



STUDY ON PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF CULTURAL LUXURY GOODS AND THEIR SURROUNDING LEGACY AND ENVIRONMENT IN ENGLAND

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KEYWORDS	SUMMARY
<i>Cultural goods, England, Environment, Luxury, Management.</i>	Environment cultural goods are an indispensable part of human existence. Very often they testify to belonging to a given nation. Currently, more and more people appreciate their importance and tries to save them from destruction at all costs. The purpose of the article is to explain what are cultural goods, cultural heritage and how these concepts are defined. The Neolithic Flag Fen settlement in England is an example of a very well-managed environment cultural heritage, which today is able to stay on its own thanks to tourists' visits. The article aims to show the means of managing the good of environment culture and how it should be cared with due diligence.

1. CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENT GOODS

Cultural goods are physical objects that are part of the cultural heritage of a group of people or the whole of society. These include elements such as historic buildings, works of art, archaeological sites, libraries and museums. Article 1 of the Hague Convention on the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict of 1954. Defines cultural goods in the following way: 'The term' cultural property 'includes, irrespective of origin or ownership:

a) movable or immovable properties of high importance to the cultural heritage of any nation, such as architectural, art or historical monuments, religious or secular; archaeological sites; building complexes, which as a whole have historical or artistic significance; works of art; manuscripts, books and other objects with artistic, historical or archaeological significance; as well as scientific collections and important collections of books or archives or reproductions of property referred to above;

b) buildings whose main and effective purpose is to preserve or display movable cultural goods referred to in point a), such as museums, large libraries and depositaries of archives and places to be a refuge in the event of an armed conflict, movable property of cultural goods as defined in a);

c) centers containing a large part of the cultural goods referred to in a) and b), known as "centers containing monuments" [1].

2. CULTURAL HERITAGE AND ITS TYPES

Heritage of culture is the heritage of physical and non-material attributes of a group or society that are inherited from previous generations, kept in the present and passed on to the benefit of future generations. The cultural heritage includes a tangible culture (e.g. buildings, monuments, landscapes, books, works of art and artifacts), intangible culture (such as folklore, traditions, language and knowledge) and natural heritage (including culturally important landscapes and biodiversity) [2].

The intentional preservation of cultural heritage from the present for the future is known as 'conservation'. Cultural goods include physical or "tangible" cultural heritage, such as works of art, which are generally divided into two groups of movable and immovable heritage. The immovable heritage includes buildings (which may include art objects installed inside, such as various furnishings, stained glass windows and frescoes), large industrial installations or other historical places and monuments, movable heritage includes books, documents, moving artworks, machines, clothes and other artifacts that are considered to be worth preserving in the future, including objects that are relevant to archeology, architecture, science or technology of a specific culture [3].

Intangible culture is "intangible cultural heritage" consists of non-physical aspects of a given culture, more often maintained by social customs in a specific period of history. This concept includes ways and means of behavior in society and often formal rules of operation in a specific cultural climate. These include social values and traditions, customs and practices, aesthetic convictions and spiritual, artistic expression, language and other aspects of human activity. The importance of physical artifacts can be interpreted against the background of socio-economic, political, ethnic, religious and philosophical values of a specific group of people. Naturally, intangible cultural heritage is more difficult to preserve than physical objects. Aspects of preservation and care of cultural goods include folklore, spoken history, and language preservation [4].

"Natural heritage" is also an important part of the social heritage, encompassing rural areas and the natural environment, including flora and fauna, scientifically known as biodiversity, as well as geological elements (including mineralogical, geomorphologic, paleontological, etc.), scientifically known as biodiversity, cultural heritage sites often play

an important role in the country's tourism industry, attracting many tourists from abroad as well as local residents. The heritage may also include cultural landscapes (natural features that may have cultural characteristics). Aspects of preservation of the natural heritage include : protection of rare breeds, plant scenery [5].

3. DEFINITION AND HISTORY OF MANAGEMENT OF CULTURAL GOODS

Cultural heritage management is a branch of cultural resource management, although it also draws on conservation, renovation, museology, archeology, history and architecture. While the term cultural heritage is widely used in Europe and in the United States, the term cultural resources is used in a broader sense, especially in relation to cultural heritage resources. Cultural heritage management has traditionally been concerned with the identification, interpretation, maintenance and preservation of significant cultural and physical heritage assets, although intangible aspects of heritage such as traditional skills, culture and language are also taken into account. The good of culture usually receives the greatest attention and resources in the face of danger, where it often focuses on rescue archeology. Possible threats include urban development, large scale agriculture, mining activities, plundering, erosion or an unbalanced number of visitors. The public face of managing cultural heritage, as well as a significant source of income to support continuous heritage management, is the interpretation and presentation to the public that this is an important aspect of tourism. Communicating with the government and the public is a key competence [6].

The management of cultural heritage has its roots in rescue archeology and urban archeology undertaken in North America and in Europe during World War II and subsequent decades. Rescue projects were hasty attempts to identify and rescue archaeological remains before they were destroyed to make room for large public works or other constructions. In the early days of rescue archeology, it was almost unheard of for a project such as housing construction to be delayed due to the presence of even the most fascinating cultural sites and cultural heritage, so archaeologists saving cultural property had to act as quickly as possible. Although many places have been lost, many others have been saved for posterity thanks to rescue operations.

Legislation has been adopted in recent decades, which emphasizes the identification and protection of cultural objects, especially those in public areas. In the United States, the most important of these rights is the Law on the protection of monuments, which is the legislative basis in European countries. The administration of President Lyndon B. Johnson has played a

key role in adopting and developing this legislation, although it has since been expanded and developed. These laws make it a crime to create any buildings without conducting a cultural resource survey to identify and evaluate any cultural monuments that can be destroyed [7].

The management of cultural heritage has developed from the emphasis on preserving material culture (by recording, if not through physical remnants), to cover broader concepts of culture that are inextricably linked to local communities. Today, it is believed that cultural heritage belongs to people, that is why it is necessary to ensure access to cultural heritage for everyone.

Legislation of individual nations is often based on the ratification of UNESCO conventions such as the 1972 World Heritage Convention, the Valletta Treaty and the 2001 Convention on the protection of underwater cultural heritage. Specific provisions are therefore needed to ensure adequate protection of individual sites recognized as world heritage sites [8].

4. EVALUATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

While archaeological sites remain the main focus of many professionals, others study historical records or ethno-historical projects. Public activities also fall within the competence of researchers. The latest concept is traditional cultural property. These are places of cultural significance for a group of people who may not be particularly historical or archaeological. An example can be a place, in which modern religious Indian events take place, devoid of archaeological remains. The evaluation phase is considered important in assessing the significance of a possible place of cultural heritage. This may include a survey based on excavations, interviews with community informers, field research or trial archaeological excavations. Typically, the study involves plowing fields or digging them in 5-10-meter paths, or digging test wells at the same intervals. The soil from the test pitches is sifted through a 6 mm grid to search for artifacts. If artifacts are found, the next stage of research is usually digging and screening the grid of test benches (1 m per 1 m of trench) in order to determine how big and significant this place is [9].

Conservation refers to the long-term protection and preservation of heritage goods and to provide access to them in various forms. Fragile heritage resources may require behavior in a special environment and should be protected against light (especially ultraviolet), moisture, temperature fluctuations and in some cases the effects of oxygen from the air. Large museums generally employ specialized restorers as well as educational officers, archivists and researchers. Museums differ in their approach to the interpretation of cultural goods, ranging

from traditional museums that display collections of objects behind glass, with labels identifying each item and giving the possibility of so-called to living museums that try to recreate a historical place or period so that visitors can experience it. Within one museum, a range of approaches can be used, including interpretation panels depicting artifacts in a realistic setting, just as they were used and creating interactive and virtual exhibits. Museums also have processes for lending artifacts to other institutions or exhibitions. Interpretation tables and other markings, such as blue boards in the UK, are important to ensure that cultural heritage is understood in the context of the local community [10].

4. RENOVATION AND CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

Maintenance and renovation usually refer to architectural or engineering heritage sites, such as historic buildings or other structures and historical railway. Conservation has many different forms of protection for buildings and structures, including historic buildings, protected areas and planned monuments. In France, a building or other structure can be protected as a historical monument. Successful building heritage management usually requires the building to continue to be used, as unused buildings will most likely be quickly destroyed. If the purpose for which the building was originally constructed is no longer feasible, other uses must be found, often requiring modifications.

Cultural heritage mechanisms such as vintage cars and rail can best be understood and they are the most accessible and accepted by the public when in use. Furthermore, cultural heritage skills, such as running steam locomotives, can only be maintained when the machine is in use. The restoration of the working state, if not impeccable, and the creation of exact working replicas are therefore part of the heritage management practice [11].

5. FLAG FEN NEOLITHIC SETTLEMENT

The Fen flag, east of Peterborough, England, is a place from the Bronze Age, created around 3,500 years ago, comprising over 60,000 pieces of wood, arranged in five very long rows, creating a wooden causeway (about 1 km in length). A small island was built across the building. Objects associated with it led scholars to conclude that the island was a place of religious ceremonies and was of great importance. Archaeological work began in 1982 in a place located 800 m (0.5 miles) east of Fengate. Flag Fen is now part of the Greater Fens Museum Partnership. A visitor center was built on site, and some areas were reconstructed, including typical houses of the settlement's residents [12].

The Neolithic path was once run through what the archeologists termed "Flag Fen Basin", which led from the dry land known as Fengate to a natural clay island called Northey (now Whittlesey). The flooding level in 1300 BC prompted residents to build The causeway and the central platform were created by hammering thousands of posts with long pencil tips into accumulating peat mud up to the harder soil below. The structure was three and a half acres. Dendrochronological analysis and post dating by examination of the tree rings led to the estimated date of the various construction stages between 1365 and 967 BC. Some of the wood, such as oak, were not natural for the local environment. This means that people who constructed this dyke made of wood wanted to use materials that perhaps had a religious meaning for their lives. They made a considerable effort to transport wood to the area from distant sources. Similarly, scholars have tracked the stone used in Stonehenge in Salisbury as coming from the Preseli Mountains in Wales [13].

Many items of "rank and prestige" were folded in the water surrounding Flag Fen, including swords, arrowheads, "gold earrings, small pins and brooches". Archaeologist Francis Pryor, who discovered this place in 1982, suggests that "settlers often competed for social status, showing that they could afford to reject valuable goods." There is also evidence of deliberate destruction before being placed in water, e.g. daggers divided in half placed one on top of the other.

Other findings included small, polished, white stones of the unknown type in the area, indicating that they were deliberately collected, transported and placed on site. Other artifacts that were found contained animal bones. Among them, the horse's chaps were found. Horses were very valuable to prehistoric people because they provided means of transport and could complement or replace human strength. They can be used to carry or pull sledges, for example over long distances. Relevance also results from the discovery of ritual deposits within thirty meters from the wood pillar and only on its southern border. The number, type and distribution of deposits, which lasted for over 1200 years, confirms the theory that "at least one aspect of the trunk side" was the role of the "religious monument" [14].

Many round mounds have been found on the island of Northey. These seemed to be built over the apartments of "chiefs." Mike Parker Pearson calls it "The Land of the Dead." There is also evidence for farming, including sheep remains, contemporary with this place. The phosphate analysis reveals high concentrations of cremation in wheelbarrows, in the form of satellites and secondary burials in round wheelbarrows. This suggests that the original burials may have belonged to chiefs, people who were socially strong and respected, and that some people might have paid for burial near a man whom they respected or feared.

The settlement was first discovered in 1982, when a team led by Francis Pryor conducted a survey of dikes in an area financed by English Heritage. Pryor told National Geographic in 1992 that he "stumbled - literally - on "Flag Fen" when he actually stumbled on a piece of wood lying in the bottom of a drainage ditch. " Digging began in the summer of 1984 and until 1990 he discovered vertical and horizontal wood, animal bones, bronze dagger and other metal objects and fragments, flint tools and 400 clay pieces to use. Further finds included items imported from continental Europe and the oldest preserved wooden wheel found in England [15].

5. FLAG FEN AS CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENT GOOD

In 2012, DigVentures carried out the world's first archaeological crowd funding, gaining 30,000 pounds to allow the three-week digging at Flag Fen. The place has experienced a 50% drop in visitors since it was completed. Large scale excavation in Great Britain ended in 1995. The project's task was to revive the Renaissance heritage attractions while providing detailed scientific information on the preservation of waterlogged trees. About 250 community members from 11 countries participated in the project, supported by a specialist team, including partners from the British Museum, the University of Durham, the University of Birmingham, the York Archaeological Trust, University College London and English Heritage to help with scientific research. Among public figures, 130 people received practical training in archaeological techniques on site, and the number of visitors increased by 29% compared to the previous year. Francis Pryor supported the initiative and wrote later: "fortunately, it was an experiment that worked: participants had a good time, and archeology was professionally dug, in a very high standard of work" [16].

Archaeological work in Flag Fen continues. Extensive drainage of the area, which benefits agriculture, means that many species of wood dry up and are threatened by destruction by such conditions. One section of the sediment poles has been preserved, replacing cellulose with wax in the wood, impregnating wood over the years. This technique is also used to preserve Seahenge. Another conservation technique used for wood found here is freeze-drying. A well-organized center for visitors from the museum was built there and exhibitions. In the conservation center of the visitor center, one section of wood behaves on the original site and prevents drying by constantly soaking it with water (without it the wood would simply change to dust). Also on site are reconstructions of two round houses from the Bronze Age and one from the Iron Age. During excavations, a fragment of the Roman road called Fen Causeway

was unveiled and cuts across the whole settlement. In addition, there is a reconstruction of the prehistoric sidewalk used to move livestock from one place to another [17].

6. SUMMARY

There is no doubt that cultural goods, if they are properly preserved and nurtured will be able to transfer their knowledge to future generations. That is why it is so important to skillfully manage such a delicate matter as a cultural goods. Destruction is not reversible, and in effect very difficult to mitigate. Managers of cultural goods must make every effort to interest the given place of potential tourists. A great example is Flag Fen, which enjoys unflagging popularity both in England and around the world.

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