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CHIEF ADMINISTRATION FOR STATE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL
HERITAGE

LTD «Expert Centre» of the Academy of Architectural Heritage»

World Heritage Site
« CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, KOLOMENSKOYE»
MANAGEMENT PLAN
Volume 1



Moscow, 2018

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1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SITE

1.1 WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY DATA

State Party: Russian Federation

Type of Property: cultural

Identification Number: 634rev

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List: 1994

Coordinates (latitude/longitude): 55.656 / 37.674

Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency:

The Moscow State Integrated Art and Historical Architectural and Natural Landscape Museum-Reserve “Kolomenskoye-Izmailovo-Lublino”

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1.2 OVERVIEW

The management plan for the World Heritage site "The Church of the Ascension, Kolomenskoye", was commissioned by the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation in accordance with the "Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Cultural Heritage Convention".¹ On March 16, 2019, the management plan was presented to a meeting of the scientific and methodological council of the Kolomenskoye Museum-reserve. The council approved it with some comments. The edited plan was then presented to the meeting at the office of the director of the museum on May 28, 2019. The plan will next be submitted for final approval to the Chief Administration of Culture of the Moscow Government.

¹ Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. 78. WCH, 2015 // <http://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines/>; Managing Cultural Heritage. Resource Manual.

The Church of the Ascension of Our Lord at Kolomenskoye was built in 1532 at the time of the Grand Prince of Moscow Vasily III. Kolomenskoye is a former royal residence and manor and a village near Moscow. The church was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1994. Currently, it is a part of the The Moscow State Integrated Art and Historical Architectural and Natural Landscape Museum-Reserve (Kolomenskoye- Lyublino-Izmaylovo). Since 1994, it has also served as the Patriarch's metochion of the Russian Orthodox Church (Moscow-city Diocese). The territory of the State Integrated Museum-Reserve is located in the Southern Administrative District, Nagatino-Sadovniki area, south of the center of Moscow, and occupies a territory of 390 hectares. **Figure 1, Figure 2**



Figure 1 Location of the Church of the Ascension at Kolomenskoye

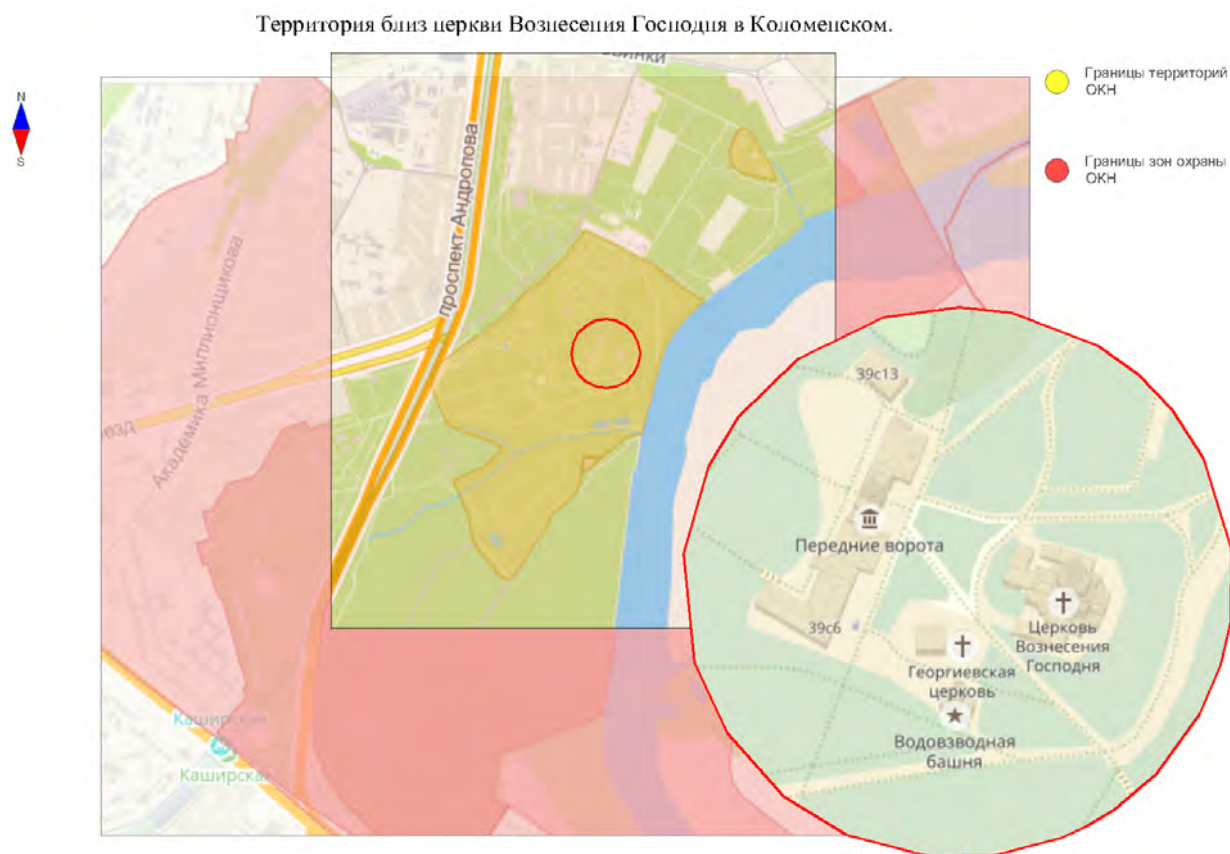


Figure 2 Kolomenskoye territory of the Moscow State Unified Art, History, Architecture and Natural Landscape Museum-Reserve (Kolomenskoye- Lyublino-Izmaylovo)

The Church of the Ascension was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1994, when the standards for inclusion in the list were less rigorous than at present. Therefore, the site does not have a comprehensive nomination dossier; the world significance of the monument is not fully described. The criterion (ii) of the OUV, to which the monument was inscribed, is as follows: that the property "exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design."²

² <http://whc.unesco.org/en/criteria/>

In 2014, the World Heritage Center (WHC) adopted a retrospective statement of the OUV. It stated that the Church of the Ascension at Kolomenskoye was inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of criterion (ii) as "a creative and innovative breakthrough in the construction of Russian Orthodox churches, which had a profound impact on the development of church architecture in the vast area of Eastern Europe".³ However, the Retrospective statement of the OUV does not substantiate this formulation and does not reveal how the Ascension Church influenced the development of Russian architecture.

The attributes of the OUV of the property are not specifically defined either. In the 2014 Periodic Report these are described by the words of the ancient chronicler: "incomparable height, beauty and lightness." The absence of altar apses, pointed gables, decorative elements of the tent, "royal place" in the gallery, excellent acoustics were also noted as attributes.⁴ In order to develop measures for conservation and enhancement of the OUV, it is necessary to give a rationale for the OUV and a more detailed definition of the attributes of the outstanding universal value in the Management Plan. On this basis it will be possible to plan activities to preserve and maintain attributes and preserve and strengthen the OUV.

³ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/634/>

⁴ Periodic Report – Second Cycle. 2014 // <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/EUR/cycle02/section2/groupb/634.pdf>

2 STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE (OUV)

2.1 HISTORY OF THE CHURCH

The history of the construction of the Church of the Ascension is connected to the birth of the heir to the Grand Prince's throne - Ivan IV, the son of the Moscow prince Vasily III and his wife, the Lithuanian princess Elena Glinskaya. The marriage of Basil III and Elena Glinskaya, concluded in 1526 with the permission of the Patriarch of Jerusalem, was at first childless, therefore the couple in 1528 made several trips to the monasteries with prayers. The Chronicle of the Beginning of the Kingdom contains an indication that the Moscow prince was praying to the Archbishops Saints Peter and Alexius "... begging them to help ... about incurring children and vowing before them".⁵ After the birth of Ivan (Titus was his baptized name) on August 25, 1530, Basil III, in gratitude for the birth of his son, ordered a sanctuary for the Archbishop Saint Peter made "of chased gold" and a sanctuary for the Archbishop Saint "all silver".

One of the most significant vows was the erection of a tented church in the Grand Prince's manor of Kolomenskoye, where the heir to the throne was born. The church was built during four construction seasons: in the summer of 1528, foundations were laid, in the spring of 1529 construction began, and on September 3, 1532, the archbishop Daniel and the clergy consecrated the church in the presence of the Grand Prince and his family.⁶ "The Brief chronicle of the Russian Land" in the year 1532 reads: "Prince Vasily the Great, built up a stone church of the ascension of our Lord Jesus Christ".⁷

⁵ A.L. Batalov. Prayer for childbirth and the under-vow construction of the Tsar Feodor Ioannovich, Collected Works of Architectural Historians, Archives of Architecture, Vol. VI, 1994.

⁶ PSRL.t.13.h.1.c.62 (Full Collection of Russian Chronicles).

⁷ M.A. Iliin, P.N. Maksimov, V.V. Kostochkin. Stone architecture of the heyday of Moscow. In "The History of Russian Art", vol.3, Moscow, 1955.

The Church of the Ascension opens a new page in the history of the Old Russian architecture. "The stone tented roof of the 16th century played an equally important role in the Old Russian architecture as the bold design of the Florence Cathedral in the architecture of the Italian Renaissance".⁸ Until recently, researchers believed that the Church of the Ascension at Kolomenskoye was the first tented-roof church made of bricks or stone, but now some researchers of ancient architecture believe that the first one was built in the 1510s at Alexandrova Sloboda, the Grand Prince's manor.⁹

To fulfill the order of the Moscow prince, an Italian architect was invited. At present, most historians of architecture believe that the architect was that Petrok Maloy (Peter Fryazin, in Italian sources Peter Francis Anibale). His biography may be reconstructed from the materials of the investigation file about his escape to Livonia in the autumn of 1539, after the death of the Elena Glinskaya, and after power passed into the hands of the rival boyar groups.

The Italian was sent to Moscow Principate by Pope Clement VII to serve the Grand Prince for three or four years. The Pope's message from February 1, 1528 to the Grand Prince reads that he had sent to Moscow architects, who were with him after his escape from Rome. Probably Petrok Maloy arrived in Russia in the spring of 1528 together with the Russian mission returning from Italy.

Traditionally, since the time of Ivan III, Italian architects received the most important princely commissions. Therefore, it is not surprising that Petrok Maloy received a commission for the construction of such an important structure shortly after his arrival in Russia. The experience of the Moscow princes with Italian architects was that one of the conditions was that the Italian architects were to follow the

⁸ L. Lyubimov, "The Art of Ancient Rus" M., 1981, p. 269

⁹ V.V. Kavelmaher, S.V. Zagraevsky, this point of view was questioned in the 1990s and early 2000s by S.S. Podyapolsky and A.L. Batalov.

samples of Russian architecture. The high tents of wooden churches and terems (upper floor residences of buildings, mainly for elite women) were the dominant high points in Russian cities. The Italian master, whose experience was shaped during the late Renaissance, quite consciously turned to the examples and images of the Russian national architecture that surrounded him. This to some extent may explain the fact that the architecture of the Ascension church and its design features have no analogues in the previous period.

The architecture of the first third of the sixteenth century is characterized by a twofold process: on the one hand, it involved the active adaptation and assimilation of Renaissance style in Russia, and on the other hand the adaptation of Italian architects to the conditions and traditions of Russian architecture. The Church of the Ascension served as a model for many tent-roofed churches in the middle of the 16th century, which were built mainly for the grand princes in their patrimonies, or in the fiefdoms of their closest associates. Indeed, the stone tent-roofed churches have become a signature design of the young Moscow state. This was a state that was adopting European ways of development and culture, at the same time based on traditions of the national culture of the previous period. In the history of Russian architecture, the Ascension Church remained a unique and unrivaled piece of architecture.

2.2 ARCHITECTURAL AND STRUCTURAL FEATURES; PLACE IN THE SURROUNDING AREA

The Ascension Church, surrounded by galleries with porches, is situated on the high right bank of the Moscow River, as if growing out of a hill and hovering above the water surface of the river, revealing a harmonious unity of the architect's creation with the natural environment. The natural elevation of the steep bank of the river gave this place a special sacral meaning; it was associatively interpreted as a symbol of the Mount of Olives, the place of the ascension of the Lord.

In his ode, the Russian poet, A. Sumarokov (1717-1777), wrote: "Russian Bethlehem, Kolomenskoye village, which produced Peter [Peter the Great]..." Undoubtedly, the choice of a site for the construction of a church in the village of the Grand Prince depended on several factors, among which the most important were the natural ones. Perhaps the choice of location was influenced by the fact that there was a spring right below the spot where the church was built, on the bank of the river. Springs were always considered a "miracle" from the earliest times. I.E. Zabelin, the famous Russian historian, wrote: "By its location on the banks of the Moscow River, among the vast Moscow-River meadows, floodplain for the most part, Kolomenskoye was probably the best country manor. Apart from its economic features, it no doubt attracted princes even more as a locality for hunting, especially falconry, not to mention the beauty, for which Kolomenskoye is so famous and which has always been one of the most important features of princely settlements."



Figure 3 A view of the Church of the Ascension at Kolomenskoye and the Moscow River.

Photo by V. Ermakov, website <http://forum.vgd.ru/post/88/16224/p263998.htm>

Archival and field studies, and analysis of architectural and artistic forms of the church testify that the monument has architectural and artistic attributes characterizing the historical, cultural and spiritual life of the 16th-17th centuries.

The unity of the architect's plan was evident even in the design of the foundation that was made as one piece for both the church and the galleries. The basis of the main volume is a monolith of white stone blocks that were put together with a lime-based mortar. At the eastern and western sides of the building, this foundation extends to a depth of 4.5 to 7.8 meters, which was due to the location at the edge of the sandy shore. During archaeological research, sections of this stylobate have been uncovered, showing the engineering techniques that were used for fortifying the sand hill.

At the heart of the plan of the church is a square, to which rectangular ledges adjoin on four sides, by which the crosswise shape of the plan of the main volume was achieved. The geometric veracity of the plan indicates the high-level skills of the Renaissance master. The exterior of the building includes a podklet [ground floor] with two vaulted rooms, covered galleries, a quadrangle, an octagon and an octagonal tent-roof, which is crowned by a small octagonal drum with a dome, and a cross mounted on an undercross sphere.

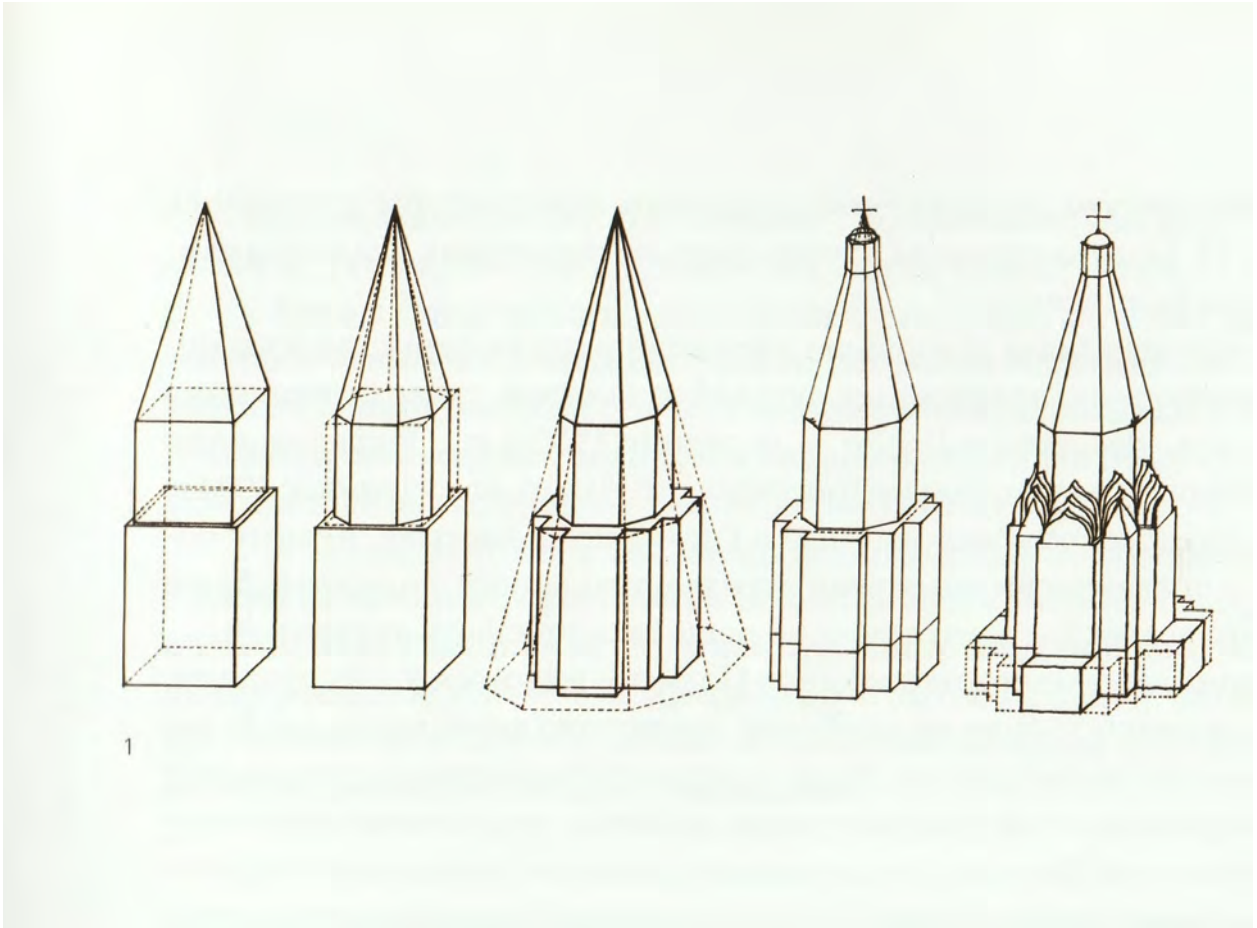


Figure 4 Composition of volumes of the church
(Quadrangle, octagon, octagonal tent-roof, volumes that make the cross-plan: ledges and the podklet). Drawing by V.N. Podklyuchnikov, 1944. From A. Batalov, L. Belyaev. Church of the Ascension at Kolomenskoye : Architecture, Archeology, History. Moscow, 2013. P. 105.



Figure 5 Podklet.

<https://vladimirdar.livejournal.com/73344.html>

Galleries with three staircases were covered with a roof on brick poles. Initially, the pillars had white stone capitals. Their remains were found during archaeological excavations in 1972-1984. In the same years, a team of architects led by N.N. Sveshnikov investigated the galleries-parvises and the porch. Conservators have proved that originally the porches had a roof resting on pillars. The porches and staircases are set on high arcades.

All corners of the church, both external and internal, are reinforced with pilasters and form separate pylons. They serve as buttresses that restrain the spacer of the walls, carrying the mass of the quadrangle and the tent roof. The octagon sits on the cross-plan base. The tent roof with a small octagonal drum and a dome soars above the base of the octagon, strengthening the verticality of the building. With a total church height of 62 meters, the height of the tent-roof is 20 meters. The proportions

of the tent roof are emphasized by the ridges that are laid along all the faces, as well as diamond-shaped cells of white stone diamond cut as if thrown on the plane of the brick tent roof. The main feature of the building is the exceptional elongation of proportions, which is connected with the general composition of the church, imbued with vertical dynamics.



Figure 6 Tent roof of the church of the Ascension. Fragment. Diamond-shaped cells.

<https://vladimirdar.livejournal.com/73344.html>

The exterior decoration of the facades is replete with order details that are far from the canonical interpretation. The drawing of capitals and entablature, the framing of windows with semi-columns testify to Italian sources of architectural forms. However, these were interpreted on Russian soil in a fundamentally new way, not only for European architecture, but also for Moscow. Among the innovations are

also the Gothic gables (wimpergs), filling the walls and partitions of the quadrangle part. Wimpergs sit on the capitals of imposts and volutes. These were widespread during the transition from high Renaissance to Mannerism; in the Russian architecture they first appear in the Ascension church.





Figure 7 Exterior décor. Fragments. Kokoshniks.
<https://vladimirdar.livejournal.com/73344.html>

Also for the first time in Russia, decorative profiled capitals were used, ornate with simple but well-drawn wreaths of oak leaves. The portals of the church had the same Renaissance-Gothic character. The original portals were lost, but were reconstructed by restorers based on the found white stone carved details. When carrying out restoration work in 1913, a large number of details of the northern portal were found, which allowed to restore not only the northern portal, but also by analogy with it - southern and western. All the portals had a direct architrave above the aperture

and the fluted half-columns. Part of one of these was discovered by B.N. Zasyplin during the restoration in 1914-1916.



Figure 8 Capitals of columns and kokoshniks. Fragments.
<https://vladimirdar.livejournal.com/73344.html>



Figure 9 Northern portal of the church of the Ascension

The keeled kokoshniks [arched tops of the walls] are a tribute to medieval Moscow architecture. They form a stair-step transition from the cross-planned base to the octagon, as well as to the tent roof and the base of the crowning drum, which the architect designed in a Gothic style. Mixing elements of European Gothic and Russian medieval architecture became possible for the Renaissance master, who had seen in both variations of “perverse” architecture, in contrast to the geometrically verified Renaissance architecture.

A white stone throne is embedded in the eastern wall of the church, which probably symbolized the mountainous place of the Savior or the Mother of God. There is a supposition that initially the throne was intended for the bishop and was inside the building. In the 17th century a ciborium was built over the throne, which was repeatedly renewed over centuries. Currently the ciborium rests on 4 columns with a parapet and barrel-shaped top clad with carved stones, probably from the original decor of the church and the pillars of the gallery.



Figure 10 White-stone throne in the church of the Ascension

In the years 1832 through 1836, E.D. Tyurin, a court architect for the emperor Alexander I, restored the facades of the church of the Ascension. He re-designed them in accordance with the ideas and tastes of his time, but “in the manner of existing ones.” In paragraph 16 of the architect’s “standards” (instructions), E.D. Tyurin ordered “to preserve in its entirety the existing image of the saints located on the porch wall above the royal place”. " E.D. Tyurin received the order from the Moscow Palace Office to renovate the throne: to make a double-headed eagle of plaster "in ancient taste", wooden keeled canopies and an iron grid, which was done.

2.3 THE INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH

The interior of the church of the Ascension is also constructed according to the idea of vertical aspiration, which was strengthened by the contrast of a small inner space (8.5 x 8.5 m) and the height of the interior (41 m). In the decoration of the interior, the external order system was repeated. Even in the podklet of the church, which was used for household needs, the same pilasters as on the facades are seen. Unlike the decorative interpretation of the order on the facades of the church, the order in the interior was rational and had corresponded to the actually existing bearing and supported parts of the internal structure of the church and therefore was perceived as a form of expression of the construction.



Figure 11 Interior of the church of the Ascension

The floors were originally lined with square ceramic tiles. In the 17th century they were replaced by bricks. Subsequently, the floor covering was replaced by black and white triangular tiles. The exposition pit is preserved inside the building with the display of a fragment of the original floor lining.

Initially, the church had a one-row iconostasis; it was more an altar barrier than an iconostasis. Only its Beautiful Gates survived, which were removed from the church in the 18th century. In 1924, they were transferred to the newly created museum “Kolomenskoye”, where they have remained until now.

According to archival data, in 1680, the craftsman Ivan Mikheev "with his comrades" Yegor Zinoviev and Ivan Masekov restored the Sovereign, Deisis, Feasts, Old Testament Prophets and Patriarchs rows of the iconostasis. Thus, it can be argued that, at the end of the 17th century, the iconostasis was five-tiered. According to a 1750 inventory, the iconostasis had five tiers and contained 73 icons, not counting the icons of the local-saints row. In 1878, a new iconostasis was installed. It was executed by master N. Ahapkin with funding from State Councilor S.P. Strakhov and merchant A.V. Pullinov. In 1926, during the dismantling of this iconostasis, traces of the installation of the old templon-type iconostasis and one of the 17th-century templons were found. Subsequently, a four-tiered iconostasis was assembled out of the icons from the collection of the Integrated Museum-Reserve. This one was also dismantled in the 1960s. In 2007, an ancient templon iconostasis was reconstructed, with the gates that replicated the gates from the Ascension church dating from the 16th century. The iconostasis from the Antoniev Monastery in Novgorod the Great was used as a prototype. Icons for the iconostasis were made by an artists team under S. Filatov. Thus, the modern interior repeats the rich decoration of the house church of the Russian Tsars.

Documents from the 17th century mention frescoes in the interior of the church, but in the 18th century they were lost. At the end of the 19th century frescoes depicting

the Cathedral of the Ecumenical Saints and Moscow miracle-workers were painted on the outer eastern wall, on the gallery next to the throne.

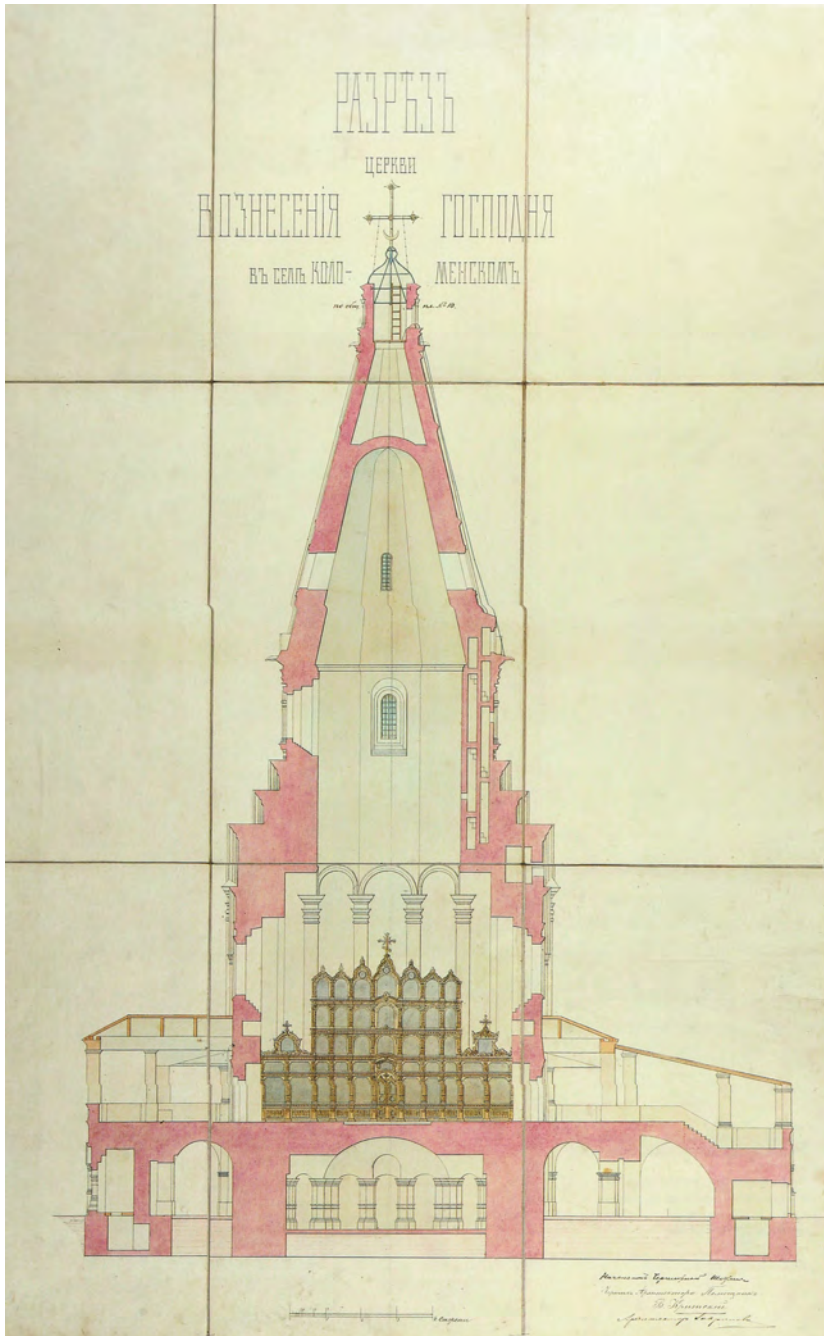


Figure 12 Cross-section with the five-tier iconostasis.
Drawing by N.A. Shokhin. 1870-1880s. From A. Batalov, L. Belyaev. Church of the Ascension at Kolomenskoye : Architecture, Archeology, History. Moscow, 2013. P. 77.



Figure 13 Church of the Ascension. Iconostasis.

2.4 HISTORY OF RESTORATION WORK

For almost five hundred years, the Ascension Church at Kolomenskoye has been renovated and restored a number of times. In the 17th century, after a fire, the gallery was renovated. Its roof was dismantled as well as the damaged white-stone capitals of the pillar -supports. Their remnants were discovered by archaeologists during an excavation in the 1980s. However, numerous renovations did not cause significant alterations of the monument. In general, the shape and look of the church of the Ascension were preserved in their original form, which was one of the reasons for including it in 1994 as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The greatest damage to the monument was done during the repair of 1866-1867 under the leadership of N.A. Shokhin. The whole church was plastered using cement; the vault under the cupola was dismantled and more than 170 running meters of cornices were replaced using old stones; height capitals were made anew; “small cornices” and the white-stone decor of the tent roof were repaired. The architect mistakenly considered the covered tier of the gallery a late element of the church.

In 1913-1916, the Administration of Palaces of the Ministry of the Imperial Court carried out restoration work under the supervision of the Moscow Architectural Society. Prominent preservationists B.N. Zasyarkin, I.V. Rytsky and D.P. Sukhov conducted research and restoration. D.P. Sukhov carried out graphic reconstructions of the original appearance of the Ascension church. At that time the preservationists restored the lost parts of the masonry of the walls and tent roof; some profiled white stone details were recreated. To fix the walls, large-size bricks were made with a stamp "1914" to identify the restored parts of the building. They were also used for the facade of the tent roof. In fact, it was the first scientific restoration conducted under the supervision of restoration specialists.

In the 1920s, the museum carried out restoration work under supervision of P.D. Baranovsky, but the results of the work were not documented. Probably, these

were works connected with the museumification (conservation in preparation for museum display) of the church.

In the prewar World War II years, studies of the church began again. Architect V.N. Podklyuchnikov made measurements of the church and its architectural details. Special attention was paid to studying the preserved original fragments. But the architect accepted and left intact N.A. Shokhin's erroneous version of the late origin of the covered tier of galleries.

A new stage of the study and restoration of the monument began in the early 1970s. Studies were conducted for more than twelve years. These were accompanied by archaeological research. This complex study of the Church of the Ascension led to a number of discoveries: for example, the foundation of the belfry that existed until the 18th century was found near the southern porch. In the archaeological excavation, white-stone details of the facades and galleries were found and incorporated in the collection of the museum-reserve "Kolomenskoye." In 1990, the archaeologist L.A. Belyaev found about 400 fragments of capitals, pillars and portals in three archaeological excavations. From 1986 through 1997, architect S.A. Gavrilov attributed more than two thousand fragments and tied them to the architectural decoration of the church. Now, part of this collection is presented in the permanent exposition on the history of the construction of the church. Archeological findings show that the church was originally more richly decorated with carved white-stone decoration than we see now.¹⁰

After that, repair and restoration work was carried out in accordance with permissions granted by the Committee of Cultural Heritage of Moscow in 2003-2007 (the general contractor LLC "Restoration", contractor "Target-Tsel"). The design

¹⁰ Polyakova OA Church of the Ascension at Kolomenskoye: a UNESCO World Heritage site, a monument of architecture in the museum-reserve, a functioning church.

and estimate documentation was developed by the State Unitary Enterprise Central Scientific Restoration Design Workshops (TsNRPM) of the RF Ministry of Culture.

In recent years, there has been no active work on the facades of the building; conservators have the task of monitoring cracks in the walls of the church that are provoked by a slow landslide processes on the shore hill. These cracks worsened after concreting the embankment of the Moscow River. Existing vertical cracks were filled in with bricks. However, this did not eliminate the causes of deterioration of the walls. With the help of modern technical means, specialists monitor the condition of the structures and décor of the building.

2.5 THE INFLUENCE OF THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION AT KOLOMENSKOYE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIAN ARCHITECTURE OF THE 16TH - FIRST HALF OF THE 17TH CENTURY

The Church of the Ascension at Kolomenskoye marked the beginning of tent-roofed architecture of the 16th century. In Russian architecture there is no direct repetition of the architectural appearance of this church, although the expressiveness of the image undoubtedly influenced the spreading of the hipped churches in the 16th century. As indicated above, almost all of the tent-roofed churches were erected in royal manors or on the manors of closest associates of the royal family. The development of a new architectural language and images took a little less than three decades.

In 1555-1561 another masterpiece of tent-roofed architecture, the Cathedral of the Intercession "on a moat" on the Red Square of Moscow (St. Basil's Cathedral), was erected in memory of the victory over the Kazan Khanate. Here, as well as at Kolomenskoye, the memorial function of the building was emphasized above all.

Initially, St. Basil's consisted of nine separately standing pillar-shaped churches on a single base, which only later were united by covered galleries. The central Intercession church was topped by a tent roof, which was the center of the

composition. In the Red Square church, as in the Ascension church at Kolomenskoye, the pyramid of kokoshniks was an ornamental decoration. But if at Kolomenskoye kokoshniks served as a decoration of stepped vaults, on the Red Square church they were placed on the body of the tent roof. By the 18th century, eight more cupolas were placed on the ledge above the kokoshniks.

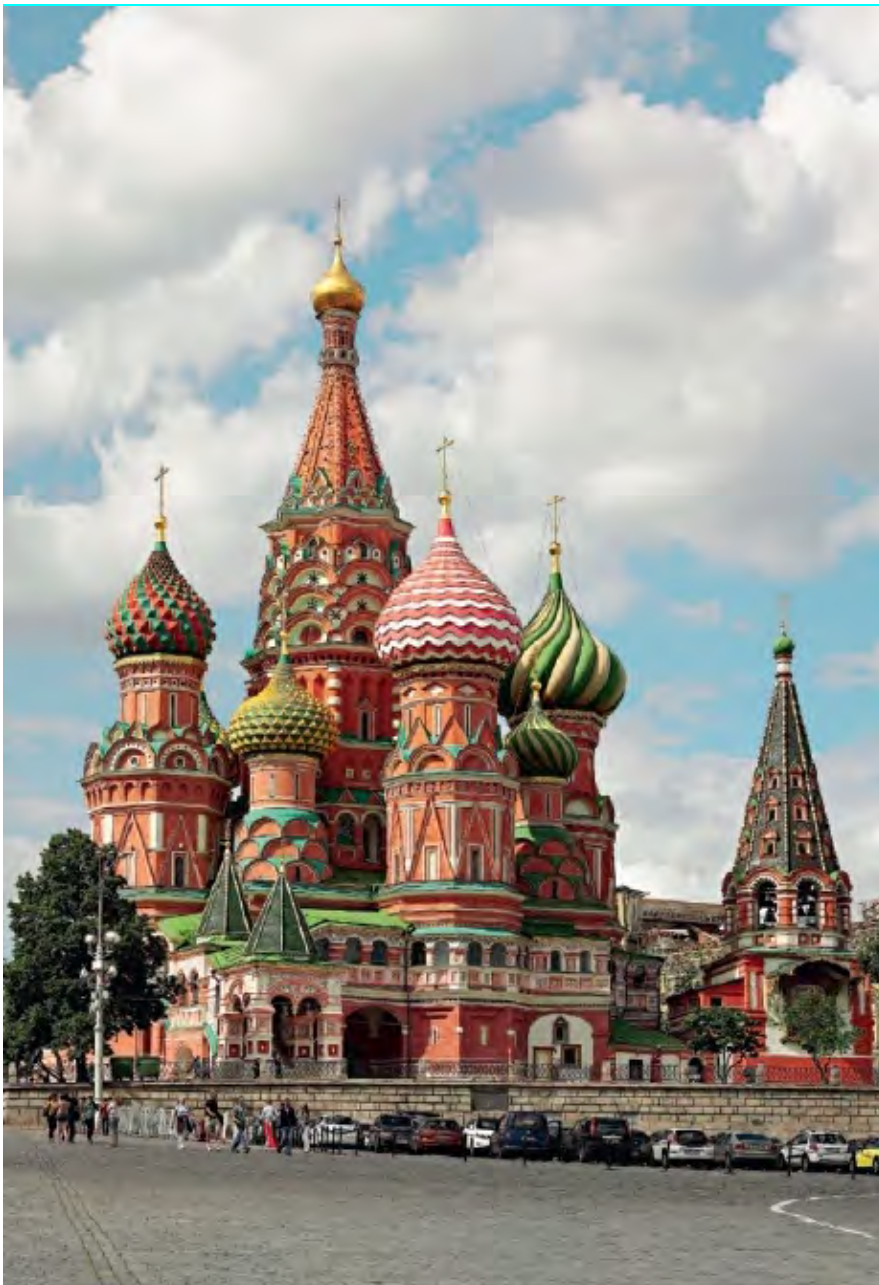


Figure 14 Cathedral of the Intercession on the Moat (Saint Basil cathedral)

Undoubtedly, in the 16th century the tent-roof churches were widely used. In the second half of the 16th century, in the Tsar's village of Ostrov, the Transfiguration Church was built, which has features similar to the church at Kolomenskoye, a cross-shaped base, on which an octagon was erected, completed by a tent roof. However, the Ostrov church has an altar apse and two chapels. In this church, order elements were even more clearly marked, as well as direct borrowing in the form of round windows on the facades of the chapels. Over the cornice, as in the Church of the Intercession "on the moat," eight decorative cupolas were placed, which enrich the already expressive silhouette of the church. As at Kolomenskoye, this palace church is located on the high bank of the Moscow River and plays a significant role in its panorama.

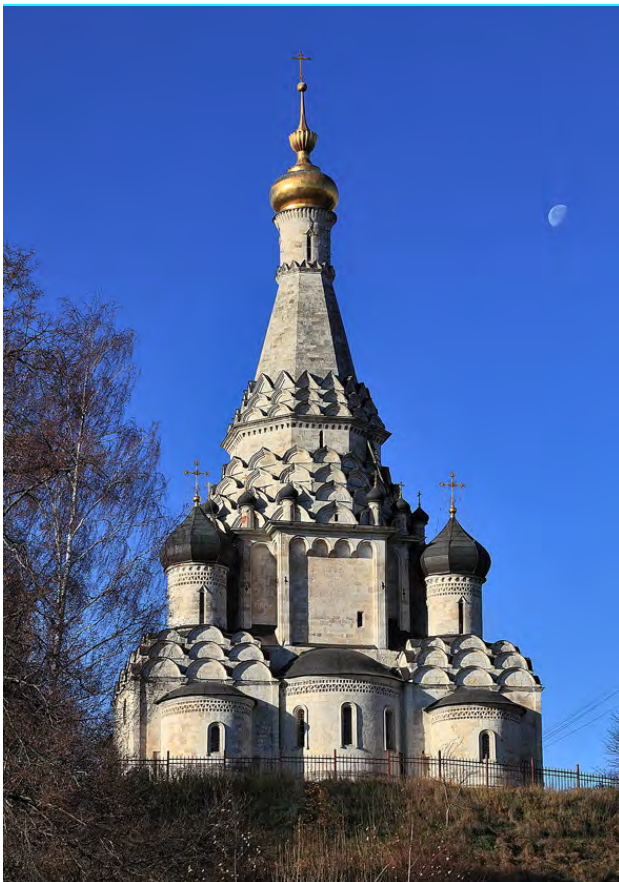


Figure 15 Church of the Transfiguration in the village of Ostrov

The church of Saint Archbishop Peter in Pereslavl-Zalessky (1585), built with the money of Tsar Ivan Vasilyevich, the Terrible, was done in quite a different way. The church was placed in the midst of urban development, so its size and design were quite modest. This church continued the typology of the Ascension church: a low bottom in a shape of a cross, topped with kokoshniks, crowned by an octagon with a low tent roof. As at Kolomenskoye, the church is surrounded by galleries-gulbishche.



Figure 16 Church of Archbishop Peter in Pereslavl-Zalessky

Several tent-roofed churches were erected in memory of the conquest of the city of Kazan. In 1556 a church of the Great Martyr Nikita was built in the village of Yelizarovo, estate of Alexey Basmanov (now the Pereslavl district of the Yaroslavl region). A distinctive feature of this church is that its base is a small cubic volume, divided by pilasters and topped by kokoshniks, above which an octagon is placed, topped with a tent roof. Decorative motifs on the facades refer us to the Italian techniques, which Russian architects were able confidently to use at that time.

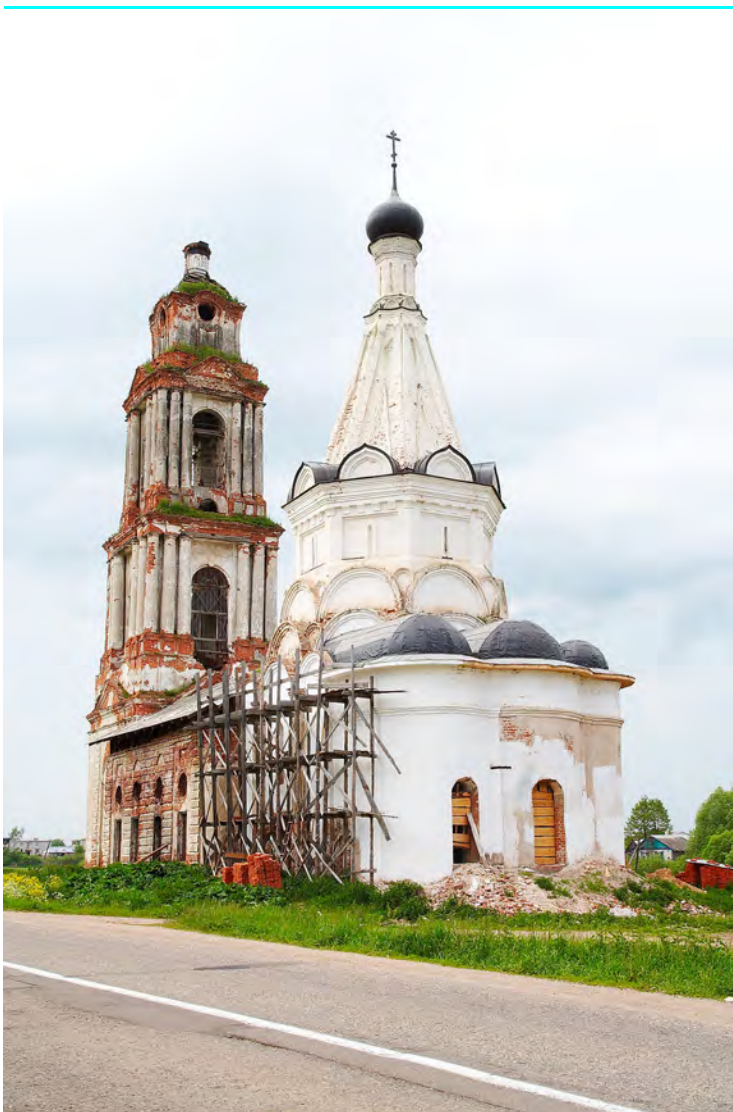


Figure 17 The Church of Nikita the Martyr in the village of Elizarovo

One more church in memory of the capture of Kazan is the Church of the Assumption of the Virgin at the Brusensky Monastery in Kolomna, founded by Ivan the Terrible. In this church, built in 1552, the tent roof is placed directly on top of the quadrangle. Therefore, the tent roof is not high. It is covered with a cupola on a wide light drum.



Figure 18 Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin in the Brusensky Monastery

http://www.temple.ru/private/f000264/264_0246147b.jpg

A rare example of a tent-roofed church based not on a quadrangle, but on an octagon, is the Church of the Resurrection of Christ in the village of Gorodnya (1578). Despite the poor preservation of the decor, the church is a good example of a church with a chapel surrounded by a gallery.



***Figure 19 Church of the Resurrection of Christ in the village of Gorodnya
http://sobory.ru/pic/02550/02596_20120822_111150.jpg***

The peculiarity of the tent-roofed church architecture of the 16th century is that there was always a single tent roof. The one exception to this rule is the Church of Boris and Gleb in Staritsa (1650s), built by Prince Vladimir Andreevich Staritsky in the capital of his principality, and disassembled in the year 1802. In imitation of the

Cathedral of the Intercession "on the moat," the church had five octagons on a single base, crowned with tent roofs, from which the central one was the highest.

At the end of the 16th century, two tent-roofed churches were built in the patrimony of Boris Godunov. In 1592 in the village of Krasnoe near Kostroma the Epiphany Church was built, with excessive decoration of the octagon with kokoshniks.



Figure 20 Saint Epiphany Church at Krasnoe-na-Volge
http://www.old-churches.ru/images/ko_135_03.jpg

Another monument was erected near the border of Mozhaysk town in the fortress of Borisov-Gorodok, which was built in 1600 and became the royal residence. In 1603, a church was erected in the name of the first Russian saints Boris and Gleb. The church was an octagon placed on top of a quadrangle and crowned with a tent roof. The stretched proportions of the church, whose height was 64.5 m, and setting it on a high river bank, associated this building with the Church of the Ascension at Kolomenskoye. In the 18th century, the abandoned church collapsed.

2.6 BRIEF SYNTHESIS OF THE OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE (OUV)

The Church of the Ascension at Kolomenskoye is the first stone tent-roofed church. It has no analogues either in Russian or in world architecture. This church marked the beginning of a new type of church structure - stone tent-roofed churches, which were a direct rejection of the Byzantine tradition of the crossed-dome churches.

The monumental forms of the church, the richness and expressiveness of its architectural image, place it in the realm of world masterpieces. The Church of the Ascension has neither direct prototypes nor analogues. In Russian architecture there is no direct repetition. The absence of prototypes shows that the church is the material embodiment of the architect's unique and highest creative achievement.

One of the characteristic features of the architecture of the Ascension church is that the architectural decoration of the facades and interiors of the church is not just decorative but corresponds to the constructive features of the building. This feature became characteristic of all monuments of the 16th century, when the external architectural decoration reflected the internal structure of the building. Subsequently, the tents, especially in the buildings of the 17th century, became only decorative elements that did not correspond to the interior.

The “artistic language” Petrok Maly used at Kolomenskoye was based not only on the decorativeness of the details. The Ascension church was a new, graphical

interpretation of the surface. Through the order arrangement of each tier, each section of the wall plane, the expressiveness of the entire structure was achieved. At the same time, the "injection" of Italian Renaissance forms into the local form-building tradition, led to a new stage in the development of national architecture. The conditions laid down by the Tsar's commission required that the church's design be oriented toward the surrounding artistic culture. This condition stimulated the Italian master's active adaptation of Italian forms to the Russian architectural and cultural tradition, especially that of wooden-tent churches. This combination produced a unique synthesis of architectural design and construction.

The Church of the Ascension at Kolomenskoye became the prototype for all the tent buildings made from the mid-16th century erected under tsarist commissions on the royal manor s or estates of noble people associated with the throne. This line of development led subsequently to the appearance of pillar-shaped churches placed on a single base stylobate and finished with tents. Unfortunately, this tradition was forcibly disrupted by the prohibition of tents in religious buildings in the mid-17th century, which led to a reduction in the construction of hip-roofed churches, although the tent as an architectural form may still be found in bell towers and small architectural forms.

2.7 DEFINITION OF THE ATTRIBUTES OF THE OUV

The Church of the Ascension at Kolomenskoye has uniquely distinctive characteristics.

2.7.1 Town-building value

The church has significant town-planning value: it dominates the surrounding architectural structures and natural landscape and gives a visual unity to all components of the manor. The church is harmoniously located in the surrounding landscape, making the viewer feel as if she or he is "floating" above the ground and causing a

feeling of excitement. Architects particularly emphasized verticality in 16th century architecture and, at Kolomenskoye, this is emphasized both by setting the church on the edge of the high right bank of the Moscow River, and by its physical dimensions. The idea of the tsar's commission was to build a monumental church-obelisk, which assumed an ascending skywards volume. The "flying" volume with the high tented top was a perfect embodiment of this memorial idea. The height of the church with the podklet (bottom story) is 62 meters; the height of the tent is 20 meters. In the interior, the skyward aspiration of the space is apparent; with a small floor area slightly larger than 70 square meters, the inside height of the church is 42 meters. The volume of the quadrangle smoothly changes to the octagonal due to the short vaults, the design of which was developed by the Pskov masters, and is finished by the tent.



Figure 21 Church of the Ascension at Kolomenskoye

Architectural decoration of the facades is a distinctive feature of the Ascension church. In this work the architect Petrok Maloy embodied the principles of order architecture, which determine the tectonics of the church. One of the characteristic features of the architecture of the Ascension church is that the architectural decoration of the facades and interiors of the church are not only decorative addition, but reflect the constructive features of building volumes. This feature became characteristic of all the monuments of the 16th century.

The decoration of the facades organically combines several different traditions: the details of Gothic architecture (wimpergs), Old Russian architecture (stepped kyle-shaped kokoshniks as a reminder of the early Moscow architecture of the 14-15th centuries, which became a symbol of the era of national revival), and elaborated compound order details (pilasters, semi-columns, window frames, etc), which do not have a classic order classification.

A distinctive feature of the church is the presence of the so-called royal place on the gallery near the eastern facade of the church. It plays a significant role in the architectural composition of the interior, as its presence in the gallery is highlighted by its top in the form of a barrel. It was erected in the 17th century and reconstructed in the 19th century.

2.7.2 Unique acoustic characteristics

The church has excellent acoustics, which is provided by the interior features. The sound is concentrated in the center, and is amplified in the tube-like volume of the tent. As a result, chants sound equally sonorous in any part of the church.

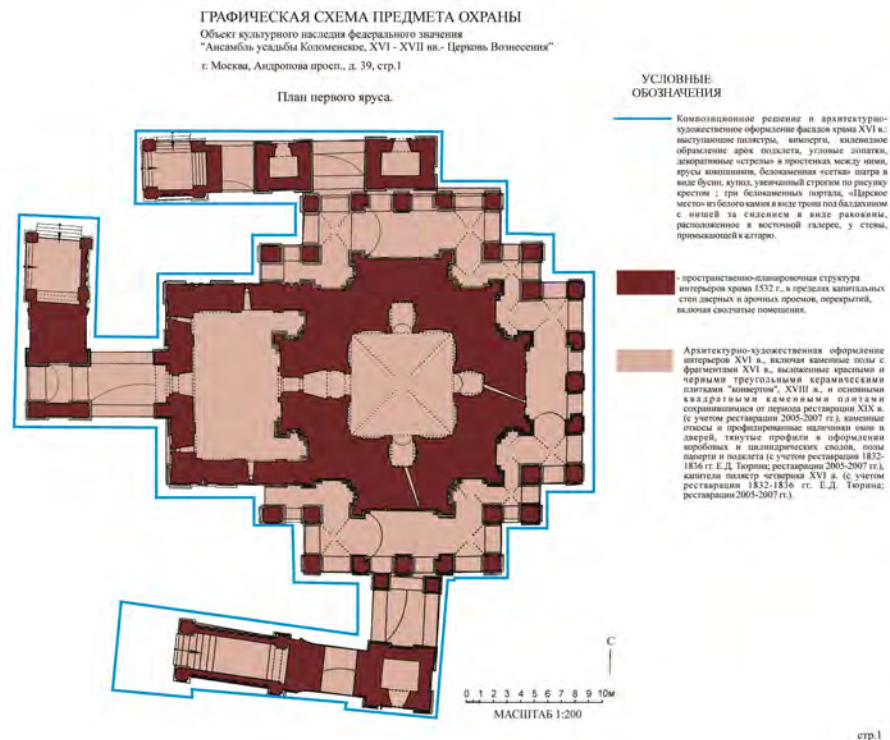
2.7.3 Interior decoration

As a result of research and restoration work, it was possible to restore the 16th century interior of the church: a templon iconostasis was restored using analogs and original preserved fragments. The authentic 16th-century holy doors from the original

iconostasis were installed; these had been preserved in the museum collection. The holy doors were placed in a climate-controlled showcase made on an individual design specifically for exhibiting this valuable artefact. Thus, the interior of the Church of the Ascension shows the richness of the decoration of the house church of the grand Princes and Russian Tsars.

2.7.4 Emotional impact on the viewers

The Church of the Ascension is placed on the high right bank of the Moscow River. It appears as if it is growing out of a hill and hovering over the water surface of the river, revealing a harmonious unity of the architect's creation with the natural environment. The natural elevation of the steep bank of the river gave this place a special sacral meaning; in the past, it was associatively interpreted as a symbol of the Mount of Olives, the place of the ascension of the Lord. For the modern viewer as well, the church evokes a feeling of "floating" above the ground and brings to one a sense of rapture and excitement.



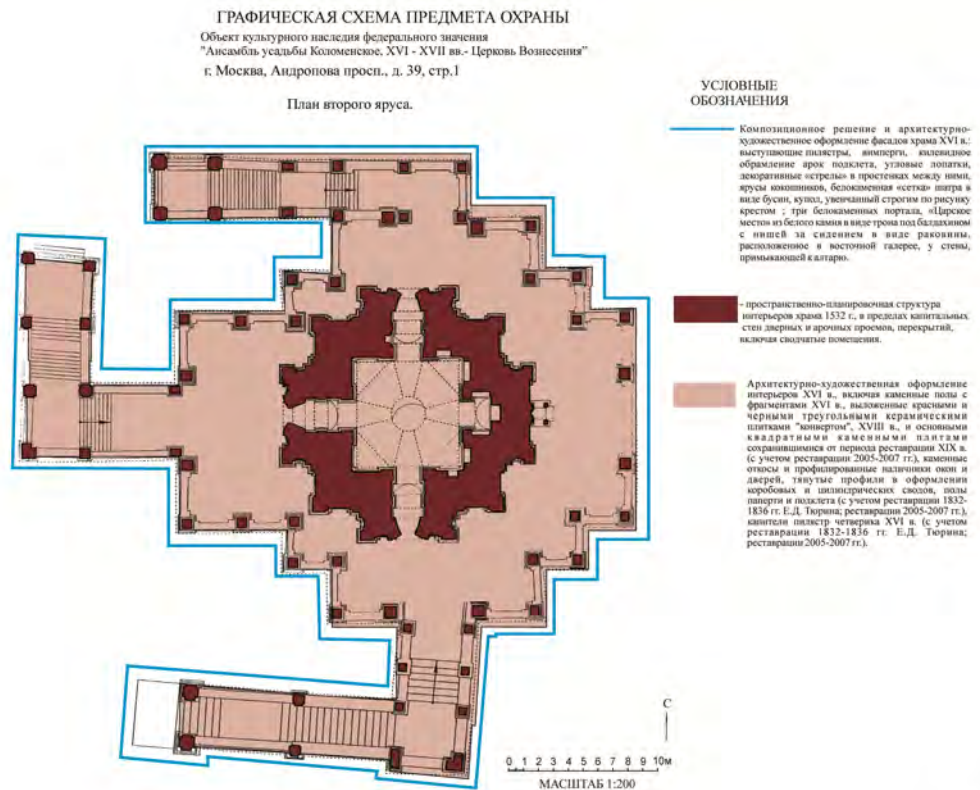


Figure 22 Scheme of attributes of the OUV of the World Heritage Site "Church of the Ascension at Kolomenskoye". Plans of the first and second tiers.

Legend:

- Compositional structure and structural features; decoration of the facades
- Spatial layout of the interiors; architectural and artistic design of interiors

2.8 HISTORIOGRAPHY OF RESEARCH

Until now, researchers and historians of architecture have not come to a common opinion about the origin of unique stone tent churches, which have no analogs in world architecture. The 19th century historians, among whom were N.M. Karamzin, I.M. Snegirev and L.V. Dal, as well as researchers of Russian architecture A.I. Nekrasov and G.K. Wagner, believed that the stone tent architecture is a direct or indirect reminiscence of late West European Gothic. This is a rather controversial

idea, since the small tents, which were placed in the gothic on the middle of the nef, have a completely different constructive basis.

I.A. Zabelin, F.F. Gornostaev, I.E. Grabar and N.N. Voronin considered the appearance of stone tents as a unique phenomenon, formed on the basis of Old Russian wooden architecture. This statement contradicts the constructive features of wooden tents, as the stone tents had a completely different principle of junction with the walls of the church.

The well-known theorist of architecture N.N. Brunov believed that tent architecture derived from churches with elevated arches. In the 1950s and 1960s, there was an opinion that tent architecture was formed under the influence of fortress towers and pillared bell-churches (M.A. Il'in). An architect and preservationist V.V. Kavelmaher expressed a paradoxical opinion that the stone tent was “an accident in architecture”: it simply replaced the dome that overlaps the naos.

Undoubtedly, the emergence of hip-roofed churches in the 16th century testified to the active search for new forms related to spiritual demands and the development of architectural thought of the epoch of the formation of the Russian state.

Theoretically, it can be assumed that the tents, in which the biblical patriarchs Abraham, Isaac and Jacob lived, could serve as a symbolic source of inspiration for the architects. The biblical tents became a symbol of dwelling, according to the Prophet Isaiah: a sky had a meaning of a cover over the earth's firmament. M.A. Ilyin tried to explain the symbolic meaning of the tent drawing attention to these words of the Prophet Isaiah. (M.A. Il'in, *Russian Tent Architecture*, Moscow, 1980, p. 36). Some researchers consider the Church of the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem as one of the prototypes of tent-shaped churches. (S.V. Zagraevsky, L.A. Belyaev and others). However, despite the possible importance of the symbolic connotations, it is clear that the Grand Prince's commission, specifically emphasizing national tradition, was of decisive importance. The Church of the Ascension at Kolomenskoye was an

innovative work that initiated the development of a new type of church - the tent-roofed one. Subsequently, during the 16th century, Russian architecture was enriched with magnificent examples of tent architecture.

2.9 STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

The original 16th-century architecture of the Church of the Ascension at Kolomenskoye has been fully preserved: its volumetric composition and a three-dimensional structure; original constructive solution; architectural decoration of facades and interiors, despite the slight loss of some fragments. The high level of preservation of the church is explained by the fact that until the end of the 19th century, the Kolomenskoye manor was a historically significant place. The most important state court events and receptions of ambassadors took place at the manor, The heir to the grand prince's throne, later the Tsar Ivan IV, was born there in 1530. In the following centuries, until the second half of the 19th century, Kolomenskoye was a royal summer residence. The summer palaces of the manor were repeatedly rebuilt and renovated up to the 19th century. The church, however, which had historical significance at all times as a memorial monument, was preserved without significant alterations. In the 20th century, the manor was turned into a museum, which allowed preservation of the Ascension Church as a whole, both its original construction and unique details of the architectural decor.

Alterations made after 1532 only changed the shape of the porch roof and partly the décor, as a result of a complete loss of the white-stone carved columns of the second tier with capitals and portals. The total volume and shape of the church were preserved in its original appearance. At the beginning of the 19th century, significant areas of damaged brickwork were repaired. Bricks were made especially for this purpose. New white-stone floors in the second row of galleries and white-stone staircases and porch landings were made. The 18th century brick floors were dismantled. In the 1860s, the church was restored in accordance with the original plan and

ornamentation. This applies mainly to the upper part of the church: an octagon, a tent and a dome. In the first half of the 20th century, the following restoration work was carried out, based on scientific research: the white stone of the porches and partially parapets were restored; facades were repaired by replacing damaged areas and covering them with a lime mortar; wooden structures on the roofs of the galleries were reconstructed; the cross, the lower ball and chains were restored and gilded. All attributes of the OUV of the property are preserved in indivisible unity, providing a strong emotional impact of the church on the viewer.

2.10 STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

Since 1994, when the church was included in the World Heritage List, the outstanding universal value of the church and the harmonious combination of attributes of the OUV have not been violated. The church is located on the site of the museum-reserve, where new construction is not permitted. The original landscape has been restored and maintained. None of the attributes are in neglect. The visual integrity of the church and its surrounding is protected. The Museum-Reserve carries out constant monitoring of the physical condition of the building.

2.11 REQUIREMENTS FOR PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

In 1918, the Church of the Ascension was declared a state property as an outstanding cultural and historical monument and was protected as a part of the Integrated Museum-Reserve. At the time of inclusion in the World Heritage List, the church was part of the Architectural-Archeological and Natural Complex of the Kolomenskoye Museum Area. Today Kolomensky territory is part of the The Moscow State Integrated Art and Historical Architectural and Natural Landscape Museum-Reserve.

The main legal act that provides the necessary framework for protection is the Federal Law of June 25, 2002, No. 73-FZ "On Properties of Cultural Heritage (Monuments of History and Culture) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation". The church

was again consecrated on December 8, 2000, and included in the Danilov Deanery of the Moscow Diocese. Since 1994 it has the status of a Patriarchal Metochion. Religious services are performed on major religious holidays during summer months, and the rest of the time the church is open for museum visits.

Operational control and property management is carried out by the Moscow State Integrated Art History, Architecture and Natural Landscape Museum-Reserve (Integrated Museum-Reserve), which is subordinate to the Department of Culture of Moscow city.

Within the framework of the Program for preservation of the historical and cultural heritage and the development of the Integrated Museum-Reserve for 2003-2007, some necessary measures were taken to preserve and promote the property, including the installation of a memorial stone with the World Heritage emblem. On the eastern facade of the church there is also an information with the UNESCO logo, installed in 2012.

The main goals of managing the property will be to preserve, increase and promote its outstanding universal value. To ensure the safety of attributes of an outstanding universal value, constant monitoring of the physical condition of the facility and carrying out restoration work are necessary. It is necessary to assess the risks that threaten the integrity of the facility and develop a plan to prevent risks and mitigate the consequences of possible negative natural and man-made impact. The major risk for the property is the landslide processes of the banks of the Moscow River, which can cause cracks in the walls and threaten the stability of the building. Another risk factor is the high volume of visitors at the facility, especially in the summer season, during the days of public holidays and festivities. It is necessary to take measures that limit the number of visits. Analyzing the anthropogenic load is needed, and, on this basis, recommendations will be made on the allowable number of visits.

The Church of the Ascension is included in the plans for educational, educational, exhibition, research and entertainment activities of the museum-reserve. Specifically, for the Church of the Ascension, it is necessary to plan this activity proceeding from the description of its outstanding universal value and the criterion of its world importance: the church had a decisive influence on the development of church architecture in Eastern Europe of the 16-17th centuries. This should be reflected in the activities of the museum-preserve. Also, it should be taken into consideration that in Moscow, in addition to the Church of the Ascension, there are two more UNESCO World Heritage sites: the Moscow Kremlin with the Red Square and the ensemble of the Novodevichy Convent. All these monuments are interconnected by historical events and key political figures. This link should become more tangible and should be extrapolated to the present day. This requires integrated planning for all three sites of Moscow's world heritage.

3 VISION STATEMENT, PURPOSE AND STRUCTURE OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

3.1 VISION STATEMENT

The management plan has been developed in order to preserve for this and future generations the characteristic attributes of the outstanding universal value of the Church of the Ascension at Kolomenskoye: its dominant role in the surrounding space, interior and exterior decoration, unique acoustic characteristics, and emotional impact on the viewers; to emphasize its central role in the system of cultural heritage of the Kolomenskoye manor and its significance for Moscow; to show the historical, architectural, and stylistic unity of the World Heritage sites of the Russian capital.

3.2 PURPOSE

Management of the Church of the Ascension is a long-term, regularized, and well-organized process carried out by numerous and well-trained staff of the Integrated Museum-Reserve. The organization or process of management do not need significant adjustments. Therefore, the objectives of the management plan are to summarize all aspects of the current management, identify the problems that need to be resolved, and outline the timing of their implementation.

The management of the World Heritage site takes place in the interaction of a number of federal, regional and local government authorities in the legislative branch of government, and in economic, social, cultural, religious and other spheres. Accordingly, one of the primary tasks of the plan is to unite and coordinate the collective efforts of state and public organizations of different levels and departmental affiliation.

The management plan is a guideline identifying strategic areas for preservation, conservation, use, and management of the property. It does not replace existing plans of the local, municipal and federal levels. Neither does it replace plans for conservation and restoration work. However, the management plan is instrumental in

bringing together other plans and coordinating collective efforts of all stakeholders for effective management and protection of the property's Outstanding Universal Value.

This plan is based on information and materials collected from the Museum-Reserve, federal agency for protection of cultural heritage and open sources. All documentation – designations and regulations, design documentation and research results are available and will be presented to stakeholders and international experts upon their request.

3.3 STRUCTURE

Preparation of the plan has been carried out in several stages: collecting initial information and materials; putting together the plan; analysis of its implementation; and adjustments to the plan depending on the activities of stakeholders.

Major parts of the management plan are:

- Current state of Protection and Management, which includes a comprehensive analysis of the current state of the site and identifies weak areas of management;
- Actions needed in the near future and a longer-term strategic vision of management (in accordance with the World Heritage Centre recommendations)¹¹.

The World Heritage Centre guidelines indicate that buffer zones should be an integral component of the obligations of the State Parties regarding the protection, conservation and management of World Heritage sites, as they provide sustainability and holistic perception of the properties within the environment. Therefore, the management plan addresses both the Ascension church and its buffer zone¹².

¹¹ Managing Cultural Heritage. Resource Manual. UNESCO / ICCROM / ICOMOS / IUCN, 2013. P. 124.

¹² Operational Guidelines, 34, 112.

4 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Russian legislation has provisions that apply to both the property and to its buffer zone. The term «buffer zone» has not been introduced into Russian laws. However, there is a concept of a protection zone, which carries the same function as a buffer zone, that is, to ensure sustainability and visual integrity of the World Heritage site with its historic environment. In addition to the protection zone, a larger area is allocated, named «zone of controlled development»¹³. It is a zone designated to increase the sustainability of the cultural heritage site and to preserve view corridors by limiting the height of new constructions. The legal system of both the RF and Moscow city provides protection and maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and a buffer zone through a series of legislations and regulations.

A succinct summary includes:

4.1 STATE LEGISLATION AND DESIGNATIONS

4.1.1 25.07.2002 Federal Law № 73-FZ «On cultural heritage sites (monuments of history and culture) of the peoples of the Russian Federation»

Art. 50 prohibits the alienation of the World Heritage properties from state ownership. This ensures their integrity, and continuity of work, on preservation (restoration and conservation).

Art. 34 pt. 3 defines the procedure for elaborating protection zones and zones of controlled development for World Heritage sites.

Article 34.1, part 4 states that in absence of approved boundaries of the territory of the cultural heritage site, a surrounding protective zone shall be

¹³ P. 2 art. 34 of Federal Law of July 25, 2002 No. 73-FZ "On Cultural Heritage Sites (Monuments of History and Culture) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation"// http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_37318/12bab00129e1f67054f2ff8c4a9222f95908593d/

established for at a distance of 200 meters from the line of the outer wall of the property.

Law № 73-FZ prohibits new construction and economic development on cultural heritage sites that may violate requirements for preservation. The law identifies measures of preservation of cultural heritage. These include: conservation, repair, restoration, adaptive use, and research related to the former, design and construction work, and technical supervision (Art. 40. pt. 1). Monitoring and supervision of the technical condition, maintenance, preservation and use of cultural heritage sites are important protection tools. Monitoring, by definition, means the process of systematic observation and documentation that does not lead to direct legal consequences¹⁴. Unlike it, supervision involves activities for prevention, detection and suppression of violations of international and federal legislation and regulations in order to protect cultural heritage. These include the right to cease works, to rule elimination of violations, to issue injunctions to fulfill the requirements and to appeal in court to bring the perpetrators to administrative responsibility (Art. 11 of the Law № 73-FZ).

4.1.2 26.05.1996 Federal law №54-FZ «On the Museum Fund of the Russian Federation, and museums in the Russian Federation»

The Church of the Ascension is a part of the Moscow State Museum-Reserve, and falls under jurisdiction of the Federal law «On the Museum Fund ...» According to the law, a state museum is obliged to ensure physical safety and security of museum items and museum collections, maintenance and preservation of records related to these museum items and museum collections, use of museum objects and museum collections in scientific, cultural, educational, creative and industrial purposes. Article 26 establishes that museums in the Russian Federation are state

¹⁴ <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%9C%D0%BE%D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%B3>

institutions for implementation of cultural, educational and scientific functions of a non-commercial nature. Article 26.1 defines the procedure for operations of museums-reserves. According to it, a museum-reserve is obliged to ensure safety of the immovable cultural heritage properties transferred to it, and access for citizens, and is responsible for their preservation, studies and promotion.

Article 27 defines the objectives of museums and museums-reserves in the Russian Federation:

- Implementation of educational, research and educational activities;
- Curating museum items and museum collections;
- Collecting and identification of museum items and museum collections;
- Studies of museum items and museum collections;
- Publication of museum items and museum collections.

The Ascension church's management plan ensures that these requirements are met.

4.1.3 The RF Land Code from 25.10.2001 № 136-FZ

Art. 99 of the Code also constrains business activities and establishes restrictions and protection zones for lands of historical and cultural significance.

4.1.4 The RF City Planning Code from 29.12.2004 № 190-FZ

Art. 36 has special regulations for historic urban areas and cultural heritage sites, either prohibits or restricts new construction.

4.1.5 The RF Water Code from 03.06.2006 N 74-FZ

The Church of the Ascension sits on the banks of the Moscow River. Therefore, it is subject to the Water Code of the Russian Federation.

The boundaries and regimes of water protection zones and coastal protective bands are defined in Article 65. Within the boundaries of water protection zones coastal protective bands are established, at which additional restrictions are imposed on economic and other activities. Within the boundaries of water protection zones,

design, construction, reconstruction, commissioning, operation of economic and other facilities are allowed if such facilities have equipment to protect from pollution, clogging, siltation and depletion of water.

4.1.6 The RF Code of Administrative Offences from 30.12.2001 № 195-FZ

Art. 7.13 sets up provisions for administrative liability in case of violation of the protection zones and modes of land use of the World Heritage sites in Russia, which include fines equivalent to amounts from 15,000 to 92,000 EUR.

Administrative liability for other violations:

- Carrying out earthwork, construction, reclamation, economic and other works without permission from the state body for protection of cultural heritage sites in cases where such permission is required;
- Conducting archaeological surveys or excavations without the permission (“open sheet”) received in accordance with the established procedure or with violation of the conditions stipulated in the permit (“open sheet”);
- Illegal land allotment on specially protected lands for historical and cultural purposes;
- Evasion of transfer of cultural findings, discovered as a result of archaeological field work, for permanent storage in the state part of the Museum Fund of the Russian Federation.

4.1.7 The RF Criminal Code

Article 243 "Destruction or damage to cultural heritage properties (monuments of history and culture) of the peoples of the Russian Federation included in the State Register ... " provides for fines, correctional labor or prison punishment depending on the crime. The maximum penalty is a fine of five million rubles, or compulsory work for up to four hundred and eighty-eight hours, or imprisonment for six years.

4.1.8 Russian National Standard «Monitoring the technical condition of the cultural heritage»

is a guideline for monitoring architectural heritage sites ¹⁵. The National Standard provides a definition of monitoring: it is a system of regular observations of a heritage site, the accumulation and processing of data, and making recommendations for preservation, maintenance, daily operations and conservation of the facilities.

The standard defines:

- Monitoring modes: regular (normal), urgent (in the event of unusual natural or anthropogenic impact) and automated (using automated devices);
- Types of technical conditions: good, workable, limited operability, unacceptable, urgent;
- Types of observation. These may include: landscaping and climate conditions, geotechnical conditions, the state of structures, operational conditions, environmental conditions and sanitary condition of the premises and grounds.
- The regular monitoring of the World Heritage sites should be done at least once every two years. The monitoring results should be included in the design documentation for the repair and restoration work.

4.1.9 30.12.2009 Federal Law № 384-FZ “Technical Regulations on safety of buildings and structures”

It regulates the requirements for the safety of all activities related to buildings and structures, such as researching, studying, designing, constructing and operating. The law defines the following types of safety that must be ensured at the stages of design, construction, reconstruction and maintenance of buildings and structures:

- Mechanical safety;
- Fire safety;

¹⁵ GOST 56198-2014. National Standard of the Russian Federation "Monitoring the technical condition of cultural heritage. ". Official publication. Moscow: Standartinform, 2015. - 24 p.
// <http://www.internet-law.ru/gosts/gost/58232/>

- Safety during times of hazardous natural events and phenomena and (or) of anthropogenic impacts;
- Health safety of residence and temporary stay in buildings and structures;
- Safety of users of the buildings and structures;
- Accessibility of buildings and facilities for the physically challenged and other groups with limited mobility;
- Energy efficiency of buildings and structures;
- Non-intrusive impact of buildings on the environment (environmental safety)¹⁶.

4.1.10 Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation N 315 from 26.04.2008 "On the approval of the provisions on protection zones for cultural heritage sites (monuments of history and culture) of the peoples of the Russian Federation"

The decree establishes procedure for development of protection zones of the cultural heritage sites and properties and requirements for land use regimes and town planning regulations within the boundaries of these zones.

4.2 LEGISLATION OF THE CITY OF MOSCOW

4.2.1 The Urban development code of the city of Moscow from 25.08.2008 № 28

The Urban development code determines the procedure for designing, constructing and reconstructing, as well as the features of urban development at cultural heritage sites, in the protection zones of cultural heritage sites, in historical zones, at the specially protected natural territories (OOPT), and in the protection zones of the OOPT (Chapter 11). Art. 55 regulates planning and development in the territories of the Moscow Nature complex, of which Kolomenskoye Manor (territory

¹⁶ Art.. 3 of the Federal Law «Technical regulation of safety of buildings and structures» № 384-FZ // [http:// www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_95720/a2fdedbff7fae1cd2491c6346de37561cfb9c7db/](http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_95720/a2fdedbff7fae1cd2491c6346de37561cfb9c7db/)

No. 89) is a part (see Section 4.4.3). The law requires that the following should be determined for the Moscow Nature complex:

- Functional purpose;
- Requirements and restrictions for landscape improvements;
- Requirements and restrictions for construction, reconstruction, use of capital construction facilities, including facilities necessary to ensure protection and maintenance of the territory, as well as to serve visitors.

4.2.2 Moscow-city law on specially protected natural territories of 26.09.2001 № 48

The law identifies the categories of the OOPTs of the city of Moscow and describes the order of their planning, zoning, development, protection and use. Art. 15 sets restrictions on economic activities and the adoption of conservation obligations; Art. 17 sets mechanisms for protection and punishment for violations of environmental legislation. Chapter 2 describes the conservation status of each category of OOPTs

4.2.3 Ordinance of Moscow government on approval of the protection zones of the city of Moscow from 12.29.1999

In 1999, an ordinance was adopted to approve the protection zones of Moscow's cultural heritage in the area between the Kamer-Kollezhsky Val and the administrative border of the city. Protection includes protection zones of monuments of history and culture, zones of regulated construction and protected landscape, zones of protected archeological layer; description of boundaries of those zones and modes of land use. This act established that the territory of the monument of history and culture is subject to protection and use, together with the monument itself, as a single architectural complex. On the territory of the monument, construction and economic activities are prohibited, except for restoration, regeneration and measures to ensure the physical integrity of the monument and the conditions for its perception. The

ordinance is not included in the Volume 2 of the Management plan due to its size (248 pages), but is available upon request.

4.3 LEGAL ACTS DIRECTLY PROVIDING THE LEGAL PROTECTION OF THE OUV OF THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION

4.3.1 Decree of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR of 30.08.1960 No. 1327 "On Further Improvement of the Protection of Cultural Monuments in the RSFSR"

The Decree is still valid. It aimed at eliminating serious shortcomings in the protection of monuments. An appendix to the Decree was the list of cultural heritage properties of federal significance. According to it, since 1960 the Church of the Ascension is considered an architectural monument of federal significance as a part of the in the ensemble of Kolomenskoye Manor.

4.3.2 Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of 20.02.1995 N 176 "On the approval of the list of historic and cultural heritage properties of federal (all-Russian) significance"

The decree confirmed the federal protection status of the Ascension church as part of the Kolomenskoye State Historical, Architectural and Natural-Landscape museum-reserve.

4.3.3 Rosokhrankultura Order of 25.10.2010 N 10-P

By the Order of March 25, 2010 n 10-r of the Federal Service for the Supervision of Legislation in the Field of Cultural Heritage Protection "Rosokhrankultura", the ensemble of Kolomenskoye Manor, was included in the Unified State Register of cultural heritage properties of the peoples of the Russian Federation.

4.3.4 The boundaries of the World Heritage Site

The Church of the Ascension is part of the cultural heritage site of federal significance "Kolomenskoye Manor Ensemble, 16-17th centuries." The boundaries of the manor were approved by a Rosokhrankultura order in 2011. The land-use regimes within the whole territory of the manor were defined. (See Appendix 3). For the Church of the Ascension particularly, the boundaries of the cultural heritage site and protection zones were not defined. This work is required. The Rosokhrankultura Order established a 300-meters protective zone around the church until its boundaries and its protection zone boundaries will be designed and adopted (on the basis of the Federal Law "On Objects of Cultural Heritage, Article 34.1 part 4). (See Section 4.1.1). Within this 300-meter zone, measures for the protection of the World Heritage site "Church of the Ascension" are taken. These include the following, which are prohibited:

- Conducting sports events, events with the use of technical and pyrotechnic means;
- Use of vehicles, including horse-drawn;
- Pet walking;
- Use of air and ground transportation means.

4.3.5 Order of 29.03.2018 N 379 On the approval of the subject for protection of the Church of the Ascension

The subject for protection is a description of the valuable elements that are the basis for including it in the State Register (Law 73-FZ "On objects of cultural heritage ...", Article 18, part 1, item 6). The subjects for protection of the Church of the Ascension are valuable town-building, architectural and constructive characteristics of the building. Details are listed in Appendix 1.

4.3.6 A Protection obligation for the Church of the Ascension in Kolomenskoye

The Church of the Ascension is a particularly valuable cultural heritage property of the peoples of the Russian Federation, and it is a World Heritage site. As such, it is a non-alienable state possession. It was transferred to the Kolomenskoye museum-reserve for operational management. The contract was concluded with the Department of Property of the City of Moscow of 14.03.2003 No. 0-412. In 2010, a Protection obligation was signed, an official paper, under which the museum-reserve is obliged to permit no damage, destruction, alteration of the external appearance and interior of the monument; to carry out any repair and restoration work only on the basis of approved design documentation and in coordination with the state bodies for protection of cultural heritage. The full obligations of the user are set out in **Appendix 2**

4.3.7 Other documents

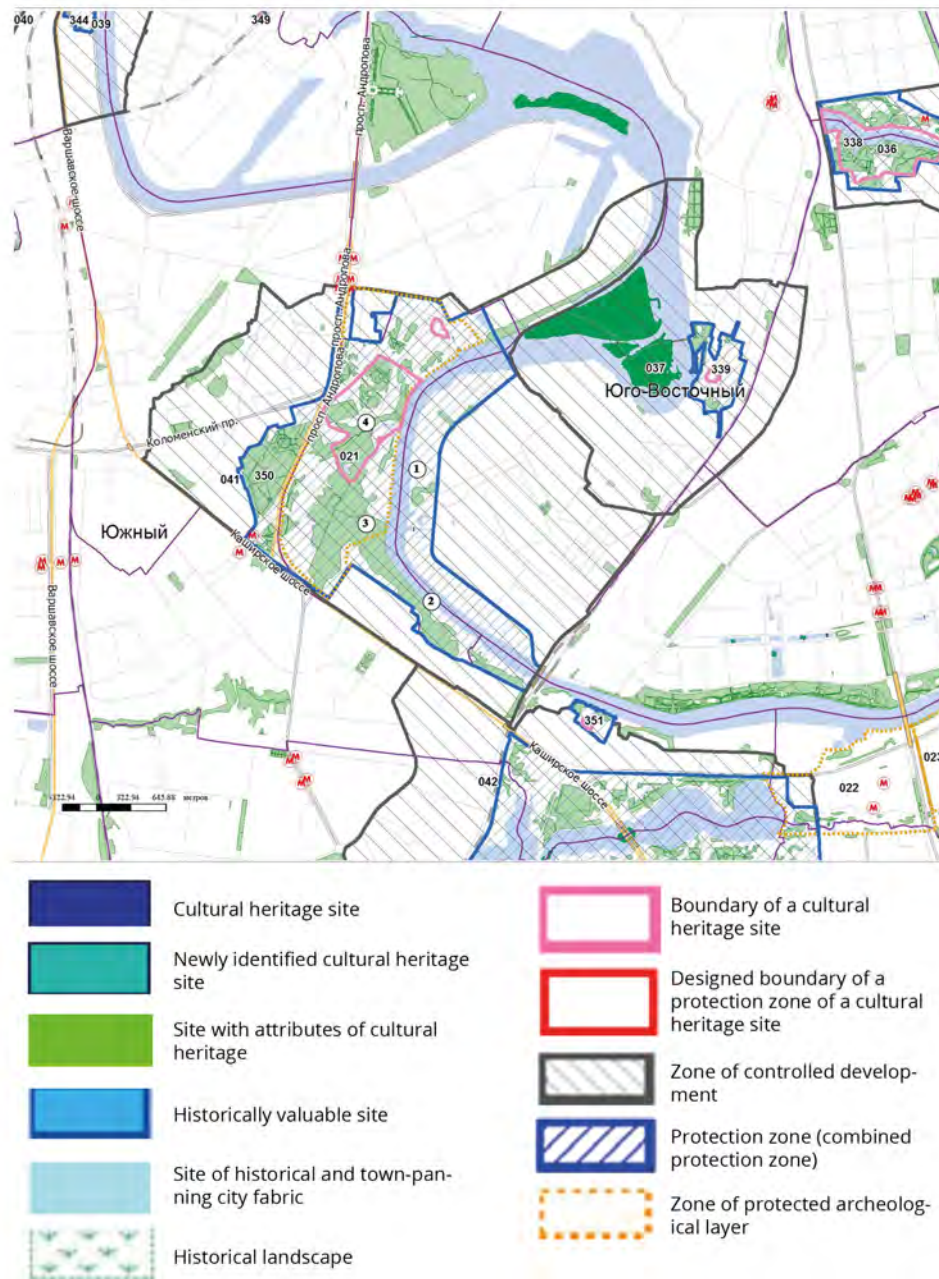
In the registration file of the Ascension Church, documents have been preserved that allow to track the physical condition of the building and the history of restoration work since 1960, the moment the Church of the Ascension was accepted for protection as an architectural monument of the republican level (RSFSR): registration card and passport of the architectural monument (1983); acts of inspection of the technical condition. The last check of the technical condition was carried out in November 2018. Based on its results, an Act of Technical Condition was signed **(Appendix 14)**

4.4 LEGAL STATUS AND PROTECTION REGIMES OF THE BUFFER ZONE

The buffer zone for the Church of the Ascension is not legally established. In 2015, the design of the buffer zone was developed but was not approved by the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation. **(See Appendix 4** for the draft buffer

zone.) The church is located in the center of Kolomenskoye territory of the Moscow Integrated museum-reserve, which is a cultural heritage site with special regimes of protection and use. Therefore, it may be considered that the manor of Kolomenskoye plays a role of a buffer zone of the world heritage site, since the regimes for land use and building regulations essentially protect the physical attributes of the OUV, the viewers' perception of the church itself, and panoramic views of Moscow from the hill where the church is located. The scheme of the viewers' perception of the Church of the Ascension can be found **in Appendix 5**. Several protection regimes were established for the Kolomenskoye museum-reserve. It is a cultural heritage site of federal and regional importance, an especially protected site of nature (OOPT), and is included in the Combined protection zone of Moscow.

4.4.1 The cultural heritage site of federal significance "Ensemble of Kolomenskoye Manor, 16-17th centuries", 2011



Information on protected territories:

- 1 "350: "Combined protection zone" (Decree of the Moscow Government # 1215 of 28.12.1999)
- 2 "041: Zone of controlled development" (Decree of the Moscow Government # 1215 of 28.12.1999)
- 3 "021: Zone of protected archeological layer" (Decree of the Moscow Government # 1215 of 28.12.1999)

Figure 23 Fragment of the historical and architectural reference map of Moscow, area of the cultural heritage site of federal significance "Ensemble of Kolomenskoye Manor , XVI - XVII centuries."

Boundaries of the Kolomenskoye Manor ensemble are shown in **Figure 23**. These were approved by Rosokhrankultura Order No. 175 of February 9, 2011 "On approval of the territory of the cultural heritage site of federal significance "Ensemble of Kolomenskoye Manor, XVI-XVII centuries", and the legal regime of land use within borders of the cultural heritage site. The order especially outlined protection of the Church of the Ascension.

Prohibited:

- Carrying out of mass sport activities, actions with the use of technical and pyrotechnic means;
 - Use of vehicles including horse-drawn carriages, paddocking of animals;
 - Use of air and ground transportation means within a radius of three hundred meters from the cultural heritage property of federal significance "Church of the Ascension". In addition, on the site of the manor are banned:
- Demolition;
 - Construction;
 - Changes of the volume-spatial characteristics.

Allowed:

- Restoration, conservation, repair and reconstruction of the layout of the ensemble;
- Adaptation of the ensemble for modern use;
- Improvement on the territory of the ensemble, reconstruction of engineering networks and roads. For more details, see **Appendix 3**.

4.4.2 The monument of historic landscape of regional significance

In addition to being a site of federal significance Kolomenskoye Manor is a cultural heritage site of regional significance (the region of Moscow). Boundaries

of both federal and regional significance sites coincide. The difference lies in the fact that the site of federal protection includes architectural monuments, and the site of regional significance belongs to the category "gardens, parks, squares, boulevards".¹⁷ Thus, the entire historical landscape is protected in the museum-reserve.

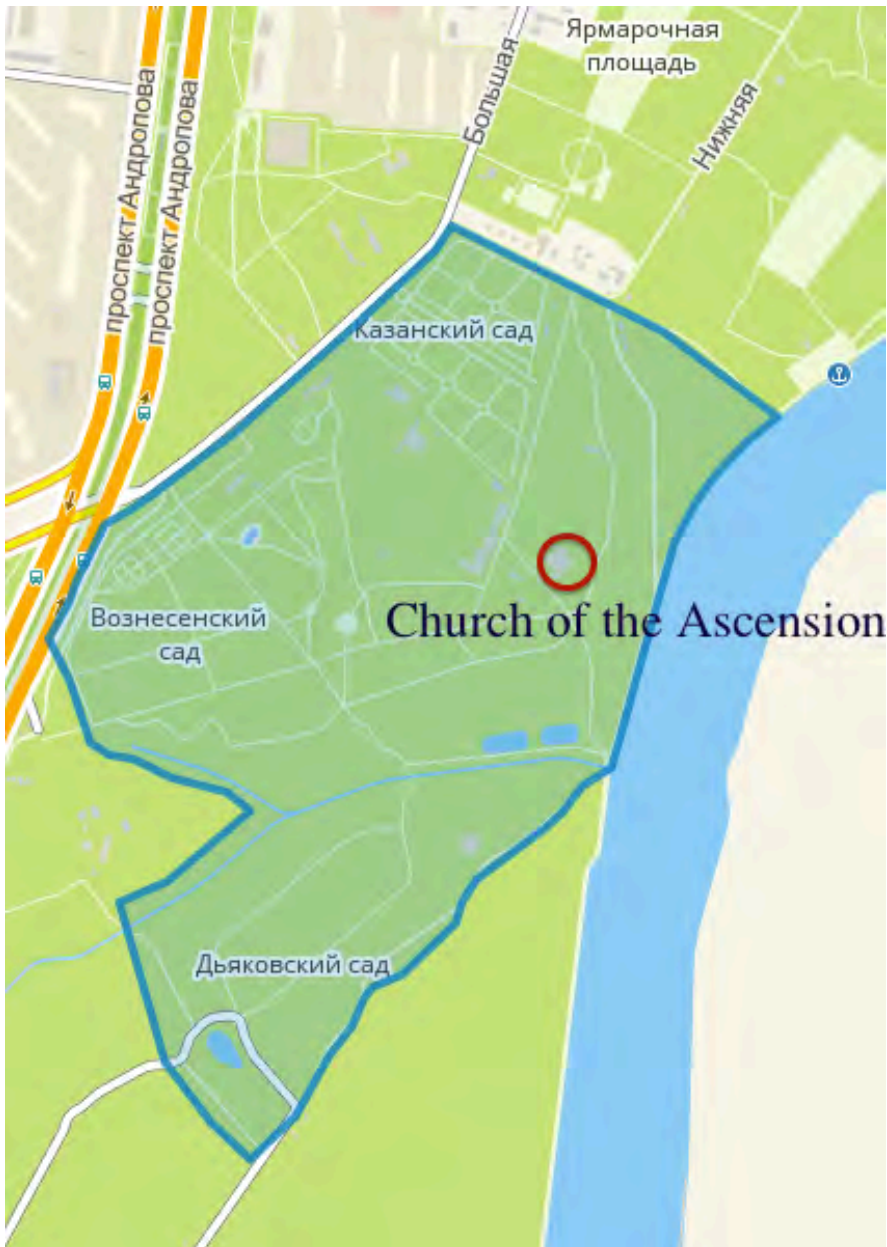


Figure 24 Cultural heritage site of regional significance "Kolomenskoye Manor"

¹⁷ Registrar of cultural heritage. <https://data.mos.ru/opendata/530/row/2955575>

In accordance with the Urban Development Code of the Russian Federation, a General Urban Development Plan (GPZU) was developed for the plot of the manor Kolomenskoye (see Appendix 6). GPRS is a consolidated information summary of the territory, which reflects all construction characteristics and limitations, and serves as a basis for developing design documentation and issuing permits for any kind of construction work.

The decree of the Government of Moscow of 07.03.2006 No. 153-PP, "On planning design of the territory of the Moscow State Integrated museum-reserve", which sets out regimes for regulating urban development within its boundaries, was approved. As part of the project, land use regimes and urban planning regulations have been developed, and zoning of the territory (functional, construction, landscaping) was carried out (see Figure 25, Figure 26, Figure 27). Regimes were defined on the basis of the Law "On the Protection of the Cultural Heritage." Urban development Code, Land and Water Codes RF are described in the explications in Appendix 7.

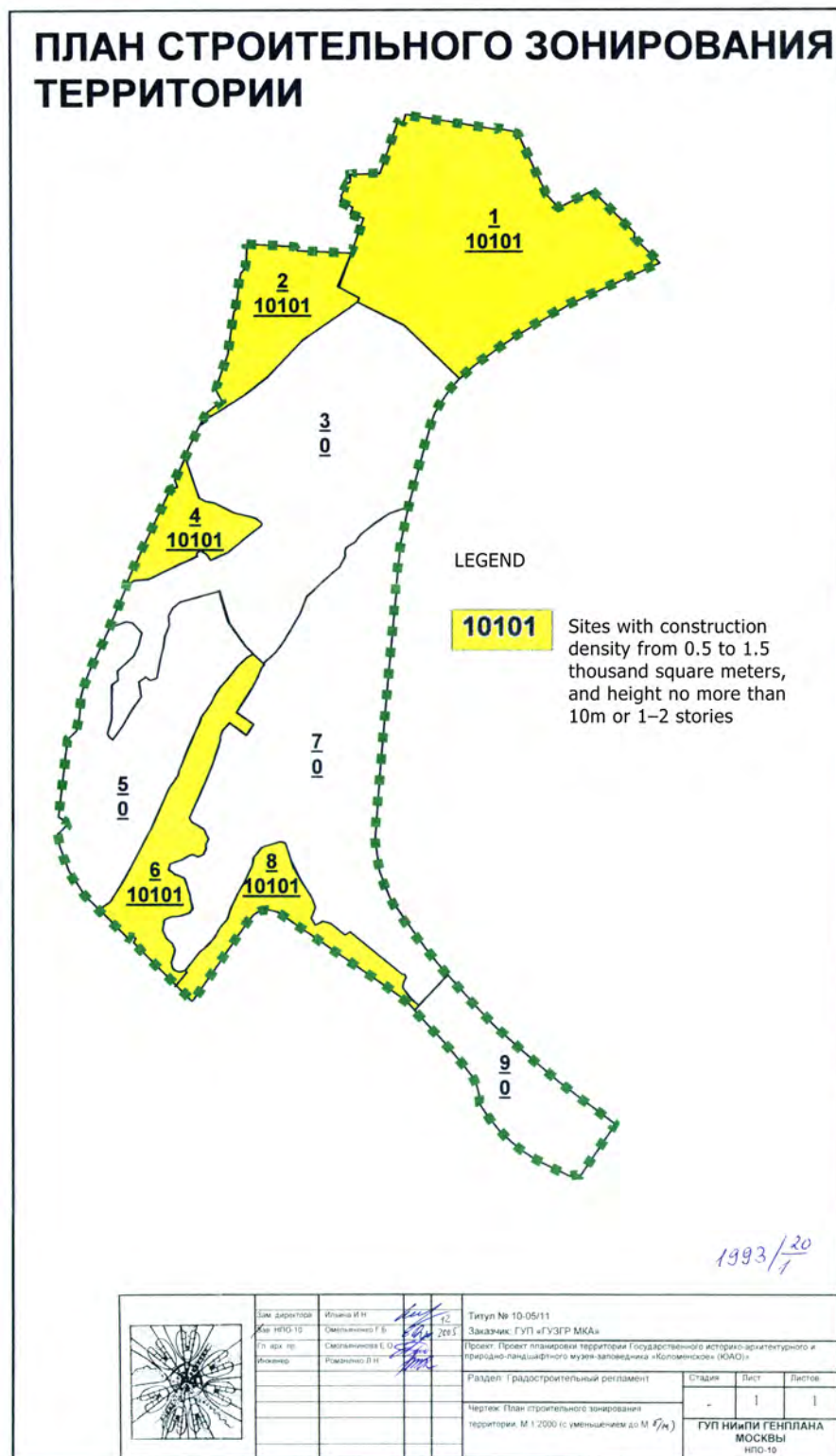
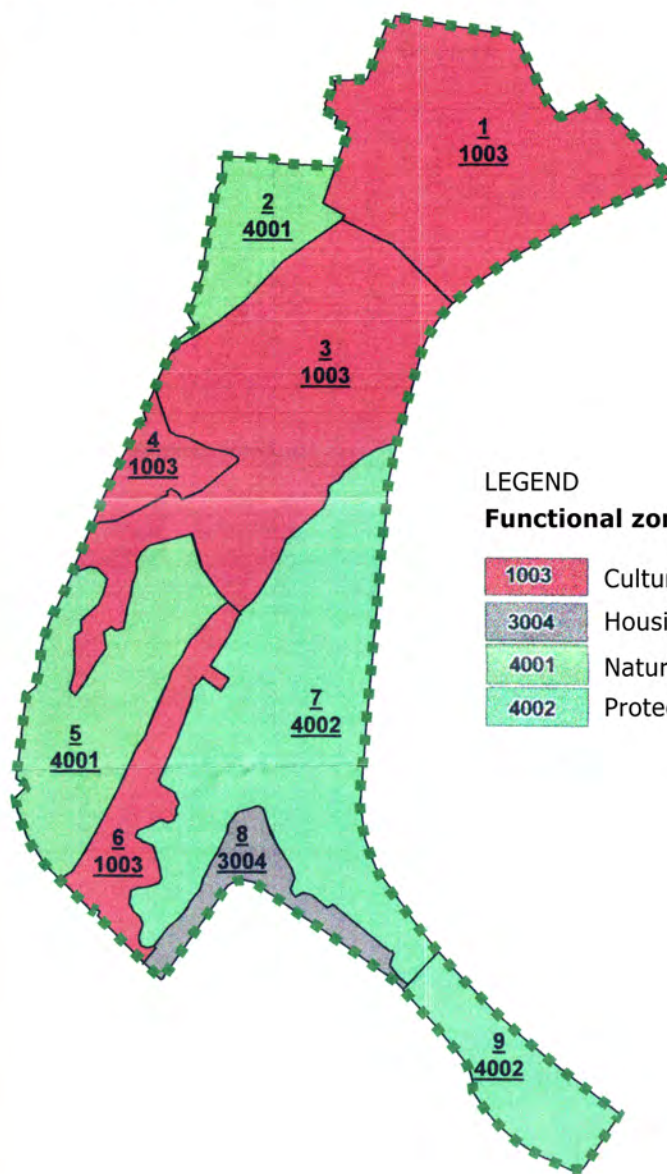


Figure 25 Construction zoning of the territory of the Kolomenskoye museum-reserve

ПЛАН ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНОГО ЗОНИРОВАНИЯ ТЕРРИТОРИИ



LEGEND

Functional zones:

1003	Cultural and educational
3004	Housing and utilities
4001	Nature and recreational
4002	Protected nature

1993/18

	Зам. директора Ильина И. И.	12	Титул № 10-05/11
	Дир. НПО-10 Семилетко Г. Б.	2005	Заказчик: ГУП «ГУЗГР МКАД»
Гл. арх. пр. Семилетко Г. Б.	Инженер Романов В. И.		Проект: Проект планировки территории Государственного историко-архитектурного и природно-ландшафтного музея-заповедника «Коломенское» (ИОАД)
			Раздел: Градостроительный регламент
			Чертеж: План функционального зонирования территории, М 1:2000 (с уменьшением до М 1:1000)
			Стадия: Лист: Листов:
			- 1 1
			ГУП НИИПИ ГЕНПЛАНА МОСКВЫ НПО-10

Figure 26 Functional zoning of the territory of the Kolomenskoye museum-reserve

СХЕМА РЕЖИМОВ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ ГРАДОСТРОИТЕЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ НА ТЕРРИТОРИИ ОБЪЕКТА ПРИРОДНОГО КОМПЛЕКСА ЮЖНОГО АДМИНИСТРАТИВНОГО ОКРУГА № 89 "ГМЗ КОЛОМЕНСКОЕ"

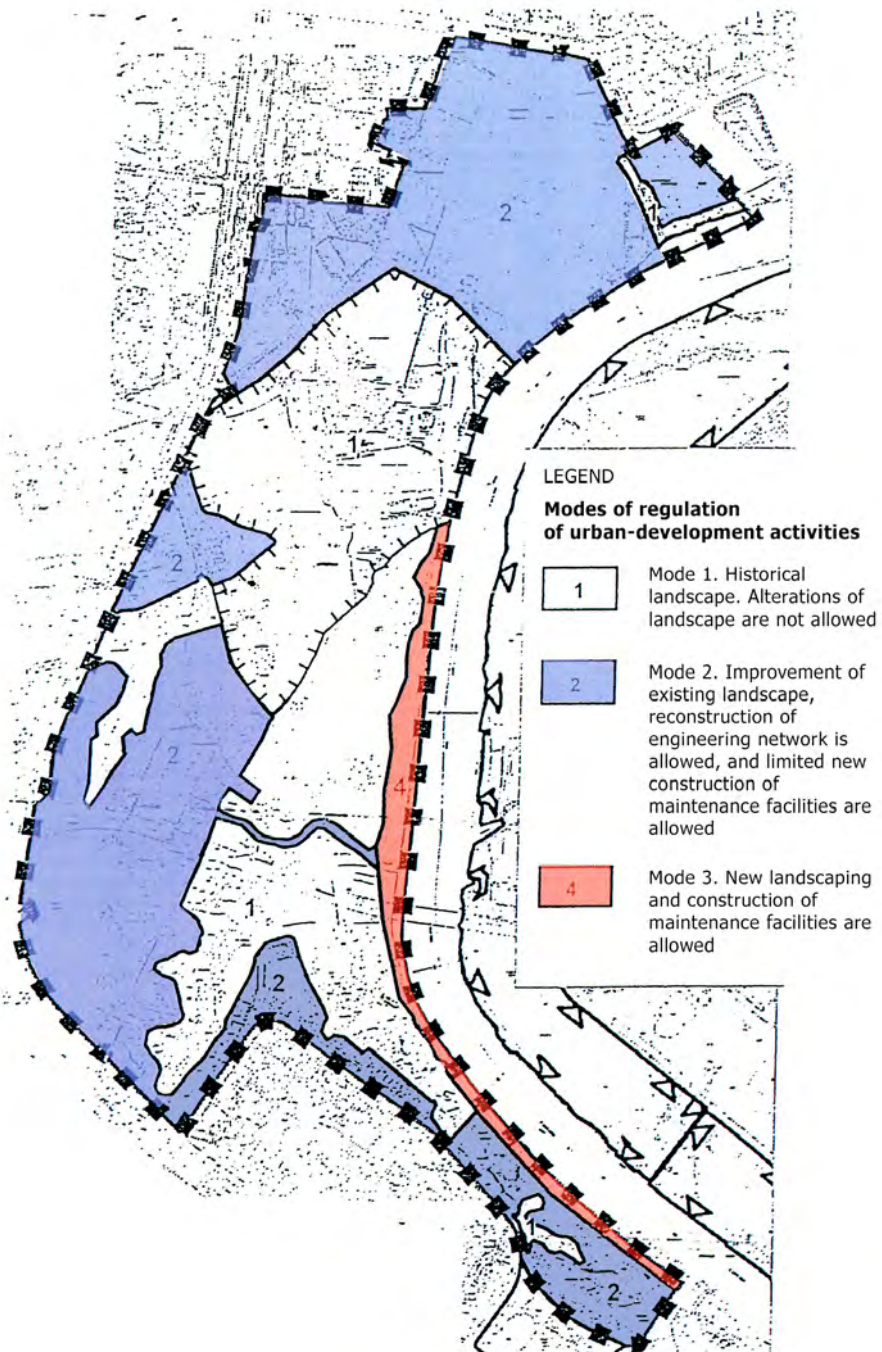


Figure 27 Regimes regulating urban planning activities in the museum-reserve Kolomenskoye

4.4.3 Protected natural area

The Moscow Integrated museum-reserve is a part of the complex of nature of the Southern Administrative District (YuAO) of Moscow (territory No. 89). On its territory, several regimes of town-planning activity are defined. In particular, 11 particularly protected natural sites (OOPT) are registered within boundaries of the museum-reserve, three of which are in close proximity to the Church of the Ascension: 1) the Spring at the base of the slope of the Moscow River valley below the Church of the Ascension, 2) Five springs along the Moscow River, 3) Golosov ravine. Within their boundaries, any activity that entails a violation of conservation of natural monuments is prohibited (Article 27 of the Federal Law of 14.03.1995 N 33-FZ "On Specially Protected Natural Territories").

Also, the bank of the Moscow River within the boundaries of Kolomenskoye Manor and the creek banks in the Golosov and Diakov ravines are included in the water protection zone. According to the Water Code, its width is 200 meters for Moscow river, 50 meters for the creeks.

4.4.4 Protection Zones of the Kolomenskoye museum-reserve

The ensemble of Kolomenskoye Manor is located within the Combined protection zone No. 350 and the zone of controlled development No. 41 approved by the Decree of the Moscow Government N 1215 of December 28, 1999 "On Approving Zones for Protection of the Monuments of History and Culture of Moscow (in the Territory between the Kamer-Kollegsky rampart and the administrative boundary of the city)". (Figure 28) The objectives of the combined protection zones and their regimes are determined by the Decree of the Government of Moscow of 12.12.1999 N 1215. The protection zone was designed to ensure the physical preservation of historical and cultural monuments, optimal visual perception, and the maintenance of their valuable city fabric and natural environment; preservation and restoration of traditional urban layout, historical

typology of buildings and other characteristics. Limited reconstruction of valuable elements of historical development is allowed.

In addition, the territory of the museum-reserve is a protected archeological zone. The regime of its maintenance provides for conducting archaeological excavations for the purpose of research and conservation of historical and archaeological monuments, as well as implementation of archaeological observations to study the cultural layer and identify historical archaeological sites¹⁸.

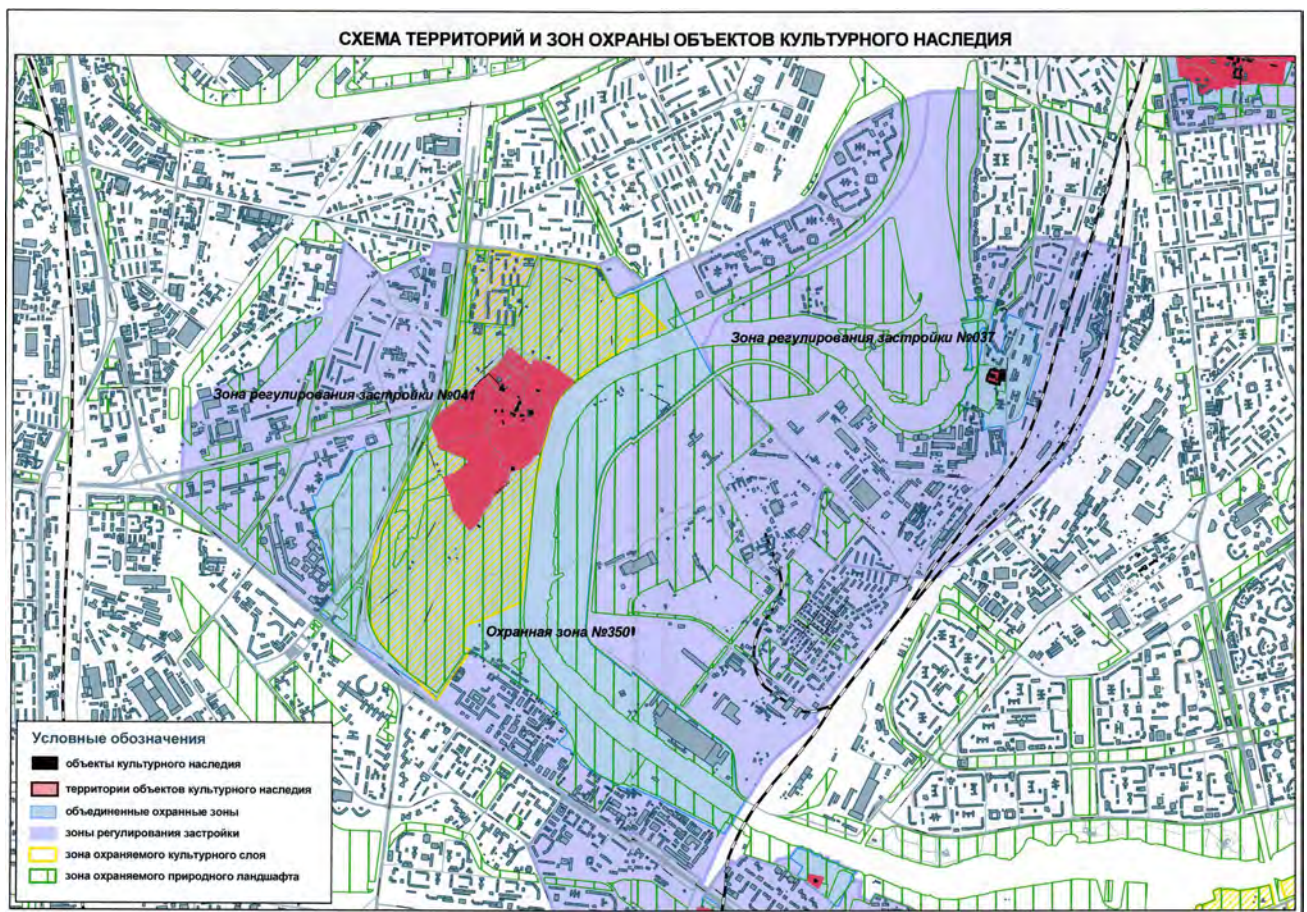


Figure 28 Combined protection zone № 350 of Moscow

¹⁸ Committee of Architecture and Urban Planning of Moscow. URL: <https://www.mos.ru/mka/>

4.5 CONCLUSIONS

The integrated museum-reserve serves as a buffer zone for the Church of the Ascension. The laws of the Russian Federation and the city of Moscow on protection of cultural heritage and nature, land use, and urban development establish general norms prohibiting new construction in the buffer zone. Legislative support for the protection and preservation of the property and the buffer zone is done in such a way that Federal and regional legislation duplicate and supplement each other, and create an additional level of legislative protection. In order to carry out any work on conservation, restoration, reconstruction, repair and capital construction within the buffer zone, special permits from the state agencies for protection of cultural heritage of both federal level and the city level, as are an archaeological excavation survey. Proper implementation of legislative and regulatory acts associated with the Ascension church ensures preservation of material attributes of its outstanding universal and historical value, and also protects its landscape environment and the integrity of the viewers' perception. Nevertheless, to fully guarantee the protection of the visual integrity of the Church of the Ascension, it is necessary to develop and have approved its legal buffer zone according to the law of the Russian Federation "On cultural heritage sites".

5 INTERACTION OF STAKEHOLDERS

The Church of the Ascension at Kolomenskoye is the state possession and under the law of 73-FZ it is not subject to alienation, as well as the whole territory of the museum-reserve where it is located. Day-to-day management is carried out by the state cultural institution "Moscow State Integrated Art History, Architecture and Natural Landscape Museum-reserve." Therefore, the circle of stakeholders, which can influence the management of the property, is relatively small. In addition to the Museum-reserve, it mainly includes both Moscow-city and federal authorities of culture and cultural heritage. Below is a brief description of the stakeholders.

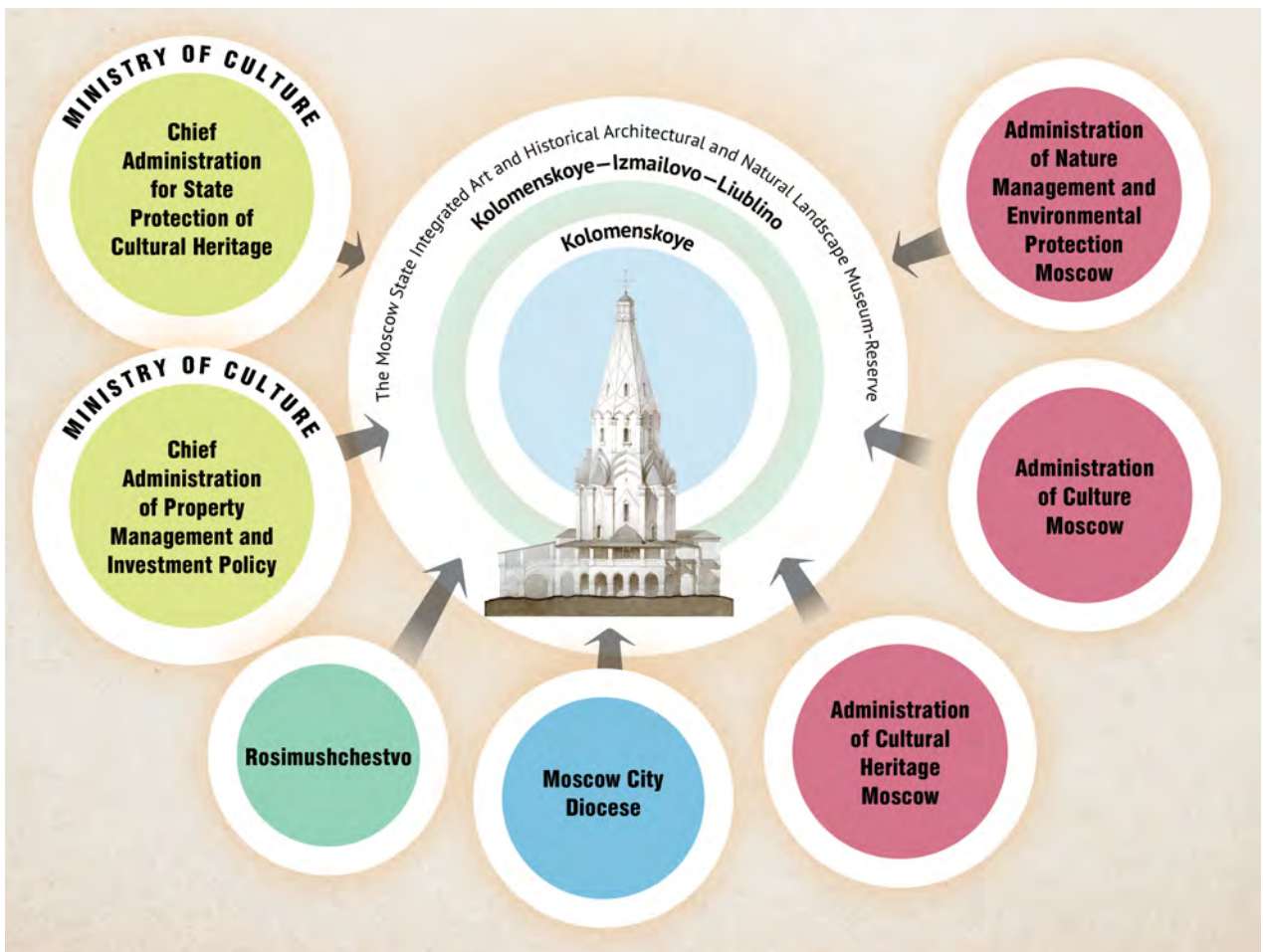


Figure 29 Chart of stakeholders of the Ascension church at Kolomenskoye

5.1 MUSEUM-RESERVE

In accordance with the museum-reserve's by-laws, its goals are preservation, study and promotion of the whole complex of cultural resources under its jurisdiction, including the Church of the Ascension; providing access to visitors, creating better conditions for the fullest satisfaction of spiritual and artistic needs of people; cultural leisure and recreation; strengthening the health of citizens and development of their social and creative activity.

To achieve these goals, the Museum-reserve conducts:

- Scientific research (studies of national and foreign art and architecture, preparation of permanent and temporary exhibitions, creation of methods for studying, promoting, restoring and preserving cultural heritage, publications, putting together and participating in workshops, conferences and forums);
- Restoration and conservation of architectural monuments and museum items, restoration of historical landscape and landscape architecture;
- Monitoring the technical condition and operation of cultural heritage sites;
- Conservation activities (registration, protection, restoration and conservation of natural complexes, monitoring historical and cultural landscape), preservation and maintenance of historical authenticity of the cultural and natural environment, reconstruction of the historical memorial landscape, maintenance and improvement of the territory;
- Creation of a unified security system for museum collections, monuments of history, culture and nature;
- Advanced training of museum specialists, organization of internships and joint work with specialists of museums of the Russian Federation and foreign countries;

- Scientific and educational activities (excursions, work of clubs and programs, preparation and organization of tours and animated programs); conducting workshops and interactive events;

- Organizes and carries out cultural projects (festivals, theatrical and entertainment events, concerts, music evenings, exhibitions, shows, competitions, etc.);

- Communicates with the administration of the YuAO of Moscow and the Government of Moscow, state federal and city authorities for protection of cultural heritage, public organizations, the Moscow Diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church (RPTs), restorative organizations, professional historical and architectural community. For a full list of activities of the Integrated museum-reserve, see **Appendix 8**

5.2 THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATION FOR STATE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

of the RF Ministry of Culture exercises protection of the ensemble by applying legal, managerial, financial, technical and informational measures for registration, study and prevention of harm to all components of the site.

The Chief administration:

- Is engaged in developing public policy, legislation and legal designations for protection of cultural heritage;

- Coordinates the stakeholders' activities in the fields of management planning, conservation and maintenance of the OUV;

- Issues technical requirement documents and permission for repair and conservation works in compliance with state and international legislation; oversees and supervises the works for quality and potential violations;

- Issues orders to eliminate violations of the design documentation;

Coordinates efforts of the liabilities for implementation of the UNESCO World Heritage designations as the State Party;

- Exercises supervision over fulfillment of the Russian legislation and international agreements;

Gives approval of boundaries and modes of land use and permissible development in the protection zones;

- Approves design documentation for repair, conservation, restoration and reconstruction works on cultural heritage properties including the Novodevichy Convent;

- Signs documents of acceptance of completed work on cultural heritage properties¹⁹.

5.3 CHIEF ADMINISTRATION OF INVESTMENTS AND PROPERTIES OF THE RF MINISTRY OF CULTURE

- Exercises the powers of the owner of federal real estate;
- Is a responsible executive and coordinator of federal programs “Development of Culture and Tourism” for 2013–2020, “Culture of Russia”, “Preservation and Use of Cultural Heritage in Russia”;

- Performs the functions of a state commissioner for the restoration and reconstruction of cultural heritage properties;

- Prepares proposals for inclusion in the budget of the Russian Federation²⁰.

5.4 THE FEDERAL AGENCY FOR STATE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT «ROSIMUSHCHESTVO»

¹⁹ Regulation of the Chief Administration for state protection of cultural heritage (2015). // http://mkrf.ru/upload/mkrf/mkdocs2015/07_07_2015_5.pdf

²⁰ Regulation of the Chief Administration of Investments and Properties of the RF Ministry of Culture // // <https://www.mkrf.ru/documents/ob-utverzhenii-polozeniya-o-departamente-investitsiy-i-imushchestva-ministerstva-kultury-rossiysko1312201704/>

exercises powers of ownership over federal property, including the Church of the Ascension. This agency formalizes contracts for loans and transfer of properties, and controls the use of properties; provides security for and safety of properties, and oversees compliance with the security requirements of the Federal Law № 384-FZ «Technical Regulations on Safety of Buildings and Structures»²¹.

5.5 CHIEF ADMINISTRATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE OF MOSCOW

Kolomenskoye Manor, which serves as a buffer zone for the Church of the Ascension, has the status of a site of both federal and regional significance. Therefore, the Chief Administration of Cultural Heritage of Moscow (Mosgornasledie) is another state body responsible for protection and preservation of architectural monuments, the visual integrity of the ensemble and the entire cultural landscape. It makes decisions:

- On development of designs, the approval of the boundaries of the territory of the ensemble, the legal regime of land use, including the regime of maintenance, control of restoration, conservation, recreation, repair and adaptation of monuments;
- On the approval of the boundaries of protection zones of cultural heritage sites, land use regimes and town planning regulations within their boundaries;
- On drawing and maintaining the historical and architectural reference map for the city of Moscow and for making necessary changes to it;
- On the procedure for issuing assignments and permits for all types of restoration work in relation to cultural heritage;
- On signing protection obligations with owners and users of cultural heritage sites;
- On the reconstruction of destroyed monuments of history and culture using funds from the budget of the city of Moscow;

²¹ Order of the RF Government from 05.06.2008 № 432 «On Federal Agency for State Property Management» // <http://pravo.gov.ru/proxy/ips/?docbody=&nd=102122392>

- On use of historical sites, restrictions on their use and requirements for economic activities, design and construction on the sites of regional significance (city of Moscow);
- On permissions or restrictions of holding public events on the cultural heritage sites;
- On conducting inspections of compliance with legislation, including requirements for access to the cultural heritage sites, the procedure and terms of carrying out restoration, repair and other works included in the protection obligations of the users and owners;
- On the suspension of excavation, construction, reclamation, economic, road and other work in the event of violation or the threat of violation of the integrity and preservation of cultural heritage or violation of regulations²².

5.6 CHIEF ADMINISTRATION OF CULTURE OF MOSCOW

The Administration of Culture of the Moscow city government manages the Integrated Museum-reserve, where the Church of the Ascension is located. The administration:

- Approves state assignments for the provision of public services (works) of the museum-preserve;
- Provides funding for the implementation of state tasks on the basis of budget estimates, as well as subsidies for purposes not related to financial support for the performance of the state's tasks;
- Carries out control over activity of a museum-reserve;

²² Moscow Government Decree № 154-PP of 26.04.2011 On approval of the Regulation of the Chief Administration of cultural heritage of Moscow. <http://dkn.mos.ru/about/Положение о Департаменте>

- Approves the procedure for placing objects that are not objects of capital construction within the boundaries of specially protected natural areas of Moscow, including the Integrated museum-reserve²³.

5.7 CHIEF ADMINISTRATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OF MOSCOW CITY

The Moscow integrated museum-reserve is located on the territory of the natural complex of the Southern Administrative District (YuAO) of Moscow, which is managed by the Chief Administration of Natural Resources Management and Environmental Protection of Moscow. The Chief Administration carries out state supervision of nature, and also makes decisions:

- On conducting state ecological examination and environmental monitoring;
- On issuing permits for construction projects within the boundaries of specially protected natural areas;
- On registration of protection obligations to ensure the preservation and use of specially protected natural areas;
- On kinds of compensation for damage of greenery and harm to urban soils (in cash or in kind).

5.8 RUSSIAN DIPLOMATIC AGENCIES

Ministry of Foreign Affairs / The *Commission* of the *Russian Federation* for *UNESCO and its Secretariat* / Permanent Delegation of the RF to UNESCO are the governmental coordinating bodies that ensure communication between the Russian Federation, federal agencies, professional community, and UNESCO experts, and provides information and assistance concerning World Heritage sites²⁴.

²³ Regulation of the Chief Administration. Adopted by the Moscow Government Decree of 23.07.2013 N 484-PP. https://www.mos.ru/kultura/function/o-departamente_1/polozhenie-o-departamente/

²⁴ Regulation of the Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO (2008) // <http://www.unesco.ru/ru/?module=pages&action=view&id=28>

5.9 MOSCOW DIOCESE OF THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

The Church of the Ascension is a Patriarchal metochion. It is included in the Danilovsky Deanery of the Moscow City Diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church. After restoration, regular church services were not resumed in the Church of the Ascension. The Diocese assists in organizing cultural events in the church such as festivals and concerts of sacred music.

5.10 CONCLUSIONS

In the process of management of the Church of the Ascension, state institutions of both federal and regional levels (Moscow) take part. Analysis of their activities indicates that they are aware of the importance of preserving the outstanding universal value of the World Heritage property "Church of the Ascension", in compliance with Russian legislation. They protect the OUV within the limits of their authority. The legal status of the management plans is not defined by Russian law. Despite the fact that the Management plan does not have the force of a federal law, there are no obstacles for its implementation by third parties, since the plan includes only those activities that are confirmed by the managing institution - the Integrated museum-reserve, - and comply with the legislative acts of the Russian Federation, and Moscow, listed in **Section 4**. After approval of the management plan by the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation and the Integrated Museum-reserve, it will receive the force of a legal document.

The Integrated Museum-reserve exercises management with the involvement of all stakeholders, as well as a wide range of other organizations: universities and colleges, public associations of Moscow residents, as well as cultural heritage organizations, as well as experts and specialists, and all interested citizens.

In Moscow, in addition to the Church of the Ascension, there are two other UNESCO World heritage sites: the Moscow Kremlin with the Red Square and the Novodevichy convent. Their history and architectural features are closely

interrelated. Therefore, one of the priorities of the church's management should be integrated planning for all three of Moscow's World heritage sites. This direction is already included in the management plan of the Novodevichy convent.

In addition, most all of the Russian World Heritage sites are monuments of ecclesiastical and fortress architecture. These include the ensemble of the Trinity-Sergius Lavra, the Solovetsky Islands ensemble, the ensemble of the center of Yaroslavl city, the White-stone monuments of Vladimir and Suzdal, the Island-Town Sviyazhsk and others that also have many common historical, architectural, artistic and memorial characteristics. At present, there is a lack of integrated planning for all these sites, and little or no coordination of scientific, methodological, and organizational activities. The only unifying and coordinating body for these facilities is the Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO (see Section 5.8). It does not have sufficient resources for organizing interaction of Russia's cultural heritage sites. The need to create a public association that encompasses all the World Heritage sites of the Russian Federation is evident. Such an association should become a mechanism for coordination and integration of management plans, as well as for regular meetings, discussion of common problems and search for their solutions. It should facilitate mutual capacity building, exchange of experience and development of an integrated strategy for World Heritage sites of the Russian Federation. A suitable format for such a public organization would be a UNESCO category 2 institute for the countries of the Eurasian continent.

6 STATE OF ATTRIBUTES OF THE OUV OF THE CHURCH

The Church of the Ascension at Kolomenskoye was built as a “cold church” with no heating, thus it is open only during the warm season (May-September). The podklet (the ground floor) is heated by electric convectors. Attributes: design features, decorative exterior decoration and interior decoration as a whole are in a stable condition--either good or satisfactory. In 2003-2007, comprehensive repair and restoration work was carried out:

- Cementing of foundation and "foundation-ground" contact, in order to improve the temperature-humidity regime;
- Wall drainage along the perimeter of the building;
- All joinery fillings were replaced;
- The rafter system and the coating of galleries and fenders were completely replaced;
- Work on facades of the tent, walls, and socle.

6.1 STATE OF THE BUILDING

6.1.1 Condition of the facades

The condition of the facades is satisfactory. In 2014, the facades of the church were repaired. The work included:

- Cleaning of white stone with brushes (porch and socle);
- Clearing the brick wall from peeling;
- Biocidal treatment of white stone and brick socle;
- Coating the walls with lime;
- Painting of brick walls with lime.

The contractor was the LLC "New Construction Technologies". Work was done by climbers, without installation of scaffolding.

6.1.2 The condition of the tent

- Apparent traces of contamination of the outer surface of the tent; changes in the color of the coating;
- Fragmentary detachment of the coating in the exfoliated areas, exposure of the tent brickwork, loss of the face surface of individual bricks, bio-corrosion. The state of the paint layer of the tent is clearly visible on the photographs (Figure 30)

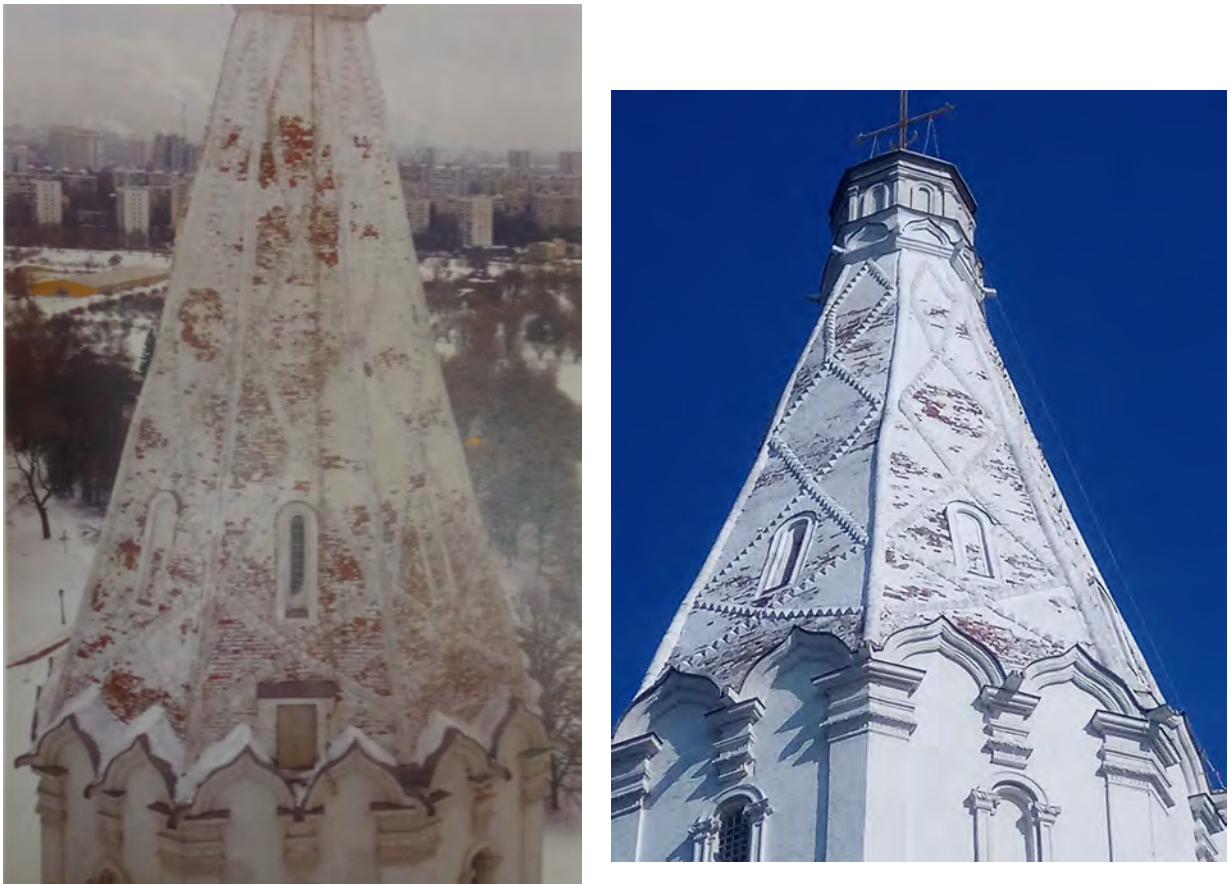


Figure 30 Losses of the paint layer of the tent. 2018

6.1.3 Condition of the socle

The condition of the surface of the socle and gallery is unsatisfactory:

- Peeling of lime paint and damage of coating in the socle area and at the gallery;

- Due to the lack of down-water pipes, the water spouts of the roof of the gallery do not provide for a non-contact removal of water from the walls, the socle, and the blind area and the porches of the building;

- Peeling and detaching of the hydrophobizator (water repellent) on the walls of the church;

- Fragments of bio-contamination on facades and porches, partial destruction of facade finishing. On the gulbishche (gallery) with the porches, deterioration of white stone blocks is apparent;

- Cracks and chips on the white stone tiles of the porches, occurring due to aggressive atmospheric environment;

- On the north side of the church, the blind area has a counter-slope causing accumulation of water on the pavement.

In 2018-2019, emergency repair and restoration work (RRW) of the tent, socle, and gallery is planned. The technical condition of the building is described in greater detail in the technical acts (see Appendix 9) and results of the survey that was done in 2018 in preparation for the design documentation of the RRW. Appendix 14.10 includes a description of the results of the survey of the building, technological recommendations for the implementation of restoration work (brick masonry, painting and mending the brick decor. The appendix also includes information about the stabilization of salt crystallization in the masonry, etc.), a preliminary engineering report on the condition of the structures, the Act of Technical Condition of the monument and a report on the degree of loss of its original physical appearance. Included also are the preliminary proposals on the sequence of restoration work, and the act determining the impact of the proposed work on the structure and other characteristics of the building safety.

6.1.4 The site of the Church of the Ascension

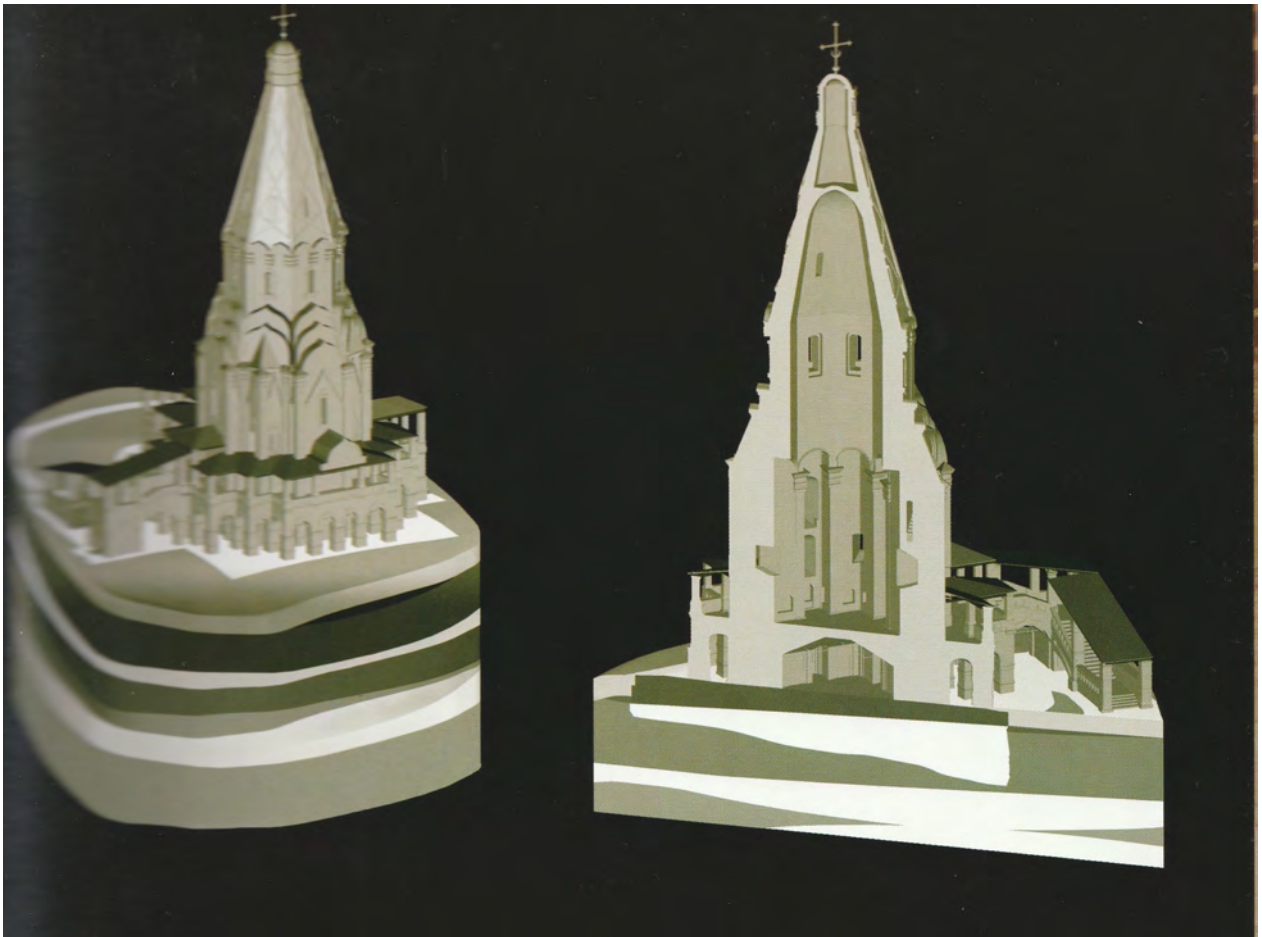


Figure 31 3D model of the Church of the Ascension and its foundation based on computer research by LTD “Kreal”, 2004.

The Church of the Ascension sits on a high bank of the Moscow River, where the danger of landslides is high. Although the building stands on a solid well-fortified stylobate, movement is possible as a result of displaced landslide masses. This may cause cracks in walls and deformation of the structure. In 2016-2017, complex engineering and geological studies were carried out, and a design documentation was prepared for strengthening the landslide slopes of the banks of the Moscow River and ravines on the whole territory of the museum-reserve including the hill, on which the Ascension church sits (design zone No. 2 - the slope next to the church, area of

2 hectares, the design area covers the slope section and the part of the floodplain of the Moscow River adjacent to the embankment).

The purpose of the research was to determine the scope of work on the construction of the anti-landslide engineering structure and water extraction from springs. Engineering and geological surveys were carried out, including surveying underground and above-ground structures and drawing up maps of slope processes, topographical linkage of identified landslide manifestations, including cracks, seizures, seizure lines and other manifestations of the landslide process, and outcrops of groundwater. Drilling of engineering and geological wells with sampling and determination of soil characteristics was performed; assessment of slope stability; determination of the thickness of landslide masses of soils; determination of the depths of occurrence of rocks not affected by displacements and other studies required by Russian standards. According to survey results, a slope strengthening design documentation was developed, which, in addition to engineering and geological work, includes the following sections:

- Conservation measures for identification and study of archaeological heritage;
- Replanting greenery, taking into account natural combination of plants;
- Preservation of birds' nesting places;
- Measures to eliminate any harmful impact of construction work on the natural environment;
- Proposals for the conservation and enhancement of species of flora and fauna.
- Subdivision with definition of the volume of contaminated soils by pollution categories.

All materials of the design are kept in the scientific archives of the museum. Current materials are kept at the Department of the Chief Engineer of the Integrated museum-reserve.

The state of the design zone number 2 (site of the Church of the Ascension):

The Church of the Ascension is located above the slope on the high bank of the Moscow River. At the bottom of the slope on the part of the narrow floodplain along the embankment of the Moscow River there are 7 springs. Golosov ravine is located to the south of the projected territory. On the site there are signs of landslide processes: sliding landslide blocks; on the upper edge there is shedding of soil. In the middle of the slope, an erosion ravine was formed. At the foot of the slope there are 7 springs. Their site is well-arranged. However, the water from all the flow tubes does not flow, with the exception of the spring No. 6, but seeps out from underneath the walls of the headers. This leads to considerable waterlogging in the area of springs No. 2,4 - 6, where water stands at the level of the earth's surface. Outlet headers and outflowing channels of springs require repair. For details of the research materials and proposals for the slope strengthening project, see [Appendix 11](#).

6.2 OTHER ATTRIBUTES OF THE OUV OF THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION

The town-building value, composition structure and unique acoustic characteristics of the Church of the Ascension have remained the same since 1994, since, during this time, the landscape and architectural environment of the monument did not change. Schemes of the view basin from the Church of the Ascension and the viewers' perception of the church prove that it retained its historical town-building significance basically unchanged from the 19th century. [\(see Appendix 5\)](#)

Emotional impact on the audience is enhanced due to continuing work on preservation and maintenance of the historical landscape and road-and-trail network. The Church of the Ascension stands in the center of the Ascension Square (Tsar's courtyard), where most of the architectural monuments of the manor are concentrated: the Ascension church, the St. George Bell Tower, the Water Tower, the Refectory and the 1825 Pavilion. Near the square is the landscaped Linden park with rare 19th century trees. Natural meadow biogeocenoses have been preserved in

the lower part of the Moscow River. The park zones and the road-and-trail network are organized in such a way that visitors end up at the Ascension church – the centerpiece of the park. The view from here is enhanced by the imposing height of the ascension church and the Moscow River floodplains opening from the square.



Figure 32 View of Ascension Square

In the museum-reserve, regular work is carried out to maintain and preserve the historical landscape. These include:

- Restoration of historical natural landscapes, their preservation and maintenance: pruning of trees and shrubs, removal of fallen and damaged trees, annual planting of perennial and annual plants;
- Improvement of the cultural heritage sites: mowing grass and lawns, watering, fertilizing, care and repair of the road network, installation and maintenance of small architectural forms (garden benches, garbage cans, sculptures, etc.);

- Conservation of ecosystems (biocenoses) with rare samples of flora and fauna, as well as plants listed in the Red Book of Moscow;

- Cleaning: garbage collecting, collecting leaves, sweeping, snow removal, cleaning benches and urns from dirt, disinfection of urns).

In 2018, this work was carried out by LLC “Artflora”. Annually, more than \$6 million is spent on restoring and maintaining the historical natural landscapes of the Kolomenskoye park of the Integrated Museum-reserve with a total area of 256.77 hectares. More than \$2 million is spent on maintaining and repairing the road-and-track network²⁵.

Also, the emotional impact is enhanced by bell-ringing in the bell tower of the church of St. George near the Church of the Ascension. Every day, there are five ring changes with a duration of 10-15 minutes each. Depending on the calendar of the Russian Orthodox Church, the chimes are of different nature: on Sundays and holidays, these are joyful and iridescent, in lean days and weekdays, these are more restrained. They create a peaceful mood among listeners and strengthen the visual impression of the Ascension church.

²⁵ Contract for maintenance, gardening and preservation of the historical natural landscape and objects of external landscaping of the Kolomenskoye manor of the Moscow State Joint Museum-Reserve and LLC "Art-flora" on 01.03.2018-01.02.2019; Contract with LLC "Universtroy" for repair and maintenance of the road-trochanochnoy network. Open information.

7 MONITORING OF THE STATE OF THE CHURCH OF ASCENSION

In accordance with the National Standard of the Russian Federation "Monitoring the technical condition of cultural heritage sites" (see Section 4.1.8) two types of monitoring technical condition of the buildings and structures of the church are used: 1) use of automated devices and 2) physical observation.

Visual monitoring is carried out by the staff of the Department of the Chief Engineer of the Museum-Reserve in accordance with the table:

7.1 KEY INDICATORS AND TIMEFRAME FOR MONITORING THE PHYSICAL STATE OF THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION

Indicator	Periodicity	Место хранения
Archeological layer	Once every two years	Institute of Archeology RAN
Topographical Relief and landscape	Once every two years	MGOMZ Administration of the RF Ministry of Culture for Central Federal District TsFO)
Role of the church in the historical city panoramas; visual perception	Once every two years	МГОМЗ Administration of the RF Ministry of Culture for TsFO
Surrounding area	Once every six months	MGOMZ
White-stone foundation	Once every five years	Administration of the RF Ministry of Culture for TsFO, MGOMZ
Socles and blind areas	Once every two years, and additionally if necessary during snow melting and heavy precipitations	Administration of the RF Ministry of Culture for TsFO, MGOMZ
Staircases and porches, white-stone pavement of porches, doors	Once every two years	MGOMZ
External walls and decorative elements of the facades	Once a year	MGOMZ
Roof, beams, laths, roof coverings, gutters,	Once a year	MGOMZ

waterspouts, coverings of architectural elements		
Brick masonry of the tent	Once every six months	MGOMZ
Window openings and joinery	Once every six months	MGOMZ
Internal decoration	Once every six months	MGOMZ
Ventilation system	Once a month	MGOMZ
Iconostasis	Once a month	MGOMZ
Doors and porches	Once a month	MGOMZ
Floors	Once a month	MGOMZ
Temperature-humidity regime	Permanently	MGOMZ
Cleaning in the buildings and of group	Once a month	MGOMZ

7.2 PROCESS OF CONDUCTING COMPREHENSIVE MONITORING

In November-December 2011, a specialized organization conducted a short-term monitoring of the technical condition of 11 properties of the museum-reserve, including the Church of the Ascension. On the external walls, 14 alabaster stripes were installed to monitor cracks. Based on the monitoring results, a technical report has been prepared based on the results of the 4 monitoring cycles. The conclusions of the report indicated that the increment of deformation and the appearance of new deformation cracks have not been recorded. Monitoring records are kept in the department of the Chief Engineer of the Museum-reserve.

In 2016, at the time of inspection by the Administration of the RF Ministry of Culture for TsFO, in conjunction with the museum's specialists, the following defects were identified:

- Hair cracks were detected by several "gauges" established in 2011;
- Fragments of bio-contamination on the socle, façade surfaces and porches;
- Partial destruction of the facade decoration;
- Cracks and chips on white stone slabs;
- Hair cracks in the areas of conjunction of metal connections with walls;
- Fragmentary detachment of tent coating and weathering of masonry in its exposed places.

According to the results of the survey, in order to prevent further damage monitoring was recommended to determine the extent of work needed.

In September 2017, the museum-reserve signed a contract with the specialized organization LLC SK "Kreal" to conduct comprehensive monitoring starting 22.09.2017 and continuing through 22.09.2018. The scope of work includes:

7.2.1 Analysis of archival and design documentation

Objectives of historical and archival research:

- To find documents to help determine the construction of the building;
- To find information on the nature and position of past and existing defects in the structure of the building;
- To find technical results of the past year's research;
- To find archival materials of the services that operate the building;
- To find previous restoration design.

7.2.2 Inspection of load-bearing structures

- Visual inspection of the building;
- Drawing up a list of defects;
- Photographing and drawing a map of locations of the defects;
- Installation of gypsum gauges on cracks;
- Installation of automated measuring devices on cracks in the most important construction parts of the building;
- Installation of surface inclinometers on the inner walls of the building.

7.2.3 Engineering and geodetic work

- Installing settling marks into the exterior walls of the building for periodic monitoring of the sediments and determination of their position by the method of leveling the second class - 60 tripods.

- Installation of four benchmarks. According to the 2.07.-97 Handbook "Survey and monitoring during the construction and reconstruction of building and underground structures" (2.5.4) it is difficult in Moscow, to install depth benchmarks in measurements of sediments of civil buildings and underground structures. According to the Handbook, wall benchmarks may be installed, instead, on the bearing structures of buildings and structures, the foundation sediment of which is stabilized. The number of ground benchmarks should be at least three, and the number of wall benchmarks should be at least four.

- Preparation of drawings in electronic form in AutoCAD in DWG format.

7.2.4 Temperature and humidity conditions

- Drawing temperature graphs inside the building using thermal imaging;
- Determination of the humidity of the internal surfaces of the exterior walls of the building and drawing a map of humidity distribution;
- Determination of air humidity at various points in the building;
- Drawing up conclusions that indicate the characteristic locations of the fixed parameters during monitoring;
- Installation of stationary devices and sensors to determine the temperature and humidity.

7.2.5 Periodic monitoring of the building sediment

This is conducted once a month:

- Definition of elevation marks by a method of leveling of the II class;
- Calculations of the sediments of building structures, the relative difference in sediment and the curvature of the foundation according to the results of each monitoring cycle;
- The results of each monitoring cycle are recorded in the form of a report with data on the course of the processes of sedimentation of the building. If the process of

monitoring detects movements of more than 2 mm, the executors should immediately inform MGOMZ and the Administration of the RF Ministry of Culture for TsFO to take urgent measures to stabilize the building. Currently, movements of more than 2 mm have not been determined. The building is in a stable state.

7.2.6 Monitoring of building deformations

- During each monitoring cycle, visual control (visual inspection) of the condition of the walls and ceilings of the building is conducted;
- During each monitoring cycle, the development of existing cracks is recorded, based on readings of the gauges and data of automated measuring devices;
- The slopes of the walls are determined by means of data analysis from installed automatic surface inclinometers;
- The results of each monitoring cycle are included in a report with data on deformation processes in the building. If new cracks and widening of existing ones by more than 0.2 mm occurs, the executors should immediately inform MGOMZ and by the Administration of the RF Ministry of Culture for TsFO to take urgent measures. Currently, movement of more than 0.2 mm was not found. Taking data on sedimentation, deformations, humidity of walls and temperature is carried out once a month.

7.2.7 Monitoring temperature and humidity conditions

- Continuous monitoring of air temperature and humidity has been done using stationary devices and sensors, and using drawing diagrams;
- The humidity of the building walls is periodically determined at the established points;
- Periodical temperature graphs inside the building are made;
- In the case of significant changes in temperature and humidity, the positions of the devices, sensors and monitored points are corrected.

- The results of each monitoring cycle are recorded in the form of a report.

7.2.8 Monitoring results

Based on the results of each monitoring cycle, reports are prepared, with attachments of schedules and data of technical monitoring tools and devices. In December 2018, the final report of the full cycle of all completed work, as well as a technical conclusion, was provided. This report will include the results of monitoring the state of the building, monitoring the state of the structures, determining deformations and settling of the building walls, monitoring the temperature and humidity conditions of the premise; conclusions about the change in the state of the building and the surrounding territories over time. The report on monitoring the temperature and humidity regime showed an increased fluctuation in humidity in the church building and exceeding the maximum allowable humidity limit (up to 95%) (see extracts from the **Technical Report Appendix 12**)

Monitoring is supervised by the Administration of the RF Ministry of Culture for TsFO and the Chief engineer department of the Integrated Museum-reserve.

7.3 CONCLUSIONS (SECTIONS 6, 7)

Analysis of the current state of the attributes of the OUV, design documentation, and monitoring results showed that the physical state of the components of the property is stable, and there is no threat of loss of the attributes of the OUV. Town-planning value, role in the surrounding landscape, and integrity of the visual perception remain at the same level. Opening of the exhibition in the church's podklet, regular works on restoration and maintenance of historical natural landscapes, and bell-ringing contribute to a better understanding and stronger emotional impact on visitors.

Nevertheless, the survey data showed problems that need to be addressed in the near future. The state of the tent is satisfactory, although significant losses of the

paint layer are evident not only to specialists, but to the visitors. However, restoration of the tent is only a temporary and partial solution to the issues that threaten the site. There is danger of landslide; the socle needs treatment as well as the tent; there is a need for monitoring the temperature and humidity regime equipment. In the near future, work to stabilize the slopes of the hill should be accomplished in accordance with the design documentation developed in 2016- 2017.

8 RISK ANALYSIS, PREVENTION, AND MITIGATION

Safety requirements for buildings and places for attending mass are described in Section 4.1.9. Two main types of risks may be identified for the church of the Ascension: 1. Risks for people's life and health; 2. Risks for movable and immovable cultural monuments. These risks may result from:

- Technical condition of structures and engineering infrastructure;
- Natural phenomena (hurricanes, severe thunderstorms, flooding etc.);
- Social reasons (vandalism, acts of terrorism, mob violence etc.).

8.1 ASSESSMENT OF RISKS AND POSSIBLE IMPACTS ²⁶

Factor	Probability	Risk level for people	Possible impact on OUV	Prevention and mitigation	Notes
1. Natural					
Hurricanes and hurricane winds	High	Medium	Damage to roofs and domes, risk of fall of crosses and bells	Preventive measures by the emergency services, preliminary assessment of possible consequences, designing and securing stable constructions	Source: Chronicle of hurricanes in Moscow and the region. 1984-2008. https://ria.ru/eco/20081124/155754495.html
Lightning strike	Medium	Low	Fire ignition. Destruction, damage or loss of movable and immovable objects of cultural heritage	Proper work of fire alarm systems, indoor and outdoor fire-fighting, lightning protection	
Temperature fluctuations	High	Absent	Loss or damage of paint coating, plaster layers,	Monitoring, attention to seasonal regime in unheated buildings,	Source: Archive of Moscow

²⁶ The table considers the risks likely for the climate zone and geological structure of the Moscow region. Extreme natural phenomena uncharacteristic for the given area are not included: tsunami, tornado, typhoon, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslides, droughts, etc.

			corrosion of roofing	preventive conservation measures	weather. http://www.pogodai-klimat.ru/file.htm
Flooding*	Low	Low	Saturated or leaking foundations, standing water in basements, destruction of stone and mortar caused by dampness	Preventive measures by the emergency services, building waterproof layers, proper water pumping system	The risk is reduced after reconstruction of the Nagatinskaya floodplain in the 1960s.* See Figure 35, Figure 36
Precipitation (rain, snow)	Low	Absent	Damage to roofs. Loss or damage of murals, paint coating, plaster layers, corrosion of roofing. Soaked or leaking foundations, destruction of stone and mortar of foundation walls	Monitoring, preventive maintenance, stabilizing roof structures, timely snow removing. Paving and building rain drainage	The average snow depth in Moscow is 50 cm. Source: Archive of Moscow weather. http://www.pogodai-klimat.ru/file.htm
High level of ground waters	Medium	Absent	Saturated or leaking foundation, standing water in the podklet.	Monitoring deformations, building waterproofing layers, proper water pumping system	See Figure 33
Karst formation	High	Low	Deformations and movements of the building, the appearance of cracks, subsidence of the foundation	Monitoring deformations, measures to strengthen the slopes of the banks of the Moscow River	See Figure 34
Landslides	High	Low	Deformations and movements of the building, the appearance of cracks,	Monitoring deformations, measures to strengthen the slopes of the banks of the Moscow River	Results of 2015-2016 monitoring see Section 7

			subsidence of the foundation		
Fluctuations in relative humidity	Low	Absent	Loss or damage of internal and external paint coating, plaster layers	Monitoring, preventive conservation measures	Average relative humidity in Moscow is from 63 to 84%. Source: http://www.meteonovosti.ru/index.php?index=76&value=27612
2. Social and anthropogenic					
Arson or fire	Low	Medium	Damage to structures, their bearing capacity, loss or damage of decor, possible loss of unique objects	Maintenance and proper work of automatic systems of security, fire alarm, indoor and outdoor fire-fighting, video-surveillance; regular training of personnel, quick communication with the local units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Emergency Situations, providing evacuation routes	There is no record of fire through the history of the church
Vandalism, theft	Low	Low	Damage or destruction of buildings and structures, loss or damage of movable objects of cultural heritage	«	No record
Acts of terrorism	Low	Medium	Damage to structures, their bearing capacity, loss or damage of decor, possible loss of unique objects	«	«
Wrong operating mode	Low	Low	Flooding, fire ignitions	Monitoring, training of personnel, preventive maintenance	«

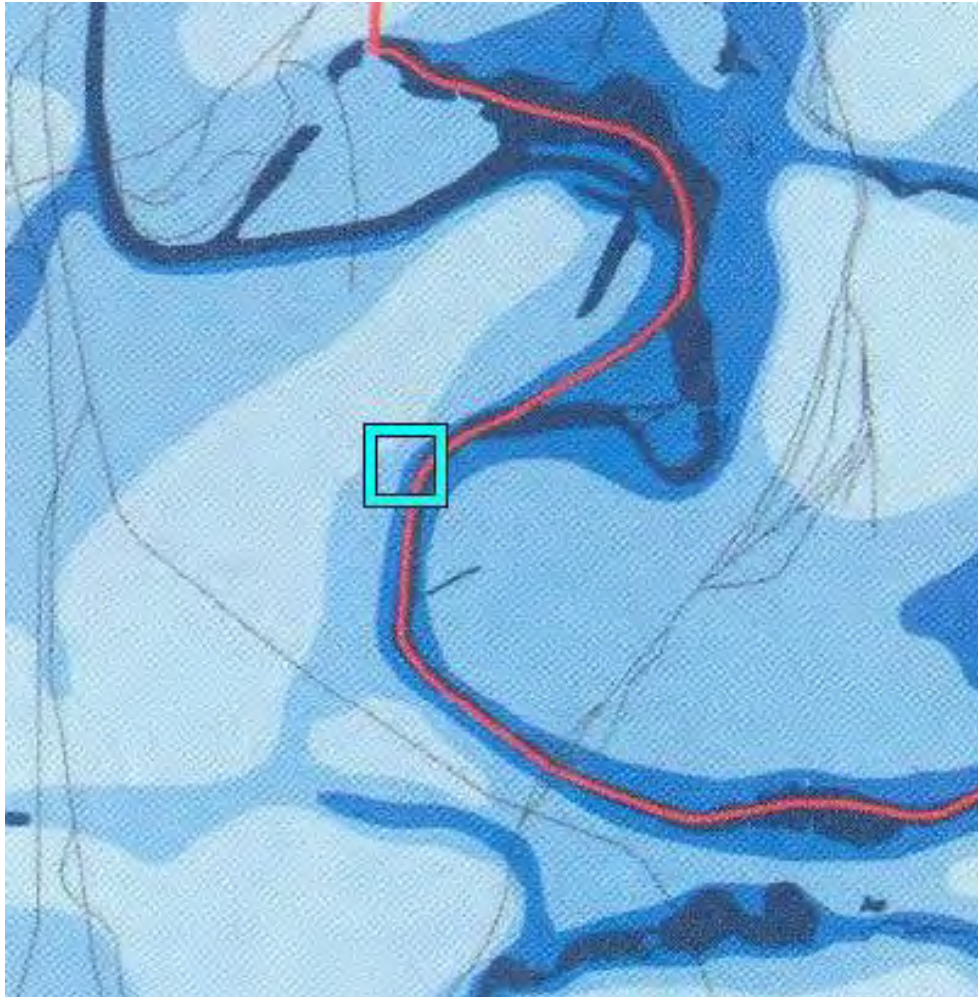
Tourist and recreational impact	Low	Low	Pollution, violation of temperature and humidity regime, damages to the landscaping.	Monitoring, optimization of tourist flows	
Religious use	Low	Absent	Pollution, violation of temperature and humidity regime, risk of fire, deterioration of flooring	Monitoring, compliance with the standards of physical capacity of buildings and public spaces, proper maintenance and work of fire alarm and fire extinguishing systems, availability of escape routes	Currently the church is not in use for religious purpose
Environmental pollution	Medium	Low	Deterioration or loss of paint coating, plaster layers, corrosion of roofing.	Preventive conservation measures	Air pollution in Moscow considered low ²⁷
Military conflict	Low	Medium	Damage or destruction of buildings and structures, loss or damage of movable objects of cultural heritage	Maintenance and proper work of automatic systems of security, video-surveillance; regular training of personnel, quick communication with the local units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Emergency Situations, providing evacuation routes	Data unavailable
3. Development					
New development on the property	Low	Absent	Violation of the OUV	Legal protection, status of the World Heritage site	
New development in the buffer zone	Low	Absent	Destruction of view corridors and panoramas	Legal protection, approved boundaries of the buffer zone	
Transportation infrastructure	Medium	Low	Air pollution, vibration	Monitoring of deformations and state of internal and external walls	Source: website of eco-monitoring

²⁷ Bulletin of environmental pollution. Moscow: Roshydromet, 2018. P. 15.
<http://ecomos.ru/kadr21/sostojanieZagrOSgod.pdf>

				and plaster layers. Preventive conservation measures.	of Moscow http://moscom.ru/air/air-dinamic/
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* The Church of the Ascension sits in the floodplain, on the elevated bank of the Moskva River. As a consequence, the natural factors that pose the greatest risk are the possibility of flooding due to the proximity of groundwater, the occurrence of karst rocks, and landslides. This can be seen in the fragments of geological maps of Moscow below. The danger of floods was eliminated in the 20th century due to construction of hydrotechnical structures on the Moskva River: in the 1930s, Perervinskaya dam, floodgates and hydro-power plant was built in the south-eastern part of Moscow. In the 1960s. the area of the Nagatinskaya floodplain was reconstructed, the level of soil was elevated, and the swampiness was eliminated. This work eliminated the danger of flooding of the Church of the Ascension in Kolomenskoye. (Figure 35, Figure 36).²⁸

²⁸ Bobrov A.A. Moscow River: from the headwaters to the mouth. - Zhukovsky: Kuchkovo Pole, 2006. - 312 p.



Описание карты

Условные обозначения




	подтопленные территории
	периодически подтопляемые территории
	неподтопляемые территории

Figure 33 Map of the probability of flooding of Moscow with groundwater.
Source: http://www.etomesto.ru/map-eco_podtoplenie/

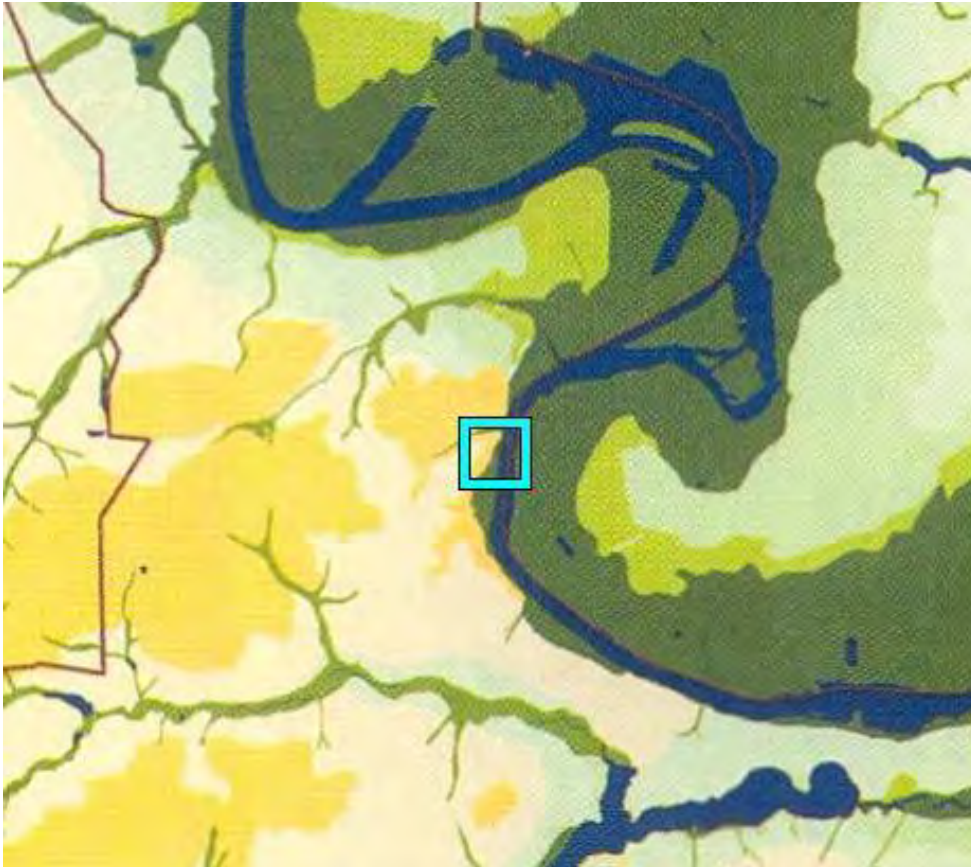


Описание карты

Условные обозначения



Figure 34 Fragment of the map of the karst formation of Moscow
Source: http://www.etomesto.ru/map-eco_karst/



Описание карты

Условные обозначения

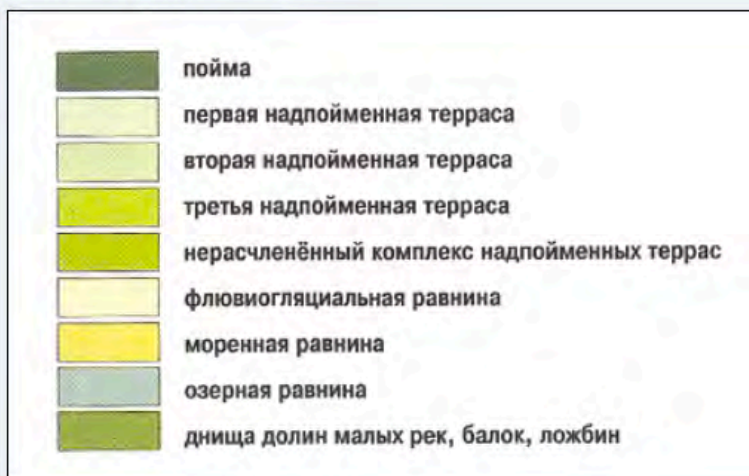


Figure 35 Fragment of the geomorphological map of Moscow

Source: http://www.etomesto.ru/map-eco_geomorf/

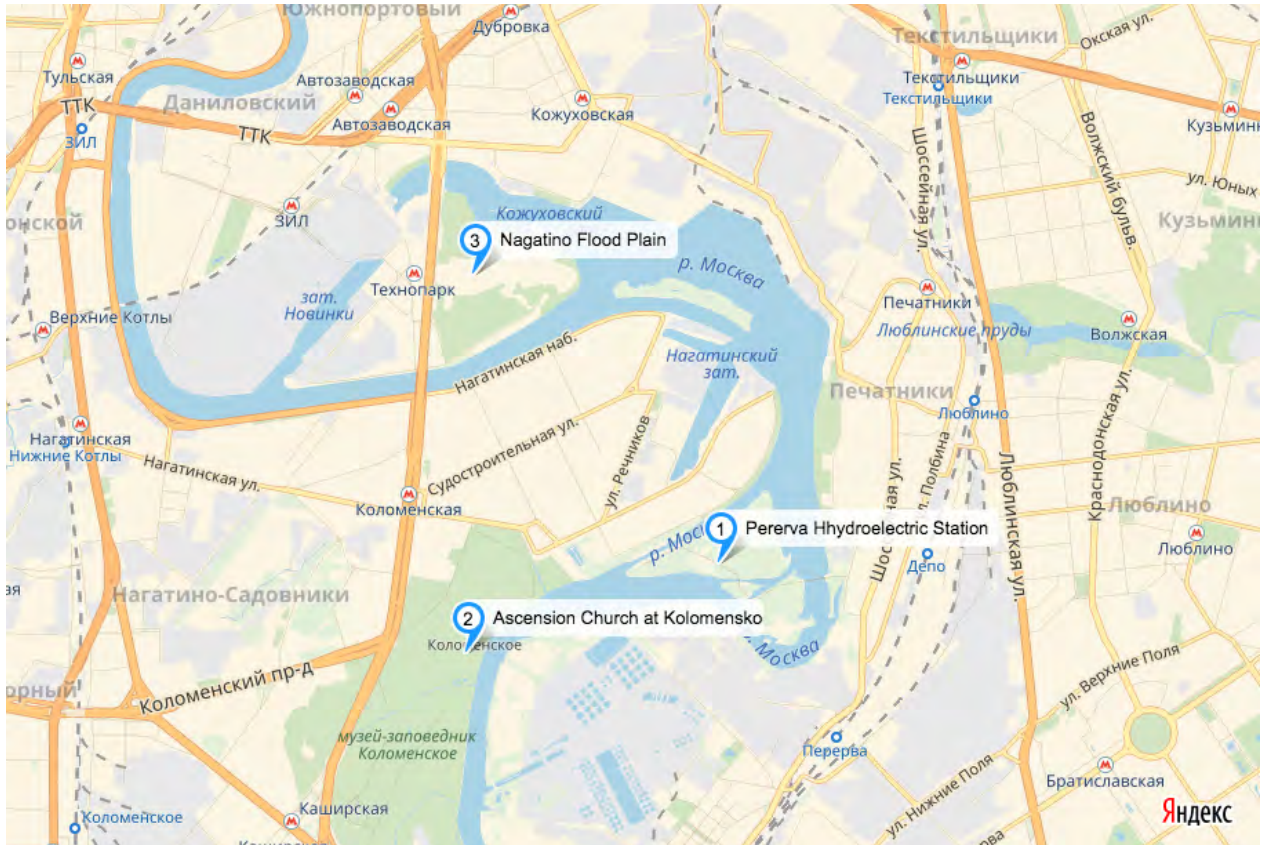


Figure 36 Map of a part of Moscow River showing location of hydraulic engineering structures

The danger of landslides of the coastal slope of the Moscow River is very high. The church of the Ascension is located on the right bank of Moscow River, in the upper part of the landslide slope, where landslide displacement was periodically recorded. The average annual rate of displacement of the embankment wall reached 10-15 cm / year. Therefore, in 2015-2016, a design of measures to strengthen the coastal slope of the Moscow River was developed, near the Church of the Ascension and other endangered sites of "Kolomenskoye manor of MGOMZ.

8.2 ANTHROPOGENIC IMPACT ON THE CHURCH OF ASCENSION

According to information provided by the Museum-reserve, the actual recreational load on the territory of Kolomenskoye in 2015 was 4.45 million people (letter "MGOMZ" No. 01-03-28 of January 21, 2016), in 2017 it was 4,867 million.

These data prove that the recreational load on the Kolomenskoye territory may increase every year. Indeed, not all visitors go to see exhibitions and interior rooms of the facilities. Thus, in 2017, 756.8 thousand people out of the total number came to visit exhibitions. Thus, most visitors limit themselves to external observation of the Church of the Ascension. This allows to maintain a balance between the popularity of this outstanding cultural heritage site and maintaining the necessary regime for its better preservation.

On average, the Museum-reserve accommodates about 15 thousand people a day. However, on holidays and during concerts and festivals, the anthropogenic load may increase several times. So, according to the official website of the Mayor of Moscow, Kolomenskoye became one of the most popular sites of the annual event "Night in the Museum-2018" (May 2018). In total, four sites of the Museum-reserve were open to free access: the Palace of Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich, the exhibition hall "Atrium", the Complex of the Front Gates of the Sovereign Court [Gosudarev Dvor] and the Church of the Ascension of the Lord. Festive events held in the park attracted more than 37,000 people overnight, most of whom did not enter the interior of the Ascension church, so there was no change in the temperature and humidity regime. Nevertheless, the consequences of such a one-off load can be negative and needs additional research.

In the last few years there has been a sharp increase in the anthropogenic load from visits to the central part of the museum-preserve-Voznesenskaya Square and the Sovereign's Court [Gosudarev Dvor] by a large number of foreign Chinese-speaking tourist groups. These groups come to see the Ascension Church, but their guides are not affiliated with the Museum-reserve. Uncontrolled access is possible since there is no entrance fee to the park of the Museum-reserve, and it is not locked at nights. The unregulated and uncontrolled flow of tourist groups begins daily at 7 a.m. and ends after dark. The anthropogenic load of these groups is impossible to

estimate, since they do not buy tickets for exhibits, and limit themselves to external observation of the architectural monuments of the Ascension Square. These tourists do not create a direct threat to the attributes of the outstanding universal value of the church of the Ascension, as they do not enter its interior. However, the constant accumulation of such large numbers of people around the church leads to unrecoverable disruption of the surrounding landscape and the unique spiritual atmosphere of the place, thereby lowering the outstanding universal value of the site.

8.3 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Since the ensemble is located in the center of the city, it has all the tools for a quick response to emergency situations and their consequences.

8.3.1 Monitoring and Emergency Notification System (ENS)

In Moscow, in order to reduce the risk of adverse consequences of emergency situations, an ENS was developed. It is a complex of monitoring both natural hazards and technological risks, and timely broadcast warning messages to citizens and institutions through the use of a common alert system²⁹. Monitoring and ENS may be implemented through an operational dispatchers service, governmental means of communications and broadcast, and commercial communication and broadcast providers. These include a network of common sirens and street speaker systems, TV, radio, internet and telephone networks. In case of possible emergency situations, the Moscow Administration of the RF Ministry of emergency situations works in reinforced mode and increases the number of duty groups for timely mitigation or elimination of the consequences of emergencies.

To reduce the effects of dangerous weather phenomena, the RF Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring, together with the

²⁹ Order of 01.12.2015 N 795-PP «On organizing public emergency warning in the City of Moscow» // <http://docs.cntd.ru/document/537984325>

Moscow Administration of the RF Ministry of the emergency situations, inform citizens and institutions of natural hazards using cell text-messaging and Internet alerts³⁰. This allows people to take timely precautions and to reduce the risk for people and objects of cultural heritage on the territory of the convent.

8.3.2 Safety and mitigation measures of risks to the museum-preserve

Territorial bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation (MVD), the Ministry of the Russian Federation for Civil Defense, Emergency Situations and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters (MChS) and units of private security companies (ChOP) carry out protection of buildings and collections and the safety of people in the Moscow Integrated Museum-reserve. The patrol service is carried out by a motorized special battalion of the police for the protection of the MGOMZ of the Department of Internal Affairs of the Southern Administrative District of Moscow. Also, there is a mounted police unit that patrols the Museum-reserve. Plus, MGOMZ has its own Security department. There is a system of 24-hour outdoor video surveillance. A number of video cameras of the CCTV are connected to the Single Center for Data Transmission and Storage of the city of Moscow.

In accordance with Russian legislation, a “Security Passport for the location of mass events in the event of emergency situations of natural, man-made and anthropogenic nature” was developed for MGOMZ. The Security passport of the Integrated Museum-Reserve includes measures for the entire territory and each building, including the Church of the Ascension. The Security Passport of the facility was developed in 2017 and approved by the head of the Territorial Administration of the Federal Agency for State Property Management in Moscow on 21.12.2017, by

³⁰ Regulations on informing the public and other parties about the threats of hazardous meteorological phenomena... // <http://meteoinfo.ru/images/ma/ma-regulations.pdf>

the FSB (Federal Security Service) Directorate for Moscow and the Moscow Regional Administration of Rosgvardia. For now, while restoration work is being conducted, the Security Passport is a sufficient substitute for a risk-preparedness plan. It includes:

- Comprehensive assessment of the risk of accidents (including terrorist or criminal acts) and associated threats, both at the site itself and in the adjacent territory, facilities, and public transportation lanes;

- Analysis of the adequacy of the measures taken to prevent accidents, to ensure the readiness of the organization to operate the facility in accordance with the requirements of industrial safety standards, and to localize and eliminate the consequences of accident at the facility;

- Activities aimed to reduce the scale of the consequences of accident and the amount of damage caused in the event of an accident at the facility.

The Passport assesses the geological, seismic, and hydrological situation, the landform, the wind regime, the presence of hazardous objects in the area, and transportation accessibility, in order to understand how these factors can affect efforts to eliminate or reduce the consequences of possible emergencies in the area of the museum preserve.

All buildings and structures, and adjoining areas, are analyzed for possible damage and destruction in case of emergency situations; appropriate placement of the alarm system and individual devices, and information about firefighting are specified; the plans of the buildings with the indication of evacuation routes have been drawn up. The Security passport is kept at the Security department of MGOMZ.

During the 2003-2007 restoration work, the church of the Ascension was fully equipped with all modern fire extinguishing, alarm, evacuation and fire-fighting equipment. The building has evacuation schemes for people.



Figure 37 Mounted police in the Museum-reserve

8.4 CONCLUSIONS

The security system: the MGOMZ own security department, police units and unit of the Ministry of Emergency Situations, the employees of the ChOP have trained personnel and are in a position to quickly provide measures to prevent and reduce the consequences of risks for employees and visitors. In the future, it is necessary to develop a plan for reducing risks and their consequences for museum collections.

9 CURRENT DAY-TO-DAY MANAGEMENT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE AND THE BUFFER ZONE

The church of the Ascension is located in the territory “Kolomenskoye” of MGOMZ, which carries out its day-to-day management. The security obligation for the cultural heritage site of federal significance "Ensemble of the manor Kolomenskoye, XVI-XVII centuries. - The Church of the Ascension», No. 16-23 / 005-383 / 9 was signed on 05.04.2010 (See Appendix 2) According to the obligation, the user:

- Does not have a right to change either external or internal appearance of the architectural monument, its materials and structures, to install additional sanitary and technical and thermal equipment;
- Can carry out repair work only in accordance with design documentation approved by the state body for protection;
- Obligated to report accidents and damage;
- Must keep the monument in good condition.

The security obligation has an act of technical condition, on the basis of which the control over the physical condition of the transferred site is exercised (Appendix 9). Control of physical condition is carried out by the Chief Administration for State Protection of Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation.

MGOMZ performs the functions of the state commissioner for most of the works carried out, such as restoration, emergency repair and other types (shares this function with the technical commissioner OJSC “Kapstroy”).

9.1 PRESERVING THE OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

MGOMZ oversees the technical condition of the Church of the Ascension and, if necessary, submits applications to state cultural heritage protection agencies to receive funding for repair and restoration work. Restoration work was carried out in 2003-2007 and in 2014. In 2016-2017, a design documentation to strengthen the

slope of the hill of the Church of the Ascension was issued. In 2017-2018, LLC "Simargl" developed design for repair and restoration work of the tent and the socle of the church. This incorporates the results of complex scientific research, reports on the state of the architectural monument, design drawings and estimate documentation in accordance with Russian law and the requirements of technical standards: plans, facades and cross-sections; schemes of walls with indication of the types of work to be done; painting recommendations for facades. The cost of design work was about 1.5 million rubles (25,000 US dollars). MGOMZ applied to the Moscow city government for inclusion of the Ascension church in the State target program "Culture of Moscow" for 2019 to receive funding for restoration work.

9.2 INTERPRETATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY

9.2.1 Scholarly publications

The Integrated Museum-reserve issues annually a large number of scholarly, popular and children's publications dedicated to the museum's collections and architectural monuments including the Ascension church, written by both its staff members and other authors. Some publications of recent years, which reveal history and significance for Russian history and architecture of the Church of the Ascension:

- "Everyday life of the Kolomenskoye Palace of the second half of the XVII century", author AV Topychkanov. (2018, in press);

- "Moscow State Integrated Museum-reserve Kolomenskoye-Izmaylovo-Lublino", executive editor E.A. Verkhovskaya; authors G.A. Aidasheva, N.S. Datieva, V.V. Zuikov, P.V. Krasnov (2018, 48 pp.). The booklet was issued for the 95th anniversary of the Museum-reserve;

- "Flower beds, gardens, and landscapes of Kolomenskoye"; author G.A. Aidashev. (2017, 84 pp.) - on the natural monuments of Kolomenskoye, history of its park and gardens;

- "A reliable story about repeated stays of Her Imperial Majesty Catherine the Second, Empress and the Autocrat of All Russia, in the palace village of Kolomenskoye"; authors S.I. Baranova, E.G. Gorokhova, A.E. Ukhnyalov, A.V. Topychkanov. (2016, 48 pp.) - a book about Catherine II's stays in Kolomenskoye and her influence on architectural ensemble;

"The Sovereign intercessor of Russia. Toward the 100th anniversary of the abdication of the Emperor Nicholas II and the miracle recovery of Kolomenskoye Icon of the Sovereign Mother of God", author O. A. Polyakov. (2015, 76 pp.) - about finding a miraculous icon in the podklet of the Ascension church in 1917. The book contains archival materials and photographs related to the revolutionary events of 1917;

- "Ivan the Terrible and Alexey the Tishayshy: dialogue through time", author A.V. Topychkanov. (2015, 64 pp.) - about the political and religious views, architectural preferences and tastes of two Russian tsars: Ivan the Terrible, born in Kolomenskoye (1533-1584) and Alexei Mikhailovich, with whom the heyday of the manor is associated (1629-1676);

- "The Church of the Ascension in Kolomenskoye: Architecture, Archeology, History", authors A.L. Batalov, L.A. Belyaev. (2013, 204 p.) - a fundamental monograph of prominent scholars, doctors of history A.L. Batalov and L.A. Belyaev tells about the history and architecture of the church in the context of Russian culture of the 16th century. Comparative analysis of the tent church of the Ascension and samples of European architecture from the Romanesque era to the Renaissance;

- "The Romanovs in the history of Kolomenskoye ", author L.V. Blonsky. (2013, 52 pp.) - a booklet about the representatives of the ruling house of the Romanovs who left a visible mark on the history of Kolomenskoye - the construction, restoration and reconstruction of palace complexes and individual historical monuments;

- "Kolomenskoye: Materials and Research." Issue 13, edited by L.P. Kolesnikova. (2011, 328 pp.) - a collection of papers of the scientific and practical conference "Kolomenskoye. Russia and Europe of the 17th century ", held in MGOMZ on May 12-13, 2010.

- "Everyday life of the Kolomenskoye Palace of the second half of the 17th century", author A.Topychkanov. (2010, 144 s) - an album dedicated to the daily life of the Kolomenskoye Palace in the second half of the 17th century, during the period of the heyday of this royal residence;

- Kolomenskoye: Materials and Research. Issue 12, edited by EA Verkhovskaya. (2009, 288 pp.) - a collection of materials of the third scientific and practical conference "Art and Culture of the Russian Manor of the 17th-19th Centuries", which was held at MGOMZ on October 22-24, 2008;

- "The Church of the Ascension of Our Lord in Kolomenskoye - a masterpiece of world architecture, a UNESCO monument", author L.A. Belyaev. (2009, 36 pp.) - the booklet acquaints the reader with the history of the erection of the temple and the stages of its restoration, as well as architectural features of the structure;

- "Kolomenskoye: Materials and Research." Issue 11, edited by EA Verkhovskaya. (2008, 232 pp.) - Proceedings of the second annual scientific and practical conference "Art and Culture of the Russian Manor of the 17th-19th Centuries", which was held at MGOMZ on October 18-19, 2007;

- "Essays on the history of Kolomenskoye", author V. E. Suzdalev. (2008, 184 pp.) - a monograph about the residence of Moscow rulers, based on archive materials.

- "Kolomenskoye: Materials and Research." Issue 10, edited by EA Verkhovskaya. (2007, 248 pp.) - a collection of reports of the scientific and practical conference "Art and Culture of the Russian Manor in the 17th-19th Centuries", held at MGOMZ from 26-27 October 2006;

- "Kolomenskoye: Materials and Research." Issue 9, edited by E.A. Verkhovskaya. (2007, 172 pp.) - a collection of articles devoted to the study of the history of Kolomenskoye, its natural and architectural monuments and collections;

- "Sovereign's village Kolomenskoye and its inhabitants", edited by E.A. Verkhovskaya; Authors E.A. Verkhovskaya, M.N. Ilyina, M.A. Zenina, L.P. Savastyanova. (2007, 256 pp.) is a collective monograph by museum staff about architectural monuments, historical events and people who inhabited this historical place, many generations of which lived on the banks of the Moscow River.



VII



VIII

Figure 38 Illustration from the book "The Sovereign Intercessor of Russia ..."

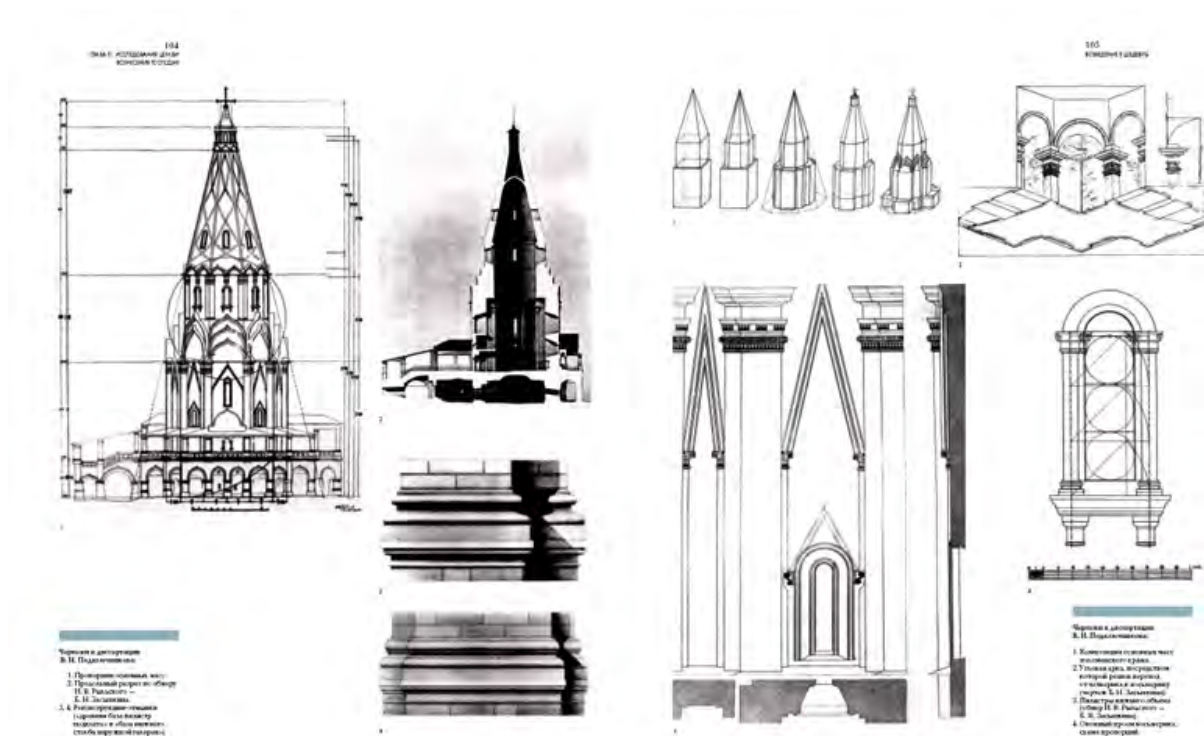


Figure 39 Illustration from the book "The church of the Ascension in Kolomenskoye ..."



Освящение церкви Вознесения в Коломенском
3 сентября 1532 г.
Миниатюра из Лицевого летописного свода, XVI в.

Figure 40 Illustration from the book "Sovereign's village Kolomenskoye and its inhabitants." Consecration of the Church of the Ascension in Kolomenskoye 3.09.1532. Miniature from the Annals of the 16th century.

The Museum-reserve pays much attention to the publication work for children. Game cards, colorful booklets and guides to the museum-preserve are designed specifically for kids.



Figure 41 Guide to the ethnographic Center for Children of the Museum-reserve

9.2.2 Conferences, seminars, lectures

Since the 2000s, the Integrated Museum-reserve conducts a series of scientific and practical thematic conferences devoted to practical and theoretical issues of

history, architecture, landscape and intangible heritage of the Kolomenskoye manor in the context of Russian and European culture. Their materials are published in the ongoing scholarly series published by the museum-reserve "Kolomenskoye. Materials and research "(see Section 9.2.1). Both the conferences, which have a high reputation in the museum world, and the publications of materials are important for the interpretation of the Church of the Ascension and its role in history and within the world cultural context.

Employees of the Museum-reserve regularly take part in conferences, seminars, roundtables, and deliver public lectures, including those on topics related to the interpretation of the Church of the Ascension. Some of them:

- MGOMZ'located session of the 5th All-Russian scientific-practical conference "Museum and educational programs at the expositions of Byzantine, Old Russian and medieval art", organized by the Andrei Rublev Central Museum of Old Russian Culture and Art. April 2017;

- Lecture-presentation "Preservation of the architecture of Moscow in the 16th -17th centuries by the Kolomenskoye Museum-Reserve", by the chief curator O.A. Polyakova. The lecture was held as part of the business program of the exhibition "Russian Architecture of the 17th-21st centuries." At the Congress and Exhibition Center House at Brestskaya street, November 2016;

- 4th scientific and practical conference "Plants and animals in historical parks - the history of the issue, the problems of conservation and maintenance, environmental education." Organizer – Integrated Museum-reserve. May 2015.

9.2.3 Exhibitions

The exhibition activity of the Integrated Museum-reserve is diverse. Exhibits are dedicated to all aspects of the Russian history and culture, and show architectural styles, applied art and painting, reflect everyday life, everyday culture and traditions that were peculiar to the royal dynasties that owned the manor, as well as to different

strata of the Russian society of the 16th-20th centuries: the nobility, the peasantry, the clergy. They fully reflect the history of creation, restoration and outstanding artistic value of this architectural masterpiece - the Church of the Ascension. First and foremost, there is a permanent exhibition in the podklet (see [Section 9.2.4](#)). It is also worth noting the poster exhibition "The History of the Museum-reserve" on the open ground at the entrance to the museum-reserve, dedicated to the 95th anniversary of the museum. At each exhibition display, one can see pictures of Kolomenskoye from different years. Particular attention is paid to the architectural masterpieces at the Kolomenskoye territory: the Church of the Ascension of the Lord, the Church of the Beheading of John the Baptist, Peter I's house, monuments of wooden architecture, as well as the preservation, restoration and scientific studies of the museum's employees.

Other permanent expositions related to the Ascension church:

- "Milestones of Kolomenskoye's history". The exhibition is located in the Palace (Front) Gate of the "Gosudarev Dvor". It presents archaeological findings and movable artefacts from the Kolomenskoye museum collections related to the Church of the Ascension in Kolomenskoye;

- "The city of wonder, city ancient: The art of the Russian builder of the 14th – 19th centuries". This permanent exhibition in the Atrium is dedicated to building crafts in ancient Russia. The exhibition tells in detail of the constructors-craftsmen: bricklayers, carpenters, carvers; about construction materials and technologies that were used, including for the construction of the Church of the Ascension. The exhibition presents genuine tiles and other decorative details from the Ascension Church.

Also, the Church of the Ascension is included in the tour routes "Sacred sites of Kolomenskoye" and "Sovereign Court [Gosudarev Dvor]". The staff of the guided

tours department developed an audio guide for the church of the Ascension in Russian, English, German and French, performed at a high scholarly level.

9.2.4 Exhibition in the podklet of the Church of the Ascension

After the accomplishment of the 2003-2007 restoration work, the exhibition "Secrets of the Church of the Ascension" was opened in the church's podklet, dedicated to the historical riddles, the architecture of the church and the details of the restoration work carried out there. It presents materials from the collection of the Museum-reserve: never-before exhibited documentation drawings, photographs, design drawings of architects of the 19-20th centuries, fragments of the original white-stone decoration of the Ascension church from the 16th century and other artifacts found during archeological excavations. The exhibition is designed in such a way not to damage the authentic elements of the building and not to violate the integrity of the perception of its internal space.





Figure 42 Exhibition "Secrets of the Church of the Ascension" in the podklet of the Church of the Ascension

9.2.5 International Projects

- In November 2018 - January 2019 in Leipzig, Germany, the exhibition “Original and Copy” was held. The exhibition was dedicated to the “dialogue” of the Ascension Church in Kolomenskoye and the Russian memorial church in Leipzig, built in memory of Russian soldiers who died in the “Battle of the Nations” near Leipzig on October 16-19, 1813. The Leipzig monument is a vague reproduction of the Ascension Church;

- “Russian Miracle”, Paris, UNESCO Headquarters, 2010.

- “Russian miracle”, Belgrade, Serbia, 2018

- “Russian Miracle”, Lisbon, Portugal, 2019. These exhibitions tell about the construction of the palace of Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich in Kolomensky, about the preservation of movable and immovable monuments of Kolomenskoye and its intangible heritage.

9.2.6 Guiding Activities

Employees of the guided-tours services of the Museum-reserve developed a wide range of tours and interactive excursion and art programs including those that present architectural monuments of Kolomenskoye in their historical context: what role they played in ordinary life, court ceremonies, as well as in mass festivities that took place in Kolomenskoye manor. Tours, excursion, and art programs are held for tourists of all ages and categories, including visitors with limited mobility.

Tours to the Church of the Ascension and the Voznesenskaya Square are available for all ages and categories of visitors. During 2017, in total, 7049 excursions were conducted.

9.2.6.1 Excursions for schoolchildren of grades 1-5:

"The Sovereign Courtyard in Kolomenskoye"

"The amazing world of Kolomenskoye peasants"

"Visiting Russian Sovereigns"
"The Church of the Ascension in Kolomenskoye"
"Milestones of Kolomenskoye's History"
"Tsar Peter I and the Land of His Ancestors"
"The Land that Brought up Peter"
"Mysteries of the Stables Yard"
"Kolomenskoye. A look from the Moscow River "
Excursion "I'm discovering a museum"
"Honey Kolomenskoye "
"Copper Penny, Tsar's Will, and Kolomenskoye"

9.2.6.2 Excursions for schoolchildren of grades 6-9:

"The Sovereign Courtyard in Kolomenskoye"
"The amazing world of Kolomenskoye peasants"
"The Church of the Ascension in Kolomenskoye"
"Milestones of Kolomensky's History"
"Masters. Technique and Art of the Russian Builders of the 14-19th centuries"
"Tsar Peter I and the Land of His Ancestors"
"Mysteries of the Stables Yard"
"Kolomenskoye. A look from the Moscow River "
"Architectural Treasures of Kolomenskoye"
"Shrines of Kolomenskoye"
Excursion "I'm discovering a museum"
"Honey Kolomenskoye"
"Copper Penny, Tsar's Will, and Kolomenskoye"
"Falcon Hunting. The Royal Fun with the Hunting Birds "

9.2.6.3 Excursions for schoolchildren of 10-11 classes and adult visitors:

"Ivan the Terrible and Alexei the Tishaisky: Dialogue of Two Princes"
"The Sovereign Courtyard in Kolomenskoye"
"The Amazing World of Kolomenskoye Peasants"
"The Church of the Ascension in Kolomenskoye"
"Milestones of the Kolomenskoye's History"
"Masters. Technique and Art of the Russian Builder of the 14-19th centuries "
"Tsar Peter I and the Land of His Ancestors"
"Mysteries of the Stables Yard"
"Kolomenskoye. A look from the Moscow River "
"Architectural Treasures of Kolomenskoye"
"Shrines of Kolomenskoye "
Excursion "I'm discovering a museum"
"Honey Kolomenskoye "
"Copper Penny, Tsar's Will, and Kolomenskoye "
"Falcon Hunting. Royal Fun with Hunting Birds "

9.2.6.4 Excursions for foreign guests

"The Amazing World of Kolomenskoye Peasants"
"The Church of the Ascension at Kolomenskoye"
"Milestones of the Kolomenskoye's History"
"Masters. Technique and Art of the Russian Builder of the 14-19th centuries "
"Tsar Peter I and the Land of His Ancestors"
"Mysteries of the Stables Yard"
"Around Kolomenskoye in Horse Carriages"
"Kolomenskoye. A look from the Moscow River "

9.2.6.5 Excursions for the visitors with limited mobility

"The Sovereign Courtyard in Kolomenskoye"

"Masters. Technique and Art of the Russian Builder of the 14-19th centuries "

9.2.6.6 Excursions for groups of visitors:

- Sightseeing tour "The Mill is Working - Flour There Will Be" (Duration - 25 min.);

- Sightseeing tour around the Stables Yard (Duration - 45 minutes);

- Sightseeing tour of the Falcon Yard (Duration - 45 minutes);

- "The Prince Among Russian Churches" (the Church of the Ascension in Kolomenskoye) (Duration - 1 hour 30 min.)

- "Secrets of the Ancient Kolomenskoye" (Duration - 1 hour 30 min.)

"Around Kolomenskoye in a Breeze!". Bicycle sightseeing tour (Duration – 1 hour 30 min.)

"Mysticism of the Voice of the Ravine." Thematic tour of the Ascension Square and the Golosov ravine (Duration - 1 hour 30 min.);

Thematic excursion for the organized groups of visitors "Shrines of Kolomenskoye" (Duration - 3 hours)

"Forward, into the Past!" (Walking tour around the grounds of the Kolomenskoye)



Figure 43 Bicycle tour



Figure 44 Golosov ravine and view of the Ascension church



Figure 45 Visitors to the museum-reserve on a sightseeing tour "Forward, into the Past!"

9.2.6.7 Excursion and art programs for schoolchildren

Excursion and art programs are inter-active costumed performances with the participation of professional guides, actors, musicians and folklore groups. They are also designed for different age and social groups, mainly offering visitors to take part in traditional Russian celebrations and rituals. Among them:

"Alexei Mikhailovich and Peter I in Kolomenskoye"

"An Ancient Russian Wedding in Kolomenskoye"

"Russian Hospitality"

"In a Generous Hand, the Falcon Sits Down"

"Family Circle"

"The Holiday Will Come - Guests Will Lead!"

"Russian Holiday through the Centuries"
"Christmas at Kolomenskoye"
"Winter for Frosts, And Man for the Holidays"
"Maslenitsa (Carnival)"
"The Majesty the Carnival"
«Merry Shrovetide»
"The Feast of Ivan Kupala"

9.3 PUBLIC OUTREACH: EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Educational activity is one of the priorities of the Integrated Museum-Reserve. For its successful implementation there are two departments: Department of Museum Pedagogy and a Department for Educational Work, in which a total of about 90 people (including guides) work. Particular attention is paid to working with schoolchildren and students. Almost all activities are held on a regular basis: annual children's educational competitions, forums and conferences, lecture and training sessions. The scope of the educational work is extensive in both directions and audience. Thus, in 2017, 1159 events were held, in which 15558 people took part.

9.3.1 Scientific Library and Scientific Archive

The scientific library and archive sector is a division of the collections department of the museum. It was created in 1972. It holds collection of documents for the years 1918-2018. The first director of the museum, P. D. Baranovsky (1892-1986), began to form the archival collections of the museum. The Scientific Archive holds documents on restoration of movable artefacts and immovable monuments of the museum's architecture, the scholarly and scientific works of the museum staff, reports on the activities of all museum departments, and technical documentation. Tasks of the archive and library include:

- Acquisition, registration and preservation of books and documents on both paper and electronic media;
- Ensuring scientific research of museum staff for the preparation of exhibitions, publications, conferences, excursions, restoration works, educational programs for children and adults;
- Providing access to archival collections and the library of the museum for outside researchers;
- Consulting services to researchers.

9.3.2 Educational conferences, festivals, competitions

Several events are worthy of note: *the XI Open Moscow conference of schoolchildren projects in local history and the history of the Fatherland "Russia is my Fatherland"* - 2018. Students attended not only from Moscow, but also from twelve regions of Russia: the republics of Sakha (Yakutia) and Ingushetia, and from the cities of Veliky Novgorod, Volgograd, St. Petersburg, Tobolsk, Voronezh, Tambov, as well as the cities of the Orenburg region and the Moscow region. The objectives of the conference included education of youth in the spirit of the ideas of humanism, democratization, tolerance, creativity; formation of citizens of the Fatherland.



Figure 46 *Students presenting at the conference "Russia is My Fatherland" – 2018*

Also, the *Interregional competition "My Museum"*, 10.11.2017-05.05.2018. The competition was dedicated to the 95th anniversary of the Integrated Museum-reserve. 188 works from 38 regions of Russia took part in it with artwork and literary works of small form (poems, essays, stories, tales etc.) in two age groups: the youngest (7-12 years old) and the elder group (13 - 20). The competition offered prizes in several categories of nominations: "Museums of my city", "A history of one museum", "Museum professions", "Monuments of the World Cultural Heritage of UNESCO", " Museum of the Future", "Kolomenskoye and its role in the history of Moscow", etc.



Figure 47 The Church of the Ascension in Kolomenskoye. Students competition work for the Interregional Contest "My Museum"

The Interregional scientific-practical conference, "Ecological kaleidoscope: museum, school, university", was held 05/20/2017. Students and schoolchildren from Moscow and Moscow region presented their research projects and posters. The participants of the conference were pleased with the opportunity to combine work at the conference with visiting the museum's exhibits and taking walks at the Kolomenskoye park. The curator of the interregional contest of ecological posters "Ecological Kaleidoscope" was O.A. Maksimova.

IX All-Russian Festival-Conference "The Kremlin for Children", September 2016. The Museums of the Moscow Kremlin were the main founder and organizer of the festival. The Integrated Museum-Reserve "Kolomenskoye-Izmaylovo-Lublino" acted as a partner. Representatives of the Russian museum community, as well as educational institutions and the Moscow City Methodical center for education gathered to discuss the topic "Museums in architectural and art ensembles: cultural and educational resources, prospects for development."

Scientific and Practical Seminar "Museum for School", 03.12.2016. The theme of the seminar was: "Museum of the 21st Century: Traditions and Innovations". The seminar was attended by museum workers, heads of school museums and methodologists of the city's Methodological center for education. The moderator of the seminar was E. N. Nikitina, the head of the Department of Museum Pedagogics of the Integrated Museum-reserve. All the talks addressed the task of finding ways of interaction between museums and educational organizations. Within the framework of the seminar a presentation of educational programs of MGOMZ was introduced. The plan is to turn the seminar into regular practice in order to build a permanent interaction with educational organizations.

9.3.3 Workshops and museum classes

The Museum-reserve has special auditoriums for regular training sessions for kids and schoolchildren in their junior and senior years. Students become acquainted

with regional craft traditions of making wooden and clay toys, Russian singing, ritual traditions, and national cuisine. They learn about history and way of life of the Kolomenskoye manor and its architectural monuments. Classes are held under the supervision of qualified museum instructors in a game-interactive form. Children not only receive new knowledge, but also have a chance to participate in the process, have the opportunity to make their own toys, and play musical instruments. For those children who do not have the opportunity to visit the museum for classes, the museum instructors go to schools and conduct visiting workshops and museum lessons (for preschool children and elementary school students).



Figure 48 Workshop of making traditional wooden toys of making traditional wooden toys

9.3.4 “The Ascension: Heritage and Heirs” program

A free educational program for schoolchildren of secondary and senior years lasted about five years and encompassed some 120 children. The program was aimed at developing the creativity potential of children's audiences. Children made art works, musical and poetic promotional materials dedicated to the UNESCO World Heritage site of the Ascension church. The program was closed in 2014 due to the inability to continue it on a free-of-fee basis. The program was popular with the students. If funding comes from the Moscow government, this program may be relaunched.

9.3.5 Art studios and creative workshops

Artistic studio "Colors of History": Participants learn about genres of fine arts and painting techniques, and are engaged in open air classes, making folk toys and traditional dishes of red clay.

Art studio "In the world of art" for children and adults: in studio classes under the guidance of an experienced artist, participants master the genres of still life, portrait and landscape, and paint ceramic plates with the image of the "pearl" of Kolomenskoye - the Church of the Ascension of the Lord and other architectural monuments.

Creative workshop "Paraskeva": classes on making dolls, belts and other accessories using traditional weaving techniques, ornamental knitting, modeling of folk red-clay toys and other Russian crafts.



Figure 49 Children's art studio classes

9.3.6 Educational projects for school and university students

9.3.6.1 "A lesson in the museum", "A school day at the museum":

The curriculum of this project was approved by the Department of Culture and the State Methodological Center of the Moscow City Department of Education. These are seminars related to school programs in the history of Russia and other disciplines and combine the study of new material with elements of historical reconstruction and research activities of students. This project combines the use of museum objects, archival and literary sources from the museum collections, original architectural monuments of the Ascension square, where real events of Russian history of the 16th -17th centuries took place. It allows schoolchildren to immerse themselves deeper into the study of this period, to feel the reality of historical figures and events, to understand the laws of the historical process, and awakens in them an

interest in independent scholarly research. The themes of the lessons are different, and one of them is directly related to the architecture of the Church of the Ascension: "Tent architecture. The Church of the Ascension in the village of Kolomenskoye ". This lesson is held in the exhibition "Secrets of the Church of the Ascension ".

In March 2018, in the Atrium exhibition hall of the Museum-preserve, the employees of the educational department, together with the City Methodical Education Center, held a workshop "Organization and conduct of the project "Day at the Museum" for teachers from Moscow schools. The aim of the seminar was to inform and discuss ways to expand the project.



Figure 50 Session of the workshop "Organization and conduct of the project "Day at the Museum"

The Museum-reserve cooperates not only with museums, but also with higher education institutions. Since September 2011, the staff of the educational departments of the Museum-reserve has conducted cycles of cultural and historical

studies for students of the National Research Nuclear University "MIFI". Their purpose is to increase the general cultural level of the student. To accomplish this long-term program, the Historical and Cultural Center "Our Heritage" was established at the Department of History of MIFI.

9.3.6.2 Young Guides:

The project for high school students introduces them to the profession of a tour guide and gives an opportunity to try their hand at conducting excursions. Preparation begins with a study of history of construction and architectural features of the UNESCO World Heritage Site - the Church of the Ascension at Kolomenskoye. Employees of the educational department of the museum conduct a cycle of six sessions on the theme "The Sovereign Courtyard of Kolomenskoye". The cycles include:

- Introduction to tour-guide work. Territory of the Sovereign courtyard as an object of display;

- History of the village of Kolomenskoye until the 17th century;

- Acquaintance with the museum exposition "Milestones of Kolomenskoye's History";

- 17th century - the golden age of Kolomenskoye. The reign of Tsar Alexei Mihailovich;

- Kolomenskoye in the era of the Russian Empire;

- Exams.

9.3.6.3 Public lectures

Lectures on various topics of Russian history, architecture, restoration, literature and art is one of the important and permanent aspects of work of the educational department of the Integrated Museum-reserve. A full list of lectures is given in Appendix 13.

9.4 PUBLIC OUTREACH: CULTURAL AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES

Kolomenskoye Manor Park is one of the favorite recreational places for Moscow residents. In 2017, the Museum-reserve held 193 cultural events: holiday celebrations, festivals, concerts, fairs etc. Some of these have become a tradition and are held annually, others are dedicated to commemorative events such as anniversaries. All of them invariably attract tens of thousands of the capital's residents and tourists. From four to six million people visit the park every year. Most of the festive events take place on the central Ascension Square. It is impossible to list and describe all the festive events. The organization of cultural and leisure activities is the responsibility of the Department of Music, Theater and Festive Programs of the Museum-reserve. The archive of events and their description can be found on the official site of MGOMZ at <http://www.mgomz.ru/prazdniki-v-muzee-zapovednike> and <http://www.mgomz.ru/posetitelyam/koncerty>

Most of the cultural events take place outside the Church of the Ascension. This is due to the fact that the church is open only in the summer (May-September) and the fact that a large number of spectators can have a negative impact on the temperature and humidity regime of the building. Therefore, events are scheduled in several venues so as not to increase the burden on the church. Events that are directly related to Church of the Ascension:

- The Festival of Orthodox Music "Russ Singing" is held annually, every day during the month of July. It is organized jointly with representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church. Concerts of sacred music take place in the Ascension Church and are accompanied by bell-ringing;

- The festival "Russia", which is organized by the Department of Culture of Moscow, is held every year on the Day of Russia on June 12 at the Ascension Square in front of the church. In 2017, the festival attracted 50,000 spectators;

- Opera Festival on Ascension Square. The Museum-reserve arranges productions of Russian operas that are dedicated to events historically related to the Kolomenskoye manor and the Romanov dynasty of Russian tsars: Boris Godunov, The Tsar's Bride, Death of the Tsar. In Ascension Square, temporary places for spectators and a stage are set up; actions also take place at the church gallery. Such representations usually have about 4,500 spectators.



Figure 51 Concert of the festival "Russ Singing" in the Church of the Ascension at Kolomenskoye. 2017.



Figure 52 Performance of the opera "The Tsar's Bride" in Ascension Square. Before the beginning of the play. 2017.

- The festival of ethnic music "Music of Our Hearts" under the patronage of the singer Zara, which bears the title "Artist of UNESCO for Peace", is held annually in early September. The mission of the festival is raising patriotism, respect for one's own culture and cultures of other peoples, to show Russia as a multi-ethnic, tolerant country in which the traditions of different peoples are combined and respected.

Musicians from the republics of Russia, and also from Belarus, Armenia, Serbia, Israel and other countries take part in the festival. The television version of the festival is filmed, and shown on the central Russian TV channels Culture and the Channel 1. As an artist of UNESCO, singer Zara understands the importance of popularizing world cultural heritage, which is why all the concerts of the festival and filming of the television version take place against the background of the Church of the Ascension.

- Festival of Light. In September 2018, this annual festival will be held for the first time in the Kolomenskoye Museum-Reserve along with other venues (Bolshoi Theater, Victory Park, Tsaritsyno). This is a show created with video-mapping technology, which uses the architectural details of the Church of the Ascension, to which projectors and light devices project images. The audience will see a video performance with characters from fairy tales, and a show about world heritage sights.

9.5 REVIVAL OF THE TRADITIONAL USE OF THE OBJECT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE

The Church of the Ascension was originally built as a religious site. After the 2014 restoration, Orthodox worship was not renewed except for the annual service on the day of the Ascension of Christ (the 40th day after Easter). The church has excellent acoustic properties, however, and is used for concerts of sacred music (see Section 9.4)

One of the areas of work of the Integrated Museum-reserve is revival of historical elements of the way of life of the manor. To preserve and promote traditional folk culture, ways of life and crafts, an ethnographic complex was formed at Kolomenskoye: a working horse stable, a forge, a peasant household and a beekeeper house with apiary, and a water mill. The Russian tradition of falconry was revived, which used to be one of the favorite entertainments of Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich at the Kolomenskoye manor . It is planned to reconstruct parts of the

historical village of Kolomenskoye that was destroyed in the late 1970s and to place ethnographic exhibitions, including interactive ones, in recreated houses. The Apothecary (medical herbs) garden, which existed at the time of Tsar Aleksei Mikhailovich, was restored, where medicinal plants are grown. It is used for practical classes by students of the medical college of the Academy of Medical Sciences. The Ethnographic Center contributes to reconstruction of the historical image of the Church of the Ascension as a manor church of the summer royal residence.



Figure 53 Water mill of the Ethnographic Center of the Integrated Museum-reserve



Figure 54 The stable yard of the Ethnic Center of the United Museum-Reserve



Figure 55 Falconry in the Integrated Museum-reserve

All the above-mentioned activities - publication of scientific literatures, participation in conferences, guided tours, exhibitions, festivals, concerts, educational programs, work with schoolchildren and students – serve to promote the property. The Museum- reserve has a website and pages in all social networks. The Church of the Ascension is well known to the Moscow residents and visiting tourists as an outstanding monument of Russian architecture.

9.6 CAPACITY BUILDING

9.6.1 At the level of the Museum-reserve

Specialists of the Museum-reserve:

The Integrated Museum-Reserve ensures preservation of the World Heritage Site "Church of Ascension at Kolomenskoye" by highly qualified specialists. The Museum-reserve is a member of the ICOM. The total staff of employees numbers 668 people. Of these, about 250 are engaged in scientific and scholarly activity: research, exhibitions, education and enlightenment, excursions, publishing, restoration, and curating. Members of the professional staff of the Museum-reserve have training in Russian and foreign cultural and research institutions: the Italian Institute of Culture in Moscow, the French Institute in Russia, the German Historical Institute, and leading museums of the country.

While the all-Russian trend is to eliminate departments of guides in museums and transfer this service to outsourcing agency – that is, have tours guided by third-party tourist bureaus – the Museum-reserve refused this way and retained its own *department of excursion service* consisting of about 40 people. This is now a unique experience for Russian museums. The reason for this decision is the high professional level of the staff of the excursion department. All the guides have higher education received in leading Moscow and Russian humanities universities. Guides conduct independent research and develop excursions for all age and social categories in Russian and foreign languages, including Chinese, combining high research level with lively presentation of material and interactive elements. The guides of the Integrated Museum-reserve regularly win at the Moscow guides competitions.

In the Museum-reserve, there is a *service of the Chief Engineer*, which monitors all technical parameters of the condition and operation, the work of technological equipment of buildings and structures, first of all of the Church of the Ascension. There is also a department for the restoration of the historical landscape, the maintenance and improvement of the territory, which is responsible for

conducting research, developing projects and work on the restoration and maintenance of historical natural landscapes, gardens and flower beds in the park.

Scientific and methodological council of the museum-reserve: The scientific and methodological council includes scientific employees of all departments of the museum. The Council meets at least once a month to discuss the concepts of the upcoming exhibitions, the course and results of restoration work, the publication of scientific and popular literature, the preservation of museum items and collections, the preparation of educational programs, etc.

Guides training: The staff of MGOMZ conduct both primary training and retraining for members of the Russian Association of guides, interpreters, tour guides and tour managers for the right to independently conduct tours in Kolomenskoye, Izmailovo, Lublino and in the Palace of Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich.

Internships of restorers and curators in the museum-reserve: The museum-reserve has its own scientific potential and technical base for organizing the training of museum workers - conservators of painting and icon painting, and curators of museum collections.



Figure 56 Internship at the Integrated Museum-reserve

9.6.2 At the macro level

Scientific and research organizations provide methodological assistance on the protection and preservation of the World Heritage site. Several institutions are in constant contact with the Museum-reserve:

Institute of Archeology of the Russian Academy of Sciences: The high professional level of the staff is guaranteed by the permanent presence of researchers from the Institute of Archeology of the Russian Academy of Sciences (IA RAN). Here, excavations are conducted under the guidance of Doctor of Historical Sciences, member of the RAN L.A. Belyaev. Reports on expeditions are kept in the archives of the IA RAN and the Museum-reserve. Archaeological works of the IA RAN are conducted in cooperation with the Museum-reserve.

The Federal Scientific and Methodological Council for the Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation (the sections "Architectural Monuments" and "Archaeological Heritage") monitors the restoration of the Church of the Ascension, conducts field meetings on the complex issues of preservation, which must be taken into account when restoration continues. Members of the Scientific and methodological council are well-known and respected scientists in the country: archaeologists, historians of architecture and architects-restorers, A.L. Batalov, L.A. Belyaev, N.O. Dushkina, N.A. Makarov, A.S. Shchenkov and others. Doctors of history A.L. Batalov and L.A. Belyaev are the author of the fundamental monograph on the Church of the Ascension. Until 2016, over the course of several decades, L.A. Belyaev was an employee of the Museum-reserve and remained its consultant on archeological issues. The combination of the high potential of the staff of the museum and the central scientific research organizations creates a personnel system that guarantees the preservation, study, and high scientific level of interpretation of the Church of the Ascension.

9.7 CONCLUSIONS.

The Integrated Museum-reserve manages the World Heritage Site at a high professional level, and ensures the preservation and enhancement of its outstanding universal value. Park Kolomenskoye is one of the most beloved and visited places in Moscow. Due to thoughtful management, especially of people to the entire territory, it is possible to avoid a negative impact on the church and maintain a proper preservation mode. At the same time, the external observation of the church by a large number of visitors (more than four million a year) contributes to the constant growth of its recognition among the Moscow residents, and Russian and foreign tourists. The issues that could potentially have a negative impact on the outstanding universal value of a World Heritage site are:

- Lack of a legally approved buffer zone around the Church of the Ascension;

- Lack of a comprehensive restoration project for the whole church;
- Lack of funding to strengthen the landslide slopes of the hill on which the church stands. Costly research and design work were carried out, but the government did not allocate funds for the work to strengthen the slope and to secure against probable landslides;
- The growing flow of foreign tourists, which violates the historical landscape environment of the church.

10 PLANNING THE MANAGEMENT

10.1 PURPOSE OF MANAGEMENT

Based on the analysis of the current situation and the definition of an outstanding universal value, the main strategic objectives of the management plan are:

- Preservation of attributes and enhancement of the outstanding universal value of the World Heritage site for its transfer to future generations;
- Ensuring the stability of components against negative effects;
- Beneficial influence on the city community.

To achieve these goals, there is no need to reform or significantly change the parameters of the management process. It should continue at the same high professional level, which has already been provided by the Integrated Museum-reserve. The following priority tasks must be fulfilled:

- Development and approval of a long-term comprehensive strategy of the Integrated Museum-reserve until 2032;
- Conducting complex restoration work of the Church of the Ascension;
- Carrying out works to strengthen landslide slopes of the hill of the Church of the Ascension;
- Defining and approving the boundaries of the buffer zone of the Church of the Ascension and regimes of land use within the buffer zone;
- Determining areas of study and interpretation of the Church of the Ascension in compliance with the criterion of the OUV.

10.2 FORMS AND SOURCES OF FINANCING

Financing of the management, conservation and protection of the World Heritage site will continue as before from the regional (Moscow city) and federal budgets. Financing of large projects of restoration and conservation will occur through their inclusion in federal and regional State Target Programs: "Culture of

Russia (2012-2018)", "Culture of Moscow", "Development of the Urban Environment", and targeted investment programs of the city of Moscow.

10.3 SUSTAINABILITY MODES

The Church of the Ascension does not have a heating system, which may have harmful effects due to adverse weather conditions and temperature differences outside and inside the building. To maintain its World universal values, it is necessary to maintain the already established balance of numbers of people visiting the inside of the premises and the external observation of the church. This provides for two modes of using the property:

The sustainability regime for the Ascension Church, which means the preservation of all attributes of its outstanding universal value; continuation of research and publications; maintaining the number of visits at the current level; seasonal access to the church only during the warm and dry season; arranging visitation preferably for external observation of the cathedral.

Sustainable development of the buffer zone: maintenance of improvement of the park; strengthening landslide areas and the banks of the Moscow River; expansion and even distribution of the tourist infrastructure along the territory of the park: rental offices, toilets, food points, bicycle stand-ups, a network of information centers, better navigation.

10.4 PRIORITIES OF MANAGEMENT

The Integrated Museum-reserve makes annual plans to support, repair and restore, improve, study, interpret and promote all the cultural heritage sites, protected natural landscapes, and natural monuments within its boundaries. The scope of these plans is much wider than just the UNESCO World Heritage site of the Church of the Ascension.

10.4.1 Development and approval of a comprehensive target program for the development of the Integrated Museum-reserve until 2032.

In the 2000s, The Integrated Museum-reserve carried out its activities on the basis of targeted programs approved by the Government of Moscow: "The long-term target program for preservation of historical and cultural heritage sites and the development of the territory of the Kolomenskoye State Historical, Architectural and Natural Landscape Museum- for 2003-2007 "(Law of the City of Moscow of 12 March 2003 No. 18) and" The Concept of the Medium-Term Target Program for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage Objects and Development of the Territory of the Moscow State University and Integrated museum-reserve for 2008-2010 "(Order of the Government of Moscow dated January 14, 2008 N 20-RP).

The main tasks of these programs - organizing the Ethnographic Center, construction of a replica of the palace of Tsar Alexis Mikhailovich, the improvement of the territory of the Kolomenskoye Park and the adjacent territory, the laying of engineering networks, etc. - were implemented. The advantage of targeted programs is that they have a complex nature, that is, they cover the entire territory of the Museum-reserve and all cultural heritage sites. The programs were approved by the Government of Moscow, had the power of law, and were financed from the city budget. Control and coordination of actions of the stakeholders were entrusted to the Department of Economic Policy and Development of the city of Moscow.

Currently, there is no such program. The concept of development of the Museum-reserve, approved by the Scientific and Methodological Council, is developed for internal use and is designed for 2018 only. In 2032, the 500th anniversary of construction of the Church of the Ascension will occur. To prepare for the anniversary, it is advisable to prepare a set of activities that will focus on ensuring preservation of the attributes of the outstanding universal value of the

Church of the Ascension and the continuation of the sustainable development of the buffer zone.

Major stakeholders
Moscow State Integrated Museum-Reserve
Chief Administration for Protection of Cultural Heritage of the RF Ministry of Culture
Moscow Government

10.4.2 Repair and restoration work of the Church of the Ascension and the strengthening of the hillside

The design for repair and restoration work of certain parts of the church – its tent and socle - was developed in 2017-2018 by Ltd “Simargl”. The MGOMZ, applied to the Moscow Government for financing this project. The beginning of restoration work is expected in 2019. Partial restoration does not solve the problem of high humidity and its consequences for the church building. A comprehensive restoration project should be developed, which will include measures to maintain a constant temperature and humidity regime. It is also necessary to carry out works to strengthen the river bank, on which the church stands, according to the already developed design documentation (see Sections 6 and 7)

Major stakeholders
Moscow State Integrated Museum-Reserve
Chief Administration for Protection of Cultural Heritage of the RF Ministry of Culture

10.4.3 Defining and approving the boundaries of the Ascension church buffer zone, the use of land regimes within the buffer zone

The boundaries of the World heritage property “The Church of the Ascension” have not yet been determined. This should be one of the priorities for the protection of the property, along with the analysis of anthropogenic load on the territory of the

property (see Section 4.3.4). The entire territory of the Museum-reserve is considered a buffer zone of the Church of the Ascension, which ensures the preservation of the property and its visual integrity in the surrounding space (see Section 4.4). Currently, the uncontrolled flow of tourists, both in close proximity to the Ascension Church and in the most valuable historical and natural zones of the entire ensemble, leads to the trampling of grass and vegetation cover, threatens the historical landscape, disrupts the biocenosis of the park, and can damage the archaeological layer of the old cemetery adjoining the Church of the Ascension.

The legal protection regime for the MGOMZ allows reconstruction of destroyed cultural heritage sites on the territory of the museum-reserve. In exceptional cases, new construction within the boundaries of the Museum-reserve may be pursued, but only after conducting research and design work, examination of design documentation, discussion of projects in a professional historical and architectural community, and open public hearings. Also, the Moscow government may have plans to develop the city's transport and engineering infrastructure with construction works that could potentially have a negative impact on the visual integrity and attributes of the outstanding universal value of the Ascension church. In 2018, the city administration planned to sign a contract to illuminate the church, which may require the laying of utility networks and installation of lighting equipment near the building. To eliminate the likelihood of a negative impact on the OUV of the Church of the Ascension, it is necessary to develop and approve its legal buffer zone, in which land use regimes will be established. One of the measures to be considered is restricting free access to the most valuable historical and natural areas of the park, as well as regulating the flow of visitors around the church itself.

Preparatory work was carried out in 2008-2009 by Architectural workshop No. 20 of the design institute Mosproject-2 but was not approved. It is necessary to resume this work.

Major stakeholders
Moscow State Integrated Museum-Reserve
Chief Administration for State Protection of Cultural Heritage of the RF Ministry of Culture
Moscow Chief Administration of Cultural Heritage

10.4.4 Definition of priorities for study and interpretation of the Church of the Ascension

The criterion of the outstanding universal value, according to which the Church of the Ascension was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List, is that it was "a creative and innovative breakthrough in the construction of Russian Orthodox churches, which had a profound impact on the development of church architecture in the vast area of Eastern Europe". The material attributes of the outstanding universal value of the Church of the Ascension - its city-forming role in the surrounding space, construction features and its internal and external decoration were analyzed in detail in A.L. Batalov and LA Belyaev's monograph ([see Section 9.2.1](#)). The role of the Church of the Ascension in the formation of the original style of Russian and Eastern European church architecture of the 16-17th centuries is less developed. It is necessary to continue research, to deepen detailed analysis and interpretation of the OUV criteria. For example, it is known that in the 17th and then in the 19th centuries there were frescoes in the interior of the church. One area of research could be a study of their history and search for traces of frescoes in the interior of the temple.

The results of research may be discussed and promoted in new publications, and organizing professional conferences and exhibitions.

The second topic that needs further study and interpretation is the interconnection of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites within the city of Moscow. Moscow has three UNESCO sites: the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square, the Novodevichy Convent Ensemble, and the Ascension Church at Kolomenskoye. They are interconnected through similarities in their architectural styles: it is believed that the Novodevichy Convent, built in the Moscow Baroque style, was a chamber, “female” variation of the Kremlin; in the 16th century, the same Italian architects were involved in designing and construction of the Church of the Ascension at Kolomenskoye and the Moscow Kremlin. The Church of the Ascension at Kolomenskoye served as a prototype of the tent-roofed churches, bell towers and towers of the Kremlin and Red Square.

Moscow World Heritage sites not only have similar architectural features, but also the commonness of historical events and involvement of the same political figures of the Russian state. The Church of the Ascension was built on the occasion of the birth of the first Russian Tsar Ivan the Terrible, for whom the Moscow Kremlin served as a residence. After the death of Ivan the Terrible, his faithful favorite Boris Godunov hid in the Novodevichy Convent, and from there he was called to take the throne. In the 17th century, Kolomenskoye was the best-loved manor of Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich Romanov until his death. It is believed that the first emperor of Russia Peter I the Great was born here in 1672. The long conflict for the throne between the children of Alexei Mikhailovich princess Sophia Alekseyevna and Peter led to the exile of Sophia to the Novodevichy Convent (1689). Being under the patronage of the first persons of the state, all three ensembles were the most important centers of political, cultural, and religious life in Moscow and throughout Russia. Therefore, it is important to emphasize the interdependence and mutual influence of these sites, both architectural and historical, through virtual exhibitions. Such work is already included in the management plan of the Novodevichy Convent. In future, activities

in this direction can become a means for the development of cooperation among all World Heritage sites of the Russian Federation.

Another area of research that needs further development is the continuation of archaeological research of the area directly adjacent to the Church of the Ascension, as it used to be an ancient cemetery.

Major stakeholders
Moscow State Integrated Museum-Reserve
Museums of the Moscow Kremlin
Ecclesiastical Museum of the Novodevichy Convent
State Historical Museum
Chief Administration for State Protection of Cultural Heritage of the RF Ministry of Culture
Moscow Chief Administration for Protection of Culture
Institute of Archeology of RAN

11 SCHEDULED ACTIVITIES AND TERMS

11.1 IMMEDIATE ACTION PROGRAM FOR 2019-2020

Activities planned for 2019, confirmed by stakeholders and included in their planning, will be provided with financing in accordance with Russian budget legislation.

Activity	Note
Organization of an outside stand exhibition "UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Moscow" to mark the 25 th anniversary of the inclusion of the Ascension Church in the UNESCO World Heritage List.	Opening of the exhibition – May, 2019
Preparation and publication of the new guide book for Kolomenskoye	Autumn 2019
Conducting a meeting of the expanded Scientific and Methodological Council of the MGOMZ dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the inclusion of the Ascension Church on the UNESCO World Heritage List	November 2019
Developing a mission statement for the museum	2020
Completion of modernization of video surveillance systems	2020

11.2 MID-TERM PLAN FOR 2021-2024

Activity	Note
Restoration work of the tent, socle and gallery of the Church of the Ascension	Developer of the design documentation: Ltd "Simargl", state commissioner: JSC "Rosrestavratsiya". Planned for 2021-2022
Assessment of anthropogenic impact on the World Heritage Site the Church of the Ascension	Responsibility: Moscow Chief Administration of Culture, MGOMZ. Supposed execution 2021
Developing a plan of risk management and mitigation of risk impact	Responsibility: Chief Administration for State Protection of Cultural Heritage of the RF Ministry of Culture, Chief Administration of Culture of Moscow Government. Supposed execution 2021

Elaborating a concept of development of the museum-preserve until 2032	The decision to hold celebrations will be made by the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of Moscow. The approximate deadlines for execution are 2024
Development and approval of the boundaries of the property and a buffer zone of the Church of the Ascension in Kolomenskoye	Responsibility: Chief Administration for State Protection of Cultural Heritage of the RF Ministry of Culture. Supposed execution 2021-2022

11.3 PERIODIC ACTIONS

11.3.1 Monitoring the physical state of an object

This is carried out by authorized organizations and the user in compliance with legislation of the Russian Federation.

Supervision of restoration work in compliance with the safety requirements of buildings and facilities established by the federal legislation of the Russian Federation consists of measures of the author's and technical supervision of the repair and restoration work and will be carried out by the design organization LLC Simargl;

Supervision and control over the restoration work is carried out by the Chief Administration for State Protection of Cultural Heritage, the Administration of the RF Ministry of Culture for the TsFO.

The frequency of monitoring is determined by Russian legislation (see Section 4.1.8). For a description of the monitoring and a table of indicators, see Section Error! Reference source not found.

11.3.2 Work on conservation of the Church of the Ascension

The frequency of actions will be specified after the completion of restoration work

Works	Periodicity
Cleaning and hydrophobic treatment of stones of the façade surfaces	Once in five years

Cleaning of the stone surface from copper oxides and bio-contamination	Once in five years
Anticorrosion treatment of metal parts	Once in three years
Sanitation of white stone and protection from moisture migration	Once in five years
Ventilation of the premises	Once a year

11.3.3 Other activities

- Promotion of the World Heritage site: traditional annual concerts, festivals and other events (see **Section 9.4**);
- Improvement and cleaning of the territory, care for the road and trail network, gardens, flower beds and lawns;
- The maintenance of security posts and monitoring compliance with the safety requirements of the facility for life and health of people;
- Trainings on fire safety for employees of the Museum-reserve.

11.4 LONG-TERM PLANNING 2025-2032

The goal of the long-term planning is to preserve the attributes of the outstanding universal value of the property and transfer them to future generations in preparation for the 500th anniversary of the Church of the Ascension at Kolomenskoye. Long-term planning will be carried out in preparation for the 500th anniversary of the church.

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- 2 Protection obligation for the church of Ascension, 2010
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- 9 Act of technical condition (annex to the protection obligation). 2013
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- 13 List of lectures of the MOGOMZ Department of educational work. Approved July 27, 2013

14 Act of technical condition of the Ascension Church in Kolomenskoye, 2018.

15 LIST OF TERMS

Act of technical state [akt tekhnicheskogo sostoyaniya]– document describing current physical conditions of buildings structures

Adaptation of cultural heritage for modern use - research, design and work carried out to create conditions for modern use of the cultural heritage site, including the restoration of the historical and cultural values of elements of the cultural heritage site.

Archaeological work - work on the identification and study of objects of the archaeological heritage, including works aimed at finding and removing archaeological items. Implemented through archaeological exploration, archaeological excavations, archaeological observations.

Archeological layer - a layer in the ground or under water that contains traces of human existence, the time of origin of which exceeds one hundred years, including archaeological objects.

Arris – sharp edge formed by the intersection of two surfaces

Author's supervision [avtorskiy nadzor] – supervision of repair, restoration and conservation work by the authors of the Design documentation

Avant-corps (risalit) - a part of a building, such as a porch or pavilion, that juts out from the main part of the building along its entire height

Backfilling – filling in empty holes with compounds

Blind arcade - an **arcade** that is composed of a series of arches that has no actual openings

Blind area - pavement surrounding the periphery of structures to facilitate water run off

Certificate of acceptance [akt priyemki] – document that all parties sign after work is accomplished and examined

Checked roof covering - metal roof covering with checked pattern

Coffering - a series of decorative sunken panels in the shape of a square, rectangle, or octagon in a ceiling or vault

Complex scientific research - a complex of studies of a cultural heritage site, its environment, historical settlement, including historical archival, bibliographic and full-scale research. The purpose of performing complex scientific research is to find out the history, physical parameters, architectural characteristics and other features; regulated by the RF legislation

Connection – metal rod run through the building to reinforce the construction. May be open (in air) or hidden inside the walls

Conservation - a combination of measures that ensure a long-time preservation of the appearance and physical stability of historical and cultural monuments, archaeological artifacts, buildings, pieces of fine and applied arts. It includes research, survey, design and contracting work, including a set of emergency measures, if threatened by destruction. This work is conducted in order to prevent deterioration of the cultural heritage site without changing the appearance of the site, and without changing features that constitute the subject of protection (Law No. 73-FZ “On cultural heritage sites of peoples of the Russian Federation”)

Corbel - a structural piece of stone, wood or metal jutting from a wall to carry a superincumbent weight, a type of bracket

Crossed-dome building - an architectural form of building that features a square center with an internal structure shaped like a cross, topped by a dome

Design documentation [proyektnaya dokumentatsiya] – set of maps, architectural drawings, reports on research results, explications, historical reference note and other necessary documentation for contracting any restoration, reconstruction and conservation work

Dissonant objects - objects or a group of objects located in the existing historical environment of the settlement, which contradict its basic content; objects that

violate the conditions of visual perception of a cultural heritage site, the integrity of historical ensembles, or a natural landscape.

Dominant (high dominant) - buildings (structures) that exceed the surrounding buildings by more than 1/4 of its height, located in compositionally significant town-planning units

Equalizing – leveling a surface

Excavation - works related to the opening of the ground to a depth of more than 30 centimeters (excluding arable work), building piles for underground and terrestrial engineering networks and communications, as well as piling up dirt to a height of more than 50 centimeters.

Protection zone (buffer zone of the World Heritage site) - zone surrounding a cultural heritage site, where construction, alteration of historical look of buildings and landscaping are limited by state legislation and require special permission and supervision of state authorities for protection of cultural heritage

Groin vault – two-barrel vaults coming together

Gulbishche – an open or enclosed gallery surrounding a Russian Orthodox church

Historical environment, Historical building environment – an area of a settlement that has historical, cultural and architectural significance, but was not designated as a cultural heritage site; may include one or several sites with a status of cultural heritage of federal, regional or municipal significance

Historical reference note – a part of design documentation, a paper describing history of construction, repairs, alterations, architectural features, changes of users and providing all possible information on a site or building that is a subject for restoration work

Intangible cultural heritage - criterion of the value of a world heritage site, characterizing the spiritual perception and the atmosphere of the site or religious component.

Joinery- woodworking that involves joining together pieces of timber

Keystone – a wedge-shaped stone piece at the apex of a masonry arch, often at the apex of a vault

Laths - a thin flat strip of wood, especially one of a series forming a foundation for the plaster of a wall or the tiles of a roof

Lesene – a narrow, low-relief, vertical pillar or pilaster strip in a wall [lopatka]

Mending – thorough partial repair of a brick or other item

Parapet – railing enclosing a gallery-gulbishche

Parvise - an enclosed area in front of a cathedral or church, typically one that is surrounded with colonnades or porticoes

Podklet – a ground floor of a Russian orthodox church building

Protection obligations [okhrannye obyazatel'stva] – document that describes in detail physical conditions of the property, and that is signed by both a user and an authorized preservation agency

Protection zone [okhrannaya zona] – zone adjacent to a cultural heritage property analogous to a buffer zone of a World Heritage Site

Preservation of a cultural heritage site - aimed at ensuring the physical safety of the cultural heritage object; repair and restoration work, including conservation, repair restoration and adaptation of the cultural heritage site for modern use, as well as research, development of design documentation, scientific and methodological guidance, technical and author supervision.

Quadrangle – square main volume of a church

Reconstruction of a cultural heritage site is understood as a complex of construction and finishing work aimed at a qualitative change in the functional

parameters of the facility. The main purpose of reconstruction is to restore not the appearance of the building, but its technical and economic qualities. At the forefront is an increase in the comfort of operation of the repaired structure

Regime of land use and town planning regulations - special kind of restrictions of town-planning and economic activity, established within the boundaries of protection zones, in order to preserve cultural heritage.

Rendering - either refacing or replacing of bricks

Repair of an architectural monument - a periodic maintenance work carried out by the usual construction methods. In this case, as a rule, the basic structure of the monument is affected to the minimum. The main types of repair work - replacing and painting roof covering, replenishing loss of plaster, etc. This includes research, survey, design and contracting work carried out to maintain the monument in operational condition without changing the features that constitute the values for protection (Law No. 73-FZ “On cultural heritage sites of peoples of the Russian Federation”)

Report on scope of work – a type of scientific and design documentation

Restoration of an architectural monument – set of measures aimed at preventing subsequent destruction and achieving optimal conditions for the continued preservation of an object, ensuring the possibility of further discovering its new, previously unknown features. This includes scientific research, survey, design and contracting work conducted in order to identify and preserve the historical and cultural value of the heritage site (Law No. 73-FZ “On cultural heritage sites of peoples of the Russian Federation”)

Roof window – a small window on the top of the roof, often for ventilation

Screed - a leveled layer of material (e.g., cement) applied to a floor or other surface

Socle – a plain low block or plinth serving as a support for a column, statue, or as the foundation of a wall

Solea - an extension of the sanctuary platform in an Eastern Orthodox church building

Spandrel - a space between two arches or between an arch and a rectangular enclosure

Standing seam – interlocking seam which joins one panel of a roof covering to the next

State historical-cultural assessment [gosudarstvennaya istoriko-kul'turnaya ekspertiza] – assessment of possible impact on a cultural heritage property that may be caused by proposed repair, restoration and conservation work or new development

Stripping - part of the arch formed by the intersection of two mutually perpendicular cylindrical surfaces

Subfloor, subflooring – space between two stories of a building that support the floor of the upper story

Technical conditions of buildings and structures:

Good

Limited operability – stable and safe to use, but may have some defects

Urgent – loss of stability that may lead to the collapse of the building

Technical requirement document [tekhnicheskoye zadaniye] – assignment describing all technical characteristics and requirements for prospective design, restoration, conservation or new construction

Technical supervision [tekhnicheskiy nadzor] – supervision of restoration or conservation works in progress by an outside institution

Templon - a feature of Byzantine churches consisting of a barrier separating the nave from the sacraments at the altar

Territory of a cultural heritage site - a space within legally defined boundaries of a cultural heritage site, with special regimes of land use and restrictions for construction and alterations of buildings and structures

Tholobate or drum - in architecture, is the upright part of a building on which a dome is raised. It is generally in the shape of a cylinder or a polygonal prism.

Waterlogging - saturation with water

Waterspout – a pipe or half-pipe directing water away from building; made of metal or stone, with decorative elements

Zakomara – in old-Russian architecture, an arched top of a wall

Zone of controlled development [zona reguliruyemoy zastroyki] – zone adjacent to the protection zone with restricted modes of new development and reconstruction, designed to provide more sustainability and protection of view corridors of a cultural heritage site

Zone of protected natural landscape is the territory where the regime of land use is established to prohibit or restrict economic activities, construction of new and reconstruction of existing building in order to conserve a natural landscape, including river valleys, reservoirs, forests and open spaces, with objects of cultural heritage.

Zone of limited construction and economic activities - zone surrounding a cultural heritage site and its protection zone, where construction, alteration of historical look of buildings and landscaping are limited by state legislation and require special permission and supervision of state authorities for protection of cultural heritage; has lower degree of restrictions than a protection zone

Zone with special conditions for use of territories – areas of sanitary protection, or zones for the protection of cultural heritage and natural landscapes, water protection zones, drinking water supply zones, zones of protected sites, other zones established in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

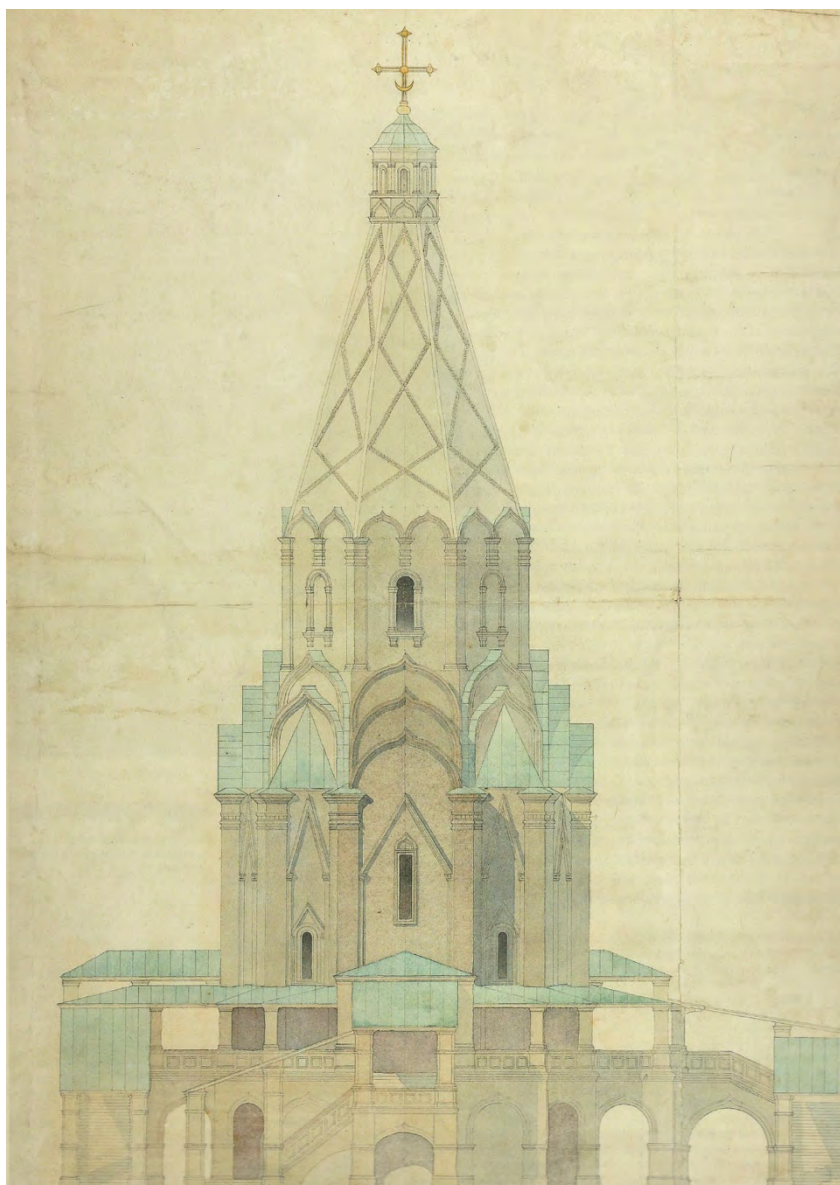
16 LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

TsFO	Central Federal District
FTsP	Federal Target Program
GA RF	State Archive of the Russian Federation
MNRKhU	Interregional Scientific Art-Conservation Institute
OUV	Outstanding Universal Value
RAN	Russian Academy of Sciences
RGADA	Russian State Archive of Ancient Acts
RGAE	Russian State Archive of Economy RGAE
RPTs	Russian Orthodox Church
Rosimushchestvo	Federal Agency for State Property Management »
Rostourism	Federal Agency for Tourism of the RF Ministry of Culture
Rosokhrancultura	Federal Service for the Supervision of the Observance of Legislation in the Field of Protection of Cultural Heritage
STC	Special Technical Conditions
TsNRPM	Central Research Restoration Design Workshops Institute
VOOPIK	All-Russian Society for Protection of Monuments of History and Culture
WHS	World Heritage Site
ZRZ	zone of controlled development

MINISTRY OF CULTURE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
CHIEF ADMINISTRATION FOR STATE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL
HERITAGE

LTD «Expert Centre» of the Academy of Architectural Heritage»

World Heritage Site
« CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, KOLOMENSKOYE»
MANAGEMENT PLAN
Addendum
Fulfillment of the Plan



Moscow, 2018

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1 FULFILLMENT OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN IN 2019

1.1 Stakeholders' approvals

After submission of the Management Plan to the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation it was revised by the stakeholders in accordance with the Ministry of Culture regulations.

On May 15, 2019 the preparers of the Management plan gave a presentation to the Scientific and Methodological Council (SMC) of the Museum-reserve. The members of the SMC made comments. The plan was revised to address the comments and resubmitted to the SMC in July, 2019, and approved. For minutes of the May 15 meeting, [see 2.1](#)

In October, 2019 the stakeholder the Chief Administration of Cultural Heritage of Moscow (see 5.5 of the Management plan) reviewed the plan and approved it with minor comments. Comments were addressed. For the letter of approval, [see 2.2](#)

In November, 2019 the stakeholder the Chief Administration of Culture of Moscow (see 5.6 of the Management plan) reviewed the plan and approved it without comments. For the letter of approval, [see 2.3](#)

In October, 2019, the managing institution, MGOMZ, reviewed the plan and approved it with minor comments. Comments were addressed. For the letter of approval, [see 2.4](#)

1.2 Fulfilment of the Management Plan

For the immediate action program for 2019-2020 see the table below (section 11.1 of the Management plan)

Activity	Note
Organization of an outside stand exhibition "UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Moscow" to mark the 25 th anniversary of the inclusion of the Ascension Church in the UNESCO World Heritage List.	Opening of the exhibition – May, 2019
Preparation and publication of the new guidebook for Kolomenskoye	Autumn 2019
Conducted a meeting of the expanded Scientific and Methodological Council of the MGOMZ dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the inclusion of the Ascension Church on the UNESCO World Heritage List	November 2019
Developing a mission statement for the museum	2021
Completion of modernization of video surveillance systems	2021

The Museum-Reserve Kolomenskoye undertook several activities planned for 2019:

1. Organization of an outside stand exhibition "UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Moscow" – the exhibit was created and was on display through the summer 2019

2. Preparation and publication of the new guidebook for Kolomenskoye – the guidebook was published (see announcement on the website

<http://www.mgomz.ru/sobitiya/moskovskiy-obedinennyiy-muzey-zapovednik-vyipustil-novoe-izdanie-progulki-po-kolomenskomu-putevoditel-avtor-o-v-kuzina-2019-g-112-stranits-s-illyustratsiyami>)

Photographs of the guidebook see 2.5

3. The meeting of the expanded Scientific and Methodological Council of the MGOMZ dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the inclusion of the Ascension Church on the UNESCO World Heritage List, was conducted as scheduled

<http://www.mgomz.ru/sobitiya/25-letie-vklyucheniya-tserkvi-voznneseniya-gospodnya-v-spisok-vsemirnogo-naslediya-yunesko-otmetili-v-kolomenskom>

2 APPENDICES

2.1 Protocol of the meetings of the Scientific and Methodological Council

Moscow

March 15, 2019

Presiding - V.A. Timofeev

Secretary - O.A. Polyakova

Present:

Members of the Scientific and Methodological Council:

Deputy Director of Educational Outreach E.A. Verkhovskaya

Deputy Director for Exhibition and Exhibition Activities S.P. Balan

Head of Multimedia Technology and Information I.S. Averkiev

Head of Education Department G.A. Aydasheva

The keeper of museum items of the I category of the department of storage of museum collections (sector of fine arts, DPI and books) N.A. Astafieva

The keeper of museum items of the 1st category of the museum collections storage department (sector of fine arts, DPI and books) V.A. Gordeev

Head of Fund Accounting Department G.V. Izmailova

The keeper of museum items of the 1st category of the museum collections storage department (sector of fine arts, DPI and books) S.Yu. Knyazev

Head of the department of excursions and excursion and art programs O.P. Kucherenkova

Head of the publishing and printing department N.D. Morozova

Head of the Department of Museum Pedagogy E.N. Nikitina

Head sector "Fine Arts, DPI and books" of the department of storage of museum collections T.A. Ostrovskaya

The keeper of museum items of the 1st category of the museum collections storage department (sector of fine arts, DPI and books)

M.S. Prokhorenkova

Specialist in exposition and exhibition activities of the 1st category of the department of storage of expositions and exhibition work A.V. Sabenin

Head of the Museum Collections Restoration Department E.A. Satel

Head Archeology sector of the museum collections storage department O.V. Tatsenko

Head fund computerization sector T.B. Fomina

Invited:

S.V. Gusev, A.V. Markelov, N.A. Napolova, I.T. Podkolzin, M.L. Samorezova, M.V.

Sokolovskaya, S.P. Stroitelev, O.A. Tokolova, A.A. Stepanov.

Representative of the Expert Center of the Academy of Architectural Heritage LLC M.A. Dobronovskaya.

AGENDA

1. Communication "Draft World Heritage Property Management Plan" Ascension Church, Kolomenskoye".

Speaker: M.A. Dobronovskaya (LLC "Expert Center of the Academy of Architectural Heritage")

I. LISTENED: Message "Draft World Heritage Property Management Plan" Church of the Ascension, Kolomenskoye "

One of the requirements of the UNESCO World Heritage Center for the documentation of World Heritage Sites is that they have management plans. In order to meet these requirements,

the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation has been preparing management plans for Russian World Heritage Sites since 2015.

The management plan for the World Heritage Site “Church of the Ascension, Kolomenskoye” was executed by order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation during 2018. The objectives of the management plan are to reflect all aspects of the current management, determine the range of problems and outline the timelines for their resolution. The contractor is Marina Alexandrovna Dobronovskaya, LLC Expert Center of the Academy of Architectural Heritage.

The adoption of the Management Plan will stimulate the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation to organize activities to maintain the World Heritage site in good condition.

World Heritage Site Ascension Church Year: 1994

Methodology:

Guidelines for the application of the World Heritage Convention - UNESCO, 2016

World Heritage Management Reference Guide: ICOMOS, ICROM, IUSN, 2013

Preparation of World Heritage nominations: ICOMOS, ICROM, IUSN, 2011

The management of the World Heritage Site is designed to provide:

- preservation of outstanding universal (world) value and its transfer to future generations;
- beneficial effects on society;
- balance of conservation and use without prejudice to outstanding global value.

Management Plan Structure (current status):

- legal protection;
- Main stakeholders: Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, Federal Property Management Agency, Moscow Diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church, Department of Cultural Heritage of Moscow, Department of Culture of Moscow, Department of Nature Management and Environmental Protection of Moscow.
- physical state;
- monitoring;
- analysis and prevention of threats;
- operational management.

The operational management of the World Heritage Site and the buffer zone is carried out by the State Institute of Municipal Public Health.

Management Aspects:

- preservation of outstanding universal value;
- interpretation of the World Heritage Site;
- scientific publications;
- scientific conferences, seminars, lectures;
- exhibition activities;
- excursion activities;
- educational and outreach activities;
- cultural and leisure activities;
- the revival of the traditional use of the World Heritage property;
- personnel construction.

Priority Management Tasks:

- Conducting comprehensive restoration work of the Ascension Church;
- carrying out work to strengthen the landslide hillsides of the Ascension Church;
- buffer zone: determination and approval of the boundaries of the protection zone of the Ascension Church and land use regimes.
- development and approval of the development concept of the Moscow State United Museum-

Reserve until 2032

- Identification of new areas of scientific study and interpretation of the Ascension Church: the role of the Ascension Church in shaping the distinctive style of Russian and East European church architecture of the 16th-17th centuries; the interconnection of Moscow UNESCO World Heritage Sites (for example, consider creating a site dedicated to the 3 UNESCO sites in Moscow; thematic design of a metro train, etc.).

Immediate Program of Action 2019-2020

The events for 2019 are confirmed by interested parties and are included in their work plans. They will be provided with financing in accordance with Russian budget legislation.

1. Restoration work of the tent of the Ascension Church (executors: Developer of design documentation for Simargl LLC, state customer of Rosrestavratsiya CJSC)
2. Organization of the poster exhibition “UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Moscow” on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the inclusion of the Ascension Church on the UNESCO World Heritage List (performer: Department of Storage of Expositions and Exhibition Work of the Moscow State Pedagogical University);
3. Development of a plan for the prevention and mitigation of the consequences of risks (executors: security department, storage department of museum funds MGOMZ)
4. Development of a concept for the development of a museum-reserve until 2032 (contractor: Department for Development Coordination MGOMZ)
5. Performance of work on the assessment of the anthropogenic load on the World Heritage Property (executors: Department of State Protection of Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation)

Periodic Actions:

- monitoring the physical condition of the object;
- conservation work of the Ascension Church;
- popularization of the World Heritage Site: traditional annual concerts, festivals and other events;
- improvement and cleaning of the territory, care of the road-path network, gardens, flower beds and lawns;
- maintenance of guard posts and monitoring of compliance with the facility's safety requirements for human life and health;
- Fire safety training for museum staff and other repetitive activities.

SPEAKERS: V.A. Timofeev, O.A. Polyakova, E.A. Verkhovskaya, I.T. Crawler.

DECIDED:

1. According to the instructions of V.A. Timofeev needs to coordinate the Management Plan with the Department of Culture of Moscow before submitting it to the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation.
2. Support the following proposals OA Polyakova:
 - in the clause relating to risk prevention, do not indicate as executors the department of storage of expositions and the department of safety of MGOMZ;
 - To expand the section devoted to the presentation of information about the Ascension Church in Kolomenskoye at the expositions and exhibitions of the Moscow State Medical Institute. For example, to talk about the permanent exhibition “Milestones in the History of Kolomenskoye”, which displays artifacts from the Ascension Church, such as: the Royal Gates, a lectern, archeology items, etc.
 - in order to mark the special international significance of the monument, include in the Plan information about the exhibition “Original and copy. Church of the Ascension of the Lord in

- Kolomenskoye and St. Alekseevsky Church-Monument of Russian Glory in Leipzig ”, which was held in Leipzig (Germany) in November 2018 - January 2019;
- reduce the too detailed department relating to the educational activities of the museum-reserve (do not list all existing types of excursions, EHPs and educational programs, but only those that directly relate to the Ascension Church);
 - expand the section devoted to interaction with the Russian Orthodox Church (consecration of the throne, giving the status of the Patriarchal Compound, worship, finding the miraculous icon of the Mother of God the Sovereign, which later played an important role in bringing the Russian and Foreign Orthodox Churches closer together). To note the fact that there are no contradictions between the museum and the Russian Orthodox Church regarding the use of the building of the Ascension Church in Kolomenskoye as a historical and architectural monument and religious building;
 - systematize the section regarding the work with archival documents MGOMZ.
3. Support the proposal of EA Verkhovskaya on the need for the formulation of definitions (characteristics) of UNESCO sites to apply science-like terms.
 4. Support the proposal of I.T. Podkolzina on the inclusion (possibly partial) of the hill near the Church of the Ascension in the buffer zone of the monument.
 5. Take into account the opinion of MA Dobronovskaya about the need to create a single center for coordinating the activities of all UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Russia.
 6. To approve the presented draft World Heritage Site Management Plan “Ascension Church, Kolomenskoye” as a whole, but to refine it based on the results of the comments and suggestions made.
 7. According to V.A. Timofeeva in the near future to hold a working meeting on the issue of agreeing on the final version of the draft Management Plan for the Ascension Church, Kolomenskoye project.

ПРОТОКОЛ
заседания Научно-методического Совета
 Москва

№ _____

от 15 марта 2019 г.

Председательствующий – В.А. Тимофеев

Секретарь – О.А. Полякова

Присутствовали:

Члены Научно-методического совета:

Заместитель директора по образовательной просветительской работе	Е.А. Верховская
И.о. заместителя директора по экспозиционно-выставочной деятельности	С.П. Балан
Начальник отдела мультимедийных технологий и информации	И.С. Аверкиева
Начальник отдела по просветительской работе	Г.А. Айдашева
Хранитель музейных предметов I категории отдела хранения музейных коллекций (сектор ИЗО, ДПИ и книги)	Н.А. Астафьева
Хранитель музейных предметов I категории отдела хранения музейных коллекций (сектор ИЗО, ДПИ и книги)	В.А. Гордеев

Начальник отдела учёта фондов	Г.В. Измайлова
Хранитель музейных предметов I категории отдела хранения музейных коллекций (сектор ИЗО, ДПИ и книги)	С.Ю. Князева
Начальник отдела экскурсий и экскурсионно-художественных программ	О.П. Кучеренкова
Начальник издательско-полиграфического отдела	Н.Д. Морозова
Начальник отдела музейной педагогики	Е.Н. Никитина
Зав. сектором «ИЗО, ДПИ и книги» отдела хранения музейных коллекций	Т.А. Островская
Хранитель музейных предметов I категории отдела хранения музейных коллекций (сектор ИЗО, ДПИ и книги)	М.С. Прохоренкова
Специалист по экспозиционно-выставочной деятельности I категории отдела хранения экспозиций и выставочной работы	А.В. Сабенина
Начальник отдела реставрации музейных коллекций	Е.А. Сатель
Зав. сектором «Археология» отдела хранения музейных коллекций	О.В. Таценко
Зав. сектором компьютеризации отдела учета фондов	Т.Б. Фомина

Приглашенные:

С.В. Гусева, А.В. Маркелов, Н.А. Наполова, И.Т. Подколзин, М.Л. Саморезова, М.В. Соколовская, С.П. Строителей, О.А. Токолова, А.А. Степанов.
Представитель ООО «Экспертный центр Академии архитектурного наследия»
 М.А. Доброновская.

ПОВЕСТКА ДНЯ

1. Сообщение **«Проект Плана управления объектом Всемирного наследия «Церковь Вознесения, Коломенское».**
 Докладчик: М.А. Доброновская (ООО «Экспертный центр Академии архитектурного наследия»)
2. Тематико-экспозиционный план и эскизный проект выставки **«Путешествие в провинцию».**
 Докладчик: Л.В. Розова
3. Сообщение **«Музейная реставрация предметов из кожи».**
 Докладчик: М.Д. Вдовиченко

I. СЛУШАЛИ: Сообщение «Проект Плана управления объектом Всемирного наследия «Церковь Вознесения, Коломенское»

Одним из требований Центра Всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО к документации объектов всемирного наследия является наличие у них планов управления. С целью соответствия этим требованиям Министерство культуры Российской Федерации с 2015 года ведет подготовку планов управления российских объектов Всемирного наследия.

План управления объекта всемирного наследия «Церковь Вознесения, Коломенское» был выполнен по заказу Министерства культуры Российской Федерации в течение 2018 г. Задачи Плана управления – отразить все стороны текущего управления, определить круг проблем и наметить сроки их разрешения.

Исполнитель – Доброновская Марина Александровна, ООО «Экспертный центр Академии архитектурного наследия».

За основу Плана управления объектом Всемирного наследия «Церковь Вознесения, Коломенское» был взят аналогичный план по управлению Новодевичьим монастырем в Москве. План ориентирован на международных экспертов. Принятие Плана управления будет стимулировать Министерство культуры Российской Федерации на организацию мероприятий по поддержанию памятника Всемирного наследия в надлежащем состоянии.

Год включения церкви Вознесения в Список всемирного наследия: 1994

Методология:

Методические рекомендации по применению Конвенции о всемирном наследии – ЮНЕСКО, 2016

Справочное пособие по управлению всемирным культурным наследием: ИКОМОС, ИКРОМ, ИЮСН, 2013

Подготовка номинаций всемирного наследия: ИКОМОС, ИКРОМ, ИЮСН, 2011

Управление объектом всемирного наследия призвано обеспечивать:

- сохранение выдающейся универсальной (мировой) ценности и передачу её будущим поколениям;

- благотворное воздействие на общество;

- баланс сохранения и использования без ущерба выдающейся мировой ценности.

Структура Плана управления (современное состояние):

- юридическая защита;

- основные заинтересованные стороны: Министерство культуры Российской Федерации, Росимущество, Московская епархия Русской православной церкви, Департамент культурного наследия города Москвы, Департамент культуры города Москвы, Департамент природопользования и охраны окружающей среды города Москвы.

- физическое состояние;

- мониторинг;

- анализ и предупреждение угроз;

- оперативное управление.

Оперативное управление объектом Всемирного наследия и буферной зоны осуществляет МГОМЗ.

Аспекты управления:

- сохранение выдающейся универсальной ценности;

- интерпретация объекта всемирного наследия;

- научные публикации;

- научные конференции, семинары, лекции;

- выставочная деятельность;

- экскурсионная деятельность;
- образовательная и просветительская деятельность;
- культурно-досуговая деятельность;
- возрождение традиционного использования объекта Всемирного наследия;
- кадровое строительство.

Приоритетные задачи управления:

- проведение комплексных реставрационных работ церкви Вознесения;
- проведение работ по укреплению оползневых склонов холма церкви Вознесения;
- буферная зона: определение и утверждение границ охранной зоны охраны церкви Вознесения и режимов использования земель.
- разработка и утверждение концепции развития Московского государственного объединенного музея-заповедника до 2032 г.
- определение новых направлений научного изучения и интерпретации церкви Вознесения: роль церкви Вознесения в формировании самобытного стиля русской и восточно-европейской церковной архитектуры XVI-XVII веков; взаимосвязь Московских объектов всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО (например, рассмотреть создание сайта, посвященного 3-м объектам ЮНЕСКО в Москве; тематическое оформление метропоезда и т.д.).

Немедленная программа действий на 2019-2020 гг.

Мероприятия на 2019 г. подтверждены заинтересованными сторонами и включены в их планы работ. Они будут обеспечены финансированием в соответствии с российским бюджетным законодательством.

1. Реставрационные работы шатра церкви Вознесения (исполнители: Разработчик проектной документации ООО «Симаргл», государственный заказчик ЗАО «Росреставрация»)
2. Организация стендовой выставки «Объекты всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО г. Москвы» к 25-летию включения церкви Вознесения в Список всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО (исполнитель: Отдел хранения экспозиций и выставочной работы МГОМЗ);
3. Разработка плана предотвращения и смягчения последствий рисков (исполнители: отдел безопасности, отдел хранения музейных фондов МГОМЗ)
4. Разработка концепции развития музея-заповедника до 2032 г. (исполнитель: отдел координации развития МГОМЗ)
5. Выполнение работ по оценке антропогенной нагрузки на объект всемирного наследия (исполнители: Департамент государственной охраны культурного наследия Минкультуры РФ)

Периодические действия:

- мониторинг физического состояния объекта;
- работы по консервации церкви Вознесения;
- популяризация объекта всемирного наследия: традиционные ежегодные концерты, фестивали и другие мероприятия;
- благоустройство и уборка территории, уход за дорожно-тропиночной сетью, садами, цветниками и газонами;
- содержание постов охраны и мониторинг соответствия требованиям безопасности объекта для жизни и здоровья людей;
- тренинги по пожарной безопасности для сотрудников музея-заповедника и другие повторяющиеся действия.

ВЫСТУПИЛИ: В.А. Тимофеев, О.А. Полякова, Е.А. Верховская, И.Т. Подколзин.

РЕШИЛИ:

1. Согласно указанию В.А. Тимофеева необходимо согласовать План управления с Департаментом культуры города Москвы прежде, чем представлять его в Министерстве культуры Российской Федерации.
2. Поддержать следующие предложения О.А. Поляковой:
 - в пункте, касающемся предотвращения рисков, не указывать в качестве исполнителей отдел хранения экспозиций и отдел безопасности МГОМЗ;
 - расширить раздел, посвященный представлению информации о церкви Вознесения в Коломенском на экспозициях и выставках МГОМЗ. Например, рассказать о постоянной экспозиции «Вехи истории Коломенского», на которой экспонируются такие артефакты из церкви Вознесения, как: Царские врата, аналой, предметы археологии и т.п.
 - с целью обозначения особой международной значимости памятника включить в План информацию о выставке «Оригинал и копия. Церковь Вознесения Господня в Коломенском и Свято-Алексеевский храм-памятник Русской Славы в Лейпциге», проходившую в г. Лейпциге (Германия) в ноябре 2018 г. – январе 2019 г.;
 - сократить слишком подробный отдел, касающийся образовательной деятельности музея-заповедника (не перечислять все существующие виды экскурсий, ЭХП и образовательных программ, а только те, которые непосредственно касаются церкви Вознесения);
 - расширить раздел, посвященный взаимодействию с Русской Православной Церковью (освящение престола, придание статуса Патриаршего подворья, проведение богослужений, обретение чудотворной иконы Божией Матери Державной, которая в дальнейшем сыграла важную роль в сближении Русской и Зарубежной Православных Церквей). Отметить факт отсутствия противоречий между музеем и РПЦ по вопросу использования здания церкви Вознесения в Коломенском как историко-архитектурного памятника и культового сооружения;
 - систематизировать раздел, касающийся работы с архивными документами МГОМЗ.
3. Поддержать предложение Е.А. Верховской о необходимости при формулировке определений (характеристик) объектов ЮНЕСКО применять наукообразные термины.
4. Поддержать предложение И.Т. Подколзина о включении (возможно, частичном) территории холма возле церкви Вознесения в буферную зону памятника.
5. Принять к сведению мнение М.А. Доброновской о необходимости создания единого центра по координации деятельности всех объектов Всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО в России.
6. Одобрить представленный проект Плана управления объектом Всемирного наследия «Церковь Вознесения, Коломенское» в целом, но доработать его по итогам прозвучавших замечаний и предложений.
7. Согласно указанию В.А. Тимофеева в ближайшее время провести рабочее совещание по вопросу согласования окончательной редакции проекта Плана управления объектом «Церковь Вознесения, Коломенское».

2.2 Letter of approval, Chief administration of cultural heritage of Moscow

THE GOVERNMENT OF MOSCOW
CITY CULTURAL HERITAGE CHIEF ADMINISTRATION
MOSCOW

(Moscow City Heritage)

Pyatnitskaya St., l. 19. Moscow, 115035

Telephone Fax: (495) 957-73-54. 951-06-03. e-mail: dkn_info@mos.ru. \ vw \ v.mos.ru/dkn

OKPO 00652228. OGRN 1027700151170. TIN / KPP 7705021556 770501001

The request of the Ministry of Culture of Russia dated October 7, 2019 No. 16030-12-02 on the issue of agreeing on a draft plan for managing a cultural heritage object of federal significance "Kolomenskoye Manor Ensemble, XVI-XVII century - Ascension Church" (hereinafter referred to as the Object) at the address: Ave. Andropova, d. 39, p. 9 (hereinafter referred to as the Plan) by the Chief Administration of Cultural Heritage of the city of Moscow (hereinafter referred to as the Chief Administration) within the scope of competence is considered.

The Chief Administration conceptually supports the Plan, subject to the provisions of Federal Law of June 25, 2002 No. 73-FZ "On Objects of Cultural Heritage (Monuments of History and Culture) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation" (hereinafter - the Federal Law) with its subsequent implementation.

In addition, we inform that when carrying out landscaping of the Object in case of impact on the object of cultural heritage (a work of landscape gardening and landscape architecture) of regional significance "Kolomenskoye Estate" (hereinafter referred to as the Park), it is necessary to develop and coordinate depending on the type of work performed with the Chief Administration in accordance with the established procedure, scientific and design documentation for the conservation of the Park or a section on ensuring its safety.

Besides. The plan provides for the inclusion of the Object in the State Program of the city of Moscow "Culture of Moscow 2012-2018" (hereinafter - the State Program) and the implementation of a number of works in 2018-2019.

Moreover, in accordance with paragraph 1.1 of the Government Decree Moscow dated March 28, 2017 No. 139-PP "On amendments to the resolution Government of Moscow of September 20, 2011 No. 431 - ..PP" - the state program has a title "Culture of Moscow". Works on conservation of the property in 2018-2019 were not carried out. Thus, a correction of the name programs and deadlines is required.

In addition, the current legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of protection of cultural heritage objects the concept is not defined a buffer zone of a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and is also not approved the procedure for establishing such a zone and the restrictions in force in it. Buffer UNESCO World Heritage Site does not apply to protected areas cultural heritage site and areas with special conditions of use territory.

In accordance with subparagraph "b" of paragraph 2 of the list of instructions of the President Of the Russian Federation dated March 31, 2016 No. Pr-571 of the Ministry of Culture of Russia to a draft federal law On Introducing Amendments to the Federal Law "On Objects of Cultural Heritage (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation" (in part establishing procedures for the implementation of international obligations arising from the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage 1972), providing, in particular, the following changes:

introduction of new definitions from international law: "territory World Heritage Site, " "buffer zone of a cultural heritage site inscribed on the List World Heritage "and" assessment of the impact of planned work on outstanding universal value of a cultural heritage site, inscribed on the World Heritage List ";

determination of powers of state authorities in terms of enforcement of international obligations arising from Convention.

Based on the foregoing, development work is currently underway and affirming the boundaries of components and the buffer zone of global UNESCO heritage located in Moscow is not included powers of the Moscow Government and not provided for by the city budget Moscow.

Also, the allocation of funds for work on conservation of the Object provided for by the Plan in 2020-2021, The Chief Administration of the budget of the city of Moscow is not provided. The User of the Object is the State Budget Institution Culture of Moscow "Moscow State United art historical, architectural and natural landscape museum reserve ", subordinate to the Chief Administration of Culture of the city of Moscow. Therefore, the Plan must be sent for approval to Chief Administration of Culture of Moscow.

First Deputy Head -
chief inspector in the field
state protection of facilities
cultural heritage of the city of Moscow
S.M. Mirsoyan



ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВО МОСКВЫ
ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ КУЛЬТУРНОГО НАСЛЕДИЯ ГОРОДА
МОСКВЫ
(МОСГОРНАСЛЕДИЕ)

Пятницкая ул., д. 19, Москва, 115035
Телефон факс: (495) 957-73-54, 951-06-03, e-mail: dkn_info@mos.ru, www.mos.ru/dkn
ОКПО 00652228, ОГРН 1027700151170, ИНН/КПП 7705021556/770501001

18.10.2019 № ДКН-16-09-46/9-20 Министерство культуры
на № 16030-12-02 от 07.10.2019 Российской Федерации

Малый Гнезниковский пер., д. 7/6,
стр. 1, 2, Москва, 125993

Обращение Минкультуры России от 7 октября 2019 г. № 16030-12-02 по вопросу согласования проекта плана управления объектом культурного наследия федерального значения "Ансамбль усадьбы Коломенское, XVI-XVII в. - Церковь Вознесения" (далее – Объект) по адресу: просп. Андропова, д. 39, стр. 9 (далее – План) Департаментом культурного наследия города Москвы (далее – Департамент) в рамках компетенции рассмотрено.

Департамент концептуально поддерживает План при условии соблюдения положений Федерального закона от 25 июня 2002 г. № 73-ФЗ "Об объектах культурного наследия (памятниках истории и культуры) народов Российской Федерации" (далее – Федеральный закон) при его последующей реализации.

Дополнительно сообщаем, что при проведении работ по благоустройству территории Объекта в случае воздействия на объект культурного наследия (произведение садово-паркового искусства и ландшафтной архитектуры) регионального значения "Усадьба "Коломенское" (далее – Парк) необходимо в зависимости от вида выполняемых работ разработать и согласовать с Департаментом в установленном порядке научно-проектную документацию по сохранению Парка либо раздел об обеспечении его сохранности.

Кроме того, Планом предусмотрено включение Объекта в Государственную программу города Москвы "Культура Москвы 2012-2018 годов" (далее – Государственная программа) и выполнение ряда работ в 2018-2019 годах.

При этом в соответствии с пунктом 1.1 постановления Правительства Москвы от 28 марта 2017 г. № 139-ПП "О внесении изменений в постановление Правительства Москвы от 20 сентября 2011 г. № 431-ПП" Государственная программа имеет наименование "Культура Москвы". Работы по сохранению Объекта в 2018-2019 годах не проводились.

Таким образом, требуется корректировка наименования Государственной программы и сроков выполнения работ.

«22» 10 2019г.

19-45954

Кроме того, в настоящее время законодательством Российской Федерации в области охраны объектов культурного наследия не определено понятие буферной зоны объекта всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО, а также не утвержден порядок установления такой зоны и ограничений, в ней действующих. Буферная зона объекта всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО не относится к зонам охраны объекта культурного наследия и зонам с особыми условиями использования территории.

В соответствии с подпунктом "б" пункта 2 перечня поручений Президента Российской Федерации от 31 марта 2016 г. № Пр-571 Минкультуры России до настоящего времени разрабатывается проект федерального закона "О внесении изменений в Федеральный закон "Об объектах культурного наследия (памятниках истории и культуры) народов Российской Федерации" (в части установления порядка выполнения международных обязательств, вытекающих из Конвенции об охране всемирного культурного и природного наследия 1972 года), предусматривающий, в частности, следующие изменения:

введение новых определений из норм международного права: "территория объекта культурного наследия, включенного в Список всемирного наследия", "буферная зона объекта культурного наследия, включенного в Список всемирного наследия" и "оценка воздействия планируемых работ на выдающуюся универсальную ценность объекта культурного наследия, включенного в Список всемирного наследия";

определение полномочий органов государственной власти в части обеспечения выполнения международных обязательств, вытекающих из Конвенции.

Учитывая изложенное, в настоящее время проведение работ по разработке и утверждению границ компонентов и буферной зоны объектов всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО, расположенных на территории города Москвы, не входит в полномочия Правительства Москвы и не предусмотрено бюджетом города Москвы.

Также в настоящее время выделение средств для проведения работ по сохранению Объекта, предусмотренных Планом в 2020-2021 годах, Департаменту бюджетом города Москвы не предусмотрено.

Пользователем Объекта является Государственное бюджетное учреждение культуры города Москвы "Московский государственный объединенный художественный историко-архитектурный и природно-ландшафтный музей-заповедник", подведомственное Департаменту культуры города Москвы.

Таким образом, План необходимо направить на согласование в Департамент культуры города Москвы.

Первый заместитель руководителя –
главный инспектор в области
государственной охраны объектов
культурного наследия города Москвы



С.М.Мирзоян

2.3 Letter of approval, Chief administration of culture of Moscow

THE GOVERNMENT OF MOSCOW

CHIEF ADMINISTRATION OF CULTURE OF MOSCOW

Petrovka St., d. 17, p. 11, r. Moscow, 107031

Phone: (495) 680-34-33, (495) 530-21-57, fax: (495) 623-69-11

E-mail: priemnaja@culture.mos.ru, <https://www.mos.ru/kultura/>

11 November 2019

DK-01-03-428/9

To Ministry of Culture

Russian Federation

In accordance with the letter of October 7, 2019 No. 16029-12-02, the Management Plan of the World Heritage site "Ascension Church, Kolomenskoye ", the Administration of Culture of Moscow considered and agreed without comment.

First Deputy Head

S.E. Perov

Lugacheva M.S.,

+7 495 530 21 64



ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВО МОСКВЫ
ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ КУЛЬТУРЫ ГОРОДА МОСКВЫ

Петровка ул., д. 17, стр. 11, г. Москва, 107031
Телефон: (495) 680-34-33, (495) 530-21-57, факс: (495) 623-69-11
E-mail: priemnaja@culture.mos.ru, <https://www.mos.ru/kultura/>
ОКПО 17669189, ОГРН 1027739805180, ИНН/КПП 7702155262/770201001

11 НОЯ 2019 № ДК-01-03-428/9
на № 16029-12-02 от 7.10.2019

Министерство культуры
Российской Федерации

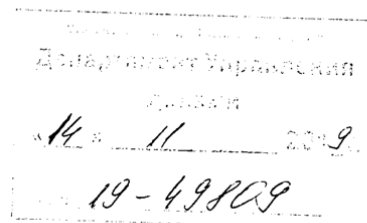
В соответствии с письмом от 7 октября 2019 г. № 16029-12-02 проект плана управления объектом всемирного наследия "Церковь Вознесения, Коломенское" Департаментом культуры города Москвы рассмотрен и согласовывается без замечаний.

Приложение: 2 брошюры в 1 экз.

Первый заместитель руководителя

С.Е.Перов

Лугачева М.С.,
+7 495 530 21 64



2.4 Letter of approval, The Moscow State Integrated Art and Historical Architectural and Natural Landscape Museum-Reserve

State budgetary institution of culture "The Moscow State Integrated Art and Historical Architectural and Natural Landscape Museum-Reserve"

(MGOMZ)

28.10.2019

34-01-07-365

To the Head of the Department of Museum and exhibition work of the Chief administration of culture of Moscow

A.V. GORYANOV

Dear Anton Valentinovich!

In connection with the provision by the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation for approval of the draft World Heritage Site Management Plan "Ascension Church", at the address: 39, Andropov Avenue, Moscow, 1 p.

The management plan developed by the Expert Center of the Academy of Architectural Heritage LLC, whose customer is the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, was considered at the scientific and methodological council of MGOMZ on March 15, 2019. The comments issued to the developer on the project are corrected in the working order.

However, there is currently a proposal to amend paragraph 4.1.7 of the facility management plan. It is advisable to refer to article 243 part 2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (punishable by a fine of up to five million rubles or in the amount of wages or other income of the convicted person for a period of up to five years, or by compulsory labor for a term of up to four hundred eighty hours, or forced labor for a term up to five years, or imprisonment for up to six years).

In the rest, MGOMZ considered the submitted draft Plan for the management of the Ascension Church object and considers it possible to coordinate with the added proposal under paragraph 4.1.7 for further approval in the prescribed manner.

Sincerely, I.O. directors

ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ КУЛЬТУРЫ ГОРОДА МОСКВЫ

Государственное бюджетное учреждение культуры города
Москвы «Московский государственный объединенный
художественный историко-архитектурный и природно-
ландшафтный музей-заповедник»
(МГОМЗ)

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ОКПО 02182726, ОГРН 1027700189087, ИНН/КПП 7724093531/772401001

28.10.2019 № 34-01-07-365

на № _____ от _____

Начальнику Управления музейно-
выставочной работы Департамента
культуры города Москвы
А.В.ГОРЯНОВУ

Уважаемый Антон Валентинович!

В связи с предоставлением Министерством культуры Российской Федерации на согласование проект Плана управления объектом Всемирного наследия «Церковь Вознесения», по адресу: г. Москва, проспект Андропова, д. 39 стр. 1, сообщаем.

План управления, разработанный ООО «Экспертный центр «Академии архитектурного наследия», заказчиком которого является Министерство культуры Российской Федерации, рассмотрен на научно-методическом совете МГОМЗ 15.03.2019. Выданные разработчику замечания по проекту откорректированы в рабочем порядке.

Вместе с тем, в настоящее время есть предложение по внесению изменений в пункт 4.1.7 плана управления объектом. Целесообразно сослаться на статью 243 часть 2 Уголовного кодекса Российской Федерации (наказываются штрафом в размере до пяти миллионов рублей или в размере заработной платы или иного дохода осужденного за период до пяти лет, либо обязательными работами на срок до четырехсот восьмидесяти часов, либо принудительными работами на срок до пяти лет, либо лишением свободы на срок до шести лет).

В остальном МГОМЗ рассмотрел представленный проект Плана управления объектом «Церковь Вознесения» и считает возможным согласовать с добавленным предложением по пункту 4.1.7 для дальнейшего утверждения в установленном порядке.

С уважением,
И.о. директора



И.М. Кузнецова

Коноплева Н.В.

Документ зарегистрирован № 34-01-07-365 от 28.10.2019 Коноплева Н.В. (МГОМЗ)
Страница 1 из 2. Страница создана: 28.10.2019 17:11



ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВО
МОСКВЫ

2.5 2019 Guidebook illustrations

