

# Research on the Protection and Management Trends of Cultural Relics in Large Sites

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**Abstract:** Site refers to a complex of remains and their associated environmental carriers. Large sites have enormous historical value and contain a large amount of historical information. Due to their non renewable nature, they occupy a crucial position in China's cultural heritage. China must attach great importance to the excavation and protection of large sites, carefully carry out excavation decision-making work, and avoid blind obedience in excavation of large sites. At the same time, it is necessary to establish a correct and scientific protection concept, clarify scientific and feasible protection methods and materials, establish correct protection ideas, formulate effective protection strategies, and strictly follow the requirements of the protection plan, in order to achieve a reasonable coordination of the relationship between excavation and protection of large sites.

Keywords: Great Site; Cultural relic protection; Management Trends.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The social value dimension is an important exploration of the overall value cognition of large sites. For large sites, the cultural relics within the site themselves have certain historical, artistic, and scientific value. However, when we view large sites as a holistic heritage, their value perception must go beyond the evaluation of individual heritage sites, which requires a holistic understanding of their role and significance in future urban development. Many studies have described the social value of large sites from the perspective of their protection and utilization, which can showcase their historical and cultural value, thus deriving the social education function of heritage and becoming a place for people to reminisce about history; Or emphasize the development of cultural tourism products through display and utilization, in order to achieve social and economic benefits. In fact, urban large sites can play a more active role in today's urban social transformation and development. As a type of urban cultural resource, they have demonstrated a broad social impact beyond the spatial scope of the site in the process of creative protection and utilization, and have more complex social value.

## 2. THE CONCEPT OF PROTECTING CULTURAL RELICS FROM TWO MAJOR SITES

At present, the understanding of the concept of large cultural relics by the administrative department of cultural relics is generally limited to the extension of national key cultural relics protection units. In fact, some provincial-level cultural relics protection units also have the connotation of large sites. Their scale, historical information and cultural value are as important as the national key cultural relics protection units. For example, the Longshan culture city site of Shouguang borderline in Shandong, the ancient city site of Changyi, the ancient city site of Ju County, and the ancient city site of Ju County should also be included in the category of large sites. Considering the protection level and measures of each site, the large site sites in national key cultural relics protection units can be temporarily referred to as "national level large sites", and the large site sites in provincial-level cultural relics protection units can be referred to as "provincial-level large sites". From the current national protection situation, many provinces and cities have listed some ancient sites and tombs in provincial-level cultural relics protection units as major cultural relics

About the corresponding author: Zhang Rui, born in November 1986, Han nationality, gender: female, native place: Xi'an, Shaanxi Province, unit: Qinhan New Town Management Committee of Xixian New Area, Shaanxi Province, position: senior salesman, title: engineer, master's degree, zip code: 710000, e-mail: 362816453@qq.com Mainly studying the protection and management of cultural relics. Site protection work in progress. In terms of protection and utilization concepts, at the national and provincial levels, it has been proposed to carry out the protection and display of large archaeological sites in accordance with the construction concepts of national and provincial archaeological site parks. Municipal and county-level cultural relics protection units represent the history and culture of different cities and counties. With the development of cultural relics protection work and the increase of social participation, ancient sites and tombs should also be protected and utilized in accordance with the protection and utilization concepts of higher-level units.

## 3. MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL RELICS AT THREE MAJOR SITES

### 3.1 Establishing Correct Protection Ideas

From a geographical distribution perspective, large sites are mainly distributed in urban areas, villages, urban-rural fringe areas, and wild farmland. Due to the rapid development of China's economy and the adjustment of industrial structure, the demand for

environmental protection around large sites has become stronger. For large sites in different geographical locations, their protection concepts and requirements also vary. Therefore, in the process of protecting large sites, it is necessary to establish correct protection ideas and strategies. On the basis of ensuring the integrity and authenticity of large sites, feasible protection plans should be formulated based on differences in their background and standards.

### **3.2 Compiling a special plan for the protection of major archaeological sites**

Cultural heritage protection planning is an operational norm that directly guides the protection and management of heritage sites, with authority and standardization; It is a regulatory document with specific functions and has legal effect. The special plan for the protection of large cultural relics belongs to the special plan for cultural relics protection in urban planning, which involves multiple adjustments such as land use, residents, economic structure, transportation network, and involves various plans such as urban construction, ecology, and transportation. Local government departments need to scientifically plan, effectively coordinate, and reasonably coordinate the ecological, land, and cultural resources of the site area and its surrounding areas when organizing the preparation of the plan for the protection of large heritage sites. They should reasonably leverage the comprehensive benefits of various resources for social harmony and stability, thereby ensuring that the large heritage sites are not damaged in the context of rapid urban construction and rapid economic development, and ultimately achieving mutual benefit between the protection of large heritage sites and social and economic development. At the same time, in accordance with the provisions of the Cultural Relics Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, the protection plan for large sites will be timely incorporated into the national economic and social development plan, urban and rural construction development plan of the location, and connected with various special plans such as ecological protection, environmental governance, and land use, so as to form an effective, scientific, and reasonable overall layout between the protection of large sites and the local socio-economic development.

### **3.3 Clear scientific and feasible protection methods and materials**

At present, there are two main methods used in protecting large sites in China. One is current protection, and the other is backfilling protection. Although backfilling protection is relatively convenient in operation, it is necessary to ensure that the protective materials and methods can be effectively applied to ensure that the information left over from the previous excavation can be retained in subsequent excavations after backfilling. For the protection of large sites, it is very scientific and rigorous. In large sites, soil, stone, brick, and wood are the main constituent materials, and for soil relics, they need to be protected more. This is because soil relics have differences in construction technology, environment, and region, resulting in varying degrees of erosion. At the same time, their mechanical properties, bulk density, and other aspects also have corresponding particularity. And this requires the principle of adapting measures to local conditions to protect soil sites, prioritizing the rescue work of soil sites, and continuously researching effective rescue methods and materials to ensure the scientific and practical use of rescue methods and materials. In terms of soil site protection, physical protection should be the main focus, but when chemical protection measures are needed, full consideration must be given to its sustainable protection and the impact of site aging. When protecting brick and stone structure sites, it is necessary to follow the principle of putting oneself first and using it for oneself, actively learn from the relevant methods and materials of other countries in cultural relic protection, and combine the specific needs of China in cultural relic protection to timely innovate and improve the protection methods and materials of large sites.

### **3.4 Highlighting Characteristics, Moderate Utilization, Actively Promoting the Sustainable and Stable Integration Development of the Cultural and Tourism Industry**

Based on the location, resources, and environmental advantages of large sites, we will moderately develop tourism for large sites, and achieve coordinated and integrated development of large site protection and utilization with related industries through the development of leisure tourism, research and tourism bases, ecological agriculture, rural experience, and other projects.

### **3.5 Strengthening the Management of Archaeological Research in the Protection and Utilization of Large Sites**

Reasonably arrange archaeological excavations and fully leverage the role of archaeology in the display and utilization of archaeological sites in parks. According to the different current situation and characteristics of large sites, conducting archaeological investigations and excavations to further enrich the connotation of heritage is a prerequisite for protection. In specific work, the first step is to carry out proactive investigation, exploration, and excavation work, determine the scope, layout, and nature of the site, and provide early academic support; Secondly, timely protective excavation should be carried out to clarify the distribution and preservation status of the site, clarify the nature, connotation, value, etc. of the site, and provide specific basis for the preparation of the protection plan for large sites and the implementation of specific protection work.

### **3.6 Large site protection needs to be carried out in conjunction with protection planning requirements**

When preparing the protection plan for large sites, it is necessary to strictly comply with the regulations and requirements of China in the preparation of the protection plan, reflecting the evaluation of the site, the scope of protection, site safety, scientific and reasonable utilization, the prominence of the body, carrier, and environmental protection, in order to ensure that the large sites can be sustainably protected in terms of integrity, authenticity, and safety. In the protection of large sites, it is necessary to

clearly define the corresponding protection scope and strictly implement management requirements. This is also a top priority in the protection work and must be strictly followed. Considering the different requirements for the management of construction control zones and boundary delineation, it cannot be generalized. At the same time, in order to prevent conflicts between human protection and production and daily life, it is necessary to flexibly apply land replacement methods and effectively implement relevant national policies, especially in the field of farmland protection, In this way, to prevent artificially caused regulatory conflicts.

### **3.7 Establish a special funding guarantee system for the protection of major archaeological sites**

Large sites belong to public resources and require governments at all levels to take responsibility for their protection. At present, the sources of funding for the protection of major archaeological sites include three aspects: special funds for the protection of cultural relics (cultural heritage) by national and local governments; National and local government special funds for the protection of major archaeological sites; Social donations and sponsorship funds. At the national level, the annual allocation of "National Key Cultural Relics Protection Special Subsidies" and "Central Large Site Protection Special Funds" is an important source of funds for large site protection. The distribution and use of "special subsidy funds" adhere to the principle of "highlighting key points, dedicated funds, strengthening management, and emphasizing practical results", implement overall arrangement, hierarchical management, and hierarchical responsibility, and accept supervision and inspection from departments such as finance, cultural relics, and auditing. The "Central Special Fund for the Protection of Large Sites" focuses on supporting the demonstration project for the protection of large site bodies promoted by the central government. The funding arrangement prioritizes the needs of site body protection, has a good foundation for archaeological exploration work, has prepared a plan or planning outline, promotes and displays projects with strong feasibility, and local governments attach importance to and have certain funding support.

## **4. TRENDS IN THE PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL RELICS FROM FOUR MAJOR SITES**

The value of heritage has both objectivity and inherent attributes of the heritage itself, as well as subjectivity, which is endowed during the process of heritage protection and utilization. The Great Site is not only an immovable cultural relic, but also an excavation environment for affiliated cultural relics, and a spatial carrier for the integrity of cultural heritage. The understanding of its value has developed with the development of the times. On the one hand, the development of protection and utilization methods has prompted people to re-examine the value cognition dimension of the Great Site; On the other hand, new value cognition will also promote the protection and utilization of large sites and the coordinated development of cities. In China, large sites are the most important type of ancient civilization in China. Their existence state of "having nothing on the ground and numerous underground phenomena", as well as the complexity of protection methods, make their value cognition far beyond the traditional scope of history, art, and science. It is necessary to introduce sociological theoretical methods to recognize the value of large sites.

## **5. CONCLUSION**

In summary, in the process of urbanization, whether expanding existing cities or developing emerging cities, both involve the protection of underground cultural relics, that is, the protection of large sites. Compared with aboveground cultural relics, underground cultural relics have more unpredictability, with characteristics such as large land area, long history, and rich historical value. Therefore, it is of great practical and historical significance to protect large sites in the process of urbanization and fully play their role in urbanization construction.

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