

First research summary

The impact of cultural heritage on design leadership for underwater archaeological museums

A comparative analysis between underwater archaeological museums (Egypt) and Be-He-Leung stone Quay Museum - (China)

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Summary:

This study is based on clarifying the extent of the importance of cultural identity and the legacy of the symbolic meanings of the beliefs and myths influential strongly in the life of both the ancient Egyptians and the ancient Chinese, which are an integral part of their culture.

As well as a reference to its active role in maximizing the aesthetic value and enrich the design process of underwater archaeological museums as one of the best approaches preferred to follow in order to preserve the immovable or semi-movable submerged archaeological sites located near the coast. In case of displaying these monuments in on-land museums leads to lose their values and historical context in addition to exposure to damage as a result of weather stripping. So, the submerged cultural heritage considered as tourist destination as these archaeological and cultural sites provides an opportunity for rising awareness and knowledge about the cultural and historical context of these archaeological sites.

Research problem:

Overhearing preserve the identity and heritage of claims under the spread of globalization that has spread in many countries, leading to the demise of civilizations that did not preserve the heritage of civilization, and also the lack of cultural awareness and knowledge about the importance of archaeological sites submerged besides scarcity of interest relevant heritage authorities cultural submerged monuments, and not the proper methods of maintaining this sites.

Research objective:

Highlighting the cultural identity and the architectural cultural facilities for the heritage submerged monuments so as to reach the top of the lead the design of cultural identity of both Egypt and China. And clarifying the main role of museums built down the surface of the water in the protection and conservation of cultural heritage submerged in addition to providing the possibility of viewing the original location of the monuments in its original archaeological location.

Conclusions:

the museums in water media environment compared with the existing museums on the surface as tracing approach and preserve the monuments on its policy, and that a symbolic directing the design preferably in the case of the design of archaeological museums and confirming the cultural identity of it include heritage designs elements in accordance with the rules and principles of design method followed.

The construction process in water media environment is one of the processes that need to be planned in detail in order to maintain the integrity of the site and the monuments in site for this reason they should be doing many of the advanced feasibility studies before starting construction by the competent authorities.