

ROLE OF PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS IN ELABORATING AND REALIZATION OF DEVELOPING PROGRAMS FOR CITIES WITH VALUABLE HISTORICAL HERITAGE

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Contemporary conditions of cultural immovable heritage of majority of Russian historical towns characterize as great changing of original figure. Natural and cultural heritage of previous centuries of Russian history is at risk of complete disappearance.

The last decades differ of expansion of urbanism in the most historical towns. This is typical for all historical settlements in Europe including Russian ones.

Discussions about forms and methods of protection and preservation architectural and cultural immovable heritage is still continuing. Specialists talk about: - correlation of new and old architecture and also townscape and landscape; - about authentic of historical face of townscapes and of integrated development of cities and towns taking into account maximum of preservation of cultural and natural heritage. About humanization of city in future and methods of developing of contemporary city settlements. The basic thesis - to create a humanistic city in context of his genetic historical memory.

The main information and managing issues are follows: developing exchange of information and experience in organization of permanent and removable exhibitions on history of creature of unique samples of religious architecture and decorative art objects; historical and cultural education of adult and kids; conducting of colloquies and conferences in close cooperation with state and municipal power. The pilot projects include collaboration of human rights organizations and municipal powers in improving of law documents on historical settlements.

However, in practice there are a lot of violations of existing laws in sphere of preservation, using and promotion of cultural immovable heritage. As a rule, these violations are connected with demolition of historical buildings, changing of their functions and expulsion of inhabitants or staff of cultural and scientific organizations. Many of violations of laws have been registered during reconstruction of the historical center of Moscow in a protection zone of the World Heritage monument – the Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square. Only after a lot of complaints of public a

special project of united protection zones for all monuments in the historical center of Moscow had been elaborated by the Moscow authorities. Also by law a multy-floors building of a hotel “National” has been destroyed, and some building around the Moscow Kremlin have got less floors then before.

Practice demonstrates that only those specialists who are not involved in management and financing structures of the Moscow government, in case of new construction or reconstruction of building can stand against wrong decisions.

For the last years in Russia a new human rights movement appeared. It directs to protection of rights to live in good ecological and cultural conditions. The role of international organizations increased in issues of protection of preservation of heritage. For example, only in 2004 the Human rights court in Strasbourg had got 5 cases about illegal demolition of historical houses in downtown of Nizhniy Novgorod and Moscow.

Simultaneously the Russian legislation is been developed: The Russian Constitution (1994), the Federal Law on Objects of Cultural Heritage (2002), Rules on All-Russia Monitoring of Condition and Using of Historical and Cultural Monuments (2001).

Till ratification by Russia the Venice Charta and the European Cultural Convention Russian legislation include all basic provision of these important document in own laws concerning preservation of cultural heritage. The 44th article of the Russian Constitution gives guarantees of participation in cultural life, using of cultural objects, access to cultural values to all Russian citizens. But each citizen has a duty to save national historical monuments. The Federal Law on Objects of Cultural Heritage have put a definition of legal regulation in reference to preservation, using and promotion and state protection for historical and cultural heritage.

A big contribution to process of balanced developing of city-building, from one hand, and conservation of its historical parts, from the other hand, recommendations of international organizations such as UNESCO, ICOMOS,

ICOM, ICCROM, the Council of Europe, their National Committees, the All-Russia Association of Protection of Monuments (VOOPiK), and recently created organization which implements the Council of Europe's ideas in reference to cultural policy and the VOOPiK's longtime experience – "Heritage without frontiers".

For the last 50 years international organizations such as UNESCO, ICOMOS, ICOM, ICCROM, the European Commission, CDPAT of the Council of Europe elaborated rules, methods of saving, using, popularization of state protection of cultural heritage and its realization in frames of programs of international cooperation and technical assistance.

The basic international document ratified by Russia is the Convention for Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage(Paris, 1972). Recommendations on management of the World Heritage sites issued by the Council of Europe as a follow-up of the Cultural Convention found its reflection in core Russian legislative documents. The principal chapter of this recommendation is "Management of the World heritage sites". According to its provisions, "Planning, programming and financing is continuing process, demanding periodical rechecking and putting in conditions of nowadays. For resolving of contradictions in the process of planning it needs, first of all, to look all possible alternatives, and then, to resolve, which of these options could do the less damage to values of the World Heritage site."

On this legislative base experts prepare decisions, which increase importance of site and principles of its saving. If process of planning is scientific and logic, in this case executive power as a rule accept these proposals and fulfill them.

These provisions had been put into in particularly in the Council of Europe programs of technical cooperation. One of them – "The international pilot project under the leadership of the Council of Europe "The revival of the Rostov Velikiy" in frames of technical cooperation with Russia.

The main goal of cooperation was approbation of management methods and ways of revival of historical cities.

Principle of experimental methodical search of strategic of complex saving historical and cultural heritage was core one in realization of the project. It was done by state organizations, municipal power of Rostov Velikiy, public organizations, charity funds.

The most distinguished Russian specialists have done city-building, architectural, economical and social principles of saving and renovation of heritage in conditions of fast urbanization in a historical city. All these achievements were put in the Rostov Velikiy project. Final result included saving of historical center of the city, conservation of 5 convent complexes and 10 monuments of archaeology and architecture. In addition the central part of the city has got complex of modern facilities. After all these measures Rostov Velikiy had been put on the waiting List of the World Heritage monuments.

One of the base approaches to the Pilot project were: implementing modern mechanism sustainable development on a base of using of historical heritage; unification in accordance with the best achievement in practice systems of management of townhold; integration of local and regional legislative system; improving of investment policy and practice, based on using of historical and cultural potential; development of reference markets of service and goods; promotion of historical and cultural heritage saving policy among youth and local population.

This and other programs (Sankt-Peterburg, Elutorovsk, Rostov Velikiy, Velikiy Novgorod) was possible to realize due to international and national funds' help, local coordination centers, other public entities. It was a result of their cooperation with state authorities.

Now it is very important other aspect of heritage preservation – monitoring of monument's condition and its zones of protection. In monitoring activities it is the most important participation of members of ICOMOS, ICCROM, ICOM national committees, and the Council of Europe and VOOPiK too.

This movement right now from this year the Russian Government support very actively, by the Russian President. It is created in 2005 the Public Council under the leadership of the President of the Russia on protection of cultural and historical heritage of peoples of the Russian federation.

In conclusion, I would like to say that these positive examples of cooperation of these NGOs specialists are supported by governments of all countries.

In my opinion, close cooperation international organizations mentioned above and their national committees and preparing of mutual actions can influence effectively on processes of evolving townscapes and landscapes with maximum supporting of immovable cultural heritage.

Abstract

1 Problems of Preserving a Valuable Historic Heritage Under Conditions of Rapid Urban Growth

- 1) Basic characteristics of contemporary urbanization processes and violations of international legislation concerning the protection of objects of cultural heritage during the implementation of urban planning programs.
- 2) Problems related to the perception of objects of cultural heritage and contemporary architectural forms
- 3) Difficulties in achieving a balance in scale between new and old architecture, between the urban, cultural and natural landscapes, and in harmonizing the environment.

2 Protecting human rights in the ecological and cultural aspects of the full habitat. The role of international organizations in developing international law for the preservation of objects of cultural heritage. The fundamental documents used as a methodological aid to guide specialists from Russia's national ICOMOS committee in establishing programs for the development of historic cities.

- 1). Specific emphases of Russian legislation on protecting human rights to cultural heritage.
- 2). The role of international organizations in developing international law concerning the preservation of objects of cultural heritage, and the activities of international organizations within the framework of Russian projects (UNESCO, ICOMOS, ICROM, ICOM, European Union).
- 3). Commentary on fundamental international documents.

3 Methods and Programs for Planning the Development of City Structures, Taking Into Account the Preservation of Historical Surroundings and of Objects of Cultural Heritage.

1). The European Union's international pilot project within the framework of Russia's technical assistance: on The Strategic Plan for the Development of the City of Rostov the Great".

- 1). Urban-planning, architectural, economic and social principles for the preservation and restoration of heritage during the growth of urbanized city formation according to the model of the historic city of Rostov the Great.
- 2). High-priority tasks for a municipal governmental to take in implementing the reforms chosen in The Strategic Plan . . ." and paths to funding a budget for the plan.

4 Public Institutions and Programs for the Development of Historic Cities

- 1). Results of collaboration between international and Russian foundations, local coordinating centers, and other public formations in formulating and implementing the program in Rostov the Great.

2). Results of collaboration between international organizations and Russian public institutions, including the national Russian Committee of ICOMOS, in collective actions to preserve the most valuable objects of Russia's cultural heritage.

3). The population of historic settlements is the primary guarantor and defender of its heritage. Russian efforts to initiate a process of renewed historical-cultural self-awareness from below."