



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

32  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..

i On the shore of a small lake Graftskoye 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

o 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.

i 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



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.



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

