

Heritage Site Management Plan of Tuna El-Gebel

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Conclusion

Management Plans for Cultural Heritage sites are a way to protect and manage Aboriginal

cultural heritage while allowing development to continue.

The site of Tuna El-Gebel is one of the unique heritage sites that are characterized by

authenticity and integrity, which makes it distinct from many heritage sites in Egypt.

The study illustrated this point in detail and elaborated on the physical environment as well as the essential and unique cultural significance of the archaeological site of Tuna El- Gebel.

After that, all the risks and threats to the archaeological site were carefully identified, and the opportunities that could be exploited to preserve and develop the site also were identified.

The archaeological site suffers from the lack of visitors from tourists, and after that careful

study it turned out because of: -

- The lack of places and hotels to stay tourists on or near the site.
- Inadequate technical performance in the archaeological site.
- The absence of information policy within the archaeological site, which helps visitors to understand the site and easy to identify its archaeological contents.
- The absence of any strategic plans for the handicrafts in Tuna El-Gebel for the local population and the exploitation of those distinctive handicrafts in support of tourism.
- The lack of expectations of visitors.
- Weak training for the staff inside the archaeological site as well as the local population in how to deal with visitors as well as dealing with the heritage site.
- One of the most important factors is the lack of funding sources, which are almost non-

existent to support the archaeological site and its administrative structure and the local population.

- Weak maintenance of the archaeological contents within site.
- Failure to activate the laws in full to maintain the site.
- Weak administrative structure within the archaeological site, as well as many threats that have had a significant impact on the archaeological site such as: -
 - Agents of erosion (Lithology - Wind- Aridity)
 - Tourists and their way to deal with the archaeological site.
 - The large and unorganized numbers of school children who come to visit the site.
- Unauthorized excavations.
- Rural infrastructure.

Accordingly, the management plan has been prepared following international standards

established by heritage conservation organizations such as UNESCO, ICOMOS, and

ICCROM to address all issues, remove threats and manage the site in a scientific manner that helps preserve the value of the heritage site.