



Ministry Of Culture

Directorate General of Antiquities & Museums

STATE PARTY REPORT

On The State of Conservation
of The

Syrian Cultural Heritage Sites
(Syrian Arab Republic)

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INTRODUCTION

This Progress Report, on the State of Conservation of the six Syrian World Heritage Cultural properties, is:

- Responds to the World Heritage request during the 45rd session of the world heritage committee in Riyadh (Saudi Arabia).
- Provides an update to the December 2022 State of Conservation report.
- Prepared in to be present on the previous World Heritage Committee meeting 46e session 2024.

Name of World Heritage property: **ANCIENT CITY OF BOSRA**

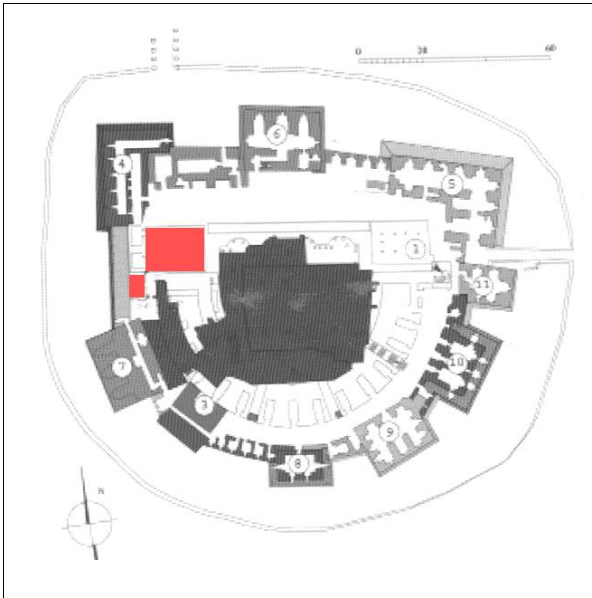
Date of inscription on World Heritage List: 1980

MEASURES TAKEN:

1- The Amphitheater

Based on the results of a structural safety inspection, concerns were raised about the deterioration of the structural safety of the one of the citadel's towers at the amphitheater, so the decision was made to carry out a "disassemble and restore" process. The DGAM carried out the disassembly, repair, and restoration of the stone tower this year. Although scant precise data regarding the tower was available before the repair work was carried out, significant data were collected in the process of dismantling and investigation. Stones were disassembled, starting from the upper part, numbered and reassemble on the floor. The same stones were reused in the restoration. The basic principles of restoration project taken in consideration:

- Respecting the original materials.
- Respecting the valid contributions of all periods to the building.
- Replacement of the missing parts integrate harmoniously with the whole.



Ground plan of the amphitheater the part indicated in red color refers to the target areas



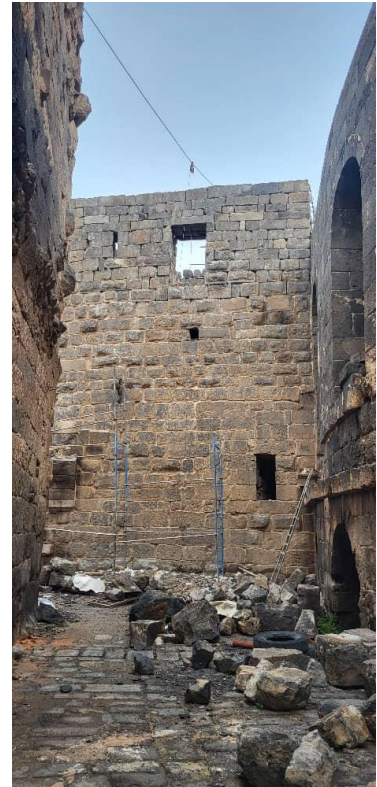
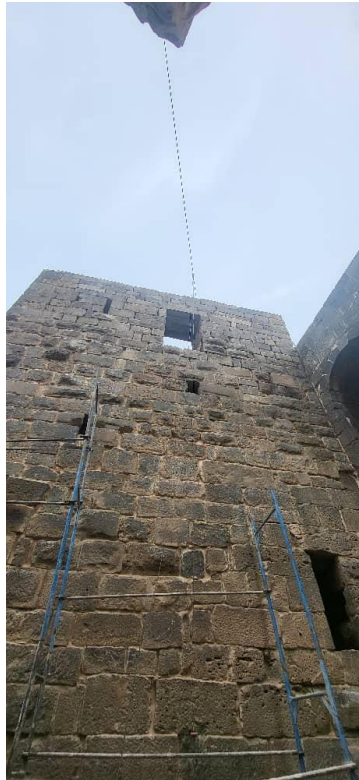
The current state of external façade of the tower dressed stone walls, had developed assorted cracking as a result of historic ground movement. Structural repairs were required which would secure the masonry, stabilize the buildings and mitigate the chances of further cracking in the future.



The current state of external façade of the tower



To help ensure the restoration and retention of structural integrity numbering and sorting the ancient stones and debris were developed.



The well proven repairs restored integrity to the tower while retaining its original character and visual appearance.

2- The madrasa abû al-Fidâ

The DGAM has been carrying out repairs on the madrasa abû al-Fidâ, applying various treatments for long-term preservation of this stone structure.

Cracks were detected in the facades. Repair work was carried out.





3- Infrastructure projects

Infrastructure projects were continued in the ancient city of Bosra to help the return of the residents to the city, including: installing solar power lights, road repairs, digging wells for drinking water, repair of sewage system and electricity and water grid.

4- HIA for the rehabilitation of the Kalybe monument (Cradle of the King's Daughter)

Heritage Impact Assessment is being prepared in accordance with the Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessments in a World Heritage Context, in conformity with Paragraphs 118bis and 172 of the Operational Guidelines for review by the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies, prior to any final decision about the proposed works proceeding. Several online meetings were held with an Architect, Urban Conservation Consultant, Ghassan Chemali and a draft HIA report was sent on the last week of December 2023, to be reviewed by the expert.

5- Preparing site management and the master Plans:

Insufficient sustainable fund faced a sharp slowdown in documents the current condition of a site and also to evaluates how the site and its management systems are performing. The site suffering long-term neglect and lack of improvements due to government austerity cuts, insufficient funding and a lack of international support. In order to start preparing the master and management plans we need fund support to cover logistic issues and gathering needed data and resources.

Name of World Heritage property: **SITE OF PALMYRA**

Date of inscription on World Heritage List: 1980

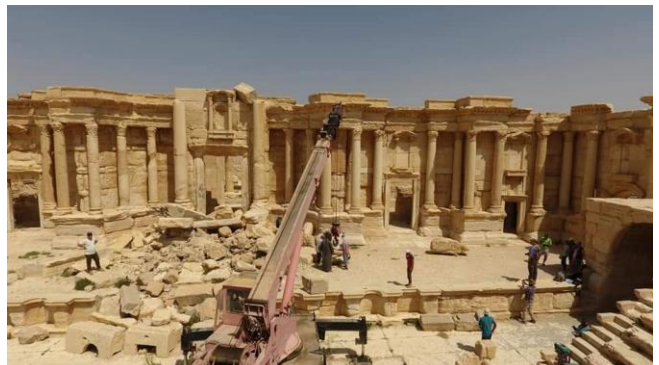
MEASURES TAKEN:

In reference to the WHC 45 COM 7A.45 decision, and the Technical Meeting on the Recovery of the World Heritage Site of Palmyra held on 18 December 2019, the establishment of an international coordination mechanism was implemented with the Russian experts that worked with a scientific multidisciplinary team for initiating in-situ actions with the aim to implementing emergency interventions at specific monuments according to the available fund.

1- The Roman Theater façade

On July 25, The General Directorate of Antiquities and Museums in cooperation with the Russian Volunteer Expeditionary Corps, began the first phase of the project to restore the façade of the ancient Palmyra Theater, with the aim of restoring it to the state it was before destroyed as a result of ISIS attacks.

The restoration of the Roman Theater façade has been realized in two phases: a first project consists of managing the rubble, sorting it systematically, conducting sondages to check the structural stability of the platform of the theater in able to check the possibility of restoration especially with the fact that this monument suffered an explosion during the war, documenting all the stone pieces using three-dimensional photography, and identifying the intact stones that can be used in the 2nd stage, to rebuilding the destroyed parts of the facade in accordance with international standards.





2- The restoration of the Arc of Triumph

- On May 25, 2023 the scientific workshop “Visions and Methodologies for the Restoration and Reconstruction of the Arc of Triumph in Palmyra” was launched in cooperation between the General Directorate of Antiquities and Museums, the Syrian Trust for Development, and the Institute for the History of Material Culture of the Russian Academy of Sciences, in the presence of experts from UNESCO. The two-day workshop discussed the foundations and methods of reconstruction and rehabilitation work for the archaeological monument of the Arc of Triumph in Palmyra, which was destroyed by the terrorist organization “ISIS” in 2015.



The workshop included developing a methodology for rehabilitating, rebuilding and restoring the Arc of Triumph, in the presence of the parties to the agreement concluded with the Russian side and the directorate. In addition to the presence of international experts and members of the International Scientific Committee composed of archaeological and architectural experts, some of whom previously worked in Palmyra, and the relevant organizations from UNESCO and its advisory bodies (ICOMOS and ICCROM), to provide technical and specialized support. For rehabilitation works on the Arc of Triumph.

After the workshop, a set of documents and architectural drawings with the methodology of reconstruction and rehabilitation work for the Arc of Triumph were sent to UNESCO and the scientific committee for their feedback.

- Despite the forced delay in the start of the restoration due to reasons beyond our control, working continue remotely by the Russian experts to ensure that everything is ready for the start of the restoration and in order to ensure the preservation of the World Heritage Site, it is necessary to ensure the continuity of the restoration process:

- A. The methodology of stones dressing and gluing is being currently tested in St. Petersburg on similar equipment by working with the stone having the most similar characteristics. This work is time-consuming, but it will guarantee the quality performance of the restoration.
- B. Based on the restoration methodology, it is unacceptable to start dismantling the surviving elements without all the equipment in place, as there is a high probability of the need for immediate filling in of the lower blocks being in an unsatisfactory condition;
- C. The removal of the concrete fragments from the later repairs will require the immediate filling in of the original blocks;
- D. After the dismantling, analysis and necessary rework, the blocks of the Arch's surviving elements must be put back in place within the shortest time possible, i.e. all special equipment must be available in operating condition by the start of the works.
- E. There is a need of machines tools with software for turning out the filling-in elements of the damaged blocks, where high-precision computerized mirror finishing is required, such machine could be brought from China.

3- Preparing the Desired State of Conservation for the property:

The Desired State of Conservation for the property, with the necessary corrective measures and a timeframe for their implementation for the eventual removal of Palmyra from the List of World Heritage in Danger is going on. The DGAM team is working on identifying the attribute of the site connected with the OUV. A draft report on the Defining the attributes damage in Site of Palmyra sent on January 2024 to the WHC to be reviewed by the experts.

Name of World Heritage property: **CRAC DES CHEVALIERS & QAL'AT SALAH EL-DIN**

Date of inscription on World Heritage List: 2006

Crac Des Chevaliers:

1. **Restoration project of the northern façade of the southern large hall (the stable):** Continue of the restoration project of the northern façade of the southern large hall (the stable) which was initiated in cooperation between the DGAM and the Patriarchate of Antioch, which aims to continue its effort in the preservation of the Syrian cultural heritage and securing job opportunities for the local community in order to encourage them on resettling the area. Executing a stone covering for the northern wall of the southern stable with filling in the gap behind the covering. The draft of the HIA report is going to submit to the WHC.



2. **The vault of the cistern in the inner court:** According to the intervention's priorities set in the master plan, restoration started at the vault of the cistern in the inner court of the central castle after sorting the rubble and moving the unusable material and garbage outside the site.

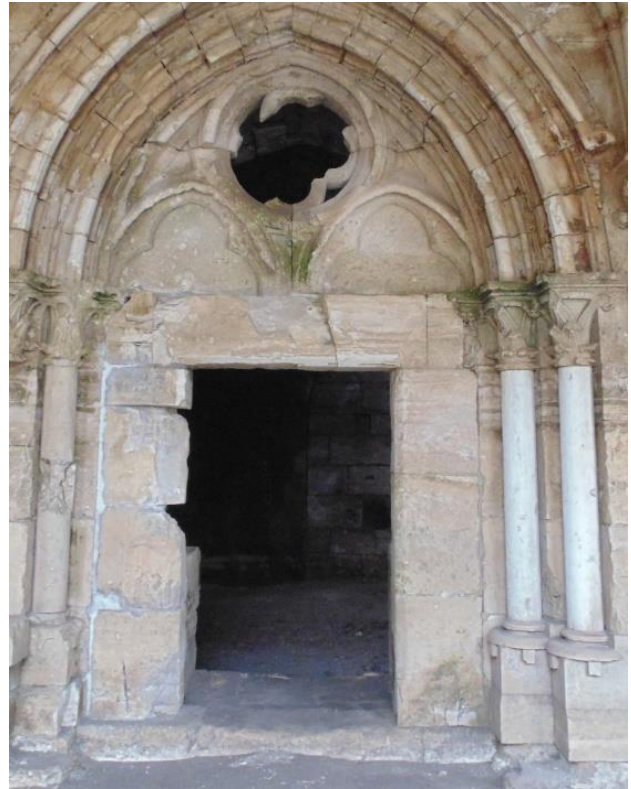




3. Dismantling, reinforcing and reassembling the broken lintel in the part number 27 in the inner castle.



4. Restoring the lateral stone pillar at the main eastern entrance of the hall of knight's gallery using the same stones.



5. **Providing and installing mixed guardrails made of two metal holders and steel cables:** Within the soldiers' sleeping hall, near the inner courtyard of the central citadel, there is an area that was previously excavated by the site administration and revealed important archaeological data and elements. The guardrails were put to allow visitors to see the revealed part and ensure the visitors safety.



6. **The Syrian-Hungarian mission works in season summer 2023:**

- A. **Restoration works on the frescoes in the castle's Church / Phase Four (Final):** The work of enforcing the frescoes was summed up by completing and finishing the work that had been started during the previous seasons. These works include the following:
- The removal of the subsequent undecorated plaster that completely covered the frescoes and posed a threat to them.
 - The preliminary cleaning of the recently exposed painted surfaces.

- The injection of the newly discovered painted surfaces.
- The stabilization of the edges of the frescoes' remains.

This season, the work of stabilizing the condition of the frescoes in the church tower in the Castle was completed, and the wooden scaffolding was dismantled.



7. A follow up of the cases of damage caused by the February earthquake was defined, these cases are:

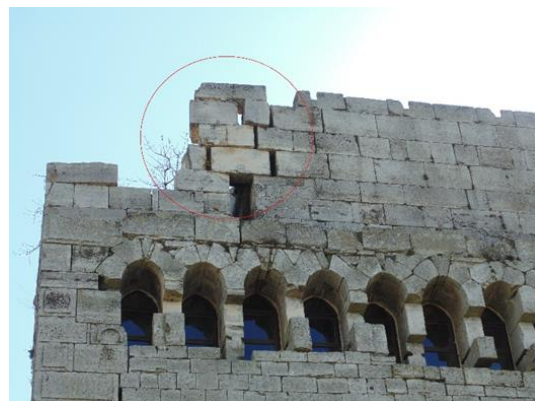
The wall connecting the Commander's Tower and the Knights' Tower in the southwestern corner of the inner castle (northern wall of space No. 51): wall suffers severe collapse that leads to instability. The curtain wall is tall, poorly attached to the building, have large slenderness (height-to-thickness) ratios, and carry no vertical loads. The severe collapse of top of the wall is observed serious damage type.



Preexisting cracks have opened slightly from the eastern main entrance (Tower No. 101) to (Tower No. 114) located in the southeastern corner of the outer castle



Bint Al-Malik Tower (Tower No. B 46): the upper section of the wall unstable and collapse, thus becoming a life-safety threat.



Tower No. (137) located in the outer castle north of Al-Zahir Baybars Tower: The tower suffers from collapse of some stones at the top of the wall.



The northern entrance of the outer castle (Tower No. 146): Major cracking above the archway entrance was considered significant. The cracks begin at the tops of the arch and partial collapsed of some of the vault's stones. Minor



Commander Tower No (49): Stones at the top of the tower separated and fell, causing structural damage.



Commander Tower N(49) :

The tower presents the most critical situation, with partial collapse of the ceiling's vault.

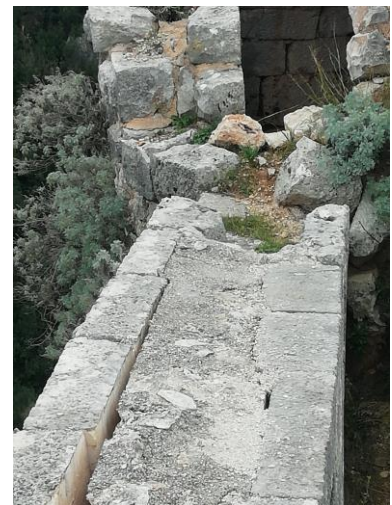
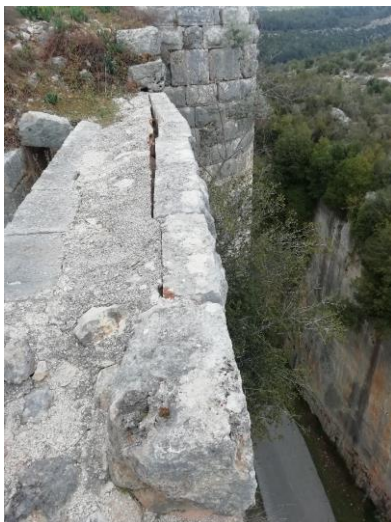


The eastern wall of Structure No. (48) on the fourth level adjacent to the church tower from the southern side: The wall suffered considerably damage with separation gaps at the wall.



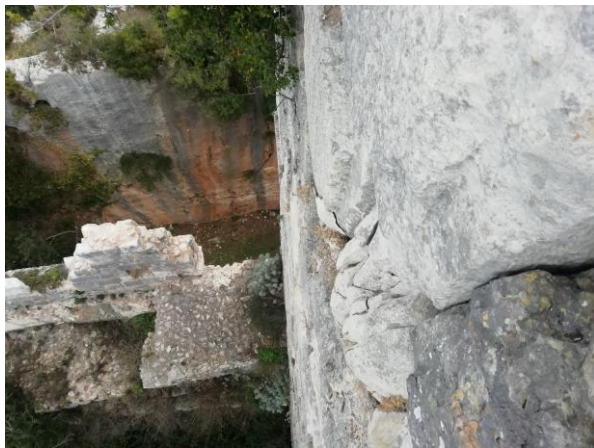
Qal'at Salah El-Din

The February 6, earthquake-damaged the Qal'at has extensive cracking and chipped stones near its peak that left it highly vulnerable to rainfall, and inspectors found cracks and loose stones. The photos show the cracks and damage at the eastern defenses wall.





The damage at the defense's walls north of the Royal tower which is weak masonry walls without mortar had diagonal or inclined shear cracking.



Cracks and chipped or loose stones, found all along the structure at the tops of openings.



The recent earthquake caused existing cracks to be significantly widened and extended.



Damage to the Qal'at can be generally described as having resulted from the continuous degradation of foundation and structural masonry from environmental effects, especially rainwater, inadequate lateral structural resistance and the subsequent imposition of earthquake forces.



A significant amount of patching was evident on walls and parapets accessible from the roof. The tower has large vertical cracks between the masonry stone as shown in figure.

Interventions aimed at heritage emergency rehabilitation requirements and restoration work are few, poorly funded, and insignificant in comparison with money spent on humanitarian assistance, disaster relief, and post-disaster reconstruction. The government still struggle to identify the necessary funding for that the annual restoration works were not implemented this year due to failures to adequately resource.

Name of World Heritage property: **ANCIENT CITY OF ALEPPO**

Date of inscription on World Heritage List: 1986

MEASURES TAKEN:

The Governor is closely following up all aspects concerned on preserving built heritage in cooperation with (Directorate of the Ancient City - Directorate of Antiquities and Museums - and restoration projects Reconstruction in the Ancient City). He personally chairs the Committee for the Protection of the Ancient, the Old City Working Group and the Committee for Completion of the Great Umayyad Mosque in Old Aleppo.

Working group was formed headed by the governor in coordination with the STD, (Resolution No. 11303 of 2022) and is assigned to:

- 1- Documenting the souks of the Ancient City.
- 2- Developing the urban system of the Ancient City.
- 3- Rehabilitation of the building known as (Saif al-Dawla School).

The committee accomplished the following:

- Documenting the souk corridors.
- Completed the development of the urban system of the Ancient City that was approved by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing.
- The rehabilitation of the Ancient City school.

It is noteworthy here that the committee held several workshops targeting different segments concerned with the ancient city to inform them of the completed work and dialogue with them accordingly about their requirements. It is actively seeking to restore life and cooperate with all parties to facilitate the return residents, stakeholders, and merchants to the Ancient City and push the economy forward there. This included the zones of high economic interest (Souks). According to the needs, special administrative authorities envisaged in these areas, in order to speed up the reconstruction process such as:

A. **The Ancient Souk:**

The Syrian Trust for Development (STD) is currently developing various projects aimed to mitigate the effect of the war on the civilian population and the reconstruction of the ancient souk by provided a special financing product to shop owners through the signing of a financing agreement on June 7, 2023, between the Secretariat Syrian Development Bank, Baraka Bank, and National Microfinance in the Ancient City of Aleppo lighthouse, which includes presenting loans for owners and occupiers of shops in three Souks: (Al-Niswan - Al-Ahmadiyya and Al-Habal).

A-1- AL-Haddadeen Souk: The Souk is located next to the Umayyad Mosque, its length about 125m and continued 38 shops. The works that started by the owners on 2022 were completed this year by the (STD).

From middle of 2017 until the end of 2020, the owners of only 30 shops repaired and removed the rubble at their own expense after obtaining the necessary licenses and obtaining approvals from the departments concerned government. Then the work stopped due to their weak financial ability.

On 2023, the STD support the owners to rehabilitate about 18 destroyed shops, with coordination with the Spanish ONG Rescate, by installs wooden doors, awnings, electrical power boxes, iron doors lined with wood, wooden cover for electrical boxes - and installation of 5 doors for the entrances to the upper floor.

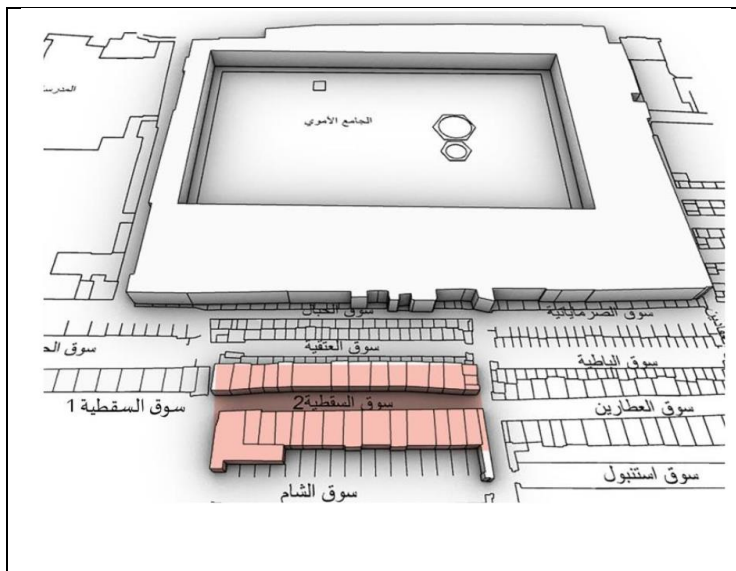
This project also helped organize work between shop owners and government agencies, where a city of Aleppo council support restored the souk's infrastructure, including electricity, water, sewage, and telephone.



Before



After



A-2- Al-Saqatiyya Souk 2 (the eastern): In continuation of the restoration of straight street and according to the strategy approved during a workshop "Revival of the ancient city souks" the restoration and rehabilitation agreement were signed between the Syrian Trust for Development STD, Directorate General of Antiquities & Museums DGAM, Aleppo Governorate and the Agha Khan AKDN, which conducted a study and souk financing.

The restoration work for 30 shops at Al-Saqatiyya Souk 2 includes the following:



- Cleaning rubble, including concrete and modern additions.
 - Installing temporary shoring for the shops sides before starting the construction process, dismantling, and rebuilding the sides, the stone arches and compensation for lost ones as they were before.
 - Injecting, removing, and re-coating the entire facades of the souk with lime mortar after washing the facades and ceiling completely.
 - Re-building shop walls according to Cadastro plans, removing the plaster, grouting, and plastering the walls.
 - Re-building roofs, some of which are stone cellar, and cross-shaped, in addition to building window openings and chimneys within the new roofs.
- Re-plastering the ceiling with lime plaster after removing the old mortar.
 - Providing and installing basalt lintels and wooden doors with a metal frame.

Infrastructure works:

- Dismantling, sorting, and drilling underneath the tiles of the souk to install a saltwater network, water pipe and drains.
- Extending a fresh water to each store.
- Extending electrical and telephone lines, along with pouring rebars for inspection and laying the main cables in the future.
- Backfilling the floor of the souk, leveling the floor, re-paving, and implementing rain grills.

Roof works:

- Removal of rubble, floor, previous insulation, and excavation and backfilling to level surface.
- Completing the construction of the openings and curtains and installing stone slabs with a stone slab.
- Installing bitumen insulation and a protective layer.
- Providing and installing the entire solar energy system with accessories, cables and supplies within stages of previous work and install the arrester network.



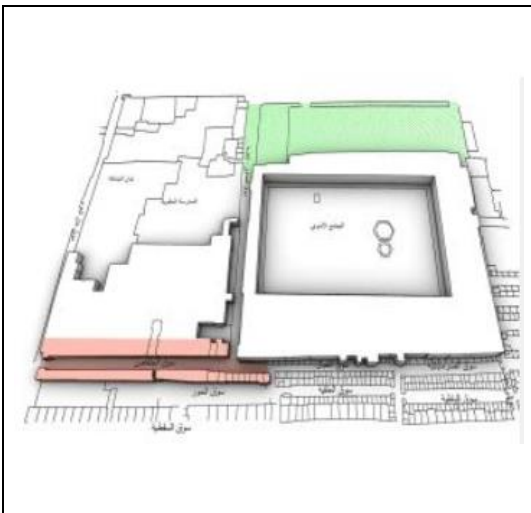
Al-Saqatiyya Souk 2 before restoration



After restoration

More about this project can be found in Annex's 1+ 2.

A-3- Al-Khesh souk:



Site plan of the souk marked by red color



Al-kesh souk after restoration

Al- Khesh souk is one of the important souks due its strategic location between the restored souks, it's links Al-Habbal souk with Sahat Fistok and Khan Al-Harir souk (Al-Majidiya), in addition to its direct connection with Al- Haddadeen souk, it has a total length of 75 meters and was not damaged by the earthquake, the infrastructure is in a good condition, so it needs minor restoration work on the stone facades, plastering and cleaning the roof and the walls. Accordingly, it was agreed between the STD, Aleppo council city and the ONG Rescate to finance a restoration work after preparing the required study, supervised by the DGAM and the Directorate of the Ancient City. Restoration works have begun, and it is expected to be completed at the end of this year.

A-4- Lighting souks project:

- In partnership and coordination with NGO Sanad Foundation, the main entrances to the branches of the straight street were illuminated, including 13 locations in need of lighting.

- In partnership and coordination with the international NGO Dorcas, the entire surroundings of the lighthouse and all the neighborhoods adjacent to it were illuminated, in addition to Al-Farafirah neighborhood opposite the lighthouse, Al-Mawazine, Bandara al-Islam, the souk and branches of al-Suwaika, in addition to lighting the following souks (Al-Zerb, Al-Abbi, Qara Qamash, Al-Attarin, Aslan Dada, Al-Tatn , Bab Antakya, Al-Bahramiya, Al-Jaloum Branches, Bab Qansrin Neighborhood and its branches, Bazza Square and its branches, Al-Safhiyah and its branches, Saraya Ismail Pasha and its branches, Al-Farayen , Al-Fariq Garden) with a total number of lighting devices amounting to 300. More about this projects can be found in Annex 2.

B- Post Earthquake intervention projects:

B-1- Installing temporary shoring for the souks damaged by earthquake:

Temporary shoring was installed in several earthquake damaged souks by AKDN, these areas are: Al-Ahmadiyya souk, Sermatiyya souk and the coffee shop.

B-2- Restoration projects at the ancient souk:

The AKDN started the emergency intervention in several areas: Souk Al-Saqatiyya, Al-Habbal, Sahat Fistok, Khan Al-Harir, Al-Ahmadiyya and the coffee shop, Al-Mahmas, Al-Attarin, Al-Saqatiyya western. (for more details refer to annex 2).

B-3- Aleppo Citadel:

After the earthquake disaster the STD held an emergency workshop in the old Aleppo Minaret on April 6, 2023 ,in the presence of representatives of the Aleppo community, including experts and specialists, to determine priorities for intervention to protect the existing archaeological monuments in the ancient city, where the most important outcomes of the workshop were the necessity of conducting urgent emergency intervention to support the entrance to the Aleppo Citadel and to protect it from collapse, the STD has undertaken to finance and implement the rapid and urgent support work for this vital project.

The work was started and included the following:

- Documentation for the work areas before starting implementation.
- Documenting the current status of all stone elements.
- Reinforcement and restoration work for the main entrance, which includes the vault under the entrance stairs, in addition to the restoration of the advanced defense tower.
- Removal of limestone plaster, injection of voids and gaps, and re-implementation of the entire facade of the advanced tower.
- Work on removing the limestone tile and re-planting it completely inside the tower.
- Dismantling the walls of the stairs, completing the work of the eastern and western arch, and rebuilding the walls of the stairs.
- Removing the cement grout from the stairs leading to the advanced tower, grouting the holes and re-plastering.

- Raising the cross ceiling, the bed ceiling, and the injection between chandeliers No. 1 and 2 inside the tower.

The restoration work was divided into two stages. The first stage was completed, which was to strengthen the load-bearing vault and part of the stairs carried on the vault. The second phase included the obtain the safety of the advanced defense tower.



Dropped key stones of the entrance's lintel.



Installing temporary shore to control the lintel's stability.



The temporary Consolidation of the vault carrying the stairs in the entrance doorway



The restoration works in the defenses tower and the stone stairs of the entrance by removing the damaged mortar in the floor tiling, refilling them with similar mortar and replacing the missing tiles and stones in the floor with similar ones.



The stone stairs of the entrance before restoration After

d) The restoration work at the stone vault of the entrance doorway including :

- Dismantling the mud walls of the entrance then reassemble them using stones from the site .
- Dismantling the stone floors reaching the stone of the vault and dismantling it.

- The stone arch of the vault was dismantled and an examination of the arch stones was conducted then it was reassembled using the original stones and replacing the damaged stones with similar ones.



Before



After

e) The restoration work at stone lintel and the walls above :

Consolidation works of the lintel, dismantling the loose stones and reassembling them, in addition to plaster the surface of the vault.



Before



After



Before



After

The Ayyubid Mosque restoration works in the Citadel of Aleppo:



The restoration works included:

- Performing a study to restore and preserve the Ayyubid mosque and its minaret in the citadel.
- Performing a 3D documentation for the minaret in its current state and studying the temporary shoring.
- Performing a geotechnical study for the soil mechanism and check the stability of foundations in addition to performing three sondages.
- Completing the current-state plans plus photogrammetric plans for both the Ayyubid Mosque and its minaret.
- Completing the architectural, structural and restoration plans for the Ayyubid Mosque.

B-3- Restoration Project of Beit Ajiqbash (Museum of Folks Arts) (Phase Three):

The project includes restoration for the walls and façades in addition to addressing the earthquake damage.



The interior northern façade during and after restoration



The western façade of room 8 before and during restoration



B-4- Removing Debris:

The February 6 earthquake and war before, left tens of tons of rubble, some of which were removed, and much of it is still piled up and scattered in the streets and neighborhoods, obstructing traffic and making children's hands mess around with it, not to mention causing the spread of epidemics as a result of weather factors, and providing the appropriate climate and environment for the spread of Rodents and insects of all kinds.

One of the most important reasons for not completing the process of transporting the rubble is due to the weakness, lack of technical capabilities, the lack of sufficient mechanisms and human resources, in addition to the high financial costs of transporting the rubble.

Despite these difficulties, the work did not stop before and after the earthquake, but face great technical difficulties in removing the rubble, and rely on manual methods because it is unable to use machinery due to the narrow streets and the large number of alleys. Currently, the work begun on two axes, with the help of 50 workers. The first axis is the Aqaba neighborhood and the second is the Jaloum neighborhood. Work is being done to sort the stones to be reused and remove the rubble. As for the main streets in the ancient city, the rubble has been completely removed and all the roads have been opened as well as breaking slabs and remove collapsed walls in the ancient city after the earthquake.

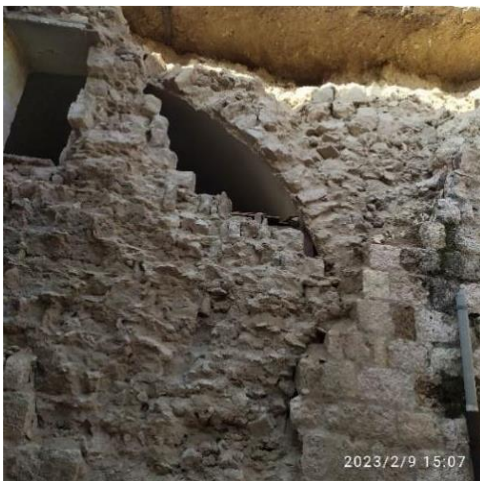
A memorial of understanding was signed with UNDP to support removing 2000 m³ of rubles and employee 120 workers to do the work for 4 months in its first phase which was implemented. The 2nd memorial of understanding was signed also to remove 5000 m³ of rubles.

B-5- Restoration of the religious endowment buildings:

Many religious and commercial buildings were affected by earthquake to varying degrees. A direct assessment of the resulting damage was conducted and classified according to the percentage of structural damage into (simple - moderate - severe).

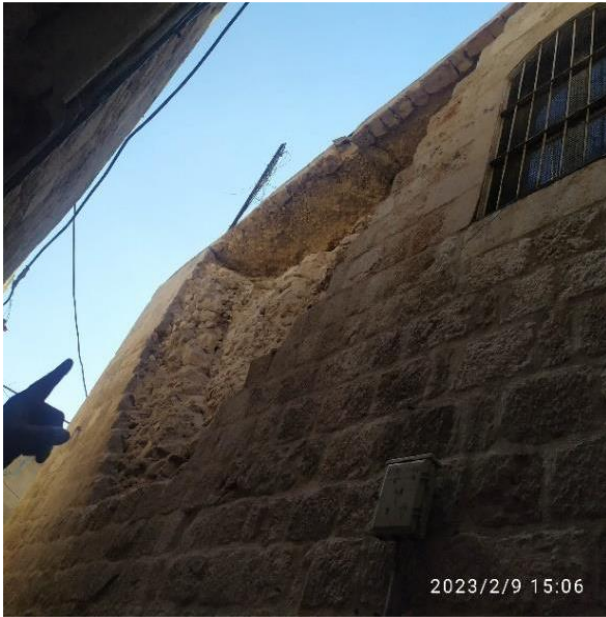
The number of ancient mosques in the Ancient City is about 235, between a mosque and a religious school. The number of damaged mosques by earthquake reached 140, with an approximate rate of 60%, in addition to the mosques damaged by war earlier. During In 2023, emergency consolidation and rebuilding work will begin for a number of mosques damaged by the earthquake. Among these mosques were the Al Hillaliyya Zawia (Al-Jaloum) - Al-Haddadeen Mosque (Banqusa) - The Mawlawyya Takiyya (Bab Al-Faraj area) - Al-Hamwi (surrounding the citadel) Al-Kayzwani (Aqaba) – Al Zawia Al Refayya (Al-Bayyada) - Al-Nour (Al-Jaloum) - Al-Bawakib (Al-Mashreqa)... and many other mosques that were directly intervened in to stop the deterioration Construction. These works included strengthening the damaged walls, documenting, dismantling and rebuilding, in addition to the construction of domes and the dilapidated minarets, leading to the replacement of severely damaged stones and ending with the work of the lime mortar and cleaning stone facades, and some dilapidated mosques were completely rebuilt, including, for example, a mosque Al-Mayati (Al-Jaloum). All restoration work is carried out under the joint supervision of the Endowments Directorate and the Directorate of Antiquities and Museums in Aleppo and within recognized archaeological standards, using local expertise and local labor.

Before

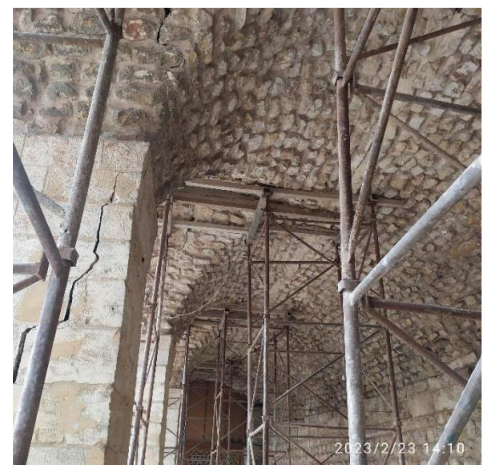


After





Al Hillaliyya Zawia: Strengthening, consolidating, and dismantling the facades damaged by the earthquake and rebuilding in accordance with the original shape of the facades. In addition to installing limestone mortar between the stone's joints and facade cleaning.



Al Haddadeen mosque: Reinforcement work on the northern corridor damaged by the earthquake



Minaret of the Tekkiyya Melawiyya - Al-Malkhana Mosque - (Bab Al-Faraj): Strengthening, consolidating and dismantling the dome of the minaret balcony with its supporting columns, and rebuilding damaged columns in conformity with the original form. Emergency strengthening work for the Hijazi Dome with initial injection of bonding materials in preparation for final restoration work.



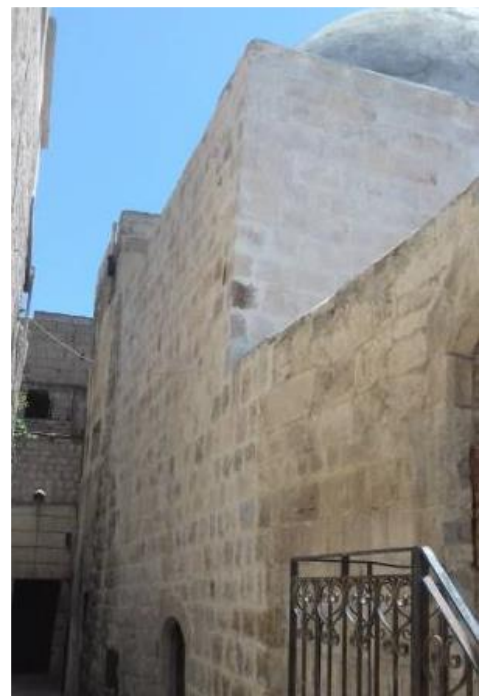
Al-Hamwi Mosque (the citadel parameter): Strengthening, consolidating, dismantling the facades and rebuild in accordance with the original shape of the facades. Installing lime mortar and facade cleaning.



Al-Kizwani Mosque (Aqaba): Strengthening, documenting and dismantling the facades and the outer wall of the mosque, and rebuilding in a manner consistent with the original form of the facades. Installing lime mortar and facade cleaning.



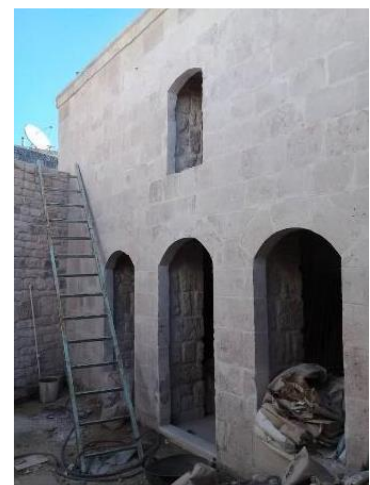
Al-Zawiya Al-Rifaiyya (Al-Bayada): Ambulatory strengthening works for the external facade with the arches inside the tribal area in preparation for the final restoration work



Al-Nour Mosque (Al-Jaloum): Strengthening, consolidating and dismantling the facades and rebuilding in accordance with the original shape of the facades. Installing lime mortar and facade cleaning.



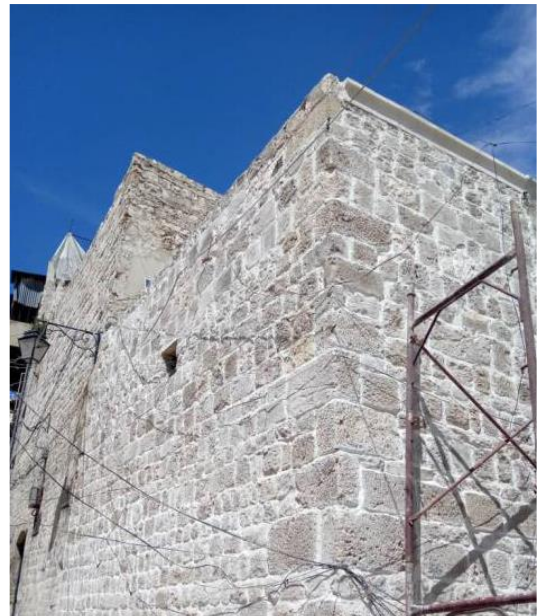
Al-Bawakeb Mosque (Al-Mashreqa): Strengthening, consolidating and dismantling the facades and rebuilding in accordance with the original shape. Installing lime mortar and facade cleaning.



Al-Mayati Mosque (Al-Jaloum): Strengthening, consolidating and dismantling the facades and rebuilding in accordance with the original shape. Installing lime mortar and facade cleaning.



Al-Tawashi Mosque (Al-Qasila): Strengthening, consolidating and dismantling the facades and rebuilding in accordance with the original shape. Installing lime mortar and facade cleaning.



Kamaliyya Mosque (Al-Jaloum): Strengthening, consolidating and dismantling the facades and rebuilding in accordance with the original shape. Installing lime mortar and facade cleaning.

B- 6- Rapid Damage Assessment: As part of the response plan to the impact of the earthquake, support was provided between UNDP and the local partners to carry out engineering building evaluation work in various neighborhoods of the city of Aleppo in coordination with the operations room, including the Ancient City of Aleppo area, where 13,332 buildings were surveyed and rapid damage assessment were done with the aim of facilitating the return of residents to safe buildings.

C- Dar Ghazala house restoration works:

The restoration works included the emergency restoration of the northern and eastern façade in the inner courtyard (dismantling and reassembling). The site and the working area was cleaned, and the stones of the eastern façade were sorted. The preparing of the structural study and the photogrammetric documentation of the two façades was initiated.



The northern façade before restoration



The eastern façade before restoration

D- The works at the Umayyad Mosque

The works in the Umayyad Mosque financed by the Chechen Republic continues. A progress in the studies presented by the study company (faculty of civic and architecture engineering, university of Aleppo), as well as the follow up in coordination with the DGAM, the works include:

D-1-The northeastern corner:



The rooms next to the minaret were rebuilt as it were before collapse with the ceilings and the crenel decoration on the main façade.



The façade of the main entrance was rebuilt along with the stalactite façade and the crenels.



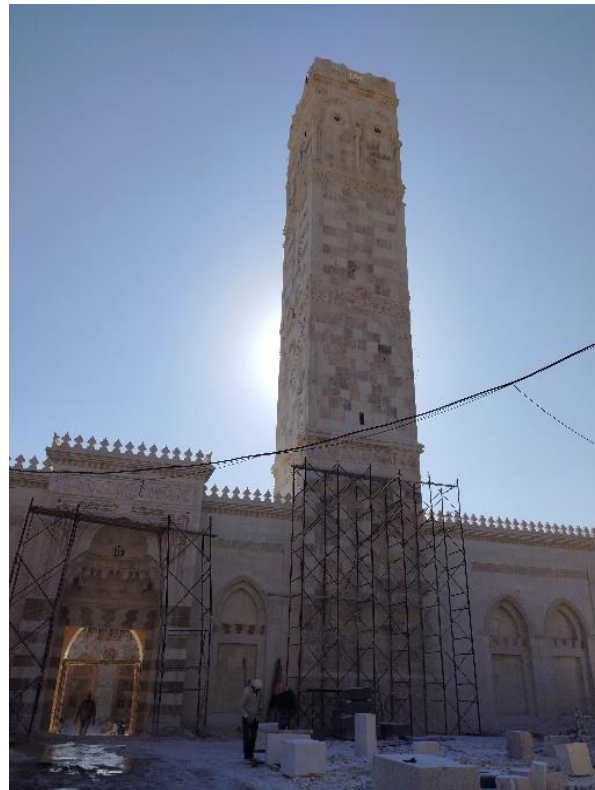
The damaged part of the western door was dismantled and rebuilt.



Restoration works were conducted on the outer western wall and the ceilings of the western and northern peristyle in addition to dismantling the earthquake-damaged part of the outer western wall in accordance with the agreed-upon study.

D-2-The minaret:

The rebuilding of the minaret was completed until the seventy-three courses



D-3-The southern part of the mosque or the prayer hall called (Qeblia):

The wooden decoration in the prayer hall were completed .

- The wooden parts in the worship room and the doors leading to the peristyle were completed also.



Restoration works of the decorative wooden plate were also completed.

-4-The prayer room called and the eastern peristyle:



The columns in Al-Hejazia were enforced, documented, dismantled and rebuilt

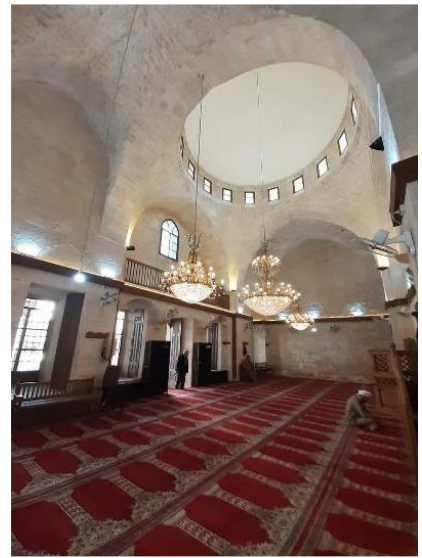
Dismantling the damaged parts of the joints separating the Hejazia from the northern peristyle and rebuilding.

- Replacing stones and rebuilding the damaged parts of the walls.
- Doing plaster works of the inner ceiling of the dome in the Hejazia.
- Completing the restoration works of the rooms of the eastern peristyle.

E- Restoration of Religious mosques:

Restoration work has been completed on some mosques that were damaged earlier by the works of Armed terrorist, for example, Musa Al-Khair Mosque (Khan Al-Wazir) - Sharaf Mosque (Al-Jadayida) - Souk Al-Attarin Mosque (Al-Attarin souk).

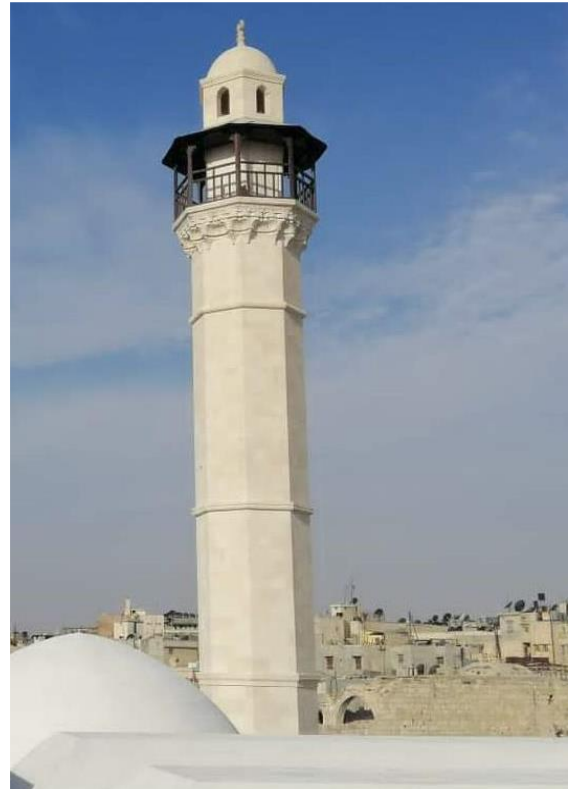






Musa Al-Khair Mosque (Khan Al-Wazir)





Sharaf Mosque (Al Jdayaida)





Souq Al-Attareen Mosque (Souk Al-Attareen)

Note that most of these works depend on donations made by the people of Aleppo, which contributes to the restoration of the social connection between the residents of those neighborhoods.

F- Rehabilitation the Technical Services building (Al-Maktab Al-Rishdi Al-Asskari):

The aim of the project is restoring, rehabilitating, implementing, and investing in the building as a four-star heritage hotel and its accessories.

The project's investment program includes about 70 hotel rooms and restaurants with a capacity of 300 chairs, summer terraces, a business center, a multi-purpose meeting hall, commercial events, and entertainment services.

The restoration works finished in the heritage part of the building.

It was built by Khanqah - the mother of King Al-Salih, and she built it as an office, this was around the year 1300 AH, 1882 AD, during the rules of Jamil Pasha who assumed the governorship of "Aleppo" between the years 1297-1307 AH. The school was designated for military education and was operated by the Directorate of Technical Services.

The building located in front of the citadel and owned by the Aleppo City Council. The damaged buildings around the citadel are designated to tourism functions according to the land-use scheme in the Ancient City. Most of them are owned by government agencies (Aleppo City Council- Ministry of Tourism).





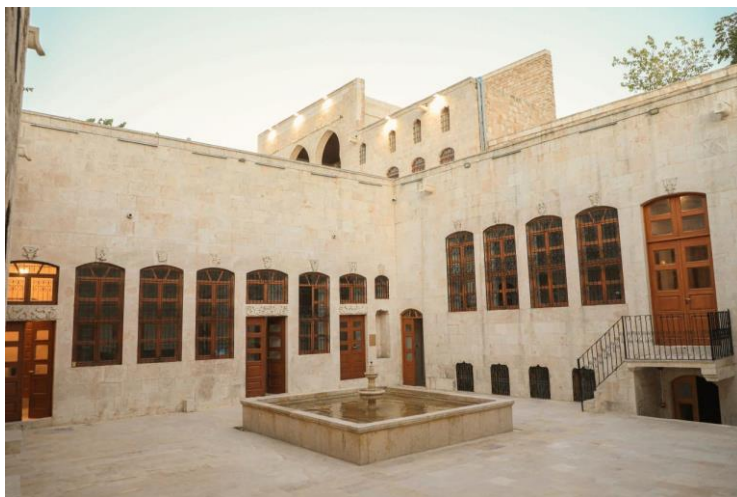
G- Rehabilitation of Sahat Al Hatab (2nd phase):

The work include: The rehabilitation of the square and its urban planning, such as the benches, stones, and stone wall surrounding it, indicating that the debris was removed with the help of the local people and ancient stones were sorting in cooperation with the Directorate of Antiquities and Museums in Aleppo. The square was re-filled in several stages and repaired works for water lines and infrastructure were finished.





H - Establish and launch the Ancient City Manara:



Saif al-Dawla Madrasa after restoration

At a time when restoration operations are continuing in the souks of the Ancient City of Aleppo, the concerned authorities concerned with protecting and preserving this historical and commercial city are working to overcome all obstacles in the way of merchants, workshop owners and residents to return to their shops and homes, and to contribute to the restoration work in order to restore life to its parts as before and return it to its previous status as a commercial center.

In this context, a cooperation agreement was signed between Aleppo Governorate and the Syrian Trust for Development to establish and launch the Ancient City Lighthouse within the Saif al-Dawla Madrasa building. The agreement includes establishing and launching the “Ancient Aleppo Minaret” to be a vital center that provides various governmental and private services and activities related to the Ancient City, including the activation of all units working in it and involving local administrations in issues considered pivotal to the local community in a unified work methodology based on development.

The agreement aims to frame the agreement of the two parties regarding the receipt, operation, and activation of the Saif al-Dawla Madrasa building, which was recently completed to restore, to establish and launch the Ancient Aleppo Minaret as a community, cultural, service and economic center. It employs its capabilities in pursuit of development and builds its strength from the various partnerships that work within the general direction of activating the ancient city in an optimal way. It also employs the energies and capabilities of its people in the advancement and revival of the entirety of Ancient Aleppo and its souks. It will be a center for providing services and establishing community activities for the STD, and allocating it as a headquarters for the work team. In addition to government services that deal with services related to the ancient city of Aleppo, with the aim of reviving the entirety of ancient Aleppo, according to systematic development plans agreed upon between the two parties, and according to the decisions that will be issued by the work team. More about this item can be found in Annex 1.

Al Manara provides the following services:

- 1) Administration window: The administration window began providing its services to citizens and merchants starting in August 2023, and it includes a group of government entities to provide licenses to beneficiaries (rubble removal license - simple restoration licenses - restoration license - demolition and
- 2) rebuilding license), technical consultations and real estate interventions to follow up on licensing matters were carried out by the legal team at Al Manara, creating a reference for the occupants of the city's souk's shops and the residents of the ancient city of Aleppo, where a package of services is provided without need to conduct a review of a number of concerned institutions, thus shortening the time required to complete the necessary transactions.
- 3) Project financing:
 - Providing small loans in coordination with the National Microfinance Bank.
 - Providing services related to the operating product - Al Baraka operating.
 - A space to provide services for any financing products related to Ancient City Aleppo.

Cultural events and activities:

- Organizing a group of activities and events related to culture and heritage, such as shadow fantasy shows, where several events were held.
- Preparing seminars, lectures, and concerts on Aleppo's intangible heritage, in addition to art paintings exhibitions.
 - Distinctive from Ancient City of Aleppo and handmade products of traditional crafts.



- 4) Studio:
 - It means visual recording of elements related to intangible heritage (the storyteller - the Qudoud) in addition to radio interviews centered around topics related to ancient Aleppo.
- 5) Research:
 - It includes several activities ranging from scientific articles, specialized workshops, graduation projects, and scientific follow-ups for postgraduate studies.
- 6) Memory of the city:
 - The information bank includes data, reports, documents, and plans about the ancient neighborhoods of Aleppo, souks, and comprehensive contents from books, pictures, videos and articles. It collects books, manuscripts, and printed papers on the history of ancient Aleppo.

- Many books were received that included topics about the ancient city, and donors varied between government agencies, associations, civilians and personalities, as all the books within the hall were indexed to be available in later periods to any researcher of the city's history.

7) Legal Section:

- It includes legal awareness sessions, guidance, consultations, and real estate interventions, all related to Ancient City of Aleppo.
- Providing legal support and assistance by communicating with all store occupants or their agents and learning about the challenges, all legal consultations were provided, papers and documents were extracted (real estate registration data, site plans, and required blueprints) in coordination with the Directorate of Real Estate Interests and the Temporary Registry regarding transactions for restoration and rehabilitation licenses for shops the Ancient Aleppo Directorate has the necessary papers to obtain loans, in addition to assistance in conducting clearance transactions from the Directorate of Aleppo. Ministry of Finance obtained financial data for these properties, through the presence of the initial legal response team within souks.

8) Discover Ancient Aleppo Program:

- Reviewing the main time stations that Aleppo passed through in the past.
- Reviewing the most important elements of living heritage.
- Creating a structure to introduce the ancient souks, historically up to today.
- Introducing the prominent personality who formed a milestone in the history of Aleppo.

9) Community role:

- Holding professional training and workshops to preserve traditional professions and crafts and revive the ancient city's souks, in addition to the trainings that contribute to creating job opportunities in the fields of documentation, social and digital communication.
- Communicating with all shop owners and occupants and building a comprehensive database for each souk before starting the restoration process.
- Holding festivals within the souks, including: (a festival during the opening period of the restored souks, al-Majidiyya - Sahat Fistok and Al-Saqatiyya souk).

Among the activities of these festivals are:



- Organizing tourist tours for visitors and associations coming to the Ancient City, through which the Ancient City's souks were introduced.
- Introducing "Samah dancing" by holding two parties in Khan Al-Tan and Sahat Fistok souk.
- Introducing Al-Hakwani in Al-Sammak Coffee Shop in Al-Ahmadiyya souk.

- Holding a "Discover

Aleppo" rally for youth organizations and institutions to introduce the souks, through which introductory stations were set up for each souk.

- A display of local fashion in Khan Al-Harir in Majidiyya souk.
- Encouraging shop owners and visitors by distributing paid coupons to visitors and customers coming to the festival.
- Introducing traditional handicrafts and heritage through an exhibition within the interior section of the Banadeka Khan (carpets - printing....).

- Organizing World Tourism Day in partnership with the Aleppo Tourism Directorate for two days, during which artistic performances about dance and Aleppo Arabic, Qudud, and Mouwashahat were presented, in addition to an exhibition of Aleppo food.
- Coordination with the Chair of the Neighborhoods Committee in the Aleppo City Council to hold meetings with the neighborhood mayors of the Ancient City, several meetings were attended by most of the mukhtars, and several matters of interest to the residents of those neighborhoods were discussed. A schedule of legal sessions and matters was set related to the nature of the work of mukhtars in civil records, in addition to providing Al-Manara with a survey of the damage caused to those neighborhoods as a result of war, earthquake, and activating neighborhood committees to serve the residents of their areas.

Name of World Heritage property: **DAMASCUS ANCIENT CITY**

Date of inscription on World Heritage List: 1979

MEASURES TAKEN

1. Launching the early recovery plan:



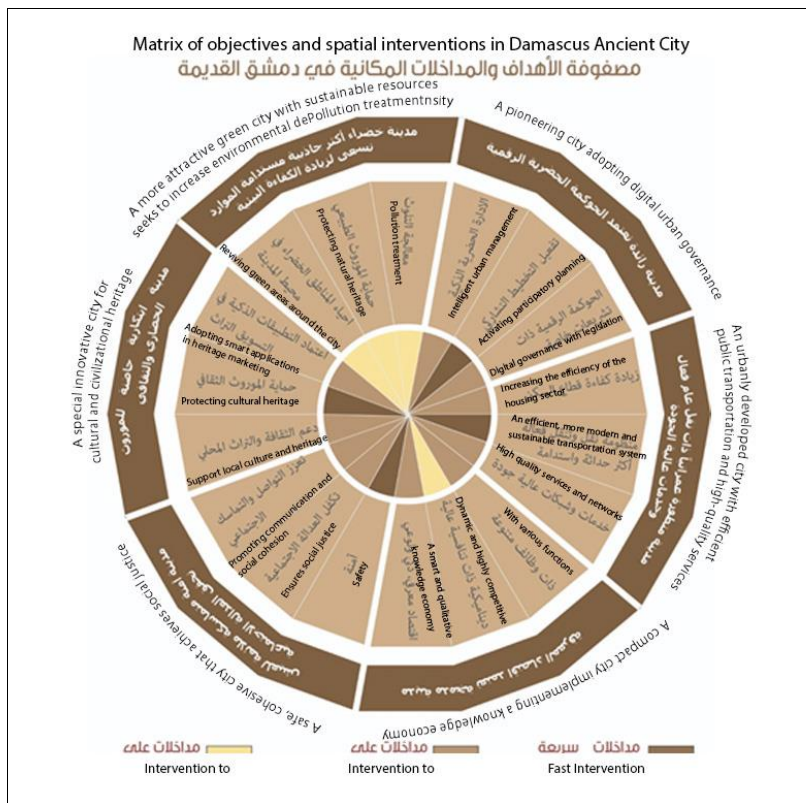
Starting on October 2023, The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is working in coordination and partnership with Damascus Governorate on a participatory planning project for early recovery within the neighborhoods of the Ancient City of Damascus.

Five committees for the Ancient City began to be formed, including the local community, neighborhood committees, the provincial council, and economic, commercial, and religious activities.

The aims of the project are :

- To reach an early recovery plan for the Ancient City and targets neighborhoods as a first stage within a participatory process in which the efforts of the local community are integrated in cooperation and coordination with the governorate, in addition to the support provided by the United Nations Development Program in terms of strengthening the capabilities of neighborhood, volunteer committees and participating members of the local community .
- Enhance the process of dialogue between the local authorities in the Ancient City and the local community and motivating his participation by supporting the implementation of a number of community initiatives.
- Expanding the participation of youth, women and other groups in the decision-making process at the local level.
- Strengthening the social responsibility of the private sector, and involving it in the dialogue process and work process at all stages of the project.
- Strengthening cooperation between the program, the governorate with the civil society, developing integrated plans from all participating parties, activating initiatives that contribute to improving the development and service reality of the Ancient City, and conducting training courses for participants from the local community, neighborhood committees, and formed committees.
- The project will focus on 9 neighborhoods: (Bab Touma - Al-Amin - Al-Joura - Al-Amara Al-Jawaniyya - Al-Qaymariyah - Al-Harika - Al-Hamidiyah - Minaret Al-Shahm - Al-Shaghour Al-Jawaniyya).

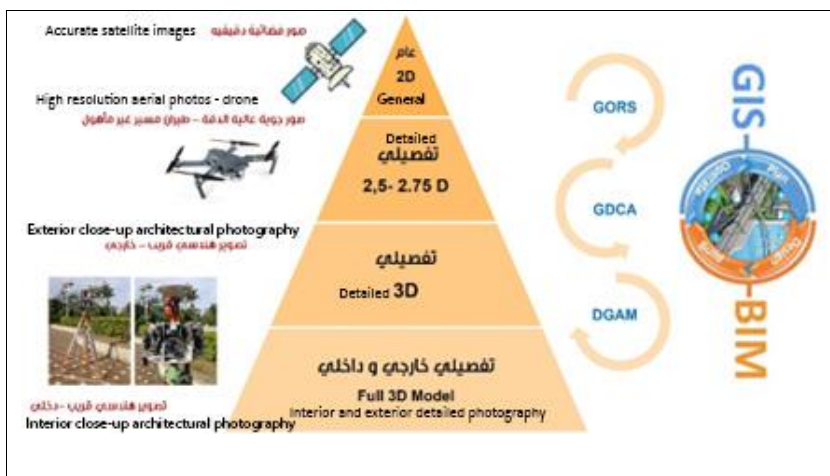
2. Ancient City of Damascus: A Sustainable City towards Digital Transformation:



A framework action plan extending from mid-2022 until the end of 2025 which includes a digital transformation strategy consisting of four main components, under which twenty-five executive programs fall, three of which have been implemented so far. The four components are: the 1st includes the stage of equipping the digital transformation unit, computer equipment, committees concerned with the study, topographic uploading operations, and aerial photography. The 2nd includes urban planning, The 3rd includes smart urban management and the development of the detailed masterplan, and the 4th component: smart implementation projects for infrastructure and services.

The plan aims to upgrade the Ancient City to be a sustainable digital city that takes into account the life requirements of its residents and its economic, tourism, cultural and environmental dynamism.

The project is important for spatial planning and adapting the requirements resulting from variables, and the large amount of data and research studies that this requires, and knowing how to manage this data using smart and spatial planning based on the historical, demographic, and biological specificity of each place, in the presence of many inputs that are taken into consideration.



The four components of the plan:

- 1) Adopting an advancement strategy - executive work programs:
 - Establishing specialized work teams.
 - Establishing the digital transformation unit (the core of smart management).

- Qualifying the processed plans in the city's basic database GIS- GeoDatabase.
- Preparing a modern three-dimensional digital model of the ancient city that achieves relative and absolute accuracy standards and is usable on local and global platforms (drone).
- Launching the real electronic interaction service (introductory, virtual heritage tourism).

2) Smart urban management component: Launching smart services - real electronic interaction

- Design an interactive website open to the public, classified (local residents, outside the city, and visitors, based on the GeoWEB tourism and promotion platform, tracking, media, and participatory).
- Developing risk and disaster management applications in the city (during, before, after).
- Launching the digital kiosks service in the city (courtyards, doors).
- Mobile application development (transfer and navigation, sharing, querying, monitoring and tracking).
- Developing the working mechanism of the citizen service window.
- Connecting squares, doors, and public places to the Camrea On-Line service.
- Launching automated real estate services (five dimensions).
- Integrated digital management of organizational affairs in the city (renovation licenses, reemployment, maintenance of road axis, fees).

3) The planning component

Develop general, detailed and purposeful planning studies and adjust them to sustainability:

- Evaluation and development of the general master plan (2008).
- Developing the general and detailed master plan and approving the city master plans.
- Evaluating and developing the integrated plan for conservation and development.
- Develop a risk and disaster management plan (real-time response).
- Developing a sustainable urban mobility and transportation plan (healthy and safe connectivity).
- Developing purposeful socio-economic and environmental studies (knowledge economy).
- Detailed assessment of the status of infrastructure networks (water, sewage, electricity, telephone).

4) Smart executive projects component (infrastructure and services): Smart implementation projects (service facilities, networks)

- Smart lighting for traffic axes and squares (renewable energy).
- Developing smart garages around the city and introducing environmental means of transportation.
- Digital meters for the electricity network.
- Developing infrastructure network management, monitoring and transmission sensors (water, drainage, fire).
- High-resolution detailed modeling of buildings and important landmarks using BIM technology.

The digital study is currently being completed till now.

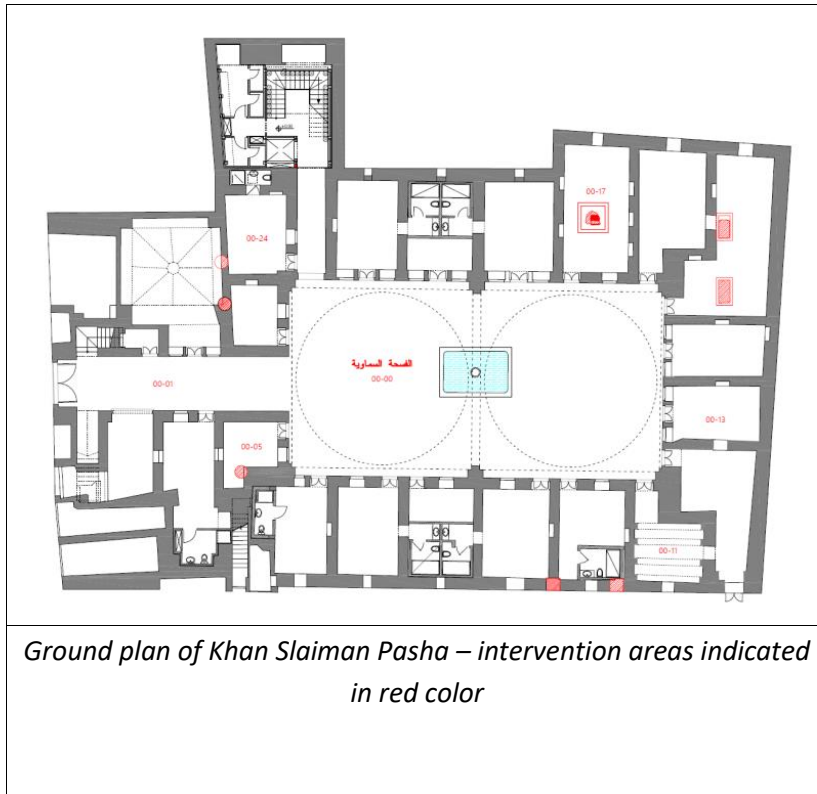
Noting that the goal of the Integrated Plan for Preservation and Development in the Ancient City of Damascus (MAM) is to work towards achieving basic strategies as follows:

- Develop a long-term strategy to revive the process of development of the city within the wall and its historical suburbs together as an integrated cultural, social and economic part of the development of the greater city of Damascus. Indeed, the importance of this strategy rises in its integration to the level of the Syrian Arab Republic.
 - Effectively protecting the city within the wall and its newly designated “protection areas” from external development pressures and preserving it as an integrated urban unit.
 - Ensuring a fair and transparent decision-making process that encourages the contribution of all parties involved.
 - Achieving a balance between protecting historical integrity and modern development processes necessary for the sustainability of the city within the wall as an effective element within the historic city of Damascus.
 - Supporting the Old Damascus Directorate (the entity directly responsible for the Ancient City) with the financial and technical resources necessary to define and initiate the necessary intervention strategy to implement the long-term vision.
 - . Adopting homogeneous controls for rehabilitation to improve the conditions of existing buildings and rehabilitate new buildings to suit their mass and shape with their historical surroundings in the city within the wall and its protection areas.
 - Developing tourism activities by activating the cultural tourism role of existing historical events, within the framework of preserving the historical value of these events.
 - Maintaining environmental integrity and reducing forms of water, air and noise pollution.
 - Organizing specific controls for the use of cars within the Ancient City with its main axes and subsidiary alleys
-
- Applying restoration and reconstruction standards to rehabilitate buildings inside the wall and submitting proposals for architectural improvements to buildings in the historic suburbs and their surroundings. Providing traditional building materials and training construction craftsmen.
-
- Organizing and managing specific programs to raise awareness and educate the community.

3. Many restoration projects are being monitoring by the Antiquities of Damascus in the following monuments: Al Sibaei Palace, Al Qwatli Palace, Nizam Palace, Khan Assad Basha, Al Azem Palace, Al Jieania mausoleum.

1. Rehabilitation of Khan Slaiman Pasha:

- The traditional Khan which is owned by the municipality of Damascus, is being restored to be used as a five-star heritage hotel. The first study of its restoration was conducted in 2011, however the restoration works did not start until 2021 due to the war in Syria during this period, thus the building was neglected during that time.



- In 2021 and before initiating the restoration, the building was documented and elevated again, allowing a comparison between the elevation in 2011 and 2021, therefore all structural problems and their causes were identified, which determined the methods and methodology of the preservation and restoration process.

- **The Restoration Methodology:**

It was noticed that this building is an ancient building and located in an ancient city.

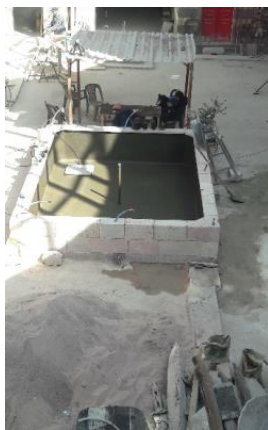
The work was divided into zones according to the severity of damage.

- A. Installing temporary strengthening procedures for all spaces and damaged elements.
- B. According to each case, either reconstruction, simple restoration, or strengthening was done.
- C. The most dangerous cases are the priority in intervention.
- D. The problems and their causes were identified and detected as follows:
 - problems of collapse due to rainwater.
 - Problems of missing the materials within the wall fillings or in the ceilings.
 - Differential subsidence in the floors.
 - Collapse and rotation in some walls due to sewage problems.

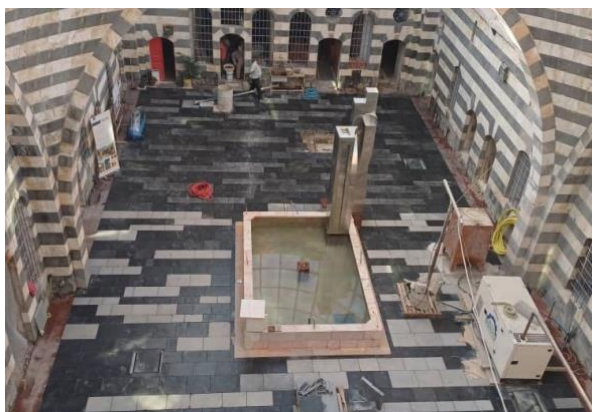
The courtyard (Room 00-00):



The courtyard before the restoration



The courtyard during the restoration



The courtyard after the restoration

The Entrance corridor (zone 00-001)



Before restoration



During restoration



After restoration

Room 00-05



Before restoration



During restoration



After restoration

Room (00-11)



Before restoration



During restoration

After restoration



After restoration

Room 00-13



Before restoration



During restoration



After restoration

Room 00-17



Before restoration



During restoration



After reatoration

Room 00-24



Before restoration

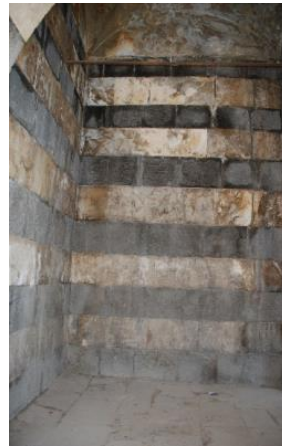


During restoration



After restoration

Upper Corridors 01-02



Before restoration



During restoration



After restoration

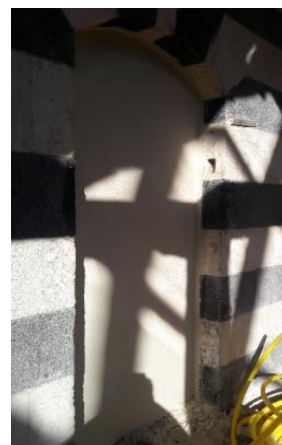
Room 01-03



Before restoration



During restoration



After restoration

Accordingly, implementation was carried out in accordance with the previous priorities.

- In the foundations, it was reinforced with supportive concrete foundations that work in contact with the stone foundation in some parts of the building.
- These foundations were placed on needle pegs as deep as the foundation level.
- The walls were strengthened and reinforced by injecting the internal filling with traditional binders (a special mixture injected in the walls).
- Replacing the ground soil with gravel and plowing and strengthening them.
- Establishing a new sewage network made of polyethylene.
- Replacing damaged stones, restoring the good-condition stones, and strengthening the stones, with a traditional mortar.
- Reconstruction of some tilted elements that were no longer have a structural function.
- Strengthening and supporting all the vaults from above, injecting them and strengthening them with traditional mortar (lime and brick powder and pozzolan with coal and cement).
- Carbon fiber was used to strengthen and stiffen some wall elements by packing them after injection.
- All the cement plaster in the ceilings and walls was peeled off and replaced with traditional plaster, and the cladding was covered with lime.

Materials used:

- limestone, brick, traditional mud brick, quicklime Produced by the Hama factory, ground brick, yellow earth (Qalamouni), ground pozzolan, and coal in addition to white cement.
- Carbon fiber, epoxy, and metal tensioners.

Professional and skilled workers:

- Professionals in using stone, brick and clay from the Qalamoun region were used in construction.
- In addition, workers for training and learning were hired, and within a period of three years we have many experts in restoration and construction using traditional materials.

In conclusion:

- Through excavation work, it was revealed that there is an archaeological level older than the khan, which was documented with a separate plan, and accordingly the function plans have been modified and some parts were canceled in order to reveal and preserve these finds.
 - The functions were canceled, as well as the proposed basement, and elements in the floors and walls were revealed, in cooperation with the Damascus Antiquities Directorate, which was accompanying the restoration work.
- 5) The restoration and rehabilitation work of the buildings damaged by the fire in the buffer zone area (Khalid Al-Azm Palace, which contains the Center for Historical Documents and Beit Abdulrahman Pasha Al-Yusuf, the emir of Hajj, in Souk Sarouja is being followed up, and the architectural details of the rehabilitation work after the fire are being studied.

2. The launch of the activities of the heritage crafts exhibition “Craft Project” in Hanania Neighborhood in Ancient City of Damascus

With the participation of more than 20 heritage crafts, the activities of the live exhibition of traditional heritage crafts, “The Craft Project,” which is held by the International Youth Chamber in Damascus in cooperation with the Ministry of Industry, were launched in Hanania Neighborhood in Ancient City of Damascus. The exhibition, which is held in a Damascene home and lasts for three days, includes many craft products, including traditional Damascene painting, engraving, hammering, copper engraving, glass painting, stained glass making, glassblowing, Damascene mosaic, rugs, brocade, stone mosaics, and handmade pottery.

The exhibition was held on the sidelines of the second free training course held by the Crafts Support Committee at the Ministry of Industry, which lasts for three months, included 80 male and female students learning the crafts of “handmade ceramics,” “drawing on glass,” “Damascus paint,” and “handmade jewelry.”



Name of World Heritage property: ANCIENT VILLAGES IN NORTHERN SYRIA

Date of inscription on World Heritage List: 2011

The area is still out of the government control; ground access to the Ancient Villages in North of Syria extremely limited for antiquities experts, extent of the damage cannot be assessment right now. Noting that according to media, the 6th February earthquake made an extensive damage of the monastery buildings and fortress structures throughout the Qal'at Simeon.

TENTATIVE LIST

Noréas de Hama: As a result of weather factors, the Al-Jasriyyah waterwheel wood was damaged, which led to it cracking and parts of it falling off. The partial maintenance and restoration work of, which included replacing the damaged parts of the waterwheel, was implemented with the aim of preserving its beauty and good circulation, the wood used in the restoration operations was from eucalyptus, cypress and pine trees. It worth to mentioned that Al-Jasriyyah waterwheel is one of the largest and most famous waterwheels in the city of Hama, with a diameter of 15 meters

Ugrarit: The DGAM, in cooperation with Al-Manara University, launched work on the first phase of a 3D documentation project for the archaeological site of Ugarit, in which governmental and community efforts are combined, represented by the Latakia Governorate, the City Council, and the Agriculture Directorate, in addition to activities from the local community.

The first phase includes the work of cultivating and cleaning the site, which has an area of about 28 hectares. These works are preceded by documenting the site in its current state, provided that the second phase of cooperation with Manara University begins in the coming days and after the completion of the cleaning and removal of waste, to prepare the site with all its architectural components to appear accurately when starting 3D imaging work, and documenting in different ways.