

Abstract

Archaeological heritage management is a strategic practice that influences a nation's archaeological, human, and economic destiny. Management strategies are not limited to the protection and preservation of archaeological sites and findings, but also aim to emphasize archaeological heritage internationally so that it is identified and safeguarded as a global cultural asset and protected by the nation. Heritage management is also a means to develop and create opportunities for researchers and the new generation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to be talents in the field of archaeology. Furthermore, developing specialty centers through world class museums embraces the human cultural legacy and ensures the best archaeological approaches for a bright future.

This research reviews the effectiveness of the archaeological strategies applied in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to maritime heritage, specifically the Umluj shipwreck and the Jeddah port sites. It evaluates these strategies against the goals articulated in Vision 2030 in terms of more than doubling the number of Saudi archaeological sites registered with the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) as World Heritage. Furthermore, displaying the best cultural solutions requires raising economic returns by attracting the attention of individuals and families, locally and internationally. Lowering the percentage of unemployed people can be achieved by providing employment and training that prepares a generation to lead future development and the management of heritage.