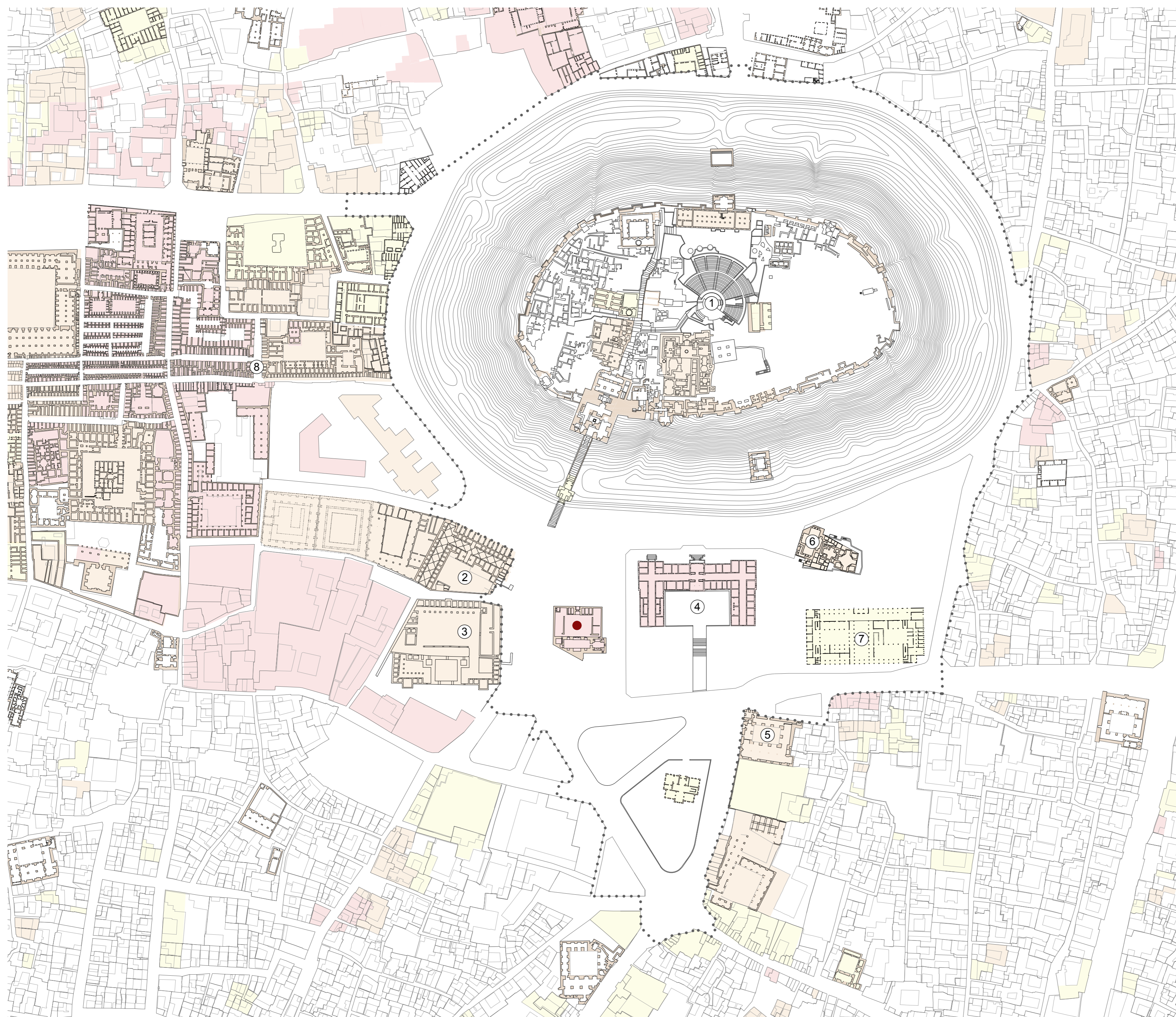


SITE ANALYSIS 1:2000

Heritage pattern
 Destroyed Building Map - UN Habitat survey
 Aga Khan Development Network - Aleppo Area Programme
 0 50 100 200 m



1 Citadel of Aleppo - XII century
overall satellite damage assessment:
MODERATE



2 Al-Khusrawiyya Complex - 1534
3 Khan ash-Shoune (handicraft market)
3 Mosque al-Khosrowiya (religious school)
overall satellite damage assessment:
MODERATE



4 Grand Serail - 1933
(former governorate offices)
overall satellite damage assessment:
DESTROYED



5 Al-Utrush Mosque - 1565
overall satellite damage assessment:
MODERATE



6-7 Hammam Yalbougha al-Nasiri - XIV century
overall satellite damage assessment:
SEVERE



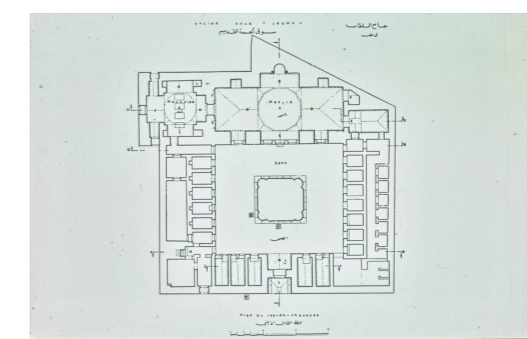
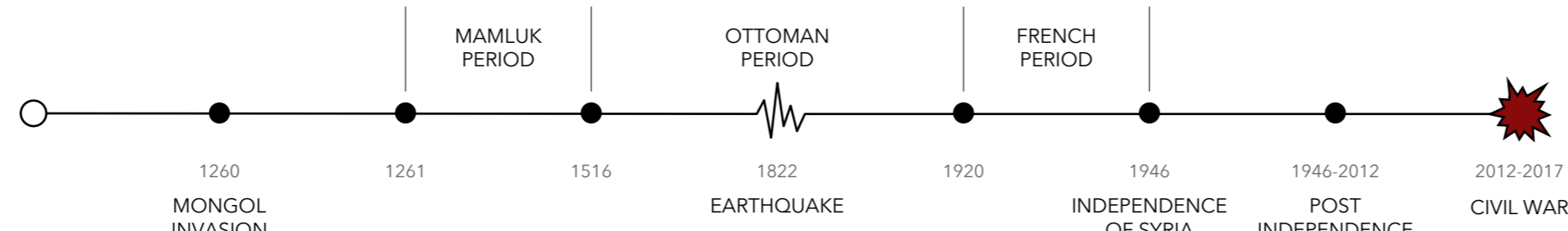
7 Justice Palace - 1940
overall satellite damage assessment:
MILD

● Madrasa al-Sultaniyya - 1223
 36°11'49"N 37°42'E
 overall satellite damage assessment:
 DESTROYED

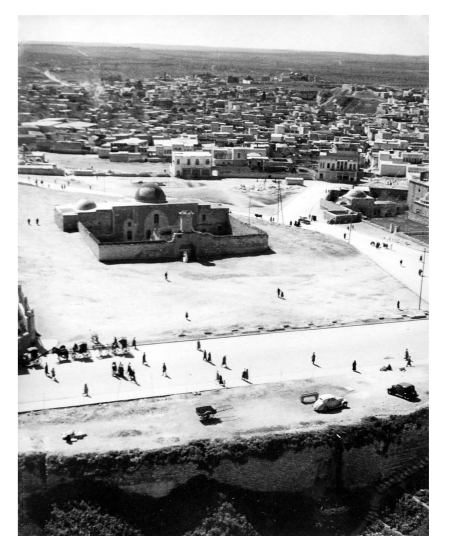
The Zengid and Ayyubid periods marked the apogee of medieval Aleppo, which became one of the most thriving cities in the Muslim East. Madrasas were among the many institutions founded in the city.

Constructed in 1216, it was not completed until 1223. The Madrasa al-Sultaniyya was restored during the Mamluk era in 1469 and the octagonal minaret was added above its portal. The building suffered severe damage in the 1822 earthquake and was restored in 1884 by the governor of Aleppo. The madrasa was prominently located south of the entrance to the Citadel. It was a typical madrasa with a straight entrance axially oriented with respect to the mihrab. Its vaulted portal led to a rectangular courtyard (16.8 x 19.7m). A tripartite arcade led to a spacious prayer hall with a deep southern niche. The southeastern corner contained the mausoleum of the famous ruler of Aleppo, al-Zahir Ghazi, while the southwestern corner was chamfered on the exterior at an unusual angle. The madrasa had rows of student cells on its eastern and western sides.

The madrasa was completely destroyed during the five years of War (2012-2017) and the overall historical loss is categorized as critical.



Survey and photograph by Ecochard (1932-1940)



Sultaniyya (Jaa Nard)

damage assessment from:
Five Years Of Conflict - The State of Cultural Heritage in the Ancient City of Aleppo
UNESCO

SECTION CONCEPT

