Conservation-Based Methodology for Suleymaniye World Heritage and Renewal Site Project: 'Living Suleymaniye' Approach

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Abstract

Istanbul, a city celebrated for its deep historical roots and cultural diversity, reflects the confluence of numerous civilizations. This essay examines the preservation methodologies designed for the Suleymaniye District, a significant World Heritage Site on Istanbul's historic peninsula. Istanbul's geographical location has positioned it as a crossroads of various eras, from ancient hunter-gatherer societies to the present. This has endowed the city with a complex tapestry of cultural layers, both above and below ground. To ensure the preservation of this heritage for future generations, conservation-focused strategies are integral to the city's planning. The Historic Peninsula, Sarayburnu, the Suleymaniye Ottoman Residential Fabric, and the Zeyrek Traditional Neighborhood Fabric with its Black Walls are listed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Yet, beyond recognition, these areas require robust conservation efforts to fulfill both national and international commitments. Since being designated a renewal area in 2006, the Suleymaniye District has undergone significant changes, shifting from individual to collective ownership. This transition has led to considerable heritage losses. To counter these challenges, the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality (IMM) launched a conservation study in 2020, led by its Cultural Heritage Department. The study focuses on a 9-hectare area of timber housing, where much of the original fabric has been lost. Using a multidisciplinary approach, the project delves into the city's layers, developing strategies that address both above-ground and underground cultural assets. The study's uniqueness lies in its scalable methodology, integrating historical sources and oral histories to reconstruct the district's lost texture and "authenticity." The research identifies potential underground cultural assets and proposes priority actions for their conservation. In conclusion, the study seeks to rejuvenate the Suleymaniye District, transforming it into a "living" area that meets modern needs while preserving its historical essence. In this paper, we will introduce the current conditions of the Suleymaniye District with a special focus on their historical narratives. Later, we will explain in detail the methodology established for inter-scale and multidisciplinary evaluation of the data gathered for the site. Further, we will describe the approaches established for the preservation of the World Heritage Site. Finally, we will discuss the results of these methodologies through cases within the designated area.

Keywords: *planning, urban preservation, living cities, multilayered cities, design in historic texture*

1. Introduction

This study is handled by an interdisciplinary team of IMM Heritage (IBB Miras) as a result of a conservation-oriented working methodology including the inventory, comprehensive documentation and project evaluation processes. IMM Heritage team, established in 2019 within the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality's Department of Cultural Assets, basically aims to carry out simple maintenance and repair of historical artifacts in the city. To reduce the need for comprehensive restoration of heritage sites, a field team of 119 people was formed, and simple maintenance and repair processes began in cemeteries, fountains, mosques, and tombs. Regular simple maintenance and repairs started on designated routes. Feedback from the IMM Heritage teams in the field has increased the importance of this team, which acts as guardians of heritage sites, leading to its brand recognition. By 2021, IMM Heritage had become the umbrella name for the Department of Cultural Assets, embraced by the people of Istanbul. The role of this interdisciplinary team has recently expanded to produce conservation-based strategies or roadmaps for large-scale planning works

of heritage sites and their surrounding areas.

There are four units under the Department of Cultural Assets: the Projects Directorate, the Directorate of Cultural Heritage Conservation, the Directorate of Conservation Implementation and Supervision, and the Directorate of Libraries and Museums. The Projects Directorate is responsible for preparing and implementing projects for heritage sites. The Directorate of Cultural Heritage Conservation is responsible for the inventory, documentation and planning processes of the city including approximately 36.000 cultural assets. The Directorate of Conservation Implementation and Supervision is responsible for the supervision processes of heritage sites, producing human labor for restoration, and mitigating the risks of structures requiring urgent intervention. The Directorate of Libraries and Museums is responsible for operating libraries and museums under its management and working on the municipality's rare book collection. Since 2019, IMM Heritage has carried out maintenance-repair and restoration works for 943 cultural properties, 63 monuments, 197 historical fountains, 588 historical graves, and 19 historical tombs; brought 34 public art works to the city; opened 44 libraries, 206 exhibitions, and 22 new museums; organized 858 construction site tours; and performed routine maintenance on 42 historical mosques. A derelict monitoring process has been initiated for nearly 1,000 works outside of routine inspection activities.

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Fig. 1. The multidisciplinary team and specialty of each member established by IMM Heritage

IMM Heritage conducts planning studies in conservation and renewal areas and prepares recommendation reports, based on the current spatial data of the inventory, including GIS-based analytics, opinions and suggestions for the preservation. Renewal areas hold special importance within planning studies. The renewal legislation was enacted to meet the restoration and simple maintenance needs of deteriorated heritage sites and ensure their transfer to future generations. However, in practice, this law has led to processes such as the gentrification or loss of heritage sites. The decision for the Suleymaniye Renewal Area, which includes the borders of UNESCO World Heritage Site of Suleymaniye as a part of the 'Historic Areas of Istanbul', has caused the formation

of a decaying area in the region today. A multidisciplinary team was established by IMM Heritage (Figure 1), and the whole working area was evaluated with the HUL (Historical Urban Landscape) approach under the light of conservation principles. [1] The whole report was published and shared with planning teams, universities, public and private institutes and NGOs to be used as a guide for further studies. An English version of the book is also started to be produced for international institutes and especially for the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO.

2. Site & History

Suleymaniye is an area with multiple cultural layers within the historical peninsula. On the other hand, sources regarding the history of the region generally explain the post-historical period. Therefore, inferences regarding the prehistory of the region and the Eastern Roman period can be explained in the context of Istanbul and the Historical Peninsula. Accordingly, it was determined by the Yenikapı Excavations that the settlement history of the Historic Peninsula dates back to the Neolithic period. [1] [2]

Suleymaniye is located on the third hill which is one of the historical residential areas of Istanbul. Suleymaniye in the Eastern Roman period was located near the Tauri Forum, one of the most important squares of the city, the palaces of Constantine I and Leo II, and the Mese Road, which constitutes the main axis of the city. [3] The project area covers the western part of Region VIII, the entire Region X and the northwestern part of Region XI in the 4th century AD. [4] Several important monuments belonging to Roman and Eastern Roman (Byzantine) periods are extant in the area, such as Aqueduct of Valens which is one of the oldest monuments of the city, or the remnants of the Sea Walls (Figure 2). In the following centuries, physical changes took place in the region due to various construction activities and the destruction caused by natural disasters.

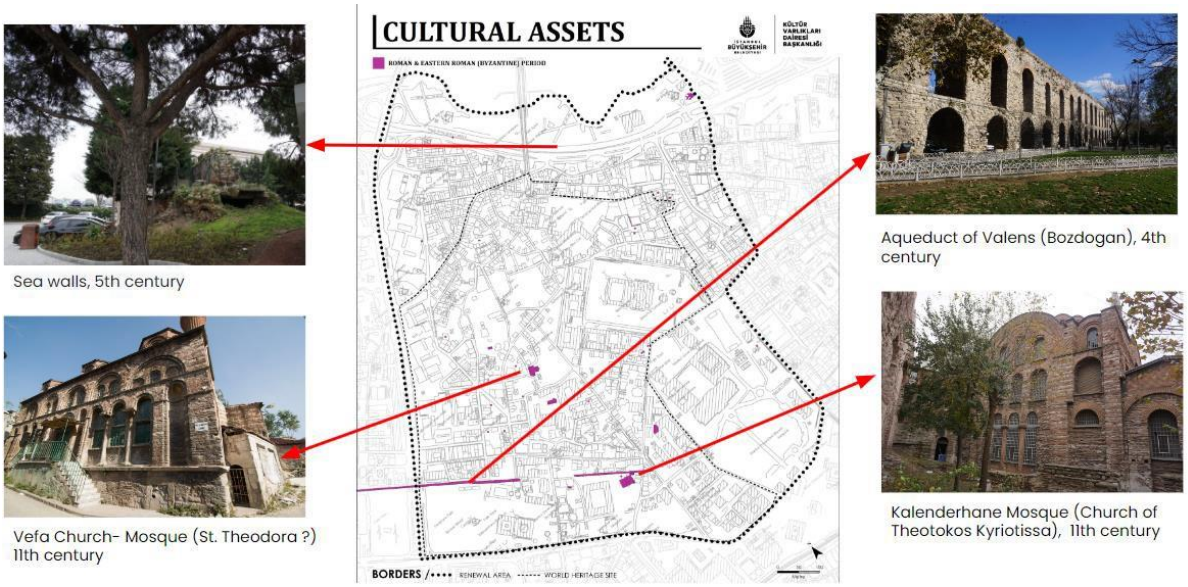

Fig. 2. Cultural assets of Suleymaniye area from Roman and Byzantine periods (IMM Heritage archive)

This process caused the city to be devastated until its conquest by the Ottomans in 1453. After Istanbul was conquered by the Ottomans in the 15th century, it was made the capital by Mehmed the Conqueror. [5] In this period, zoning and public works activities were started with the aim of reorganizing the city as the capital. It is known that the first palace was built during the reign of Mehmed the Conqueror. The construction of the Suleymaniye Complex in the 16th century ushered in a new era in the region, which became the administrative center in this respect. The construction of the Suleymaniye Complex in the 16th century started a new era in the region, which became the administrative center. Suleymaniye, which was completed as a social complex and an education-based ulema settlement, is also a region where craftsmen's workshops, commercial establishments and a wide shop network occurred due to its proximity to the port and trade. It is known that there are commercial shops in the bazaar built within the complex and in the streets leading to Mercan and the Golden Horn, which are trade centers. [6] Monuments from the Ottoman Period are dominant in the area (Figure 3).

Other prominent structures of the Suleymaniye region can be listed as follows; Tomb of Architect Sinan, the Aqueduct of Valens, Atıf Efendi Library, Molla Gürani Mosque, Damat İbrahim Pasha Social Complex, Vefa High School, and Kalenderhane Mosque. On the other hand the most prominent element of the Suleymaniye Conservation Area is its traditional timber houses (Figure 4). The houses that start from the top of the hill near the Süleymaniye Mosque Complex and continue down the slope, towards the Golden Horn, are important elements of the city's silhouette. An important feature of Suleymaniye, which was a residential area during the Ottoman period, is that the houses here were built in accordance with the topography. Demirtaş and Hoca Gıyasettin neighborhoods, Kayserili Ahmet Paşa and Kirazlı Mescit streets and the surroundings of the social complex preserve the historical urban texture. The houses in Süleymaniye are mostly two or three-storey timber buildings with masonry foundations and ground floors. They have bay windows and hipped roofs. The timber frame structure was finished off in lath and plaster in the interiors and with horizontal board siding panels that fit on top of one another, on the exterior. The construction method that combines masonry with timber frame provides structural flexibility and ease of adaptation to different sized, irregular parcels. There are also important preserved examples of 20th century housing architecture, including both masonry houses and reinforced concrete apartment buildings (Figure 5). [7]

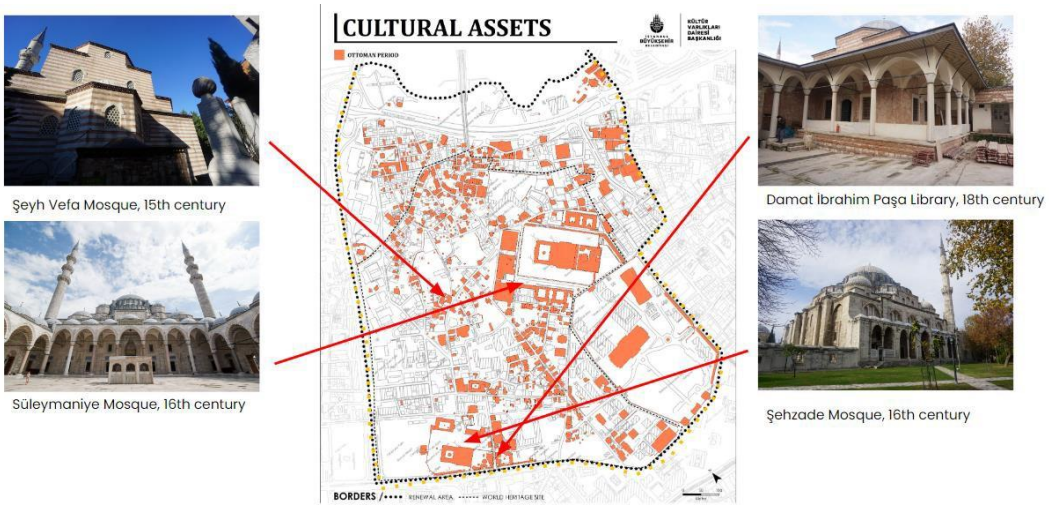

Fig. 3. Cultural assets of Suleymaniye area from Ottoman period (IMM Heritage archive)

Fig. 4. Examples of traditional timber houses underlined in the OUV of the WHS (IMM Heritage archive)

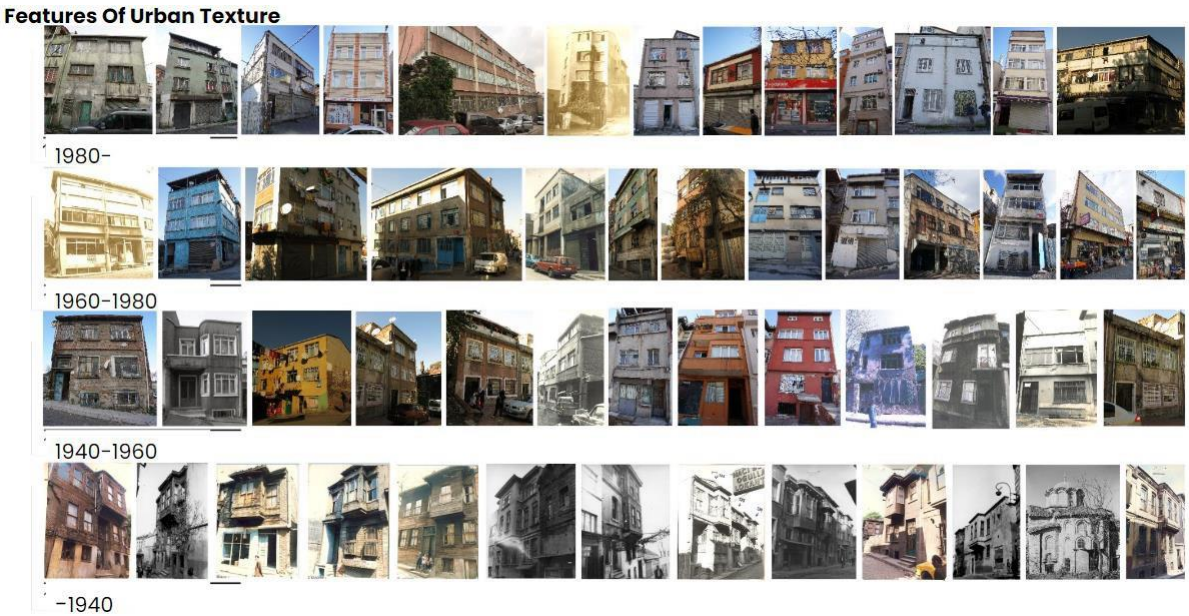

Fig. 5. Examples of 20th century civil architecture with different characteristics (IMM Heritage archive)

The urban evolution of Suleymaniye District can be defined through Imperial Projects and urban and construction regulations in addition to earthquakes, fires that affected the capital. While earthquakes affect especially the masonry structures, fires play a prominent role in the regeneration of the housing at the site, resulting in the dominance of 19th century structures in the area.

Another important aspect affecting the evolution of the site is establishment of major trade complexes of the city, such as the Kapalıçarşı (Grand Bazaar), within the premises of the Suleymaniye District. These trade centers have contributed to the multifunctionality to the urban identity of the site and persists even today. According to the current inventory studies led by the Directorate of Cultural Heritage Conservation, cultural assets of the Ottoman period constitute 88 percent of the whole heritage inventory of the area. [2]

3. Preservation Chronology

The evaluation of the planning efforts specifically for Suleymaniye, in terms of conservation, has been addressed under the following headings: recommendations for urban fabric, land use, transportation proposals, recommendations for cultural heritage, and proposals for new developments. Throughout the region, the following plans have been implemented: the "Suriçi Master Development Plan" approved in 1964, the "Süleymaniye and Surroundings Implementation Development Plan" approved in 1981, the "Historic Peninsula Conservation-Oriented Master Development Plan" approved in 1990, the "Historic Peninsula Conservation-Oriented Master Development Plan (1/5000)" approved in 2005, the "Historic Peninsula 1st Degree Archaeological, Urban, Historical Site Conservation-Oriented Master Development Plan (1/5000)" approved in 2011, and the "Historic Peninsula Urban, Historical, Urban Archaeological, 1st Degree Archaeological Site 1/1000 Scale Conservation-Oriented Implementation Development Plan" approved in 2012 (UNESCO World Heritage Suleymaniye, 2023).

The 1964 plan envisioned a mixed-use land structure for Suleymaniye. The perimeter of Ragıp Gümüşpala Street was designated as a "tourism facility area," while the present-day IMC and Hanlar region were defined as "commercial areas." Residential areas were concentrated to the west of the IMC, and primary and secondary education units were located in densely populated residential zones. Green spaces were planned in the courtyards of building blocks along the coast and Vefa Street to ensure continuity. This plan was considered a positive effort to preserve traditional building block forms and street layouts. However, the lack of sufficient restrictions on new constructions allowed the emergence of uncontrolled large-scale buildings and additional floors, disrupting the scale in Suleymaniye (Figure 6).

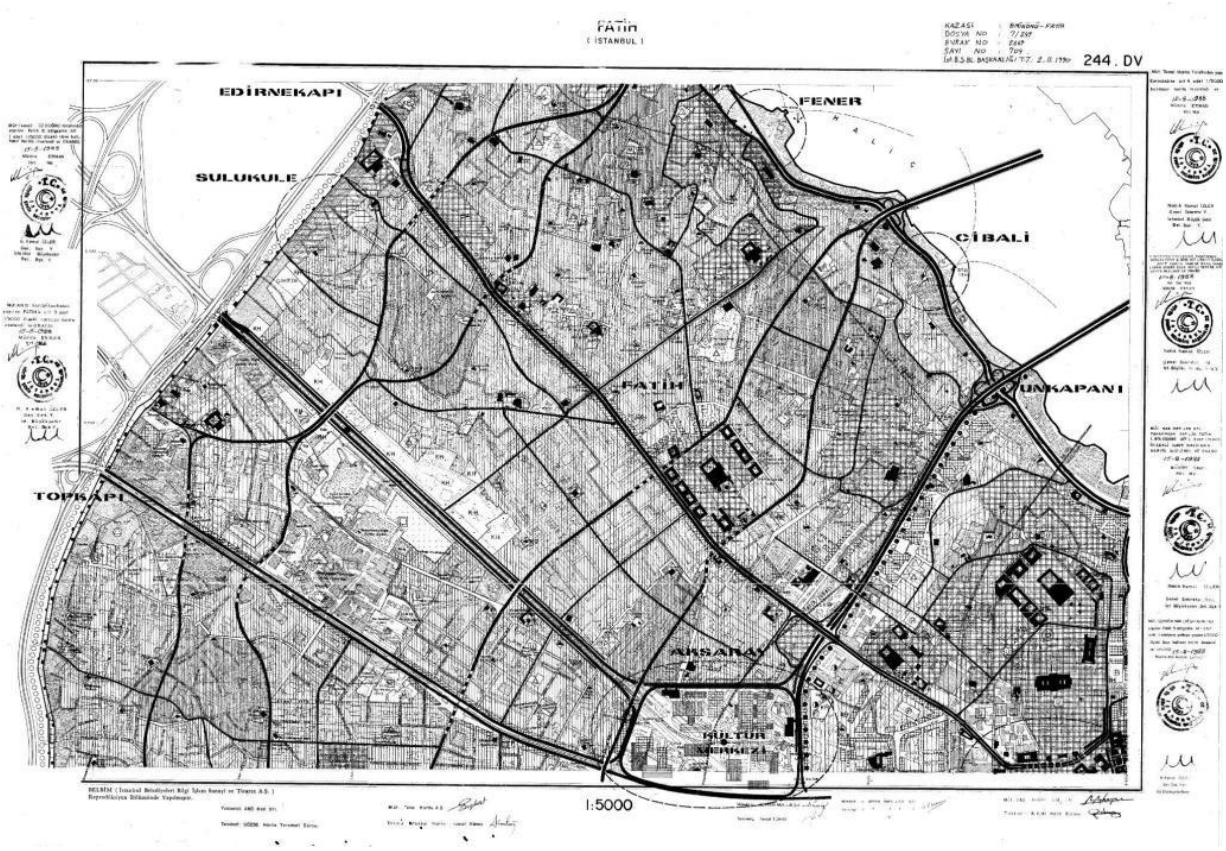

Fig. 6. Suriçi Master Development Plan, 1964 (Zoning and Department of Urban Planning Presidency)

In 1967, with the adoption of the Venice Charter by the High Council of Immovable Antiquities and Monuments, new definitions and mechanisms for conservation were developed nationwide in the 1970s. The establishment of the ICOMOS Turkey National Committee brought about changes in laws and mechanisms, leading to the redefinition of the roles and responsibilities of conservation actors. In 1976 and 1977, mass registrations were carried out in Suleymaniye in an effort to protect the area. In 1977, the "Suleymaniye Neighborhood," known for its densely preserved wooden houses and "characteristic street patterns and views," was declared a Historic Site. In 1979, UNESCO launched the Istanbul and Göreme Campaign, during which various pilot projects were carried out under the leadership of Prof. Nezih Eldem, in collaboration with UNESCO, UNDP, and the Ministry of Culture, within offices established under the Istanbul Municipality. With Suleymaniye's inclusion in the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1985, planning efforts were renewed, and strategies were established within the scope of conservation policies. In 1987, the Charter

for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (ICOMOS) was adopted. However, Within the scope of the ITU and UNESCO protocol, the "Istanbul Project, Historic Peninsula Conservation Study" was carried out under the leadership of Prof. Dr. Nuran Zeren Gülersoy. [8]

This project, the first comprehensive inventory study related to the region, included analyses and examinations of the socio-demographic structure in addition to physical analyses of the fabric. Due to its holistic approach and quality in documentation, the project was awarded the European Union Cultural Heritage Award (Europa Nostra) in 2004 (UNESCO World Heritage Suleymaniye, 2023).

Developments in urban conservation policies have influenced the planning decisions in the Suleymaniye region. In 1990, with the declaration of the entire Historic Peninsula as a protected site, a step was taken towards its holistic conservation, and the legal framework was established with the preparation of a conservation-oriented development plan.

In the master development plans dated 1990 and 2005, it was envisioned that historical monuments and examples of civil architecture would be restored and utilized for functions such as tourism accommodation, commercial exhibition, and cultural purposes. Additionally, it was planned to increase the use of green spaces around these structures. Thus, the visibility of registered buildings was intended to be enhanced, ensuring their preservation and revitalization. Furthermore, both plans similarly maintained the transportation layout, land use, and building block boundaries (Historic Peninsula Conservation Master Plan, 2005; Historic Peninsula Conservation Master Plan, 1990)

In the 2011 Approved Master Plan, the holistic function and construction decisions were elaborated and developed at the building scale. The boundary of the conservation area has been reduced to its present boundaries. Unlike the previous plans; housing density has been increased, park and recreation areas have been increased on the periphery of the housing, and the workshops have been removed and converted into trade functions (Historic Peninsula 1st Degree Archaeological, Urban, Historical Conservation Master Plan for Protected Areas, 2011).

Suleymaniye study area was declared as a renovation area by the Council of Ministers decision dated 24.05.2006 and numbered 2006/10501. The construction in the renovation areas should be realized in line with the preliminary projects approved by the Conservation Council. Thus, it can be said that the plan's relationship with the area in practice is limited to upper scale decisions.

4. Analytical Studies - Current State of the Area

Comparative analytical studies for a comprehensive reading of the current state of the whole area were based on the spatial data, which was produced by the Directorate of Cultural Heritage Conservation during the 'Inventory Project' of Istanbul's Cultural Assets since 2015. [9]

The change of the World Heritage Site is apparent in the period from 2003 to 2022. In addition, satellite images reveal the losses experienced to date (Figure 7). According to the observations made in 2022, "built areas", including walls and ruins that have survived to the present day in a preserved state, in addition to existing examples of civil architecture and monumental structures, constitute 44% of the area. Vacant parcels that emerged after demolished (lost) buildings and registered cultural assets that became vacant parcels in time, and parcels that were surrounded as construction areas were described as "unbuilt areas" which constitute 56% of the area. The increase in unbuilt areas varies over time due to the loss/destruction of buildings at different dates and for various reasons. Some of these areas are still empty and not used in any way; however, in most of the unbuilt areas, illegal parking lots and garbage collection areas are encountered.

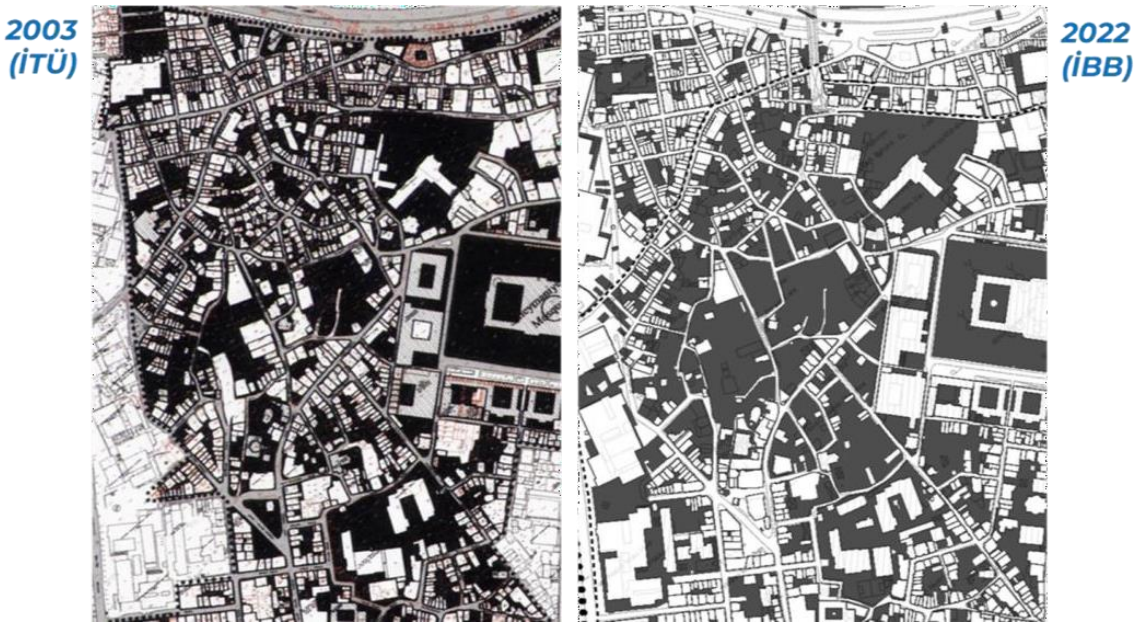

Fig. 7. Comparison of built land in 2003 & 2022 [1)

Suleymaniye, being located in the historical peninsula, exhibits a wide variety of cultural and historical assets. There are 1264 listed assets that are legally protected, most of which were registered before its WHS declaration in 1985. The listed assets include 86 different types of monuments, categorized into 13 headings according to their features; civil/residential, religious, commercial, industrial, education, socio-cultural, military, water, health, administration, service, transportation and urban elements. Apart from the monuments, two major characteristic areas stand out: residential and commercial. These areas consist mostly of civil architecture buildings which make up half of the total number. Site work has identified many missing assets (almost all of them

were civil architecture with residential use), and existing buildings display 66 different functions, also categorized similarly to monument types. The most commonly identified category is commercial. The site is undergoing a transformation trend shifting from residential to commercial use, and many lost building areas have quickly turned into parking lots. All these observations confirm that functional authenticity is not maintained, with only 37% of the buildings continuing in their original function. According to site work, 43% of the assets are masonry, while timber, concrete, steel, and mixed frame buildings have also been identified. As mentioned in the WHS declaration, the site had 395 timber buildings; however, only 82 exist today. The structural situation and strength of the buildings are part of the analysis of structural authenticity, which is examined under five categories: authentic, partially preserved, heavily renewed, reconstructed and new buildings. Heavily renewed buildings are approximately half of the existing buildings, authentic ones being the next common. The strength of buildings is analysed to determine the intervention process, with buildings classified as in good condition, moderate condition, or ruin. Physical condition identification shows that almost every monument still retains authenticity in function and structural system. The core of the area was mostly residential, with timber civil architecture buildings; today, almost none of these exist. Analytical studies were developed and mapped by reference inventory data on GIS (Figure 8). [2]

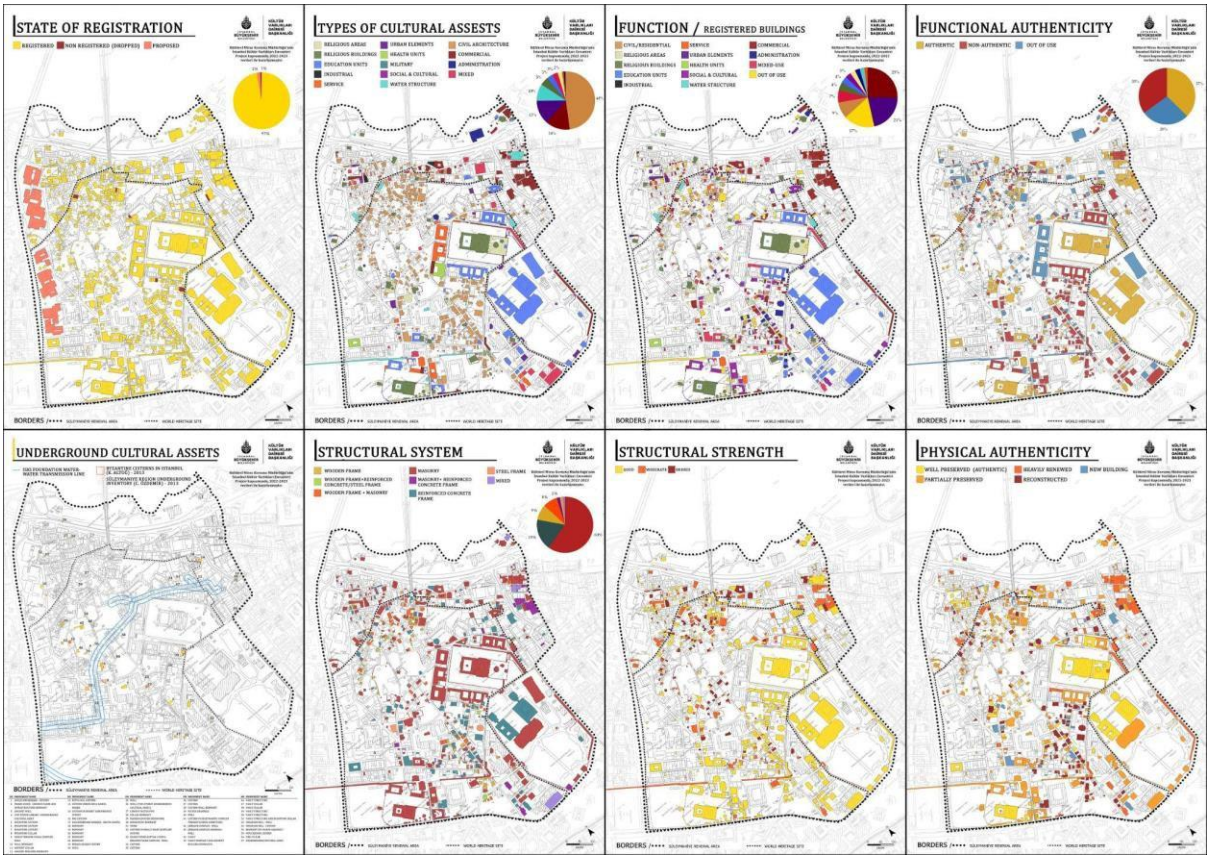

Fig. 8. Selection of analytical map series produced by IMM Heritage

There are a total of 57 underground cultural assets within the area of which are listed/registered and 1 is proposed for registration. The previous archaeological documentation studies [10, 11] focused on the area were examined in detail during this work. Comparisons were made with historical maps and other academic references to understand the identity of the remnants and propose them to the Preservation Boards to be legally protected. Totally 10 underground cultural assets were registered during this process depending on our documentation and suggestion efforts. Cisterns, wells, maksems, water channels, pipe lines (concrete pipes), cellars, chapels, monasteries, tombs and various infrastructure remnants are considered as underground cultural assets. In addition to the archaeological findings, ruins whose existence and structural boundaries have been determined and documentation studies have been carried out in the renewal area, there are also archaeological areas whose existence has been determined by various sources, but whose documentation studies have not been fully completed.

5. Project Methodology

The preservation efforts for Suleymaniye District have been conducted with the goal of maintaining the integrity of the area as a whole, ensuring its continuity for future generations. Current inventory studies have been fundamental in identifying the primary issues within the area. Following these investigations, it was determined that the values of authenticity and historical continuity, which are essential to the area, are under threat due to various losses. This realization necessitated the development of a methodology that would facilitate the preservation of these values. Consequently, the methodology was designed to reintegrate recent losses in a manner that respects authentic values.

Initially, comprehensive documentation of recent losses since the area's designation as a World Heritage site was planned, aiming to reintegrate lost heritage values back into the site. The methodology considered historic urban identity elements such as urban block features, green space organization, and street-human interactions in addition to building and structures, ensuring that further plan decisions would support the historical continuity of the area's urban identity.

In this process, both macro and micro planning efforts concerning Istanbul up to the present day were examined

chronologically with a focus on the Suleymaniye District. The physical and social changes of the site were analyzed also through the Geographic Information Systems (GIS). Later, block based preliminary projects that were planned for the site after its declaration as 'Renewal Area' were evaluated individually. For this study, an examination file was created for each building block, documenting its historical development and current legal and physical status. This study taking into account the historical evolution of each urban block allowed the assessment of block based preliminary projects for compliance with preservation principles and feasibility. The results of this study was reported categorizing these mostly legally eligible plans under titles of (1) those to be canceled and replanned (2) those to be revised with major changes (3) those to be revised with minor changes and implemented.

Additionally, individual examination sheets were prepared for each structure/parcel, detailing the historical development of the structure (building, wall, ruins, etc.) through a comparative study based on archival documents. This allowed for the identification and documentation of losses, traditional settlement patterns, and authentic values to be protected for each structure/parcel. Current data regarding built environment, structure type, safeguarding degree, usage, ownership, and planning decisions were also included in these sheets, providing a comprehensive overview of the current state.

The preservation and revitalization decisions for Suleymaniye District were based on the cumulative and comparative evaluation of the aforesaid data. Depending on the current analytical studies on urban and structural scale, SWOT analysis was conducted, identifying the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the area with mapping (Figure 9). Traditional urban values, such as commercial and residential zones were designated, and buffer zones necessary for their preservation and revitalization were established. Proposals were made to introduce the necessary urban amenities to the area, prioritizing re-usable structures like Unkapanı Complex.

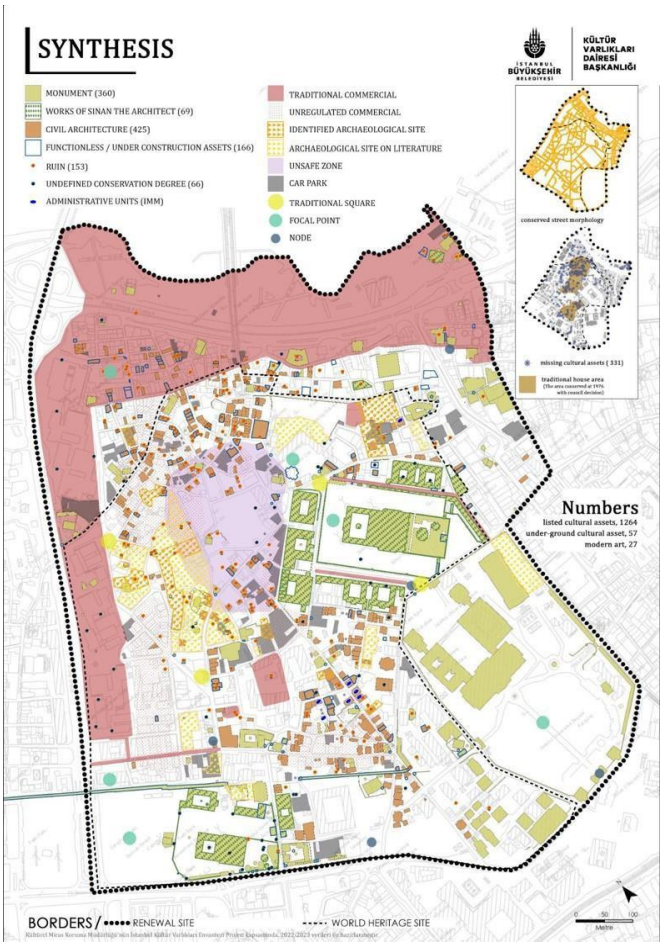

Fig. 9. Synthesis map produced by the Project Team, depending on the Inventory & SWOT Analysis

Archaeological researches were integrated into this comprehensive evaluation and preservation process, with recommendations for their contribution and use within the city's archaeological framework. Potential archaeological sites identified during research were earmarked for further investigation and protected as non-constructible areas until such studies could be completed.

In addition to urban-scale studies, individual structure/parcel-based examinations resulted in specific preservation decisions for each parcel. Proposed structures for registration were identified, and preservation and maintenance plans were recorded for each element. These recommendations were grouped based on the type of intervention required to preserve and revitalize the original value of the structure. These suggestions were integrated into the city-scale plan, and proposed island block projects were revised to establish a legal framework.

These efforts were meticulously planned and executed to ensure that investigations and research at all scales were regularly compared and interrelated. This approach helped rectify potential errors and omissions arising from the different scales of analysis.

6. Objectives of Preservation Project for Suleymaniye World Heritage & Renewal Site

Because of the changes to date in social structure, the deterioration of materials and structures, neglect, and the destruction in the urban fabric that threaten the architectural integrity of the area, the project team decided to follow the general principles of

Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) approach. Determination of a holistic conservation perspective respecting the unique identity and OUV under the light of HUL approach was named as 'Living Suleymaniye' strategies. Living Suleymaniye describes a manner of 'reading' rather than a projection, respecting the values, discussing the problems and developing effective solutions in terms of human-centered scenarios to create a 'livable, safe, adaptive, interactive and preserved' area.

The conservation approach was based on the 'Living Suleymaniye' perspective, including short, medium and long- term strategies to reveal aesthetic and cultural values without compromising the qualities that constitute OUV, originality and identity. According to the HUL approach, the preservation of the site depends upon not only extending the lifespans of the surviving cultural assets representing different cultural layers, but also respecting the authentic topography, preserved urban texture with green areas and undefined archaeological values synchronously with human-centered recommendations for rehabilitation. It is important that these buildings are preserved by principles of scientific restoration and regular maintenance, without excessive renovation interventions that would harm their authenticity. According to the multi-layered identity and various characteristics of heritage assets, different intervention methods in several degrees are defined in detail and also mapped on GIS, to be used as a guide for further implementation phases. Strategies are described in four categories, starting from the 'immediate and preventive conservation precautions', 'short-term rehabilitation measures', 'protective implementations in medium-term' and 'sustainability measures in long-term'.

Urban impact as well as its social and cultural reflections is recommended to be followed not only in the planning period, but also during the implementation and monitoring in a long while. Rehabilitation measures were meticulously studied and bordered, including several degrees of architectural conservation, adaptive reuse and refunctioning, parking, pedestrianization, new designs compatible with the fabric, collaboration with other stakeholders, housing-based planning, controlled trade and tourism penetration, ecologic solutions and also undefined potential actions. Creating forward-looking action plans and stakeholders simultaneously with the planning process will prevent further losses and destruction.

'Housing based planning' which is equipped with supporting functions briefly defines the core idea of the comprehensive approach of 'Living Suleymaniye'. This residential area in the center of the site represents the protected heritage assets to be saved after different degrees of intervention together with supporting facilities such as education, health and administration. This core of the renewal site is planned to be supported by other zones, functioned respectfully to their own characteristic values, such as cultural area of great monuments in the east, education and administration buildings of the Istanbul University in the east and south, mixed function (art-culture- trade) of the IMC Bazaar axis in the west and traditional commercial and creative industries' area in the north. These zones of functions are described to be softly penetrating into each other. Designation of areas with archaeological potential zones and continuous green areas are underlined in each document, because of the chronology and the topographic authenticity of the area. Preservation of these lands as open space areas is important for the promotion of further research studies on these sites. Archaeological value is aimed to be a part of this livable area. Commercial activities are proposed to be zoned as a flow of social and cultural zones, integrated with the core housing area and its auxiliary facilities (Figure 10).

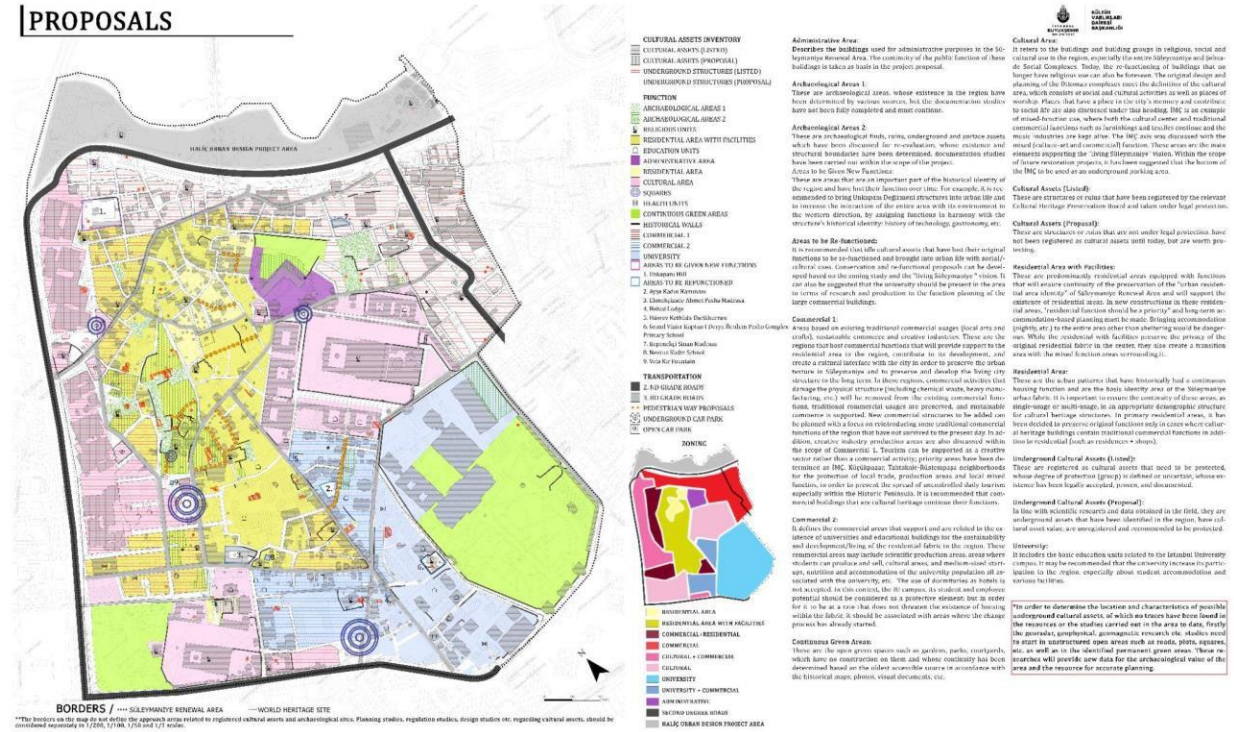

Fig. 10. Proposals produced by the Project Team under the light of 'Living Suleymaniye' perspective within the HUL approach [1]

7. Conclusion

This study describes an integrated methodology starting from preliminary observations, reading of the history and planning chronology of the site, continuing with the creation of a spatial inventory database enriched by thousands of documents from several archives, analytical etudes based on the inventory, creation of a new architectural project evaluation process, developing objectives for conservation and description of proposals to guide the planning and long-term monitoring. Distinctive point of this methodology is the effort for leading the conservation and planning processes synchronously, allowing them to enhance each other. Decisions developed for all values of the site and their conservation were approached with the goal of creating a 'living

Suleymaniye,' enriched to meet contemporary living conditions. The holistic conservation method, developed by a multidisciplinary team, spans from the city scale to the building and archaeological findings scale, ensuring a comprehensive approach to preserving Istanbul's cultural heritage. Further steps of the project including implementations will be continued to be shared by the project team.

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