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FOR SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY**



## **SDG. 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)**

### **11.2 Support of arts and heritage**

#### **11.2.6 Record and Preserve Cultural Heritage**





## SDG. 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)

### Metrics and indicators

#### Underlined blue text directs to supporting evidence

### 11.2 Support of arts and heritage

#### 11.2.6 Record and Preserve Cultural Heritage

MUST has many records and project that preserve cultural heritage such as local folklore, traditions, language, and knowledge. The College of Archaeology at MUST contributed in preserve cultural heritage through excavations and research. In the year 2021-2022, the college of Archaeology and Tourism Guidance had three excavation missions. Also, the Center for Editing Arabic Heritage, which is established in 2010, has contributed in language and heritage knowledge preservation. MUST has many other projects that support preserving cultural heritage.

### Tabbet al-Guish Excavation Mission

One of the main contributions of MUST in preserving cultural heritage is MUST's Scientific Excavation Mission held in Tabbet Al-Guish in Saqqara. Saqqara was the cemetery of the city of Memphis, the capital of the Old Kingdom. This archaeological survey mission initiated by the College of Archaeology and Tourism in partnership with the Supreme Council of Antiquities. The mission started in mid-September 2021 and completed its work at the end of October 2021. During the excavations, some pieces were found in a shaft, among them were three dilapidated coffins, a pear-shaped earthenware pot, and a large group of beads.

For more info:

- [Links to excavations news](#)
- <https://www.gomhuriaonline.com/Gomhuria/918027.html>







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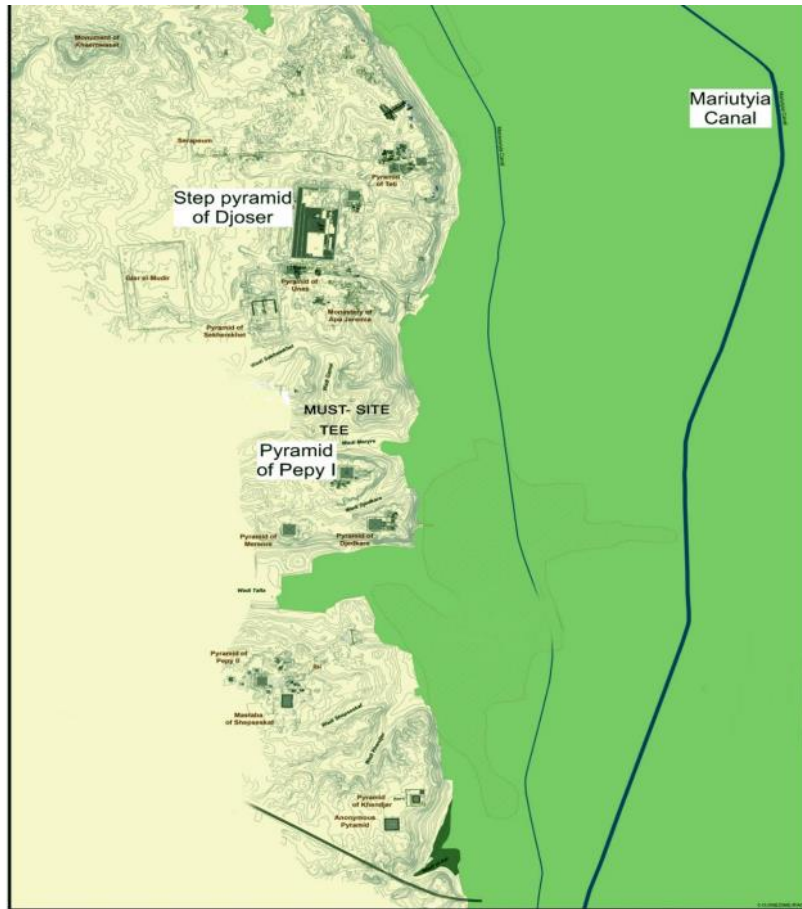
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## Collaboration with international excavations missions

The Faculty of Archaeology contributes in sustainability through its participation in some of the already existing excavations missions in Egypt, like the excavation works in collaboration with the Russian Excavation mission in Giza, and the excavations with the French Institute of Oriental Archeology in Deir el-Medina, where the faculty collaborated with the participation of conservators in the project that published a new tomb in the site.

### The Russian Excavation mission in Giza:

<https://www.facebook.com/athar.rus?mibextid=2JQ9oc>

<https://ivran.ru/ar>

#### **Russian Excavation Mission – 2021-2022**

##### **Report of the collaboration with the Russian excavation mission in Giza archaeological area**

##### **The Russian Mission's scheduled work for this season:**

- 1 - Completion of excavation and study work in the newly discovered cemetery.
- 2 - Completion of work on cemetery 63.
- 3 - Work has begun on digging and exploring the well for tomb 64.
- 4 - Study of graffiti in the area surrounding cemetery 64 and Kfar Ankh.
- 5 - The skeleton of a dwarf was examined by x-ray at the Egyptian Museum in Tahrir.
- 6 - Studying, restoring, recording the pottery discovered in the area, and then drawing it for scientific publication.
- 7 - Recording, documenting, photographing and drawing recent discoveries for scientific publication.
- 8 - Photographing entire cemeteries and completing photogrammetry.

##### **Faculty of Archaeology's collaboration in the current season works:**

- 1 - Supervising the excavation work in the newly discovered cemetery.
- 2 - Supervising the drilling of wells in Cemetery 64.
- 3 - Assisting in surveying and recording the graffiti written on the walls of the tombs in the area surrounding Cemetery 64 and the cemetery of Kfar Ankh.
- 4 - Drawing 30 pieces that were discovered this season on a 1:1 scale to avoid sizing errors:
  - 9 pieces of Faience, they were drawn in the usual drawing style for small pieces in a 1:1 scale with side view, front view, vertical view and the base. The drip drawing technique was used to highlight the decorations and the different features of the pieces.
  - One piece of alabaster and it was also painted on a 1:1 scale, and the technique used to draw pottery was used to paint it.
  - 10 "blades" made of flint were drawn, and it was also drawn in a 1:1 scale, using a drawing method different from the one used to show the ripples and sharp areas in it.





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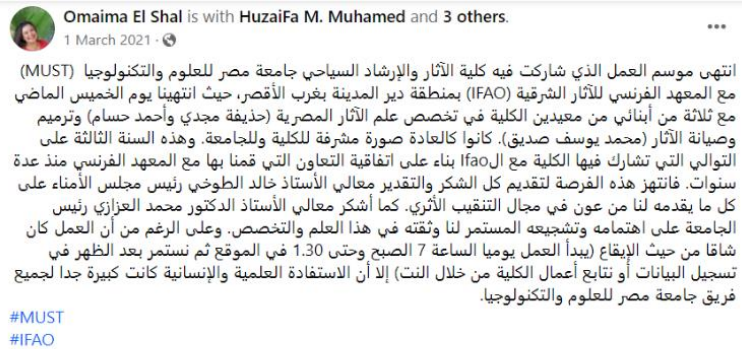
The excavations with the French Institute of Oriental Archeology in Deir el-Medina:

Nestled in the hollow of a desert valley 725 km south of Cairo on the west bank of the Nile opposite the modern city of Luxor, the ancient site of Deir al-Medina conceals the remains of a village, a necropolis and a religious area. These footprints were left by the community of workers and craftsmen who worked to create the royal and princely tombs of the New Kingdom in the Valleys of the Kings and Queens.

This site, through the unique testimony of the Egypt of the New Kingdom that it represents (workers' house, documentary or literary texts, drawings, ceramics and various furniture) allows archaeologists and Egyptologists to report, not only on the life daily life, but also literature, art, administration and architecture which were current during this period.

<https://www.facebook.com/search/top/?q=IFAO>

<https://www.ifao.egnet.net/recherche/operations/op17148/>







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