

Sustainable Design of the Urbanization and Investment of Archaeological Sites

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Abstract:

The archaeological sites are believed to be the reflection of people heritage, cultural and civilizational achievements. As they are the places that has proven its authenticity in resisting the forces of change. It is also the visual reference to the distinctive architectural character of these societies. The archaeological sites in Egypt are formed of different levels as a result of the architectural and cultural heritage stock, which starting from ancient Egyptian architecture, passing through Greek and Roman ages, and ending by Islamic architecture. Starting from Amr ibn al-Ass Mosque and the buildings of Amawy, Toulon, Akchidi, Fatimi, Ayyuby, Mamluk and Othmanly, and then the architecture of the Egyptian renaissance of "Muhammad Ali Pasha" mixed with European influence. Thus, necessitates promoting and engaging of all these, as an innovative and effective tool in the architectural and creative urban expansion.

In the second half of the 20th century, there were many trends which demanded for the preservation, upgrading and investment of archaeological sites and identifying the negative impacts causing their deterioration, as a result of the lack of awareness, neglect, encroachments and chaos between buildings and the surrounding environment. Archaeological sites are located in a vibrant and urban environment, which creates a kind of interaction between those ranges and mutual influence.

Hence, this research aims to propose a variety of sustainable design solutions for the urbanisation of archaeological sites that fosters growth and investment of it culturally, economically, and socially.

Keywords:

Sustainable Design; Archaeological Sites; Investment of Archaeological Sites; Urbanisation of Archaeological Sites; Preserving and Inhancing of Archaeological Sites.

An Introduction:

The civilizational and cultural heritage that Egypt possesses is one of the manifestations of pride and pride among the countries of the world, given its uniqueness in this heritage, in addition to its unique value and originality. Egypt has tended to preserve this heritage by preserving the existing archaeological and heritage sites, in addition to paying attention to the revival of neglected archaeological sites through the development of many policies and plans for the development of these sites as tourism, and to achieve the maximum possible benefit from them, while preserving the rights of generations. Coming to enjoy and benefit from such sites. However, the planning of archaeological sites for tourism in Egypt faced some obstacles and challenges.

The most important findings of the research:

- 1- The sustainable design for the coordination of archaeological sites enhances environmental quality, preserves the natural resources of the environment, meets the requirements and needs of society at present and in the future, and improves the quality of life.
- 2- Archaeological sites are subjected to many encroachments that negatively affect either the physical level or the visual level or both, and ultimately lead to the destruction and loss of this heritage, whether in the short or long term.
- 3- Preserving the coordination of archaeological sites depends on two main approaches: preservation for the upgrading of archaeological domains, and preservation for their investment.
- 4- Reusing heritage buildings for purposes that serve the community and provide direct benefit to it, which leads to community interest in conservation and upgrading projects.
- 5- Good knowledge of the detailed characteristics of the coordination of archaeological sites is the prelude to the success of planning and design and its suitability to achieve the urban vitality of the urban space.

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