

Research on the Protection and Development of Japanese Invaders' Architectural Sites in Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bayarea—— Take Nanshi in Guangzhou as an example

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Keywords: South Stone of Guangzhou, Architectural Sites, Protection and Development

Abstract: The development of a city is a combination of time and space, reflecting the continuation of the civilization and history of the times and containing the common vitality of human beings and cities. The war site resources are of modern value. They condense history and alert the world. The ruins of the Japanese invaders' buildings in southern Guangzhou are one of the appalling war ruins. With the development of the times, its unique landscape features and irreplaceable cultural values are becoming more and more important. At the same time, the concepts of sustainable utilization of resources and sustainable development of the environment are being paid more and more attention by governments of various countries and the general public. As a kind of cultural heritage, the site cannot be ignored for sustainable development and utilization on the basis of its protection..

1. Introduction

Historical relics in cities are a special cultural carrier, recording the development and evolution of city history [1]. With the development of landscape design, more and more emphasis has been placed on the protection of history and the inheritance of context for this type of landscape, and how to utilize, improve and continue the elements and characteristics of the site according to local conditions is also a question to be solved in the design [2]. The rapid development of urban economy has led to the continuous appreciation of land in the city, which will inevitably lead to the shortage of urban construction land in the area where the site is located. At the same time, it is difficult to ensure the land needed for site protection. Some areas even have the phenomenon of directly occupying the site for construction activities [3]. This article takes the city management as the breakthrough point, takes the value theory of cultural relics as the guidance, takes the city development and the relic protection symbiosis as the research main body, through to the Guangzhou south stone Japanese army invading China building relic case development pattern research, summarizes the historical relic in the city development opportunity and the social benefit which the relic development brings, explores the law which and the city development supplement symbiosis, clear the development main body in the relic protection and the development process value orientation.

2. The Japanese Invading China Building Site in Nanshi, Guangzhou

As early as the early 1950s, the Refugee Institute was replaced by Guangzhou Paper Mill, leaving only a two-story quarantine institute. In the 1980s, when Guangzhou Paper Mill was engaged in infrastructure construction, several layers of bones were dug up, which was a mass grave 50 meters long and 100 meters wide. Later, some of the bones were transported to Zengcheng for burial. At present, there are still 7 sites found in Nanshitou Street. Among them, the site of the South China Anti-epidemic Water Supply Department of the Japanese invaders was announced as a cultural relic unit registered and protected in Guangzhou in 2002. The remaining 6 sites are being

further investigated and studied by the cultural relic department to see if they are recognized as cultural relics. However, because Japan's germ warfare in Guangzhou was spy in nature and extremely secretive, even members of the 8604 troops did not know each other, and the Japanese troops destroyed almost all the evidence when they withdrew, so it was still difficult to directly link these findings with the Nanshi massacre. These six sites are said to be the dormitory for medical staff of the Japanese epidemic prevention institute, the canteen for medical staff of the Japanese epidemic prevention institute, the kitchen of the refugee camp, the residence of the camp's director, a section of the camp's wall and the location of the hard-to-privatize bone pool (which does not exist at present) are respectively distributed in the places such as the new 2nd street and Xinglong street in south shixi. In March 2017, at the 5th meeting of the 12th session of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), several CPPCC members jointly put forward the Proposal on the Establishment of a Memorial Hall for the Bacteriological Weapons Massacre of Japanese Invaders in South Stone, Guangzhou, recommending the construction of a Memorial Hall for the Bacteriological Weapons Massacre of Japanese Invaders in South Stone, Guangzhou, and making it a patriotic education base.

From January 1942 to 1943, in order to relieve the pressure in the occupied area, the Japanese army sent hundreds of thousands of Hong Kong refugees back to Guangzhou and held them in the vicinity of Nanshi on the bend of the Pearl River. The "Bo" 8604 troops led the inhuman germ warfare massacre. Due to various historical reasons, the South Stone Massacre was largely covered up and forgotten after the war. Haizhu District said that according to relevant requirements, it is difficult to establish a memorial hall declaration process, which is not conducive to the protection of the site. At the same time, there is still a lack of data and historical evidence to prove the remains of the Anti-Japanese War in Nanshi. The district suggests that the municipal department of cultural relics protection should take the lead in collecting historical materials and cultural relics on the basis of strengthening the protection of the relics, and intensify the deep excavation, research and textual research on relevant evidence and data of "germ warfare by Japanese invaders". When the conditions are ripe, overall consideration will be given to the construction of memorial halls or anti-Japanese war theme museums. It is understood that in the 1950s and 1960s, a number of bones were found during the construction of the factory building of Guangzhou Paper Mill. In 2017, Haizhu district has applied to the municipal Wen guang Xin bureau to publish the site of the south China epidemic prevention and water supply department of the Japanese invaders as a cultural relic protection unit in Guangzhou. At present, the Municipal Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology is surveying and mapping the 7 remaining sites in Nanshitou Street and collecting data. Haizhu district said that it would push forward the cultural relic repair project of the south China epidemic prevention and water supply department site of the Japanese invaders according to the city's deployment. Cooperate with the municipal cultural relics department to carry out investigation and research work, and promote the identification of relevant relics.

3. Japanese Invaders' Architectural Sites

3.1. The historical value of the site

The South Stone Building Site in Guangzhou is a historical witness to the large-scale biological warfare research conducted in the world war history. It is the site of the command center for the largest-scale biological warfare in the history of the world. It is a good teaching material for the Chinese people and the people of the world to understand the painful history and a living specimen to recognize the bloody crimes of war [4]. Call on the whole world to guard against war and promote peace. The site was placed in the most important position. The site park displays the site itself and its historical and cultural connotation in various ways, while providing public open space for people. Historical and cultural resources should be developed into cultural landscape on the basis of good protection, which is more conducive to the development of historical culture, but the protection work is still arduous [5]. The ruins can let people all over the world know about the great sacrifices and sufferings of the Chinese people in the anti-fascist war. It is of far-reaching

significance for the maintenance of peace and the elimination of war in the world and is irreplaceable in guiding reflection on the historical value of the development of human civilization.

3.2. The Social Value of Ruins

The South Stone Building Site in Guangzhou can let the people of the world remember the monstrous crimes committed by the Japanese fascists against mankind, the heavy suffering brought to mankind by the targeted struggle, the maintenance of peace and the cherishing of life. It plays a vivid educational role in promoting world peace. Can increase the national centripetal force. The historical and cultural value and scientific research value of the site exist forever. As long as human beings have a desire to know and explore the history of their ancestors and the past of their living environment, the historical and scientific value of the site is irreplaceable [6]. The research on the ruins of Nanshi Building in Guangzhou by the Japanese invaders is of great significance to inspire people around the world to learn from history and face the future.

3.3. Cultural Value of Ruins

This value of the site refers to the information that can describe the cultural customs of a certain ethnic group or the development context of a certain region in human history as an important event, development stage or clue and physical evidence closely related to the characters in history. As a special cultural relic, the South Stone Building Site in Guangzhou by the Japanese invaders has its unique cultural connotation. It is not a traditional narrow sense of national culture, but exists as evidence of war crimes. It is of great warning to all mankind [7]. With its unique authenticity, it warns human beings that they should not forget the past, so that human beings can constantly reflect and avoid the recurrence of tragedies. The aesthetic value of the site mainly includes the glorious beauty when the building is complete and the vicissitudes of life after the building is destroyed. In addition, the ruins also have social values, such as tourism appreciation value, economic value, scientific cognition value, educational edification value and emotional influence value.

4. Analysis on Protection and Utilization of South Stone Building Sites in Guangzhou

4.1 Authenticity

The focus of site protection is to protect all the historical information contained in the site itself, so protecting the authenticity of the site becomes the primary principle. Preserving the authenticity of the site means protecting the original, original and true historical objects. To repair and protect the ruins buildings that are in danger of collapse, and to protect the ruins buildings with stable structure and no danger of collapse and inclination in the original state. To ensure the integrity of the planning area, the planning will set the north planning road in the area as an underground passage. The northern part of the land parcel to the east of the core area is also included in the core area. A new exhibition hall was designed in the south to increase the display scale. In order to maintain the readability of the historical information of the site itself and the authenticity of the historical and artistic data, any added part in the restoration process must be different from the original part, so that people can more easily distinguish the restored things of the present from the original traces of the past without confusion and misunderstanding. In the important site area, part of the original site texture has been restored, which not only retains the authenticity of the site mark, but also retains the authenticity of the site memory.

4.2 Integrity

The integrity of the site mainly includes the integrity of the geographical scope and the integrity of the cultural concept. The integrity of the geographical scope is tangible. For example, the site of ancient buildings, ancient engineering, ancient gardens and other sites should maintain the integrity of each component and the overall structure as much as possible, as well as the integrity with the surrounding environment. In landscape design, the organization of spatial sequence is very important. It is like a long picture scroll that unfolds gradually with the advance of the audience and is fascinating. At the same time, it can promote the change and fluctuation of audience's emotion.

The core protected area is mainly divided into four parts. The core protected area, the peace park area, the display area and the service function are all in harmony. The division is mainly based on the distribution of the original sites. The history carried by the site and its evolution process can only be truly reflected on the basis of maintaining its authenticity and integrity, and can only be displayed and utilized. The site whose authenticity and integrity are destroyed does not have the value of existence. It reflects the grief of the living and tragic of the dead. Thirdly, the Peace Square, which consists of theme sculpture, the fire of peace and the wall of peace proverbs, is the climax of the whole park, expressing the accusation of war and the expectation of peace.

4.3 Sustainability

Site protection is a long-term and complicated undertaking. It cannot be protected today and will be shelved tomorrow. Once the objects to be protected are known and determined, they should be protected all the time. There should be no time limit. Sites are the common property of all mankind. As time goes on, they will have higher and higher value. Proper injection of cultural landscape into the site is an important element for the completion of the transformation from the material site to the spiritual site of the South Stone Building Site in Guangzhou. The humanistic landscape injected into the design includes: the reappearance of some scenes of the railway ruins, the forest of steles for 3,000 victims and the peace square. the original space division of the ruins remains unchanged. Organize the tour flow line through staggered overpasses and ramps. The entire exhibition hall uses transparent glass as the facade material. The original appearance of the site can be more highlighted. The broken glass partition seems to be an accusation against the invaders. According to the purpose of the railway for the Japanese troops to transport troops and escort the anti-Japanese soldiers and civilians at that time, the scene of the Japanese troops escorting the anti-Japanese soldiers and civilians was reproduced at the front of the railway site, and the painful beginning was expressed in the visual design language. For those protection requirements that are difficult to do well or realize for various reasons at the moment, there is no need to impose too much. As long as the site is kept from being damaged, it can be implemented only when conditions permit. For example, many site protection requirements must adopt reversible protection methods.

5. Conclusions

Ruins park is different from the park of general nature. Ruins are the main body of the park. The site is a product left over from history and is non-renewable. The site park should be protected firstly, and secondly, on the basis of protection, the site itself and its historical and cultural connotation should be displayed in various ways. In fact, the destruction of historical and cultural resources caused by the development of human society and urban construction activities cannot be held fully responsible, and the destructive power of geological disasters, floods, climate change and other natural factors on the ruins cannot be ignored in history, and these mechanical protection policies are inevitable. In the protection and renewal of the South Stone Building Site Park in Guangzhou, we realize that the planning and design should pay attention to: scientifically and effectively protect the site, and protect the site according to the characteristics and conditions of each site; Grasping the site characteristics not only protects the site, but also protects the site environment. It can be seen from this that the protection of war sites and their proper development and utilization are related to the long-term interests of the nation and are of great importance to the Chinese nation for thousands of years. To further strengthen the protection, development and utilization of war sites, the combination of natural landscape and cultural landscape can make tourism culture have lasting charm and make tourism industry develop continuously.

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