

## Conservation and Management of Ancient Egyptian Sites

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We do need today and tomorrow for future generations to understand, appreciate and benefit from ancient Egyptian Sites , there is a rapport between management and conservation , sometimes be exchanged in the use of the terms management and conservation - in sites - to mean all or some of those actions that are taken to ensure the long-term conservation and appropriate use of archaeological site including such steps as documentation policy, significance assessment, physical research and intervention, and visitor management, and as a general the term management planning is used to mean the appropriate steps to preserve a site, including physical conservation which is used to mean those interventions carried out on the site or its environment aimed at Prolong its life , and the term preservation is used to refer to the desired outcome of the management- the most efficient, and most appropriate way of achieving the long-term existence of the site and its archaeological value. **The Management and Conservation plan and Procedures are ;** Location and documentation of the archaeological site or sites , survey , inventory , historical and archaeological record , graphic archive . evaluation of values which the site has . physical condition evaluation and documentation, Management evaluation , determination constraints and opportunities (SWOT). defining the management policy . its purpose and principles .Selecting the management strategies and their specific practices such as conservation , maintenance and visitor strategies in addition to . supervising and checking these

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proposed strategies and adjusting and altering them as required , the logic serial and sequence of these procedures is so important and depends on local conditions , physical environment, and the

ability of conservation managers of analyzing the whole site, and the whole problem, and setting out systematic logic management plan , otherwise the site falling more damage more benefits . We have not to leap to solutions rather than to diagnose and plan - As is common usually - depending on the belief that the value of the sites and their problems were well known, and that what was needed from the conservation professional was the latest, most scientific, and preferably the most high-technology solutions . **But the prominent steps or stages are:** assessment of significance , assessment of Physical Condition , Conservation Principles and Practices , Implementation: Site-Specific Studies ,Methods and Techniques for Protection and Stabilization ,reburial of Archaeological Sites, Erosion control and site stabilization ,consolidation and Stabilization of Structures, vegetation Control , protective roofing and shelters .Lastly the conservation plan which must be a living document with clear defined and updated purpose , and must not be an end in itself , but be considered as a necessary management utility contributes in the long term by providing a firm foundation for management decisions - aims to identify the cultural and archaeological significances (values) of the site, and to set out and Implementation a policy and strategy for the management and conservation of those physical characteristics of the site that contribute to these values. **the conservation plan - in case of excavations** - requires : graphic indication of designated conservation areas on the site plan, an analysis of the physical preservation state of the architectural complex , structure , element , an illustration on the site plan indicating the chronological urgency of conservation actions needed , a plan for conservation treatment detailing actions and materials , the level of treatment should be detailed and must include: urgent treatment, preventive action,

temporary backfill, full conservation, replacement of elements and so forth. the type of treatment must be detailed and include information about: filling joints and replacement of walls, treatment of the wall tops (capping), replacement of stones, stabilization of walls and foundations, injection of binding substances to the interior of walls (grouting), the conservation plan must include a value analysis of the site and remains, with defining the degrees of Intervention.