

SYRIA, Monuments and sites reported damaged in the Syrian conflict since 2011 (as of 24 Dec 2022)

'Ain al-Fijeh	Part of the main beam-supported concrete roof collapsed. Not clear if this was due to external bombing or internal explosion but no sign in satellite imagery of an external explosion. Rebels had claimed to have prepared the water tunnel for destruction. Syrian govt regained control of the water plant, 1 Feb 2017.
remains of the Roman shrine	
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
643 1066	عين الفيحة عين الفيحة
'Ain Dara	DGAM website posted photo showing considerable damage to front stairs, reportedly as a result of Turkish operation in Afrin Valley—27 Jan 2018. 'DGAM condemned the Turkish attacks on archaeological sites in the Syrian area of Afrin, the most recent of which was the destruction of the Ain Dara temple ...' ASOR special report 31 Jan 2018—'ASOR CHI's analysis confirms that the damage occurred on or prior to January 22. Later, Google Earth imagery reveals the scraping away of the surface of most of the tell south of the temple. See also Afrin Post story above.
Temple of Ishtar (TBC)	
2 major damage	
1008 1437	عين دارة عين دارة
al-Arbain	ASOR (Mar 2018) reports successive waves of rocket attacks Apr 2017-Mar 2018: The video footage shows severe damage to several sections of the mosque. The roof appears to have partially collapsed and part of the mosque is still on fire. DigitalGlobe satellite imagery confirms that the southern part of the roof collapsed between March 4, 2018 and March 12, 2018.
Great Mosque	
2 major damage	
5070 5628	مسجد الكبير
al-Ashara (ancient Terqa)	DGAM Annual Report 2013 notes construction violations. DGAM conflict report May 2015 adds removal of wall, bulldozing. On Google Earth, bulldozing south of the excavated area appears from Nov 2014.
Terqa, capital of the Amorite state of Khana	
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
1149 1654	العشارة
al-Bab or al-Buz'ah (town)	Fell to FSA in July 2012. Controlled by ISIS since 2016. Operation 'Euphrates Shield', Turkish-led offensive, began c Aug 2016 to clear IS from town. Al-Monitor (23 Aug 2017) reports on program by the Türkiye Diyanet Foundation to restore 66 mosques including al-Bab, Azaz and Marea areas. @SyriaRebuilt 26 Jan 2020 reports on reopening of mosque for prayers after reconstruction work including replacement of lead domes.
Great Mosque	
4 minor damage	
2225 2984	الباب الجامع الكبير
al-Fasouq or Fasuq	Excavations carried out by HTS teams pre 2019.
Twin Byzantine churches, Roman tomb	
1524 2086	فاسوق فاسوق
al-Husn	Damage to the top of the minaret seen in DGAM report to UNESCO 2017
Great Mosque	
4823 5143	
al-Kfeir (or al-Kefair, Jebel al-'Ala)	Extensive pattern of excavation pits including in the church martyrion. (DGAM Annual Report 2013).
Byzantine settlement	
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
2087 2809	الكفير
al-Rafid	Article in Hyperallergic (7 Dec 2017) claimed that looting as found in al-Rafid was more significant than the contraband trade carried out by ISIS. The video clip, though, appeared to show remove of stone for building purposes from an abandoned house.
site	
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
3308 3864	الرافيد الرافيد
al-Riha (Ariha)	al-Riha fell to Jabhat al-Nusra on 28 May 2015. Russian airstrike reported to have caused damage to entrance area.
Great Mosque	
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
1963 2558	أريحا مسجد الكبير

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Aleppo	Interior appears gutted in Aleppo Archaeology photo taken 9 Jan 2015. DGAM photos posted 20 Dec 2016 indicate roof collapse and severe internal shell damage. Salah Maarashi photo of 30 Jan 2022 shows new front door.
Ottoman Police Station at Bab al-Hadid	
2 major damage	
2277 3346	حلب
	ساعة باب الفرج
Aleppo	APSA posting (6 Feb 2015) shows extensive shelling damage; dome cracked.
al-Mouhtaseb Mosque	
2 major damage	
2277 3366	حلب
	جامع المحتسب
Aleppo	'Massive physical damage' (DGAM inter-active map, Aug 2015) to the right of the street facade. APSA clip 28 Jan 2016 shows further damage to prayer hall and top of minaret blown off. @SyriaRebuilt 21 Dec 2019 shows reconstruction work. Roof appears restored in GE imagery (Apr 2021).
Mosque al-Qadi Askar (‘Askar)	
3 conspicuous material damage	
2277 3394	حلب
	جامع قاضي عسكر
Aleppo	Reported by Syrian Network for Human Rights as damaged by government barrel bomb on 31 May 2014. Dome and much of the east wall collapsed.
al-Sawas Mosque, Jub al-Quba Quarter	
2 major damage	
2277 3628	حلب
Aleppo	ASOR report 40_12 May 2015—On May 10, 2015, APSA video shows large holes visible in the walls. Google Earth imagery indicates most of structure may have survived tunnel blast (28 Sep 2017). Salah Maraashi photos 14-16 Aug 2020 show rubble piled around external walls. Interior mostly intact, but large cavity around northern doorway to courtyard and wooden props used to support vaulting. Courtyard on northside of mosque extensively damaged with rubble piled high across the open space. Entrance door, minaret and part of the east wall on street missing.
Mosque of Bashir (Ibshir) Pasha (Jdeide)	
2 major damage	
2277 3641	حلب
	جامع ابشير باشا
Aleppo	Fire and extensive shell damage (DGAM conflict report May 2015). Tunnel bomb crater on southwest corner of complex (Google Earth 15 Dec 2014-26 Oct 2015). Then trail of damage spreading to northeast shows on GE (23 Mar 2016). Marwan Karabilli video (28 Mar 2019) showed extensive internal fire damage. Extensive reconstruction underway (Salah Maraashi pics 9 Jul 2021, 16 Jan 2022).
Dar Zamaria Hotel (Martini)	
2 major damage	
2277 3642	حلب
Aleppo	DGAM conflict report May 2015 noted 'massive physical damage' but Salah Maraashi photo Nov 2018 shows only superficial indications including loss of some merlons
Qarlaq or Qarliq Mosque	
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
2277 3643	حلب
	جامع قارلق
Aleppo	ASOR report 69-70 (Feb 2016) reported extensive destruction of the Ibshir Pasha complex due to a tunnel bomb under Jdeide Square. Photo evidence shows roof almost entirely collapsed. Salah Maraashi panoramic photo (9 Oct 2021) of the square shows over 90% of structure now rubble.
Ibshir Pasha Complex, Coffee House	
2 major damage	
2277 3676	حلب
	قهوة أبشير باشا
Aleppo	Photos of destruction posted on Aleppo Archaeology website 10 Aug 2014; APSA 3 Jul 2015.
Hammam al-Almaji	
3 conspicuous material damage	
2277 3681	حلب
	حمام الألمجي
Aleppo	Destruction of upper section of the minaret, APSA Jun 2015.
Mosque al-Mashatiye	
3 conspicuous material damage	
2277 3673	حلب
	جامع المشاطية

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Aleppo Madrasa al-Sha'baniye 4 minor damage 2277 3717	Satellite image of May 2015 appears to show the building was largely spared in the tunnel bomb explosions of early 2015. Confirmed in Salah Maraashi pics of 2 Nov 2019 and 25 Sep 2022, but much superficial damage.	حلب مدرسة الشعيبانية
Aleppo site 2277 3718	UN Security Council Resolution 2199 (12 Feb 2015) 'condemns the destruction of cultural heritage and adopts legally-binding measures to counter illicit trafficking of antiquities and cultural objects from Iraq and Syria'. 6 Dec 2016, Old city entirely in government hands. DGAM 21 Feb 2017—DGAM composed nine crews to work in the old city, which has an area of 355 hectares. ... The initial report indicates that the damage ratio ranging from (30% huge damage -30% middle damage -40% damage ranging from minor and medium), and the crews continue documentation work for the scientific assessment of all damages according to forms compatible with international standards.	حلب
Aleppo Mosque of Nur al-Din (al-Faraj) 2 major damage 2277 3737	Hit by shellfire (APSA Aug 2015).	حلب مسجد نور الدين
Aleppo Suq al-Nahasin 3 conspicuous material damage 2277 3738	Structure along Khan al-Nahasin entrance appears intact but evidence of charring and of roof collapse at northern end (Salah Maraashi photo 18 Apr 2022).	حلب سوق النحاسين
Aleppo Hamam al-Qawwas 4 minor damage 2277 3754	Caught up in fighting in the area north of the Bab al-Nasr (Sep 2015).	حلب حمام القواص
Aleppo Jdeide Quarter, general 1 destroyed (80%+ structure loss) 2277 3796	DigitalGlobe imagery released Feb 2016 (ASOR Report 69-70) gives first glimpses of extensive destruction on the eastern side of Jdeide, apparently as a result of a series of tunnel in an arc stretching south from Jdeide Square, destroying much of the Ibshir Pasha Complex.	حلب
Aleppo Citadel 3 conspicuous material damage 2277 653	Initially taken by the rebels but re-taken by the Syrian Army early in 2012. Bronze outer door of the first gateway damaged by mortar or RPG fire, 2012. DGAM conflict report May 2015 noted damage limited to the entrance gate and the north outer tower but severe shell damage to northeast round tower also noted on DGAM posting of 3 Jun 2015. 12 Jul 2015 APSA photos of apparent tunnel bomb causing collapse of curtain wall and a tower on northeast side. 11 Aug 2016 Aleppo Archaeology posted clip of collapse of the north wall at point between the Great Mosque of the Citadel and the Ottoman barracks. Photos also showed new damage to outer fabric of southeast walls and to the round water tower on the north. 16 Dec 2016 DGAM photos posted showing pock-marking around inner entrance gateway, outside outer gate and extensive damage along path east of the Citadel Great Mosque. Dec 2020—@syriarebuilt reported repairs underway on northern wall collapse Salah Maraashi panoramic photo chows repairs completed Mar 2020.	حلب قلعة حلب
Aleppo Hamam Yalbugha al-Nasiri (al-Lababidiya) 2 major damage 2277 1431	DGAM reported damage associated with tunnel bombs in this area Jul/Aug 2014. DGAM conflict report May 2015 noted 'massive physical damage'. Imagery of Jan 2017 shows extensive damage but with principal dome still standing.	حلب حمام يلبغا الناصري
Aleppo Madrasa al-Shazbakhtiye (or Shadhbakhtiye and Tomb of Sheikh Ma'ruf Ibn Jamr) 2 major damage 2277 1514	ASOR Weekly Report (12 May 2015)—reports 'severe damage to part of the building complex (e.g., roof completely destroyed). The interior of the Sheikh's shrine appears relatively intact, but an accurate assessment will require further data. Google Earth (29 Sep 2017) shows extensive damage to south side of the courtyard with tomb dome (north) apparently intact.	حلب المدرسة الشاذبختية /

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Aleppo	Aleppo Archaeology video posting (12 Oct 2017) shows large hole blasted in side of the minaret.
Mosque al-Safahiye (?al-Safahiya)	Salah Maraashi photo 19 Dec 2018 shows facade with possible damage to roof of prayer hall. Salah Maraashi photo 27 Nov 2021 shows minaret repaired.
3 conspicuous material damage	
2277 1517	حلب جامع السفاحية
Aleppo	DGAM Dec 2016 photos show areas of collapse and accumulated debris.
Maristan Arghun al-Kamili	DGAM photos 9 Feb 2017 large hole in dome south of the main courtyard, loss of some structure southwest side of courtyard.
3 conspicuous material damage	Salah Maraashi photo (11 Jul 2021) shows rubble piled along street facade to clear path (possibly from collapse of building across the street).
2277 1518	حلب البيمارستان الارغوني الكامي
Aleppo	Damage to minaret wooden balcony, DGAM photo Apr 2015.
Mosque al-Haiyat (Hayyat), formerly Mithqal Synagogue	Minor damage to courtyard. seen in Salah Maraashi photograp Sep 2018, 14 Feb 2020
4 minor damage	
2277 1520	حلب جامع الحيات
Aleppo	Jan 2013, rebels took the Umayyad Mosque.
Great Mosque	24 Apr 2013—11th century Seljuk minaret collapsed — see separate entry.
2 major damage	Manuscript library was burnt out in the conflagration in the suqs area.
2277 1523	حلب جامع ال اموي جامع حلب الكبير
	Two large shell holes along east wall of the mosque (photo 5). Minbar of the prayer hall dismantled and reportedly removed for safekeeping by rebel forces. (DGAM Report 2013) DGAM 28 Jan 2015: <i>The media reported that a tunnel detonated near the Umayyad mosque in the Old City of Aleppo under the "Chapel of women and the library endowment", causing damage to the target location and the collapse of the eastern exterior wall of the Mosque.</i> ASOR report Feb 2015: tunnel bomb under eastern parts of the mosque (inc Waqfiye Library) 31 Jan 2015. DGAM reported committee appointed by governor to start reconstruction of the mosque, 15 Dec 2016 http://www.al-dorars.com/en/news/1596 , (Sep 2017)—Chechen president Ramzan Kadyroev promised USD 14 mn for restoration of the mosque.
Aleppo	Alisariram website photo (5) shows destruction of the infill wall built into the outer portal of the mosque.
Mosque al-Shu'aybiye (Tuteh)	DGAM conflict report May 2015 notes 'partial damage to the main entrance', confirmed on DGAM Jan 2017 photos showing north side of doorway damaged and infill gone..
2 major damage	Salah Maraashi photo shows no damage to interior (Nov 2018).
2277 1525	حلب جامع الشعببية
Aleppo	Damage initially sustained through tunnel bombs under major official buildings south of the Citadel, Aug 2014.
Madrasa al-Sultaniye (al-Zahiriye al-Juwvaniye)	On 8 Dec 2014 the entire prayer hall building was destroyed by a second tunnel bomb. Media reports attribute to Islamic Front. APSA and DGAM photos showed extent of destruction including the loss of the tomb of al-Malik al-Zahir Ghazi, the son of Saladin and ruler of Aleppo (1186-1112). Only part spared were the gateway and minaret on north side.
1 destroyed (80%+ structure loss)	
2277 1528	حلب مدرسة السلطانية
Aleppo	Salah Maraashi photo (21 Dec 2018) shows north facade intact but stones neatly piled outside indicate damage in neighbourhood. Panoramic shot of courtyard show all window glass missing. Clean up operation underway. Damage appears restored in Sal Maraashi photo 17 Sep 2022.
Khanqah al-Farafra (al-Ribat al-Nasiri)	
3 conspicuous material damage	
2277 1531	حلب خانقاه الفرافرة
Aleppo	Aleppo Archaeology (23 Nov 2014)—Shell penetration in eastern hall left of the entrance doorway. Two northern-most domes partly collapsed and large hole in eastern wall. (APSA video 19 Dec 2014)
Madrasa Fardous (Firdaws) or 'School of Paradise'	Main courtyard appears intact in the panoramic photo by Salah Maraashi (5 Oct 2018). Another image from 22 Nov 2019 shows repositioned rubble and stone from collapsed structures outside main doorway (west side).
4 minor damage	
2277 1532	حلب مدرسة الفردوس
Aleppo	Caught up in 2013 fighting. No sign of significant external damage on Google Earth (28 Sep 2017) or in Salah al-Maaraashi photo 6 Nov 2019.
Madrasa al-Kamiliye (extra-muros, Maqamat Quarter)	
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
2277 1535	حلب مدرسة الكاملية

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<p>Aleppo Mashhad al-Muhassin (al-Dikka, al-Saqat) 5 unverified or unspecified damage</p> <p>2277 1540</p> <p>حلب مشهد الدكة</p>	<p>Signs of structural damage in Salah Maraashi photos (1 Dec 2019), notably above chamber F on northwest corner where the southern part of the dome and its support are missing.</p>
<p>Aleppo Maqam Ibrahim Salihin (al-Salahin Mosque, Abraham) 2 major damage</p> <p>2277 1541</p> <p>حلب مقام الصلحين</p>	<p>Reported to have been damaged by the al-Nusra Front on 31 Jul 2014. The lower mihrab appears to have a hole in its rear wall. Other damage consistent with looting, treasure hunting and secondary effects of explosions. Saleh Zakkor photos confirms damage to much of structure with salvaged blocks piled in courtyard. Major dome over prayer hall appears intact. (Dec 2018). Structural collapse of portico on west.</p>
<p>Aleppo Mosque Dabbagha al-‘Atiqā 3 conspicuous material damage</p> <p>2277 1542</p> <p>حلب جامع الدباغة العتيقة</p>	<p>30 Dec 2014, Facebook reports a tunnel bomb explosion further to the east, claimed by Islamic Front. DGAM photo from Al Khany Agency (Apr 2015) showed shell damage to street wall on east side. Salah Maraashi photo (Dec 2018, Mar 2020) shows large hole blasted in the east side of the minaret. Interior appears intact (confirmed by 8 Mar 2020 photo).</p>
<p>Aleppo Matbakh al-‘Ajami (Palace of Majd al-Din ibn al-Daya) 2 major damage</p> <p>2277 1613</p> <p>حلب مطبخ العجمي</p>	<p>DGAM website photo Jun 2014 showed damage to the street facade and the dome; damage to the dome of the building on the west (Haji Musa al-Amiri Mosque). More of the dome had collapsed in APSA clip 27 Jan 2015. DGAM assessed internal damage as 'big', 16 Dec 2016.</p>
<p>Aleppo Madrasa (Zawiya) al-Sahibiye (Mosque al-Fistūq) 2 major damage</p> <p>2277 1614</p> <p>حلب مدرسة الصحيبية</p>	<p>DGAM conflict list May 2015 describes 'massive' physical damage. Upper floor of the <i>kuttab</i> west of the mosque collapsed due to shelling. Main dome partly collapsed. @SyriaRebuilt (21 Dec 2019) photo shows facade (inc Kutub) and dome fully restored. Suq to the west (Fustuq Suq) being restored by Aga Khan foundation. (@SyriaRebuilt Dec 2020).</p>
<p>Aleppo Mosque al-Qiqan (Qaiqan) 4 minor damage</p> <p>2277 1623</p> <p>حلب جامع القيقان</p>	<p>Damage visible on Saleh al-Maraati panoramic and interior shots, Nov 2018-Nov 2022 seems confined to pickmarking on facades.</p>
<p>Aleppo Dukakinzade Mehmed Pasha Mosque (Mosque al-‘Adeliye) 2 major damage</p> <p>2277 1624</p> <p>حلب جامع العادلية</p>	<p>Aleppo Berlin Project's assessment (Nov 2019) noted three major areas of damage—minaret shaft, staircase and damaged; main prayer hall dome almost gone 2 arches and columns on west side of portico destroyed (Jun 2014). Clean up and some restoration work underway in video posted by Marwan Karabilli 6 Apr 2019 and see AB damage report pics.</p>
<p>Aleppo Mosque of Altunbugha al-Nasiri 3 conspicuous material damage</p> <p>2277 1625</p> <p>حلب جامع التونبوغا</p>	<p>APSA video clip (filmed 27 Jun 2015) shows damage to the upper minaret and extensive shrapnel pockmarking on facade. 20 Dec 2016 DGAM photos confirm significant damage to facade including shell marks, loss of minaret top.</p>
<p>Aleppo Mosque al-Rumi (Mankalibugha Mosque) 3 conspicuous material damage</p> <p>2277 1627</p> <p>حلب جامع الرومي</p>	<p>APSA Mar 2015 posted many photos showing severe damage to the minaret. Interior appeared intact in Salah Maraashi photo 22 Jun 2019 but signs of collapsed rubble (possibly from minaret) outside east door now partly covered by opportunistic cement roof. @SyriaRebuilt 27 Dec 2019 reports on reconstruction work including minaret.</p>

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Aleppo Mosque al-Mawazini (Bashbugha or Taghribardi Mosque)	Extensive collapse at west end of prayer hall; large hole in dome in front of mihrab. Interior cleaned and stripped of furnishings; collapse of roof of west riwaq; damage to top of minaret and its canopy.
2 major damage	
2277 1628	حلب جامع الموازيني
Aleppo Mosque al-Otrush (al-Utrush, Demerdash)	Serious damage as secondary result of a tunnel bomb underneath the neighbouring Police HQ (east of Governor's Office), 29 Jul 2014. Top of minaret blown apart; damage to west facade; dome over the tomb chamber severely cracked with hole indicating shell penetration. Apr 2019 photo (Saleh Zakkour) shows reconstruction work underway on the minaret with extensive use of new stone. More photos in @SyriaRebuilt 21 Dec 2019), Saleh Zakour 6 Nov 2020 and 11 Dec 2021. Latter shows minaret fully restored.
3 conspicuous material damage	
2277 1629	حلب جامع الأطروش
Aleppo Mosque al-Tavashi (Mosque of Jawhar al-Ghulami)	2012, shell damage to the wall of the prayer hall on courtyard side. Top half of minaret blasted but lower structure appears intact from later Facebook postings. Prayer hall under restoration (Marwan Karabilli Facebook, 22 Nov 2018). Salah Maraashi photo of 10 May 2021 shows minaret restored and facade cleaned.
2 major damage	
2277 1630	حلب جامع الطواشي
Aleppo Madrasa al-Khosrofiye (Mosque of Hüsrev Pasha)	ASOR report (Aug 2014) —Satellite imagery showed the majority of the building had been destroyed by a tunnel bomb planted beneath the structure. In US satellite imagery released Sep 2014, all of prayer hall has gone (photos 5 and 6). Berlin project rates as 80 percent 'damaged'.
1 destroyed (80%+ structure loss)	
2277 1631	حلب درسة الخسروية
Aleppo Khan al-Shuneh (Suq al-Shuna)	Aug 2014, apparently severe damage as a result of tunnel bomb explosion under the Grand Serail. DGAM conflict report May: 'massive physical damage'. Structure appeared to be still standing in part (Salah Maraashi Photo Sep 2018). #syriarebuilt posting showed northern facade under reconstruction (6 Feb 2020).
2 major damage	
2277 1632	حلب خان الشونه
Aleppo Bab al-Maqam	DGAM survey photos show considerable shelling damage in the area. Shrine to west (Maqam al-Arba'in, Gaube & Wirth #382) seems heavily damaged. Salah Maraashi photo 26 Dec 2020 shows collapse of western wall of tower to the east.
3 conspicuous material damage	
2277 1633	حلب باب المقام
Aleppo Mosque al-Bayada (or al-Sarawi) Mosque	APSA videos (Jan 2015) show extensive damage to upper structures and rubble spread across courtyard. Prayer hall dome appears intact on Google Earth (28 Sep 2017).
2 major damage	
2277 1635	حلب جامي الصروي / جامع البياضة
Aleppo Khan al-Wazir	DGAM assessed internal damage as 'big', 16 Dec 2016 but little evidence of structural damage around the courtyard in Salah Maraashi photo of 11 Jan 2019, except for collapse of part of the central pavilion. @Syriarebuilt shows video clip of restoration work inc rebuilding of mosque's dome but other shell penetration damage still to be repaired (Apr-Jul 2020).
4 minor damage	
2277 1700	حلب جان الوزير
Aleppo Temple of the Storm God (Weather God, Hadad)	DGAM photos indicate collapse of the protective roof and exposure of some relief slabs. (DGAM posting 10 May 2015, source: Al Khany media)
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
2277 1784	حلب معبد اله العاصفة

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Aleppo	DGAM 20 Aug 2016 posted photos of extensive damage along street facade and internal collapse. UNESCO/UNITAR report Dec 2018 assessed 3 areas of destruction including south iwan, hammam. David 2018 archeorienthypotheses.org (Mar 2018) — <i>Dans la maison Ghazalé, l'iwan (pièce ouverte sur la cour) est presque totalement détruit, ainsi qu'une partie de la qd'a (la salle de réception) et du hammam. Les images satellitaires montrent que la plupart des destructions dans la maison et le quartier datent d'avant août 2015. En 2017, seuls sont préservés une partie du gros œuvre et le décor sculpté des façades ouest, nord et est.</i> Syrian Heritage Archive report 2018 — <i>The direct reasons of those structural damages are not completely clear at the moment. Probably, the explosions of the tunnel bombs in 2015 in the area have affected the structure including the foundations in general, but the concentration of destructions in the south-western part suggests a hit, however, by shelling or bombing.</i> Saleh Zakkour posted pics show extent of damage (3 Apr 2020).
Beit Ghazale (Museum of Memory, Jdeide Quarter)	
2 major damage	
2277 2066	حلب بين غزالة
Aleppo	Dome over prayer hall collapsed in APSA clips 7 Aug and 6 Sep 2014. Secondary damage in the courtyard. 2 Jan 2017 DGAM photos confirmed damage to prayer hall including collapse of the dome and shell damage around entrance doorway. Suq partly restored in Salah Maraashi pic 19 Nov 2022.
Mosque and Suq al-Hadadin (extra muros) (old 'Banqusa Mosque')	
3 conspicuous material damage	
2277 2347	حلب جامع بانقوسا القديم (الحدادين)
Aleppo	Used by the <i>shabiha</i> during the Syrian uprising in 2012 and taken by the Free Syrian Army in Aug 2012. Feb 2017 DGAM posted photos showing damage to upper structure above the large courtyard's north iwan. Salah Maraashi photo 2 Jan 2019 showed extensive damage to east side of courtyard with large areas of debris; much of the decoration of the southern <i>iwan</i> collapsed from blast effect. Confirmed by Souraya Zureick photo in SIMAT report on Suwayqat Ali.
Beit or Qasr Junblatt or Junbalat	
2 major damage	
2277 2351	حلب قصر جنبلات
Aleppo	Large hole on south side of the dome—see DGAM interactive map images.
Zawiya and Tomb al-Nasimi	
3 conspicuous material damage	
2277 2353	حلب زاوية النسيمي
Aleppo	ASOR report 20 Jan 2015: <i>Jabhat Ansar al-Din, Islamic Front, Jabhat al-Nusra, and representatives of the Commission for the Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice, destroyed the Sufi Tomb of Sheikh Mohammad Nabhan and his family near the al-Keltawia Mosque (Madrasa al- Atabakiya) in the Bab al-Hadid area of the Old City of Aleppo. The group conducted this activity with a signed decree from the Head of the Aleppo Sharia Court and other offices dated January 15, 2014.</i>
Madrasa al-Kiltawiye (al-Atabakiye)	
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
2277 2354	حلب مدرسة الاتابكية
Aleppo	Damage to the hotel in fighting, 2015 including partial collapse of the dome above main qa`a. Extensive collapse of the structure above the iwan of the courtyard (hotel dining area).
Beit Wakil (room displayed in Berlin, Museum of Islamic Art)	
2 major damage	
2277 2507	حلب بين وكيل
Aleppo	Part of the eastern side of the courtyard taken out by shelling and on the west, a large section removed running alongside the Madrasa Sahibiye. Collapse of structure in centre of courtyard. Salah Maraashi photographic 3D tour (Aug 2018, Dec 2019) show extensive damage to decorated entrance facade; rubble from collapsed structures piled in suq. Scorching and damage in SM 15 Jan 2021 pic.
Khan al-Sabun (Azdamur)	
2 major damage	
2277 2563	حلب جان الصابوت
Aleppo	Gutted in the fighting March 2013.
Khan al-Khaysh	
2 major damage	
2277 2596	حلب خان الخيش
Aleppo	Extensive destruction in tunnel bomb explosion 31 Dec 2014 (APSA posting of 7 Jan 2015) ASOR reports claimed by Jabha Shamiya/Islamic Front coalition led by Abdul Aziz al-Salama. Salah Maarashi photo (13 Jun 2018) shows total structural collapse on all but south side, the rest gutted. Ditto Souraya Zureick images in SIMAT report on Suwayqat Ali and her study for SIMAT (70% damage).
Khan Qurt Bek (Qurtbek, Kurt-Bey) (Palace of Aztimur or Azdamur al-Ashrafi?)	
1 destroyed (structure 80%+ loss)	
2277 2639	حلب جان قورت بك

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Aleppo Madrasa al-Uthmaniye (al-'Uthmaniye, Othmaniye, al-Redaiye)	Marwan Karabilli video (Apr 2019) shows loss of at least half of the muqamas balcony of the minaret. Part of roof of the west iwan collapsed. Hole in dome of the prayer hall. Confirmed in Salah Maraashi photo 2 Nov 2019. @SyriaRebuilt shows work underway to repair upper parts of minaret (21 Dec 2019).
3 conspicuous material damage	
2277 2640	حلب داخل / العثمانية مدرسة
Aleppo Mosque Bahsita (or Sita) (Bab al-Faraj intersection)	Interior shows no signs of damage in Salah Maraashi photo, 4 Jan 2019. @SyriaREbuilt shows restoration work (21 Dec 2019)
4 minor damage	
2277 2641	حلب جامع بحسيتا
Aleppo Bab Antaki (Antioch Gate)	Gate said to have suffered shell damage, 2012-13. Saleh Zakkour photos (11 Dec 2018) show large vertical crack on south bastion. Rubble around the gate had been cleared away.
3 conspicuous material damage	
2277 2646	حلب باب أنطاكية
Aleppo Khan al-Kettan (Khan al-Kittan, Belgian Consulate)	Washington Post report 29 Mar 2016 described the Belgian Consul's office as 'flattened'. Google Earth and Salah Maraashi 28 May 2020 photos show no structural damage and courtyard spruced up. (May 2020) Twitter posting by RebuildingSyria claimed 50% of structure damaged. (4 Dec 2020) DGAM map notes shops and merchandise incinerated. Facade and courtyard appear intact in Salah Maraashi photo 1 May 2022.
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
2277 2649	حلب خات الكتات
Aleppo Mosque al-Kizawani or al-Kizwani	Roof missing and internal structure collapse in Salah Maraashi photo, 25 Jan 2019
2 major damage	
2277 2653	حلب جامع الكيزاواني
Aleppo Madrasa (Zawiya) al-Kamaliye (intra-muros) or Karimiye	DGAM photo posted 24 Jan 2017 confirms damage to minaret. Prayer hall exterior shows limited damage, Prayer hall interior intact, minaret restored and surrounded by scaffolding—Salah Maraashi 4 Dec 2018.
2 major damage	
2277 2654	حلب مدرسة الكاملية
Aleppo Madrasa al-Ahmadiye (al-Chalabi or al-Jalbi)	Most of the structure around courtyard appears intact in Salah Maraashi photo (31 Aug 2020) but major collapse on western and northern sides and damaged masonry strewn around.
3 conspicuous material damage	
2277 2655	حلب المدرسة الأحمدية
Aleppo Mosque al-Bahramiye (Behram Pasha)	Large hole on the shaft of the minaret (Aleppo Archaeology photo 2017). Salah Maraashi photos shows part of main dome and vaulting of the prayer hall collapsed; courtyard unkempt. collapse of upper structure on western side of courtyard. (12-13 Mar 2020)
2 major damage	
2277 2657	حلب جامع البهرمية
Aleppo Greek Orthodox Church of the Dormition of the Virgin Mary (Jdeide)	<i>Aleppo Berlin Damage Report 2019</i> —The Greek Orthodox Church of the Virgin's Dormition incurred severe damages, particularly to the roof, the central dome, and the vaults. Partial large-scale damage of the exposed masonry, vaults and the central dome; collapse, loose components (bricks and stones), fractures / cracks. Since 2018 the church has been under a restoration.
2 major damage	
2277 2658	حلب كنيسة العذراء للروم الأرثوذكس

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<p>Aleppo Maronite Cathedral Church of Prophet Elijah (Elias) 3 conspicuous material damage 2277 2659</p> <p>حلب كاتدرائية القديس الياس</p>	<p>DGAM photos 9 Feb 2017—Shell impact on the facade and shelling penetration of the roof of the nave with extensive roof collapse. Salah Maraashi and Saleh Zakkour photos show nave roof entirely removed for replacement but dome over the crossing survived, (Sep 2018, Jan 2019) Restoration funded by Kirche in Not in 2019 further funding from l'Oeuvre d'Orient. Rebuild finished Sep 2019. Cathedral re-opened in a ceremony on 20 Jul 2020.</p>
<p>Aleppo Mar Assiya al-Hakim Syrian Catholic Church (Jdeide) 4 minor damage 2277 2660</p> <p>حلب كنيسة مار آسيا الحكيم</p>	<p>1882 belfry damaged during fighting in 2012. Aleppo Berlin Damage Report 2019—The Syriac Catholic Church has been closed since the beginning of the Armed Conflict in the Old City of Aleppo in 2012. Damage to one of the vaults inside the church and some rubble at the gate can be seen in the two photos, published on December 24, 2016. In October 2019 the Church received funding from "KIRCHE IN NOT" for restoration. However, there is no information available on the work's progress.</p>
<p>Aleppo Bab Qinnisrin 2 repairable, not structurally threatened 2277 2663</p> <p>حلب باب قنسرين</p>	<p>DGAM conflict report May 2015 accompanied by photo of shell damage to tower west of the gate. APSA posted video clip of same damage, Aug 2016. Confirmed by Salah Maraashi panoramic shots (2 Dec 2018) showing extensive destruction both to west and east of the gate.</p>
<p>Aleppo Hammam al-Nahasin ('al-Sitt') 4 minor damage 2277 2664</p> <p>حلب حمام النحاسين</p>	<p>Occupied by rebel forces until late 2016. DGAM images (16 Dec 2016) and Salah Maraashi photos indicate superficial damage only. Restoration work continuing in Salah Maraashi photo 5 Dec 2021.</p>
<p>Aleppo National Museum of Aleppo 4 minor damage 2277 2665</p> <p>حلب متحف حلب الوطني</p>	<p>DGAM website (13 Jul 2016)—National Museum of Aleppo was attacked in the recent days, by the fall of a large number of missiles and explosive bombs, fired by armed extremist gangs, which led to a badly damaged in the construction structure of the museum, and it included the partial destruction of the concrete ceiling in different parts of the Museum. DGAM posted photos of the museum re-opening (24 Oct 2019) showing structured repaired and interiors refurbished. UNESCO DG statement deploring the damage carried out on 11 Jul (13 Jul 2016). Most of the collections had been already evacuated by the Syrian Directorate General for Antiquities and Museums and taken to safe locations, but strong concerns remain for the items that could not be transported. 24 Jul further damage reported including main facade. (photo 2) DGAM 16 Jul 2016: The National Museum of Aleppo has sustained repeated bombs attacks because of the ongoing clashes, causing serious damage to the building. ...Most of the collection was evacuated to safe places, in situ measures for protection are continuous for the big statues at the museum garden. Aleppo Archaeology (7 Mar 2018) posted image of car park flooded by at least a metre of water</p>
<p>Aleppo Grand Serail (former Governor's Office, Ayyubid Dar al-'Adl) 1 destroyed (80%+ structure loss) 2277 2668</p> <p>حلب سراي حلب الكبير</p>	<p>APSA-posted video shows destruction by tunnel bomb under Palace of Justice east of the Governor's Office. 29 Jul 2014. DGAM website 5 Aug 2014—The first huge blast hit Carlton hotel, next to the city's ancient citadel. The second one destroyed al-Qalam building. During the last week media and activists reported that three bombs hit historic parts of the city near the police building (Grand Seray), al-Khasrafia mosque and al-Sultan mosque, some of them were placed in tunnels running under the police building. It said the police building was completely destroyed in the blast along with severe damage to Khan al-Shouna around the citadel plaza, followed by attacking Yalbouga Hammam by the extreme groups. APSA-posted photo 3 Sep 2014 showed west wing of the Serail also destroyed, apparently in a second explosion. Only central part of the building standing (photo 5).</p>
<p>Aleppo Khan al-Qadi 3 conspicuous material damage 2277 2673</p> <p>حلب جان القاضي</p>	<p>Salah Maraashi panoramic photo (Sep 2018) indicates minor charring, weed infestation and damage to gallery on east side and a partial collapse of roof on west side.</p>
<p>Aleppo Khan Khayrbey or Khayer Bek 3 conspicuous material damage 2277 2675</p> <p>حلب جان خايربك</p>	<p>More than 50 percent wiped out by tunnel bombs in 2015-16. DGAM photos 21 Jan 2017 showed extensive superficial damage with sections of structural collapse and debris. Doorway shows secondary damage in Aleppo Archaeology posting Jun 2017. Panoramic survey of courtyard in Salah Maarashi pic, 5 Oct 2019</p>
<p>Aleppo Sharaf Mosque (Hatab Square, Jdeide) 2 major damage 2277 2676</p> <p>حلب جامع شرف</p>	<p>Tunnel bombs wiped out most of the structures in this area see Youtube clip from al-Safwa Brigade 26 Apr 2015. Extensive charring including prayer hall with collapse of roofing over the eastern end. Ablutions area north of courtyard destroyed. Aleppo Berlin damage assessment reports minaret as totally destroyed but reconstruction completed in Salah Maraashi pic 30 Apr 2022.</p>

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Aleppo	Many sections of the suq and other medieval buildings in the ancient city were destroyed, ruined or burnt as a result of fighting between the Free Syrian Army and the Syrian Armed Forces beginning on 25 September 2012. (Wikipedia) UNOSAT/UNITAR (Dec 2014)— <i>Of the 20 souqs which sustained damages, 4 souqs sustained a minimum of moderate damage (and at least one is suspected to have severe damage inside); 19 sustained severe damage; and 11 have been completely destroyed.</i> DGAM photos 21 Jan 2017 showed extensive area of collapse and incineration.
Suq al-Atarin	
2 major damage	
2277 2682	حلب سوق العطارين
Aleppo	Salah al-Maarashi photo (May 2016) shows dome of prayer hall collapsed and structure west of courtyard largely missing. Minaret still standing on precarious base. 3-storey building on Great Mosque St collapsed and rubble removed. New entrance to mosque added on SW corner. Repair work underway in Salah Maraashi photo 7 Jan 2020.
Hajj Musa al-Amiri Mosque (Mosque al-Khayr)	
3 conspicuous material damage	
2277 2683	حلب جامع الحاج موسى / جامع الخير
Aleppo	'Damage to the building' noted in DGAM May 2015 conflict list. Some signs of minor structural damage (eg broken windows and charring) in Salah Maraashi photo 16 May 2020
Tekkiye or Mosque of Aslan Dada	
4 minor damage	
2277 2684	حلب جامع اصلان دادا
Aleppo	DGAM conflict report May 2015—'damage to the building'. DGAM assessed internal damage as 'big', 16 Dec 2016. Salah Maraashi photo (2 Dec 2018) shows extensive internal damage to upper structures but lower walls seem intact. Windows and doors missing. Salah Maraashi shot of Suq al-Majidiya shows reconstruction work on decorative frieze around the entrance arch (4 Jan 2020). Syria Times 18 Dec 2019 reports on rehabilitation work including to entrance doorway carried out by Aleppo City council with funds from AKTC. Salah Maraashi photo (18 Nov 2020) shows suq to east of khan restored and entrance gateway cleaned. Salah Maraashi photo 28 Jul 2022 shows large areas of roof still missing
Khan al-Harir (Silk Khan)	
2 major damage	
2277 2685	حلب خان الحرير
Aleppo	DGAM photos 9 Feb 2017 shows rubble strewn across courtyard. Pockmarking from shell shrapnel. Salah Maraashi photo 7 Jun 2019 showed one section damaged by shelling.
Khan al-'Ulabiye	
3 conspicuous material damage	
2277 2688	حلب جان العلبية
Aleppo	Appears undamaged in Salah Maraashi panoramic photo but some holes in courtyard awning Sep 2018. Aleppo Berlin project damage assessment (2019), however, notes that all 12 graves in the courtyard were vandalised and removed by the radical group controlling the area until 2015.
Zawiya (or Tekkiye) al-Hilaliye	
3 conspicuous material damage	
2277 2690	حلب الزاوية الهلالية
Aleppo	APSA reported mosque damaged during attack by 'Russian aircraft' 26 Sep 2016. Dome and at least two sides of courtyard destroyed and eastern outer wall. Minaret survived.
Mosque al-Tawba (al-Tuba)	
2 major damage	
2277 2693	حلب جامع التوبة
Aleppo	Signs of severe structural collapse around courtyard in video posted by Marwan Karabilli (Apr 2019). Signs of upper structure collapse in Salah Maraashi pic 17 Jan 2022. No indication of restoration.
Mosque Sheikh Hamud (ibn al-'Ajami, Ahmad al-Iskafi)	
3 conspicuous material damage	
2277 2698	حلب جامع شيخ حمود
Aleppo	APSA photo posted Jul 2014 shows damage which appears to date from 2011. 'Massive physical damage' on DGAM May 2015 conflict list. 16 Oct 2016, AMC clip shows further major damage including loss of most of the minaret. Salah Maraashi photo (29 Feb 2020) shows collapse of 50%+ of prayer hall structure.
Mosque al-Maidani (Maydani or Midani)	
2 major damage	
2277 2702	حلب جامع الميداني

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<p>Aleppo Khan Hajj Musa al-Amiri (Khan al-Kebir) 3 conspicuous material damage 2277 2709</p> <p>حلب خان الحاج موسى</p>	<p>Some structural collapse (east wall), shrapnel damage, loss of most windows but overall the building survives in Salah Maraashi photos, Nov 2018, Jul 2022. Photo of 15 May 2021 shows some clearing of rubble but no evidence of reconstruction.</p>
<p>Aleppo Poche House (Dar Bukhah) 4 minor damage 2277 2711</p> <p>حلب دار بوخة</p>	<p>House has been partly looted in 2012-13 fighting. DGAM conflict report May 2015—'damage to the building + theft of displayed items'. In Salah Maraashi photo Nov 2018, structure appears intact but furnishings gone.</p>
<p>Aleppo Khan al-Hibal ('Khan des Francais') 3 conspicuous material damage 2277 2719</p> <p>حلب خان الحبال</p>	<p>DGAM photos of 15 Jan 2017 and Salah Maraashi photos (16 Sep 2022) show extensive areas of collapse.</p>
<p>Aleppo Beit Ajiqbash (Museum of Popular Traditions, Jdeide) 2 major damage 2277 2722</p> <p>حلب بيت أجقباش</p>	<p>DGAM conflict report May 2015: Severe damage to the building.. ASOR report 40 (12 May 2015): The area of the Jdeideh quarter near the Beit Ajiqbash was hit by multiple tunnel bombs on April 26, 2015, and the last several weeks have seen intensified neighborhood-to-neighborhood combat between regime and rebel groups in Aleppo. DGAM report 2016: 149 lists major damage to structure and decoration including removal of wooden panelling and of displayed material. DGAM 20 Aug 2016 posts photos of extensive damage including collapse of main iwan and to upper structures around the courtyard. Feb 2017 imagery and photos show collapse of the southeastern corner of the house and some upper structure of the south wing including the roof of the iwan Confirmed by Salah Maraashi panoramic photo (Sep 2018) and Saleh Zakkour pics of 3 Apr 2017. Syria Times 15Aug 2021 reported ongoing restoration work.</p>
<p>Aleppo Khan al-Tutun al-Kabir (Tobacco Khan) 5 unverified or unspecified damage 2277 2727</p> <p>حلب تن (الصب)</p>	<p>DGAM conflict report May 2015 noted fire damage.</p>
<p>Aleppo Beit Dallal (Jdeide Quarter) now Kilikiya Elementary School (Guligian College?) 2 major damage 2277 2737</p> <p>حلب مدرسة كيليكيا</p>	<p>Salah Maraashi Photography panoramic photo shows extensive damage on the southeast corner including the east wing upper storeys collapsed on eastern side of the south iwan (Sep 2018).</p>
<p>Aleppo Mosque of Qastal al-Harami (Bardabek) 3 conspicuous material damage 2277 2740</p> <p>حلب جامع قسطل الحرامي</p>	<p>Damage to the dome and courtyard in Oct 2012 fighting. Top of minaret lost (APSA video 9 Feb 2015). Dome and minaret restored in Jul 2020 photos (Salah Maraashi).</p>
<p>Aleppo Ottoman Barracks (Sakaneh Hanano or Qisla) 3 conspicuous material damage 2277 2745</p> <p>حلب ثكنة هنانو</p>	<p>Sep 2012 FSA fail in bid to take barracks. Apr 2014 renewed rebel attack on the barracks. DGAM conflict report May 2015 noted 'massive physical damage'. Salah Maraashi pics of the barracks mosque shows no damage (22 Apr 2-21)</p>
<p>Aleppo Ibshir Pasha complex 1 destroyed (structure 80%+ loss) 2277 2746</p> <p>حلب مقهى ابشير باشا</p>	<p>ASOR Report 107-8 (Aug 2016) satellite imagery shows square immediately north of the Ibshir complex cratered by a tunnel bomb. Southern half (mosque, qaysariye and coffee house) appears to have disappeared.</p>

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Aleppo	Extensive structural damage evident in Saleh Zakkour's photos (Jan 2019).
Latrines of the Amir Taz	
2 major damage	
2277 2749	حلب
Aleppo	Damage to the church possibly as a result of a tunnel bomb in the area 26 Apr 2015. (ASOR report 39: 17) Aleppo Berlin Damage Report 2019 —The Armenian Orthodox Cathedral combines the Armenian Orthodox Cathedral of the Forty Martyrs and Armenian Orthodox Church of the Mother of God. The main gate facade was damaged, as seen in a photo posted on April 26, 2015. In 2019 the damaged facade was restored, and the cathedral and church were re-opened to hold prayers in March 2019. Fully restored in Apr 2021 Salah Maraashu hotos, with all the plaster removed from the vaulting.
Armenian Orthodox Church of the Forty Martyrs (Jdeide Quarter)	
3 conspicuous material damage	
2277 2750	حلب
	كنيسة الأرمن الأرثوذكس (الأربعين) (شفق)
Aleppo	Aleppo Berlin Damage Report Nov 2019—The Greek Catholic Church of the Virgin incurred minor damage. However, rooms of the archbishopric were significantly harmed, as shown in the photos from October 11, 2012
Greek Catholic Church of Our Lady (al-Sayida) (Jdeide Quarter)	
4 minor damage	
2277 2751	حلب
	كنيسة الروم الكاثوليك
Aleppo	Dome damaged by 'mortar fire' (APSA 18 Jan, 11 Apr 2015). Attributed to Islamic Front. Aleppo Berlin Damage Report recommended urgent reconstruction due to risk of collapse.
Armenian Catholic Church of Our Lady of Pity (Jdeide Quarter)	
2 major damage	
2277 2752	حلب
	كنيسة الأرمن الكاثوليك
Aleppo	ASOR report 69-70 (Feb 2016) shows extensive destruction of the Ibshir Pasha complex as a result of tunnel bombs in the area.
Hammam Bahram Pasha (Jdeide Quarter)	
2 major damage	
2277 2753	حلب
	حمام بهرام باشا
Aleppo	Google Earth 6 Aug 2016 shows collapse of half of the eastern storage hall. Photo posted by Aleppo Archaeology 12 Feb 2017 shows extensive damage in the inner courtyard, street shows rubble from collapse of the upper frame of the main gateway.
Khan Uj Khan or Uch Khan, Utch Khan	
2 major damage	
2277 2755	حلب
	جان اوخجان
Aleppo	Reported damaged in 2013 fighting. Appears fully restored in Salah Maraashi photo 3 Feb 2020.
Bab al-Ahmar Mosque (Ughulbak or Ogelbek Mosque)	
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
2277 2781	حلب
	جامع الباب الأحمر
Aleppo	Minor shell damage from shrapnel; top of prayer hall wall collapsed. Interior appears undamaged in Salah Maraashi photo 14 Jul 2020.
Mosque al-Laban (al-Ibn)	
4 minor damage	
2277 2828	حلب
	جامع الإبن
Aleppo	ASOR Incident Report 3 Mar 2015 —Main structure of the mosque appears to have collapsed (based on APSA posting 13 Jun 2014). Probably hit by an barrel bomb 5 Jun 2014.
Mosque of Harun Dada	
1 destroyed (80%+ structure loss)	
2277 2833	حلب
	جامع هارون دده

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<p>Aleppo Hammam al-Qadi 2 major damage 2277 3343</p> <p>حلب حمام القاضي</p>	<p>Salah Maraashi Photography panoramic phot shows extensive damage and charring to the interior with large hole in the dome of the dressing room.</p>
<p>Aleppo Beit Rajab (or Recep) Pasha 1 destroyed (80%+ structure loss) 2277 2925</p> <p>حلب بيت رجب باشا</p>	<p>Photo published by Aleppo Archaeology Jul 2017 showed damage that appeared to be earlier. @Syriarebuilt posted pictures of reconstruction work 13 Mar 2021</p>
<p>Aleppo National Hospital (Carlton Hotel) 1 destroyed (80%+ structure loss) 2277 2944</p> <p>حلب المستشفى الوطني (الحميدي)</p>	<p>Tunnel bomb under the hotel activated 8 May 2014. Action claimed by rebel leader, 'Abu Assad' (Islamic Front?). @Syriarebuilt (24 Feb 2020) — Minister of Tourism announces a new 5-star hotel in the area.</p>
<p>Aleppo Great Mosque—minaret 1 destroyed (80%+ structure loss) 2277 2995</p> <p>حلب جامع ال امويجامع حلب الكبير</p>	<p>Jan 2013, rebels took the Umayyad Mosque. 24 Apr 2013, 11th century Seljuk minaret collapsed as a result of shellfire or internal explosion. Post-2016 images show debris on both sides of the mosque's location. Govt media blamed al-Nusra Front. Reconstruction work begun 2018.</p>
<p>Aleppo Palace of Justice 1 destroyed (80%+ structure loss) 2277 3025</p> <p>حلب قصر العدل</p>	<p>Target of a massive tunnel bomb, Aug 2014. DGAM reported as 'completely destroyed'.</p>
<p>Aleppo Khan al-Salihiye 4 minor damage 2277 3039</p> <p>حلب خان الصالحية في</p>	<p>DGAM 9 Feb 2017 photo indicates minor rubble scatter in courtyard but no sign of building collapse.</p>
<p>Aleppo Sayf al-Daula School (Bayt Ibrahim Qatr Aghasi) 2 major damage 2277 3061</p> <p>حلب بيت ابراهيم قطراغاسي</p>	<p>DGAM reported 'medium' damage in the first two courtyards and 'very big damage' in the third—'complete collapse in the western and southern façades including Liwan and archaeological umbrella' (13 Dec 2016). UNESCO/UNITAR report Dec 2018 noted destruction of northern side, east courtyard. Extensive damage evident in Saleh Maarashi photos 7 Feb, 9 Mar 2019. Some reconstruction underway in #syriarebuilt (26 Apr 2020, 13 Mar 2021), also referred to in a workshop reported in Syria Times 6 Jul 2021.</p>
<p>Aleppo Mosque al-Qadi or Mehendar Mosque 2 major damage 2277 1547</p> <p>حلب جامع المهندار</p>	<p>Mosque hit by repeated exchanges of fire in the area north of the Great Mosque. In 2012, large hole blasted in the lower part of the minaret, street side. @SyriaRebuilt 21 Dec 2019 notes removal of debris as first stage of reconstruction. Confirmed in Salah Maraashi photo of 26 Apr 2020 show the minaret collapsed. Dayoub ea 2021 on damage to whole of prayer hall facade and dome collapse.</p>
<p>Aleppo Khan al-'Abdalmesri I & II 4 minor damage 2277 3327</p> <p>حلب خان عبده المصري</p>	<p>APSA clip recorded 13 Dec 2014 shell damage in courtyard. Some walls penetrated.</p>

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<p>Aleppo Khan al-Tutun al-Saghir (small Tobacco Khan, near Bab Antaki) 2 major damage 2277 3328</p> <p>حلب خان التتن الصغير</p>	<p>Photo posted by Salah Maraashi (10 May 2020) shows extensive structural collapse including most of the second floor.</p>
<p>Aleppo Khan al-Tutun (al-Sijn St) 1 destroyed (80%+ structure loss) 2277 3329</p> <p>حلب خان التتن</p>	<p>DGAM reported two tunnel bombs in this and Suweiqqa areas, Feb 2015. Prime target may have been the Khan Qurtbek to the east. ASOR reports (Weekly Report 12 Jan 2015) claimed by Jabha Shamiya/Islamic Front coalition led by Abdul Aziz al-Salama. Date of bombing given as Dec 2014.</p>
<p>Aleppo Zarkashi Mosque 3 conspicuous material damage 2277 3340</p> <p>حلب مسجد الزركشي</p>	<p>ASOR 20 Jan 2015: <i>Jabhat Ansar al-Din, Islamic Front, Jabhat al-Nusra, and representatives of the Commission for the Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice, destroyed the Sufi Tomb of Sheikh Mohammad Nabhan and his family near the al-Keltawia Mosque (Madrasa al- Atabakiya) in the Bab al-Hadid area of the Old City of Aleppo. The group conducted this activity with a signed decree from the Head of the Aleppo Sharia Court and other offices dated January 15, 2014.</i></p>
<p>Aleppo Hammam al-Sultan 2 major damage 2277 3342</p> <p>حلب حمام السلطان</p>	<p>GE imagery Dec 2016 shows all neighbouring buildings to the west ruined, possibly as result of a tunnel bomb gouging a crater in the roadway, later filled in to allow traffic. Salah Maraashi pics of 26 Mar and 9 Aug 2022 shows major internal structural collapse including large hole in dome over the dressing room.</p>
<p>Aleppo Citadel Museum 3 conspicuous material damage 2277 4072</p> <p>حلب متحف قلعة حلب</p>	<p>Reportedly damaged Aug 2016 as a result of explosions along the north wall of the Citadel. Thiqa News Agency reported explosions on 11 Jul 2016 resulted from an operation by Syrian forces to detonate tunnels built by rebels seeking access to the citadel. Western end of the barracks collapsed.</p>
<p>Aleppo Suq al-'Aba'a (al-Abi) (Mantel Suq west of Suq al-Zarb)) 3 conspicuous material damage 2277 4095</p> <p>حلب سوق العبي</p>	<p>Virtually all the roof structure at eastern end collapsed in Salah Maraashi photo 5 Oct 2019.</p>
<p>Aleppo Suq Khayrbey 4 minor damage 2277 4102</p> <p>حلب</p>	<p>DGAM photos 21 Jan 2017 shows superficial fire damage.</p>
<p>Aleppo Suq al-Saqatiye (Sakatiye, meat and nuts suq) 4 minor damage 2277 4103</p> <p>حلب سوق السقراطية</p>	<p>Structure mostly appears restored on Facebook (Mohammad Ahmad, Feb 2019). France 24 reported on restoration work, Apr 2019 under agreement with Aga Khan Foundation. Opening of the suq on DGAM website reportedly supported by UNDP (22 Oct 2019). Operating again in 2022.</p>
<p>Aleppo Suq al-Zirb or Suq al-Zarb 3 conspicuous material damage 2277 4157</p> <p>حلب سوق الزرب</p>	<p>UNESCO/UNITAR report Dec 2018—eastern doorway to the suq destroyed; moderate damage to shops down the suq to the west apparently caused by fire and collapse of much of the plaster covering the masonry.</p>

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<p>Aleppo</p> <p>Old Municipal Serail (north of Citadel)</p> <p>3 conspicuous material damage</p> <p>2277 4168</p> <p>حلب</p> <p>البلدية القديمة</p>	<p>Google Earth shows extensive damage along west facade (Feb 2019).</p>
<p>Aleppo</p> <p>Khan al-Awaj or Aawaj. 'crooked khan',</p> <p>2 major damage</p> <p>2277 5091</p> <p>حلب</p> <p>خان الأعوج</p>	<p>Caught between two tunnel bomb explosions. At least 50% rubble in Salah Maraashi photo (19 Jan 2020).</p>
<p>Aleppo</p> <p>al-Sijn Mosque or al-Sinjir Mosque</p> <p>1 destroyed (80%+ structure loss)</p> <p>2277 5125</p> <p>حلب</p>	<p>Tunnel bomb exploded under the mosque in Dec 2014, claimed by Jabha Shamiya (part of Islamic Front). DGAM reported: <i>The explosions caused severe damage to the market and the historical buildings in the area leading to the Sejin Street.</i></p>
<p>Aleppo</p> <p>Suq al-Qutn (Cotton)</p> <p>3 conspicuous material damage</p> <p>2277 5347</p> <p>حلب</p> <p>سوق القطن</p>	<p>Dome largely destroyed as shown in Salah Maraashi photo, Sep 2018</p>
<p>Aleppo</p> <p>Khan al-Nasereyyeh (Nasriye?)</p> <p>2 major damage</p> <p>2277 5351</p> <p>حلب</p> <p>خان الناصرية</p>	<p>Salah Maraashi photo (Nov 2018) shows extensive damage to the gutted structure and loss of roof of at least one wing.</p>
<p>Aleppo</p> <p>Bab al-Hadid</p> <p>4 minor damage</p> <p>2277 5376</p> <p>حلب</p> <p>باب الحديد</p>	<p>Structure reported to have suffered minor shell damage, 2012-13. 'Massive physical damage' noted in DGAM conflict list May 2015 seems to apply to the broader area. Structure intact in later DGAM photo survey.</p>
<p>Aleppo</p> <p>Suq Bab al-Nasr (Suq al-Khabiye)</p> <p>4 minor damage</p> <p>2277 5414</p> <p>حلب</p>	<p>Patches of shell shrapnel damage to iron roof see in Salah Maraashi photo May 2019, Shops still shuttered and two reopened. <i>Syria Times</i> 13 Jan 2020 reported on restoration work expected to last four months. Appears completed in Salah Maraashi photo 7 Jun 2020 with new corrugated iron roof.</p>
<p>Aleppo</p> <p>Suwayqaq `Ali (Suwayqat-`Ali) (TBC)</p> <p>2 major damage</p> <p>2277 5416</p> <p>حلب</p> <p>سوقة علي</p>	<p>Extensive destruction particularly towards the section south of al-Mutannabi Street, east of Khan Qurt Bey.</p>
<p>Aleppo</p> <p>Suq al-Joukh</p> <p>4 minor damage</p> <p>2277 5425</p> <p>حلب</p> <p>سوق الجوخ</p>	<p>Structure badly charred, collapse of some of the plaster surface, shutters buckled by heat (Salah Maraashi photo 10 Jun 2019).</p>
<p>Aleppo</p> <p>Mosque of Hasan Jalabi Pasha</p> <p>1 destroyed (structure 80%+ loss)</p> <p>2277 5433</p> <p>حلب</p>	<p>Extensive damage seen in Saleh Zakkour photo (22 Jun 2019). Syria-heritage.org (Berlin) describes 'heap of rubble left by the former mosque after it was shelled between 2014 and 2016' (2017 : syrian-heritage.org/abb-01_al-jalabi-mosque-destruction_aleppo/)—assesses damage as 'total loss'.</p>

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<p>Aleppo Khan Zaman or Zumurad Restaurant (Zmorod, Jdeide) 3 conspicuous material damage 2277 5482</p> <p>حلب مطعم زمرد</p>	<p>Salah Maraashi photo indicates extensive secondary damage</p>
<p>Aleppo Suq Bab al-Jinan 3 conspicuous material damage 2277 5494</p> <p>حلب</p>	<p>Structure appears intact in Salah Maraashi photo 4 Sep 2019 but some shutters forcibly removed and shops behind gutted by fire.</p>
<p>Aleppo Madrasa al-Salahiye 3 conspicuous material damage 2277 5538</p> <p>حلب المدسة الصلاحية</p>	<p>Though walls are blacked, building has been refurbished (with new windows and doors) in Salah Maraashi photographs (26 -7 Nov 2019)</p>
<p>Aleppo Khan al-Qurqnawi (Suq al-Zahrawi) 3 conspicuous material damage 2277 5539</p> <p>حلب</p>	<p>Extensive collapse in two corners. Loss of balustrade of courtyard staircase.</p>
<p>Aleppo al-'Umari Mosque (Bahsita Quarter) 3 conspicuous material damage 2277 5540</p> <p>حلب الجامع العمري</p>	<p>Building apparently abandoned; extensive evidence of secondary damage from effects of blasts (Salah Maraashi photo 2 Dec 2019). Part of structure above west end of the prayer hall collapsed</p>
<p>Aleppo Suweiqat `Ali (Medina area) 2 major damage 2277 5541</p> <p>حلب</p>	<p>Extensive collapse of domed roof.</p>
<p>Aleppo Suq al-Khabaya (Mantel Suq) 2 major damage 2277 5542</p> <p>حلب سوق الخابية</p>	<p>Roof gone, most shops burnt out, areas of rubble strewn around. (Salah Maraashi photo 13 Dec 2019)</p>
<p>Aleppo Suq al-Majideya (Suq Khan al-Harir) 3 conspicuous material damage 2277 5549</p> <p>حلب سوق المجيدية</p>	<p>Rubble piled aside indicates extensive structural collapse behind facades. some superficial reconstruction including vaulting on southern end. (Salah Maraashi 4 Jan 2020). SM photo of 29 Nov shows doors replaced and some cleaning of facades Restoration seems complete in SM photo 22 Jun 2021).</p>
<p>Aleppo Suq al-Hammam 3 conspicuous material damage 2277 5552</p> <p>حلب</p>	<p>Structure badly charred, shutters ripped off.</p>

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Aleppo	Structure appears as totally collapsed in Salah Maraashi panoramic photo 25 May 2022
Burj al-Ghanem (south walls)	
2 major damage	
2277 5568	<div style="background-color: #90ee90; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">حلب</div> <div style="background-color: #e6f2ff; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">رج الغنم</div>
Aleppo	Total collapse evident in Salah Maraashi photo 6 Feb 2020.
Suq al-Hibal	
2 major damage	
2277 5576	<div style="background-color: #90ee90; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">حلب</div> <div style="background-color: #e6f2ff; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">سوق الحبال</div>
Aleppo	Courtyard picture indicates most rooms gutted and top storey lacks roof. Debris across the courtyard.
Orient House Hotel (Hatab Square, Jdeide)	
2 major damage	
2277 5580	<div style="background-color: #90ee90; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">حلب</div> <div style="background-color: #e6f2ff; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">فندق الشرق</div>
Aleppo	2012, shell damage to the wall of the prayer hall on courtyard side. Top half of minaret blasted but lower structure appears intact from later Facebook postings. Prayer hall under restoration (Marwan Karabilli Facebook, 22 Nov 2018). @SyriaRebuilt photo shows minaret restored (
Mosque al-Tawashi (Mosque of Jawhar al-Ghulami)	
2 major damage	
2277 5581	<div style="background-color: #90ee90; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">حلب</div> <div style="background-color: #e6f2ff; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">جامع الطواشي</div>
Aleppo	Interior almost fully gutted but outer walls of the church still standing. Entrance portico and upper structure survives. (Salah Maraashi photo 17 Feb 2020).
Jesuit church and school (Turbat al-Ghuraba)	
2 major damage	
2277 5590	<div style="background-color: #90ee90; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">حلب</div> <div style="background-color: #e6f2ff; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">المدرسة اليسوعية</div>
Aleppo	Extensive damage with considerable fallen masonry in most interior rooms, iwan has lost its plaster around walls (Saleh Zakkour pics 9 May 2017, 2 May 2020)
Beit Dalal	
2 major damage	
2277 5632	<div style="background-color: #90ee90; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">حلب</div> <div style="background-color: #e6f2ff; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">بيت دلال</div>
Aleppo	House appears to have been neglected for many years with substantial areas of collapse, possibly worsened by nearby shelling (Saleh Zakkour photo posted 19 Apr 2020).
Beit Kebbeh or Kubba (Maison Cubbe)	
3 conspicuous material damage	
2277 5636	<div style="background-color: #90ee90; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">حلب</div> <div style="background-color: #e6f2ff; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">بيت كوبا</div>
Aleppo	Extensive internal damage and scorching, numerous secondary damage from shrapnel on north facade.
Waqf administration building	
2 major damage	
2277 5756	<div style="background-color: #90ee90; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">حلب</div> <div style="background-color: #e6f2ff; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">مبنى مديرية الأوقاف</div>
Aleppo	Most of the west front of the tower has collapsed with rubble strewn across the footpath and road.
Mamluk tower, 1st north of Bab Antaki (Burj al-Assadain)	
2 major damage	
2277 5777	<div style="background-color: #90ee90; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">حلب</div> <div style="background-color: #e6f2ff; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">برج الأسدين</div>

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Aleppo	Northern part of the school appears collapsed in Salah Maraashi photo (15 Mar 2021).
Jesuit College (al-Almaji Sq)	
3 conspicuous material damage	
2277 5824	حلب
Aleppo	Damage to eastern sides reported in Dayoub 2021 includes south eastern corner collapse. <i>'The eastern side of the tower is most damaged. The northeastern and southeastern corners have been partly destroyed and are under a serious risk of collapseThe ashlars have been badly marred by bullet holes and shrapnel damage.'</i>
Islamic graves and Sinklar Mosque (within Bab al-Nasr)	
4 minor damage	
2277 5868	حلب
	مسجد سينكلر
Aleppo	Jan 2013, rebels took the Umayyad Mosque. 24 Apr 2013, 11th century Seljuk minaret collapsed as a result of shellfire or internal explosion. Post-2016 images show debris on both sides of the mosque's location. Govt media blamed al-Nusra Front. Reconstruction work begun 2018.
Great Mosque—minaret	
1 destroyed (80%+ structure loss)	
2277 6018	حلب
	جامع ال امويجامع حلب الكبير
Aleppo	Jan 2013, rebels took the Umayyad Mosque. 24 Apr 2013—11th century Seljuk minaret collapsed — see separate entry. Manuscript library was burnt out in the conflagration in the suqs area. Two large shell holes along east wall of the mosque (photo 5). Minbar of the prayer hall dismantled and reportedly removed for safekeeping by rebel forces. (DGAM Report 2013) DGAM 28 Jan 2015: <i>The media reported that a tunnel detonated near the Umayyad mosque in the Old City of Aleppo under the "Chapel of women and the library endowment", causing damage to the target location and the collapse of the eastern exterior wall of the Mosque.</i> ASOR report Feb 2015: tunnel bomb under eastern parts of the mosque (inc Waqfiye Library) 31 Jan 2015. DGAM reported committee appointed by governor to start reconstruction of the mosque, 15 Dec 2016 http://www.aldorars.com/en/news/1596 , (Sep 2017)—Chechen president Ramzan Kadyrove promised USD 14 mn for restoration of the mosque.
Great Mosque	
2 major damage	
2277 6037	حلب
	جامع ال امويجامع حلب الكبير
Aleppo	Occupied by rebel forces until late 2016. DGAM images (16 Dec 2016) and Salah Maraashi photos indicate superficial damage only. Restoration work continuing in Salah Maraashi photo 5 Dec 2021.
Hammam al-Nahasin ('al-Sitt')	
4 minor damage	
2277 6039	حلب
	حمام النحاسين
Aleppo	Appears to be without roof in Salah Maraashi photo looking west to the Adeliye Mosque.
Khan al-'Absi ('Abi)	
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
2277 6093	حلب
	خان عبيسي
Anderin (Androna)	Damage to site due to bulldozer activity possibly related to the presence of the Syrian army.
site	
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
4666 3957	ال اندرين
	الاندرين
Apamea	ASOR (1 Dec 2014)—APSA report attributes the damage to two primary causes: the conversion of the site into a military camp and the intentional looting of the site. The former has meant the presence of tanks and the digging of trenches, while the latter has resulted in pits up to two meters deep. Five columns at the northern end of the colonnade appear to have collapsed in GE 24 Jan 2020
site, city plan	
3 conspicuous material damage	
1240 1164	أفاميا
	أفاميا
Apamea	UNOSAT/UNITAR report (Dec 2014) reports two stretches of colonnading have collapsed—23 m in central area (north of Agora) and 17 m at southern end of central section. Column drums now lying on ground. (Note: This interpretation is highly questionable. There were no standing columns at this point which was the site of the Belgian excavations in front of the Tycheion. DGAM (Oct 2015)— <i>The site of Apamea has been a "buffer zone" between the Syrian Armed Forces, who settle south of the Southern Gate, and the fundamentalist militias, who control the Northern Gate, for 2 years now. The lack of control in the zone in-between gives a space to heritage hunters to work heavily in smaller groups, which is very well shown in the famous satellite imageries of Apamea.</i>
colonnaded axis	
3 conspicuous material damage	
1240 3051	أفاميا
	أفاميا

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Babi'yan	Damage reported in UNOSAT/UNITAR report Dec 2014 mainly due to new constructions (see plan window).
Bab Ayan or Babi'yan, Byzantine fort	
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
2366 3165	باب عيان
Babisqa	Used as a base for the Free Syrian Army in the civil conflict. APSA posted footage of destruction of remains on the north side of the road near the village. Sep 2014 AAAS report notes role of Babisqa as logistics base for opposition.
East Church (Markiano Kyris) and Church of St Sergius	
4 minor damage	
2658 3076	بابيسقا
	بابيسقا
Banassara or Benasra	DGAM report June 2013 reports 'large number' of pits dug all over the site. All the standing columns of the south church have been toppled. Large sarcophagus to east of site destroyed.
Twin churches	
3 conspicuous material damage	
1225 1761	باناصرا
Bara, al-	APSA photos (photo 2) of deliberate wrecking of several sarcophagi in a Byzantine pyramidal-roofed tomb. Confirmed in DGAM Annual Report 2013.
site of al-Bara (Bara)	DGAM (Nov 2014) reports extensive looting of ancient blocks to be cut down for building material.
3 conspicuous material damage	ASOR report 65-66 (Oct/Nov 2015)—On 3 Nov 2015 the DGAM release photographs showing vandalism and destruction of historic monuments in Al Bara. Local informants have shrapnel damage to the standing buildings. ⁸⁴ The DGAM alleges that stones have also been removed. DGAM released photographs documenting intentional damage to the sarcophagi in the famous pyramid tombs, as well as from the site with the use of explosives and heavy machinery. It is worth noting that the site of Al-Bara, as well as multiple other Dead Cities, have been used as camps for internally displaced peoples since the beginning of the conflict.
1000 1427	بارة
	البارة
Barad (Brad)	Reported damaged in attack by Turkish aircraft, Mar 2018. Damage unverified.
Church of Julianos and martyrium (of Maron?)	On the legend of the burial of St Maron in the martyrium of the cathedral (in 2010 actively promoted by the Maronite church, with a temporary modern building to the north)—see ASOR report (Mar 2018).
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
756 1180	براد
	مدفن مارمارون
Batuta	DGAM reported Sept 2014 ancient blocks broken up to provide building material, Sep 2014.
Byzantine village with church	ASOR report Mar 2018 notes imagery showing five major buildings dismantled for building stone.
2 major dama l destroyed (structure 80%+ loss)ge	UNESCO/UNITAR draft report 2021—The ancient village of Batouta has been razed: The destruction began shortly before 17 April 2016 (red arrows), by which time several of the larger structures had clearly been destroyed, and was completed by 22 February 2017, when the entire village was reduced to rubble.
561 983	باتوتا
	باتوتا
Binnish	YouTube clip of shelling of town, 28 Jan 2013.
Byzantine settlement and Tomb of Sheikh Ibrahim	Sheikh Ibrahim Mosque said to have been damaged in clashes Sep 2014. Corner of domed tomb chamber hit by shelling—APSA (photo 1).
4 minor damage	
1521 2083	بنش
	بنش
Bnabel or Banabel	Video clip posted on Aleppo Archaeology showed funerary column toppled by explosion 23 April 2018.
funerary column	ASOR Apr 2018 attributed to looting operation by Hay'at Tahrir Al Asham (HTS)—'The site and column were destroyed by looters in an effort to uncover would be treasure they assumed to be buried treasure underneath the site'.
1 destroyed (80%+ structure loss)	
495 5290	بنابل
Bosra	Town taken by rebels (mainly Jabat al-Nusra) Mar 2015.
site	26 Mar 2015 DGAM issued appeal to citizens to protect Bosra's monuments.
3 conspicuous material damage	15 Aug 2016 DGAM reported 'was able to continue working again in the city, emergency intervention and cleaning works in cooperation with the local initiative were taken there.'
1340 3423	بصرى
	بصرى

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Bosra	APSA reported 22 Dec 2015, damage due to two barrel bomb said to have been dropped by regime forces. Bomb appears to have fallen into the Seljuk tower no. 1 and blast directed into the versura via the southwest doorway. Several of the columns and upper structure of tone of the versura have been severely damaged.
Roman Theatre and Citadel	ASOR report 71-2 (Feb 2016)—damage was caused by two barrel bombs dropped by SARG helicopters. ⁸² The Syrian Observatory for Human Rights confirm the bombs were dropped by SARG.
3 conspicuous material damage	ASOR May 2018 posted photos of damage including from flooding. Collapse of curtain wall T4-5.
1340 1429	بصرى
	المسرح الروماني ببصرى
Bosra	Two shell holes east and south of the mosque on AAAS imagery (April 2014)
al-Khidr (or Gumushtakin) Mosque	
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
1340 1482	بصرى
	بصرى
Bosra	Damage to the upper structure of the minaret (DGAM Sep 2014) and part of the upper wall of the prayer hall near the dome (DGAM Mar 2015)
al-Dabbagha Madrasa (Mosque of Abu al-Feda)	
3 conspicuous material damage	
1340 1488	بصرى
	جامع الدباغة
Bosra	Unspecified 'partial damage' (June 2014 DGAM report).
Mabrak Mosque	
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
1340 1489	بصرى
	بصرى
Bosra	DGAM photos of 7 Jun 2015 show extensive areas of fragmentary shell damage; damage to top of the minaret; masonry missing on a side wall; numerous holes in the fibreglass canopy over the courtyard, probably result of shelling.
Mosque of Umar ('Umari or Great Mosque)	
3 conspicuous material damage	
1340 1490	بصرى
	جامع عمر
Bosra	'Damage to the southern wall' (DGAM report Jun 2014). Photo evidence of damage from DGAM posted on Heritage for Peace website 2 Mar 2017.
Bishop's Palace or 'Palace of Trajan'	
4 minor damage	
1340 1569	بصرى
	بصرى
Bosra	'Severe damage' reported by DGAM (Jun 2014). Google Earth Apr 2018 imagery indicated four columns of exedra still standing.
Kalybe or exedra	
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
1340 1798	بصرى
	بصرى
Bosra	DGAM Jun 2014 reported 'damage to walls and fresco paintings'.
Centralized Church or Cathedral (and Nabataean temple)	
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
1340 2058	بصرى
	بصرى
Bosra	DGAM reported 'partial damage to the western wall' (Jun 2014).
Basilica 'of Bahira'	
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
1340 2129	بصرى
	بصرى

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Bosra	Significant damage to the upper structure on the right. Loss of side structure behind the front column, now precariously isolated; all of the entablature lies in ruins. ASOR Mar 2018
Nymphaeum	
1 destroyed (80%+ structure loss)	
1340 3101	بصرى
	بصرى
Buseira or Ciresium	DGAM report 2016: 174— <i>subjected to clandestine excavations by armed looters residing in that area.</i> 7 Nov 2017, Buseira retaken from IS by Syrian forces. ASOR report Nov 2017 reported illegal excavations (Jan–May 2017) and noted 'all the modern structures save one had been destroyed or dismantled'.
Roman, Byzantine fortified position	
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
4672 3966	ال بصيرة
Cherubim Monastery	Monastery was occupied by Syrian army on 18 Nov. 20 Nov 2013—fighting around the monastery reported on APSA. DGAM 2016 report: 83—Monastery subjected to attacks more than once, and a lot of shells have hit it, causing damage to its buildings, windows and doors
Church of Archangels Michael and Gabriel	
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
1048 1486	دير الشروبيم
	دير الشروبيم
Church of St Simeon (Qala'at Semaan)	DGAM Annual Report 2013 cited misuse of the site by armed rebel group, bringing in heavy equipment and weaponry transforming it into 'an arena of combat and gun training'. Some damage to interior walls of the church and monastery and to the 'swept acanthus' capitals. Extensive digging. DGAM conflict report May 2015—illegal building and excavation, quarrying of stone. APSA 17 May 2016 reported 'raids by govt forces' (helicopters with SA5 rockets'). Posted pictures of extensive damage to remains of the saint's column including column stub displaced, apparently as a result of a rocket. Crater and remains of a shell nose casing nearby. Extensive damage to southern and eastern structure around the monastery courtyard, also apparently from shelling. SIMAT reported they gained access to the site in 2015 and prepared reports on damage, summarising illegal use of the site as: – In 2012, the site was no longer under the control of the General Directorate of Antiquities and Museums (DGAM) nor any other specialized authority that may be able to maintain the site and enforce its protection. Some service equipment and facilities were looted around that period. – Between 2012 and 2016, the fortress turned into a camp for the armed forces of the opposition. Later, different armed groups took control of the site, but it remained relatively far from the areas of combat. – At the beginning of 2016, the fortress became on the frontline of the combat between the opposition and the Kurdish forces in the north. Thus, the fortress was subject to artillery shelling and bombardment by warplanes, as it will be illustrated later. – Later, the site became a border area separating Afrin region from the Idlib governorate and from the regime forces in the northeast of the site. The area to the west between Saint Simeon fortress and the village of Dair Simeon turned into a crossing passage for transporting travelers and commercial goods. It also connected Afrin region and the northern of Aleppo with Idlib governorate.
Monastery of St Simeon the Stylite	
2 major damage	
484 905	قلعة سمعان
	قلعة سمعان
Dabiq	ASOR SHI-14-002 report of 6 Aug 2014: Tomb of Caliph Suleiman ibn Abd al-Malik destroyed by ISIS 1 Aug 2014. Taken by ISIS Aug 2014. In IS propaganda, constant references made to goading of 'Crusader' forces to meet in combat at Dabiq and face their destruction. 16 Oct 2016 fell to rebel forces (Hamza Brigade) opposed to IS and assisted by Turkish forces.
Tomb of Caliph Suleiman ibn 'Abd al-Malik, shrine of Abd Allah ibn Mesaf al-Qureshi	
1 destroyed (80%+ structure loss)	
2038 2756	دابق
	دابق
Damascus	APSA reported serious damage to the mosque due to shell impact on south wall (Jan 2015). Later satellite imagery indicated the whole area had been blasted.
Jobar, Great Mosque	
2 major damage	
205 3383	دمشق
	جامع جوبر الكبير الأثري
Damascus	First floor room above the entrance hit by explosive.
Madrasa al-'Adiliye al-Sughra (Madrasa 'Asruniye)	
4 minor damage	
205 4	دمشق
	المدرسة العادلية / مدرسة السرونية
Damascus	DGAM Annual Report 2013 noted damage to the Throne Hall from mortar fire. Mortar shell also damaged the inner face of the entrance tower on the east side. Consequent damage to windows in the throne hall and gallery area. DGAM Jul 2018 photos showed no sign of damage.
Ayyubid Palace (Citadel)	
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
205 14	دمشق
	مجمع أيوبي

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Damascus	Jan 2014—DGAM reported on website that the museum had been hit by a shell and suffered minor damage (broken windows) and cracking around the southeast corner. Syria Times 3 Aug 2021 reported on work to restore the Mamluk mihrab.
Madrasa Jaqmaqiyeh (Museum of Epigraphy)	
4 minor damage	
205 72	دمشق المدرسة الجقمقية
Damascus	Complex hit by artillery fire in 2013 (APSA posting). Indications of collapse of buildings on southeast and northwest sides of courtyard (Google Earth imagery of 15 Apr 2018).
Mosque al-Qadem or Maqam al-'Assale (& Qubbat al-Nasr)	
2 major damage	
205 94	دمشق دمشق القدم قصف مقام العسالي
Damascus	One metre wide hole blown in the western wall.
West Walls of Citadel	
4 minor damage	
205 2996	دمشق دمشق - قلعة دمشق
Damascus	Initial claims of damage in 2012 appeared exaggerated. Blitz read video evidence (2012) as indicating that the roof of the communal hall on the first floor had been holed by mortar fire but that the synagogue below was not affected. Later the building lay on frontline of rebel positions in the Eastern Ghouta. On weekend of 24-25 May 2014, however, synagogue appears to have virtually fully collapsed for reasons not clear (shelling or explosion). Google Earth imagery (if location label is correct) appears to show the building still standing (Dec 2018).
Jobar Synagogue (Eliyahu Hanavi Synagogue)	
1 destroyed (80%+ structure loss)	
205 4108	دمشق
Dayhis (Dehes)	DGAM (Mar 2016) posted photo survey of the site showing 'minor damage'.
Dayhis (Dehes)	
4 minor damage	
440 861	داحس داحس
Deir al-Zor	Jan 2015, tomb destroyed by explosion attributed to ISIS.
Tekkiye al-Rawi (near Deir al-Zor)	
1 destroyed (80%+ structure loss)	
2020 3405	دير الزور دير الزور : تقرير جامع تكية الراوي
Deir al-Zor	Minaret badly damaged in bombardment Apr 2013.
al-Hemydi Mosque	
2 major damage	
2020 2631	دير الزور دير الزور، الجامع الحميدي
Deir al-Zor	DGAM inter-active—severe damage. Wikipedia (Jul 29 18) —It was destroyed in the autumn of 2014, being blown up as a result of the battle between the Islamic State of Iraq and Sham and the Syrian Army. Great part of structure collapsed on Google Earth imagery 1 Dec 2017.
French Mandate Suspension Bridge	
1 destroyed (structure 80%+ loss)	
2020 5310	دير الزور
Deir Semaan	ASOR Report Nov 2017—illegal construction of a building immediately west of the monumental gateway leading up to the Church of St Simeon.
St Simeon Monastery	
4 minor damage	
480 901	دير سمعان دير سمعان

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Deir Shemali or Shamali	Retaken by the Syrian Army on —video pasted on Srialivemap 26 Apr 2017. Some of the structure above the doorway in Poidebard's photo now missing. GE shows evidence of heavy scraping of material away from the site on the eastern side.
Roman fortified position, possible Byzantine monastery	
4658 3947	دير الشمالي
	دير الشمالي
Deir Sinbol or Sunbul	Village shelled in June 2012. Collapse of northern rooms of a Byzantine villa reported in 2016. APSA 11 Oct 2017 , video posted showing collapse of the remaining south wall of the villa as a result of automatic weapons fire by a Syrian rebel (HAT?). Wikipedia 21 Jan 2018 —During the Syrian civil war, Deir Sunbul was occupied by Al Nusra and then Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS), an Al-Qaeda linked group, which destroyed a 5th or 6th century Byzantine villa in the archaeological site of Deir Sunbul on 5 October 2017
Byzantine settlement with church	
2 major damage	
472 893	دير سنبل
Deiruni or Deiroune	UNITAR/UNESCO report describes much vehicle and construction activity 2017-20 including bulldozing.
Deiruni or Deiroune	
4 minor damage	
1378 1925	ديروني
	ديروني
Dera'a or Deraa, site	DGAM report 2016 : 91—attacked repeatedly in clashes and was also subjected to clandestine excavations targeting its haram sanctuary. Its minaret was blasted as well. APSA Jun 2017 —Pictures of fire in the #Daraa_al_Balad area, as a result of the bombing of the regime forces helicopters that dropped barrel bombs containing Napalm, and the shelling to ignite the northern parts of the Al-Omari mosque in the city of #Daraa. Appears confirmed in ASOR Report Jul 2017, see images 7-8. 12 Jul 2018 Syrian and Russian forces plant Syrian flag near Great Mosque.
Great Mosque	
2 major damage	
2515 3924	درعا
Dumeir	APSA Facebook posting (31 Mar 2014) shows shell damage to the southwest corner of the temple (photo 3). More photos posted 19 May 2015. Wikipedia (Nov 2020) —town taken by ISIL 4 Apr 2016; retaken by Syrian forces 16 Apr after up to 300 cement plant workers taken captive (175 of them massacred).
Roman Temple to Zeus Hypsistos and gateway	
3 conspicuous material damage	
216 629	الضمير
Dura Europos (Tell al-Salihiye)	DGAM website (Feb 2014) —Dura Europos site is suffering from destruction as information shows that more than 300 people are digging all over the site using electronic devices to the extent that hardly any single spot of the site does survive ... Besides, those people sell the archaeological finds discovered to dealers of antiquities within the site. According to the report, thieves of antiquities have found frescos, pottery, stone statues, silver and bronze coins and gold items (bracelets, rings). In addition, digs within the main part of the archaeological site of Dura Europos (the cemeteries area) have caused damage to the ground and tower tombs, which left them utterly featureless. AAAS (17 Dec 2014) —Based on the imagery analysis, 76% of the area within the city wall had been damaged by April 2014, and the looting pits were so close together it was impossible to distinguish individual pits, the researchers report. Looting pits outside the city wall were less dense but still numerous; approximately 3,750 individual pits were observed. DGAM 2016 report: 172 —noted over 1000 pits excavated. Violations and random digging in the western sanctuary of the site, within the cemeteries area outside the city walls, were intensified. Besides, gunmen used excavation machines and dug deep pits (5 to 6 meters), which uncovered the remains of historic buildings. As a result of this savage destruction of the city, the site almost came crumbling to the ground save the walls surrounding it which are on the brink of collapse. Oct 2016 Abdulkarim estimated that 80 percent of the site has been illegally excavated. DGAM website 1 Nov 2016 —Islamist militants (ISIS) continue their large-scale mass destruction of Dura Europos by plundering and destroying the site under their control. The Terrorist Gangs granting licenses across what is called the "Diwan of the State of the Euphrates", they took five rate of the value of discoveries. The local community from Al-Dwair village near the archaeological site are involving with this operations of illegal diggings. ... Iraqis vehicles transferring the discovered objects to unknown places and involving in the ongoing illegal operation.
site	
3 conspicuous material damage	
2162 2906	الصالحية تل
Ebla (Tell Mardikh)	Illegal digging in several areas including the courtyard of Palace G, Acropolis area, Northern Palace, Southern Palace.. Heavy machinery used in resumption of digging in 2013. ASOR monthly report 17 Apr 2018 reports on illegal digging, disappearance of the Resheph Temple Condition of site surveyed in ASOR Special Report Mar 2018 : Ebla has been severely damaged during the conflict. Illegal excavations have damaged the integrity of exposed architecture on the site, causing it to collapse, and these illegal excavations are ongoing. The construction of military outposts and training grounds by Syrian opposition forces have led to Ebla being targeted by airstrikes and bombing campaigns for the past three years. As of the release of this report, the site is still controlled by opposition groups. Threats continue at the site including illegal excavation, theft, vandalism, illegal construction of military outposts, and airstrikes/bombing campaigns in the region. ASOR Special Report Feb 2016 —report on numerous pits said to be from Russian air strikes but could also be illegal diggin with machinery. Casana 2017: 16 —an artillery compound established first in 2013 [8] was expanded to six compounds combined with evidence of looting. By early 2017, the site had continued to be devastated by military activity, with greatly expanded looting on the citadel around the Early Bronze Age Palace G and intense earthmoving for military purposes, as seen in the ancient city wall around the Aleppo Gate ASOR May 2018 —Other looting pits are visible around and within exposed areas from previous archaeological excavations. Since June 30, 2016 illegal excavations have increased, specifically on the southwestern side of the acropolis near the Resheph Temple and Early Bronze Age Palace. Between February 21, 2017 and April 13, 2018 the remains of the Resheph Temple and the Early Bronze Age Palace disappeared. In addition to these illegal excavations there was an expansion to the bulldozing at the base of the acropolis mound on the northwestern corner close to the Middle Bronze Age Palace. The northwestern corner of the Palace of the Crown Prince has also been disturbed due to illegal excavations. Bulldozing is also seen around the northern corner of the mound near the Aleppo Gate. DGAM website —Intensive excavations at the Royal Palace, the Northern Palace, Ishtar Temple, the Southern Palace and the Temple of the Rock + vandalizing and breaking into service buildings + gunmen positioned at the site.
site	
3 conspicuous material damage	
991 1418	تل مريدخ

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Halebiye Byzantine fortifications	June 2013 DGAM report notes illegal excavations with bulldozers in area of the north cemetery and the basilica within the walls.
4682 3982	حلبية
Hama Waterwheels (norias)	Noria al-Ja'aberiye on river bank outside the Mosque al-Nuri, said to have been destroyed by fire in Aug 2014 (APSA). Both wheels at this point appear undamaged in Jul 2017 Google Earth imagery. Al-Marmouriye noria reported as rebuilt and operating again after 'weather damage' (@syriarebuilt, 1 Mar 2020)
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
2307 3030	حمامة
Harim Citadel of Harrenc	Central corridor of citadel damaged in fighting in 2012–13 (APSA photos). ASOR Jul 2017 reported possible damage during clash between HTS and Afrar al-Sham on 19 Jul 2017
2 major damage	
231 651	حارم
	حارم
Hazart ('Azaz) Hazart ('Azaz)	Tell taken by Islamist forces ('Northern Storm'; from Jan 2015, Jabat al-Nusra) but target of ISIS advance in May 2015. Town said to be held by FSA when target of a massive car bomb on 7 Jan 2017. ISIS seen as possible source. DGAM reported looting and clandestine excavations (inter-active map).
4 minor damage	
251 672	أعزاز
	أعزاز
Herak, al- (Hirak) site and Mosque al-'Umari	"Mosque al-Herak" is named on the Global Heritage Fund listing of damages to Syrian cultural heritage due to the uprising. ASOR Report Aug 2017—video images show extensive collapse of the mosque's south wall and upper section of minaret. Imagery sequence indicate damage sustained between Aug 2012 to Jan 2015.
2 major damage	
2000 2598	الحراك
	جامع العمري
Heraqla (near Raqqa) Abassid victory monument	DGAM Annual Report 2013 reports numerous items stolen from the dig house, mainly research material. ASOR report Jun 2017—Site retaken during this period. The Raqqa Department of Antiquities/Raqqa Museum used structures at this archaeological site for the storage of antiquities — this material was looted in 2013. DigitalGlobe satellite imagery shows that the remains sustained damage between May 31 and June 11, 2017, most likely from aerial bombardment. Heraqla has also sustained looting damage since before the beginning of the Syrian conflict in 2011. 'Rojava authority website' (Dec 2017) showed photos, apparently of DGAM store-house ('Hergla') with sections of mosaic stored, partly damaged. 'The ATPA also visited the DGAM storerooms at Heraqla. The DGAM attempted to protect their contents by burying portions of them. However, the warehouses were almost completely looted by the end of 2013. The ATPA's inspection revealed that around 150 pieces of mosaics remain in the buildings. Many of these are exposed to the elements due to the poor condition of the buildings.
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
1032 1462	هرقلة
	هرقلة
Homs Hammam al-Asayati	DGAM conflict report May 2015—Severe damage to the building, including %15 structural damage and %70 interior damage (furnishing and decoration).
3 conspicuous material damage	
1009 3646	حمص
Homs Great Mosque of Nur al-Din and remains of a Byzantine martyrium	DGAM report (Jun 2014)—The Nouri Mosque also has been damaged. Most of the damage happened to the southern and western entrance which leads to the courtyard of the mosque, also destroyed the roof and walls partially, and exposed portions of the interior walls and the southern facade of the fire, and collapsed the top of the minaret, has also been monitoring a large number of holes in the contracts within the campus. DGAM conflict report May 2015—severely damaged, 60% structural, 80% interior damage. DGAM reported restoration of the mosaic of the mihrab, Sep 2018
3 conspicuous material damage	
1009 1693	حمص
	جامع النوري ال كبيره
Homs Church of al-Zunnar	Photos of extensive damage to the church structure resulting from 2012-13 fighting shown on APSA website. Syria Times 22 Dec 2018 showed pics of church in restored state.
2 major damage	
1009 1694	حمص
	حمص / كنيسة أم الزنار

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Homs	Minaret shown as seriously damaged by shelling in APSA report dated Mar 2014. More than half the structure had been lost.
al-Fada'i Mosque (Mosque of Virtues)	DGAM report (Sep 2017)—Severe damage to the building, including %80 structural damage and %90 interior damage (furnishing and decoration)
2 major damage	
1009 1695	حمص
	حمص - مسجد الفضائل
Homs	DGAM report June 2014—Most affected was the Dalati Mosque or Mosque of Sultan Abdul Hamid, also known as the Mosque of Adaakk. This Mosque is considered one of the most important Islamic monuments and archaeological sites in Alhamidiyah Street in Homs. According to the report of the Technical Committee, the bulk of the minaret of the mosque has been destroyed. Bombs tarnished its southern and south-eastern interfaces, and shattered a large section of windows and wooden doors, as well as shops belonging to the mosque. They also demolished the southern part of the mosque and a large part of the roof.
Dalati Mosque (Mosque of Sultan Abdul Hamid)	DGAM conflict report May 2015—Damage to the building, including %60 structural damage and 50% interior damage. Wali in Global Construction Review (Jan 2019) has photo of the restoration of the mosque (photo 9).
2 major damage	
1009 1697	حمص
	جامع الدالاتي
Homs	Extensively damaged in fighting in 2012–13.
Mosque of Khalid ibn al-Walid	DGAM conflict report May 2015—Severe damage to the building, including %40 structural damage and %80 interior damage (furnishing and decoration). Under restoration 2016. Irish Times reported mosque under restoration Apr 2019. Youtube video (2019) reports that the mosque fully reconstructed including the minarets.
2 major damage	
1009 1702	حمص
	مسجد خالد بن الوليد
Homs	The orthodox church.info website reports (21 May 2014) that the paintings and iconostasis were being restored after damage done by rebels before their May 2014 evacuation of the city. DGAM reported 20 percent structural damage to the building.(Sep 2017).
Church of St Elian	
3 conspicuous material damage	
1009 1757	حمص
	كنيسة مار إليان
Homs	Damaged in fighting in 2012–13. May 2014 DGAM photos show minaret still standing.
Mosque of Mustafa Pasha al-Husseini	
2 major damage	
1009 2605	حمص
	دحية الكلبى
Homs	Assessed by DGAM as 'seriously damaged' (Corner of the minaret blasted off.)
al-Humairi Mosque (al-Kelaa Mosque)	
3 conspicuous material damage	
1009 2606	حمص
	مسجد ذي الكلاع الكنيسة الإنجيلية
Homs	Minaret partly destroyed in fighting in 2012–13.
Abu Dhar al-Ghafari (or- al-Asiati?) Mosque	DGAM conflict report May 2015—Destruction of the minaret + 80% structural damage and 70% interior damage (furnishing and decoration). Subsequent DGAM photos show only the lowest 5 m of the minaret remaining; prayer hall standing but burnt out.
2 major damage	
1009 2607	حمص
	أبي ذر العصباتي
Homs	Minaret damaged in fighting in 2012–13.
al-Sheikh Nasr Mosque	
2 major damage	
1009 2608	حمص
	الشيخ ناصر
Homs	Dome partly destroyed in fighting in 2012–13.
Wahshi Wethoban Mosque	
2 major damage	
1009 2609	حمص
Homs	Minaret largely destroyed in fighting in 2012–13.
Ka'ab al-Ahbar Mosque	DGAM conflict report May 2015: 'Severe damage to the building, including %90 structural damage and %90 interior damage (furnishing and decoration).'
2 major damage	
1009 2610	حمص
	جامع كعب الأحرار

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Homs	Damaged in fighting in 2012–13.
Omar al-Ozal Mosque	
2 major damage	
1009 2611	حمص
	حمص - مئذنة وناقوس
Homs	Damaged in fighting in 2012–13.
Sheikh Kamel Mosque	
2 major damage	
1009 2612	حمص
Homs	Extensive damage from shelling in 2012-13 fighting DGAM rated damage as 'severe'..
Hammam al-Seraj or al-Sarraj	
2 major damage	
1009 2710	حمص
	حمص
Homs	DGAM website (Jan 2016) reports 60 percent structural damage but not evident on photos. Global Construction Review (Hassam Wali, Jan 2019) notes the mosque is under restoration.
al-Basrawiye or al-Zawiye Mosque (with old tower)	
3 conspicuous material damage	
1009 2732	حمص
	جامع الزاوية
Homs	Damage from prolonged shelling 2012–14. Mar 2017—UNDP stops funding for reconstruction in response to protests over other priorities in Syria. (Michael Jansen, Irish Times 19 Mar 2017). Syria Times 19 Dec 2019 reports on completion of the work on phase three with 681 shops rehabilitated..
Suqs	
2 major damage	
1009 2976	حمص
Homs	DGAM report (Jun 2014 (Heritage for Peace website)—The images show the main damage to the Arba'ien (forty) church in the Ghassaniya school. The roof the building was destroyed, the tower of the church damaged and the historical clock. DGAM inter-active survey estimated structural damage at 70%.
Ghassaniye Church and School (al-Arba'in)	
2 major damage	
1009 2977	حمص
	كنيسة الأربعين
Homs	DGAM report (Sep 2017)—Limited physical damage to the building.
Museum of Archaeology	
4 minor damage	
1009 2978	حمص
	حمص
Homs	Significant damage in period 2012–2014. DGAM report May 2014—the northwestern dome as well as part of the façades of the Ottoman suite was destroyed. In addition, the largest part of the wooden work of the doors and windows as well as the interior wooden decorations was lost.
Qasr al-Zahrawi (Museum of Popular Arts and Traditions)	
3 conspicuous material damage	
1009 3005	حمص
Homs	DGAM report shows non-structural damage to the building, July 2014.
Alkodagh Serail? (Dar Mafid al-Amin)	
4 minor damage	
1009 3086	حمص
	دار "مفيد الأمين"

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Homs	DGAM conflict report May 2015—'severe damage to the building, 5% structural, 40% interior'.
Mosque al-Seraj or al-Sarraj	
2 major damage	
1009 3303	حمص السراج
Homs	DGAM conflict report May 2015—Damage to the building, including %30 structural damage and %30 interior damage (furnishing and decoration).
Abu Lubadeh Mosque (Mosque al-Buanade)	
3 conspicuous material damage	
1009 3304	حمص جامع أبولبادة
Homs	DGAM estimates 40 percent structural damage.
Hammam al-Basha or Hammam Othmaniye	
3 conspicuous material damage	
1009 3307	حمص
Homs	DGAM recorded 70% material damage.
Abdullah ibn Masud Mosque	
2 major damage	
1009 5116	حمص
Homs	DGAM—Destruction of the minaret + damage to the building, including %90 structural damage and %90 interior damage (furnishing and decoration)
Akasha Mosque	
1 destroyed (80%+ structure loss)	
1009 5117	حمص
Homs	DGAM inter-active report—Severe damage to the building, including %95 structural damage and %95 interior damage (furnishing and decoration)
Dihyah al-Kalbi Mosque	
2 major damage	
1009 5118	حمص
Huarte or Hawarte	ASOR 10 Sep 2016 reported damage resulting from removal of the roof, illegal occupaton and digging. Examination of 2017 Google Earth imagery (Mar 2017) indicated that the protective metal roof installed over the western half to protect the mithraeum has been removed.
Mithraeum and Church of Photios	
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
594 1016	حورتا حورتا
Huquf, al-	Shrine of a Muslim holy man said to have been destroyed by explosion 22 Dec 2014.
shrine of an Islamic holy man	
1 destroyed (80%+ structure loss)	
2652 3337	
Husn al-Akrad	Extensive damage to the prayer hall, courtyard and minaret of this Mamluk mosque—reported Oct 2013.
al-Seray Mosque	
2 major damage	
2069 2790	قلعة الحصن قلعة الحصن جامع السرايا
Idlib	ASOR report 103-4 (Jul-Aug 2016)—In a list published on July 31 by the Center for Syrian Journalists (SPC) al-Kabir Mosque is reported damaged by Russian airstrikes. ASOR CHI has thus far been unable to corroborate the damage using photographs or satellite imagery. Al Monitor photo 14 Jul 2021 shows reconstruction almost complete.
Great Mosque	
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
1959 3609	إدلب الجامع الكبير

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Idlib	Town taken by Islamist forces, Mar 2015—Jaish al-Fatah.
Archaeological Museum	APSA (3 Apr 2015)—The rooms of the museum of Idlib have been completely cleared and the archaeological collections have been placed in crates and deposited in the basement. On 02.04.2015, the wall on the east side of the museum was damaged following a bombing by an aircraft that dropped a barrel of TNT in the museum area.
3 conspicuous material damage	DG reported to Toronto Exhib opening (Oct 2016) that DGAM was in contact with locals to ensure museum contents not harmed. Idlib Antiquities Centres 13 Feb 2017 posted shots of damage to the building.
1959 2554	Museum reported as re-opened to the public, Aug 2018. Building damage appeared minor but some statues had been beheaded. See above for later update).
	Al-Monitor reported Jun and Aug 2021 HTS linked Uzbek group smashed heads of items in the museum and 'emptied' many items from the collection.
Idlib	Said to have been damaged in bombardment, Aug 2013.
Maqam of Caliph Umar ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz	Further damage on 26 Jul 2016 reported by ASOR (report 103-4) but satellite imagery indicates no visible damage..
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
1959 2734	
	إدلب
	مسجد العمري
Inkhil	Historic mosque said to have been damaged in 2012-13 fighting.
Manor House	DGAM report 17 Aug 2014—damages and looting..due to clashes. Daraa Antiquities report mentioned that some ancient stones were stolen and vandalism targets the Eastern part of the palace, the most damage happened to the main facade which was hit by two mortars caused a hole (2-2.5m) and smashed the facade stones.
4 minor damage	Syria Times 22 Dec 2019 reported on emergency restoration work
624 1047	
	أنخل
Jemarrin (Jamrein or Jimrin)	DGAM 17 Aug 2015 reported 'slight' damage to a villa in fighting in July 2015.
Roman bridge	
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
816 1241	
	جمرين
	جمرين
Jisr al-Shughur	ASOR Mar 2018—On March 28, 2018 SMART News Agency published video footage of ongoing renovations to al-Kabir Mosque in Jisr al-Shughur. 1 18 The work is apparently being carried out by local volunteers using their personal funds.
Great Mosque	
3 conspicuous material damage	
1015 5286	
	جسر الشغور
Kafr 'Aqarab, 'Aqrab or Niaccaba	DGAM Annual Report 2013 cites operations by antiquity thieves resulting in damage. Site described as 'the most damaged in the region' with 'large and deep pits spread all over the place'. Further report (APSA 26 Oct 2014) on pattern of stone robbing and illegal digging.
Roman and Byzantine centre	
3 conspicuous material damage	
2143 2887	
	كفر عقب
Kafr Lusin	Oct 2014: APSA report of damage due to illicit digging.
Byzantine settlement	
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
1948 2542	
	كفر لوسين
Kafr Takharim	Ottoman <i>hammam</i> reported bombed by MIG, Jul 2014. APSA photos showed some holes in structure.
Syriac monastery	
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
2123 2867	
	كفرتخاريم
Khan 'Ayas or Ayyash (near Duma)	DGAM report 2016: 87— The caravanserai has been subjected to some damage, and part of the dome of the adjacent building has been destroyed as well.
Khan 'Ayas, Aiyash,	Signs of military tank emplacements in the outer compound—Google Earth Sep 2014.
4 minor damage	
2218 2972	
	خان عايش
	خان عايش

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Khan Danun or Dannun (near Kiswe)	DGAM report 2016: 85— <i>It has been subjected to various kinds of damage, affecting its ceiling and walls. In addition, a massive fire broke out due to mortar shelling, causing damage to a lot of the materials stored in the building.</i>
Mamluk khan	
4 minor damage	
2219 2973	
Khirbet Hass (Shinshara)	Ruins occupied by residents who had fled Kafr Ruma in 2012. APSA subsequently reported extensive illegal digging at the site.
Byzantine settlement of Shinsharah	May 2014, APSA reported a Syrian Army barrel bomb dropped on the site and considerable looting of ancient blocks for modern construction.
4 minor damage	
467 888	خربة حاس
Khirbet Ksejbeh (Ksejbe)	April 2013 reports of looting and damage to the ruins.
Byzantine church and village	
3 conspicuous material damage	
1200 1734	كسيجة
Kisra, al- (al-Kasra or Tell Umm Rejeibe) or	DGAM website (30 Sep 2015)— <i>For the last month, some illegal excavation works with heavy machinery. The large site, surrounded by town walls, is located 39-km north-west of Deir Ez-Zor, excavated by a national mission since 2006, to unveil several discoveries from the Byzantine period.</i>
Byzantine settlement, possibly Ala'an or Allan	
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
198 611	نا الكسرة
Krak des Chevaliers (Qala'at al-Husn)	Castle taken by villagers in July 2011, passed to the FSA, later Jabhat al-Nusra. Damage to Tower I from aerial bombardment, 12 July 2013 (photo 5). Later evidence of shelling of the western battlements. Also of serious damage on the inner side of the eastern defences (Towers G and H)—see photo 5. Krak retaken by govt forces (?and Hezbollah) after bombardment 5-20 March 2014. Damage to one of the arches of the <i>loggia</i> , March 2014. Photos revealed loss of delicate Gothic tracery. DGAM 16 Aug 2016: <i>'In cooperation with the joint Syro-Hungarian archaeological mission SHAM documentation works started last month for the church and the Hall of Knights at the Crac des Chevaliers.'</i> <i>Syria Times</i> 12 Dec 2019 reports on restoration work on the Krak including the loggia.
Hospitaller castle	
3 conspicuous material damage	
304 725	قلعة الحصن حصن الاكراد
Ma'arat al-Nu'man (Maarat al-Numan)	Said to have been shelled by the Syrian army Nov 2013. UNOSAT/UNITAR report (Dec 2014) assessed damage as 'severe'. APSA video clip 23 Aug 2016 showed extensive digging and possibly bulldozing of peripheral masonry.
Citadel	
3 conspicuous material damage	
173 1721	معرة النعمان قلعة
Ma'arat al-Nu'man (Maarat al-Numan)	Some damage to items in the courtyard including possible shell damage of a secondary nature. 30 items removed by looters. (DGAM Report 2013) APSA posting on 17 Jun 2015 showed extensive damage to the central building in the courtyard, said to be from two barrel bombs. Some secondary damage to mosaic panels under the east arcade. ASOR report 77-78 (20 Jan-2 Feb 2016) published photos of damage taken in Jun 2015) including extensive collapse of the eastern riwaq. Jan 2018 Amr al-Azm Facebook posting and TDA showed further damage from Russian rocket attack on northwest corner. (photo 13)
Khan Murad Pasha (Museum) and Khan al-Qashlah	
3 conspicuous material damage	
173 3141	معرة النعمان معرة النعمان
Ma'arat al-Nu'man (Maarat al-Numan)	Some damage during 2012-13 shelling of the town. Two shells reported to have hit the Great Mosque including on the side of the top window of the minaret. ASOR report 67-68 (Nov 2015): further damage to the minaret— <i>'Photographs provided by in-country sources show what appears to be superficial damage to the exterior of the minaret but the structure itself remains standing.'</i> City retaken by Syrian army 29 Jan 2020. Video clip 2 Feb 2020 confirmed minaret damage on upper storey. SNHR posting 1 Jun 2020 claimed wooden panelling inside the mihrab had been removed since the city was retaken by Syrian authorities. SNHR posted a photo of on 14 Jun 2018 showing cladding but is it really historic? Photos up to 2005 show no panelling either in the mihrab or as cladding around the pillars of the prayer hall as seen in 2018. It is possible the cladding was added between 2005-18 and so is not historic?
Great Mosque	
2 major damage	
173 1728	معرة النعمان معرة النعمان
Ma'arat al-Nu'man (Maarat al-Numan)	UNOSAT/UNITAR report (Dec 2014)— <i>A review of satellite imagery confirms that the building appears to have sustained moderate damage. There is a hole approximately 8 m in diameter in the eastern gallery roof and damage to the southwest corner of the roof.</i> ASOR (1 Sep 2015) relayed reports on further damage in clashes. Report from 'The Day After' project on damage from shellfire and a barrel bomb (7 Aug 2015), images dated 10 Aug 2015 including to the north facade and the eastern riwaq. Two mosaics stored on the upper floor buried behind rubble. SANA photos 30 Jan 2020 show extensive collapse on right of entrance
Khan As'ad Pasha al-'Azem	
2 major damage	
173 2073	معرة النعمان معرة النعمان

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Ma'arat Misrin	East side of courtyard and northeast riwaq hit by what appear to be two missile strikes. Minaret still standing.
Great Mosque	
2 major damage	
383 804	معرة مصرين
	الجامع الكبير
Ma'aribeh or Maaraba	Photos of collapsed minaret and concrete roof posted on DGAM site 15 Jul 2015. Another posting on 20 Jul 2015 shows small areas of damage to ancient houses.
Byzantine and Islamic remains	
3 conspicuous material damage	
3246 3686	معربة
Maaloula (Ma'aloula)	DGAM 2016 report: 82—Monastery of St Sergius substantially damaged by mortar shells. Additionally, the massive dome of the building has been destroyed, apparently hit by shells from different directions, and the bell removed. On the inside, the main marble altar lies destroyed, its wooden cross smashed. Drilling operations were carried out underneath the altar, apparently in search of treasures. All of the movable antiquities and holy items inside the monastery have been stolen, including the most important Maaloula icons such as the one painted by Michael Damaskenos from Crete.
Church of Sts Sergius (and Bacchus)	
2 major damage	
2282 1409	معلولا
	دير مارسركيس
Maaloula (Ma'aloula)	Damage to Mar Theqla and other churches from shelling of the town in Feb 2014. DGAM reports (2014, 2015) note burning, looting and heavy damage to Mar Thecla; collapse of dome, looting, heavy damage and digging at St Sergius. <i>The Monastery of St. Thecla, including the saint's tomb, has been completely burned and its holy relics and icons looted. The main entrance to St. Thecla's Monastery and its main corridor have also been badly damaged and burnt. A fire was set in the Church of St. John the Baptist, located inside the monastery,</i>
Mar Thecla (Thaqla) Monastery	
3 conspicuous material damage	
2282 3058	معلولا
	معلولا
Maaloula (Ma'aloula)	Damage to Mar Theqla and other churches from shelling of the town in Feb 2014. DGAM report (Jun 2014) notes burning, looting and heavy damage to Mar Thecla; collapse of dome, looting, heavy damage and digging at St Sergius. Damage to three other Christian churches in the town—St Leontius, Cosmas & Damian, St Barbara.
Maaloula, site	
3 significant material damage	
2282 3059	معلولا
	معلولا
Mardhun	DGAM report of Feb 2013 noted some damage to monuments in the Jebel al-Zawiya archaeological park.
Mardhun or Wadi Martahun	
4 minor damage	
2092 2822	وادي مرتحون
	2
Mari (Tell Hariri)	DGAM 2013 Annual Report reported an armed gang had taken up residence in the dig house and were using metal detectors. Jun 2014—State Dept ECA satellite images comparing 2012 and 2014 show extensive looting on the site, mainly east of the Palace of Zimri-Lin. AAAS reports (17 Dec 2014)—The looting appears to have ramped up during the last year. The researchers identified 165 visible pits dug between August 2011 and March 2014 (an average of 0.17 pits formed per day). Between 25 March and 11 November 2014, however, they identified 1,286 new pits, an average rate of 5.5 pits dug every day over the seven-month period. DGAM 2016 report itemises structural damage to Dagon, Ishtar, Shamash temples, royal palace and Red Platform. ASOR Report Aug 2017 indicated further spread of illegal digging to cover most of the site. ASOR Report Nov 2017—collapse of southwest corner of the protective roof (possibly due to shelling) but 'no visible evidence of increased illegal excavation'. DGAM 27 Mar 2018 summary of report by an investigative committee noting severe damage to the Palace of Zimri-Lin. Guardian 27 Mar 2018 attributed most of damage to IS but ASOR Apr 2018 report attributed damage to post-recovery period i. e. by Syr forces (Nov 2017).
Mari site	
3 conspicuous material damage	
1028 1458	تل الحريري
	تل حريري
Mari (Tell Hariri)	French director of excavations Butterlin estimated 70 percent of the site had been destroyed (Butterlin 2019: 215).
Sacred Enclosure and Massif Rouge	
2 major damage	
1028 5629	تل الحريري
Mari (Tell Hariri)	DGAM 2013 Annual Report reported an armed gang had taken up residence in the dig house and were using metal detectors. Jun 2014—State Dept ECA satellite images comparing 2012 and 2014 show extensive looting on the site, mainly east of the Palace of Zimri-Lin. AAAS reports (17 Dec 2014)—The looting appears to have ramped up during the last year. The researchers identified 165 visible pits dug between August 2011 and March 2014 (an average of 0.17 pits formed per day). Between 25 March and 11 November 2014, however, they identified 1,286 new pits, an average rate of 5.5 pits dug every day over the seven-month period. DGAM 2016 report itemises structural damage to Dagon, Ishtar, Shamash temples, royal palace and Red Platform. ASOR Report Aug 2017 indicated further spread of illegal digging to cover most of the site. ASOR Report Nov 2017—collapse of southwest corner of the protective roof (possibly due to shelling) but 'no visible evidence of increased illegal excavation'. DGAM 27 Mar 2018 summary of report by an investigative committee noting severe damage to the Palace of Zimri-Lin. Guardian 27 Mar 2018 attributed most of damage to IS but ASOR Apr 2018 report attributed damage to post-recovery period i. e. by Syr forces (Nov 2017).
Mari site	
3 conspicuous material damage	
1028 5679	تل الحريري
	تل حريري

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Matayeh, Mut'aiye, al- (Moutaye)	Photos of illegal digging and shell damage to parapet of the temple-mosque posted by DGAM 18 Apr 2014. DGAM posted photo of damage to the temple facade due to mortar fire.
Roman temple, mosque	
3 conspicuous material damage	
917 1342	ال متاعية
Medinet al-Far	<i>Casana ca 2014: Google Earth-served imagery from August 2010 shows already extensive looting damage across most of the 100-ha ancient settlement, while DigitalGlobe imagery from October 2012 shows that, like at other sites in the region, the number and size of looting holes has increased since the start of the war.</i>
Ancient fortified town	
3 conspicuous material damage	
1974 2571	
Menbij	DGAM conflict report May 2015 noted it had been 'completely destroyed'. ASOR report 99-100 carried satellite image of site razed and re-used as parking lot.
Tomb of Sheikh 'Aqili al-Manbaji	
1 destroyed (80%+ structure loss)	
174 3645	منبج
	جامع الشيخ عقيل
Murik or Murek	Fighting reported, shelling (mid 2014?). Extensive damage to housing in drone shots posted 3 Jan 2018.
Byzantine to Islamic site	
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
1793 2379	مورك
	مورك
Nabi Daoud al- (tomb)	<u>APSA website 18 Aug 2014</u> —Sufi tomb bulldozed by ISIS 18 Aug 2014.
Tomb of al-Nabi Daoud ('Azaz district)	
1 destroyed (80%+ structure loss)	
2293 3060	مقام النبي داوود من قبل
	مقام النبي داوود من قبل
Palmyra	DGAM reported two of the column clusters destroyed by explosion set by ISIS between 27 Dec 2016 and 17 Jan 2017. DGAM reported 'The fifteen concrete columns of the tetrapylon can be replaced and the bases of the pillars are still well preserved. However, the only original column broke into several parts and the comices covering the capitals collapsed and broke so that large original parts of the monument are lost.' (UNESCO report 2021 p 152)
Tetrapylon or Tetrakionion	
1 destroyed (80%+ structure loss)	
2278 3401	تدمر
	التتراپيل
Palmyra	<u>ASOR/APSA Special Report on Palmyra</u> , June 2015 lists damage to the eastern side opening arch. <u>DGAM website on 4 Oct 2015</u> reported local eyewitness account of arch's destruction by ISIS. APSA video posted 8 Oct 2015 show most of central arch and the southern passageway missing. <u>Syriarebuilt</u> : Signing of an agreement for restoration of the arch, DGAM/Russia (13 Nov 2020). <u>DGAM report</u> : Many stones that collapsed were not destroyed, enabling them to be reused to restore the triumphal arch. However, given the monument's importance, the overall historical loss is categorized as severe (UNESCO WH report 2021 p 154).
Monumental Arch	
1 destroyed (80%+ structure loss)	
2278 3678	تدمر
	تدمر - القوس الكبير - المر
Palmyra	<u>APSA/ASOR Special Report on Palmyra (Jun 2015)</u> — <i>The tomb of Tybul (Tomb H), ... was robbed by looters who entered ... by removing a large amount of earth set by the Department of Archaeology in Palmyra at the main entrance of the tomb.</i> Three relief figures on a panel were confiscated by authorities in Nov 2014; a fourth had been confiscated earlier (Aug 2014.) 18 items from the tomb are still missing.
Tomb of Tybil	
2 major damage	
2278 3679	تدمر
Palmyra	Most of the museum's smaller items removed before ISIS takeover of the city in Jul 2015. Russia TV clip 26 Mar 2016 shows interior of the museum on liberation. Many large or medium scaled sculptures remain but often toppled or deliberately defaced. Some signs of shell damage within building. <u>15 Aug DGAM reported</u> 'The DGAM conservators with the help of the Polish team sifted through the debris to gather as much of the broken, destroyed and damaged objects, inventory and documentation to the objects were carried out and a written record of artifact evacuated activities were made.... For 2 months the staff collecting fragments of sculptures and preparing them for transportation to Damascus for conservation by supporting of the UNESCO World Heritage Center and the Emergency Safeguarding to the Syrian Cultural Heritage project' In speech to Toronto Aga Khan Museum conference on Syria (Oct 2016), DG reported that 400 items had been taken to Damascus just before ISIS takeover. 95 percent of museum contents saved.
Archaeological Museum	
2 major damage	
2278 3690	تدمر
	تدمور

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Palmyra	Reports taken from a Twitter account and published in ASOR (Aug 2015) and other sites show the destruction with explosives of a stone and mud-brick structure on a mountain top (shown on French maps as the peak of Muhammed Ibn Aali, north of the ruins of Palmyra).
Shrine of Sheikh Muhammad ibn 'Ali	
I destroyed (80%+ structure loss)	
3260 3734	تدمر
Palmyra	Deliberately torn down by ISIS, Jun 2015. (DGAM and ASOR)
Shrine of Nizar Abu Behaeddine (Sufi scholar)	
I destroyed (80%+ structure loss)	
3260 3735	تدمر
Palmyra	Apparently destroyed by explosion set by ISIS before 27 Aug 2015.
Tower Tomb of `Atenatan and sons (no 7 or !279)	
I destroyed (80%+ structure loss)	
2278 3742	تدمر
Palmyra	Said to have been destroyed by explosion by ISIS, before 2 Sep 2015. Rubina Raja believes it was wrongly identified.
Tower Tomb of Elahbel and his brothers (no 13 or Q271)	
I destroyed (80%+ structure loss)	
2278 3743	تدمر
Palmyra	Destroyed by explosion by ISIS before 27 Aug 2015.
Tower Tomb of Yamliku Moqimu (Iamblichus no 51)	
I destroyed (80%+ structure loss)	
2278 3744	تدمر
Palmyra	Destroyed by explosion set by ISIS before 27 Aug 2015.
Tower Tomb on Umm al-Qais (no 71)	
I destroyed (80%+ structure loss)	
2278 3745	تدمر
Palmyra	Destroyed by explosion set by ISIS before 27 Aug 2015.
Tower Tomb of Julius Aurelius Bolma (no 70)	
I destroyed (80%+ structure loss)	
2278 3746	تدمر
Palmyra	Destroyed by explosion set by ISIS before 27 Aug 2015.
Tower Tomb of the Banai family (no 63)	
I destroyed (80%+ structure loss)	
2278 3747	تدمر
Palmyra	Destroyed by explosion set by ISIS early Sep 2015.
Tower Tomb of Kitot (Kithoth Taimarso, no 44)	
I destroyed (80%+ structure loss)	
2278 3748	تدمر

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Palmyra	SANA report 9 Apr 2015 reports that ISIS had used the tomb during its occupation of Palmyra but that the tomb decoration was intact.
Tomb of the Three Brothers	DGAM Maamoun Abdulkarim reported at Toronto Exhibition opening (Oct 2016) that tomb used 'as hotel'.
4 minor damage	DGAM photos posted 6 Mar 2017 showed heads smashed, paintings covered with plaster.
2278 3840	Visit by Houmam Saad in Apr 2016—reported that many of the panels had been white-washed and sculptures of the exedras were covered with green curtains. He noted that the tomb had been used as an office/living space over a space of 7 months thus saving it from further damage. See Mamoun Saad chapter in Eristov 2019.
	تدمر
Palmyra	Destroyed by explosion set by ISIS before 27 Aug 2015.
Tower Tomb of the Bene Baa (no. 65)	
1 destroyed (80%+ structure loss)	
2278 3858	
	تدمر
Palmyra	Destroyed by explosion set by ISIS after Aug 2015.
Tower Tomb of Hairan Belsuri (no. 67)	
1 destroyed (80%+ structure loss)	
2278 3859	
	تدمر
Palmyra	Apparently destroyed by explosion set by ISIS after Aug 2015.
Tower Tomb no. 68	
1 destroyed (80%+ structure loss)	
2278 3861	
	تدمر
Palmyra	Apparently destroyed by explosion set by ISIS after Aug 2015.
Tower Tomb no. 69a	
1 destroyed (80%+ structure loss)	
2278 3862	
	تدمر
Palmyra	Photos of the explosion and resulting rubble appeared in ID online magazine <i>Dabiq</i> , Sep 2015.
Temple of Bel & Propylaeum	UNITAR satellite imagery released 31 Aug 2015 shows cella of the temple destroyed by blast resulting from explosive set inside the building, probably by ISIS on 30 Aug 2015. Only section standing was the Great Doorway on the west.
1 destroyed (80%+ structure loss)	DGAM website 3 Apr 2016—data from the site, whether by visitors, media reports, or satellite imagery, indicate that several architectural blocks are in a good condition, i.e. the standing platform with its stair and monumental portal, wall foundations, several arcade columns. These blocks, with similar recent ones from the neighboring quarries to replace the missing parts, can be reconstructed preserving the authenticity of the ancient city, with a full revision and support of UNESCO as Palmyra is enlisted in the World Heritage List.
2278 1704	TASS 16 Jul 2016 (Lexovoi, Russian Art and Research Restoration centre): The Temple of Bel is impossible to reconstruct. It was blown up falling apart into tiny pieces and just the western colonnade survived. There are spalls at the foundation, it is damaged.
	تدمر
	تدمر – معبد بل
Palmyra	Temple destroyed by ISIS, possibly a month earlier. (BBC news 23 Aug 2015). Destruction confirmed by ISIS-posted pictures 25 Aug 2015 and by ARCA satellite imagery 28 Aug 2015.
Temple of Baalshamin	TASS 14 Jul 2016: Lesovoi (Art and Restoration Centre) The Temple of Baalshamin is an amazing building. It was blown up but in such a way that all large blocks remained on the surface and we estimate the possibility of new additions less than 25%," Lesovoi said. "It can be restored. If more than 50% is lost, it is not restoration but reconstruction. TASS 9 Jun 2018—Russian experts have already submitted proposals on restoring the Temple of Baal Shamin, one of the main relics of the place. Specialists say its restoration is possible although the militants demolished it. "Our military told us that, by a lucky chance, those who destroyed it were unskilled demolishers and many large fragments [of the building] survived as a result," she said. "The temple can be restored and it's up to UNESCO to decide on whether or not the lost elements of it will be replicated.
1 destroyed (80%+ structure loss)	
2278 2009	
	تدمر
	تدمر – معبد بعشمين
Palmyra	30 Jun 2015—DGAM Director of Antiquities confirms that on 28 Jun ISIS had 'destroyed' the statue of Allat that had been found in the temple in 1977 and was later restored and positioned at the entrance to the Palmyra Museum.
Temple of Allat or Athena/Minerva	DGAM website 10 Aug 2016—Remains of statue transported to Damascus for restoration after post-June 2015 damage. Official ceremony to mark completion of statue's reconstruction in the Damascus Museum, 1 Oct 2017.
3 conspicuous material damage	
2278 2136	
	تدمر
Palmyra	DGAM 1 Nov 2014—At the beginning of the crisis on 2011 the DGAM undertook protective measures against vandalism and theft from the tomb by reinforcing its gate and covering the tomb entry with soil. According to the DGAM team the looters removed the soil, broke into a tomb by expanding the air vent over the gate. The thieves stole 22 funeral bust and a child's headstone depicting a funerary feast. Most of the reliefs later turned up in Idlib and were reported in SIMAT report (2020).
Tomb of Artaban son of Ogâ or `Oggâ (tomb (no 5)	
3 conspicuous material damage	
2278 3173	
	تدمر

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<p>Palmyra Southeast Necropolis 5 unverified or unspecified damage</p>	<p>Though tomb entrances were filled in (probably by DGAM) early in the conflict, satellite evidence indicates some were re-dug, presumably to give access for looting.</p>
<p>2278 3295</p> <p>تدمير</p>	
<p>Qalaat al-Mudiq Citadel 2 major damage</p>	<p>UNITAR report (Dec 2014)—The main gateway on the east side has been heavily damaged, as have the eastern walls. Many of the structures on this side, some of which are historic, have sustained structural damage. This damage occurred between April 2012 and January 2014. Town said to have been retaken by Syrian forces in May 2019.</p>
<p>238 659</p> <p>قلعة المضيق</p> <p>قلعة المضيق</p>	
<p>Qalaat al-Mudiq Ottoman khan—Apamea Museum 3 conspicuous material damage</p>	<p>Several mosaics stolen from the museum in Nov 2011, some may be among items said to have been intercepted and returned by Lebanese Police. Later 20 items (non-mosaic) stolen by armed group in 2013-4. DGAM report 2016 lists items lost—marble torso, female statue, portrait of the sun god (stone), marble table, three coins.</p>
<p>238 1720</p> <p>قلعة المضيق</p> <p>خان التركي</p>	
<p>Qalaat Jaabr or Ja'abr Islamic fortification 4 minor damagedamage</p>	<p>Castle taken by ISIS but fell to Kurdish forces (Syrian Democratic Forces, SDF) on 6 Jan 2017. 4-6 Dec 2017 ATPA video showed repair work carried out by the Rojava 'authority'.</p>
<p>155 3908</p> <p>قلعة جعبر</p>	
<p>Qalaat Najm cemetery and church/mosque to the south 5 unverified or unspecified damage</p>	<p>DGAM has reported illegal digging in vicinity (15 Oct 2014). DGAM conflict report May 2015 noted illegal excavation using heavy machinery. DGAM report 2016 154—destruction of tombs.</p>
<p>141 3339</p> <p>قلعة نجم</p>	
<p>Qalaat Rahba Zengid fortification 3 conspicuous material damage</p>	<p>APSA footage indication some shell damage. DGAM Annual Report 2013 describes 'limited damage'. DGAM 2014 and 2016 report on-going looting and illegal digging. Castle retaken by Syrian forces, 9 Oct 2017.</p>
<p>1027 1457</p> <p>قلعة الرحبة</p>	
<p>Qalaat Shirkuh (Qalaat ibn Maan) Ayyubid citadel 3 conspicuous material damage</p>	<p>SANA 25 Mar 2016—The archaeological Palmyra Castle was found to have sustained massive damage deliberately inflicted by ISIS terrorists before they have fled deep into Tadmur (Palmyra) city. While it can only be seen from the outside, the castle seems to have had the stairway leading through its entrance blown up and completely demolished, along with many other parts of the castle's structure. It has so far been difficult to reach inside the castle due to the demolition, yet SANA camera was able to take close up shots of the castle from over the hill on which it is located. The damage done to the structure was evident. Directorate-General for Antiquities and Museums (DGAM) Director General Maamoun Abdulkarim stressed that Palmyra Castle has survived the ISIS terrorists' demolition and vandalism acts, as images surfaced showing the basic structure is still intact. In a statement to SANA, Abdulkarim added that the whole situation is "reassuring to some extent" and that the damage caused to the internal structure is repairable, which is possible due to the availability of trained and qualified staff capable of restoring the castle to its former glory. 27 Mar 2016: Syrian forces retake citadel after ISIS had severed the steel entrance bridge.</p>
<p>1180 1699</p> <p>قلعة شيركوه</p> <p>تدمير - قلعة شيركو</p>	
<p>Qalb Lozeh Byzantine church (of Sts Gabriel) 4 minor damage</p>	<p>DGAM reported damage to the church in Aug 2014. Wikipedia (Sep 2017)—During the ongoing Syrian civil war, the Druze inhabitants of Qalb Loze have refrained from participating in the fighting between opposition rebels and government forces. ... Relations between the village's residents and the Sunni Muslim majority in the area are strong and most oppose the government of Bashar al-Assad. Qalb Loze has provided a safe haven for Druze defectors from the Syrian Army, clinics for wounded rebels, and has provided shelter for local refugees fleeing the violence in their towns and villages. However, on June 10, 2015, 20 Druze were massacred there by parts the Nusra Front affiliated with the Islamic State.</p>
<p>497 919</p> <p>قلب لوزة</p> <p>قلب لوزة</p>	
<p>Qara (al-Qara) Deir Mar Yakub (Monastery of St James the Mutilated) 5 unverified or unspecified damage</p>	<p>Retaken by govt forces 19 Nov 2013. DGAM 2016 report: 83—It has been subjected to attacks more than once, causing damage to its rooms, ceiling, walls, doors, windows and contents.</p>
<p>941 2993</p> <p>قارة</p> <p>قارة / دير مار يعقوب</p>	

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Qaryatein	APSA posting 20 Aug 2015 reported that ISIS had bulldozed and destroyed the ancient church remains. Video clip of destruction posted on APSA site 9 Sep 2015.
Deir Mar Elian (Monastery of St Elian)	ASOR (report of 18 Aug-1 Sep 2015) —On August 21, 2015, DGAM reported the destruction of the 5th century Mar Elian Monastery. The building, restored in 1969, was destroyed by ISIL using bulldozers. ISIL posted pictures and video of the destruction to their twitter account. The group captured Qaryatain after heavy clashes with regime forces on August 6th, 2015. ISIL abducted 230 Syriac Orthodox and Syriac Catholics as well as the head priest, Jacques Mourad. 48 people have been released and 110 were transferred to Raqqa. It is unknown where the rest are located.
I destroyed (80%+ structure loss)	3 Apr 2016 town retaken by Syrian Army.
666 1137	القريتين
	القريتين - مار البيان
Qaryatein	APSA posting 20 Aug 2015 reported that ISIS had bulldozed and destroyed the ancient church remains. Video clip of destruction posted on APSA site 9 Sep 2015.
Deir Mar Elian (Monastery of St Elian)	ASOR (report of 18 Aug-1 Sep 2015) —On August 21, 2015, DGAM reported the destruction of the 5th century Mar Elian Monastery. The building, restored in 1969, was destroyed by ISIL using bulldozers. ISIL posted pictures and video of the destruction to their twitter account. The group captured Qaryatain after heavy clashes with regime forces on August 6th, 2015. ISIL abducted 230 Syriac Orthodox and Syriac Catholics as well as the head priest, Jacques Mourad. 48 people have been released and 110 were transferred to Raqqa. It is unknown where the rest are located.
I destroyed (80%+ structure loss)	3 Apr 2016 town retaken by Syrian Army.
666 5736	القريتين
	القريتين - مار البيان
Qasr al-Heir al-Sharqi (East)	Aug 2017, retaken by Syrian army. DGAM photos (posted 24 Aug 2017) indicate serious damage to of the west gateway of the west enclosure—structure around southern tower collapsed. However the photos gave details of damage evident pre-2011.
Umayyad desert complex	
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
1026 1456	قصر الحير الشرقي
	قصر الحير الشرقي
Qasr Ibn Wardan	DGAM report 2016—palace was subjected to damage, looting and pillaging.
Qasr ibn Wardan	ASOR 15 Oct 2016 reported damage as result of air strike.
3 conspicuous material damage	Drone survey by Hayat al-Tahrir al-Sham 2 Aug 2017 showed some areas of shell damage to palace facade and collapse of some structural areas including the dome over the hall to the west of palace entrance.
4665 3953	ASOR Aug 2017 carries drone footage (Agency News Jul) of damaged areas.
	قصر ابن وردان
	قصر ابن وردان
Qastal (east of Hama)	DGAM (Oct 2015)—The site ... has been severely excavated by heritage hunters, who were supported by non-local experts, causing oppressive diggings.
Qastal (east of Hama)	DGAM 2016 report: 136 reports northern church (containing mosaics) bulldozed.
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
1832 2418	القسطل
	القسطل
Qatura	Reliefs said to have been used for target practice by rebel units, 2013. (DGAM Annual Report 2013, conflict reports May 2015, Jul 2016).
Tomb monument to Regina and rock-cut tombs	
3 conspicuous material damage	
882 1307	قطورة
Qenneshre (possibly Naquta)	DGAM Annual Report 2013 cites 'extensive violations' due to the remote location. Illegal digging.
Monastery of St Thomas the Apostle (Syriac)	
3 conspicuous material damage	
3278 3779	دير قنسري
	دير قنسري
Qirqbizeh	DGAM June 2013 reports extensive damage through wilful destruction; several illegal digs.
Byzantine village wth house church	
3 conspicuous material damage	
496 918	قرقبزه
Qusayr, al-	Church held by ISIS during a year. Most damage from looting and vandalism.
St Elias Church	Damage to the Monastery of Mar Elias reported by Lyse Doucet on BBC—Down a desolate street, a battered Church of St Elias symbolises how many Syrians of many faiths once lived here together. This Christian place of worship has not just been destroyed, it's been desecrated by the fighting. Its marble floor is now carpeted in rubble and broken glass. Religious icons are defaced, prayer books burnt, the altar smashed.
4 minor damage	
1997 2594	ال قصير
Qusayr, al-	Damage to the balcony of the minaret seen in Huffington Post photo, 2013.
Great Mosque	
4 minor damage	
1997 5435	ال قصير

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<p>Raqqa (al-Raqqa) Lion figures from Arslan Tash (al-Rashid Park حديقة الرشيد) 1 destroyed (80%+ structure loss)</p> <p>139 3682</p> <p>الرقعة</p>	<p>DGAM report 2016—Two figures from Arslan Tash which had been moved and/or reconstructed in a Raqqa Park, were destroyed by bulldozers when ISIS took over the city. ASOR Oct 2017 report dates the destruction to Apr 2014 but Al Khabour in Kanjou 2016: 298 gives 24 Aug 2014.</p>
<p>Raqqa (al-Raqqa) Baghdad Gate and Abbasid walls</p> <p>139 1582</p> <p>الرقعة</p> <p>الرقعة</p>	<p>Images posted on syrialivemap.com 6 Sep 2017 appear to show no damage but ASOR report Jul 2017 reported on two explosions south of the gate which resulted in minor damage to the south face. @SyriaRebuilt shows restored walls, 300 m long section.</p>
<p>Raqqa (al-Raqqa) Shrines of Uwais al-Qarani, Ammar bin Yassir and Ubayy ibn Ka'b 1 destroyed (80%+ structure loss)</p> <p>139 2128</p> <p>الرقعة</p> <p>مسجد أوبيس القرني</p>	<p>Shrine of the Islamic figure, al-Quways. Monument built with Iranian money in recent years. Said to have been damaged by iconoclasts, ISIS 2013–14. UNOSAT/UNITAR report (Dec 2014) provides a further assessment—<i>The shrine has been severely damaged. Satellite imagery shows that all three tombs, their minarets, and a section of the linking arcaded precinct have been destroyed. Remnants of a few walls of the eastern tomb and some of the central precinct are still standing, though they were likely damaged by the explosions. The demolition (using explosives) dates to May 2014.</i> ASOR report 29 Sep 2015—<i>Imagery from September 9, 2015 shows the complete destruction of all buildings on site. The debris have been removed from the site, as well as one of the dirt piles that appeared October 2014. Only the foundations of a building remain.</i></p>
<p>Raqqa (al-Raqqa) Tell Bi'a or Baa (ancient Tuttul) 4 minor damage</p> <p>139 2424</p> <p>الرقعة</p>	<p>Casana ea 2014: 136—the intensive looting at Tell Bi'a is concentrated almost exclusively on the small part of the site that was home to Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine settlement, while the large, excavated remains of the Bronze Age palatial architecture appear to be of little interest. ASOR Feb 2015 reports satellite imagery showing 'large-scale looting and earthmoving activity'. (ASOR 29 Sep 2015)—DigitalGlobe satellite imagery also shows that embankments were built around the northern edge of Raqqa between February 2, 2015 and September 5, 2015</p>
<p>Raqqa (al-Raqqa) Great Mosque 4 minor damage</p> <p>139 3022</p> <p>الرقعة</p> <p>الرقعة</p>	<p>Great Mosque said to have been taken by SDF in coalition press release of 4 Sep 2017 (echoed in Sputnik News, same date). ASOR Report Aug 2017 noted 'severe damage' apparently due to coalition air strikes and earlier damage to the minaret. A later 'Incident Report' noted the damage to the outer fence and to parts of the gateway and east wall of the inner enclosure around the mosque. Also noted IS' destruction of a late Ottoman Sufi tomb within enclosure (mid-2015) said to be dedicated to Wabisa ibn Ma'bad al-Asadi, Companion of the Prophet.</p>
<p>Raqqa (al-Raqqa) Archaeological Museum 2 major damage</p> <p>139 3026</p> <p>الرقعة</p> <p>متحف الرقعة</p>	<p>DGAM reported six boxes of archaeological artefacts stolen by rebels. Three recovered. Nov 2014, museum reported damaged by explosion in front of the building. ASOR Report 67–68 reported 'area of the museum' struck by Russian bombing but no details of damage. DGAM Report 2016: 160—<i>three boxes deposited in the Central Bank in Raqqa disappeared after an armed group, called "Ahrar al-Cham" (Free People of Syria) took control of the bank. The boxes contained gold necklaces, cuneiform tablets and Byzantine, Roman and Islamic coins.</i> ASOR Report Jul 2017 noted bombs dropped south of the museum but building appeared undamaged. DGAM 17 Sep 2017 posted photos of extensive damage to interior. 'Photos showed great destruction in its construction structure. In addition to the theft and looting of everything inside the museum'. http://art-crime.blogspot.com.au/search/label/Raqqa reported extensive damage to the interior of the museum and loss of contents (27 Sep 2017). International (Dec 2017) issued alert on theft of hundreds of artefacts from the museum. ARTA (5 Dec 2017) posted video of museum interior showing extensive non-structural damage and signs of looting or deliberate destruction of exhibits. Storerooms ransacked and contents smashed. ASOR Special Report 5 Jan 2018 posted further photos of damage from nearby shelling and looting. 'The interior of the building is full of trash and other debris. The exhibition cases have been smashed open and their contents are gone. However, portions of the museum's collection remain. These are primarily clustered in a few rooms on the second floor of the museum.' @SyriaRebuilt carries report on preparations for reopening of museum (25 Dec 2019) and of near completion of work on restoration 16 May 2020.</p>
<p>Raqqa (al-Raqqa) site 4 minor damage</p> <p>139 4124</p> <p>الرقعة</p>	<p>ASOR 11 Jul 2017: On July 3, 2017 the US-led Coalition conducted airstrikes on two 25 m-long sections of the city wall of Raqqa, also known as the al-Rafiqah Wall. DigitalGlobe satellite imagery confirms that the strikes hit the eastern portion of the wall. The first breach is located 80 m south of Qasr al-Banat, the remains of an Abbasid-period palace. The second breach lies roughly 500 m further north. US Central Command (USCENTCOM) stated in a press release the following day that the US-led Coalition had targeted the wall in order to create new access points for the advance of US-backed Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) into the Old City of Raqqa that would avoid locations fortified by ISIL. This same source also asserted that the two strikes helped preserve the remainder of the wall as well as the lives of civilians and members of the SDF by accelerating ISIL's defeat. Members of the SDF first reached the al-Rafiqah Wall on June 12, 2017.</p>
<p>Rastan (ancient Arethusa) al-Umari Mosque 5 unverified or unspecified damage</p> <p>1185 5300</p> <p>ال رستن</p>	<p>SNHR (20 Apr 2018) reported damage from Syrian aircraft with most serious damage to the modern prayer hall.</p>

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Resafa or al-Rusafa site	DGAM reported illegal digging throughout 2014 (21 Jan 2015). New road constructed through the site by destroying part of the west city wall. Rusafa taken by Syrian forces 13 Jun 2017. DGAM posted photos 10 Jul 2017 showing little or no apparent damage.
4 minor damage	
2281 3057	الرصافة
Sadad (Saltatha) Syrian Orthodox village and Church of Saint Sergius	DGAM inter-active map (Mar 2016)—Damage to the (church, including %10 structural damage and %85 interior damage (furnishing and decoration)). ACN report assessed damage to church as 40% structure missing.
3 conspicuous material damage	
1848 2435	صدد
Sarrin or Serrin Tower Tomb	DGAM Annual Report 2013 cites extensive illegal digging, some involving damage to walls. Cemetery housing the Maanu Tower particularly affected. 2015 interactive map reports damage to the top of the tower tomb.
3 conspicuous material damage	
901 1326	صرين
Serjilla site	Vandalism of site signs, possible mortar damage. HTS licenced digs using metal detectors and heavy machinery (Sep 2019).
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
468 889	سيرجيلة
Sermin or Sarmin Great Mosque	ASA reported mosque as severely damaged (<i>Daily Telegraph</i> UK, 18 August 2012). Aug 2013 video clip shows considerable damage with structure threatened in places. Top of minaret weakened. Chlorine gas attack, released from helicopter on 16 Mar 2015.
2 major damage	
381 802	سرمني الجامي الكبير
Shaizar (Sheizar) Islamic fortifications	DGAM posted images of damage to the waterwheels on the Orontes and shell impact damage to the main castle gatehouse, Mar 2015. May 2019 DGAM reported work to repair cracked walls and gatehouse.
3 conspicuous material damage	
982 1408	قلعة شيزر قلعة شيزر
Shash Hamdan Roman tomb	Unverified reports of removal of relief panels in 2014 (Patrick Cockburn article in <i>The Independent</i> , Feb 2014. DGAM Annual Report 2013 cites extensive damage to reliefs including figure of a bull (northern wall); destruction of the altar; damage to two figures of deer. Protective metal gate removed. DGAM report 2016 : 154—cemetery of Shash Hamdan was subjected to barbaric destruction using axes which affected the cemetery very badly.
3 conspicuous material damage	
2001 2599	شاش حمدان
Sheikh Meskeen Mosque of Sheikh Izz al-Shoje	Top of minaret destroyed by mortar fire and large hole blown in lower structure, reported by DGAM 24 Apr 2015 referring to damage in conflict in Nov 2014.
3 conspicuous material damage	
1830 2416	الشيخ مسكين الشيخ مسكين
Sheikh Meskeen Mosque of Sheikh Izz al-Shoje	Top of minaret destroyed by mortar fire and large hole blown in lower structure, reported by DGAM 24 Apr 2015 referring to damage in conflict in Nov 2014.
3 conspicuous material damage	
1830 6108	الشيخ مسكين الشيخ مسكين
Sukara (Qalaat Sukara) Ayyubid castle (Qalaat Sukara)	APSA Facebook reports unconfirmed damage to north side of the fortifications from anti-ISIS air strikes (4 Nov 2014). No relevant photos. Rojava authority website (Jul 2017) reported program to repair damage done during IS occupation of the castle.
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
214 627	قلعة سكري

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<p>Sura (Souraya) Diocletianic and Byzantine fortresses 3 conspicuous material damage 4702 5213</p> <p>الصورة</p>	<p>ATPA posted images (Dec 2017) showing extensive disturbance of the site using bulldozers with much cut stone now exposed. Google Earth (26 Dec 2017) shows vehicles parked on site, numerous new buildings (possibly temporary structures for itinerant workers). No sign of new illegal digging.</p>
<p>Tabous (Tell Tabus) Roman and Byzantine fortification 3 conspicuous material damage 215 628</p>	<p>Looting through illegal excavations. (DGAM Annual Report 2013) Used by IS as a base for the area (DGAM report 2016).</p>
<p>Tadef or Tadif Synagogue of Ezra the Scribe 1194 1722</p> <p>تاداف</p> <p>تاداف</p>	<p>Turkey excavating a 5 m deep trench across the town to separate areas held by Turkish and pro-Assad forces, Syria Report 24 May 2022.</p>
<p>Taqla (Teqla or Takleh) Byzantine church and village (5C) 5 unverified or unspecified damage 485 906</p> <p>تقلا</p> <p>كنيسة تقلا</p>	<p>ASOR Nov 2017 reported illegal construction activity on edge of the church site (photo 5). Google Earth—Turkish observation post established, to west of ancient remains protected by berms— Feb 2018.</p>
<p>Tayibat al-Imam 'Ali Church of the Holy Martyrs (mosaic pavement) 4 minor damage 1454 2007</p> <p>طيبة الإمام</p>	<p>Taken by rebels Dec 2012; retaken by Syrian army Apr 2017. Inspection by DGAM showed much of the iron-roofed shelter above the church location severely damaged by shelling. Mosaic reportedly unaffected as protected by a layer of protective material (DGAM 20 Dec 2016)</p>
<p>Tayibat al-Imam 'Ali Mosque al-Meqam 3 conspicuous material damage 1454 4087</p> <p>طيبة الإمام</p>	<p>Minaret and mosque reported damaged in a Russian air strike, 4 Nov 2016 (APSA). Photo of collapsed minaret in ASOR report 119-120 (Nov 2016)</p>
<p>Tell 'Adeh Tell 'Adeh (village) 5 unverified or unspecified damage 487 908</p> <p>تل عدة</p>	<p>ASOR report (1 Sep 2015)—On August 22, 2015 APSA published a series of photos documenting illegal excavations at the site of Tell Adeh. Photographs show freshly dug pits and stones removed. No dates were provided for the photographs or the activity.</p>
<p>Tell 'Ashtara Tell 'Ashtara or Ashtarrah (Astarot?) 4 minor damage 686 1110</p>	<p>Casana ea 2014: 145—Tell Ashtara is located in one of the regions of Syria most securely held by the Free Syrian Army (Syria Needs Analysis Project 2013), and thus the large holes at the site may be best interpreted as military bunkers for opposition force.</p>
<p>Tell Ajaja (Araban) site of ancient Shadikanni, and of Araban (Roman fort) 2 major damage 3300 3828</p> <p>تل عجاجة</p>	<p>DGAM (15 Mar 2016)—site report by Haseke office. On May 14, 2013 and March 16, 2014 DGAM reported ongoing looting at the site. On April 23, 2014 DGAM posted images of artifacts allegedly looted from Tell Ajaja, including several large stelae and inscribed columns.⁹⁷ On May 25, 2014 APSA published images showing ISIL militants destroying statues allegedly found at the site with hammers after arresting the looters.⁹⁸ On December 31, 2014 DGAM reported extensive illegal excavations at Tell Ajaja and indicated that looters had dug large tunnels at the site. ASOR Report (81-82 Mar 2016)—Damage from looting with heavy machinery at site known to have been looted previously. DGAM 2016 report: 182—site is being 'systematically destroyed through bulldozing and illegal digging. Items from site have appeared on market (photo 4). This is evident in GE imagery of Oct 2017 which shows cliffs along eastern side mechanically excavated (photo 2) and numerous new robbing pits dug into the top of the tell.</p>
<p>Tell al-Ash'ari (Dion) Dion (Tell al-Ash'ari) 3 conspicuous material damage 919 1344</p> <p>تل الأشعري</p>	<p>Said to have been subject to pillage during the conflict in 2013. DGAM report of Sep 2014 has photos of illegal digging including exposed section of wall (photos 3, 4). Further report posted 5 Dec 2016 showing comprehensive illegal pits across surface.</p>

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Tell al-Sinn	Major looting site, particularly since occupation by ISIS.
Byzantine walled settlement	<i>DGAM 2016 report: 174—clandestine excavations were intensified, particularly on the northeastern side of the hill near the Byzantine cemeteries, by armed looters who carried out bulldozing activities inside the walls of the site (east of the acropolis), next to the road leading to Mrat and Mazloum village. A heavy machine was also used in bulldozing the eastern side of the hill adjacent to the eastern walls of the city in order to construct a multi-level building. What is more, a market was allocated on the northern and northeastern sides of the site for selling stolen crude oil.</i>
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
4673 3967	
Tell Brak, site	A number of buildings have been constructed on the enclosure mound since 2010 (Google Earth).
Roman fort (Qasr Tell Brak) 4C	
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
2486 3917	تل براك
Tell Brak, site	DGAM Annual Report 2013 cites illegal digging on the tell using heavy machinery. DGAM reports further illegal digging in posting on 16 Mar 2014.
Tell Brak (Bronze Age Tell)	
3 conspicuous material damage	
2486 1461	تل براك
	تل نراك
Tell Brak, site	Alleged ISIS destruction of Sunni holy man's tomb.
Maqam of Sheikh Names (Tell Sahuk)	
1 destroyed (80%+ structure loss)	
2486 2905	تل براك
	تل نراك
Tell Danith	ASOR May 2018 reported illegal bulldozing of sides of the tell. May 2019 Shaam News Network reported illegal excavations under HTS control, protested by locals.
Battle of (1115)	
382 803	
Tell Medkuk (near Mari)	Tell comprehensively bulldozed and remains scooped to one side as evident on Google Earth 11 Apr 2015
unexplored tell	
1 destroyed (structure 80%+ loss)	
5071 5630	تل مدكوك
Tell Nebi Mend (Qadesh or Kadesh)	UNOSAT/UNITAR report (Dec 2014)— <i>Most of the modern village on top of the tell and in the lower town to the south have been destroyed or severely damaged, some down to their foundations. Those buildings still standing are partially collapsed.</i>
Tell Nebi Mend village and Qadesh battle scene	
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
1036 1466	تل النبي مند
Tell Salihiye (Tell Ferzat)	DGAM report 2016: 85— <i>subjected to grave damage resulting from illegal excavations using heavy machines (bulldozers), which flattened parts of the hill and subjected it to damage. Google Earth historic imagery shows site used for military installations pre-2014. After that, new roads cleared and some signs of new digging in northeast quarter of the tell.</i>
pre-Bronze Age tell	
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
1099 1580	
Tell Sheikh Hamad	DGAM 2016 report: 177— <i>intensively excavated by armed thieves and armed groups who occupied the site. On Google Earth, looting pits evident from Mar 2014.</i>
Dur Katlimmu (Assyrian site)	
3 conspicuous material damage	
4674 3968	تل الشيخ حمد
Tell Shihab	Wikipedia Apr 2013— <i>Opposition gained control of Tell Shihab and it has since been used as a major crossing point for Syrian refugees fleeing to Jordan. On 6 September 2012, the Syrian Army launched an assault on the town with the backing of 20 tanks, according to opposition activists.</i>
Tell Shihab or Shehab (Yeno'am)	
5 unverified or unspecified damage	
2008 2617	تل شهاب

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Tell Wardiat or Wardiyat		ASOR report Mar 2015 (#81-82)—Monastery of the Virgin Mary, Tel Wardiyat — According to a local media report, ISIL militants attempted to destroy the Monastery of the Virgin Mary in the village of Tel but were deterred by the strength of the walls surrounding the church. According to Fernandez, the Monastery of the Virgin Mary was made of "massive yellow stone walls" and was a large building project that comprised "a new Syrian Orthodox church/monastery/conference center."
Monastery of St Mary (Syrian Orthodox)		
5 unverified or unspecified damage		
5170	5793	تل ورديات
		دير السيدة العذراء
Tomb of Suleiman Shah		Media reported the Turkish guard contingent was evacuated from the site on 22 Feb 2015, escorted by 30 tanks from the Turkish Army. 'After exhuming the physical remains and removing three sarcophagi, Turkish forces allegedly destroyed the modern tomb structure and other buildings at the site built in 1975.' (ASOR report 29, 23 Feb 2015) Google Earth confirmed all buildings razed, 8 Feb 2016.
Tomb of Suleiman Shah (Euphrates)		
1 destroyed (structure 80%+ loss)		
1898	2485	منظر من بحيرة الأسد
Yabrud		Minor shelling damage (Daily Telegraph 16 Oct 2013). Government assault to retake the town in Jan–Feb 2014.
Cathedral of Constantine and Helen		
5 unverified or unspecified damage		
2291	1087	يبرود