Underwater cultural heritage regional cooperation protection mechanism

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Abstract: In recent years, with the scarcity of terrestrial resources, more and more countries have gradually shifted the focus of resource competition from land to the sea. When national attention is gradually focused on marine resources, underwater cultural heritage has attracted the attention of the world. Underwater cultural heritage has a very high historical and cultural value, and the protection of underwater cultural heritage is the responsibility that every country should fulfill. In this context, this paper studies the cooperative protection mechanism of underwater cultural heritage in combination with the protection status of underwater cultural heritage in China.

1. Introduction

As one of the four ancient civilizations, China has a profound cultural heritage and has left countless cultural heritages for thousands of years. In addition to the land relics, China's underwater heritage is also very rich, and it can greatly promote the relevant scholars' research on Chinese history, which has very important practical significance. However, compared with some foreign developed countries, China's underwater cultural heritage protection measures are relatively backward and still in the development stage. There are still many problems in some details. This paper mainly starts from the protection status of underwater cultural heritage in China, and under water Research on regional cooperation and protection mechanisms for cultural heritage.

2. Current status of underwater cultural heritage protection in China

From a practical point of view, there are two main problems in the protection of underwater cultural heritage in China: 1 Insufficient protection awareness. At this stage, people's understanding of the connotation and value of underwater cultural heritage is very weak. At the same time, the publicity of cultural heritage is mainly based on land heritage, which leads to people's lack of attention to underwater cultural heritage. 2 Insufficient protection personnel. The lack of underwater professional archaeologists is also an important issue in the protection of underwater cultural heritage in China. In the course of many underwater archaeology, people even need to rely on the help of surrounding fishermen to work.

From a legal perspective, the definition of underwater cultural heritage in China's relevant laws is not clear, and it is still defined by “water below”. In addition, its main emphasis is on the value of the art and history of water, and does not clearly recognize the relationship between underwater cultural heritage and the environment. This not only hinders the protection of underwater cultural heritage, but also conflicts with the International Underwater Cultural Heritage Protection Law and cannot meet the development needs of the times.

3. Construction measures for regional cooperation protection mechanism for underwater cultural heritage

3.1 Constructing the principle of underwater cultural heritage protection

The scientific and rational principle of underwater cultural heritage protection is an important prerequisite for constructing a regional cooperation mechanism for underwater cultural heritage. It can be divided into three aspects (as shown in Figure 1), namely, local protection, prohibiting commercial development, and encouraging public participation.
3.1 In situ protection

Since the water cultural heritage is in the water for a long time, many of them have formed a balance with the surrounding environment. Once they are interfered by the outside world, it is likely to cause this balance to be broken. In addition, China's current technology in the development of underwater cultural heritage is still not mature, especially in the storage technology, there are great deficiencies, and the methods of excavation and salvage are not effective protection methods for underwater cultural heritage. Compared with the land, the underwater environment is relatively stable. Therefore, if the underwater cultural heritage is not destroyed without comprehensive preparation, it can be protected in situ and the preservation of these cultural heritages can be realized to the greatest extent. Through the protection of the physical integrity of the underwater cultural heritage, the purpose of preserving the historical, archaeological and cultural information of the entire site is achieved.

3.1.2 Prohibition of commercial development

As the name suggests, underwater cultural heritage commercial development refers to the salvage of underwater cultural heritage for the purpose of profit through reciprocity, trading or other forms of transactions. In essence, commercial development is mainly based on profit-making, and the underwater cultural heritage for the purpose of pursuing commercial value will inevitably cause some damage to it. Moreover, commercial development has led to a large number of dispersal of excavation products, which seriously undermines the integrity of the cultural heritage of water shrimp, which is seriously deviated from the protection and management of cultural heritage.

3.1.3 Encourage public participation

Public participation plays a more important role in the protection of underwater cultural heritage. Strengthening the advocacy of public participation can not only improve the awareness of underwater cultural heritage in the public mind, but also ensure the public's cultural rights, and can also greatly enhance the public's awareness of cultural heritage protection. In this way, the public can actively participate in the protection of underwater cultural heritage, and can play a good supervisory role, thereby promoting the smooth development of underwater cultural heritage protection.

3.2 The specific content of the underwater cultural heritage protection mechanism

3.2.1 Investigation and exploration

The heritage investigation team should be organized separately for the exploration of underwater cultural heritage. In addition to professional and technical personnel, it is necessary to have advanced equipment support, mainly to investigate, search and survey the possible underwater cultural heritage.
3.2.2 Technical improvement

Regular training and exchange of technical personnel between the two regions will be carried out to improve the overall level of archaeology, heritage excavation and maintenance of exhibits. At the same time, it promotes mutual visits and work meetings between business personnel, and transfers technology between them according to agreed terms.

3.2.3 Discover heritage

Professional teams should be assigned to carry out heritage excavation activities between the two regions. For the underwater cultural heritage successfully excavated, the personnel of both sides should do on-site protection, registration and maintenance.

3.2.4 Excavation research

For known relics and excavated products that have been successfully salvaged, the two sides should conduct research on them to explore deeper intrinsic values and historical culture.

3.2.5 Combating illegal activities

Illegal excavation activities are the main problems that undermine the integrity of underwater cultural heritage. The two regions should each develop targeted solutions to coordinate the maritime law enforcement agencies to crack down on illegal excavation activities. Focus on the area for real-time monitoring, and then form a comprehensive protection of underwater cultural heritage.

3.2.6 Combating illegal transactions

Excavation transaction is the main cause of illegal excavation activities. The sharing of illegal excavation information between the two regions should be realized to prevent illegal excavation products from entering the market. Once an excavation product that illegally enters the market is found, personnel should be organized immediately to illegally excavate goods. Seize and record in detail.

3.2.7 Information Sharing

The two regions should adhere to the principle of mutual benefit and friendly cooperation. Information sharing can not only provide a large amount of literature resources for both parties, but also help the two sides to provide important information support for the distribution of underwater heritage and the excavation of new heritage. In this way, the two sides can have a more detailed understanding of the distribution of underwater cultural heritage in the same area, and only by ensuring mutual trust between the two parties can the effective protection of these heritages be realized.

3.2.8 Educational propaganda

Raising the public's awareness of underwater cultural heritage is one of the effective ways to promote heritage protection. Only by continuously strengthening the propaganda of underwater heritage, raising public awareness and interest in heritage, by setting up an open underwater heritage reserve for the public. The way allows the public to get close to the underwater cultural heritage, which in turn enables the public to love cultural heritage and consciously protect cultural heritage.

4. The specific path of constructing a perfect regional cooperation protection mechanism

In order to establish a cross-regional underwater cultural heritage protection mechanism, we should first start from the technical level, secondly build a resource sharing database, and establish an underwater cultural heritage early warning system, and finally form a complete regional cooperation protection mechanism to achieve joint protection of underwater cultural heritage. the goal of. These parts of the work are mutually independent and mutually supportive. The specific cooperation protection mechanism path is shown in Figure 2.
It can be seen from Figure 2 that the underwater cultural heritage regional cooperation protection mechanism can be divided into four parts: technical committee, information sharing platform, early warning system and coordination country system. Among them, the technical committee is mainly responsible for training underwater archaeological training, underwater cultural heritage management, salvaging cultural relics protection, etc., strengthening the cooperation of professional and technical cooperation between different regions, so as to promote the rapid development of water archaeological archaeology; information sharing platform It refers to the establishment of a multi-regional shared information database, which contains basic information on multiple underwater cultural heritages, including information on the type, development, distribution, heritage value, development status, and site characteristics of cultural heritage. The early warning system is mainly to stop the illegal exploitation, illegal transactions and other acts that damage underwater cultural heritage, and at the same time to crack down on illegal smuggling and other phenomena to protect the integrity of underwater cultural heritage. The Coordinating State System refers to the coordination of protection measures for familiar cultural heritage between countries, and on this basis, the same site is protected in a unified manner. For example, a preliminary study of possible underwater cultural heritage can be carried out, and after it is determined, other countries can be authorized to participate in the protection of the site.

5. Conclusion

In summary, the rich underwater cultural heritage is a valuable asset of mankind. It is the common responsibility of all mankind to investigate, research and protect it. The establishment of the underwater cultural heritage regional cooperation protection mechanism can not only effectively protect the cultural heritage that China has sunk in other countries, but also is an important measure to maintain regional stability and build a good cooperative relationship. It has very important practical significance.
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References


