associazione italiana per il restauro architettonico, artistico, urbano









società di ingegneria dal 1920

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The restoration project of Sheyk Suleyman Mescide

For a correct restoration and rehabilitation design it is fundamental to achieve a deep knowledge of the building: the dimensions, the materials, the decay, the way it has been built and the list of all interventions and modifications made during its life are some of the main aspects to be studied.

All these data are extremely important to get to a good, respectful and reliable restoration design project.

The structural behavior and eventual lacks, the state of art of all heating and electrical supplies and security devices are even important aspects to be considered during implementation design and need to be understood and take into account.

Assorestauro's companies have followed a complete and virtuous path to get to the right result: a complete architectural and restoration study and design that descends from a deep knowledge of the monument through many different technical approaches listed in the image above.

The Sheik Suleyman restoration design has seen a preliminary phase that have taken advantage from the previous studies made by Turkish partners improving and increasing these data with some techniques that are not frequent in Turkey and that has given to this important Italian-Turkish joint venture a special and unique character.





The principal aim has been the definition of any possible intervention on the buildings, in a way to get a trustable DETAILED DESIGN PROJECT that would not change during the restoration works, without surprises, stops and any unexpected discovery.

Berlucchi srl company has had the task to coordinate and merge the results of single experts putting them together into a complete design and to make some proposals about the surround-ings and annexes (toilets, fence, courtyard, entrance and light design).

The diagnostic plan has been shared and defined with every single specialized Assorestauro Company and has guaranteed a full coverage to all questions and doubts and has allowed the Scientific Turkish Board to evaluate and give preliminary permission about all requested analysis and on site tests.

At the end of survey and diagnostic campaign, we could call it "the knowledge phase", Berlucchi srl company has prepared the plans and a final report where most significant results and reports and works descriptions were matched, compared and summarized, to let the Scientific Board get the maximum comprehension and benefits from this important phase with a simple visualization of main results.

TOPICS DEALT DURING THE PRELIMINARY STUDY

The first destination of the building was probably an Octagonal byzantine Baptisterium that was modified and super elevated to add arches and windows and light inside, as results from Leonardo srl Stratigraphic analysis and endoscopic analysis.

Masonry is completely different in the two phases: the byzantine one is made with stone, brick and external mortar with crushed brick and lime, but internal nucleus made with irregular stones and earthy mortar or even only earth with very little consistence; the upper part is made by brick masonry with better consistence and homogeneity.







The plan has changed in the old time as reported in the Restitution design made by Turkish experts, starting from and octagonal plan with four arches and four lateral niches of similar sizes and changing the entrance in a lateral niche (maybe for religious reasons to be opposite to mirhab), reducing the dimensions of two other niches to host the Mihrab and the Minbar and closing two arches.

Under the recent concrete floor it still exist the original byzantine floor in very bad state of conservation, but still clear and comprehensible in its octagonal shape and design.

Very useful is the archeological report of Assorestauro President and Archeologist prof. Alessandro Zanini. It would be interesting to re-open exclusively the old eastern arch, only if the careful analysis of the surface would show no Ottoman decoration in this specific area. The first results have been summarized in a detailed section and plan (1/20 scale) that is a sort of medical TAC (computerized axial tomography) with complete reconstruction of roof, masonry and floors.

This work will be the starting point for the next restoration and architectural project.