



**ПОСТОЯННОЕ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЬСТВО
Российской Федерации при ЮНЕСКО**

**DELEGATION PERMANENTE
de la Fédération de Russie
auprès de l'UNESCO**

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No. *1870*

Paris, *26* December, 2016

Dear Ms Director,

Please find attached the state of conservation report of the World Heritage property "Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow", submitted by the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation.

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

Alexander KUZNETSOV

**Ambassador
Permanent Delegate**

**MS MECHTILD RÖSSLER
DIRECTOR, UNESCO HERITAGE DIVISION,
DIRECTOR, WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE**

Paris



Организация
Объединенных Наций по
образованию, науке и культуре
Organisation des Nations
Unies pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture
United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

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COMMISSION DE LA FÉDÉRATION DE RUSSIE POUR L'UNESCO
COMMISSION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION FOR UNESCO



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Moscow, "23" December, 2016

Dear Ms Rössler,

In compliance with the Decision 39 COM 7B.82 of the World Heritage Committee the Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO has the honour to present hereby the report on the state of conservation of the World Heritage property "Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow", submitted by the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation.

Please accept, dear Ms Rössler, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Grigory Ordzhonikidze
Secretary-General

MS MECHTILD RÖSSLER
DIRECTOR OF THE WORLD
HERITAGE CENTRE UNESCO
Paris

cc. Permanent Delegation of the
Russian Federation to UNESCO

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1. Decision adopted by the World Heritage Committee at 39th session.

Decision: 39 COM 7B.82

The World Heritage Committee:

1. Having examined Document WHC-15/39.COM/7B;
2. Recalling Decision **37 COM 7B.83**, adopted at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013);
3. Welcomes the efforts made by the State Party to improve the protection of all components of the property and its buffer zone and encourages it to sustain these efforts and to secure the necessary resources and regulatory regimes to ensure no demolition, inappropriate development or deterioration to the heritage buildings which could constitute a threat to the property and its buffer zone;
4. Notes that the State Party continues to develop regulatory regimes for the property and buffer zone's protection and requests that they are introduced and implemented as soon as possible;
5. Also requests the State Party to finalize, as soon as possible, the Management Plan for the property, including details of the protective measures provided in its regulatory regimes, and submit it to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies;
6. Takes note of the ICOMOS Advisory mission report and further requests the State Party to suspend the possible plans for the reconstruction of the historically lost buildings on the territory of Kremlin within the property, which could represent a threat to its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), and to:
 - a) Submit the approved plan for the demolition of the Building 14, including a technical study on the impact of the demolition on the

- stability of neighboring historic buildings to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies,
- b) Review the future plans, in line with the recommendation of the ICOMOS Advisory mission and to submit a project proposal for the vacant area including a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA);
 - c) Carry out archaeological studies of the area prior to the approval of any future projects and submit the results to the World Heritage Centre,
 - d) Prepare a conservation plan for the property;
7. Also notes the number of proposed developments and conservation works, including for the Middle Trading Malls (Red Square) and the Spasskaya and Borovitskaya Towers, and requests furthermore to submit to the World Heritage Centre, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, technical details, including HIAs, for all proposed projects within the property and its buffer zone that may have a negative impact on the OUV of the property;
8. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 December 2016, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above.

2. Comments on the decision adopted by the World Heritage Committee No. 39 COM 7B.82.

2.1. On providing the report on the state of conservation of the Site.

The Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation and managers of the World Heritage site (Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow) - Federal Guard Service of the Russian Federation (FSO, Russia), OAO "Department store GUM", FGBUK State Historical and Cultural Museum-Preserve "The Moscow Kremlin", FGBUK Department on the Higher Authorities Building Maintenance" of the Administrative Department of the President of the Russian Federation, FGBUK «State Historical Museum» acquainted with the decision adopted by the World Heritage Committee on the World Heritage Site "Moscow Kremlin and Red Square".

The report prepared by the federal executive authority in the field of the conservation of the cultural heritages sites - The Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation.

During the preparation of this report participated the managers of the World Heritage site (Moscow Kremlin and Red Square) - Federal Guard Service of the Russian Federation (FSO, Russia), OAO "Department store GUM", FGBUK State Historical and Cultural Museum-Preserve "The Moscow Kremlin", FGBUK Department on the Higher Authorities Building Maintenance" of the Administrative Department of the President of the Russian Federation, FGBUK «State Historical Museum» acquainted with the decision adopted by the World Heritage Committee on the World Heritage Site "Moscow Kremlin and Red Square".

The report on the state of conservation of the property is planned to be published on the official web portal of The Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation in Russian: <http://mkrf.ru/>.

This report is a supplement to the report on the state of conservation of World Heritage " Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow", represented by the State Party by 1 February 2014 in the World Heritage Centre.

2.2. Legal regulation and documentation support.

Based on the Resolution of the RSFSR Council of Ministers on August 30, 1960 № 1327 "On further improving the protection of cultural monuments of RSFSR" these immovable properties located on the territory of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square were recognized as historical and cultural monuments:

«Moscow Kremlin – The architectural ensemble of monuments from XV - XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX centuries»:

1. Rampart (curtain walls and towers)
2. The Spasskaya Tower;
3. The Troitskaya Tower and Troitskyi Bridge;
4. The Kutafiya Tower;
5. The Borovitskaya Tower;
6. The Nikolskaya Tower;
7. The Secret (Tainitskaya) Tower;
8. The Corner Arsenal Tower;
9. The Vodovzvodnaya Tower;
10. The Beklemishevskaya Tower;
11. The Middle Arsenalnaya Tower;
12. The Senatskaya Tower;
13. The Komendantskaya Tower;
14. The Oruzheynaya (Armory) Tower;
15. The Blagoveschenskaya Tower;
16. The First Unnamed Tower;
17. The Second Unnamed Tower;
18. The Petrovskaya Tower;
19. The Konstantino-Eleninskaya Tower;

20. The Narbatnaya Tower;
21. The Tsarskaya Tower;
22. The Cathedral of the Dormition, 1475-1479., architect Aristotele Fioravanti, modeled on the ancient cathedrals of the XII century. Frescoes from XV-XVII centuries;
23. The Cathedral of the Archangel, 1505-1509, architect Aloisio the New. Frescoes from XVI-XVII centuries;
24. The Cathedral of the Annunciation (Blagoveschensky Sabor), 1484-1489, was built by architects from Pskov. Side altars and galleries, 1563. Frescoes from XVI century. Iconostases from XIV century, painter: Theophanes the Greek, Andrei Rublev, Daniil Chyorny;
25. Ivan the Great Bell Tower, 1505-1600, architect Petrok Maly;
26. The Lazarya Church, 1393;
27. The Nativity of the Blessed Church, 1516, Aloisio. Rebuilt in 1684;
28. The bell-gable, 1547-1555, architector Petrok. Restored by Domenico Gilardi in 1816;
29. The Church of the Deposition of the Robe 1485 – 1486, by architects from Pskov. Frescoes from XVII century;
30. The Palace of Facets, 1487-1491, arch. M.Ruffo, P. Solario;
31. The Church of the Twelve Apostles, 1644-1645, arch. D.Okhlebinin, A.Konstantinov;
32. The Teremnoy Palace with Verkhopassky Sabor. The first and second floors of the Palace are parts of the Basil III Palace, 1499-1508, arch. Aloisio, built on the white-stone basement in 1395;
33. The Tsarina's Golden Chamber XVI century. The third, fourth and fifth floos are parts of palace Mikhail Fedorovich, and Church of the Savior behind the gold grating, 1635-1636, architects B.Orgutsov, A.Konstantinov, T.Sharutin, I.Ushakov;
34. The Raspyatiya Cathedral, 1681;
35. The Voskresenye Church, XVII;

36. The St. Catherine's Church, 1627;
37. The Amusement Palace, 1651;
38. The Armory Chamber, 1702-1736, constructors D. I. Ivanov, K. Conrad;
39. The Senate, 1776-1789, arch. M. F. Kazakov;
40. The Gran Palace, 1839-1849, arch. K. A. Thon, was built on the place of the Velikoknyazhsky Palace in XIV-XVII centuries and the Armorial Gate in XVII century;
41. The Armory Chamber, 1851, arch. K. A. Thon, was built on the place of the horse yard and the clock tower in XVII;
42. Building with suites of Their Imperial Majesties, horse building at Kremlin wall, 1820's, I.T. Tamansky, 1838-1851, K.A. Thon *;
43. The wall with two gates between the Grand Palace and the Armory, 1838-1851, architects I. L. Mirinovsky, K. A. Thon*.

**- Based on the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation on 02 December 2013 No.2244-r the cultural heritage « Moscow Kremlin – Architectural Ensemble of monuments from XV - XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX centuries» has been added two cultural heritage sites.*

On the territory of the Red Square:

1. The Cathedral of the Intercession of the Most Holy Theotokos on the Moat (The Saint Basil's Cathedral), 1554 - 1560, arch. Barma and Postnik Yakolev. Side altar, 1588 г. Porch, galleries and bell tower, XVII century. Retaining wall, 1817;
2. The Middle Trading Rows, XIX, arch. R.I. Klein;
3. The Upper Trading Rows (GUM), 1889-1893, arch. A. N. Pomerantsev;
4. The Historical Museum, 1874 - 1883, arch. V.O. Sherwood, Engineer A. Semensov;
5. Lenin Vladimir Ilyich and Stalin Joseph Vissarionovich I's Mausoleum;
6. Lobnoye Mesto, XVII-XVIII centuries.

At the moment, all the components of the World Heritage site "Moscow Kremlin and Red Square," are classified into the objects of federal cultural heritage.

In order to insure the effective protection of cultural heritage and recognizing the fundamental role of culture in the development of society, the Moscow Kremlin is related to the particularly valuable objects of cultural heritage based on the Decree № 294 of the President of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic dated 18 December 1991.

All the objects of cultural heritage are registered to the Russian accounting system - The national cultural heritage (historical and cultural monuments) register of Russian Federation.

For the first time since 1960, based on extensive historical and cultural researches and field observations, the development of scientific research documentation on all these objects of cultural heritage is fully completed in 2016.

Subject protection of the cultural heritage site «Moscow Kremlin – The architectural ensemble of monuments from XV - XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX centuries»

«Subject protection of the cultural heritage sites» - is a key concept in determining the boundaries of permissible intervention during repair and adaptation of the monument to the modern use.

The subject protection of cultural heritage site «Moscow Kremlin – The architectural ensemble of monuments from XV - XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX centuries» is designed to ensure the preservation and appropriate use when carrying out scientific research, survey, design works in order to maintain the operational status of the monument without changing its features, which are the subject of protection. The task of definition the subject of protection is to detect the main town-planning and historical, cultural characteristics and the features of three-dimensional, planning, landscaping, compositional, functional, visual and spatial structure of Moscow Kremlin ensemble.

The conservation of these characteristics should guarantee the national protection of the cultural heritage site «Moscow Kremlin – The architectural ensemble of monuments from XV - XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX centuries», to prevent from changing its historical town planning elements and characteristics, which may lead to partial or complete loss of the ensemble or the components of town planning and historical and cultural value.

The subject of protection is developing, taking into account all aspects of its historical and cultural value, as well as the totality of compositional space, planning, landscaping and other features that determine its integrity, identity, historical and memorial significance.

The Moscow Kremlin is an outstanding monument of Russian architecture and town planning, with ensemble characteristics and largely preserved its evolutionary integrity.

Archaeological studies allow to classify the settlement of the Borovitsky Hill to the Dyakovo culture. Later on this place settled the Vyatichi slavian tribe, which established a trade-and-handicraft town in XI century, then the second town, located not far from the same place.

In the middle of the XII century, new fortress buildings united both towns into one and the “Moskov” became the border point of Vladimir-Suzdal principality.

In the first half of the XIV century, Moscow received the center of Grand Duchy status, and the fortress became the residence of the Grand Duke, as the main part of the city, it got its own name - Kremlin (according to the chronicle, in 1331). At the same time, under Ivan Kalita, the metropolitan cathedral transferred to Moscow, and the Kremlin became the center of ecclesiastical authority. In this regard, at the Cathedral Square, new stone churches had been built.

The final establishment of the modern Kremlin and its fundamental expansion was made during the reign of Dmitry Donskoy and it was associated with the construction of strong white-stone fortress in the period of 1366-1368. The stone fortress Kremlin of Dmitry Donskoy covered almost the entire territory

of present-day Kremlin, except for the section around the Arsenalnaya Corner Tower. The Kremlin main gates were located at the same time – Frolovskaya (or Spasskaya), Troitskaya, Borovitskaya, and Tainitskaya. In the same period, in a side of the fortress the place where now stands the Grand Kremlin Palace, situated the Grand Terem.

At the turn of XV-XVI centuries, after numerous fires and considerable urban densification, the Kremlin was renewed completely, the new Kremlin walls was under construction simultaneously with the construction of new Grand Ducal palace and main cathedrals. Throughout the decade since 1485, under the direction of Italian architects, new brick walls were built, replacing the gradually crumbling white-stone walls. That is when the Kremlin got its modern shape. The citadel area had been increased mainly due to the annexation of a large area in the north-west, reaching 27.5 hectares. Wrong triangle fortress walls in a total length of 2235 m currently has eighteen towers, some of them are with through-passages (in the numbers of bridgehead towers only the Kutafya Tower near the gates of the Troitskaya Tower still exists nowadays).

By the end of the XV century, streets regulation was undertaken in the Kremlin, since the building chaos did not fit with the renewed shape nor the Kremlin's new role as the Tsars residence. Approximately, in 1500, have been adjusted and expanded the Kremlin main streets: Spasskaya, Nikolskaya and Chudovskaya.

With the emergence of Kitay-gorod walls in Moscow, and then Bely Gorod (the White Town) and Skorodom, the Kremlin citadel ceased to play the role of only strong fortress in Moscow: representative features are enhanced, corresponding to the Kremlin's special role in the ensemble of the capital city of one of the largest European countries.

By the end of the XVI century, tradespeople appeared outside the Kremlin on the trading quarter, moved to the future site of the Red Square. Kremlin streets become ceremonial or official passages in close development citadel.

At the beginning of XVII century, the Kremlin ensemble received new large-scale characteristics: with the addition of the bell tower Ivan the Great and the establishment of Spasskaya Tower for placing new bell clocks - overgrown by the time Moscow, covered with three rings of defensive structures, needed a significant visual communication; At the same time, the reconstruction of the Spasskaya Tower allowed to arrange the Kremlin facade, facing the St. Basil's Cathedral and the main trading area of the city (received at this time the name Red).

By the beginning of the XVIII century, the Kremlin has maintained all the characteristic features of a Russian ancient urban center, distinguished by the significance and scale of buildings but not isolated from town planning and functions in general. The accession of Petr I and the departure of the royal court largely stops the process of new construction in Kremlin. The construction of Arsenal (Armory) planned by Petr also delayed. The building ensemble and fortification complex fell into decay rapidly; before the 1740s, only reconstruction works were conducted in Kremlin.

Post-Petrine era has brought a renewed interest in the Kremlin structure, marked by attempts on reconstruction or reorganization of the palace complex and other structures in the spirit of Russian cultural tradition under the reign of Elizabeth Petrovna, and the planning of new classical complex in the Kremlin ensemble under Catherine II (unrealized project of the Kremlin Palace by V.I. Bazhenov).

The first major construction in classicism within the Kremlin was realized by Matvey Fyodorovich Kazakov in 1776-1787 after the Senate building project approval.

At the beginning of XIX century, the Kremlin began to be perceived as a symbol of Russian historical glory; after the Napoleonic destruction, the reconstruction of destroyed buildings was actively conducted causing the need for documentary and restoration studies of ancient monuments. At the same time with a growing autocratic role of Kremlin became more isolated and even contrasted

with other common building of Moscow. In 1839 Nicholas I approved a new project of Gran Kremlin Palace by K.A. Thon in the same place, and in 1893 – 1898 over the slope of Kremlin hill to the east, the most open and well observable part, was constructed a grandiose monument to Alexander II with columned gallery designed by sculptor A.M. Opekushina

During the Soviet period, while retaining the ensemble structure, there was a number of significant losses, and new construction was conducted. The largest building was the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, was built on the site of several historic buildings at Troitsky gate in 1959-1961.

The Kremlin architectural ensemble is an evolutionary building complex, and engineering and enclosing fortification with annexation and loss in middle of XIX – XX centuries.

The planning structure of Moscow Kremlin ensemble (including the main compositional axis, entrance gates, the historical streets and alleys routing, historic areas, buildings, and gardens) evolved during the XV - XVI, XVII, XVIII and XIX centuries.

Kremlin is the original compositional spatial and planning built-up area of the historical capital with radial planning, entrance gates, where diverged the roads, giving directions to the main central streets: Znamenka, Tverskaya, Nikol'skaya-Sretenka-Myasnitskaya, Il'inka-Maroseyka-Pokrovka, Varvarka-Solyanka.

The Kremlin ensemble with the bell tower of Ivan the Great, cathedrals and churches, the Kremlin towers and the dominants top of individual buildings until present days retains its significance in planning, high-altitude and citywide dominants, unique silhouette characteristics in panoramic views and the most valuable view sectors.

The Kremlin ensemble protection project is implemented, taking into consideration:

- the town-planning location of the cultural heritage site;
- the historical and cultural potential of the territory;

- the value and preservation of historical town-planning components;
- the three-dimensional structure of the building complex;
- the topological features and the landscape configuration of the historical area;
- the historical functional planning structure of the territory;
- the features of visual planning of the cultural object.

As a result of conducted researches, approved the subject of protection of the cultural heritage object of federal importance «Moscow Kremlin – The architectural ensemble of monuments from XV-XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX centuries» (Order of The Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation on 11 November 2016 No. 2449) as follows:

The town-planning and three-dimensional characteristics:

- the location and town-planning characteristics of the ensemble, including:
 - 1) the town-planning significance of Moscow Kremlin ensemble as the original spatial composition and the built-up area of the historical capital with radial planning;
 - 2) the topography (including makers) and the hydrography, predetermined the unique planning characteristics of the ensemble and the location of its building complex at different periods on the Borovitsky Hill at the junction of Moscow river and Neglinnaya River;
 - 3) engineering system and fortification of the ensemble (walls and Kremlin towers, and also the Troitsky Bridge at the end of the XV century, XVII century, the first half of XIX century, the second half of XIX century, the first half of XX century) as a whole in their composition and spatial-planning interconnection with other building and components of the ensemble;
 - 4) spatial-planning structure of the ensemble, including the main compositional axis, the spatial-planning interconnection of streets, squares and the historical Torg – The Red Square, the system of entrance gates, the routings of streets and alleys (the Spasskaya, the Borovitskaya and the Dvortsovaya), the location, the shapes and the spatial characteristics of historical squares (the

Sabornaya, the Ivanovskaya, the Senatskaya, the Troyitskaya and the Dvortsovaya/Imperatorskaya), the buildings location, the ratio of constructed and unconstructed spaces, green spaces (including the Taynitsky Garden, and the Gran Kremlin Square) and unplanted zones;

5) The three-dimensional composition of the ensemble, including dimensions, high altitude and silhouette characteristics of buildings and structures, their historic scale and scale ratio;

6) The visual communication system and viewing corridors, panoramic views from various complexes of historical buildings and the observation platforms system of nearby historical city within the Moscow Kremlin boundaries;

- Unique silhouette characteristics of the ensemble on the panoramic views, the most valuable view sector, including:

1) from the near view points – from the Red Square and the main squares, on the water area side and the river walks surrounding the Moscow River and the Vodootvodny Canal, on the Bolotnaya square, the main historic streets and alleys, the adjoin point of Kremlin with the Kitay-gorod area, (the Nikolskaya, Ilyinka and Varvarka streets), the Bely Gorod and Zamoskovrech'ya (the Prechistenka, Znamenka, Vozdvizhenka, Bolsaya Nikitskaya, Tverskaya, Serafimovicha,, Bolsaya Ordinka streets) and on the Bolsoy Kamenny and Bolsoy Moskvoretsky bridges;

2) from the distant viewpoints: the central part panorama of Moscow on the Vorobyovy Gory (Sparrow Hills) side, the Bolshoy Ustinsky, the Novospassky, the Krymsky Bridges side, the Andreevsky pedestrian bridge;

– the urban-planning system of dominant buildings in Moscow Kremlin (the bell tower of Ivan the Great, cathedrals and churches, the Kremlin towers and tops of individual buildings).

Architectural and structural characteristics:

– color solutions of the whole ensemble, taking into account the restoration works of individual buildings and structures of the ensemble during the second half of XX century and the beginning of XXI century;

– the town planning and architectural objects, located on boundaries of the cultural heritage site of federal importance “Moscow Kremlin – the architectural ensemble of monuments XV-XVI, XVII, XVIII and XIX centuries”;

– the archaeological layer of XI-XIX centuries under the Moscow Kremlin ensemble.

Boundaries of the cultural heritage site “Moscow Kremlin – the architectural ensemble of monuments from the XV-XVI, XVII, XVIII and XIX centuries”

In order to improve the legislation of Russian Federation in the sphere of cultural heritage protection at federal level on 22/10/2014 introduced significant changes to the fundamental law of the Russian Federation on the cultural heritage state protection (the Federal Law on 25 June 2002 № 73-FZ "On the objects of cultural heritage (monuments of history and culture) of the Russian Federation"). The amendments came into force on 22 January 2015.

For the first time introduced the idea of "Boundaries of the cultural heritage object", established the requirements on drawing up boundaries of the cultural heritage object and limitations this territory, and defined the submission method of information to the State Immovable Property Cadastre.

The Russian Federation legislation envisages that on the territory of monument or ensemble, constructions and spatial expansions of existing objects, excavation, construction, land reclamation and other works are prohibited, except for works on preservation of cultural heritage or individual components, preservation of historical and urban planning and environment of cultural heritage objects. On the territory of the monument or ensemble allowed to conduct business activity that does not contradict the requirements of preservation of cultural heritage object and capable of supporting the operation of cultural heritage object in modern conditions.

Taking into account the legislation of the Russian Federation on protection of cultural heritage, analyzed current boundaries of the cultural heritage object “Moscow Kremlin – the architectural ensemble of monuments from XV - XVI,

XVII, XVIII, and XIX centuries”, based on the historical and cultural researches. As the results of research, the area of cultural heritage site was expanded significantly.

In addition to the Moscow Kremlin (in the contours of the fortress walls) Red Square with St Basil's Cathedral, Lobnoye mesto and the Mausoleum of V.I.Lenin were included in the named area.

Order № 1832 of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, on June 24, 2015 approved the boundaries and land use regulations of cultural heritage site “Moscow Kremlin – the architectural ensemble of monuments from XV - XVI, XVII, XVIII, and XIX centuries”. As a result of the conducted work, the area border of the cultural heritage site "Moscow Kremlin" according to the national legislation coincided with the area border of the World Heritage site "Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow" according to the international legislation (the 1972 Convention).

The territory of cultural heritage object of federal significance refers to a historical and cultural function.

The modes of use of the territory of the Moscow Kremlin ensure the preservation of the historic environment saved until the present time and establish a ban on carrying out the works aimed at the urbanization of the area.

In the case of restoration of perished historical buildings the requirements for complex historical and urban research, archival research and archaeological research are set.

In addition, the face of buildings and the territory cannot be changed during the usage of a cultural heritage site. To be precise, it is forbidden to install air conditioners, television antennas and other similar equipment.

Taking into account the approval of new boundaries, the order of Rosokhrankultura on 25 January 2011, No. 71 “On approval of boundaries of the cultural heritage site “Moscow Kremlin – the architectural ensemble of monuments from XV - XVI, XVII, XVIII, and XIX centuries” and land use regulations”, was

canceled by the order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation on October 5, 2016 No. 2247.

Preservation area of the cultural heritage site “Moscow Kremlin – ensemble of architectural monuments from XV - XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX centuries”

Based on the Decree of the Moscow administration on 17 June 1997, No. 440 approved the conservation areas of the Moscow Kremlin with plan, description and land use regulations.

Taking into account the legislation of the Russian Federation on protecting cultural heritage and based on the historical and cultural researches, examined the conservation areas of the Moscow Kremlin ensemble in 1997. In 2014 the Moscow General Planning Research and Project Institute (further - Genplan Institute of Moscow) developed the project of conservation areas of the cultural heritage site «Moscow Kremlin – the architectural ensemble of monuments from XV - XVI, XVII, XVIII, and XIX centuries» (further – the project of conservation areas) with the establishment of land use and town-planning regulations. The conservation areas do not have clear town-planning regulations in 1997, because of this, in 2000 determined areas for economic development but the projects have not been implemented to date. The project of conservation areas in 2014 significantly limits the urban development of the historical center, in this connection the collaborative solutions are being made with the Moscow administration.

The conservation areas will be approved in 2017.

On conducted work of the Russian Federation within the Retrospective Inventory framework

Decision No. 39 COM 8E adopted by The World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015 approved the retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). A set of efficient legal regulations and management system required to ensure the effective protection of OUV.

In 2015, the Russian Federation submitted a map with the updated boundaries of buffer zone of the World Heritage site, taking into account of the requirements for maps in response to the retrospective inventory. The Decision № 40 COM 8D in 2016, adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session approved these amendments.

Following the approval of project of conservation areas, the Russian Federation considers it necessary to update the buffer zone of the World Heritage site “Moscow Kremlin and Red Square” in accordance with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

Legislative initiative of the Russia Federation on implementation of international standards under the 1972 Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage into the national legislation

Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation is working on legislative framework for the Russian World Heritage sites since 2013.

At the moment, the federal bill on amendments to the Federal Law No. 73-FZ (dated 25 June 2002) «On cultural heritage objects (historical and cultural monuments) of the Russian Federation» regarding establishment the implementation order of international obligations arising from the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage on 16 November 1972), is under consideration in the Government of the Russian Federation. In 2017 it is planned to introduce it to the State Duma.

2.3. On management system of the World Heritage Site.

According to paragraphs 108-110 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, each nominated property should have an appropriate management plan or other documented management system which must specify how the Outstanding Universal Value of a property should be preserved, preferably through participatory means. The purpose of a

management system is to ensure the effective protection of the nominated property for present and future generations.

The World Heritage Site «Moscow Kremlin and Red Square» is under control of several managers: The Federal Protective Service, OAO «Department store GUM», FGBUK «State Historical and Cultural Museum-Preserve "The Moscow Kremlin"», FGBUK «Department on the Higher Authorities Building Maintenance» of the Administrative Department of the President of the Russian Federation, FGBUK «State Historical Museum»

The Federal Protective Service manages the following objects: the rampart and the Spasskaya, the Tsarskaya, the Nabatnaya, the Konstantino-Eleninskaya, the Beklemishevskaya, the Petrovskaya, the First Unnamed Tower, The Second Unnamed Tower, the Tainitskaya, the Blagoveshchenskaya, the Vodovzvodnaya, the the Borovitskaya, the Kutafiya, the Middle Arsenal, the Corner Arsenal, the Nikolsaya, the Senatskaya towers, the Palace of the Facets, the Tsarina's Golden Chamber, the Amusement Palace, the Terem Palace, the Arsenal, V.I. Lenin mausoleum on the Red Square, the Gran Kremlin Palace.

The State Historical and Cultural Museum-Preserve "The Moscow Kremlin" manages the components «the Armoury Chamber», «Cathedral of the Archangel», «the Blagoveshchensky Cathedral», «the Cathedral of the Dormition», «Ivan the Great Bell Tower (with Uspenskaya bell and the Filaret's annex) », «Church of the Twelve Apostles» and «Church of the Deposition of the Robe».

OAO «Department store GUM» manages the Upper Trading Row.

FGBUK «Department on the Higher Authorities Building Maintenance» of the Administrative Department of the President of the Russian Federation manages the components «Lobnoye Mesto» and «the Senate», and the State Historical Museum manages the components «the historical museum» and «the Saint Basil's Cathedral».

The Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation:

- implements the state policy and legal regulation on preservation of the cultural heritage objects;

- puts into practice the protection, preservation, utilization and popularization of the components, which are parts of the World Heritage Site “Moscow Kremlin and Red Square”;

- monitors the condition of the cultural heritage objects, permits and carries out conservation works, issues authorization on conducting diagnostic works and research of archeological heritage objects, orders on the suspension of excavation, construction, amelioration, economic and other works, which may cause the damages to the cultural heritage objects, violating its integrity and safety.

At the moment, the management systems of the World Heritage Site «Moscow Kremlin» is being developed, involving all concerned parties.

The management system is on the same level with the national legislation, in which are provide extremely stringent norms, limiting the possession and utilization rights of the World Heritage sites, and imposing serious encumbrances to the owners and users.

Article 50 of the Federal Law on 25, June, 2002 № 73-FZ “On objects of cultural heritage (historical and cultural monuments) of the Russian Federation” (further – Federal law 73-FZ) prohibits the alienation of especially valuable state-owned objects of World Heritage Sites. Thus, achieving the sustainable development of the Russian World Heritage Sites.

In order to improve the legislation of the Russian Federation on protection of the cultural heritage objects of federal importance on 22 October 2014, introduced significant changes to the Federal law 73-FZ, which came into force on 22 January 2015.

The new Article 47.3 of the Federal law 73-FZ established direct obligation to the owner and user and limitation on using the cultural heritage objects, namely:

- 1) to carry the expenses for maintenance and keeping the cultural heritage object in proper technical, sanitary and fire safety condition;

- 2) not to carry out the works, which may change the subject of the protection of cultural heritage object or harm the conditions, necessary for the safety of cultural heritage site;

3) not to carry out the works, which may change the shape, the spatial planning and construction solutions and structures, interior of the identified cultural heritages object and registered objects if it is undefined;

4) to provide safety and to protect the original shape of the identified cultural heritages object;

5) to comply with the requirements for the implementation of activities, particular land use regulation, water body or a part thereof, which is located within the boundaries of the archaeological heritage sites;

6) Not to use the cultural heritage objects:

for storage and production of explosives and flammable materials, objects and substances that may pollute the interior facade, territory and water bodies, and (or) vaporous and other harmful discharge;

for manufacturing facilities, which may cause dynamic and vibratory impacts on the structure of objects, regardless of the power of this equipment.;

for manufacturing facilities or laboratories with the temperature and humidity conditions, which are unfavorable for the cultural heritage object, and the use of chemical active substances;

7) to inform immediately the governmental authority of any damages, emergencies and other circumstances, which may harm the of the cultural heritage object, including archeological objects, plots of land within the boundaries of the objects and urgently to take action to prevent further damage. Also to provide emergency response works in the manner, prescribed for work on the preservation of the cultural heritage site;

8) to prevent the deterioration of the registered cultural heritage object and to keep the cultural heritage object well-maintained.

The main document of the Russian protection system of cultural heritage object, which contains all legal obligation laid on an owner or user, is called the preservation order.

The governmental authority is developing the preservation order, which contains the requirements for conservation, maintenance and utilization of the cultural heritage objects, and for the access of citizens to mentioned objects.

The preservation order of the cultural heritage site “Moscow Kremlin – the Architectural ensemble of monuments from XV - XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX centuries” approved by the Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation on 05 December 2016, № 2638.

In late 2014, the Code of Administrative Offences of the Russian Federation included extremely strict measures of administrative responsibility for the failure to perform mentioned requirements of the Russian administrative offenses law of the World Heritage Sites, namely the imposition of an administrative penalty on legal entities in the amount of 15 000 - 920 000 euros.

3. Work on the preservation of the World Heritage Site.

The Russian Federation pays particular attention to World Heritage site preservation works.

Work on the preservation of cultural heritage objects are held on the basis of reference (the procedure for issuing a mission to work on the preservation of cultural heritage object is carried out according to the order from the Ministry of Culture of Russia dated by 08/06/2016 №1278), permission to carry out these works (the procedure for issuing permits for work on the conservation of the object heritage carried out according to the order of the Ministry of culture of Russia from 21.10.2015 № 2625), the design documentation for works on preservation of cultural heritage objects (the order of preparation and coordination of project documentation for works on preservation of cultural heritage object is carried out in accordance with the orders of the Ministry of culture of Russia from 05.06.2015 № 1749). The acceptance of the conducted works on the preservation of cultural

heritage objects is carried out according to the order of the Ministry of Culture of Russia dated by 25/6/2015, № 1840.

In order to determine the compliance between the project documentation of cultural heritage preservation works and the requirements of the governmental protection of cultural heritage objects the historical and cultural examination is held. This examination is conducted by the certified Russian government experts of the Ministry of Culture.

All preservation works are conducted by individuals certified by the Ministry of Culture of Russia and consisting in employment relationships with entities that have a license to carry out cultural heritage preservation activities.

Conducted works on the preservation of the cultural heritage objects in 2014-2016

Each year on the area of the World Heritage works on the preservation of cultural heritage object «Moscow Kremlin – the ensemble of architectural monuments from XV - XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX centuries» are conducted.

The federal budget of the Russian Federation is the main source of funding for these events.

All the works are preceded by the research projects, which is a mandatory basis.

1. Since 2014, on the walls and towers of the Moscow Kremlin the restoration work is still being conducted, specifically:

- Restoration of the masonry;
- Restoration of the white stone elements;
- Restoration of the existing drainage systems;
- Restoration and reconstruction of metal elements (such as doors, chains, lattices, ligaments, stairs, tambour);
- Renovation of existing windows and doors fillings and construction of new ones;
- The adaptation of engineering systems and equipment;

- Repairing of the roof coverings;
- Injection of cracks of masonry walls;
- Restoration of the copper tile coverings tents;
- Roofing;
- Restoration of the windows tide, cornices coverage and the decoration on the facades (for the towers);
- Restoration and reconstruction of gilding on the decorative elements (for the towers);
- Restoration of the clock (the Spasskaya Tower);
- Restoration of ruby stars (for the towers);
- Restoration finishes.

Currently, the finished works on the preservation of cultural heritage include: curtain wall between the Trinity and the Middle Arsenal Tower; the Middle Arsenal Tower; curtain wall between the Corner Arsenal and the Middle Arsenal Tower; The round corner towers: Corner Arsenal Spasskaya Tower and the Troitskaya Tower.

Full range of work on the walls and towers of the Moscow Kremlin, is scheduled for completion in 2020.

2. “The Armory, 1851, Arch. K. A. Thon. Built on the site of the Stables courtyard and the clock tower in XVIIIth century”:

2014 - Restoration works on the facades: the restoration of the granite porch of the southern, south-western and eastern facades; repair of the blind area of south-western, western and eastern facades; restoration of white stone niches of the main facade of white stone portal of the eastern facade; fragmentary painting of the walls of the 1st floor of the western and southern facades; restoration of drainage pipes; restoration of the eastern facade of the door unit, of the loft running ladder, hatch to the roof and chimneys on the roof.

2015 - restoration of the eastern, southern, south-western and north-western facades (restoration defects of the facades, painting, grouting and crimping joints,

door panels restoration, repair of drainage pipes, the repair of locks and latches); restoration of the iron ladders running in the attic; decorating the walls of the grand staircase; preparation of monument to seasonal work.

2016 - restoration of the east, south, south-west and north-west facades; repair and restoration works on the eastern facade of the porch.

3. "The Cathedral of the Annunciation, 1484 -. 1489. Built by Pskov masters. Chapels and galleries, 1563. Frescoes of the XVI century. The iconostasis of the late XIV, painters F. Greek, A. Rublev, D. Cherny." :

2014 - restoration and reconstruction of fragments of frescoes and brickwork of the XV-XIX centuries in the south-east and south-west aisles; recreating the oak window frames of the circular shape in the basement of the south porch.

2016 - trial disclosure murals, strengthening of soil, on-board strengthening of the ground and of the plaster layer; removing the mold from the surface of the painting with disinfection, sealing cracks in the soil and the masonry painting, addition of soil, soil loss putty, disinfection of the paint layer after plastering; removal of dirt, soot, plaster and adhesive putty, toning losses painting; restoration and reconstruction of woodwork filling, strengthening masonry, restoration of the plinth, restoration of plaster.

4. "The Patriarch's Palace and the Twelve Apostles, 1644-1645. Architect. D. Ohlebinin, A. Konstantinov" :

2014 - probing device: the removal of plaster layers, probing of brick walls, reconstruction of the brickwork, plaster layer recreation; restoration of the porch on the wall stairs and entrance to the basement: the restoration of the surface of the masonry, restoration of wall plaster, restoration of white stone facing blocks, filling losses in the seams, hydrophobization of the surface of the white stone socle, restoration of floors made of limestone and Sandstone, the restoration of steps of Sandstone, waterproofing, restoration of the parapet of limestone.

2015 - emergency response work (removal of plaster from the walls, demolition of brickwork, masonry repair, injection of cracks; repair of corroded rafters; the limy coloring of walls; anti-salt treatment; replacement of the losses in the joints).

2016 - emergency response operation to replace door fillings of the southern portal and emergency response woodwork filling of window openings (3rd floor fabrics exhibit).

5. "The Cathedral of the Archangel, 1505 – 1509. By the architect Aloisio the New, frescoes XVI - XVII centuries":

2014 - the restoration of the masonry doorways small northern and southern portals of the western facade (vychinka, plastering surface with subsequent painting); the restoration of the Cathedral of the cap adjacent to the newly installed bases of small portals of the western facade; replacing the white-stone plinth and two carved white stone bases on the southern portal of the few; installation of the central elements (columns and pilasters) and small (pilasters) portals of the western façade of the cathedral; restoration of the north portal: dry mechanical cleaning of the removable impurities and crystalline efflorescence; structural strengthening of the emergency limestone areas; desalting of white stone carved portal surfaces; strengthening of diverging cracks by injection; mastic coating seam; selecting of limestone samples.

2015 - restoration and reconstruction of interior and exterior decorative and artistic paint layers; restoration, preservation and reconstruction of the plaster decoration; repair, restoration and conservation of walling and spacer systems; repair, restoration, preservation and re-creation of the foundations; repair, restoration, preservation and reconstruction of masonry structures; restoration and reconstruction of the historic landscape and works of landscape art.

6. "Church of the Deposition of the Robe. Built in 1485 - 1486, by Pskov masters; frescoes of the XVII century.":

2014 - restoration of the facades: the restoration of masonry, brick decoration of facades, restoration of a white stone plinth, parapet large south porch, restoration of woodwork filling window openings, door block east entrance, restoration of metal window bars and metal connections, recreation of the downpipes copper on facades with subsequent painting, restoration of roof folds, copper gutters device, the northern section of the western gallery waterproofing roof, restoration of small porch of the southern facade.

2015 - restoration of the blind area of the northern facade; tray restoration of the south facade; the restoration of the southern porch and masonry.

7. Assumption Cathedral, built in 1475 – 1479, by architect A. Fioravente, modeled on the ancient cathedrals of the XII century. Frescoes XV - XVII centuries"

2014 - repair and restoration and emergency response work on the monumental painting of the northern and southern facades of the Assumption Cathedral: strengthening departed from ground bases, addition of soil, putty, strengthening of the paint layer solution, removing mildew, disinfection, decontamination, toning losses; the restoration of the north facade and gilded valance north façade: the restoration work on the replacement of the destroyed white stone blocks and items, cleaning of white stone surface, restoration of masonry joints, Preservative, structural strengthening, toning, water-repellency of the white stone surfaces, restoration of inserts in the masonry, of the brick eaves, window frames, copper flashings and pipes, structures visor and roof overhangs.

2015 - restoration and reconstruction of cornices and architectural details; restoration of door and window frames

2016 - restoration of the monumental painting of three lunettes of the eastern facade (removal of impurities; strengthening departed from the base soil, board strengthening of the plaster layer, sealing cracks in the ground painting, addition of plaster in the painting; putty loss of soil painting; disinfection; toning losses

(tempera and fresco); reconstruction of painting in places of loss); restoration work on the iconostasis of the gangway; restoration work on the flooring.

8. "The Belfry, built in 1547 - 1555, architect. Fryazin Petroc. Restored in 1816 by architect. D. I. Zhilyardi":

2015 - restoration of the window frames and door frames and ironmongery; restoration of plasters; cleaning and washing of stone- and brickwork; restoration and re-creation of window three-ties units.

2016 - fragmentary restoration work on the façade; restoration work on the granite steps of the north (the entrance to the library) and a fragment of interiors of rooms and stairway space of Belfry; restoration work on the open promenade; restoration of the exterior door units; restoration of the walls and ceilings of a promenade; restoration of walls, piers, parapet at the entrance to the exhibition hall; restoration of the staircase steps at the entrance to the exhibition hall; restoration of the porch at the entrance from the Ivanovo area; paving of the open arcade on tier I at the entrance to the exhibition hall; fragmentary work on the open arcade on III tier.

9. "Ivan the Great Bell, built 1505 - 1600, the architect Bon Fryazin, Petroc Maly, Fedor Kon' ":

2016 – fragmentary restoration works.

10. "The Saint Basil's Cathedral, built 1554 - 1560, the architects Barma and Postnik Yakovlev, Chapel, 1588, Porch, galleries and bell tower, XVII century. Retaining Wall, 1817":

2014 - restoration of the art paint layers; plaster finish; Architectural and stucco decoration of roof, window and door devices, wooden structures and components, parquet floors, walling and spacer systems, monumental painting, restoration and reconstruction of monumental painting (tempera) south porch.

2015 - restoration and reconstruction of the exterior and interior art paint layers, plaster finish, metal constructions, window units, masonry, construction, ferrous and non-ferrous metallic details; devices of engineering systems and

equipment; lighting fixtures; restoration, preservation and reconstruction of monumental painting.

2016 - restoration of the brick surface, the surface of white stone restoration, restoration of metal bars on the windows, restoration of metal air connection, replacement of windows, the replacement of the wooden entrance door, metal door restoration, restoration of the feretory.

11. "The Middle Trading Rows, XIX c., Architect. R. I. Klein":

2014 - restoration of the staircase and double-height assembly hall, interiors and facades.

12. "Upper Trading Rows (GUM), built in 1889-1893, Architect. A.N.Pomerantsev":

2014 - local restoration work on facades, stained glass works on replacement and window openings, slope repair, window sills and copper flashings; repair of roofing.

2015 - restoration work on the outer facade of the first floor.

2016 - restoration work on the outer facade of the 1st and 2nd floors

13. "Historical Museum, built in 1874 - 1883, architect. V.O.Sherwood, Ing. Semenov":

2014 - repair and restoration work on the plinth of the building; restoration of the plaster finish; restoration of the architectural stucco decoration, of roofs, metal structures, window and door devices; repair work on wooden structures and components walling and spacer systems, masonry, structural parts made of ferrous and nonferrous metals, ceramic decoration, restoration and reconstruction of the mosaic; device engineering systems and equipment.

2015 - repair and restoration of facades (cleaning, painting the facade from the Red Square, in the areas of repair, painting of ebbs and belts, tubes, funnels, knees, restoration of the protective paint layer of window and door joinery units).

2016 – clearing of the brick surface, rinse of the surface of the shaped parts of the monument, restoration of joints masonry, surface finish of windows, trim brick surface.

14. Mausoleum of Lenin and Stalin, “Lobnoe mesto, XVII-XVIII centuries:

The works on conservation of cultural heritage data from 2014 to 2016 were not conducted.

All the above work was carried out without any negative impact on the outstanding universal value of the World Heritage site and its territory in full compliance with the project documentation and the relevant examinations, provided by the national law of Russia.

4. On construction works within the boundaries of the World Heritage Site and its buffer zone.

In connection with the decisions of the 32nd, 35th, 37th and 39th sessions of the World Heritage Committee, the Russian Federation should inform the Secretariat of any planned construction projects, which may harm the OUV of the site; we report the following information.

On conducted construction works, related to the demolition of the Building 14 within the Moscow Kremlin in 2015-2016

The Building 14 situated within the grounds of the Moscow Kremlin and did not belong to the cultural heritage objects and was not included in the nomination dossier “Moscow Kremlin and Red Square” (1989).

The administration building 14 located near the Kremlin wall between the Spasskaya Tower and the Senate Palace, it was the first construction built in the Kremlin area after the 1917. It is a neoclassical building designed by the architect Ivan Rerberg in 1932-1934, on the site of the destroyed Ascension Convent

(Voznesensky monastery) and Maly Nikolaevsky Palace.

It was used as a military academy for Red Army leaders. For many years, the Building №14 served mainly as an administrative building that entailed a number of changes in the design and interior of the building.

The Building №14 had a complicated planning configuration, and consisted of four buildings.

It was surrounded by architectural monuments of XV – XIX centuries, belonging to the Moscow Kremlin ensemble:

From the building A side, at a distance of 12 m located the Kremlin wall (curtain wall № 56) and at a distance around 10 m located the Spasskaya Tower;

From the building B side, at a distance of 15-20 m located the first Senate building, at around 40 m, the Senate Tower.

From the building C side - on the opposite side of the Ivanovsky Square – at a distance of 100 m located the Ivan the Great Bell Tower, the Church of the Twelve Apostles, and further behind them the Cathedral of the Annunciation and the Cathedral of the Archangel, Palace of Facets.

The “project of dismantling the Building №14 on the Moscow Kremlin” was developed, taking into account the recommendations of the "Report on the ICOMOS advisory mission to the "Moscow Kremlin and Red Square" (C 545) in October, 2014”.

The Project included the demolition of superstructure while keeping the substructure and the reinforced concrete foundation.

Included into the Project the researches on impact on cultural heritage objects and solutions to safe demolition works on the preservation of cultural heritage objects, based on archeological studies.

Federal State Institution "Research Institute of Building Physics of the Russian Academy of Architecture and Construction Sciences" (NIISF RAASN) carried out the work which contains the results of the mathematical modeling of geotechnical situation (geotechnical prognosis) on the facility – partially dismantled corpus number 14 on the territory of the Moscow Kremlin.

While carrying out the geotechnical modeling, the materials of the review of the corpus number 14 building structures, made by the State Unitary Enterprise "Mosgorgeotrest", and also scientific and technical reports on the work at the facilities of the Moscow Kremlin performed by NIISF RAASN and the Limited Liability Company "Firm" Ekotekhtkontrol" in 2014 were used.

Simulation of stress-strain state of the base was carried out taking into account the existing structures of the surrounding buildings and the corpus number 14, and the following works: disassembly of above-ground structures and constructions basement of the corpus no. 14, partial backfilling of underground structures and the concrete slab to level the surface for 3-calculated cross sections.

Conclusions from the results of conducted researches showed:

- on the impact zone of the demolition works and land improvement works for park located the Kremlin monuments: The Senate first building, Kremlin curtain wall № 56 (between the Spasskaya and the Seantskaya Towers).

- on the opposite side of the Ivanovskaya Square: The Ivan the Great Bell Tower, the Church of the Twelve Apostles and cathedrals are not under impact;

- calculations aimed at determination of the demolition works impact demonstrated that additional protective measures for the monuments are not required.

The project centered on:

- geotechnical monitoring the following objects: The Senate first building, Kremlin curtain wall № 56 (between the Spasskaya and the Senatskaya Towers);

- real-time monitoring the soils temperature and humidity;

- using gentle methods for dismantling of superstructure and equipment to prevent negative impact to the objects.

- conservation measures of archaeological heritage objects during the construction and installation works related to the dismantling of construction and equipment in the building №14.

The construction project management of dismantling the Building № 14 (between the Spasskye Gates and the Senate Palace) on the World Heritage Site

“Moscow Kremlin and Red Square” submitted to the World Heritage Centre in December 2015.

Taking into account the positive expert conclusion “On the absence of the negative impact to the technical condition of the cultural heritage sites, constituting the ensemble of the World Heritage property “Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow”, when performing construction and installation works, related to the dismantling of structures and equipment of the 14th building of the Moscow Kremlin”, prepared by the governmental experts V.F.Gonchar, V.V.Dmitryev and E.I.Nikolaeva, the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation has approved the demolition works of the corpus No. 14.

V.V.Dmitriev – Professor of Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of higher professional education Russian State Geological Prospecting University named after Sergo Ordzhonikidze, Deputy Director of the Patriarchal Architectural and Restoration Center, doctor of geological-mineralogical sciences, E.I.Nikolaeva - "PF-Grado", LLC, Chief Project Engineer, V.F.Gonchar – engineer-restorer of the highest category.

These experts have been certified by the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, have the work experience in the field of conservation of cultural heritage sites for over 20 years, are members of a collegial body for scientific and methodological support of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation in the sphere of preservation, use, popularization and state protection of cultural heritage sites (monuments of history and culture) of the peoples of the Russian Federation, uniting the leading scientists and specialists of different areas, whose professional activity is connected with the cultural heritage preservation (the Federal Scientific and Methodological Council for Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation).

During the demolition work, at the same time conducted the real-time geotechnical monitoring of objects, located on the impact area: the Senate Tower, the Spasskaya Tower, Kremlin curtain wall No. 56 (between the Spasskaya and the Seantskaya Towers), the Senate building.

Also conducted constant monitoring of cultural heritage objects within the ensemble of the World Heritage Site “Moscow Kremlin and Red Square” and named in the report of the ICOMOS Advisory Mission – the Ivan The Great Bell Tower, the Church of the Twelve Apostles, the Cathedral of the Annunciation and the Cathedral of the Archangel, Palace of Facets. All the works were successfully completed in 2016.

On archaeological researches on reconstruction area of the Building 14 within the Moscow Kremlin in 2015-2016

In 2015-2016 The Institute of Archaeology Russian Academy of Sciences conducted the rescue archaeological works (pitting and excavation) on the reconstruction area of the Building 14 within the Moscow Kremlin, (Moscow, Russian Federation).

Between November 2015 and August 2016, the rescue archaeological works were conducted on the area of the Building 14 and its adjoining area (the Ivanovskaya Square) with the total area of 396 m².

Objectives:

- update information about placement of buildings, demolished during the construction of the Building № 14 in 1929-1932.
- study and protection of cultural deposits, preserved on the construction area;
- preparation of discovered ancient building remnants and sites with deposits of medieval cultural layer to museification.

Works were carried out in strict adherence to the national legislation, on the basis of Open letter issued by the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation.

Before the full-scale works started, historical, archival and bibliographical researches were conducted, in which the materials of previous construction in the eastern part of the Kremlin had been studied, including the Building № 14 area. Reports on archaeological researches are stored in the archive of the Institute of Archaeology of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

On installation of the monument to Vladimir the Great on the Borovitskaya Square

The placement of the monument to Vladimir the Great on the site, located within the quarter number 39, on the northern part of the Borovitskaya Square was approved by the Commission for Culture and Mass Communications of the Moscow City Duma on 9 September 2015.

Tenders for construction of the site on the Borovitskaya Square were conducted since 1997. In 2003, the Moscow government held a project development competition for the Depository and Restoration Complex of the Moscow Kremlin Museum on the northern area of the Borovitskaya Square, the winner of which was the project of GUP "Management of the design of public buildings and facilities" Mosproekt 2 "named after MV Posokhin. The project provoked a negative reaction from the experts and was rejected by the Moscow authorities.

In 2014, under the initiative of the Russian Orthodox Church (ROC) and the Russian military-historical society (RVIO) announced a competition to develop a draft of the monument to Vladimir the Great. The construction is dedicated to the 1000th anniversary of the death of Vladimir the Great (2015).

The competition was won by the project of the Moscow sculptor Salavat Shcherbakov, whose works are already in the Alexander Garden near the walls of the Moscow Kremlin. Those are the monuments of Patriarch Hermogenes (opened in 2013) and Emperor Alexander I (opened in 2014).

Originally, the monument to Vladimir the Great, according to the winning project, was planned to place within the Moscow State University area, on the Sparrow Hills, situated on the high bank of the Moscow River. However, due to the massiveness of the monument (the height of the granite pedestal is 7.5 meters, the height of Vladimir the Great statue is 12,5 meter, the total height including the cross is 24 meters above ground level) there was a predicted threat of slipping into the coastal slope of the river. In this regard, several placement locations were

proposed to the Moscow City Duma Commission for Culture and Mass Communications. They are the Borovitskaya Square, Lubyanskaya Square and the area of projecting park "Zaryadye" on the site of the demolished hotel "Russia".

The question on the location of the monument of Vladimir the Great was widely discussed with town citizens (the vote was held on the Moscow Administration official portal "Active Citizen", intended for discussion on important problems of the city with the Muscovites), and with representatives of the professional public, including the members of the "Architectural monuments" sections and "Town-planning regulation", the Scientific and Methodological Council of Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, the advisory council of "VOOPIK", members of the union of Moscow architects, members of the social movement "Archnadzor", representatives of the Russian military-historical society.

The discussion was attended by leading experts in the field of cultural heritage protection, urban planning, archeology and history of Moscow, architectural monuments restoration, as well as representatives of a group of authors working on the creation of the monument.

Residents of Moscow by a majority voted for the Borovitskaya Square.

Members of the social movement "Archnadzor" and some other representatives of professional public acted against the placement of the monument on the Borovitskaya Square. Members of the Council on Heritage protection of the Russian Academy of Architecture and Construction Sciences against the installation of the monument on the Borovitskaya Square. They spoke in favor of preserving the free space between the cultural heritage objects of federal importance - "Pashkov House" and the Kremlin.

The expert community members (the State experts in historical and cultural examination), considering the public concern about the monument and its placement in the city, explained its position in a broader cultural and historical context.

First of all, they noted that the idea of placing in Moscow the monument to Vladimir the Great is a natural result of social aspirations to restore the continuity of the millennial Russian culture. The monument to Vladimir the Great, who established the development path of the Russian culture and statehood, has a special significance to Moscow, where the Prince was honored as the intercessor of Gran Dukes and Tsars of Moscow. It defines specific requirements on location of the monument. Obviously, it must be symbolically and historically justified and have a semantic connection with Vladimir the Great as the Baptist of the Russian land and as its first Christian sovereign.

If consider the three proposed locations (the Borovitskaya area, the Lubyanka Square, and the Zaryadye Park) from the semantic viewpoint, the priority belongs to the Borovitskaya Square, as in this case, the monument is placed directly at the walls of the Grand fortress, the medieval Moscow and now the symbol of the Russian statehood. The Lubyanskaya Square and the “Zaryadye” park do not have similar value.

After the Moscow City Duma adopted decisions on refusal of the placement of the monument to Vladimir the Great on the Sparrow Hills and on installation of the monument on the Borobitskaya Square, researches were conducted on impact on the views of the Moscow Kremlin components from the Borovitskaya Square as well as from the adjoining street spaces. The initial inspection was carried out on the projected monument with total height included the cross is 24 meters above the ground.

In the conclusions of the research noted that the present views from the modern Borovitskaya Square on dominant components of the Moscow Kremlin is restored after the demolition of historical buildings between 1930-70s, which until then had occupied almost the whole contemporary area.

However, the views, established after the demolition of historic buildings already existed when the Moscow Kremlin had been considered as a World Heritage Site between 1989 – 1990. They can be attributed to the characteristic

features of OUV, reflecting the critical role of the Moscow Kremlin as the main urban-planning dominant of the historic center.

The conducted researches shown that the number of valuable views from the Borovitskaya Square includes such components of the Moscow Kremlin ensemble as the Borovitskaya, the Armoury, the Vodovzvodnaya and The Komendantskaya, and the top of the Ivan the Great Bell Tower, the dome and the spire of the Grand Kremlin Palace

The visual landscape analysis, based on the original planned height of the monument of 24 meters (the height of the granite pedestal is 7.5 meters, the height of Vladimir the Great statue is 12,5 meter, the total height included the cross is 24 meters above ground level) identified a number of critical points on the Borovitskaya Square that the massiveness of the monument covers the views on Kremlin components.

The conclusions noted that on the short parts of Znamenka, Volkhona and Mokhovaya streets is predicted the visual interaction of the monument to Vladimir the Great with components of the world heritage site, namely: the monument to Vladimir the Great with the total height of 24 meters above ground level covers the town-planning dominants – the Kremlin Towers and reduces their composition significance.

On 11 November 2015, the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to UNESCO submitted to the World Heritage Committee the report “on the assessment of impact on OUV of the World Heritage Site “Moscow Kremlin” during the installation of the monument to Vladimir the Great on the Borovitskaya Square”.

After the consideration of documents, the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) made basic comments on the need to reduce negative impact on views of the Moscow Kremlin components (a letter from the Director of the World Heritage Committee Mechtild Rössler was sent to the Russian Federation). In order to reduce the negative impact on views of the

Moscow Kremlin components, the project authors decided to reduce the total height of the monument to 19,9 meters.

An updated project of the monument was developed: the height of the Vladimir the Great statue remained the same – 12,5 m; reduced the pedestal height to 3,4 m.

A detailed visual landscape analysis was conducted for the new variant (with total height of 19,9 m), which showed positive results in relation to the visual interaction of the projected monument to Vladimir the Great with the Moscow Kremlin towers.

On 17 December 2015, the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to UNESCO the updated project was submitted to the World Heritage Committee.

From 20 to 24 January 2016, the UNESCO Assistant Director-General Francesco Bandarin arrived in Moscow. During the visit, he inspected the Borovitskaya Square from all the main view points and came to the conclusion on the need to update the installation of the monument project, in particular, he made a number of following suggestions:

1. to conduct additional archaeological works
2. to reduce the height of the monument;
3. to conduct a comprehensive architectural and landscape design of the area in relation to the urban environment;
4. to hold an international tender for the development of the project.

All comments were taken into account by the Russian side. Archaeological research was carried out. As requested by the Ministry of Culture and UNESCO recommendations at the beginning of 2016 an international tender for the development of comprehensive improvement plan for the Borovitskaya Square was carried out. Leading design organizations from Moscow and architects from abroad were involved in competition.

According to the materials of the winning project, it was decided to reduce the total height of the monument to Vladimir the Great to 18.2 m: height of the

pedestal – 1,2 m; height of the Vladimir the Great statue – 12 m; height of the cross – 5 m.

Along with the above-mentioned competition, a comprehensive improvement program for areas surrounding the Kremlin was developed, «the Kremlin ring», which includes the area around the Kremlin and adjacent streets. The arrangement system of monuments was analyzed in the documents of the program. On the so-called "the Kremlin rings" are located 15 monuments which are dedicated to a variety of characters and events of Russian history. All of them were built from 1818 to 2014. The projecting monument to Vladimir the Great completes the chain of 15 existing monuments.

In the materials of the program and of the winning project were presented proposals for creation of new viewpoints, pedestrian zones where people will be able to see components of the World Heritage Site – Moscow Kremlin.

According to the final decision on the placement of the monument to Vladimir the Great on the Borovitskaya Square, it will be moved to the northern boundary of the site that removes the compositional and visual connection between the Borovitskaya Tower and the monument of federal significance “Pashkov House”, 1784-1786 by V.I. Bazhenov.

In June 2016 at the meeting with Francisco Bandarin the final changes of the project were discussed. Mr. Bandarin highly appreciated the efforts and stressed that for the first time in decades of collaborative work with the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, the discussion was carried out in such a detailed and mutually respectful manner, so fully realized the wishes and recommendations of UNESCO.

The monument to Vladimir the Great was inaugurated by the heads of state on the Unity Day 4 November 2016.

On construction of the park complex on the «Zaryadye» area

Compared with the original design solution, presented at the International Competition in 2013, the project concept of architectural and landscape park

“Zaryadje” has several changes. The project had preliminary conceptual character. In refining the project, authors take into account the recommendations from the experts of the ICOMOS mission Council in Moscow (July 2015) at the joint meeting, and then reflected in the report¹, as well as comments during the consultations with Russian and foreign experts in the field of cultural heritage, urban planning and architecture and others.

At the development stage of project documentation, the following important factors were also taken into consideration:

- The location of a significant amount of underground communications on the projecting area, that has defined a bit different location of objects on the sites, respect to the initial location,

- Special technological requirements for the projected Philharmonic concert hall and a multipurpose complex with hotel (The project of the complex on the Varvaka street, 14 was not included into the program referred to the international competition).

The main objective of the project – within the framework of the historical district Zaryad'e development, to create a park, on the one hand, inheriting the tradition and culture of Moscow in particular and Russia in general, on the other - to use the most modern engineering solutions, sustainable development strategies and approaches to organize public spaces, taking into account the park location in the protected historical center of Moscow surrounded by the World Heritage Site "Moscow Kremlin and Red Square", which, in our opinion, creates one of the best viewing points of the site.

The project designing includes three major elements:

1. General developing plan of the quarter №17 - the construction of the landscape-recreational park with an artificial topography organization and construction of infrastructure and landscaping.

¹ Report of the ICOMOS Mission Council on Moscow Kremlin and Red Square (C 545) from 19 to 22 July and to 1 August 2015

Park area with a total area of 13 hectares located on the site of the demolished hotel complex "Russia" and is an artificial topography (bulk soils on constructions of underground structures), which emphasizes the natural slopes of the area and creates a series of descending terraces to the river (from the north and north-east boundaries to the south and south-east).

The concept was developed by the consortium of Diller Scofidio + Renfro (USA), intends to represent in the park four main landscapes of Russian (northern landscapes, steppes, forests and meadow fields). Terraces define and limit the landscape areas. Four landscape zones intersect at the intersection points where the underground pavilions located. They have entertainment, educational, and administrative functions as well. The interior spaces are topological refined and almost merge with the landscape. Vertical gardening ("green walls") offers to create a smooth transition from the horizontal to the surfaces of terraces walling pavilions.

The maximum elevations of the artificial terrain park are + 140.0 m to 143.5 m. Along the northern boundary of the site is retained and integrated into the design solution the remaining wall of the demolished hotel "Russia".

The character of the proposed "bionic" land development of "Zaryad'e" creates a special ahistorical style of urban planning space. As it is mentioned above, a series of consultations with representatives of the international professional community on the preparation of the international competition in 2013 on the concept of the Zaradje, admitted the idea of recreational (recovery) of Zaradje historical planning and development as impractical, noting the importance of establishing a recreational park area on this location. In this regard, the draft does not provide an accurate preservation of historical composition and spatial axes (also between the Znamensky Cathedral and the church of St. Nikolai Mokry) and the relief of the area only simulates the general character of its historical landscape, including in the north-eastern part, where flat hill (so-called "Pskov hill") is located, but it does not reproduce the historical mark of relief (as it was

mentioned above, the historical terrain was leveled down for centuries as a result of Zaradje exploration and development).

The park complex includes the following main elements:

- the Media Center "Zaryadje" - the main object of the complex, which purpose is: general cultural and recreational informational activities for wide audience of park visitors (an interactive zone "Moscow today", a cinema, an interactive museum, providing information about historical and cultural characters of Moscow, including the information about the World Heritage Site "Moscow Kremlin and Red Square");

- the Thematic Center "the Ice cave" together with the scientific and educational center "Zapovednoe Embassy" (conducting of popular science, cognitive, discussion events on topics related to the natural environment);

- Catering (the restaurant "Taste of Russia" and the café "Tea House", 150 seats each).

According to the concept of the park area, the main exterior theme of all infrastructure is the "fifth facade", i.e. superjacent park's terrace with the translucent constructions system. Thus, all the volumes are integrated into the overall solution to the surface of the park and visually blend in with the terrain.

- The territory of the park can't be subjected to fencing out, the entrances in it are differentiated on the perimeter.

- The main entrance to the park is located in the north-west side - from the Red Square and the Moscow River bridge, where the existing information pavilion is situated. Other large entrance areas are in the northeast corner – the entrance through the arches in the preserved part of the Kitai-Gorod wall lead to the Philharmonic Hall; in the south-east corner - next to the Church of Anna; in the southern part - in the reconstructing area of the Moskvoretskaya embankment, in the area of projected underground pedestrian crossing and projected dock; and on the western part of the Moskvoretskaya street is an entrances for pedestrians and tourists, arriving on buses, and underground parking. The underground parking

under artificial relief is for 430 cars and has 2 entrances - from the Moskvoretskaya Kitaigorodskii street and from the Kitaygorodsky passage.

- On the northern boundary, as it is mentioned above, situated a complex of ancient monuments (churches, public buildings, the construction of the Znamyensky Monastery), creating a historical access area to the Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square. Taking into account this factor, from the Varvarka street, pedestrians connection to the park are provided.

- Cultural and entertainment facilities are situated close to the northern boundary, and focused on the main pedestrian zone throughout the west-eastern longitudinal axis of the park. At the same time, the Media Center as the main entertainment and information object is situated near to the main entrance area.

- On the eastern side of the park located the Philharmonic concert hall, which is integrated into relief, with the translucent structure ("the Glass bark") above it, and an outdoor amphitheater with a stage. the upper tiers of the amphitheater and the special observation platform on the "Glass bark" open the panoramic view to the Kremlin.

- Catering facilities are planned on the southern part of the park, adjacent to the Moskvoretskaya embankment.

The park improvement provides a "pixel" "hybrid" road and path system. Elements of paving and green surfaces cover the entire park, including "wild" natural places. Customers can travel around the park freely, out of strictly regulated ways. This method allows to optimize the visitor density (load) on the area.

On the traditional area of the park the road for traffic is not provided. The whole freight traffic of the park facilities is conducted through the underground parking.

On the park "Zaryadje" area above the carriage way and the pedestrian zones Moskvoretskaya embankment with the partial removal of the Moscow River pedestrian overpass is planned – it is so-called "the floating bridge" (developed by

Diller Scofidio + Renfro), with the absolute elevation marks: the surface - 136.2 m, the parapet - 137.4 m.

"The Floating Bridge" is designed to create a viewpoint, opens completely new panoramic views to the ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin, St. Basil's Cathedral, panorama of the Kitay-Gorod. By underground visitors can go from the park to the bottom (pedestrian) level of the embankment of the Moskva River and the pier (design TPO "Reserve"). Thus, by the river transport artery creates a connection between the described area of tourist interests (Kremlin, Red Square, the park "Zaryad'e", monuments) and museums and recreational spaces (for example, the Central House of Artists, the branch of the Tretyakov gallery, the Culture Park M. Gorky), which are located throughout the banks of the Moscow River.

The project also provides for landscaping of Moskvoretskaya waterfront with devices for the pedestrian zone on Moskvoretskaya street.

Modern technological and design solutions allow to operate the park and its facilities all year-round. Thus, the park offers to the visitors a much wider choice of leisure activities than Moscow weather conditions allow. To provide an artificial climate system a "smart" engineering system and storage system and reuse of energy are used. Utilities are hidden in the underground level.

As part of protection measures, related to a complex of ancient buildings on the Varvarka street, the project provides a comprehensive landscaping of the Patriarch Podvorja of Moscow and All Rus' Churches in Zaradje (including the temples Varvary, St. Maxim's Cathedral, St. George on Pskov Hill, Cathedral of Znamensky monastery, the Church of Anna).

As mentioned above, the project involves the integration of cultural museums and cathedrals located in the quarter № 17 in the general solution of the park zone "Zaradje" at the maximum caring individual character and needs. According to this purposes:

- The territory of monuments is combined with parkland pedestrian and visual communication; at the same time their isolation due to the formation of

parkland conditional boundaries and a parallel Varvarka street is saved by a drop of relief (retaining wall to be exact)

- Park objects with cultural and educational function are moved to the northern boundary of the park area (to the Varvarka Str.), I.e., they are close to the complex of monuments that forms at this site a solid historical and cultural enclave.

- The expansion of the free sites area is provided around the existing cathedrals in order to ensure the conditions of the solemn worship (religious procession).

2. Building of Philharmonic concert hall (the development plan by TPO "Reserve").

The projected Philharmonic hall is located in the eastern part of the park and is similar to other objects in the total "bionic" composition of a landscape "Zaradje" park. Operated greened roof of the building smoothly overpasses into the adjacent pedestrian zone on the west side of the park area.

Most of the landscaped roof of the Philharmonic and the part of the park is covered with a wooden structure, which contains a translucent cover - "Glass bark" (development of Diller Scofidio + Renfro). "Bark" creates a microclimate in the recreation area and at the same time it is an integrated part of the Philharmonic Hall - his "fifth facade" and canopy over the main entrance. At the top "bark" there is a covered observation deck with views to the Kremlin and St. Basil's Cathedral.

Maximum relative / absolute elevations of the Philharmonic building: the roof (hill area) - 25.0 m / 152.0 m + coating ("Glass bark") - 35.4 m / + 162.4 m.

From the south of the Philharmonic building located above mentioned an opened stage area and an amphitheater with 1500 seats, inscribed in relief.

Parameters of the projected building of Philharmonic have been clarified on the basis of requirements for acoustic and other technical characteristics of the Philharmonic Hall, designed for the performance of classical music (the consultant

was an outstanding conductor, an artistic director of the Mariinsky Theatre Valery Gergiev).

In order to create the Philharmonic Hall, which can be relevant to international standards, an analysis of the most successful operas and musical institutions that exist in the world was carried out.

Also it was taken into account the need to preserve public Philharmonic concert hall in the central part of the city, which function previously was performed by the State Concert Hall (SRC) "Russia" (for 2500 seats, situated in the hotel complex); the SRC was the largest after the State Kremlin Palace (6000 people) Concert Hall in Moscow (Grand hall of Moscow Conservatory - 1737 seats Concert hall Tchaikovsky - 1505 seats) as well.

These factors have determined the projected capacity in Zaryadye Philharmonic - 1500 seats.

The analysis of the predicted characteristics of the transport and pedestrian loading identified the need to organize the avant-square in front of the Philharmonic, which can be shared pedestrian and traffic flows to the Philharmonic from the metro station "Kitay-Gorod" by Kitaigorodskii travel through the existing arched openings in the Kitai-Gorod wall. In view of this decision, the initial materials of the project were changed a bit, and as a result the Philharmonic has been moved to the west of the Kitai-Gorod wall.

3. The reconstruction of buildings on Varvarka street, 14, p. 1, 2, with the device under multi-purposed complex of Premium Deluxe hotel (development "Reserv").

The north-eastern part of the study area is occupied by the historical 5-storey buildings (Barbarian 14, p. 1 and p. 2), that form with its main façades a building line of Barbarian street and its eastern facade are near by the Kitaigorodskii direction adjacent to the preserved portion of the Kitai-Gorod wall (federal cultural heritage site "wall of China-town with the lower part of the tower Varvara, 1534-1538 gg." Kitaygorodsky pr., 2).

Building 1 (originally - the house of the insurance company "Anchor" with the clerical and retail space) was built in 1897 by architect A. Ivanova in the forms typical of the architecture of the late XIX c., Reconstructed in the 1920s-1930s with the loss of the main decoration of the northern facade. Building 2 (an apartment building with office space), built in 1909, designed by architect N.I. Zherikhov in the forms typical of late modernity; during the Soviet era openwork stone filling of the rectangular attic of the main northern facade was lost and the reconstruction of the interior layout was done.

According to the Historical and cultural basic plan of the Department of cultural heritage of Moscow, the mentioned buildings are classified into the historically valuable city-forming objects. That was done using the results conducted by the state historical and cultural expertise, which also identified the valuable elements of buildings that should be conserved (this is the historical the main facades on the street Varvarka, valuable facades of the internal courtyard of the complex).

The ICOMOS advisory mission under the chairmanship of the expert T.Krestev which took place in the period from 19th to 22nd of July and to the 1st of August 2015 recommended to avoid physical substitution and radical architectural transformation of the existing complex, and that the new construction project shall not exceed the existing scope of the complex, in accordance with the scale and the silhouette of the whole street Varvarka and the proximity to the Church of St. George the Victorious on Pskov hill.

The work on implementing the recommendations provided by the mission is currently underway.

In the beginning of 2016 the owner of these buildings was replaced. Currently it is being revised the concept for the use of these buildings. After finishing the concept, the participating countries of the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage Convention will prepare and submit to the World Heritage Centre a relevant impact assessment. The estimated time frame for submission of materials – 2017 - 2018.

On placing the museum-exhibition complex on the «Middle Trading Row»

In 2012, during the meeting of Elena Gagarina, the Moscow Kremlin Museums Director, and the Russian President, Vladimir Putin, a conceptual proposal to increase the exhibition area of the museum on the territory of the Middle Trading Rows buildings (5 Red Square), located within the boundaries of the World Heritage Site "Moscow Kremlin and Red Square", was put forward.

An acute shortage of space for the full museum functioning, the development and translation of the museum mission, aimed at the openness, expanding the audience and satisfying the cultural and educational needs of not only the Russian, but also of the international audience, has served as motivations for that, given the fact that the Moscow Kremlin Museums represent the world-renowned cultural and educational institution, which is dedicated to the Russian history, culture and society, their past and present.

For the purpose of this plan implementation, the concept of the construction project accommodation of a new museum and exhibition complex, meeting all the requirements and parameters, has been developed.

This concept shall not only provide the new areas construction for the exhibition space expansion, it shall implement the museum possibility of expanding its cultural, educational and social functions, and as a result, become more open to the city and its citizens.

Going beyond the Kremlin walls, the museum will become, along with the Red Square and the future Zaryadye Park, one of the most important public spaces of the city and a landmark of global importance.

The purpose of creating a single, interconnected complex, by means of reconstruction and adaptation of the historical buildings of the Middle Trading Rows, built in 1890 by the architect R. I. Klein, and construction of a new building in the courtyard, neutral from the plastic and stylistic point of view, has formed the basis for the implementation of the museum space concept.

The new building will be connected to the historical construction through the underground passages and aboveground glass galleries, allowing creating a single exhibition space.

The new museum, combining the area of historical constructions and a modern building, will be one of the largest museums. Its total area will amount to more than 17 thousand sq. m.

The modern capacity will be positioned precisely along the contour of the lost buildings and thus save a volume memory of the site. Given the location of the future museum, the new building shall be almost invisible from the outside. The facades of the inner construction shall be presented in the form of a large windows grille. Maximum glazing shall provide a view from inside to outside and vice versa. For the purposes of the internal streets reviving, it is planned to place the exhibits on the first floor glass cases and facades niches, which, as a result, will make the street a sort of exhibition gallery.

The interior space will become open the city as much as possible: in addition to the main entrance, there will appear several additional through-wall passages, allowing getting in from all sides.

The museum is becoming more open, accessible to everybody without restriction, as well as capable to accept a greater number of visitors.

Thanks to its new location, the museum shall represent a "bridge" between the Kremlin and the city, the nation and the citizens of Russia and the rest of the world. The architectural solution of the new building shall involve the physical openness to the city as well as the outspokenness to the society.

An amazing interior space of the yard has been previously hidden from the city dwellers' eyes, but now, there is an opportunity to correct such a mistaken omission. In addition to an extensive social program, the first floor will be able to accommodate a large hall with two rows of windows, equipped with a sculptural spiral staircase, leading to the second level, which is the main hall of the permanent exhibition.

Another feature of the new building shall be the overhead light. A partially operated roof varies from a flat one with large skylights for a sloped one. Under the bright vault with perforation and 16-meter spans, restoration workshops shall be located conveniently.

According to estimates, the building will become popular: it will be attended by up to 4 million visitors a year.

Launched in 2014, the works on the assessment of the project impact to the heritage in relation to the World Heritage property "Moscow Kremlin and Red Square" has been stopped due to the concept finalization on the use of the Middle Trading Rows building by the Moscow Kremlin Museums.

Following the concept finalization, a Member State of the Convention of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage will prepare and transmit to the World Heritage Centre a to-date impact assessment in 2017-2018 approximately.

Modernization of checkpoints on Spassky and Borovitsky passages on the area of the Moscow Kremlin

Modernization of checkpoints on Spassky and Borovitsky passages on the area of the Moscow Kremlin for mass admission of visitors and creating a barrier-free environment for the sedentary groups of citizens is not started.

After developing, the concept design of State Party to the Convention of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage will be prepared and submitted to the World Heritage Centre. Rough terms of materials - 2018.

5. Work on the popularization of the World Heritage Site.

All managers of the World Heritage site "Moscow Kremlin and Red Square," take part in its promotion. Special contribution to the research and development activities in respect of the monuments located on the territory of the

Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow Kremlin Museums and State Historical Museum.

Kremlin Museums continue to release regular collection of scientific works on various topics in the field of art history and museology ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin.

Museums also publishes scientific catalogs, which present outstanding works of Byzantine, Russian and Western European art.

The main part of the permanent collections and temporary exhibitions of the Moscow Kremlin Museums is dedicated to different stages of the history of the Russian state, its establishment and development. With events held by museums, can be found on the official website: <http://www.kreml.ru/museums-moscow-kremlin/>.

In order to promote the World Heritage site "Moscow Kremlin and Red Square" of the Moscow Kremlin Museums, the State Historical Museum in the framework of the International Day for Monuments and Sites organized free access to its exhibitions.

Historical Museum, along with the display of the permanent exhibition, as part of promotion of the World Heritage site regularly holds temporary exhibitions, organizes excursions and other educational programs, workshops, lectures, concerts and clubs. The official website of the museum: <http://www.shm.ru/>.

In order to promote cultural heritage, included in the World Heritage site "Moscow Kremlin and Red Square" FSO Russia every year in the summer, during the mass tourist season, held the following activities:

- Ceremony of horses and foot guards of the Presidential Regiment FSO Russia at the Cathedral Square of the Moscow Kremlin;

- Free access to citizens in the territory of the Kremlin - in cooperation with the Museum of the Kremlin during the celebration of the International Day for the Preservation of Monuments and Sites (April 18), and the International Museum Day (18 May);

- exposed positions ceremonial military detail near to the Kutafia Tower and Trinity gates at the time of admission of visitors;

- The performance of the Presidential Orchestra of Russian Federal Security Service on site at the Grotto in the Alexander Garden.

As part of the promotion of the world heritage site "Moscow Kremlin and Red Square" of OAO "Department Store GUM" carries out commercial activities, using hi-tech technology, unusual design solutions in the design of windows and attracting global brands. The projects of OAO " Department Store GUM " can be found on the Internet portal <http://www.gum.ru/projects/>.

Every year in early September Red Square in Moscow hosts the International Military Music Festival "Spasskaya Tower" - a parade units of honorary guard of Heads of State and of the best Russian and foreign military orchestras of the world, which plays the role of an instrument of international cultural exchange. The festival gathers the best creative and musical groups of different countries. Thanks to the festival, military musicians representing the diversity of national, artistic and military traditions of the planet become the ambassadors of peace and mutual respect between peoples (<http://kremlin-military-tattoo.ru/en/>).

In the center of Moscow, there is also the oldest commercial and exhibition center – Gostiny Dvor. This historic building almost completely preserved its appearance since the old times. At the same time, the complex has recently been restored and has all the necessary infrastructure for contemporary exhibitions. In addition to exhibitions, concerts, balls and other celebrations as well as conferences and business events take place there

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"http://www.mosgd.ru/ru/for_visitors/services/index.php?id4=18"http://www.mosgd.ru/ru/for_