

Ancient City of Nessebar

The territory is a part of the Burgas tectonic depression. Sarmatian calcareous sandstone and Quaternary unconsolidated deposits are well represented in the locality. The ancient City occupies a small peninsula that juts out the Black Sea. A considerable part of the peninsula, including monuments, is destroyed by sea erosion in historical time. The recent speed of the erosion is of 8-9 mm/a. The contemporary peninsula is 850 m in length, 300 m in width and 15 m in height. The peninsula relief is plain, its peripheries are abrupt.

Main geological risks: coastal processes - sea erosion, landslides, rockfalls; land subsidence, sea level's variations, karst, seismicity with intensity of VII degree (MSK-64). The salinity of the water and the permanent humidity are dangerous for the monuments.



A protective wall is built along the peninsula periphery which main function is to reduce the destructive influence of the sea.

Some protective measures are accomplished for the saving of the monuments in the ancient City.

The mitigation of the atmospheric and the hydrospheric destructive influence over the monuments is an actual problem.



The City appears in the Bronze Age. Now the City reserve includes ancient fortress walls (5th-4th centuries BC), Early Byzantine (5th-6th centuries), Mediaeval Churches (9th-14th centuries) and residential complexes from the Renaissance. Only 7 from the 40 Churches are saved up recent days. The monuments express the influence of the Thracian, the Greek and the Bulgarian cultures.

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