

# Loss of Historical and Cultural Heritage in the Form of Small Towns and Rural Settlements of the Kaluga Region

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**Abstract**—Small cities of Russia today before our eyes lose their architectural appearance, its provincial appeal, disturbed the harmony of landscape and the historical spatial organization. This is a big problem for their further development. In the Kaluga region are beautiful architectural monuments and ensembles, amazing historical, memorial objects and manor complexes. The region is rich landscape diversity of natural objects. Many outstanding names associated with this edge. Many cultural centers have become brands — Optina monastery as one of the spiritual centers of Russia, "Ugra" National Park, the ensemble of Gostiny Dvor in Kaluga, a number of Russian manors, including the estate of Goncharov, and many others. In spite of this, many objects remain in oblivion and many are lost rapidly. The loss is most evident in small towns and rural settlements of the region. These historical and cultural monuments are in need of special protection order.

**Keywords**—*historical and cultural heritage; shape; small towns; rural settlements*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Historic small towns of Russia and rural settlements are our common heritage, which keep the spirit of the gone era. Today we must take responsibility for the spiritual and cultural wealth, examine and store all the components of historical and cultural heritage, because they represent the cultural and natural values in their interaction and unity. Cultural objects are a traditional way of life of the people, and the national spirit. Do they reflect prominent features of our heritage? The current state of historic small Russian cities is largely different from their last appearance [1].

## II. THE PERCEPTION OF BLINDNESS

Small towns are losing their architectural appearance, its provincial appeal, disturbed the harmony of landscape and the historical spatial organization of these cities. This is a major problem associated with the further social and economic development of historic towns. In using the phrase "Little Town of Russia", "Province", "backwoods" and the like, we cannot help the image of the city represent a single, two-story structure, archaic streets, immersed in greenery

garden, with former merchant houses along the main street, views of the domes of churches and churches city limits in space [2].

At the present time it is impossible to solve the outstanding problems of small historical cities without increasing the target public funding and effective city management strategy, the development of public-private partnership in the economy. Only the development of sectors of the local economy with the participation of government and business — the creation of modern industrial enterprises, agricultural industry and handicrafts, tourism, small and medium businesses at the workplace can be a real opportunity to stop the stagnation and deterioration of historic small towns across Russia. Involvement of cultural heritage in tourism development programs, became widespread in various regions of Russia. In the Kaluga region in 2013 state program "Development of tourism in the Kaluga region" [3]. The Strategy of socio-economic development of the Kaluga region to 2030 noted that one of the development potentials of the area as "the region's new development" is tourism. If there is a rich history, centuries-old traditions and a beautiful natural landscape, the region has the possibility of the development of various forms of tourism. [4]

## III. TECHNICAL ASPECTS

In the Kaluga region are beautiful architectural monuments and ensembles, amazing historical, memorial objects and manor complexes. The region is rich landscape diversity of natural objects. Many illustrious names of writers, poets, artists, and scientists associated with the Kaluga region: N.V. Gogol, F.M. Dostoevsky, L.N. Tolstoy, A.K. Tolstoy, the brothers I.V. and P.V. Kireevskys, Leontyev, K. Zedergolm, M.P. Pogodin, N.S. Kashkin A.N. Apukhtin, K.E. Tsiolkovsky, A.L. Chizhevsky and others. In Strelkovka village which is now located in Zhukovsky district, the Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal G.K. Zhukov was born.

Kaluga region — this is one of the main centers of Orthodox Russia. The region contains 24 convent (skite), of

which 19 monasteries acting, four - are not preserved and stored in a recovery process; built at different times of more than 800 temples and churches. So, in the city of Kaluga, there are 37 churches. Around the city of Kaluga in the XVIII century the estates of nobility have been extensively built. In the nineteenth century there were more than 1,500 estates. For two centuries, the owners are about 2,500 Dynasties belonging to these ancient aristocrats like Prince Obolensky, Baryatinsky, Golitsyn, Dolgorukov, Volkonskie, Goncharova, Poltoratskoye, Vorotynskys, Trubetskoy, Gagarin and others. Many manor houses, ranked as objects of historical and cultural heritage as monuments. Many cultural centers have become a real brand area - the monastery of Optina, which is one of the spiritual centers of Russia, national park "Ugra", Ensemble Gostiny Dvor (1784) in Kaluga, Russian number of estates: Goncharov in the village Linen Factory, Avchurino, Ahlebinino, Baryatino, Belkin, Grigorovskiy and others. Granges preserve unique landscape and architectural complexes, which have gained historical fame.

At the present time, despite the saturation of the Kaluga edge famous cultural and historical sites, many remain in oblivion. The loss is most evident in small towns and rural settlements of the region. In the list of historic settlements of the Kaluga region includes a variety of urban and rural areas that differ from each other in time of occurrence, population size, the degree of importance to the state. In addition to the area of the center - the city of Kaluga, in the list of historical populated places in Russia includes eight cities in the region: Borovsk, Kozelsk, Maloyaroslavets, Medyn, Meshchovsk, Mosalsk, Tarusa, Yukhnov. All these cities have in common is a rich cultural and historical heritage, architectural and artistic originality.

Given the evolution of the perception of value as a historical town, now come to the fore questions of authenticity and integrity of historic urban environment. Historical layering and visual image are the factors that determine the identity of the place. [5] Small historic towns and villages of the Kaluga region, which have historical and cultural potential, is currently in need of protection and preservation of the architectural and spatial and artistic qualities of the historic environment, preserving its uniqueness, originality of the image and recognition. Most of the monuments of architecture are, as a rule, in the central area of the city, where concentrated cultural and business life.

Historic buildings, stood for more than a century, eventually break down, lose their original appearance. Modern trends in cultural heritage provide for measures to preserve the original appearance of the historic building, its relationship with the environment. However, in reality there is a loss of historical heritage. The facades of many preserved historical buildings are closed siding, violated the integrity of the architectural appearance, not to mention the fact that many of the buildings are simply demolished, despite the fact that they have the status of the identified sites of cultural heritage.

For example, in the territory of Iznoskovsky District Kaluga region according to the Ministry of Education,

Culture and Sports Kaluga region there are no objects of cultural heritage of federal, regional and local (municipal) values set by the state protection. Settlements located on the territory of municipal district "Iznoskovsky District" are not related to historical settlements of. But on this territory there are 21 identified listed building and 38 objects with attributes of objects of cultural heritage. There is a presence of natural monuments — bogs Agafinskoe, Zubov, Morozovsky and Shatrishchi moraine hills, and of the territory is included in the "Ugra" National Park.

According to official data, Iznoskovsky District - this is a new area, which was organized in 1985 on the lands and Yukhnovsky Medynsky District. By the way, the city Medyn and surrounding land have been known since 1386, the city Yukhnov - since 1410. Territories have a rich historical past, not once became the theater of war and commemorate the visit of famous people. During War of 1812 Iznoskovskoy on earth acted guerrillas Denis Davydov The regional center of the village is considered Iznoskovsky District Iznoski (1776 base year). Thus, the district area of 1333 sq. km and a population of 6809 people living in 123 settlements, there is no historical object worthy of chargeability to the historical and cultural heritage, even regional or local, and have not kept a single historical settlement. All the objects of cultural heritage Iznoskovsky District are classified as "identified" and "objects with attributes of objects of cultural heritage."

Category "identified" and "objects with attributes of objects of cultural heritage" is the most vulnerable in the preservation of cultural heritage. What is the difference between "identified" objects and "objects, which have the features of cultural heritage"? Without listing details of the article "Law on Cultural Heritage Objects", we can distinguish the main thing that the "identified" objects of cultural heritage are subject to state protection, and the "objects with attributes of objects of cultural heritage" must pass the examination, which is necessary to apply to the regional body protection cultural heritage to include the object in the registry.

On the basis of paragraph 2 of Article 36 and paragraph 1 of Article 37 of the Federal Law dated 25.06.2002 N 73-FZ "On objects of cultural heritage (monuments of history and culture) of the peoples of the Russian Federation" in the case of the territory subject to the economic development, objects with attributes object of cultural heritage in accordance with Article 3 of the Federal law, earthworks, construction and other work should be the executor of works immediately suspended. The contractor is obliged to inform the public authority of the Kaluga region for the protection of cultural heritage of the object detected.

At present, the whole world has been the involvement of cultural heritage in tourist traffic, but Iznoskovsky District to involve apparently, have nothing. What was still in the status of "identified" cultural heritage today is actively destroyed, despite the fact that the security measures of the state of the law apply to "identified" objects.

Padded in the middle of the XIX century, Warsaw highway crosses the territory Iznoskovsky District. This highway was trading thread, promoting prosperity and

development of many historical cities like Maloyaroslavets, Medyn, Yukhnov and others, including Myatlevo village. Construction of a new highway has determined the organization of roadside objects and caused the formation of a certain image of the surrounding areas. Numerous email yards verstovye and signposts, barriers, police and soldiers' booth, lanterns, and more is being built on standard projects, greatly influenced the formation of the characteristic "Empire style" appearance not only the Russian cities of the first half of the XIX century, but also the landscape of the adjacent paths to [6].

Solid post chase Warsaw highway was opened January 2, 1850. Within the province of Kaluga 13 post stations were built on standard designs. On average, they were placed at a distance of 17 kilometers from each other. To the present day on the Warsaw highway remained only five buildings of the

former postal station, and in varying degrees of preservation. The best-preserved building is the postal station in the town of Maloyaroslavets. That is perhaps due to the fact that the building is marked with a plate commemorating the visit of a famous writer Nikolai Gogol in 1849.

Pointed Gothic windows flank the main entrance with a porch on the center of the facade.

They are the hallmarks of post stations of the Warsaw highway. The bulk of the remaining station buildings underwent in the XX century, the subsequent restructuring, distort their original appearance. The most primitive - are not affected by the restoration of appearance and layout was the former post office in the village of Kononov Iznoskovsky District. Unfortunately, it is this station building is in the most deplorable condition of all surviving, so look at the photos of the building in the summer of 2016 (see "Fig. 1").



Fig. 1. The building of the post office in the village of Kononov Iznoskovsky District.

According to the list of objects of cultural heritage Located on the territory Iznoskovsky District, Ensemble of the inn refers to the identified objects. Now we can say that the "treated". In January 2018 the building was demolished, as long as it was not possible to find out in what order.

All the villagers Myatlevo Iznoskovsky District cannot imagine the village without the "proudly towered" monumental building — the former home of merchant

Arefeva, postroennogo in the late XIX - early XX centuries (see "Fig. 2"). Since 1937, in turn, there were several educational institutions in the former house of the merchant: School of foremen, drivers' school, vocational school, 20. Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Kaluga Region № 868 of May 25, 2011 SPTS-20, it was decided to liquidate. The motivation of the regional administration is simple: content School ministry is very expensive. Old buildings require a lot of money for repairs.



Fig. 2. Manor merchant Arefeva (Manor complex) in the village Myatlevo.

As an ensemble coaching inn in Kononov, a manor house in the village Myatlevo refers to the identification of sites of cultural heritage. Apparently, the building merchant's houses are expected to attend the building of the inn. While housed the school, the building is repaired, after the close of the school building is rapidly being destroyed before our eyes. Most likely, the building is recognized emergency and demolished soon. It is not known if that fixes the legal status

of the detected object of cultural heritage to prevent the demolition of the building. The case of Kononovskaya postal station did not help and there is still no money to repair the building. And what we will replace their cultural and architectural value in the small village Myatlevo. Replace your story is not possible. Without the past there is no future. Sensual, live connection between generations over time inevitably becomes thinner and disappears.



Fig. 3. Church of the Ascension, Village Myatlevo. January 1, 1942

In 1907, in the village of Myatlevo merchants DE Bogdanov and MV Arefiev temple in honor of the Ascension it was built. In the church was blown up during World War II ("Fig. 3"). In the aftermath temple was not recovered and is lost completely [7]. Concerns of rural residents are obvious, as in their eyes there is a loss of a small legacy that still remained in their settlements. In his letter to the presidential administration residents deplored the fact the demolition of the old railway station building (Fig. 4).

Rotate the Moscow-Warsaw highway and the border along the river. Medynki determined position of the central section of Medyn situated on a hill, the former Mound (I BC). Near the site of ancient settlement is the Cathedral of Sts. Constantine and Helen (1777) and adjacent to the historic cathedral city park ("Fig. 5"). The Cathedral is currently in ruinirovannom state.



Fig. 4. Railway station "Myatlevskaya". 1874.

Myatlevckaya station was built in 1874 and named after local landowner, Ivan Petrovich Myatlevo, ceded land for the construction of this section of the railway, with the condition that his name will be immortalized. This building was not related to any status of historical heritage, and its demolition was "empowered". However, this case has clearly demonstrated how the history got lost.



Fig. 5. Modern look ruinirovannogo Cathedral of Sts. Constantine and Helen (1777) Medyn.

Ancient settlement — archaeological site has not yet been studied by scientists and archaeologists. Now the territory of the settlement is actively built — in the vicinity of the temple has been built a large shopping center (2015).

Thus, the city loses two important monuments of historical and cultural heritage: the Cathedral of Sts. Constantine and Helen, Mound, as well as the old park. In 2015, old city park was partially carved without the consent of residents Medyn.

#### IV. CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

At present, many historic small towns and rural areas disturbed the harmony of landscape and the historical spatial organization. This is a big problem of further development of rural communities in the tourism sector. To preserve the diversity of our small historical towns, to save their historical memory, and the overall national-historical identity is one of the most important tasks and challenges of our time. Taking into account that Medynsky District — a district of historical nobility and the landowners' nests, estates, recommended the revival of historical and cultural heritage as well as a reference to the historical past is today becoming an important task for society. It is proposed to start in the first place with the reconstruction of the ruined cathedral of Medyn, the cathedral of Constantine and Helena (1777) as a historical and architectural monument, as well as the reconstruction and preservation of such historical monuments as a merchant Arefev's manor complex in the Myatlevo village. It is necessary to restore the cultural and landscape complexes of Medyn: landscape of the higher left bank of the river Medynki, including the character of the landscape of the Cathedral of Constantine and Helena.

#### V. CONCLUSION

It is interesting to further study problems of conservation, restoration, revival and development of the cultural landscape of the manor in the historic small towns and rural areas of the Kaluga region. To preserve the historical and cultural heritage need knowledge about careful management of historic resources, as well as the necessary public-private financing. These historical and cultural monuments are in need of special protection order.

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