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**DATABASE OF THE ARCHITECTURAL
AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF CULTURAL
HERITAGE SITES
(DENKMALPFLEGERISCHER ERHEBUNGSBOGEN)
AS AN INSTRUMENT OF HISTORICAL
AND ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS IN GERMANY**

Abstract. *Architectural monuments, which are torn away from the historical and cultural context, largely lose their significance, while its semantic perception is distorted. To preserve the monument together with its urban environment are needed effective urban-planning tools, especially for historical and architectural analysis. German historical and architectural analysis method provides precisely all needed information about elements of historical sites. It presents a particular attitude regarding open urban space, which, in fact, is considered as an independent protected object, part of the architectural historical and cultural heritage. One of the most effective tools of historical and architectural analysis to investigate the historical urban context is the "Database on the architectural and historical context of cultural heritage sites" Denkmalflegerischer Erhebungsbogen (DEB). The DEB evaluates the value for all elements consisting the architectural and historical environment. Are covered their integration into the landscape, the importance of historical streets, squares, green spaces, water surfaces, etc., all elements which form the structure of a particular site and express the specific features of the architectural appearance of the area. This tool is available for all involved parts of the society: the expert community (designers, representatives of monuments protection, administration, etc., everyone involved in the development of city-planning solutions), and for a wide range of citizens. This creates a solid basis for taking city-planning rational decisions based on consensus found in the exchange of opinions between dwellers and developers. In this article, we will present a comparison between the practice of using the DEB in Germany and the Russian experience of historical and architectural analysis.*

Keywords: *methods of architectural and historical analyses, architectural and historical environment, "Database of the architectural and historical context of cultural heritage objects" (Denkmalflegerischer Erhebungsbogen), preservation of heritage.*

Introduction

Historical and cultural heritage acts as a vector for the territorial cultural memory through centuries. This gives to historical architecture all its meaning and importance. The loss of these cultural heritages is irreplaceable and irreversible and undermines the history and memory of a population. As architectural objects are one of the components of the historical and cultural heritage, these are to be preserved with special attention. In most historical Russian centers, architectural and historical environment is being slowly but surely destroyed. This is a result from the fast-technological evolution of construction methods, the redesigning of built-up areas and the powerful onslaught of commercial infrastructures. To prevent this destruction, a constant attention and improvement of the tools for architectural preservation for historical environment is required. Especially when such active urban development takes place.

The comparison of statistical data concerning the state of architectural and cultural heritage in Germany and Russia shows following:

- In Germany about one third of the architectural heritage is at risk (Bundesregierung 2016).
- In Russia it is two thirds of architectural heritage who are at risk (Ministerstvokul'tury RF, 2016).

It should be noted that Germany has one of the highest densifications of protected cultural heritage (Vavilonskaya2010, pp. 21-22). According to 2016, the number of official objects recorded in the list of monuments contains around 1.3 million objects (Bundesregierung 2016). In Russia, this number falls to 157 557 (Ministerstvokul'tury RF, 2015, p. 17). And this number is falling: over the past decade alone, over 2500 monuments of history and culture have been lost (SovetFederaciiFederal'nogoSobranija RF 2011, p. 33). Furthermore, entire cities have been taken out of the list of historical centers in Russia: in 2010, the number decreased from 478 to 41 (Ministerstvokul'tury RF, No. 418/339, 2010). At last, a rapid loss of the so-called building environment is taking place: large historical urban building fragments are destroyed (Shevchenko 2014, p.). Comparison of data concerning historical buildings survey shows that the rate of loss in Russia is much higher than in Germany.

Thus, it can be concluded that the experience of preserving the historical heritage of Germany is of great interest and can be useful for Russia.

Short historical information: system of preservation of historical heritage in Germany

To preserve the valuable historical and architectural environment, tools of historical and architectural analysis effectiveness depend directly on whether all components are taken into account and whether a monument can be preserved in its historical context or not. In 1975, called year of the protection of monuments (das Denkmalschutzjahr, Ruland, 2011, p. 183), takes place an important impetus for changing position regarding the protection of historical sites in Germany and the transition to integrated conservation. The expansion of the concept of "monument", which includes not only the object itself, but also its surroundings, not only the concept of "ensemble" but "the historical center" is being strengthened. The "law supporting the town-planning protection" (Städtebauförderungsgesetz, StBauFG), adopted in 1971, is the legislative basis. Here stand requirements to present the analysis and evaluation of the monument together with its surroundings, so that it would be clear not only for the professional community, but also to representatives of the administration and ordinary residents (VdL, Eidloth 2013, p. 13).

For a long historical period, Germany was divided into Western and Eastern. This affected the approaches to the preservation of architectural historical heritage

In East Germany, preservation of historical and architectural environment was not a priority. However, the relatively slow pace of economic development contributed in some extent to the preservation of town-planning structures and historical buildings in its original appearance. At the same time, the lack of sufficient funding for the restoration of the objects of historical heritage led to the fact that by 1989 (the year of German unification), many buildings were in bad state and condition (BMVBS, 2012, p.17).

On the contrary, in the West Germany, associated destruction and loss of architectural and historical environment took place. This was due to a more accelerated economic development, and active urban development. This created the urge to develop quickly more advanced means for the heritage protecting: legal and analysis instruments of the historical and architectural environment had to be developed.

After the re-unification, specialists in the protection of monuments of the former West Germany discovered the special value of preserved large town-planning fragments on the territory of the former East Germany. Followed the creation of one of the most important measures: the federal program called "Town Planning Monument Protection" ("Städtebaulicher Denkmalschutz"). The aim of this program is to preserve historical urban planning environment, all objects and elements that form it, including those that do not have the status of a single monument (BMVBS, 2012).

This program helps the coordination of the protection of large town-planning fragments and continues to develop analysis tools. In addition, the program includes a group of experts, whose task is to assess the effectiveness of the used instruments. As a result, on the territory of the former East Germany, it was possible in many cases to avoid mistakes and the integral architectural and historical environment was preserved.

Another feature of Germany is that each land has its own law concerning the protection of monuments: here exist a wide range of developed tools for historical and architectural analysis. There is no single method that is applied in all lands. This fact allows the municipality to develop tools in accordance with local features. For the exchange of information and positive experience, in 1951 was created an organization called the "Union of Representatives of Monuments Protection" "Vereinigung der Landesdenkmalpfleger in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (VdL)" (the Eastern bloc joined in in 1989). It plays an important role in the exchange of information and positive experience: this organization develops recommendations for urban conservation of monuments, which are discussed at conferences, symposiums, round tables at gathering of representatives of monument protection departments from all federal states. Its' key publication concerning the topic of historical urban environment preservation was published in 2013 by the editorship of Volkmar Eidloth, Gerhard Ongyeth, Heinrich Walger, called the "Handbook of urban planning for monuments" "Handbuch Städtebauliche Denkmalpflege" (VdL, 2013). The publications' purpose was to structure the range of tasks that are performed in the process of protection, including a special attention to the tools of historical and architectural analysis, and a lexicon of termini that can be applied to solve practical issues, both in the departments for the protection of monuments, and in the departments of urban planning. Gerhard Ongyeth (VdL 2013, pp. 71-108) systematizes the main stages of historical and architectural analysis in urban conservation of monuments, including both the analysis of the object and analysis of spaces, silhouette, "picture of the place", cultural landscape, etc.

In Germany is formed a complex system for the preservation of the architectural and historical environment, the components of which include:

- system of analysis;
- legal instruments: local regulations (örtlichen Bauvorschriften), informal strategies (informellen Handlungsgrundlagen) and provisions of the building statute at the federal level (besondere Städtebaurecht) (BMVBS 2014, p. 29);
- system of interaction of structures (department of monuments protection, department of urban development, strategic planning department, etc.), coordinated by targeted programs for the preservation of cultural heritage sites.

It is important to point out that the organizational principles of the preservation of architectural heritage ensure the active involvement of different participants in the process of town planning decisions in the areas of historical development. Participate ordinary citizens, people from the administrations' structure, from the government and from the expert community. This system allows in most cases to save large town-planning fragments without destroying a valuable architectural, social and historical environment.

International recommendations documents

For Germany and other European countries, the recommending documents of international organizations (UNESCO, ICOMOS, ICCROM, etc.) are directing in one way or another the need to preserve architectural objects of cultural heritage in the context of the historical and architectural environment. Further, they indicate the necessary elements of protection, which must be described and recorded in the course of historical and architectural analysis.

In these documents, the integral architectural and historical environment is an object of conservation. Here, there is a gradual improvement of the conceptual apparatus, for describing the objects that have to be preserved and recommendations that predetermine the preservation of the historical and architectural heritage in a broader context. The Athenian Charter (Erster

Internationaler Kongress der Architekten und Denkmalpfleger, Athens, 1931) recommends the preservation of the adjacent "*environment of the monument*". The International charter for the conservation and restoration of monuments and sites (the Venice Charter)" (ICOMOS, Venice, 1964), suggests the preservation of the monument in the "*urban or rural setting*" (ICOMOS, 1964, Nr.1). The Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas" (Warsaw-Nairobi, UNESCO 1976) clarifies the notion of "*historic area*", which is considered "*as a coherent whole whose balance and specific nature depend on the fusion of the parts of which it is composed*" (UNESCO, 1975, Nr. 3). Within the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris, UNESCO 1972) is introduced a separate category of protected objects – "*cultural landscape*". Further, in the Charter for the conservation of historic towns and urban areas, (Washington, ICOMOS, 1987) is formulated the importance of preserving the whole "*historic town*", with its "*historic character of the town or urban area and all those material and spiritual elements that express this character*" (ICOMOS, 1987, Nr. 2). In the Xi'an declaration on the conservation of the setting of heritage structures, sites and areas, (Xi'an, ICOMOS, 2005) is defined the concept of "*context*", "*defined as the physical, visual and natural aspects as well as social and spiritual practices, customs, traditional knowledge and other intangible forms and expressions, in the protection and promotion of world heritage monuments and sites*". (Québec Declaration, ICOMOS, 2008). The Québec Declaration on the preservation of the spirit of place, (Québec, ICOMOS, 2008) underscores the importance of the elements of the context that imparts an individual character to the territory, defined as the "*Spirit of the Place*". In 2008, at the international meeting of UNESCO, experts in Switzerland ("World Heritage and Buffers Zones Patrimoine Mondial et Zone tampons", Paris, UNESCO, 2008), used the term "*buffer zone*", which serves to protect the cultural values of protected areas from the impact of active activities in the surrounding space. This impact can be physical, visual or social. The Valletta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas, (Valetta, ICOMOS, 2011) emphasize "*the role of landscape as common ground, or conceptualizing the townscape, including its topography and skyline, as a whole, seem more important than before*".

Now, it can be considered that in the expert community there is a stable opinion about the need to preserve architectural objects of cultural heritage in a broad historical and cultural context. This is confirmed by the acts of the UNESCO general conference adopted at the 36th session (2011) in Paris, set out in the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape, Paris, UNESCO, 2011, which contains the following definitions:

"The historic urban landscape is the urban area understood as the result of a historic layering of cultural and natural values and attributes, extending beyond the notion of "historic centre" or "ensemble" to include the broader urban context and its geographical setting.

This wider context includes notably the site's topography, geomorphology, hydrology and natural features; its built environment, both historic and contemporary; its infrastructures above and below ground; its open spaces and gardens, its land use patterns and spatial organization; perceptions and visual relationships; as well as all other elements of the urban structure. It also includes social and cultural practices and values, economic processes and the intangible dimensions of heritage as related to diversity and identity.

This definition provides the basis for a comprehensive and integrated approach for the identification, assessment, conservation and management of historic urban landscapes within an overall sustainable development framework" (UNESCO, 2011, Nr. 8-10).

In this case included the protection of: "*Qualities to be preserved include the historic character of the town or urban area and all those material and spiritual elements that express this character, especially:*

- a) Urban patterns as defined by lots and streets;*
- b) Relationships between buildings and green and open spaces;*

c) *The formal appearance, interior and exterior, of buildings as defined by scale, size, style, construction, materials, colour and decoration;*

d) *The relationship between the town or urban area and its surrounding setting, both natural and man-made; and*

e) *The various functions that the town or urban area has acquired over time". (ICOMOS, 1987).*

The problem is to develop a "technology" for implementing the "landscape approach".

Based on the definition given at the 36th General Conference of UNESCO, the following characteristic features of the "landscape approach" can be noted: the preservation of an object, together with its inseparable environment, in the widest possible context, i.e. a large fragment of the city ("urban area"), in which the "image of the city", "the character of the city" ("the character of the building") is preserved and is subject to preservation. This considers the visual-color and spatial perception of the object, taking into account its guard zone, the zone of influence of the monument, the special zone of influence on the monument as well as the specific points of perception of the monument.

The development of the "technology" for the implementation of the "landscape approach" is a very difficult task and the experience of other countries is of interest in the development of specific methods and practical implementation. This article examines the experience of Germany, which solves the problem of preserving the "historical image" of the city, highlighting the historical part that preserves authenticity.

In the system of preservation of architectural historical and cultural heritage, one of the key aspects is the "technology" of analysis and description of the historical and architectural environment. In Germany, a number of legislative and planning tools have been developed, for example: the Database on the Architectural and Historical Context (Denkmalpflegerischer Erhebungsbogen, further DEB), the historical analysis (historische Ortsanalyse), the layout of the objects of both valuable and not valuable architecture "value of monuments" (Denkmalpflegerischer Wertepan), topography of monuments (Denkmaltopographie), etc. (Echter 1999, p. 173).

The practice of conducting historical and architectural analysis in Germany differs in the maximum degree of information display, while the open urban space is in fact regarded as an independent object of protection of the architectural historical and cultural heritage. A comparison of the German and Russian tools of historical and architectural analysis is provided to reveal the specifics of spaceanalyse.

Analysis Tools: The Database on the Architectural and Historical Context - Denkmalpflegerischer Erhebungsbogen

In this article, an analyze of the German tool called "Database on the Architectural and Historical Context of Cultural Heritage Objects" Denkmalpflegerischer Erhebungsbogen (DEB) will be conducted. In the creation the DEB, special attention was devoted to the architectural and historical environment, under which is meant the environment of the monument:

- all the elements that directly shape the historical environment;
- their integration into the landscape,
- the importance of historic streets, squares and green spaces, water surfaces that form the structure and express the features of the architectural appearance of the area.

This tool is publicly available, both for the expert community (designers, representatives of monuments protection, administration, all involved in the development of town planning solutions), and for a wide range of citizens (located on the city administration's website and published as booklets), which creates the basis for the town-planning decisions taking on the basis of broad consensus.

Background

The DEB was developed in 1987 by the Bayerische Landesamt für Denkmalpflege (Referat Z II - Siedlungs- und Kulturlandschaftsdokumentation) and was widely used in Bavaria as an additional tool for the analysis of urban development (professional expertise) during the regeneration of settlements and villages (BMVBS, 2014, p. 21).

Methodology

The analysis of the architectural and historical environment consists of three stages:

the first stage - site survey: photographic fixation and mapping:

- all objects of cultural heritage,
- all objects of historical value from the point of view of preserving the architectural and historical environment,
- silhouette and natural location,
- historically significant of spaces (squares, streets),
- historically significant of open and green spaces,
- historically significant of water surfaces.

the second stage - working with literature and archival research:

- compilation of text tables based on the cadaster with the scheme of the location of the house, the number and occupations of the dwellers, the historical description of the yard and neighborhood, the analysis of the owners (including collective possession)
- cartographic analysis from the moment the settlement was founded to the present day - revealing the evolution of the change in the planning structure of the settlement and building
- the study and analysis of archival sources and all historical literature relating to the history of the settlement

the third stage

- systematization of all the collected data according to the scheme presented in Fig.1-2.: the position on the map, the image and the description of the object is executed in the form of a catalog. This form of filing in facilitates the use of the document and makes the materials available not only for the expert community, but also for a wide range of citizens.

The cartographic part includes:

- topography
- top view aerial photography
- perspective aerial photography
- plan of the settlement
- buildings with special functions, carried out through history
- history of households
- social topography with information about owners and their profession throughout the history of the settlement
- plan of land and development (evolution of the development change)
- the map "Zones of interests' protection" (Karte der denkmalpflegerischen Interessen)

The map "Zones of interests' protection" is the resultant document of the whole analysis and represents the contour of preservation of the "zone of influence" (Ausstrahlungsbereich) of the objects of heritage with valuable architectural and historical environment. This zone stands out in the process of analysis and provides the preservation of the architectural object of cultural heritage in the context of the historical environment.

The purpose of this tool (DEB) is not only to be a source of information, but also to create a basis for the dialogue between town planners, residents and the city administration in the future planning process. After the completion of this study, relevant presentations of the results, exhibitions and meetings for the public in the form of discussions are held and only then are urban decisions made, which ensures that the identified features of the "picture of the place" are preserved.

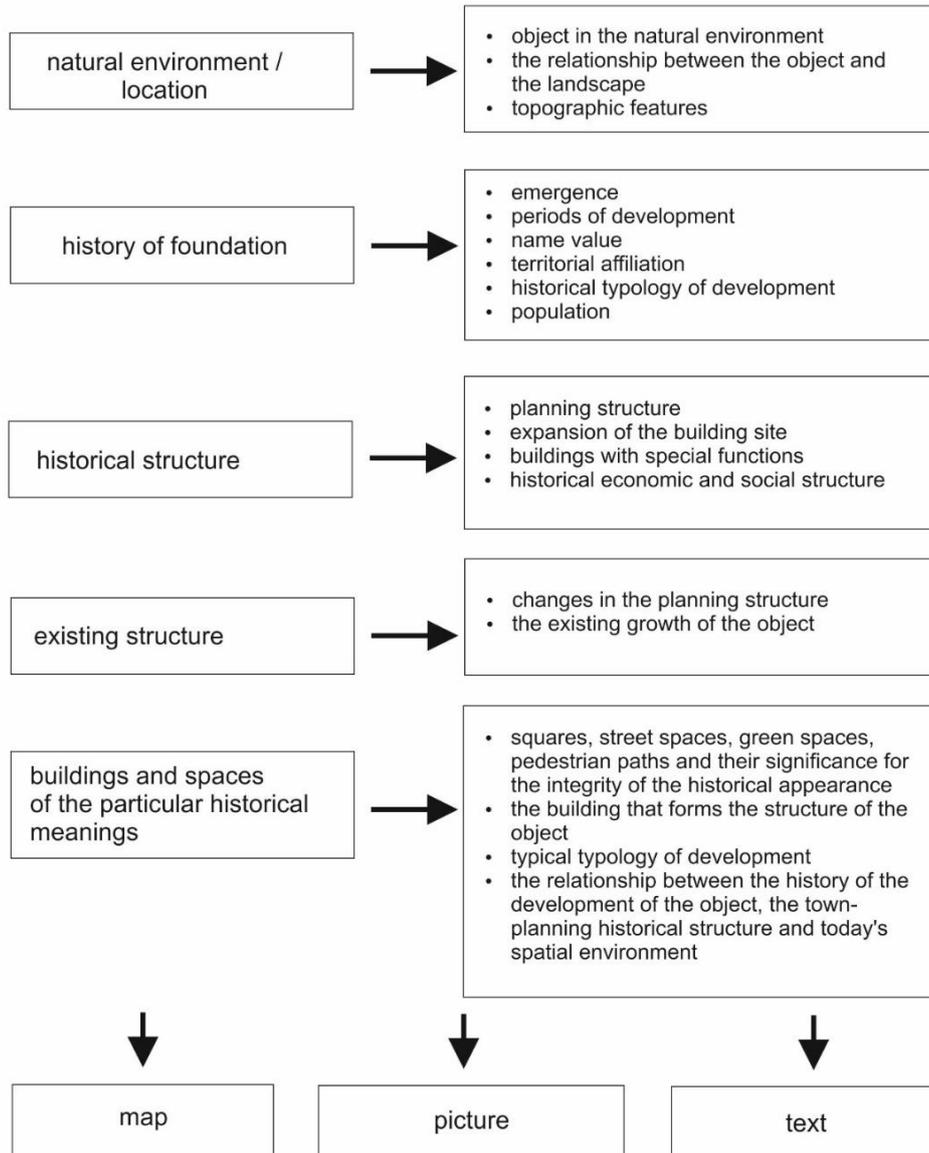


Figure 1. Structure of the analysis "Database of the architectural and historical context of cultural heritage objects" (Denkmalpflegerischer Erhebungsbogen) based on materials Thomas Gunzelmann (2013), processed by A. Malko, 2017

As a preserved element will be a fragment of the city (street, micro-district, etc.) with an architectural and historical environment. The setting process is carried out considering the requirements of several legislative instruments, both for the protection of historical objects and for the tools of urban planning. The tools that need to be considered are the following:

Regulation on the preservation of urban planning features (Erhaltungssatzung),

Regulation on sanitation ("sanitation") of historic quarters (Sanierungssatzung),

Regulations for the protection of the area with high concentration of monuments (BMVBS 2014, p. 29).

As a result, not only individual monuments or ensembles are protected, but also the architectural and historical environment that determines the context and, most importantly, the space.

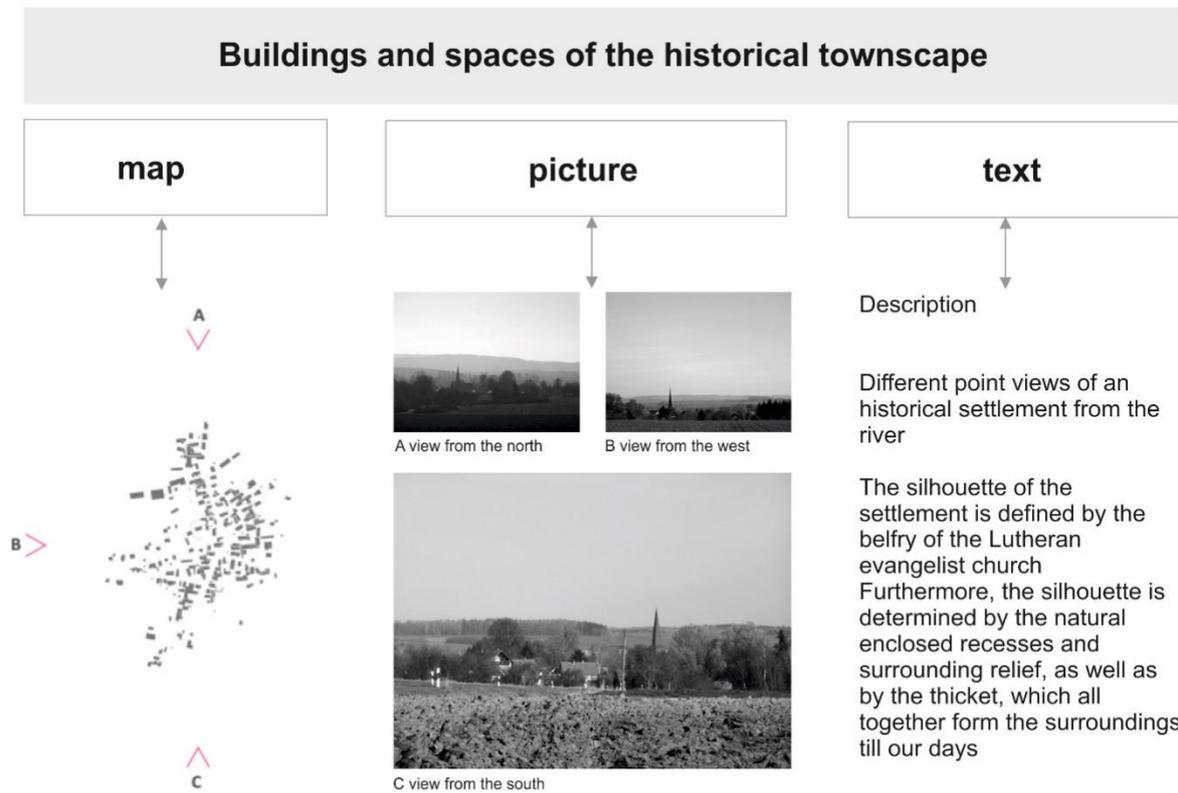


Figure 2. Document to fill-in in the form of a catalog on materials "Database on the architectural and historical context of cultural heritage objects of the city of Elsa" Klaus Herta, Denkmalpflegerischer Erhebungsbogen Elsa, Klaus Herta) 2013, processed by A. Malko, 2017

The situation in Russia: a comparison of the DEB with the “Project of zones of protection” (PZO) tool

In Russia, as well as in Germany, close attention is paid to the research of aspects of preserving the architectural and historical environment in its natural surroundings (Vedenin, Kuleshova 2004, Krogius 2009), principles of town-planning protection of monuments, issues of regeneration of the architectural and historical environment (Alekseev, Somov, Shevchenko 2014, Vavilonskaya 2010), urban planning in the architectural and historical environment (Regamay 2011, p. 44), analysis and classification of various approaches of historical and cultural heritage protection (Prutsyn, Romashevsky, Boryussevich 1990).

Whereby, one of the first to note the importance of "ordinary building" for the context of the architectural and historical environment date back to 1989 (Regame, Bruns, Omelianenko). "Ordinary building" (in its mass consisting of buildings that do not have the characteristics of architectural objects to be protected) "declared itself" after its mass demolition in the period of active construction. After the demolition of the private building that did not fall within the protection zones: "it suddenly turned out that, despite the remaining monuments with their surroundings, the cities began to lose their characteristic appearance quickly" (Regamay, Bruns, Omelianenko 1989, p. 33).

Historical analysis of legislative tools that determine the principles of preservation of architectural objects of historical and cultural heritage, executed by Shevchenko, Nikiforovin 2013 allows to trace the evolution of the concept of "object of protection" from a single object ("monument") to the "ensemble", then to the "place of cultural interest", then the introduction of the concept of "historical settlement" ("historic city"). As the concept of "protected object"

evolves, the area of the objects which are subject to protection increases and the formulation and description of security parameters become more complicated.

Despite the wide scientific and research base in Russia today, the quality of performing historical and cultural field studies and drawing up a historical and architectural reference plan in different regions is significantly different. The accepted methodological guidelines in Moscow (Tkachenko, Soloviev 2009, a, b, c Kudimov, Rybakov 2011), St. Petersburg (Shevchenko 2014), Nizhny Novgorod (Khudin, Orelskaya 2011) regulate the process of architectural and historical analysis in sufficient detail. At the same time, the planning structure and historical environment of objects that do not have the status of monument are considered, however, in the opinion of the author, as spaces which do not appear as independent elements of research, are therefore not described and do not act as objects to protect.

The main planning legal document in which territories and modes of use of objects of a cultural heritage in Russia are fixed is the “Project of zones of protection” (further PZO: russ. Proektzonohrany). The purpose of the PZO is to ensure the preservation of cultural heritage sites and their historical environment, i.e. the territory adjacent to them. However, in practice, this tool often causes conflicts on the boundaries of the protection zones of different regimes and does not guarantee the preservation of low-value objects of the architectural and historical environment that do not have the status of a monument (Shevchenko 2014, Artamonov 2014). This is due to the operation of different modes of use in for each particular historical object.

The term "protected zones" terminologically aims at preserving a certain local area, while the German approach is initially focused on preserving the entire context, rather than any specific zone. When comparing the symbols on the final maps of DEB and PZO instruments (Fig. 3), one can identify certain similarities and differences. In each case are identified objects that have the status of monument and there is a special category for ensemble.

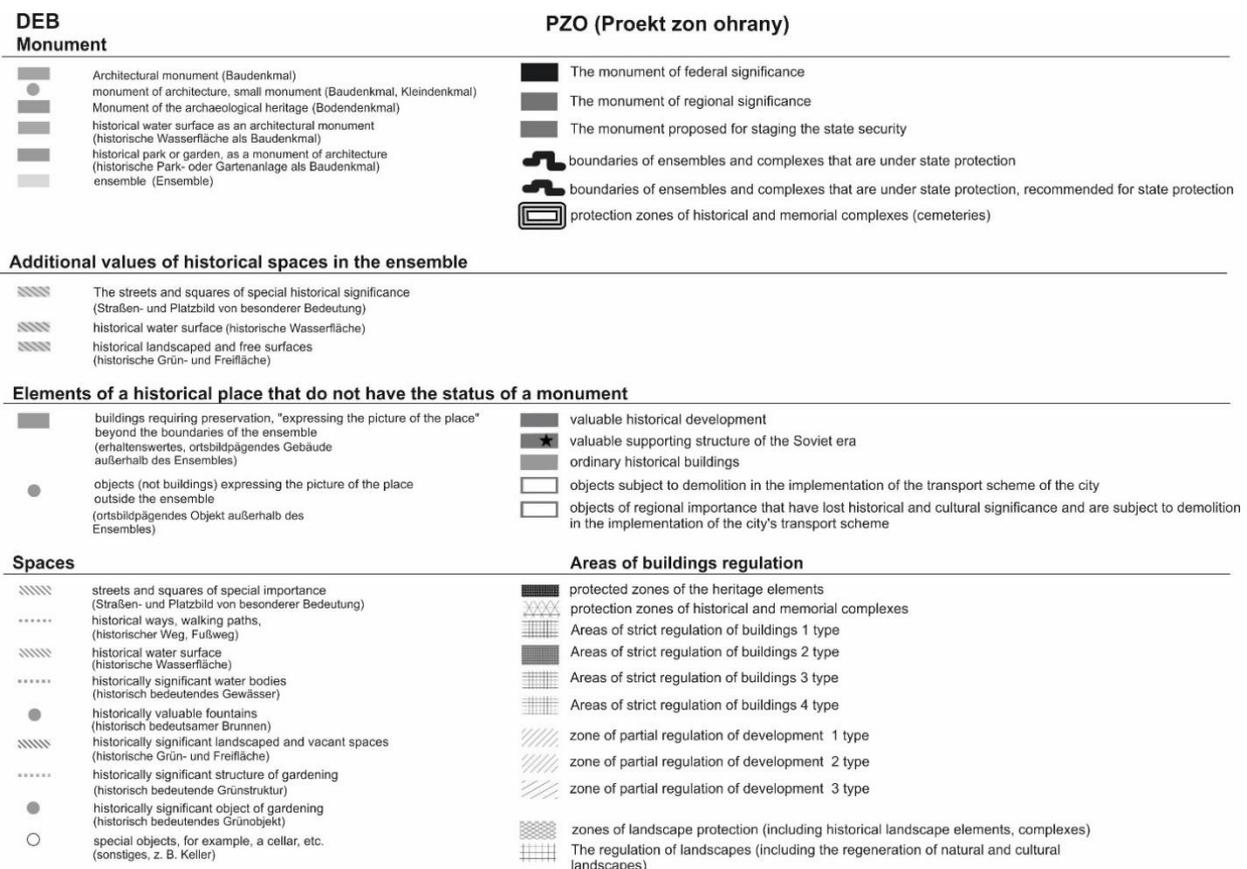


Figure 3. Comparison of the symbols on the final maps of the DEB tools, based on the following materials: Thomas Gunzelmann (2013) and the PZO (Draft Protection Zones as part of the draft Irkutsk Master Plan No. 254-PA, September 12, 2008), processed by A. Malko

However, in Germany, in addition of the fixing of the borders of the ensemble, the spaces within the ensemble are considered as elements that must be protected. These can be:

- streets and squares of special historical significance,
- historical landscaped and free surfaces,
- historical water surfaces.

The key difference between DEB and PZO is the existence in DEB of a specific classification of objects of an architectural and historical environment which are deprived of the monument status:

- buildings requiring preservation, "expressing the picture of the place" (ortsbildprägende Gebäude) beyond the boundaries of the ensemble.

- objects (not buildings) expressing the picture of the place (ortsbildprägendes Objekt) outside the ensemble.

Classification of spaces is also carried out in:

- streets and squares of special importance,
- historical ways,
- walking paths,
- historical water surface,
- historically significant water bodies, historically valuable fountains,
- historically significant landscaped and vacant spaces,
- historically significant structure of gardening,
- historically significant object of gardening,
- Special objects, for example, a cellar, etc.

The classification itself implies the preservation of objects (elements) expressing the "picture of the place", this can be regarded as a fragment of the "technology" of implementing the "landscape approach".

In the PZO (on the example of the city of Irkutsk), objects that do not have the status of a monument are divided into:

- valuable historical development,
- valuable supporting structure of the Soviet era,
- ordinary historical buildings,
- objects subject to demolition (!) in the implementation of the transport scheme of the city, with a preliminary fixation for research purposes.
- objects of regional importance that have lost historical and cultural significance and are subject to demolition (!) in the implementation of the city's transport scheme (the presence of such an item shows, in the author's opinion, that the task of preserving the "picture of the place" is not even put).

How spaces are marked:

- approved areas of the heritage elements,
- boundaries of ensembles and complexes that are under state protection or recommended for state protection,
- security zones of the heritage elements,
- protection zones of historical and memorial complexes (cemeteries).

Areas of strict (1-4 types) and partial regulation of development (1-3 types) are fixed, in which different modes of use and development of these zones and zones of protection and regulation of the landscape are prescribed.

Despite all the detailed elaboration in the PZO, there is no emphasis on fixing the historical space itself (urban-, water-, greenspaces), as in the DEB with the identification of its independent significance as an object of conservation.

It should be noted that the DEB is an instrument of architectural and historical analysis of a recommendatory nature, and the PZO is a legal instrument regulating activity in protected zones. However, the results in practice show a more effective action of the German instrument in Germany.

It seems that the practice and instruments in Russia should also adhere to the principle of preserving the entire context of the architectural and historical environment, while in methodological instructions it is necessary to emphasize the description and preservation of spaces as protected elements. Open urban space can and should be viewed as an object of architectural historical and cultural heritage, subject to protection. In the author's opinion, the system (methodology) of architectural analysis and description plays at the same time a decisive role in preserving these historic open urban spaces. From the point of view of the "landscape approach", the preservation of spaces is the main element of the "technology" of implementing this approach.

Furthermore, always in the opinion of the author, it should also be noted that in Germany there is an effect of a better preservation of architectural objects of cultural heritage. This is due to the coordination of structures that deal with the preparation and implementation of town-planning projects and structures that preserve architectural objects of cultural heritage. The decision-making procedure has been worked out considering the opinion of the general public on the basis of consensus.

Conclusions

An architectural monument, torn from the historical and cultural context, largely loses its significance, while its semantic perception is distorted. At the present time, it can be considered that in the expert community there is a stable opinion about the need to preserve architectural objects of cultural heritage in a broad historical and cultural context. Moreover, it must be taken out as a principle to consider that the entire architectural and historical environment must be considered as an object of preservation.

In the decisions of the UNESCO 36 general conference, a definition of the urban historical landscape is given. This definition can serve as the basis for a comprehensive and integrated approach to the identification, assessment and preservation of historical urban landscapes (the "landscape approach").

The study of the German system of preserving architectural objects of cultural heritage shows that in Germany, elements of the "technology" for the implementation of the "landscape approach" have been largely worked out.

Comparison of the Russian and German systems of preservation of architectural objects of cultural heritage shows that in Germany in comparison with Russia the key difference lies in the availability of a specific classification for objects of the architectural and historical environment without the status of a monument and with particular attention to the preservation of spaces (street-, green-, water-spaces) in the final space acts as a protected object.

In the Russian practice of preserving the architectural and historical-cultural heritage space should also be considered as a protected element of the architectural and historical environment.

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