Title	**Environmental dimensions and the future of archaeological excavations in Valley of the Kings and Queens, using GIS techniques and remote sensing.**		
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Modern geographical techniques are of great importance in the field of archaeological surveys and other natural and environmental fields specific to developed countries, and this area is still not properly unbeaten by Egyptian geographers to date.

The area of the Valley of kings and queens was chosen in the Western Desert facing the historic city of Luxor, and the study area forms the eastern side of the Thebes plateau. The study area extends between Latitude 25° 39' 52" and 25° 54' 22" North, and Longitudinal 32° 27' 06"and 32° 42' 13" East, covering about 353.36km2. The area is unique in its location and position on the margins of the Western Desert in a relatively isolated area that is difficult to reach, which helped to protect it from the dangers of floods and grave robbers throughout the ages.

Geo archaeology studies are based on geological characteristics, where many accurate scientific results can be inferred based on the study of geological formations and faults, which are useful in the study of different geomorphological and environmental forms and processes experienced by the region. The Eocene age formations represent the oldest formations in the region.

The study deals with the geological and structural dimensions of the Valley of Kings and Queens. It analyzes the DEM model of the study area, hydrological dimensions and morphological analysis, drawing a map of the potential presence of new archaeological tombs in the area.

Finally, the study presents the most important scientific results for the use of modern geographical techniques in the search and archaeological exploration.

Key Words: Geo archaeology, Environmental Dimensions, Archaeological data, Morphometric, Recent techniques.

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