



# REPORT

## DAMAGE AND RISK ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE UNDER ATTACK IN THE GAZA STRIP



Report compiled by  
**Centre for Cultural Heritage Preservation**

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## FOREWORD

The protection of cultural heritage is essential to preserving the identity, history, and resilience of communities affected by conflict. In Gaza, where the current conflict, widely concluded as genocide has placed the Gaza Strip's invaluable cultural heritage under danger and threat, the need for coordinated, innovative, and courageous efforts has never been greater. Each site, monument, and piece of history lost represents a fragment of collective memory erased, impacting the cultural landscape not only of Gaza but of humanity as a whole.

This report, *Damage and Risk Assessment of Cultural Heritage under attack in the Gaza strip*, has been made possible through the generous support of the British Council's Cultural Protection Fund, which has played a vital role in enabling essential documentation and preservation efforts for Gaza's at-risk and damaged cultural heritage. The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities-Palestine extend its sincere gratitude to the British Council for their commitment to safeguarding cultural heritage in the Gaza Strip facing extraordinary adversity.

Our heartfelt thanks also go to the Endangered Archaeology in the Middle East and North Africa (EAMENA) team at Oxford University. Their expertise, training, and resources have empowered the team at the Center for Cultural Heritage Preservation (CCHP) to perform detailed assessments despite the significant challenges posed by the ongoing war. EAMENA's training sessions and their use of satellite imagery for assessing damage in high-risk areas have been instrumental in gathering critical information on sites that could not be safely accessed otherwise.

Special acknowledgment is due to the CCHP's teams on the ground in Gaza, whose dedication and courage in documenting damage firsthand have provided invaluable insights. These individuals have risked their lives to ensure that the region's cultural heritage is not forgotten. Their work, conducted under perilous conditions, exemplifies the commitment and resilience required to preserve history for future generations.

As this report sheds light on the current state of Gaza's cultural heritage, it also stands as a testament to the collective efforts and Palestine-UK partnership that have made this assessment possible. We hope this document serves as both a resource and a call to action, inspiring continued support for cultural heritage preservation as an essential part of recovery and peacebuilding in Gaza.

Hani Hayek  
Minister  
Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities  
State of Palestine  
2025

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## Table of Contents

<b>FORWARD</b> .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENTS</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>The Project Team</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>List of Abbreviation</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>List of Figures</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>List of Tables</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>1.1 Purpose and significance of the Rapid Damage and Risk Assessment for Cultural Heritage in Gaza</b> .....	<b>16</b>
<b>1.2 War Impact on cultural heritage in the Gaza Strip</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>1.3 Objectives</b> .....	<b>21</b>
<b>2. METHODOLOGY</b> .....	<b>22</b>
<b>2.1 Guiding Principles for Survey and Documentation</b> .....	<b>23</b>
<b>2.2 Evaluation Criteria</b> .....	<b>25</b>
<b>2.3 Typology of damaged cultural heritage assets</b> .....	<b>26</b>
<b>3. DATA COLLECTION</b> .....	<b>29</b>
<b>3.1 Field Survey</b> .....	<b>29</b>
<b>3.2 Remote Sensing</b> .....	<b>30</b>
<b>3.3 Archival Data and Desk-based Review</b> .....	<b>31</b>
<b>3.4 Challenges</b> .....	<b>32</b>
<b>4. DATA ASSESSMENT</b> .....	<b>48</b>
<b>4.1 Findings of the damage assessment for cultural heritage sites</b> .....	<b>49</b>
<b>4.2 Damage Classification</b> .....	<b>50</b>
<b>4.3 Quantitative and Qualitative Assessment</b> .....	<b>515</b>
<b>5. RISK ASSESSMENT</b> .....	<b>540</b>
<b>5.1 Risk and Threats</b> .....	<b>540</b>
<b>5.2 Potential Hazards</b> .....	<b>542</b>
<b>5.3 Vulnerabilities to Future Armed Conflict in Gaza</b> .....	<b>543</b>
<b>6. RECOMMENDATIONS</b> .....	<b>545</b>
<b>6.1 Damage Mitigation</b> .....	<b>545</b>
<b>6.1.1 Emergency Stabilization of Structures:</b> .....	<b>545</b>
<b>6.1.2 Protective Measures Against Environmental Factors:</b> .....	<b>546</b>
<b>6.1.3 Prevention of Human-Induced Threats:</b> .....	<b>546</b>
<b>6.1.4 Documentation and Digital Preservation:</b> .....	<b>546</b>

6.1.5	Capacity Building and Resource Allocation:	546
6.1.6	Collaborative International Support:	547
6.1.7	Monitoring and Adaptive Management:	547
6.2	Prioritized actions	547
6.3	Strategies for emergency stabilization and recovery efforts	550
6.3.1	Rapid Assessment and Prioritization:	550
6.3.2	Structural Emergency Stabilization:	550
6.3.3	Protective Measures Against Environmental and Human Threats	551
6.3.4	Emergency Conservation and Artifact Salvage:	551
6.3.5	Capacity Building:	551
6.3.6	Integration into Broader Recovery Efforts:	551
6.4	Cost Estimation	552
	Damage Assessment and Documentation:	552
7.	CONCLUSION	555
	Annex (1)	556
	Damage and Risk Assessment EAMENA Form	556
	Annex (2)	562
	Examples of on-site quantifying damages in the Southern part and in the Northern part of Gaza Strip	562
8.	REFERENCES	570

## List of Abbreviation

<b>CCHP</b>	Center for Cultural Heritage Preservation
<b>MoTA</b>	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
<b>PS</b>	State of Palestine
<b>OHCHR</b>	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>EAMENA</b>	Endangered Archaeology in the Middle East and North Africa
<b>ICOMOS</b>	International Council on Monuments and Sites
<b>AFD</b>	Agence Française de Développement
<b>ALIPH</b>	The International alliance for the protection of heritage in conflict areas
<b>CER</b>	Cultural Emergency Response
<b>NORAD</b>	North American Aerospace Defense Command
<b>RDNA</b>	Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>CPF</b>	Cultural Protection Fund
<b>GPS</b>	Global Positioning System
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information System
<b>CE</b>	Common Era
<b>AD</b>	Anno Domini
<b>BC</b>	Before Christ
<b>AH</b>	Anno Hegirae

## List of Figures

- Figure 1:** Cultural Heritage under attack in the Gaza Strip
- Figure 2:** A satellite image of central Gaza captured on 31 October 2024 showing extensive destruction around the Wadi Gaza
- Figure 3:** Rapid Damage and Risk Assessment for cultural heritage in Gaza
- Figure 4:** Aftermath the war on Gaza's Disaster Risk Management (GDRM)
- Figure 5:** Challenges facing Rapid Damage and Risk Assessment in Gaza Strip
- Figure 6:** Why damage and risk assessment in the aftermath of war?
- Figure 7:** Damaged Cultural Heritage Sites in the Gaza Strip
- Figure 8:** Damaged Cultural Heritage Sites in the Gaza (A) & Gaza (B)
- Figure 9:** Damaged Cultural Heritage Sites in the Khan Younis & Rafah
- Figure 10:** Damaged Cultural Heritage Sites in the Deir Al-Balah & North Gaza
- Figure 11:** Risk assessment cycle
- Figure 12:** Calculating risk magnitude and vulnerability for damaged cultural heritage site in the Gaza Strip
- Figure 13:** A comprehensive framework for addressing the devastating damage to cultural and natural heritage in Gaza

## List of Tables

- Table 1:** The Heritage Sites in the Gaza Strip
- Table 2:** The Typology of Damaged Cultural Heritage Assets
- Table 3:** The Cost Estimation to Preserve Damaged Cultural Heritage in Gaza

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

On October 7<sup>th</sup>, 2023, a devastating conflict began in Gaza, marking the most severe escalation since 1948. Israel has continued the offensive, apart from a brief temporary ceasefire in place November 24<sup>th</sup> 2023 - December 1<sup>st</sup> 2023, resulting in unprecedented loss of innocent lives. According to reports from Palestine (PS) and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), more than 44,503 people have been killed in Gaza, until December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2024. The conflict has led to widespread destruction, affecting residential, cultural, educational, health, and commercial infrastructure, as well as agricultural landscapes, disrupting nearly all aspects of life.

Key infrastructure in Gaza, including buildings, hospitals, water and sanitation facilities, and transport, energy, and communication networks, has suffered extensive damage. The conflict has also caused immense psychological trauma, particularly affecting children, who are especially vulnerable to the impacts of extreme stress and fear.

Beyond the immense human tragedy and the urgent need for humanitarian relief in Gaza, the economic impact of the ongoing war has further crippled an already struggling economy. Gaza, one of the most densely populated regions in the world, is home to around 2.2 million people within an area of just 365 square kilometers. However, during the conflict, this was reduced by Israeli Forces to a mere 35 square kilometers designated as a "safe zone."

The movement of people and goods in and out of Gaza has been severely restricted by measures imposed by the Israeli government. This prolonged isolation, compounded by continued episodes of conflict and internal political divisions, has led to a dire humanitarian crisis, further worsened by the ongoing hostilities.

The ongoing conflict in Gaza has inflicted substantial harm on the region's cultural heritage, posing a serious threat to the preservation of its historical identity. The Gaza Strip hosts at least 316 culturally significant sites, encompassing historic buildings, monuments, natural heritage, and archaeological locations. Among these, 138 sites have sustained severe damage, 61 have suffered moderate damage, and 27 have experienced minor damage.

This destruction is attributed primarily to deliberate airstrikes, ground operations involving bulldozers, and tank incursions. Direct Israeli strikes and bombings account for 71.5% of the total damage to heritage sites. As a result, only 90 sites—28.5% of the total—remain confirmed as undamaged, representing less than one-third of Gaza's documented cultural heritage.

The Gaza 2024 Rapid Damage and Risk Assessment for cultural heritage has been jointly initiated by the Center for Cultural Heritage Preservation in Bethlehem (CCHP), the Oxford University-EAMENA project, the British Council (CPF), and the Palestinian Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities. This initiative aims to evaluate the extent of damage and losses sustained by Gaza's cultural heritage sector during the ongoing conflict.

Furthermore, it seeks to identify and prioritize immediate and short-term recovery needs, focusing on emergency response and mitigation efforts over the next 12-18 months, followed by a recovery and resilience phase spanning 2-3 years, and finally, a reconstruction phase projected to last 4-8 years for major damaged cultural heritage assets. The ultimate goal of this assessment is to provide the Palestinian Authority, the British Council, UNESCO, donors, and other stakeholders with a comprehensive understanding of the most pressing recovery and preservation needs. The findings will be presented and discussed by representatives from the Ministry of Tourism, Oxford University, and the British Council at an upcoming meeting with donors.

The estimated costs associated with preservation efforts are categorized according to the three phases: the emergency response and mitigation phase requires \$31.2 million, the recovery and resilience phase is projected at \$96.72 million, and the reconstruction phase for major historical icons that have suffered severe damage is estimated to be \$133.23 million.

Key findings of the assessment are as follows:

**Severely Damaged Sites:** A total of 138 sites have sustained confirmed severe damage, representing 61% of all damaged sites and 44% of the culturally significant sites in the Gaza

Strip. These sites encompass historic buildings, natural heritage, monuments, and archaeological locations, all of which are essential to Gaza’s cultural and historical identity.

**Moderately Damaged Sites:** There are 61 sites and buildings that have incurred moderate damage, accounting for 27% of the total damaged sites and 19% of the total sites with cultural significance.

**Minimally Damaged Sites:** A total of 27 sites and buildings have experienced minimal damage, representing 12% of the total damaged sites and 9% of the total sites with cultural significance.

**Undamaged Sites:** There are 90 sites that remain undamaged, constituting 28% of the total, and have not been directly impacted by the ongoing conflict thus far.

### Damage Assessment for Cultural Heritage Sites in the Gaza Strip

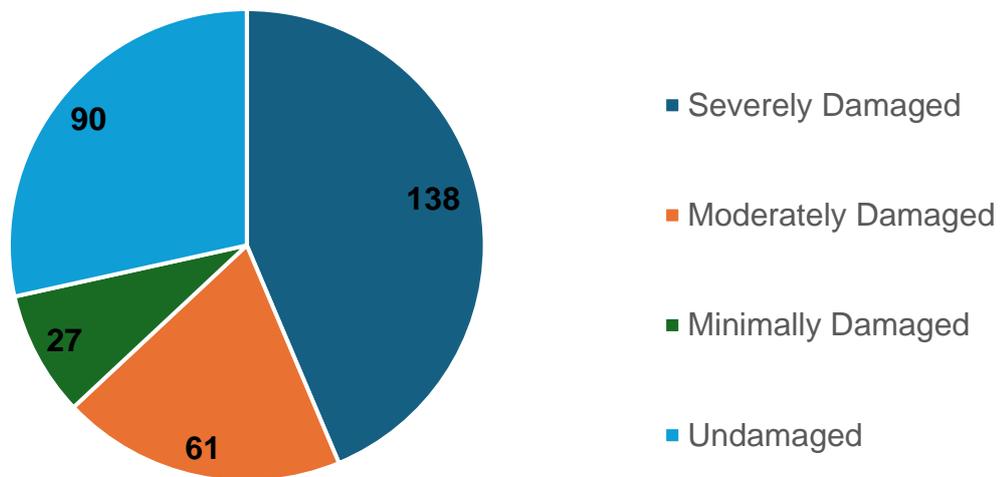


Figure 1: Cultural Heritage under attack in the Gaza Strip

The assessment underscores the urgent need for intervention to protect and preserve Gaza’s cultural heritage. The destruction of historic sites not only results in the loss of physical structures but also threatens the cultural identity, social fabric, and historical continuity of the Gaza Strip. Efforts to conduct further assessments and initiate restoration work are hindered by the current conflict, particularly in the dangerous zones where military activities persist.

Governorate	Severely Damaged	Moderately Damaged	Minimally Damaged	Undamaged	Total
Gaza	101	53	6	89	249
North of Gaza	7	1	-	-	8
Deir Al-Balah	9	-	11	1	21
Khan Younis	12	7	10	-	29
Rafah	9	-	-	-	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>316</b>

**Table 1:** The Heritage Sites in the Gaza Strip.

Upon completion of the Damage and Risk Assessment of cultural heritage sites in the Gaza Strip, this report serves as both a baseline and a catalyst for initiating the first phase of preservation programs. The immediate emergency response and mitigation phase is projected to last between 12 to 18 months, with an estimated budget of \$31.2 million. This budget includes emergency restoration for more than 150 damaged historical houses, providing shelter for over 1,380 individuals and minorities residing in the Old City of Gaza, the marginalized historical neighbourhood of Al-Shuja'iyya, and the Gypsies destroyed neighbourhood.

This assessment emphasizes the “Preserve Back Better” (PBB) approach, which ensures that recovery efforts prioritize resilience and sustainability, transcending the mere restoration of cultural heritage assets to their pre-war condition. Instead, the focus is on rebuilding with enhancements that mitigate vulnerabilities, promote inclusivity, and strengthen socio-economic and environmental resilience. The estimated needs include costs associated with physical preservation, consolidation, restoration, and rebuilding, alongside proposed interventions aimed at bolstering the resilience of Gaza’s cultural heritage and ensuring the long-term sustainability of the recovery process.

In conclusion:

- Immediate emergency response and mitigation efforts are essential to protect the remaining undamaged sites in the Gaza Strip.
- The documentation, stabilization, and restoration of damaged sites should commence as soon as safety conditions allow.
- A capacity-building and training program is necessary to equip young people in Gaza with the skills needed to engage in preservation efforts in the aftermath of the conflict.
- An urgent summit involving international donors and cultural heritage organizations is crucial to establishing a roadmap aimed at protecting the damaged cultural heritage of the Gaza Strip. International cooperation, technical expertise, and funding will be vital in addressing the long-term impacts of this devastation on Gaza's cultural heritage.

# **FINAL REPORT**

## **DAMAGE AND RISK ASSESSMENT**

### **OF CULTURAL HERITAGE UNDER ATTACK**

#### **IN THE GAZA STRIP**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Cultural heritage structures are major assets in a society and, therefore need proper maintenance, repair, and rehabilitation within a cultural heritage conservation strategy. The current war in Gaza, that started on the 7<sup>th</sup> of October 2023, severely damaged cultural heritage structures in Gaza, already made vulnerable by the absence of a proper conservation strategy. During the first three months of the war, MoTA, CCHP, UNESCO, and ICOMOS-Palestine, conducted an initial damage assessment which showed that more than 30 major cultural heritage sites in Gaza had been partially or totally damaged.

The ongoing war on Gaza has seen unprecedented escalations and damages in the number of people lost, damage to built-up areas, and the damage and destruction of cultural heritage properties and sites. Unfortunately, the ongoing destruction of cultural heritage sites, monuments, and movable and immovable cultural heritage in Gaza is beyond imagination. The war has had significant impacts on the Gaza Strip's cultural heritage, museums, and artifacts and this report seeks to describe and quantify this damage.

Damage and Risk Assessment for cultural heritage under attack provides a tool for documentation of the damage to cultural heritage sites in Gaza caused by the ongoing war. This project records and measures the site's significance which offers a scientific insight to prioritize emergency and preservation responses. The documented data aims to set procedures for carrying out systematic rapid condition assessment (to record damage) and risk assessment (to record threat and level of risk) of heritage places, based on both on-the-ground and remote assessment. Given the large number of heritage properties damaged by the war in Gaza since October 7<sup>th</sup> 2023, the implementation of rapid assessment methods

to quickly identify and record the level of damage and condition was essential, as it provides the evidence to support the effective prioritization of efforts and resources and decisions on the appropriate levels of intervention and methods of treatment.

This project was initially established by the CCHP, the EAMENA project at the University of Oxford, and the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities (MoTA) to prepare on a report on the condition of Gaza's heritage once the conflict was over and a stable ceasefire had been established. This was seen as essential to make sure all heritage places could be safely visited to add a ground inspection to remote sensing data. The prompt production of a report documenting the damage to be published in the immediate aftermath of war is vital for heritage decision-making and planning, namely, to evaluate the condition of heritage, to help guide what should be protected on the ground in advance of clearing up, and to help guide new developments. Unfortunately, the current situation and the start of the first phase of the ceasefire agreement which began on the 19th January 2025. Making it important to release an interim report to indicate the scale of damage suffered. Most other existing reports have only reported on the relatively small number of well-known sites and this is the first report that aims to provide a complete and comprehensive assessment.

The project is a joint initiative bringing expertise in cultural heritage preservation, academic research, and governmental oversight together, to assess the damage and risk to cultural heritage resources in Gaza following the impacts of war. This kind of assessment is critical for preserving cultural history, architecture, and artifacts that may be at risk of destruction or further damage due to ongoing or past conflicts. This report enables the comparison of heritage places (based on assessment of value, condition, etc.) to assist decision-makers and heritage professionals in identifying priorities at a time of limited resources.

The project is supported by the Cultural Protection Fund (CPF), led by British Council in partnership with the UK Government Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). The fund supports projects which protect cultural heritage at risk due to conflict or climate change, in the Middle East, North and East Africa and South Asia.



**Figure 2:** A satellite image of central Gaza captured on 31 October 2024 showing extensive destruction around the Wadi Gaza (**Source:** Planet)

The project officially began in March 2024, when the CCHP signed an agreement to take the lead in conducting these assessments. This marked the formal commencement of efforts to document and evaluate the state of Gaza’s cultural heritage in the aftermath of war, an essential first step toward recovery and preservation. This collaboration aims to create a systematic and comprehensive approach to identify damages and recommend actions for restoration or protection, ensuring that Gaza’s rich cultural history is preserved for future generations.

### **1.1 Purpose and significance of the Rapid Damage and Risk Assessment for Cultural Heritage in Gaza**

Rapid Damage and Risk Assessment for Cultural Heritage is a critical process during and after conflict, such as the ongoing war in Gaza, where it is intended to evaluate the impact of the Israeli military operations on cultural heritage sites and historical buildings. This assessment plays a pivotal role in understanding the extent of the damage, identifying

immediate risks, and planning for the preservation and restoration of cultural assets. The following points explain the purpose and significance of the rapid damage and risk assessment:

***Purpose of Rapid Damage and Risk Assessment:***

- To provide an immediate evaluation of the physical damage inflicted on cultural heritage sites, including historical buildings, monuments, museums, cultural Landscape, and archaeological sites.
- To categorize the level of damage (e.g. partial, structural, or total destruction) to prioritize future preservation/restoration/reconstruction efforts.
- To identify ongoing risks such as looting, or further structural collapse that could exacerbate the damage.
- To create a documentation record that can be used for accountability, especially if the intentional destruction of cultural heritage, a violation of international law, is involved.
- To serve as a foundation for developing strategies for the restoration and preservation of cultural heritage. This includes technical interventions and resource allocation.
- To provide the necessary data to secure funding and international support for recovery efforts.
- To help rebuild the identity and resilience of the affected communities by assessing and eventually restoring cultural heritage. Cultural sites are often integral to the social fabric of a society.
- To inform policymakers about the need for improved protection of cultural heritage in conflict zones and the importance of integrating heritage preservation into emergency response plans.

***Significance of Rapid Damage and Risk Assessment:***

- Cultural heritage is a vital part of a community's identity and history, crucial for maintaining a sense of continuity and normality in the aftermath of war. Documentation is part of the humanitarian imperative to protect cultural assets during conflicts.
- Cultural heritage sites often play a significant role in local economies and education. Their preservation is therefore not just a cultural priority but also a domestic economic one, with long-term implications for post-war recovery and development.

- By documenting the damage, the rapid damage and risk assessment contributes to the historical record, ensuring that future generations are aware of the cultural losses suffered and the efforts made to restore them.
- The process often involves collaboration between local authorities, international organizations (such as UNESCO, British Council, AFD, ALIPH, CER, NORAD, World Bank, EU etc), and heritage experts. This fosters a global effort to preserve humanity's shared heritage.
- The documentation may be used in legal contexts as the destruction of cultural heritage, is a war crime under international law (1954 Hague Convention) It is imperative that documentation is of a high standard for this purpose as it may be challenged in legal proceedings.

## **1.2 War Impact on cultural heritage in the Gaza Strip**

The ongoing war on Gaza is having a devastating impact on cultural heritage, exacerbating the already fragile condition of many archaeological and historical sites as well as cultural landmarks. There are direct and indirect impacts on Gaza's cultural heritage as follows:

### ***Direct Impact:***

1. Numerous historical and archaeological sites, some dating back thousands of years, have been severely damaged or completely destroyed due to direct airstrikes, artillery shelling, and ground operations. This includes ancient archaeological sites, Mamluk and Ottoman mosques, churches, and vernacular buildings that combined all forms of Gaza's rich cultural tapestry.
2. Historic mosques and churches have been damaged or completely destroyed. These structures are not only places of worship but also hold significant historical, social and architectural value.
3. Archive centers, libraries, museums, and cultural centers, that house valuable collections of artifacts, and manuscripts, have been shelled, leading to the damage or loss of irreplaceable cultural treasures. In particular, the Al-Omari mosque's library, the Municipality of Gaza archive, and the Waqif archive, contain historical records, rare

manuscripts, and documents, which have been destroyed or rendered inaccessible, leading to the loss of historical knowledge.

4. During the invasion of Gaza city, the Israeli Military looted the artifacts storage depot of the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, which is managed by the French School of Biblical and Archaeological Research in Jerusalem. Incredibly valuable artifacts were stolen by the Israeli Military and moved to the Israeli Antiquities Authority in Israel. This kind of organized looting and vandalism leads to the irreversible loss of cultural heritage of humanity in Gaza (1 ;2).
5. The Israeli tanks used various archaeological sites, such as the Roman cemetery in Beit Lahia, Antheodon, Wadi Gaza and Nitzrim zone, as military bases. These zones have significant cultural value and this type of use has exposed them to physical destruction.
6. Cultural sites in Gaza also suffer from collateral damage, as the Israeli military indiscriminately damages and destroys buildings and neighbourhoods, including those located in densely populated urban areas such as Gaza Old City and Al-Shuja'iyya historical core. These areas include, cultural heritage sites and historical buildings, so even when historical buildings are not targeted directly, nearby explosions cause significant structural damage, for example, in Al-Qaisareyya Jewelry (Gold) Market.
7. Gaza's urban fabric, which includes historic neighbourhoods with unique architectural styles, has been extensively damaged. The destruction of these areas results in the loss of the cultural identity of the city. Many of Gaza's traditional homes, which are part of the region's cultural heritage, have been destroyed, displacing families and further eroding the community's cultural landscape.
8. More than 2 million people have been displaced to the sand dunes zone of Al-Mawasi which contain more than eight archaeological sites. These sites now suffer from vandalism by some of the displaced people, taking advantage of the lawlessness and lack of security during the conflict. <sup>3</sup>

### ***Indirect Impact:***

1. The war has disrupted the operations of cultural institutions that were responsible for the preservation of heritage in Gaza. Staff have been displaced and some have fled out

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<sup>1</sup> Nayyar, 2024

<sup>2</sup> Osman, 2024

<sup>3</sup> PCBS, 2023

of Gaza, their facilities have been destroyed, and the loss of these resources has hampered documentation and emergency conservation efforts.

2. The ongoing and unprecedented nature of the war makes immediate restoration efforts difficult. Continuous hostilities, restricted access, and lack of resources have hindered any significant preservation or restoration work
3. The war has disrupted traditional cultural practices, including religious ceremonies, traditional events, and community rituals. These practices are essential to the cultural identity and social cohesion of the people of Gaza.
4. The displacement of communities and the destruction of gathering places has also threatened the transmission of oral traditions, including stories, songs, and languages.
5. The destruction of cultural heritage sites in Gaza has a profound psychological impact on the local population. These sites are often symbols of community identity and resilience, and their loss leads to a sense of cultural dislocation and despair. Their erasure and the continuous damage to cultural heritage wipes out significant portions of Gaza's historical and cultural narrative.
6. The deliberate targeting or disproportionate damage to cultural heritage sites in Gaza is a violation of international law, including the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and the Fourth Geneva Convention. These agreements emphasize the obligation to protect cultural heritage, even during armed conflict, and extend protections to cultural property under colonial occupation. According to the UN resolutions, Israel as an occupation power, is obligated to protect cultural heritage in the Occupied West Bank and Gaza including East Jerusalem within the 1967 borders. Ensuring accountability for such violations is essential to uphold international standards and safeguard cultural heritage for future generations.

The current and unprecedented war on Gaza has resulted in severe and widespread damage to Gaza's cultural heritage, threatening the loss of millennia-old history and eroding the cultural identity of its people. The destruction of historic sites, looting by the Israeli Military, and the disruption of cultural practices present significant challenges to future recovery and restoration efforts. The British Council-CPF, ALIPH, and CER have taken immediate and concerted efforts to protect and preserve what remains. Without their First

Aid intervention, there is a risk that much of Gaza's rich cultural heritage could be lost forever.

### **1.3 Objectives**

This project is intended to support the Palestinian Ministry of Antiquities and Tourism (MoTA) in acquiring the necessary information and tools for managing at-risk heritage during emergency responses in the future. It will support (MoTA) in assessing the damage incurred and documenting endangered cultural heritage in Gaza following the current conflict. This will help the State of Palestine (PS) in creating an inventory and management system, for its potential use in the aftermath of war.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

The methodology for conducting a Damage and Risk Assessment for cultural heritage in the aftermath of war involves a systematic approach to evaluate the extent of damage, assess risks, and develop strategies for the protection and restoration of cultural assets. To achieve that, the process in Gaza has been carried out by two professional teams (each assigned a geographic area) and a combination of heritage professionals, architects, structural engineers, conservators, and local authorities, with the support of the EAMENA team from the University of Oxford and colleagues. The methodology key steps are as follows: preparation and planning, data collection and documentation, risk assessment, and technical reporting,

The data used in this project comprises of high resolution satellite imagery, social media analytics, ground surveys, reports from the Palestinian Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, UNESCO, ICOMOS, publicly available information, and a series of Stakeholder Engagement and Consultations. These various sources were used to triangulate and improve the veracity of the data. The rapid damage and risk assessment adapts from the Post-Disaster damage and risk assessment methodology jointly developed by CCHP and the EAMENA team.

CCHP has enhanced its capacity to assess damage during ongoing conflict in Gaza, or in situations where physical access is not possible. For this purpose, it has developed a Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA) methodology that is conducted remotely. In conflict-affected settings, the methodology includes assessments of damages or losses for all cultural heritage and related assets. The ground implementation teams have taken all reasonable measures to ensure that such assets are included in the assessments in this report. Conducted by triangulating satellite imagery, social media analytics, ground surveys, reports from EAMENA team and publicly available information, this report assesses (i) the damage to physical assets of cultural heritage; (ii) first aid and rescue needs; and (iii) the recovery and reconstruction needs.

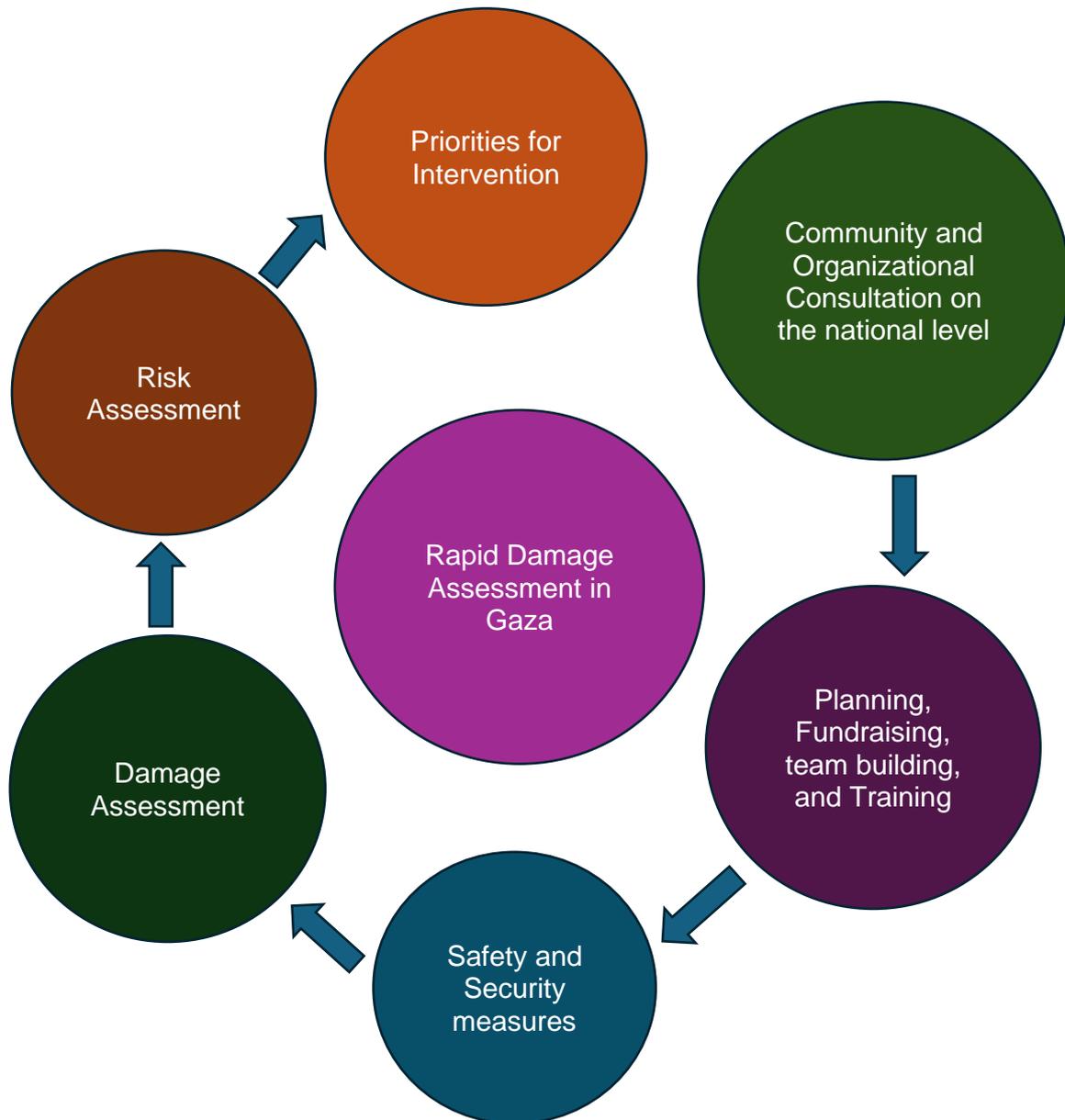
Damage is assessed as the preservation value of totally, or partially damaged physical assets. First Aid Rescue, Recovery and Reconstruction needs are divided into two broad categories: the First Aid and Rescue phase and the Restoration/Reconstruction phase. These are separated into immediate (0-12 months) and short-term (12-60 months).

## **2.1 Guiding Principles for Survey and Documentation**

Documentation must be systematic, efficient, low-cost, easy-to-use and to train others, easy to share, manage and importantly with the capacity to process and extract further information later. It is a constant balancing act between doing what is necessary now and the longer-term needs. The guiding principles (ICOMOS, 1996) were explained by the EAMENA team during the training sessions and the two on the ground teams were encouraged to develop their own principles based upon the situation in the field and problems they faced. A summary of these guiding principles is outlined here:

- An explanation for why documentation is required. This is even more important in an emergency situation, such as the humanitarian crisis in Gaza.
- Each person in the two on site teams were given clear responsibilities. This was vital to ensure efforts were not duplicated or, worse, areas or sites missed. The responsibilities were confirmed by a clear reporting structure.
- Advance planning was an essential principle to ensure that responses to emergencies or in-field problems could be properly addressed, such as time pressure, sudden Israeli incursion, restrictions on movement, lack of skills.
- CCHP and EAMENA staff were clear on the content of the record, which information that we needed to gather and what questions should be answered. Teams took into account that it is an emergency and what is primarily needed.
- Google Drive was used for management, dissemination and sharing of records in order to gain a rapid and effective response.
- The teams provided sufficient information which will lead to good first aid conservation decisions
- Team members are qualified professionals in rapid response to make a quick understanding of the site's context and problems.

- CCHP, MoTA, and EAMENA are keen to disseminate the collected information, and manage and share the information collected as a tool to tackle first aid conservation strategies.



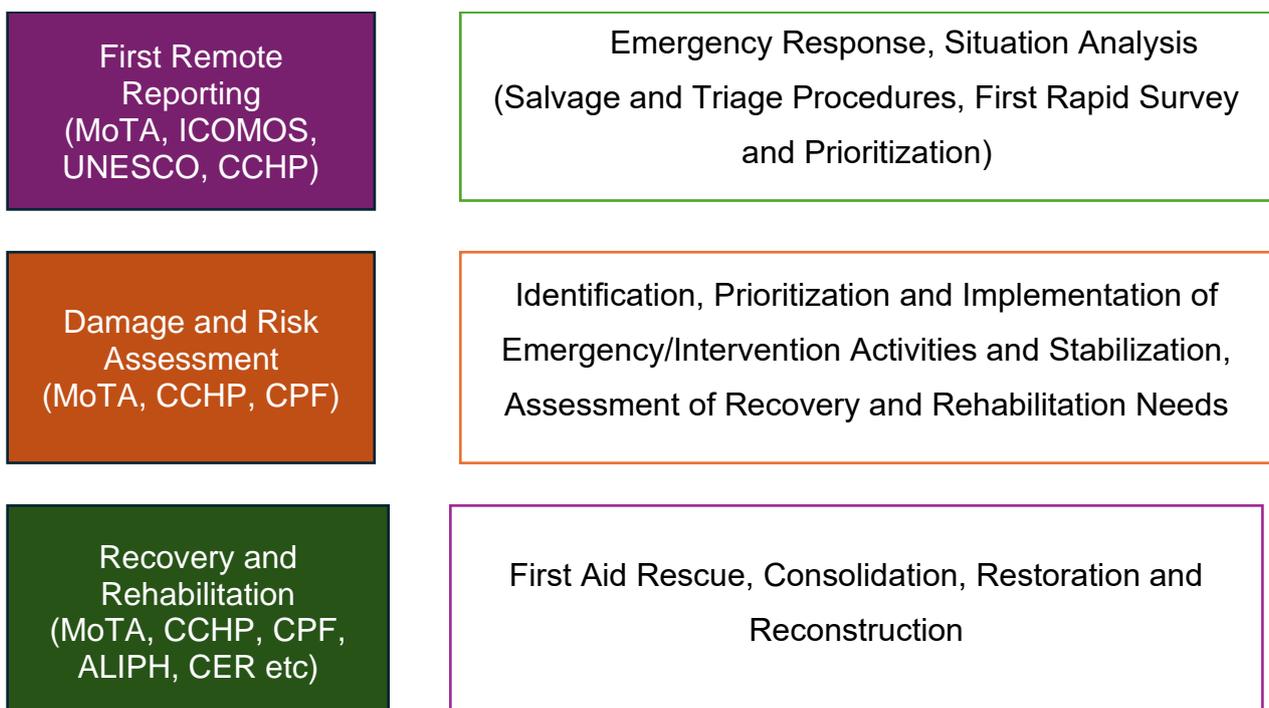
**Figure 3:** Rapid Damage and Risk Assessment for cultural heritage in Gaza

## 2.2 Evaluation Criteria

In this phase this project uses a qualitative approach, using ordinal measuring scales (i.e. rankings such as High, Med, and Low). These scale levels are defined and described in order to ensure users have a similar understanding of the terms.

Our planned approach involved damage and risk assessment of Gaza's cultural heritage in an initial preparatory phase, while Gaza is inaccessible for in situ heritage documentation, followed by a post-conflict phase when ground recording can be safely undertaken. In practice, partly because the conflict continued without cease fire, safe working methods were developed to allow some ground recording in selected areas. The main groundwork was undertaken by the CCHP's two ground teams who provided an accurate list of sites as an output of a deep on-site survey and rapid assessment.

Evaluation criteria for Risk Assessment were based on assessing the structural stability of buildings and monuments. Two structural engineers evaluate whether structures are at risk of collapse or further deterioration. The survey teams also assessed the risk of unauthorized access and vulnerability to intentional damage.



**Figure 4:** Aftermath the war on Gaza's Disaster Risk Management (GDRM)

## 2.3 Typology of damaged cultural heritage assets

The typology of cultural heritage assets damaged in the Gaza Strip highlights the breadth of destruction across different categories of heritage, each representing significant historical, cultural, and social values. Below is a categorized summary of the types of assets typically affected:

- **Historical Religious Buildings:**
  - *Mosques*: Many are centuries old, often combining architectural, artistic, and spiritual significance.
  - *Churches*: Rare yet historically vital to understanding the religious diversity and history of the region.
- **Historical Houses and Neighbourhoods:**
  - *Residential Structures*: Traditional homes that reflect local architectural styles and living practices.
  - *Heritage Neighbourhoods*: Entire areas characterized by a cohesive historical urban fabric.
- **Archaeological Sites:**
  - Ruins and excavation sites, often containing layers of history from multiple civilizations that have inhabited the region.
- **Museums:**
  - Institutions preserving tangible and intangible heritage, often housing artifacts that provide insights into Gaza's diverse history. Damage disrupts preservation and educational efforts.
- **Historical Palaces:**
  - Structures associated with historical governance, prominent figures, showcasing wealth, political history, and artistic endeavors from earlier periods.
- **Natural Heritage:**
  - *Landscapes*: Culturally significant natural sites that are part of the region's heritage.
  - *Parks and Gardens*: Historically important for communal or ceremonial activities.

- **Artifacts:**
  - Movable cultural items such as pottery, coins, jewelry, glass, and sculptures that provide archaeological and cultural insights.
- **Historical Manuscripts:**
  - Textual records on paper, parchment, or other materials, including religious texts, scientific works, and literature.
- **Monumental Buildings:**
  - *Civic Structures:* These include schools, libraries, cinemas, cultural centers, or administrative buildings with historical significance.
- **Significance of Cemeteries and Shrines (Maqam):**
  - *Historical Cemeteries:* These bear inscriptions, tombstones, and grave markers that provide historical records, genealogical information, and insight into cultural practices surrounding death and remembrance during the history of the Gaza Strip.
  - *Family Burial Sites:* Locations with generations of burials that are integral to community identity.
  - *War Cemeteries:* Memorializing soldiers or events, significant both locally and internationally.
  - *Religious Shrines (Maqam):* Dedicated to venerated figures, these serve as pilgrimage sites and centers of local devotion.
  - *Cultural Shrines (Maqam):* Memorials or sites of cultural importance tied to historical figures, events, or traditions.

These sites reflect religious beliefs, spiritual practices, and cultural continuity. Their destruction or damage results in the loss of unique historical records, disruption of local traditions, and have a profound impact on community identity and heritage.

Efforts to protect, document, and restore cemeteries and *Shrines (Maqam)* are crucial, as they often hold irreplaceable historical and emotional value for both local communities and the broader cultural history of the region.

The damage to these cultural assets impacts not only the physical artifacts and structures but also the collective memory, identity, and continuity of the cultural and historical narrative

of the Gaza Strip. Recovery, restoration, and documentation efforts are essential to preserving these invaluable resources for future generations.

<b>Asset Typology - Damages</b>	<b>Sub-categories</b>
<b>Libraries and archives</b>	- Historic manuscript collections
<b>Museums</b>	- Museums housed in significant historic buildings
	- Museums housed in modern buildings
<b>Archaeological sites</b>	- Archaeological sites with an area of less than 5,000 m <sup>2</sup>
	- Archaeological sites with an area of more than 5,000 m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Buildings of historical and/or artistic interest (Historic buildings, cultural spaces and galleries)</b>	- Historic housing
	- Historic buildings with special architectural value (Palace, Hammam, Sibat)
	- Historic buildings used for commercial purposes
	- Buildings of artistic interest
<b>Natural Heritage</b>	- Wadi Gaza on the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List
	- Gaza coastal zone and sand dunes.
<b>Museum's collections/ Movable cultural properties</b>	- Museum's collections
	- Artifacts storage
<b>National Monuments (including monumental cemeteries)</b>	- Monumental buildings
	- Monumental cemeteries
<b>Religious sites and places of worship of significant heritage</b>	- Historic Mosques and Churches with significant architectural value
	- Mosques and Churches
	- Cemeteries and Shrines (Maqam)

**Table 2:** The Typology of Damaged Cultural Heritage Assets

### 3. DATA COLLECTION

#### 3.1 Field Survey

A questionnaire was used to ensure a standard method and format for collecting data to effectively identify, assess, compare, and analyze conditions.

The two teams of highly professional experts and engineers conducted on-the-ground surveys. When it was considered safe, the teams conducted physical inspections to document the damage with photographs, sketches, and notes. Standardized forms to record details of the damage were used (*Annex 1*).





On-site visual inspection was used to assess the damage. This included taking photographs, videos, and detailed notes. The teams utilized GPS and Geographic Information System (GIS) technology to map damaged sites accurately and obtain precise locations. This helped in creating a georeferenced database of affected cultural heritage. The teams engaged local communities to report damage through a mobile app and social media. Damage is classified into three categories, such as: *Minor Damage*: Superficial or non-structural damage; *Moderate Damage*: Damage affecting the integrity but repairable; and *Severe Damage or Total Destruction*: Structural damage requiring significant restoration/sites that are beyond repair.

### 3.2 Remote Sensing

The EAMENA team provided support to the CCHP's on-the-Ground teams. EAMENA conducted a preliminary survey using freely available satellite imagery and aerial photographs to understand the scale of damage and to plan site visits.

EAMENA utilized satellite imagery and aerial photography to gather preliminary data on the extent of the damage to the sites which revealed areas of Israeli military activity, conducting detailed analysis of remote sensing imagery and using automatic change detection (ACD) software on radar imagery. The EAMENA team also used specially purchased high-resolution images to provide more information on damage, especially where ground access was limited or impossible.

### **3.3 Archival Data and Desk-based Review**

An archival data and desk-based review is being undertaken to assess damage and risks to cultural heritage sites in Gaza involving a systematic approach to gather, analyze, and interpret data from various sources. This method is crucial to establish a baseline pre-war record, to understand the extent of the damage, identify ongoing risks, and inform restoration and preservation efforts.

The sources that have been examined include historical records (photographs, and previous studies published by local and international scholars), architectural plans and surveys, and cultural significance studies. The sources also include also documentation from international archives such as the British Library, and international heritage organizations such as the French Biblical School of Archaeology of Jerusalem - École Biblique et Archéologique Française de Jérusalem (EBAF).

Prof. Andrew Petersen of Bradford University, an expert in Islamic architecture, has gathered an archive of early 20<sup>th</sup> century documentation of Gazan heritage buildings, which will be scanned by EAMENA and added to the database. This will ensure that the architectural heritage can be included in the baseline status report.

CCHP have reviewed studies and publications that describe the cultural, religious, or historical significance of these sites, which can aid in prioritizing restoration efforts. CCHP gathered reports from MoTA, ICOMOS, and international bodies that document the damage incurred during the conflict. The CCHP desk-based review team analyzed media coverage,

eyewitness testimonies, and social media posts that provide real-time information about the destruction of cultural sites.

In summary, the archival data and desk review for cultural heritage damage and risk assessment in Gaza provide a critical foundation for understanding the full impact of the conflict on these invaluable sites. By systematically gathering and analyzing data, identifying risks, and engaging with stakeholders, this approach helps to prioritize restoration efforts, protect against further damage, and preserve Gaza's cultural heritage for future generations. Annex (2) shows a detailed inventory of sites assessed, including historic photographs, site maps, and description of cultural significance.

### **3.4 Challenges**

Collecting data for damage and risk assessment of cultural heritage sites during and after the war in Gaza presents numerous challenges, which can significantly impact the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the assessment. These challenges can be categorized into logistical, technical, and safety domains:

#### ***Logistical Challenges:***

- The current war on Gaza imposed military restrictions in more than 2/3 of the Gaza Strip's area which limits physical access to cultural heritage sites in the military zones. This made on-the-ground rapid damage assessments dangerous or impossible in various areas. This is particularly problematic in areas under heavy bombardment or in zones of active military operations and the project was committed to not putting staff in actively dangerous areas.
- Damage to transportation infrastructure (roads) can hinder access to heritage sites, complicating efforts to document and assess damage.
- The presence of unexploded ordnance, active military zones, and structural instability pose significant safety risks to teams attempting to assess sites.



**Figure 5:** Challenges facing Rapid Damage and Risk Assessment in Gaza Strip

### ***Technical Challenges***

- Pre-war documentation of cultural heritage sites in Gaza was incomplete, in some cases nonexistent, making it difficult to assess the extent of damage accurately. Archive and past satellite imagery helped mitigate this challenge.
- Archives at the Municipality of Gaza, IWAN, MoTA, and other repositories that store important historical documents and records are themselves damaged or destroyed, resulting in the loss of critical data.
- While satellite images are useful, they can lack the resolution and perspective sometimes needed to assess fine details or the extent of damage to intricate cultural features. Cloud cover or smoke from ongoing fires can further obscure imagery.

### ***Documentation and Communication Challenges***

- The displacement of local experts and custodians of cultural heritage due to the war led to a loss of invaluable knowledge needed for proper documentation and access to the materials needed for desk review.
- Disruptions in communication infrastructure impeded coordination among various stakeholders involved in the assessment, from local authorities to the two teams themselves.

In summary, the challenges in collecting data for rapid damage and risk assessment of cultural heritage sites in Gaza during and after the war are complex and multifaceted.

## Key Facts

Immediately following the start of the October 2023 war in Gaza and during continued hostilities, discussions were held between the British Council, MoTA, CCHP and EAMENA to develop a documentation and monitoring programme. Funds were obtained from the British Council-Cultural Protection Fund and a project led by the Center for Cultural Heritage Preservation (CCHP), in partnership with the EAMENA project of the University of Oxford, in close cooperation with the State of Palestine (PS), commenced a Rapid Damage and Risk Assessment for cultural heritage sites in Gaza. This work, based on field visits and on-site work, aimed at providing a precise damage assessment.

## Timeline Duration:

October 30<sup>th</sup>,2023 - January 15<sup>th</sup>, 2025



## Archaeological sites, Historical buildings and Monuments in the Gaza Strip

#	Sites in English	Sites in Arabic	Degree of Damage
1.	Al-Pasha Palace	قصر الباشا	HD
2.	Great Omari Mosque	المسجد العمري الكبير	HD
3.	Church of Saint Porphyrius	كنيسة القديس برفيريوس	MD
4.	Al-Samara Hammam	حمام السمرة	HD
5.	The Dome of Dar Al-Saada	قبة دار السعادة	HD
6.	Maqam of Al-Ghussein and Cemetery	مقام ومقبرة الغصين	HD
7.	Al-Qaisareyya Market	سوق القيسرية	MD
8.	Othman Qashqar Mosque	مسجد عثمان قشقر	HD
9.	House of Mohammad Masoud	بيت محمد مسعود	LD
10.	House of Dahdah Farah	بيت الدحاح فرح	LD
11.	House of Ramadan Al-Burno	بيت رمضان البورنو	MD
12.	House of Beit Sitti/ Al-Qeshawi	بيت ستي / القيشاوي	LD
13.	Sheikh Zakaria Mosque	مسجد الشيخ زكريا	HD
14.	Municipality Building – Omar Al-Mukhtar	مبنى البلدية – عمر المختار	HD
15.	House of Al-Hato (Al-Khodari)	بيت الحتو (الخضري)	HD
16.	House of Khader Tarazi-Shuhaibar	بيت خضر ترزي - الشحبير	MD
17.	Al-Mahkama Mosque	مسجد المحكمة	MD
18.	Al-Qazmari Mosque	مسجد القزمرى	HD
19.	House of Al-Saqqa	بيت السقا	HD
20.	House of Wael Abd Al-Aziz	بيت وائل عبد العزيز	MD
21.	Sabil Al-Refa'eyya	سبيل الرفاعية	HD
22.	House of Fadel Mortaja	بيت فاضل مرتجى	HD
23.	Hathat Palace	قصر حثت	HD
24.	Ibn Othman Mosque	مسجد بن عثمان	HD
25.	Store of Hajj Al-Mashharawi	محل الحاج المشهراوي	HD

### Degree of Damage:

Red
Orange

Highly Damaged (HD)

Moderate Damaged (MD)

Green
Black

Low Damaged (LD)

Not Damaged (ND)

#	Sites in English	Sites in Arabic	Degree of Damage
26.	Ibn Marwan Mosque	مسجد بن مروان	MD
27.	Al-Sitt Ruqaya Mosque	مسجد الست رقية	HD
28.	House of Khalil Al-Biltaji	بيت خليل البلتاجي	HD
29.	House of Khalil Al-Hilimi	بيت خليل الحلبي	HD
30.	House of Abdel Qader Youssef Bseiso	بيت عبد القادر يوسف بسيسو	HD
31.	Al-Moghrabi Mosque	المسجد المغربي	HD
32.	House of Awni Bseiso	بيت عوني بسيسو	HD
33.	House of Jabir Kamel Al-Sheikh	بيت جابر كامل الشيخ	HD
34.	House of Saleh Ja'rour	بيت صالح جعرور	HD
35.	Store of Abu Al-Ouf	محل أبو العوف	MD
36.	House of Youssef Al-Hattab (Al-Rahman Clinic)	بيت يوسف الحطاب (عيادة الرحمن)	HD
37.	Maqam of Abu Al-Azm/ Shamshon	مقام أبو العزم/شمشون	MD
38.	House of Sami Al-Amassi	بيت سامي العمصي	HD
39.	House of Awad Al-Madhoun	بيت عوض المدهون	MD
40.	House of Hussein Al-Ghusein	بيت حسين الغصين	HD
41.	House of Abd Al-Mutaleb Al-Ghusein	بيت عبد المُطَلَب الغصين	MD
42.	Maqam of Al-Husseini	مقام الحسيني	MD
43.	House of Akram Al-Tattar/ Anan	بيت أكرم التتار/ عنان	MD
44.	Al-Sayyed Hashem Mosque	مسجد السيد هاشم	LD
45.	House of Atta Katanani/ Kassab	بيت عطا قطناني/ كساب	MD
46.	House of Mahmoud Al-Baz	بيت محمود الباز	HD
47.	House of Fathi Jarada	بيت فتحي جرادة	HD
48.	House of Raja Al-Mashharawi	بيت رجاء المشهراوي	HD
49.	House of Abdel Halim Al-Diraoui	بيت عبد الحلیم الديرأوي	HD
50.	House of Ahmad Al-Mashharawi	بيت أحمد المشهراوي	HD
51.	Maqam and Cemetery of Ibn Marwan	مقام ومقبرة ابن مروان	MD

Degree of Damage:



Highly Damaged (HD)

Moderate Damaged (MD)

Green

Low Damaged (LD)

Black

Not Damaged (ND)

#	Sites in English	Sites in Arabic	Degree of Damage
52.	Sibat Al-Alami	سباط العلمي	HD
53.	House of Al-Mufti/Bassam Al-Jarou	بيت المفتي/ بسام الجرو	HD
54.	House of Rami Al-Husseini	بيت رامي الحسيني	MD
55.	House of Mohammad Ishaq Abdo	بيت محمد اسحق عبده	MD
56.	House of Jamal Ayyad	بيت جمال عياد	MD
57.	House of Mahmoud Khalil Lulu	بيت محمود خليل لولو	MD
58.	House of Mahmoud Faye' Abu Shaaban	بيت محمود فايع أبو شعبان	HD
59.	House of Mohammad Saleem	بيت محمد سليم	HD
60.	Al-Sheikh Shaaban Mosque	مسجد الشيخ شعبان	HD
61.	House of Ragheb Al-Alami	بيت راغب العلمي	HD
62.	Sibat Kassab	سباط كساب	MD
63.	Khan Younis	خان يونس	HD
64.	Tell Al-Ajwa	تل العجوة	LD
65.	Tell Al-Harash	تل الحراش	LD
66.	Tell Al-Ruqaish	تل الرقيش	LD
67.	Tell Qatif 1	تل القطيف 1	LD
68.	Tell Qatif 2	تل القطيف 2	LD
69.	Tell Ridan	تل ريدان	LD
70.	Tell Umm Amer "Saint Hilarion Monastery"	تل أم عامر "دير القديس هيلاريون"	LD
71.	Mosaic of Abbassan Al-Kabirah/ Maqam of Al-Khalil	فسيفساء عباسان الكبيرة/ مقام الخليل	MD
72.	Tell Al-Rasm 2	تل الرسم 2	LD
73.	Tell Al-Ahmar	تل الأحمر	LD
74.	Tell Al-Harsha	تل الحرشة	LD
75.	Tell Al-Jinan	تل الجنان	LD
76.	House of Abu Daqqa	بيت أبو دقة	MD

Degree of Damage:

Red
Orange

Highly Damaged (HD)

Moderate Damaged (MD)

Green
Black

Low Damaged (LD)

Not Damaged (ND)

#	Sites in English	Sites in Arabic	Degree of Damage
77.	House of Abu Drazz	بيت أبو دراز	LD
78.	Al-Qarara Museum	متحف القرارة	MD
79.	Haifa School	مدرسة حيفا	HD
80.	Khan of Amir Younis Al-Nawruzi	خان الأمير يونس النيروزي	MD
81.	Diwan of Al-Agha Family	ديوان عائلة الأغا	MD
82.	Grain Market of Khan Younis	سوق الحبوب – خان يونس	MD
83.	Al-Sikka (Railway) - Khan Younis	السكة (سكة حديد) – خان يونس	HD
84.	Cinema of Khan Younis	سينما خان يونس	MD
85.	Commonwealth War Cemetery, Zawaida	مقبرة الإنجليز، الزوايدة	HD
86.	Hajj Freih Al-Musaddar Palace	قصر الحاج فريح المصدر	HD
87.	House of Othman Al-Agha	بيت عثمان الأغا	HD
88.	Deir Al-Balah Watertank	خزان مياه دير البلح	LD
89.	Maqam of Al-Khader	مقام الخضر	LD
90.	Masjed Abu Saleem	مسجد أبو سليم	LD
91.	Al-Birka Attafela	البركة الطفيلة	LD
92.	Maqbarat Al-Masryeen (Egyptians Cemetery)	مقبرة المصريين	LD
93.	House of Bashir Al-Rayyes	بيت بشير الرّيس	MD
94.	House of Abdel Rahim Shakoor	بيت عبد الرحيم شكور	MD
95.	House of Al-Za'eem	بيت الزعيم	MD
96.	House of Falah Al-Aree'r	بيت فلاح العرعير	MD
97.	House of Omar Salouha	بيت عمر صلوحه	MD
98.	House of Tawfiq Al-Sheikh	بيت توفيق الشيخ	HD
99.	Maqam of Al-Sheikh Musافر	مقام الشيخ مسافر	MD
100.	House of Fadil Kassab	بيت فضل كساب	MD
101.	House of Ragheb Al-Alami 2	بيت راغب العلمي 2	MD
102.	House of Afaf Qutub	بيت عفاف قطب	MD

Degree of Damage:

Red
Orange

Highly Damaged (HD)

Moderate Damaged (MD)

Green
Black

Low Damaged (LD)

Not Damaged (ND)

#	Sites in English	Sites in Arabic	Degree of Damage
103.	House of Omar Al-Shawa	بيت عمر الشوا	MD
104.	House of Mousa Al-Rayyes	بيت موسى الرئيس	MD
105.	House of Abu Shanab )Khalil Al-Shawa(	بيت أبو شنب (خليل الشوا)	MD
106.	House of Widad Al-Saqqa	بيت وداد السقا	HD
107.	House and Store of Al-Sawwaf	بيت ومحل الصواف	HD
108.	House of Ahmad Al-Ramlawi	بيت أحمد الرملاوي	HD
109.	House of Mustafa and Abdel Rahman Al-Farran	بيت مصطفى وعبد الرحمن الفران	MD
110.	House of Yassir Ismail Al-Ramlawi	بيت ياسر اسماعيل الرملاوي	HD
111.	House of Deeb Ismail Al-Halees	بيت ديب اسماعيل الهليس	HD
112.	House of Khalil Al- Shawa	بيت خليل الشوا	HD
113.	House of Ayesh Al-A'r'eer	بيت عايش العرعير	HD
114.	House of Hussain Mahani	بيت حسين مهاني	MD
115.	House of Mamdooh Lulu	بيت ممدوح اللولو	HD
116.	House of Mohammad Omar Al-Mashharawi	بيت محمد عمر المشهراوي	HD
117.	House of Salah Abu Al-Garaya	بيت صلاح أبو الجراية	HD
118.	House of Qannita/ Kamal Abu Ajwa	بيت قنيطرة/ كمال أبو عوجة	HD
119.	House of Badawi Al-Khodari	بيت بدوي الخضري	HD
120.	House of Rushdi Oweidah	بيت رُشدي عويضة	HD
121.	House of Seif Rajab	بيت سيف رجب	HD
122.	House of Sabri Al-Mozzeini	بيت صبري المُزيني	MD
123.	House of Nasr Abdel Wahed	بيت نصر عبد الواحد	MD
124.	House of Hani Gotah	بيت هاني قوطة	LD
125.	Qannita Family Diwan	ديوان عائلة قنيطرة	HD
126.	Store of Ismael Al-Bardaweel	محل إسماعيل البردويل	MD
127.	House of Sabri Al-Madani	بيت صبري المدني	HD
128.	Maqam of Al-Sheikh Ali Abu Al-Kass	مقام الشيخ علي أبو الكاس	HD

Degree of Damage:



Highly Damaged (HD)

Moderate Damaged (MD)

Green

Low Damaged (LD)

Black

Not Damaged (ND)

#	Sites in English	Sites in Arabic	Degree of Damage
129.	House of Abdel Qader Youssef Bseiso 2	بيت عبد القادر يوسف بسيسو 2	HD
130.	Municipality Building -Tell Al-Zouhor	مبنى البلدية – تل الزهور	MD
131.	Maqam of Al- Sheikh Bashir	مقام الشيخ بشير	MD
132.	Rashad Al-Shawa Cultural Center	مركز رشاد الشوا الثقافي	HD
133.	Tell Al-Sanam	تل الصنم	HD
134.	Tell Al-Hamour	تل الهامور	HD
135.	Toor Ikhbeineh	طور اخبينة	HD
136.	Khirbet Al-Rasm	خربة الرسم	HD
137.	Umm Al-Mdeeda	أم المديدة	LD
138.	Khirbet Souq Mazen	خربة سوق مازن	HD
139.	Tell Al-Habboula	تل الهبولة	HD
140.	Tell Ma'in	تل معن	HD
141.	Site of Al-Mukhaymal	موقع المخيمل	LD
142.	Site of Makmin	موقع مكمين	LD
143.	Maqam of Bani Suhaila	مقام بني سهيلة	HD
144.	Khirbet Kheza'a	خربة خزاعة	HD
145.	Qa' Al-Kharabah	قاع الخرابة	LD
146.	Tell Rafah 2	تل رفح 2	HD
147.	Khirbet Abu Qishta	خربة أبو قشطة	HD
148.	Khirbet Al-Adas 2	خربة العدس 2	HD
149.	Tell Al-Barad	تل البراد	HD
150.	Arab Al-Tarabin	عرب الترايين	HD
151.	Khirbet Al-Isra'a	خربة الإسرائ	HD
152.	Rashad Al-Shawa Palace	قصر رشاد الشوا	HD
153.	Roman Cemetery of Jabalia	المقبرة الرومانية جباليا	HD
154.	Tell Al-Ajjul	تل العجول	HD
155.	Tell Aslan	تل أصلان	MD

Degree of Damage:



Highly Damaged (HD)

Moderate Damaged (MD)

Green

Low Damaged (LD)

Black

Not Damaged (ND)

#	Sites in English	Sites in Arabic	Degree of Damage
156.	House of Riyad Khalil Al-Fayoumi	بيت رياض خليل الفيومي	HD
157.	House of Issa Al-Whedi	بيت عيسى الوحيدي	HD
158.	House of Kazim Al-Zamili	بيت كاظم الزميلي	HD
159.	House of Hamdan Eid Hijazi	بيت حمدان عيد حجازي	HD
160.	Mosaic Floor of Al-Bureij	أرضية الفسيفساء في البريج	HD
161.	Tell Mosabeh	تل مصبح	HD
162.	Khirbet Rafah	خربة رفح	HD
163.	Anthedon Harbour	ميناء أنثيدون	HD
164.	Al-Balakhia	البلاخية	HD
165.	Tell Al-Sakan	تل السكن	HD
166.	Makhitim Byzantine Church	كنيسة مخيتم البيزنطية	HD
167.	Tell Rafah	تل رفح	HD
168.	Commonwealth War Cemetery/ Gaza Tufah	مقبرة الإنجليز / غزة التفاح	HD
169.	Railway Station	محطة السكة الحديد	HD
170.	Al-Omari Mosque of Jabalia	المسجد العمري بجباليا	HD
171.	British Gaza Port	ميناء غزة البريطاني	HD
172.	Artifact Storage – Ansar Compound	مخازن الآثار - مجمع الأنصار	HD
173.	Jawdat Al-Khodari Museum	متحف جودت الخضري	HD
174.	Gaza Coast	ساحل غزة	HD
175.	Al-Nawar Neighbourhood	حي النور	HD
176.	House of Mohammad Daoud	بيت محمد داود	HD
177.	House of Shhata Al-Ramlawi	بيت شحاتة الرملوي	HD
178.	House of Abdel Latif Nassar	بيت عبد اللطيف نصار	HD
179.	House of Eid Ayyad	بيت عيد عياد	HD
180.	House of Basim Al-Ijlah	دار باسم العجلة	HD
181.	House of Riyad Fawra	بيت رياض فورة	HD

Degree of Damage:



Highly Damaged (HD)

Moderate Damaged (MD)

Green

Low Damaged (LD)

Black

Not Damaged (ND)

#	Sites in English	Sites in Arabic	Degree of Damage
182.	Al-Sayyed Abu Sharekh Palace	قصر السيد ابو شرخ	HD
183.	Hajj Sadiq Al-Mozainy Palace	قصر حج صادق المزيني	HD
184.	AL-Zeitoun (Kashko) Olive Mille	معصرة الزيتون (كاشكو)	HD
185.	Maqam of Sheikh Ijleen	مقام الشيخ عجلين	HD
186.	House of Al-Hattab/Al-Khodari	بيت الحطاب/الخصري	HD
187.	House of Hamza Al-Essawi	بيت حمزة العيساوي	HD
188.	House of Ali Abu Huwaidi	بيت علي أبو هويدي	HD
189.	House of Ahmad Al-Nafar	بيت أحمد النفار	HD
190.	House of Adham Bseiso	بيت أدهم بسيسو	HD
191.	House of Yahya Al-Ma'sabawi	بيت يحيى المعصوابي	HD
192.	House of Salman Helles	بيت سلمان حلس	HD
193.	House of Fadl Qunaytah/ Salman	بيت فضل قنيطة/ سلمان	HD
194.	Wadi Gaza	وادي غزة	HD
195.	Al-Nasr Mosque	مسجد النصر	HD
196.	Roman Cemetery Beit Lahia	المقبرة الرومانية بيت لاهيا	HD
197.	House of Khader Al-Tarazi 2	بيت خضر الترزوي 2	HD
198.	Al-Nasr Cinema	سينما النصر	MD
199.	Al-Samer Cinema	سينما السامر	HD
200.	The Palestinian Legislative Council	المجلس التشريعي الفلسطيني	HD
201.	Memorial of Al-Jondy Al-Majhool	نصب الجندي المجهول	HD
202.	Khan Fayeq Abu Shaaban	خان فايق ابو شعبان	MD
203.	Zawiya Al-Hnood Mosque	مسجد زاوية الهنود	HD
204.	Al-Ghella Market	سوق الغلة	HD
205.	Baptist Hospital	مجمع مستشفى المعمدان	LD
206.	Municipality Park	منتزه البلدية	MD
207.	Store of Jamal Khalaf	محل جمال خلف	MD
208.	Store of Fawra	محل فورة	MD

Degree of Damage:



Highly Damaged (HD)

Moderate Damaged (MD)

Green

Low Damaged (LD)

Black

Not Damaged (ND)

#	Sites in English	Sites in Arabic	Degree of Damage
209.	Store of Dumyati	محل الدمياطي	MD
210.	Store of Khalil Hamdan	محل خليل حمدان	MD
211.	Store of Khamis Abu Jarad	محل خميس أبو جراد	MD
212.	Store of Al-Badrasawi (Ahmad Sarsour)	محل البدرساوي / أحمد صرصور	HD
213.	House of Kamel Hirzallah	بيت كامل حرز الله	MD
214.	Store of Muhammad Al Helo	محل محمد الحلو	HD
215.	House of Salah Hirzallah 2	بيت صلاح حرز الله 2	MD
216.	House of Ahmad Nimer Al-Amassi	بيت أحمد نمر العمصي	MD
217.	House of Kamal Nimer Al-Amassi	بيت كمال نمر العمصي	MD
218.	House of Khalil Abu Shaaban	بيت راغب أبو شعبان	MD
219.	House of Mahmoud Abu Shaaban	بيت محمود أبو شعبان	HD
220.	Ashortah "The Police" Mosque	مسجد الشرطة	HD
221.	The Old Post Building	مبنى البريد القديم	MD
222.	Salam Shurrab Building	مبنى سلام شراب	MD
223.	Jawdat Al-Khodari Historical Plants Oasis	حديقة جودت الخضري	HD
224.	Semsem Mille Building	مبنى معصرة السمسم	HD
225.	House of Nezal Helles	بيت نزال حلس	HD
226.	House of Ramzi Mohammad Masoud	بيت رمزي محمد مسعود	HD
227.	House of Hatem Mohammed Al-Samari	بيت حاتم محمد السمري	ND
228.	House of Hani Saba	بيت هاني سابا	ND
229.	House of Sarah Al-Hato	بيت سارة الحتو	ND
230.	House of Al-Daya/ Jawdat Al-Khodari	بيت الداية/ جودت الخضري	ND
231.	Maqam of Al-Imam Al-Shafei	مقام الإمام الشافعي	ND
232.	Al- Zawiya Al-Ahmadeyya	الزاوية الأحمدية	ND
233.	Tell Al-Ruqaish Cemetery	مقبرة تل الرقيش	ND
234.	House of Fayez Mohammed Abu Asi	بيت فايز أبو عاصي	ND

Degree of Damage:



Highly Damaged (HD)

Moderate Damaged (MD)

Green

Low Damaged (LD)

Black

Not Damaged (ND)

#	Sites in English	Sites in Arabic	Degree of Damage
235.	House of Ahmad Al-Ghalban	بيت أحمد الغلبان	ND
236.	House of Ahmad Al-Sousi	بيت أحمد السوسي	ND
237.	House of Al'a Al-Helo	بيت علاء الحلو	ND
238.	House of Foad Al-Mozainy	بيت فؤاد المزيني	ND
239.	House of Mo'en Al-Awadi	بيت معين العوضي	ND
240.	House of Abdel Eid Al-Suwafiri	بيت عيد السوافيري	ND
241.	House of Nasr Al-Jelda	بيت نصر الجلدة	ND
242.	House of Imad Wafa Al-Sayegh	بيت عماد وفا الصايغ	ND
243.	House of Nabil Salah Al-Mozainy	بيت نبيل المزيني	ND
244.	House of Al-Mozainy/ Nahed Al-Sawy	بيت المزيني / ناهد الصاوي	ND
245.	House of Al-Mozainy/ Samir Al-Madhoun	بيت المزيني/ سمير المدهون	ND
246.	House of Nabil Salah Al-Mozainy	بيت نبيل صلاح المزيني	ND
247.	House Naser Ragheb Al-Qaishawi	بيت ناصر راغب القيشاوي	ND
248.	Katib Wilayat Mosque	مسجد كاتب ولاية	ND
249.	House of Majdi Ali Ajjur	بيت مجدي علي عجور	ND
250.	House of Khamis and Abdel Qader Al-Ghalayini	بيت خميس وعبد القادر الغلاييني	ND
251.	House of Deeb Mohammed Al-Ghalayini	بيت ديب الغلاييني	ND
252.	House of Osama Ibrahim Ismamah	بيت أسامة إبراهيم اصمامة	ND
253.	House of Ziad Philip Jahshan	بيت زياد فيليب جهشان	ND
254.	House of Georgette Youssef Shuhaibar	بيت جورجيت يوسف شحير	ND
255.	House of Salem Mahmoud Shuhaibar	بيت سالم محمود شحير	ND
256.	House of Omar Bashir Al-Hartani	بيت عمر بشير الحرثاني	ND
257.	House of Ramez Jum'a Al-Shurafa'	بيت رامز جمعة الشرفا	ND
258.	House of Khaled Mahmoud Al-Sawafiri	بيت خالد محمود السوافيري	ND
259.	House of Ghassan Hashem Skeik	بيت غسان هاشم سكيك	ND
260.	House of Hanna Yaqoub Al-Khoury	بيت حنا يعقوب الخوري	ND

Degree of Damage:



Highly Damaged (HD)

Moderate Damaged (MD)

Green

Low Damaged (LD)

Black

Not Damaged (ND)

#	Sites in English	Sites in Arabic	Degree of Damage
261.	House of Sharab/ Tayseer Mohammed Al-Madhoun	بيت شراب/ تيسير محمد المدهون	ND
262.	House of Mohammed Ali Saqallah	بيت ماهر محمد علي ساق الله	ND
263.	House of Fayez Madhat Al-Wahidi	بيت فايز مدحت الوحيدي	ND
264.	House of Raafat and Kazem Al-Zamili	بيت رفعت وكاظم الزميلي	ND
265.	House of Bakr Ajjur	بيت بكر عجور	ND
266.	House of Al-Eisawi/ Mohammed Ba'lousha	بيت العيسوي/ محمد بعلوشة	ND
267.	House of Hamed Rizq Siam	بيت حامد رزق صيام	ND
268.	House of Abdel Saeed Jabr	بيت عبد سعيد جابر	ND
269.	House of Mohammed Ihsan Abdo	بيت محمد إحسان عبده	ND
270.	House of Saeed Al-Barqouni	بيت سعيد البرقوني	ND
271.	House of Salama Mohammed Ashour	بيت سلامة محمد عاشور	ND
272.	House of Ahmad Helmy Sakik	بيت أحمد حلمي سكيك	ND
273.	Sheikh Ali Al-Ajami Mosque	مسجد الشيخ علي العجمي	ND
274.	Al-Kamaliya School	المدرسة الكمالية	ND
275.	House of Hisham Yassin Sawan	بيت هشام ياسين صوان	ND
276.	House of Shaaban Sawan	بيت شعبان صوان	ND
277.	House of Ibrahim Bakr Al-Alami	بيت إبراهيم بكر العلمي	ND
278.	Latin Monastery Church	كنيسة دير اللاتين	ND
279.	Latin Monastery Library	مكتبة دير اللاتين	ND
280.	House of Abdo Ibrahim Barakat	بيت عبده إبراهيم بركات	ND
281.	House of Khader Youssef Al-Ruzi	بيت خضر يوسف الرزي	ND
282.	House of Abdel Fattah Skeik	بيت عبد الفتاح سكيك	ND
283.	House of Inshirah Ahmad Abu Wazna	بيت إنشراح أحمد أبو وزنة	ND
284.	House of Al-Ja'frawi/ Jawdat Al-Khodari	بيت الجعفر اوي/ جودت الخضري	ND
285.	House of Wasfia Darwish Al-Ghandour	بيت وصفية درويش الغندور	ND

Degree of Damage:



Highly Damaged (HD)

Moderate Damaged (MD)

Green

Low Damaged (LD)

Black

Not Damaged (ND)

#	Sites in English	Sites in Arabic	Degree of Damage
286.	House of Mohammed Abu Jarad	بيت محمد أبو جراد	ND
287.	Khan Abu Shaaban/ Mahmoud Abu Shaaban	خان أبو شعبان/ محمد أبو شعبان	ND
288.	House of Sabah Zeino	بيت صباح زينو	ND
289.	Store of Hussein Mousa Al-Nakhala	بيت حسين موسى النخالة	ND
290.	House of Ammar/ Diab Abu Nujila	بيت عمار/ دياب أبو نجيلة	ND
291.	Store of Abdel Razek Kaheel	محل عادل عبد الرازق كحيل	ND
292.	House of Faisal Al-Tabba'	بيت فيصل الطباع	ND
293.	House of Abu Ayman Al-Saqqa	بيت أبو أيمن السقا	ND
294.	House of Muqdad Abu Ramadan	بيت مقداد أبو رمضان	ND
295.	House of Al-Basha/ Jawdat Al-Khodari	بيت الباشا/ جودت الخصري	ND
296.	House of Ibrahim Al-Ghandour	بيت إبراهيم الغندور	ND
297.	House of Nahed Al-Ghazali	بيت ناهد الغزالي	ND
298.	House of Abdel Raouf Mansour	بيت عبد الرؤوف منصور	ND
299.	Diwan Al-Tabatibi/ Ghassan Al-Tabatibi	ديوان الطباطيبي/ غسان الطباطيبي	ND
300.	House of Salman Ziad Ziada	بيت سلمان زياد زيادة	ND
301.	House of Bashir Kamel Ajjur	بيت بشير كامل عجور	ND
302.	House of Alaa Arafa	بيت علاء عرفة	ND
303.	House of Fawzi Rabah Ajjur	بيت فوزي رباح عجور	ND
304.	House of Shaaban Mohammed Arafa	بيت شعبان محمد عرفة	ND
305.	House of Mansour Al-Shawa	بيت منصور الشوا	ND
306.	Sheikh Khalid Mosque	مسجد الشيخ خالد	ND
307.	House of Khetam Abu Seedo	بيت ختام أبو سيدو	ND
308.	House of Nabil Salameh Faraj	بيت نبيل سلامة فرج	ND
309.	House of Hussein Al-Mughni	بيت حسين المغني	ND
310.	House of Hakem Al-Samari	بيت حاكم السمرري	ND
311.	House of Sukkar	بيت سكر	ND

Degree of Damage:

<b>Red</b>	Highly Damaged (HD)	<b>Green</b>	Low Damaged (LD)
<b>Orange</b>	Moderate Damaged (MD)	<b>Black</b>	Not Damaged (ND)

#	Sites in English	Sites in Arabic	Degree of Damage
312.	House of Ramadan Hajila	بيت رمضان حجيلة	ND
313.	House of Al-Aimawi/ Ahmad Bseiso	بيت العماوي/ أحمد بسيسو	ND
314.	House of Al-Ushi/ Rabah Sharab's Heirs	بيت العشي/ ورثة رباح شراب	ND
315.	House of Atiah Al-Mozainy	بيت عطية المزيني	ND
316.	House of Awad Al-Ramlawi	بيت عوض الرملوي	ND

**Degree of Damage:**

<b>Red</b>	Highly Damaged ( <b>HD</b> )	<b>Green</b>	Low Damaged ( <b>LD</b> )
<b>Orange</b>	Moderate Damaged ( <b>MD</b> )	<b>Black</b>	Not Damaged ( <b>ND</b> )

The statistics of archaeological sites, historical buildings, and monuments in the Gaza Strip are categorized by damage as follows: **138** sites as Highly Damaged (**HD**), **61** sites as Moderately Damaged (**MD**), **27** sites as Low Damaged (**LD**), and **90** as Not Damaged (**ND**).

## 4. DATA ASSESSMENT

The Gaza Strip, a region with a rich tapestry of cultural heritage and historical significance, faces unique challenges in the preservation and protection of its historical sites. Frequent conflicts and the current war on Gaza pose significant threats to these irreplaceable assets. In such a volatile environment, rapid damage assessment is crucial for the timely identification, documentation, and mitigation of damage to cultural heritage sites and historical buildings.

This chapter delves into the best practices used for conducting rapid damage assessments in Gaza. The following format emphasizes the importance of a swift yet thorough approach to evaluating the impact of the war on these sites. The on-site teams integrated modern technologies with traditional assessment techniques to provide a comprehensive framework tasked with safeguarding Gaza's cultural heritage. Furthermore, this part of the study explores all the surveyed damaged sites and historical buildings from the current conflict, offering insights into the challenges and solutions encountered in the field.



**Figure 6:** Why damage and risk assessment in the aftermath of war?  
**Source:** ICCROM's FAR Programme, 2022

#### **4.1 Findings of the damage assessment for cultural heritage sites**

The assessment of cultural heritage places, particularly during the current war against Gaza is a critical step in understanding the extent of damage and informing subsequent conservation efforts. This section presents the findings from a comprehensive damage assessment conducted on cultural heritage sites in the Gaza Strip, providing a detailed overview of the current state of these invaluable assets.

Through a combination of on-site inspections by the CCHP ground teams, remote sensing analysis by EAMENA, and the analysis of historical data by experts including Dr. Hamdan Taha and Prof. Andrew Petersen, the assessment has identified varying degrees of damage across multiple sites. The findings reveal not only the physical impacts on structures and open sites but also highlight the broader implications for cultural identity and historical continuity in the Gaza Strip.

The bombardment has not only ravaged historical and cultural landmarks but also disrupted the broader cultural identity and historical continuity in the Gaza Strip. The damage in the Old City of Gaza and the Old neighbourhood of Al-Shuja'iyya District has dismantled more than just buildings. These areas, rich with centuries of cultural and historical significance, house ancient communities where families have lived for generations. The destruction of homes in these historic districts represents a rupture in the social fabric, with many displaced residents losing not only their physical dwellings but also the historical connection to their ancestors and cultural heritage.

The destruction of religious buildings, including mosques and churches, has severely impacted the cultural identity of the indigenous populations, including both Muslim and Christian communities. In the Old City of Gaza, religious sites are more than places of worship; they are cornerstones of cultural life, deeply intertwined with daily social practices and communal identity. The loss of these sites disrupts religious continuity and threatens the cultural practices that bind the community together.

For the Christian minority and the Muslim majority alike, these places are symbols of resilience, coexistence, and spiritual heritage. The damage to these sacred spaces profoundly affects the community's collective memory and identity, creating a gap in the cultural and historical narrative of Gaza.

The destruction of culturally significant sites in Gaza has broader implications, threatening the preservation of heritage for future generations. As a result, the displacement of people and the loss of cultural landmarks contribute to a deeper erosion of Gaza's cultural memory and identity, potentially severing ties with its long-standing historical traditions.

Key findings include the extent of structural damage to historical buildings and the erosion of cultural landscapes in the sites where they were used as Israeli military bases and maneuver zones. Additionally, the report underscores the compounding effects of damage, ongoing risk, and the challenges posed by limited access to certain sites.

These findings serve as a foundation for prioritizing restoration efforts, allocating resources, and developing strategies to mitigate further damage. By documenting the specific nature and scope of the damage, this section aims to guide stakeholders in making informed decisions to protect and preserve the cultural heritage that is integral to the community's identity and history.

## **4.2 Damage Classification**

In the aftermath of the Israeli bombing in Gaza, a damage assessment of cultural heritage sites was conducted, classifying the level of destruction into three categories: high, moderate, and low. This classification reflects the varying degrees of structural and cultural loss that the sites have endured, with implications for future restoration and intervention efforts.

### **1. High Level of Damage (138 places)**

These sites have suffered extensive destruction, with significant portions of the buildings or sites either completely destroyed or severely compromised. In many cases, architectural elements, historical artifacts, and cultural features have been obliterated.

*Characteristics of High Damage:*

- Structural collapse or near-total destruction.
- Loss of key cultural features (artwork, inscriptions, or historic architectural elements).
- Imminent risk of further deterioration or collapse.
- Urgent need for stabilization and rescue efforts.

**2. Moderate Level of Damage (61 places)**

Sites in this category have sustained considerable damage but retain some of their original structural and cultural significance. These sites may exhibit partial collapses, damaged facades, or broken internal elements, yet they remain repairable with significant intervention.

*Characteristics of Moderate Damage:*

- Partial destruction of key structures or features.
- Damage to walls, or decorative elements, though the core structure remains intact.
- Requires prompt but less urgent restoration compared to sites with high damage.
- Can be salvaged and restored with moderate interventions.

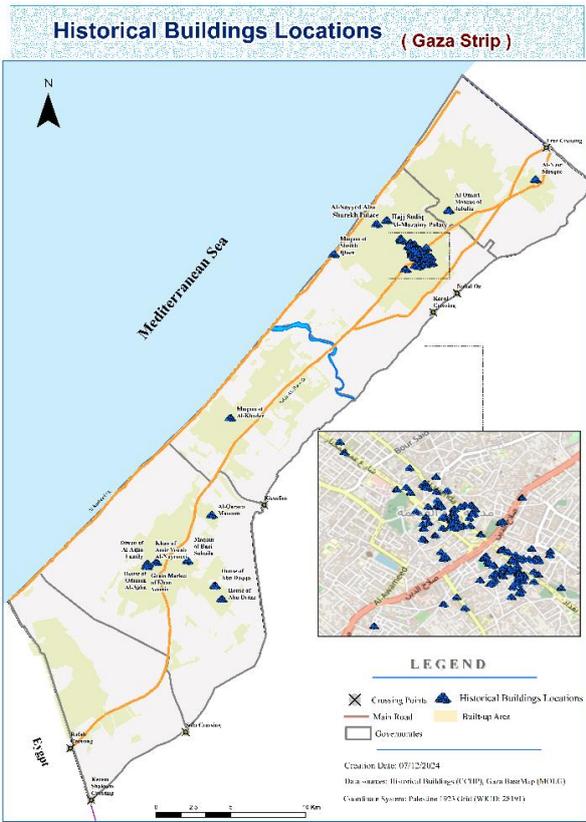
**3. Low Level of Damage (27 places)**

These sites have experienced only minimal damage, such as superficial cracks, broken doors, windows, or minor structural impacts. The overall integrity of these sites is largely preserved, and they remain largely functional with minor repairs needed.

*Characteristics of Low Damage:*

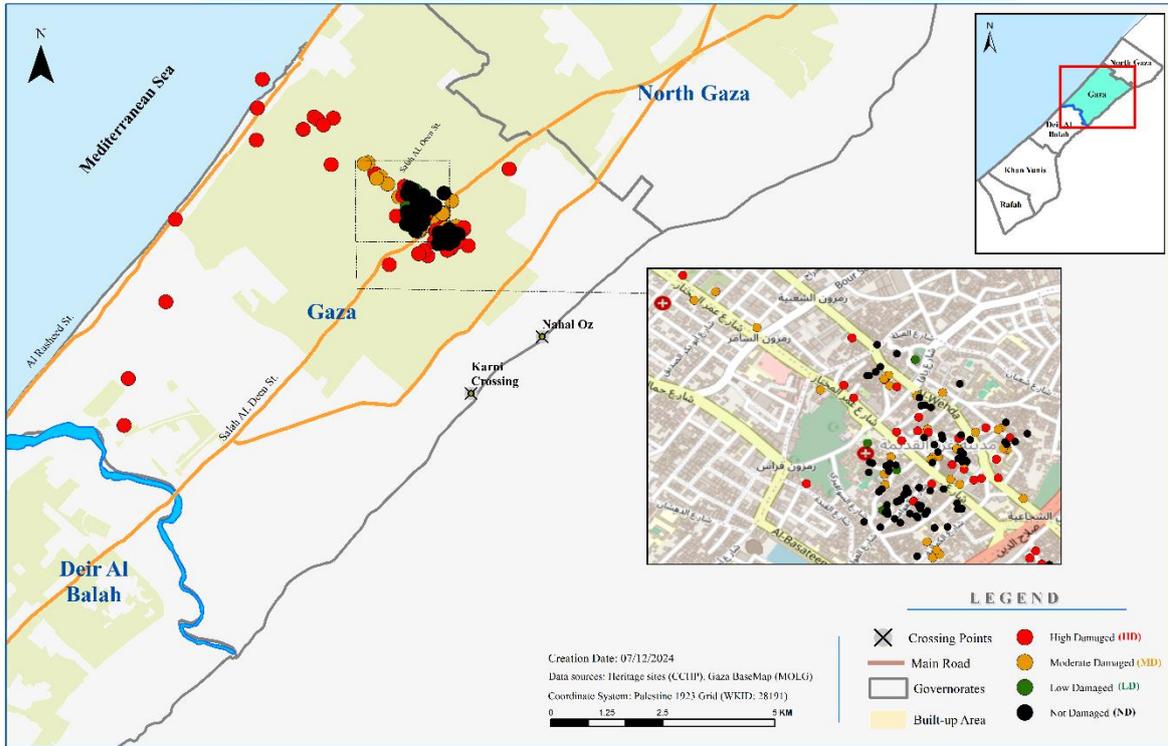
- Superficial or cosmetic damage.
- Limited structural impact, with most elements intact.
- Minimal intervention needed, with a focus on preventive measures to avoid future damage.

This classification highlights the varying degrees of damage inflicted upon Gaza's cultural heritage during the Israeli bombing. High-level damaged sites require immediate and extensive intervention, while moderate and low-level damaged sites can be stabilized and restored with less urgency. This classification will guide prioritization for rescue and restoration efforts to protect Gaza's cultural heritage.



**Figure 7: Damaged Cultural Heritage Sites in the Gaza Strip**

### Damage Degree of Heritage Sites ( Gaza - A )



### Damage Degree of Heritage Sites ( Gaza - B )

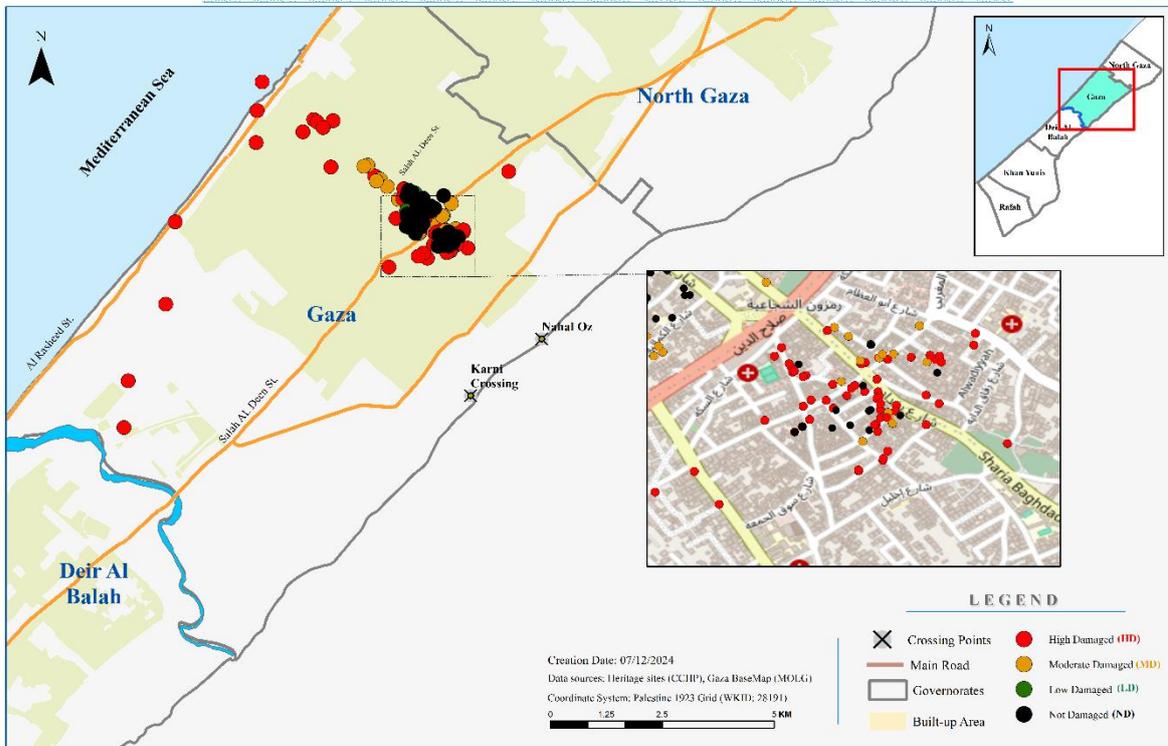
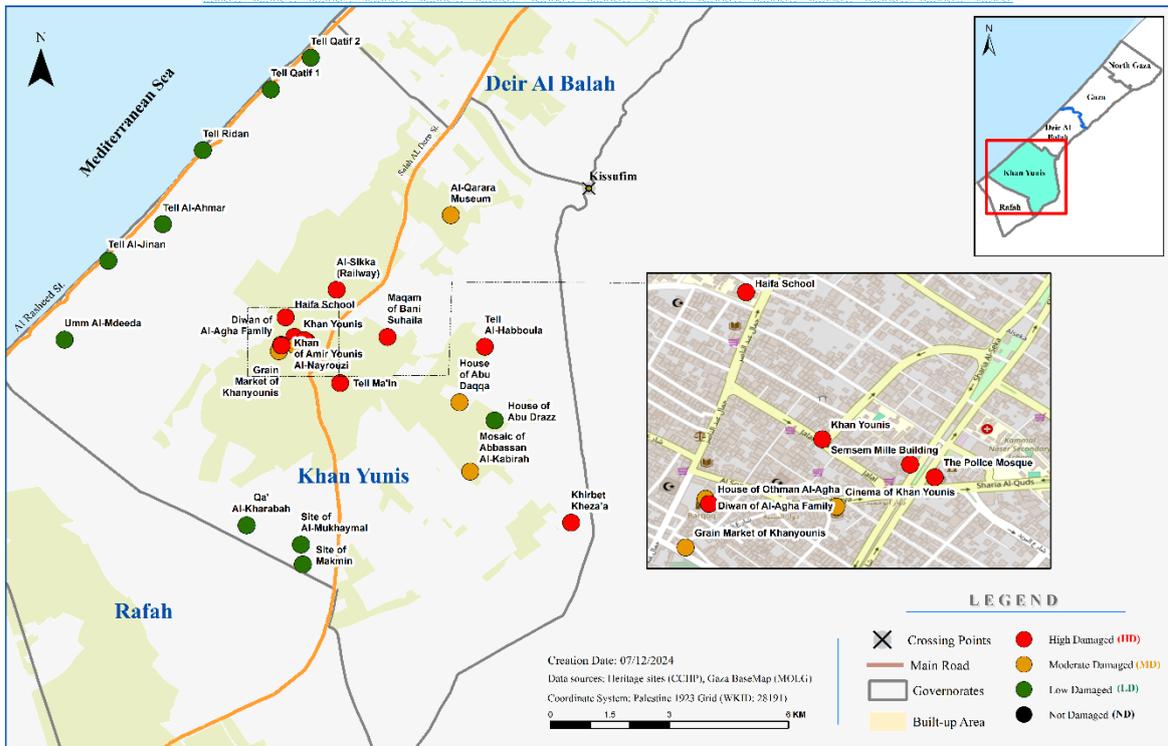


Figure 8: Damaged Cultural Heritage Sites in the Gaza (A) & Gaza (B)

## Damage Degree of Heritage Sites (KhanYounis)



## Damage Degree of Heritage Sites (Rafah)

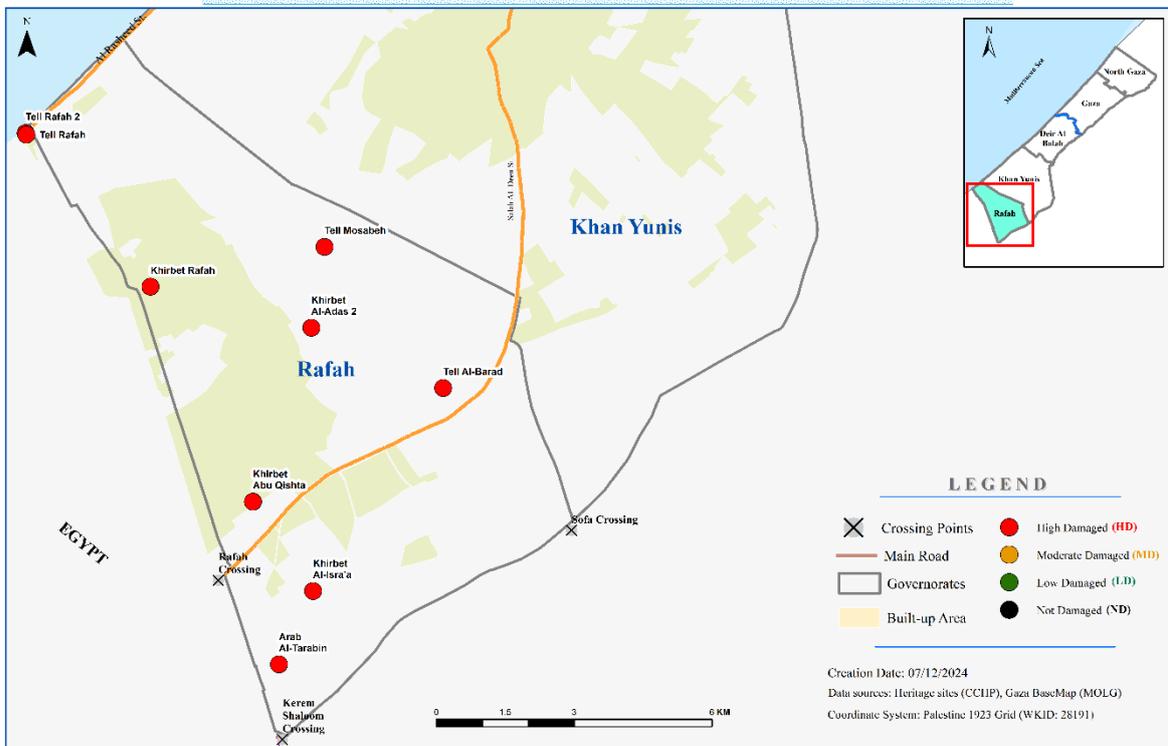


Figure 9: Damaged Cultural Heritage Sites in the Khan Yonis & Rafah

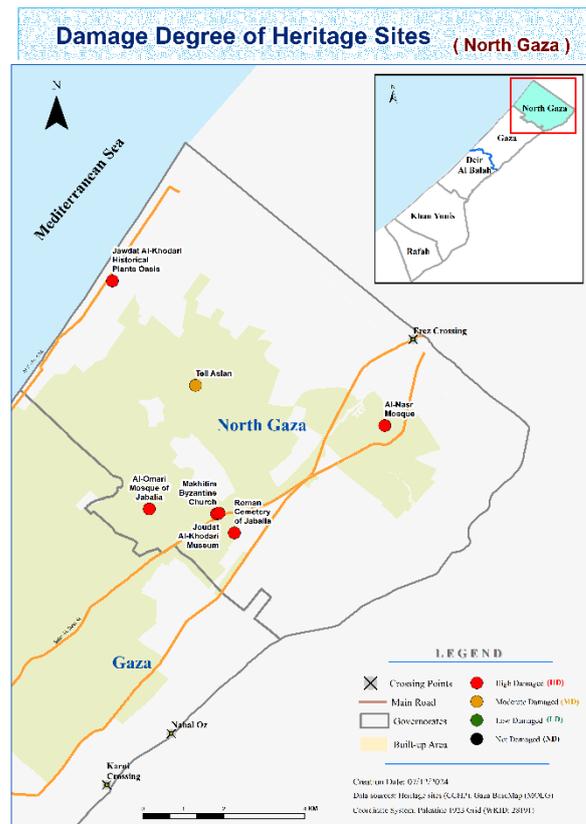
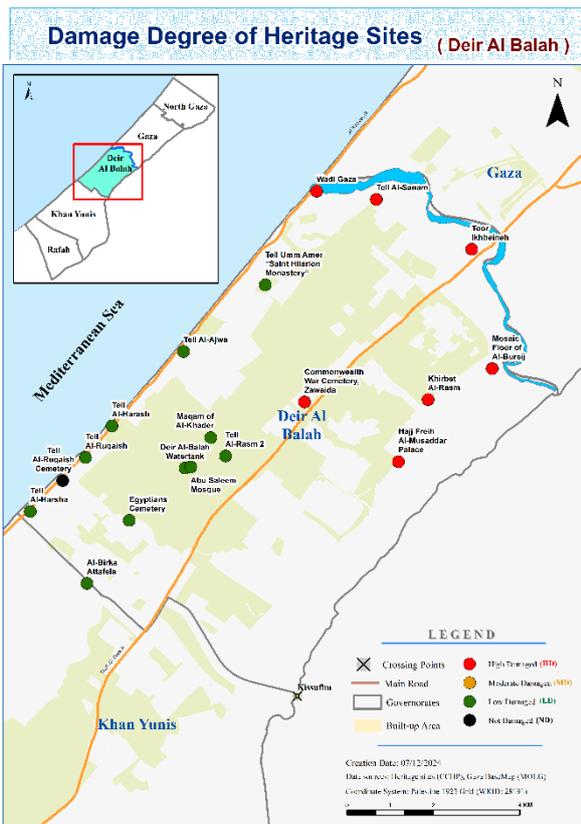


Figure 10: Damaged Cultural Heritage Sites in the Deir Al-Balah & North Gaza

## Rapid Damage Assessment

### 1. Al-Pasha Palace

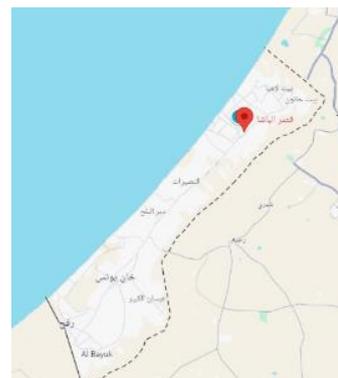


**Name of the site**

**Al-Pasha Palace**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood  
AL-Wehda St.  
[34.466179 , 31.504482](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.466179,31.504482)



**Degree of Significance**

**Extremely High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **760**  
Open area= **2100**

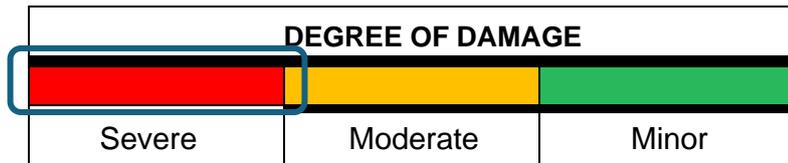
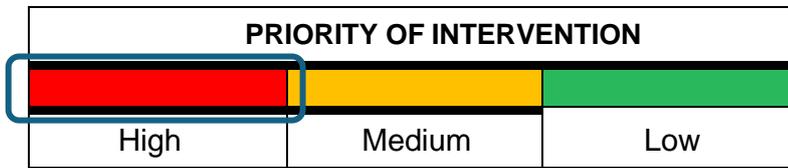
**Status of the site**

The Al-Pasha Palace is located in the Daraj neighbourhood in the historical center of Gaza City. It is a large two-story palace dating back to the Mamluk era, which was the seat of the viceroy of Gaza during the Mamluk and Ottoman eras. This palace was attributed to the Radwan family who owned it at the beginning of the Ottoman period, and during the British Mandate it was used as a police station, and Napoleon stayed there for three nights during his campaign on

Egypt and the Levant in 1799, which is why it was called "Napoleon's Castle" and the Palace of Happiness, this palace is characterized by the strength of its facade and its beauty. This palace is characterized by its durability and beauty, as it is decorated with decorative elements such as pirate figures that decorated the top of the windows in addition to the ring, the emblem of Al-Zahir Baybars, which is an inscription of two lions facing each other, and geometric decorations consisting of full star dishes decorated with floral decorations in the form of roses in addition to unique architectural elements such as domes, which are narrow openings on the outside that expand inside to facilitate the movement of defenders, and were used for throwing arrows.

The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities restored the palace and rehabilitated it as an archaeological museum. The museum includes archaeological materials from different historical periods, which were uncovered during Palestinian excavations and joint Palestinian-international excavations over the past two decades.

<b>Type of site</b>	Historical Building
<b>Current use of the site</b>	Museum
<b>Owner/manager of the site</b>	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities



The primary cause of damage: Bombing

## 2. Great Omari Mosque



**Name of the site**

**Great Omari Mosque**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood  
Omar Al-Mukhtar St.,  
[34.464623 , 31.504293](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.464623,31.504293)



**Degree of Significance**

**Extremely High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

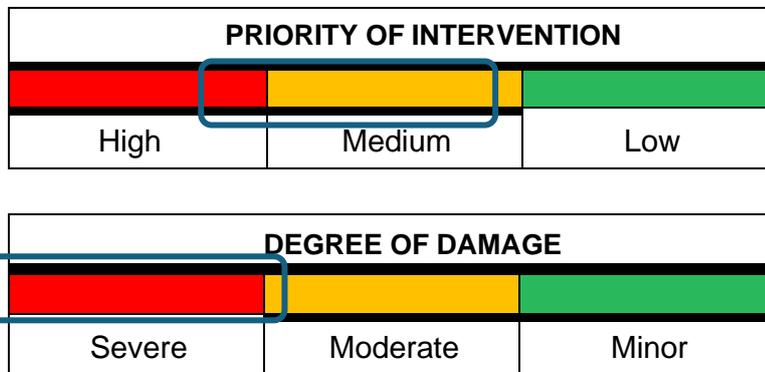
Built up area= **3500**  
Open area= **1500**

**Status of the site**

The history of the mosque dates back to the Roman era. The area of the ancient Great Omari Mosque is 4095 square meters. The Great Omari Mosque has 5 main entrances, 5 rooms, and a large library to the mosque. On the western side of the mosque there are two entrances, one of which leads directly to a large hall divided into two spaces, each space has a ceiling with intersecting vaults, The two spaces are separated by a large arch of the Makhmous type, and the lobby overlooks the mosque's library. As for the other western entrance, it leads to a large courtyard topped with cross-vaulted ceilings. The outer

courtyard is surrounded by 3 corridors topped with cross-vaulted ceilings, in addition to the arches that divide these ceilings.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** Mosque  
**Owner/manager of the site** Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs



The primary cause of damage: 3 different times of Bombing.

### 3. Church of Saint Porphyrius



**Name of the site**

**Church of Saint Porphyrius**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
AL-Zeitoun neighbourhood  
Al-Awamid St.  
[34.462239 , 31.503956](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.462239,31.503956)



**Degree of Significance**

**Extremely High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

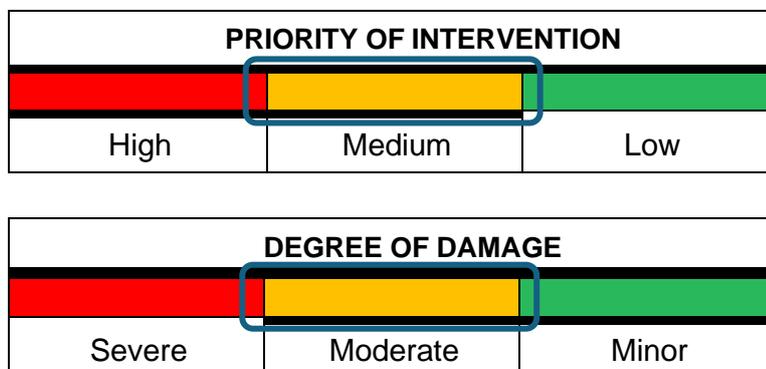
Built up area= **1200**  
Open area= **800**

**Status of the site**

The Church of Saint Porphyrius (Greek Orthodox) is located in AL-Zeitoun quarter in the old city of Gaza. The Church is associated with Saint Porphyrius, bishop of Gaza in the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD, under the rule of the Byzantine Emperor Arcadius. Saint Porphyrius build also the church of Eudoxiana in the center of Gaza, dedicated to the Emperor wife Eudoxi, probably under the Great Omari Mosque. The church was rebuilt in the 12<sup>th</sup> century AD during the Crusader period on the foundation of the Byzantine church. The Church includes the tomb of Saint Porphyry, with two square pays covered with cross vaults.

The present church is a singled aisle structure. Springing from a pair of rectangular pilasters with two engager columns placed mid-way along the nave. The entrance of the church is reached by a flight of steps and is surmounted by a pointed arch. The marble panel in the tympanum above the entrance there is an inscription in Arabic and Greek recording the name of Saint Porphyrius, bishop of Gaza as the founder of the church in 425 AD. The tomb of Porphyrius is located close to the northern wall of the church. The church is surrounded from three sides with graves. The church suffered severe destruction during the war This church suffered bombardment on October 19<sup>th</sup>, 2023, which destroyed its halls and pavements, the collapse of a building housing church wardens, the death of a large number of people who had sought refuge there, and with whole families wiped out.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** Church  
**Owner/manager of the site** Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Jerusalem



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

#### 4. Al-Samara Hammam

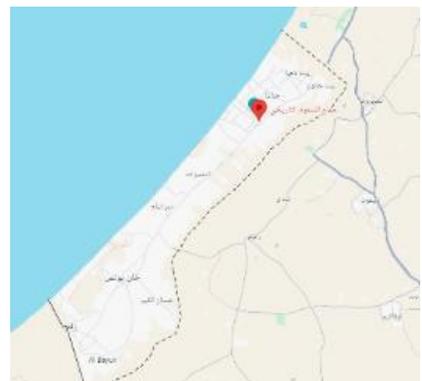


**Name of the site**

**Al-Samara Hammam**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
AL-Zeitoun neighbourhood  
Al-Awamid St.  
[34.463898 , 31.503612](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.463898,31.503612)



**Degree of Significance**

**Extremely High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

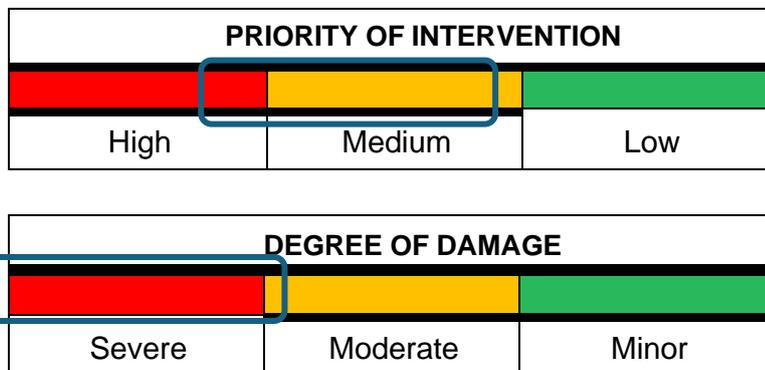
Built up area= **500**

**Status of the site**

The bath (Al-Samara Hammam) is located in the AL-Zeitoun quarter of the old City of Gaza. It is the only surviving baths out of four or five Mamluk or Ottoman baths. The name refers most probably to the Samaritans, who may have run the bath. The bath is built of sand stone. It is divided into three parts, the reception wing , the bath proper and the service installations. The floor is paved with colored panels of marble in geometrical pattern. The centre of this room is occupied by an octagon water basin. The room Lightening is provide by glass lenses pierced through the dome inside pottery tubes

inserted in the dome construction. The bath proper has four chambers and is paved with marble slabs. It is heated by underground hot air coming from the furnace in the south side of the bath leading into a chimney inserted into the north wall of the caldarium. According to the foundation inscription it was renovated in 1297 AD by Abdullah ibn Sanqur. The bath was renovated by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities in 2005, within the framework of the Project Tashghil, in cooperation with United Nations Development programme.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** Bathhouse  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private: belongs to Al-Wazer family.



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 5. The Dome of Dar Al-Saada

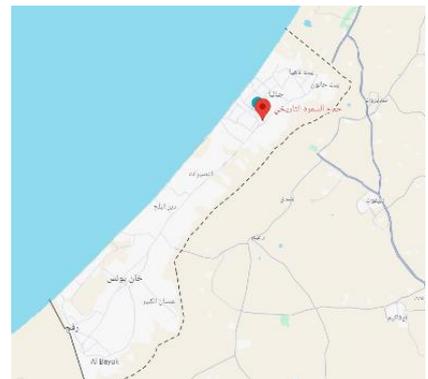


**Name of the site**

**The Dome of Dar Al-Saada**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood  
Al-Wehda St.  
[34.465652 , 31.503810](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.465652,31.503810)



**Degree of Significance**  
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

**Extremely High**  
Built up area= **500**  
Open area=**200**

**Status of the site**

The Dome of Dar Al-Saada building dates back to the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century, which is an integral part of the Department of Manuscripts in Gaza. In fact, the renovations of the Dome have begun and a multifunctional room is dedicated to exhibiting the manuscripts and community engagement activities.

**Type of site**

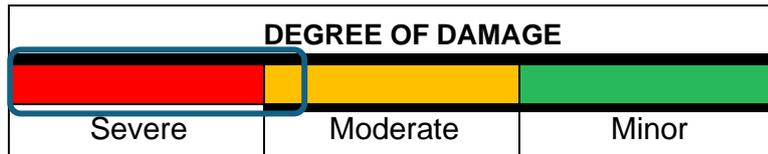
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Department of Manuscripts

**Owner/manager of the site**

Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

## 6. Maqam of Al-Ghussein and Cemetery

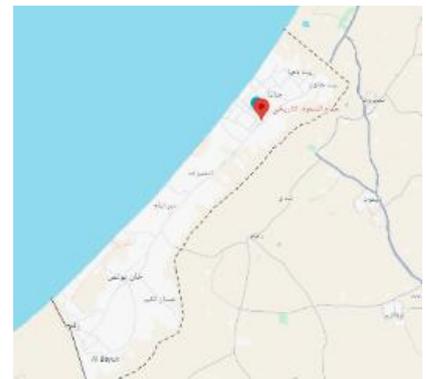


**Name of the site**

**Maqam of Al-Ghussein and Cemetery**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood  
Al-Posta St.  
[34.465038 , 31.504128](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.465038,31.504128)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

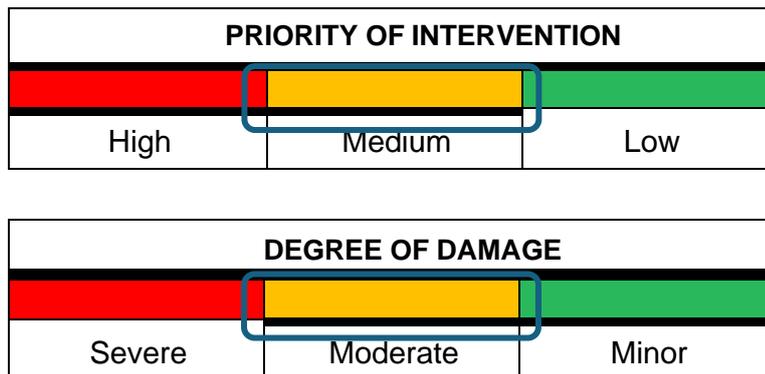
Built up area= **190**  
Open area= **710**

**Status of the site**

The history of Maqam of Al-Ghussein and Cemetery dates back to the Mamluk era. It consists of two courtyards, one on the eastern side and the other on the western side. The eastern side's courtyard is larger in area than the other. The western entrance is 20 meters away from the eastern entrance of the Great Omari Mosque. The western entrance leads to an open courtyard, and two iwans open to it, one for prayer and the other has one tomb, and to the north of the prayer iwan there are three rooms, one of which is a closed room now used as a storeroom, while the first and second rooms were used as a maqam room. In

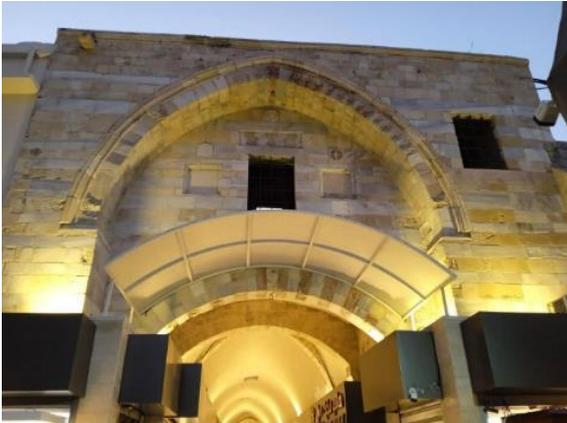
the prayer iwan there is a mihrab, and to the north of the mihrab there is a rectangular door opening with a modern iron door. The door opening leads to the second iwan, which is roofed with intersecting vaults. This is the iwan overlooks the cemetery square in makhmoos shape for the two arches. It was destroyed during the war as a result of direct bombing.

**Type of site** Historical Cemetery  
**Current use of the site** Cemetery  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

## 7. Al-Qaisareyya Market

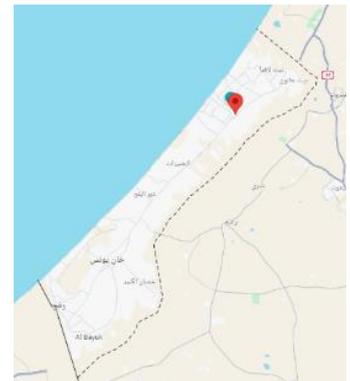


**Name of the site**

**Al-Qaisareyya Market**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood  
Omar Al-Mukhtar St.,  
[34.464571 , 31.503777](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.464571,31.503777)



**Degree of Significance**

**Extremely High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **500**

**Status of the site**

The market is 600 years old. “Al- Qaisareyya Market” is located in the Islamic Quarter in the Old City of Gaza City. It was built in the 14<sup>th</sup> century during the era of the “Mamluk State.” The market includes 44 shops: 21 shops on the northern side and 23 shops on the southern side.

**Type of site**

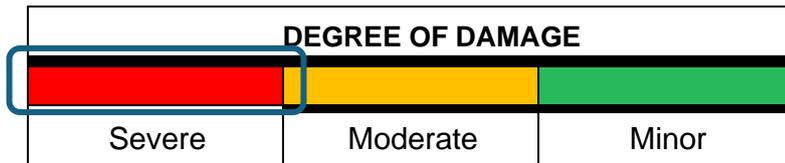
Historical Market

**Current use of the site**

Jewelry (Gold) Market

**Owner/manager of the site**

Gaza Municipality



The primary cause of damage: 3 different times of Bombing.

## 8. Othman Qashqar Mosque



**Name of the site**

**Othman Qashqar Mosque**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
AL-Zeitoun neighbourhood  
Al-Awamid St.  
[34.463267 , 31.502997](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.463267,31.502997)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

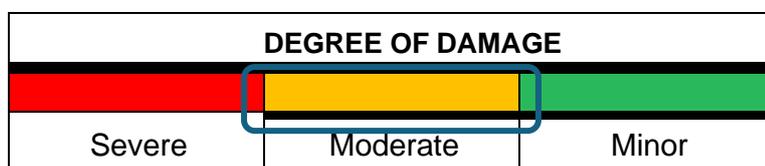
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **220**

**Status of the site**

The Othman Qashqar Mosque dates back to the late Ottoman era. The façade of the main entrance to the building is newly built and shows the hemispherical dome above the main room of the building. Its construction method is based on a system of shoulders and load-bearing walls, and its coverage is based on a system of arches and intersecting and semicircular vaults, and its walls range in thickness from 1-1.40 meters of sandstone and are about 4-10 meters high.

**Type of site** Historical Mosque  
**Current use of the site** Mosque  
**Owner/manager of the site** Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 9. House of Mohammad Masoud



**Name of the site**

**House of Mohammad Masoud**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
AL-Zeitoun Neighbourhood  
Al-Awamid St.  
[34.462318 , 31.502613](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.462318,31.502613)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

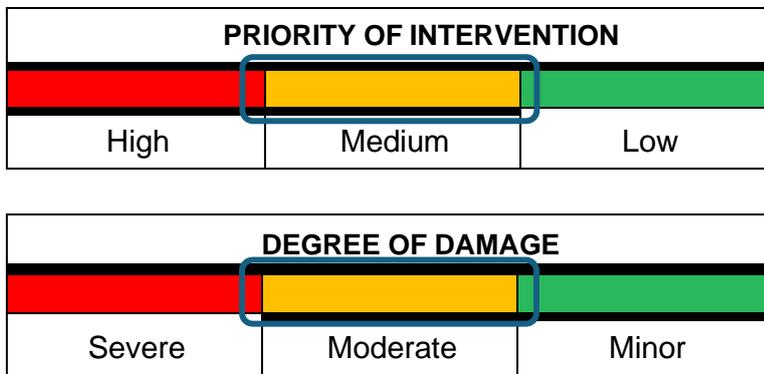
Built up area= **120**  
Open area= **35**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman era. The house consists of a ground floor with a total area of 194 square meters. The entrance to the house overlooking an alley leads to a courtyard surrounded by 4 bedrooms, one of which is connected to the fifth room, in addition to the kitchen and a bathroom under the stairs, and there is a planting basin in the courtyard. The first floor consists of 3 unused rooms. The house is structurally stable despite the presence of some surface cracks. It enjoys natural

ventilation and lighting, and slight humidity that appears seasonally.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing

## 10. House of Dahdah Farah



**Name of the site**

**House of Dahdah Farah**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
AL-Zeitoun Neighbourhood  
Al-Awamid St.  
[34.462681 , 31.504103](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.462681,31.504103)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

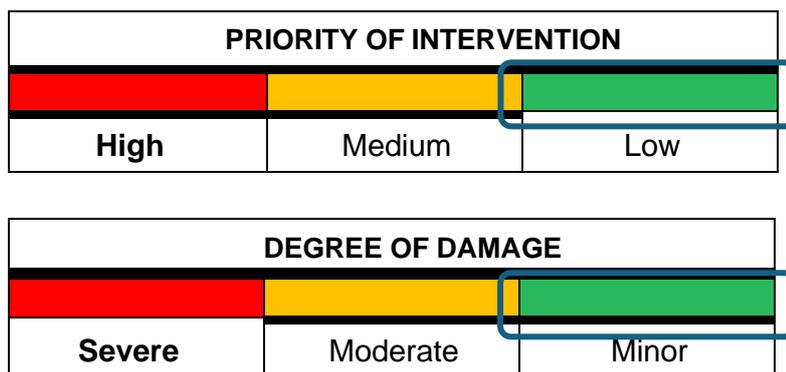
Built up area= **200**  
Open area= **25**

**Status of the site**

The history of the house dates back to the late Ottoman era. The entrance to the ancient house is at a level about 15cm lower than the street level, and the entrance leads to a broken vestibule. The ancient house consists of a ground floor containing a rectangular inner courtyard, its walls decorated with some distinctive decorations and engravings, and three bedrooms overlooking it, and services. In one corner of the courtyard there is a staircase leading to the upper floor of the ancient house. The upper floor consists of two bedrooms. The ceilings are made of

cross vaults. The walls also have (yoke) openings. The house has a number of doors and windows topped with sandstone arches. The house suffers from severe damage (including the demolition of load-bearing walls, gaps in the ceiling, structural cracks, etc., and is uninhabitable due to the direct bombing of the Church of Saint Porphyrius).

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Nearby bombing.

## 11. House of Ramadan Al-Burno



**Name of the site**

**House of Ramadan Al-Burno**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
AL-Zeitoun neighbourhood  
Al-Awamid St.  
[34.462275 , 31.503584](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.462275,+31.503584)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

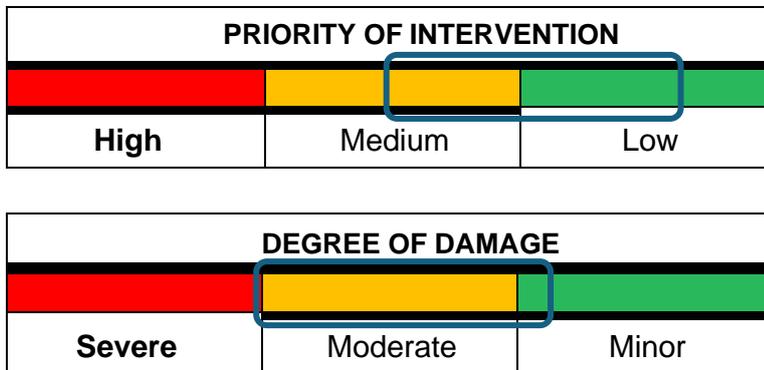
Built up area= **320**  
Open area= **80**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman era. It consists of two floors. The ground floor contains a heavenly courtyard, three antique rooms topped with a cross-vaulted ceiling, and an iwan on the northeastern side of the house, which is also topped with a concrete ceiling, in addition to the kitchen, bathroom, and a staircase overlooking the courtyard, which It leads to the upper floor. The house suffers from severe damage and collapse as a result of the bombing of the Church of Saint Porphyrius (which includes creating gaps in the internal and external

walls that do not threaten the structural stability of the building).

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 12. House of Beit Sitti/ Al-Qeshawi



**Name of the site**

**House of Beit Sitti/ Al-Qeshawi**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
AL-Zeitoun neighbourhood  
Ras Al-Tala' St.  
[34.462179 , 31.502682](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.462179,31.502682)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

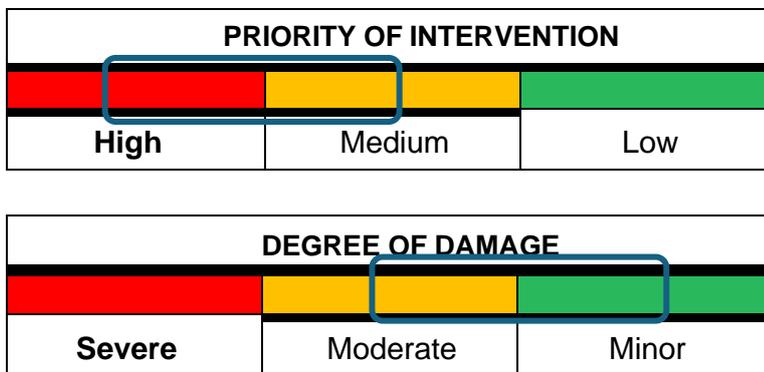
Built up area= **140**  
Open area= **30**

**Status of the site**

The history of the house dates back to the early Ottoman era. The house consists of a ground floor with a total area of 249.4 square meters, and the area of the first floor is 150 square meters. The entrance to the house overlooking an alley leads to a broken vestibule that ends with an arch, opening onto a courtyard. Surrounding the courtyard is a newly built room in addition to 3 rooms. Another room and an Iwan. There is also a staircase leading to the first floor, which also consists of 4 rooms. The intersecting vaults are the structural covering for the bedrooms and the Iwan. The

house is structurally stable despite the presence of some surface cracks.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** Open  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Nearby Bombing.

### 13. Sheikh Zakaria Mosque



**Name of the site**

**Sheikh Zakaria Mosque**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood  
Al-Wehda St.  
[34.461104 , 31.508768](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.461104,31.508768)



**Degree of Significance**

**Extremely High**

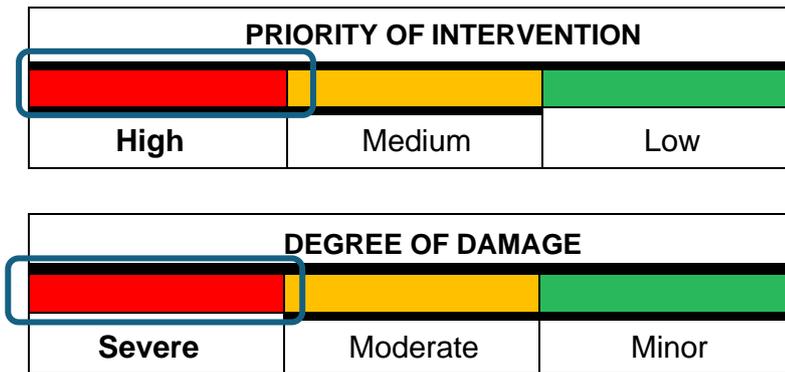
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **700**  
Open area= **300**

**Status of the site**

The history of this mosque dates back to the early Ottoman era. It was a prayer mosque and had a maqam for Sheikh Zakaria, but it was moved and the mosque was demolished. Only the ancient minaret remained of it. It consists of a covered courtyard, services, and a small outdoor courtyard in which the ancient minaret is located. All spaces are newly built except for the ancient octagonal minaret. Its width at the bottom is greater than at the top. The mosque was completely destroyed except for severe damage to the ancient minaret.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** Mosque  
**Owner/manager of the site** Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 14. Municipality Building - Omar Al-Mukhtar

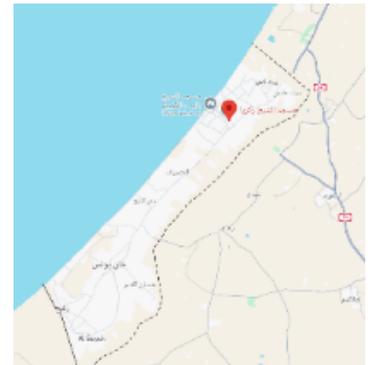


**Name of the site**

**Municipality Building - Omar Al-Mukhtar**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood  
Omar Al-Mukhtar St.,  
[34.462841 , 31.505145](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.462841,31.505145)



**Degree of Significance**

**Extremely High**

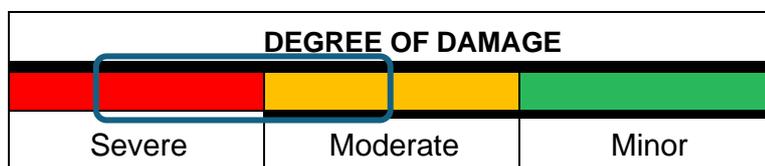
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= 480

**Status of the site**

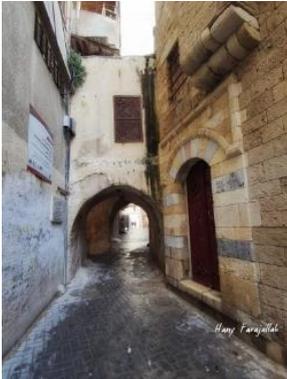
The building was built during the era of the British Mandate and the Egyptian administration. It consists of two buildings with an archaeological entrance in the middle. The eastern building is older than the western building. The eastern building consists of two floors and has minor damage. The western building consists of three floors, and the first floor was directly targeted, causing severe damage to the building as a whole.

**Type of site** Architecture Monument  
**Current use of the site** Governmental  
**Owner/manager of the site** Gaza Municipality



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 15. House of Al-Hato (Al-Khodari)



**Name of the site**

**House of Al-Hato (Al-Khodari)**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood  
AL-Wehda St.  
[34.464880 , 31.504796](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.464880,31.504796)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

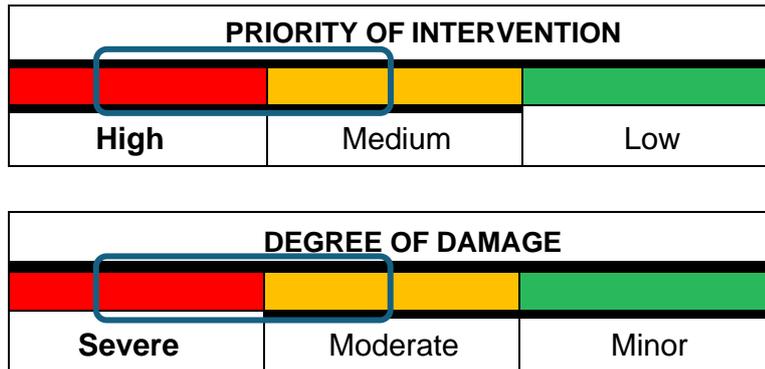
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **200**  
Open area= **20**

**Status of the site**

Al-Hato House was built in the year (1326 AH - 1908 AD), and its original ownership belongs to the (Abu Ramadan) family. It was used as a residential building. The house consists of a main entrance that overlooks Sibat Kassab, followed by a vestibule that leads to the heavenly courtyard (open), which in turn overlooks at the rooms of the house, and the large Iwan, and a staircase leading to the upper roof of the house.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** Cultural Center  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private: belongs to Jawdat Al-Khodari



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 16. House of Khader Tarazi-Shuhaibar



**Name of the site**

**House of Khader Tarazi-Shuhaibar**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
AL-Zeitoun neighbourhood  
AL-Awamid St.  
[34.462475 , 31.504569](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.462475,31.504569)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

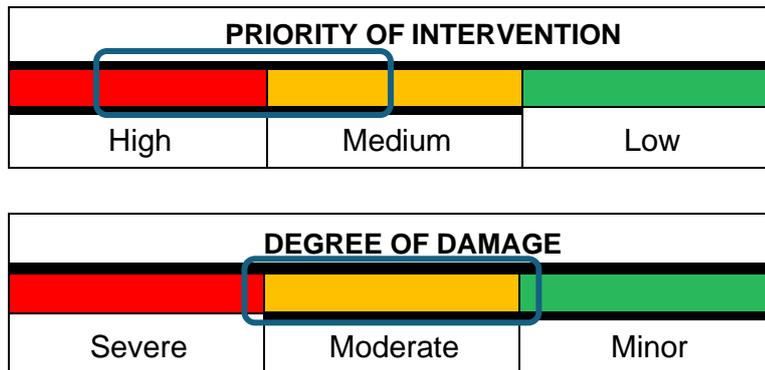
Built up area= **520**  
Open area= **120**

**Status of the site**

The history of the house dates back to the late Ottoman era. The house consists of a broken vestibule that is currently closed from the outside, leading to the house's courtyard, with three rooms opening onto it, two spaces that were used as storerooms in that period, and two Iwans surmounted by two large arches, over which two rooms open, and each room has window openings and doors topped with a piece of marble and the two Iwans. There is a staircase leading to the upper floor and a northwestern room above the two spaces. It was mostly used as a sitting

room for men, and it overlooks the courtyard directly through the window openings. There is a southwestern building in which there is an iwan and three rooms. There are cracks in the house. Structural damage that threatens the stability of the building as a result of the direct bombardment of the northeastern corner of the house, requiring emergency intervention.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 17. Al-Mahkama Mosque



**Name of the site**

**Al-Mahkama Mosque**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Baghdad St.  
[34.469055 , 31.501819](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.469055,31.501819)



**Degree of Significance**

**Extremely High**

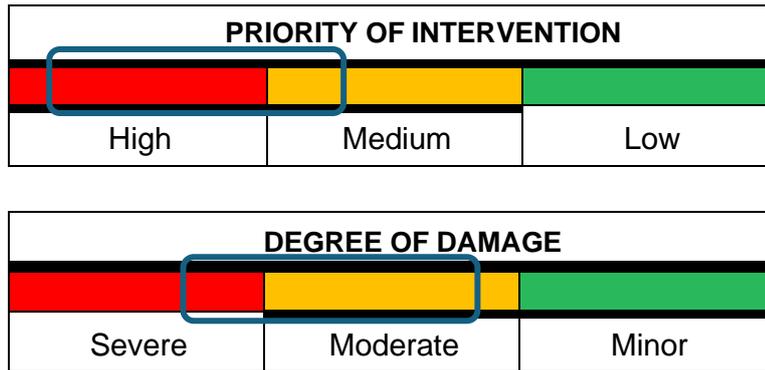
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **500**

**Status of the site**

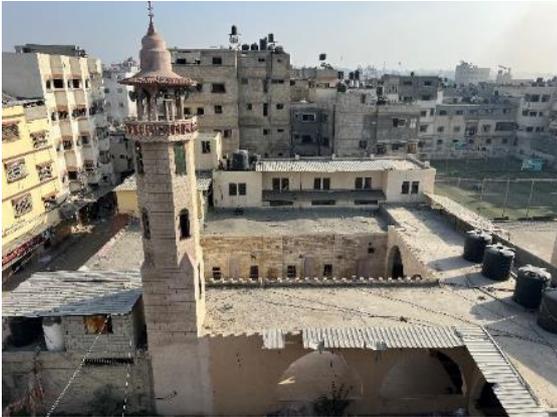
The mosque was built by “Bardabik Al-Dudar” in the year 589 AH - 1455 AD, and religious sciences were received there. It is called the “Bardikiya Mosque” and sometimes the “Bardikiya School” mosque after its builder, “Bardak Al-Dudar,” during the reign of Sultan “Aynal Al-Ala’i” 857 AH - 865 AH. It was also used over a period of time as a school for receiving religious sciences, then a court for the judiciary, which is why the common people call it the “Court Mosque.” It was attached to the mosque in the same year of its construction.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** Mosque  
**Owner/manager of the site** Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

## 18. Al-Qazmari Mosque



**Name of the site**

**Al-Qazmari Mosque**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Al-Shawa St.  
[34.467351 , 31.500999](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.467351,31.500999)



**Degree of Significance**

**Extremely High**

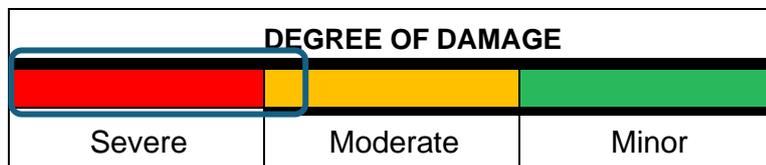
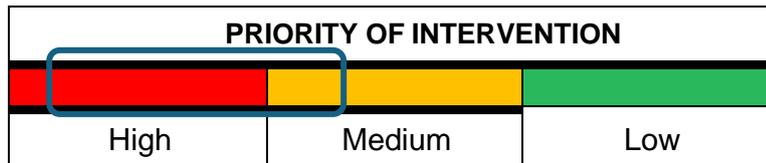
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **1000**  
Open area= **500**

**Status of the site**

It was founded by the Mamluk prince (Shihab Eddin Ahmad ibn Azfir Al-Dhafardamari). Its area is 600 square meters, and it was known to the general public as (Al-Qazmari Mosque). The mosque consists of two parts, one of which is modern and the other is ancient. Only three iwans remain, separating the two parts. Each of them has a pointed arch mounted on the walls. As for the prayer house, it is located on the eastern side, and four windows carved into the western wall, which is 90 centimeters thick, open onto it. It was bombed and completely bulldozed.

**Type of site** Historical Mosque  
**Current use of the site** Mosque  
**Owner/manager of the site** Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs



The primary cause of damage: 3 different times of Bombing.

## 19. House of Al-Saqqa



**Name of the site**

**House of Al-Saqqa**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Al-Shawa St.  
[34.467834 , 31.500679](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.467834,31.500679)



**Degree of Significance**

**Extremely High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

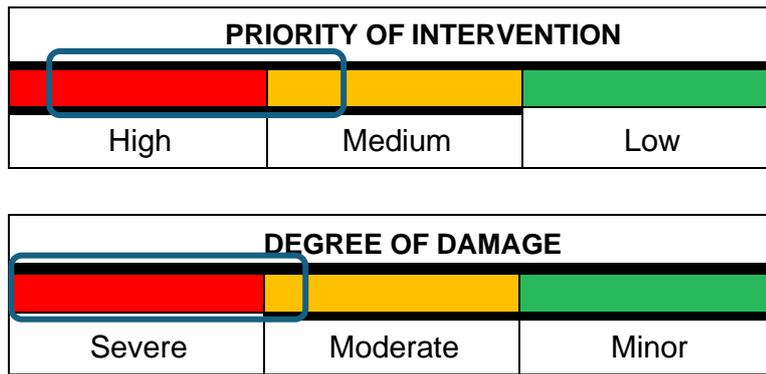
Built up area= **250**  
Open area= **50**

**Status of the site**

It is one of the ancient historic houses located in the Turkmen neighbourhood, near the Al-Dhufardamri Mosque. The house originally belonged to Mr. Rafiq Abdel Hai Al-Shawa and later to the Al-Saqqa family. Throughout history, the house was used as a residential dwelling and, before the war, served various service organizations concerned with preserving antiquities and cultural heritage. The house overlooks Al-Shawa Street, and its main facade features a vaulted entrance with a semi-circular arch. The entrance leads to a spacious courtyard, which overlooks four rooms, a veranda, and services.

There are two staircases leading to the upper floor: one staircase on the northern side leads to an upper terrace and a room, while the other staircase leads to a courtyard and then to a veranda, from which another room can be accessed. The house was bombed and subsequently demolished.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** Cultural Center  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: 3 different times of Bombing.

## 20. House of Wael Abd Al-Aziz



**Name of the site**

**House of Wael Abd Al-Aziz**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood  
Al-Rais St.  
[34.465051 , 31.504334](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.465051,31.504334)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

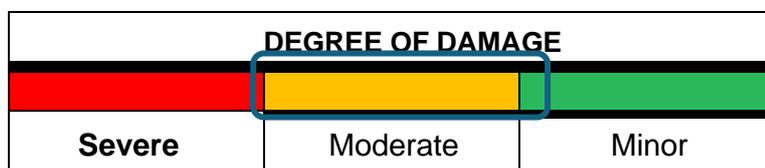
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **200**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman era. It consists of two floors. The ground floor contains a heavenly courtyard and three antique rooms topped with a cross-vaulted ceiling, and an iwan on the southwestern side of the house, which is also topped with a cross-vaulted ceiling, in addition to the kitchen, bathroom, and a staircase overlooking the courtyard leads to the upper floor.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 21. Sabil Al-Refa'eyya



**Name of the site**

**Sabil Al-Refa'eyya**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood  
Al-Wehda St.  
[34.466240 , 31.503824](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**Extremely High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

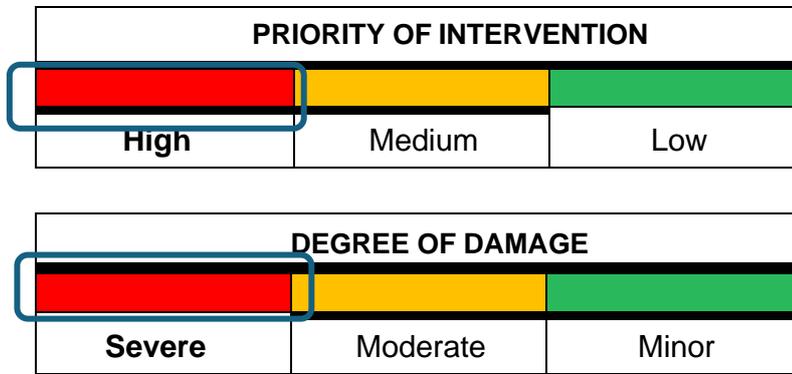
Built up area= **30**  
Open area= **120**

**Status of the site**

This public fountain built by Bahram Bey bin Mustafa Pasha in the year 976 AH (1568 AD). The current name of the path is Sabil Al-Refa'eyya, named after Rifaat Bey al-Jarkasi, the Governor of Gaza, who renovated and restored it in the year 1278 AH (1861 AD). It was built from solid sandstone and has an architectural design featuring a pointed arch with two flanking buttresses, and three prominent water openings in the center of a square frame. These openings were equipped with tubes for drawing

water from the path's basin to provide drinking water for people.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** Water Fountain  
**Owner/manager of the site** Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

## 22. House of Fadel Mortaja



**Name of the site**

**House of Fadel Mortaja**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Al-Shawa St.  
[34.467865 , 31.500544](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.467865,31.500544)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

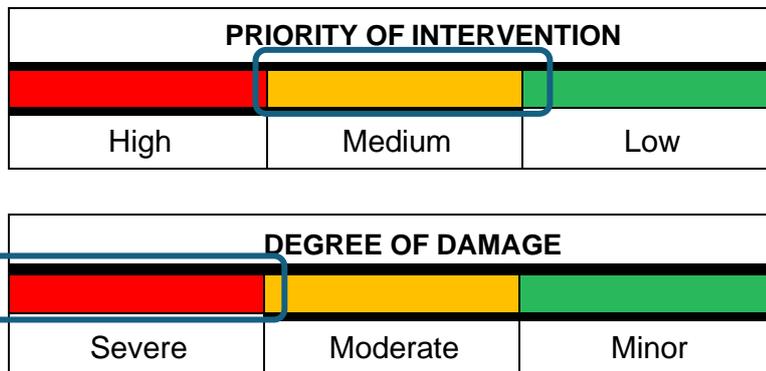
Built up area= **170**  
Open area= **30**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period and belongs to the Mortaja family. It has been rented to the Development and Relief Association. The building is located on Al-Shawa Street and is surrounded on all four sides by houses of the same style and age. It is situated within a distinctive urban fabric, adjacent to the historic Al-Saqqa House. The house features an open, exposed courtyard surrounded by rooms on three sides. The rooms are square-shaped with vaulted ceilings, and the interior

rooms are filled with and enriched by niches that were used as storage spaces during that period.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

## 23. Hathat Palace

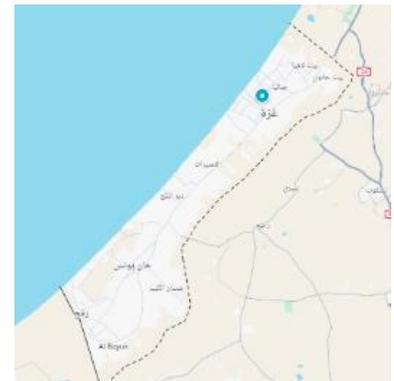


**Name of the site**

**Hathat Palace**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Baghdad St.  
[34.469905 , 31.499993](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.469905,31.499993)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

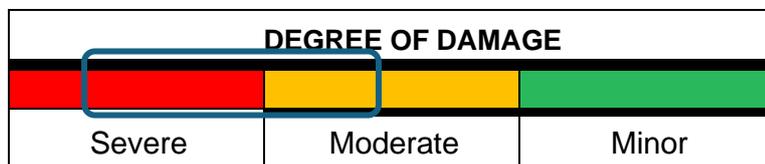
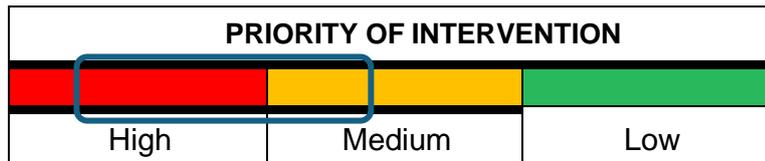
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **270**  
Open area= **180**

**Status of the site**

It is one of the historic houses dating back to the Ottoman era. The house belongs to Ibrahim Hathat, who was of Kurdish origin and built it in the 12<sup>th</sup> century AH (18<sup>th</sup> century AD). It was inherited by Hajj Saleem Hathat, one of Ibrahim Hathat's descendants, and remained in the family until it reached Khaled and Youssef Hathat. The house was used as a residence and was restored by the Mabra Charitable Association.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private: belongs to Sara Hatham



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

## 24. Ibn Othman Mosque

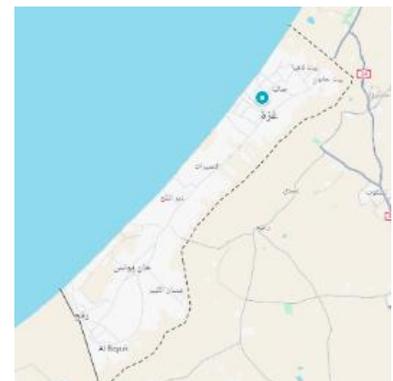


**Name of the site**

**Ibn Othman Mosque**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Baghdad St.  
[34.469403 , 31.499877](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.469403,31.499877)



**Degree of Significance**

**Extremely High**

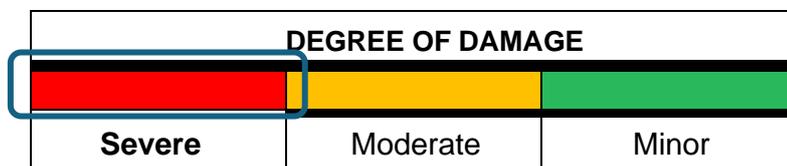
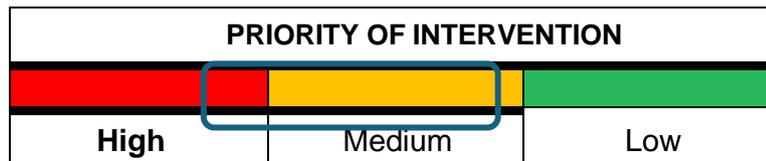
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **1600**  
Open area= **400**

**Status of the site**

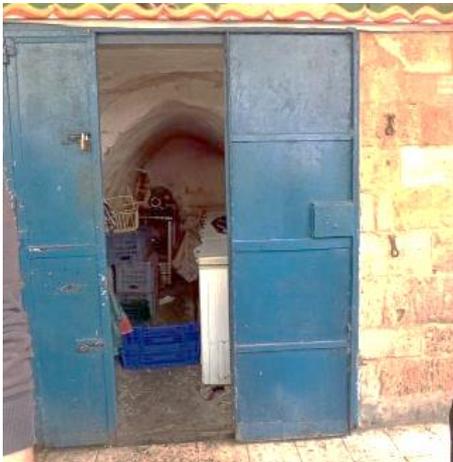
The Ibn Othman Mosque is considered one of the largest mosques in Gaza City after the Omari Mosque. It is named after Shihab Eddin bin Othman, a prominent religious scholar from Gaza whose origins trace back to the city of Nablus. The mosque is located in the Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood, and the oldest part of it dates back to July of the year 802 AH (1400 AD), according to the inscriptions above the southern entrance of the mosque.

**Type of site** Historical Mosque  
**Current use of the site** Mosque  
**Owner/manager of the site** Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs



The primary cause of damage: 3 different times of Bombing.

## 25. Store of Hajj Al-Mashharawi

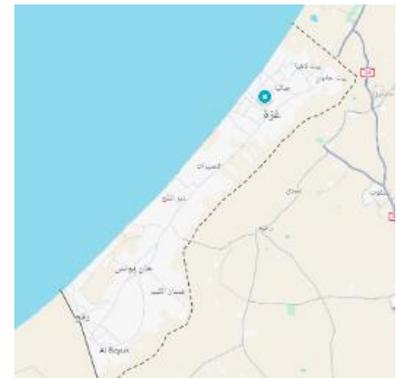


**Name of the site**

**Store of Hajj Al-Mashharawi**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Baghdad St.  
[34.469532 , 31.500092](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderata**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **40**

**Status of the site**

The construction of Hajj's store dates back to the end of the Ottoman period. The store is owned by the Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs and has been rented to Mr. Khaled Al-Hajj, who uses it for selling vegetables. To the east of the store is Hatham Palace, and to the south is the Ibn Othman Mosque.

**Type of site**

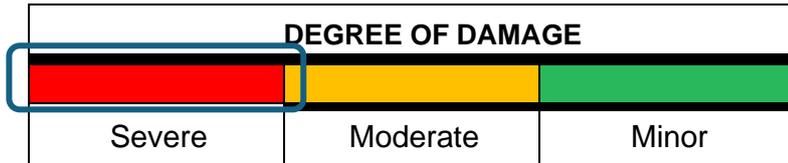
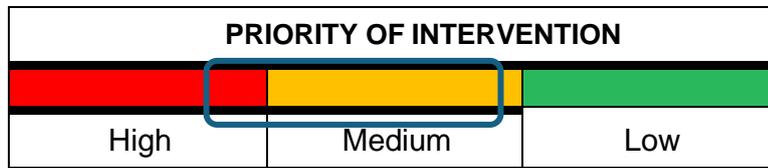
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Store

**Owner/manager of the site**

Public



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

## 26. Ibn Marwan Mosque

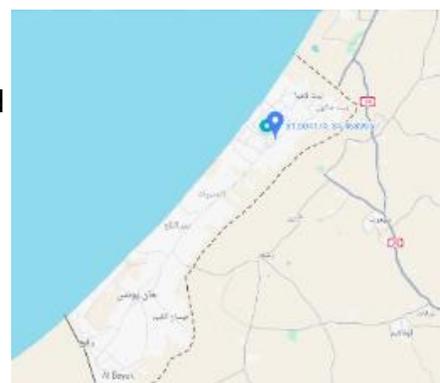


**Name of the site**

**Ibn Marwan Mosque**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Shuja'iyya Neighbourhood  
Salah Al-Eddin St.  
[34.469004 , 31.504152](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.469004,31.504152)



**Degree of Significance**

**Extremely High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

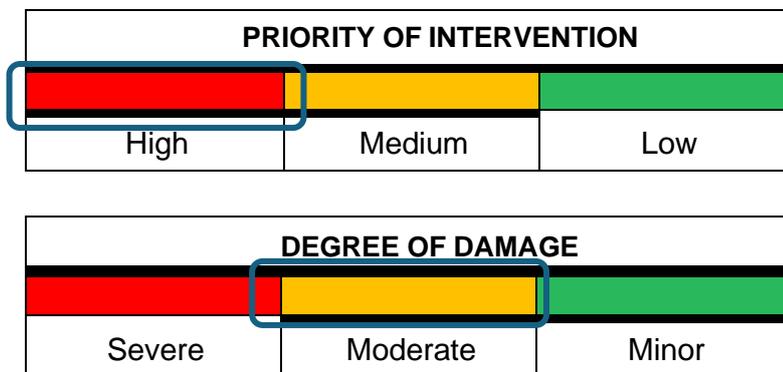
Built up area= **570**

**Status of the site**

The Sheikh Ali bin Marwan Mosque represents one of the historic mosques in Gaza City, dating back to the Mamluk era. It is located in the Tuffah neighbourhood, outside the old city walls of Gaza, specifically on Salah Al-Eddin Street. Since its establishment, the mosque has included a women's prayer area. Beneath the dome, there is a maqam of a righteous man named Sheikh Ali bin Marwan, who is said to be of Moroccan nobility. He came from there and settled in Gaza. The mosque underwent several architectural additions and renovations in the year 725 AH (1324 AD). Adjacent to the mosque is a cemetery named

after it, which contains gravestones considered important historical documents.

**Type of site** Historical Mosque  
**Current use of the site** Mosque  
**Owner/manager of the site** Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 27. Al-Sitt Ruqaya Mosque

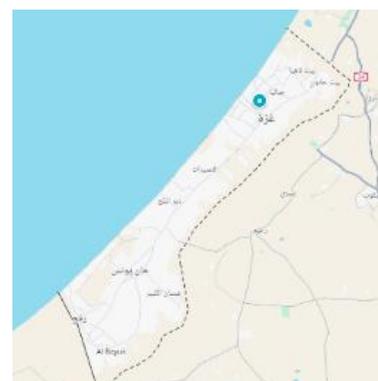


**Name of the site**

**Al-Sitt Ruqaya Mosque**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Baghdad St.  
[34.470280 , 31.499985](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.470280,31.499985)



**Degree of Significance**

**Extremely High**

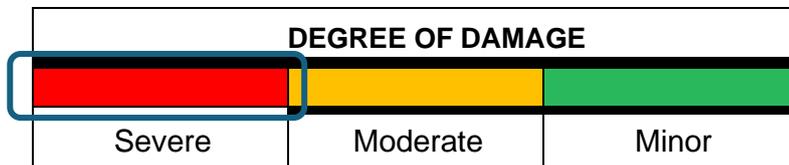
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **220**

**Status of the site**

The name of the mosque is after Al-Sitt Ruqaya, who is known about her lineage. It is only said that she was from the 'Alesar' (or 'noble') class, and it is claimed that she was the wife of Ahmad, one of the rulers of Gaza, whose tomb is in the Ali Ibn Marwan Mosque. The mosque was abandoned during World War I (1914–1918), during which the library was damaged. Later, the mosque was used for worship by the people of Gaza and was subjected to destruction during the war.

**Type of site** Historical Mosque  
**Current use of the site** Mosque  
**Owner/manager of the site** Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs



The primary cause of damage: 3 different times of Bombing.

## 28. House of Khalil Al-Biltaji

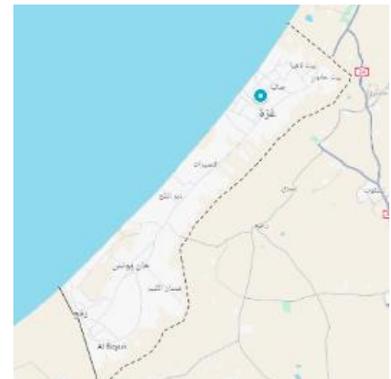


**Name of the site**

**House of Khalil Al-Biltaji**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Bseiso St.  
[34.470310 , 31.499848](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.470310,31.499848)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

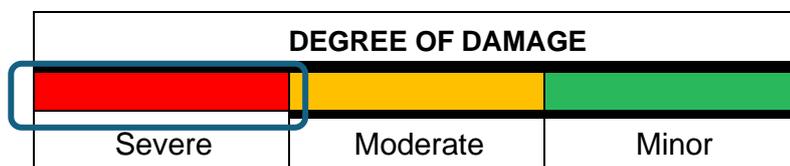
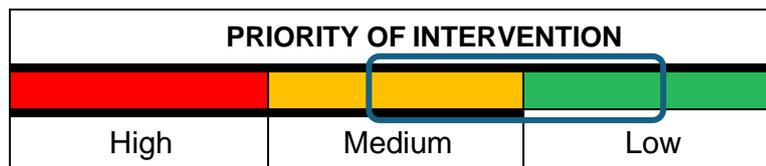
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **140**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period and belongs to Khalil Rizq Al-Biltaji. It was used as a residence and a concrete column was added in 1967 to support the staircase. Additionally, a bathroom and two storage rooms were added beneath the stairs, and the courtyard was covered with zinc sheets in 1991. A wall was built in 1999 to enclose the iwan and convert it into a room. The house was destroyed by the Israeli occupation forces.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing

## 29. House of Khalil Al-Hilimi

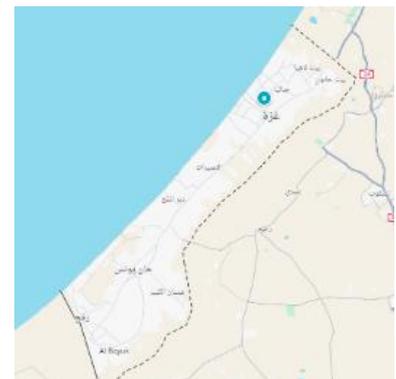


**Name of the site**

**House of Khalil Al-Hilimi**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Bseiso St.  
[34.470801 , 31.499597](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.470801,31.499597)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

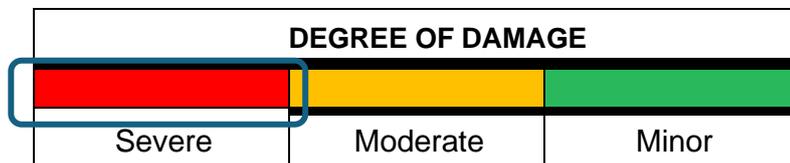
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

**Built up area= 170**

**Status of the site**

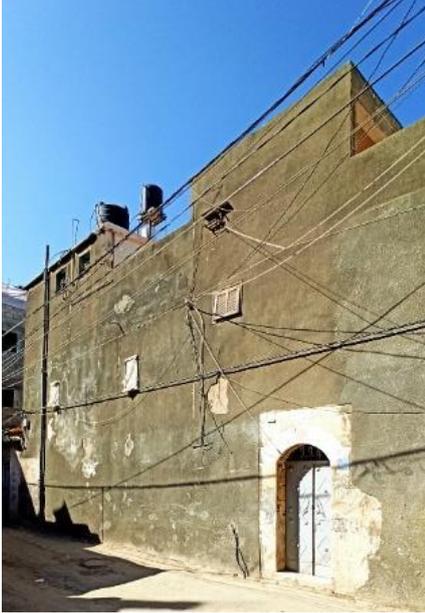
The house was built in 1910 and dates back to the late Ottoman period. The ground floor is a commercial space consisting of two sections. The first floor has three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom, and an upper courtyard. The walls are 50-70 cm thick, made of sandstone, and the ceilings are modern, made of concrete and cement. The house was subjected to shelling by the Israeli occupation forces.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

### 30. House of Abdel Qader Youssef Bseiso

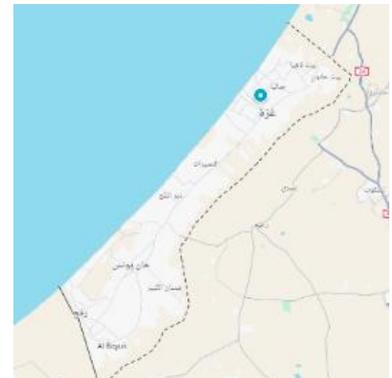


**Name of the site**

**House of Abdel Qader Youssef Bseiso**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Bseiso St.  
[34.470363 , 31.499255](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.470363,31.499255)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **300**  
Open area= **120**

**Status of the site**

The House of Abdel Qader Youssef Bseiso is located in the New Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood and is surrounded by old buildings. To the west is Al-Sitt Ruqaya Mosque.

**Type of site**

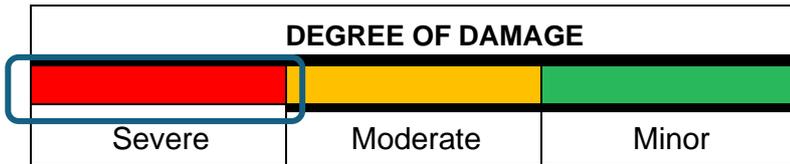
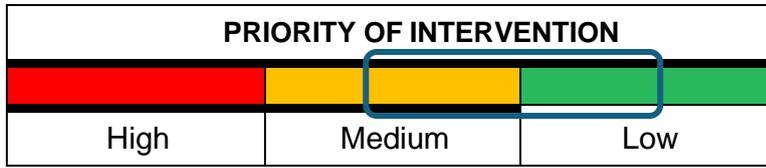
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

House

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

### 31. Al-Moghrabi Mosque

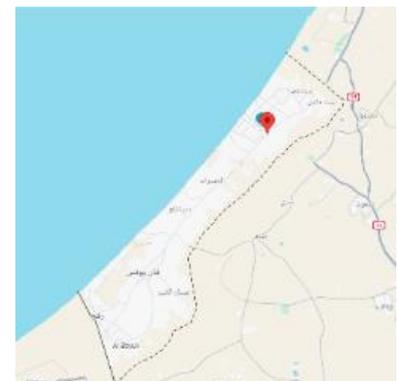


**Name of the site**

**Al-Moghrabi Mosque**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood  
Al-Wehda St.  
[34.466657 , 31.505239](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.466657,+31.505239)



**Degree of Significance**

**Extremely High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

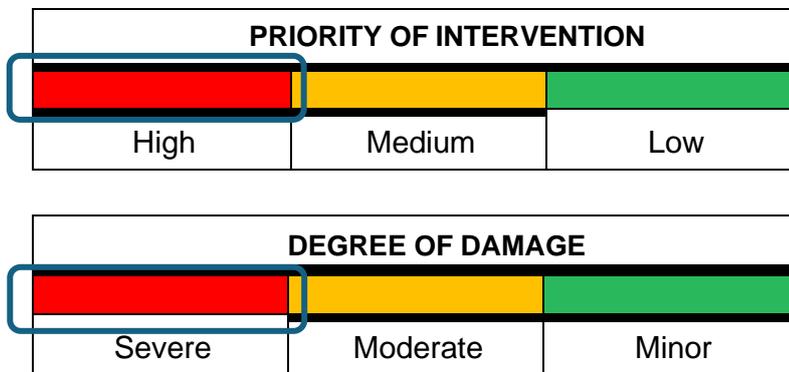
Built up area= **500**

**Status of the site**

The Al-Moghrabi Mosque is one of the historical mosques in Gaza City, located in the Daraj neighbourhood. The mosque was originally named “Al-Sawad Mosque” and later renamed the Moroccan Mosque after one of the local residents. The mosque was built during the Mamluk period. It features a main façade with a regular shape made of sandstone, including the main entrance which has a pointed arch made of marble stones with some inscriptions that indicate the year of the mosque’s establishment. The other façades of the mosque have

vertical openings, some of which are topped with semi-circular arches.

**Type of site** Historical Mosque  
**Current use of the site** Mosque  
**Owner/manager of the site** Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs



The primary cause of damage: 3 different times of Bombing

## 32. House of Awni Bseiso



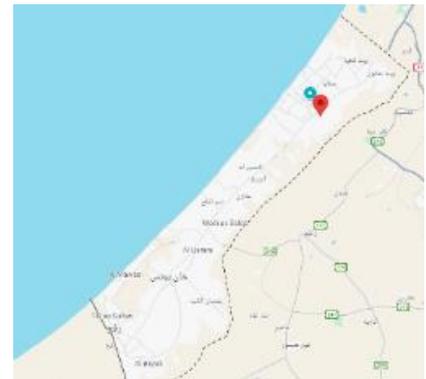
**Name of the site**

**Location/ GPS**

**House of Awni Bseiso**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Bseiso St.

[34.470239 , 31.499067](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.470239,31.499067)



**Degree of Significance**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

**Status of the site**

**Moderate**

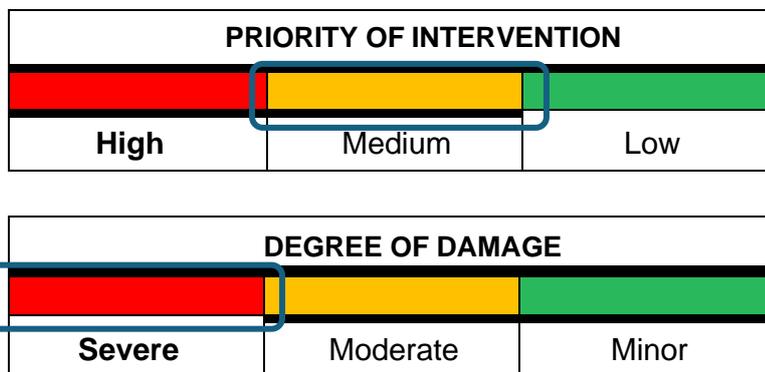
Built up area= **220**

Open area= **40**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period. The entrance is recessed and leads to a courtyard that overlooks two rooms and a third room that overlooks the iwan. It also includes a kitchen, a modern bathroom, and a space in the entrance area. The iwan has a large arch above it, and the windows and doors open onto the courtyard and iwan. There is a staircase leading to the first floor, which consists of a single room (the attic) that was used for receiving guests and hospitality. The house was

destroyed by the Israeli occupation forces during the invasion of the Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

### 33. House of Jabir Kamel Al-Sheikh

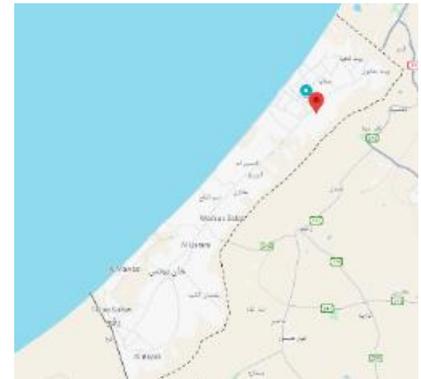


**Name of the site**

**House of Jabir Kamel Al-Sheikh**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Bseiso St.  
[34.470273 , 31.498853](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.470273,31.498853)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

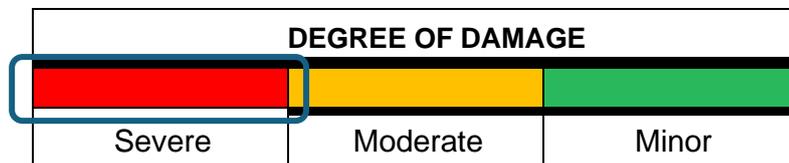
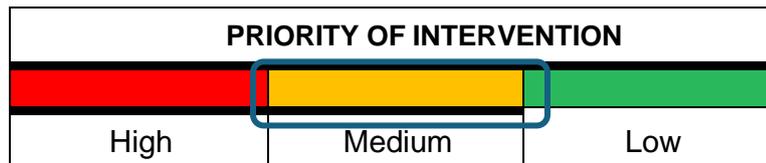
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **160**  
Open area= **30**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to 1918. The entrance is recessed and leads to a courtyard that overlooks three rooms, a kitchen, and a modern bathroom. The windows and doors open onto the courtyard. There is a staircase leading to the first floor, which consists of two rooms, an additional third room, a bathroom, and a kitchen. The house was destroyed by the Israeli occupation forces during the invasion of the Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

### 34. House of Saleh Ja'rou

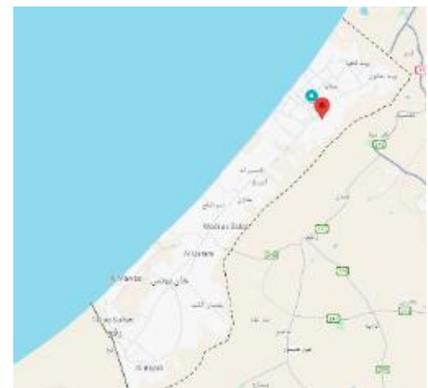


**Name of the site**

**House of Saleh Ja'rou**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Bseiso St.  
[34.470773 , 31.499435](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.470773,31.499435)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

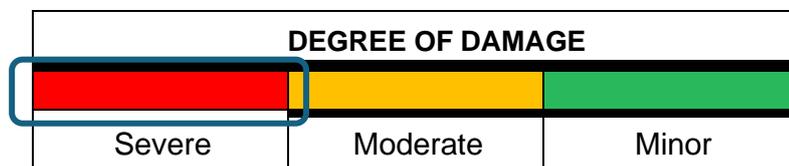
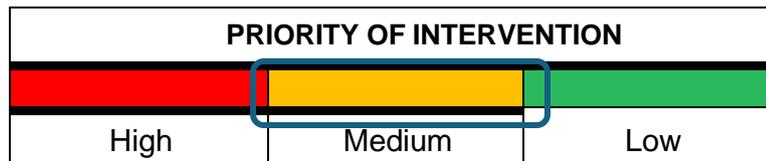
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **120**  
Open area= **30**

**Status of the site**

The house was built in 1910 and dates back to the late Ottoman period. It consists of 4 historical rooms, with an internal covered courtyard and an external one, along with some modern additions. The rooms are topped with intersecting vaulted ceilings of Al-Makhmoos type, except for the room near the entrance, which has ceilings with small, closely arranged semi-barrel vaults along the length of the room's roof. The house was destroyed by the Israeli occupation forces.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

### 35. Store of Abu Al-Ouf

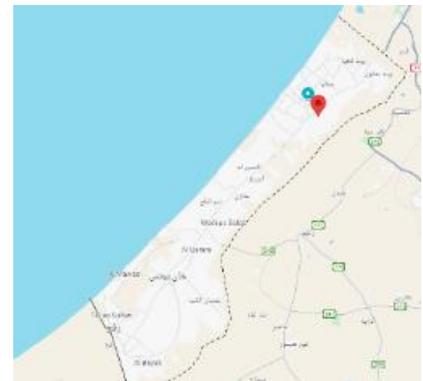


**Name of the site**

**Store of Abu Al-Ouf**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Baghdad St.  
[34.469783 , 31.500812](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.469783,31.500812)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

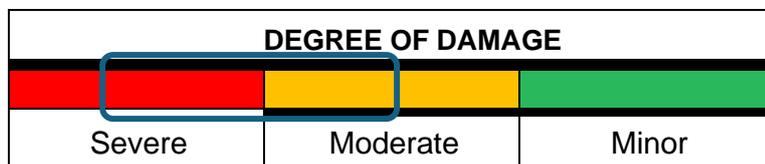
Area (m<sup>2</sup>)

Built up area= **200**

**Status of the site**

This building dates back to the late Ottoman period. The main façade is constructed from old sandstone, and the building benefits from natural ventilation and lighting. The building was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the war on Gaza.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** Store  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

### 36. House of Youssef Al-Hattab (Al-Rahman Clinic)

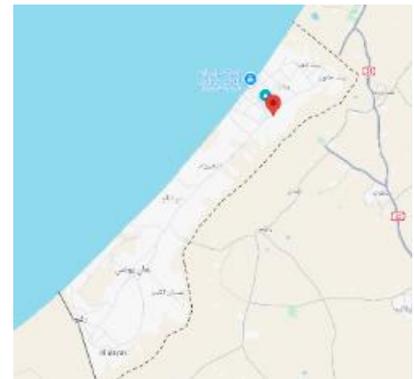


**Name of the site**

**House of Youssef Al-Hattab  
(Al-Rahman Clinic)**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Al-Shawa St.  
[34.467916 , 31.500576](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.467916,31.500576)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

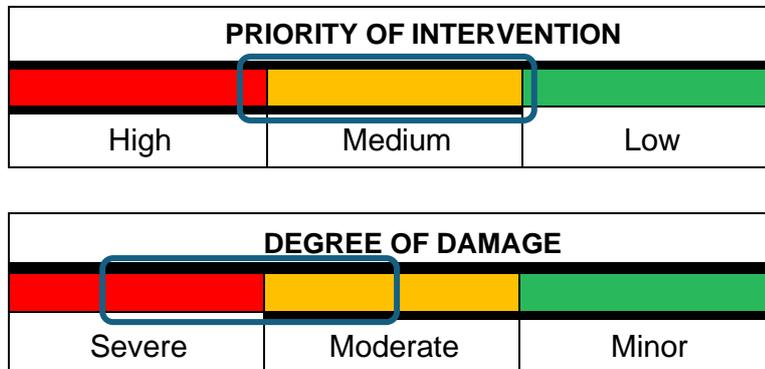
Built up area= **250**  
Open area= **50**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period and is known as the 'Al-Shawa House.' It was later rented and used as a medical clinic by the Al-Hattab family, with Hajj Youssef Al-Hattab purchasing it subsequently and continuing its use as a clinic. The house consists of four rooms and an iwan and has maintained its historical status with some modern additions. The main façade faces Al-Shawa Street, with a semi-circular arch above the door. The house features an open courtyard surrounded by rooms on three sides. It includes five

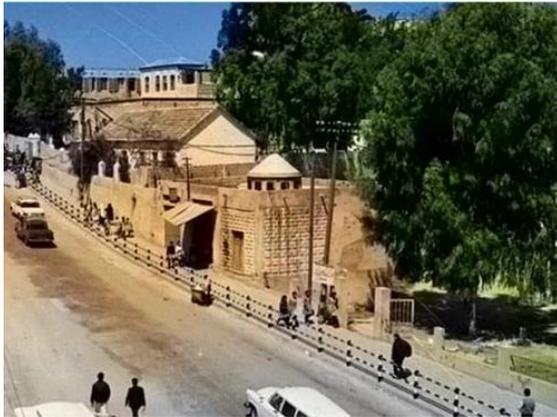
square-shaped rooms covered with intersecting vaults, and the interior rooms are adorned with rich, traditional storage niches (yokat) that were used as cupboards at that time.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** Clinic  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: 3 different times of Bombing.

### 37. Maqam of Abu Al-Azm/Shamshon

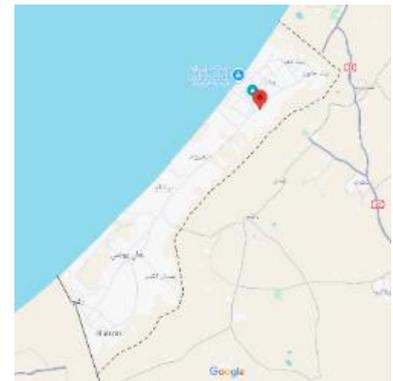


**Name of the site**

**Maqam of Abu Al-Azm/Shamshon**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Al-Wehda St.  
[34.467123 , 31.503097](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.467123,31.503097)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **40**

**Status of the site**

Maqam of Abu Al-Azm/Shamshon is located in the Daraj neighbourhood on Unity Street, east of Al-Pasha Palace Museum. It was built at the end of the Ottoman era and was used as a Maqam of Abu Al-Azm/Shamshon, who was known as Shamshon the Strong.

**Type of site**

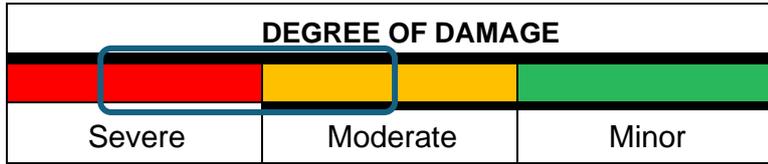
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Maqam

**Owner/manager of the site**

Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

### 38. House of Sami Al-Amassi

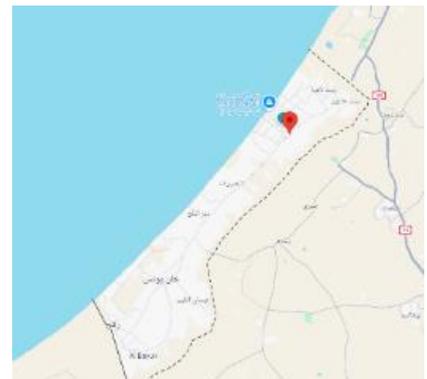


**Name of the site**

**Location/ GPS**

**House of Sami Al-Amassi**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood  
Al-Moghrabi St.  
[34.466502 , 31.504851](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.466502,31.504851)



**Degree of Significance**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

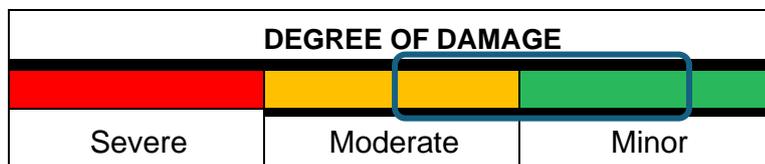
**Status of the site**

**Moderate**

Built up area= 120

The house dates back to the early Ottoman period and consists of a main entrance that leads to a spacious courtyard. To the east of the courtyard is a staircase leading to the upper floor, with a small room to the north that appears to have been used for hospitality. The courtyard is overlooked by two small rooms, each containing a number of alcoves (Yuke) and rectangular entrance openings. Additionally, there are two rooms used for service purposes that also overlook the courtyard.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

### 39. House of Awad Al-Madhoun

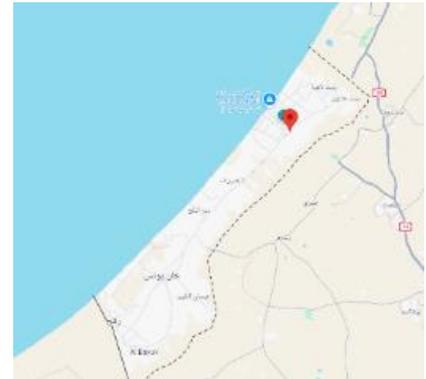


**Name of the site**

**House of Awad Al-Madhoun**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood  
Al-Moghrabi St.  
[34.466353 , 31.505585](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.466353,31.505585)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

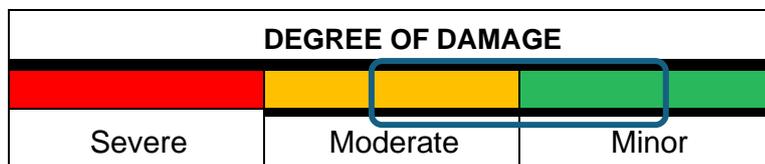
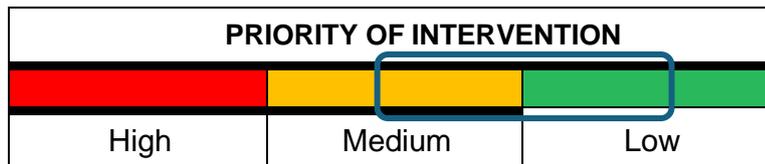
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **160**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period and is part of a square of historic buildings. To the north, it is bordered by the Khaleef House, to the south by the Katnani House, to the east by the Al-Madhoun House, and to the west by the Saadah House.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 40. House of Hussein Al-Ghussein



**Name of the site**

**House of Hussein Al-Ghussein**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood  
Al-Wehda St.  
[34.465806 , 31.505596](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.465806,31.505596)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

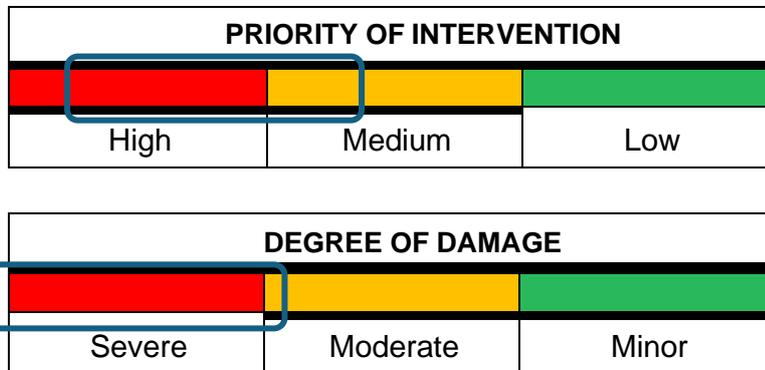
Built up area= **350**  
Open area= **50**

**Status of the site**

Al-Ghussein House is one of the historic and ancient houses in Gaza City, located in the Al-Daraj neighbourhood. The house features a modern entrance that leads to a rectangular courtyard, which is approximately 30cm lower than the street level. On the eastern side of the entrance, a staircase leads to the roof of the upper floor. The historic house includes a large, spacious portico in the shape of a cross, with its ceiling consisting of intersecting vaults. There are many openings (windows and doors) in the portico, and it is

overlooked by four bedrooms, each with numerous alcoves (Yuke) and openings. The ceilings of the rooms are also made up of intersecting vaults.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** Cultural Center  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: 3 different times of Bombing.

## 41. House of Abd Al-Mutaleb Al-Ghussein

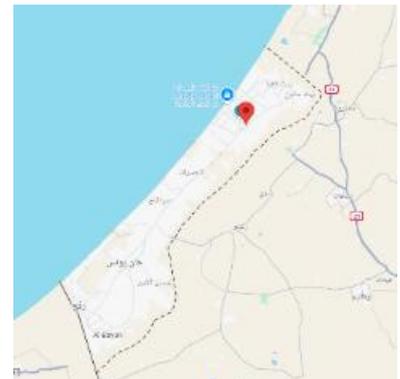


**Name of the site**

**House of Abd Al-Mutaleb Al-Ghussein**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood  
Al-Wehda St.  
[34.465443 , 31.505439](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.465443,31.505439)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

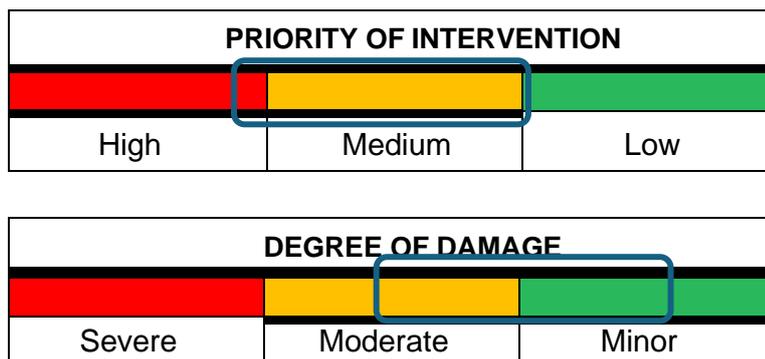
Built up area= **120**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period. The entrance of the house is rectangular and leads to a rectangular corridor vaulted with a semi-barrel vault. From the corridor, two rooms extend to the right and left. These rooms are identical in shape, each with two windows topped by semi-circular arches. The windows overlook a side street and are approximately 1.70 meters above street level. Each room features two decorative alcoves (yuke). The exterior facade of the historic building is symmetrical, consisting of a rectangular entrance topped by a limestone arch and a window with

a pointed arch above it. On either side of the entrance, there are identical windows. The construction style is Ottoman, characterized by load-bearing walls made of limestone with thicknesses ranging from 70 cm to 1 meter, and supporting piers for the ceiling and intersecting vaults.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 42. Maqam of Al-Husseini

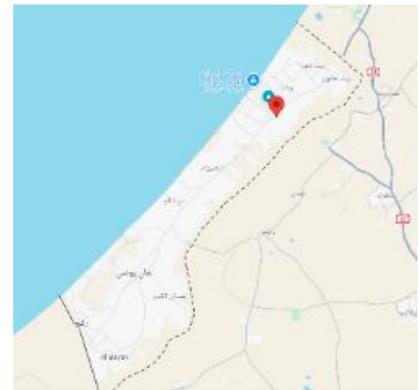


**Name of the site**

**Maqam of Al-Husseini**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood  
Al-Wehda St.  
[34.464289 , 31.506838](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.464289,31.506838)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **40**  
Open area= **1200**

**Status of the site**

The maqam dates back to the late Ottoman period. Inside the maqam is the grave of Hashem Al-Husseini. To the north of the maqam is the Ahmadia Mosque.

**Type of site**

Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Maqam

**Owner/manager of the site**

Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs

PRIORITY OF INTERVENTION		
High	Medium	Low

DEGREE OF DAMAGE		
Severe	Moderate	Minor

The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

### 43. House of Akram Al-Tattar / Anan

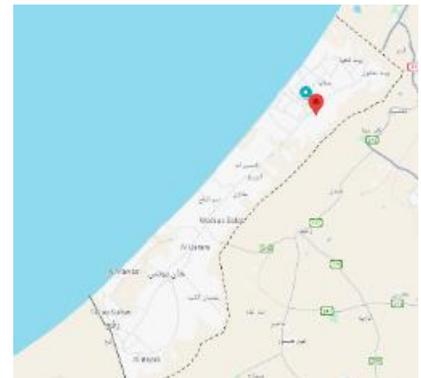


**Name of the site**

**House of Akram Al-Tattar / Anan**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Ali Al-Moghrabi St.  
[34.470721 , 31.501057](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.470721,31.501057)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **180**

**Status of the site**

This house dates back to the late Ottoman period. It consists of two floors and was built from old sandstone. The house is comprised of several roughly equal-sized historic rooms, which overlook a large central courtyard. The building benefits from natural ventilation and lighting. The house was demolished by the Israeli occupation during the war on Gaza.

**Type of site**

Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

House

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private

PRIORITY OF INTERVENTION		
High	Medium	Low

DEGREE OF DAMAGE		
Severe	Moderate	Minor

The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

## 44. Al-Sayyed Hashem Mosque

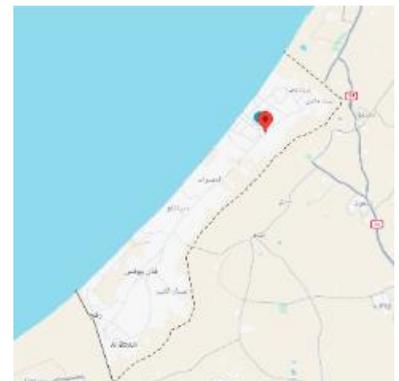


**Name of the site**

**Al-Sayyed Hashem Mosque**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj Neighbourhood  
Al-Wehda St.  
[34.463331 , 31.508007](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.463331,31.508007)



**Degree of Significance**

**Extremely High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

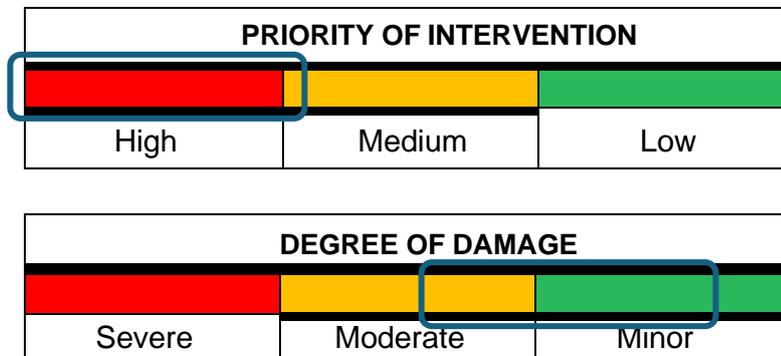
Built up area= **1250**  
Open area= **500**

**Status of the site**

Al-Sayyed Hashem Mosque is one of the historic mosques in Gaza City, located in the Al-Daraj neighbourhood. It covers an area of approximately 2400 square meters and is named after Hashem bin Abd Manaf, the grandfather of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). It is said that he is buried in the northwest corner of the mosque. Subsequently, the people of Gaza began to bury their dead in the surrounding area, seeking blessings from the Prophet's ancestor during the Islamic era. The current mosque was

built during the Ottoman period in the Mamluk style. It features an open, square central courtyard surrounded by three exterior prayer arcades.

<b>Type of site</b>	Historical
<b>Current use of the site</b>	Mosque
<b>Owner/manager of the site</b>	Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 45. House of Atta Katanani/Kassab

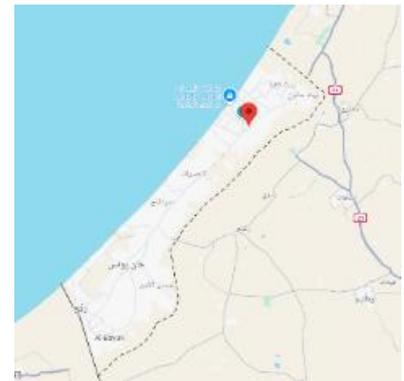


**Name of the site**

**House of Atta Katanani/Kassab**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood  
Al-Wehda St.  
[34.466237 , 31.505533](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.466237,31.505533)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

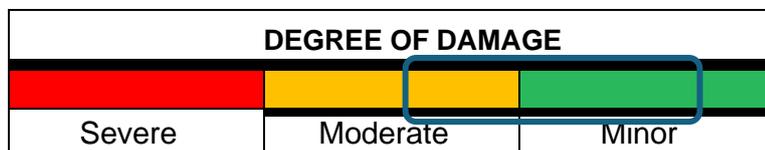
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= 100

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period. It consists of a corridor that leads directly to a single historic room, which is rich in alcoves (Yuke) used as storage for household items. The walls are load-bearing, which was fundamental to the construction system of that period. The exterior facade of the house is regularly shaped and built from sandstone, featuring a main entrance topped by a pointed arch. The house is constructed with load-bearing sandstone walls, which form the basis of the structural system from that era.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 46. House of Mahmoud Al-Baz

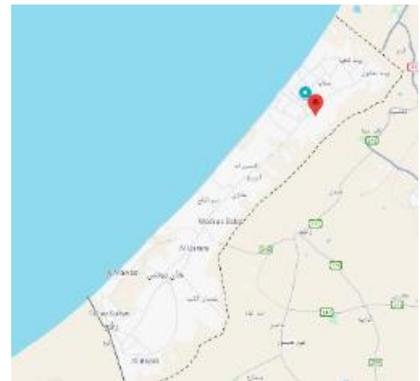


**Name of the site**

**House of Mahmoud Al-Baz**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Ali Al-Moghrabi St.  
[34.470298 , 31.500951](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.470298,31.500951)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

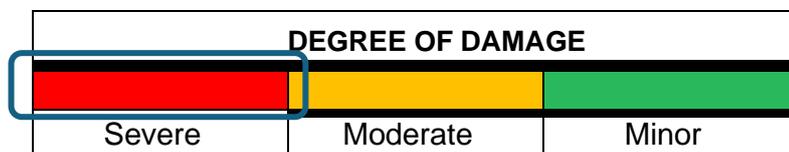
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **140**

**Status of the site**

This house dates back to the Mamluk period, around the year 706 Hijri (which corresponds to 1306 AD). It was originally built as a mosque and is now a residential building. The mosque was associated with Hajj Sabt Eddin Masafir bin Qutbughlu. The current structure consists of a ground floor and an upper floor, with an area of approximately 79 square meters. It benefits from natural ventilation and lighting. The construction style relies on load-bearing walls and thick walls, with a depth of up to 50 cm, and the ceiling is made of concrete.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

## 47. House of Fathi Jarada



**Name of the site**

**House of Fathi Jarada**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Ali Al-Moghrabi St.  
[34.471218 , 31.500968](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.471218,31.500968)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

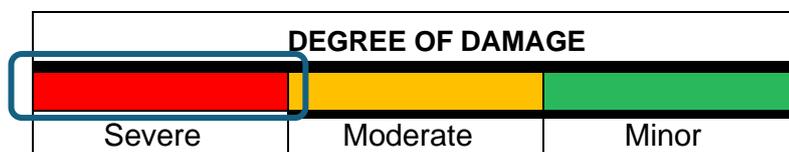
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **140**

**Status of the site**

This house dates back to the Mamluk period, around the year 706 Hijri (which corresponds to 1306 CE). It was originally built as a mosque and is now a residential building. The mosque was associated with Hajj Sabt Eddin Masafir bin Qutbughlu. The current structure consists of a ground floor and an upper floor, with an area of approximately 79 square meters. It benefits from natural ventilation and lighting. The construction style relies on load-bearing walls and thick walls, with a depth of up to 50 cm, and the ceiling is made of concrete.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

## 48. House of Raja Al-Mashharawi

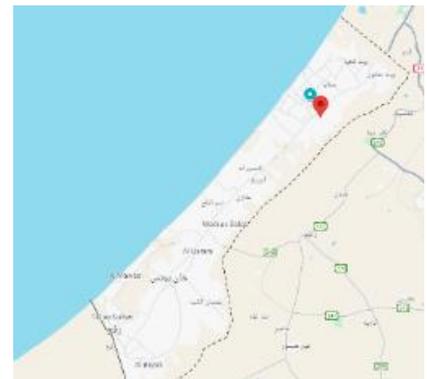


**Name of the site**

**Location/ GPS**

**House of Raja Al-Mashharawi**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Baghdad St.  
[34.469814 , 31.500788](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.469814,31.500788)



**Degree of Significance**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

**Status of the site**

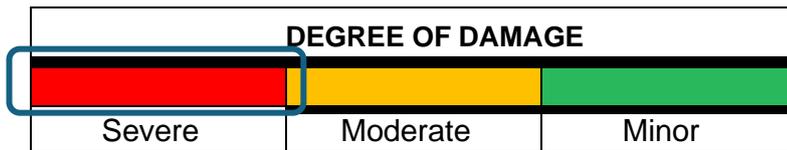
**Moderate**

Built up area= **180**

This house dates back to the late Ottoman period, around 1850 CE. The main facade is made of old sandstone. The house consists of three historic rooms, approximately equal in size, each with ceilings featuring intersecting vaults. The doors and windows are topped with both semi-circular and pointed arches. The three rooms overlook a large, covered central courtyard. The building benefits from natural ventilation and lighting. The house

was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the war on Gaza.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

## 49. House of Abdel Halim Al-Diraoui

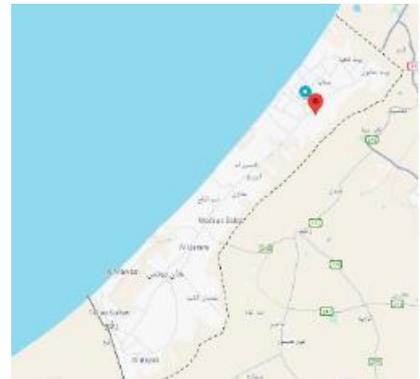


**Name of the site**

**House of Abdel Halim Al-Diraoui**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Baghdad St.  
[34.468846 , 31.501727](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.468846,31.501727)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

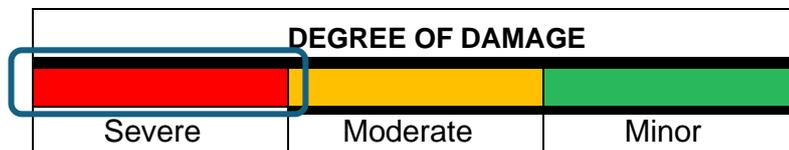
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **250**

**Status of the site**

This house dates back to the late Ottoman era. It consists of two floors and was built of old sandstone stones. It consists of several ancient rooms of almost equal size, with ceilings with intersecting vaults above them. The door and window openings are arched. The rooms overlook a large central courtyard. The building enjoys natural ventilation and lighting. The house was demolished by the Israeli occupation during the war on Gaza.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

## 50. House of Ahmad Al-Mashharawi

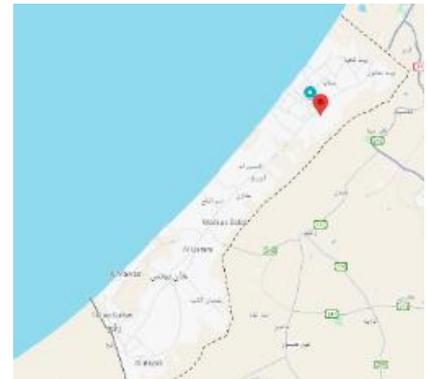


**Name of the site**

**House of Ahmad Al-Mashharawi**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Baghdad St.  
[34.469925 , 31.500819](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.469925,31.500819)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

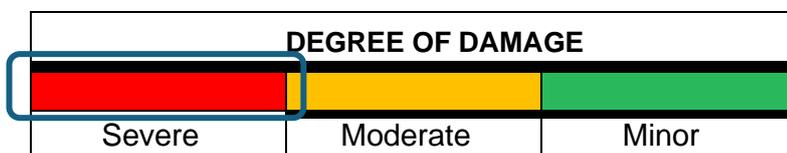
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **160**

**Status of the site**

This house dates back to the late Ottoman era in 1850 AD. The main facade consists of old sandstone stones. It consists of 3 ancient rooms of almost equal size, topped by ceilings with intersecting vaults. The door and window openings are topped by pentagonal and pointed arches. The three rooms overlook a large covered central courtyard. The building enjoys natural ventilation and lighting. The house was demolished by the Israeli occupation during the war on Gaza.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

## 51. Maqam and Cemetery of Ibn Marwan

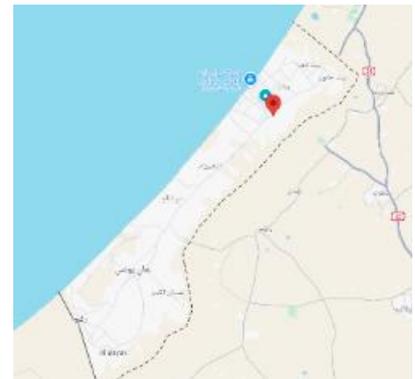


**Name of the site**

**Maqam and Cemetery of Ibn Marwan**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Salah Al-Eddin St.  
[34.468776 , 31.504063](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.468776,31.504063)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= 25  
Open area=14000

**Status of the site**

The Maqam dates back to the late Ottoman era and is located near the Ibn Marwan Mosque. It is named after the founder of the Ibn Marwan Mosque. The maqam is surrounded by a cemetery, which is considered an important historical document.

**Type of site**

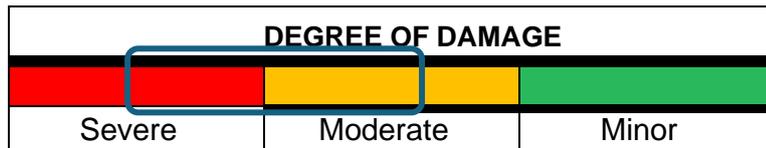
Historical Cemetery

**Current use of the site**

Maqam and Cemetery

**Owner/manager of the site**

Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs



The primary cause of damage: 3 different times of Bombing.

## 52. Sibat Al-Alami

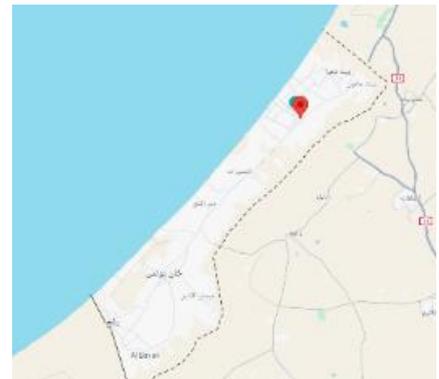


**Name of the site**

**Sibat Al-Alami**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood  
Al-Wehda St.  
[34.464917 , 31.505276](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.464917,31.505276)



**Degree of Significance**

**Extremely High**

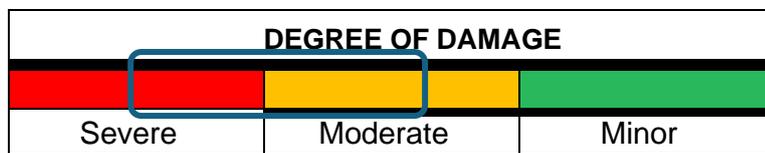
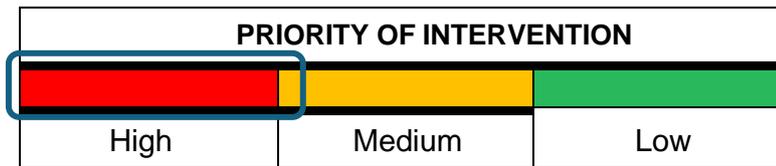
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= 15

**Status of the site**

The Sibat Al-Alami dates back to the Ottoman era and is considered one of the most important historical and archaeological landmarks in the Al-Daraj neighbourhood. It features the Islamic architectural style of the Ottoman period, consisting of a covered passage with a cross-vaulted ceiling between two main buildings, with a narrow street, no wider than three meters, running beneath it. Above the covered passage is a room topped with a dome, and its entrance is through one of the houses that overlook the Sibat.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** Cultural Center  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

### 53. House of Al-Mufti/ Bassam Al-Jarou

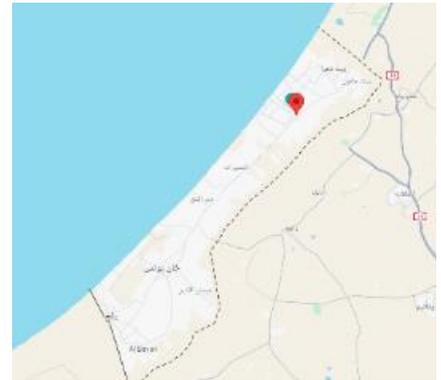


**Name of the site**

**House of Al-Mufti/ Bassam Al-Jarou**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood  
Al-Wehda St.  
[34.462257 , 31.507289](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.462257,31.507289)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **160**  
Open area= **40**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman era. It features an open sky courtyard surrounded by rooms and consists of two floors. The house was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the war on Gaza.

**Type of site**

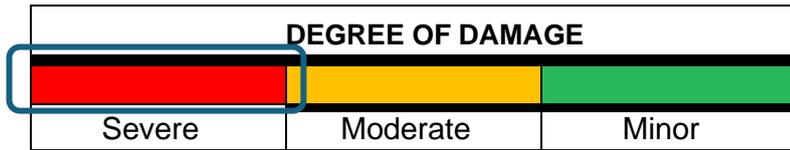
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

House

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

## 54. House of Rami Al-Husseini

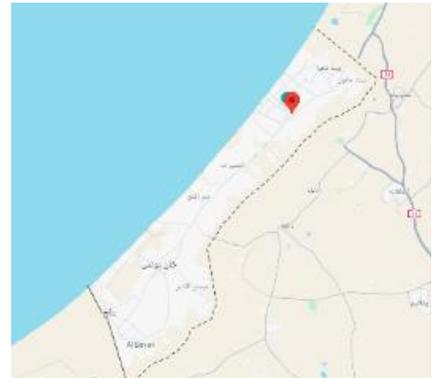


**Name of the site**

**House of Rami Al-Husseini**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood  
Al-Wehda St.  
[34.462394 , 31.507450](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.462394,31.507450)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

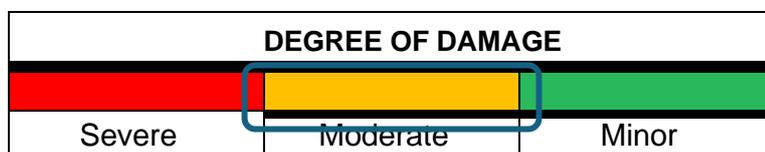
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **150**  
Open area= **40**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period. It consists of an open courtyard surrounded by rooms on one side, with modern additions on the other sides. The house features two square-shaped rooms covered with intersecting vaults that overlook the inner courtyard. The interior rooms are rich with alcoves that were used as wall storage during that period. The house was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the war on Gaza.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 55. House of Mohammad Ishaq Abdo

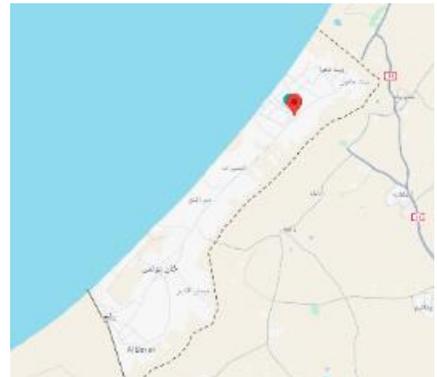


**Name of the site**

**Location/ GPS**

**House of Mohammad Ishaq Abdo**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood  
Al-Wehda St.  
[34.462223 , 31.507324](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.462223,31.507324)



**Degree of Significance**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

**Status of the site**

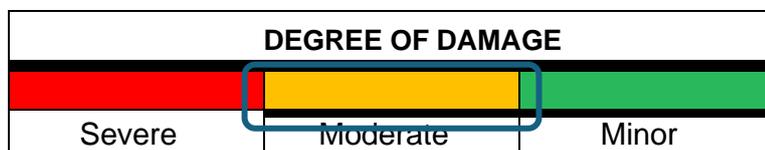
**Moderate**

Built up area= **120**

Open area= **40**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period. It features a broken passage at the main entrance for privacy, and an internal courtyard surrounded by several rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom, and stairs leading from the courtyard. The rooms include built-in storage alcoves (yuks) in the walls. The house was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the war on Gaza.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 56. House of Jamal Ayyad

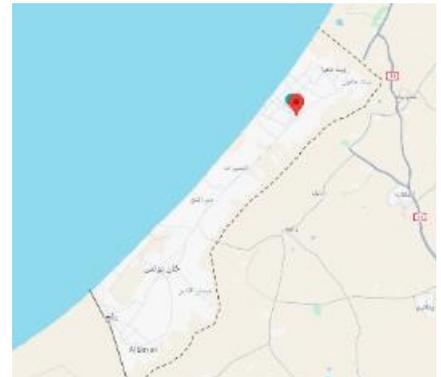


**Name of the site**

**House of Jamal Ayyad**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood  
Al-Wehda St.  
[34.463384 , 31.506728](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.463384,31.506728)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

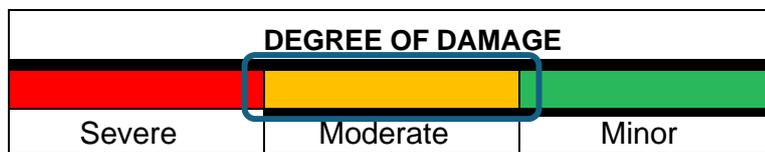
Built up area= 130  
Open area= 30

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period and consists of two floors. The first floor features a broken passage at the main entrance for privacy, an internal courtyard surrounded by three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom, and stairs leading from the courtyard to the second floor. On the upper floor, there are two ancient rooms, one of which is covered with a vaulted ceiling. The rooms include built-in storage alcoves (yuks) in the walls,

and above the doors of the rooms overlooking the courtyard, there are openings shaped like pointed arches. The facades are constructed with sandstone blocks. The house was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the war on Gaza.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 57. House of Mahmoud Khalil Lulu

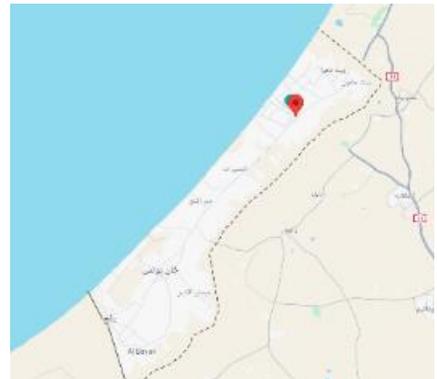


**Name of the site**

**House of Mahmoud Khalil Lulu**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood  
Al-Wehda St.  
[34.462425 , 31.507084](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.462425,31.507084)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

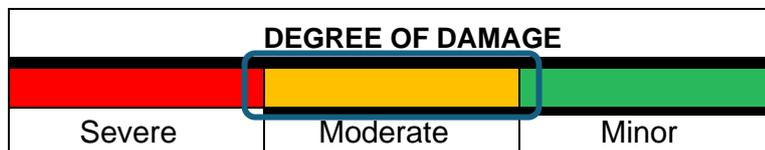
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **300**  
Open area= **60**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period. It consists of an open courtyard surrounded by rooms on two sides, with the third side having been demolished due to an incident. The house features four square-shaped rooms covered with intersecting vaults and includes two iwans overlooking the inner courtyard. The interior rooms are filled with and enriched by wooden niches that were used as wall storage during that period. The house was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the war on Gaza.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 58. House of Mahmoud Faye' Abu Shaaban

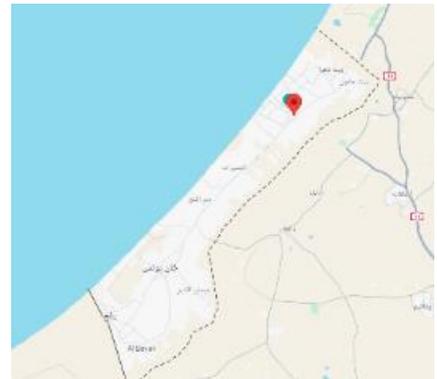


**Name of the site**

**House of Mahmoud Faye' Abu Shaaban**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood  
Al-Wehda St.  
[34.463450 , 31.505973](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **340**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period. It consists of two spaces: one is used as a commercial shop, and the other is a corridor that connects the two sides of the market. The ceiling is a barrel vault that faces the shop's facade (a large niche) and is opposite the shop's entrance. The house was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the war on Gaza.

**Type of site**

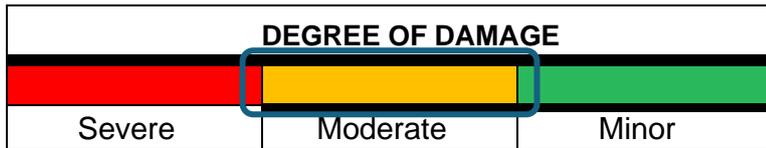
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

House

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

## 59. House of Mohammad Saleem

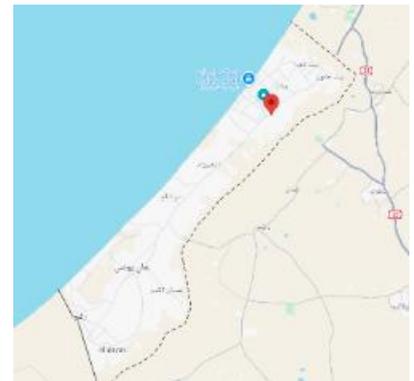


**Name of the site**

**House of Mohammad Saleem**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Ali Al-Moghrabi St.  
[34.470551 , 31.500908](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.470551,31.500908)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **340**

**Status of the site**

This house dates back to the late Ottoman period. The main facade is made of old sandstone, and it is adjacent to several other historic houses from the same era. The house was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the war on Gaza.

**Type of site**

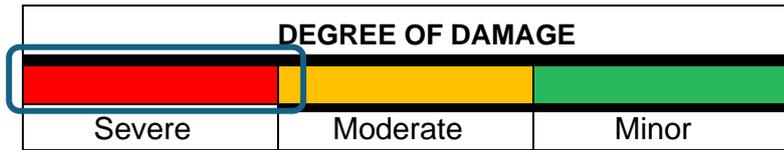
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

House

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

## 60. Al-Sheikh Shaaban Mosque



**Name of the site**

**Al-Sheikh Shaaban Mosque**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood  
Omar Al-Mukhtar St.  
[34.461165 , 31.506654](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.461165,31.506654)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **960**

**Status of the site**

The mosque dates back to the late Ottoman period and was originally owned by the Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs. It was used as a place of worship, where the five daily prayers and Friday sermons were held. The mosque was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the war on Gaza.

**Type of site**

Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Mosque

**Owner/manager of the site**

Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs

PRIORITY OF INTERVENTION		
High	Medium	Low

DEGREE OF DAMAGE		
Severe	Moderate	Minor

The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

## 61. House of Ragheb Al-Alami

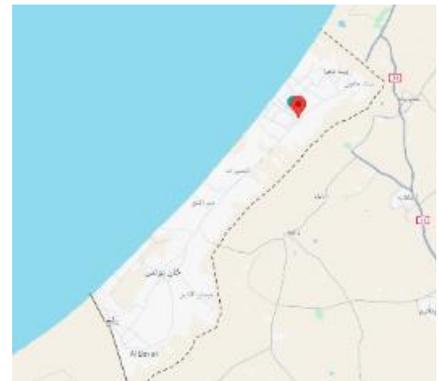


**Name of the site**

**House of Ragheb Al-Alami**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood  
Al-Wehda St.  
[34.464849 , 31.505224](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.464849,31.505224)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

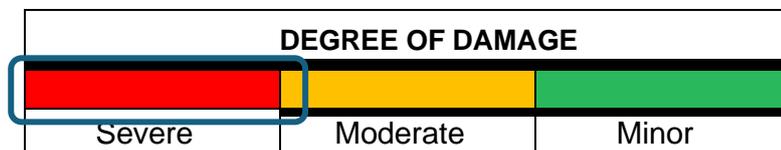
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **180**  
Open area= **30**

**Status of the site**

The Al-Alami House dates back to the Ottoman period and is considered one of the most important historical and archaeological landmarks in the Al-Daraj neighbourhood. It features the Islamic architectural style of the Ottoman era, consisting of a corridor leading into the house, known as the dahliz. This corridor leads to an open courtyard, and the house comprises several rooms and an iwan.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** Cultural Center  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 62. Sibat Kassab

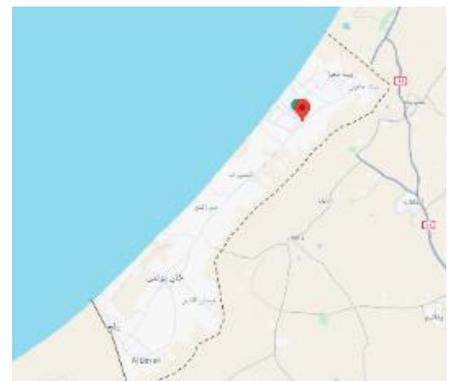


**Name of the site**

**Sibat Kassab**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood  
Al-Wehda St.  
[34.464812 , 31.504872](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.464812,31.504872)



**Degree of Significance**

**Extremely High**

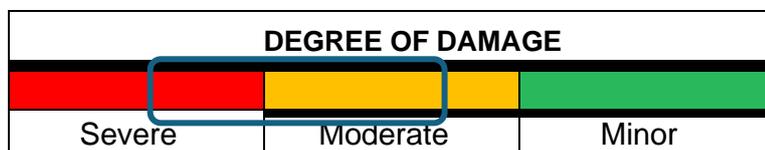
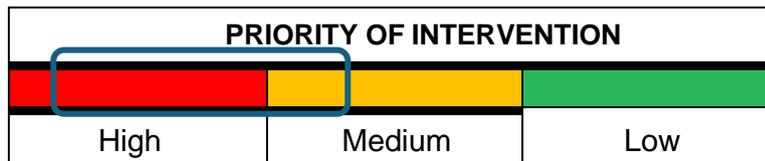
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **16**

**Status of the site**

Sibat Kassab dates back to the Ottoman period and is considered one of the most significant historical and archaeological landmarks in the Al-Daraj neighbourhood. It features the Islamic architectural style of the Ottoman era, consisting of a covered passage with intersecting vaults situated between two main buildings. A narrow street, no more than three meters wide, runs beneath this passage. Above the covered passage, there is a room covered by a dome, with its entrance being one of the houses that overlook the Sibat.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** Open  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 63. Khan Younis



**Name of the site**

**Khan Younis**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Khan Younis in the middle  
of Jalal St. opposite Burj  
Al-Fara St.  
[34.306344](#) , [31.344817](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**Low**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Unknown / Unspecified

**Status of the site**

During the field visit by the National Register of Antiquities update team in 2019, no archaeological features or evidence of excavations or conservation work were found.

**Type of site**

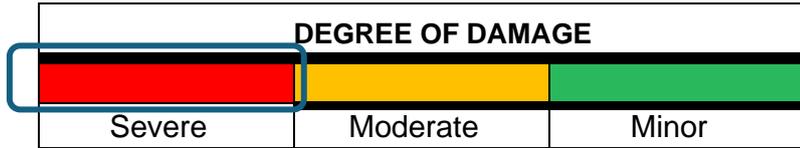
Archeological Site

**Current use of the site**

Abandoned

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

## 64. Tell Al-Ajwa



**Name of the site**

**Tell Al-Ajwa**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
West of Al-Zawaida  
Al-Masdar Land next to  
Al-Masdar Petrol Station  
Al-Rasheed St.  
[34.349486](#) , [31.435274](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**Low**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Unknown / Unspecified

**Status of the site**

During the field visit by the National Register of Antiquities update team in 2019, the team discovered fragments of imported Egyptian pottery with a glossy surface.

**Type of site**

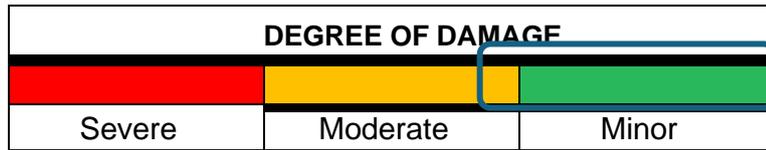
Archeological Site

**Current use of the site**

Abandoned

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: Displacement camps.

## 65. Tell Al-Harash



**Name of the site**

**Tell Al-Harash**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Deir Al-Balah  
Al-Brouk area  
directly on Rashid St., which  
is a security site known as  
site (17).

[34.333634 , 31.420978](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Unknown / Unspecified

**Status of the site**

The site was excavated in 1944, and described in the Israeli survey. During the field visit by the National Register of Antiquities team in 2019, pottery shards were found.

**Type of site**

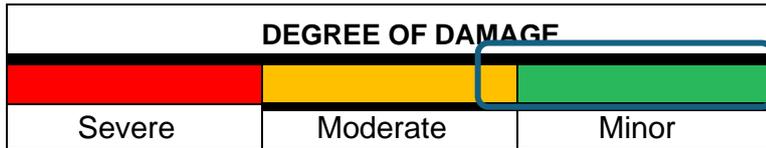
Archeological Site

**Current use of the site**

Security zone

**Owner/manager of the site**

Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 66. Tell Al-Ruqaish

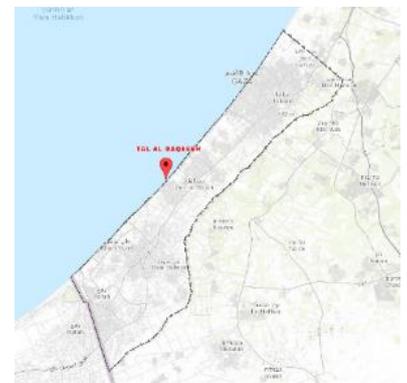


**Name of the site**

**Tell Al-Ruqaish**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Al-Masha'la  
Deir Al-Balah  
Northern Pool Rashid St.  
[34.328073 , 31.415166](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.328073,31.415166)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

12,600

**Status of the site**

The site is a hill elevated above Al-Rashid Street on three sides: the east, north, and west. It is enclosed by a recently added wall by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities to protect the site from passing traffic. The cemetery is directly to the west of the site, across Al-Rashid Street, and is approximately 6 meters lower in elevation.

**Type of site**

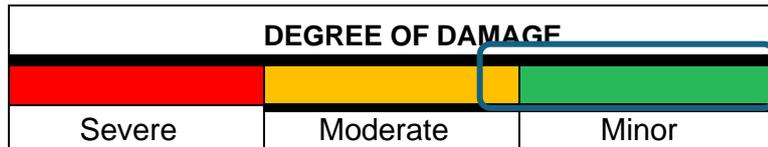
Archeological Site

**Current use of the site**

Abandoned

**Owner/manager of the site**

Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities



The primary cause of damage: Displacement Camps.

## 67. Tell Qatif 1



**Name of the site**

**Tell Qatif 1**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Khan Younis  
Al-Abadlah area  
Al-Rashid St.  
[34.304248 , 31.396604](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.304248,31.396604)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

3100

**Status of the site**

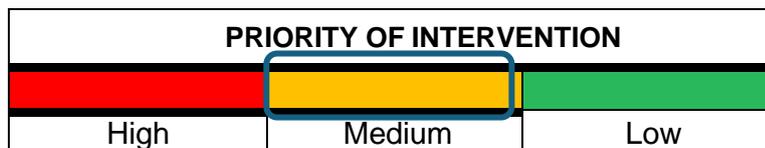
Tell Qatif

The site, located on the coastal road, was excavated in the 1970s and 1980s. The first human settlement dates to the Late Neolithic (second half of the fifth millennium BC). Major occupational strata have revealed several human-made pits, bones of domesticated animals, major flint tool types, finely retouched sickle blades, fan scrapers and deeply serrated sickle blades common at most of the Late Neolithic sites of the coastal plain of Palestine. The human sediment is also attested in the site by various types of pottery service and storage vessels.

Occupational remains dating to the succeeding Chalcolithic period were also found on a small mound located some 300 m from the Neolithic site of Tell Qatif. Both sites may suggest a relation with the Negev shortly before the expansion of the Chalcolithic (Ghassulian) culture.

During the 2019 field visit by the National Register of Antiquities update team, the team found a large quantity of pottery shards from Late Bronze and Iron Age periods (7<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century BC), in various colors and sizes. They also observed clear remains of walls made from mudbrick blocks from the Bronze Age, with their outlines visible on the upper surface of the mound.

<b>Type of site</b>	Archeological Site
<b>Current use of the site</b>	Qarara Port Campus
<b>Owner/manager of the site</b>	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities



The primary cause of damage: Displacement camps.

## 68. Tell Qatif 2

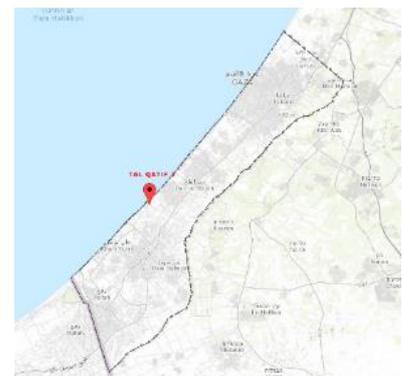


**Name of the site**

**Tell Qatif 2**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Khan Younis  
Al-Abbadlah area  
Al-Rashid St.  
[34.308232 , 31.397808](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.308232,31.397808)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

2800

**Status of the site**

The Israeli occupation used this mound as a military site throughout its occupation of the Gaza Strip until its withdrawal in 2005.

During the 2019 field visit by the National Register of Antiquities update team, the team discovered a very large quantity of pottery shards from the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age (7<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century BC), in various colors and sizes.

**Type of site**

Archeological Site

**Current use of the site**

Open land

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private

PRIORITY OF INTERVENTION		
High	Medium	Low

DEGREE OF DAMAGE		
Severe	Moderate	Minor

The primary cause of damage: Displacement camps.

## 69. Tell Ridan



**Name of the site**

**Tell Ridan**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Khan Younis  
Al-Astal area,  
directly on Rashid St.  
[34.285618 , 31.381154](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.285618,31.381154)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

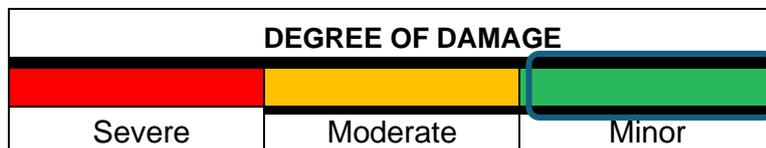
3200

**Status of the site**

The Israeli occupation utilized this mound as a military site throughout its control over the Gaza Strip. They established a tourist resort for Jewish settlers, constructed a breakwater in the sea about 50 meters from the shore, and built swimming pools and motels on the site. All of these structures were demolished upon their withdrawal from Gaza in 2005. Remaining from that period are the maritime dam, large rocks on the shore, and a concrete retaining wall to protect the mound from the sea due to elevation differences. Prior to the conflict,

the site served as a seaside rest area managed by the Khan Younis Municipality and was open to the public. During the 2019 field visit by the National Register of Antiquities update team, no archaeological features were found, and no excavation or conservation work had been conducted.

**Type of site** Archeological Site  
**Current use of the site** Public Park  
**Owner/manager of the site** Khan Younis Municipality



The primary cause of damage: Displacement camps.

## 70. Tell Umm Amer “Saint Hilarion Monastery”



**Name of the site**

**Tell Umm Amer “Saint Hilarion Monastery”**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Al-Zawaida  
Al-Sawah area  
Al-Nuseirat  
[34.366463 , 31.447183](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.366463,31.447183)



**Degree of Significance**

**Extremely High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

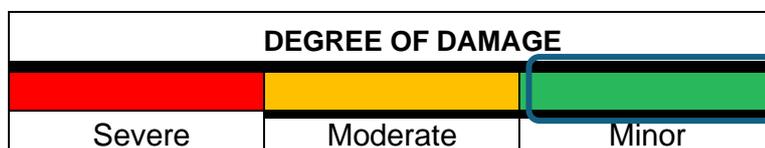
14,000

**Status of the site**

The Site is located on the coast in Nuseirat village 8.5 km south of Gaza City. Tell Umm Amer is identified with ancient Tabatha, mentioned in the Madaba map. The site was discovered in 1991, and excavated by a joint Palestinian-French team between 1998-2023. Excavations revealed the remains of a large monastery dating to the Byzantine and early Islamic periods. The monastery consists of two churches, a baptismal and reception area, in addition to other facilities like wells, a bath and guesthouse for pilgrims. On floor mosaics were found Greek inscriptions that mention Saint Hilarion who

was born in Gaza in 291 AD and died in Cyprus in 371 AD. Saint Hilarion was the founder of Palestinian monasticism and his biography was written by St Jerome. His fame spread throughout the eastern Mediterranean and his saint's day is celebrated in Cyprus on October 21<sup>st</sup> each year. Tell Umm Amer was listed in 2005 in the Inventory of Cultural and Natural Heritage Sites of Potential Outstanding Universal Value in Palestine as a cultural heritage site. The monastery was inscribed formally on the UNESCO world heritage list during the 46<sup>th</sup> world heritage session which took place in New Delhi, India in July 2024.

**Type of site** Archeological Site  
**Current use of the site** Archeological Park  
**Owner/manager of the site** Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities



The primary cause of damage: No Damage.

## 71. Mosaic of Abbassan Al-Kabirah/ Maqam of Al-Khalil



**Name of the site**

**Mosaic of Abbassan Al-Kabirah/  
Maqam of Al-Khalil**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Khan Younis  
Abbassan Al-Kabirah  
[34.347219 , 31.322474](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.347219,31.322474)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

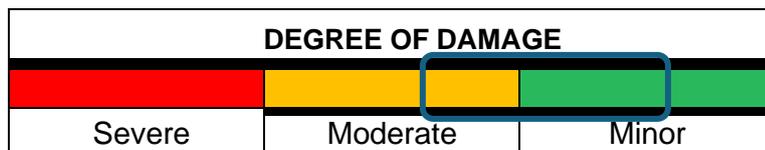
420

**Status of the site**

The Abasan Mosaic was recovered by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities. It dates to the Byzantine period. It is of great archaeological value due to its unique Byzantine mosaic floor, which showcases the artistic style of southern Palestine's local mosaic school. The floor resembles those found at other regional sites, emphasizing its historical significance. Originally, the site was the home of an important religious figure from the Byzantine era, whose burial in the house transformed it into a sacred maqam. During the Ottoman period,

another prominent figure was buried nearby, adding further religious importance. A small area to the north contains graves from various periods, reflecting the site's historical and religious diversity.

**Type of site** Archeological Site  
**Current use of the site** Open  
**Owner/manager of the site** Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 72. Tell Al-Rasm 2



**Name of the site**

**Tell Al-Rasm 2**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Deir Al-Balah  
Al-Awda Factory  
Tarazi St.  
[34.357529 , 31.416517](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.357529,31.416517)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

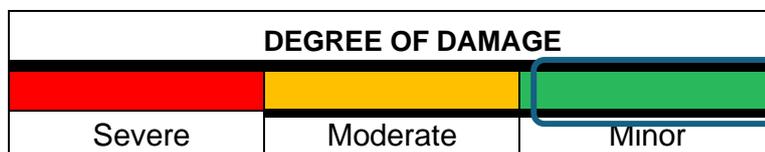
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Unknown / Unspecified

**Status of the site**

The site, dating back to the Byzantine era, was described in a 1944 excavation as containing "foundations of a building, a Byzantine settlement, scattered stones, column capitals, and pottery shards." However, a 2019 survey found no traces of artifacts or remains. Local residents indicated the site was used by international forces during the British Mandate. A recent damage assessment visit also found no archaeological remains, as the site is now a private agricultural plot with olive trees near Salah Al-Eddin Street, within a hazardous red zone. No displaced people were observed.

**Type of site** Archaeological site  
**Current use of the site** Closed  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: No Damage.

### 73. Tell Al-Ahmar



**Name of the site**

**Tell Al-Ahmar**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Al-Mawasi of Khan Younis  
south of the Al-Quba Mosque  
[34.274443 , 31.363574](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.274443,31.363574)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Unknown / Unspecified

**Status of the site**

According to the official gazette from the 1944 excavation mission, "a mound of ruins, a brick structure, pottery shards, and ancient graves nearby" were discovered. During a 2019 field visit by the National Archaeological Register Update Team, no significant archaeological features were found, and no excavations or preservation efforts had ever been conducted.

**Type of site**

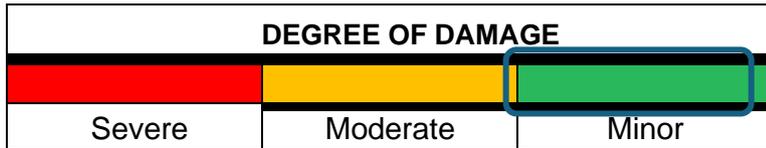
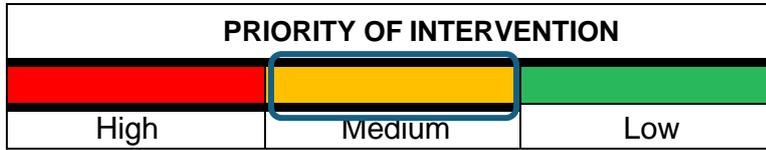
Archaeological site

**Current use of the site**

Archaeological site

**Owner/manager of the site**

Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities



The primary cause of damage: Displacement camps.

## 74. Tell Al-Harsha



**Name of the site**

**Tell Al-Harsha**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Deir Al-Balah  
Rashid St.  
Western Baraka area  
[34.317655 , 31.406712](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

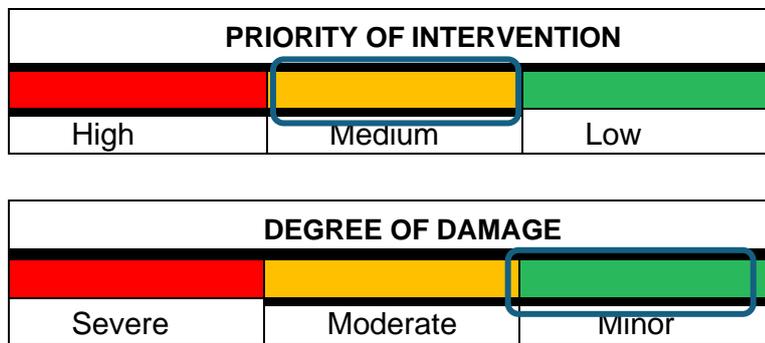
Unknown / Unspecified

**Status of the site**

The site dates back to the Byzantine period, and excavated in 1999 by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities revealing a colorful mosaic floor of a Byzantine church, likely from the local mosaic school in Gaza during the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD. Part of the mosaic was displayed in Paris in 2000, while the rest was destroyed by Israeli tanks. This destruction is documented in a master's thesis by Ayman Hassouna. A 2019 field visit uncovered pottery shards, rubble stones, and scattered mosaic pieces from the Byzantine era. A local resident

noted a rocky layer at 1.5 meters depth, suggesting additional archaeological layers below.

**Type of site** Archaeological Site  
**Current use of the site** Open  
**Owner/manager of the site** Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities



The primary cause of damage: Displacement camps.

## 75. Tell Al-Jinan



**Name of the site**

**Tell Al-Jinan**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Khan Younis  
Al-Astal area  
Al-Rashid St.  
[34.26525, 31.361215](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.26525,31.361215)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

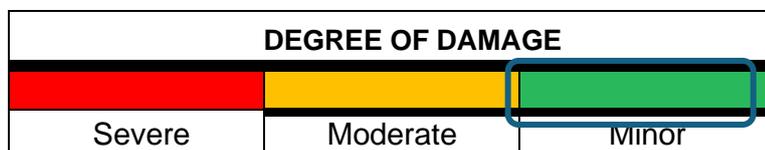
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

4800

**Status of the site**

According to the official gazette from the 1944 excavation mission, a "mound of ruins, a brick structure, pottery shards, and ancient graves nearby" were discovered. During a 2019 field visit by the National Archaeological Register Update Team, no archaeological features were found, and no excavations or preservation efforts had ever been conducted. The Israeli occupation excavated pottery fragments from the site, and the mound was dismantled during the Egyptian administration.

**Type of site** Archaeological site  
**Current use of the site** Open  
**Owner/manager of the site** Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities



The primary cause of damage: Displacement camps.

## 76. House of Abu Daqqa



**Name of the site**

**House of Abu Daqqa**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Khan Younis  
Abbassan Al-Kberah  
[34.343802 , 31.332071](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.343802,31.332071)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

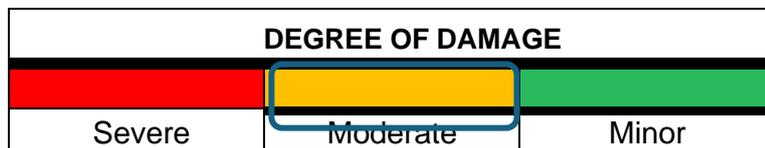
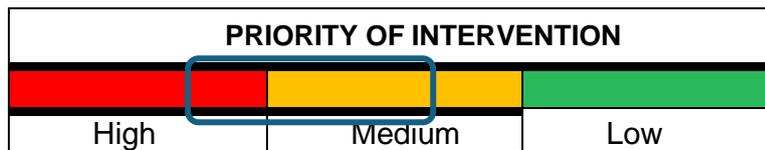
150

**Status of the site**

This house was built during the British Mandate over Palestine in 1943 and is one of the unique buildings in the eastern Khan Younis area, specifically in the town of Abasan al-Kabira. The building is notable for its spacious interior, being among the first to use concrete in its structural system. Traditional stone was used to clad the exterior on all façades, matching the type, color, and dimensions of the stone used in Haifa School in Khan Younis, which dates back to the same period. These stones originated from the mountains of Jerusalem and Hebron, crafted to the same size and shape.

The house consists of four large rooms, a hall, service areas, and an entrance vestibule. The structural system includes concrete columns, beams, and a concrete roof. The building features large vertical rectangular windows overlooking the exterior courtyards and a unique gate with a double-pointed arch connecting the house to the main street.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 77. House of Abu Drazz



**Name of the site**

**House of Abu Drazz**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Khan Younis  
Abbassan Al Kberah.  
[34.347977 , 31.325231](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.347977,31.325231)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

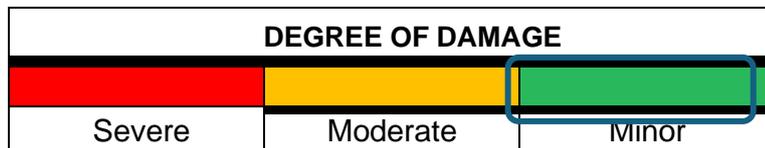
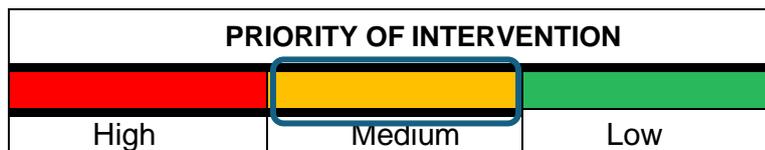
230

**Status of the site**

This house, built around 1940 during the British Mandate over Palestine, is a unique structure in eastern Khan Younis, specifically in Abasan al-Kabira. It features three large rooms, each about 30 square meters, and was an early example of concrete construction. The rooms open onto a long balcony supported by Corinthian columns with rectangular and circular bases, and the columns are topped with circular capitals. Traditional stone with uniform dimensions was used for construction.

The building includes decorative, colorful tiles of equal dimensions on all floors and the balcony. It also has distinctive wooden doors and windows from the same period, all rectangular and opening onto the front balcony. Additionally, it showcases traditional wooden and arabesque work, and handcrafted wrought iron protection with decorative elements.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 78. Al-Qarara Museum



**Name of the site**

**Al-Qarara Museum**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Khan Younis  
Al-Qarara Museum St.  
Al Qawasmeh  
Neighbourhood  
[34.341845 , 31.368529](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.341845,31.368529)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

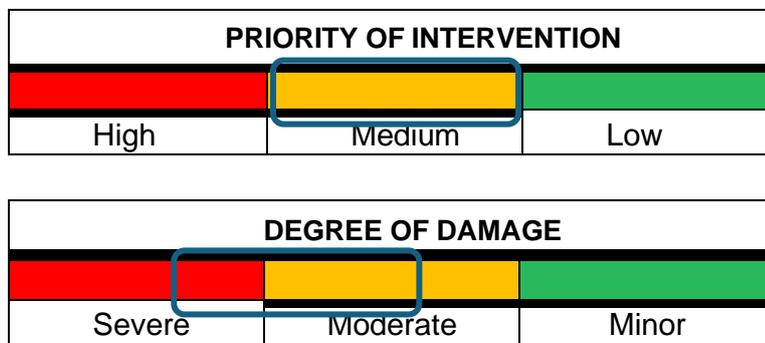
1300

**Status of the site**

The museum was founded in 2016 in Al-Qarara Village close to the city of Khan Younis as a community initiative. It was housed in a former grain silo. The museum was licensed by The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities as a private museum. The museum aimed to educate the people about cultural heritage to strengthen their sense of identity. More than 3500 objects were exhibited in the museum, composed of archeological objects from Gaza, including pottery and glass vessels, coins, and costumes and jewelry . It included military items dating to the British mandate period.

The museum won the ICCROM Sharjah Award for reviving Cultural Heritage in 2022. The museum was bombed and destroyed by the Israeli army in October 2023.

<b>Type of site</b>	Vernacular Building
<b>Current use of the site</b>	Museum
<b>Owner/manager of the</b>	Mayasem Association for Culture and Arts



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 79. Haifa School



**Name of the site**

**Haifa School**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Khan Younis city  
Historical Center  
Jamal Abdel Nasser St.  
[34.304385 , 31.348618](https://www.google.com/maps/place/31.348618,34.304385)



**Degree of Significance**

**Extremely High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **1500**  
Open area= **4100**

**Status of the site**

The school, built in 1943 during the British Mandate in Palestine, is one of the few remaining historical structures in Khan Younis. Its stones were sourced from the mountains of Jerusalem and Hebron.

The school features traditional stone façades and three interconnected blocks forming a U-shape, with corridors overlooking classrooms. It has functioned as an educational facility since its inception.

**Type of site**

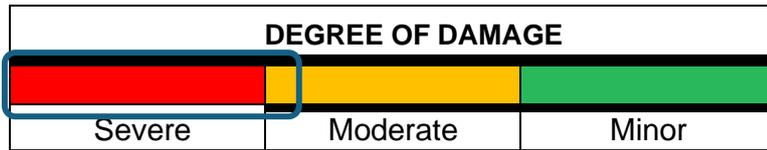
Vernacular Building

**Current use of the site**

School

**Owner/manager of the site**

Ministry of Education and Higher Education



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 80. Khan of Amir Younis Al-Nawruzi



**Name of the site**

**Location/ GPS**

**Khan of Amir Younis Al-Nawruzi**

Palestine  
Khan Younis city  
Historical Center  
Jamal Abdel Nasser St.  
[34.303347 , 31.343276](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.303347,31.343276)



**Degree of Significance**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

**Status of the site**

**High**

16,000

The Khan (the Inn) is located in the center of Khan Younis city on the ancient coastal road "Via Maris," connecting Egypt to the Levant, 32 km south of Gaza City. The city has grown around it over seven centuries. This Khan was built, as indicated by the foundation inscription at its entrance, by Younis Al-Nawruzi al-Dawadar, the "scribe" of Sultan al-Zahir Barquq, until the year 1387 AD. The Khan served as a major station between Damascus and Baghdad, being one of the Khans that spread along the main roads during the

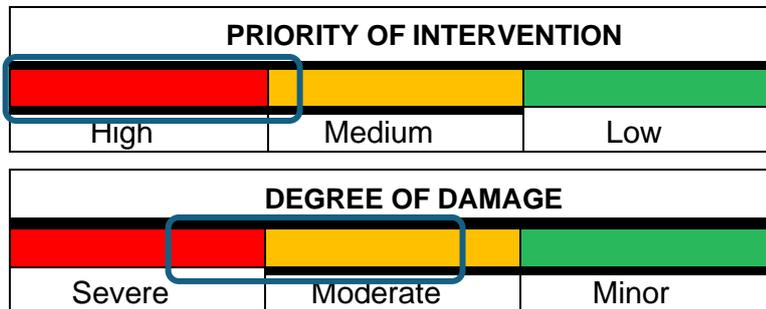
Mamluk and Ottoman periods. It was possibly built in the 14<sup>th</sup> century on the ruins of the ancient site of Genessos mentioned by Herodotus in the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC, and this hypothesis still requires archaeological exploration.

The Khan is a square-shaped building, with each side measuring 85.5 meters on two floors, constructed on an area of 16 dunums. It has two gates. There was a circular tower at each corner, facing one of the four directions. It had a large gate on the western wall and an open courtyard. It consisted of two floors: the first was used for storing goods or stables for animals, while the second floor, on the western side above the gate, housed a mosque, a minaret, a reception hall, and the remaining rooms were for sleeping. The castle had an internal and an external water well to supply the castle's residents with water. Above the main entrance to the castle, there are several engravings and reliefs carved in stone, surrounded by a lion drawing, and above the gate are arrow slits.

Parts of the castle collapsed due to the destruction that occurred in the battle between the Mamluks and the Ottomans in 1516, and also during the French campaign on Egypt and the Levant in 1798, and the destruction caused by the British to the castle during World War I in 1917. Other parts of the castle crumbled due to the passage of time, while the front part of the castle, including the main gate, the mosque, and the minaret, remained preserved. Some 19<sup>th</sup> century

travelers, such as the German Schumacher in 1866, described it as a small village. The Austrian Mousel and the German Tiersch left the first images of the castle in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. In the 1930s, Dimitri Baramki drew a plan of the castle and Marwan Abu Khalaf conducted a study of the castle in 1983. The city grew in the last century to become the second-largest city in the Gaza Strip after Gaza City.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** Open  
**Owner/manager of the site** Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 81. Diwan of Al-Agha Family



**Name of the site**

**Location/ GPS**

### **Diwan of Al-Agha Family**

Palestine  
Khan Younis  
Historical Center  
Barquq Castle

[34.303435](#) , [31.343148](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

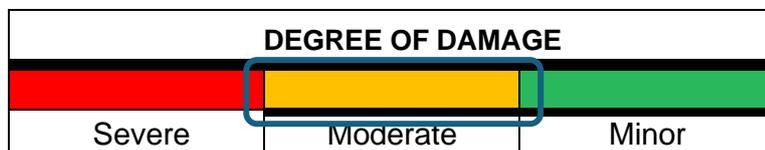
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

480

**Status of the site**

The site is a historic two-story house, with the ground floor dating back to the end of the Ottoman period. It features a unique architectural style, with the original construction material being sandstone. The building is distinguished by a five-part arch at its entrance, made of colored, neatly arranged marble stones. The upper floor dates from the period of Egyptian administration in Gaza and is characterized by concrete columns and a solid concrete ceiling. The building is located opposite the eastern gate of Barquq Castle.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** Diwan  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 82. Grain Market of Khan Younis



**Name of the site**

**Grain Market of Khan Younis**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Khan Younis city  
Historical Center and to the  
south of the site of Barquq  
Castle.

[34.302830 , 31.342020](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.302830,31.342020)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

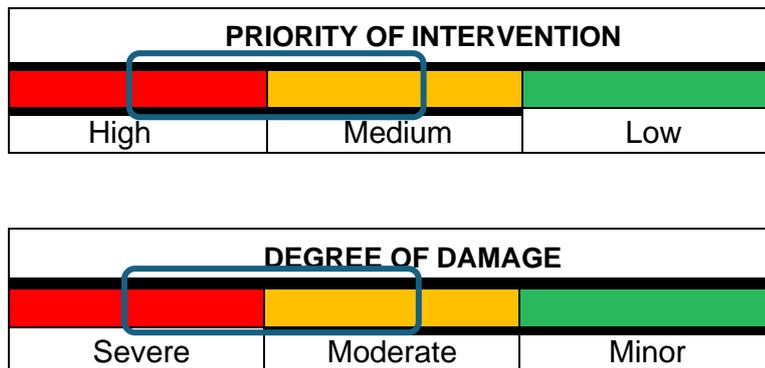
2400

**Status of the site**

The grain market is strategically located in the center of Khan Younis, about 200 meters from Barquq Castle (Khan Amir Younis). It covers an area of around 2,400 square meters, with a single-story building arranged around a main street running east to west, flanked by shops, and a smaller alley cutting through the western part. The market retains its original architectural elements, including sandstone walls and traditional binding materials. A founding stone from Sultan Selim I's reign (1362 AH) is visible on one shop facade. Over the

past 50 years, municipal and cement blocks have been used, especially in structures from the British Mandate period. The market's expansion during this period is evident in the use of iron and wooden beams in ceilings, with some replaced by concrete. The floor features a unique gravel layer. The market continues to function as a grain market to this day.

<b>Type of site</b>	Commercial
<b>Current use of the site</b>	Open Market
<b>Owner/manager of the site</b>	Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs & Private sector



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

### 83. Al-Sikka (Railway) - Khan Younis



**Name of the site**

**Al-Sikka (Railway) - Khan Younis**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Khan Younis City  
North Central Khan Younis  
Al-Sikka (Railway) St.  
[34.315620 , 31.353410](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.315620,31.353410)



**Degree of Significance**

**Extremely High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

150

**Status of the site**

Established under Ottoman Sultan Abdulhamid II, the railway aimed to serve Muslim pilgrims and connect Ottoman regions. It opened in 1908 but was destroyed in 1916 during World War I due to sabotage by the Arab Revolt. Today, remnants include a few steel rails in Khan Younis market and a small, dilapidated building.

**Type of site**

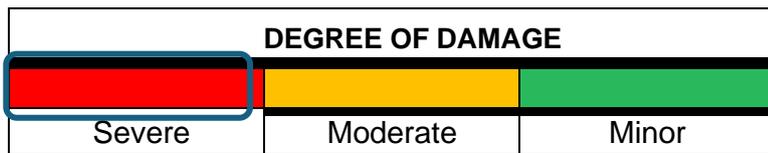
Monument

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Khan Younis Municipality



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and bulldozing.

## 84. Cinema of Khan Younis



**Name of the site**

**Cinema of Khan Younis**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Khan Younis City Center  
Al-Soniya St.  
[34.306705 , 31.343074](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.306705,31.343074)



**Degree of Significance**

**Extremely High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

1200

**Status of the site**

The building dates back to the period of Egyptian administration in the Gaza Strip during the 1950s and 1960s. It was one of the cultural buildings constructed in Gaza, being the only cinema in Khan Younis. There were also three similar cinema buildings in Gaza City, built in the same architectural style.

**Type of site**

Monument

**Current use of the site**

Closed

**Owner/manager of the site**

Dar Al-Kitab Wal-Sunnah Association

PRIORITY OF INTERVENTION		
High	Medium	Low

DEGREE OF DAMAGE		
Severe	Moderate	Minor

The primary cause of damage: Bombing and fire as a result of the bombing.

## 85. Commonwealth War Cemetery, Zawaida



**Name of the site**

**Commonwealth War Cemetery, Zawaida**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Zawaida  
Salah Al-Eddin St.  
[34.374039, 31.425201](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.374039,31.425201)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

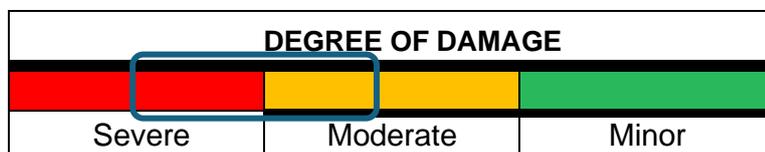
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

23,000

**Status of the site**

The cemetery was established to bury British soldiers killed in World War I (1914-1918) in Gaza. It spans 23 dunams and contains 733 graves, including soldiers of various nationalities, such as Jews, Muslims from Algeria and India, and Sikh Hindus. The graves are arranged in neat rows, each marked with the deceased's nationality, name, age, death date, and military rank. A marble plaque at the entrance honors the soldiers, and a platform at the end of the cemetery allows visitors to deliver speeches and pay respects.

**Type of site** Monument  
**Current use of the site** Cemetery  
**Owner/manager of the site** Allied Forces Organization "British Commonwealth"



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and fire as a result of the bombing.

## 86. Hajj Freih Al-Musaddar Palace



**Name of the site**

**Hajj Freih Al-Musaddar Palace**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Al-Musaddar  
[34.394146 , 31.415573](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.394146,31.415573)



**Degree of Significance**

**Extremely High**

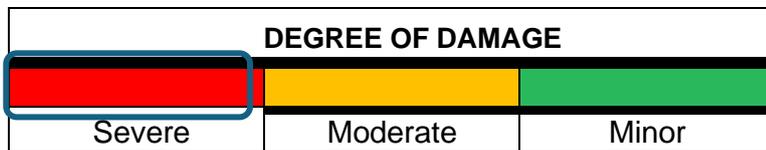
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

900

**Status of the site**

Hajj Freih Al-Musaddar Palace is a significant historical landmark in the Middle Governorate, specifically in Al-Musaddar town, representing the region's rich cultural and architectural heritage. The palace reflects the unique architectural style of its time and is a rare example of traditional construction, forming an important part of local history. Preserving this landmark through restoration is crucial to maintaining its historical value.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** Abandoned  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

## 87. House of Othman Al-Agha



**Name of the site**

**House of Othman Al-Agha**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Historical Center Khan Younis  
[34.303435 , 31.343148](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.303435,31.343148)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

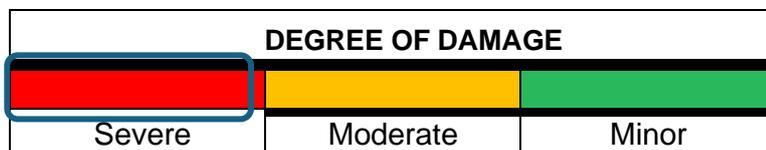
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

160

**Status of the site**

This house is considered one of the distinctive features inside Barquq Castle, as it is the only remaining historic house that holds historical value with its traditional elements, as it is built entirely of traditional stone, and its design consists of the authentic Ottoman style. The house of Sabri Othman Agha consists of only a ground floor with an open courtyard, two historic rooms with a flat roof, two rooms of modern construction without a roof, a kitchen and a bathroom roofed with metal panels, and the entrance to the house is located on the southwestern facade of the building.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** Abandoned  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 88. Deir Al-Balah Watertank



**Name of the site**

**Deir Al-Balah Watertank**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Deir Al-Balah  
Historical Center  
Al-Hakr

[34.350868 , 31.415134](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.350868,31.415134)



**Degree of Significance**

**Low**

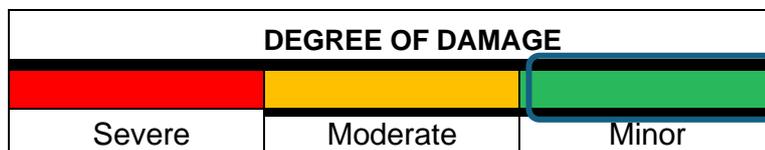
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

740

**Status of the site**

The building consists of a cylindrical structure elevated approximately 10 meters above the ground, with about 6 meters supported by six columns, in the center of which is an open staircase. The entire structure is made of reinforced concrete. It is situated on a high hill in the city of Deir Al-Balah, adjacent to the Abu Salim Mosque on the southeastern side. The building is part of the Deir Al-Balah desalination plant, which is enclosed by a fence and has an external gate facing the market street to the west.

**Type of site** Monument  
**Current use of the site** Watertank  
**Owner/manager of the site** Deir Al-Balah Municipality



The primary cause of damage: No Damage.

## 89. Maqam of Al-Khader



**Name of the site**

**Maqam of Al-Khader**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Deir Al-Balah  
[34.353049 , 31.418683](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.353049,31.418683)



**Degree of Significance**

**Low**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

225

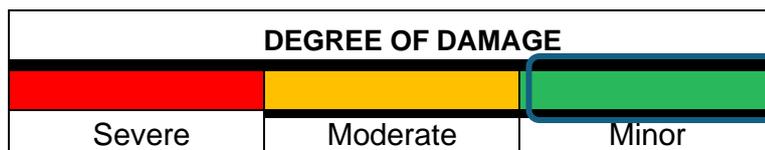
**Status of the site**

The Mosque of Al-Khader known also as Maqam of Al-Khader is a small building (7.4 m) by (16.3 m) and was built on the site of a Byzantine monastery. The northern and southern walls were buttressed and the eastern wall has three apses.

The Survey of Western Palestine related in 1875 that there were Greek inscriptions on one of the steps leading to the door at the southern wall while on the floor was a broken stone slab marked by two Maltese crosses, apparently resembling a tombstone. Further slabs and Greek inscriptions were found in the eastern part of the

mosque and in the courtyard. In the center is a tomb made of modern masonry that tradition claims is the tomb of Saint George "Mar Jirjis" or al-Khidr, as he is known in Arabic. In March 2016, the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities in the Gaza Strip began the restoration of the Mosque of Al-Khader with financial support from UNESCO and the Nawa Foundation. The project aims to convert the mosque-tomb into a children's cultural library.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** Open  
**Owner/manager of the site** Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities



The primary cause of damage: No Damage.

## 90. Masjed Abu Saleem



**Name of the site**

**Masjed Abu Saleem**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Deir Al-Balah  
Historical Center  
Al-Hakr

[34.351190 , 31.415333](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.351190,31.415333)



**Degree of Significance**

**Low**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

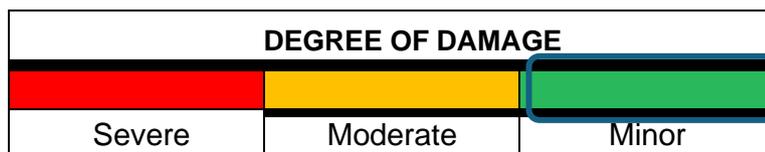
1400

**Status of the site**

This mosque is historically significant, marking the transition from the British Mandate to Egyptian rule in Gaza. It showcases early reinforced concrete construction while retaining sandstone in the facades and minaret. The rectangular windows lack arches, and its minaret stands 30 meters tall. Religiously, the mosque has been in continuous use for prayer since its construction. The structure features a large prayer hall with a reinforced concrete roof supported by columns, traditional stone walls, and a basement with facilities, the

founder's tomb, a prayer courtyard, and a mihrab. It also has three entrances on the western facade.

**Type of site** Monument  
**Current use of the site** Open  
**Owner/manager of the site** Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs



The primary cause of damage: No Damage.

## 91. Al-Birka Attafela



**Name of the site**

**Al-Birka Attafela**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Al-Barakah area is the far south of Deir Al-Balah, on the border between Deir Al-Balah and Khan Younis governorates, and the western entrance overlooks Al-Matahen St. directly  
[34.326960](#) , [31.391430](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**Low**

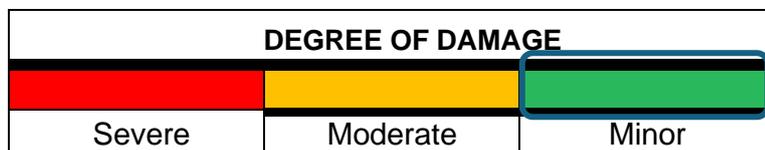
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Unknown / Unspecified

**Status of the site**

The site dates back to the Canaanite era. The Israeli occupation carried out illegal and random excavations led by Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan at the site of "Al-Birka" near the city of Deir Al-Balah, about 13 km south of Gaza City, at the base of a sandy hill, reaching depths between 5 to 12 meters. Further excavations were conducted at the site during the Israeli occupation in 1973. The findings, published by Netanya University, included approximately 50 Canaanite clay coffins from 1300 BC, which are currently displayed in Israeli museums under the name " Deir Al-Balah Coffins."

**Type of site** Archeological Site  
**Current use of the site** Security zone  
**Owner/manager of the site** Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities



The primary cause of damage: No Damage

## 92. Maqbareit Al-Mesrieen (Egyptians Cemetery)



**Name of the site**

**Maqbareit Al-Mesrieen (Egyptians Cemetery)**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine

Deir Al-Balah

[34.338212 , 31.405110](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.338212,31.405110)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

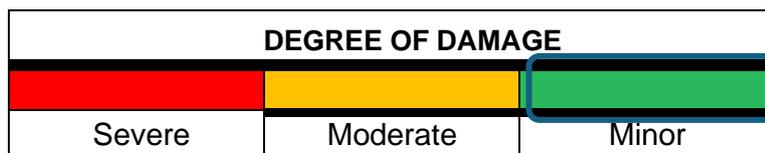
1350

**Status of the site**

The site is a piece of land with a central traditional stone memorial, serving as a cemetery for 285 Egyptian workers who were part of the British army during World War I in 1914. Their names are not listed at the cemetery. The Egyptian Legion, tasked with securing Egypt's northern borders, consisted of two groups: one handling logistics (railways, telephone, telegraph, and labor), and the other, camel drivers, supporting the British army. The memorial features a plaque with "There is no god but Allah, and Muhammad is His Messenger," confirming the

Muslim identity of the deceased, along with another plaque stating, "Two hundred and eighty-five men of the Egyptian labor buried here."

**Type of site** Monument  
**Current use of the site** Open  
**Owner/manager of the site** Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs



The primary cause of damage: No Damage.

### 93. House of Bashir Al-Rayyes

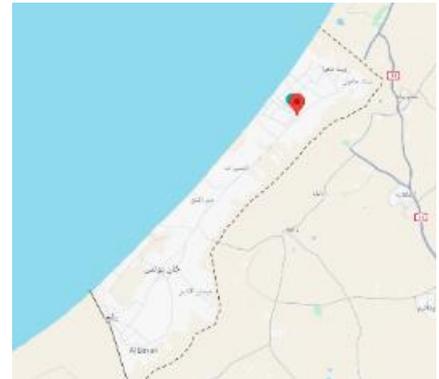


**Name of the site**

**House of Bashir Al-Rayyes**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
AL-Zeitoun neighbourhood  
Deir Al-Latin St.  
[34.463940 , 31.501006](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.463940,31.501006)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **340**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period and is situated within a square of historic buildings. As for its external boundaries, it is bordered to the north by the Qutub house, to the east by the Ajour house, and to the west by the Dader house. The house was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the war on Gaza.

**Type of site**

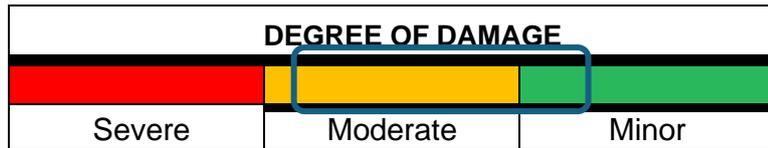
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 94. House of Abdel Rahim Shakoor

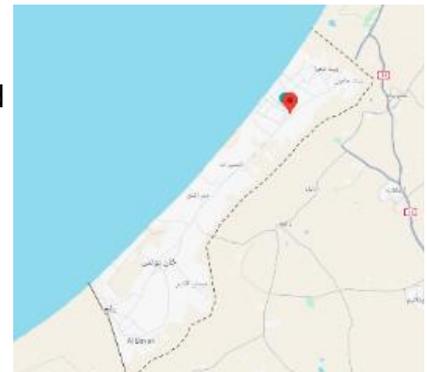


**Name of the site**

**House of Abdel Rahim Shakoor**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Ali AL-Moghrabi St.  
[34.471457 , 31.501860](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.471457,31.501860)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **150**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period and is situated within a square of historic buildings. It consists of two floors, with an exterior construction style that is Ottoman, while the interior construction is English. The house was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the war on Gaza.

**Type of site**

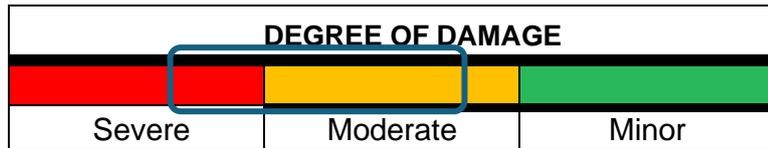
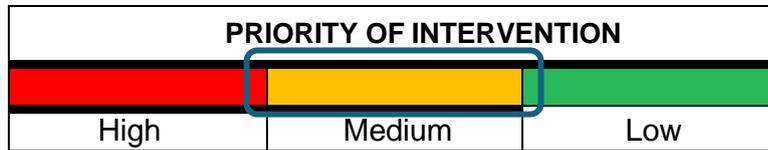
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 95. House of Al-Za'eem

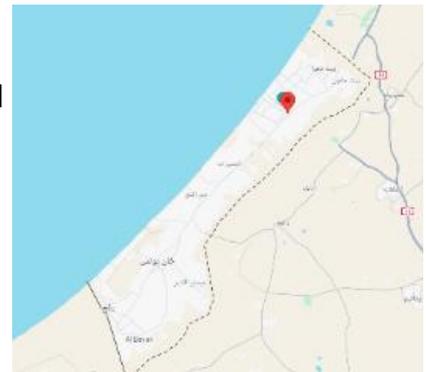


**Name of the site**

**House of Al-Za'eem**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Bseiso St.  
[34.470591 , 31.499277](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.470591,31.499277)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **160**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period and belongs to the Sheikh Deeb family. The entrance leads directly to the courtyard, which features a staircase to the upper floor. The house was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the invasion of the Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood.

**Type of site**

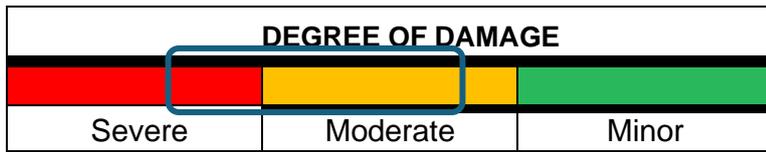
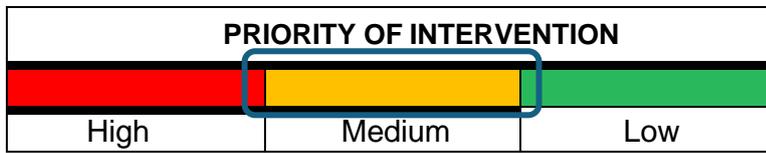
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 96. House of Falah Al-Aree'r

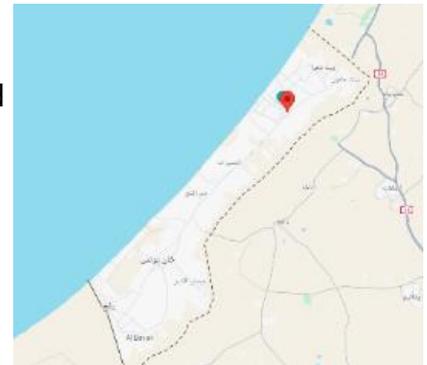


**Name of the site**

**House of Falah Al-Aree'r**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Bseiso St.  
[34.469852](#) , [31.498573](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

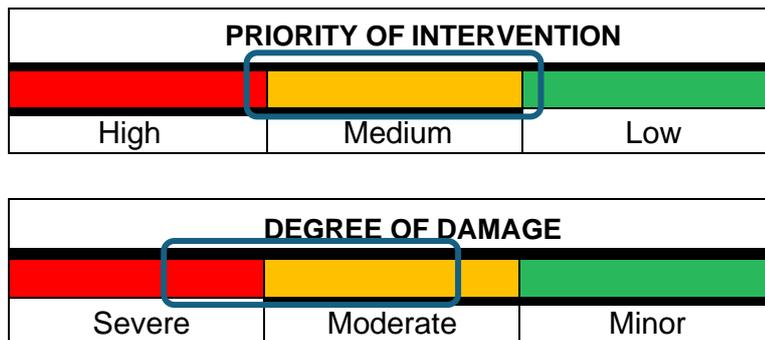
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **100**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period and belongs to Ayish Al-Ar'ir. It consists of an open courtyard ("fana") surrounded by rooms on two sides. It also features two square-shaped, vaulted rooms with intersecting ceilings. The interior rooms are adorned with rich woodwork that served as wall cabinets during that period. The house was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the invasion of the Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** Open  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 97. House of Omar Salouha

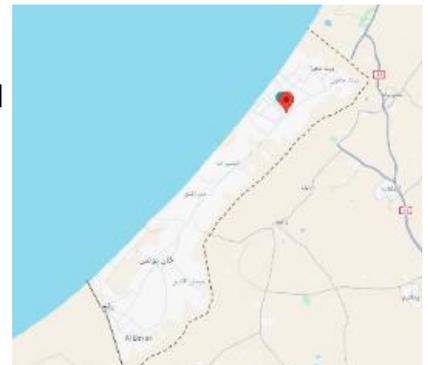


**Name of the site**

**House of Omar Salouha**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Bseiso St.  
[34.470565 , 31.499394](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.470565,31.499394)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **250**  
Open area= **40**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period and belongs to Omar Ali Salouha. It consists of a ground floor containing three rooms and a corridor leading to them. The house was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the invasion of the Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood.

**Type of site**

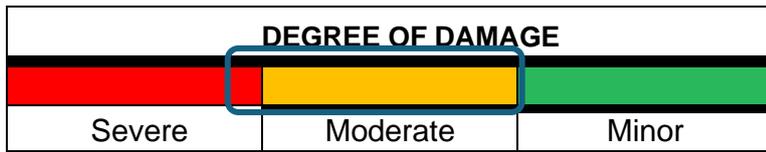
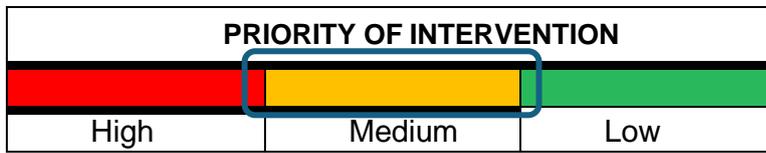
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 98. House of Tawfiq Al-Sheikh

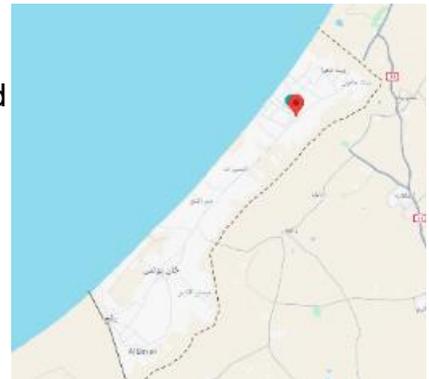


**Name of the site**

**House of Tawfiq Al-Sheikh**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Bseiso St.  
[34.470536](#) , [31.499248](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **250**  
Open area= **40**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period and was constructed before 1920. It belongs to Tawfiq Fayek Al-Sheikh. The entrance leads directly to the courtyard, which features a staircase to the upper floor, overlooking four rooms and the kitchen. The house was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the invasion of the Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood.

**Type of site**

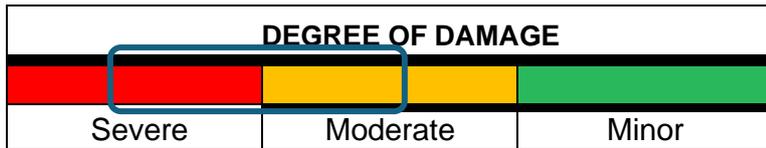
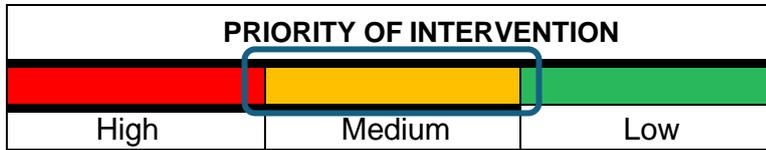
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

## 99. Maqam of Al-Sheikh Musafer

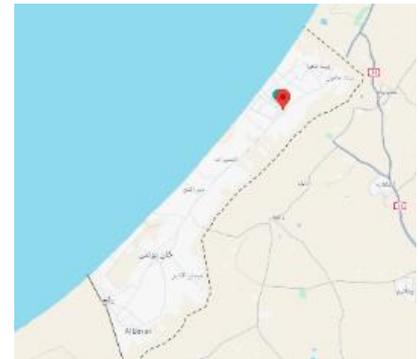


**Name of the site**

**Maqam of Al-Sheikh Musafer**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Ali Al-Moghrabi St.  
[34.470325 , 31.500948](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.470325,31.500948)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **250**  
Open area= **40**

**Status of the site**

Maqam of Al-Sheikh Musafer dates back to the late Ottoman period and was built by Hajj Sabt Eddin Musafer, the son of Qutbghali. It is now a residential house and mausoleum. The Musafer was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the invasion of the Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood.

**Type of site**

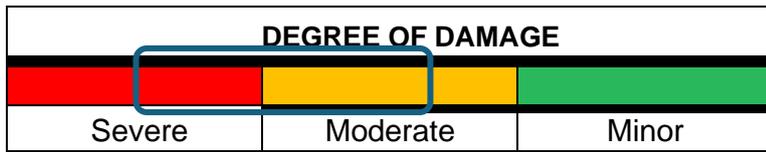
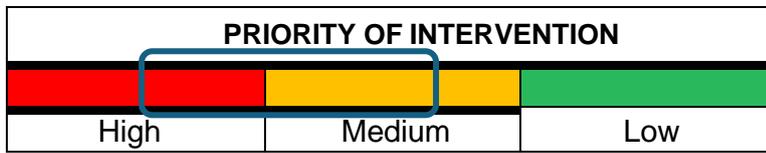
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Maqam

**Owner/manager of the site**

Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 100. House of Fadil Kassab

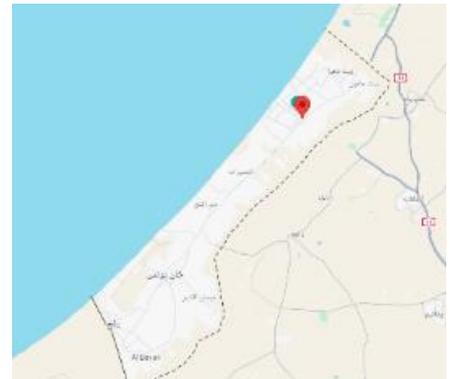


**Name of the site**

**House of Fadil Kassab**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood  
Al-Wehda St.  
[34.464779 , 31.504858](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.464779,31.504858)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

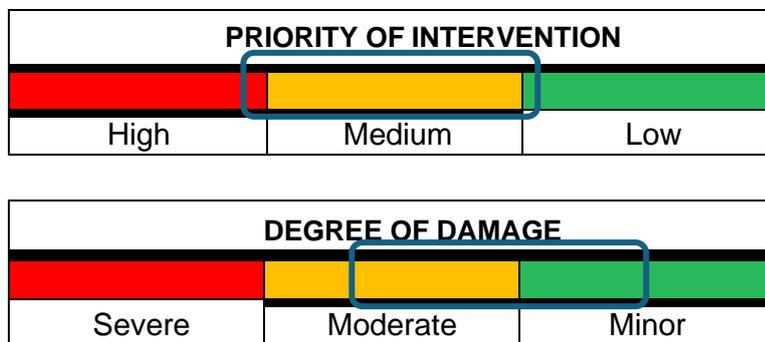
Built up area= **180**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the early Ottoman era. The house consists of a covered courtyard with two rooms to the south and one to the west. The entrance is of the broken type and leads to a covered courtyard with a two-level roof. The eastern part is lower than the western part and is roofed by two intersecting vaults. To the west of the courtyard there is a rectangular room with a wooden roof divided into two roofs by a pointed arch that rests on the southern wall and the northern wall of this room. The southern side of the hall has two rooms, one to the east and the other to the west. The eastern room is roofed by

an intersecting vault, then a pointed arch, then an extension of the intersecting vault to the western room.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** Open  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 101. House of Ragheb Al-Alami 2



**Name of the site**

**House of Ragheb Al-Alami 2**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
AL-Zeitoun neighbourhood  
Al-Latin St.  
[34.463736 , 31.501569](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.463736,31.501569)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **400**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period and is situated in a square of archaeological buildings. As for its external boundaries, it is bordered to the north by the Latin Monastery Church, to the east by the Qutub House, and to the south by the AL-Zeitoun neighbourhood. The house was destroyed by Israeli occupation during the war on Gaza.

**Type of site**

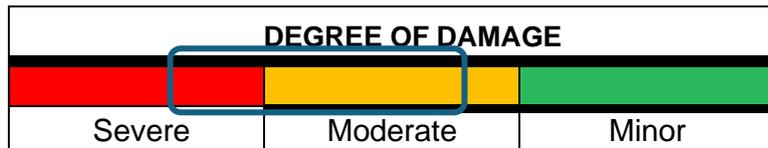
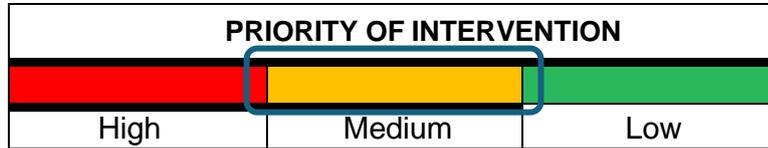
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 102. House of Afaf Qutub

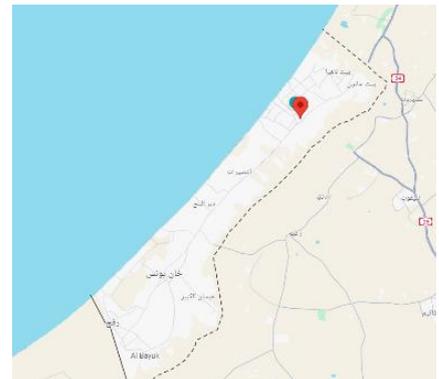


**Name of the site**

**House of Afaf Qutub**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
AL-Zeitoun neighbourhood  
Deir Al-Latin St.  
[34.464193 , 31.501114](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.464193,31.501114)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **320**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period and is situated in a square of archaeological buildings. Its external boundaries are bordered to the north by the Dhani House, to the east by the Ajjur House, to the south by the Rais House, and to the west by the Dader House. The house was destroyed by Israeli occupation during the war on Gaza.

**Type of site**

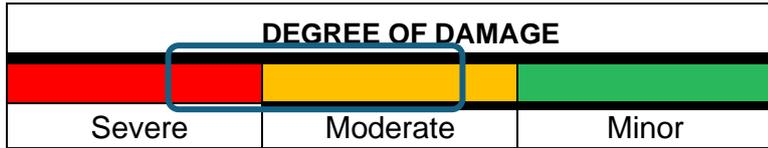
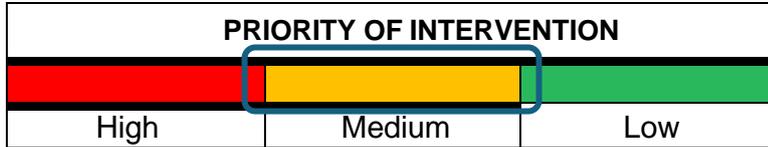
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing

### 103. House of Omar Al-Shawa

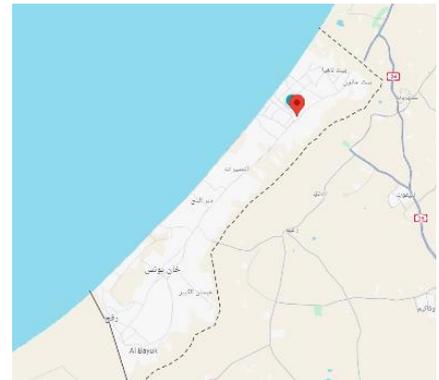


**Name of the site**

**House of Omar Al-Shawa**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
AL-Zeitoun neighbourhood  
Al-Awamid St.  
[34.462311 , 31.502275](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.462311,31.502275)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

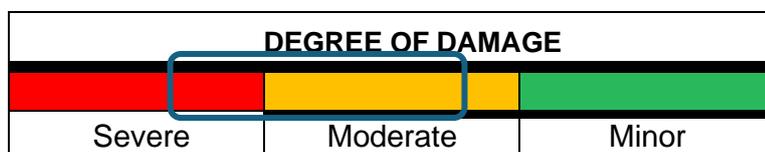
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **140**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period. It consists of a ground floor with a total area of 120 m<sup>2</sup>. The historic entrance leads to an open courtyard surrounded by two rooms and a veranda that connects to the third room. In front of the entrance, there is a staircase leading to the roof. The structural system relies on load-bearing walls containing yokats. The house has cracks due to shelling in the surrounding area.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** Open  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Indirect Bombing.

## 104. House of Mousa Al-Rayyes

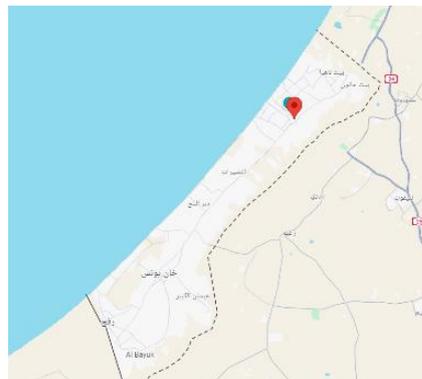


**Name of the site**

**House of Mousa Al-Rayyes**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
AL-Zeitoun neighbourhood  
Deir Al-Latin St.  
[34.464074 , 31.501283](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.464074,31.501283)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **320**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period and is situated in a square of archaeological buildings. Its external boundaries are bordered to the north by the Qutub House, to the east by the Ajjur House, to the west by the Dader House. The house was destroyed by Israeli occupation during the war on Gaza.

**Type of site**

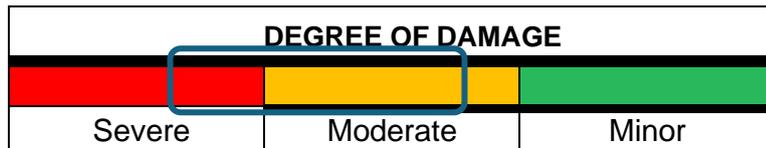
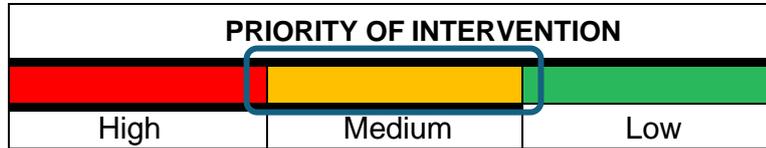
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 105. House of Abu Shanab (Khalil Al-Shawa)

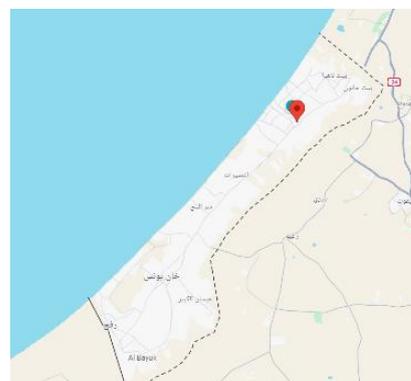


**Name of the site**

**House of Abu Shanab (Khalil Al-Shawa)**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Al-Souq St.  
[34.469002 , 31.500196](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.469002,31.500196)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= 120

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period. The entrance is angular and leads to the courtyard of the house, which overlooks the rooms. The iwan is topped with a large arch, and the windows and doors open onto the courtyard and the iwan. There is a staircase that leads to the first floor, which consists of a single room. The house was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the invasion of the Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood.

**Type of site**

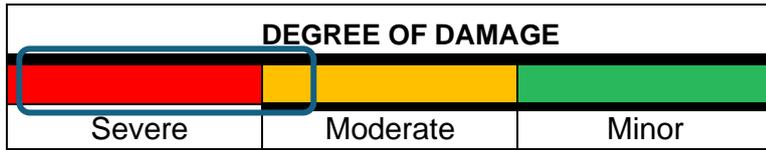
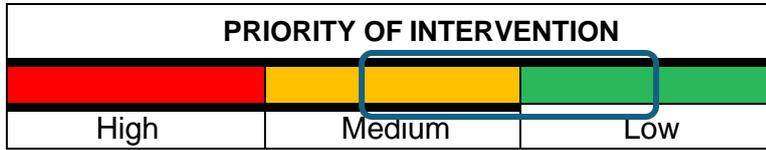
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: 3 different times of Bombing.

## 106. House of Widad Al-Saqqa

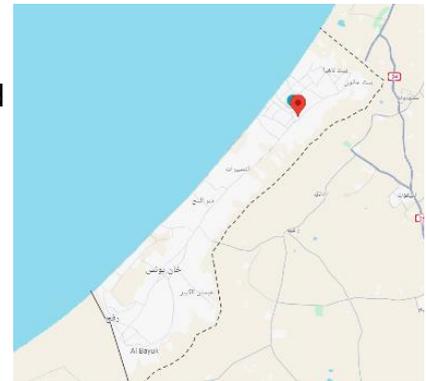


**Name of the site**

**House of Widad Al-Saqqa**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Al-Shawa St.  
[34.467766 , 31.500780](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.467766,31.500780)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **200**  
Open area= **24**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period and has historically served as a residential home. It is currently abandoned and overlooks Al-Shawa Street. The entrance leads to a spacious courtyard that opens onto several rooms, an iwan, and facilities. The house was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the invasion of the Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood.

**Type of site**

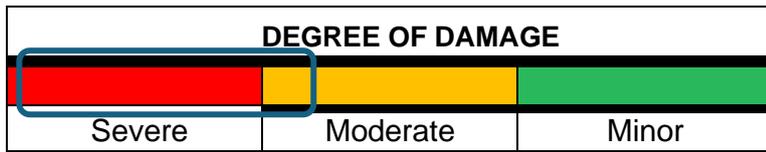
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: 3 different times of Bombing.

## 107. House and Store of Al-Sawwaf

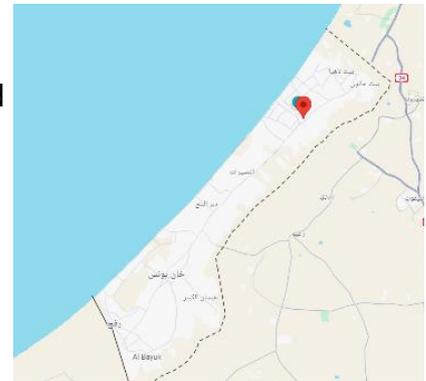


**Name of the site**

**House and Store of Al-Sawwaf**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Al-Shawa St.  
[34.467554 , 31.501244](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.467554,31.501244)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **80**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period. The entrance is angled and leads to a courtyard that overlooks the rooms of the house. There is a staircase that leads to the first floor, which consists of several rooms. The house was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the invasion of the Al-Shuja'iyya Neighbourhood.

**Type of site**

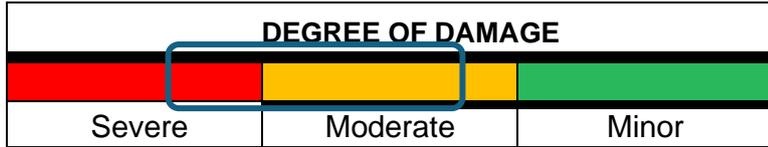
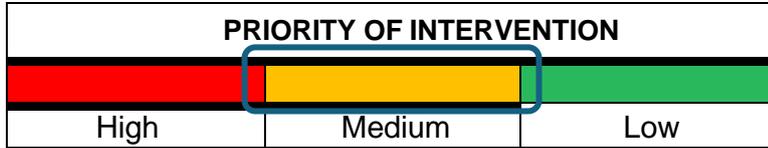
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 108. House of Ahmad Al-Ramlawi

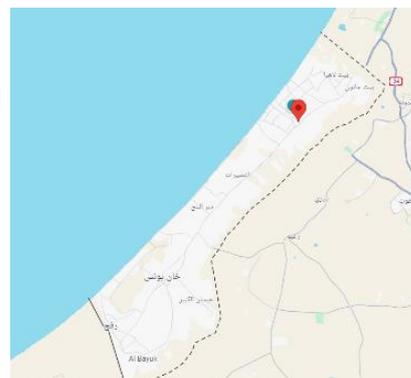


**Name of the site**

**House of Ahmad Al-Ramlawi**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Al-Souq St.  
[34.469016 , 31.499520](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.469016,31.499520)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **120**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period and has served as a residential home throughout history. It consists of a courtyard surrounded by several rooms and a kitchen. The house was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the invasion of the Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood.

**Type of site**

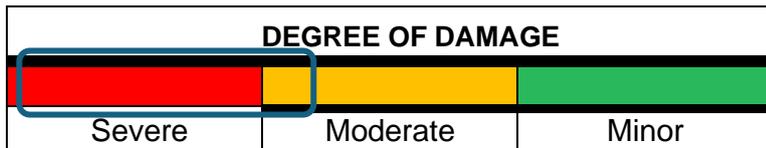
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: 3 different times of Bombing.

## 109. House of Mustafa and Abdel Rahman Al-Farran

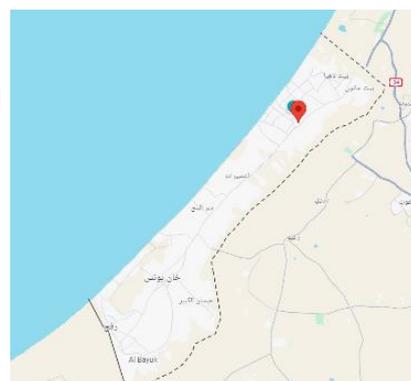


**Name of the site**

**House of Mustafa & Abdel Rahman Al-Farran**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Al-Souq St.  
[34.469241 , 31.500278](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.469241,31.500278)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **100**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period and consists of two rooms. In front of it is a courtyard, and the walls feature rectangular openings for doors and windows. The house was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the invasion of the Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood.

**Type of site**

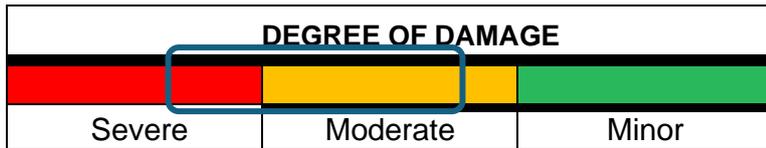
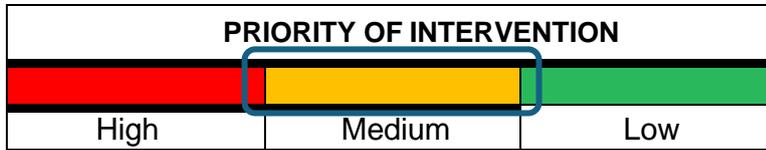
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 110. House of Yassir Ismail Al-Ramlawi

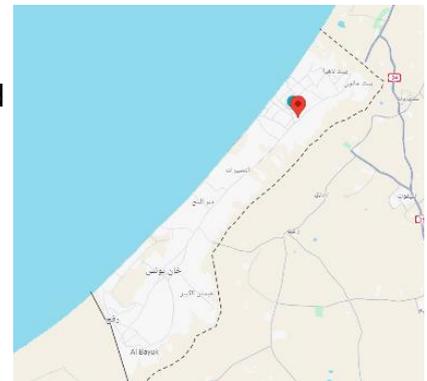


**Name of the site**

**House of Yassir Ismail Al-Ramlawi**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Al-Souq St.  
[34.468349 , 31.499196](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **100**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period and has served as a residential home throughout history. It consists of a courtyard surrounded by four rooms, a kitchen, and a metal staircase leading to the first floor, which has one room with a flat ceiling. The house was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the invasion of the Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood.

**Type of site**

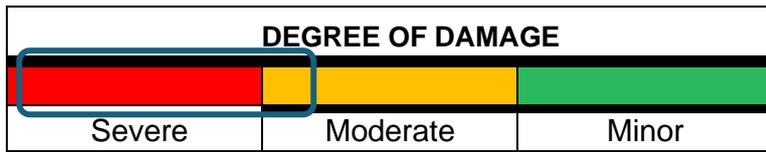
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

## 111. House of Deeb Ismail Al-Halees

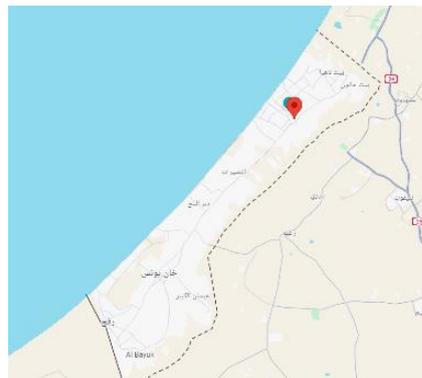


**Name of the site**

**House of Deeb Ismail Al-Halees**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood  
Al-Wehda St.  
[34.462681 , 31.507046](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.462681,31.507046)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **120**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period and has served as a residential home throughout history. It is situated within a square of historic buildings and consists of two floors. The house was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the invasion of the Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood.

**Type of site**

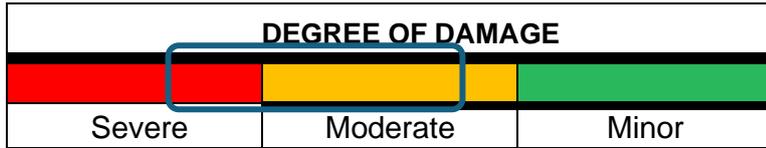
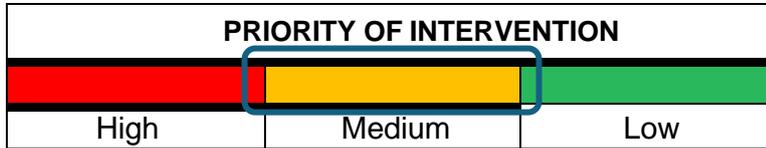
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 112. House of Khalil Al-Shawa

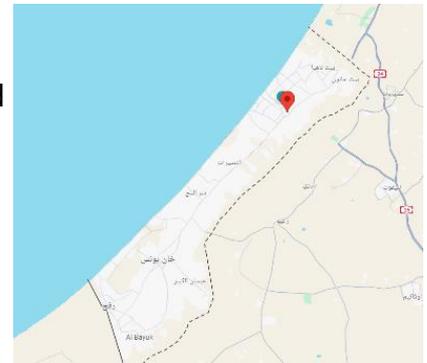


**Name of the site**

**House of Khalil Al-Shawa**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Al- Shawa St.  
[34.468242 , 31.500448](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.468242,31.500448)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **110**  
Open area= **12**

**Status of the site**

This house dates back to the late Ottoman period and consists of several rooms overlooking the internal courtyard, along with a kitchen and bathroom. On the western side of the courtyard, there is a main staircase leading to the upper floor. The house features an angled entrance for privacy. The house was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the invasion of the Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood.

**Type of site**

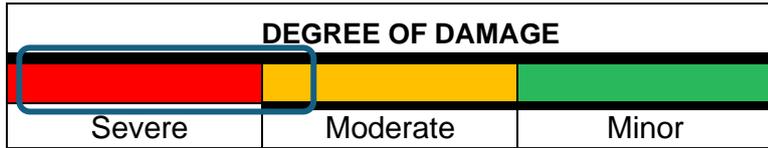
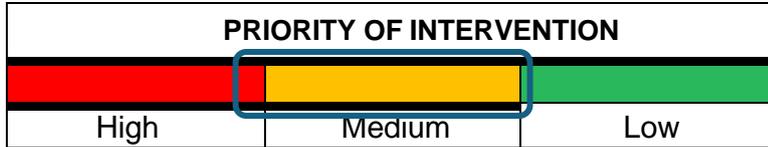
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: 3 different times of Bombing.

### 113. House of Ayesh Al-A'r'eer

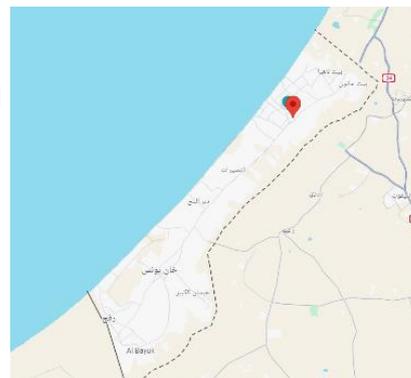


**Name of the site**

**House of Ayesh Al-A'r'eer**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Bseiso St.  
[34.470255 , 31.499794](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.470255,31.499794)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **140**  
Open area= **20**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period and consists of two rooms with wall thicknesses of 40-50 cm. In front of it is a courtyard, and the walls feature rectangular openings for doors and windows. The house was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the invasion of the Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood.

**Type of site**

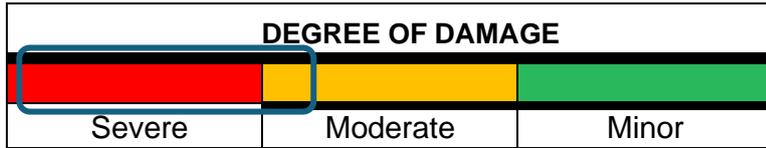
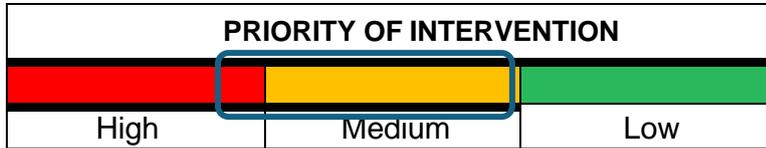
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: 3 different times of Bombing.

## 114. House of Hussain Mahani

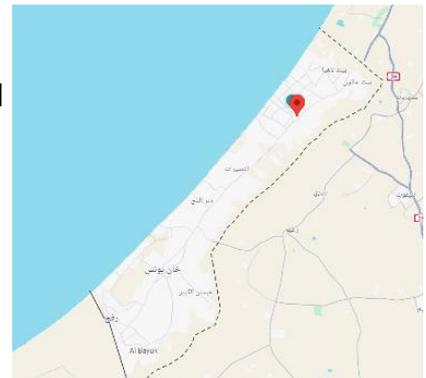


**Name of the site**

**House of Hussain Mahani**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Al-Mahkama St.  
[34.469450 , 31.501565](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.469450,31.501565)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **160**  
Open area= **20**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period and consists of several rooms. In front of it is a courtyard, and the walls feature rectangular openings for doors and windows. The house was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the invasion of the Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood.

**Type of site**

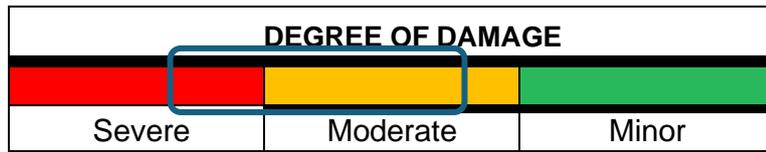
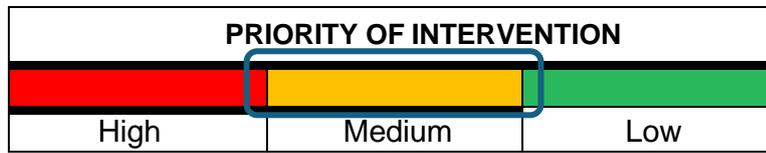
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 115. House of Mamdooh Lulu

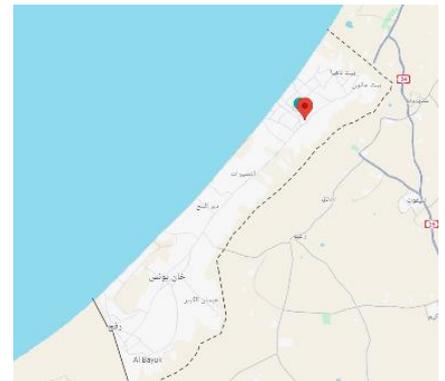


**Name of the site**

**House of Mamdooh Lulu**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine/Gaza city  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Bagdad St.  
[34.469813 , 31.500782](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.469813,31.500782)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **100**

**Status of the site**

It dates back to the Ottoman era and is located within a square of historic shops. The shop was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the invasion of the Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood.

**Type of site**

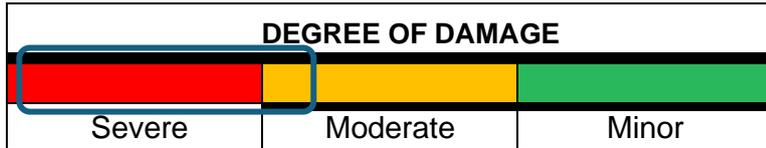
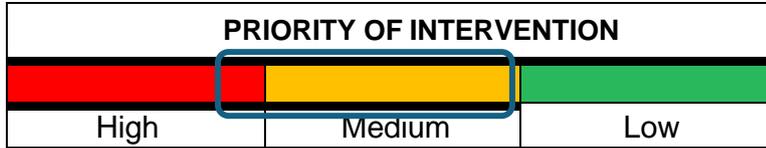
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: 3 different times of Bombing.

## 116. House of Mohammad Omar Al-Mashharawi



**Name of the site**

**House of Mohammad Omar Al-Mashharawi**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Al-Souq St.  
[34.469630 , 31.500163](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.469630,31.500163)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **210**

**Status of the site**

This house dates back to the late Ottoman era. The main facade is made of old sandstone, and it consists of several roughly equal-sized historical rooms topped with cross-vaulted ceilings. The door and window openings feature pointed arches. The three rooms overlook a large, covered central courtyard. The house was demolished by the Israeli occupation during the war on Gaza.

**Type of site**

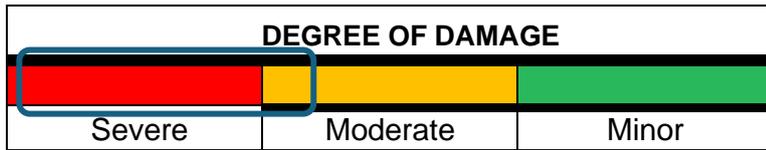
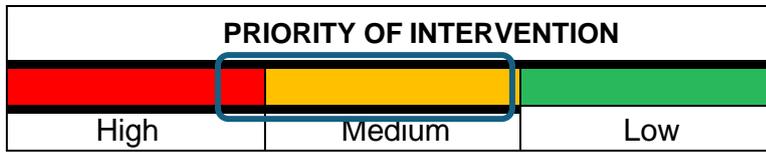
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: 3 different times of Bombing.

## 117. House of Salah Abu Al-Garaya

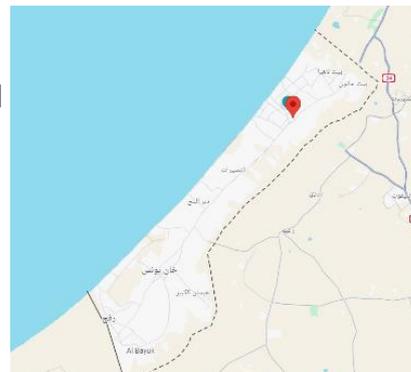


**Name of the site**

**House of Salah Abu Al-Garaya**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Al-Hawashi St.  
[34.472010 , 31.499649](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.472010,31.499649)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **120**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman era and has historically been used as a residential home. It consists of a courtyard surrounded by several rooms and a kitchen. The house was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the invasion of Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood.

**Type of site**

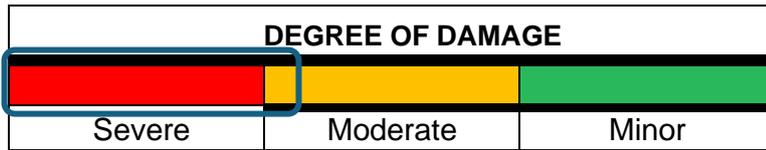
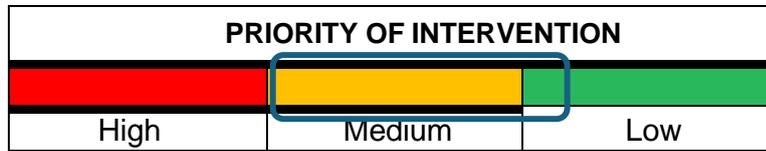
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: 3 different times of Bombing.

## 118. House of Qannita/ Kamal Abu Ajwa

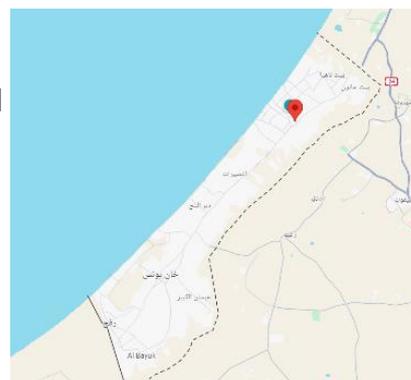


**Name of the site**

**House of Qannita/ Kamal Abu Ajwa**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Al-Hawashi St.  
[34.471908 , 31.500909](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.471908,31.500909)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **120**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman era and has historically been used as a residential home. It consists of a courtyard surrounded by several rooms and a kitchen. The house was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the invasion of Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood.

**Type of site**

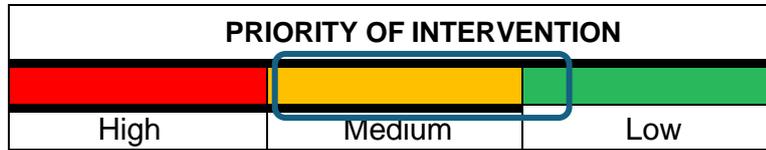
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: 3 different times of Bombing.

## 119. House of Badawi Al-Khodari

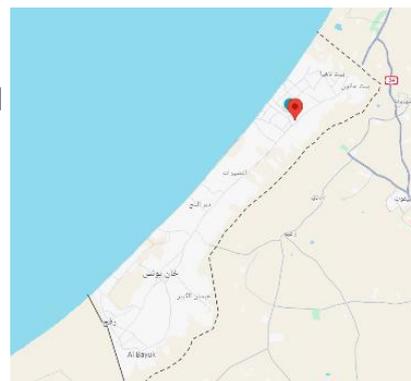


**Name of the site**

**House of Badawi Al-Khodari**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Al-Hawashi St.  
[34.472019 , 31.500997](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.472019,+31.500997)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **120**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman era and has historically been used as a residential home. It was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the invasion of Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood.

**Type of site**

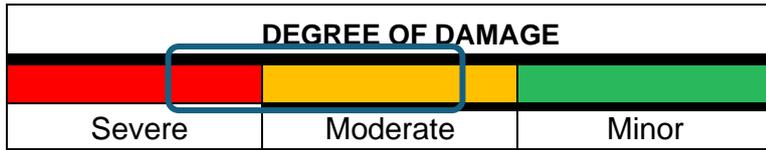
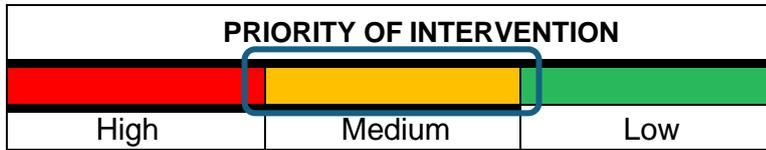
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 120. House of Rushdi Oweidah

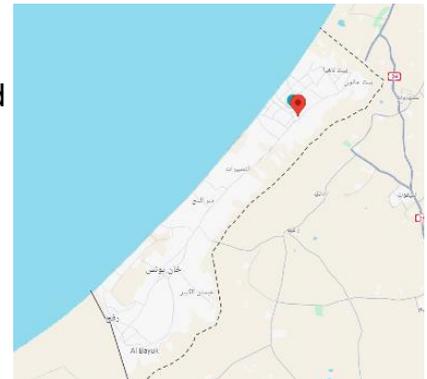


**Name of the site**

**House of Rushdi Oweidah**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Al-Hawashi St.  
[34.471638 , 31.499887](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.471638,31.499887)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= 120

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman era and has historically been used as a residential home. It consists of a courtyard surrounded by several rooms and a kitchen. The house was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the invasion of Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood.

**Type of site**

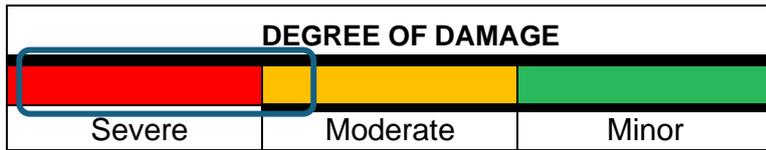
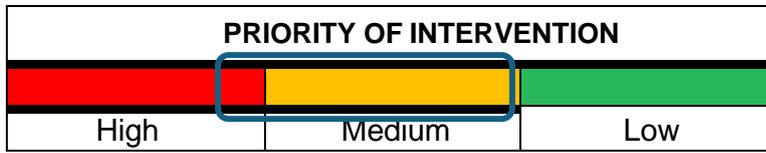
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

House

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: 3 different times of Bombing.

## 121. House of Seif Rajab

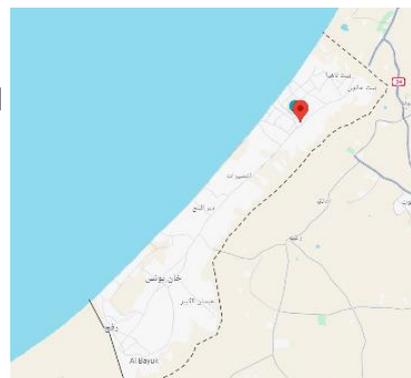


**Name of the site**

**House of Seif Rajab**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Al-Nazzaz St., near Dalaal  
Al-Moghrabi School.  
[34.472073 , 31.500826](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.472073,31.500826)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **180**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period and has been used as a residential home throughout history. It consists of two floors and was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the invasion of the Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood.

**Type of site**

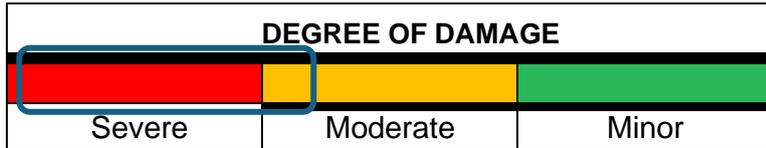
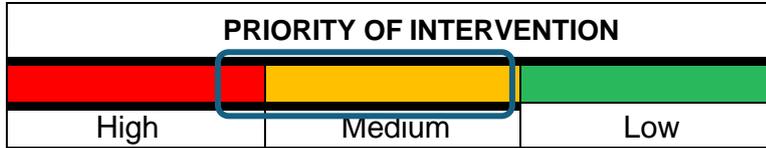
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

House

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: 3 different times of Bombing.

## 122. House of Sabri Al-Mozzeini



**Name of the site**

**House of Sabri Al-Mozzeini**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Shuja'iyya Neighbourhood  
Al-Baz St., near the Sayyid  
Ali Al-Moghrabi Mosque  
[34.471666, 31.500828](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.471666,31.500828)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **170**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period and has historically served as a residential home. It consists of one floor and was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the invasion of the Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood..

**Type of site**

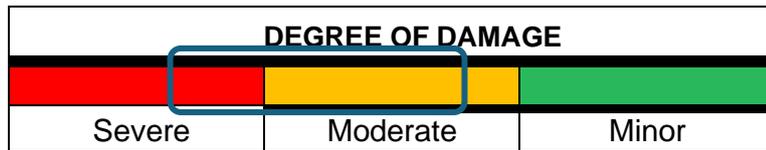
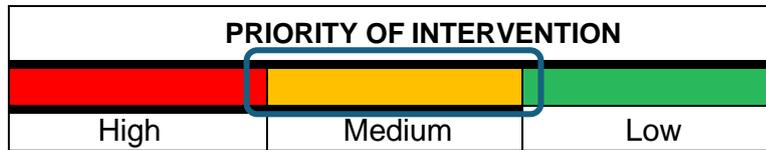
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

House

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 123. House of Nasr Abdel Wahed

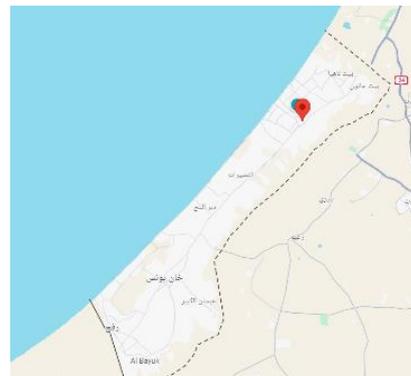


**Name of the site**

**House of Nasr Abdel Wahed**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Shuja'iyya Neighbourhood  
Bseiso St., across from  
Al-Hawashi Mosque.  
[34.470692 , 31.499084](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.470692,31.499084)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **200**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period and has historically served as a residential home. It consists of one floor, and large parts of it were destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the invasion of the Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood.

**Type of site**

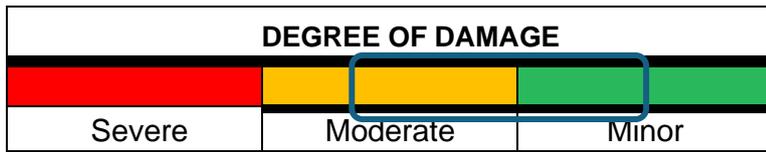
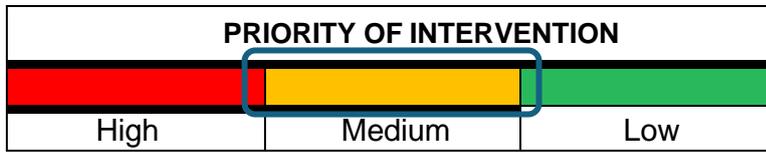
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

House

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 124. House of Hani Gotah

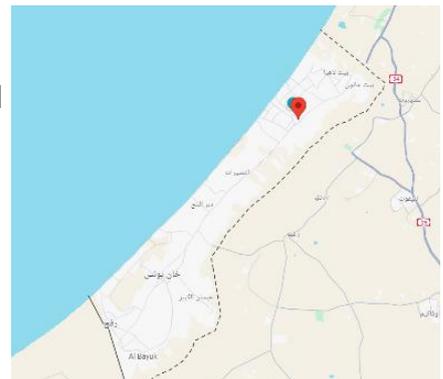


**Name of the site**

**House of Hani Gotah**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Al-Mahkama St., near  
Al-Mahkama Mosque.  
[34.470078 , 31.501328](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.470078,31.501328)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= 110

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period and has historically served as a residential home. It consists of two floors and was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the invasion of the Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood.

**Type of site**

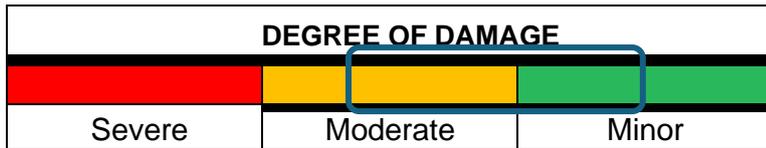
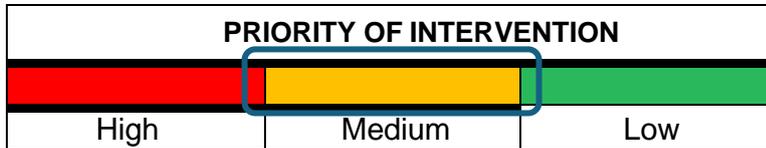
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

House

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 125. Qannita Family Diwan

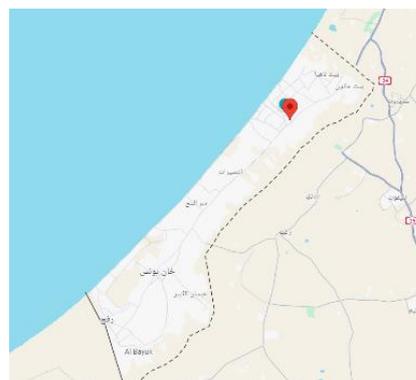


**Name of the site**

**Qannita Family Diwan**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
Al-Mahkama St., near the  
Maqam of Sheikh Musafir  
[34.471757 , 31.501027](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.471757,31.501027)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **120**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period and has historically served as a residential home. It consists of one floor and was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the invasion of the Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood.

**Type of site**

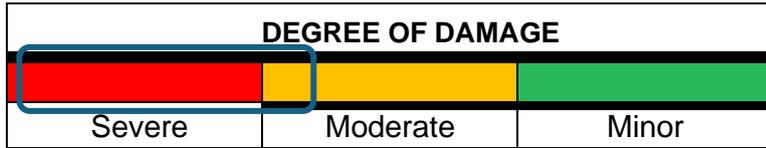
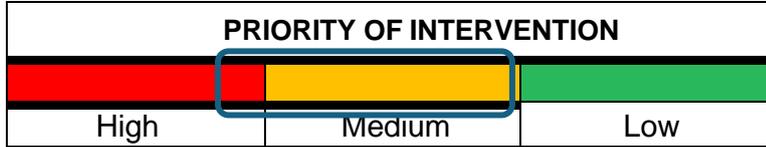
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Diwan

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: 3 different times of Bombing.

## 126. Store of Ismael Al-Bardaweel

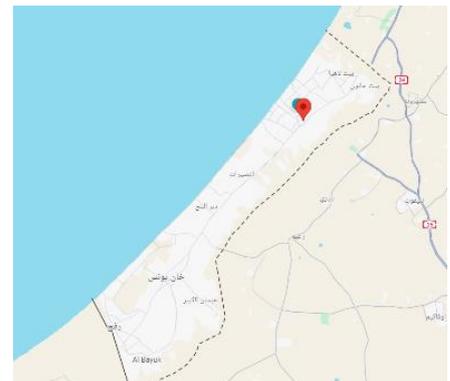


**Name of the site**

**Store of Ismael Al-Bardaweel**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood  
Al-Wehda St., near the  
Al-Zawiya market.  
[34.464893 , 31.503598](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.464893,31.503598)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **60**

**Status of the site**

The shop dates back to the late Ottoman period and is located within a square of historic buildings. The house consists of two floors and the store was damaged as a result of the bombing of the Grand Omari Mosque by the Israeli occupation during the invasion of Al-Daraj neighbourhood.

**Type of site**

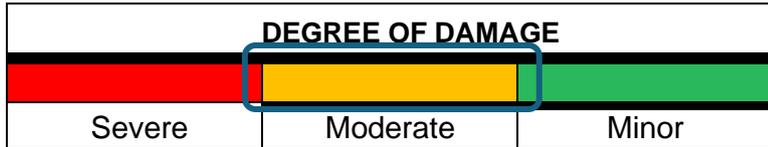
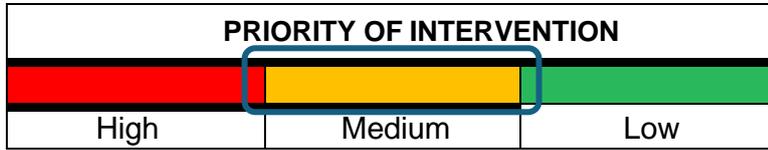
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 127. House of Sabri Al-Madani



**Name of the site**

**House of Sabri Al-Madani**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood  
Al-Posta St.  
[34.465385 , 31.503753](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.465385,31.503753)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **90**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period and is located within a square of historic buildings. The house consists of one floor and the house was damaged as a result of the bombing of the Citadel Mosque by the Israeli occupation during the invasion of Al-Daraj neighbourhood.

**Type of site**

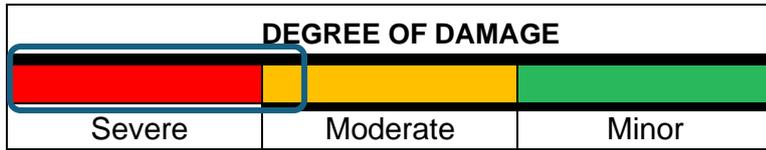
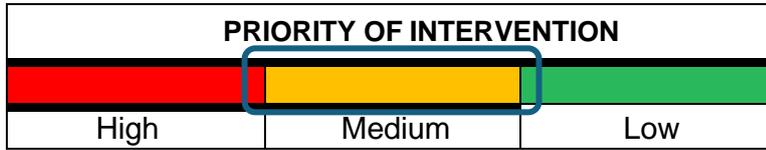
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 128. Maqam of Al-Sheikh Ali Abu Al-Kass



**Name of the site**

**Maqam of Al-Sheikh Ali Abu Al-Kass**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
in the Al-Jadida area, next to  
the Twanci Cemetery  
[34.473943 , 31.498514](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.473943,31.498514)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **25**

**Status of the site**

The maqam dates back to the late Ottoman period and has historically been used for Sufism, worship, and meditation. It consists of one floor, and the maqam was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the invasion of the Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood.

**Type of site**

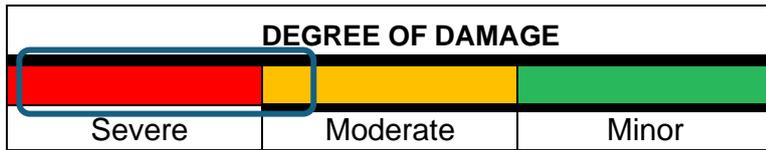
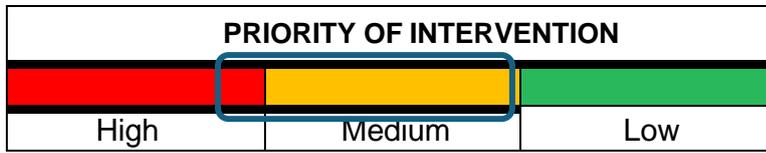
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs



The primary cause of damage: 3 different times of Bombing.

## 129. House of Abdel Qader Youssef Bseiso 2

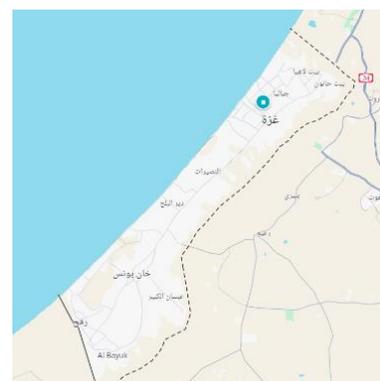


**Name of the site**

**House of Abdel Qader Youssef Bseiso 2**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood,  
Bseiso St.  
[34.47035 , 31.49948](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.47035,31.49948)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

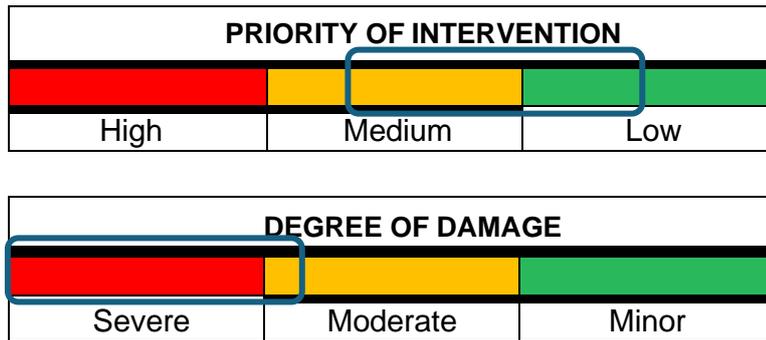
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **220**  
Open area= **60**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period. The entrance is angled, leading to the house's courtyard, which overlooks three rooms, a kitchen, and an additional bathroom and a hall topped with a large arch. Above the windows and doors are pieces of marble and decorations that reflect the fine Islamic art of that era. These openings overlook the courtyard and the hall. The house was destroyed by the Israeli occupation.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** Open  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: 3 different times of Bombing.

## 130. Municipality Building -Tell Al-Zouhor



**Name of the site**

**Municipality Building -Tell Al-Zouhor**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
AL-Zeitoun neighbourhood  
Omar Al-Mukhtar St.,  
(Palestine Square)  
[34.459994 , 31.506929](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.459994,31.506929)



**Degree of Significance**

**Extremely High**

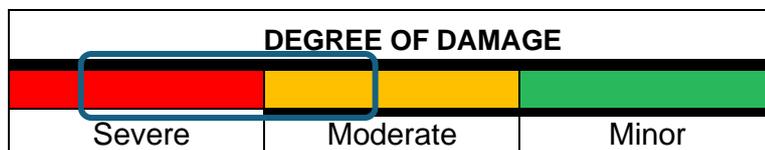
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **2500**  
Open area= **2720**

**Status of the site**

The complex was built during the late Ottoman period, with some buildings being more modern. It consists of several structures: the main building, the northwest building (the archive), which are historical, and the southern building, which is modern. All of the buildings were subjected to direct bombing, resulting in significant damage. The upper floors of the southern building were destroyed, and the archive building was completely burned.

**Type of site** Monument  
**Current use of the site** Open  
**Owner/manager of the site** Gaza Municipality



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 131. Maqam of Al-Sheikh Bashir

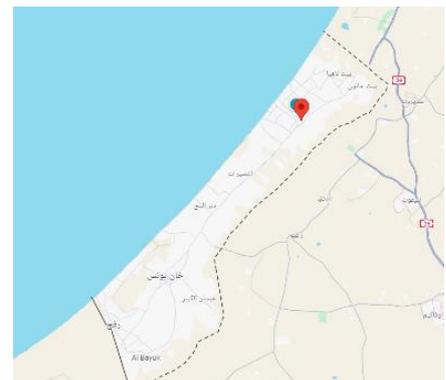


**Name of the site**

**Maqam of Al-Sheikh Bashir**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Tuffah neighbourhood,  
Salah Al- Eddin St. near  
Al-Sidra Mosque.  
[34.470619 , 31.506222](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.470619,31.506222)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

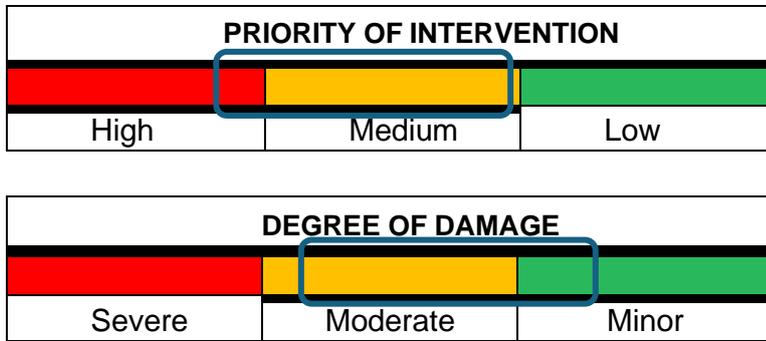
Built up area= 20

**Status of the site**

It is a small room topped with a dome made of ancient marble stone. Its windows are narrow and elongated. There are inscriptions on the gravestone in the center of the room, written in an old script. The inscription reads: "This is the grave of the poor man, seeking the mercy of Allah, the noble and great Tawashi Saad Eddin Bashir bin Abdullah al-Ashrafi." He passed away during the last ten days of the blessed month of Ramadan in the year 649. The maqam of Sheikh Bashir is located in the heart of the Al-Tuffah Neighbourhood in Gaza City, a region rich in historical and archaeological significance. It is nearly 800

years old. This area, which is now associated with the maqam of Sheikh Bashir, serves to honor the memory of this pious man, who was known for his miraculous deeds.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** Closed  
**Owner/manager of the site** Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 132. Rashad Al-Shawa Cultural Center

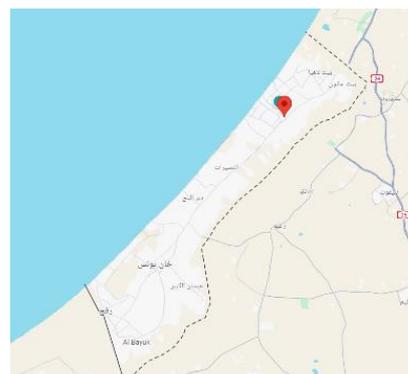


**Name of the site**

**Rashad Al-Shawa Cultural Center**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Remal neighbourhood  
Omar Al-Mukhtar St.,  
near the Legislative Council  
[34.442952 , 31.520687](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.442952,31.520687)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

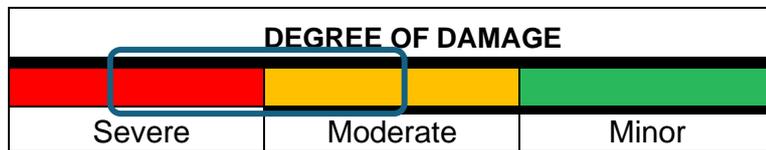
Built up area= **2500**  
Open area= **3100**

**Status of the site**

Rashad Shawa Cultural Center is a cultural center established in 1985 in the Rimal Neighbourhood of Gaza City. It is considered the first cultural center to be built in Palestine, with the aim of ending the cultural and

civilizational isolation that Palestinians suffered due to the Israeli occupation, which sought to erase their cultural, national, and historical identity. The center was named after Rashad Shawa, the mayor of Gaza City, who served in his position for 11 years. The center was destroyed in November 2023 during an airstrike carried out by the Israeli occupation forces.

**Type of site** Monument  
**Current use of the site** Open  
**Owner/manager of the site** Gaza Municipality



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

### 133. Tell Al-Sanam



**Name of the site**

**Tell Al-Sanam**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Middle Governorate Al-Nuseirat  
[34.389539, 31.462449](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.389539,31.462449)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

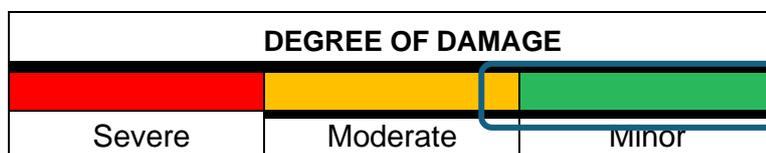
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Unspecified / Non-Excavated

**Status of the site**

This archaeological site is located in the city of Nuseirat, within the Middle Governorate. It is situated on a hill significantly elevated above its surroundings, in an area characterized by informal housing. The site lies to the southeast of the "Hamad City" for prisoners. The site has been subjected to several instances of leveling in recent years as part of urban development efforts in the area. According to a 1944 archaeological survey published in the "Official Gazette", there were reports of "Rubble mound, pottery shards on the ground and marble". During the archaeological survey conducted in 2019, Some pottery shards of Iron Age vessels 1200 BC were found.

**Type of site** Archaeological site  
**Current use of the site** Abandoned  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: No known/visible

**Damage description:**

No damage to the site but some buildings in the surrounding area have been demolished/bombed.

## 134. Tell Al-Hamour



**Name of the site**

**Tell Al-Hamour**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Middle Governorate Al-Nuseirat  
[34.41318, 31.488850](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.41318,31.488850)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Unspecified / Non-Excavated

**Status of the site**

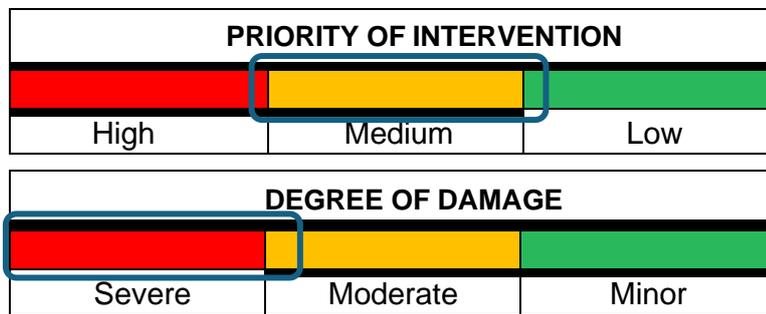
This archaeological site is located in the city of Nuseirat, within the Middle Governorate. It lies in the midst of a densely populated urban area filled with residents. The site is situated on privately owned land belonging to local citizens.

The site was mentioned in the "Official Gazette" as a result of the archaeological survey conducted in 1944, but no archaeological features were recorded.

During the archaeological survey conducted in 2019, no signs or features indicating the presence of an archaeological site were found. However, the possibility

remains, as no excavations have been carried out in the area.

**Type of site** Archaeological site  
**Current use of the site** Abandoned  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Area has been extensively cleared and a large bulldozed track cut through the area, including earth moving.

## 135. Toor Ikhbeineh



**Name of the site**

**Toor Ikhbeineh**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Middle Governorate Al-Nuseirat  
[34.409353,31.453542](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.409353,31.453542)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Unspecified / Non Excavated

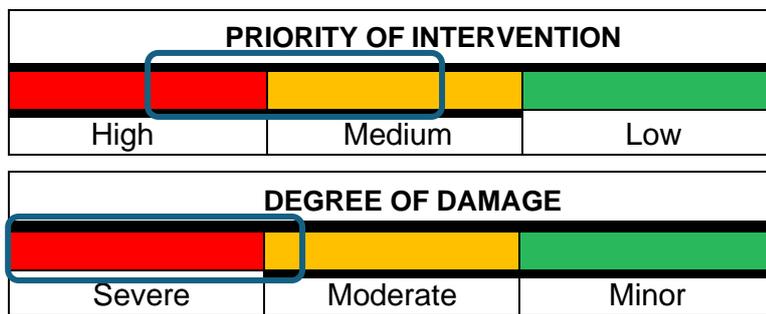
**Status of the site**

This archaeological site is located in the city of Nuseirat, within the Middle Governorate. It is situated in the middle of an agricultural area, directly along Al-Sikka Street, which runs parallel to Salah Al-Eddin Street.

The site is surrounded by farmland, primarily olive groves, and lies within privately owned properties belonging to local citizens. According to a 1944 archaeological survey published in the "Official Gazette", there were reports of "A mound of ruins, pottery fragments on the surface, and marble". During the archaeological survey conducted in 2019, no signs or features indicating the presence of an

archaeological site were found. However, the possibility remains, as no excavations have been carried out in the area.

**Type of site** Archaeological site  
**Current use of the site** Abandoned  
**Owner/manager of the site** Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

The site had been partly built over during the past 20 years. The buildings have been bombed/demolished and the surrounding area has been cleared and driven over.

## 136. Khirbet Al-Rasm



**Name of the site**

**Khirbet Al-Rasm**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Middle Governorate Al-Bureij  
[34.400297, 31.426701](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.400297,31.426701)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

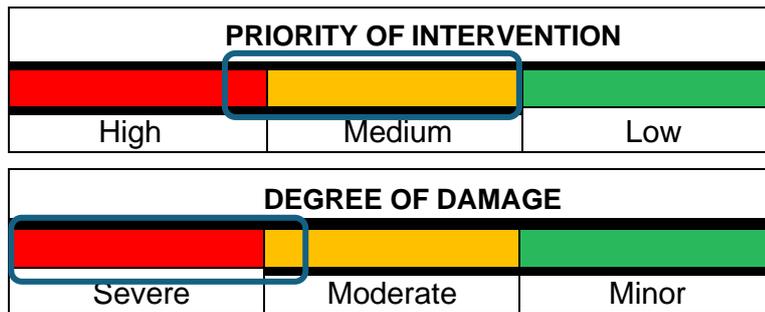
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Unspecified / Non Excavated

**Status of the site**

This archaeological site is located in the city of Al-Bureij, within the Middle Governorate. It is situated in the middle of a large agricultural area of olive trees, which belongs to local citizens. The site was mentioned in the "Official Gazette" as a result of the archaeological survey conducted in 1944, but no archaeological features were recorded. During the archaeological survey conducted in 2019, no signs or features indicating the presence of an archaeological site were found. However, the possibility remains, as no excavations have been carried out in the area.

**Type of site** Archaeological site  
**Current use of the site** Abandoned  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Area has been partially cleared and many modern buildings bombed/demolished. Vehicle tracks cut across large parts of this area.

## 137. Umm Al-Mdeeda

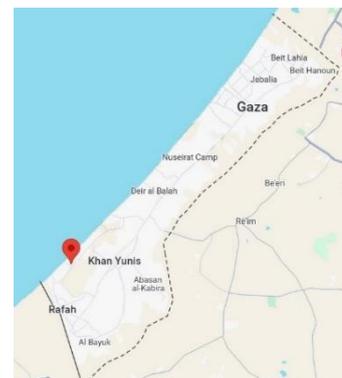


**Name of the site**

**Umm Al-Mdeeda**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Khan Younis  
[34.254272 , 31.344268](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Unspecified / Non Excavated

**Status of the site**

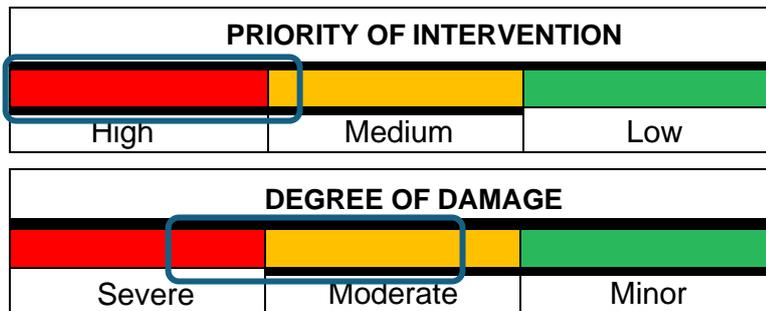
This site is located in Khan Younis Governorate, Khan Younis city, and is situated in an agricultural area with palm trees, shrub plants, seasonal crops, and poultry farms. There are very few scattered residential houses, characteristic of agricultural housing.

The site consists of a hill located to the south of the Dome Mosque, southwest of the "Asda'a" recreational area.

According to a 1944 archaeological survey published in the "Official Gazette," there were reports of "mounds of rubble, stones from rubble masonry, pieces of marble, mosaic pebbles, and marble fragments."

During the archaeological survey conducted in 2019, no signs or features indicating the presence of an archaeological site were found. However, the possibility remains, as no excavations have been carried out in the area.

**Type of site** Archaeological site  
**Current use of the site** Abandoned  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

The open areas are now covered by IDP tents, with the establishment of new track and the cutting of drainage ditches and pits, likely damaging the site.

## 138. Khirbet Souq Mazen



**Name of the site**

**Khirbet Souq Mazen**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Khan Younis  
Al-Qarara  
[34.351944 , 31.364444](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Unspecified / Non Excavated

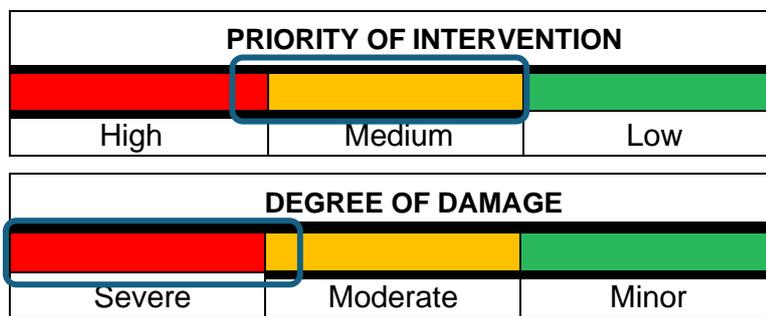
**Status of the site**

This site is located in the town of Al-Qarrara in Khan Younis Governorate. It is a clearly elevated hill compared to its surroundings, situated in an agricultural area with olive trees and seasonal crops, along with very few residential houses. The area is dense with concrete water tanks spread throughout to supply irrigation water to the farmland.

This site was mentioned in the "Official Gazette" as a result of the archaeological survey conducted in 1944, but no archaeological features were recorded. During an archaeological survey conducted by a team in 2019, ancient pottery fragments dating back to the Bronze and Iron Ages

were found. Therefore, pottery on the surface is scarce compared to sites from the Byzantine era.

**Type of site** Archaeological site  
**Current use of the site** Abandoned  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Area has been extensively cleared, including bulldozing and earth moving. Vehicle tracks are also visible.

## 139. Tell Al-Habboula



**Name of the site**

**Tell Al-Habboula**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Khan Younis  
[34.349642 , 31.342118](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

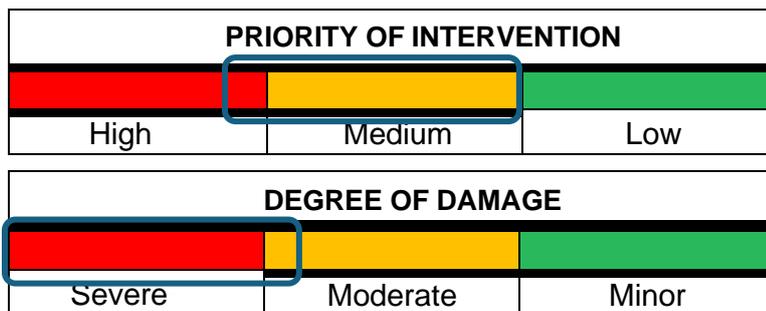
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Unspecified / Non Excavated

**Status of the site**

This archaeological site is located in the village of Abasan Al-Kabira in Khan Younis Governorate, situated in an agricultural area with a moderate density of residential houses. The site was mentioned in the "Official Gazette" as a result of the archaeological survey conducted in 1944, but no archaeological features were recorded. During the work of the archaeological survey team in 2019, small scattered fragments of ancient pottery were found. An elderly man reported that excavation work carried out in the 1990s by the Israeli occupation resulted in Roman graves and large pottery shards. The site is currently privately owned by local residents.

**Type of site** Archaeological site  
**Current use of the site** Abandoned  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Area has been badly damaged including clearance of land, bombing/demolition of buildings and vehicle tracks cutting across the area.

## 140. Tell Ma'in



**Name of the site**

**Tell Ma'in**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Khan Younis  
[34.31671 , 31.335817](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

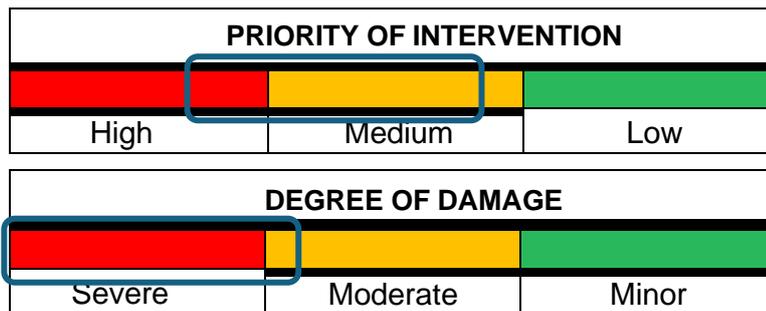
Unspecified / Non Excavated

**Status of the site**

This site is located in Khan Younis city within Khan Younis Governorate, in the midst of a residential area, with a moderate amount of agricultural land consisting of olive groves. It is situated within an olive farm belonging to local residents. According to a 1944 archaeological survey published in the "Official Gazette," there were reports of "mounds of rubble, foundations, a structure built of rubble masonry, column fragments, and pottery shards."

During the archaeological survey conducted by a team in 2019, "small scattered fragments of ancient pottery were found among the olive trees".

**Type of site** Archaeological site  
**Current use of the site** Abandoned  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private

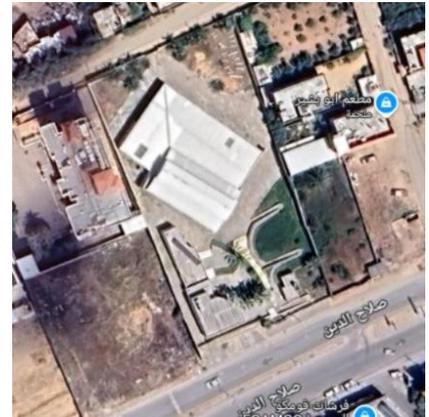


The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

If this location is correct the area has been badly damaged. A large public building had been constructed since 2021. This and surrounding buildings have been bombed, and surrounding areas cleared and driven over.

## 141. Site of Al-Mukhaymal



**Name of the site**

**Site of Al-Mukhaymal**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Khan Younis  
[34.306626 , 31.301987](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

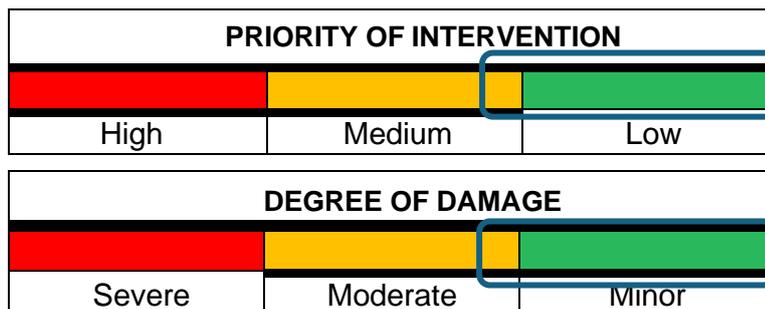
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Unspecified / Non Excavated

**Status of the site**

This site is located in the city of Khan Younis, in Khan Younis Governorate, in the midst of a densely cultivated agricultural area, particularly with olive trees, along with a moderate presence of houses and residential buildings. According to a 1944 archaeological survey published in the "Official Gazette," there were reports of "cisterns built with rubble stones and pottery fragments." During the archaeological survey team's work in 2019, no features or evidence indicating the existence of an archaeological site were found. However, the possibility remains, given that no excavations have been conducted at the location.

**Type of site** Archaeological site  
**Current use of the site** Abandoned  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Minor indirect damage.

**Damage description:**

As of 13 September 2024 this area has been not directly impacted by the war.

## 142. Site of Makmin



**Name of the site**

**Site of Makmin**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Khan Younis  
[34.306388 , 31.300105](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

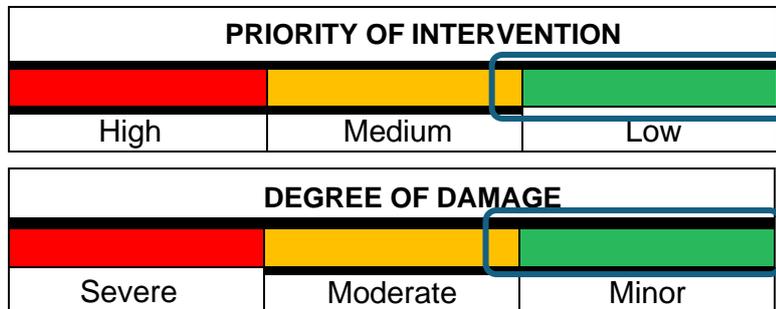
Unspecified / Non Excavated

**Status of the site**

This site is located in the city of Khan Younis, within the Khan Younis Governorate, situated on a hill significantly elevated above its surroundings on all four sides. The area is predominantly agricultural, with dense cultivation, especially olive trees, and only a very small number of residential houses. Numerous modern water tanks are also scattered throughout the area to supply irrigation for the farmland. The site was mentioned in the "Official Gazette" as a result of the archaeological survey conducted in 1944, but no archaeological features were recorded. During the archaeological survey conducted in 2019, no signs or features indicating the presence of an archaeological site

were found. However, the possibility remains, as no excavations have been carried out in the area.

**Type of site** Archaeological site  
**Current use of the site** Abandoned  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Near by bombing.

**Damage description:**

As of 13 September 2024 this area has been not directly impacted by the war.

## 143. Maqam of Bani Suhaila



**Name of the site**

**Maqam of Bani Suhaila**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Khan Younis  
Bani Suhaila  
[34.327476 , 31.344795](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

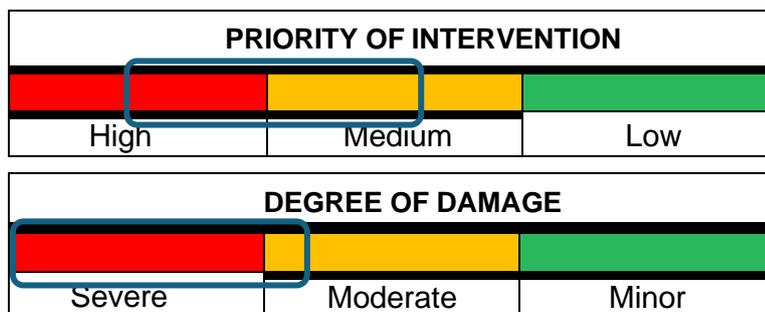
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

80

**Status of the site**

This site is located in the town of Bani Suheila, within the Khan Younis Governorate, situated in a densely populated and urban residential area. The site consists of a vacant plot of land surrounded by numerous houses and residential buildings, with ownership belonging to local citizens. According to a 1944 archaeological survey published in the "Official Gazette, documenting the presence of "the Maqam of Sheikh Youssef, a well, and ruins near the town wall." During the archaeological survey conducted in 2019, small and scattered fragments of ancient pottery were found on the ground.

**Type of site** Historical building  
**Current use of the site** Maqam  
**Owner/manager of the site** Public



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

This area has been devastated. Almost all buildings have been bombed/demolished, open areas have been cleared/bulldozed and driven over.

## 144. Khirbet Kheza'a

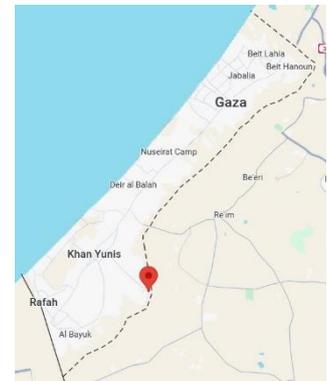


**Name of the site**

**Khirbet Kheza'a**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Khan Younis  
[34.369086 , 31.308617](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

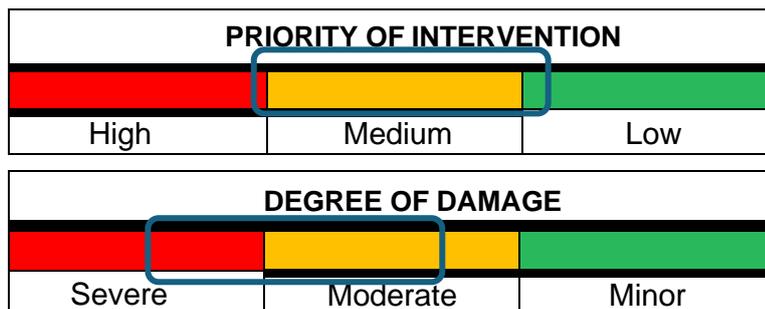
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Unspecified / Non Excavated

**Status of the site**

This site is located in the city of Khan Younis, within the Khan Younis Governorate. It is a hill significantly elevated above its surroundings, situated in a non-urban agricultural area. The land is privately owned by local citizens. The site was mentioned in the "Official Gazette" as a result of the archaeological survey conducted in 1944, but no archaeological features were recorded. During the archaeological survey conducted in 2019, no signs or features indicating the presence of an archaeological site were found. However, the possibility remains, as no excavations have been carried out in the area.

**Type of site** Archaeological site  
**Current use of the site** Abandoned  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Area has been partially cleared and driven over. Nearby buildings/agricultural structures have been bombed/demolished.

## 145.Qa' Al-Kharabah



**Name of the site**

**Qa' Al-Kharabah**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Khan Younis  
[34.295559 , 31.308113](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

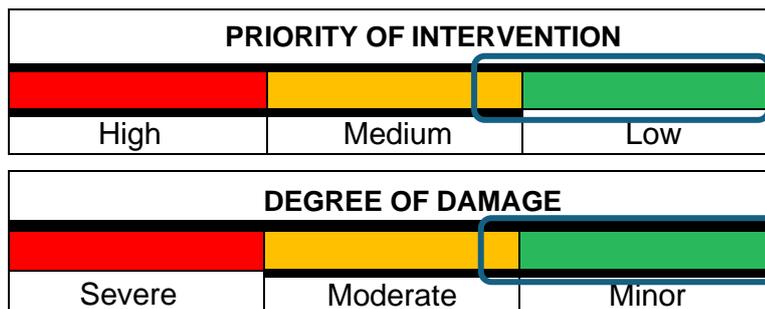
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Unspecified / Non Excavated

**Status of the site**

This site is located in the city of Bani Suhaila, within the Khan Younis Governorate. It is a hill significantly elevated above its surroundings, situated in a non-urban agricultural area. The land is privately owned by local citizens. The site was mentioned in the "Official Gazette" as a result of the archaeological survey conducted in 1944, but no archaeological features were recorded. During the archaeological survey conducted in 2019, no signs or features indicating the presence of an archaeological site were found. However, the possibility remains, as no excavations have been carried out in the area.

**Type of site** Archaeological site  
**Current use of the site** Abandoned  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Minor indirect damage.

**Damage description:**

As of 13 September 2024, this area has been not directly impacted by the war.

## 146. Tell Rafah 2



**Name of the site**

**Tell Rafah 2**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Rafah  
[34.219303 , 31.323241](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

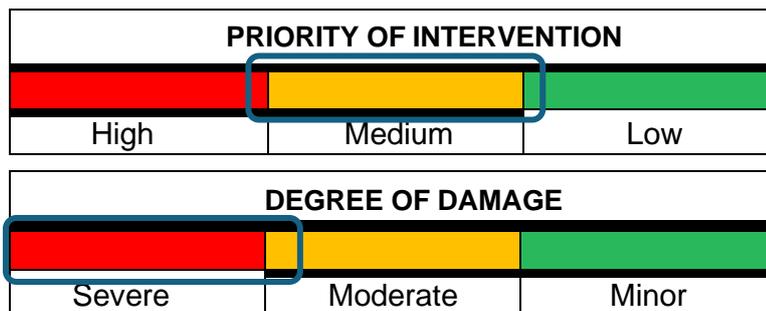
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

5100

**Status of the site**

This site is located in the city of Rafah in the Rafah Governorate, overlooking the beach directly from the western side. It is adjacent to the Egyptian border to the south. The site consists of a hill that is significantly elevated above its surroundings. Due to its border location, the site is used as a security point to protect the border with Egypt. According to a 1944 archaeological survey published in the "Official Gazette", there were reports of: "Rubble mound, brick wall, pottery shards". During the archaeological survey conducted in 2019, Large and medium-sized pottery sherds were found floating on the surface in large quantities, indicating the archaeological site.

**Type of site** Archaeological site  
**Current use of the site** Abandoned  
**Owner/manager of the site** Cross boundary (Public)



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Extensive bulldozing of the site surface and demolition of modern settlement to the North East Israeli military positions developed on top of site.

## 147. Khirbet Abu Qishta



**Name of the site**

**Khirbet Abu Qishta**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine

Rafah

[34.263755 , 31.261260](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

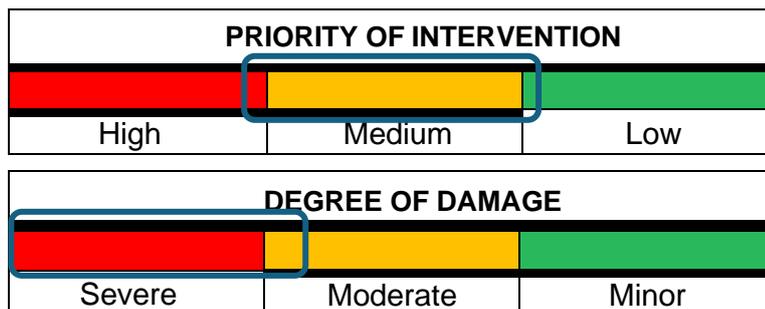
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Unspecified / Non Excavated

**Status of the site**

This site is located in the city of Rafah in the Rafah Governorate. It consists of a hill that is significantly elevated above its surroundings. The surrounding area is a mix of residential and agricultural land, along with patches of sand dunes. The site is situated on privately owned land belonging to local citizens. The site was mentioned in the "Official Gazette" as a result of the archaeological survey conducted in 1944, but no archaeological features were recorded. During the archaeological survey conducted in 2019, Some Small pottery fragments were found.

**Type of site** Archaeological site  
**Current use of the site** Abandoned  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Area has been extensively cleared and bulldozed, and all surrounding buildings have been bombed/demolished

## 148. Khirbet Al-Adas 2



**Name of the site**

**Khirbet Al-Adas 2**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Rafah  
[34.275179 , 31.290525](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

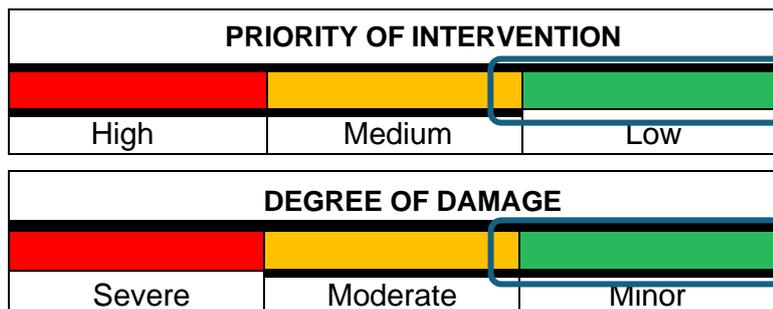
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Unspecified / Non Excavated

**Status of the site**

This site is located in the city of Rafah in the Rafah Governorate. It consists of a hill that is significantly elevated above its surroundings, situated in the midst of an agricultural area with a moderate population density. It lies to the west of the archaeological site of "Khirbat Al-Adas" indicating that they are part of a single extended site running from east to west, covering an area of approximately 1 km<sup>2</sup>. According to a 1944 archaeological survey published in the "Official Gazette", there were reports of "Pottery fragments on a large archaeological site". During the archaeological survey conducted in 2019, Some Small pottery fragments were found.

**Type of site** Archaeological site  
**Current use of the site** Abandoned  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Minor damage as a result of people's displacement.

**Damage description:**

Two buildings on the north side of the site have been demolished/cleared before October 2023.  
The neighbourhood has not been directly impacted by the war.

## 149. Tell Al-Barad



**Name of the site**

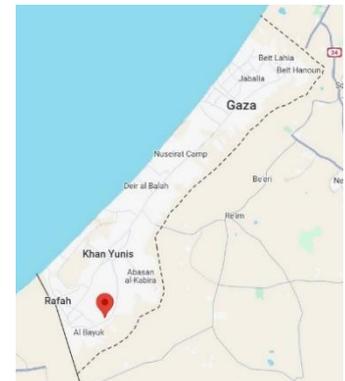
**Tell Al-Barad**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine

Rafah

[34.300955 , 31.280387](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

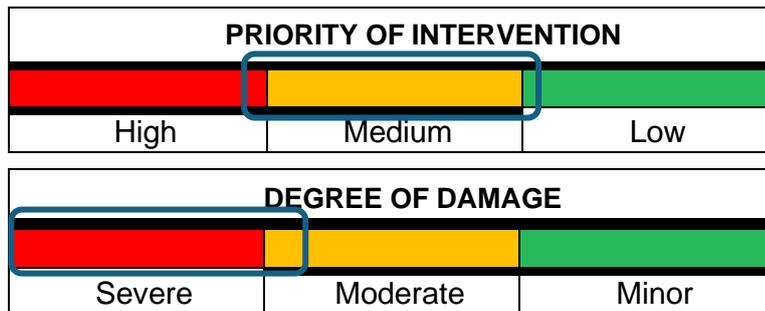
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Unspecified / Non Excavated

**Status of the site**

This site is located in the city of Rafah in the Rafah Governorate. It consists of a hill that is significantly elevated above its surroundings, situated in a non-urban agricultural area. The land at the site is privately owned by local citizens. The site was mentioned in the "Official Gazette" as a result of the archaeological survey conducted in 1944, but no archaeological features were recorded. During the archaeological survey conducted in 2019, no signs or features indicating the presence of an archaeological site were found. However, the possibility remains, as no excavations have been carried out in the area.

**Type of site** Archaeological site  
**Current use of the site** Abandoned  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Most of the buildings on the north and west side of the site have been bombed/demolished. No evidence of the open areas having been cleared or bulldozed.

## 150. Arab Al-Tarabin



**Name of the site**

**Arab Al-Tarabin**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Rafah  
[34.268838 , 31.233885](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

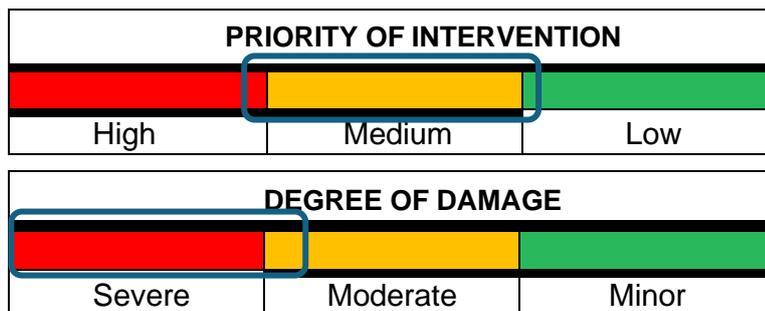
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Unspecified / Non Excavated

**Status of the site**

This site is located in the city of Rafah in the Rafah Governorate. It consists of a hill that is significantly elevated above its surroundings, situated in a non-urban agricultural area. The land at the site is privately owned by local citizens. The site was mentioned in the "Official Gazette" as a result of the archaeological survey conducted in 1944, but no archaeological features were recorded. During the archaeological survey conducted in 2019, no signs or features indicating the presence of an archaeological site were found. However, the possibility remains, as no excavations have been carried out in the area.

**Type of site** Archaeological site  
**Current use of the site** Abandoned  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

The area has been systematically bulldozed/cleared as part of the wider demolition of the former airport area.

## 151. Khirbet Al-Isra'a



**Name of the site**

**Khirbet Al-Isra'a**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Rafah

[34.275515 , 31.246245](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

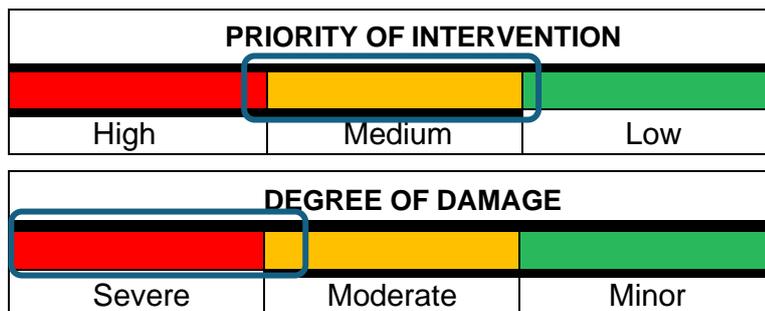
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Unspecified / Non Excavated

**Status of the site**

This site is located in the city of Rafah in the Rafah Governorate. It consists of a hill that is significantly elevated above its surroundings, situated in a non-urban agricultural area. The land at the site is privately owned by local citizens. The site was mentioned in the "Official Gazette" as a result of the archaeological survey conducted in 1944, but no archaeological features were recorded. During the archaeological survey conducted in 2019, no signs or features indicating the presence of an archaeological site were found. However, the possibility remains, as no excavations have been carried out in the area.

**Type of site** Archaeological site  
**Current use of the site** Abandoned  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

The area has been systematically bulldozed/cleared as part of the wider demolition of the former airport area.

## 152. Rashad Al-Shawa Palace



**Name of the site**

**Rashad Al-Shawa Palace**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza  
Al-Rimal neighbourhood  
[34.4464 , 31.5125](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

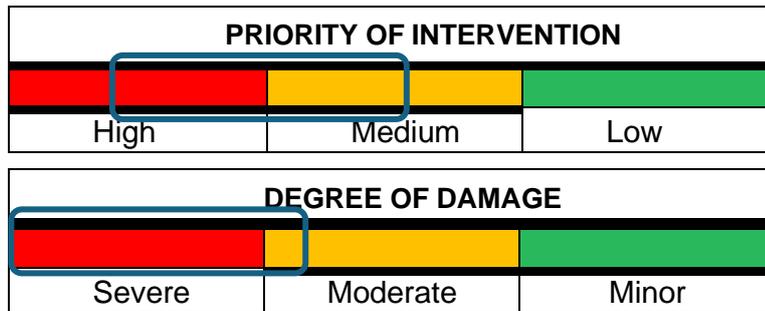
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

297

**Status of the site**

This Rashad Al-Shawa Palace is located in the Southern Al-Rimal Neighbourhood of Gaza City. It was constructed in 1969, covering an area of 297 square meters. The structure consists of two floors and a partial underground level. The palace holds historical significance as it commemorates the life of a prominent national leader in Palestinian history, Hajj Rashad Al-Shawa, may he rest in peace. Architecturally, it is of notable value, featuring façades built with limestone and sandstone, as well as the use of semi-circular arches, a style that is uncommon in the traditional houses of old Gaza City.

**Type of site** Historical building  
**Current use of the site** Open  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

**Damage description:**

Extensive damage from bombing. The main structure is still standing but damage visible across structure. Extensive demolition of buildings in the surrounding neighbourhood.

## 153. Roman Cemetery of Jabalia



**Name of the site**

**Roman Cemetery of Jabalia**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Jabalia

[34.499473 , 31.522781](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

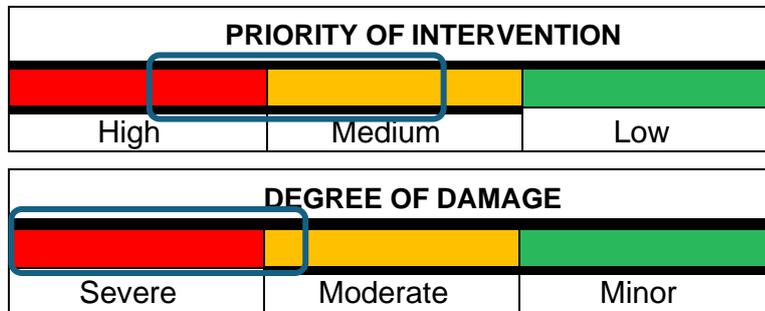
670

**Status of the site**

This site is located in the city of Jabalia in the North Gaza Governorate, situated on a mound of kurkar that is elevated above its surroundings. The area surrounding the site is predominantly agricultural, with a small number of residential houses. The archaeological site covers an area of approximately 670 m<sup>2</sup>. It was previously one of the sites used by the Israeli army, and with the arrival of the (PS) in 1994, the site was discovered. Archaeologists found several ancient graves, some of which contained artifacts from the Roman and Byzantine periods. Among the findings were graves carved from kurkar stone, graves built

from solid rock blocks, and graves in the shape of pottery jars used for burying children. Some of these graves were oriented east-west, while others were north-south. Inside these graves, various items were discovered, including coins, Roman and Byzantine jewelry, Byzantine gold coins, perfume bottles, lamps, and pottery vessels from both the Byzantine and Roman eras. In 2019, the archaeological survey team found tombs consisting of a small underground chamber with six unroofed rooms branching off from it. Each room contained remnants of bones and a few pottery fragments.

**Type of site** Archaeological site  
**Current use of the site** Cemetery  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

The surface of this site has been cleared, and vehicle tracks are visible.

## 154. Tell Al-Ajjul



**Name of the site**

**Tell Al-Ajjul**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Middle Governorate  
Wadi Gaza  
[34.404801 , 31.467567](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.404801,31.467567)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (km<sup>2</sup>)**

1.5

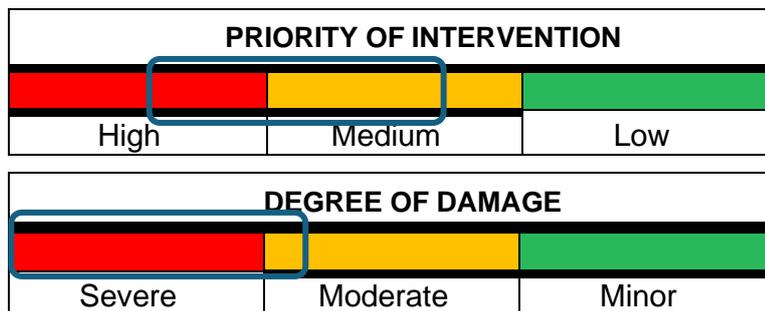
**Status of the site**

This archaeological site is located in the town of Al-Maghraqa, within the Gaza Governorate, covering an area of approximately 1.5 km<sup>2</sup>. It is situated about 6 kilometers southwest of the city of Gaza, amidst a densely agricultural area filled with olive trees. The site, known as "Tell Al-Ajjul," is the third site in southern Palestine that underwent excavation work by the British School of Archaeology. The excavation of "Tell Al-Ajjul" was supervised by the British expert "Flinders Petrie" between 1930 and 1934. Later, experts E.H. Mackay and M.A. Murray conducted a short excavation season in 1938. Petrie published the results of his

excavations in four volumes titled \*Ancient Gaza\*.

According to a 1944 archaeological survey published in the "Official Gazette", there were reports of ""A ruined hill, part of which has been excavated, and graves in the plain and on the sand dunes". During the archaeological survey conducted in 2019, Many pottery sherds of various proportions, sizes and colours have been found dating back to the Middle and Late Bronze Age (1500 BC).

**Type of site** Archaeological site  
**Current use of the site** Abandoned  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

The site has been heavily disturbed by bulldozers and vehicle tracks. Almost all the modern buildings on the site have been demolished.

## 155. Tell Aslan



**Name of the site**

**Tell Aslan**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
North Gaza Governorate  
Beit Lahia  
[34.49419 , 31.549172](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.49419,31.549172)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Unspecified / Non Excavated

**Status of the site**

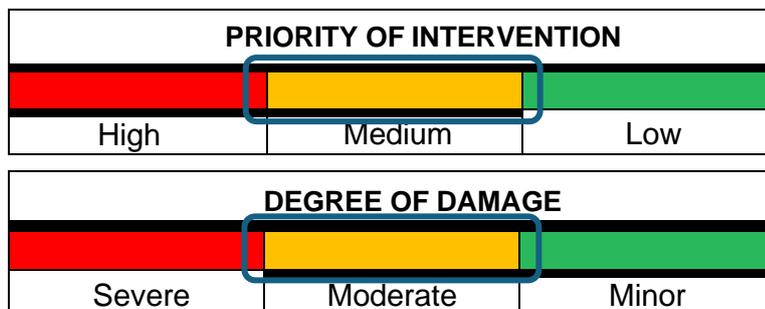
Tell Aslan is located in the town of Beit Lahia in the North Gaza Governorate, on a very elevated ancient mound amidst a residential agricultural area. Beit Lahia was historically referred to as "Beit Eliya" and is known as the birthplace of the ecclesiastical historian Sozomen, one of the most prominent Byzantine writers who documented the history of the church in southern Palestine. It is believed that local monks established a maqam and monastery in this area, which explains the presence of remnants of ancient churches and temples scattered throughout Beit Lahia. Sozomen was one of the most famous disciples of Saint Hilarion, who

founded the monastery in southern Gaza, the ruins of which were found at the site of Tell Umm Amer. He learned monastic arts from Hilarion, and it is likely that Sozomen established a monastery in Beit Lahia in northern Gaza before moving to Caesarea in northern Palestine. Alternatively, the monastery may have been organized by his disciples and followers, warranting further excavation to uncover this historical fact about the site. In 2010, mosaic floors dating back to the Byzantine era (5<sup>th</sup> century CE) were discovered at the site. The discovered remnants confirmed the existence of extensions in all directions. The mosaic flooring features a local style with themes that are common and well-known in the local architectural school that flourished in Gaza during the 5<sup>th</sup> century CE. Due to the fact that the land is privately owned, the government has compensated some of the landowners, while others still reside on the site. There are plans to remove five new houses after compensating their owners in order to complete the excavation of the mosaic floors.

**Type of site** Archaeological site

**Current use of the site** Abandoned

**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

The location given for this site sits between two buildings. The eastern building has been bombed/demolished on its southern side. Both buildings have coverings over the roof suggesting the original roof structure has been damaged or collapsed.

## 156. House of Riyad Khalil Al-Fayoumi



**Name of the site**

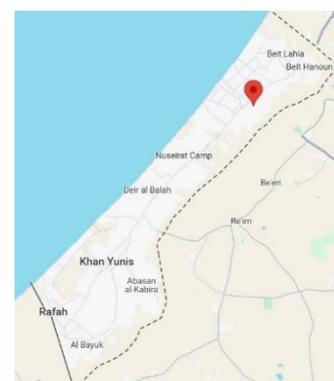
**House of Riyad Khalil Al-Fayoumi**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine

Gaza

[34.47299 , 31.50131](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

90

**Status of the site**

It dates back to the Ottoman era and is located within a square of historic buildings. The building is in good condition. It is located on the northern border of Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood.

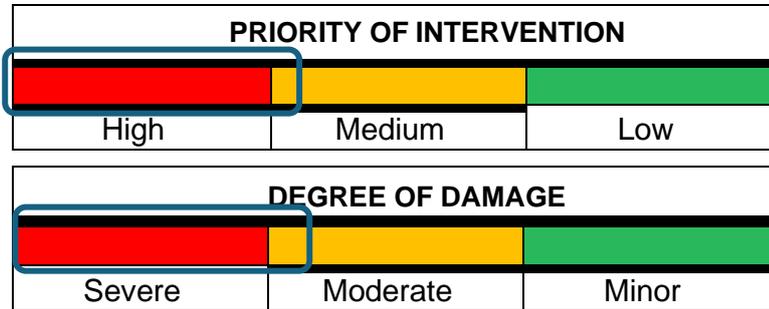
**Type of site**

Historical building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site** Private

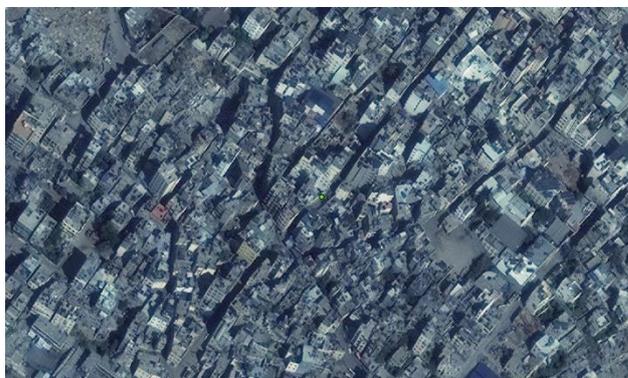


The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

**Damage description:**

Building damaged and partially demolished by bombing. Wider Neighbourhood devastated.

## 157. House of Issa Al-Whedi

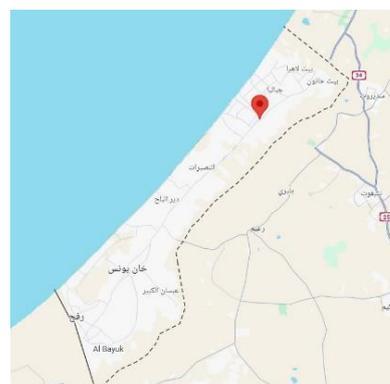


**Name of the site**

**House of Issa Al-Whedi**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood  
Al-Wehda St.  
[34.462311, 31.502275](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.462311,31.502275)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

120

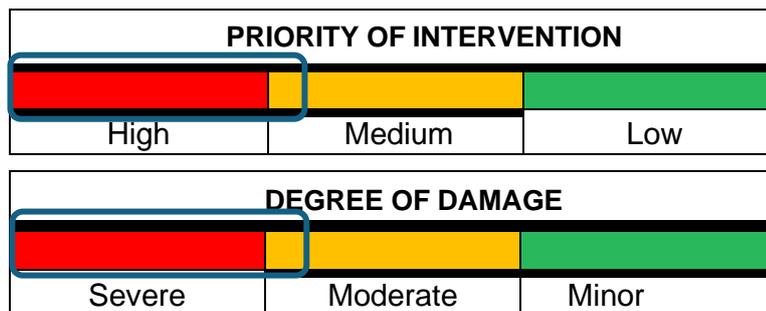
**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period. The main entrance of the house opens onto Al-Wehda Street and features an L-shaped entrance (a broken entrance or hallway), leading to the main courtyard of the house (the patio). Next is the space for the house's main bathroom, followed by the first room, which is square-shaped and covered with a vaulted ceiling, rich with yokats that were used as wall storage. The other rooms are similar to this first room. The courtyard is a sky-lit space in the center of the house, surrounded by the other rooms, and serves as the main distribution area for all the elements of the house. The house was damaged due to shelling in the surrounding area.

**Type of site** Historical building

**Current use of the site** Open

**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Indirect Bombing.

**Damage description:**

Building damaged and partially demolished by bombing. Wider Neighbourhood devastated.

## 158. House of Kazim Al-Zamili



**Name of the site**

**House of Kazim Al-Zamili**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood  
Al-Wehda St.  
[34.461823 , 31.507615](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.461823,31.507615)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

80

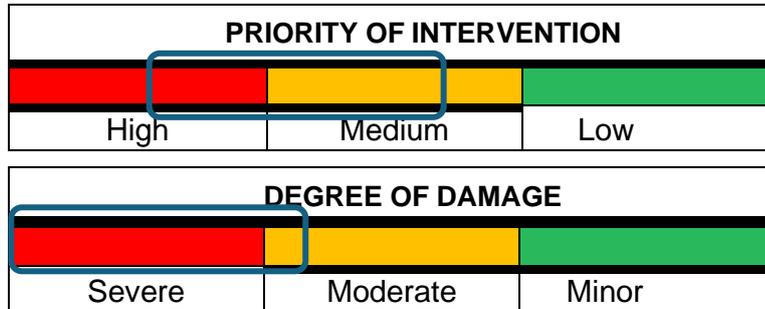
**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period. The main entrance of the house opens onto a narrow alley in the Al-Kharaba Neighbourhood, located in the Daraj area. The entrance leads to the main courtyard of the house (the patio). The first room is square-shaped, covered with a vaulted ceiling, and rich with yokats that were used as wall storage. The next room is identical to the first one. The courtyard is a sky-lit space in the center of the house, surrounded by the other rooms. The house was damaged due to shelling in the surrounding area.

**Type of site** Historical building

**Current use of the site** Open

**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Indirect Bombing.

**Damage description:**

Building damaged and partially demolished by bombing. Wider neighbourhood devastated.

## 159. House of Hamdan Eid Hijazi



**Name of the site**

**House of Hamdan Eid Hijazi**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine

Gaza

[34.460805 , 31.507100](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

120

**Status of the site**

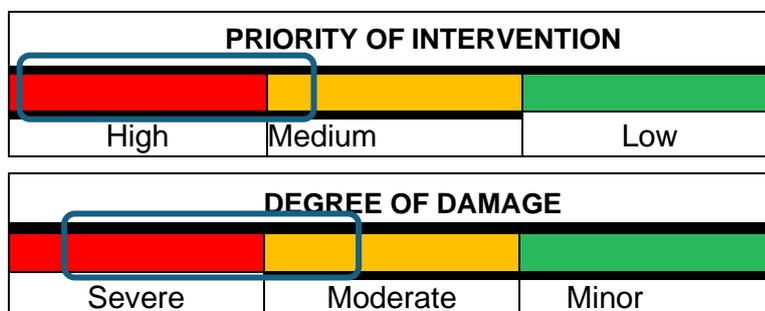
This house is located in the "Al-Fawakhir" neighbourhood of the Old City of Gaza. It dates back to the Ottoman period and is a residential building overlooking an alley branching off from Omar Al-Mukhtar Street. The house consists of a single ground floor featuring two rooms and a porch that opens onto an open courtyard. A portion of the courtyard has been partitioned to serve as a room and bathroom, and half of the porch has been closed off with a concrete wall to be used as a kitchen. The exterior facades are covered with a layer of cement plaster, and the presence of electrical installations has marred the main façade of the building. A few years ago, part of the archaeological building was demolished, and

modern construction was added to the historic structure. Additionally, a section of the porch was converted into a kitchen, and a modern addition consisting of a kitchen and bathroom was built in the courtyard.

**Type of site** Historical building

**Current use of the site** Open

**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

**Damage description:**

Damaged by bombardment on 20 Dec. 2023.

## 160. Mosaic Floor of Al-Bureij

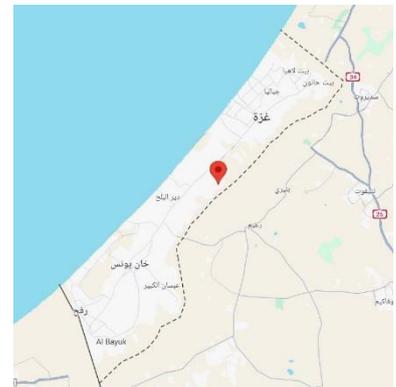


**Name of the site**

**Mosaic Floor of Al-Bureij**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Middle Governorate Al-Bureij  
[34.413626 , 31.432219](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.413626,31.432219)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

450

**Status of the site**

The Al-Bureij Mosaic site is located in the eastern part of the city of Al-Bureij in the Middle Governorate. The site was discovered accidentally in 2022 by a farmer working on his agricultural land, which is filled with olive trees and covers an area of 450 m<sup>2</sup>. The mosaic floor consists of a large collection of similarly sized colored stones, arranged in beautiful geometric, animal, and bird shapes.

The site represents the remains of an ancient Byzantine church, as evidenced by the drawings and geometric patterns characteristic of that period, which spanned from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 7<sup>th</sup> centuries CE. The site is associated with a Byzantine church built by several monks and priests from Egypt who

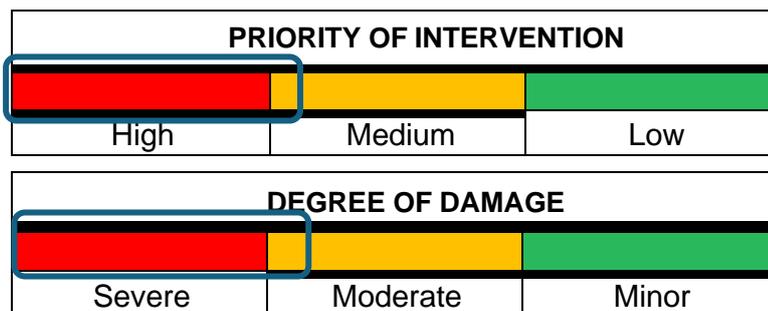
arrived in the area at the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> century CE and conducted their rituals there until the onset of the Abbasid Caliphate. This reflects the flourishing construction of churches during that time, as well as images of animals and birds, such as geese, ducks, foxes, and rabbits, which testify to the nature of social life during that period.

Mosaic floors, icons, and images of animals from the Byzantine era have been discovered, along with geometric mosaic floors, pottery and glass artifacts, and remains of ancient wall structures. The site also features depictions of a stork, a bird that heralds the winter season, as well as images of domestic animals and birds, such as dogs, ducks, and geese, indicating the prosperity of living conditions at that time and the thriving construction of churches during the Byzantine period. The site is in constant danger due to its proximity to the eastern border fence of the Gaza Strip, raising concerns about its preservation, especially considering that many archaeological sites in Gaza have been subjected to bombardment by Israeli forces.

**Type of site** Archaeological site

**Current use of the site** Mosaic

**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Site has been systematically bulldozed alongside the surrounding area. Nearby buildings have been demolished/damaged.

## 161. Tell Mosabeh



**Name of the site**

**Tell Mosabeh**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Rafah  
Mosabeh  
[34.277751 , 31.304106](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Unspecified / Non Excavated

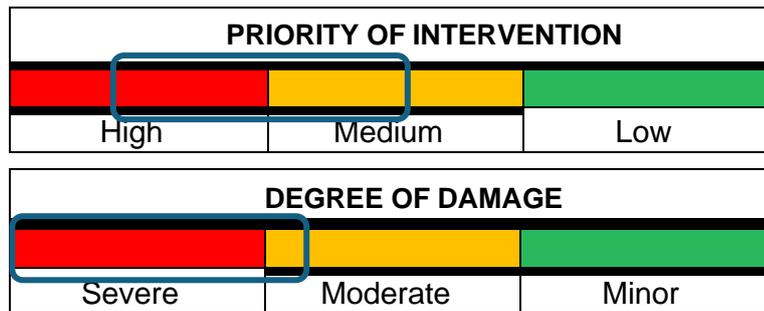
**Status of the site**

This site is located in the city of Rafah in the Rafah Governorate. It consists of a hill that is significantly elevated above its surroundings, situated in an agricultural area with a high density of irrigation channels. The land belongs to local citizens. According to a 1944 archaeological survey published in the "Official Gazette", the presence of "pottery fragments on a mound of ruins." During the archaeological survey team's work in 2019, no signs or features indicating the presence of an archaeological site were found. However, the possibility remains, given that no excavations have been conducted in the area.

**Type of site** Archaeological site

**Current use of the site** Abandoned

**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

The site had already been largely built over from at least the early 2000s. Most of these buildings have been damaged and partially demolished, and neighbouring polytunnels have been damaged and torn.

## 162. Khirbet Rafah

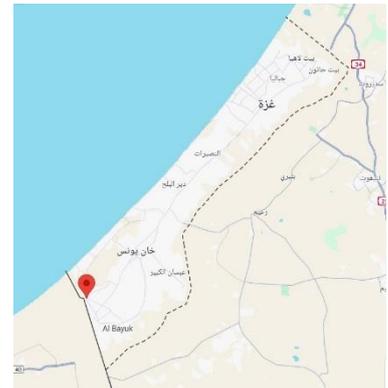


**Name of the site**

**Khirbet Rafah**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Rafah  
[34.243703 , 31.297414](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.243703,31.297414)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

3800

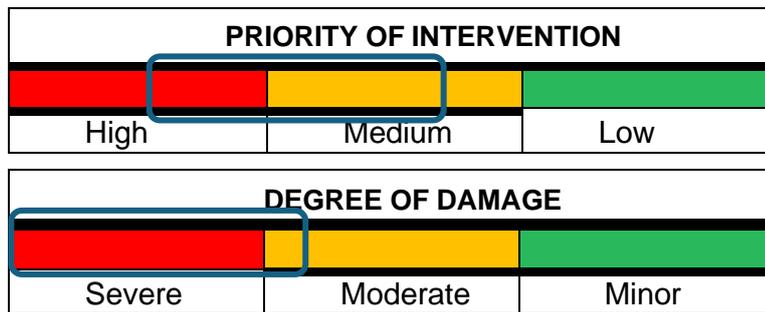
**Status of the site**

This site is located in the city of Rafah in the Rafah Governorate. It consists of a hill that is significantly elevated above its surroundings. The area surrounding the site is an extension of the security belt adjacent to the Egyptian border, south of the Tell Sultan neighbourhood. The site overlooks a dense residential area to the north and northeast.

According to a 1944 archaeological survey published in the "Official Gazette", there were reports of "Brick foundations, architectural fragments, an ancient cemetery, and column capitals". The site is currently under the supervision of the Palestinian Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities. Some

excavations have taken place, and some stone walls and dense pottery fragments appear.

**Type of site** Archaeological site  
**Current use of the site** Abandoned  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Buildings across this area have been demolished/damaged. Areas of open land have been systematically bulldozed.

## 163. Anthedon Harbour



**Name of the site**

**Anthedon Harbour**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine

Gaza

[34.454385 , 31.543318](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

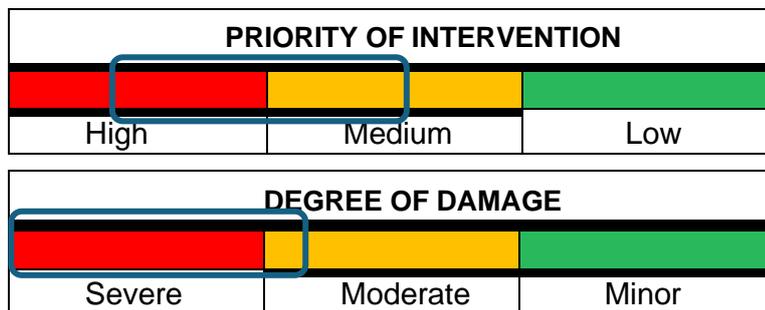
4000

**Status of the site**

This site is located in Gaza Governorate, specifically in its northwestern corner, directly overlooking the seashore. It is part of the "Blakhiyeh" archaeological site, which holds the remains of the ancient Gaza port known as "Anthedon." The name "Tida" appears in the writings of the Arab historian "Al-Idrisi," who noted that the Gaza harbor (Tida) is located 20 miles from Asqalan. The historian "Ibn al-Batriq" also mentioned it in the 3rd century AH as "Tadon." Thus, both "Tida" and "Tadon" are names derived from Anthedon. The Department of Antiquities in Gaza, in cooperation with the French

School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, conducted exploratory excavations at the site. These revealed a mudbrick city wall dating back to the Canaanite period (Iron Age II in the 8th century BCE), representing a defensive fortification for Gaza's oldest port during the Late Canaanite period. Archaeologists also found imported pottery jars from the Eastern Mediterranean basin from the same historical period.

**Type of site** Archaeological Site  
**Current use of the site** Closed  
**Owner/manager of the site** Public



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Extensive demolition of buildings across this area, along with bulldozing and vehicle tracks across open areas. Some material bulldozed into the sea to create platform.

## 164. Al-Balakhiya



**Name of the site**

**Al-Balakhiya**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza  
Beach Refugee Camp  
[34.45207 , 31.542199](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

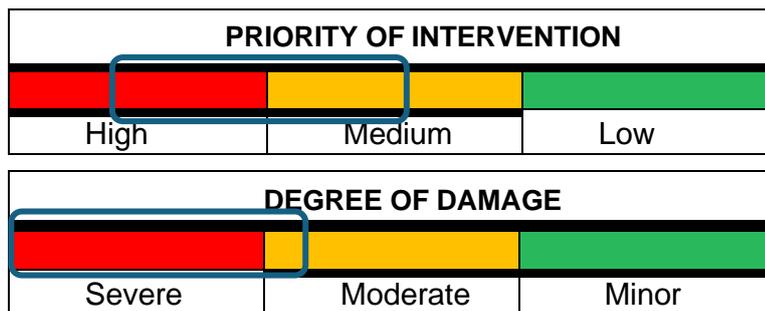
800

**Status of the site**

Located in Gaza Governorate, in the northwestern corner of Gaza near the northwestern edge of the Shati Refugee Camp, the Blakhiyeh site is considered the ancient port of Gaza. About 3 kilometers northwest of old Gaza city, it covers an area of approximately 1 square kilometer. This name was also given to one of the old gates of Gaza. During the spread of Greek culture, the site was named "Anthedon," a Greek word meaning "flowers." This name was likely adopted for Gaza's port when Gaza's merchants expanded their trade in the 5th century BCE, strengthening their commercial relations with Greek traders. The first mention of Anthedon as a city allied to

Gaza appears in classical sources by the Jewish historian Josephus (38–100 CE) in the first century CE. According to the Journal of Archaeological Studies, a 1944 archaeological survey recorded "remains of ruined walls, pottery fragments on the surface, stone cisterns, tombs, and traces of mosaic-paved floors."

**Type of site** Archaeological Site  
**Current use of the site** Close  
**Owner/manager of the site** Public



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Area has been cleared and possibly bulldozed. Extensive vehicle tracks cutting across this area.

## 165. Tell Al-Sakan



**Name of the site**

**Tell Al-Sakan**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza  
Al-Zahra  
[34.405634 , 31.475638](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

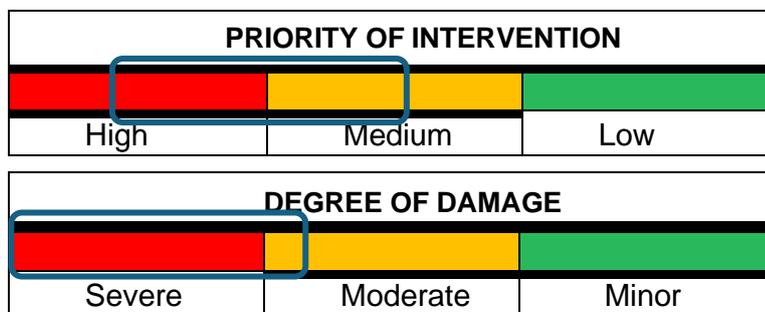
6000

**Status of the site**

Located in Gaza Governorate, just north of the residential city of Zahra, this site was excavated over two seasons in 1999 and 2000. These excavations unearthed archaeological artifacts dating back to the Early Bronze Age, including mudbrick walls thought to be parts of a city wall from an ancient settlement over 1,000 years old, with wall thicknesses reaching 6 meters in some areas. Hieroglyphic symbols on some artifacts point to ancient trade relations between this city and its Egyptian neighbors, dating back to the time of Pharaoh "Narmer." Excavations indicate that Tell Al-Sakan is one of the oldest archaeological sites in southern Palestine. Its

inhabitants, likely Canaanites, engaged in trade since the fourth millennium BCE. The significance of this site lies in the types of pottery and architectural styles prevalent in Palestine during the fourth and third millennia BCE. During a 2019 archaeological survey, numerous pottery fragments of various sizes and colors were found. Studies suggest that this site is the largest Canaanite city from the Early Bronze Age in Palestine, especially regarding its area, which was demarcated at 85 dunams in 2016 by a technical committee headed by Dr. Ayman Hassouna.

<b>Type of site</b>	Archaeological Site
<b>Current use of the site</b>	Closed
<b>Owner/manager of the site</b>	Public



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer

**Damage description:**

Vehicle tracks have appeared on the surface, and some possible temporary tank emplacements have been bulldozed in the eastern corner. Extensive demolition and bulldozing in the surrounding plots of land have probably left debris on the site.

## 166. Makhitim Byzantine Church



**Name of the site**

**Makhitim Byzantine Church**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine

Gaza

Jabalia

[34.499385 , 31.524872](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

4300

**Status of the site**

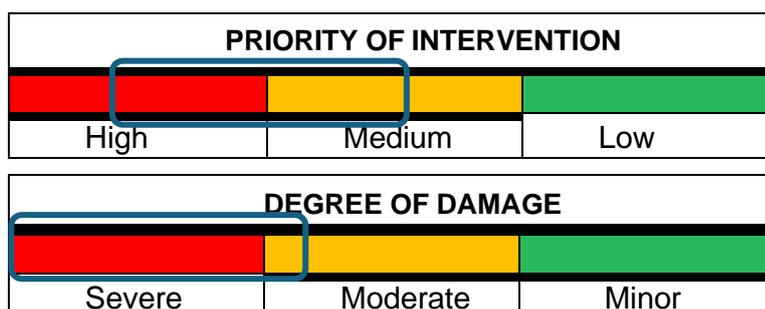
Located northeast of Jabalia, along Salah Al-Eddin Street, Gaza's main highway, this church appeared on British survey maps as "Makhitim Church." It is distinguished from other churches in the Levant by the high number of inscribed foundation texts discovered on its mosaic floors, totaling 17 inscriptions in ancient Greek. These texts reveal three main construction phases:

- The **first phase** was the foundation stage, with the earliest inscription dating back to the late 5<sup>th</sup> century CE (557 CE), contemporaneous with the reign of Emperor "Anastasius I" (491–518 CE). The inscription on the

church floor bears the name of the bishop overseeing the church's construction, "Zenobius."

- The **second phase** coincides with Emperor "Justinian's" rule (527–565 CE), a period of Christian architectural prosperity. Five inscriptions on the floors and entrances of the worship hall date from 528 to 530 CE, indicating the addition of the basilica's nave and baptismal hall. One of these inscriptions references Bishop "Marcianus," under whose leadership Gaza saw substantial architectural growth.
- The **third phase** saw significant damage and erasure of the painted floor mosaics due to Emperor "Leo III's" iconoclastic decree in 730 CE. Restoration efforts followed this prohibition, and a later inscription on the central nave's floor records a restoration in 732 CE, contemporaneous with the Umayyad Caliph "Hisham ibn Abd al-Malik" (724–743 CE), under the patronage of Bishop "Siergeos."

**Type of site** Archaeological Site  
**Current use of the site** Open  
**Owner/manager of the site** Public



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Extensive demolition of the North East perimeter wall and debris across this open area. The main building housing the church appears unaffected. Extensive demolition in the plot immediately to the East.

## 167. Tell Rafah



**Name of the site**

**Tell Rafah**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza  
Rafah

[34.219432 , 31.322982](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.219432,31.322982)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

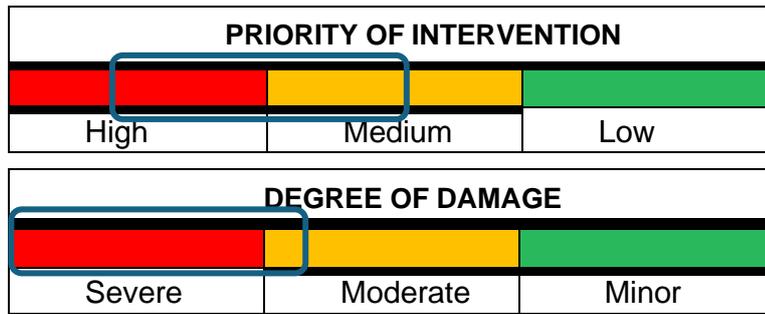
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

3350

**Status of the site**

This site lies in the city of Rafah, overlooking the western seashore and less than 1 kilometer from the Rafah border. The area features dense sand dunes and some palm trees. According to the Journal of Archaeological Studies, the 1944 archaeological survey recorded a "mound of ruins, mudbrick wall, and pottery fragments." During a 2019 archaeological survey, pottery shards and other artifacts were also discovered.

**Type of site** Archaeological Site  
**Current use of the site** Closed  
**Owner/manager of the site** Public



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer

**Damage description:**

Extensive bulldozing of the site surface and demolition of modern settlement to the North East Israeli military positions developed on top of site.

## 168. Commonwealth War Cemetery/Gaza Al-Tufah



**Name of the site**

**Commonwealth War Cemetery/ Gaza Al-Tufah**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine

Gaza

[34.482157 , 31.511717](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.482157,31.511717)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

40,000

**Status of the site**

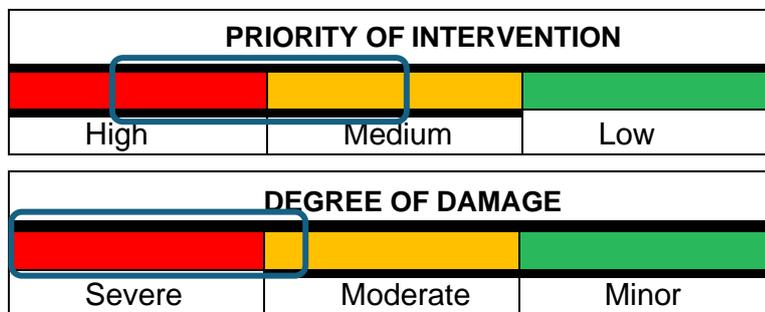
Located in the Tuffah Neighbourhood of Gaza, on Salah Al-Eddin Street, Gaza's main highway, this cemetery holds the graves of British soldiers who died in World War-I. The British government allocates an annual budget for its upkeep.

The cemetery serves as a recreational site for locals of all ages and a popular destination for school groups and international visitors, featuring lush trees and flowers. A trilingual inscription (Arabic, English, and Hebrew) on a large stone at the entrance reads, "This land, where this cemetery is established, is a gift from the people of

Palestine as a resting place for the Allied soldiers who fell in the War of 1914–1918."

A massive memorial stands on the southern axis of the cemetery, with rock-tiled walls and a height of around 5 meters, displaying a large cross at its center. Covering an area of 40,000 square meters, the cemetery is intricately landscaped, containing around four thousand graves. British visitors used to visit the graves of their relatives, though their numbers have dwindled due to the Gaza blockade.

<b>Type of site</b>	Monument
<b>Current use of the site</b>	Open
<b>Owner/manager of the site</b>	Public



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer

**Damage description:**

Some new pedestrian tracks cutting across the site North East-South West, as well as breaks in the perimeter wall on the North, East and South sides. Extensive demolition of buildings surrounding the cemetery are likely to have left debris on the cemetery.

## 169. Railway Station (Al-Mahatta)



**Name of the site**

**Railway Station (Al-Mahatta)**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza  
Al-Mughraqa  
[34.315620 , 31.353410](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

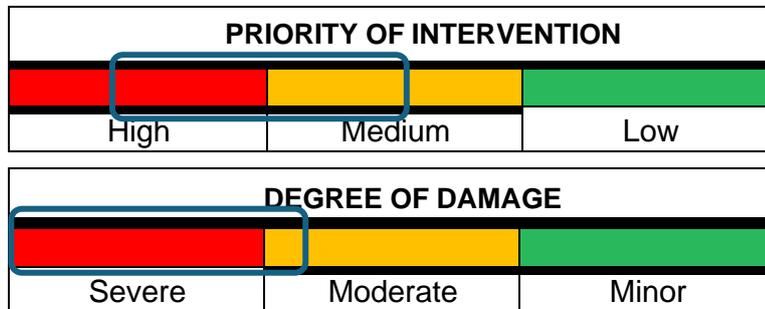
200

**Status of the site**

This historic building, located south of Gaza Governorate near Wadi Gaza, consists of a single structure with two rooms made of sandstone blocks covered with uniformly sized bricks. The building has a 15 cm reinforced concrete roof, one of the earliest uses of reinforced concrete roofing in Gaza. The eastern facade features a small canopy with a westward-sloping concrete roof and a wall with a door for each room. The western facade has windows overlooking the railway, indicating its past use as a ticketing office and passenger station for the train that once connected Gaza to Arish and other Egyptian cities.

The historical significance of this type of structure lies in its documentation of the British Mandate period, when colonial architecture emerged and numerous service-oriented buildings were constructed.

**Type of site** Monument  
**Current use of the site** Closed  
**Owner/manager of the site** Public



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Sections of British railway bridge and tracks. Site heavily bulldozed.

## 170. Al-Omari Mosque of Jabalia



**Name of the site**

**Al-Omari Mosque of Jabalia**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza  
Jabalia

[34.483946](#) , [31.525637](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

500

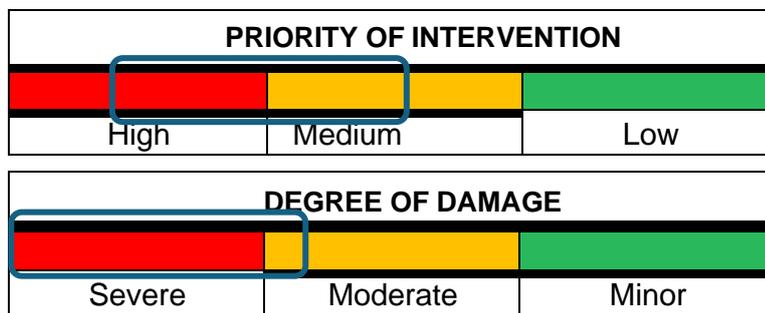
**Status of the site**

Located in the heart of old Jabalia, this mosque was built around 636 CE, during the arrival of Islam to the town, and is named "Al-Omari" after Caliph Omar ibn al-Khattab. The mosque follows the Mamluk architectural style, especially its minaret, which resembles the classic Mamluk minarets in height and shape.

The mosque consists of two parallel prayer halls, each with three cross-vaulted bays supported by square columns. The minaret is situated in the northwest corner, with a square base topped by an octagonal body. The mosque underwent its first full restoration in 2010, and

maintenance and repairs were carried out after it was damaged during the 2014 Israeli assault on Gaza.

**Type of site** Historical building  
**Current use of the site** Open  
**Owner/manager of the site** Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Extensive demolition of the building, including the collapse of minarets and central dome.

## 171. British Gaza Port



**Name of the site**

**British Gaza Port**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine

Gaza

[34.432575](#) , [31.527162](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

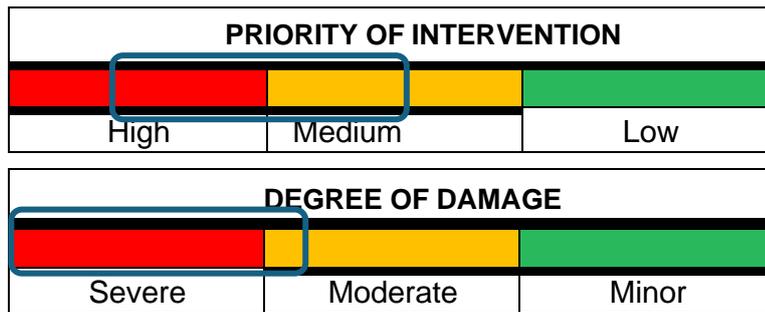
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

3000

**Status of the site**

Located in southwestern Gaza, near the current fishermen's harbor, this port was built in 1926 to facilitate British military movement to and from Gaza and to supply military and food provisions. Constructed with iron columns and reinforced concrete, it was among the first buildings in Gaza to use concrete. Although the port ceased operations after the British left Gaza, some of its elements remain visible in the sea to this day, extending up to 30 meters into the water.

**Type of site** Monument  
**Current use of the site** Open  
**Owner/manager of the site** Public



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Parts of the quay wall/embankment have been bombed or excavated- at least three large circular holes, and a holde in the pier at the south end. Structures around the southern edge have been demolished. Almost all boats have been sunk and some evidence that debris has been pushed in on the eastern side.

## 172. Artifact Storage – Ansar Compound



**Name of the site**

**Artifact Storage – Ansar Compound**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine

Gaza

[34.431358 , 31.516697](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.431358,31.516697)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

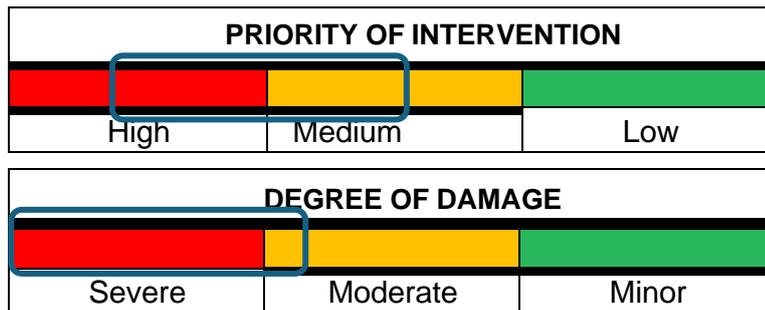
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

1200

**Status of the site**

This storage facility is located in southwestern Gaza, near the sea and the eastern entrance of the Ansar Government Complex. Covering an area of 450 square meters on the ground floor of a residential building, it was established with the initiation of archaeological excavations in Gaza, led by French missions managed by the "Holy Evangelical School of Archaeology." The storage facility serves several functions: preserving all archaeological artifacts uncovered during site excavations, scientifically documenting artifacts, and preparing academic studies on these findings. The storage facility houses more than 10,000 artifacts.

**Type of site** Monument  
**Current use of the site** Closed  
**Owner/manager of the site** Public



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

No direct damage visible on this building as of 28 July 2024. Extensive damage visible on buildings in the surrounding neighbourhood, and yards/gardens and a building site immediately to the South have been bulldozed.

## 173. Jawdat Al-Khodari Museum



**Name of the site**

**Jawdat Al-Khodari Museum**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
North of Gaza  
Jabalia Beach  
[34.499385 , 31.524872](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

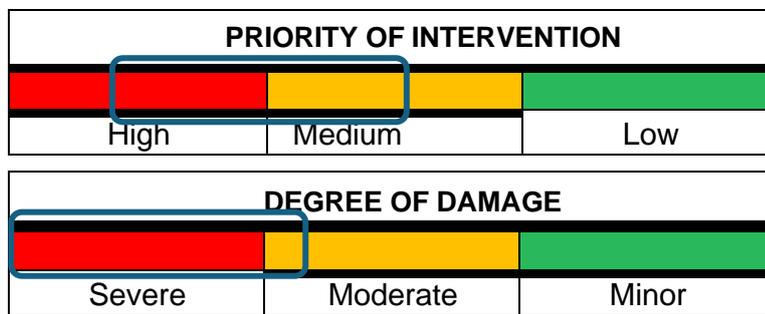
1300

**Status of the site**

Mr. Jawdat Al-Khodari is considered one of the prominent figures dedicated to heritage preservation in the Gaza Strip. As a well-established and affluent individual, he has independently contributed significant efforts to protect archaeological heritage, primarily through establishing a museum that houses dozens of artifacts of various uses. Located at the entrance of a hotel in northwest Gaza, overlooking the sea, the museum is distinguished by its scientifically curated presentation, documentation, and description of artifacts, achieved in collaboration with archaeology experts. This museum attracts thousands of

visitors throughout the year, underscoring its cultural significance.

**Type of site** Monument  
**Current use of the site** Open  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Extensive damage from bombing/demolition. The main structure is still standing but damage visible across the roof structure, much of which have been blown off. Extensive demolition of buildings in the surrounding neighbourhood.

## 174. Gaza Coast



**Name of the site**

**Gaza Coast**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine

Gaza

[34.431558 , 31.52223](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (km<sup>2</sup>)**

14,4

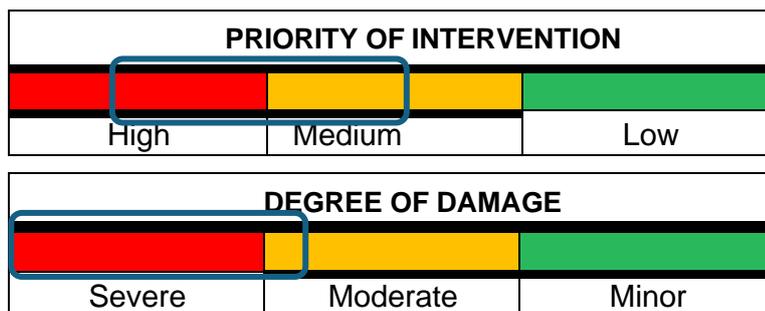
**Status of the site**

The coastline of Gaza extends over 10 kilometers, telling the story of its place and people, reflecting the evolution of life in Gaza over thousands of years. This coastal stretch is home to several archaeological sites, including Anthedon, Al-Balakhiyah, Tell Al-Mina, Tell Batsan, Tell Abu Al-Hawa, and others. Moreover, this coastline bears witness to one of the most tragic forced migrations in modern history, as Palestinian refugees settled here after the 1948 exodus, known as the "Nakba" (Catastrophe) of Palestine. Gaza Beach stands as a testament to the development of refugee life from the Nakba to the present day, illustrating the evolution of architecture and

urbanization. It also reflects traditional occupations of the local population, particularly the fishing profession, portraying the lives of fishermen.

This beach also symbolizes Gaza's economic reality, where thousands of job opportunities and small crafts have flourished along the coast, driven by establishments such as restaurants, hotels, recreational areas, and beach chalets. Additionally, the beach embodies the cultural and social environment of the local community, attracting visitors from all social classes throughout the year.

<b>Type of site</b>	Natural
<b>Current use of the site</b>	Open
<b>Owner/manager of the site</b>	Public



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Extensive damage visible. Many surrounding buildings have been bombed/demolished, and the ground surface shows extensive vehicle tracks cutting the surface.

## 175. Al-Nawar Neighbourhood



**Name of the site**  
**Location/ GPS**

### **Al-Nawar Neighbourhood**

Palestine/ Gaza  
[34.459504 , 31.503622](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.459504,31.503622)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (km<sup>2</sup>)**

0.5

**Status of the site**

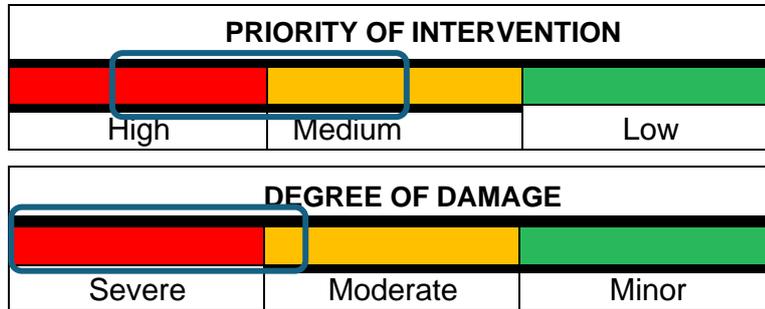
After the 2<sup>nd</sup> War World and due to the Nazi genocide against the Gypsies in Europe, hundreds of Gypsies emigrated to Palestine seeking safety and security. The Nawari, Gypsies people in Gaza associated with the Romani and Dom ethnic groups, settled in AL-Zeitoun neighbourhood in Gaza where the majority of farmers were live in this district. In Gaza, the Domari people, of which the Nawari are a subgroup, trace their heritage to India. They are distinct from the majority Arab Palestinian population in language, culture, and often lifestyle. Unlike the Romani in Europe, the Nawari have largely adopted Islam and Arabic as their language, yet they

retain some unique cultural practices, including crafts, music, and dance. Historically, the Nawari have occupied particular professions, often in entertainment, manual labor, small-scale trade, and manufacturing farmers' agricultural tools.

The destruction of the Nawari (Gypsy) neighbourhood in the AL-Zeitoun area of Gaza is one of many instances where marginalized communities have faced disproportionate losses amid broader conflict. When these Neighbourhoods are targeted or caught in crossfire, it's often communities like the Nawari that bear the brunt due to their already vulnerable socio-economic status and marginalization.

The Nawari neighbourhood's destruction has particularly devastating consequences because the Nawari community is among the poorest in Gaza, lacking access to many resources and often excluded from broader Palestinian society. For the Nawari, displacement is especially harmful as it further destabilizes a community that relies on close social networks and traditional livelihoods to survive. Losing their homes and facing displacement exacerbates their challenges.

<b>Type of site</b>	Vernacular Building
<b>Current use of the site</b>	Open
<b>Owner/manager of the site</b>	Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

No direct damage visible on this building as of 11 September 2024. Possible debris or deterioration of the building roof. Some buildings in the surrounding neighbourhood have been bombed/demolished.

## 176. House of Mohammad Daoud



**Name of the site**

**Location/ GPS**

### **House of Mohammed Daoud**

Palestine/ Gaza  
Al-Zeitoun neighbourhood  
Wadi Al-Arais  
[34.465788 , 31.496784](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

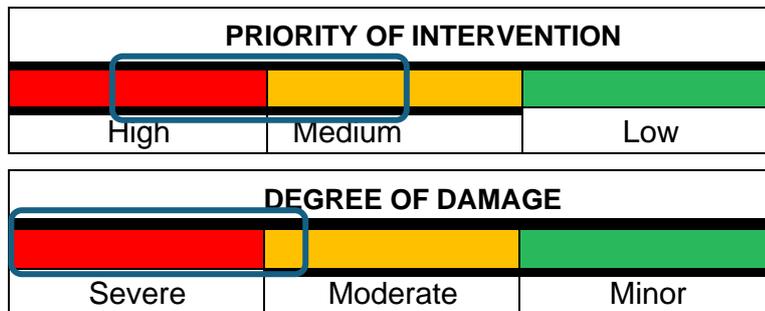
**Status of the site**

**High**

120

This house is located in the Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood in Gaza City, Gaza Governorate. It is a building dating back to the Ottoman period, and is characterized by the architectural elements contained in the traditional architecture of that period. All the roofs of the house are covered with a system of cross vaults, carried on thick stone shoulders. The house was built of light sandstone, and in the middle of the rooms is an open courtyard, overlooked by internal windows. It also contains windows of different shapes, including rectangular and circular, in addition to traditional colored tiles, and wall openings ending in semi-circular arches.

**Type of site** Historical building  
**Current use of the site** Open  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Extensive bombing and demolition of surrounding buildings. The structure identified as House of Mohammad Daoud is still partially standing but partly covered by debris from neighbouring buildings.

## 177. House of Shehata Al-Ramlawi



**Name of the site**

**House of Shehata Al-Ramlawi**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine/ Gaza

Al-Shuja'iyya

[34.46509 , 31.497719](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

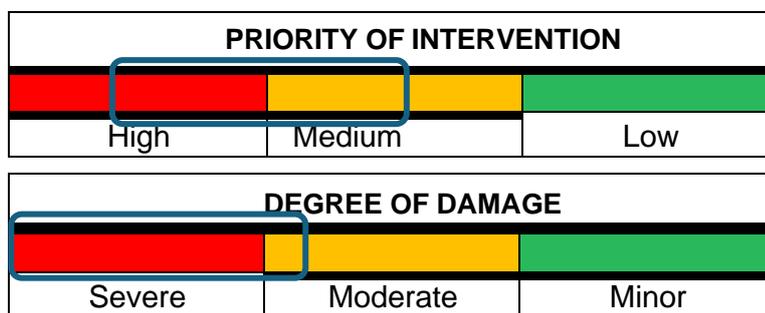
160

**Status of the site**

This house is located in the Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood of Gaza City, near Ibn Othman Grand Mosque, Gaza Governorate. It is a building dating back to the Ottoman period, and is characterized by the architectural elements contained in the traditional architecture of that period, as all the roofs of the house are covered with a system of intersecting arches carried on thick stone shoulders. The house was built of light sandstone, and in the middle of the rooms there is an open courtyard overlooking internal windows. It also contains windows of different shapes, including rectangular and circular, in addition to

traditional colored tiles, and openings in the walls ending in semicircular arches.

**Type of site** Historical building  
**Current use of the site** Open  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Heavily demolished by strikes on 20-12-2023.

## 178. House of Abdel Latif Nassar



**Name of the site**  
**Location/ GPS**

### House of Abdel Latif Nassar

Palestine  
Gaza  
AL-Zeitoun\_neighbourhood  
Wadi Al-Arais  
[34.463978 , 31.497131](#)



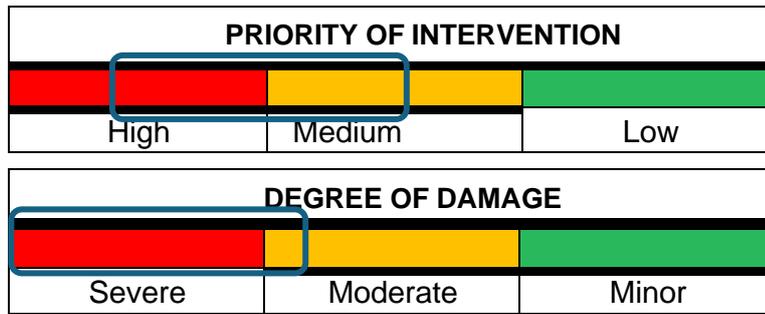
**Degree of Significance**  
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**  
**Status of the site**

**High**

120

This house is located in AL-Zeitoun Neighbourhood of Gaza, Railway Street, Gaza Governorate. It is a building dating back to the Ottoman period, and is characterized by the architectural elements contained in the traditional architecture of that period, as all the roofs of the house are covered with a system of intersecting arches carried on thick stone shoulders. The house was built of light sandstone, and in the middle of the rooms there is an open courtyard overlooking internal windows. and openings in the walls ending in semicircular arches.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** Open  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private

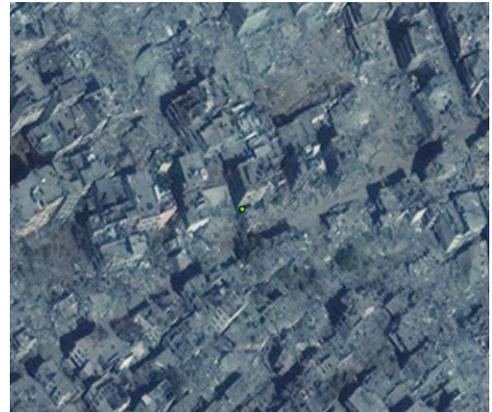


The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

No visible damage to the building, but nearby buildings have been bombed/demolished which may have damaged the surface of this house.

## 179. House of Eid Ayyad



**Name of the site**

**House of Eid Ayyad**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine

Gaza

Al-Shuja'iyya

[34.467081 , 31.499172](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

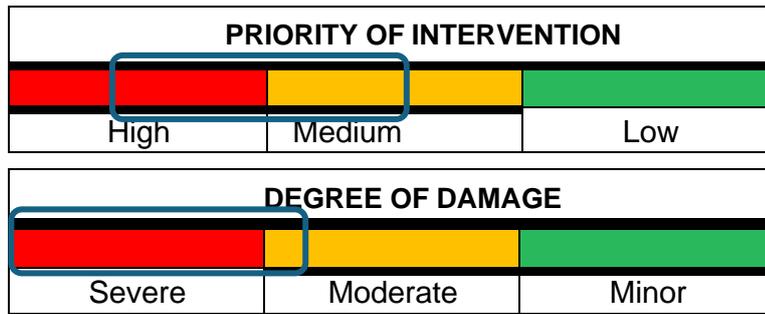
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

150

**Status of the site**

This house is located in Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood, Market Street, near Ibn Othman Grand Mosque, Gaza Governorate. It is a building dating back to the Ottoman period, and is characterized by the architectural elements contained in the traditional architecture of that period, as all the roofs of the house are covered with a system of intersecting arches carried on thick stone shoulders. The house was built of light sandstone, and in the middle of the rooms there is an open courtyard overlooking internal windows. and openings in the walls ending in semicircular arches.

**Type of site** Vernacular Building  
**Current use of the site** Open  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Building has been bombed/demolished.

## 180. House of Basim Al-Ijlal



**Name of the site**

**House of Basim Al-Ijlal**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza  
Al-Shuja'iyya  
[34.471642 , 31.499046](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

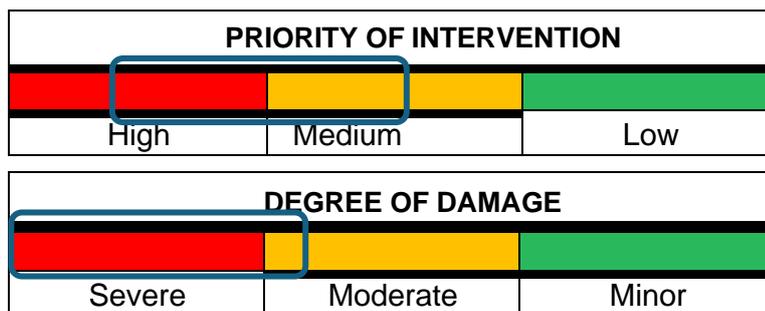
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

100

**Status of the site**

This house is located in Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood / Baghdad Street / East of Al-Sitt Ruqayya Mosque, Gaza Governorate. It is a building dating back to the Ottoman period, and is characterized by the architectural elements contained in the traditional architecture of that period, as all the roofs of the house are covered with a system of intersecting arches carried on thick stone shoulders. The house was built of light sandstone, and in the middle of the rooms there is an open courtyard overlooking internal windows. and openings in the walls ending in semicircular arches.

**Type of site** Historical building  
**Current use of the site** Open  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Building has been bombed/demolished.

## 181. House of Riyad Fawra



**Name of the site**  
**Location/ GPS**

### House of Riyad Fawra

Palestine  
Gaza  
Al-Shuja'iyya  
[34.470558 , 31.498295](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.470558,31.498295)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

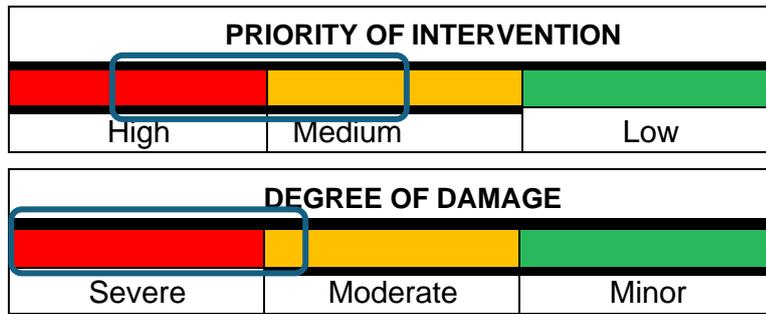
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

125

**Status of the site**

This house is located in Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood / Bseiso Street / near Al-Tayyar Street, Gaza Governorate. It is a building dating back to the Ottoman period, and is characterized by the architectural elements contained in the traditional architecture of that period, as all the roofs of the house are covered with a system of intersecting arches carried on thick stone shoulders. The house was built of light sandstone, and in the middle of the rooms there is an open courtyard overlooking internal windows. and openings in the walls ending in semicircular arches.

**Type of site** Historical building  
**Current use of the site** Open  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

The building is still largely standing, but neighbouring buildings to the north have been bombed/demolished and the roof of the house identified as House of Riyadh Fawra has been blown off/collapsed.

## 182. Al-Sayyed Abu Sharekh Palace



**Name of the site**  
**Location/ GPS**

### Al-Sayyed Abu Sharekh Palace

Palestine  
Gaza

[34.440777 , 31.518560](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.440777,31.518560)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

12000

**Status of the site**

This house is located in the Al-Rimal neighbourhood, in the commercial center of the city, west of Gaza City, outside the boundaries of the Old City. It is a two-storey building, built during the British Mandate of Palestine, and is distinguished by its unique facades built of traditional stones and pointed arches, and its structural system is built with concrete roofs and columns.

**Type of site**

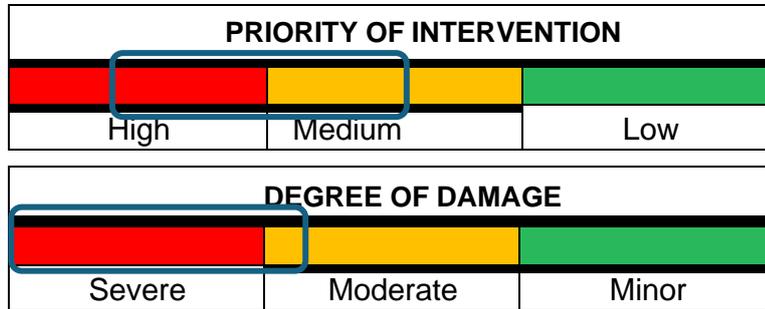
Historical building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

The central building has not been directly hit/demolished, but buildings to the south and north west have been badly damaged, with explosions likely affecting the structure identified as Abu Sharekh Palace. All the surrounding yard/trees have been bulldozed and cleared.

## 183.Hajj Sadiq Al-Mozainy Palace



**Name of the site**

**Hajj Sadiq Al-Mozainy Palace**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine

Gaza

[34.446832 , 31.520499](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

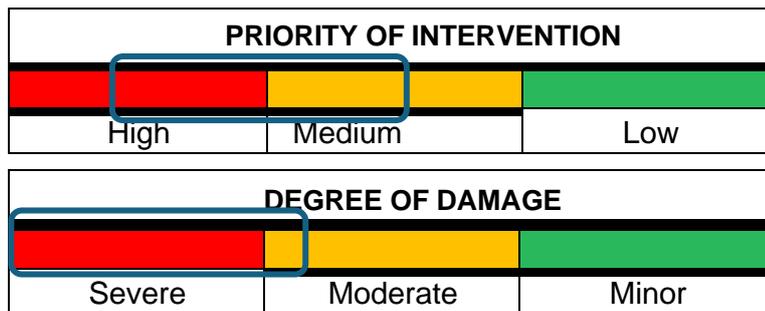
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

380

**Status of the site**

This house is located in the New Gaza area, west of Gaza City, outside the boundaries of the Old City. It is a two-storey building with a basement, built during the British Mandate period in Palestine. It has unique facades built of traditional stones and pointed arches. The structural system is built with concrete ceilings and columns, and it was during the first use of concrete in Gaza.

**Type of site** Historical building  
**Current use of the site** Open  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private

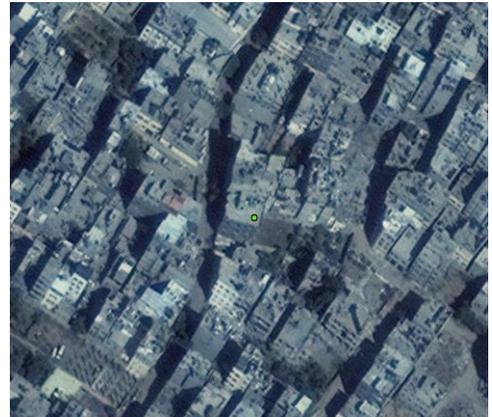


The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

No direct damage visible on this building as of 28 July 2024. Extensive damage visible on buildings across the street to north and west, and to the building directly to the south which may have caused surface damage to Al-Mozainy Palace.

## 184.AL-Zeitoun (Kashko) Olive Mille



**Name of the site**

**AL-Zeitoun (Kashko) Olive Mille**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine

Gaza

[34.458085](#) , [31.495238](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

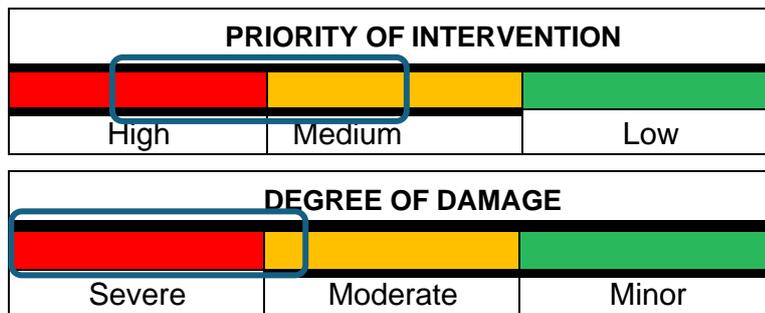
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

500

**Status of the site**

This house is located in the AL-Zeitoun neighbourhood in the old city of Gaza, at the end of Ras Al-Tala' Street. It is a two-storey building, built in two phases, the Ottoman and the British, and consists of unique facades built from traditional stones and pointed arches. The traditional construction system consisting of intersecting arches was used to cover the roof of the ground floor, while the first floor was covered with a concrete roof during the British period, which was during the first use of concrete in Gaza. The building was used in a later period as an olive press until it was abandoned about a year ago.

**Type of site** Valuable  
**Current use of the site** Olive Mille  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

No direct damage visible on this building as of 11 September 2024. Some buildings in the surrounding neighbourhood have been bombed/demolished.

## 185. Maqam of Sheikh Ijleen



**Name of the site**

**Maqam of Sheikh Ijleen**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza

[34.415104 , 31.503048](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.415104,31.503048)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

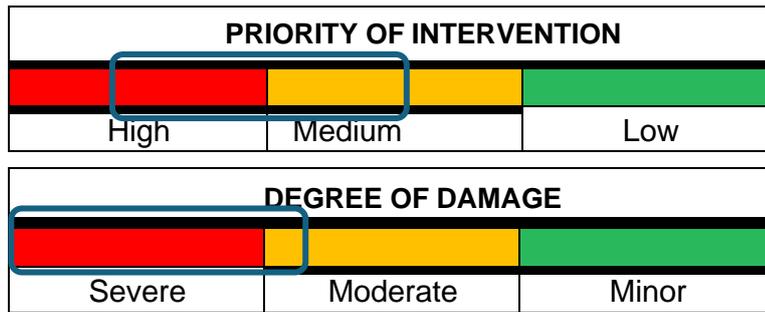
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

80

**Status of the site**

Sheikh Ijleen Hill is located in the far southwestern part of Gaza City. It is a hill that is higher than its surroundings. It contains an ancient historical maqam called Maqam of Sheikh Ijleen, which is one of the ancient names that became famous in Gaza City, and is as famous as Maqam of Sheikh Radwan north of the city. This maqam contained a small building topped with a dome, then it was demolished during the construction of Sheikh Ijleen Mosque in the year 2008. Its features were completely obliterated during the Israeli occupation's bombing of that area in the 2008 aggression.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** Closed  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Building and surrounding area devastated by bombing, with the mosque almost entirely demolished. The mosque had only recently been rebuilt following destruction in the 2014 war.

## 186. House of Al-Hattab/Al-Khodari



**Name of the site**

**House of Al-Hattab/Al- Khodari**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine

Gaza

[34.468166 , 31.500411](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

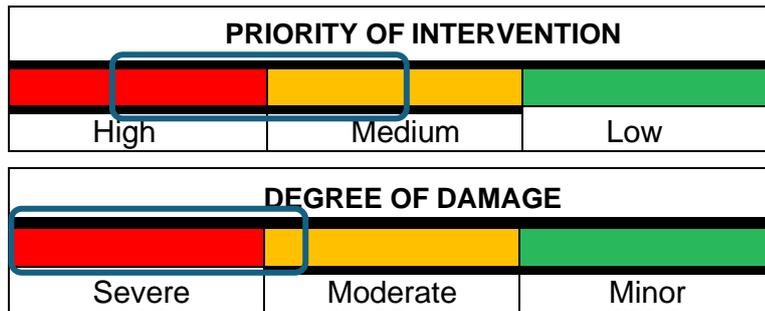
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

120

**Status of the site**

This house is located in Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood / Al-Shawa Street/ near Al-Qazmary Mosque, Gaza Governorate. It is a building dating back to the Ottoman period, and is characterized by the architectural elements contained in the traditional architecture of that period, as all the roofs of the house are covered with a system of intersecting arches carried on thick stone shoulders. The house was built of light sandstone, and in the middle of the rooms there is an open courtyard overlooking internal windows. and openings in the walls ending in semicircular arches.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Building has been bombed/demolished.

## 187. House of Hamza Al-Essawi

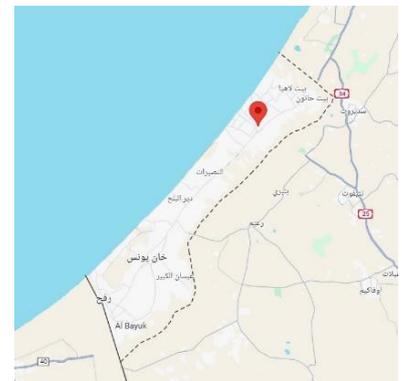


**Name of the site**

**House of Hamza Al-Essawi**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj Neighbourhood  
Souq Al-Zawiya St.  
[34.46161 , 31.50757](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.46161,31.50757)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

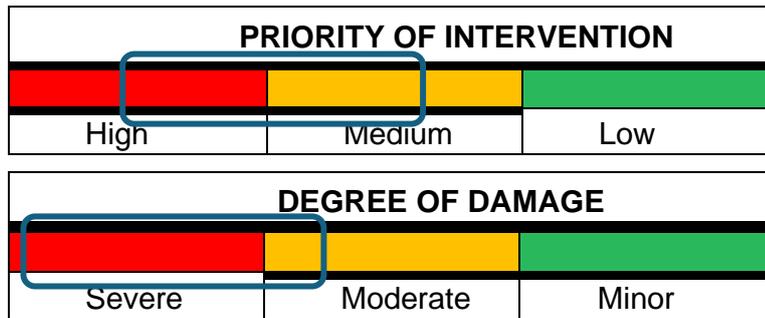
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

80

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period. The entrance is L-shaped, a design characteristic of Ottoman architecture (a broken entrance or hallway), ensuring the house's privacy, separated from the external public movement. This hallway is straight, then turns left to lead to the room that remains from the house. The ceiling of this room is covered with intersecting arches, and its walls are filled with yokats. The house was damaged due to shelling in the surrounding area.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Indirect Bombing.

**Damage description:**

Building has been bombed/demolished.

## 188. House of Ali Abu Huwaidi



**Name of the site**

**House of Ali Abu Huwaidi**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza  
Al-Shuja'iyya  
[34.470351 , 31.499650](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

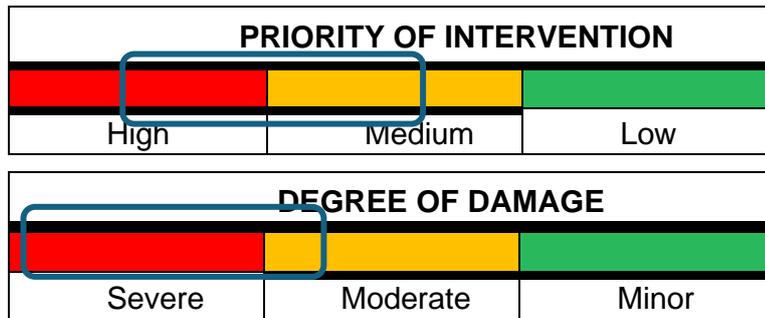
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

135

**Status of the site**

This house is located in Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood/ Bseiso Street, south of Al-Sitt Ruqayya Mosque, Gaza Governorate. It is a building dating back to the Ottoman period, and is characterized by the architectural elements contained in the traditional architecture of that period, as all the roofs of the house are covered with a system of intersecting arches carried on thick stone shoulders. The house was built of light sandstone, and in the middle of the rooms there is an open courtyard overlooking internal windows. and openings in the walls ending in semicircular arches.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Building has been bombed/demolished.

## 189. House of Ahmad Al-Nafaar



**Name of the site**

**House of Ahmad Al-Nafaar**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine

Gaza

Al-Shuja'iyya

[34.468166 , 31.499572](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.468166,31.499572)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

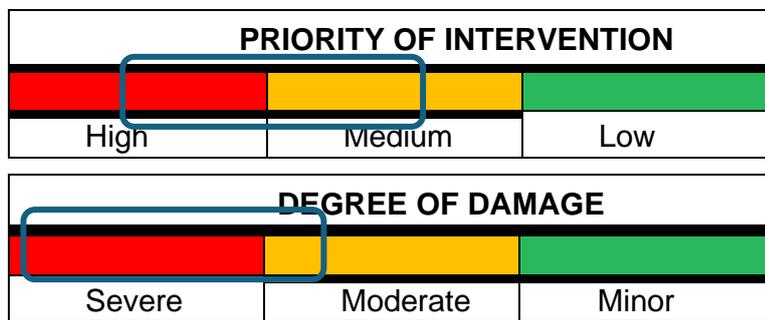
125

**Status of the site**

This house is located in Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood/ intersection of Al-Shawa Street with Al-Souq Street, near Ibn Othman Mosque, Gaza Governorate. It is a building dating back to the Ottoman period, and is characterized by the architectural elements contained in the traditional architecture of that period, as all the roofs of the house are covered with a system of intersecting arches carried on thick stone shoulders. The house was built of light sandstone, and in the middle of the rooms there is an open courtyard

overlooking internal windows. and openings in the walls ending in semicircular arches.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Building has been bombed/demolished.

## 190. House of Adham Bseiso



**Name of the site**

**House of Adham Bseiso**

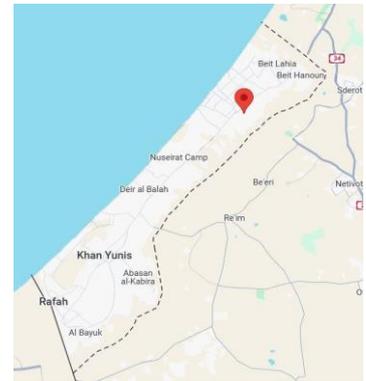
**Location/ GPS**

Palestine

Gaza

Al-Shuja'iyya

[34.470179 , 31.499042](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.470179,31.499042)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

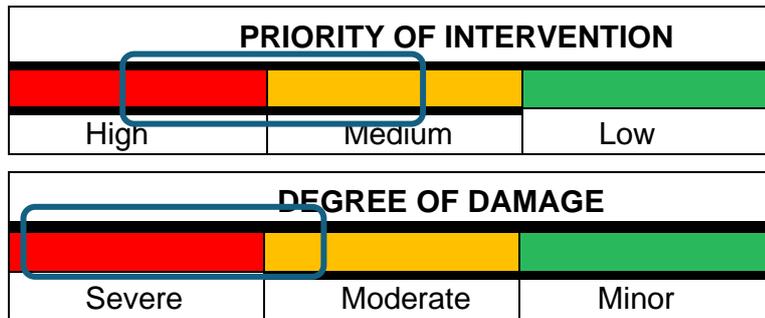
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

130

**Status of the site**

This house is located in Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood/ Bseiso Street, near Baghdad Street, Gaza Governorate. It is a building dating back to the Ottoman period, and is characterized by the architectural elements contained in the traditional architecture of that period, as all the roofs of the house are covered with a system of intersecting arches carried on thick stone shoulders. The house was built of light sandstone, and in the middle of the rooms there is an open courtyard overlooking internal windows. and openings in the walls ending in semicircular arches.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Building has been bombed/demolished.

## 191. House of Yahya Al-Ma'sabawi



**Name of the site**

**House of Yahya Al-Ma'sabawi**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine

Gaza

Al-Shuja'iyya

[34.468818 , 31.499745](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.468818,31.499745)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

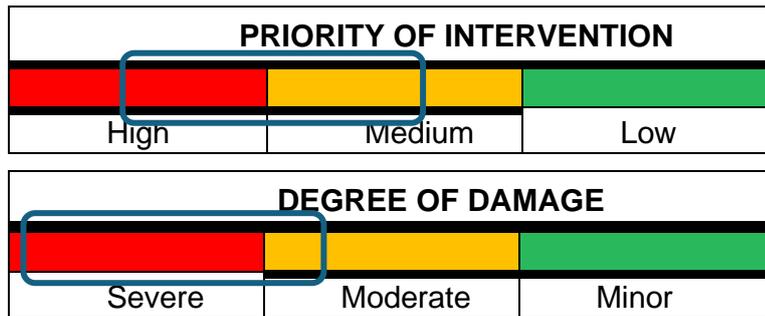
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

115

**Status of the site**

This house is located in Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood, Market Street, south of Ibn Othman Mosque, Gaza Governorate. It is a building dating back to the Ottoman period, and is characterized by the architectural elements contained in the traditional architecture of that period, as all the roofs of the house are covered with a system of intersecting arches carried on thick stone shoulders. The house was built of light sandstone, and in the middle of the rooms there is an open courtyard overlooking internal windows. and openings in the walls ending in semicircular arches.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Building has been bombed/demolished.

## 192. House of Salman Helles



**Name of the site**

**House of Salman Helles**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine

Gaza

Al-Shuja'iyya

[34.469734 , 31.497735](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

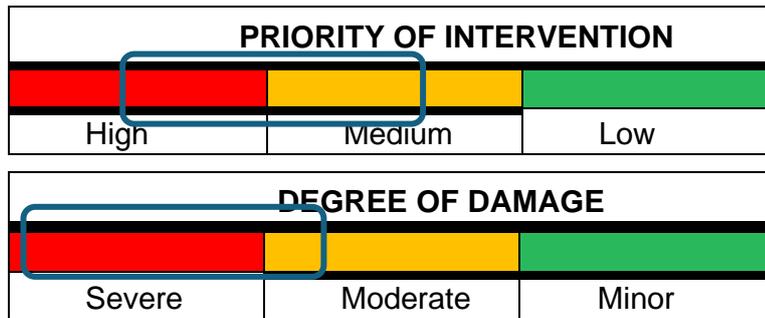
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

140

**Status of the site**

This house is located in Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood/ Al-Tayyar Street, near Bseiso Street, Gaza Governorate. It is a building dating back to the Ottoman period, and is characterized by the architectural elements contained in the traditional architecture of that period, as all the roofs of the house are covered with a system of intersecting arches carried on thick stone shoulders. The house was built of light sandstone, and in the middle of the rooms there is an open courtyard overlooking internal windows. and openings in the walls ending in semicircular arches.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Building has been bombed/demolished.

## 193. House of Fadl Qunaytah/ Salman



**Name of the site**

**House of Fadl Qunaytah/ Salman**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine

Gaza

Al-Shuja'iyya

[34.473034 ,31.501646](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.473034,31.501646)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

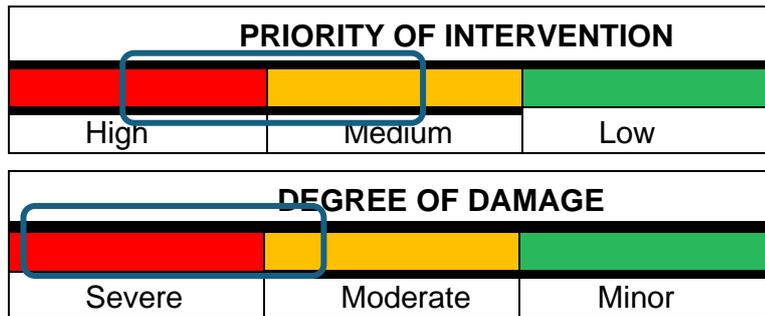
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

140

**Status of the site**

This house is located in Al-Shuja'iyya district, Riyad Street, opposite Dalal Al-Maghribi School, Gaza Governorate. It is a building dating back to the Ottoman period, and is characterized by the architectural elements contained in the traditional architecture of that period, as all the roofs of the house are covered with a system of intersecting arches carried on thick stone shoulders. The house was built of light sandstone, and in the middle of the rooms there is an open courtyard overlooking internal windows. and openings in the walls ending in semicircular arches.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Building has been bombed/demolished.

## 194. Wadi Gaza



**Name of the site**

**Wadi Gaza**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Middel Area  
Wadi Gaza  
[34.377132 , 31.463904](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.377132,31.463904)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (km<sup>2</sup>)**

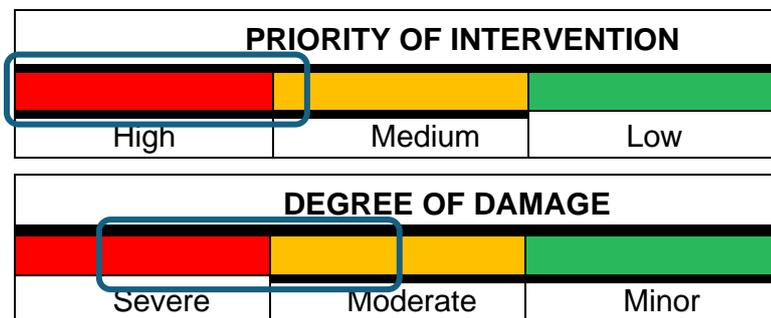
4,3

**Status of the site**

The course of Wadi Gaza within the Gaza Strip spans approximately 9 kilometers out of a total length of 105 kilometers, with its width in Gaza ranging between 20 and 270 meters. Within the Gaza Strip, the wadi follows a path marked by eight major bends, confined to its streambed and the adjacent banks falling within Gaza's jurisdiction. The wadi is bordered to the north by the lands of Al-Zahra and Al-Mughraqa towns, as well as the Wadi Gaza area, while to the south, it is flanked by the refugee camps of Nuseirat and Bureij. Wadi Gaza was officially declared a nature reserve by the Palestinian Environmental Quality Authority in June

2000. It was also inscribed on UNESCO's Tentative List of World Heritage Sites, categorized as an exceptional natural heritage site. Previously, Wadi Gaza had been recognized as an important area for rare bird species and as a key stopover site along the migration route of birds traveling between the northern Palearctic region and Africa. The need to protect the area was first documented in 1998, with survey studies identifying the extent of protection required for the unique habitats within the region. The wadi represents a coastal area and is the only region in Gaza characterized by unique biodiversity. It is also one of the few remaining wetlands on the eastern Mediterranean coast. However, it is increasingly under threat due to urban expansion by the local population.

**Type of site** Natural Heritage  
**Current use of the site** Natural Heritage  
**Owner/manager of the site** Public



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Extensive demolitions and some new bulldozed crossings of the wadi, particularly at the East end of the wadi course to the East of Bureij.

## 195. Al-Nasr Mosque



**Name of the site**

**Al-Nasr Mosque**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
North Gaza  
Beit Hanoun  
[34.536125 , 31.541522](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.536125,31.541522)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

400

**Status of the site**

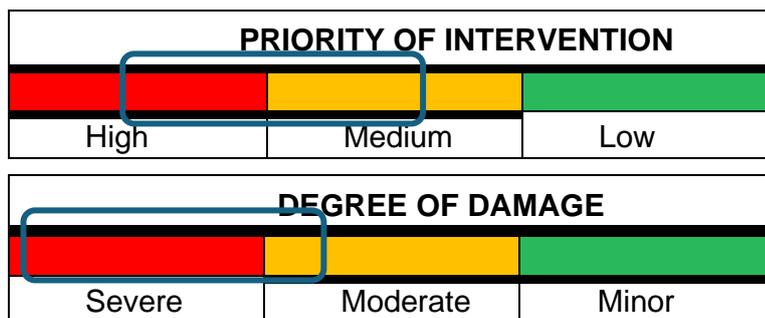
This historic mosque is located in the northern governorate of the Gaza Strip, specifically in the city of Beit Hanoun. It is one of the oldest historical mosques, constructed approximately eight centuries ago by Prince Shams Eddin Sunqur in 637 AH (1240 CE). The mosque was built to commemorate the Muslim victory over the Crusaders at the Battle of Umm Al-Naser during the Ayyubid era.

The foundation stone, inscribed on the mosque's mihrab, confirms its construction during the Ayyubid period, specifically in the late reign of Sultan Al-Ayyubi

Abu Bakr Saif Eddin, also known as "Al-Malik Al-Adil." Sultan Saif Eddin passed away in Egypt in 637 AH, and he was the son of Sultan Al-Kamel, who died in Damascus in 635 AH.

The mosque was a unique example of Ayyubid architectural style, distinguished by its fan-vaulted ceilings, with a dome at its center. It featured an iwan and a circular domed room. However, the mosque suffered several instances of destruction, including in 2003 and 2006, before being completely demolished in 2008.

<b>Type of site</b>	Historical Mosque
<b>Current use of the site</b>	Mosque
<b>Owner/manager of the site</b>	Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Extensive damage including collapse of central dome. Minaret still at least partly standing.

## 196. Roman Cemetery Beit Lahia



**Name of the site**

**Roman Cemetery Beit Lahia**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza  
Beit Lahia  
[34.466102 , 31.548386](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.466102,31.548386)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

2,400

**Status of the site**

This archaeological cemetery is located northwest of Gaza City and dates back to the Roman period, approximately 2,000 years ago, specifically to the 1<sup>st</sup> century CE. The cemetery covers an estimated area of 4,000 square meters.

The site was discovered by chance in 2022 during the construction of the Egyptian residential city in the far western part of Jabalia City. To date, 134 graves have been uncovered at the site. Among the most prominent discoveries were two lead sarcophagi, one engraved with grapevine motifs and the other with a depiction of a

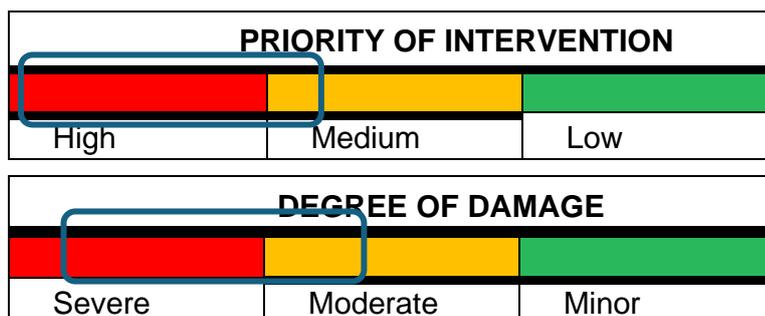
dolphin swimming in water. The other discovered graves varied between individual, communal, and other burial types.

Additionally, numerous artifacts were unearthed at the site, including clay jars, glassware, and metal vessels used in Roman era funerary rituals.

It is likely that this site was part of the ancient Roman road network that passed through Gaza nearly 2,000 years ago. Archaeologists suggest that the site is an extension of the ancient city of “Tida Anthedon” located on the shores of Gaza. This city served as a major port for Gaza during the Hellenistic and Roman periods, and the site lies less than half a kilometer away from it.

Upon the site's discovery in 2022, excavation efforts began, funded by the *Heritage Protection Fund of the British Council* and implemented by the *Première Urgence Internationale*, in collaboration with the *French School of Archaeology in Jerusalem*.

<b>Type of site</b>	Archaeological Site
<b>Current use of the site</b>	Open
<b>Owner/manager of the site</b>	Public

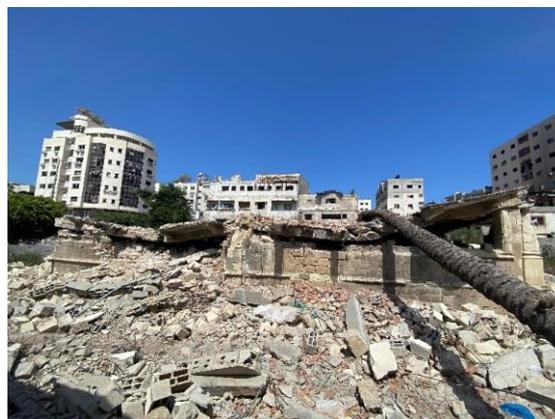


The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Some new pedestrian tracks cutting across the site, as well as breaks in the perimeter wall. Extensive demolition of buildings surrounding the cemetery are likely to have left debris on the cemetery.

## 197. House of Khader Al-Tarazi 2

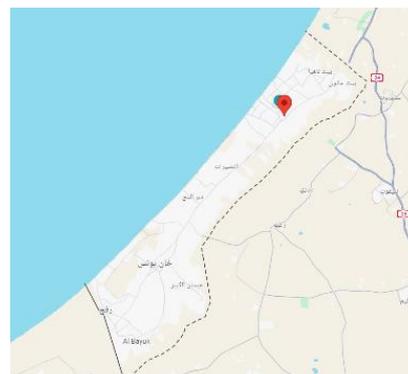


**Name of the site**

**House of Khader Al-Tarazi 2**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood on  
Omar Al-Mukhtar St.,  
Near the Al-Nasr cinema  
[34.455163 , 31.510982](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.455163,31.510982)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **400**  
Open area= **2,100**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the British Mandate era. It consists of one floor and was built in the Ottoman style. The house was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the war 2024 on Gaza.

**Type of site**

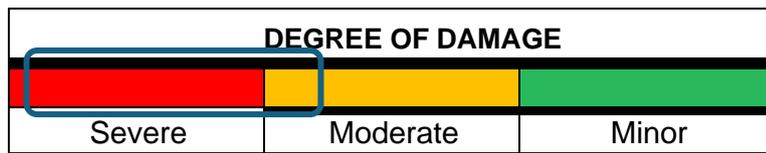
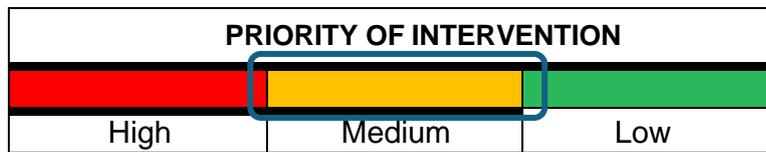
Historical building

**Current use of the site**

Destroyed

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

## 198. Al-Nasr Cinema

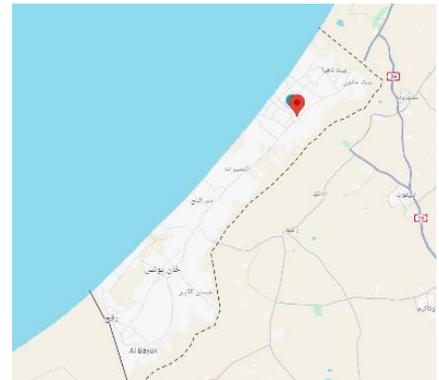


**Name of the site**

**Al-Nasr Cinema**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood on  
Omar Al-Mukhtar St.,  
Near Al-Samer intersection  
[34.45631 , 31.51041](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.45631,31.51041)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

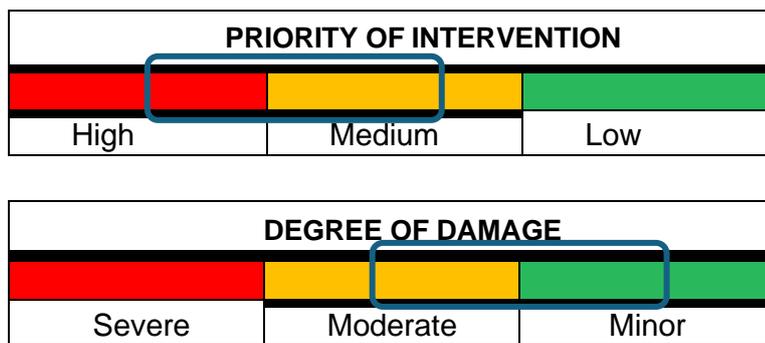
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **2,800**  
Open area= **4,200**

**Status of the site**

Al-Nasr Cinema was opened during the British Mandate in Palestine in 1944, and it inspired many filmmakers and creatives to open their own theaters. It stands as a testament to Palestinian cinema, representing one of the oldest cinematic experiences in both the Arab world and the Middle East. The destruction was not limited to religious and historical landmarks, but also extended to the cultural and civilizational facades of the city.

**Type of site** Monument  
**Current use of the site** Destroyed  
**Owner/manager of the site** Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 199. Al-Samer Cinema

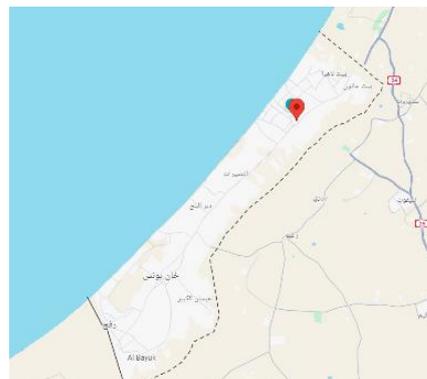


**Name of the site**

**Al-Samer Cinema**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood on  
Omar Al-Mukhtar St.,  
Near Al-Samer intersection  
[34.45776 , 31.50914](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **2600**

**Status of the site**

The emergence of movie theaters in Gaza dates back to the 1940s, when "Rashad Al-Shawa," the mayor at the time, established the "Samer Foundation," which was later converted into the "Samer Cinema" in 1944.

**Type of site**

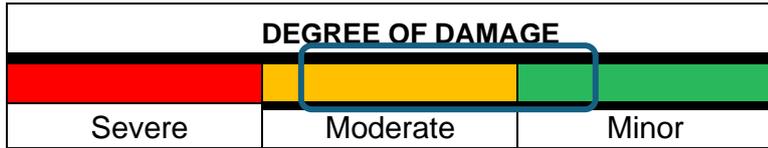
Monument

**Current use of the site**

Destroyed

**Owner/manager of the site**

Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 200. The Palestinian Legislative Council

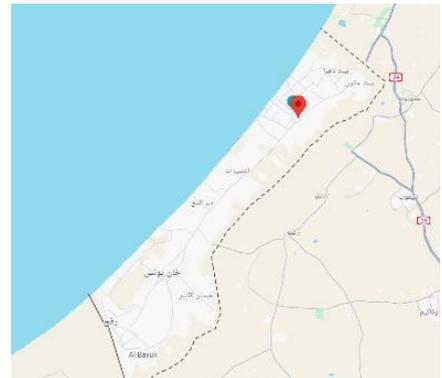


**Name of the site**

**The Palestinian Legislative Council**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Remal neighbourhood  
on Omar Al-Mukhtar St.  
Near the Memorial of  
Al-Jondy Al-Majhool  
[34.44361 , 31.52030](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.44361,31.52030)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

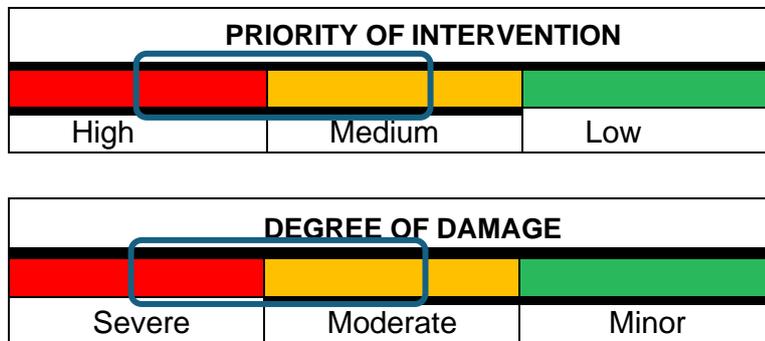
Built up area= **2,700**  
Open area=**4,000**

**Status of the site**

The Palestinian Legislative Council, since its establishment in the 18<sup>th</sup> century during the Ottoman era, has long been the body that governed Palestinian affairs through elected representatives. However, after the collapse of the Ottoman Empire in 1917, the following periods witnessed attempts to suppress and marginalize this parliamentary experience. In 1957, the Basic Law of Gaza established a Palestinian Legislative Council that could pass laws, which were then subject to approval by the highest general director. This development was part of Egyptian President Jamal Abdel Nasser's policy of

showing support for the Palestinian cause. The Legislative Council included 22 elected members in 1962, when elections were held.

**Type of site** Monument  
**Current use of the site** Destroyed  
**Owner/manager of the site** Public



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

## 201. Memorial of Al-Jondy Al-Majhool

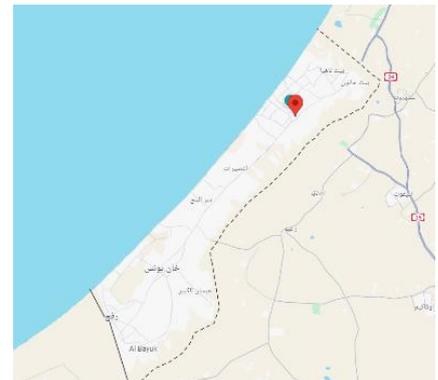


**Name of the site**

**Memorial of Al-Jondy Al-Majhool**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Remal neighbourhood  
on Omar Al-Mukhtar St.,  
[34.44480 , 31.51931](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.44480,+31.51931)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

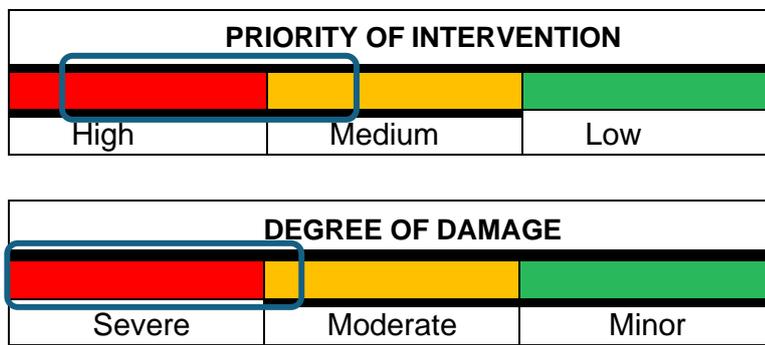
Built up area= **25**  
Open area= **500**

**Status of the site**

The Memorial of Al-Jondy Al-Majhool is built on the grave of an unknown Palestinian soldier in the center of Gaza City, in the park opposite the Palestinian Legislative Council building. It was originally established in 1957 but was destroyed by the Israeli army in 1967. The Palestinian Authority rebuilt the monument, and in 2000, Palestinian President Yasser Arafat unveiled it once again. The monument holds significant symbolic value for many residents of the Gaza Strip. It is often the site of various national events, activities, and protest tents. The

monument stands as a powerful symbol of sacrifice and resistance for the Palestinian people.

**Type of site** Monument  
**Current use of the site** Open  
**Owner/manager of the site** Public



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

## 202. Khan Faiq Abu Shaaban

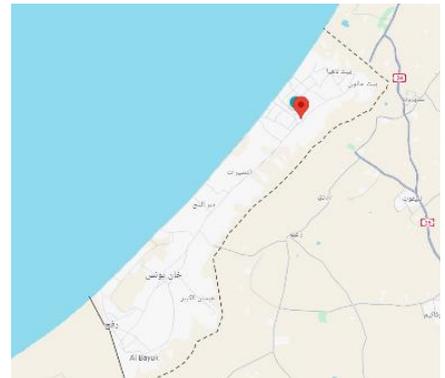


**Name of the site**

**Khan Faiq Abu Shaaban**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood,  
Near Khan Abu Shaaban  
[34.46368 , 31.50542](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.46368,31.50542)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **60**

**Status of the site**

The khan dates back to the Ottoman era and is considered one of the historical and archaeological landmarks in the Al-Daraj neighbourhood. It is characterized by the Islamic architectural style of the Ottoman period, featuring several shops that overlook the historic Zawiya Market.

**Type of site**

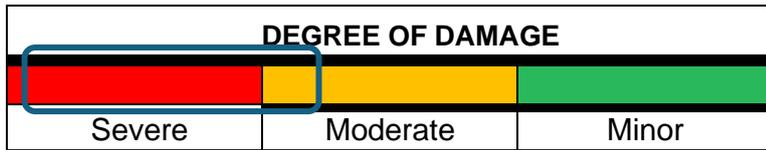
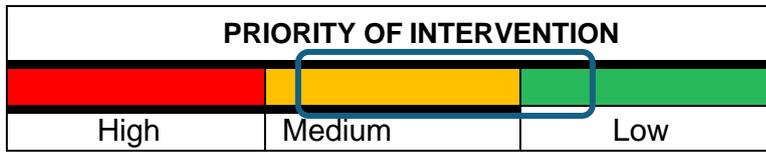
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

|

## 203. Zawiya Al-Hhood Mosque

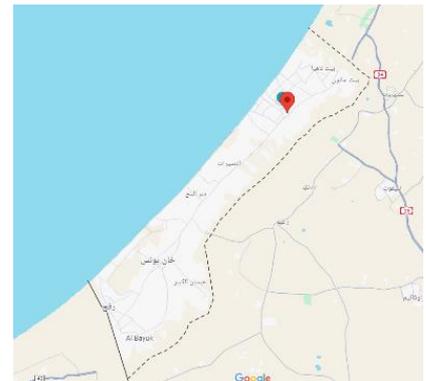


**Name of the site**

**Zawiya Al-Hhood Mosque**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood,  
within Zawiya Market,  
west of Abu Shaban shops  
[34.46341, 31.50549](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.46341,31.50549)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **100**

**Status of the site**

Zawiya Al-Hhood Mosque was established a long time ago, and its name "Zawiya" refers to the Indian soldiers in the British army who came as occupiers of Palestine. They used to frequent the market, which became a place for trade between Indian goods and Palestinian and Arab goods.

**Type of site**

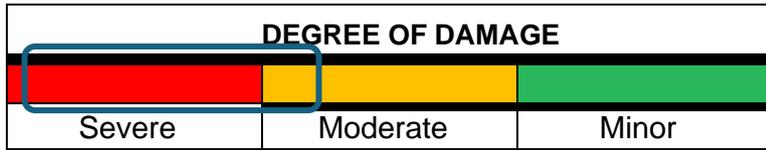
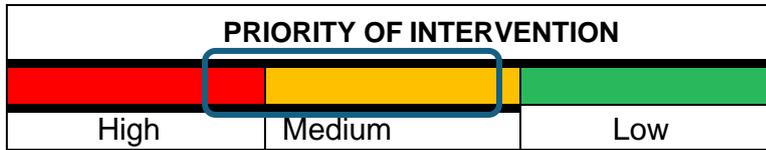
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

## 204. Al-Ghella Market

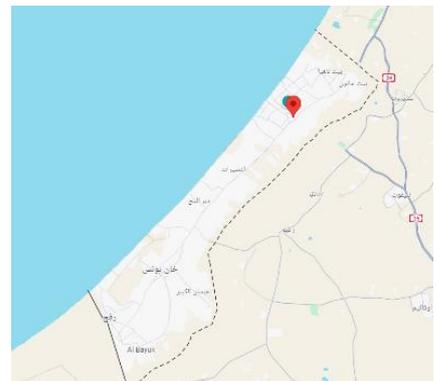


**Name of the site**

**Al-Ghella Market**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood,  
on Zawiya Market St., east  
of Palestine Square  
[34.46267 , 31.50545](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.46267,31.50545)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **40**

**Status of the site**

The market dates back to the Ottoman era and is considered one of the historical and archaeological landmarks in the Al-Daraj neighbourhood. It features the Islamic architectural style of the Ottoman period, with several shops overlooking the historic Zawiya Market.

**Type of site**

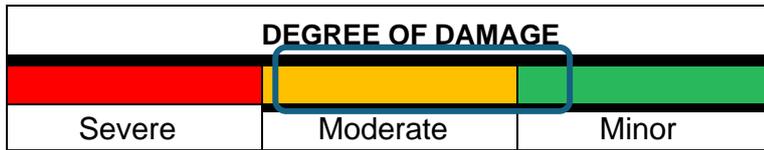
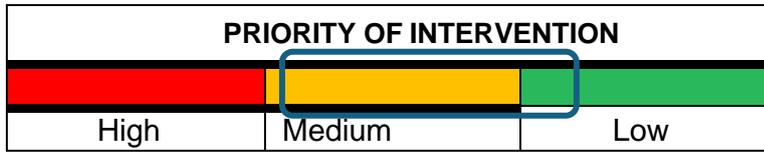
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

## 205. Baptist Hospital

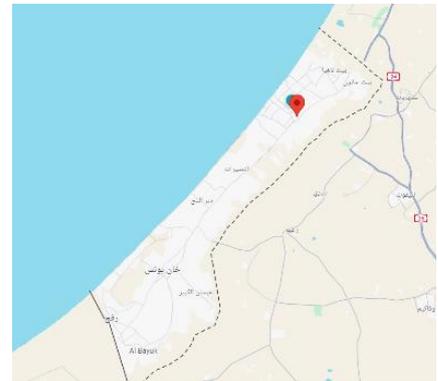


**Name of the site**

**Baptist Hospital**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood, on  
Zawiya Market St., east of  
Palestine Square.  
[34.46165 , 31.50505](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.46165,31.50505)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **8,000**  
Open area= **20,000**

**Status of the site**

The hospital has been operating since 1882. It was founded by the Church Missionary Society of the Church of England and was later managed by the Southern Baptist denomination as a medical mission between 1954 and 1982. In the 1980s, the hospital came back under the management of the Anglican Church.

**Type of site**

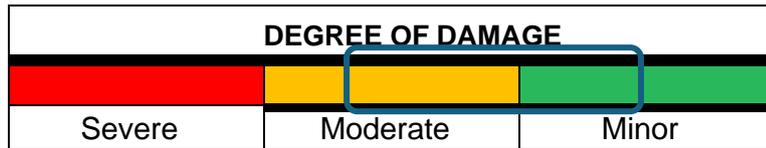
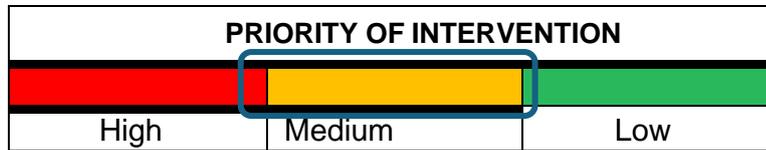
Historical Buildings

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Greek Orthodox Patriarchate



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

## 206. Municipality Park

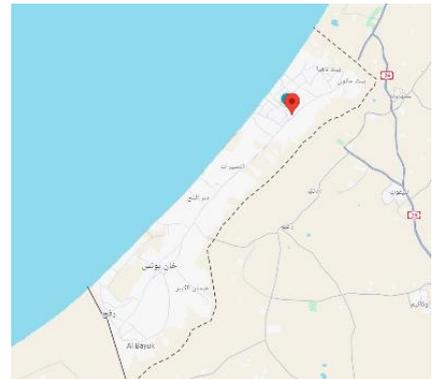


**Name of the site**

**Municipality Park**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Remal neighbourhood on  
Omar Al-Mukhtar St., Near  
the Central Building  
[34.45382 , 31.51282](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.45382,31.51282)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

Area (m<sup>2</sup>)

Built up area= **3,200**  
Open area= **17,000**

**Status of the site**

It was built in 1930 during the tenure (era) of the former Gaza Mayor Fahmy Al-Husseini. It is considered one of the largest parks in the city, located on Omar Al-Mukhtar Street and Al-Wehda Street.

**Type of site**

Monument

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Gaza Municipality

PRIORITY OF INTERVENTION		
High	Medium	Low

DEGREE OF DAMAGE		
Severe	Moderate	Minor

The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

## 207. Store of Jamal Khalaf

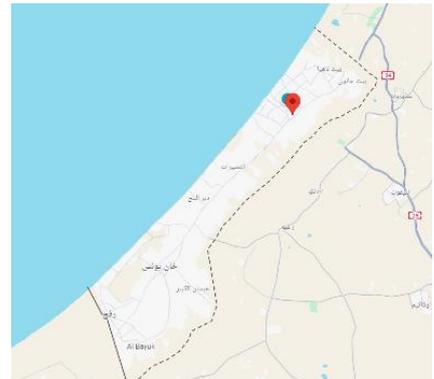


**Name of the site**

**Store of Jamal Khalaf**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood, on  
Zawiya Market St., west of  
the Great Omari Mosque  
[34.46414 , 31.50457](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.46414,31.50457)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **25**

**Status of the site**

The store dates back to the Ottoman era and is considered one of the historical and archaeological landmarks in the Al-Daraj neighbourhood. It features the Islamic architectural style of the Ottoman period and overlooks the historic Zawiya Market.

**Type of site**

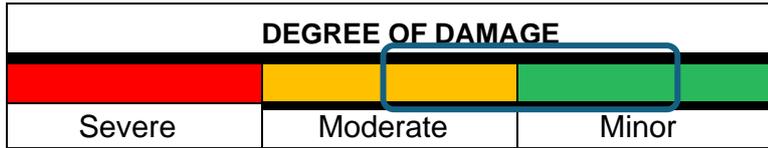
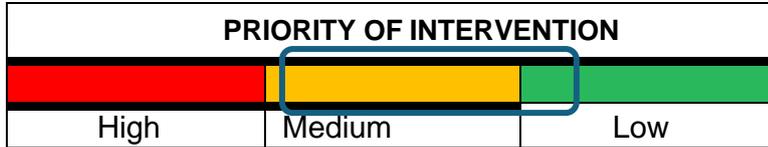
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 208. Store of Fawra

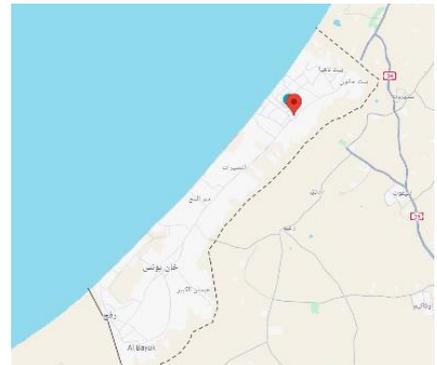


**Name of the site**

**Store of Fawra**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood, on  
Zawiya Market St., west of  
the Great Omari Mosque  
[34.46414 , 31.50457](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.46414,31.50457)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **25**

**Status of the site**

The store dates back to the Ottoman era and is considered one of the historical and archaeological landmarks in the Al-Daraj neighbourhood. It features the Islamic architectural style of the Ottoman period and overlooks the historic Zawiya Market.

**Type of site**

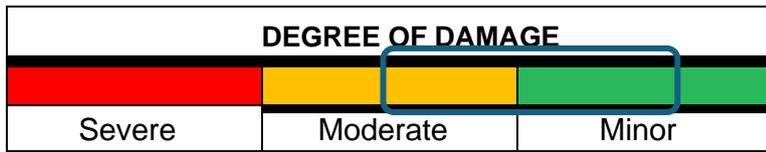
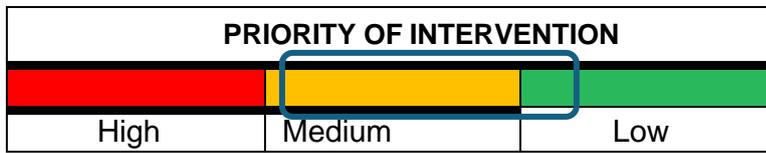
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 209. Store of Dumyati

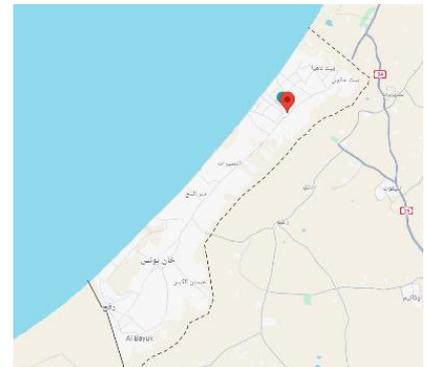


**Name of the site**

**Store of Dumyati**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood, on  
Zawiya Market St., west of  
the Great Omari Mosque  
[34.46414 , 31.50457](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.46414,31.50457)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **25**

**Status of the site**

The store dates back to the Ottoman era and is considered one of the historical and archaeological landmarks in the Al-Daraj neighbourhood. It features the Islamic architectural style of the Ottoman period and overlooks the historic Zawiya Market.

**Type of site**

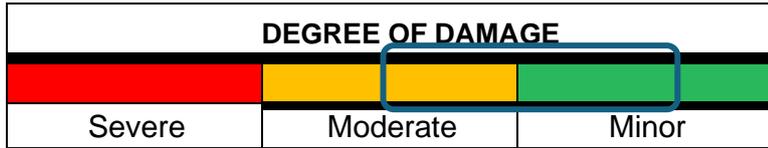
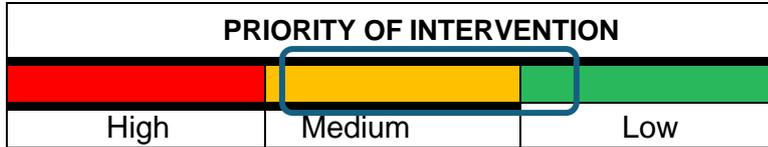
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 210. Store of Khalil Hamdan

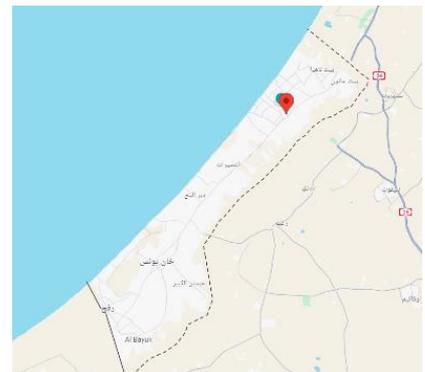


**Name of the site**

**Store of Khalil Hamdan**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood, on  
Zawiya Market St., west of  
the Great Omari Mosque  
[34.46394 , 31.50456](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **25**

**Status of the site**

The store dates back to the Ottoman era and is considered one of the historical and archaeological landmarks in the Al-Daraj neighbourhood. It features the Islamic architectural style of the Ottoman period and overlooks the historic Zawiya Market.

**Type of site**

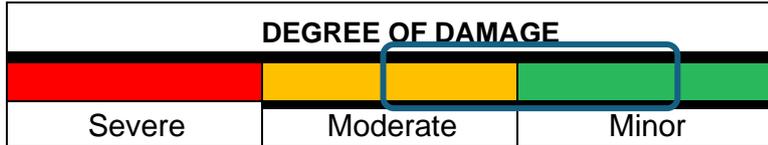
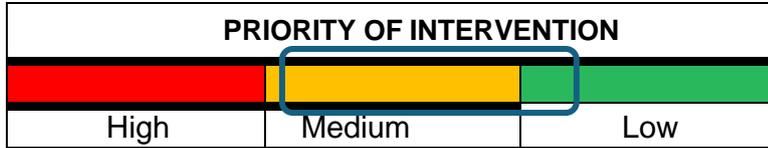
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 211. Store of Khamis Abu Jarad



**Name of the site**

**Location/ GPS**

**Degree of Significance**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

**Status of the site**

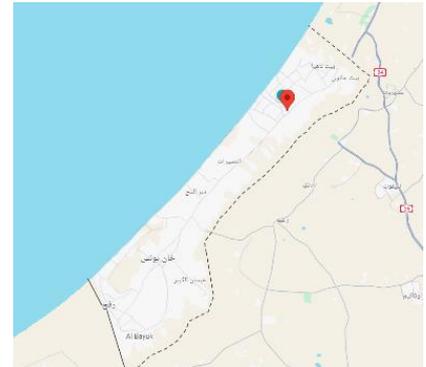
**Type of site**

**Current use of the site**

**Owner/manager of the site**

**Store of Khamis Abu Jarad**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood, on  
Zawiya Market St., west of  
the Great Omari Mosque  
[34.46387, 31.50448](#)



**Moderate**

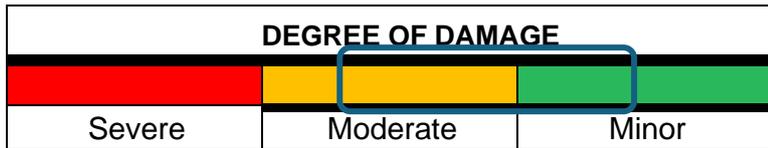
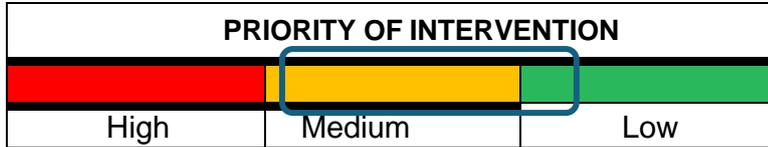
Built up area= **18**

The store dates back to the Ottoman era and is considered one of the historical and archaeological landmarks in the Al-Daraj neighbourhood. It features the Islamic architectural style of the Ottoman period and overlooks the historic Zawiya Market.

Historical Building

Open

Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 212. Store of Al-Badrasawi (Ahmad Sarsour)

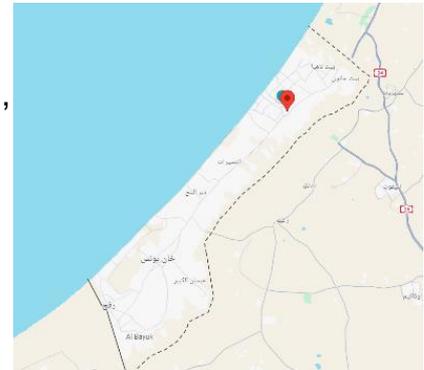


**Name of the site**

**Store of Al-Badrasawi (Ahmad Sarsour)**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood,  
on Souq St., south of Ibn  
Othman Mosque.  
[34.46839 , 31.49975](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

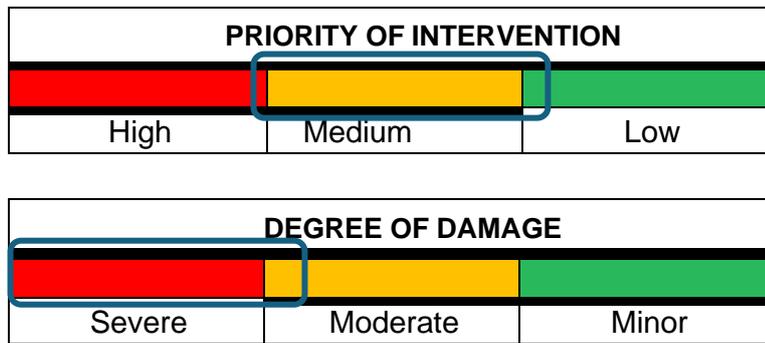
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **70**

**Status of the site**

The store and house date back to the late Ottoman period. The building has historically been used as a residential home. The house consists of an open courtyard surrounded by three rooms, with doors and window openings designed as arches. The walls feature yukes (traditional Ottoman architectural elements), and there is a shop facing the street. The house was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the invasion of the Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** Open  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

## 213. House of Kamel Hirzallah

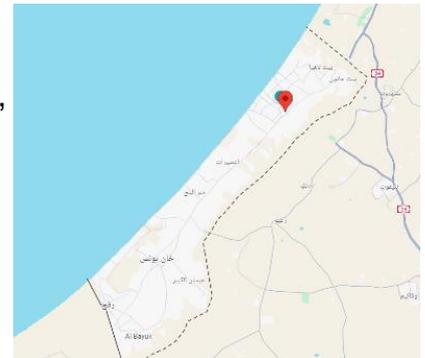


**Name of the site**

**House of Kamel Hirzallah**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza city  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood,  
on Baghdad St., near the  
Al-Mahkama Mosque.  
[34.46978](#) , [31.50087](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **80**

**Status of the site**

This house dates back to the late Ottoman era. The main façade is made of old sandstone, and the ground floor houses a commercial shop. The building enjoys natural ventilation and lighting. The house and shop were demolished by the Israeli occupation during the war on Gaza.

**Type of site**

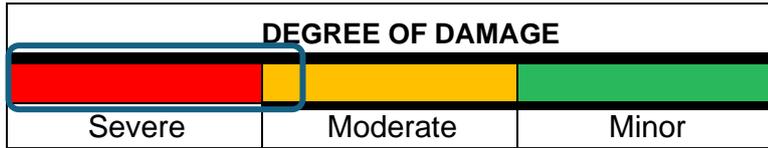
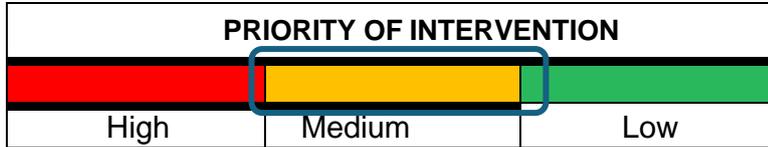
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

## 214. Store of Muhammad Al-Helo

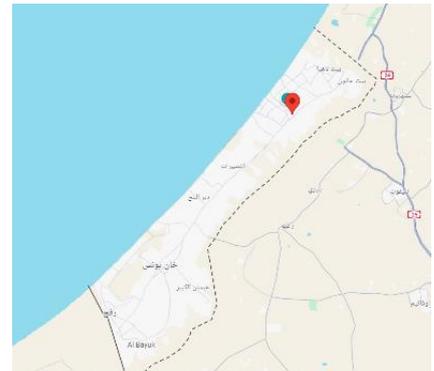


**Name of the site**

**Store of Muhammad Al-Helo**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
near the Sitt Ruqayya  
Mosque on Baghdad St.,  
in the New Al-Shuja'iyya  
neighbourhood  
[34.47025 , 31.50034](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.47025,31.50034)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **40**

**Status of the site**

The store dates back to the late Ottoman era and is located within a block of historic buildings. The store consists of two floors and was damaged due to the bombing of Ibn Othman Mosque and its surroundings by the Israeli occupation during the invasion of Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood.

**Type of site**

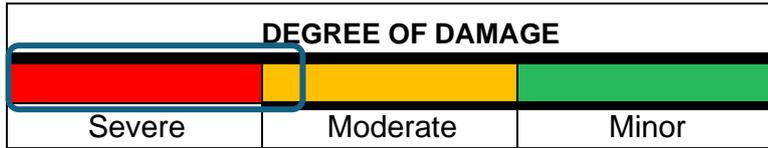
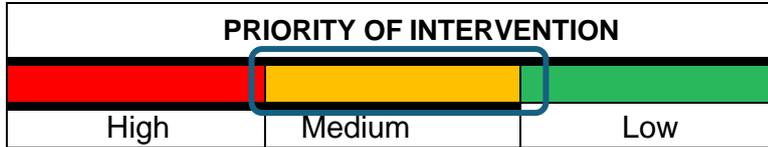
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

## 215. House of Salah Hirzallah 2

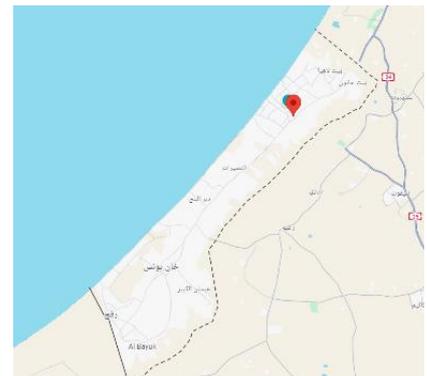


**Name of the site**

**House of Salah Hirzallah 2**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
near the Shrine of Sheikh  
Musafer  
[34.47041, 31.50105](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.47041,31.50105)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **100**

**Status of the site**

This house dates back to the late Ottoman era. The main façade is made of old sandstone, and the building enjoys natural ventilation and lighting. The house was demolished and leveled by the Israeli occupation during the war on Gaza.

**Type of site**

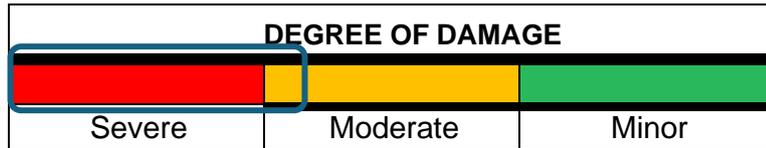
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

## 216. House of Ahmad Nimer Al-Amassi

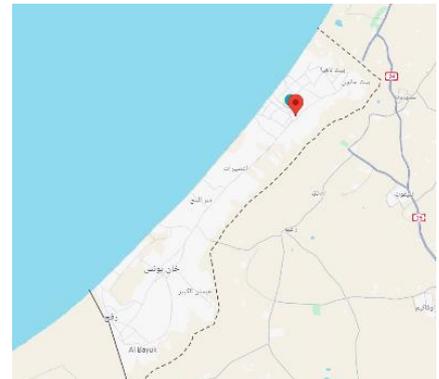


**Name of the site**

**House of Ahmad Nimer Al-Amassi**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood, on  
Al-Moghrabi Mosque St.,  
behind the Pasha Palace  
[34.46656 , 31.50483](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **100**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the early Ottoman period. It consists of a main entrance that leads to a spacious courtyard. On the eastern side, there is a staircase that leads to the upper floor. The house sustained damage due to the bombing of the Pasha Palace.

**Type of site**

Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private

PRIORITY OF INTERVENTION		
High	Medium	Low

DEGREE OF DAMAGE		
Severe	Moderate	Minor

The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 217. House of Kamal Nimer Al-Amassi

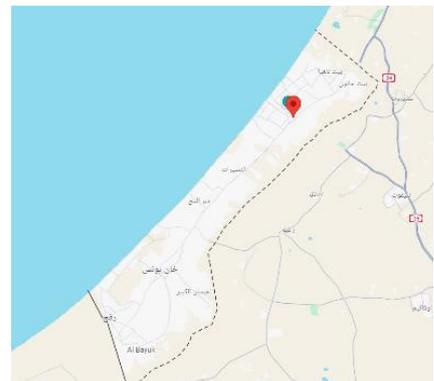


**Name of the site**

**House of Kamal Nimer Al-Amassi**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood, on  
Al-Moghrabi Mosque St.,  
behind the Pasha Palace.  
[34.46642 , 31.50487](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **120**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the early Ottoman period. It consists of a main entrance that leads to a spacious courtyard. On the western side, there is a staircase that leads to the upper floor. The house sustained damage due to the bombing of the Pasha Palace.

**Type of site**

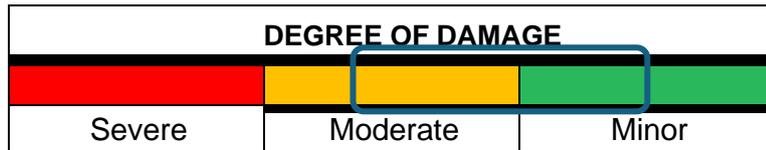
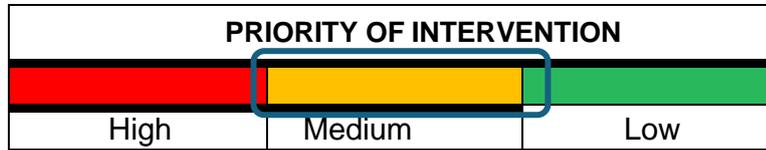
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

Open

**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

## 218. House of Khalil Abu Shaaban

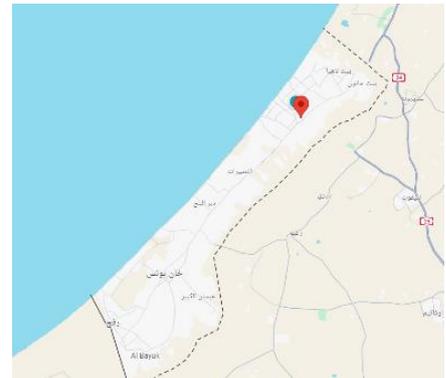


**Name of the site**

**House of Khalil Abu Shaaban**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood,  
inside Zawiya Market,  
east of the Zawiya Al-  
Hindiya Mosque  
[34.46376, 31.50555](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.46376,31.50555)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

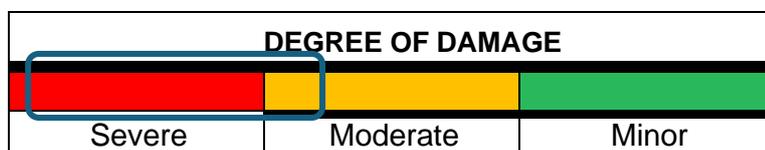
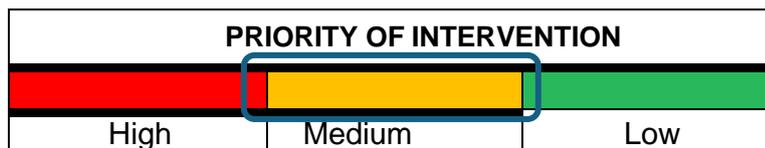
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **90**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the Ottoman era and is considered one of the historical and archaeological landmarks in the Al-Daraj neighbourhood. It features the Islamic architectural style of the Ottoman period, consisting of two floors and several rooms. It overlooks Khan Abu Shaaban from the west. The house was subjected to direct bombing and was completely destroyed.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** Open  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

## 219. House of Mahmoud Abu Shaaban

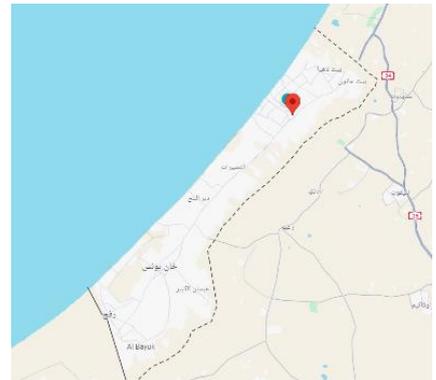


**Name of the site**

**House of Mahmoud Abu Shaaban**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Daraj neighbourhood,  
inside Zawiya Market,  
east of the Zawiya  
Al-Hindiya Mosque  
[34.46378 , 31.50544](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

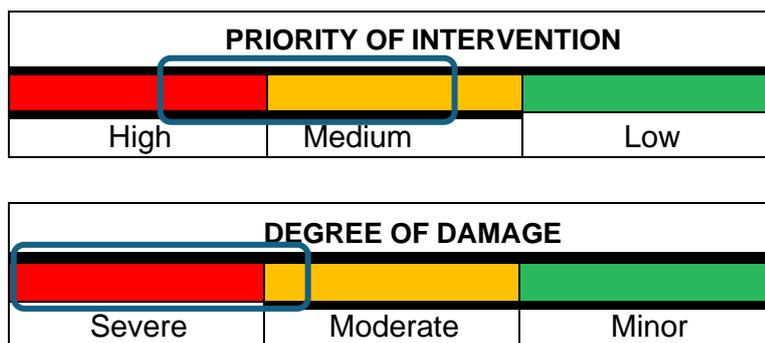
**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **200**  
Open area= **300**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the Ottoman era and is considered one of the historical and archaeological landmarks in the Al-Daraj neighbourhood. It features the Islamic architectural style of the Ottoman period, consisting of two floors with a large courtyard overlooking the street, and several rooms. It overlooks Khan Abu Shaaban from the west. The house was subjected to direct bombing and was completely destroyed.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** Open  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

## 220.Ashortah “The Police” Mosque



**Name of the site**

**Ashortah “The Police” Mosque**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Khan Younis  
Center of Khan Younis City  
[34.309234 , 31.343834](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.309234,31.343834)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

850

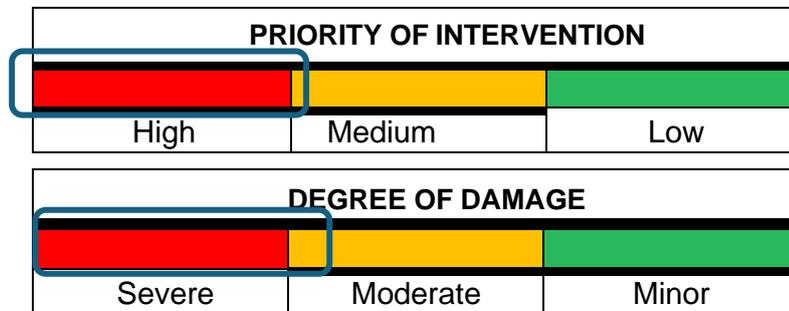
**Status of the site**

Ashortah “The Police” Mosque is located in the center of Khan Younis City, on its main street. It is a building dating back to the Egyptian period. The mosque consists of two main riwaqs, the first of which is an external riwaq overlooking the western side, and the other is the main prayer space located on the eastern side (the Qibla direction).

The mosque was built on thin circular and rectangular columns, in a distinctive style for that historical period.

The prayer space is also centered on a high circular dome standing on a long neck with rectangular windows. The building was oriented towards the Qibla, in an urban orientation different from the surrounding environment, as a clear architectural treatment. This mosque has an exceptional value because it is one of the rare buildings dating back to that historical period in which the Egyptian government administered the governorates of the Gaza Strip and established many mosques and service buildings.

**Type of site** Vernacular Building  
**Current use of the site** Mosque  
**Owner/manager of the site** Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs

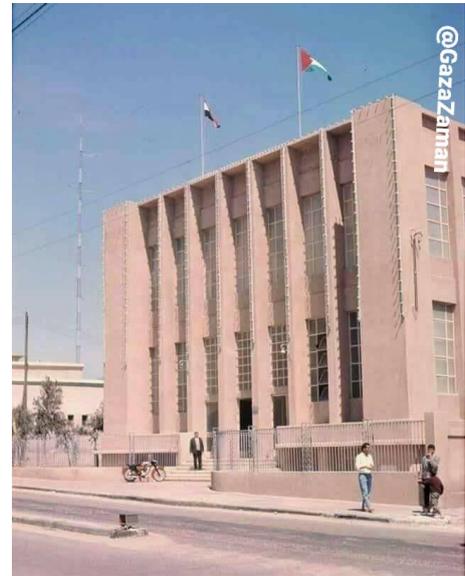


The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Building has been bombed/demolished.

## 221. The Old Post Building



**Name of the site**

**The Old Post Building**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
West of the old town in  
Gaza City  
[34.45302 , 31.51263](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.45302,31.51263)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

700

**Status of the site**

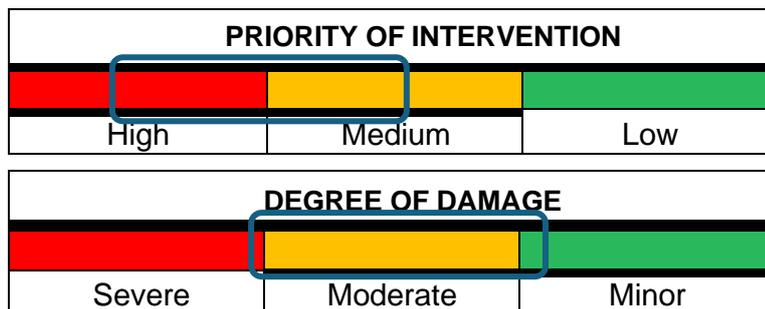
The Old Post Building is located in Gaza City, in the middle of its new center, west of the old town. It was built in 1958, during the Egyptian administration of the Gaza Strip.

The building originally consisted of three floors, and new floors were added to it later. The building has a unique rectangular shape, different from the buildings of its era. Concrete columns stand out on the four facades of the

building in a striking way, in addition to the use of rectangular windows on its four facades.

Despite the period of time that has passed since its construction, the building is still used until the last day before the war as the headquarters of the Postal Bank, and the headquarters of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.

<b>Type of site</b>	Vernacular Building
<b>Current use of the site</b>	Services
<b>Owner/manager of the site</b>	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

**Damage description:**

The main structure is still standing but damage visible across structure.

## 222. Salam Shurrab Building



**Name of the site**

**Salam Shurrab Building**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza  
Gaza city  
[34.45556 , 31.510098](#)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

250

**Status of the site**

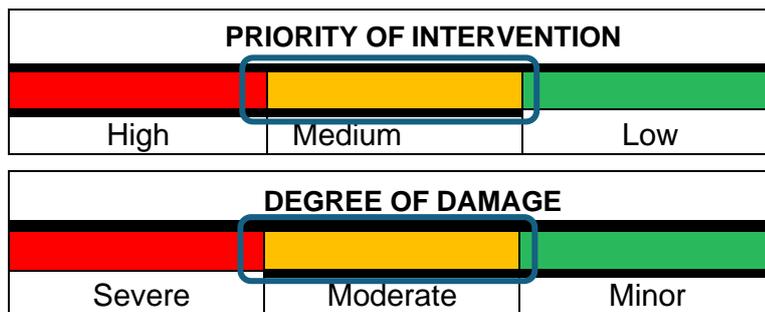
This unique house is located in the heart of Gaza City, in the heart of the new city center, next to Al-Samer Cinema. The construction of this building dates back to the British period, where its walls were built from traditional stone, and its facades contained arches similar to the facades of historical buildings in the old city of Gaza.

The building belongs to the "Shurrab" family, one of the families of Gaza, and the construction of this house coincided with the beginning of the use of concrete in

Gaza, so concrete was used in the construction of the roof and simple concrete columns.

The building consists of one floor, which is the ground floor, and the building has been used for decades as a building for translation and language teaching.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** Residential  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

The main structure is still standing but damage visible across structure.

## 223. Jawdat Al-Khodari Historical Plants Oasis



**Name of the site**

**Jawdat Al-Khodari Historical Plants Oasis**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
North Gaza  
Beit Lahia  
[34.475765 , 31.569050](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.475765,31.569050)



**Degree of Significance**

High

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Unspecified / Non Excavated

**Status of the site**

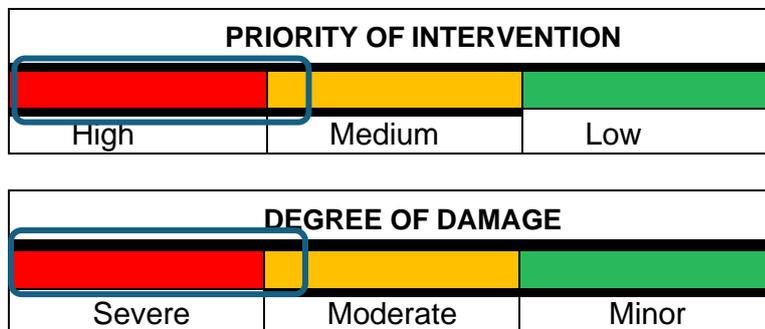
The Jawdat Al-Khodari Historical Plants Oasis is located in the North Gaza Governorate, in the far northwest of Beit Lahia, near the northern border of the Gaza Strip, overlooking Rashid Street.

Mr. Al-Khodari had created a 100,000-square-foot oasis amid the coastal enclave's dense concrete mazes, The place contained hundreds of artifacts, columns, capitals, and ancient stone inscriptions, which Mr. Al-Khodari acquired with his own money and officially registered with the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities

Mosaic paths laced through lush, colorful legions of native and imported plants. Greenhouses covered tens of thousands of tiny cactuses from around the world that he was trying to cross-cultivate. Inside, ornate columns and chandeliers surrounded his beloved history books and collections of local antiquities.

Now, remnants of those columns are surrounded by rubble, everything else having been destroyed in this horrible Israel war.

**Type of site** Historical building  
**Current use of the site** Residential  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing and Bulldozer.

**Damage description:**

Area has been extensively cleared and a large bulldozed track cut through the area, including earth moving.

## 224. Semsem Mille Building



**Name of the site**

**Semsem Mille Building**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Khan Younis  
[34.3086 , 31.344166](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.3086,31.344166)



**Degree of Significance**

**High**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

750

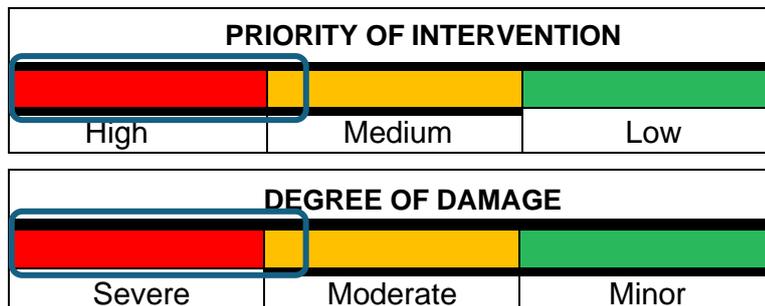
**Status of the site**

This distinctive building is located in Khan Younis city, to the northeast of Prince Younis Al-Nawruzi Castle. It is a building dating back to the British Mandate period in Palestine, specifically in 1943 AD. It consists of a main rectangular space, and its stones were built from the same type and shape as the stones of the Haifa School building in Khan Younis. It was used as a Semsem Mille

that covered the needs of the southern governorates of the Gaza Strip. Traditional stones were used in the building materials in the walls, with the use of a thin concrete ceiling carried on the traditional stone walls.

The building also still contains the press machine, which is made of cast iron, and it also dates back to the British era. The building continued to be used for the same function until 1972, when it stopped working.

<b>Type of site</b>	Vernacular Building
<b>Current use of the site</b>	Services
<b>Owner/manager of the site</b>	Private



The primary cause of damage: Bombing.

**Damage description:**

Extensive damage from bombing. The main structure is still standing but damage visible across structure. Extensive demolition of buildings in the surrounding

## 225. House of Nezal Helles

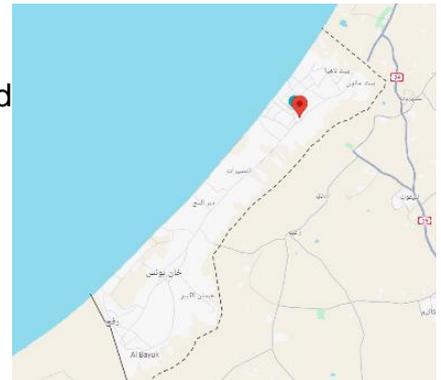


**Name of the site**

**House of Nezal Helles**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood  
on Bseiso St., across from  
Al-Sayyida Huda Mosque  
[34.47043 , 31.49808](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.47043,31.49808)



**Degree of Significance**

**Moderate**

**Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Built up area= **140**  
Open area= **20**

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman era. It consists of one floor and is bordered to the north by the Al-Zaq House, to the south by the Al-Dardasawi House, to the east by Al-Huda Mosque, and to the west by the Nassar House. The house was destroyed by the Israeli occupation during the invasion of Al-Shuja'iyya neighbourhood.

**Type of site**

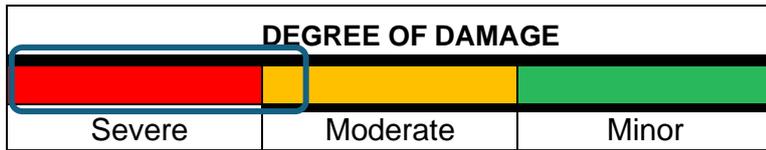
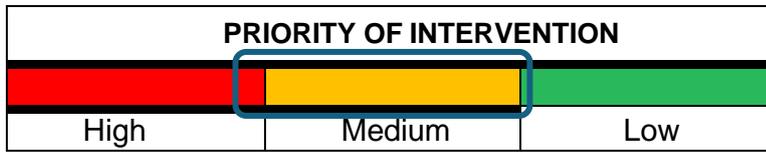
Historical Building

**Current use of the site**

House

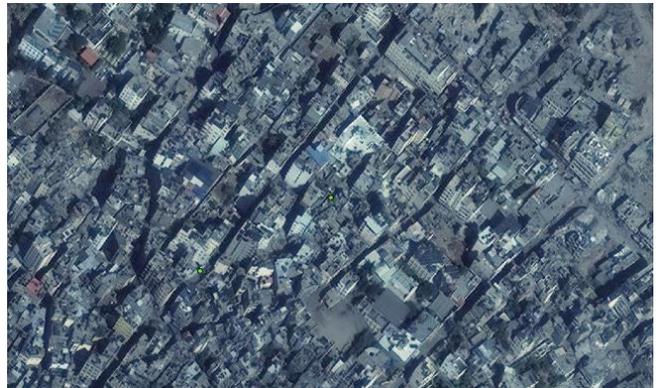
**Owner/manager of the site**

Private



The primary cause of damage: 2 different times of Bombing.

## 226. House of Ramzi Mohammad Masoud



**Name of the site**

**House of Ramzi Mohammad Masoud**

**Location/ GPS**

Palestine  
Gaza City  
AL-Zeitoun neighbourhood  
East of Othman Qashqar  
Mosque  
[34.463382 , 31.502791](https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.463382,31.502791)



**Degree of Significance  
Area (m<sup>2</sup>)**

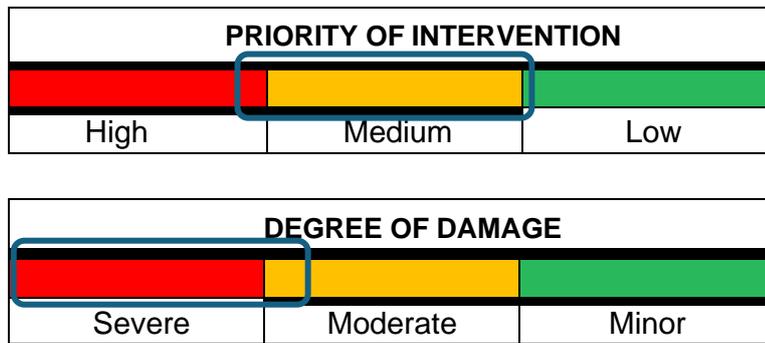
**High**

135

**Status of the site**

The house dates back to the late Ottoman period and is characterized by various elements of Islamic architecture, including hallways, arches, intersecting vaults, and some distinctive decorations. The building consists of two floors. The ceiling system consists of intersecting vaults, and the walls are very thick, reaching a thickness of 90 cm, with large cavities (yok) for decoration and other uses. The house was damaged due to shelling in the surrounding area.

**Type of site** Historical Building  
**Current use of the site** House  
**Owner/manager of the site** Private



The primary cause of damage: Indirect Bombing.

**Damage description:**

Building has been bombed/demolished.

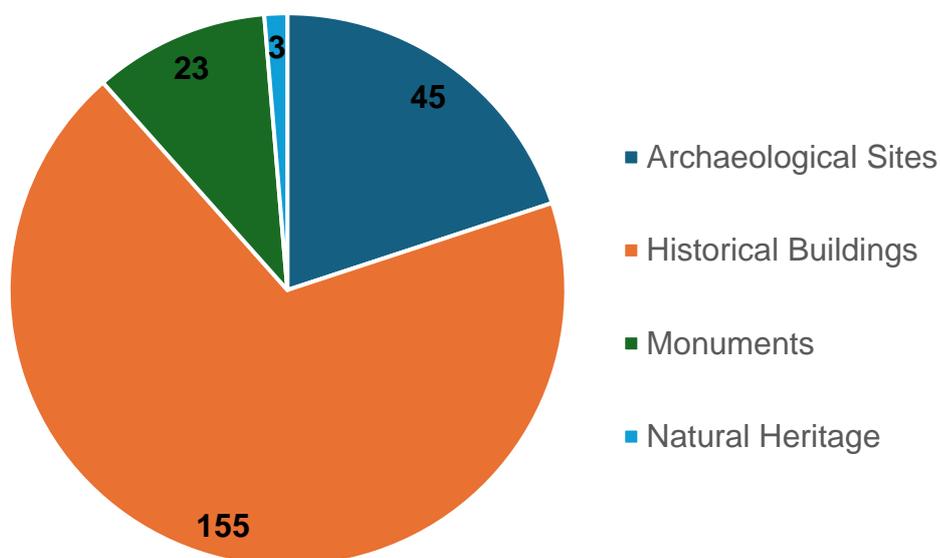
### 4.3 Quantitative and Qualitative Assessment

The current war on the Gaza Strip has inflicted substantial damage on the Gaza Strip’s cultural heritage. A comprehensive damage assessment was undertaken to evaluate the extent of the destruction. Field surveys conducted by the Center for Cultural Heritage Preservation (CCHP) teams in Gaza, alongside satellite assessments carried out by EAMENA experts at Oxford University, identified 226 damaged cultural heritage sites. These findings highlight the profound impact of the Israeli aggression on Gaza's historical and cultural landscape.

#### Summary of Damaged Sites and Historic Buildings:

- **45 Archaeological Sites:** These ancient sites represent various periods of Gaza’s history, showcasing its role as a crossroads of civilizations.
- **155 Historical Buildings:** These structures reflect the architectural, cultural, and societal developments of Gaza.
- **23 Monuments:** The damaged monuments are vital for preserving the memory of key historical events and figures.
- **3 Natural Heritage:** Three key natural heritage sites in the Gaza Strip—Wadi Gaza, the Gaza coastal sand dunes, and underwater and seashore archaeological sites—form an integral part of the Gaza's natural and cultural heritage. Wadi Gaza holds significant natural World Heritage value and is included in the national tentative list for UNESCO Natural Heritage Sites.

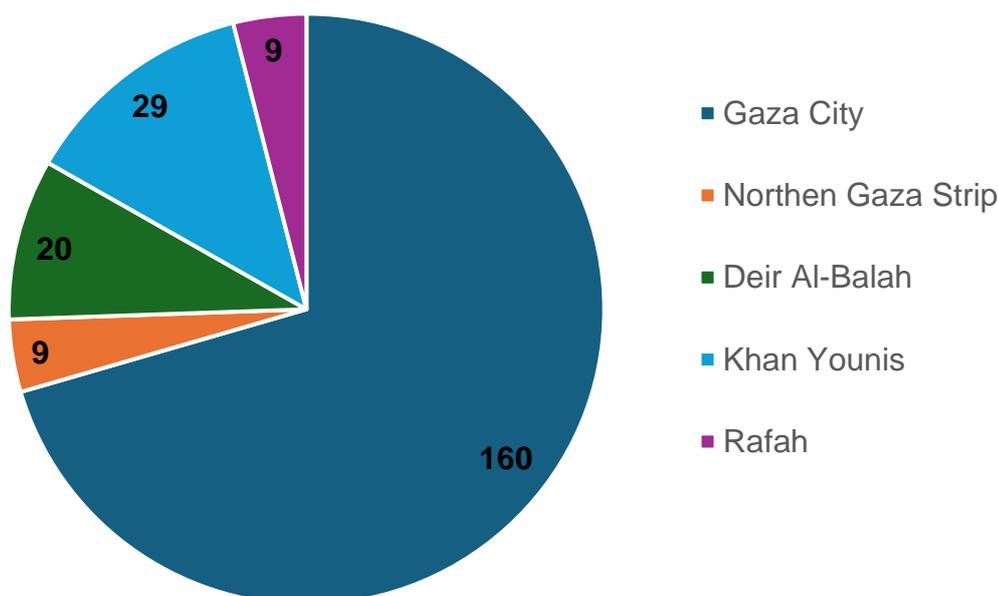
**Damaged Sites and Historic Buildings**



### Geographic Distribution:

- **Gaza City:** 160 of the damaged sites are located in Gaza City, the largest and most densely populated area.
- **Northen Gaza Strip:** 9 damaged sites were identified in Rafah, including rich archaeological sites and historical buildings.
- **Deir Al-Balah:** 20 damaged sites were identified in Deir Al-Balah, a region rich in both historical and archaeological significance.
- **Khan Younis:** 29 sites in Khan Younis have suffered damage, including many historic buildings and archaeological landmarks.
- **Rafah:** 9 damaged sites were identified in Rafah, including rich archaeological sites and museum.

**Location of Cultural Heritage**

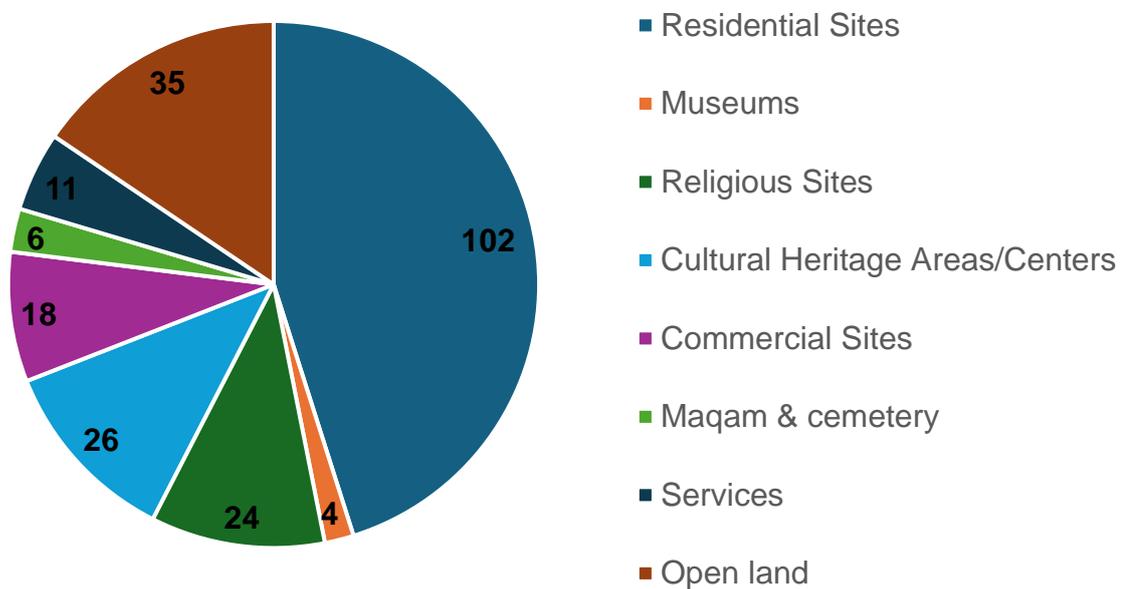


### Functional Classification of Damaged Sites:

- **102 Residential Sites:** These buildings, primarily homes, housed generations of families and represent a loss not only of property but also of community and cultural identity.
- **4 Museums:** Institutions dedicated to preserving Gaza's cultural and historical artifacts have suffered, jeopardizing priceless collections.
- **24 Religious Sites:** Mosques, churches, and other places of worship have been damaged, representing a profound spiritual loss for the communities.

- **26 Cultural Heritage Areas/Centers:** These include cultural centers, social hub “Diwan”, palaces, cinema, historic railway station etc. These places have significant cultural value.
- **18 Commercial Sites:** These were key locations for trade and commerce, some with historical significance tied to Gaza’s mercantile past.
- **6 Cemeteries and mixed (shrine “maqam” and cemetery):** Burial grounds, holding centuries of history, have also been affected.
- **11 Services:** These include historical buildings which are now used as cultural and community centers to enrich the social and artistic life of local community.
- **35 Sites with archaeological layers and structures (open land):** These include archaeological sites without any current use to these sites. Part of these sites are archaeological places with no active function, and which are preserved as part of agricultural land or as natural cliff areas along the seashore, reflecting their historical integration into the natural and agrarian landscape.

### Functional Classification of Damaged Sites

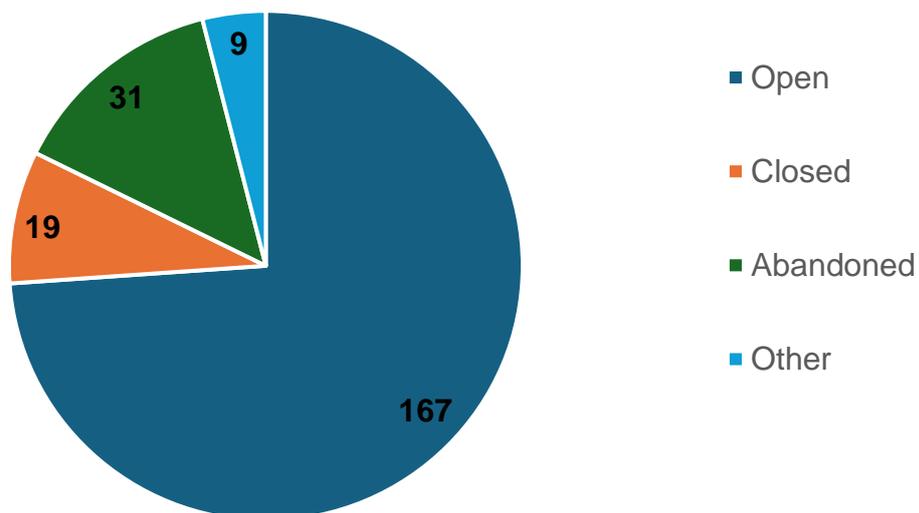


### Current Use Status of Damaged Sites:

The current usage of these 100 damaged sites was measured according to their operational status:

- **167 Open:** These sites are still accessible and in use by the public despite the damage.
- **19 Closed:** These sites have been shut down, either due to damage or security concerns.
- **31 Abandoned:** These sites have been left unused, reflecting both historical and recent neglect.
- **9 Other:** These sites include archaeological sites within agricultural areas.

### Current Use Status of Damaged Sites



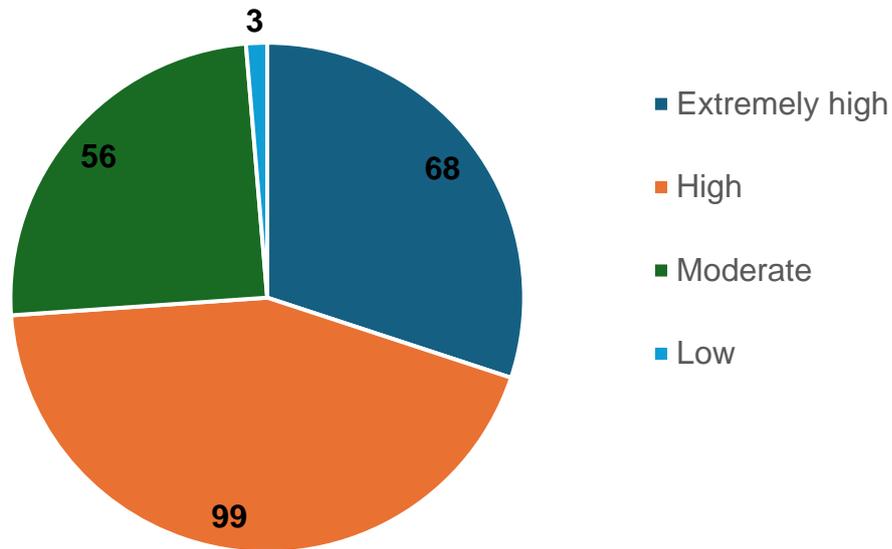
### Cultural Significance of Damaged Sites:

The surveyed sites were evaluated for their cultural significance, with the following results:

- **68 Sites:** Extremely high cultural significance. These sites are of exceptional historical, cultural, or spiritual importance to the region.
- **99 Sites:** High cultural significance. These include key historical buildings and sites that are integral to Gaza's cultural heritage.
- **56 Sites:** Moderate cultural significance. These sites are important but do not hold the same level of significance as the others.

- **3 Sites:** Low cultural significance. These sites have limited historical or cultural importance but are still part of the heritage landscape.

### Cultural Significance of Damaged Sites

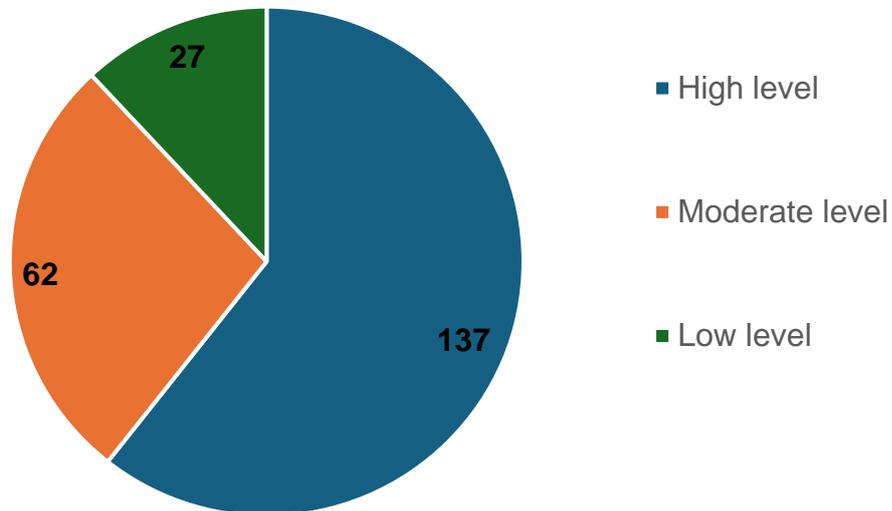


### Damage Degree:

The extent of damage sustained by each site was classified into three categories:

- **137 Sites:** High level of damage. These sites have suffered extensive damage, requiring major intervention and restoration.
- **62 Sites:** Moderate level of damage. These sites are affected but still retain some of their original structure and may be restored with moderate effort.
- **27 Sites:** Low level of damage. These sites have been only slightly affected and require minimal repair.

## Damage Degree

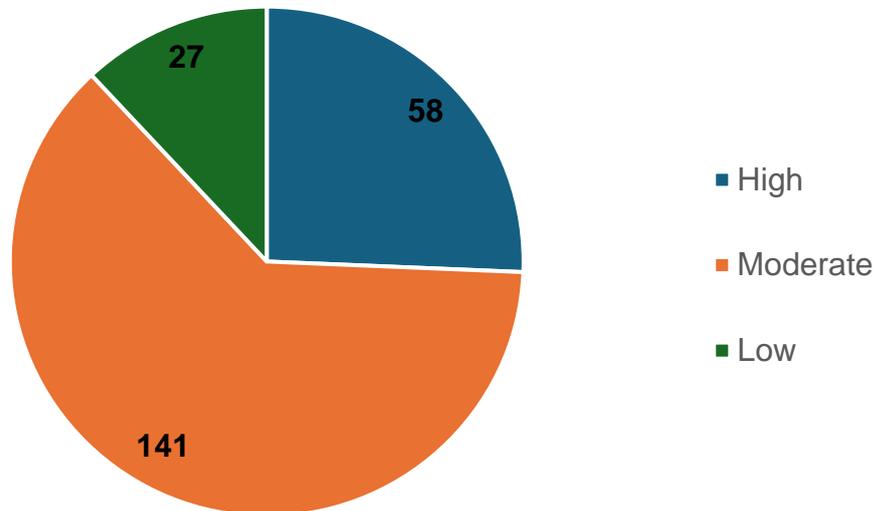


### Priority for Intervention:

To determine the urgency of intervention, each site was assessed based on its current condition:

- **58 Sites:** Immediate rescue and emergency intervention required. These sites are in critical condition and need urgent attention to prevent further deterioration.
- **141 Sites:** Moderate intervention needed, but initial emergency intervention is also required. These sites are less critical but still demand attention to prevent future damage.
- **27 Sites:** Low priority for intervention. These sites are stable and require minimal effort in the short term.

## Priority for Intervention

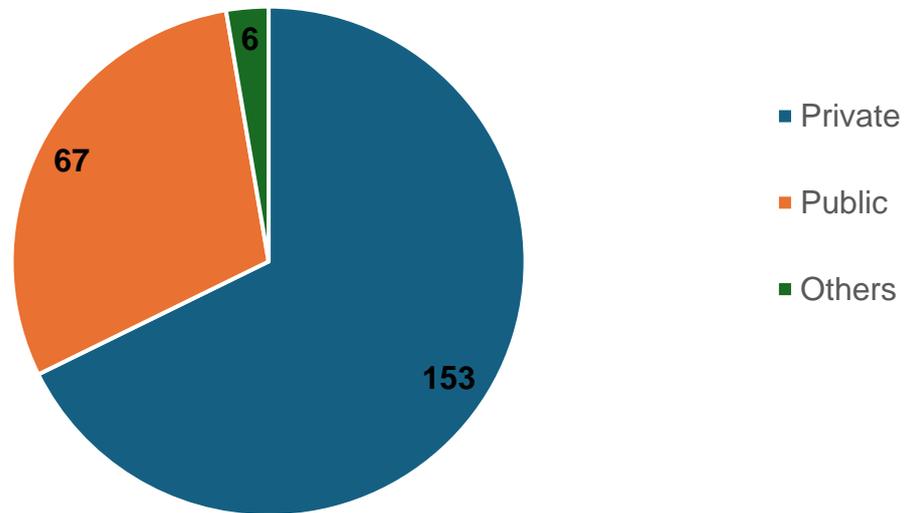


### Ownership Status:

Understanding the ownership structure of these sites is crucial for coordinating intervention efforts:

- **153 Sites:** Privately owned. These sites are under private ownership, which may affect access and intervention strategies.
- **67 Sites:** Publicly owned. These sites are under government or community control, making them more accessible for immediate intervention.
- **6 Other:** These historical buildings are owned by the Council of Churches, Maqam, and the Commonwealth cemeteries, which belong to the British Government.

## Ownership Status



### A. Historical Buildings (155 buildings)

Location		Function		Current use		Cultural significance		Damage degree		Priority for intervention		Ownership	
Gaza	143	Residential	99	Close	12	Extremely high	26	High	92	High	33	Private	123
North	2	Museum	2	Open	138	High	76	Moderate	55	Moderate	105	Public	29
Deir Al - Balah	1	Religious	22	Abandoned	3	Moderate	52	Low	8	Low	17	Other	3
Khan Younis	9	Cultural/heritage place	7	Other	2	Low	1						
Rafah	-	Commercial	17										
		Cemetery	2										
		Service	6										
		Open Land	-										

The ongoing war in Gaza has resulted in significant damage to historical buildings, which are key to Gaza’s cultural identity and heritage. A comprehensive survey of 155 historical buildings located in Gaza City, North of Gaza, Khan Younis, and Deir Al-Balah has revealed varying levels of damage and cultural significance, underscoring the need for urgent restoration and protection efforts.

### **Geographic Distribution:**

- **143 Buildings:** Located in Gaza City, the largest concentration of historical structures in the Gaza Strip.
- **2 Building:** Located in North of Gaza, which includes historical mosques.
- **9 Buildings:** Located in Khan Younis, another historically rich area.
- **1 Building:** Located in Deir Al-Balah, a smaller but significant historic district.

### **Functional Breakdown of Historical Buildings:**

These buildings serve a variety of purposes within the community:

- **99 Residential Buildings:** These homes not only provide shelter but also carry historical value tied to the families and communities that have lived there for generations.
- **2 Museums:** Institutions dedicated to preserving and showcasing Gaza's rich cultural history.
- **22 Religious Buildings:** Mosques and churches that are central to the spiritual life of both Muslim and Christian communities in Gaza.
- **7 Cultural and heritage places' buildings:** These include cultural centers, and other community centers that support the social life of residents.
- **17 Commercial Buildings:** Sites used for trade and commerce, contributing to the city's economic and historical fabric.
- **2 Cemetery:** A sacred site of burial that holds deep historical and cultural significance.
- **6 services buildings:** These include municipality buildings, Bath, Historic Manuscripts' center.

### **Cultural Significance:**

The cultural importance of these buildings has been assessed, with the following classifications:

- **26 Buildings:** Extremely high cultural significance. These buildings are of irreplaceable value to Gaza's heritage and identity.
- **76 Buildings:** High cultural significance, representing a critical part of the city's historical and cultural landscape.
- **52 Buildings:** Moderate cultural significance, still valuable but of less importance compared to others.

- **Damage Levels:**

The damage to these historical buildings has been classified as follows:

- **92 Buildings: High** damage, with severe structural deterioration that threatens the buildings' survival.
- **55 Buildings: Moderate** damage, where restoration is possible but requires significant intervention.
- **8 Buildings: Low** damage, with minor structural issues that can be repaired relatively easily.

**Priority for First Aid and Rescue Intervention:**

To guide restoration efforts, the priority for intervention has been classified:

- **33 Buildings: High** priority, requiring immediate stabilization and emergency intervention to prevent further damage or collapse.
- **105 Buildings: Moderate** priority, needing timely restoration but not as urgent as those with high damage.
- **17 Buildings: Low** priority, where minimal damage allows for restoration at a later stage.

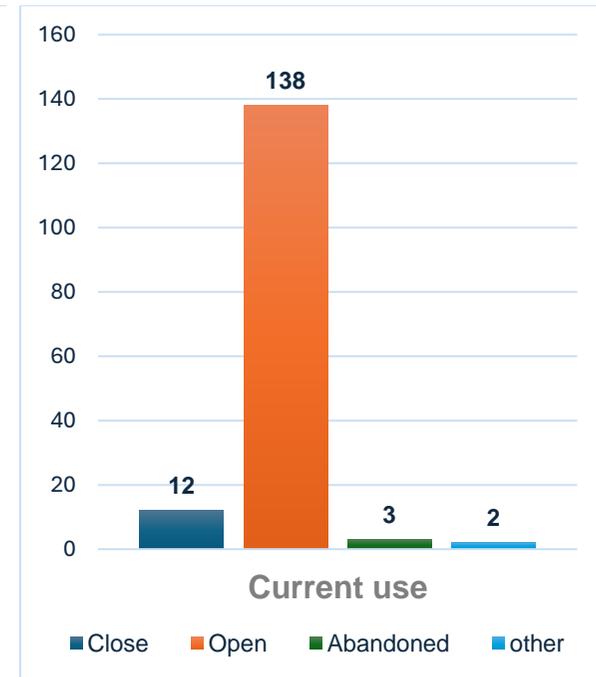
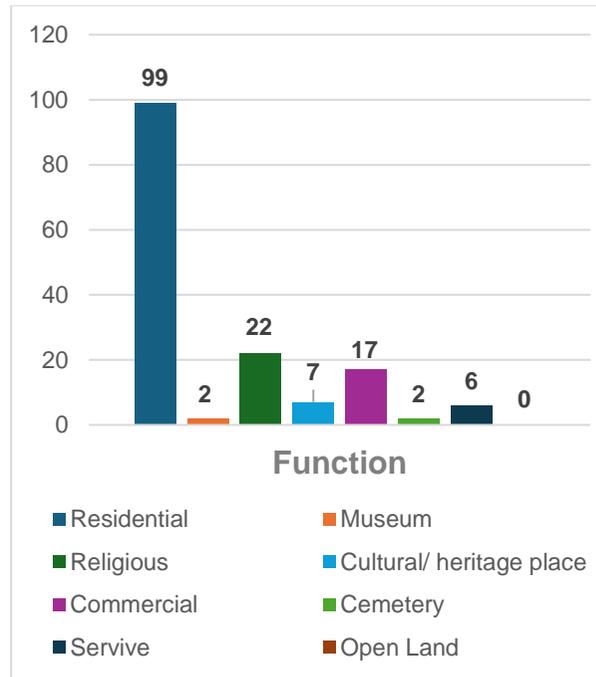
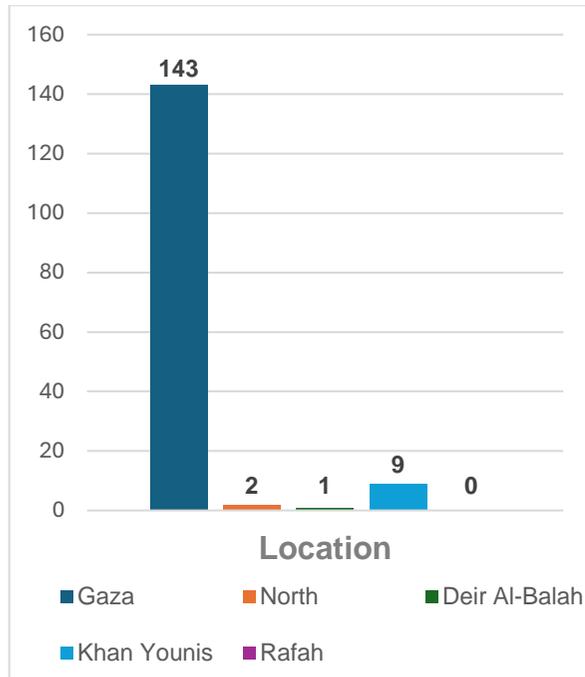
**Ownership Structure:**

The ownership of these historical buildings is an important factor for coordinating intervention efforts:

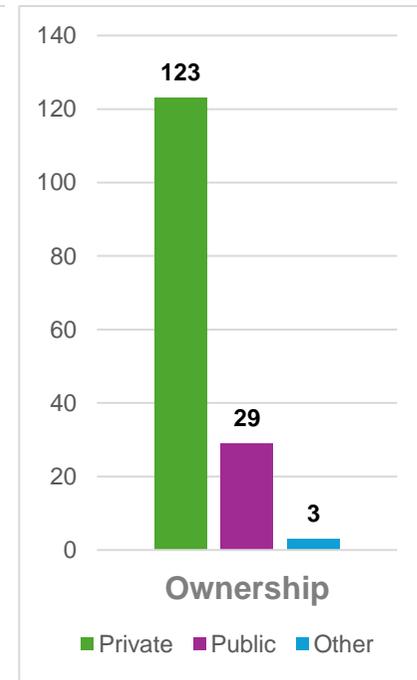
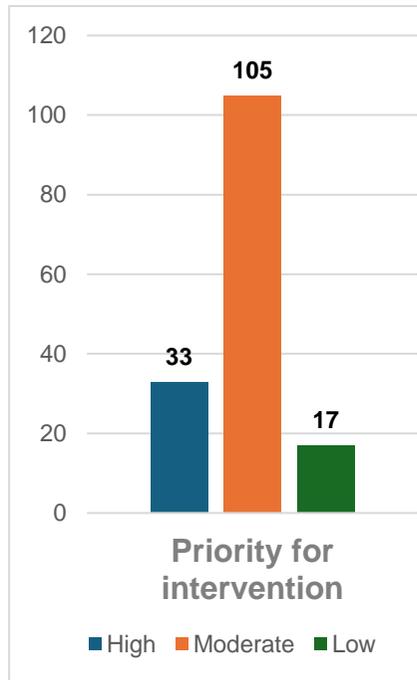
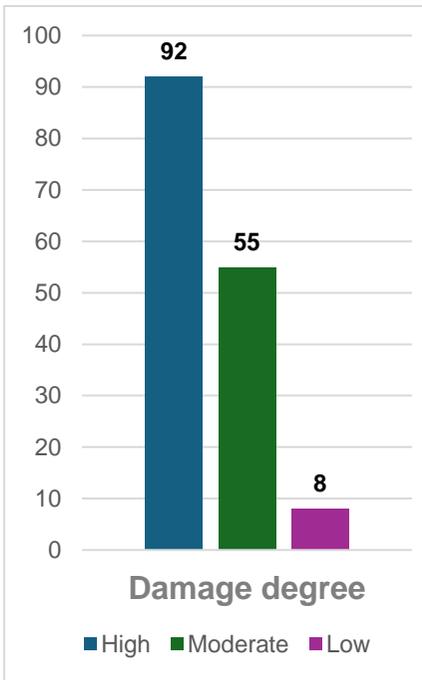
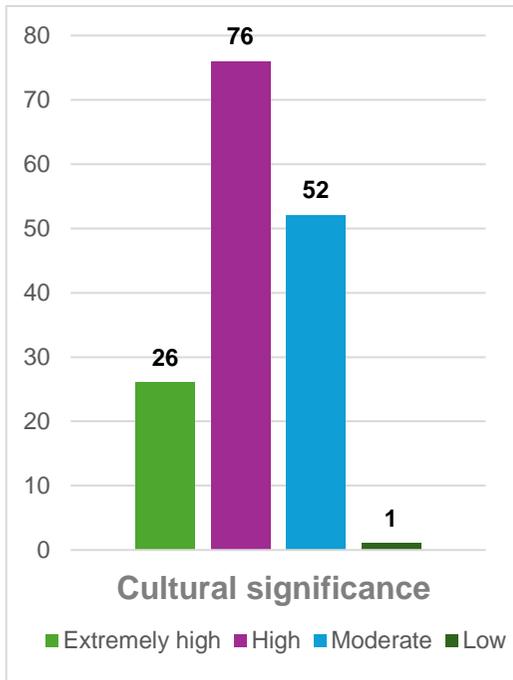
- **123 Buildings: Privately** owned, presenting potential challenges in accessing or restoring the buildings without owner cooperation.
- **29 Buildings: Publicly** owned, likely making intervention more straightforward with government support.
- **3 Buildings: Owned** by the Council of Holy Land Churches.

This assessment of historical buildings in Gaza highlights the urgent need for intervention to preserve Gaza's cultural heritage. With many of these structures at risk of further deterioration or collapse, prioritizing first aid and rescue interventions will be critical in safeguarding Gaza's historical and cultural identity for future generations. Immediate attention is required, particularly for the 33 buildings with high-priority status, to prevent further loss of irreplaceable heritage.

## A. Historical Buildings (155 buildings)



### A. Historical Buildings (155 buildings)



## B. Archaeological sites (45)

Location		Function		Current use		Cultural significance		Damage degree		Priority for intervention		Ownership	
Gaza	4	Residential	-	Close	3	Extremely high	36	High	27	High	10	Private	25
North	4	Museum	1	Open	11	High	5	Moderate	2	Moderate	28	Public	18
Deir Al - Balah	13	Religious	-	Abandoned	24	Moderate	3	Low	16	Low	7	Other	2
Khan Younis	15	Cultural/heritage place	10	Other	7	Low	1						
Rafah	9	Commercial	-										
		Cemetery	1										
		Service	-										
		Open Land	33										

The war in Gaza has not only affected its historical buildings but has also threatened the preservation of its archaeological sites. A survey of 45 archaeological sites located in Gaza, North of Gaza, Deir Al-Balah, Khan Younis, and Rafah has revealed varying levels of cultural significance and damage. These sites, vital to understanding the historical and cultural evolution of the region, require tailored interventions to ensure their protection and conservation.

### Geographic Distribution:

- **4 Sites:** Located in **Gaza**, such as Anthedon which is known for its rich archaeological value.
- **4 Sites:** Located in **Khan Younis**, another area with significant archaeological value.
- **13 Sites:** Located in **Deir Al-Balah**, a region known for its rich archaeological sites with different historical periods.
- **15 Sites:** Located in Khan Younis, an area known for its significant archaeological sites that vary from the Pharaonic to the Middle Bronze age.
- **9 Sites:** Located in Rafah, an area also known for its rich archaeological sites.

### Functional Classification of Archaeological Sites:

- **1 Museums:** Institutions dedicated to preserving and showcasing Gaza's rich cultural history.
- **10 Cultural and heritage places' areas:** These include archaeological parks.

- **1 Cemetery:** A sacred site of burial that holds deep historical and cultural significance.
- **33 Sites:** Archaeological places with no active function, which are preserved as part of agricultural land or as natural cliff areas along the seashore, reflecting their historical integration into the natural and agrarian landscape.

### **Cultural Significance of Archaeological Sites:**

- **36 Sites: Extremely high** cultural significance. These sites are irreplaceable, providing crucial insights into Gaza's ancient history and cultural development.
- **5 Sites: High** cultural significance, holding valuable historical information and artifacts.
- **3 Sites: Moderate** cultural significance, still important but less critical in comparison to other sites.
- **1 Site: Low** cultural significance, of limited historical or cultural value but still part of the heritage landscape.

### **Damage Levels:**

The damage to these archaeological sites has been generally low, with minimal impact from the conflict:

- **27 Site: High** damage, with severe structural deterioration that threatens the survival of the remains of the British railway.
- **2 Site: Moderate** damage, indicating some structural or surface damage that requires targeted restoration to prevent further deterioration.
- **16 Sites: Low** damage, largely preserving their structural and cultural integrity with little to no intervention needed.

### **Priority for First Aid and Rescue Intervention:**

Intervention priorities have been established based on the current condition and cultural significance of each site:

- **10 Sites:** Require emergency intervention due to their critical state or unique value, needing immediate action to stabilize and protect them from further damage.
- **28 Sites:** Moderate priority, requiring intervention to prevent potential future damage, but not at immediate risk.

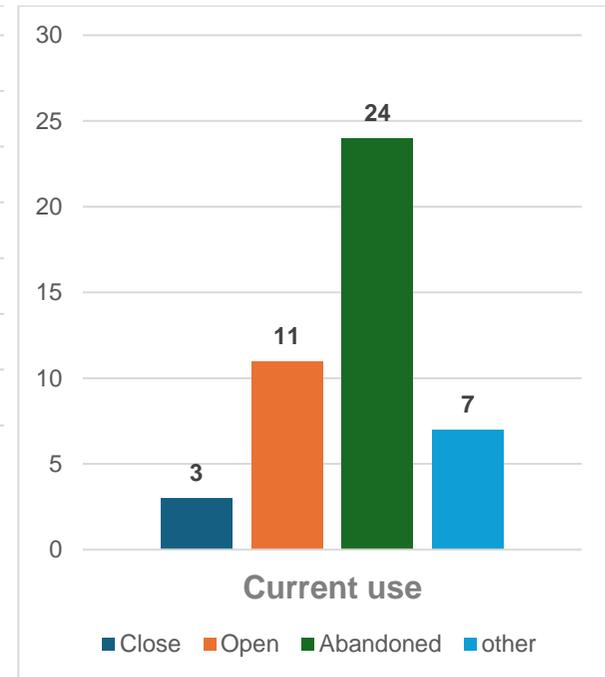
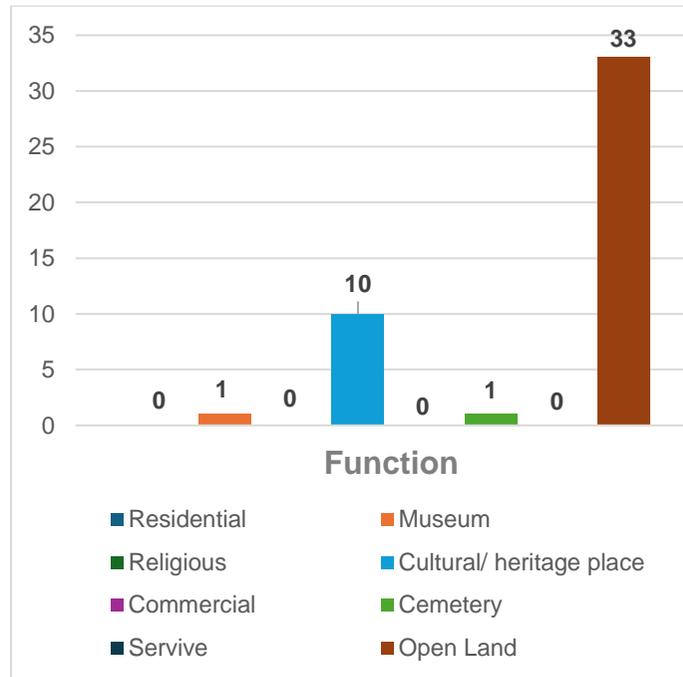
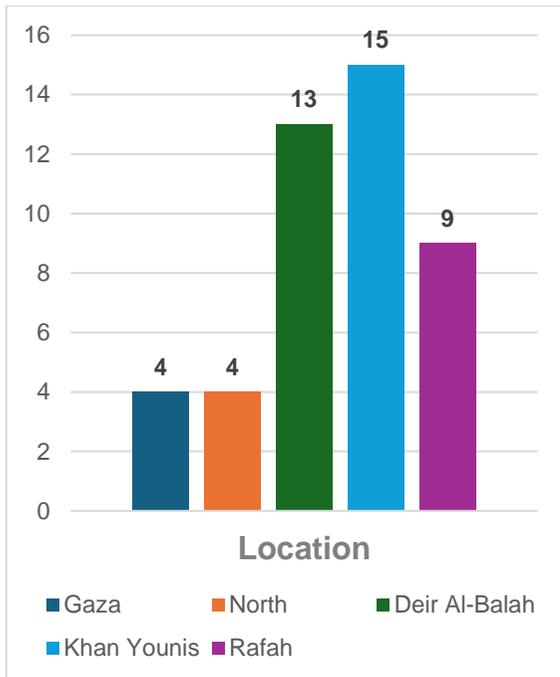
- **7 Sites:** Low priority, with sites being relatively stable and not in need of urgent intervention.

### **Ownership Structure:**

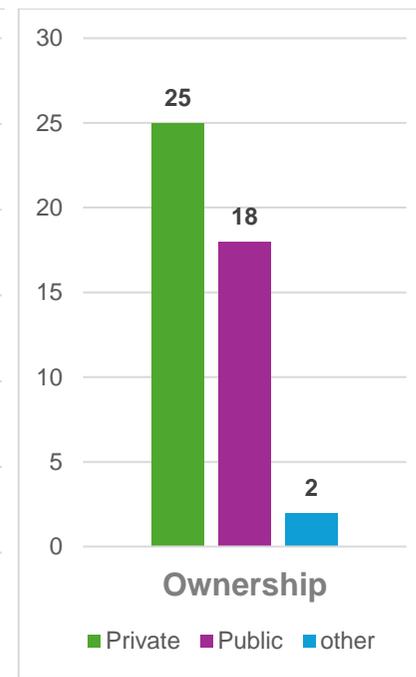
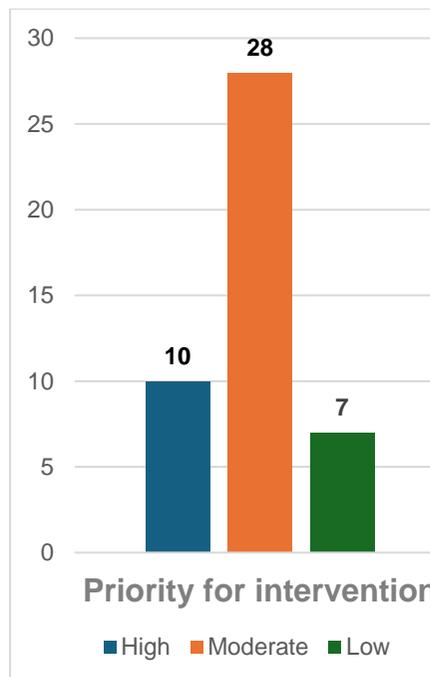
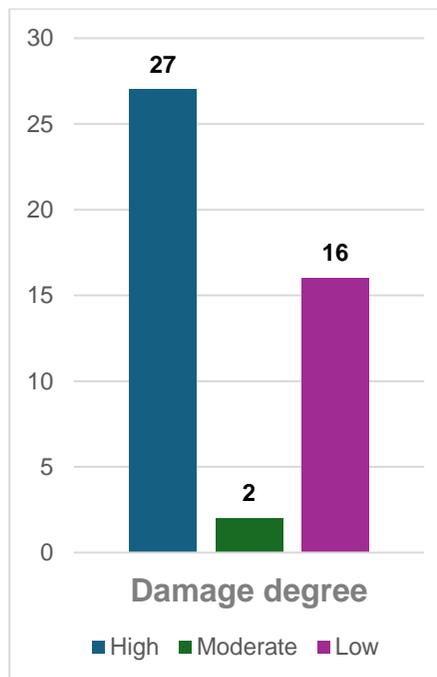
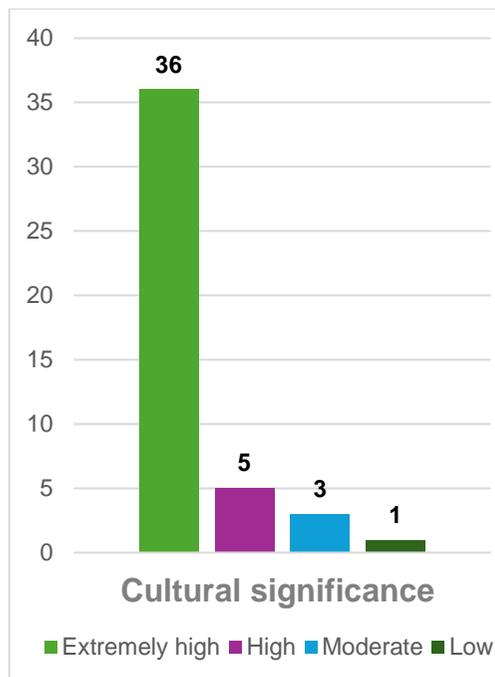
Ownership plays a crucial role in determining access and potential for preservation efforts:

- **18 Sites:** Public ownership, likely under the control of governmental or municipal authorities, which can facilitate coordinated protection and restoration efforts.
- **25 Sites:** Located on private parcels, potentially complicating access and intervention, requiring collaboration with landowners for preservation activities.
- **2 Sites:** Located on the area which has semi-governmental ownership.

## B. Archaeological sites (45)



## B. Archaeological sites (45)



## C. Monuments (23)

Location		Function		Current use		Cultural significance		Damage degree		Priority for intervention		Ownership	
Gaza	12	Residential	3	Close	4	Extremely high	4	High	16	High	12	Private	5
North	2	Museum	1	Open	15	High	17	Moderate	4	Moderate	8	Public	17
Deir Al - Balah	5	Religious	2	Abandoned	4	Moderate	1	Low	3	Low	3	Other	1
Khan Younis	4	Cultural/heritage place	9	Other	-	Low	1						
Rafah	-	Commercial	1										
		Cemetery	3										
		Service	4										
		Open Land	-										

Additionally, the war in Gaza has led to significant damage to several monuments, which hold cultural, historical, and social significance. A detailed survey of 23 monuments located across North of Gaza, Deir Al-Balah, Khan Younis, and Gaza City has revealed various degrees of damage and cultural importance, emphasizing the need for targeted interventions to safeguard these symbols of Gaza's heritage.

### Geographic Distribution:

- **5 Monuments:** Located in Deir Al-Balah, contributing to the area's cultural landscape.
- **4 Monuments:** Located in Khan Younis, reflecting the city's cultural significance.
- **12 Monument:** Located in Gaza City, an important urban center with rich socio-cultural and historical ties.
- **2 Monuments:** Located in the North of Gaza Strip, reflecting the cultural significance of the Jabalia.

### Functional Classification of Monuments:

These monuments serve a variety of functions, illustrating their diverse roles in the community:

- **3 Monuments:** Function as historical palaces with cultural and social significance.
- **1 Museum:** Institutions dedicated to preserving and showcasing Gaza's rich cultural history.
- **2 Monuments:** Function as religious sites, serving as a place of worship and spiritual significance.
- **9 Monuments:** Serve as cultural centers and includes one school and one cinema.

- **1 Commercial Monument:** A historical port of Gaza “the British Port” which was used for trade and commerce, contributing to Gaza city’s economic and historical fabric.
- **3 Monuments:** Serve as memorial cemeteries, holding the remains and memories of the community’s ancestors.
- **4 Monuments:** Have cultural functions, serving as landmarks, memorials, places for community gatherings, a water reservoir and one school.

### **Cultural Significance of Monuments:**

The cultural value of these monuments has been assessed and classified as follows:

- **4 Monument:** Extremely high cultural significance, representing an irreplaceable part of Gaza’s heritage and identity.
- **17 Monuments:** High cultural significance, crucial to Gaza’s historical and cultural landscape.
- **2 Monuments:** Two monuments with moderate and Low cultural significance, with limited historical or cultural value but still relevant as part of the heritage fabric.

### **Damage Levels:**

The extent of damage sustained by these monuments varies, with several experiencing severe impacts:

- **16 Monuments: High** damage, with severe structural deterioration that threatens their survival and requires urgent intervention.
- **4 Monument: Moderate** damage, indicating significant but repairable damage, needing timely restoration.
- **3 Monuments: Low** damage, with minor impacts that do not currently threaten their structural integrity but still require preservation efforts.

### **Priority for First Aid and Rescue Intervention:**

The urgency of intervention has been prioritized based on the current state and cultural importance of each monument:

- **12 Monuments: High** priority for intervention, requiring immediate action to stabilize and prevent further damage.

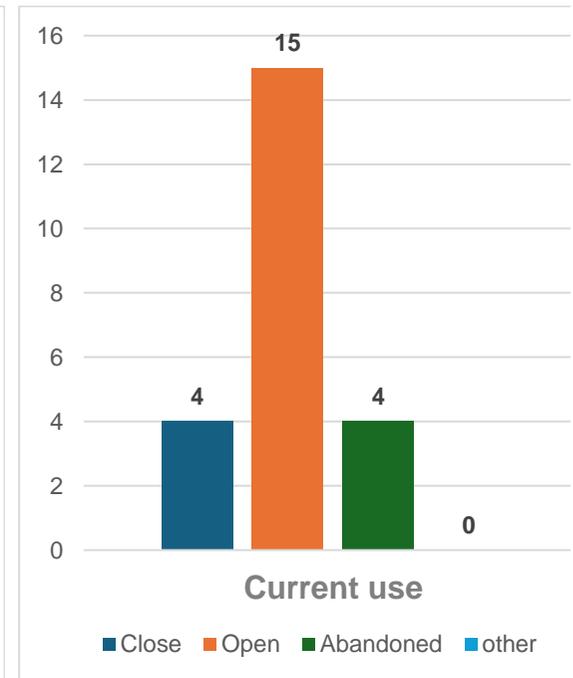
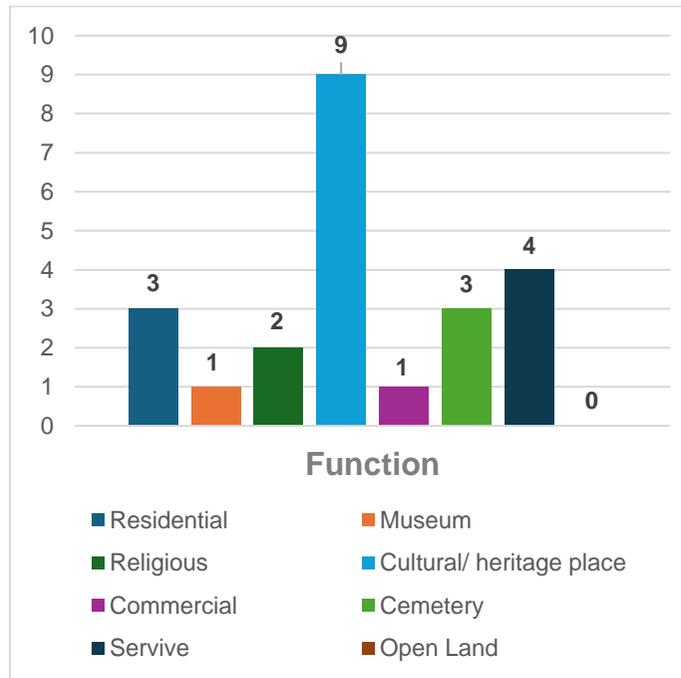
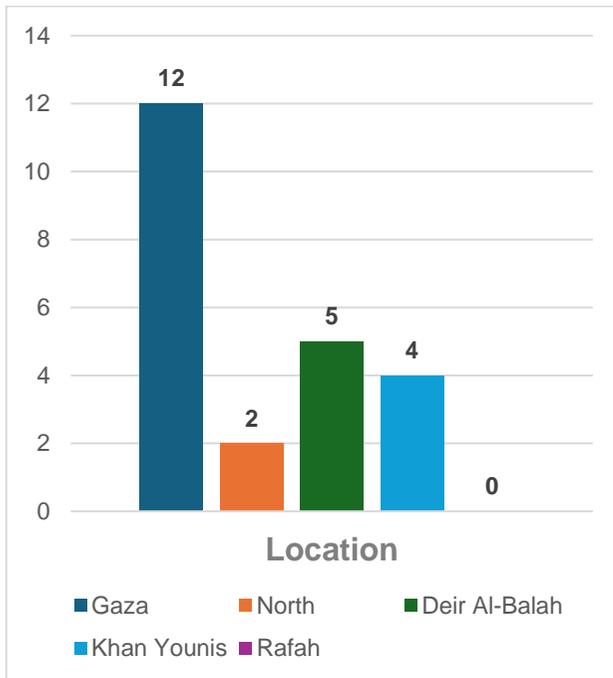
- **8 Monuments: Moderate** priority, needing restoration but not at immediate risk of collapse or irreparable loss.
- **3 Monuments: Low** priority, with the sites being relatively stable and requiring less immediate attention.

### **Ownership Structure:**

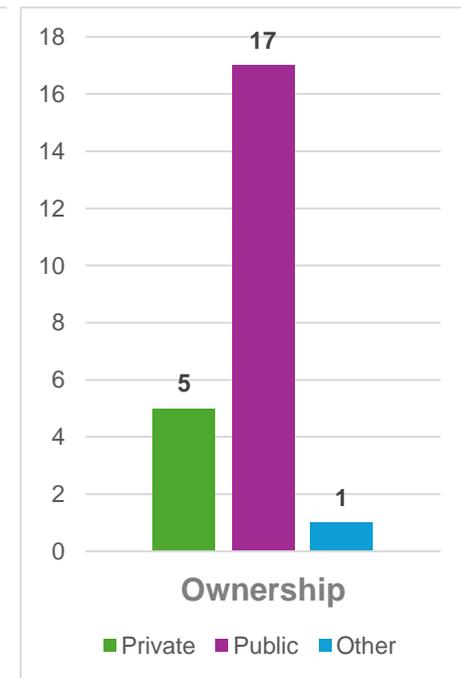
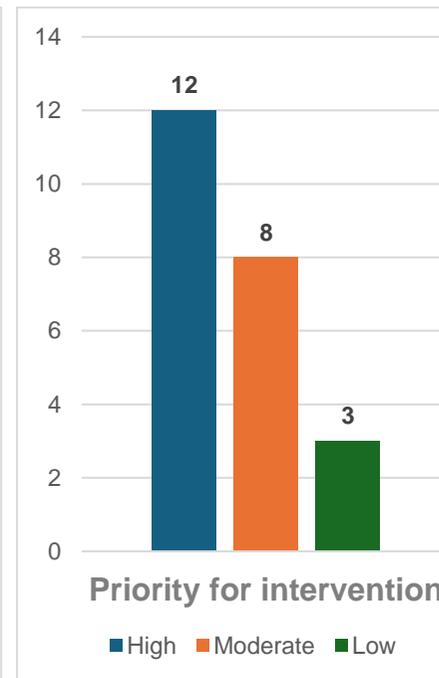
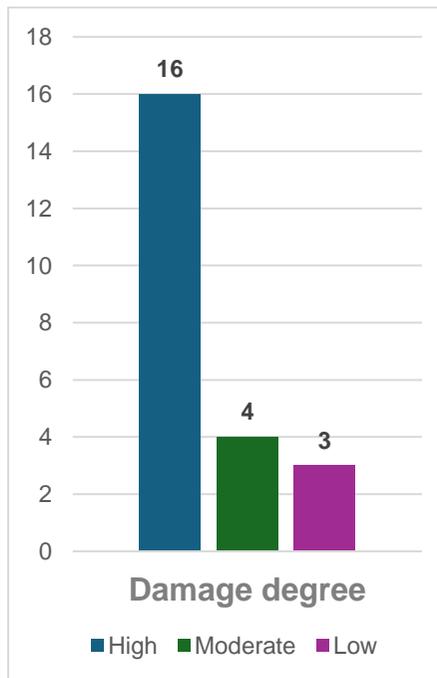
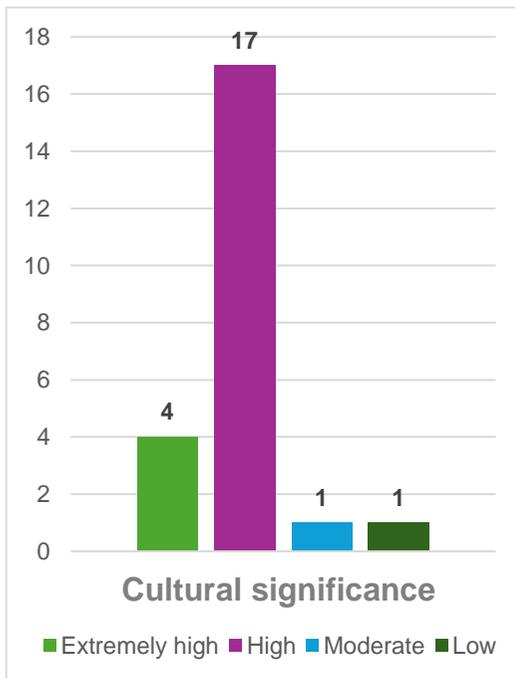
Understanding the ownership of these monuments is essential for planning intervention strategies:

- **14 Monuments:** Public ownership, under the control of government or community authorities, facilitating coordinated preservation efforts.
- **5 Monument:** Private ownership, potentially complicating access and intervention, requiring collaboration with the owner.
- **1 Monument:** Maqam which belongs to a family ownership, but the origin of ownership is Waqif.

### C. Monuments (23)



### C. Monuments (23)



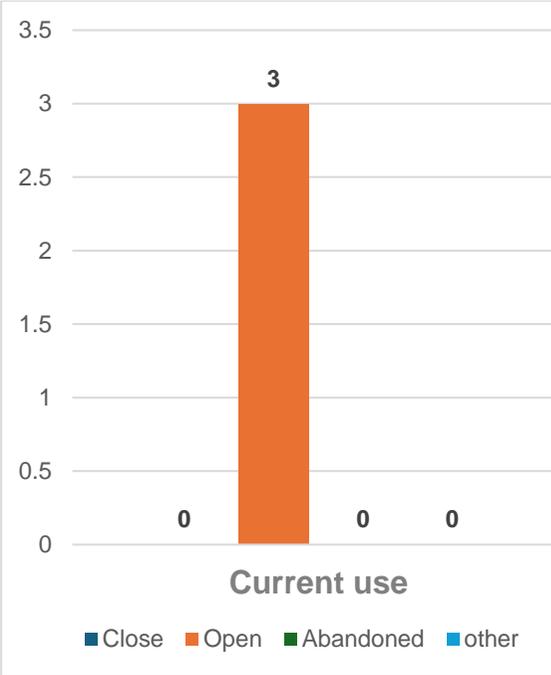
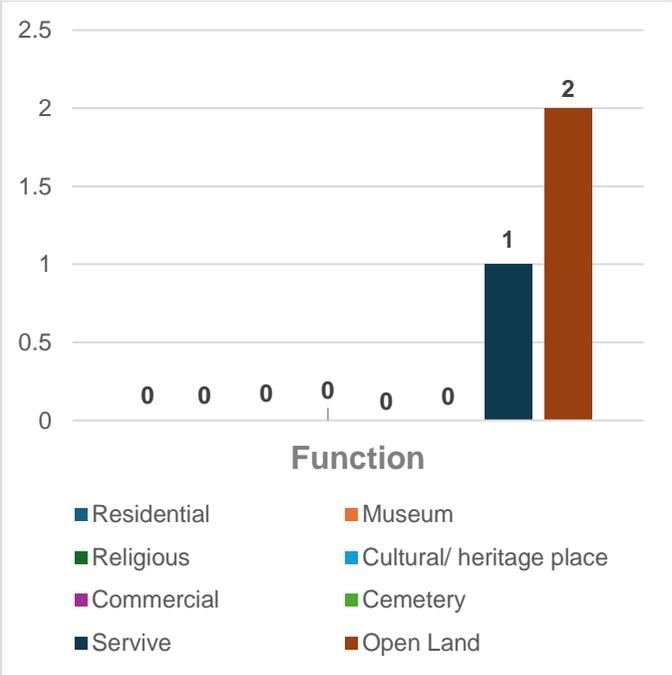
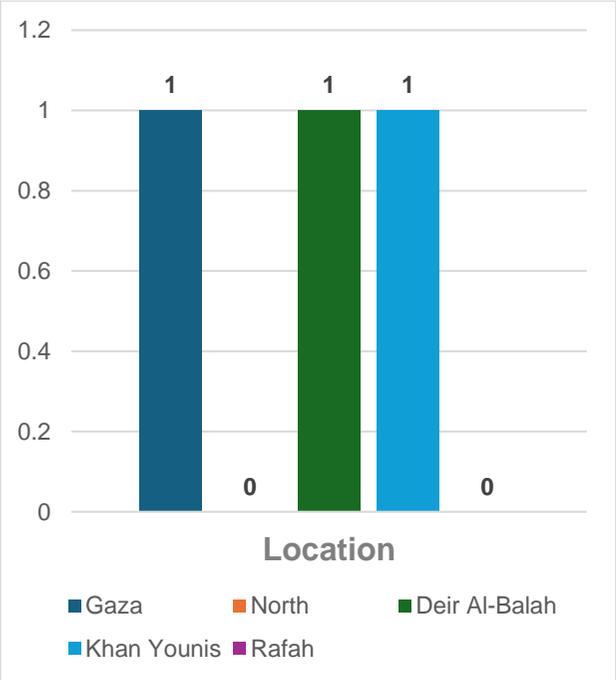
## D. Natural Heritage (3)

Location		Function		Current use		Cultural significance		Damage degree		Priority for intervention		Ownership	
Gaza	1	Residential	-	Close	-	Extremely high	2	High	2	High	3	Private	-
North	-	Museum	-	Open	3	High	1	Moderate	1	Moderate	-	Public	3
Deir Al-Balah	1	Religious	-	Abandoned	-	Moderate	-	Low	-	Low	-	Other	-
Khan Younis	1	Cultural/heritage place	-	Other	-	Low	-						
Rafah	-	Commercial	-										
		Cemetery	-										
		Service	1										
		Open Land	2										

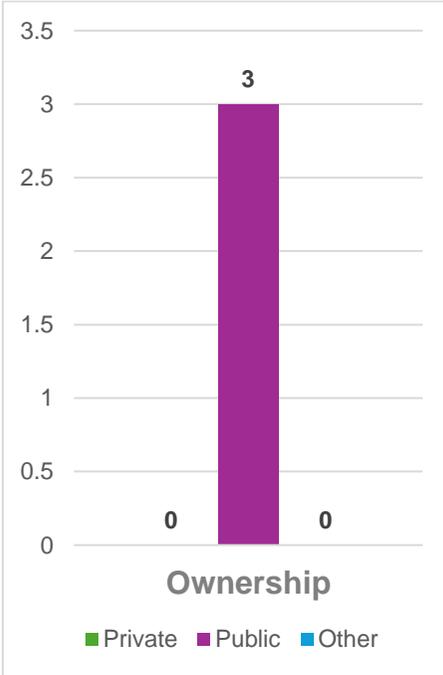
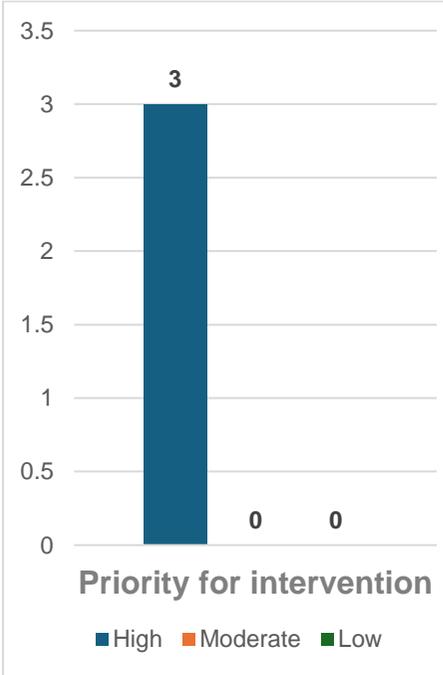
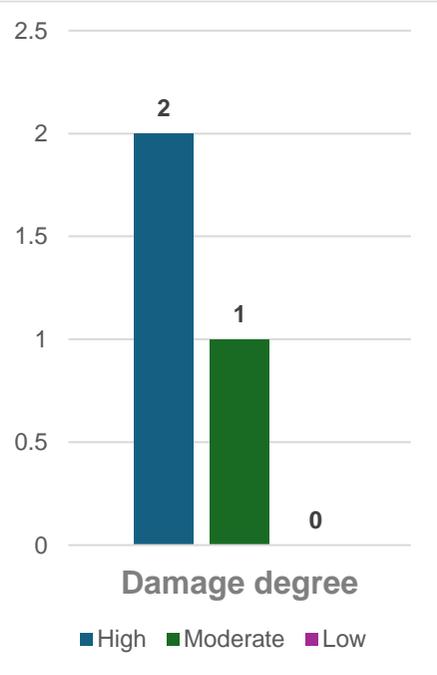
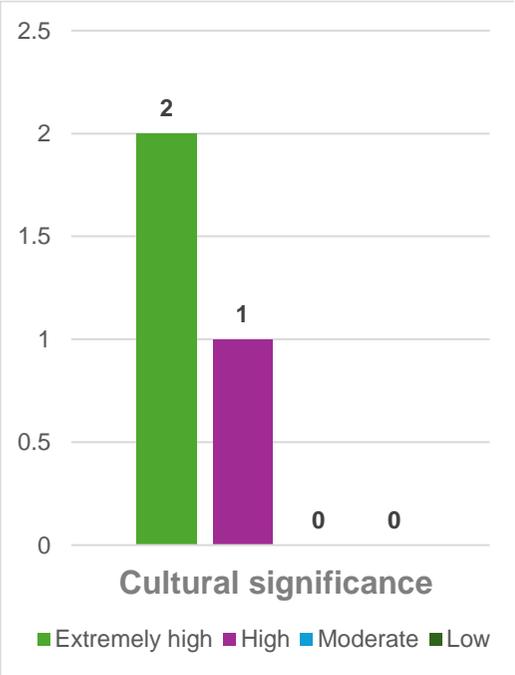
This analysis focuses on three natural heritage sites in the Gaza Strip that suffered damage during the ongoing Israeli military aggression. The sites are geographically distributed across Gaza City, Deir Al-Balah, and Khan Younis. Their functions include two open areas, Wadi Gaza and the Gaza Shore, as well as the Khan Younis sand dunes (Mawasi). All three sites are publicly accessible and hold varying degrees of natural significance, two with extremely high significance and one with high significance.

In terms of damage, two sites experienced severe destruction, while the third sustained moderate damage. These sites are of high priority for emergency preservation and intervention to mitigate further degradation. Ownership of these sites lies with public institutions or municipalities in the Gaza Strip.

### D. Natural Heritage (3)



### D. Natural Heritage (3)



## 5. RISK ASSESSMENT

Cultural heritage sites in Gaza are irreplaceable repositories of human history in Palestine, identity, and civilizations' achievements in the region. In the aftermath of the ongoing war in Gaza, these sites bear the brunt of destruction, whether it is intentional damage, deliberate targeting, or collateral damage. The war-torn landscapes that emerge following the war create a complex environment where cultural heritage is uniquely vulnerable to physical, and socio-economic risks. Assessing these risks is essential for planning effective protection, stabilization, and restoration efforts.

Risk assessment in this context involves systematically identifying, evaluating, and prioritizing the potential threats, hazards, and vulnerabilities that damaged heritage sites face in the post-war period. This process not only highlights immediate dangers, such as structural collapse, but also addresses long-term challenges, including environmental degradation, socio-economic pressures, and renewed war.

By understanding these risks, stakeholders-including governments, international organizations, conservationists, and local communities can implement informed strategies that balance heritage preservation with broader recovery and reconstruction goals. Moreover, risk assessment serves as a tool for advocacy, emphasizing the need to safeguard cultural heritage as a vital component of resilience and identity in post-war societies.

### 5.1 Risk and Threats

A condition assessment documents existing damage and disturbances, providing a snapshot of the current state of a heritage site. In contrast, a risk assessment focuses on identifying and predicting potential future damage and deterioration risks<sup>4</sup>.

A risk assessment seeks to identify threats and evaluate the likelihood of their impact. Once identified, these threats are assessed by examining the probability and severity of each threat in relation to the heritage site's vulnerabilities and exposure<sup>5</sup>.

The aftermath of the recent conflict in Gaza leaves cultural heritage sites exposed to numerous risks and threats. These include direct physical damage from military operations such as

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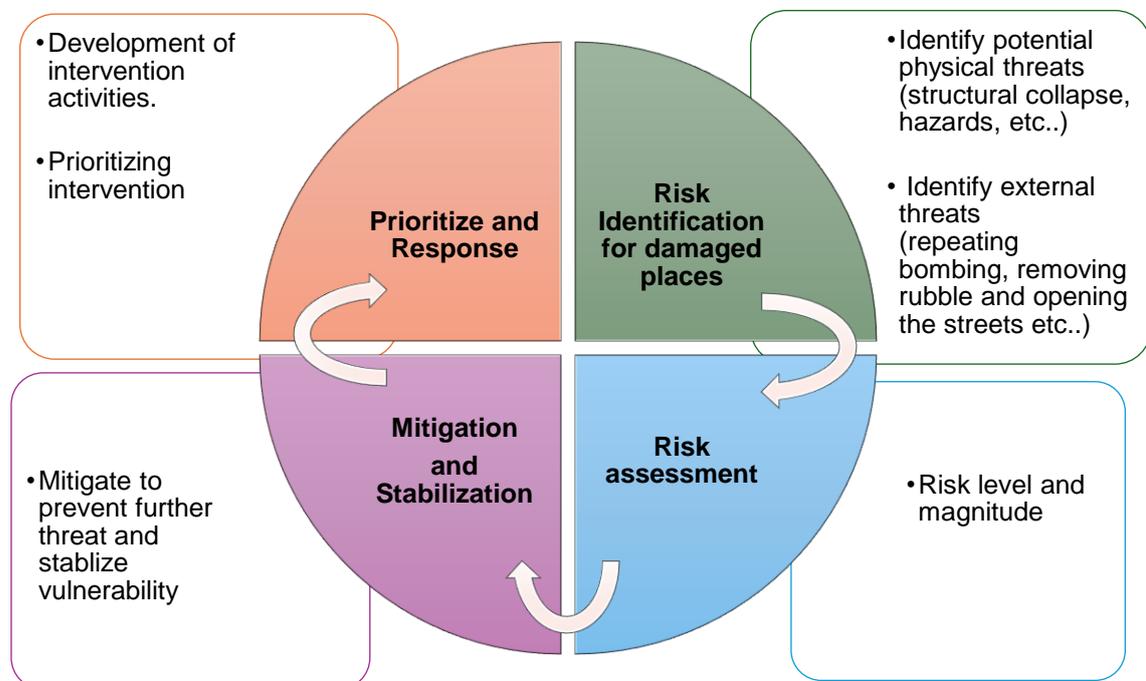
<sup>4</sup> Taylor, J. (2005).

<sup>5</sup> Ball, D. and Watt, J. (2001).

airstrikes, shelling, and ground incursions. Monuments, ancient structures, natural heritage, Al-Shuja'iyya historical neighbourhood, and the Old city of Gaza have suffered structural weakening or complete destruction, resulting in the loss of invaluable historical information. Post-conflict, looting, removing the rubble, illegal excavations, and demolishing the historical buildings in order to offer emergency shelters pose an additional threat, as the lack of security creates opportunities for opportunistic exploitation. Black-market antiquities trade often flourishes in such unstable environments, leading to the permanent displacement of cultural artifacts.

Environmental factors also emerge as a threat, with debris, ash, and pollutants from war accelerating deterioration. Structural damage leaves sites vulnerable to weather-related decay, such as rain, further compounded by the collapse of maintenance systems.

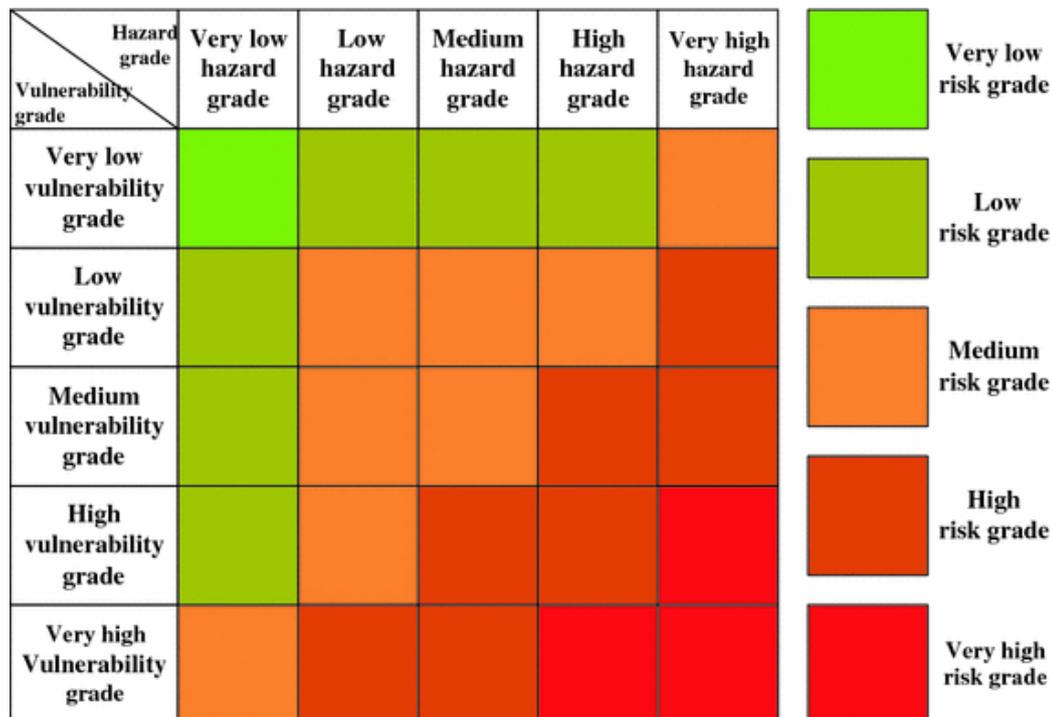
Additionally, there is a risk of cultural erasure, where political agendas may prioritize modern development over the preservation of historical landmarks during reconstruction. This not only endangers the physical site but also threatens the intangible cultural identity tied to these locations.



**Figure 11:** Risk assessment cycle.  
 Source: with CCHP's adjustment: Azadeh, Graham and Jennings, 2017.

## 5.2 Potential Hazards

1. *Structural Instability*: Many heritage sites are now structurally compromised, creating the immediate hazard of collapse. This poses a dual threat: loss of cultural heritage and physical danger to surrounding communities and workers involved in recovery efforts.
2. *Secondary Damage from Urban Recovery Efforts*: The rebuilding of urban infrastructure often results in further accidental damage to nearby cultural sites. Heavy machinery, debris removal, and land redevelopment without proper archaeological oversight can inadvertently destroy or further destabilize heritage structures.
3. *Environmental and Climatic Hazards*: Dust storms, heavy rains, and fluctuations in temperature, especially in Gaza’s semi-arid climate, exacerbate damage to already fragile sites. The absence of proper conservation measures accelerates wear on exposed surfaces, inscriptions, and materials.
4. *Chemical and Biological Hazards*: Chemical residues from explosives and biological growth due to poor drainage or water stagnation in damaged structures can corrode materials such as stone, brick, and mortar.
5. *Neglect and Lack of Resources*: The ongoing blockade and resource scarcity in Gaza hampers preservation and restoration efforts, making long-term neglect a significant hazard



**Figure 12:** Calculating risk magnitude and vulnerability for damaged cultural heritage site in the Gaza Strip  
**Source:** Azadeh, Graham and Jennings, 2017

In the Gaza Strip, CCHP and EAMENA conducted damage assessments by identifying vulnerability factors that heighten the risk impact for each damaged heritage site. The surveyor evaluates potential threats and their likely impacts, estimating the level of impact for each identified threat (Azadeh, Graham and Jennings, 2017).

Risk magnitude calculated as a product of  $P \times E \times S = \text{(P) probability} \times \text{(S) severity}$ .

**Probability:** is defined as likelihood of risk occurring.

**Severity:** is defined as a product of the fraction of the assessed area susceptible to the threat and the potential loss in value of the area (<sup>6</sup>; <sup>7</sup>).

The risk assessment conducted for damaged cultural heritage sites indicates varying levels of vulnerability across different categories. Among archaeological sites, 56% are classified as having a medium risk level, 21% as high risk, and 17% as very high risk. In contrast, historical buildings demonstrate greater susceptibility, with 23% categorized as medium risk, 54% as high risk, and 25% as very high risk. Monuments show a slightly different distribution, with 13% assessed as low risk, 48% as medium risk, 21% as high risk, and 18% as very high risk. These findings underscore the diverse risk profiles among cultural heritage assets, necessitating tailored preservation and mitigation strategies.

The assessment for natural heritage sites presents a distinct risk profile, largely due to their limited number in the region. Key sites such as Wadi Gaza, the Gaza coastal sand dunes, and underwater archaeological locations face significant threats, with 82% classified as high risk and 18% as very high risk. These findings highlight the critical need for focused conservation efforts to safeguard these unique natural and cultural assets in the aftermath of the conflict.

### 5.3 Vulnerabilities to Future Armed Conflict in Gaza

1. *Location and Proximity to Conflict Zones:* Many cultural heritage sites in Gaza are situated within densely populated urban areas that are likely targets in any future conflict. This exposes them to recurring damage from Israeli military-related activities in the Gaza Strip.
2. *Absence of Protective Measures:* Pre-conflict, many sites lacked infrastructure or institutional capacity for preservation, such as protective enclosures, or reinforcements

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<sup>6</sup> Waller, R. R.(1995).

<sup>7</sup> Azadeh, V., Graham P., and Jennings, R. (2017).

against structural damage. This vulnerability is heightened in post-conflict recovery phases where priorities are often shifted to human rehabilitation.

3. *Lack of Legal and Institutional Safeguards:* Weak enforcement of international laws protecting cultural heritage during armed conflicts, as outlined in conventions like the 1954 Hague Convention, leaves sites vulnerable to deliberate targeting or collateral damage.
4. *Economic Pressures:* In a resource-strapped environment such as the Gaza Strip, the preservation of cultural heritage often takes a backseat to immediate socio-economic recovery needs. This leads to reduced funding for restoration projects, training of conservators, or establishment of heritage-focused institutions.
5. *Societal Displacement and Loss of Custodianship:* With communities displaced from Gaza old city and Al-Shuja'iyya old Neighbourhood by the ongoing war, the traditional custodians of these areas may no longer be present to advocate for their preservation, leaving them susceptible to neglect or exploitation.

The cultural heritage of Gaza faces a precarious future without urgent and collaborative intervention. Addressing these risks, hazards, and vulnerabilities requires an integrated approach involving local authorities, international organizations, and community participation. By prioritizing cultural heritage within humanitarian recovery frameworks and leveraging international expertise, it is possible to mitigate these threats and safeguard the rich history embedded in Gaza's monuments for future generations.

## 6. RECOMMENDATIONS

The ongoing Israeli war against the Gaza Strip has inflicted severe damage on its rich cultural heritage, which encompasses historical sites, monuments, and natural landmarks of immense world significance. These sites not only embody Gaza's unique historical and cultural identity but also serve as a vital link to its ancestral legacy. However, the destruction caused by war, coupled with the post-conflict challenges of neglect, and indirect-further damage, poses a serious threat to the preservation of these irreplaceable treasures.

To address this urgent issue, a comprehensive strategy for safeguarding and preservation must be adopted. This approach should integrate emergency stabilization efforts, long-term restoration plans, and preventive measures to protect heritage sites from future risks. The recommendations outlined below are grounded in international conservation standards and tailored to the unique circumstances in Gaza. They emphasize the importance of collaboration between local authorities, international organizations, and communities, as well as leveraging expertise to secure these invaluable assets for future generations.

### 6.1 Damage Mitigation

Damage mitigation refers to the immediate and ongoing efforts to minimize further deterioration of cultural heritage sites that have been compromised during the ongoing war. In Gaza, where war has caused widespread destruction to historical sites, monuments, and natural heritage, damage mitigation is a critical first step toward safeguarding these irreplaceable assets. Thus, a framework for effective damage mitigation is essential to meet the post-war challenges.

#### 6.1.1 Emergency Stabilization of Structures:

- Conduct rapid structural assessments to identify sites at imminent risk of collapse.
- Priority should be given to historically significant structures and those critical to cultural identity.
- Use temporary supports, scaffolding, and barriers to stabilize damaged buildings and monuments. This prevents further collapse or loss while more comprehensive restoration plans are developed.
- Carefully remove debris to avoid secondary damage. Ensure that materials from the site, such as stones or tiles, are cataloged and stored for future use in restoration.

### **6.1.2 Protective Measures Against Environmental Factors:**

- Install protective coverings to shield damaged sites from rain, wind, and sun exposure, which can exacerbate deterioration.
- Address water infiltration issues by clearing or repairing drainage systems around damaged sites to prevent erosion and flooding.
- Mitigate the impact of pollutants and residues from explosives by cleaning affected surfaces with non-invasive methods approved for cultural heritage preservation.

### **6.1.3 Prevention of Human-Induced Threats:**

- Implement physical security, such as fencing and guards.
- Involve local communities as stewards of their heritage by raising awareness of the significance of these sites and the consequences of neglect.
- Strengthen enforcement of local and international laws, such as the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property, to prevent intentional damage or unauthorized exploitation.

### **6.1.4 Documentation and Digital Preservation:**

- Use 3D scanning, photogrammetry, and traditional surveying to create accurate records of damaged sites. This serves as a reference for future restoration and provides a digital backup of the site's historical features.
- Catalog and safely store any artifacts or materials retrieved from damaged sites to prevent loss or theft.

### **6.1.5 Capacity Building and Resource Allocation:**

- Provide training for local conservators, engineers, and craftsmen in emergency preservation techniques tailored to the unique materials and designs of Gaza's heritage.
- Secure funding and resources from international organizations, such as the British Council-CPF, CER, ALIPH, AFD, for immediate and long-term mitigation efforts.
- In cooperation with the CPF and the MoTA, coordinate plans for an international sectoral summit to raise funds for the mitigation phase.

### **6.1.6 Collaborative International Support:**

- Seek partnerships with global heritage preservation experts to design and implement damage mitigation strategies.
- Access emergency cultural heritage funds provided by international bodies to cover urgent stabilization and protection costs.

### **6.1.7 Monitoring and Adaptive Management:**

- Establish a monitoring system to track the condition of sites and assess the effectiveness of mitigation measures.
- Continuously refine mitigation techniques based on emerging challenges, such as renewed conflict.

Effective damage mitigation is a vital component of cultural heritage preservation in Gaza. By implementing a systematic approach that combines emergency stabilization, environmental protection, community engagement, and international collaboration, it is possible to limit the extent of damage and lay the groundwork for long-term restoration and conservation efforts. These actions not only protect physical structures but also preserve the cultural identity and historical continuity of the region

## **6.2 Prioritized actions**

Preservation and restoration of Gaza's cultural heritage requires a phased approach that balances immediate needs with long-term sustainability. This strategy addresses critical sites such as Al-Omari Mosque, Al-Pasha Palace, Al-Samara Hammam, Anthedon, the Byzantine Church in Jabalia, the Roman Cemetery in Beit Lahia, Wadi Gaza, the Dome of Dar Al-Saada, the Commonwealth Cemeteries, 100 historical houses, and Ottoman and Mamluk structures.

### **Phase 1: Emergency Response and Mitigation:**

#### **1. Immediate Stabilization:**

- Secure damaged sites with temporary supports, scaffolding, and protective coverings to prevent further collapse.
- Prioritize iconic structures like Al-Omari Mosque, Ibn Othman mosque and Al-Pasha Palace due to their cultural and historical significance.

- Clear debris carefully from sites such as the Old city of Gaza and Al-Shuja'iyya Neighbourhood.
2. Preventive Protection:
    - Establish security perimeters at vulnerable sites.
    - Use weatherproof barriers to protect exposed archaeological remains.
  3. Documentation and Assessment:
    - Perform detailed surveys and digital documentation, including 3D imaging, of major sites.
    - Evaluate structural integrity and prioritize intervention needs for historical houses.
  4. Community Engagement:
    - Mobilize local communities as heritage stewards, raising awareness about the importance of cultural heritage sites.
    - Train volunteers in basic site preservation techniques.

## **Phase 2: Recovery and Resilience:**

1. Structural Rehabilitation:
  - Begin permanent stabilization of priority sites, such as Al-Omari Mosque and Al-Pasha Palace, the Dome of Dar Al-Saada, using traditional materials and methods.
  - Address environmental risks at Wadi Gaza, such as erosion, through ecological restoration projects.
2. Conservation Programs:
  - Initiate conservation of archaeological sites salvaged, like the Byzantine Church, Roman cemetery, Anthedon, Tell Al-Saakan, and the underwater archaeological sites.
3. Capacity Building:
  - Train local conservators and craftsmen in advanced restoration techniques, focusing on Ottoman and Mamluk architectural styles.
  - Establish partnerships with CPF, CER, ALIPH and other interested cultural heritage organizations to provide financial/technical assistance.
4. Cultural Heritage Awareness:
  - Organize community events around the restoration of historical houses to build public interest and support.
5. Monitoring and Evaluation:
  - Introduce monitoring systems to track the condition of restored sites.

- Regularly review recovery progress to adapt strategies as needed.

### **Phase 3: Reconstruction of Major Damaged Sites**

#### **1. Reconstruction Efforts:**

- Rebuild significant structures, such as the Dome of Dar Al-Saada, Ibn Othman mosque, and Al-Omari Mosque, adhering to historical authenticity and international conservation standards.
- Restore the original layouts of Al-Pasha Palace and Al-Samara Hammam, ensuring functionality and cultural relevance.
- Reconstruct 100 historical houses using traditional materials and techniques to maintain architectural integrity.

#### **2. Revitalization of Archaeological Sites:**

- Fully excavate and restore Anthedon, Tell Al-Sakan, and the Byzantine Church in Jabalia, integrating modern archaeological methods.
- Establish protective facilities at the Roman Cemetery in Beit Lahia to safeguard against environmental and human-induced threats.

#### **3. Integrated Heritage Landscapes:**

- Develop Wadi Gaza as a cultural and ecological reserve, incorporating the natural environment with archaeological preservation.
- Highlight Gaza's Ottoman and Mamluk heritage through targeted restoration projects that celebrate its unique historical architecture.

#### **4. Sustainability Measures:**

- Establish heritage management plans that include regular maintenance schedules for reconstructed sites.
- Engage local authorities and NGOs to ensure the continued funding and oversight of cultural heritage projects.

The phased approach ensures a balance between urgent action and long-term resilience, preserving Gaza's cultural heritage for future generations. These efforts not only protect physical structures but also reinforce cultural identity, foster community pride, and contribute to the socio-economic recovery of the region. By integrating local expertise with global support, the heritage of Gaza can be safeguarded amidst ongoing challenges.

### 6.3 Strategies for emergency stabilization and recovery efforts

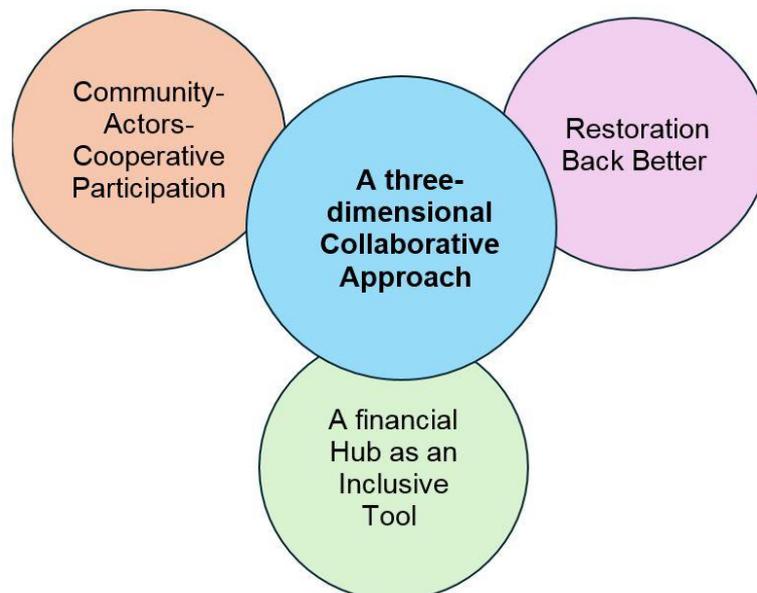
Emergency stabilization and recovery efforts are critical for safeguarding cultural heritage sites in the aftermath of conflict. These strategies must address immediate threats while laying the foundation for longer-term restoration and resilience. Below are detailed strategies for effective emergency stabilization and recovery.

#### 6.3.1 Rapid Assessment and Prioritization:

- Deploy expert teams to evaluate the structural integrity, level of damage, and immediate threats to cultural heritage sites.
- Prioritize High-Risk Sites: Focus on stabilizing sites with the highest cultural or historical value, such as Al-Omari Mosque, Al-Pasha Palace, and Wadi Gaza, as well as those at imminent risk of collapse.
- Develop a Prioritization Matrix: Use criteria such as historical significance, community value, and risk level to rank sites for intervention.

#### 6.3.2 Structural Emergency Stabilization:

- Install shoring, scaffolding, and bracing to prevent further collapse of damaged structures.
- Protect exposed sites, like the Byzantine Church and the Roman Cemetery, from rain, wind, and debris with tarpaulins and temporary shelters.



**Figure 13:** A comprehensive framework for addressing the devastating damage to cultural and natural heritage in Gaza

### **6.3.3 Protective Measures Against Environmental and Human Threats**

- Establish fencing, surveillance, and guards around high-risk sites to prevent looting, and illegal excavations.
- Use sandbags or retaining walls to mitigate erosion risks at sites like the shore cliffs of the underwater archaeological sites and the Gaza coastal sand dunes.
- Engage local communities in safeguarding heritage by reporting potential threats.

### **6.3.4 Emergency Conservation and Artifact Salvage:**

- Carefully retrieve and secure movable artifacts at the main storage depots or from damaged sites to prevent theft or further damage.
- Catalog and store items in safe, controlled environments.
- Apply emergency treatments, such as consolidating fragile surfaces and treating exposed materials to prevent rapid deterioration.
- Use high-resolution photography, 3D scanning, and traditional recording methods to document the current state of damaged sites for future restoration.

### **6.3.5 Capacity Building:**

- Train local artisans, engineers, and conservators in emergency stabilization techniques, ensuring culturally appropriate and sustainable interventions.
- Involve local labor in stabilization efforts to foster ownership and economic benefits.

### **6.3.6 Integration into Broader Recovery Efforts:**

- Align heritage stabilization efforts with broader urban reconstruction projects to ensure long-term viability and integration of heritage into community life.
- Develop frameworks for ongoing maintenance and preservation, leveraging both local expertise and international best practices.
- Reintegrate sites like Al-Omari Mosque, Al Pasha Palace, the Dome of Dar Al-Saada, and Al-Samara Hammam into their traditional functions to sustain cultural relevance and community connection.

Implementing these strategies, emergency stabilization, and recovery efforts prevent further loss of cultural heritage while creating a strong foundation for future restoration. Collaborative approaches involving local communities and international organizations ensure that the cultural and historical essence of the Gaza Strip is preserved for generations to come.

#### **6.4 Cost Estimation**

Estimating the cost of damaged cultural heritage in Gaza after the war involves a comprehensive, multi-step process that considers the physical damage to sites, the loss of intangible cultural value, and the resources required for stabilization, restoration, and reconstruction. However, the following criteria were used to calculate an approximate estimation for interventions to preserve the damaged cultural heritage in Gaza.

##### **Damage Assessment and Documentation:**

On site damage assessment and inspections were conducted by the field team, with expertise in archaeology, architecture, structural engineering and conservation, who assessed the extent of physical damage to each site. For example:

- Evaluated structural damage (e.g., partial or total collapse).
- Identified damage to decorative elements, inscriptions, mosaics, or other artistic features.
- Classified sites into damage categories such as minor, moderate, severe, and total destruction to estimate intervention costs.

Location	Damage Degree			No Damage	Priority for Intervention			Estimated Cost (Million €)		
	High	Moderate	Low		Phase 1 Emergency response and mitigation (12-18 months)	Phase 2 Recovery and resilience (2-3 years)	Phase 3 Reconstruction (4-8 years)	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
Gaza Zone	101	53	6	89	38	106	16	25,26	85,9	95,32
Northern zone	7	1	-	-	4	4	-	1,62	2,11	7,16
Deir Al-Balah zone	9	-	11	1	6	6	8	1,84	3,50	13,60
Khan Younis zone	12	7	10	-	6	20	3	2,10	3,90	9,04
Rafah zone	9	-	-	-	3	6	-	0,38	1,31	8,12
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>31,2</b>	<b>96,72</b>	<b>133,23</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Two Hundred Sixty-One Million and One Hundred Fifty Thousand Euro</b>							<b>261,150 €</b>		

Table 3: The Cost Estimation to Preserve Damaged Cultural Heritage in Gaza

## Cost Categories

The teams estimated the costs by dividing the effort into several components:

- **Emergency Stabilization:** Calculated costs for temporary scaffolding, protective covers, and other immediate measures to prevent further damage.
- **Conservation and Restoration:** Included the cost of materials, specialized labor, and conservation equipment.
- **Reconstruction:** For severely damaged or destroyed sites, estimated the cost of rebuilding using traditional methods and materials to maintain historical authenticity.
- **Artifact Recovery and Preservation:** Accounted for the cost of retrieving, conserving, and storing movable artifacts.
- **Monitoring and Maintenance:** Considered the long-term cost of monitoring systems and routine upkeep after restoration.
- **Site-Specific Budgets:** The teams developed individual cost estimates for high-priority sites like the Dome of Dar Al-Saada, Al Pasha Palace, Aal Omari mosque, Ibn Othman Mosque, and the Byzantine Church, and costs to conduct an emergency restoration to 100 historical houses.
- **General Overhead:** Included logistics, security, project management, and administrative costs for the overall recovery program.
- **Contingency Funds:** Allocated 10–20% of the total budget for unforeseen challenges during the restoration process.

Estimating the cost of damaged cultural heritage in Gaza is a multifaceted task that combines technical evaluations, historical data, and community input. A systematic approach not only provides a financial roadmap for restoration but also highlights the broader cultural and economic value of preserving Gaza's heritage. Collaboration with international experts and organizations can further enhance the accuracy and feasibility of the cost assessment.

## 7. CONCLUSION

The damage survey underscores the significant cultural and historical loss faced by Gaza, with a large number of sites requiring urgent attention. Prioritizing interventions based on the degree of damage and cultural significance will be essential in preserving Gaza's cultural heritage for future generations. The ownership structure of these sites will also play a critical role in the logistics of intervention efforts.

The archaeological sites in Gaza represent a unique and invaluable part of Gaza's heritage. While most sites have sustained low damage, the need for protection and conservation remains paramount, especially for those with extremely high cultural significance. Immediate attention is required for the two sites needing emergency intervention, while moderate efforts should be directed toward the remaining sites to ensure their continued preservation. Coordinated efforts involving both public authorities and private landowners will be essential in safeguarding these archaeological treasures for future generations.

The damage assessment of nine monuments in Gaza highlights the urgent need for preservation and restoration efforts, particularly for those with high cultural significance and severe damage. Immediate intervention is crucial for the three monuments requiring high-priority action, while moderate efforts should be directed toward the remaining sites to prevent future deterioration. The damage assessment of 77 historical buildings shows that the majority of the historical buildings have cultural significance, and most of them have been damaged; more than half of them need emergency intervention to rescue these valuable historical buildings.

In conclusion, the extensive damage to Gaza's historical buildings and archaeological sites reflects a critical loss of cultural identity and heritage. These sites not only bear witness to the region's rich history but also foster a sense of community and continuity. Urgent, coordinated preservation efforts are essential to safeguard these buildings for future generations. In doing so, Gaza's cultural legacy can be protected, ensuring that these historic sites continue to embody the resilience and heritage of the people of Gaza.

## Annex (1)

### Damage and Risk Assessment EAMENA Form



#### الآثار المهددة في الشرق الأوسط و شمال إفريقيا

#### Disturbance/Threat Record Sheet

نموذج تسجيل الاعتداء (الاختلال)/التهديد

اسم المشروع:

اسم المجموعة:

الاسم:	التاريخ:	اسم الموقع:
الموقع / الإحداثيات GPS :		
وصف الموقع:		

مخطط توضيحي



رقم gps	رقم الصورة	تاريخ الإعتداء (الاختلال)	تأثيرات التعدي	نوع التعدي	سبب التعدي	رقم التعدي
المخاطر أخطر من الإعتداءات أعلاه						
مؤكد / محتمل / ممكن			النوع		السبب	

أي تعليق أو وصف إضافي

# EAMENA

Endangered Archaeology in the Middle East & North Africa



## Disturbance/Threat Record Sheet

Project Name:

Group Name:

Site:	Date:	Initials:
Location/GPS:		
Site Description:		

Sketch Plan:

### EAMENA Disturbance/Threat Record Sheet

\*If there is more than one disturbance at the site, assign a number to each one to link Disturbance Cause/Category/Effects/Date(s)

Site:		Date:		Initials:			
Condition:		<input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Very Bad <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown					
Disturbance Extent:		<input type="checkbox"/> 1-10% <input type="checkbox"/> 11-30% <input type="checkbox"/> 31-60% <input type="checkbox"/> 61-90% <input type="checkbox"/> 91-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> No Visible/known					
Disturbance Cause(s):							
	No Visible/known		Explosion/Heavy Weaponry		Maintenance/Prevent.		Stationary Vehicle
	Animals/Pest Infestation		Fire		Mine/Quarry (Open Pit)		Structural Robbing
	Clearance (Bulldozing)		Flooding		Mine/Quarry (Surface)		Temp./Humidity Change
	Clearance (Hand)		Graffiti		Mine/Quarry (Sub-Surf)		Tunnelling
	Clearance (Unclassified)		Grazing/Animal Movement		Mine/Quarry (Unclass.)		Veg./Crops/Trees
	Conservation		Gunfire/Light Weaponry		Occupation/Cont. Use		Volcanic Eruption
	Construction		Inundation		Ploughing		Water Action
	Demolition		Irrigation (Centre Pivot)		Pollution		Wind Action
	Drilling		Irrigation (Channels)		Precipitation		Unknown
	Dumping		Irrigation (Unclassified)		Railway		Other (specify):
	Excavation (Machinery)		Land/Rock Slide		Reconstruction		
	Excavation (Hand)		Landmines		Road/Track		
	Excavation (Unclass.)		Landscaping		Seismic Activity		
Disturbance Category:							
	Agricultural/Pastoral		Funerary/Memorial		Military		Trade/Commercial
	Archaeological		Hunting/Fishing		Natural		Utilities
	Defensive/Fortification		Hydrological		Public		Unknown
	Development		Industrial Productive		Religious		Other (specify):
	Domestic		Infrastructure/Transport		Status/Display/Monum.		
	Entertainm't/Leisure		Looting		Tourism/Visitor Activity		
Disturbance Effect(s)							
	Access Restriction		Chemical Leaching		Earth Displacement		Structural Alteration
	Alteration of Terrain		Collapse/Structural Damage		Erosion		Water Damage
	Artefact Displacement		Compacting		Loss of Arch. Material		Unknown
	Burning		Covered		Relocation of Features		Other (specify):
Disturbances (choose from Disturbances above):							
Disturbance No	Disturbance Cause:	Disturbance Category	Disturbance Effect(s)	Date of Disturbance(s):	Photo No:	GPS No:	

Disturbance No	Disturbance Cause:	Disturbance Category	Disturbance Effect(s)	Date of Disturbance(s):	Photo No:	GPS No:
Threats (choose from Disturbances above):						
Threat Cause		Category		Planned, Probable, Possible		
Other Comments/Description:						







**The second example** from the Southern Gaza Strip (Barquq Castle)

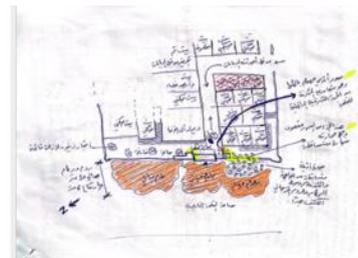
Team Group Name: Dr. Mahmoud Balawi, Eng. Mohammad Al-Farra, and GIS expert, Eng. Wesam Al-Ashqar.



اسم المشروع : حصر اضرار المواقع والمعاني الأثرية في قطاع غزة  
اسم المجموعة: فريق الجذب

الإسم : مسعود البلادي ، وسام الأشقر ، التاريخ: 2024/06/29	اسم الموقع: قلعة الأمير بوس - حليوس
مختلطة	
الترقيم: 31°20'36.0"N 34°18'12.2"E	
الترقيم: GPS	
يقع المبنى في وسط البلد من الجهة الشرقية على شارع جمال عبد الناصر	
تحتل هذه القطعة من أهم قطع المماليك البرجية في فلسطين، ويعد تكتيبيها لعام 1387م، أي عام 789هـ على يد الأمير بوس بن عبد الله التورزي بناء على طلب من السلطان برقوق أحد سلاطين المسر المعنوي وهو مؤسس دولة المماليك البرجية. وذلك لتمثل مركز يتوسط الطريق بين الشام ومصر وأيضاً الحجاز والمسافرين مكالاً الراحة والتزود بجواهراتهم، بالإضافة لخدماء من قطاع الطرق.	
كثرت مساحات القطعة نحو ستة عشر يوماً، وقد تم تدميرها مراراً وتكراراً من قبل حاكم من أملاكه 85.5 على وتكثرت زواياها، أربع قطار رئيسية من البناء تقسم كل زاوية إلى حجرة من السمات الأربعة. وتضم هذه الزوايا أبراج بارزية، ولا تزال بقايا البرج الجنوبي الغربي باقية إلى الآن، كما وتكثف القطعة من طابقين ومسجد المساحة مبنى القطعة حالياً شبه مهديم فيما عدا الواجهة الأمامية "الخريفية" مع البوابة وهي المدخل الرئيسي والمسجد ومطلقة، ولا تزال الحدائق وبعض الأبراج باقية ومنها برج يقع في الزاوية الجنوبية الغربية من القطعة أما المسجد فيحتل جزءاً أساسياً من القطعة ويقع على يسار البوابة الرئيسية ويتكون من طابقين: الأول عمار عن غرفة مستطيلة الشكل طويلاً عترة أمتار وعرضها ثمانية أمتار، كما يوجد نهر منقوش ومحفور في المبنى بين المدخلين، أما الطابق العلوي فمليئة بهدماً.	
يقع مقلدة المسجد على يمين البوابة الرئيسية بترج يؤدي إليها وهي على نفس مستوى الحدائق التي تقع تحتها والرافع على سطح القطعة والتي يحتوي على فتحات لإطلاق الذخائف، وقاعدة المقلدة مربعة الشكل وعليها مبنى القسم الرئيسي من المقلدة.	
تعرض المبنى للتدمير في عام 2003 من قبل وزارة السياحة والآثار وشمل التدمير مسجلة الواجهة الأمامية والجزء المقفول من المقلدة.	

اسم تضيحي للكتلة والأضرار الواقعة عليها



EAMENA Survey form:

An example from the Southern Gaza Strip (Barquq Castle)





٤٤. انهيار الجزء العلوي من المئذنة ووجود جدران غير مستقرة في بدن المئذنة مع احتمالية سقوطها في أي لحظة.



توصيات:

- ترميم بالحيل السميكة للجزء العلوي من بدن المئذنة لتأمين الحجارة غير المستقرة.
- التدعيم للؤقت الطارئ للحجارة غير المستقرة للمئذنة.

٤٥. خروج بعض الحجارة عن موضعها في الواجهة من الداخل ما قد يعرضها للاهتزاز في أي لحظة.



توصيات:

- التدعيم للؤقت الطارئ للحجارة غير المستقرة للواجهة من الداخل.

{ 6 }

٤٦. ارتطام أطلال من زكام الخرسانة المسلحة في الجزء السفلي من الواجهة الأثرية من الخارج أدى إلى هشيم الحجارة وربما أحدث تصدعات لا يمكن كشفها إلا بعد إزالة هذا الزكام.



توصيات:

- التعامل بحذر عند إزالة الزكام خاصة في الجزء الملاصق للجدار الأثري لضمان عدم إحداث خدوش أو أضرار في الجدار الأثري نتيجة عملية الإزالة.

{ 7 }

٤٧. إنحلال كامل بوابة القلعة بالردم وركام البالي المنسدة من محيط القلعة.



توصيات:

- فتح بوابة القلعة وتسهيل الدخول والخروج والتعامل بحذر عند فتحها بإزالة الزكام خاصة في الجزء الملاصق للجدار الأثري لضمان عدم إحداث خدوش أو أضرار في الجدار الأثري نتيجة عملية الإزالة.

٤٨. هدم الغرفة الأثرية تحت المئذنة مباشرة بالكامل.



{ 8 }

٤٩. وجود طقات نورية في الواجهة من الخارج.



توصيات:

- تعبئة أطر الطقات النورية بالمواد التقليدية، في حال كان تأثير الطاق الذي موجود كجوة في الحجر يمكن استبداله كاملاً أو جزء منه.

٥٠. تفكك المونة الرابطة بين الحجارة الأثرية للبرج في الركن الجنوبي الغربي للسور، مع وجود تشققات رأسية.



توصيات:

- تعبئة بالمونة التقليدية، بدل المونة المتفردة وفي الشقوق والشرخ.

{ 10 }

9. هدم جزء من جدار التلعة الأثري وهو جداري المدخل.



توصيات:

- جمع الحجارة الأثرية المتناثرة وذلك بعد ترقيمها وترتيبها، وتخزينها في مكان آمن.
- تأمين المكان بإقامة سور معنوي مؤلف بعدد من الممرات العابرة والمتكافئة.
- إعادة بناء الجزء التاليف بنفس الحجارة وعلى نفس الشكل الذي كانت عليه.

رابعاً: التوصيات العامة:

1. تأمين الموقع من أي مخلفات للحرب قبل أي عملية التدخل.
2. ضرورة اتخاذ المبادئ المتوخاة من السور التاريخي بالسماح للعدي للحد من المرور العابر.
3. جمع الحجارة الأثرية المتناثرة حول الموقع مع ترقيمها ومن ثم نقلها لكان آمن.
4. توفير حراسات للموقع لضمان عدم العبث والتخريب وسرقة الحجارة بعد تحريمها.
5. التندعيم الطائفي للعناصر الإتهامية المتضررة غير المستقرة.
6. إزالة الركام والرمم والأشواش للتصنفة بالواجبة الأثرية من الخارج مع العذر الشديد لآلا تحدث من جديد أثناء عملية الإزالة.
7. فتح النوازي الرئيسية للقلعة لتسهيل مرور سكانها، وإزالة الأبناس التي تغلقها حالياً.
8. إعادة بناء الأجزاء المتهدمة من المي بنفس الحجارة الأثرية وعلى نفس الشكل الأصلي.

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- Setallite Assessment:

Oxford University and the EAMENA team utilized the following satellite services to conduct a precise satellite assessment of sites located within areas of Israeli military operations:

The team used three satellite imagery tiles from the Airbus Pleiades NEO satellite constellation with an expected optical resolution of 0.3m GSD.

The images date to:

28 July 2024

11 September 2024

13 September 2024

The image tile references are:

ACQ\_PNEO4\_04737013530556

ACQ\_PNEO3\_04814813500048

ACQ\_PNEO3\_04814813500049

ACQ\_PNEO3\_04814813500050

ACQ\_PNEO4\_04605912826312

ACQ\_PNEO4\_04605912826314

ACQ\_PNEO4\_04605912826316