The Program Report of Cultural Relics Protection on Xiaogan -- Xiangfan Highway

Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology of Hubei Province

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I. Summary of the Project

Xiaogan-Xiangfan Highway of Hubei Province is a section of Yinchuan-Wuhan Highway, which is a step of the nation’s aids to Western Development. The Yinchuan-Wuhan Highway is one of the 8 inter-provincial highways in the Nation’s Tenth-Five-Year Program and a major construction project of the Tenth-Five-Year Plan of Communication in Hubei Province as well.

According to the Recommended Scheme of the project (Scheme I), Xiaogan- Xiangfan Highway starts east at the Xiaonan Interchange of Jing-Zhu National Highway where it is connected with the National Highway, then ends west at Gaoying Town of Xiangyang County. It owns a full length of 243.53 km, via Xiaogang north of Xiaogan City, Daodian north of Yunmeng County, Yandian south of Anlu City, Luoyangdian, Hedian and Anju South of Suizhou City, Wudian south of Zaoyang City and the north of Xiangfan Airport. There are 3 connection roads to be built or rebuilt which join the urban districts of Yunmeng, Suizhou and Zaoyang in different directions with a total length of 30.89 km.

In Scheme II, Xiaogan- Xiangfan Highway starts east at Dongyuemiao where the planned line will cross the main line of Jing-Zhu National Highway, then ends west at Gaoying Town of Xiangyang County with a full length of 252.2 km, via Maochen Town and Wolongji. Town of Xiaogan City, Gepu Town of Yunmeng County, Sanhe Town and Xunjian Town of Yingcheng City, Songhe Town of Jingshan County, Sanligang Town of Suizhou City, Xinji and Huanglong Town of Zaoyang City. From Dongheying Village, south of Shuanghe Town, the line of Comparing scheme II starts to run along the same line as Scheme I.

The line of Scheme III has the same starting point as Scheme I which begins at Xiaonan Connected Interchange, passing by Zougang, Huijiawan, Wangchengjiawan, Lilindian, Wujiadian, Shuanglukou, Pinglin, Maojiawan, Changlinggang, Dayanpo and Lianghedian. It overlaps with that of Scheme I in the northeast of Liangting, and both ends at Gaoying of Xiangyang County, with a full length of 235.2 km.

B3 Line of Comparing Scheme belongs to the part comparing selection of Scheme I. It starts Southeast of Qunli Reservoir of Wuhong village (coded pile K62+471.910), Pengxing Town, Xiaonan district and ends northwest of Huangjiawan of Tangli town, Anlu City (coded pile K109+174.488) where the B3 Line connects the line of Scheme I (A Line), via Wangliang Village,
Jinshenmiao Village, Wan'an Town, Wangdian Town, Liuzhai Village, Lujiaqiao Village, Caifang Village, Xiazhouwan Village, Yangjia'ao, Gaopengwan and Songlong Village.

C Line of Comparing Scheme starts south of Panyi Village, Bofan Town, Anlu City (coded pile K122+274.095) and ends at Zhoubian Village, luoyangdian Town, Suizhou City (coded pile K136+695.852). Its two ends both connects the line of Scheme I (A Line).

E Line of Comparing Scheme starts south of Shaopeng Village, Shuanggou Town, Xiangyang County (coded pile K263+400.000) and ends at Zhangjiaji Town, Xiangyang County (coded pile K278+097.789). Its two ends both connects the line of Scheme I (A Line).

After full argumentation, the recommended Scheme of the line of highway is as follow:

The main of highway adopts Scheme I (A Line) starting from the Xiaonan Interchange of main line of Jingzhu National Road, thereinto three parts of line adopt comparing Scheme (B3 line, C line and E Line) to substitute the corresponding line of Scheme I (A Line), The line of highway ends at Gaoying Town, Xiangyang County.

The land of the area that the highway will pass by inclines from the northwest to the southeast.

The east section of the line in Xiaonan District, Yunmeng County and Anlu City lies to the edge of the Plain with open and wide lands. The west section in Anlu City and the section in Suizhou City lies to the north of the Dahong Mount and owns a higher topography and go through small hills.

There are also many hills in Zaoyang City and Xiangyang County and the planned Highway in this area runs parallel to the trend of mountains.

The planned lines cross Huan River, Yun River and Tangbai River, the three famous rivers in this area. The intensity of earthquake here is VI degree.

The project adopts the following technological standards:

- Driving speed: 120 km per hour
- Width of roadbed: 28m
- Driving path: 4 bi-directional paths
- Designed load of bridge: motor super-20, trailer-120

On the planned line there will be built 6 super bridges, 25 great bridges, 34 middling bridges, 52 small bridges, as well as 524 culverts, 14 interchange bridges, 35 separated bridges, 454 passages, 147 overbridges on the planned line.

The project will be undertaken from 2002 to 2005.

II. Investigation of Cultural Relics

II 1 Contents, Scope, Methods and Aim of Investigation

Contents of Investigation

According to the basic rules of investigation, we surveyed a number of ancient cultural remains
along the planned routes, including archaeological sites, ancient tombs and architectures dated from the Neolithic to Ming and Qing Dynasty. Remains of other kinds are not included in the investigation.

**Scope of Investigation**

1. The main line and two sides of road in 100m. Two sides of highway out 100m where some important sites of cultural relics could be influenced must be investigated.

2. The borrow pits may be investigated during construction of highway because it can be temporarily changed.

Three connection roads that join the highway and the urban districts of Yunmeng, Suizhou and Zaoyang.

**Methods of Investigation**

Before formal investigating, we had consulted all available data and information from general relics surveys of each place along the planned lines. The data referenced include general cultural relics surveys of Xiaogan area, general cultural relics surveys of Xangfan area and general cultural relics surveys of Suizhou city. Under the leader of Hubei Cultural Relics Bureau, a team of archaeological investigation and exploration has been formed, which is composed of professional staff from the Institute of Archaeology of Hubei, resident museum and relics units of the places along the planned Highway. And then, according to administrative divisions of place, the team was divided 8 working groups. With the help of the line map of 1/2000 given by the project programming department and guides from local administrative departments of cultural relics, every group paid special attention to those suitable living places for human beings and probably possessing ancient settlements, such as terraces of rivers, or places where ancient tombs possibly were buried. All lines must be waded by investigators. Investigators distinguish the cultural relics on the basis of following phenomenon (1) Cultural remains exposed on the earth can tell the quality and age of the site of cultural relics; (2) They may define the types and uses of the cultural relics by observing traces and natural sections exposed on the earth and distinguish the cultural remains from settlement, cemetery or kiln. (3) By exploring they can define the class and scale of those particularly important sites and roughly understand the damage and effect on the cultural relics that construction of road could take.

**Aim of Investigation**

By understanding distribution of cultural relics along every selected line and defining degrees of damage to cultural relics that construction of highway take, the investigator must make a
comparison among the three lines and determine which line has the least damage to cultural relics. They will give a reference on selection of lines of highway for department of project construction. Secondly they must make a suggestion whether highway should detour or avoid the cultural relics and determine whether to excavation and how to excavate when the line cannot make a detour. They must also show an opinion about the class, value and significance of cultural relics, so that the administrative departments of cultural relics have a direct basis on how to protect these cultural remains along the highway.

II 2 Organization of Investigation

By the leader of Institution of Cultural Relics and Archaeology of Hubei, the unite team of investigation attended by local administrative departments of cultural relics have been established. The team includes CPAM of Xiangyang County, Xianning Museum, Jingzhou Museum, Yicheng Museum, Suizhou Museum, Xiaogan Museum, Jingshan Museum, Zaoyang Museum, Xianning Museum, and so on. According to administrative division, the team was divided 8 groups. Members of the team consist of professional staff, who all have abundant experience on field investigation and archaeology. More of them are title of midst or high—grade or graduate from archaeology department of university. They have good professional quality and technique. There are 25 men are included in the united team, among them, there are 3 research fellows and 12 vice research fellows, with a total of 60%, as well as 8 culturers of museum, with a total of 32%.

According to the 1/2000 map of provided by Hubei Academy of traffic Programming and Designing, 8 groups were sent out simultaneously for investigation of cultural relics and field exploration in different sections of the planned routes of Scheme I - III from August 20 to September 16, 2000. After over 20 days working, they have made the distribution of cultural relics along the planned routes clear. In November 2001, because of Scheme I was partly adjusted to B3 line, we have organized part of members of Group 5, Group 6 and Group 7 doing a investigation on B3 line, as well as three connection roads of Zaoyang, Suizhou and Yunmeng, from November 5 to 10, 2001.

II 3 Report of Every Group’s Working

After over 20 days’ working of 8 group, there are 23 sites of cultural relics found along three main lines and three connection roads, In addition, at some sites, only a small amount of relics were collected without discovering settlements and cemeteries. Investigators have collected more than 100 relics dated from the Paleolithic to Ming and Qing Dynasty. As to distribution of cultural relics, the
amount of cultural relics east from Suizhou to Xiaogan is more than west from Suizhou City to the end. We have arranged all the field archaeological data collected by all 8 groups to report as below:

Group 1 has found 1 site, the Shaojiapeng site, in Xiangyang county (Picture 1). Line of Scheme I cuts through it. The site preserves well and could be dated from the Neolithic to Shang and Zhou Dynasty. Because of its not large scale and low class, the site must be excavated in part when the construction of road cannot avoid it.

Group 2 has found 1 site, the Hegang site, in Xiangyang County. Line of Scheme II cut through the site and cannot avoid it. So it must be immediately excavated before construction of highway.

Group 3 has not found cultural relics along the main line of Scheme I, but there are 2 sites, Liuzguang Cemetery and Chenjiawan Cemetery along the Zaoyang Connection Road. The two sites, with late ages, both are not large in scale and preserves bad. Our suggestion is simple cleaning be done by cooperating with department of project construction during construction of highway, and data of relics be preserved after cleaning.

Group 4 has found 3 sites in Zaoyang, namely Bianpu site, Erwangzhuang site and Miaopo site. Line of Scheme II cuts through the 3 sites. The three site are all large in scale and high in class. For example, Erwangzhuang site is the largest site among all the sites found in the investigation and preserves very well. The construction will heavily destroy the 3 sites, so highway must make a detour and avoid them.

Group 5 has found 4 sites in Suizhou. There are 1 site, namely Lengpiya Site, along the line of scheme II, and 3 sites including Yaziwan cemetery, Dengjiazui cemetery and Lijiawan cemetery along the Suizhou Connection road. Yaziwan site must be excavated in part since the highway will cut through it and cannot be avoided by construction of project. Dengjiazui Cemetery and Lijiawan Cemetery, which are not large in scale and not great in value, both preserves bad, so they will be simply cleaned during construction, and the data of tombs will be preserved after worker's cleaning. In addition, there is no sites found in the investigation along C Line.

Group 6 has found 4 sites in Yunmeng County and Anlu City. Among them, Sanwangcheng site and chenjinwan cemetery lie to the line of Scheme II and must be excavated in part since the highway will cut through the two sites; Jingguixiahaidi site and Anju ancient city, which are large in scale and high in class, belong to the line of scheme III. The construction of project will take damage to them, so highway should make a detour and avoid them.
Group 7 has also found 5 sites in Yunmeng county and Anlu city. There are 2 sites, Yuanjiahe sites and Dafeng cemetery along the line of Scheme I and 3 sites belonging

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1: Members of Investigation Team and sites found in the Investigation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group</strong></td>
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<td>Group 1</td>
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<td>Group 2</td>
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<td>Group 6</td>
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### Group 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line of Scheme</th>
<th>Site Details</th>
<th>Group Leader</th>
<th>Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I, III in Xiaochang County</td>
<td>From Zenddian Town of Yunmeng and Liudian Town of Anhu to Xiaochang and the Xiaonaan Interchange, B3 Line</td>
<td>Fengxiaobo*</td>
<td>Institute of archaeology of Hubei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chenanning</td>
<td>Museum of Suizhou City, Hubei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chentizin</td>
<td>Institute of archaeology of Hubei</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Group 8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line of Scheme</th>
<th>Site Details</th>
<th>Group Leader</th>
<th>Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>II in Jingshan County, Xingcheng County, Yunmeng County and the Line in Xiaogan District</td>
<td></td>
<td>Xinghua*</td>
<td>Museum of Xiaogan City, Hubei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lidananyang</td>
<td>Museum of Xiaogan City, Hubei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Xingxuebin</td>
<td>Museum, Jingshan County, Hubei</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Members adding * are leader of this group

To B3 line. **Yuanjiahe site**, where many cultural relics are found on the earth, is large in scale and preserves well, so it must be excavated in part. **Dafeng Cemetery**, possessing a large amount of tombs of Han Dynasty, must be avoid since the construction will take huge damage to it. **Huangjingshan Cemetery**, possessing many brick made chambered tombs, preserves badly and is dated to Song Dynasty. Immediate excavation must be done before construction of highway. **Huangjiawan Cemetery**, has been found that the main part of a tomb chamber is exposed and heavily destroyed, so it is nearly no worth preserving and excavating. We suggest that simple cleaning be done during construction of highway and the data of tombs be preserved after workers’ cleaning.

Group 8 has found 2 sites in Xiaochang County and Xiaogan City. Among them, **Tianjinhu Cemetery**, which lies to the line of Scheme II, cannot be avoided by construction of project and must be excavated immediately since the highway will cut through the middle of it. **Dunziyan site**, through which the line of Scheme III will cut, also cannot be avoided by construction of highway and must be excavated immediately. **Chenjiaxiwan site** belongs to the line of Scheme I and has been completely destroyed by late digging. Our suggestion is that the site be simply cleaned and not be done excavation. **Dunzizhai site** lies to the west 300m from the Line of Scheme I and the construction of highway have no great effect on it. We suggest that department of cultural relics should clearly mark the location of the site and prevent department of project from digging and building temporary house on it.

### III. Introduction of Cultural Relics Sites

In practical working, we usually consult with the project staff to make the planned lines
optimized and modified so that the highway deviate away from some sites of important cultural relics. For example, the line in Xiaonan was primarily planned to cut through the middle of the Houshan site of Han Dynasty. After being adjusted on the spot, the main line had been moved away 500 m so as to avoid destruction by construction.

We had arranged the field archaeological data collected by all the 8 working groups and reported the main condition of cultural relics along the lines of each scheme as below.

III Introduction of cultural relics sites along the line of Scheme I

There are 5 groups including group 1, group 3, group 5, group 6, group 7 taking part in investigation along the line of Scheme I. In practical investigation, they have found more than 10 sites and collected many cultural relics such as paleolithes, pottery fragments, porcelain fragments and tomb bricks. Among them, there are 4 sites distributing on the main line of Scheme I. The following is the 4 sites.

1. The Yuanjiahe Site (picture 1)

The Yuanjiahe Site, which has been dated to the Eastern Zhou Dynasty, lies at a front mesa of Yuanjiahewan of Liudian Village in Zengdian town, Yunmeng County (Map 1). The ground of the site plants vegetables. There is 2km away from Zengdian Town and 2m high from the water surface of the surrounding pond. Culture relics collected in the investigation includes mouths and feet of Li, pottery fragments with cord design. The exploration has made it clear that the well-preserved cultural deposits measures 0.5-1 m thick underground 1.5—2m, and covers an area of 20,000 sq m. The highway (with coded pile k82+100) will cut through the middle of the site and occupy an area of 3000 sq m of it. We suggest that Over-all excavation be done before construction of highway.

2. The Dafeng Cemetery (picture 2)

The Dafeng Cemetery is located at the tile factory of Dafeng Village of Daodian Town, Yunmeng County with an area of about 30000sqm (Map 2). The investigator has been told by the villagers that many
tomb bricks and porcelain fragments had ever been exposed at this place when digging. Tomb bricks of Han Dynasty were collected at the site in the investigation. The cemetery has been well-preserved underground 0.8m. The highway (with coded pile k93+500) will cut through the middle of graveyard and occupy an area of 4000sqm. Our suggestion is that the highway should make a detour and avoid it.

3. The Shaojiapeng Site (picture 3)

The Shaojiapeng Site lies to the northwest of Shaojiapeng Village of Zhangjiaji Town, Xiangyang County (Map 3). It was first discovered during 80’s general cultural relics survey and has been confirmed by investigator’s inquiring of residents living here. The site has been dated to the period from the Neolithic to Shang and Zhou Dynasty. Sandy gray pottery Ding and Dou were collected in the investigation. Moreover, there are some tombs of late ages distributing at the edge of the site. For example, the Yaojiaying Cemetery, at the northwest of Shaojiapeng site may be dated to Ming and Qing Dynasty. And the highway will cut through the middle of the cemetery. The ground of the site plants cotton. By the Subsequent exploration, the investigator has found that the cultural deposits of the site are 1m thick underground 1—1.5m, and preserved well. It covers an area of 6400 sq m. The highway (with coded pile k253+900) will cross the south of the site and occupy an area of 1000sqm. The construction of highway will directly destroy some tombs at the south of the site. Since these relics left by ancient people show social and living standard at that time and the site is not large in scale and low in class, the focal excavation may be carried out before construction of highway.

4. The Huangjinsan Cemetery(picture 4,5)

The Huangjinsan Cemetery, about 200m to the northwest of 5 team of Hupeng Village and 1km to the southeast of Songlong Village of Yandian Town, Anlu City(Map 4), was first found during 80’s general cultural relics survey. The Provincial Road from Anlu to Jingshan cuts through north of the edge of cemetery. The physiognomy of this place belongs to undulating
hills and the cemetery lies at a slow slope. There are a nursery and some modern tombs on the
ground now. The cemetery is not large in scale and preserves underground 0.3—0.5m. The highway
(with coded pile K108+200) will cut through the cemetery and occupy an area of 1200sqm. Many a
tomb bricks and several sections of walls of brick tombs exposed on the ground are found in the
investigation. Based on these bricks and tomb walls, the investigator defines the cemetery may be
possibly dated to Song Dynasty. Compared to other sites of the line of Scheme I, Huangjinshan
Cemetery preserves more badly. By investigators’ conclusion, the cemetery mainly includes
common people’s tombs, which have been destroyed seriously by men and nature. Moreover, the
construction with brick-made chamber is common at this region, but the amount of tombs is great
and the shape of Song tombs is complex and unusual, it is still necessary to study and investigate.
Our suggestion is that immediate and focal excavation be done before construction of highway.

Table 2: Main condition of cultural relics on the line of Scheme I (A line)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial number</th>
<th>Names of sites</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>Condition of preservation</th>
<th>Area occupied by road</th>
<th>Coded pile</th>
<th>group</th>
<th>suggestion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yuanji he site</td>
<td>Yuanjihe of Liudian Village of Zengdian Town, Yunmeng County</td>
<td>East Zhou</td>
<td>Well</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>K82+100</td>
<td>Group 6</td>
<td>Overall excavation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dafeng Cemetery</td>
<td>The Tile Factory of Daodian Town, Yunmeng County</td>
<td>Han Dynasty</td>
<td>Well</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>K93+500</td>
<td>Group 6</td>
<td>To detour and avoid it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Shaoji peng site</td>
<td>Northwest of Shaojiapeng Village of Zhangji Town, Xiangyang County</td>
<td>The Neolithic to Shang and Zhou</td>
<td>Well</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>K253+900</td>
<td>Group 1</td>
<td>Focal Excavation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3: Main condition of cultural relics on the Line of recommended Scheme (including BC, E line)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LiNE</th>
<th>Names of sites</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>Condition of preservation</th>
<th>Area of occupied by road</th>
<th>Coded pile</th>
<th>group</th>
<th>suggestion</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A line</td>
<td>Shaojiapeng</td>
<td>Northwest of Shaojiapeng Village of Zhangiaji Town, Xiangyang County</td>
<td>The Neolithic to Shang and Zhou</td>
<td>well</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>K253+90</td>
<td>Group 1</td>
<td>Focal Excavation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3</td>
<td>Huangjinsha</td>
<td>SongLong Village of Yandian Town, Anlu City</td>
<td>Song Dynasty</td>
<td>badly</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>K108+20</td>
<td>Group 7</td>
<td>Immediate focal excavation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Common excavation indicates simple disposal of those small-scale ancient settlements destroyed seriously or single remains such as tombs, kilns, foundations of building. The process of excavation is very simple and the workers just only collect and arrange unearthed cultural relics; Focal excavation indicates scientific and strict disposal of ancient settlement and large remains those are preserved well: the process of excavation is complicated and must be carried out strictly on the basis of the operation of field archaeology. The cultural relics are not only recorded layer and coordinate unearthed but also be done full and clear classification and management.

III 2 Main condition of cultural relics on the line of Scheme II

There are 5 groups including group 3, group 4, group 5, group 6, group 7 taking part in investigation along the line of Scheme II. They have found 14 sites and collected more than 100 cultural relics. Among them, there are 6 sites involved in Scheme II will be directly destroyed by construction of project. By investigators’ further defining, others of 14 sites only have been collected cultural relics without finding settlements or ancient traces Moreover some of them away from the main line of highway, so the construction of project has not much damage or effect on them.

1. The Tianjinghu Cemetery

The Tianjinghu Cemetery lies at Maocheng Town in Xiaogan City. Cultural relics collected from the cemetery include pottery fragments of Ding, Dun and Hu. Several small-sized tombs with timber chambers of Warring States Period were discovered in the exploration. The cemetery is buried
3-5 m below the surface of present land and well preserved. The highway (with coded pile k53+800) will cut through the middle of the cemetery and immediate excavation must be done before construction of highway.

2. The Chenjiawan Cemetery

The Chenjiawan Cemetery lies at Sanhe Town in Yingcheng City. Fragments of tomb bricks of Song Dynasty were found in the investigation. Several small-sized tombs with brick chambers were discovered in the exploration, including some disturbed tombs which had been badly damaged. The highway (with coded pile k85+200) goes through the west of the cemetery and occupies an area of 3000 sq m of it. Immediate excavation must be done before construction of highway.

3. The Sanwangcheng Site

The Sanwangcheng Site is located at Sanwangcheng village of Sanwang Town, Jingshan County. The cultural relics including pottery fragments of Jar, Dou etc. dated from Han Dynasty were discovered in the investigation. Exploration revealed that the mediocre-preserved cultural deposits measured 0.8m thick and covered an area of about 10000 sq m. The highway (with coded pile k141+600) cuts through the middle of site and occupies 3000 sq m of it. We suggest that the highway make a detour and avoid it.

4. The Lengpiya site

The Lengpiya site lies at Sanligang Town of Zengdu District in Suizhou City. Feet of Li, Ding, mouths of jar were collected in the investigation. The site has been dated to the period from the Neolithic to the Eastern Zhou Dynasty. The exploration showed that the well-preserved cultural deposit measured 1.5 m thick and covered an area of 30,000 sq m. The highway (with coded pile k167+100) crosses the south of site and occupies 5000 sq m of it. Our suggestion is that highway make a detour and avoid it.

5. The Bianpu Site

The Bianpu site lies at Xinji Town, Zhaoyang City. Pottery fragments discovered in the investigation. It may be dated to the period from the Eastern Zhou to Han Dynasty. Exploration
showed that cultural deposits are badly damaged and remained relatively thin and covered an area of 15000 sq m. The highway (with coded pile k211+200) crosses the east of the site and occupies 800 sq m of it. Overall excavation must be done before construction of highway.

6. The Hegang Site

The Hegang Site lies at Shuanggou Town, Xiangyang County. Feet of Ding, and mouths of Li dated from Shang and Zhou Dynasty were collected in the investigation. By exploration, the cultural deposit of the site was found about 1.5 m thick and preserved well, with an area of 2000 sq m. The highway (with coded pile k263+100) will cut through the middle of the site and occupy 2000 sq m of it. Overall excavation must be done before construction of highway.

Table 4 Main condition of cultural relics on the line of Scheme II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial Number</th>
<th>Name of site</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>ages</th>
<th>Condition of preservation</th>
<th>Area of occupied by road</th>
<th>Coded pile</th>
<th>group</th>
<th>suggestion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Tianjinhu Cemetery</td>
<td>Maochen town, Xiaogan City</td>
<td>Warring states</td>
<td>Well</td>
<td>Several wood-chamber tombs</td>
<td>K53 + 800</td>
<td>Group 8</td>
<td>Immediate and focal excavation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Chenjiawan Cemetery</td>
<td>Sanhe Town, Yingcheng City</td>
<td>Song Dynasty</td>
<td>Badly</td>
<td>3000sqm</td>
<td>K85 + 200</td>
<td>Group 6</td>
<td>Immediate and focal excavation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Sanwangcheng Site</td>
<td>Sanwangcheng Village of Sanyang Town, Jingshan County</td>
<td>Han Dynasty</td>
<td>Mediocre</td>
<td>3000sqm</td>
<td>K141 + 600</td>
<td>Group 6</td>
<td>To detour and avoid it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Lengpiya Site</td>
<td>Sanligang town of Zengdu District, Suishou City</td>
<td>The Neolithic to east Zhou</td>
<td>Mediocre</td>
<td>5000sqm</td>
<td>K167 + 100</td>
<td>Group 5</td>
<td>To detour and avoid it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Bianpu Site</td>
<td>Xinji Town, Zaoxian City</td>
<td>East Zhou to Han Dynasty</td>
<td>badly</td>
<td>800sqm</td>
<td>K211 + 200</td>
<td>Group 5</td>
<td>Overall excavation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Hegang site</td>
<td>Shuanggou town, Xiangyang County</td>
<td>Shang and Zhou</td>
<td>well</td>
<td>2000sqm</td>
<td>K263 + 100</td>
<td>Group 2</td>
<td>Immediate and focal excavation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III3 Introduction of cultural relics sites on the line of Scheme III

There are 3 groups including group 5, group 6, group 7 taking part in investigation along the line of Scheme III. Because the line of Scheme III overlaps with the line of Scheme I from
Suizhou City to the end, the investigating route of Scheme III is much shorter than each line of Scheme I and scheme II. The result of investigation shows that there are 5 sites involved in the line of Scheme III, including 4 sites and 1 ancient city.

1. **The Dunziyan Site**

   The Dunziyan Site lies at Huaxi Town in Xiaochang County. The site has been dated to the period from the Neolithic to The Eastern Zhou Dynasty. Cultural relics collected in the investigation include polished stone implements, red pottery cup and pottery Dou. The Mediocre-preserved cultural deposits were found about 1 m thick and covers about 16000sqm. The highway (coded pile k87+800) cuts through the middle of the site and occupies 3000 sq m of it, so the highway must make a detour and avoid it.

2. **The Jinguixiahaidi Site**

   The Jinguixiahaidi Site dated from the Western Zhou Dynasty lies at Huaxi Town, Xiaochang County. Pottery Ding and mouths of jar were discovered in the investigation. Exploration showed that cultural deposits of the site remain 0.5 m thick and badly preserved. The highway (with coded pile k88+200) will cut through the edge of the site and occupy 400 sq m of it. Our suggestion is common excavation be done during construction of highway and cultural relics and data of site be done after worker's excavation.

3. **The Anju City Site**

   The Anju City Site lies at Anju Town of Zengdu District, Shuizhou City. Some pottery fragments of Spring and Autumn Period were found in the investigation. Cultural deposits of the city site are mediocre preserved and cover an area of 34000 sq m after exploration. The highway (with coded pile k174+200) will cut through the east of the city site and occupy 1000 sq m of it. We suggest that highway make a detour and avoid it.

4. **The Miaopo Site**

   The Miaopo Site lies at Guandian Town, Zhaoyang City. Pottery fragments of Warring states Period were discovered in the investigation. Exploration has made it clear that the mediocrely-preserved cultural deposits of the site remain 0.8 m thick and occupy an area of 8000 sq m. The highway (with coded pile k222+50) will cut through the middle of the site and occupy 2000 sq m. Immediate and focal excavation must be done before construction of highway.

5. **The Erwangzhuang Site**
The Erwangzhuang Site is located at Juwan Town, Zaoyang County. Pottery fragments of the Neolithic and Han Dynasty were discovered in the investigation. Exploration indicated that the well-preserved cultural deposit remain 2 m thick and cover an area of 60000 sq m. The highway (with coded pile k237+900) will cut through the middle of the site and occupy 5000 sq m of it. We suggest that highway make a detour and avoid it.

Table 5 Main condition of cultural relics on the line of Scheme III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial number</th>
<th>Name of site</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>ages</th>
<th>Condition of preservation</th>
<th>Area occupied by road</th>
<th>Coded pile</th>
<th>group</th>
<th>Suggestion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dunziyan</td>
<td>Xinmin Village of Huaxi Town, Xiaochang County</td>
<td>The Neolithic to Zhou</td>
<td>mediocre</td>
<td>3000 sq m</td>
<td>K87+800</td>
<td>Group 8</td>
<td>To make a detour and avoid it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jinguixiaha</td>
<td>Huaxi Town, Xiaochang County</td>
<td>West Zhou</td>
<td>badly</td>
<td>400 sq m</td>
<td>K88+200</td>
<td>Group 6</td>
<td>Common excavation be done and data preserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Anju Ancient City</td>
<td>Anju Town of Zengdu District, Suizhou City</td>
<td>Spring and Autumn Period</td>
<td>Mediocre</td>
<td>1000 sq m</td>
<td>K174+200</td>
<td>Group 6</td>
<td>To make a detour and avoid it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Miaopo Site</td>
<td>Wudian Town, Zaoyang City</td>
<td>Warring States</td>
<td>mediocre</td>
<td>2000 sq m</td>
<td>K222+50</td>
<td>Group 5</td>
<td>Focal excavation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Erwangzhuang Site</td>
<td>Juwan Town, Zaoyang City</td>
<td>The Neolithic to Han</td>
<td>well</td>
<td>5000 sq m</td>
<td>K237+900</td>
<td>Group 5</td>
<td>To make a detour and avoid it</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ⅲ4 Introduction of cultural relics sites along The Yunmeng Connection road

The Yunmeng Connection road is rebuilt on the basis of the old road from Zengdian town to 316 National Road. It starts at the Tile Factory of Zengdian and ends at the metal material company of Yunmeng. The investigators have no found cultural relics and sites along the road.

Ⅲ5 Introduction of cultural relics sites along The Suizhou Connection road

The Suizhou Connection road is newly-built from Hedian town to urban of Suizhou City. A few of cultural relics have been found along the road and all of them are not high in class. The following is the sites on the Suizhou Connection road.
1 the Dengjiazui Cemetery

The Dengjiazui Cemetery lies at 1 team of Xiangtangjie Village, Hedian town, Suizhou (Map 5). The ground of the site consists of rice field and wasteland with an area of 5000sqm. Tomb bricks were collected on the ground. There is a remaining section of tomb wall, which could belong to a brick made chamber tomb. The cemetery preserves well. The connection road (with coded pile K0+600m) will pass through east 100m out of the cemetery and have no much effect on it. Our suggestion is common excavation be done during construction of highway and cultural relics and data of site be collected after excavation.

2 the Yaziwan Cemetery

The Yaziwan Cemetery, with an area of 20000sqm, lies at 9 team of Wangsheng Village, Hedian Town, Suizhou City (Map 6) and distributing on a mesa where several mound piles with a diameter of 5m and a height of 1.5m are found by the investigators. The cemetery may be dated to Liuchao Dynasty and preserves well. The connection road (with coded pile K4+950m—K5+200m) will cut through the middle of the cemetery and occupies 2500sqm. We suggest that part of cemetery destroyed by road must be done focal excavation before construction of highway.

3 the Lijiawan Cemetery

The Lijiawan Cemetery, with an area of 4000sqm, lies at 11 team of Baiyunqianjin Village, Nanjiao street, Suizhou City (Map 7). The ground on which some tomb bricks are found consists of woods and civil houses. According to the tomb chamber and bricks exposed on the ground, the investigators judge the cemetery could be dated from Liuchao to Song dynasty. The cemetery has been heavily destroyed and there are no intact tombs preserving well. The road (with coded K8+500—K9) will cut through the middle of the cemetery and occupy an area of 1500sqm. Our suggestion is common excavation be done during construction of highway and cultural relics and data of site be collected after excavation.

III6 Introduction of cultural relics sites on The Zaoyang connection road
The Zaoyang connection road is mainly rebuilt on the basis of the old road from Wudian Town to urban of Zaoyang City and newly—built in part. There is nearly no important site found by the investigators except 2 cemeteries along the newly built road. The two sites both are not large in scale.

1 the Liuzhuang Cemetery(picture 6,7)

the Liuzhuang Cemetery lies at a slope of 4 team of Yaogang Village of Wudian Town, Zaoyang City(Map 8). The ground of cemetery plants peach trees. There are some tomb bricks scattering on the ground. The cemetery may be dated to Tang and Song dynasty and preserves badly. The road (with coded pile K0+540m) involved in an area of 500sqm will cut through the cemetery and take directly damage to it. Our suggestion is that common excavation be done during construction of highway and data preserved after excavation.

2 the Chenjiawan Cemetery(picture 8)

The Chenjiawan Cemetery lies at 4 team of Erlangcun Village of Wudian town, Zaoyang city. The ground of cemetery plants peach trees and covers an area of 10000sqm. There are some tomb bricks with cord design found east 30m away from the main line. The tomb bricks exposed on the ground show the ages of the cemetery is Han to Tang Dynasty. The road (with coded pile K6+240m) will cut through the cemetery and occupy an area of 200sqm. Because of it’s common cultural value, our suggestion is that and common excavation be done during construction of highway.

Table 6  Main condition of cultural relics on The Connection Roads of Yunmeng, Suizhou and Zaoyang

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The connection roads</th>
<th>Serial Number</th>
<th>Name of Site</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>Condition of Preserves</th>
<th>Area of occupied by road</th>
<th>Cod pile</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>suggestion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yunmeng connection road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
照片六  刘庄墓地全景
(Picture 6 Panorama of Liuazhuang Cemetery)

照片七  刘庄墓地采集墓砖
(Picture 7 Tomb Brick Collected on Liuazhuang Cemetery)

照片八  陈家湾墓地（枣阳）全景
(Picture 8 Panorama of Chenjiawan Cemetery (Zaoyang))
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suizhou connecti on road</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>Dengjiazui Cemetery</th>
<th>1 team of xiangtangjie Village, Hedian Town, Suizhou City</th>
<th>Song Dynasty</th>
<th>badly</th>
<th>1500sqm</th>
<th>K0+ 600</th>
<th>Group 5</th>
<th>To do common excavation, to preserve data after excavation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yaziwan Cemetery</td>
<td>1 team of Hesen Village, Hedian Town, Suizhou City</td>
<td>Liuchao times</td>
<td>well</td>
<td>2500sqm</td>
<td>K4+ 950</td>
<td>Group 5</td>
<td>To do focal excavating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lijiawan Cemetery</td>
<td>11 team of Baiyuanqianjin Village, Nanjiao Street, Suizhou City</td>
<td>Liuchao to Song</td>
<td>Badly</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>K8+ 500</td>
<td>Group 5</td>
<td>To do common excavation and to preserve data after excavation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaoyang connecti on road</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Liuzhuang Cemetery</td>
<td>4 Team of Yaogang Village, Wudian Town, Zaoyang City</td>
<td>Tang and Song</td>
<td>Badly</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>K0+ 540</td>
<td>Group 3</td>
<td>To do common excavation and to preserve data after excavation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chenjiawan Cemetery</td>
<td>4 Team of Erlang Village, Wudian Town, Zaoyang City</td>
<td>Han to Tang</td>
<td>Badly</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>K6+ 240</td>
<td>Group 3</td>
<td>To do common excavation and to preserve data after excavation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III7 the country road

The project of upgraded country road involves 3 roads.

1 The first line is long 64km from Tunbao to banqiao Town in Enshi Autonomy Eparchy of Tujia Race and belongs to 3-grade.

2 The second line is long 94km from changwan to shihuiyao in Enshi Autonomy Eparchy of Tujia Race and belongs to 4-grade.

3 The third line is long 101km from Quanxi to Xinmatou in Region of Shiyan city and belongs to 4-grade.
The data provided by department of project show the three roads all belong to upgraded project. The principle of construction, based on the new standard of technique, is that old road will be widened or rebuilt in part. According to the data provided by department of project, we have demanded the local department of cultural relics protection had done a investigation along the four road. The result of investigation shows that there is no cultural relics involved in the four lines.

IV Comparison of Scheme I-III and report of assessment

The passage of Suizhou to Zaoyang has been playing a very important role in exchanging economy and culture between the West and the east in our Country. Cultural relics are densely-covered on this place. The dense distribution is verified in this investigation. The following is the report of assessment to the distribution of cultural relics involved in every line.

1. There are 3 sites necessary to do further excavating along the line of Scheme I (A Line). Later the part line of Scheme I was adjusted to B3 Line, which lead to 2 sites be avoided and 1 site on B3 Line be added. There is no sites found in the investigation on C, E Line. So there are only 2 sites, that is, Shaojiapeng site and Huangjinshan Cemetery necessary to do further excavation along the line of recommended Scheme I. The total of area involved by construction of highway is 2200sqm. There are 6 sites along the line of Scheme II, including 2 cemeteries and 4 settlements. The total of area involved by the construction of highway is no less than 15600sqm. There are 5 sites along the line of Scheme III, adding 1 site (Shaojiapeng Site) on the overlapping part with the scheme I, so 6 sites along the line of Scheme III will be damaged by the construction of highway, including 1 ancient city and 5 settlements. The total of area involved by construction of highway is more than 12600sqm. By contrast, we can draw a conclusion that among the three schemes Scheme I has the least amount of sites of cultural relics involved by highway and the scope of area destroyed by construction of highway is smaller than the scheme II and Scheme III.

2. From the scale, class and contents of cultural relics to know, the two sites of Scheme I both are not large in scale. The area of Shaojiapeng Site is no less than 6400sqm, and the other of two sites belongs to a small cemetery in scale. Both of them are trivial in cultural value, low in class and poor in cultural contents. Among sites of Scheme II, there are 3 sites exceeding 10000sqm in area and 3 sites or cemetery are small in scale. Lengpiya site has the most abundant cultural contents of all these 6 sites and the total value of other 5 sites are also greater than the line of scheme I. Among sites of the line of Scheme III, there are 3 sites covering an area of more.
than 10000sqm. For example, the Erwangzhuang Site is the largest of all sites and owns an area of more than 60000sqm. Based on the analysis of all the sites along the three lines, we can learn that the cultural relics along the line of Scheme II and III, not only are higher in class and larger in scale, but more important and abundant in contents than the line of scheme I. So it is beneficial for preserving those important sites of cultural relics to select the Line of Scheme I and giving up the Line of Scheme II and III.

3 from the present station of sites preserved, the zone that the line of Scheme I passing through owns far more developed economy than the zone of the other two lines passing through, moreover, the latter is relatively remote contrary to the line of Scheme I. So the sites along the line of Scheme I preserves more worse than those of other two lines. There is only 1 site preserves well along the line of Scheme I. Cooperating with department of highway construction and doing excavation or simple cleaning help to protect the cultural relics. There are only two sites along the line of Scheme II and one site along the line of Scheme III preserved badly and others all preserved well. Digging in large scale along the line of Scheme II and Scheme III will be sure to directly destroy the cultural relics preserved well under the earth. So the difficulty of cultural relics protection along the line of Scheme II and Scheme III is far greater than the line of Scheme I.

4 On the three connection roads, there is only one site that needs further excavation. The construction of highway aims to upgrade the former highway, and the influence on cultural relics won’t be serious.

5 We have consult with the department of project about the result of investigation on all lines including Scheme I and three linking lines. After full discussion and study on the possibility of detour from sites of cultural relics, we think that the line of project must care about working magnitude of project, limit of landform and influence of removing and positing the residents and the lines is not appreciate to be changed. The current lines may be the comparatively suitable because of the few cultural relics. On the contrary, there may be new sites of cultural relics found if the lines are changed.

6 After investigation on the borrow pits provided by the department of project, there are no cultural relics found. During construction of highway, we will manage to cooperate with department of project construction and keep the borrow pits away from the place existing cultural relics. Furthermore, once cultural relics were found on the borrow pits, we will consult with
department of project construction and change the earth-removed place where the cultural relics distribute on.

7 The three country roads lie to the west mountainous region. The principle of construction, based on the new data of technique, is that old road will be widened and rebuilt in part. According to the data provided by department of project, we has consigned the local department of cultural relics protection had done an investigation along the four road. The result of investigation shows that there is no cultural relics involved in the three lines and have no effect on cultural relics.

Above all, The choice of Scheme I for department of project construction may avoid destruction to the important sites along the line of Scheme II and Scheme III and alleviate the influence on the cultural relics as light as possible. In the meantime, a good many sites and tombs at the verge of destruction can be excavated and saved.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lines of highway</th>
<th>The amount of sites</th>
<th>The total of area occupied by road</th>
<th>The condition of preservation</th>
<th>Suggestion of Experts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Line of Scheme I (A Line)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8000sqm</td>
<td>3 0 0</td>
<td>Two sites in Yunmeng County are large in scale and preserves well. Highway make a detour and avoid them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line of Scheme I (B3, C, E Line)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2200sqm</td>
<td>1 0 1</td>
<td>The line can be adopted because of the least damage to cultural relics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line of Scheme II</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15600sqm</td>
<td>3 1 2</td>
<td>Because of great damage to cultural relics. Highway detour or change partly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line of Scheme III</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12600sqm</td>
<td>2 3 1</td>
<td>Because of large sites in scale and great damage to cultural relics, the highway had better detour them or change partly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yunmeng connection road</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
<td>No site found distributing on the road, The line can be adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suizhou connection</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5500sqm</td>
<td>1 0 2</td>
<td>To do common excavation,. The line can be adopted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
At last, the following is what we must explain: It is sure that a amount of cultural relics buried under the earth that we have not found. It is possible that important discovery is revealed during construction of highway. We will cooperate closely with Department of project construction and follow up the construction of highway from beginning to the end. Once new sites of cultural relics are found, we will consult with department of project construction and make out a Scheme of preservation of cultural relics to degrade the influence on the cultural relics as lightly as possible.

**V Archaeological working plan**

**V1 Organization of archaeological team**

To cooperate the construction of the *Xiao-xiang* highway and undergo the field excavation and preservation, we have established a archaeological team of *Xiao-xiang* Highway led by doctor *Wanghongxing*, the president of Institute of cultural relics and archaeology of *Hubei* Province. There are 3 groups below the archaeological team and each group’s divided work as follow: The group of east section is led by *Xiongbufa*, the president of *Xiaogan* Museum, including *Fengxiaobo*, *Liduanyang*, *Fushouping*, *Tianguiping*, who will excavates the sites of main line in *Xiaochang*, *Xiaonan*, *Yunmeng*, *Anlu* and the *Yunmeng Connection Road*, as well as borrow pits. The group of middle section is led by *Zhangchangping*, vice president of Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology of *Hubei* Province, including *Huangjianxun*, *Chenqiuhong*, *Chenlixin*, who will excavate the sites of main line in *Suizhou*, the *Suizhou Connection Road*, as well as the borrow pits. The group of west section is led by *Zhujunying*, fellow of Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology of *Hubei* Province, including *Wangqinghua*, *Shaoping*, *Huangmingqiang*, *Jiahanqing*, *Zhanshiqing*, *Litianzhi*, who will excavate the sites of main line in *Zaoyang*, *Xiangyang*, the *Zaoyang connection Road*, as well as the borrow pits. The museum of each city or county along the highway will send technicians for cooperation and former preparation of field excavation.

**V2 Program of excavation**

Before 3 month the commence of construction stage of the highway project, the archaeological team must reach the sites and make all former preparation for excavation. Before 10 days the
commence of construction stage of the highway project, the archaeological team must accomplish the excavation of Shaojiapeng Site, Yuanjiahe Site, Dafeng Cemetery of main line, Dengjiazhu Cemetery, Yaziwan Cemetery of the Suizhou Connection Road, Liuzhuang Cemetery, Chenjiawan Cemetery of the Zaoyang Connection Road. During construction of highway, the members of every group will be sent to cooperate the team of project construction and clean those sites destroyed badly and losing value of excavation. While finding new sites of cultural relics, they should report to the leader of each group or the president of team rapidly, in the meantime, demanding the team of highway construction delay to construct until the archaeological workers accomplish excavation.

During excavation, we will collect all the cultural relics and specimen. Drawing, taking photography and initial classification will be accomplished on the excavation sites. Second, we will transfer all the cultural relics to indoors and make cleaning, repairing and identifying. Third, we will make a report according to the data of excavation and cultural relics and will issue on provincial or national publication. Forth, we will transfer all the cultural relics to the local museums for displaying and exhibiting.

Table 8 the excavation scheme of sites on the Xiao-xiang Highway

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of sites</th>
<th>Planning of excavation</th>
<th>Leader of excavation sites</th>
<th>Way of working</th>
<th>Storage location of cultural relics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shaojiapeng Site</td>
<td>Early April—early June</td>
<td>Zhujunying</td>
<td>Common excavation</td>
<td>CPAM of Xiangyang County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huangjingshan Cemetery</td>
<td>Middle April—early June</td>
<td>Xiongbufa</td>
<td>Focal excavation</td>
<td>Anlu Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dengjiazui Cemetery</td>
<td>end April—early June</td>
<td>Xiongbeisheng</td>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Suizhou Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yaziwan Cemetery</td>
<td>Middle April—early June</td>
<td>fengxiaobo</td>
<td>Focal excavation</td>
<td>Suizhou Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lijiawan Cemetery</td>
<td>end April—middle June</td>
<td>Fushouping</td>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Suizhou Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liuzhuang Cemetery</td>
<td>Middle April—early June</td>
<td>Hanchuwen</td>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Zaoyang Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chenjiawan Cemetery</td>
<td>Middle April—early June</td>
<td>Huangyijun</td>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Zaoyang Museum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
According to our calculation, the total funds of cultural relics protection on Xiao-xiang Highway is 4,500,000 yuan.

**V3. Planning of training**

Before the commence of construction, we will appoint professional staff in archaeology to get into construction sites and do simple and necessary training for construction workers. The contents of training involves how to identify the cultural relics and to do with emergently cultural relics found in construction. During construction, we will assign them to guide workers how to protect cultural relics on the spot.

**4 Standard of excavation**

1. To actively publicize the importance of cultural relics protection to prevent cultural relics from destruction because of construction’s digging.

2. During the process of excavation, unearthed objects should be obtained protective treatment and carefully stored in safe places.

3. After arrangement, the data of excavation should be compiled elaborately. Special archaeological reports (monograph) on the excavation of some important sites should be edited and published. In the meantime, brief reports on excavation of common sites will be issued in professional journals.

4. Special report of excavation on this project will also be published.

According to relative rule of the state, unearthed objects will be collected and stored carefully either in local museums or Museum of Hubei Province for the convenience of research, repair and exhibition in the future.

Before field excavation, we will make full consultation with the administration department of the highway construction so that we will arrive at agreement on the project and give supports for each other. Complete and detailed plan of cultural relics protection and archaeological excavation will be put forward to guarantee the most effective protection of cultural relics.

Data of reference: Data of the cultural relics survey of Xiaogan District

Data of the cultural relics survey of Xiangyang District

Data of the cultural relics survey of Suizhou City

Institute of Archaeology and Cultural Relics of Hubei

March 2002
Big size

Here