

# *Problems Existing in the Protection of the World Cultural Heritage Xi'an Ancient City*

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**Abstract:** The protection of world historical and cultural heritage is closely related to the security of national culture, the stable development of society, and the traditional culture of the Chinese nation. As a world cultural heritage, the ancient city of Xi'an is not only a witness to the development of the historical era, but also valuable and has profound historical and cultural value. How to protect and extend China's cultural heritage is still of great significance for embodying the socialist scientific development concept and achieving the comprehensive, coordinated, and sustainable development of our economy and society. The purpose of this study is to study the problems existing in the protection of the ancient city of Xi'an, a world cultural heritage. Through observation methods, questionnaire survey methods, interview methods, field trips and other methods, systematic research is conducted on the tourism development of the ancient city of Xi'an. Based on field exploration and questionnaire surveys Comb the history and current situation of the ancient city of Xi'an, and explore the historical and cultural value, use value and location value of the ancient city of Xi'an as a tourist resource. Experimental data shows that It is found that the ancient city of Xi'an has serious problems such as serious replication, cultural decline, and the authenticity of the building has been broken. It lacks attention to human nature. The experimental data show that the use of the protection experience of advanced countries combined with the actual situation to propose targeted protection measures provides a feasibility study for the scientific protection and sustainable use of the ancient city of Xi'an. It is not only conducive to the protection and management of world cultural heritage resources, but also to the sustainable development of tourism in Xi'an.

## **1. Introduction**

The ancient city is the crystallization of the natural formation of traditional culture in China for

more than thousands of years. Festivals, traditional skills and other intangible cultural heritage are a combination of various types of tangible historical and cultural heritage and intangible historical and cultural heritage. The ancient city architecture, on the basis of its various material historical and cultural attributes, also includes the various social, historical and cultural attributes on which the building space needs to generate such social material. Therefore, the ancient city architecture presents sustainable and stable historical development Trajectory is the inheritance and continuation of the traditional culture and social relations in the history of our country. It is an important carrier of cultural development and inheritance.

With the economic development and social progress, people's living standards have gradually improved and material levels have been met. Because of this, people's needs for spiritual culture are getting higher and higher, and people are eager to enjoy a high level of material life while enjoying the good Scenery, historical and cultural city just meet people's material life needs [1-3]. The world cultural heritage of the ancient city of Xi'an is a city with profound cultural heritage. It has both beautiful natural scenery and profound cultural heritage. Here you can feel the power of the strong man and find the bits and pieces left by the Tang Dynasty. At the same time, it is also the capital of fashion. Here are beautiful men and women at home and abroad. Of course, you can taste Xi'an-style snacks and ethnic costumes. Because Xi'an is such a charming ancient capital, it attracts thousands of tourists every year. When people enjoy a rich material life, they can enjoy it. Baptism of culture, washing the soul, and feeling the ancient Xi'an culture. With the increase in the number of tourists and the progress of the city, the current management level is no longer sufficient to protect the development needs, and there are a series of problems that affect and limit the sustainable development of the ancient city of Xi'an [4-6].

With the deepening of the consciousness of the overall protection of cultural heritage, the academic circles' protection of historical and cultural ancient cities is not only confined to the historical buildings themselves, but also pays more attention to the overall cultural landscape. Gao Yuan believes that cultural landscape not only includes historical sites, but also other fields related to daily life. Gao Yuan discovered that the protection of Krakow's ancient city and extended historical districts in Poland is to combine the original display of historic sites with the development of modern cities, and develop a living path for historical buildings. In this process, we pay attention to mobilizing the rights consciousness and independent protection consciousness of stakeholders, and then form a joint force on heritage protection, and achieve good protection results [7]. Lin Jingya found that the purpose of studying the protection of the ancient city of Jingzhou under the opportunity of urban development is to understand the current problems encountered in the protection of the ancient city and find a suitable way for local protective development. Lin Jingya studied the characteristics and planning characteristics of the ancient city of Jingzhou, analyzed the status and causes of the development and management of the ancient city of Jingzhou, and proposed specific strategies for the protection planning of the ancient city under the opportunity of urban development [8].

The purpose of this study is to study the problems existing in the protection of the ancient city of Xi'an, a world cultural heritage. Through observation methods, questionnaire survey methods, interview methods, field trips and other methods, systematic research is conducted on the tourism development of the ancient city of Xi'an. Based on field exploration and questionnaire surveys Comb the history and current situation of the ancient city of Xi'an, and explore the historical and cultural value, use value and location value of the ancient city of Xi'an as a tourist resource. Experimental data show that the ancient city of Xi'an has serious problems such as serious replication, context decay, and broken building authenticity, and lacks attention to human nature.

## 2. Proposed Method

### 2.1. The Role of the Ancient City

#### (1) The role of cultural development in the ancient city

The protection of the world's ancient cities is an international convention system initiated by the United Nations and implemented by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which aims to protect natural or cultural buildings of universal value to people around the world. World cultural heritage is the highest protection and inheritance of culture. World heritage includes world cultural heritage.

#### (2) The role of the ancient city in the current culture

The protection of the world's ancient cities includes only "tangible" cultural heritage, which is different from "intangible cultural heritage". World cultural heritage mainly includes cultural relics: from the perspective of science or art, it includes buildings with use value and inscriptions, books and their complexes with archaeological value; buildings: from the perspective of science or art, Architectural groups with universal value in terms of architectural style, architectural use value and Archeological value or combination with natural scenery; ruins: from the perspective of history, aesthetics or anthropology, after human engineering or human reconstruction of natural sites with universal value Common masterpieces as well as Archeological sites [9-10]. The Convention provides that those who fall into one of the following categories may be classified as cultural heritage. Cultural relics: from the perspective of science or art, it includes buildings with value for use and inscriptions, books and their complexes with Archeological value; buildings: from the perspective of science or art, in architectural style, architecture Architectural groups of universal value in terms of use value and archeological value or combination with natural scenery; ruins: from the perspective of history, aesthetics or anthropology, common masterpieces of human engineering or human reconstruction of natural sites and archaeology Ruins.

### 2.2. Protection of the Ancient City

#### (1) Different types of ancient cities

Ancient cities generally refer to urban settlements with large-scale ancient buildings that have a history of more than 100 years and are still well preserved or restored to their original appearance after repairs. The ancient city is an external manifestation of a place's history and culture, and it is a cultural heritage shared by human beings. Cities that were once famous in ancient times, but now that large-scale ancient residential buildings have disappeared are usually not called ancient cities, but "historical and cultural cities". China has a long history and has many historical and cultural cities, but the only ones that can preserve the ancient city intact are Langzhong Ancient City, Xiangyang Ancient City, Jingzhou Ancient City, etc. [11-13]. Many ancient cities generally have only ancient city walls, moats and some ancient buildings in the city, and large-scale ancient city style areas no longer exist.

#### (2) References of the ancient city protection methods

1) The ancient city of Dali is located in the west of Yunnan Province, also known as the Purple City. Its history can be traced back to the ancient city of Dali in the year of Tianbao in the Tang Dynasty. It was built in the fifteenth year of Ming Hongwu. It faces Erhai Lake, backed by Cangshan, its streets are criss-crossed, and it has magnificent north-south city towers. At the beginning, there were towers in the northwest, southeast, and later destroyed. Dragons and phoenixes are carved on the stone walls and blue tiles of the residential buildings in the city, which is simple and simple. The political, economic, and cultural center of the Tang and Song dynasties is

the ancient city of Dali. The ancient city area has 14 major cultural relics protection units that carry the history, religion and national culture of Dali [14-16].

2) Phoenix Ancient City, as a large cultural heritage in Hunan, is located in Hunan Province. Its population includes more than one ethnic group. It is mainly composed of Miao, Han and Tujia nationalities. The ancient city has various residences, temples, gazebos and ancient stone streets in the Ming and Qing dynasties. It was praised by New Zealand writer Louis Alley as China's most beautiful town. The ancient city of Fenghuang has existed for more than 300 years. The ancient city is surrounded by mountains on all sides, and there is a river under the mountain. The river passes directly through the city. The red rock-filled city walls stand on the bank of the river, and Nanhua Mountain is lined with ancient city buildings. The ancient city is centered on Huilongge Ancient Street, which connects many slate alleys and can communicate with the whole city. There are ancient and modern buildings such as Chaoyang Palace, Yang Family Ancestral Hall, and Tianwang Temple in the city. The ancient city of Zhenyuan is located in Guizhou Province. It is surrounded by mountains and rivers, winding through the city in an "S" shape.

### 2.3. Xi'an Ancient City

#### (1) Status of Xi'an Culture

Xi'an was known as Chang'an in the ancient times. It is the capital of Shaanxi Province. It is located in the central part of the Guanzhong Plain. It is the core city of the Guanzhong Plain urban agglomeration. It is an important scientific research, education and industrial base in the country. The starting point of the road is the core area of the "Belt and Road". Xi'an has a long history, with a history of more than 3,100 cities and a history of more than 1,100 years. There are 13 dynasties who have established capital here, and together with Athens, Rome, and Cairo, they are called the four ancient capitals of the world. Xi'an is one of the best tourist destinations in China and one of the best cities in China's international image [17-19]. The "World Historic City" identified by UNESCO in 1981. Famous attractions include the Terracotta Warriors and Horses of the First Emperor Qin Shihuang, the Big Wild Goose Pagoda, the Little Wild Goose Pagoda, the Daming Palace Site, and the Weiyang Palace Site of the Chang'an City in Han Dynasty.

#### (2) The ancient city of Xi'an

Xi'an, the center of Chinese civilization and East Asian civilization, enjoys the reputation of "Chinese cradle". It is one of the world's four famous ancient capitals of civilization and ranks first among the ancient capitals of China. It is the capital city with the longest history, the most dynasty and the most influential capital in Chinese history. It is not only the birthplace of the Chinese nation, but also one of the important places of human origin and prehistoric cultural centers throughout Asia. In ancient times, the "Lantian Ape Man" thrived here; the neolithic "Banpo ancestors" established tribes here. Later the king of Zhou Dynasty set the capital to pick Beijing. The ancient city of Xi'an was built around the 12th century BC. It has a history of more than 3,100 years and a history of more than 1,200 years. There were several dynasties and regimes such as Zhou, Qin, Han, and Tang. Capital, the ancient capital of the 13th Dynasty, was the political, economic, and cultural center of China and the earliest city opened to the outside world. The famous "Silk Road" started with Xi'an [20-22]. .

#### (3) Existing conditions of the ancient city of Xi'an

The ancient city of Xi'an today is mainly based on the Ming City Wall, built by the great Emperor Hongwu of the Ming Dynasty, Zhu Yuan, who aimed to build the original Chang'an City. Early before the founding of the Ming Dynasty, Zhu Yuanzhang attached great importance to the construction of the city walls, and later unified The world ordered Guangxi to repair the city walls, which laid the foundation for the initial model of the ancient city of Xi'an. The city walls of

Xi'an were transformed on the basis of Chang'an City, and after undergoing repairs in subsequent dynasties, an ancient city with a strong historical and cultural atmosphere has been formed. In ancient times, city walls were a type of military fortifications commonly used in cities, and they were also the boundaries of cities [23-24]. Although the shape of cities varies widely around the world today, the city walls are arguably their most significant commonality. It is the walls that define the city's boundaries and basic physical architecture. The change of the city wall has a profound impact on the development of the city.

#### (4) Overview of the development of the ancient city

The current Xi'an City Wall is repaired and re-planned on the basis of the original site. It largely retains the characteristics of Xi'an's ancient city, and is a heritage, continuation and development of history. . The ancient city wall of Xi'an has witnessed the change of major historical events in our country. In the long history development, its gate has undergone huge changes, which is rich in cultural value and plays an important role in studying ancient Chinese culture. Xi'an enjoys the reputation of "Natural History Museum" due to its long history and cultural accumulation. There are many types of cultural relics and monuments, with large numbers and high values. They are second to none in the country, and many are rare treasures that are unique in the country and rare in the world. Xi'an is one of the best tourist destinations in China and one of the best cities in China's international image [25].

## 2.4. Xi'an Ancient City Value

### (1) Cultural Value

The city wall has a long history in the historical development of our country. It can be traced back to the ancient times of mankind. As early as the primitive period, human beings had the consciousness of building a "city", and their respective territories were delimited by the "city". After the rule of the era and feudal dynasty, although the boundaries of the city were broken, it is undeniable that the city walls played a vital role in the continuation of the history of our country, carrying our 5,000 years of glorious historical civilization, and witnessing the dynasty's prosperity from decline to decline And the rise of the new dynasty has great historical value. Since the development of the ancient city wall, its basic defense function system has disappeared from the historical development, but the rich historical and cultural heritage of the ancient city wall is a symbol of the spiritual culture of the Chinese nation.

### (2) Artistic Value

In the process of tourism, people arbitrarily portray, destroy the original appearance of buildings, and randomly mess with people. Developers have neglected protection in order to pursue economic benefits or have not taken protective measures at all. Nowadays, the city walls are perfectly integrated with urban planning and construction. Its artistic and historical value will enrich the landscape of the city. The city wall, as a form of construction, condenses the achievements of human science, technology and culture. The existence of the ancient city wall preserves the history and traditional culture, is an important part of the spiritual function of the city, and an important reflection of the city's personality. At the same time, it has far-reaching significance for the construction of urban greening ecosystems and the protection of the historical culture of the old city [24]. From the perspective of history, aesthetics, ethnology or anthropology, artificial engineering with outstanding and universal value.

### (3) Heritage Value

The ancient city wall is an important symbol of the history of the development of world civilization. It is the longest and largest project in our ancient cultural relics with thousands of years of civilization. It is also one of the important carriers of the history of Chinese civilization. The

Ming and Qing Dynasty ancient city walls are now carrying out the application for inheritance. Understanding the protection and development model of the ancient city walls of Xi'an can provide references for the protection and development of other ancient city walls, and provide theoretical guidance and protection for the protection and development of the ancient city walls of the Ming and Qing Dynasty. The lessons learned have made the direction of preparing for the legacy of the ancient city walls in the Ming and Qing dynasties clearer and more fully prepared.

#### (4) Economic Value

As a precious historical and cultural resource, the ancient city should be valued and protected. With the development of economy and society, people pay more and more attention to leisure, but in modern cities, there are fewer and fewer leisure places. The development of tourism near the ancient city will inevitably help to expand the internal and external space of the city wall, enhance infrastructure such as green leisure, and increase the leisure space of urban residents to a certain extent. The development of the ancient city walls can not only increase the city's tourism resources, improve residents' awareness of the protection of the city walls, but also improve the quality of residents' tourism and entertainment. The tourism development of the ancient city wall ruins in Xi'an will make a huge contribution to the development of tourism in Xi'an, and at the same time, it can promote the coordinated development of Xi'an's economy, culture and ecology [25].

## 2.5. Problems

#### (1) Weak awareness of protection

A large number of buildings in the ancient city of Xi'an have been listed as key cultural relics protection units. They have accumulated some experience in protecting ancient buildings, but there are gaps in the protection of some key cultural relics. High-value residential buildings are being artificially damaged and lost. The loss of original features reduces the protection value of the ancient city of Xi'an. In addition, the historical districts of Xi'an are used by residents and units all year round, and the use of personnel is very complicated. The development of urbanization has continuously increased the demand of residents, and changes have taken place inside the residence, which has destroyed the integrity of the ancient city. At the same time, the importance of the protection of cultural relics has not been fully understood, and the protection consciousness is weak. Using only maintenance-free protection cannot protect the ancient city. Even if the original building is reconstructed, the phenomenon of reconstruction has destroyed the traditional style of the ancient city of Xi'an. If the characteristic buildings of the ancient city of Xi'an cannot be effectively protected, the key cultural relics will lose their attached cultural environment, and the gold content of famous historical and cultural cities will be greatly reduced.

#### (2) Serious damage to development and construction

Although the protection of the ancient city has always been advocated, the impact on the ancient city in the process of urbanization continues, resulting in some new buildings appearing next to the ancient city, such as high-rise buildings, some simple houses, and the integrity of the historical style of the ancient city has appeared. Coupled with the improvement of residents' living standards, the hardware facilities in urban areas can hardly meet the growing needs of residents. As a result, residents have arbitrarily modified the appearance and interior of the historic district, many of which cannot be repaired, and the management department has not repaired the ancient city in time and formulated relevant laws or policies.

#### (3) The contradiction between the ancient city and urbanization is prominent

Inside the ancient city of Xi'an, space is limited and population density continues to increase, leading to a reduction in the area of green space in the city, and public places are becoming scarcer and worse. At the same time, the increase in population density has led residents to choose to build

houses outdoors without permission, and affect house lighting and ventilation through road cracks. It can be seen that the system of the ancient city of Xi'an is imperfect and the overall plan is flawed. It can be seen that the ancient city of Xi'an faces a series of problems in terms of protection and development.

### 3. Experiments

#### 3.1. Experimental Settings

##### (1) Empirical research methods

This research method first conducts on-site investigations and surveys of the ancient city of Xi'an, and collects and organizes relevant documents and documents related to the ancient city to obtain the basic situation of the preservation and tourism development of the ancient city of Xi'an. (Xi'an Archeological Team, Cultural Research Institute, etc.) collected questionnaire surveys and interviews to collect raw data, and used SPSS19.0 to analyze and analyze the raw data to draw conclusions about the current status of tourism development in the ancient city of Xi'an.

##### (2) Questions to be studied

The main purpose of this research is to explore the problems in the protection of the ancient city of Xi'an. The research content includes the understanding of the problematic streets of the ancient city of Xi'an, the satisfaction of the prominent problems in the protection of the ancient city of Xi'an and the status of the surrounding infrastructure, and the protection and protection of the ancient city of Xi'an. Understanding of the development relationship and development satisfaction relationship, and the problem solving strategy factors in the protection of the ancient city of Xi'an.

##### (3) Questionnaire design

According to the needs of this study, the questionnaire is divided into four parts: the first part is to understand the respondents' understanding of the existing problems in the protection of the ancient city of Xi'an, which is divided into three questions; the second part is the prominent problems and surrounding foundations in the protection of the ancient city of Xi'an Satisfaction of the status quo of the facility, and the relationship between the protection and development of the ancient city of Xi'an and the development satisfaction survey. A total of 5 questions and 2 forms were set up, of which the satisfaction form was the fifth and tenth questions, with a total of 43 options. There are 1 problem-solving strategies in the protection of the ancient city of Xi'an. The last part is the basic personal information of the respondents, including 4 issues: gender, age, education, and where they came from.

##### (4) Sample description

Describe the basic characteristics of the survey sample of the ancient city of Xi'an. The basic characteristics of the survey objects were obtained when the frequency analysis was conducted on the survey respondents. The total number of survey respondents in this study was 700, of which there were slightly more women and 355, accounting for all of the survey respondents. 50.7%, there are 345 men, accounting for 49.3% of all respondents, and the ratio of men and women is basically close to 1: 1; in terms of age, there are 64 people under 18, accounting for 10.7% of all respondents, and 18-34 years old The proportion is large, with 384 people, accounting for 64.4% of all respondents, 73 people aged 35-44, accounting for 12.2% of all respondents, 60 people aged 45-59, accounting for 10.1% of all respondents, There are 15 people over the age of 60, accounting for 2.5% of all the respondents; in terms of academic qualifications, 69 people have junior high school and below, accounting for 11.6% of all the respondents, and 177 people from high schools / secondary schools / technical schools, accounting for all the respondents 29.7% of the total, 251 were undergraduate / junior college students, accounting for 42.1% of all respondents, and 99 were

masters or above, 16.6% of all respondents.

*Table 1. Survey respondents' gender characteristics*

Gender	Number of Times	Frequency(%)
Male	294	49.3
Female	302	50.7
Total	596	100.0

*Table 2. Survey respondents' age characteristics*

Age	Number of Times	Frequency(%)
Under 18	64	10.7
18-34 years old	384	64.4
35-44 years old	73	12.2
45-59 years old	60	10.1
60 years and over	15	2.5
Total	596	100.0

*Table 3. Educational characteristics of respondents*

Education	Number of Times	Frequency(%)
Junior high school and below	69	11.6
High school	177	29.7
Undergraduate	251	42.1
Master degree and above	99	16.6
Total	596	100.0

## 4. Discussion

### 4.1. Research and Analysis of the Status Quo of Xi'an Ancient City

(1) Through the frequency analysis of the survey data, the survey results of the status quo of the existing problems in the protection of the ancient city of Xi'an are obtained. Therefore, the question is a multiple choice question, so the sum of the case percentages in the frequency statistics is not 100.0%, and It is 144.7%. In this survey, 37 people have problems in the protection of the ancient city of Xi'an through the expression of friends, accounting for 24.7% of all the respondents, and 36 people understand the current situation of the problems in the protection of the ancient city of Xi'an through film and television, accounting for all Of the respondents, 24.0%, 13 people knew about the current status of the problems in the protection of the ancient city of Xi'an through newspapers and magazines, accounting for 8.7% of all the respondents, and 7 people who knew the status of the ancient city of Xi'an through their own field trips, accounting for all of the respondents. 4.7%, 7 people had problems in the protection of the ancient city of Xi'an through outdoor advertising, accounting for 4.7% of all the respondents, and 31 people knew about the problems in the protection of the ancient city of Xi'an through the Internet, accounting for 20.7% of all the respondents. There are 64 people who understand the problems in the protection of the ancient city of Xi'an in ears and ears, accounting for 42.7% of all the respondents, and 22 people who understand the problems in the protection of the ancient city of Xi'an in other ways, which account for 14.7% of the total. Everyone knows that there are problems in the protection of the ancient city of Xi'an. The results are shown in Table 4 and Figure 1.

Table 4. Ways to understand the ancient city walls of Xi'an

Way	Frequency	Percentage(%)	Case Percentage(%)
Friend Recommended	37	17.1	24.7
Movie	36	16.6	24.0
Newspapers and Magazines	13	6.0	8.7
Travel Agency	7	3.2	4.7
Outdoor Advertising	7	3.2	4.7
The Internet	31	14.3	20.7
Ears	64	29.5	42.7
Other	22	10.1	14.7
Total	217	100.0	144.7

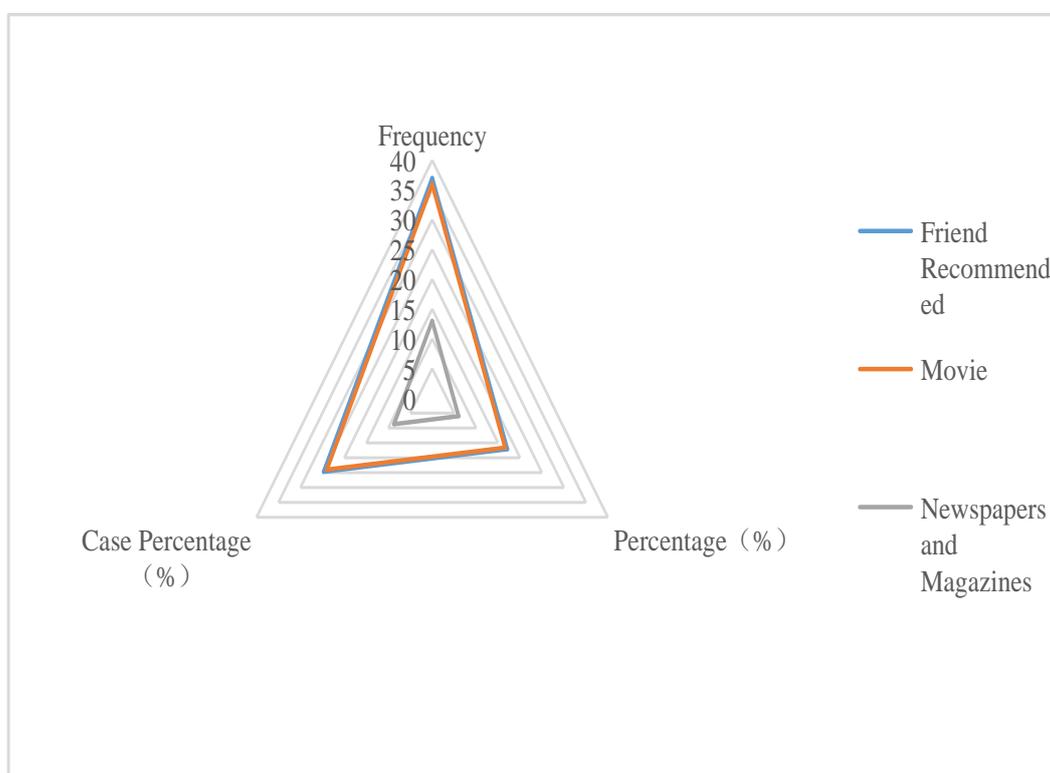


Figure 1. Ways to understand the ancient city walls of Xi'an

(2) Through the frequency analysis of the survey data, it is concluded that there are outstanding problems in the protection of the ancient city of Xi'an and the satisfaction of the status of the surrounding infrastructure, as well as the relationship between the protection and development of the ancient city of Xi'an and the development satisfaction survey. In this survey, 55 people believed that there was weak awareness of protection in the ancient city of Xi'an, accounting for 36.7% of all the respondents, and 73 people thought that the development and construction of the ancient city of Xi'an was more serious, accounting for 48.7% of all the respondents. The contradiction between district and urbanization is prominent. Generally, there are 21 people, accounting for 14.0% of all the respondents, and 1 person who believes that the problem of the protection of the ancient city of Xi'an is less serious, accounting for 0.7% of all the respondents. As shown.

Table 5. Survey on the visibility of the ancient city walls of Xi'an

Reputation	Frequency	Percentage(%)
Weak awareness of protection	55	36.7
Serious damage to development and construction	73	48.7
The contradiction between the ancient city and urbanization is prominent	21	14.0
The severity of the problem in the protection of the ancient city of Xi'an is low	1	0.7
Total	150	100.0

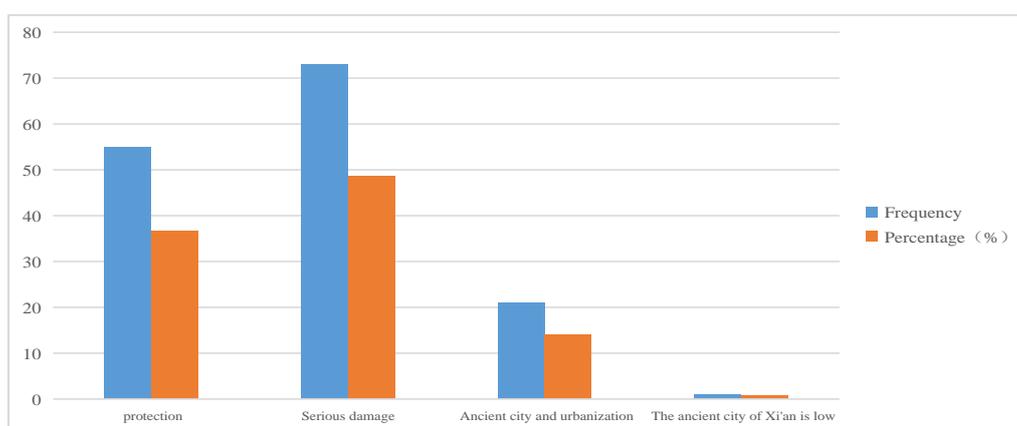


Figure 2. Survey on the visibility of the ancient city walls of Xi'an

#### 4.2. Analysis of the Protection Strategy of the Ancient City of Xi'an by Big Data Technology

(1) Using spss19.0 software to analyze the frequency of the survey data and obtain the results of the problem-solving strategies in the protection of the ancient city of Xi'an. Therefore, the question is a multiple choice question, so the sum of the case percentages in the frequency statistics is not 100.0%. But 145.0%. In this survey, there are 91 people who believe that active protection is the basis for development, accounting for 60.7% of all respondents, and 39 people want to repair damaged buildings, accounting for 26.0% of all respondents. Promote Xi'an with reasonable development There are 23 people in the continuous development of the ancient city, accounting for 15.3% of all the respondents, and 44 people believe that the government-led and public participation have effectively combined, accounting for 29.3% of all the respondents. There are 3 people who do a good job of protecting and propagating the ancient city of Xi'an, accounting for all 2.0% of the target, there are 8 people who perfect the construction of the laws and regulations of the ancient city of Xi'an, accounting for 5.3% of all the respondents, and 14 people who came to Xi'an ancient city measures for other purposes, accounting for 9.3% of all the respondents, the survey found that most people still think Based on active protection as the basis for development, the specific results are shown in Table 6 and Figure 3.

(2) Descriptive analysis on the five dimensions of the protection of the ancient city of Xi'an and the distribution of its strategic facilities based on the average of five common factors. Among them, the average value of active protection as the basis for development is 3.818, the average value of repairs to damaged buildings is 3.703, the average value of rational development to promote the sustainable development of the ancient city of Xi'an is 3.659, and the average value of the effective combination of government-led and public participation is 3.527, perfect The average value of laws

and regulations in the ancient city of Xi'an is 3.647. The results are shown in Table 7 and Figure 4.

Table 6. Purpose of visiting the ancient city walls

Purpose	Frequency	Percentage(%)	Case Percentage(%)
Based on active protection	91	41.0	60.7
Repair of damaged buildings	39	17.6	26.0
Reasonable development to promote the sustainable development of the ancient city of Xi'an	23	10.4	15.3
Government-led and public participation	44	19.8	29.3
Protection publicity	3	1.4	2.0
Construction of laws and regulations	8	3.6	5.3
Other	14	6.3	9.3
Total	222	100.0	148.0

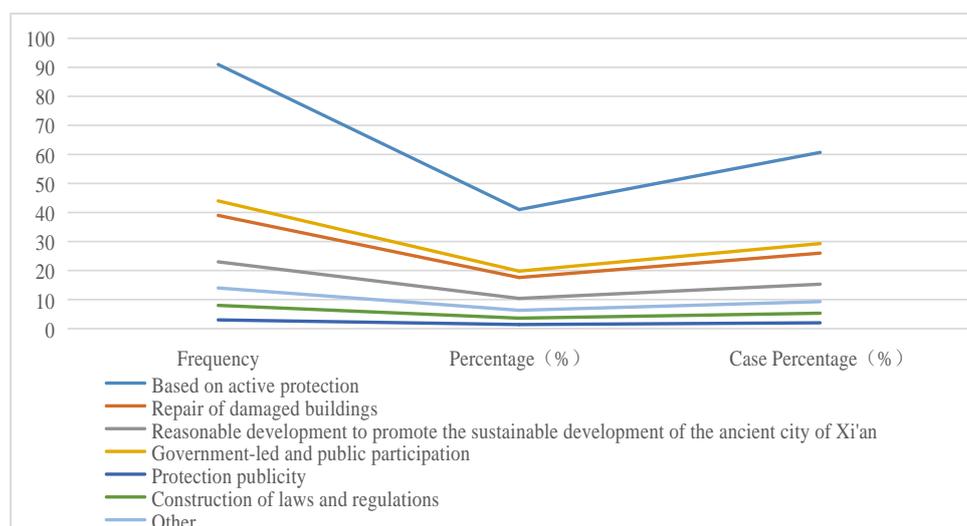


Figure 3. Purpose of visiting the ancient city walls

Table 7. Descriptive analysis of five dimensions of surrounding facilities distribution

Satisfaction factor of ancient city wall facilities	Mean
Based on active protection	3.818
Repair of damaged buildings	3.703
Reasonable development to promote the sustainable development of the ancient city of Xi'an	3.659
Government-led and public participation	3.527
Protection publicity	3.647

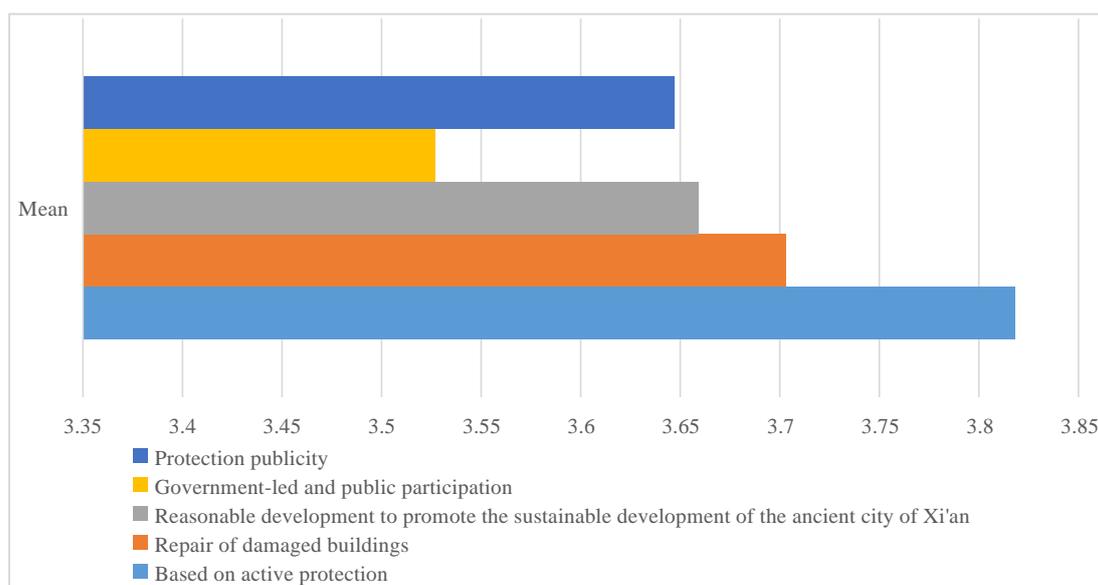


Figure 4. Descriptive analysis of five dimensions of surrounding facilities distribution

## 5. Conclusion

(1) The ancient city of Xi'an is an important carrier of traditional culture and a master of ancient architecture. How to preserve the characteristics of the ancient city of Xi'an is the top priority of the current work. We must attach great importance to the inheritance of human resources in the ancient city, highlight the human characteristics of the ancient city, and build a city that places equal emphasis on nature and humanities. Based on the principle of active protection, we should classify and protect cultural relics and ancient buildings, maintain the national style of the ancient city to the greatest extent, and on the basis of continuously satisfying the needs of residents, rationally plan and effectively expand the development space of the city and protect the original built environment and Social and cultural accumulation, continuously improve the quality of the ancient city, and create a new type of tourist city that combines the ancient and modern features.

(2) Find out the problems in the protection of the world cultural heritage of the ancient city of Xi'an through investigation. These problems include the weak awareness of protection in the process of protection, the serious damage of development and construction, and the prominent contradiction between the ancient city and urbanization. Any material thing has a process of production, development, decay and demise. Therefore, the protection of the ancient city of Xi'an lies not only in its material entities, but also in the transmission of historical information from generation to generation. Our protection of the ancient city of Xi'an should be "rooted in the past, based on the present, and look to the future."

(3) The protection and scientific development of the ancient city also requires the joint efforts of various government departments and the public to do a good job of the management, protection and supervision of the ancient city, so that the ancient city can be better protected and more scientifically and reasonably developed. The purpose of this study is to study the problems existing in the protection of the ancient city of Xi'an, a world cultural heritage. Through observation methods, questionnaire survey methods, interview methods, field trips and other methods, systematic research is conducted on the tourism development of the ancient city of Xi'an. Based on field exploration and questionnaire surveys Comb the history and current situation of the ancient city of Xi'an, and explore the historical and cultural value, use value and location value of the ancient city of Xi'an as a tourist resource. Experimental data show that the ancient city of Xi'an has

serious problems such as serious replication, context decay, and broken building authenticity, and lacks attention to human nature. The experimental data show that the use of the protection experience of advanced countries combined with the actual situation to propose targeted protection measures provides a feasibility study for the scientific protection and sustainable use of the ancient city of Xi'an. It is not only conducive to the protection and management of world cultural heritage resources, but also to the sustainable development of tourism in Xi'an.

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### Data Availability

Data sharing is not applicable to this article as no new data were created or analysed in this study.

### Conflict of Interest

The author states that this article has no conflict of interest.

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