 1-512-232-9321 22 f: 1-512-232-9324 icainfo@uts.cc.utexas.edu,	YES
7	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Plan of the Four-apse Church. The Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese. (Component Part No. 001)	1979	<i>V. Kutaisov</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
8	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Outline of Kruze's Basilica. The Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese. (Component Part No. 001)	2004	<i>J. Lane</i>	The Institute of Classical Archaeology — The University of Texas at Austin	ICA 3925 West Braker Lane, Austin, Texas 78759 p: 1-512-232-9321 22 f: 1-512-232-9324 icainfo@uts.cc.utexas.edu,	YES
9	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Outline of Uvarov's Basilica with designated periods. The Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese. (Component Part No. 001)	2004	<i>J. Lane</i>	The Institute of Classical Archaeology — The University of Texas at Austin	ICA 3925 West Braker Lane, Austin, Texas 78759 p: 1-512-232-9321 22 f: 1-512-232-9324 icainfo@uts.cc.utexas.edu	YES
10	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Outline of the Basilica within Basilica. The Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese. (Component Part No. 001)	2004	<i>J. Lane</i>	The Institute of Classical Archaeology — The University of Texas at Austin	ICA 3925 West Braker Lane, Austin, Texas 78759 p: 1-512-232-9321 22 f: 1-512-232-9324 icainfo@uts.cc.utexas.edu	YES
11	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Layout of the Crimean Peninsula with designated ancient Chora of the Chersonese State (turn of the 4th and 3rd centuries BC)	1984	<i>A. Shcheglov</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
12	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Layout of the Heracleian Peninsula with demarcation	2001	<i>G. Nikolaenko</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES

13	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Layout of the Heracleian Peninsula with present-day zoning: 1 – protected areas, 2 – areas with extant ancient chora layout, 3 – parks and cemeteries, 4 – forest plantations, 5 – farmland, 6 – suburban settlements, 7 – city centre, 8 – residential areas, 9 – pits and quarries, 10 – industrial areas	2002	<i>Alma Maldonado, Carl Holiday</i> ,	The Institute of Classical Archaeology — The University of Texas at Austin	ICA 3925 West Braker Lane, Austin, Texas 78759 p: 1-512-232-9321 22 f: 1-512-232-9324 icainfo@uts.cc.utexas.edu	YES
14	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Outline of the Farmstead on Site № 193 of the Chora plot in the Yukharina Gully. (Component Part No. 002)	2001	<i>N. Andrushchenko, T. Bazhanova</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
15	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Outline of the Farmstead on Site № 226 of the Chora plot in the Yukharina Gully. (Component Part No. 002)	1997	<i>N. Andrushchenko, T. Bazhanova</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
16	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Outline of the southern farmstead at Site 227 on the Chora plot in the Yukharina Gully. (the so-called Basilides' Farmstead). (Component Part No. 002)	1998	<i>V. Kuzishchin</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
17	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Plan of the unearthed “Grinevich’s Farmstead” on Site No. 347 of the Chora plot in Berman’s Gully. (Component Part No. 003)	2010	<i>A. Arzhanov</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES

18	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Outline of the unearthed section of the fortification on the Bezmyannaya Height with designated Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods and Crimean War fortifications. (Component Part No. 004)	2004	<i>J. Lane</i>	The Institute of Classical Archaeology — The University of Texas at Austin	ICA 3925 West Braker Lane, Austin, Texas 78759 p: 1-512-232-9321 22 f: 1-512-232-9324 icainfo@uts.cc.utexas.edu	YES
19	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Layouts of the fortification on the isthmus of the Mayachny Peninsula with fortress walls, remains of ancient towers and traces of demarcation (Component Part No. 006)	1994	<i>A. Shcheglov</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
20	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Layout of the sites in the northeastern part of the fortified settlement on the isthmus of the Mayachny Peninsula (Component Part No. 006)	2006	<i>N. Andrushchenko, T. Bazhanova</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
21	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Plan of the excavated site on the island in Kazachya Bay (Archives of the Chersonese Preserve) (Component Part No. 006)	1905	<i>M. Skubetov</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
22	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Master Plan for the City of Sevastopol. Principal Drawing.	2004	<i>Crimea NIO Project Co.</i>	Sevastopol City Council	3 Lenina St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99011 Phone: +38(0692) 54-05-38 fax: +38(0692) 54-03-53 public@sevsovet.com.ua	YES
23	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Master Plan for the City of Sevastopol, Historical and Architectural Plan and Protection Zone Project.	2004	<i>Crimea NIO Project Co.</i>	Sevastopol City Council	3 Lenina St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99011 Phone: +38(0692) 54-05-38 fax: +38(0692) 54-03-53 public@sevsovet.com.ua	YES

24	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Protection Zones of the Tauric Chersonese National Preserve Property (Urban Area).	2010	<i>T. Bobrovskiy</i>	Institute of Monument Protection Research	15 Petropavlovskaya St., Kyev 04086, Ukraine Tel/fax: +380442885443 ndipod@topnet.ua	YES
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Photos:

<i>Id. No</i>	<i>Format</i>	<i>Captions</i>	<i>Date of Photo (mo/yr)</i>	<i>Photographer</i>	<i>Copyright owner (if different than photographer/dire ctor of video)</i>	<i>Contact details of copyright owner (Name,address, tel/fax, and e-mail)</i>	<i>Non exclusive cession of rights</i>
1	Print / electronic format *.jpg	The Heracleon Peninsula with the component parts of the nominated property. Satellite image (<i>Component Parts No. 001 – 007</i>)	October / 2010	<i>Image processing by T. Bobrovskiy</i>	Google Maps service - ©Google, 2011 - Terms of Use	c/o Google Inc. 1600 Amphitheatre Parkway Mountain View, California, 94043 USA Phone: +1 650-253-0000 Fax: +1 650-253-0001 e-mail via http://www.google.com/intl/en/contact/	YES
2	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Ancient City of Chersonese. Aerial photo (<i>Component Part No. 001</i>)	August / 2005	<i>V. Filippov</i>		Filippov Vadim Anatolievich 50 let Octjabrya ul., 26-46 Tyumen 625006 Russian Federation, Phone +79044900157 e-mail: filippov- vadim@yandex.ru	YES
3	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Southeastern Line of Defense. The Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese. Airview. (<i>Component Part No. 001</i>)	May / 2003	<i>A. Sobotkova</i>	The Institute of Classical Archaeology — The University of Texas at Austin	ICA 3925 West Braker Lane, Austin, Texas 78759 p: 1-512-232-9321 22 f: 1-512-232-9324 icainfo@uts.cc.utexas.edu	YES

4	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Southeastern Line of Defense. Peribolus. The Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese. (Component Part No. 001)	August / 2011	<i>K. Zykova</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
5	Print / electronic format *.jpg	City Gate. The Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese. (Component Part No. 001)	August / 2011	<i>R. Smirnov</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
6	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Zeno's Tower. The Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese. (Component Part No. 001)	May / 2003	<i>C. Williams</i>	The Institute of Classical Archaeology — The University of Texas at Austin	ICA 3925 West Braker Lane, Austin, Texas 78759 p: 1-512-232-9321 22 f: 1-512-232-9324 icainfo@uts.cc.utexas.edu	YES
7	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Stele of Leschanoridas, son of Eukles. Limestone. Early Hellenistic period (Component Part No. 001)	April /2003	<i>C. Williams</i>	The Institute of Classical Archaeology — The University of Texas at Austin	ICA 3925 West Braker Lane, Austin, Texas 78759 p: 1-512-232-9321 22 f: 1-512-232-9324 icainfo@uts.cc.utexas.edu	YES
8	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Tombstone with the Portrait of a Youth. Fragment. Encaustic Painting. Late 4th century BC (Component Part No. 001)	September / 2004	<i>C. Williams</i>	The Institute of Classical Archaeology — The University of Texas at Austin	ICA 3925 West Braker Lane, Austin, Texas 78759 p: 1-512-232-9321 22 f: 1-512-232-9324 icainfo@uts.cc.utexas.edu	YES
9	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Main Street. The Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese. (Component Part No. 001)	May / 2003	<i>C. Williams</i>	The Institute of Classical Archaeology — The University of Texas at Austin	ICA 3925 West Braker Lane, Austin, Texas 78759 p: 1-512-232-9321 22 f: 1-512-232-9324 icainfo@uts.cc.utexas.edu	YES
10	Print / electronic format *.jpg	The Agora. The Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese. Aerial photo. (Component Part No. 001)	August / 2004	<i>V. Filippov</i>		Filippov Vadim Anatolievich 50 let Octjabrya ul., 26-46 Tyumen 625006 Russian Federation, Phone +79044900157 filippov-vadim@yandex.ru	YES

11	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Ancient Theater. The Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese. (Component Part No. 001)	May / 2003	<i>C. Williams</i>	The Institute of Classical Archaeology — The University of Texas at Austin	ICA 3925 West Braker Lane, Austin, Texas 78759 p: 1-512-232-9321 22 f: 1-512-232-9324 icainfo@uts.cc.utexas.edu	YES
12	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Reliquary Church. The Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese. (Component Part No. 001)	August / 2004	<i>C. Williams</i>	The Institute of Classical Archaeology — The University of Texas at Austin	ICA 3925 West Braker Lane, Austin, Texas 78759 p: 1-512-232-9321 22 f: 1-512-232-9324 icainfo@uts.cc.utexas.edu	YES
13	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Mint. The Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese. (Component Part No. 001)	December/ 2011	<i>R. Smirnov</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
14	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Water Reservoir. The Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese. (Component Part No. 001)	May / 2003	<i>G. Mack</i>	The Institute of Classical Archaeology — The University of Texas at Austin	ICA 3925 West Braker Lane, Austin, Texas 78759 p: 1-512-232-9321 22 f: 1-512-232-9324 icainfo@uts.cc.utexas.edu	YES
15	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Graffito from a wall of the Vaulted Cistern (Component Part No. 001)	October / 2002	<i>G. Mack</i>	The Institute of Classical Archaeology — The University of Texas at Austin	ICA 3925 West Braker Lane, Austin, Texas 78759 p: 1-512-232-9321 22 f: 1-512-232-9324 icainfo@uts.cc.utexas.edu	YES
16	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Temenos. The Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese. Aerial photo (Component Part No. 001)	August / 2005	<i>V. Filippov</i>	-	Filippov Vadim Anatolievich 50 let Octjabrya ul., 26-46 Tyumen 625006 Russian Federation, Phone +79044900157 filippov-vadim@yandex.ru	YES

17	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Head of a caryatid. Fragment of an ancient temple. Marble. Early Hellenistic period (<i>Component Part No. 001</i>)	September / 2004	<i>C. Williams</i>	The Institute of Classical Archaeology — The University of Texas at Austin	ICA 3925 West Braker Lane, Austin, Texas 78759 p: 1-512-232-9321 22 f: 1-512-232-9324 icainfo@uts.cc.utexas.edu	YES
18	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Stele with the Civic Oath of the Citizens of Chersonese. Marble. Early 3rd century BC (<i>Component Part No. 001</i>)	September / 2004	<i>C. Williams</i>	The Institute of Classical Archaeology — The University of Texas at Austin	ICA 3925 West Braker Lane, Austin, Texas 78759 p: 1-512-232-9321 22 f: 1-512-232-9324 icainfo@uts.cc.utexas.edu	YES
19	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Cave Church. The Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese. (<i>Component Part No. 001</i>)	May / 2003	<i>G. Mack</i>	The Institute of Classical Archaeology — The University of Texas at Austin	ICA 3925 West Braker Lane, Austin, Texas 78759 p: 1-512-232-9321 22 f: 1-512-232-9324 icainfo@uts.cc.utexas.edu	YES
20	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Four-apse Church. The Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese. (<i>Component Part No. 001</i>)	December / 2011	<i>R. Smirnov</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
21	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Kruze's Basilica. The Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese. (<i>Component Part No. 001</i>)	July / 2006	<i>S. Ushakov</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
22	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Uvarov's Basilica. The Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese. (<i>Component Part No. 001</i>)	December / 2011	<i>R. Smirnov</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
23	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Basilica within Basilica. The Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese. (<i>Component Part No. 001</i>)	October / 2007	<i>R. Smirnov</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES

24	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Detail of the mosaic floor from the Basilica within Basilica (Component Part No. 001)	August /2003	<i>C. Williams</i>	The Institute of Classical Archaeology — The University of Texas at Austin	ICA 3925 West Braker Lane, Austin, Texas 78759 p: 1-512-232-9321 22 f: 1-512-232-9324 icainfo@uts.cc.utexas.edu	YES
25	Print / electronic format *.jpg	1935 Basilica. The Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese. (Component Part No. 001)	December / 2011	<i>R. Smirnov</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
26	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Chapel. The Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese. (Component Part No. 001)	October / 2010	<i>S. Ryzhov</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
27	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Hellenistic house. The Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese. (Component Part No. 001)	May / 2003	<i>C. Williams</i>	The Institute of Classical Archaeology — The University of Texas at Austin	ICA 3925 West Braker Lane, Austin, Texas 78759 p: 1-512-232-9321 22 f: 1-512-232-9324 icainfo@uts.cc.utexas.edu	YES
28	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Mosaic floor of a Hellenistic house (Component Part No. 001)	May / 2006	<i>K. Zykova</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
29	Print / electronic format *.jpg	House with a Winery. The Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese. (Component Part No. 001)	May / 2003	<i>C. Williams</i>	The Institute of Classical Archaeology — The University of Texas at Austin	ICA 3925 West Braker Lane, Austin, Texas 78759 p: 1-512-232-9321 22 f: 1-512-232-9324 icainfo@uts.cc.utexas.edu	YES
30	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Fish-salting cistern in a residential quarter. The Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese. (Component Part No. 001)	August / 2009	<i>S. Ryzhov</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES

31	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Traces of Chora demarcation in the mouth of the Chora plot in the Yukharina Gully. Satellite image (<i>Component Part No. 002</i>)	November / 2010		Google Maps service - ©Google, 2011 - Terms of Use	c/o Google Inc. 1600 Amphitheatre Parkway Mountain View, California, 94043 USA Phone: +1 650-253-0000 Fax: +1 650-253-0001 e-mail via http://www.google.com/intl/en/contact/	YES
32	Print / electronic format *.jpg	The Chora plot in the Yukharina Gully. Satellite image (<i>Component Part No. 002</i>)	November / 2010		Google Maps service - ©Google, 2011 - Terms of Use	c/o Google Inc. 1600 Amphitheatre Parkway Mountain View, California, 94043 USA Phone: +1 650-253-0000 Fax: +1 650-253-0001 e-mail via http://www.google.com/intl/en/contact/	YES
33	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Farmstead on the Chora plot in the Yukharina Gully. (<i>Component Part No. 002</i>)	July / 2001	<i>C. Williams</i>	The Institute of Classical Archaeology — The University of Texas at Austin	ICA 3925 West Braker Lane, Austin, Texas 78759 p: 1-512-232-9321 22 f: 1-512-232-9324 icainfo@uts.cc.utexas.edu	YES
34	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Farmstead on Site No. 226 on the Chora plot in the Yukharina Gully (<i>Component Part No. 002</i>)	July / 2001	<i>C. Williams</i>	The Institute of Classical Archaeology — The University of Texas at Austin	ICA 3925 West Braker Lane, Austin, Texas 78759 p: 1-512-232-9321 22 f: 1-512-232-9324 icainfo@uts.cc.utexas.edu	YES
35	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Northern Farmstead on Site No. 227 on the Chora plot in the Yukharina Gully (<i>Component Part No. 002</i>)	July / 2001	<i>C. Williams</i>	The Institute of Classical Archaeology — The University of Texas at Austin	ICA 3925 West Braker Lane, Austin, Texas 78759 p: 1-512-232-9321 22 f: 1-512-232-9324 icainfo@uts.cc.utexas.edu	YES

36	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Southern Farmstead on Site No. 227 on the Chora plot in the Yukharina Gully. (Component Part No. 002)	February / 2011	<i>N. Beskorovaynaya</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
37	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Farmstead on Site No. 268 and crypts on the Chora plot in the Yukharina Gully (Component Part No. 002)	February / 2011	<i>N. Beskorovaynaya</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
38	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Unexplored division walls and vineyard planting walls on Site No. 226 on the Chora plot in the Yukharina Gully. (Component Part No. 002)	July / 2011	<i>T. Bobrovskiy</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
39	Print / electronic format *.jpg	The Chora plot in Berman's Gully with a farmstead. Aerial photo. (Component Part No. 003)	August / 2010	<i>A. Arzhanov</i>		Arzhanov Aleksey Yurievich Stalevarov St., 12-2, app. 495 Moscow 111555 Russian Federation Sat.phone: +7-910-459-92-79 e-mail: alexar71@mail.ru	YES
40	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Unexplored farmstead on Site No. 346 on the Chora plot in Berman's Gully (Component Part No. 003)	July / 2011	<i>T. Bobrovskiy</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
41	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Defensive Tower of the Northwestern Farmstead on Site No. 347 on the Chora plot in Berman's Gully (Component Part No. 003)	July / 2011	<i>T. Bobrovskiy</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES

42	Print / electronic format *.jpg	“Grinevich’s Farmstead” on Site No. 347 on the Chora plot in Berman’s Gully. Aerial photo. (Component Part No. 003)	August / 2010	<i>A. Arzhanov</i>		Arzhanov Aleksey Yurievich Stalevarov St., 12-2, app. 495 Moscow 111555 Russian Federation Sat.phone: +7-910-459-92-79 e-mail: alexar71@mail.ru	YES
43	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Fragment of a defensive wall with loopholes at “Grinevich’s Farmstead” on Site No. 347 on the Chora plot in Berman’s Gully. (Component Part No. 003)	July / 2011	<i>T. Bobrovskiy</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
44	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Cave constructions on Site No. 347 on the Chora plot in Berman’s Gully. (Component Part No. 003)	July / 2011	<i>T. Bobrovskiy</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
45	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Defensive tower in the Fortified Settlement on the Chora plot in Berman’s Gully. (Component Part No. 003)	July / 2011	<i>T. Bobrovskiy</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
46	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Airview of the Balaklava Valley from the Bezymyannaya Height. (Component Part No. 004)	July / 2011	<i>T. Bobrovsky</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
47	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Airview of the Chersonese Chora from the Chora plot on the Bezymyannaya Height. (Component Part No. 004)	July / 2011	<i>T. Bobrovsky</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES

48	Print / electronic format *.jpg	The Chora plot on the Bezmyannaya Height. Satellite image (Component Part No. 004)	October / 2010		Google Maps service - ©Google, 2011 - Terms of Use	c/o Google Inc. 1600 Amphitheatre Parkway Mountain View, California, 94043 USA Phone: +1 650-253-0000 Fax: +1 650-253-0001 e-mail via http://www.google.com/intl/en/contact/	YES
49	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Fortification on the Chora plot on the Bezmyannaya Height (Component Part No. 004)	September / 2009	<i>G. Nikolaenko</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
50	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Ruins of agricultural structures on the northern slope of the Bezmyannaya Height. (Component Part No. 004)	July / 2011	<i>T. Bobrovskiy</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
51	Print / electronic format *.jpg	The Chora plot in the Streletskaya Gully. Satellite image (Component Part No. 005)	October / 2010		Google Maps service - ©Google, 2011 - Terms of Use	c/o Google Inc. 1600 Amphitheatre Parkway Mountain View, California, 94043 USA Phone: +1 650-253-0000 Fax: +1 650-253-0001 e-mail via http://www.google.com/intl/en/contact/	YES
52	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Remains of vineyard planting walls on Site No. 151 on the Chora plot in the Streletskaya Gully. (Component Part No. 005)	July / 2011	<i>T. Bobrovskiy</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES

53	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Unexplored farmstead on Site No. 175 on the Chora plot in the Streletskaia Gully. (Component Part No. 005)	July / 2011	<i>T. Bobrovskiy</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
54	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Unexplored structure on the Chora plot in the Streletskaia Gully. (Component Part No. 005)	July / 2011	<i>T. Bobrovskiy</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
55	Print / electronic format *.jpg	The Chora plot on the isthmus of the Mayachny Peninsula. Satellite image (Component Part No. 006)	October/ 2010		Google Maps service - ©Google, 2011 - Terms of Use	c/o Google Inc. 1600 Amphitheatre Parkway Mountain View, California, 94043 USA Phone: +1 650-253-0000 Fax: +1 650-253-0001 e-mail via http://www.google.com/intl/en/contact/	YES
56	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Fragment of the Southeastern Defensive Wall on the Chora plot on the isthmus of the Mayachny Peninsula. (Component Part No. 006)	July / 2011	<i>T. Bobrovskiy</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
57	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Remains of division walls and vineyard planting walls in the northwestern part of the Chora plot on the isthmus of the Mayachny Peninsula. (Component Part No. 006)	July / 2011	<i>T. Bobrovskiy</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
58	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Terrace housing on the isthmus on the Chora plot on the isthmus of the Mayachny Peninsula. (Component Part No. 006)	July / 2011	<i>A. Petrokovskiy</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES

59	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Hellenistic religious worship complex and winery on the Chora plot on the isthmus of the Mayachny Peninsula. (Component Part No. 006)	August / 2010	<i>A. Petrokovskiy</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
60	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Islet in Kazachya Bay. (Component Part No. 006)	August / 2004	<i>A. Petrokovskiy</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
61	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Medieval Cave Monastery on the Chora plot on Cape Vinogradny (Component Part No. 007)	August / 2010	<i>T. Yashaeva</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
62	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Cave Church of the Monastery on the Chora plot on Cape Vinogradny (Component Part No. 007)	August / 2009	<i>T. Yashaeva</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
63	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Utility structures of the Monastery on the Chora plot on Cape Vinogradny (Component Part No. 007)	September / 2010	<i>T. Yashaeva</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
64	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Ground-based Church on the Chora plot on Cape Vinogradny (Component Part No. 007)	July / 2011	<i>R. Smirnov</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
65	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Countryside church in the Southern Necropolis near the the Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese	May / 2003	<i>G. Mack</i>	The Institute of Classical Archaeology — The University of Texas at Austin	ICA 3925 West Braker Lane, Austin, Texas 78759 p: 1-512-232-9321 22 f: 1-512-232-9324 icainfo@uts.cc.utexas.edu	YES

66	Print / electronic format *.jpg	Southern Necropolis near the Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese. Airview.	August / 2004	<i>V. Filippov</i>	-	Filippov Vadim Anatolievich 50 let Octjabrya ul., 26-46 Tyumen 625006 Russian Federation, Phone +79044900157 e-mail: filippov- vadim@yandex.ru	YES
67	Print / electronic format *.jpg	View of St. Vladimir's Monastery in Chersonese (Component Part No. 001)	Early 20th century.	<i>From the Archival Glass Plate Negative Collection</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES
68	Print / electronic format *.jpg	The house of old Chersonese museum - “Warehous of Local Antiquities” (Component Part No. 001)	Early 20th century.	<i>From the Archival Glass Plate Negative Collection</i>	Tauric Chersonese National Preserve	1 Drevnyaya St., Sevastopol, Ukraine, 99045 p./f. +38 (0692)55-02-78 info@chersonesos.org	YES

7b. Texts related to protective designation:

i) Comprehensive Programme for Archeological Investigation of the Complex National Archeological Heritage Property 'Ancient City of Tauric Chersonese' adopted by Order No. 90/0/16-10 of the Ministry of Culture of 26 February 2010.

ii) Comprehensive Programme for Conservation and Restoration at the Complex National Archeological Heritage Property 'Ancient City of Tauric Chersonese' adopted by Order No. 90/0/16-10 of the Ministry of Culture of 26 February 2010.

iii) Territory Organization Plan for Tauric Chersonese National Preserve: Boundaries and Land Use Regimes of the National Archaeological Heritage Property 'Ancient City of Tauric Chersonese' adopted by Order No. 220/0/16-11 of the Ministry of Culture of 6 April 2011.

iv) Contract No. 11-5846/09 of 6 February 2009 with the Department of the State Security Service under the Ministry of the Interior of Ukraine in Sevastopol for Ensuring Security and Protection of Tauric Chersonese National Preserve Properties on the Basis of Physical Security Posts.

v) Contract No. 12- 3669/09 of 20 March 2009 with the Department of the State Security Service under the Ministry of the Interior of Ukraine in Sevastopol for Surveillance and Urgent Responding to Security Alarm Calls.

7c. Form and date of most recent records of the property:

i) Nomination Dossier for the Property 'Ancient City of Tauric Chersonese and its Chora (5th century BC – 14th century AD)', January 2012.

ii) Management Plan for the Property 'Ancient City of Tauric Chersonese and its Chora (5th century BC – 14th century AD)' (provisional), January 2012.

7d. Addresses where inventory, records and archives are held:

i) Academic Archive of Tauric Chersonese National Preserve, Sevastopol, Ukraine;

ii) Academic Archive of the Institute of Archaeology under the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kiev, Ukraine;

- iii) Academic Archive of the Crimean Branch of the Institute of Archaeology under the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Simferopol, Ukraine;
- iv) State Archive of the City of Sevastopol, Sevastopol, Ukraine;
- v) State Archive of the Odessa Region, Odessa, Ukraine;
- vi) Academic Archive of the Institute of Archaeology under the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russian Federation;
- vii) Academic Archive of the Institute of Material Culture under the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation;
- viii) State Hermitage, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation;
- ix) State Historical Museum, Moscow, Russian Federation;
- x) Military Historical Museum of Artillery, Engineers and Signal Corps, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation.

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Tauric Chersonese National Preserve:

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tel/fax: +380692550278, e-mail: info@chersonesos.org

8c. Other local institutions:

Cultural Heritage Protection Section of the Culture Department of the
Sevastopol City State Administration
58 Sovetskaya St., Sevastopol 99011, Ukraine

8d. Official web address:

<http://chersonesos.org>

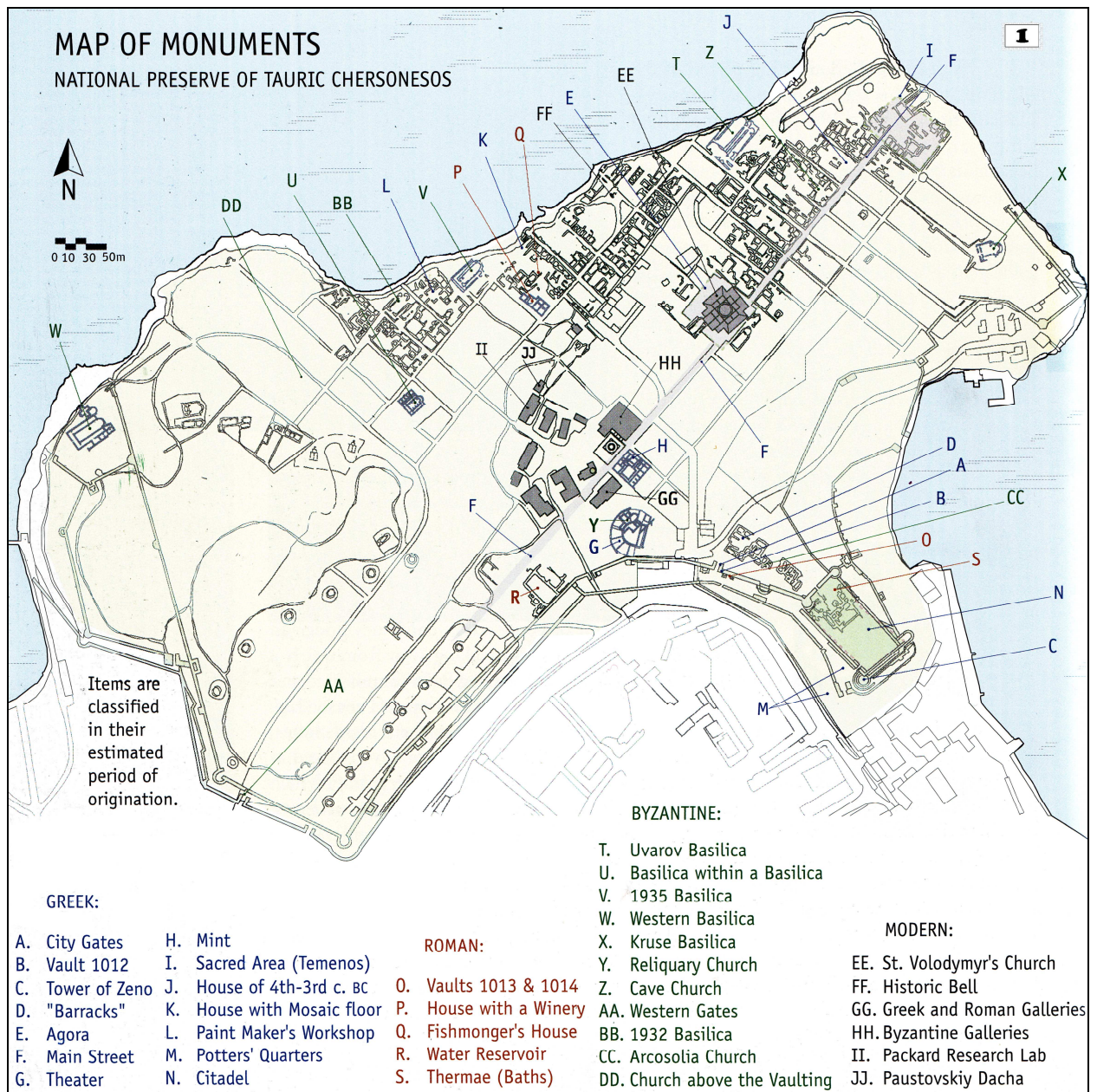
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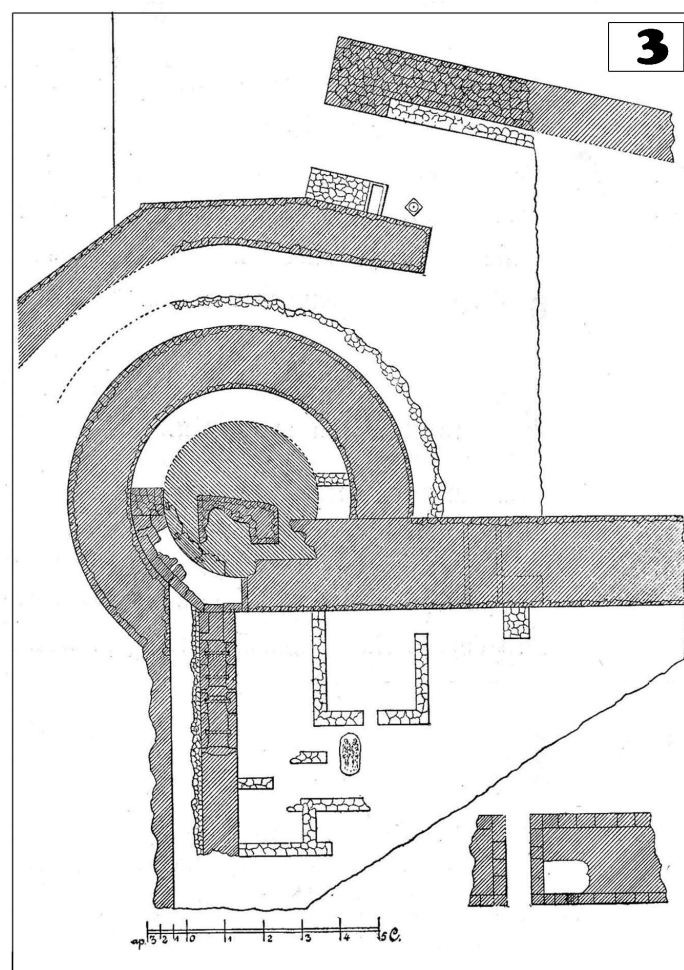
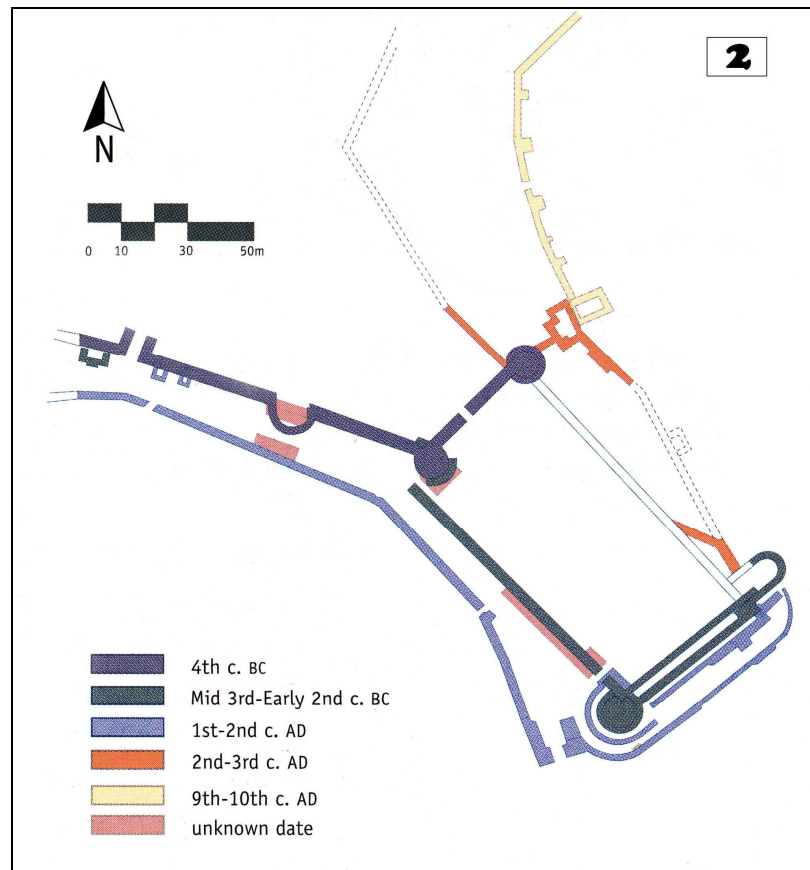
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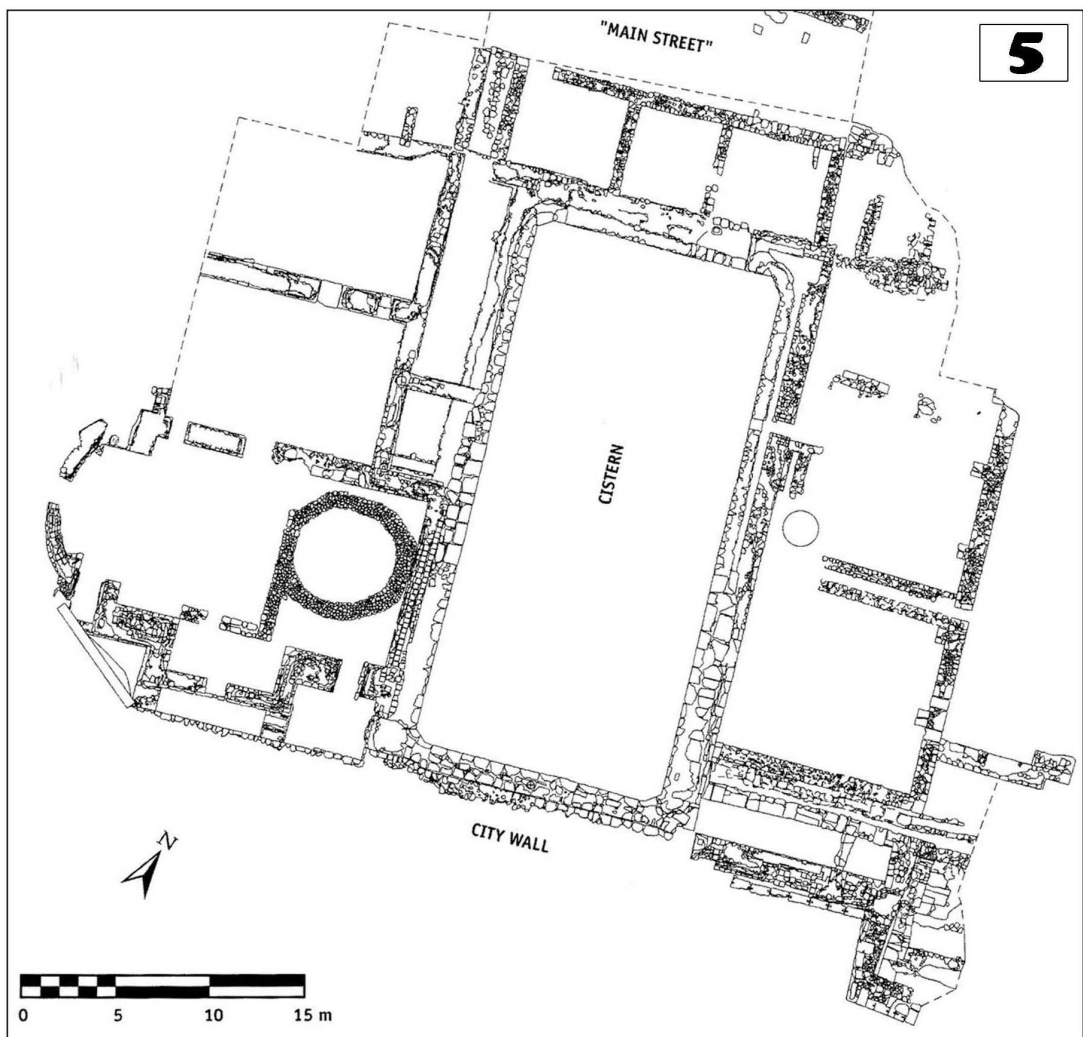
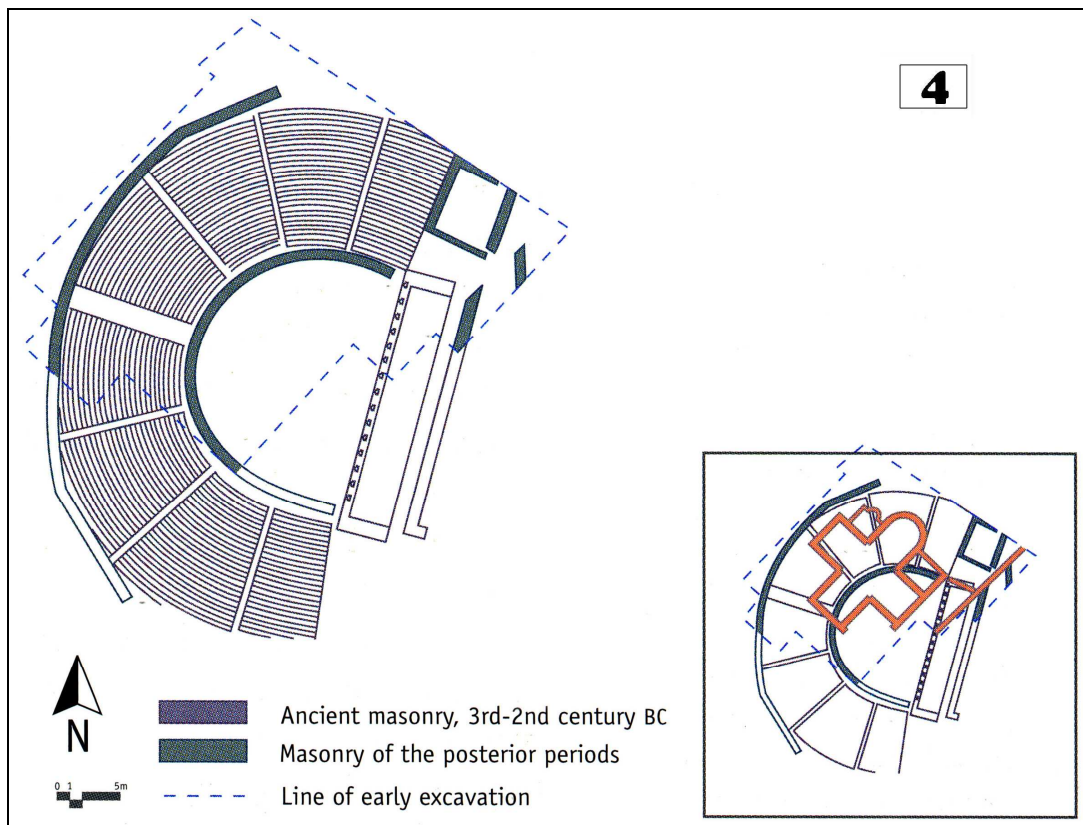
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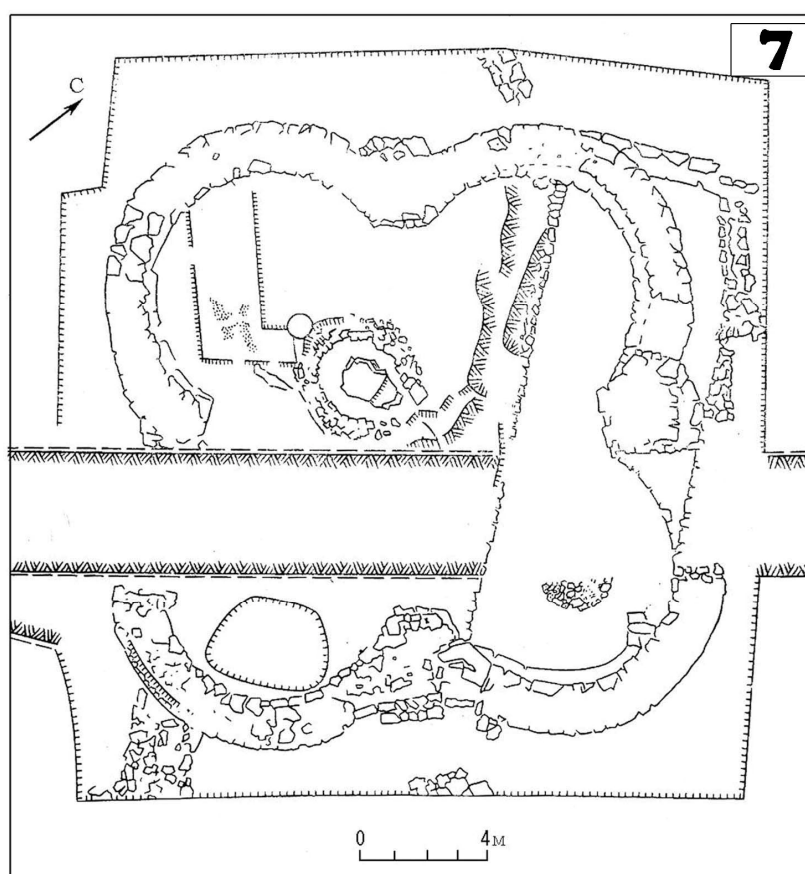
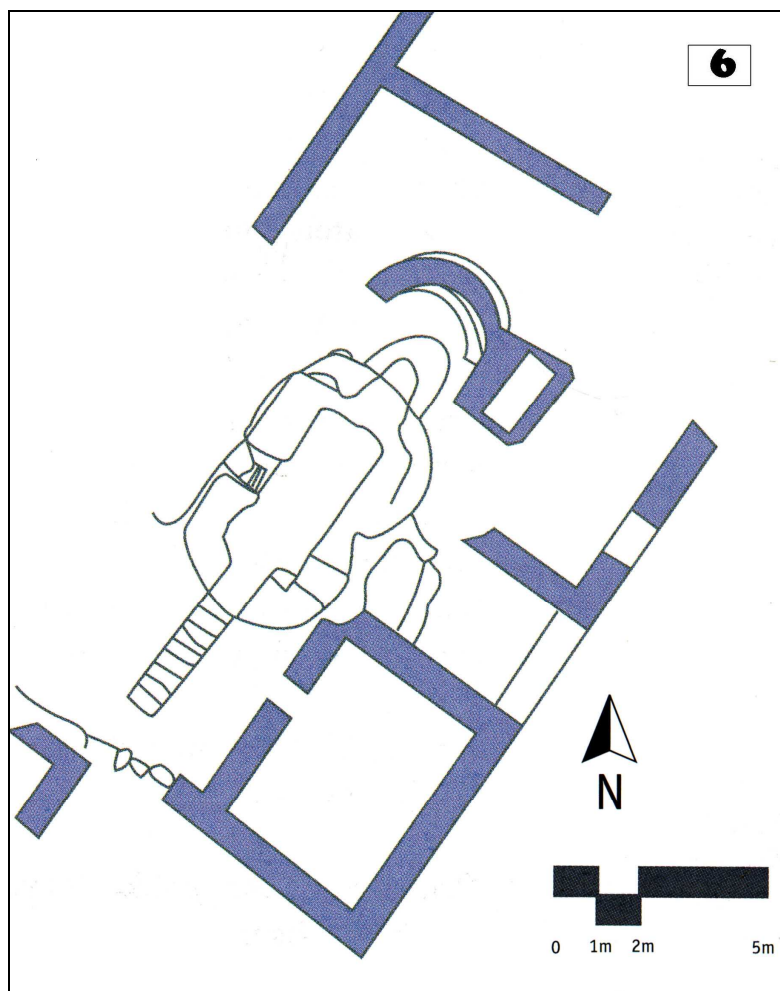
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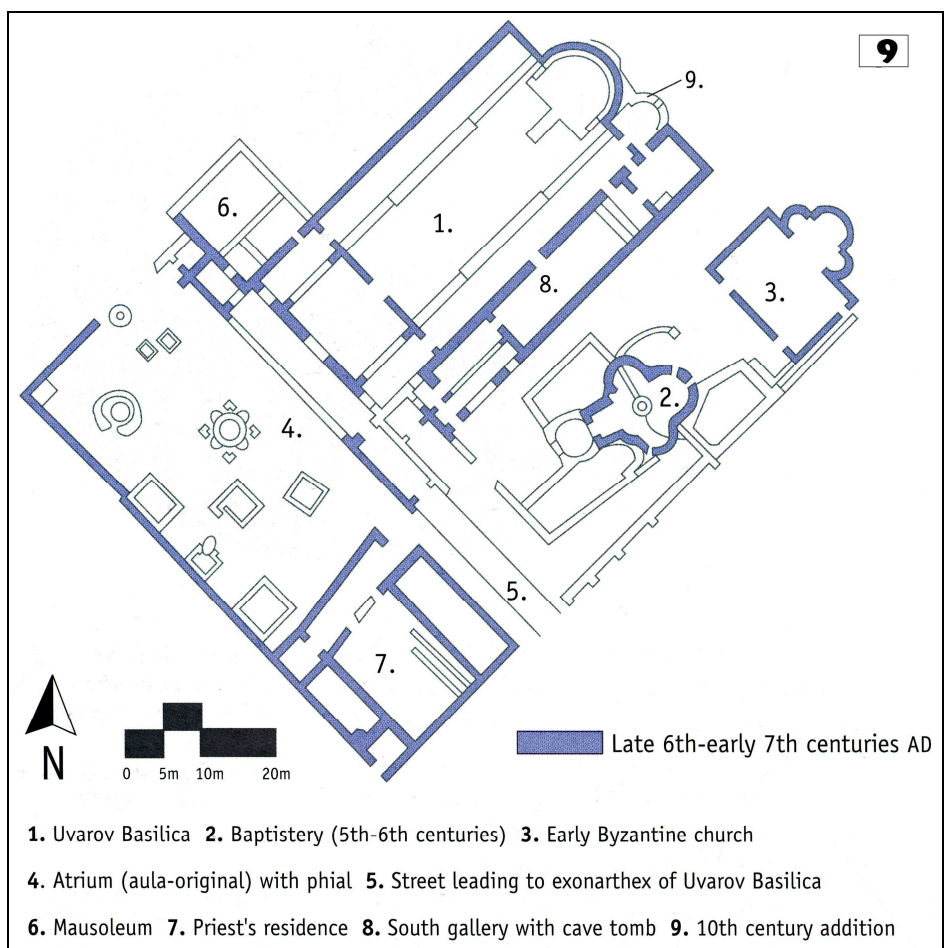
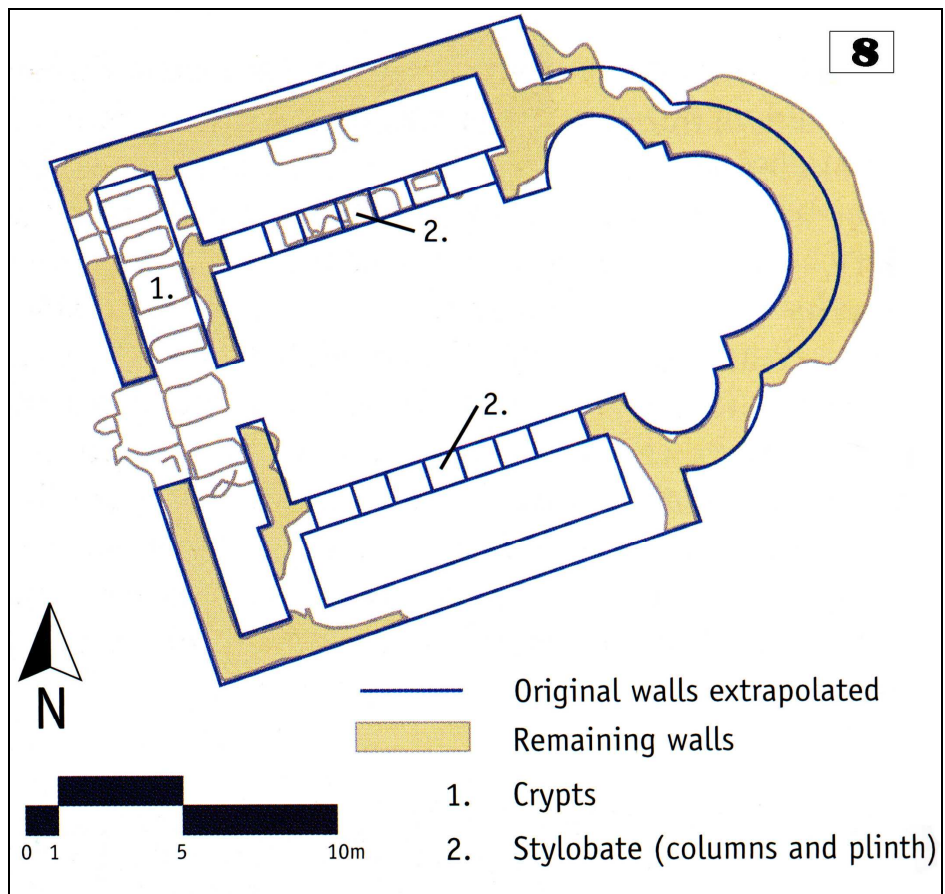
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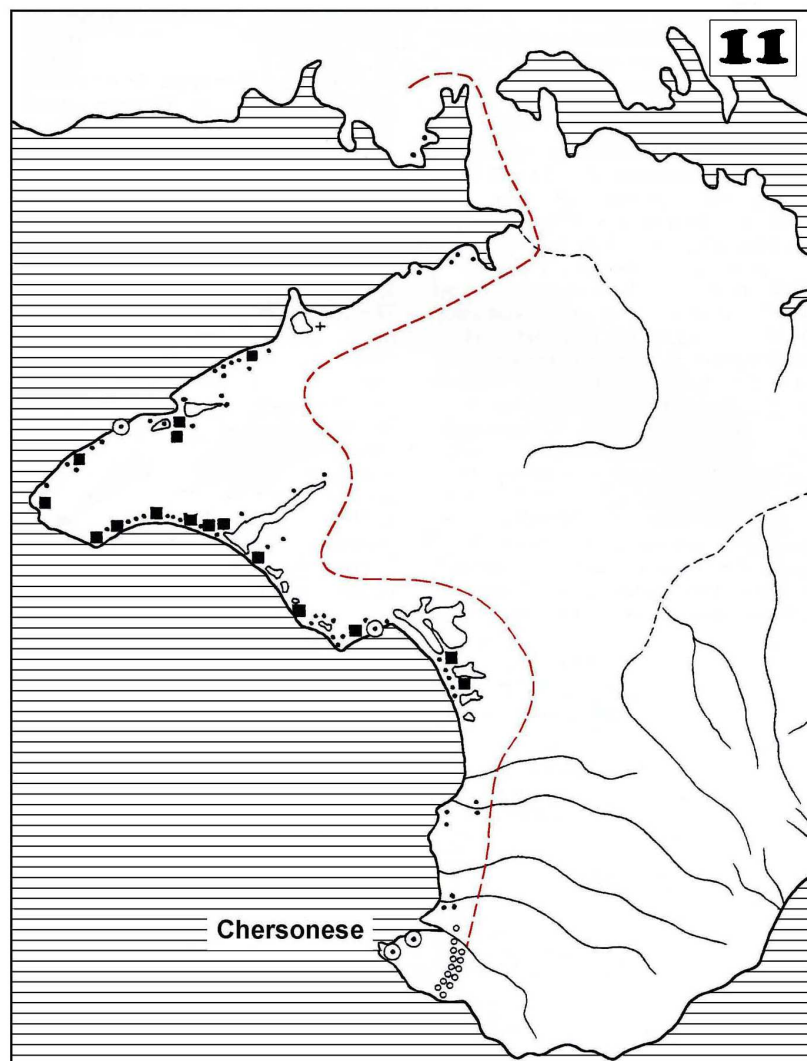
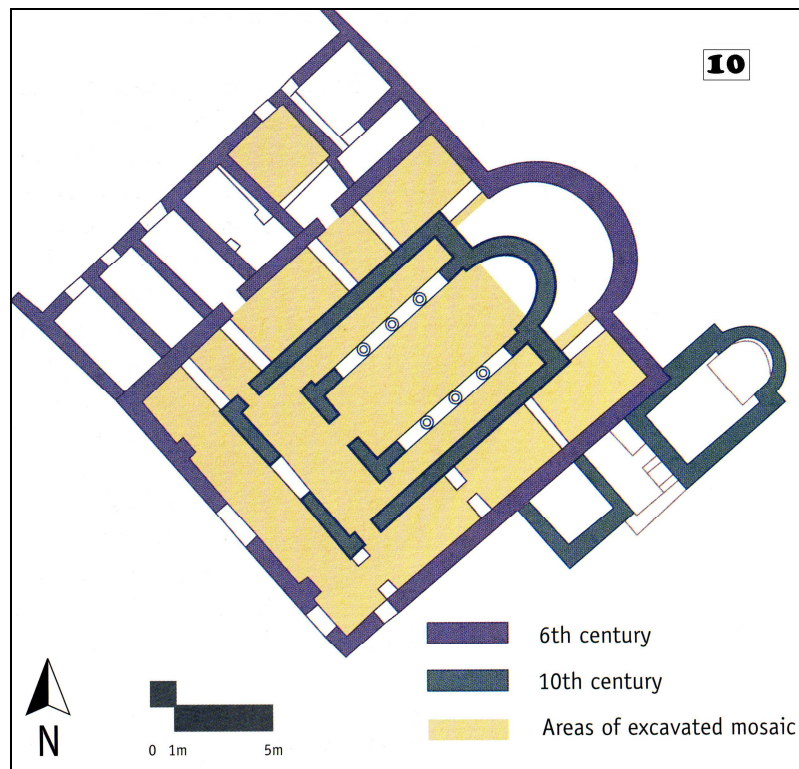


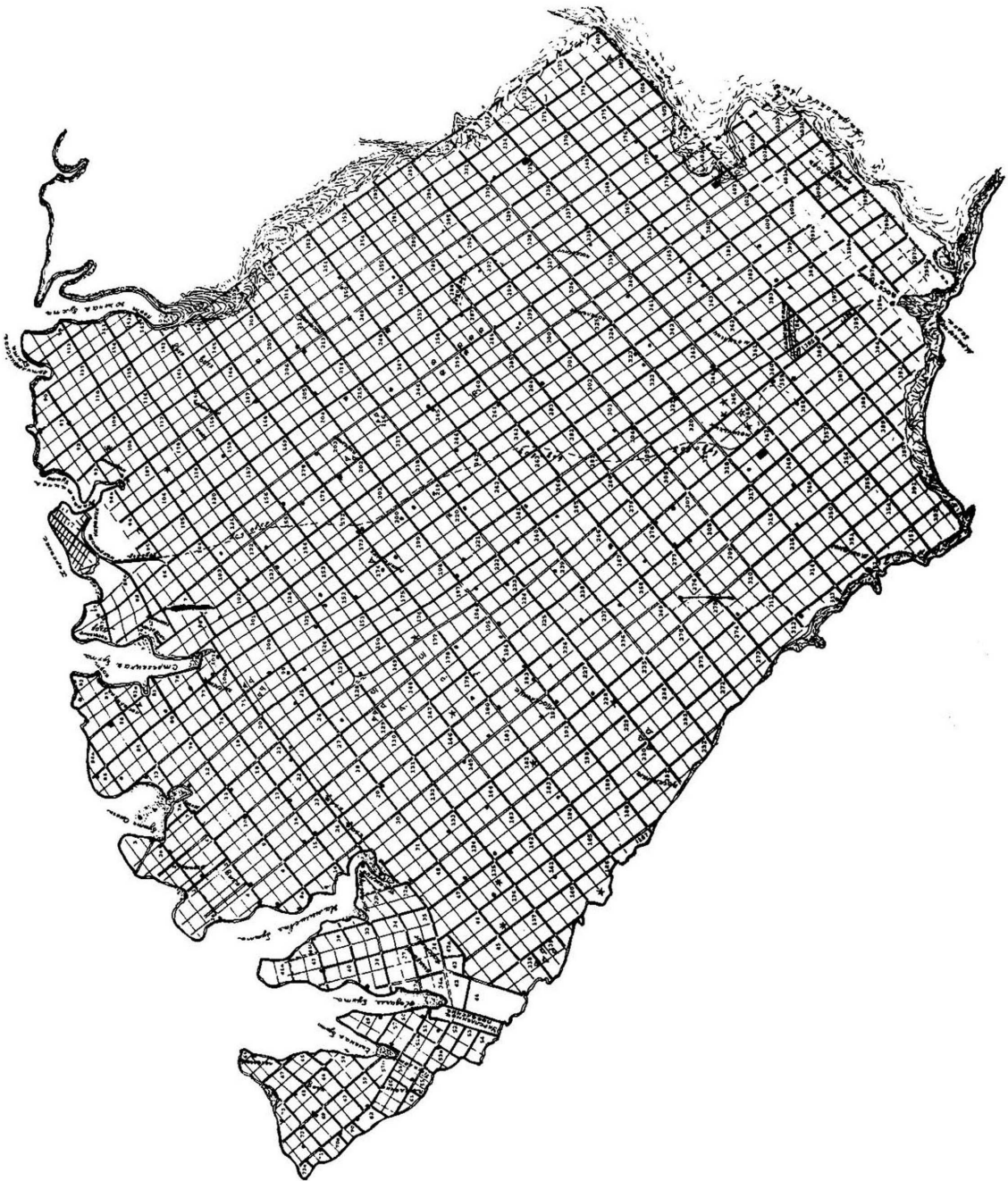


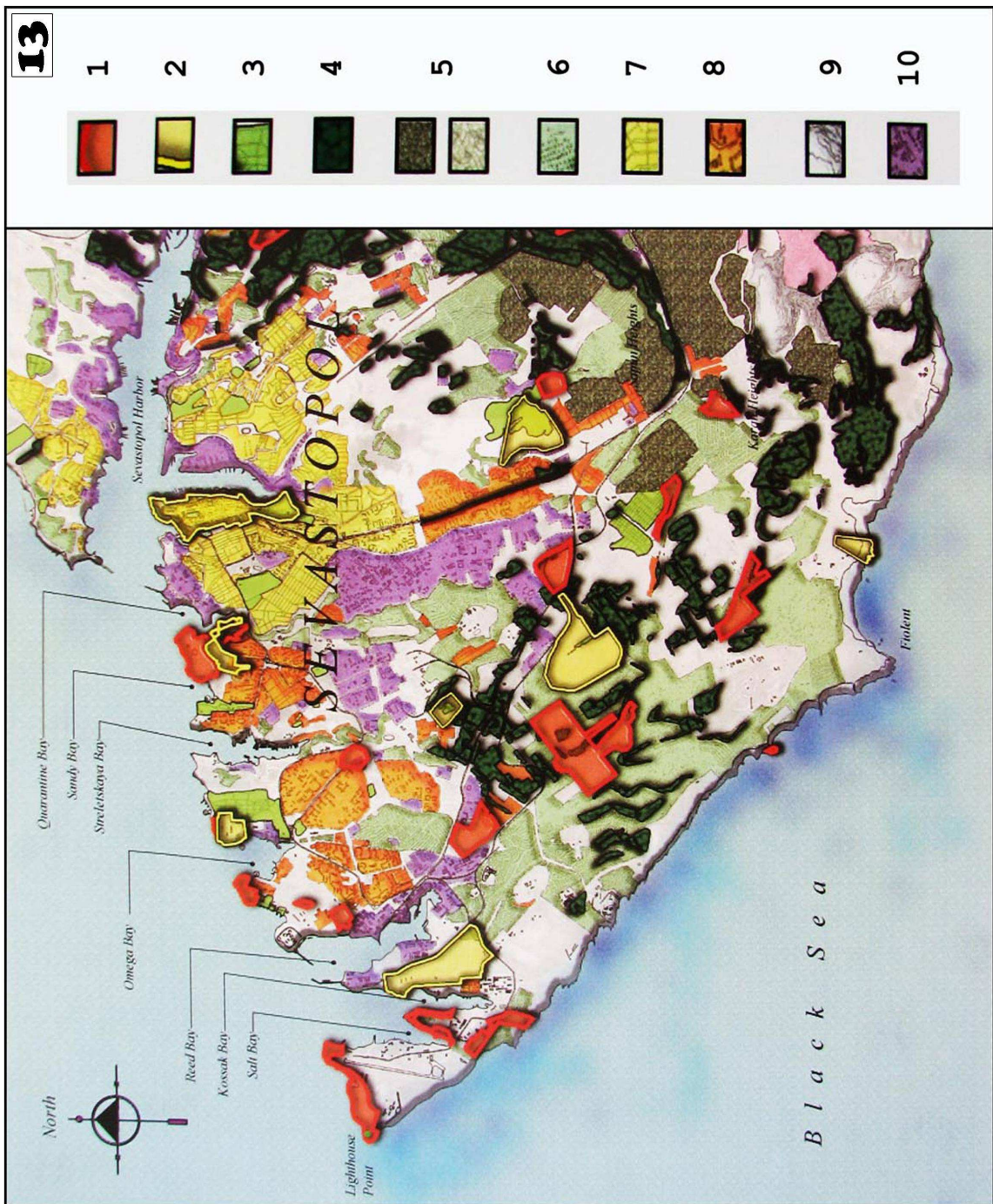


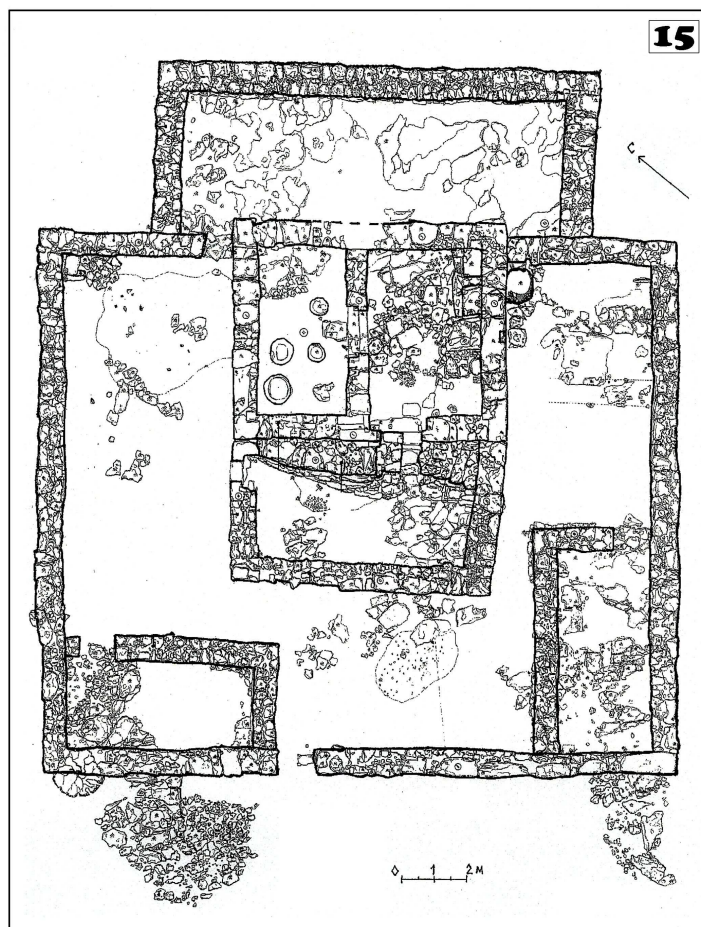
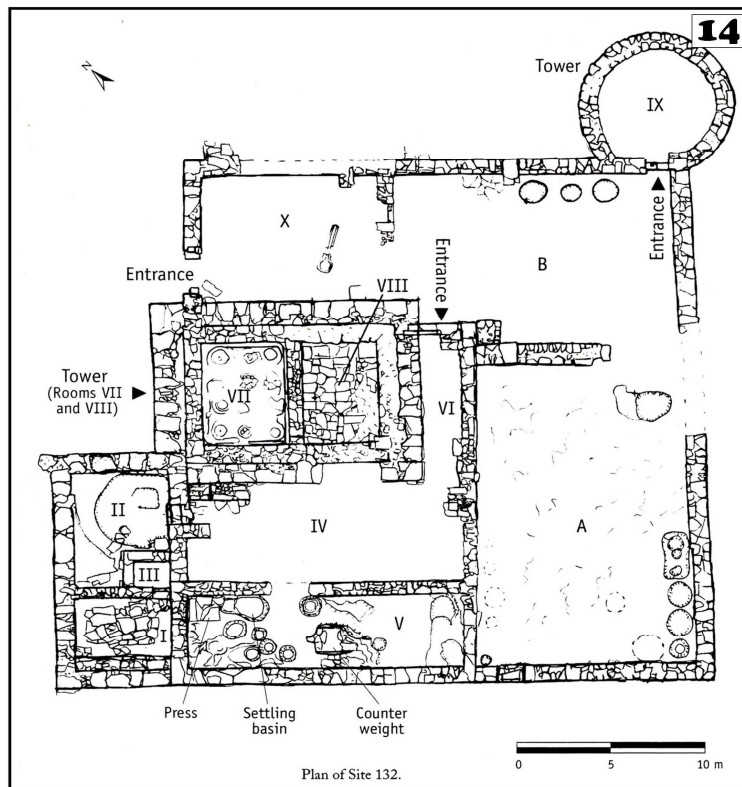


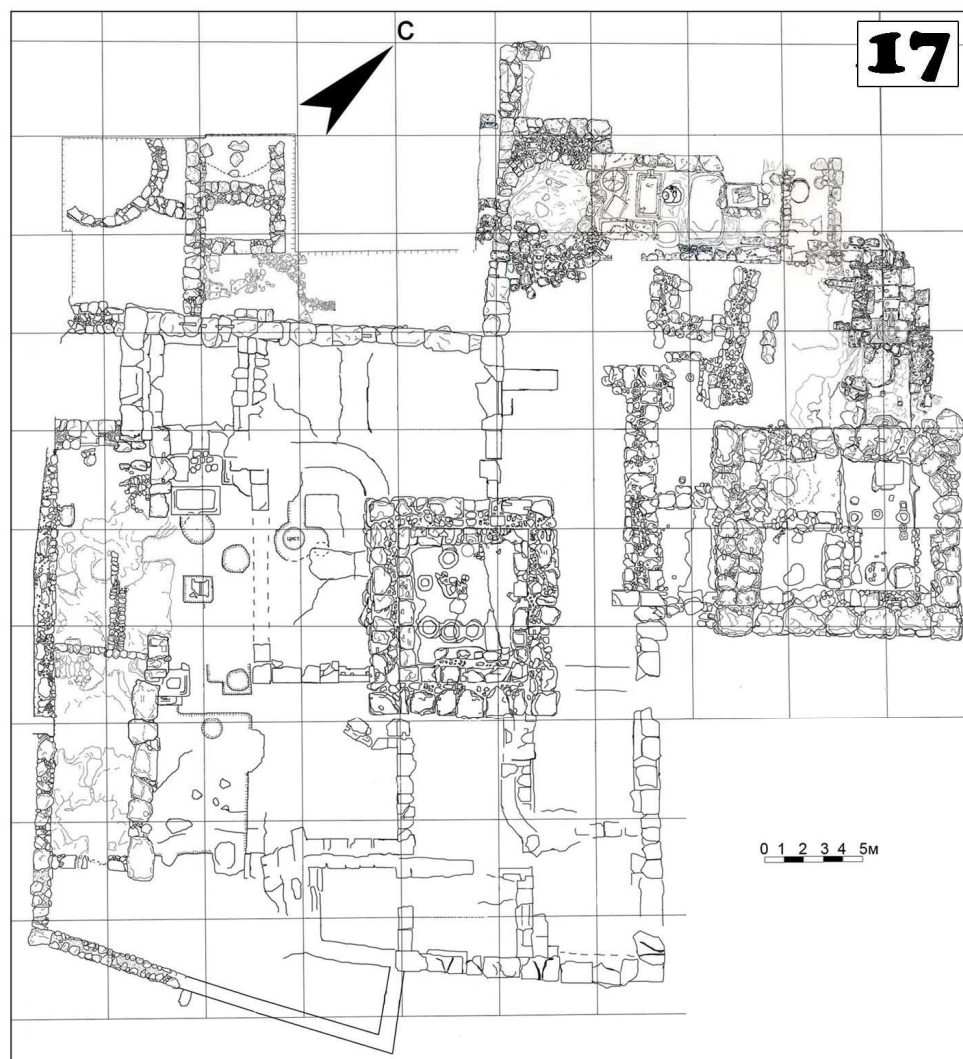
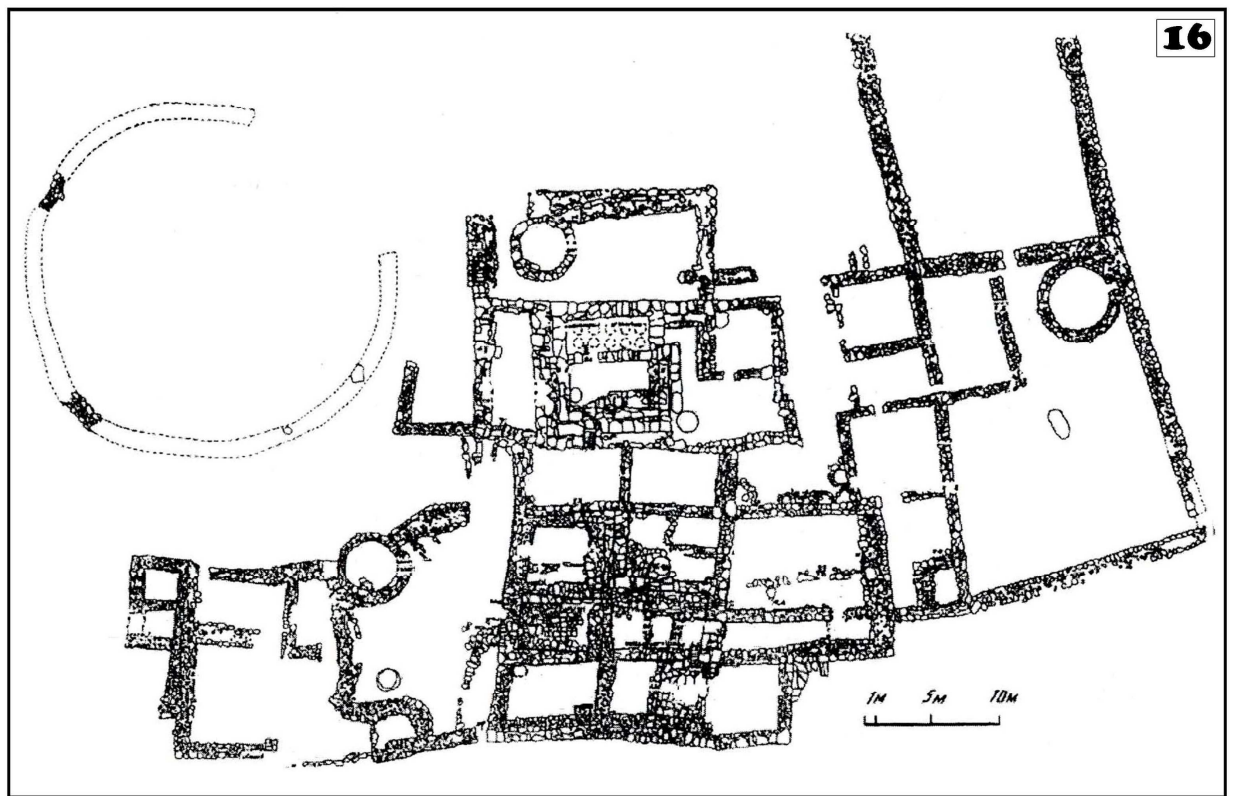












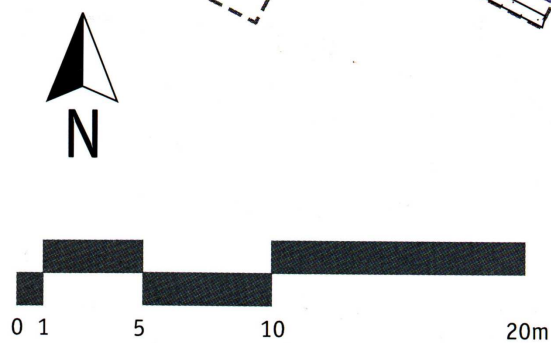
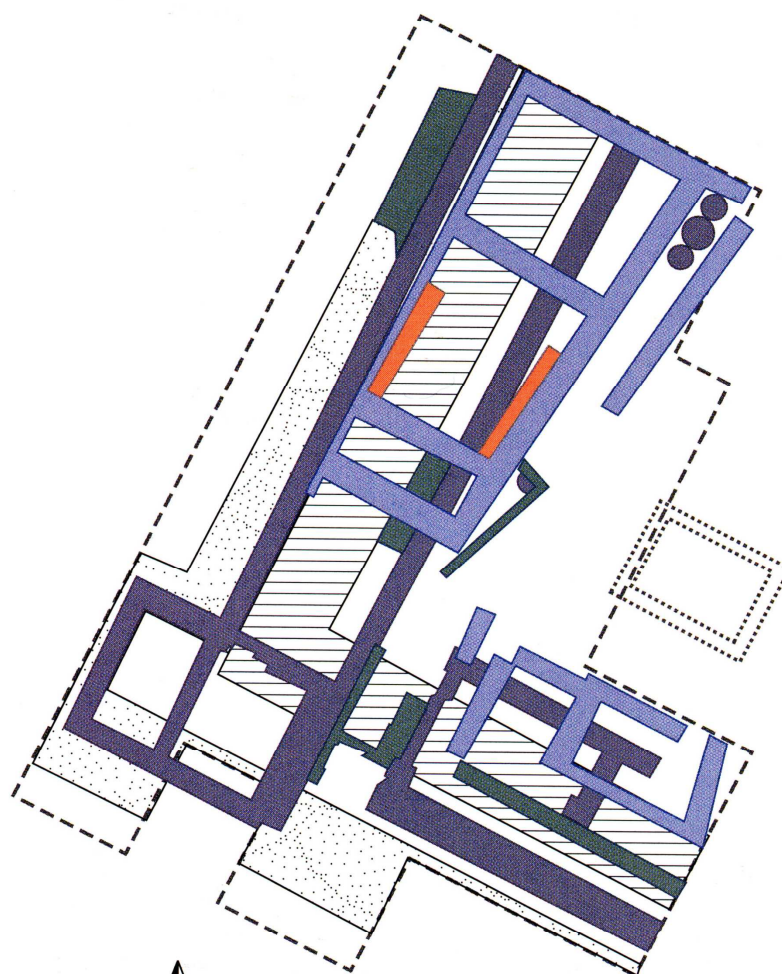


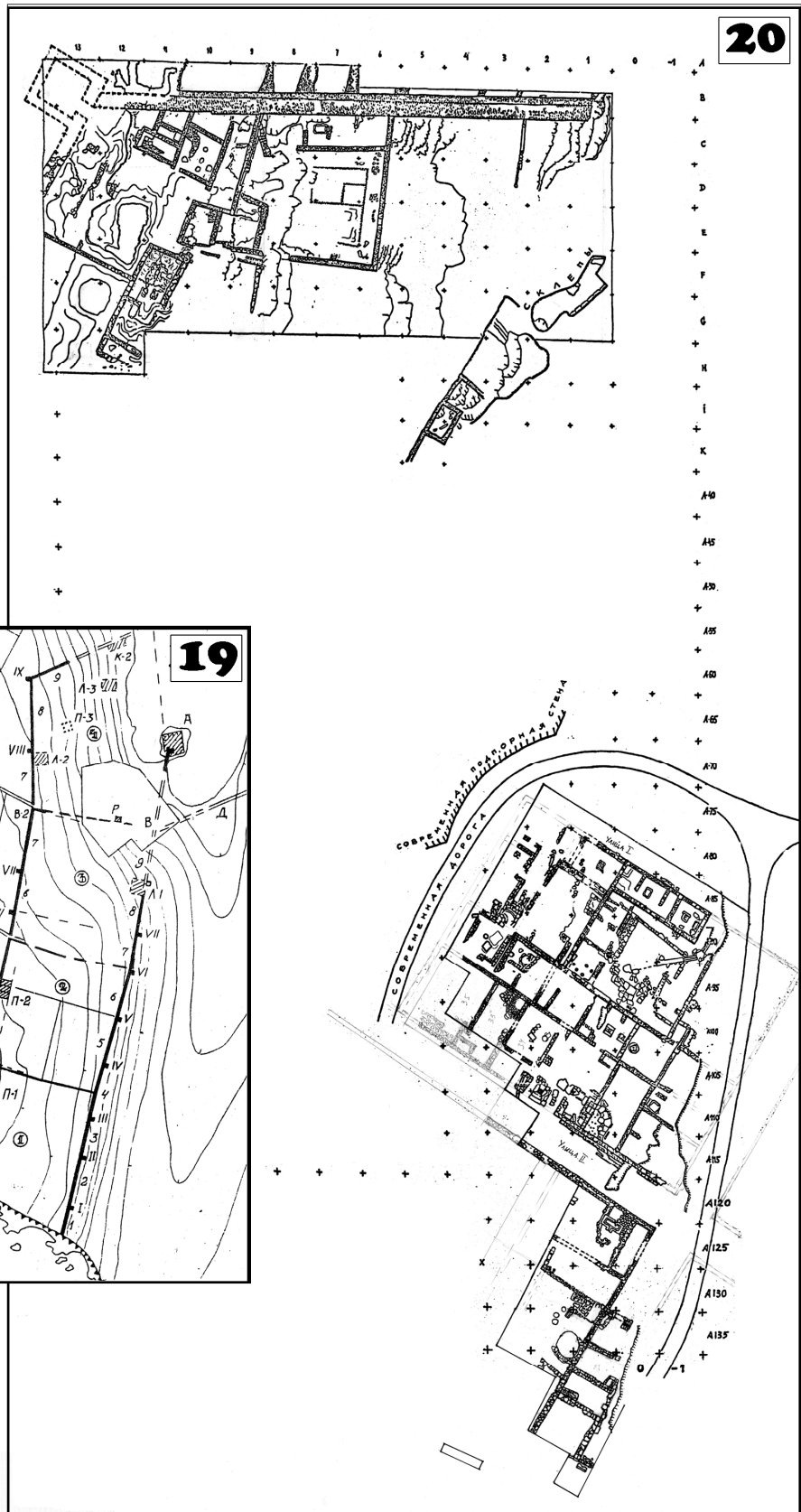
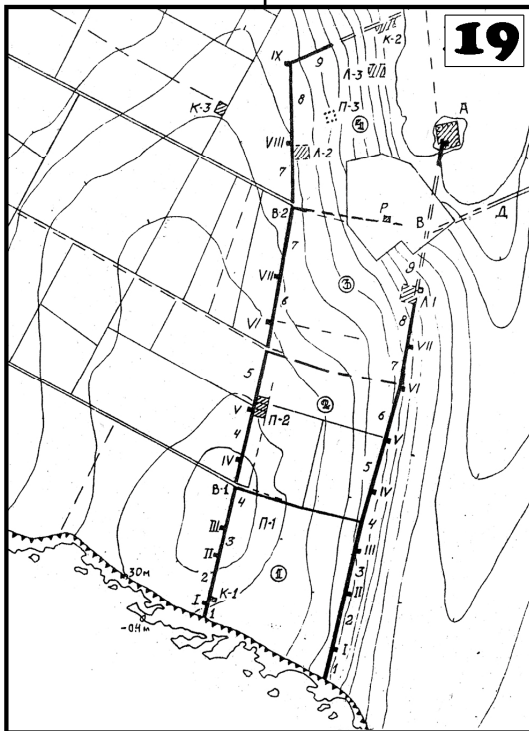


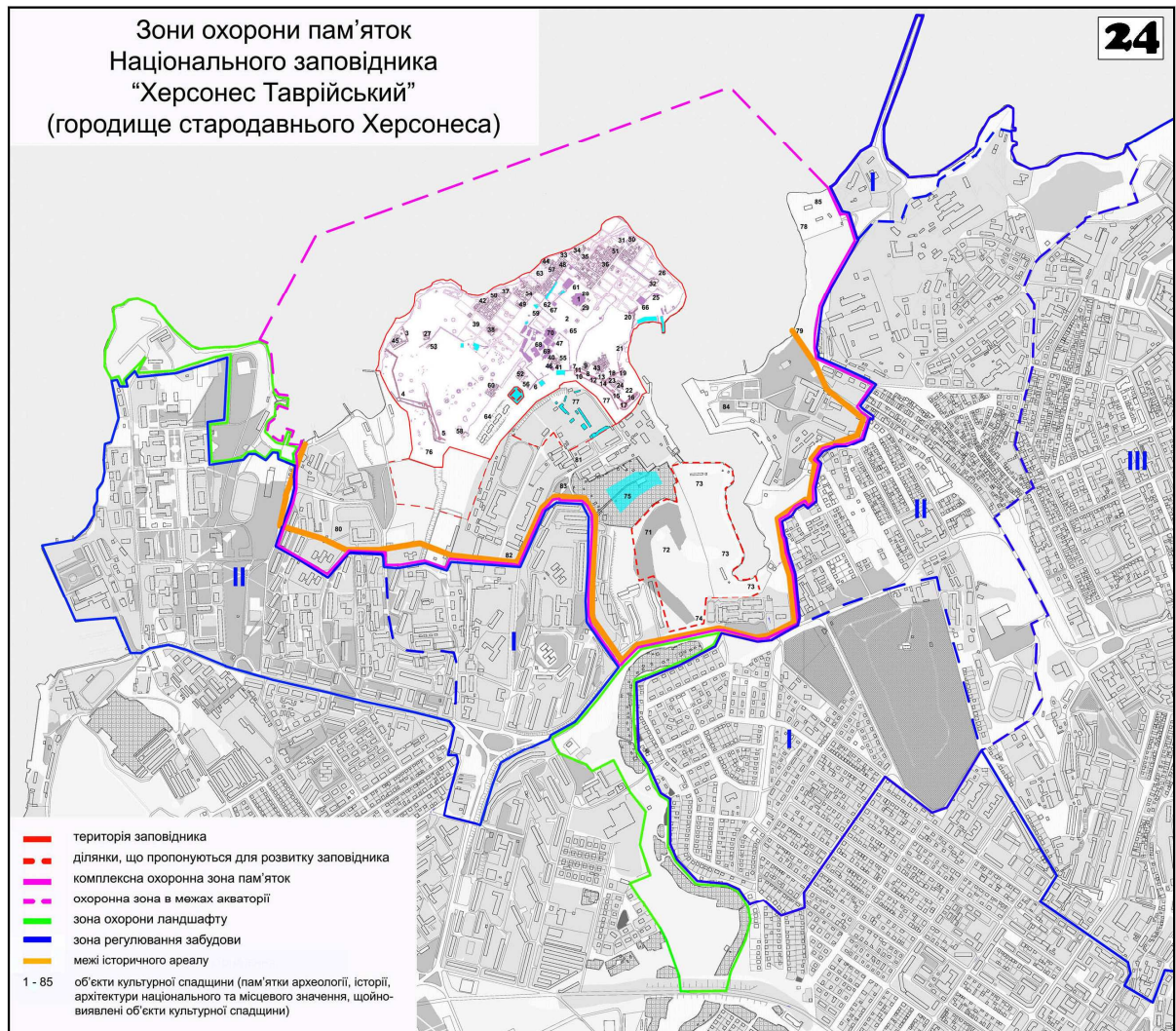




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-  Late Roman/Byzantine
-  Byzantine
-  Excavation area (2000)
-  unknown period



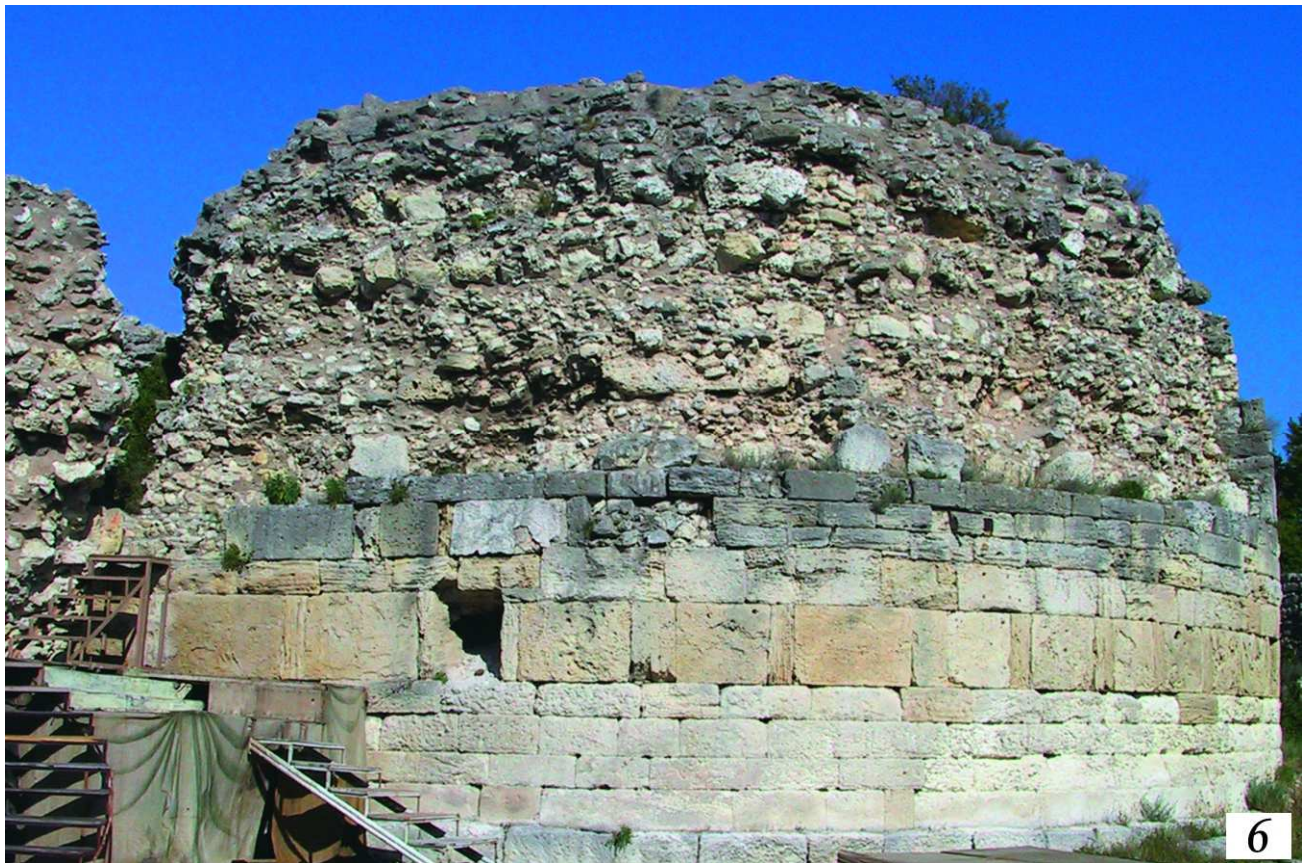


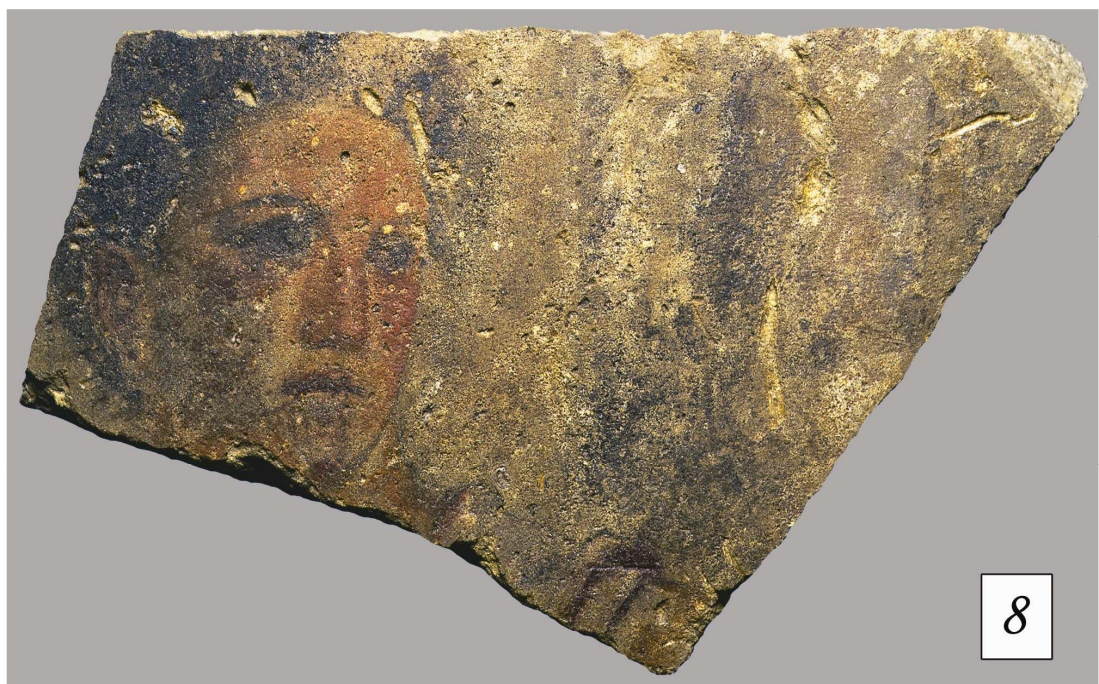


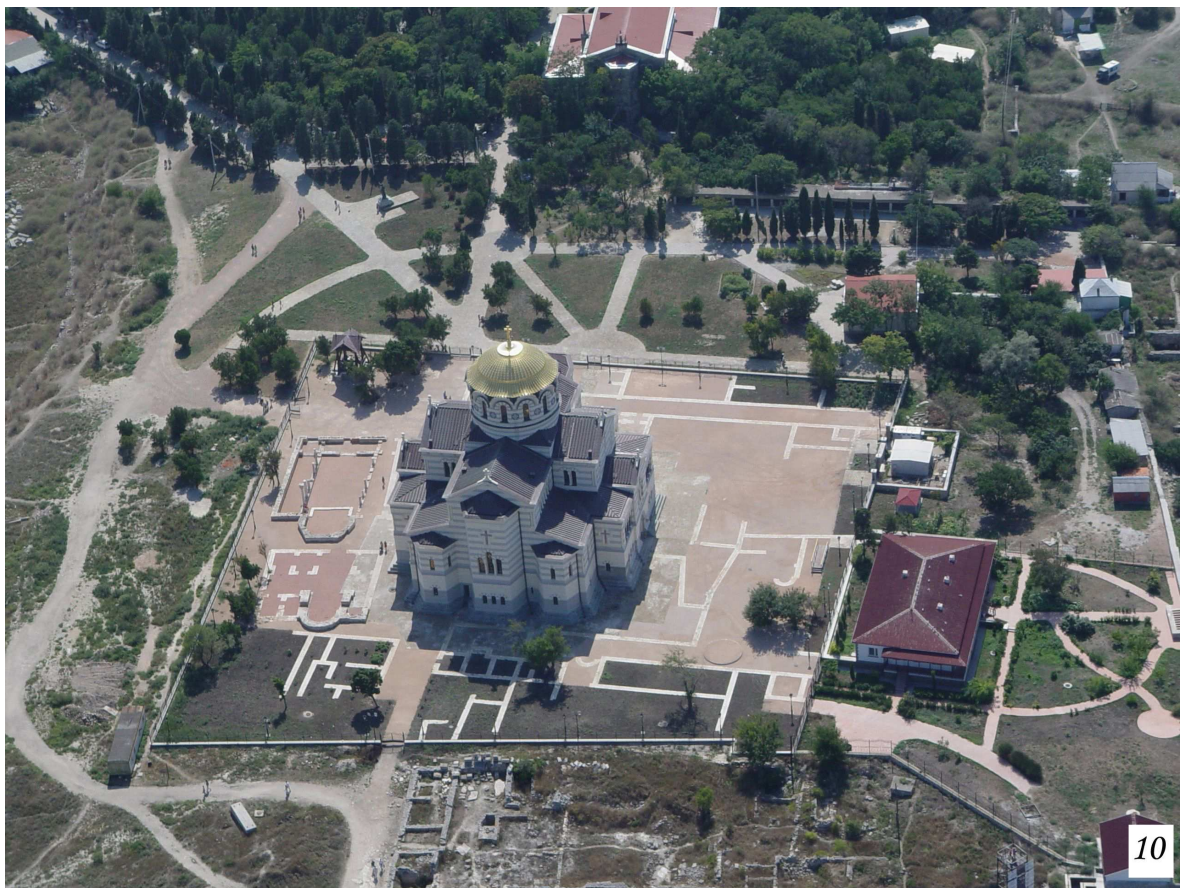
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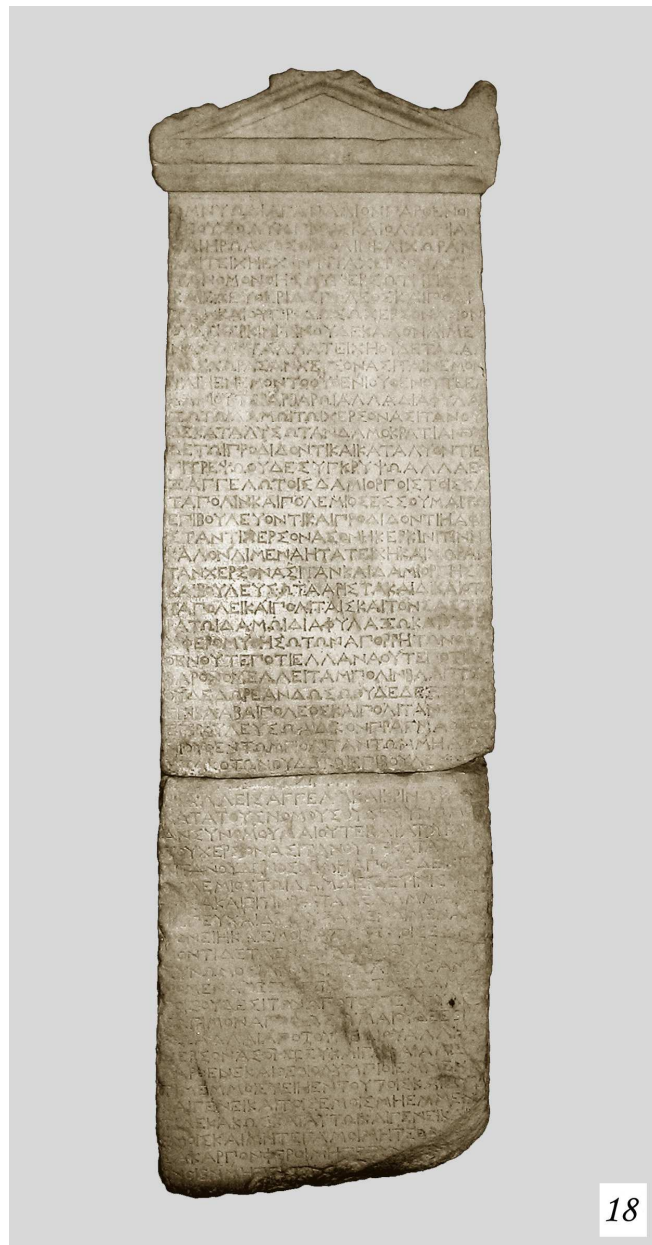
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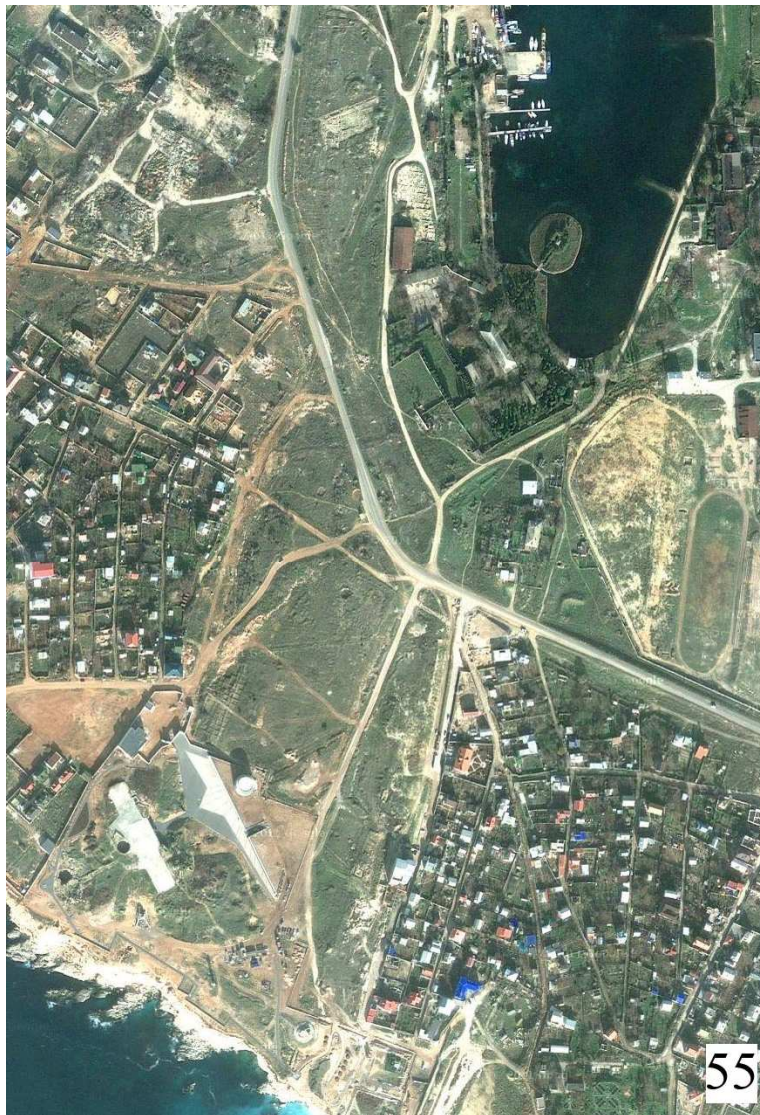








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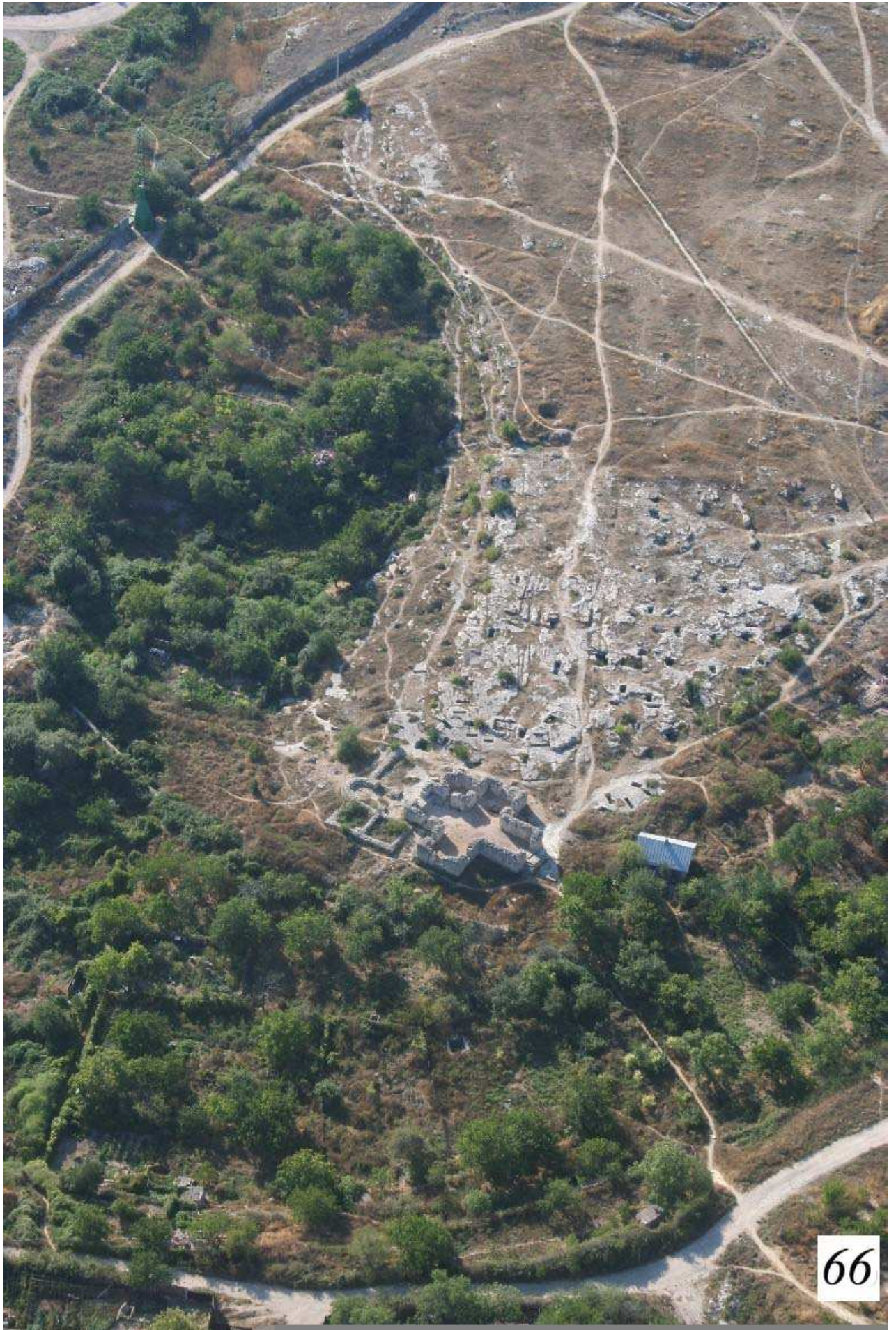












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