

ANNUAL REPORT FOR YEAR TWO
(October 1, 2005 – September 30, 2006)

AND

ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR YEAR THREE
(October 1, 2006 – September 30, 2007)

The Egyptian Antiquities Conservation Project (EAC)
USAID Agreement No. 263-A-00-04-00018-00

Awarded to

THE AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT (ARCE)

Address: 8700 Crownhill Blvd. Suite 507, San Antonio, TX 78209 Tel: (210) 821-7000

by the

USAID Program Office of Productive Sector Development / Office of the Environment
USAID / Egypt

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In collaboration with the United States Agency for International Development and the
Egyptian Ministry of State for Antiquities



INTRODUCTION

This is the annual report for Year Two and the implementation plan and budget for Year Three of the Egyptian Antiquities Conservation (EAC) Project, Cooperative Agreement No. 263-A-00-04-00018-00, awarded to the American Research Center in Egypt (ARCE) by the United States Agency for Development (USAID) on July 15, 2004.

Taking into account that the project implementation period will be for five years, ARCE submits reports and plans according to the U.S. government fiscal year reporting schedule, (October 1-September 30).

The goal of the EAC Project is to safeguard Egypt's cultural heritage and to promote tourism through the development of the Egyptian Supreme Council of Antiquities' (SCA) institutional capacity and the conservation of specific historic sites.

CYCLE ONE PROJECTS

The following five projects were approved by USAID for Cycle One subproject implementation, scheduled to commence in Year One.

The project descriptions on the following pages state accomplishments to date and planned activities under the EAC Program Plan for Cycle One funding.

1. Project Name:	Field School for SCA Inspectors Ancient Egypt Research Associates, Inc.
Grantee:	(AERA)
Period/Type:	Institutional Development
Location:	Giza Plateau
Start Date:	Oct-04
End Date:	Jul-07
Budget (LE):	1,926,088

Statement of the Project: ARCE will conduct two field school training courses at the Giza Plateau Mapping Project, under the direction of Dr. Mark Lehner. This will enable a continuing cadre of antiquities inspectors to receive practical and theoretical training.

Implementation Schedule: One eight-week field season was completed in January-March 2005, and one ten-week field season is planned October – November, 2006.

Accomplishments in Year Two: The second season was postponed until Year Three due to the unavailability of some team members. Selection of participants and program design was conducted during Year Two.

2. Project Name:	Marina El-Alamein Site Presentation
Grantee:	Agnieszka Dobrowolska
Period/Type:	Roman/Preservation of Egypt's Cultural Heritage
Location:	Mediterranean Coast
Start Date:	Jun-05
End Date:	Dec-07
Revised Budget (LE):	2,558,176

Statement of the Project: The goal of this project is to present the site to the general public, and to protect and preserve it by permitting public visitation in an organized and controlled way. The project plans to remove debris dumps, landscape the area, and integrate existing archaeology into a more accessible and recognizable historical site for display and presentation to visitors. The project plans to design and construct entrance facilities comprising a parking area, entrance gate, ticket and information office, and to create a visitor's route through the area, install signage and lighting, and adapt an enclosed area of the ruins for the display of artifacts.

Implementation Schedule: The project consists of three 'stages' of work, commencing in June 2005 and ending December 2007. The third stage, implementation of site presentation design, was approved in August 2006, and the budget was revised to add this stage.

Accomplishments in Year Two: Fieldwork began, clearance of dumps was completed, visitors' pathways were laid out, and excavation of selected areas was completed. Designs for lighting, displayed areas, and information panels are well underway.

Year Three Planned Activities: Two field seasons are scheduled in Year Three. The first 3-month season (Winter 2006-7) will include on-site conservation of selected structures for adaptive re-use, i.e. the enclosure for display of artifacts. Implementation of lighting and pathways for visitors will also begin. In the Spring 2007 off-site preparation of display panels and architectural design will continue. A second field season will take place during Summer 2007 to continue implementation of the architectural design and installation of the museum.

Schedule:

- 1st and 2nd Quarters: Implementation of site presentation design onsite
- 3rd Quarter: Design and preparation of the signage and graphic panels
- 4th Quarter: Continuation of installation of site presentation

Estimated Budget for Year Three (LE): 1,395,152 (LE 1,163,024 has been spent out of a total budget of LE 2,558,176)

3. Project Name:	Sikait
Grantee:	ARCE-managed
Period/Type:	Eco-tourism
Location:	Eastern Desert
Start Date:	Cancelled
End Date:	Cancelled
Budget (LE):	0

Statement of the Project: The proposed conservation project for the site of Sikait could not be initiated because it was not possible to secure clearance for the project from the Egyptian government. Following extensive meetings with the SCA, USAID, the US Embassy, and the

ARCE Oversight Committee for the Egyptian Antiquities Conservation Project, the Oversight Committee regretfully decided to cancel the Sikait conservation project. At the request of USAID, ARCE will examine the possibility of conducting a site management project at the site. Such a project might include creation of visitor infrastructure, such as parking lot and toilets, etc., as well as interpretive signage and pathways. This scope of work and budget for such a project will be discussed by ARCE staff and Oversight Committee in the near future.

4. Project Name:	Conservation and Display of Early Cell and Church at St. Anthony's Monastery
Grantee:	Fr. Maximus al-Anthony
Period/Type:	Medieval/Preservation of Cultural Heritage
Location:	Red Sea Coast
Start Date:	May-06
End Date:	Apr-07
Budget (LE):	360,800

Statement of the Project: This group of early structures relating to the historic development of the monastery will be conserved and displayed to visitors to enhance their understanding of the site. A team of archaeologists, conservators and skilled technicians will record the discovery, conserve the structural remains erect a protective shelter over them. Since the discovery is beneath the church floor, this shelter will be covered with a glass ceiling at the floor level of the church so that visitors will be able to look down at the preserved remains. Information and signage will inform visitors about the site.

Implementation Schedule: The schedule has been revised for project startup in Spring 2006, due to SCA delay in approving project application.

Accomplishments in Year Two: Archaeological recording was completed in June 2006. A design for display was prepared and is currently under revision.

Year Three Planned Activities: Conservation and stabilization of the cell and early church structures will be conducted. Approval of the design for the display (including the glass floor) will be given, so that the implementation can begin.

Schedule:

- 1st Quarter: Conservation and structural stabilization
- 2nd – 4th Quarter: Installation of glass floor and signage

Estimated Budget: £E 360,800 (in Year Two -Three)

5. Project Name:	Conservation Of Roman Wall Paintings In Luxor Temple
Grantee:	Luigi De Cesaris
Period/Type:	Roman/Preservation of Cultural Heritage
Location:	Luxor
Start Date:	Nov-05
End Date:	Dec-05
Budget (LE):	118,606

Statement of the Project: The Luxor Temple, on the UNESCO list of most important World Heritage sites, contains a series of unique Roman wall paintings datable to the reign of the Emperor Diocletian (AD 284-305). In the late 3rd century AD, the Temple was incorporated into a Roman legionary fortress. One of the inner rooms of the temple was converted into a shrine dedicated to the Roman emperors. The original Pharaonic decoration was plastered over and a

new cycle of paintings was added showing the emperors and their courts. Since they were first excavated in the 19th century, these paintings have suffered from neglect and in recent years the deterioration has accelerated. This is largely due to atmospheric humidity and serious air pollution caused by the Nile cruise boats moored nearby.

Accomplishments in Year Two: Four test cleanings in selected areas of the shrine were completed in November 2005. The report was received from the conservators, showing that the tests were successful, and recommending a conservation project.

Actual Budget – Cycle One (LE): 118,796 for Test Cleaning

CYCLE TWO PROJECTS

October 1, 2005 – January 31, 2009

Cycle Two projects approved under EAC's Year Two plan are:

- Red Monastery Wall Paintings Conservation Project (Sohag)
- Conservation of the Mosque of Aslam al-Silahdar (Cairo)
- Conservation of Pharaonic Tombs (Luxor)
- Site Management Implementation
- Museum Management Training
-

CYCLE TWO PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

The project descriptions below describe accomplishments to date and planned activities under the EAC Program Plan for Cycle Two funding.

6. Project Name:	Documentation and Conservation of Wall Paintings at the Red Monastery in Sohag
Grantee:	Elizabeth Bolman
Period/Type:	Coptic/Preservation of Cultural Heritage
Location:	Sohag,, Egypt
Start Date:	Sep-06
End Date:	Mar-08
Budget (LE):	7,910,513

Introduction: The Red Monastery church contains the only complete pre-medieval paintings surviving in Egypt in their original functioning context. The church dates to c. AD500 and the paintings are from 6th to 9th centuries. Since 2002, ARCE/EAP has been working with the Italian wall painting conservators, Luigi de Cesaris and Alberto Sucato, under the direction of Elizabeth Bolman, on a conservation project to historically document, clean and protect these important paintings. The project will continue under EAC Cycle Two funding.

Implementation: Two or possibly three campaigns are planned under EAC Cycle Two beginning in Fall 2006. This start date is determined by the availability of the conservators and by the climate in Upper Egypt where it is too hot between May and October for effective work. It is anticipated that at the end of this cycle of funding, approximately 70% of the church will be completed.

Accomplishments in Year Two: Extensive planning was conducted during the 3rd and 4th quarters through meetings and correspondence, to coordinate work schedules, finalize budgets and agreements for work to begin in Sohag by November 2006.

Year Three Planned Activities:

- 1st Quarter: First campaign of conservation and documentation (Nov. – Dec. '06)
- 2nd Quarter: Second campaign of conservation and documentation (Feb. – April '07)

Estimated Budget for Year Three (LE): 2,635,096

7. Project Name:	Conservation of the Mosque of Aslam Silahdar in Cairo
Grantee:	Christophe Bouleau (ARCE in partnership with Agha Khan Cultural Services in Egypt)
Period/Type:	Islamic/Preservation of Cultural Heritage
Location:	Cairo, Egypt
Start Date:	May-06
End Date:	Mar-09
Budget (LE):	3,133,705

Statement of the Project: The Mamluk mosque of Aslam al-Silahdar dates from 1344 and is located in the Darb al-Ahmar district, within the old city walls of historic Cairo. No conservation action has been taken on the building since the 1920's and its condition has deteriorated. Located at the connecting point between the recently conserved Bab Zuwayla and Al-Azhar Park, the mosque is ideal as a catalyst for local development through cultural tourism. ARCE has formed an institutional partnership with Agha Khan Cultural Services in Egypt (a local division of the Agha Khan Trust) to oversee and fund the work. The conservation project is designed to ensure the long-term structural stability of the building, to conserve the authenticity of the historical artifacts it includes and to reinstate the architectural integrity of the monument by addressing the problems stemming from decades of neglect.

Implementation: The project is estimated to take 3 years, divided into three phases:

- Preparation (surveys, documentation, mobilization) : 3 months
- Conservation work (foundation stabilization, infrastructure, landscaping, interior repair, signage): 30 months
- Post-field work (photodocumentation, publication): 3 months

Accomplishments in Year Two: Architectural surveys and photographic recording of existing conditions were completed. The project received clearance from the Supreme Council of Antiquities on 25 June 2006, following closure of the mosque to the public. Cleaning, mobilization and site organization were completed by September, in parallel with a geo-technical and structural study to assess the soil and foundations capacities and determine the structural condition of the monument. Consequently, replacement of the damaged stones at the bottom of the elevations was initiated and is currently in progress.

Year Three Planned Activities: Replacement of damaged stones in the façade will continue. The roof and minaret will be structurally stabilized and conserved during Year Three.

Estimated Budget for Year Three (LE): 940,112

Total Agha Khan share of the project cost (LE): 1,728,970 (not included in above budget)

8. Project Name:	Tomb of Menna (Pharoanic Tombs)
Grantee:	Dr. Melinda Hartwig (Georgia State University)
Period/Type:	Pharoanic/Preservation of Cultural Heritage
Location:	Luxor
Start Date:	Feb-07
End Date:	December-08
Budget (LE):	2,023,568

Introduction: The tomb of Menna (TT 69) is one of the finest painted non-royal ancient Egyptian tombs. The tomb has been open to the public since the 1960's which, along with environmental changes in Egypt, has resulted in the deterioration and destabilization of the chapel paintings. In the next two years (2007-2008), the project proposes to conserve, document, protect, and publish the tomb of Menna and its paintings in order to bring this remarkable tomb to a larger audience.

Implementation: Two main field seasons are proposed, following a brief assessment of the tomb by the principal project staff in Spring 2007. To record the paintings and texts, the project proposes to photograph the decoration digitally and in 35mm black and white film. X-ray fluorescence (XRF), X-ray diffraction (XRD), RAMAN spectrometry, and chromatic characterization will be utilized to gauge the physio-chemical composition of the pigments, varnishes, etc., which will provide important information for conservators and art historical analyses. To produce line drawings of the decoration and epigraphy for publication, digital photographs of the wall decoration will be referenced three-dimensionally in a process known as "digital epigraphy." The application of these technologies to the tomb walls is the first of its kind: they are non-invasive and will aid the recording and preservation of the tomb.

Year Three Planned Activities:

- 3rd Quarter: Existing conditions assessment planned for April 2007 by principle project staff
- 4th Quarter: Planning and mobilization for first campaign of conservation and documentation (August-Dec. 2007)

Estimated Budget – Year 3 (LE): 859,072 out of a total budget of LE 2,023,568

ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR CYCLE ONE PROJECTS:

Project Name:	Conservation Of Roman Wall Paintings In Luxor Temple
Grantee:	Luigi De Cesaris & Alberto Sucato
Period/Type:	Roman/Preservation of Cultural Heritage
Location:	Luxor
Start Date:	Oct-06
End Date:	Jan-08
Revised Total Budget (LE):	1,672,201

Statement of the Project: The Luxor Temple, on the UNESCO list of most important World Heritage sites, contains a series of unique Roman wall paintings datable to the reign of the Emperor Diocletian (AD 284-305). In the late 3rd century AD, the Temple was incorporated into a Roman legionary fortress. One of the inner rooms of the temple was converted into a shrine dedicated to the Roman emperors. The original Pharaonic decoration was plastered over and a new cycle of paintings was added showing the emperors and their courts. Since they were first

excavated in the 19th century, these paintings have suffered from neglect and in recent years the deterioration has accelerated. This is largely due to atmospheric humidity and serious air pollution caused by the Nile cruise boats moored nearby.

The location of the project is on the main tourist route through the Luxor Temple, and this project will provide maximum exposure to USAID's commitment to the preservation of Egypt's cultural heritage and to tourism enhancement.

Implementation: This project is carried out in collaboration with The Epigraphic Survey at Chicago House in Luxor. Chicago House will provide logistical support, e.g. scaffolding, SCA permission and clearances, as well as the services of their photographer, Yarko Kobylecki, to undertake photo-documentation of the paintings. Based on the results of the Test Cleanings conducted in November 2005, it is now planned to continue with the project under EAC Cycle Two. The schedule is determined by Chicago House's season, which operates from mid-October to mid-April each year. The first campaign will begin in Fall 2006, and the second will most likely be conducted in Fall 2007. This will require the paintings to be adequately protected from dust and bird droppings during the time between the two campaigns. Chicago House and ARCE will study various treatments and implement a protection measure immediately after the first campaign.

Year Three Planned Activities:

- 1st Quarter: Planning and coordination with conservation team and Chicago House
- 2nd Quarter: First campaign (November – December 2006) documentation and cleaning
- 3rd Quarter: Implementation of protection measures and report submission

Estimated Budget for Year Three (LE): 719,302

Project Name:	Field School for SCA Inspectors Ancient Egypt Research Associates, Inc. (AERA)
Grantee:	(AERA)
Period/Type:	Institutional Development
Location:	Giza Plateau
Start Date:	Oct-04
End Date:	Dec-07
<u>Revised Total Budget</u> (LE):	1,800,000

Statement of the Project: ARCE proposes to conduct two additional field school training seasons at the Giza Plateau Mapping Project, under the direction of Dr. Mark Lehner. This is in response to the emphatic support and appreciation shown by Dr. Zahi Hawass, Secretary General of the Supreme Council of Antiquities. The ARCE Field School has won public recognition as a "model of reform" within the SCA, as a successful capacity building project that garners expertise from the international archaeological community to share knowledge about excavation, recording and conservation techniques and standards in a "hands-on" environment.

Accomplishments in Year Two: AERA completed its second field school season at the Giza Plateau, in Winter 2006. The second season introduced, in addition to the continuing specialized training, an "Apprenticeship Program," for six selected graduates of previous field schools. This program ran in parallel with the specialized training for 24 new inspectors, to consolidate specific skills for individual trainees to attain a higher level of competence in their respective fields. Each student designed a research strategy for a chosen archaeological project that must be derived from an archaeological site or material that the student is actually familiar with. Students learned to formulate a coherent research design scope, which includes duration, size and qualifications of crew, and budget.

Year Three Planned Activities: The third season is planned for Spring 2007 (Year Three). It is planned to continue with the successful “Apprenticeship Program,” for six more selected graduates of previous field schools. This program will run in parallel with the specialized training for new inspectors,

Schedule:

- 2nd - 3rd Quarter: Implementation of third season
- 4th Quarter: Final report due for submission

Estimated Budget for Year Three (LE): 1,800,000 for Seasons Two and Three (LE 1,927,088 expended for Season One during Years 1 & 2)

ARCE INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS:

9. Project Name:	Site Management Implementation
Grantee:	ARCE-managed
Period/Type:	Institutional Development
Location:	Medinet Habu / Other
Start Date:	Oct-06
End Date:	Dec-08
Budget (LE):	2,174,618

Introduction: Under the EAP Post-Grant Conservation Program, ARCE funded a site management training project for SCA employees. This project focused on the present conditions and the opportunities for enhancement on the west bank at Luxor. Trainees were drawn from the SCA inspectors currently stationed at the regional inspectorates between Esna and Sohag. Part of the training program involved creating a management plan for the Medinet Habu temple complex.

Implementation: Under EAC Cycle Two funding, the management plan for Medinet Habu produced in the training project will be used to create specifications for a contract to be competitively awarded in Year Three for site improvements at Medinet Habu. Work will be implemented on site in Years Three and Four. The site of Medinet Habu was selected because there has been an active American archaeological presence since 1925. The site is a discrete area with clear limitations but it is also part of the greater Luxor archaeological landscape in which the lessons learnt here could be applied on a broad front. The project at Medinet Habu will be carried out in collaboration with Chicago House.

An appropriately sensitive and easily maintained plan will involve installation of pathways, directional and information signage in Arabic and English, enhancement of toilet facilities, designated viewing areas with sunshades at strategic points (palace, Sea Peoples battle scenes, lion hunt scene, etc.). Participation by the tourism sector and local community and awareness raising is also envisaged as part of the plan.

Replication of the training course for SCA officials in other regions of Egypt, under the EAP Post-Grant Program could be followed by implementation of site management programs using EAC project sites, e.g. Marina El Alamein, Luxor Temple Roman Wall Paintings, Tomb of Menna, etc.

Year Three Planned Activities: As a result of delay in delivery of the final site management plan for Medinet Habu, ARCE plans to begin work with the training consultants to extract from the document specifications that can be used to prepare a request for quotations for a subcontract that will be let by ARCE to implement the above-mentioned installations. Scheduling of onsite work will have to be coordinated with Chicago House and the SCA.

Schedule:

- 2nd Quarter: Preparation of site management specifications for RFQ
- 3rd – 4th Quarter: Selection of subcontractor and commencement of implementation

Estimated Budget for Year Three (LE): 434,924

10. Project Name:	Museum Management Training
Grantee:	Dr. Janice Kamrin (ARCE-managed)
Period/Type:	Institutional Development
Location:	Egyptian Museum
Start Date:	August-06
End Date:	Jun-09
Budget (LE):	3,000,000

Introduction: This training program seeks to create and institutionalize a Registrar’s Office within the Egyptian Museum, which will then serve as a model for the Museum Sector of Egypt’s Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA). In order to implement the project, personnel will be identified and trained, appropriate equipment and supplies will be acquired, and a collection management system (in both manual and computerized formats) will be designed. The implementation period also runs concurrently and complementarily with a \$49,400 planning grant, awarded to ARCE by The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, providing support for the assessment and selection of new museum collections management software.

Implementation: The program has two components:

1. Registrar Training: The Egyptian Museum Registrar Training Program will run for a total of two years beginning in January 2007 and ending in December 2008. Prior to January 2007, there will be a five-month period (August-December 2006) devoted to project planning and training site preparation. Following completion of the actual training there will be a three-month period devoted to documentation and final report. A detailed work plan follows this summary, which is comprised of the following activities:

2. Development of a Collections Management System: An off-the-shelf collections management system for the Egyptian Museum will be chosen and implemented. This will be a state-of-the-art system, but will be adapted for use in the current environment of the SCA’s museum sector. Funds from the Mellon Grant support travel and specific technical assistance to support the Project Director’s identification and selection the system. Once chosen, project staff will work to integrate newly developed collections management procedures into the computerized system. The comprehensive collection management system will include both manual and computerized components.

Year Three Planned Activities:

- 1st Quarter: Curriculum design and site preparation
- 2nd - 4th Quarters: Training course implementation and systems development

Estimated Budget for Year Three (LE): 972,742

ARCE Conservation Publication Program

It must be noted that for many Egyptian antiquities of the varied historic periods, comprehensive recording and publication of this record will be the only remaining means of preservation. Access to and dissemination of the record is a very important objective of the Egyptian Antiquities Conservation project. In the Cooperative Agreement, ARCE was granted prior approval for 1) publication and printing as a fundamental component of documentation of Egyptian Antiquities which is a method of conservation/preservation stated in the Program

Description and 2) use of program funds to enter into a legal agreement with publishing/printing institution(s) to produce an ARCE/EAC documentation/publication series for the conservation/preservation projects carried out under the Grant. Documentation includes three elements:

- site inspections and study, and the recording of conditions at any given “site” or cultural landscape;
- the recording of the methodology and specific techniques used in conservation projects; and
- the preservation of endangered antiquities through comprehensive recording and publication.

In Years 3, 4 and 5 ARCE will, through competitive solicitation, contract with publishing/printing institutions to continue with ARCE’s Conservation series to document projects carried out under the grant. The ARCE Publications Director will allocate 50% of her LOE to EAC in Years 3, 4 and 5.

WEB-BASED PUBLISHING:

Each project generates a large archive of data, comprising graphic and written documents, which are unsuitable for conventional publication in their raw form, but provide very important material for documentation and research. ARCE plans to explore the feasibility for web-based publishing to disseminate these data to a wide public, for whom they would otherwise be inaccessible. Funds have been programmed in the publications budget to include this activity.

LUXOR EAST BANK AMENDMENT

March 1, 2007 – July 14, 2009

Introduction

The American Research Center in Egypt recently signed an amendment agreement to its Egyptian Antiquities Conservation Project (Award Number: 263-A-00-04-00018-00) dated 25 February 2007. The purpose of this amendment is to address the conservation needs of the Karnak, Mut and Luxor temple complexes following the implementation of the USAID-funded groundwater lowering system. The program, which will be an ARCE-managed activity under the EAC agreement, for the Luxor East Bank Groundwater Lowering Response has five main deliverables:

1. A monitoring system;
2. A conservation program for the temples of Karnak, Mut and Luxor;
3. A training program for SCA conservators;
4. Establishment of a conservation center, and
5. Documentation and publication of conservation activities.

Modification No. 1, dated February 25, 2007, awarded an additional LE 50,200,000 to the EAC Grant for the Luxor East Bank sub-activity, broken down into the amounts of LE 40,746,045 for ARCE operations in Luxor and LE 9,453,956 for Cycle/Program costs for emergency interventions to be sub-granted for implementation by principal stakeholders.

Upon signing the Agreement, ARCE contacted the principal stakeholders working in Luxor to begin the mobilization process. These stakeholders include Dr. Ray Johnson of Chicago House (University of Chicago), Dr. Emmanuel Larose of the Franco-Egyptian Center, Dr. Betsy Bryan of Johns Hopkins University, and Dr. Zahi Hawass and Mr. Mansour Boraik of the Supreme Council of Antiquities.

The project will operate between March 1, 2007 and July 14, 2009. On-site activity will conclude 30 January 2009 to allow time for final reporting, preparation of publication manuscripts, archiving of data, close out of project grant, etc. The period March 1 to September 30, 2007 represents the mobilization period for Cycle Three. The goals for individual activities are outlined below. Regarding Cycle Three administration, ARCE has the following goals:

- Obtain SCA approval for the general concept of the project.
- Coordinate with stakeholders.
- Establish office and hostel in Luxor.
- Identify specialist personnel and hire staff.

Cycle Three Program Activity Descriptions

ARCE seeks approval by USAID for the following activities for the Cycle Three program amount of **LE 43,595,756**. These projects are scheduled to commence in Year Three of the EAC timeline.

The following descriptions are for Luxor East Bank activities under the EAC Year Three plan (March 1, 2007 – September 30, 2007).

1. Activity Name:	Emergency Conservation at Luxor Temple
Principal Consultants:	ARCE staff and consultants and Chicago House (Oriental Institute, University of Chicago)
Period/Type:	Preservation of Cultural Heritage
Location:	Luxor Temple, East Bank, Luxor
Start Date:	March-07
End Date:	January-09
Budget (LE):	5,059,349

Statement of the Project: As yet, the effects of the groundwater lowering remain unknown; however, it is anticipated that the lowering may cause increased salt efflorescence that may destroy the relief decoration on the temple walls and their foundations. Furthermore, it is possible that structural destabilization may occur. In order to address the negative effects as they occur with immediate remedial intervention, ARCE's Luxor East Bank Groundwater Lowering Project includes an Emergency Intervention component. With these dedicated funds, ARCE, Chicago House, and other stakeholders can hire the necessary specialists and procure the necessary equipment and supplies to conduct the conservation intervention. ARCE anticipates that such projects will include desalination of decorated and undecorated stone, the replacement of badly deteriorated blocks where possible, moving displaced blocks from direct contact with a wet environment, and correction of any destabilized architectural elements, etc.

Implementation Schedule: Discussions between ARCE and Chicago House to determine how best to address the conservation needs at Luxor Temple will commence March 2007. A prioritized plan of action will be with the flexibility to accommodate changes should other interventions be required on an immediate basis. It is anticipated that conservation activities will begin at Luxor Temple in November 2007 and continue through June 2009.

Year Three Planned Activities: Any conservation treatment within the Luxor Temple complex requires the active involvement of Dr. Ray Johnson and his Chicago House (Oriental Institute, University of Chicago) team. The Chicago House team is not in Egypt between April 15 and October 22, 2007. For this reason, Cycle 3 work during this period will be limited to documentation of existing conditions with the preparation of a needs assessment report. This is an important first step for any conservation project as the resulting analysis better informs the decision-making process for determining the types of interventions that are needed. Obtain SCA Permanent Committee permission and security clearance for conservation work planned for Year Four.

Schedule:

- 3rd and 4th Quarters: Establish an efficient sub-granting process whereby stakeholders can access Emergency Intervention funds in timely manner so as to address problems immediately. Establish conservation priorities at Luxor Temple and design plan of action.

Estimated Budget for Year Three (LE): 1,277,102

2. Activity Name:	Emergency Conservation at Karnak Temple
Principal Consultants:	ARCE staff and consultants, Franco-Egyptian Center at Karnak; Dr. Peter Brand (University of Memphis)
Period/Type:	Preservation of Cultural Heritage
Location:	Karnak Temple, East Bank, Luxor
Start Date:	April-07
End Date:	January-09
Budget (LE):	5,059,349

Statement of the Project: As with the Luxor Temple conservation initiative, the effects of the groundwater lowering at Karnak Temple remain unknown although salt efflorescence is expected and structural destabilization may occur. The Emergency Intervention component of ARCE's Luxor East Bank Groundwater Lowering Project will enable ARCE and the Franco-Egyptian Center at Karnak and other stakeholders (such as Dr. Peter Brand of the University of Memphis who conducts a project in the Hypostyle Hall of Karnak Temple) to address problems as they are identified. The SCA has indicated concern for Khonsu Temple, located at the southwest quadrant of the Karnak Temple complex and ARCE will bring in a team of specialists to assess the conservation needs of the temple and determine a plan of action.

Implementation Schedule: Initial discussions between ARCE and the various missions working at Karnak Temple will be held in March 2007 to determine how best to address the conservation needs at Karnak Temple. A prioritized plan of action will be prepared allowing for the flexibility needed to accommodate changes should other interventions be required on an immediate basis. It is anticipated that conservation activities will begin at Karnak Temple in November 2007 and continue through June 2009.

Year Three Planned Activities: Conservation intervention activities at Karnak Temple will be included in the Emergency Intervention component of the Luxor East Bank Groundwater Lowering Project. Any conservation treatment within the Karnak Temple complex requires the active involvement of the Franco-Egyptian Centre. Because the Centre maintains a work season similar to Chicago House, our activities this quarter will be limited. Conservation activity will be preliminary and limited to existing conditions documentation and a preliminary report on the existing conditions to inform an assessment of the conservation priorities. Khonsu Temple has been suggested by the SCA as a site to receive conservation treatment and as one of the instruction areas for the Conservation Field School. Conservators will visit the temple for an initial assessment. Obtain SCA Permanent Committee permission and security clearance for the project.

Schedule:

- 3rd and 4th Quarters: Establish an efficient sub-granting process whereby stakeholders can access Emergency Intervention funds in timely manner so as to address problems immediately. Establish conservation priorities at Karnak Temple and design plan of action.
- 4th Quarter: Initial assessment of conservation needs of Khonsu Temple.

Estimated Budget for Year Three (LE): 1,277,102

3. Activity Name:	Conservation of the Mut Temple Foundations
Principal Consultants:	Dr. Betsy Bryan (Johns Hopkins University)
Period/Type:	Preservation of Cultural Heritage
Location:	Mut Temple, East Bank, Luxor
Start Date:	April-07
End Date:	January-09
Total Budget (LE):	4,035,813

Statement of the Project: This project is a continuation of work begun under the EAP-Plus project. The Conservation of the Mut Temple Foundations project will focus on the three supporting walls of the temple (north, west and southwest) and the walls of the temple's interior substructure. The temple's mud-brick enclosure wall will be conserved. The earth and stone foundations of the Mut Temple have subsided, in part due to the rise and fall of groundwater. In particular, a group of sandstone foundation blocks of the west wall have slipped out of place, thus endangering the entire west exterior and causing the crumbling of the adjacent north (front) wall of the temple. The west wall is an important historical monument as it bears a lengthy inscription that needs to be documented and preserved. This project will consolidate two exterior and several interior foundation walls and pave the interior space to replicate the original surface level and enable visitor access. Decorated fragments from a building of Hatshepsut that were reused in the foundations, will be retrieved, conserved and displayed on site. In addition, a series of Sakhmet statues will be excavated and reinstalled properly on impermeable bases so that they once more form part of a line facing the west wall of the temple. In combination with the Preservation of the Sacred Lakes project, the result of the EAC Add-on will not only be a preserved monument, but also an archaeological park that enhances the visitor experience of the Luxor antiquities.

Implementation Schedule: Recent work at the site provides up-to-date information about current conditions and therefore it is known where conservation intervention is needed, hence the project outline above. With this baseline information and because Johns Hopkins University will be in the field from May 2007, it is possible to mobilize this subproject immediately. The first priority will be the conservation of the north and west walls. In Year 4, conservation of the southwest wall, the interior pavement and mud-brick enclosure wall will be addressed. The project is expected to continue until June 2009.

Year Three Planned Activities: From May 15 through September 30, 2007 the north wall and an 8-meter section of the west wall of the temple will be dismantled, conserved and rebuilt. Some excavation will be required to determine the condition of the west wall. If required, a new wall base of brick and mortar with impermeable layers will be placed beneath the wall. This technique has been used successfully in the previous EAP work in the temple's court.

Schedule:

- 3rd and 4th Quarters: Solicit project proposal from Dr. Betsy Bryan. Negotiation and award of project agreement. Conservation and structural stabilization of foundation walls.

Estimated Budget for Year Three (LE): 874,066

ARCE-Managed Activities:

Of the five outputs stated in the Luxor East Bank amendment, four major activities will be directly implemented or managed by ARCE. ARCE has chosen to implement these activities, e.g. monitoring, training, establishing and equipping a conservation center, as it will prove more cost-effective than sub-contracting such activities to an outside organization.

Following discussions with the USAID/Cairo program office during the period April – June 2007, it was agreed that ARCE would establish a financial monitoring system that allows reporting of progress on the four ARCE-managed activities. Costs in the Modification No. 1 OE budget were allocated to each specific ARCE-managed output listed below. This resulted in the re-allocation of LE 34,141,800 from OE to the EAC Cycle Three program budget, with the remaining amount of LE 6,603,817 for ARCE administrative costs that are not specifically allocable to program outputs.

ARCE requests USAID approval for this budget revision. Attachment No. 2 details the Cycle Three Program for the Luxor Add-on. Attachment No. 1 shows ARCE’s Operating Expense budget broken down into ARCE Management for the original EAC Grant, and Luxor GW Administrative budget for the Grant Amendment.

The following tables describe the four ARCE-managed activities with their estimated budgets for Year 3.

4. Activity Name:	Groundwater and Structural Monitoring
Principal Consultants:	ARCE staff and consultants
Period/Type:	Preservation of Cultural Heritage
Location:	Karnak, Mut and Luxor Temples
Start Date:	April-07
End Date:	January-09
Total Estimated budget:	LE 10,274,836

Statement of the Project: There is a concern that groundwater lowering may destabilize architectural elements of Luxor’s long-standing monuments. Therefore, there is an absolute need to monitor the monuments for possible change. Groundwater and structural monitoring was a component of the Salvation of Luxor and Karnak Temples, funded by USAID, overseen by SWECO and implemented by SMT Associates. This contract expires on 31 March, 2007. In addition to monitoring above ground structures, ARCE must monitor the lowering of the groundwater and its subsurface effects through systematic coring and deep soundings throughout the period of the project. Observation and analysis of the subsurface deposits will enable specialist teams to monitor water levels as the de-watering proceeds, to monitor the effects of the de-watering process, and to reconstruct the history of the area.

Implementation Schedule: Continuous monitoring will be conducted beginning 1 April, 2007 until January 2009. The start date is essential in order to ensure seamless collection of data, and vigilance against structural failure, from the dewatering project to the conservation project. By contracting the same engineering company for data collection, the work will be a direct continuation of the dewatering project, employing the same engineers who are knowledgeable of the system. The methodology for data collection and the data retrieved will be analyzed by foreign engineers.

Year Three Planned Activities: To initiate the monitoring component, ARCE will identify specialists whose task it will be to assess the existing monitoring program, and design and implement an enhanced program. ARCE will also establish contact with SWECO to gather data concerning the design of the dewatering system and previous monitoring data. Obtain SCA Permanent Committee permission and security clearance for the project.

Schedule:

- 3rd Quarter: Recruit structural and hydraulic engineers to oversee the monitoring program and plan for improvements to the existing program.
- 4th Quarter: Establish monitoring protocol and baseline data; Procure equipment.

Estimated expenditures in Year 3: LE 2,814,296

5. Activity Name:	Preservation of the Sacred Lakes
Principal Consultants:	ARCE staff and consultants
Period/Type:	Preservation of Cultural Heritage
Location:	Karnak and Mut Temples, Luxor
Start Date:	April-07
End Date:	January-09
Total Estimated budget:	LE 8,172,327

Statement of the Project: This project will address the problems of the groundwater lowering for the great sacred lake of Karnak Temple and the somewhat smaller sacred lake of Mut Temple. The Karnak sacred lake is a focal point for tourists so water levels must be maintained. The Mut temple sacred lake is a natural refuge for wildlife but has been contaminated with chemicals and is now threatened by extinction due to the groundwater lowering project. The lake will be the heart of the planned Mut Temple archaeological park. For both lakes, the stone enclosure walls, if appropriate, and ancient quays will be conserved and a system for holding the water inside the lake perimeter will be created.

Implementation Schedule: The project will be conducted in two phases. The first phase aims to document existing conditions in the two lakes and determine a plan of action to preserve them. The second phase will be the implementation of the plan.

Year Three Planned Activities: Obtain SCA Permanent Committee permission and security clearance for the project. A team of specialists from Johns Hopkins University will visit the sacred lakes and take samples of the lake water and lake bed soil in order to determine the levels of contaminating pollutants and salinity. They will also review the dewatering system. This team will review the existing conditions of the sacred lakes and develop a plan of action.

Schedule:

- 3rd Quarter: Mobilize specialists to document and assess existing conditions (environmental and archaeological).
- 4th Quarter: Design.

Estimated expenditures in Year 3: LE 2,166,642

6. Activity Name:	Field School for Architectural Conservators
Principal Consultants:	ARCE staff and consultants
Period/Type:	Institutional Development
Location:	Karnak/Mut/Luxor Temple Complexes, Luxor
Start Date:	April-07
End Date:	January-09
Total Estimated budget:	LE 5,083,731

Statement of the Project: Karnak and Luxor temple complexes are massive monuments with acres of decorated and undecorated stone. In order to be able to manage the long-term responsibility of preserving these monuments, the SCA requires institution building through training. ARCE's Field School for Architectural Conservators will result in the creation of a cadre of Egyptian conservators who have participated in the project from its inception and who will be taking the lead in conservation activities at the conclusion of the project. The purpose is to enable the conservation to continue after the lifetime of the project, thus ensuring a lasting legacy of the Luxor East Bank Groundwater Lowering Response Project. Topics of study would include inspection/analysis, assessment of intervention, treatments, documentation and publication.

Implementation Schedule: The field school will be conducted throughout the term of the project so that trainees will have participated in the entire conservation process upon completion of their training. Furthermore, by participating in various conservation projects led by professional conservators at all three temples during the duration of the Luxor East Bank Groundwater Lowering Response Project, trainees will experience a variety of different approaches in the face of real situations.

Year Three Planned Activities: A needs assessment will be conducted to determine the range of knowledge and skills of SCA conservators in order to design the curriculum that best suits their needs. Conservators who have previous experience running field schools will visit Egypt for this assessment. Trainees will be selected and training sessions will begin during this period.

Schedule:

- 3rd and 4th Quarters: Design and implementation.

Estimated expenditures in Year 3: LE 1,260,307

7. Activity Name:	Luxor Conservation Center
Principal Consultants:	ARCE staff and consultants
Period/Type:	Institutional Development
Location:	Karnak Temple, Luxor
Start Date:	April-07
End Date:	December-07
Total Estimated budget:	LE 3,204,325

Statement of the Project: The Luxor Conservation Center will be created to provide classrooms for training, a computer lab for data analysis, a conservation lab for antiquities that require in-house treatment, and storage facilities for monitoring equipment. The Center will become an integral component of the Luxor East Bank Groundwater Lowering Response Project and at the end of the project it will continue to be an invaluable resource center for the SCA's mandate to preserve the monuments of Luxor. The creation of the Luxor Conservation Center will provide a vehicle for sustained conservation of the monuments.

Implementation Schedule: Construction of the Luxor Conservation Center will commence in May 2007 with the intention that the Center will be operational by December 31, 2007.

Year Three Planned Activities: A site for the Conservation Center will be selected. Consulting conservators will draw up a list of required equipment and materials. Construction bids will be requested and after vetting, the successful bid will be contracted and work will commence during this period. Required equipment will be procured.

Schedule:

- 3rd and 4th Quarters: Design and construction.

Estimated expenditures in Year 3: LE 2,511,501

8 . Activity Name:	Documentation
Principal Consultants:	ARCE staff and consultants
Period/Type:	Preservation of Cultural Heritage
Location:	Karnak/Mut/Luxor Temples, East Bank, Luxor
Start Date:	April-07
End Date:	January-09
Total Estimated budget:	LE 2,706,026

Statement of the Project: The vast amount of technical data and descriptive reports generated by the Luxor East Bank Groundwater Lowering Response Project will be invaluable to future generations both as an archive and as a series of published monographs detailing the project as a case study in conservation on a large-scale at one of the world's most significant ancient sites. Additionally, the archaeological material discovered during the course of USAID's investment in the "Salvation of Karnak and Luxor Temples" groundwater-lowering project needs to be published for the benefit of scholars working in several different fields. This documentation activity will result in the production of an archived database containing the information collected and stored over the course of Project. It will also provide published materials including web-based archives, conservation training manuals in English and Arabic, and final published reports and case studies.

Implementation Schedule: The publication program will be designed upon commencement of the project so that data will begin to be archived as they are collected and disseminated. At this early stage, scholars can be contracted to begin writing reports about the archaeological material found in the previous project. It is expected that some archival data will be available electronically and that traditional publications will be produced in the final year of the project.

Year Three Planned Activities: The project director will work with the archivist and publications director to design a suitable archiving methodology and publication schedule in collaboration with the different specialists. Consultants will be contracted to write reports on the archaeological material found during the engineering project.

Schedule:

- 3rd and 4th Quarters: Design and implementation.

Estimated expenditures in Year 3: LE 639,252