



Cultural tourism



Creation of a cultural and tourist center in the reconstructed complex of the former Reitanov estate in Grushevka, Lyakhovichsky District Brest Region


i "Kill me, but don't kill my homeland!" With these words, Tadeusz Reitan, a member of a German family, made history. In 1773, he attempted to disrupt the Sejm in Warsaw, where the First Partition of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth was to be approved. After exhausting all means of persuasion, he lay down on the threshold of the meeting hall, blocking the path of the deputies. The Reitan Manor is a 19th- and 20th-century architectural monument. At first, the building in the classical style was made of stone, and at the end of the 19th century, a new wooden building with an attic floor was erected on the old foundation. The building has survived to this day, and the first part of the reconstruction has been completed: the facade of the manor house has been renovated, and the historical appearance of the roof has been restored.


i The exterior facade of the building has been restored, and it is necessary to complete the development of design and estimate documentation for the reconstruction of the complex, continue the restoration of the estate (interior decoration), and regenerate the historical and natural landscapes, as well as improve the adjacent territory.

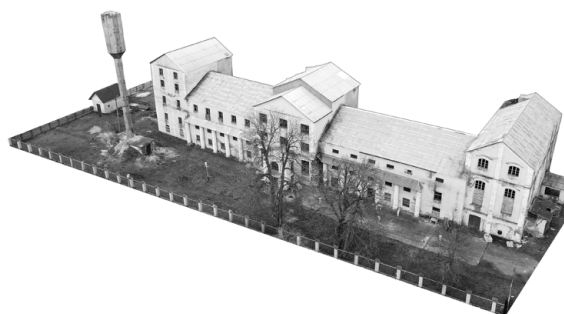




Establishment of a multifunctional tourist-museum complex “Zakozelsky Traktir” in Zakozel, Drogichin district Brest region


 The village of Zakozel was the main residence of the Polesian branch of the Ozheshko family. The Neogothic tomb in the park with ponds, the significantly rebuilt manor house, and other buildings, including the main building of the former distillery, have been preserved. The distillery was built in 1906 and is an example of early 20th-century industrial architecture. The area is home to the Zakozelsky State Breeding Farm, which has been producing milk, meat, grain, legumes, and rapeseed for over 75 years.


 The historical and cultural heritage building can accommodate a museum exhibition dedicated to the history of the distillery, using authentic museum items. Infrastructure: access to the national highway and railway line, the ability to connect to the water supply system, gas supply system, and electricity supply system, and the availability of access roads.





Establishment of cultural and entertainment center on the site of historical-cultural value «Vodyanaya melnitsa» in the village Kamennoye Krivoie, Tolochy district Vitebsk region

 It is impossible to say for sure when the mill was built near the village of Kamennoye Krivoie, not far from the agricultural town of Drutsk, which in the 12 – 13 centuries was the center of the principality of the same name, which was part of the Polotsk lands. Experts date this building to the end of the 19th century. Even without a roof, the three-storey red brick building is striking in its size. There was a turbine on the ground floor, a millstone on the second floor, and on the third floor are utility rooms. The mill belonged to the landowner Gordyalkovsky and functioned until the 1930s. It is located in a picturesque area on the Krivaya River, near its confluence with the Drut River, which flows into the Dnieper River.

 Creation of a complex with services in the style of traditional national culture from the 11th to the 19th centuries.





Establishment of a hotel complex based on the building of the Basilian monastery in Vitebsk


📍 Vitebsk attracts travelers with well-kept parks, old houses, picturesque bridges over the Western Dvina River, theaters and cultural events, the main of which is the Slavic Bazaar – an international art festival. In 1887, the world-famous artist Marc Chagall was born in Vitebsk and the images of the city of his childhood are often found in his paintings. On the Uspenskaya Mountain, there is the Uspenskiy Cathedral, an architectural monument of the Vilna Baroque. The church was modeled after the San Carlo al Corso church in Rome, which has the largest bell in Belarus weighing 5 tons.


i The 17th-century building is one of the oldest and best-preserved, and it has a historical and cultural value of category 2. It is located on the high bank of the Western Dvina River, near the Assumption Cathedral and the observation deck on Uspenskaya Hill. The hotel complex will include an art space, an art studio, and a cafe-pastry shop. The building requires reconstruction with the replacement of engineering networks and communications, as well as the adjustment of project documentation.





Establishment of a boutique hotel based on the building of the Franciscan Monastery in Polotsk


 Polotsk is the "holy city," formed at the confluence of two rivers, where the Plota flows into the Western Dvina, the center of the ancient Polotsk principality, the first city of Belarus. It houses two sacred sites on the land of the Krivichs: the Cathedral of Saint Sophia, the "House of God," the first fundamental structure on the Upper Castle, and the Spassky Monastery, whose holiness is inseparable from the holiness of Euphrosyne of Polotsk, the heavenly patroness of Belarus, a young princess who refused a profitable marriage, took monastic vows, and settled in a cell of the Sophia Cathedral to lead a hermit's life and transcribe holy books.


 A boutique hotel with up to 50 rooms featuring unique decor that reflects the spirit of the residential building of a former Catholic monastery built in 1778, in the Baroque style characterized by intricate forms, dynamism, and a striving for grandeur and splendor. Located on the banks of the Dvina River, in the historic city center, in close proximity to the Museum of the History of Belarusian Book Printing and the Local History Museum.





Reconstruction of the estate in Khalch, Vetkovsky district, Gomel region


 The former landlord's estate is located on a high hill on the Sozh River, built in the early 19th century by Kazimir Khaletsky. From the middle of the same century until the 1917 revolution, the estate was owned by members of the Voynich-Senozhetsky family, famous for their balls and hunts. Fragments of the complex have been preserved: a two-story manor palace, the manager's house, an orchard, and park plantations stretching 2 km along the river.


 The palace in the estate and park complex of the Khaletsky family, the estate is part of the tourist route "Small Golden Ring of Gomel Region."





Creation of a tourist complex on the basis of the building of the confectionery workshop as part of the complex historical and cultural value "Palace and park ensemble of the first half XIX century" in the Narovlya, Gomel region


 The palace and park ensemble on the high bank of the Pripyat River includes a stone palace, a fountain, household and production buildings, a gazebo-lighthouse and a park. The complex was laid by a representative of the richest noble dynasty, the owner of the Narovlya estates D.I. Gorvat, and was finally completed in 1850. The floors were of extraordinary beauty, in one of the salons it was such an impression that instead of the floor in the center of the hall there was a deep river bottom, in which various fish of greater and lesser size swim. In another, there was a beautiful ceiling with two allegorical figures representing the Dnieper and Pripyat rivers.

 Reconstruction of the confectionery shop building, landscaping the area with paved walking paths, and reconstruction of the greenhouse.






Creation of a museum and tourist complex on the basis of the former palace of the counts of Chernyshev Kruglikov in Chechersk Gomel region

 The construction of a luxurious palace in Chechersk began in 1774 by Zakhar Grigoryevich Chernyshev, the first Russian viceroy in Belarus, Field Marshal General, and continued by the count's heirs until 1860. The building features a mix of several architectural styles. The palace became the summer residence of the Chernyshev-Kruglikovs.


Russian emperors Catherine II, Nicholas I, and Alexander II visited the palace, and Alexander Pushkin stayed there twice. A landscape park with an area of 12 ha was laid out around the palace on the banks of the Chechora River.

 Creation of an object with stationary museum expositions and exhibition halls for changeable exhibitions, holding of costume balls. Creation of a hotel complex with the café "Grafskoye".






Reconstruction of historical buildings into a business hotel with conference rooms for meetings and presentations in Gomel

 Gomel is a city with a rich history, located on the picturesque banks of the navigable Sozh River. The heart of the city is the Rumyantsev-Paskevich Palace and Park Ensemble, which includes the Rumyantsev-Paskevich Palace in the Russian Classicism style, a park with a swan pond, the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul, the Paskevich Chapel, the Rumyantsev Monument, an amusement park, a winter garden, and an observation tower. This is a powerful place from the 18th and 19th centuries.


With a population exceeding half a million, it is second only to the capital city of Minsk and has the longest pedestrian bridge in Belarus and a large city beach.


 Two buildings near the park ensemble of the Rumyantsev and Paskevich Palace on the Sozh River. A business hotel with high-level care service, equipped with transforming rooms, meeting rooms, and a spacious welcome area, with a summer terrace, a gym, a spa center, and a beauty salon.






Creation of a public facility on the banks of the Neman River in the historical center of Grodno


 On the high bank of the Neman, in one of the oldest cities in Belarus, Grodno, the only royal castle in the country has been preserved. For many years, it served as the residence of the Grand Dukes of Lithuania and the Kings of Poland. It was built by Gediminas' grandson, Vytautas the Great. On the same bank, there is also the New Castle and the Borisoglebskaya (Kolozhskaya) Church. From Rubatskaya Street, the Neman River is just a stone's throw away, and visitors can enjoy picturesque views of the river and Grodno's landmarks.

 A land plot is provided. The following protection zones have been established: the protection zone of immovable material historical and cultural values, the water protection zone of rivers and reservoirs, the coastal zone of rivers and reservoirs, and the sanitary protection zone of drinking water sources, as well as the lines and facilities of telecommunications and radio communication. The plot has restrictions in accordance with the project for the protection of the historical and cultural value "Historical Center of Grodno".



Reconstruction of the palace-park complex in ag. Priluki Minsk district

 The palace in the neo-Gothic style was laid on the territory of the former 17th-century Orthodox monastery for men and is surrounded by the oldest park ensemble in Belarus with an area of about 4.5 ha with terraces, an orangery, a tower with a clock and ponds. The monument of architecture and garden and park art of the 18th-19th centuries. In the 19th century, Priluki were owned by the Horvatt, who began a thorough reconstruction of the estate. In 1872, the estate passed to the von Hutten-Chapsky. The owner's son Karl served as the mayor of Minsk, developing its infrastructure and trade, turning it into a prosperous European capital. The estate was often visited by S. Moniuszko, N. Orda, and M. Oginski. In 1926, the Belarusian film "Lesnaya Byl'" by Tarich was filmed here. Currently, the estate belongs to the Institute of Plant Protection.

 On the shore of a small lake Grafskoye preserved 4 buildings of the estate 1850: a bread barn-ice house, decorated with an arched gallery; a house for workers; a brewery building; a house of the manager (wing). Area of premises: 4 262 sq.m. Number of floors: 2. Land plot area: 2.56 ha. There are access roads (1 km), power supply (1 km), possibility of connection to the system of water supply and gas supply.






Establishment of the estate-park complex in ag. Semkovo, Logoisk district Minsk region

 The historical ensemble of the 18th century was built by the Italian architect C. Sampani, included the main palace, two symmetrical wings, an orangery and a French park with alleys. It is a monument of architecture of national importance. Famous for its rich history associated with the Belarusian magnates Sapieha and Adam Khmara, the last voivode of Minsk, the last king of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth – Stanisław August Poniatowski, visited the palace.


In Semkovo, there was a winery where young Yanka Kupala worked, and Maxim Bogdanovich's parents were married, and Yakub Kolas worked for a while. The village is located 10 km from Minsk, near the Minsk Sea, the Zaslavskoye Reservoir.


 The project involves the reconstruction of the buildings of the former Khmarov estate from the mid-18th century, which includes a 3.61-hectare land plot, with the aim of creating a modern tourist complex.





Reconstruction of the greenhouse of the Tyshkevichs' residence into a hotel and restaurant with a winter garden in Volozhyn Minsk region


 The ensemble of the Tyshkevich count's residence was erected in the Classicism style, designed by architect A. Kosakovski, between 1803 and 1806. The count's family lived here until 1939. The residence is situated on a high bank of the Volozhynka River in the historical center of the town. The residence comprised: a palace ensemble with a wing, a spacious orangery, and a large park. The orangery housed tropical palms, orange trees, and exotic flowers.


 Renovation of the conservatory building with the creation of a hotel and restaurant with a winter garden.





Modernization and development of the former manor complex in Zapolye, Glusky district Mogilev region



 The former summer estate of landowner Colonel L.A. Spytkov, featuring a neoclassical manor house built in 1895 and a distillery that operated as a spirit factory until 1986, is located near the Zapolsky pond. The estate is situated near the town of Ryasno, on the route from Mogilev to Mstislavl. Previously, Ryasno was a craft center renowned for its fairs, attracting merchants from Smolensk, Mogilev, and Orsha. A beautiful legend-myth has survived to this day, stating that since time immemorial, Ryasno and the village of Zapolye were once a single city called Verba. In the city, there was a large mountain, and during excavations, a forged door was discovered leading to an underground complex. However, no one dared to enter, and the underground remains untouched to this day.

 Land area: 13 hectares
Year of construction: 1900
Premises area: 388.5 sq m
Number of floors: 1
Transportation: The property is adjacent to a local road.
Utilities: Electricity supply (1 km away), gas pipeline and water supply are in close proximity to the property.





Construction of tourist infrastructure of the theme park of the Republican center of the Guerrilla movement in Klichevsky district Mogilev region

-  During the Great Patriotic War, Klichev District became the center of the guerrilla movement in the BSSR, which is why it earned the name "Partisan Land." The guerrilla movement was a nationwide and multinational effort. The partisans of Klichevshchina defeated the enemy garrison and restored Soviet power in the district at a time when most of Belarus was occupied. In Klichev District, the memory of the war heroes is carefully preserved, as evidenced by 59 monuments and streets named in their honor.
-  The project aims to create a tourist zone dedicated to the history of the guerrilla movement. It is planned to equip sites with reconstructions of rural houses and military equipment. The infrastructure includes information and exhibition pavilions, interactive zones, and memorial complexes. Areas for walking, picnics, and events, as well as souvenir shops and cafes, are provided. The infrastructure will include parking lots, engineering structures, and security systems.



Reconstruction of the Sapiieha Castle "City-Fortress" with the creation of an outlet center and gastronomic courtyard in Bykhov Mogilev Region

i The castle was built by the great Lithuanian Hetman Jan Karol Chodkiewicz as a defensive structure. In 1621, Bykhov came into the possession of the Sapiehas, who decided to strengthen the castle's defenses. They added bastions and erected defensive towers. The fortress was a rectangular area, with outbuildings located along the perimeter, and in the eastern part, the owner's two-story palace in the Baroque style with Renaissance elements. The main facade of the palace was oriented towards the Dnieper River. The castle is the only 17th-century fortress-town preserved in Belarus.

i Fortress castle reconstruction, featuring grounds improvement, hotel, and cafe development. Nearby the historical asset: an outlet center and a gastronomic yard.

