

INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY  
RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Academic Conference with International participants  
ARCHITECTURAL ARCHEOLOGY - 2019

4-5 December, 2019  
19 Dmitry Ulyanov Street, 4th floor, Moscow

**PROGRAMME**

**December 4, Wednesday**  
**10.00 Morning session**

Introduction:

**Sedov Vladimir Valentinovich** (*Moscow, Institute of Archaeology RAS, Moscow State University, Russia*)

**Moderator - Sedov Vladimir Valentinovich**

**Mimokhod Roman Alekseevich** (*Institute of Archaeology RAS, Russia*)  
Barrow architecture of the Bronze and Early Iron Age: soil and stone  
(based on materials from author's excavations)

The aim of the talk is to characterize the barrow architecture of the Bronze and Early Iron Ages, the sites of which the author studied from 2006 to 2015. They turned out to be quite diverse and included stratified inner barrow constructions in burial mounds made of stone with complex architectural elements, as well as inner-grave and tomb structures.

Sites of soil architecture deserve special attention as they are rather complicated step structures with ramparts and cogged constructions, erected from specially cut soil blocks.

**Voroshilov Aleksey Nikolaevich** (*Institute of Archaeology RAS, Russia*)  
Burial architecture of ancient Fanagoria

The Necropolis of the capital of the Asian Bosphorus has a huge array of information about ancient burial architecture on the northern shores of Pontus Euxinus. Over the long period of research of this largest well-preserved ancient cemetery on the territory of modern Russia many burial complexes have been discovered - from huge

barrows of complex design to simple burials. The metropolitan status of the city determined a high level of diversity of architectural structures of its necropolis. The paper aims to briefly characterise the vivid architecture of the burial constructions, and to provide visual material of the results of modern research.

**Dvurechenskaya Nigora Davlyatovna** (*Institute of Archaeology RAS, Russia*)

Uzundar fortress - the creation of an architectural or military genius?

Located at an altitude of 1700 m, the Uzundara fortress is masterfully set in the mountain landscape between the Uzun-dara gorge and the Kara-Kamar tract. The elevation differences between its individual objects are more than 80 m. The fortress includes a main quadrangle of buildings, a sub-triangular in plan citadel, remote fortified walls and remote watch and signal towers. Chipped stone and clay mortar are the main building material. After of seven-year research, the citadel of the Uzundar fortress was completely opened and its architectural plan was obtained. Dating back to the 3rd – 2nd centuries BC Uzundar fortress was the first border fortification explored on the eastern outskirts of oikumena.

**Pilipko Victor Nikolaevich** (*Institute of Archaeology RAS, Russia*)

Old Nisa as an architectural site

The ancient Nisa hill fort is usually characterized as an archaeological site, but at the same time it can be considered as an important architectural object, and the main source of our knowledge about the architecture of the native Parthia in the Arsacid era.

The ancient buildings of this relatively small fortress built of mud brick are almost completely restored. Some objects located on its territory undoubtedly should be called architectural monuments. These include the Tower construction - a large public building (temple). The layout of the lower floor is well traced. Some corridors of its central part have preserved arches. The building was once two-storied, and although the upper floor was almost completely destroyed, important information about its former decorative design - wall paintings, monumental clay sculpture, friezes from relief terracotta plates was obtained.

Heritage preservation authorities are carrying out a lot of work to preserve its on the whole very fragile architecture. Delicate additional masonry protect the remains of ancient walls from new damage and

at the same time help to reveal the former image of ancient buildings at its fullness.

Archaeologists, architects, computer scientists are working together to visualize the ancient hill fort.

**Oleinyk Tatyana Vladimirovna** (*Institute of Archaeology RAS, Russia*)

*Opus craticium* in the ancient construction tradition of the Northern Black Sea Region: preliminary information

The talk will consider a construction technique that is relatively rare for the architecture in the Northern Black Sea coast — a combination of masonry with vertical wooden structures. For the first time a number of analogues of the technique in question in residential buildings of antique city policies of the region are presented.

**Oleinik Tatyana Vladimirovna, Maslennikov Alexander**

**Alexandrovich** (*Institute of Archaeology RAS, Russia*)

Monuments of so-called "Royal landed estate (Χώρα)" of the European Bosphorus in the light of the "classical" historical and architectural traditions

On the territory of the European Bosphorus (Kerch Peninsula), several settlements of the 4th – 3rd c. BC have been excavated to date. They are differing from many other rural settlements in the layout, quality of construction, the presence of some architectural details and structures of the so-called classic antique type. They are not represented equally in different places (estates), which can be explained not only by the level of preservation of the settlements, but also by their different "status" in a certain general system of these objects (the so-called "Royal landed estates (Χώρα)").

**Malyshev Alexey Alexandrovich** (*Institute of Archaeology RAS, Russia*)

New data on the system of fortifications of the Verkhnegostagayevsky hill fort

One of the "darkest" periods in the history of the Cimmerian Bosphorus is associated with the era of the Great Migration of Peoples (4th – 6th cc). While a significant part of the city's ancient centres, like Gorgippia, fell into decay or lies in ruins after a Gothic defeat, on one of the western spurs of the Main Caucasian Range a center was erected. Judging by the scale, population of a large area was

involved in its building. The multi-level fortification structure is located on an elevated (over 250 m) cape, oriented, like all communications of the ancient hill fort, in the latitudinal direction. As studies show, that the main destructive factors, such as slope deformation and local wind rose, work on the east-west axis. A significant part of the buildings was erected in antique traditions from large quadra of a hewn shell rock; masonry preserves its rowing. The building material was taken not only from antique public buildings, but also from early Christian tombs.

**Tarkhanova Svetlana Valerievna** (*Branch of Scientific Research Institute of Theory and History of Architecture and Urban Planning (NIITIAG), Russia; Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*)

Early Byzantine context on Tell Beit Shemesh (Shefela, Israel): data from new excavations in 2018 (plot C1)

In 2018–2019 large-scale rescue excavations were carried out on the Tell of Beit Shemesh in Israel. Tell has been known since the beginning of the 20th c. At the time British archaeologists D. Mackenzie and E. Grant conducted initial archaeological work here. The current excavations have significantly exceeded the scale of the work of those years and expanded knowledge about the development of Tell for thousands of years.

The settlement was built in the Middle Bronze Age and expanded during the Iron Age existing until the Mamluk period. The author of this paper, as a member of the joint archaeological team led by I. Govrin and B. Yuzefovsky, excavated on site C1 (20 × 25 m), discovering the buildings of the Early Byzantine period, rebuilt in the Islamic era. It is known that in the Byzantine period, Tell was associated with the veneration of the biblical hero Samson and was one of the holy places in Palestine. Its location near the road connecting the southern ports of the country with its internal territories, contributed to the rapid development of the settlement due to the constant flow of pilgrims. The city was one of the richest in that era as the general architectural style of buildings and a collection of archaeological finds show. The author presents a review and primary attribution of the open architectural monuments of site C1, placing them in the Early Byzantine architectural and historical context of both the whole Tell and the region.

**Lunch**

## **15:00 Evening session**

**Moderator – Vdovichenko Marina Viktorovna**

**Skakov Alexander Yuryevich** (*Institute of Archaeology RAS, Russia*),  
**Dzhopua Arkady Ivanovich** (*Abkhaz State Museum, AbIGI, Abkhazia*), **Akopyan Alexandr Vladimirovich**, **Endoltseva Ekaterina Yuryevna** (*Institute of Oriental Studies RAS, Russia*)

Early Byzantine church on the site of ancient Hyenos (Abkhazia): new finds

In 2019, the Russian-Abkhaz Tkuarchal archaeological expedition (IA RAS, IV RAS, ABIGI ANA, AGM) resumed work on the ancient Gienos hill fort, which is the only precisely localized ancient polis on the territory of Abkhazia. In 1981–1986 the remains of a temple from the late 5th - early 6th cc AD were found here. 2019 excavations were conducted to the west and east of the church. In the western dig, a room synchronous with the temple was discovered. In the eastern, in the mixed layer of the dig, a fragment of marble capitals (lower girdle) with a pigtail-like ornament made by a highly skilled craftsman was found. Analogues point to the VI century. Also is a fragment of a plinth with an inscription of seven characters of a peculiar version of the East Aramaic script, drawn on raw clay, was found. Errors growing in number towards the end of the text, and the very meaning of the inscription (abecedary) may indicate that it was made while learning the alphabet.

**Trebeleva Galina Viktorovna** (*Institute of Archaeology RAS, Russia*)

Application of the photogrammetric method in the study of architectural remains in Eastern Abkhazia

The talk studies of architectural remains (of towers and temples) of late Antique and Medieval period in Abkhazia using the method of photogrammetry. The method is based on the software processing of a series of consecutive photographs of an object and the construction of a 3D model, which is then scaled and analyzed in detail in other 3-D programs. Thanks to the method, it becomes possible to obtain orthographic projections of buildings, its sectional views, etc., without coming into a direct contact with the construction itself.

**Kazaryan Armen Yuryevich** (*Branch of Scientific Research Institute of Theory and History of Architecture and Urban Planning (NIITIAG), Russia*)

Dome chapters of Ani temples: from theoretical views to a new architectural and archaeological interpretation

Using the example of studying domed and their fragments in five churches of the capital of medieval Armenia Ani, and the stratigraphy of different layers of masonry the speaker aims to date the time of rebuilding, and to introduce new reconstructions of the original forms with the help of visual architectural and archaeological analysis. The results of this work make us reconsider previous assumptions, which were mostly based on theoretical ideas, and refute them as unsatisfactory and not consistent with relevant archaeological data.

**Yashaeva Tatyana Yusufovna** (*State Museum-Reserve "Tauric Chersonesos", Russia*)

Rock monastery architecture of the Byzantine Kherson

In the early Byzantine period, on the outskirts of Kherson on the Heracles peninsula near Cape Vinogradny, in the cliffs of a rocky monastery, a winery complex was carved, which included a stone trough with a drain, a trap and several pits for pithos. In late Byzantine period, the winery was converted into a Christian church. At the same time, the trough formed the floor of the temple, on its east side an altar apse was carved with a prothesis in the northeast corner, and in the west there was an ossuary. In the longitudinal walls there were benches, a ring to hang the lamp, door and window openings.

**Mayko Vadim Vladislavovich** (*Institute of Crimean Archaeology RAS, Russia*)

Christian church of the second half of the 13th - 15th cc at the foot of the Kilis-Kai mountain near Sudak in eastern Crimea. The main results and research prospects.

In 2016–2017 At the foot of Mount Kilisa-Kaya in eastern Crimea, a large three-apical cross-domed church with a large narthex was studied. The width of the narthex is less than the width of the church. Lateral apses are three-edged in the form of trapezoids, the central one is pentagonal. Based on archaeological material, the speaker states the time of building of the church as the third quarter of the XIII c. After 1475 the building was not used as a church. Generally, the

preservation of this architectural object is unique for Christian religious buildings, discovered during archaeological research in the Crimea.

**Bocharov Sergey Gennadievich** (*Institute of Archaeology named after A.Kh. Halikov, AS RT, Russia*)

Archaeological excavations of the Armenian monastery of St. John the Baptist XIV-XVIII cc in the vicinity of Kaffa (Theodosia, Crimea); and an attempt to arrange the Venetian trading post Provato

The paper presents the results of archaeological excavations in 1998 and 2000 of Armenian monastery of St John the Baptist in the Dyakornoy valley (Theodosia City Council, Republic of Crimea). Excavations revealed the central part of the complex: the monastery church (external dimensions 8.20 × 6.40 m), narthex (11.16 m long, 11.06 m wide) and a plot of the courtyard. The historical events of the third quarter of the 14th c., related to the interests of Genoa, Venice and the Golden Horde, and which caused the erection of this monastery off the coast of Eastern Crimea, are being reconstructed

**Koval Vladimir Yuryevich** (*Institute of Archaeology RAS, Russia*)

The architecture of the bazaar in Bulgaria according to archaeology

The paper discusses the controversial issues in reconstructing the architecture of a stone-brick building of the mid-14th c. bazaar in the city of Bolgar. The site was excavated by the expedition of the IA RAS in 2012–2019. Archaeological data are the only evidence to provide a layout of this object.

## **Discussion**

### **Furshet**

**5 December, Thursday**

**10.00 Morning session**

**Moderator – Belyaev Leonid Andreevich, Petrusonis Vytautas**

**Petrusonis Vytautas** (*Vilnius Gediminas Technical University, Lithuania*)

The most acceptable form to present the results of a study of cultural identity of individual architectural sites, monuments and their complexes for the project design.

In the vast majority of cases, the results of identity research, which are available for designers, are presented as information only; they ignore the requirements of psychology of creativity. Denotative characteristics predominate to the detriment of information, which is transmitted by cultural ideas and connotations; and which activates the level of planner's understanding to the point when sociocultural memory and cultural identity can be perceived. The paper provides several examples of descriptions of sites, supplemented by connotations.

**Etingof Olga Evgenievna** (*Research Institute of the Russian Academy of Arts, IVGI RGGU, Russia*)

Kiev frescoes of the end of the XI c. from the church in the estate of the Art Institute

The paper examines the frescoes of the church in the estate of the Kiev Art Institute, excavated and partially published by M.K. Karger in 1947. The author provides information about other fragments of frescoes from the same church, from collections in Kiev, Novgorod and St. Petersburg. The paper introduces new fragments of the depiction of faces and ornaments for the first time; and proves the dating of these frescoes to be the end of the 11th c. The author suggests attributing the frescoes to the ascetic school of Byzantine and Old Russian paintings of the pre-Mongol period.

**Mikheev Savva Mikhailovich** (*Institute of Slavic Studies RAS, SASH RANEPa, Russia*)

New information about the time of construction of the 12th century Trinity Cathedral in Pskov

The paper will analyse a chronicle record of the foundation of the Trinity Cathedral, discovered in a damaged state on the margin of the 12th-century Menaion from the Annunciation Novgorod Monastery on Myachin.

**Shadunts Elena Konstantinovna** (*Pereslavl-Zalesky historical-architectural and art museum-reserve, Russia*)

New information about the Pereslavl Cathedral of the Transfiguration in Pereslavl-Zalesky (based on the results of observations on the restoration work of 2015)

The talk aims to introduce the information obtained by observing the restoration work of 2015 at a particularly valuable object of the peoples of Russia - the Transfiguration Cathedral built 1157. Systematized results of field studies of building characteristics, structures and materials of the cathedral are presented.

**Vinogradov Andrei Yurievich** (*HSE, Russia*), **Yelshin Denis Dmitrievich** (*State Hermitage Museum, Russia*), **Svoisky Yuri Mikhailovich** (*HSE, Laboratory RSSDA, Russia*)

Architectural finds during the restoration works in the Transfiguration Cathedral in Pereslavl-Zalessky

The recent restoration of the Transfiguration Cathedral in Pereslavl-Zalessky brought not only interesting archaeological finds and unique graffiti and restored the original look of facades of the church, but also revealed some interesting aspects of its architectural history. For example, behind the southern pilaster of the western facade, a profile of a white stone fragment was found, which was missing on the cathedral itself. Our observations from scaffolding revealed four blocks with hewn semi-columns on all the apse of the Cathedral. Finally, blocks with the remains of fresco paintings were discovered on the western and southern facades, including one probably turned sideways. All these findings make us again raise the question of the building history of this Cathedral, which is traditionally seen as the first and the simplest construction of Yuri Dolgoruky.

**Torshin Evgeny Nikolaevich, Zykov Peter Leonidovich** (*State Hermitage Museum, Russia*)

Special features of the architectural design of the Church of the St Euphrosyne Monastery in Polotsk

The Church of Transfiguration in the Euphrosyne Monastery in Polotsk has always been considered by architecture researchers as a monument with a pronounced vertical accent of the architectural composition. This made it possible to attribute this monument to tower-shaped churches. New archaeological research, after opening the galleries of the church, and studying building completion structures, made it possible to correct, and in some cases even significantly change our ideas about the appearance of a well-known architectural monument of the 12th century.

**Sedov Vladimir Valentinovich** (*Institute of Archaeology RAS, Russia*)  
Research of the Church of the Nativity of the Mother of God in  
Bogolyubovo in 2018

The paper presents recent studies of the Church of the Nativity of the Mother of God in Bogolyubovo – one of the most important ecclesiastical monuments created on the order of Vladimir-Suzdal Prince Andrei Yuryevich (Bogolyubsky) in the 1150s or 1160s. In the course of small-scale archaeological work, the northeastern corner of the church and its middle apse were examined. Data of the corner pillar, the base profiles, as well as of small columns that adorned the middle altar ledge was collected. The paving of the site east of the church, made of quadra of white stone in the middle of the XII century, was cleared.

In addition to excavations, measurements were made and field studies of the western facade of the XII century church were carried out. This facade was discovered by N.N. Voronin, but the results were not published in full. Paving was opened in front of the western portal, the foundations of the portal columns and the facade columns were studied, and new data on the profiling of the basement was collected.

The obtained information supplements N.N. Voronin's picture, as well as questions about analogies to several formal solutions of the church in Bogolyubovo, i.e. to ornaments in small columns with an apse and a profiled base that runs along the entire perimeter. The issue of copper upholstery of stone structures should be addressed again.

**Matveev Vasily Nikolaevich** (*State Hermitage Museum, Russia*)  
Fired ceramic tiles from excavations in Vladimir and Suzdal

Of the variety of ceramic tiles used in the pre-Mongol churches of Vladimir and Suzdal, a group of figured ones of 27 different shape stands out. They probably date from the end of the XII - the beginning of the XIII c. and came from the floors of the Assumption Cathedral of Vsevolod III and the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God in Suzdal. Tiles of such forms are extremely rare in Russia, the closest analogues are in Novogrudok, Pinsk and Galich, which testifies to the ongoing architectural links between the north-east with the western lands of Rus'.

**Fomicheva Julia Sergeevna** (*Branch of Central Scientific Research Institute of Structures of the Ministry of Construction of Russia NIITAG, Institute of Archaeology RAS, Russia*)

Architectural forms of the ancient Transfiguration Cathedral of the Khutynsk monastery according to archaeological data and analogues

12th century cathedral of one of the most important Novgorod monasteries has not survived till our time, a new church was built in its place in the XVI c. There is not a single pictorial source to tell us about its appearance. However, in 1981–1984, during the archaeological excavations by V.A. Bulkina and G.M. Pillar, some remains of the constructions were discovered. The results of these works, as well as the layout of existing buildings, used as analogues to the lost cathedral, make it possible to mark a number of characteristics of its architecture and even produce a hypothetical graphic reconstruction of its view.

## **Lunch**

### **15.00 Evening session.**

**Moderator – Sedov Vladimir Valentinovich**

**Strikalov Igor Yuryevich** (*Institute of Archaeology RAS, Moscow*)

Fortification of Old Ryazan: new data on structural elements and their function

The paper presents new data on the fortifications of Old Ryazan, acquired during the last 25 years, as well as its interpretation; new methodology for excavating fortifications on the northern and southern hill forts of the site was taken into account. The reconstruction of the earth-and-wood walls of the medieval city, as well as the stages of their erection and repairs are introduced; various structural elements of the defensive fortifications, their purpose and the related construction features are considered.

**Vdovichenko Marina Viktorovna** (*Institute of Archaeology RAS, Russia*)

New data on the foundations of St. George Cathedral of the 1230s in Yuryev-Polsky

In 2019, archaeological excavations were carried out near the walls of St. George's Cathedral in Yuryev-Polsky. Obtained new data on the

foundation structures of the monument made corrections to the existing ideas about them. Despite the numerous published academic studies on the cathedral, they still pose more new questions than give answers to the old ones. Moreover, the circumstances of the construction of the church, built in the 1230s, and then its subsequent reconstruction in 15th c., put it in the category of key monuments on the turn of building traditions.

**Antipov Ilya Vladimirovich** (*St. Petersburg State University, Russia*)  
**Gervais Alexey Vladimirovich** (*State Museum of History of Religion, Russia*)

Novgorod Chamber of Facets according to the data of architectural and archaeological research of 2000-2010s

In 2006–2009, 2011, 2018 architectural and archaeological expedition of St. Petersburg State University carried out excavations in the Bishop of Novgorod's Chamber of 1433. During the excavations, the information about construction features of the building, characteristics of its foundations and heating system was obtained. Data on the lost parts of the Archbishop of Novgorod's house are particularly important. New information on the 16th – 17th cc extensions to the building of the Episcopal Chamber was revealed. Archaeological data allow us to better reconstruct the original forms and later additions to the architecture of the building of the Episcopal Chamber - the oldest surviving stone civil building in Russia.

**Yakovlev Dmitry Evgenievich** (*Central Scientific and Restoration Design Workshops, Russia*)

Novgorod Episcopal Chamber of 1433. Architecture, construction and construction technology

Based on architectural and archaeological research carried out during the restoration of the Vladyka's Chamber in 2006–2012, an overview of the main architectural, structural, construction and technological features of the building of the Archbishop's Palace, erected in 1433 by order of the Novgorod Bishop Euthymius II by German masters, is given.

**Belyaev Leonid Andreevich** (*Institute of Archaeology RAS, Russia*)  
Substructures of Smolensk Cathedral of the Novodevichy Convent: construction and chronology

The wide archaeological study of Moscow's Novodevichy Convent in 2017-2018 covered, among other areas, the ground floor of the 16th century cathedral of the Hodegetria of Smolensk. Its construction history includes a number of problematic issues, such as precise dating of its foundation and the "zero stage" of its construction, as well as the collapse and rebuilding of the overground part of the cathedral. The paper examines the constructions of the strip foundations discovered in mid-2010s but closely scrutinized only during the 2017-2018 dig. Determining the *terminus ante quem* for the substruction has narrowed down the span of the general chronology of the building. The nature of this construction deserves special treatment, since strip foundations were very rarely used in the 16th century.

**Ganichev Kirill Alexandrovich, Ershov Ivan Nikolaevich, Krenke Nikolai Alexandrovich** (*Institute of Archaeology RAS, Russia*)

On some aspects of construction of foundations of the Smolensk fortress wall according to the research of 2019

Archaeological monitoring of 2019 of engineering and geological studies of the foundations of the Smolensk fortress wall (1599-1602) has established some aspects of laying foundations of the walls, as well as of towers, due to a number of reasons, such as features of the geology of soils in different sections of the wall, the principle of order of building walls and towers, etc. In particular, the priority was given to building walls foundations as a solid line; later the foundations of towers were attached to them. The depth of the foundations was uneven in different parts of the wall. The way of the laying of pile fields for the foundations of towers is clarified. It was established that piles was made of different types of material (oak, pine). New data on the development of the eastern and south-eastern outskirts of the city during the Old Russian period have been obtained.

**Burov Vladimir Andronovich** (*Institute of Archaeology RAS, Russia*)

Archaeological research of cells of 17th century of the Solovetsky Monastery

The remains of the Solovetsky cells No. 1–2, 40, 52, 53, 59 have been partially or completely excavated. Archaeological studies have revealed a regular and unvaried layout that includes four rooms: a front entrance hall, a front cell, a rear entrance hall, and rear cell. For the first time, the presence of deep cellars and basements was

established on the premises; the exact dimensions of the premises were measured, the evolution of the heating system was recorded; two samples of tiled decoration were revealed. Archaeological complexes of cellars in cells are always strictly individual, there are objects of material culture of the monastery of the 17th – 19th centuries.

**Salimov Aleksey Maratovich** (*Branch of FSBI CSRIP of the Ministry of Construction of Russia NIITIAG, Russia*)

Bishop's Court in the Tver Kremlin - based on results of architectural and archaeological research 1993–2015

For more than two decades, the Tver Kremlin has been conducting architectural and archaeological research on the territory of the former Bishop's Court – medieval buildings dismantled in the XVIII c. Significant results have been accumulated over the years. Alongside with other sources, it helped to determine the boundaries and the nature of the city houses of the Bishop of Tver, including stone buildings of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries.

**Smirnova Svetlana Mikhailovna, Dementiev Evgeny Aleksandrovich** (*AN Kosygin's Russian State University, Russia*)

The Church of Anthony and Theodosius of the Caves and the abbot's premises in the Assumption Zheltikov Monastery in Tver (on the results of archaeological excavations in 2018)

In 2018, pre-project archaeological excavations were carried out on the territory of the Assumption Zheltikov Monastery in Tver. The foundations of the church of Anthony and Theodosius of the Caves (1709) and the Abbot's premises were partially researched by digging pits and trenches. The paper will present main results of the excavations in comparison with written and visual sources, as well as address identification of objects found in excavations.

**Panchenko Victoria Borisovna** (*State Hermitage Museum, Russia*)

Study of "Old Smolegovitsy-3" ritual complex by the archaeological expedition of the State Hermitage to study cult architecture of small forms

The paper researches the State Hermitage's archaeological expedition to study the cult architecture of small forms in the village of Stary Smolegovitsy (Volosovsky District, Leningrad Region) and the

monument revealed in 2016, which was called the Ritual Complex Stary Smolegovitsy-3. The monument includes the basement of the chapel, in the foundation of which two medieval stone crosses were incorporated. Various fragments of crosses were discovered during trial trenching excavations around the chapel, as well as separate objects, such as stone crosses and base stones from the crosses.

**Pirogov Vladimir Yuryevich** (*Department for the Preservation of Archaeological Heritage Sites of the Department of Cultural Heritage of Moscow, Russia*)

Museumification of objects of architectural and archaeological heritage in an urban environment. European and Moscow experience

Over the past decades of the urban development of large historical centres, the problem of studying, preserving and museumifying cultural heritage objects discovered during archaeological excavations has become pressing.

The remains of ancient buildings that form a historic layer in modern settlements give city councils and developers a possibility to make the urban environment even more informative and attractive for both local residents and tourists.

Completed projects of museumification of architectural and archaeological artefacts in Rome, Vienna, Brussels, Barcelona, Krakow, Athens and other cities have become an integral part of the old city centres.

Famous architects involved in such projects, such as P. Zumthor, B. Chumi, R. Mayer, H. Hollein, paid close attention to historical ruins set into the architectural context of new buildings and squares. Moscow is the country's largest metropolis with the ancient core of the city centre and active development. Over the past 30 years it has also accumulated invaluable experience in granting the objects of architectural archaeology a museum status. The paper will present examples of museumifying areas in European cities as well as in Moscow.

## **Discussion**

## **Furshet**