

# "China's Path to the Protection and Development of Historical and Cultural Heritage in the New Era"

## Academic written talk

Editorial Department of "Journal of Urban Planning"

[Editor's note] Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the country has attached great importance to the protection of historical and cultural heritage. On September 3, 2021, the General Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the General Office of the State Council issued the "Opinions on Strengthening the Protection and Inheritance of Historical Culture in Urban and Rural Construction", clearly proposing to protect, utilize, and inherit historical and cultural heritage in urban and rural construction, and continue history, cultural context and strengthen cultural confidence. On June 2, 2023, General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out at the symposium on cultural inheritance and development that "cultural workers in the new era must maintain integrity and innovation with the integrity and vigor to continue the historical context and compose contemporary chapters." Based on the new era, exploring Chinese-style modernization in the protection and inheritance of historical and cultural heritage is the only way to "promote cultural prosperity, build a culturally powerful country, and realize cultural missions."

For more than 60 years, Mr. Ruan Yisan, a pioneer in the protection and planning of China's historical towns and one of the founders of the discipline of urban construction history and urban and rural heritage protection, has been committed to the research, practice and teaching of China's urban and rural historical and cultural heritage protection, and because of this For his outstanding contributions, he has won relevant UNESCO awards twice. His academic thoughts and academic spirit are valuable spiritual assets for the protection of China's historical and cultural heritage. In order to stimulate the sense of responsibility and mission of young and middle-aged scholars to inherit the academic thoughts and academic spirit of the older generation, and to better promote the innovative development of China's historical and cultural heritage protection, the China Urban Planning Society and the School of Architecture and Urban Planning of Tongji University will launch a joint conference in 2023 On October 29, the "Professor Ruan Yisan's Academic Thoughts on Urban Protection Seminar and the International Forum on

China's Path to the Protection and Development of Historical and Cultural Heritage in the New Era" was grandly held in Shanghai .

The editorial department of this journal organized the speeches of the participating experts into academic written talks on "China's Path to the Protection and Development of Historical and Cultural Heritage in the New Era" and "Professor Ruan Yisan's Academic Thoughts on Urban Protection" , and summarized them into the following four main topics:

### **(1) Cultural inheritance and genetic continuation**

Duan Jin pointed out that inheriting the urban spatial context and continuing the stable organizational relationships and deep mechanisms of spatial elements through spatial genes require efforts to explore the generative logic and scientific core behind the form; Zhou Jian started from the academic thought of "urban and rural living cultural heritage protection", It was proposed that we should pay attention to the needs of residents, deeply understand the historical and cultural value characteristics and connotations of different places, and effectively combine the exploration of historical resources with daily social and economic actions; Li Xiaojiang emphasized Mr. Ruan Yisan's concept of urban organic renewal and believed that culture is not a brocade for cities. Adding to the beauty, making the best out of the best. Culture is the soul of the city and the source of power for its development.

### **(2) Protection and development**

Chang Qing proposed that protection is about controlling change, not preventing evolution. The type and quality of protection must be put before the expansion of scale and quantity. The legal bottom line of protection must be maintained while inheritance and regeneration should be the starting point; Wang Jianguo believes that it should be "refined" "Protection", focusing on the different "granularity" of different historical and cultural protection objects, paying attention to the "scale effect", further proposing that planners, architects, designers and social capital carry out boundary-based cooperation and negotiate projects with stakeholders A win-win model of operation and implementation; Wu Jiang expressed his practical confusion and reflection on the urban renewal process. How to determine the value of a single urban building and the value of the city's overall historical landscape? Is there a bottom line for the transformation and revitalization of historical relics ? What's the bottom line for adaptive updating?

### **(3) Intellectualization of heritage**

Wang Jianguo emphasized the need for scientific protection and the use of emerging digital technologies to explore the construction texture of "one effect, multiple causes" of urban form; Wu Jiang focused on the

application of technological innovation in planning and design methods, construction technology, material repair technology, safety monitoring technology, etc. Applications and breakthroughs; Zhang Bing pointed out on the basis of the construction of the "one map" implementation supervision system for territorial spatial planning that it can promote the implementation of the "One Map" implementation supervision system through interconnection with information systems such as investigation, approval, land supply, law enforcement supervision, and real estate registration. Digitization, networking and intelligence of heritage protection.

#### **(4) Policy orientation and mechanism innovation**

Zhang Bing proposed that we should give full play to the active role of coordinating all elements of territorial spatial planning in the entire region, and make full use of policy measures such as comprehensive land consolidation in the entire region and the entry of collective commercial construction land into the market to revitalize the stock in the practice of cultural heritage protection and utilization; Wu Jiang believed that in the face of With the historic transformation of new urbanization that puts people at the core , the existing legal system, standards, norms and management systems are in urgent need of transformation. Exploring and establishing a new market incentive mechanism has become an important task to overcome the current protection and adaptability of built-up historical and cultural heritage. Transforming and revitalizing bottlenecks is a top priority and a top priority.

Mr. Ruan Yisan is committed to the research and protection of urban history and culture. The "Yisan spirit" has inspired and trained generations of scholars. His ancient city protection concepts, construction methods and methods have infused the essence of China's path to the protection and development of historical and cultural heritage in the new era . The opinions of the participating experts not only reveal their diverse perspectives and profound understanding of the field of heritage protection, but also reflect their inheritance and promotion of the "Yisan Spirit". We hope that these insights can inspire more innovative thinking and promote historical culture. Coordinated symbiosis between heritage conservation and urban development .

**The protection of historical and cultural heritage has a long way to go**

**Wu Jiang (Dean of Tongji University-United Nations Institute for Sustainable Development, academician of the French Academy of**

**Architecture, professor of the School of Architecture and Urban Planning of Tongji University)**

Historical and cultural heritage is the crystallization of human civilization. The historical and cultural heritage that mankind has so far has experienced natural damage and man-made destruction, but it remains to this day and is indeed precious. In the face of China's rapid urbanization, China's urban and rural built heritage, which should have received special protection, is facing a more severe situation of destruction. In particular, a considerable number of heritage sites with extremely high historical and cultural value often face the dilemma of whether to demolish or retain them because they face pressure to improve people's livelihood at the same time. The strong real estate market covets the huge benefits of land resource redevelopment and eventually pushes it to destruction. In the past few decades, people of insight represented by Professor Ruan Yisan have bravely stepped forward to fight hard to ensure that these precious heritages that have survived natural and man-made disasters can continue to be preserved and passed on to future generations, leaving behind He earned the reputation of "Guardian of the Ancient City". A large number of historical relics such as Pingyao, Lijiang Ancient Town, Zhouzhuang and Tongli Ancient Town have been preserved under the guard of Mr. Ruan and others and have become world-famous historical and cultural heritage. But we must also see that more historical relics have disappeared forever due to the inability of Mr. Ruan and other "guards", and more precious historical relics are still in danger of being destroyed. Mr. Ruan, even in his 80s, still wrote a letter to try to turn the tide. There is a long way to go to protect historical and cultural heritage, and we need to pass on the baton of "guardians" from generation to generation. Only in this way will the light of human civilization shine brighter and stronger.

The protection of historical and cultural heritage requires the continuous improvement of the protection awareness of the whole society. The whole society must realize that the protection of historical and cultural heritage is the need to inherit history, continue civilization and promote culture. It is also a manifestation of the progress of human social civilization and an important step in modernization construction. important connotation. As General Secretary Xi Jinping said, "History and culture are the soul of the city, and we must protect the city's historical and cultural heritage as we cherish our own lives."

Urban and rural built historical and cultural heritage is different from other heritages, and even more different from the cultural relics

collected in museums . Urban and rural built heritage cannot be enclosed in a glass cover. While carrying rich historical and cultural information, it should also continue to undertake the functions of contemporary production and life. In other words, most of the built heritage must continue to “live” in the present. Urban and rural heritage that has completely lost its use function will in most cases accelerate its own natural damage. Therefore, in the process of protecting urban and rural built historical and cultural heritage , we must face the issue of revitalization and utilization. Handling the relationship between protection and utilization is the key to our protection work. As General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out: “ The protection of ancient cities is consistent with the development of modernization, and the protection, construction and utilization of ancient cities should be organically combined. ”

and mechanism innovation in conservation work .

The so-called theoretical innovation means to continuously explore the value of historical relics and establish a complete protection value system. Although the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage has long clarified the three universal values of history, science and art, in specific protection cases there are huge differences in understanding, cultural traditions, economic and social development and other factors in different regions. The actual needs of all aspects will affect or even limit our judgment of value. For example, after the discussion on the “authenticity” of individual buildings gradually formed a consensus, we have almost no understanding of the authenticity of the overall spatial structure and spatial texture of the city. How to determine the value of individual urban buildings and the value of the city’s overall historical landscape? Is there a bottom line for the transformation and revitalization of historical relics ? What’s the bottom line for adaptive updating? Etc., they are all in urgent need of new results from academic circles .

The so-called technological innovation refers to technological innovation and breakthroughs in planning and design methods, construction technology, material repair technology, safety monitoring technology, etc. China’s large-scale and rapid urbanization in the past few decades has promoted rapid progress in construction technology, with new materials and new technologies emerging one after another. However, there is still an extremely lack of technology for the protection and renewal of historical and cultural heritage. The available technologies are extremely limited, professional experimental platforms are few and far between , and professional talents are rare. Even if there are breakthrough results, they are prohibitive because of their high cost, no one cares about them

because of the limited market, and they are shelved because of neglect of protection. At the same time, traditional construction techniques are in decline. The protection and adaptive renewal of urban and rural built historical and cultural heritage urgently require the professional community to continuously introduce new results to provide sufficient technical support.

The so-called mechanism innovation means that in the face of China's historic transformation from rapid and large-scale urbanization to a new type of urbanization centered on people , the original planning and construction system urgently needs to be transformed into a comprehensive integrated system of "planning - construction - operation and maintenance management". Cyclical urban governance system transformation. Urban and rural construction has shifted from "demolition to retention, with demolition as the main focus" to "retention, demolition as retention, with retention as the main focus". The existing legal system, standards, norms and management systems all need to be transformed accordingly . The real estate model we are accustomed to, which is suitable for large-scale urban reconstruction and construction, also urgently needs to be transformed into a new market model suitable for small-scale incremental organic renewal. In fact , institutional reform and innovation, and exploring the establishment of new market incentive mechanisms have become the top priority and urgency to overcome the current bottlenecks in the protection, adaptive transformation, and revitalization of built historical and cultural heritage.

### **Pay tribute to Mr. Ruan Yisan and talk about some understandings about historical and cultural protection work**

**Wang Jianguo (Academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, Professor of the School of Architecture, Southeast University)**

Mr. Ruan is a pioneer and well-known expert in the protection of Chinese historical cities who is well-known at home and abroad . He is a senior teacher and academic role model that I respect very much. He is also a friend who has been friends for many years. The first time I met Mr. Ruan, my impression was that he was discussing planning and design work related to ancient city protection in Suzhou. At that time, Mr. Ruan brought several outstanding doctoral students to participate. During this period, I listened to Mr. Ruan's important views on the historical protection of the ancient city of Suzhou. and presentation of research results. At that time, I was working at the Institute of Architecture of Southeast University and attended the meeting as an assistant to Academician Qi Kang, a special consultant to the ancient city of

Suzhou. After that, I was invited many times to participate in the review and defense of doctoral theses under the supervision of Mr. Ruan and Mr. Wang Jinghui. The topics of these thesis were all about the theory , method and construction of laws and regulations for the protection of historical and cultural cities. They were of great significance to the protection of famous cities at that time. It was an excellent opportunity for me, who had only a little understanding of the value of historical and cultural protection, to learn from the academic ideas of Mr. Ruan and his team on historical and cultural protection. Many of the PhD students and team members he supervised later became important figures in the protection of national historical and cultural cities and towns and rural revitalization. Experts are an academic force that has an important influence in the field of urban historical preservation at home and abroad today.

Before I met Mr. Ruan , I had initially learned the essence of his early field surveys and research papers on the history of ancient cities through the textbook "History of Urban Construction in China" and papers in "Urban Planning Transactions". Reform and opening up and China's turbulent urbanization process have greatly promoted China's modernization and economic development, and achieved great achievements that have attracted worldwide attention . However, in this process , the urban expansion and development mode of giving priority to economic development and industrialization, standardization, and batching has also brought a certain sense of "drawing fuel from the bottom of the cauldron" to our historical cities, historical towns, and rural historical heritage and cultural traditions. damage and negative impact. As a result, a group of insightful people have stepped forward to join the ranks of "guardians" in the protection of famous cities and towns as well as a large number of urban and rural historical and cultural heritage . They have pioneered a thorny path in the protection of famous historical and cultural cities and towns. Sex work led to the birth of the national historical and cultural city protection system, as well as the promulgation of a series of historical and cultural blocks, urban areas and location protection systems, regulations and practical explorations. To a certain extent, these works effectively curbed the very common problems in Chinese cities at that time. Among them, Mr. Ruan is one of the most representative and outstanding scholars of the radical development and expansion of " one year changes, three years a big change". Today, the reason why we can still fully see and experience the cultural heritage and historical style of many historical towns such as Suzhou,

Yangzhou, Lijiang, Pingyao and Jiangnan around Taihu Lake is that Mr. Ruan and I have worked hard for many years to devote ourselves to historical towns. The ideal of conservation , academic persistence and conservation practice are inseparable. Mr. Ruan' s academic attainments and theoretical methods and practical achievements in historic city protection have received high praise at home and abroad. He has won a series of important domestic and foreign awards including the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Outstanding Achievement Award for Cultural Heritage Protection. It has had a profound and lasting impact in industry and academia. When today we discuss the cause and achievements of the protection of national historical and cultural cities and towns, the first thing we can think of is Mr. Ruan' s contribution and achievements, which are as high as the mountains.

In August 2021, the General Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the General Office of the State Council issued the "Opinions on Strengthening the Protection and Inheritance of Historical Culture in Urban and Rural Construction", which for the first time proposed the systematic and complete protection and inheritance of urban and rural historical and cultural heritage from the perspective of spatial scope, time span, institutional mechanisms, etc. The multiple dimensions reflect the new requirements for protection and inheritance in the new era. Today, the scope, objects and scale of historical and cultural protection have been greatly expanded. For example, the scale and scope have been extended to national cultural parks, national space, and heritage objects need to closely combine tangible heritage with intangible cultural heritage. At the urban scale, the combination of historical and cultural protection and urban renewal actions may be one of the most concerning propositions for all sectors of society in the second half of China' s urbanization . Personally, I think that in many scenarios, historical and cultural protection is a prerequisite for urban renewal, especially for a country with ancient civilization like China.

Here , I would like to briefly talk about the protection of historical culture.

The first is scientific protection . It means to excavate the city' s history and culture, follow the laws of urban development, identify common scientific issues in the protection of historical culture, actively open and use new technologies in a targeted manner, especially emerging digital technologies, and explore the "uniformity" of urban form . "Results have multiple causes" construction mechanism, and treat tangible and intangible

historical and cultural heritage equally.

The second is meticulous protection . It is to pay attention to the different "granularity" of different historical and cultural protection objects, pay attention to the "scale effect", and use "embroidered care, patience, and skill" to improve the protection work in response to local conditions, time conditions, and the attributes of the objects. At a refined level, the relationship between urban transformation and development and the protection and utilization of historical and cultural heritage should be properly handled.

The third is win-win cooperation . That is to say, planners, architects and designers must actively participate in the planning, investment and operation and maintenance management of the project, carry out boundary-bound cooperation with social capital, negotiate with stakeholders on project operation and implementation, work in the same direction, and achieve positive and win-win results. , truly realizing the co-construction, sharing, co-governance and co-management of the city.

Fourth, historical and cultural protection must be combined with planning and long-term management . Through social consensus on historical and cultural protection, design results are actively involved in urban space governance and the improvement, optimization and management of the quality of the human settlement environment.

The essential attributes of cities are aggregation , coexistence and collage. Architectural protection and urban renewal in historic cities, historic districts, and historic blocks shoulder the mission of rebuilding humanistic places in urban communities . Although the digital virtual world can partially reconstruct social relations and people's cognition, those who are bathed in real air, sunshine, In a green environment, cities, streets and buildings that are full of historical information, cultural heritage and time-pasted are still irreplaceable for people's embodied experience.

As Mr. Ruan' s junior and a fellow scholar of historical and cultural heritage protection , I once again express my sincere admiration and congratulations to Mr. Ruan for his outstanding achievements in the field of historical city protection.

**The learning and development of Ruan Yisan' s urban protection ideas:  
the Chinese path of inheritance in historical context**

Duan Jin (Academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Professor of School of Architecture, Southeast University)

The inheritance of historical context is a key issue in contemporary urban development . In 2016, General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out that “the cultural destiny is connected with the national destiny, and the cultural context is connected with the national context.” The “14th Five-Year Plan” in 2021 mentions “protecting and continuing the urban context...let the city leave memories and allow residents to remember nostalgia.” The inheritance of urban historical context is of great significance to the realization of cultural diversity in Chinese cities, and has become a major strategy that needs to be addressed at the national level. In order to solve the problem of historical context rupture in contemporary urban development, Chinese scholars have carried out fruitful explorations at the theoretical and methodological levels. As a well-known ancient city protection expert in China, Mr. Ruan Yisan has been working on the front line for more than 50 years and has made outstanding contributions to the protection of China’s historical towns and buildings . He has presided over the protection planning of many ancient cities and towns, saved many valuable historical and cultural blocks and historical buildings, and helped Pingyao and Lijiang successfully apply for world cultural heritage. Mr. Ruan proposed the four principles of historical and cultural protection, namely authenticity, integrity, readability and sustainability, which have become important ideas for the protection and development of China’s historical and cultural heritage. His preservation philosophy of “renovating the old to preserve its authenticity” has also become a common consensus among today’s academic circles when dealing with issues of historical and cultural protection and inheritance.

The ancient city of Suzhou, which is more than 2,500 years old, is the epitome of the protection and development of my country’s historical context and fully demonstrates Suzhou’s unique regional culture and landscape. Mr. Ruan began research work on the ancient city of Suzhou in 1958. Since the 1980s , he has made many protection plans for the ancient city of Suzhou, which has greatly improved the overall appearance of the ancient city of Suzhou. In the 1990s , I collaborated with Mr. Ruan on the “Suzhou Ancient City Regulatory Detailed Planning” project, and was responsible for the specific work of the control planning for “Neighborhood Nos. 7, 8, 9, 15, and 23”. During this period, I conducted discussions with Mr. Ruan. After many in-depth exchanges and discussions, Mr. Ruan’s strategic thinking of “sustainable protection” provided our team with innovative ideas to propose a “comprehensive evaluation system of urban landscape” and a “sub-map guidance and control method

integrating pictures, texts and indicators” A revelation. In 2001, I led the team to win the national program competition for the “Conceptual Planning of the Ancient City Landscape Protection Project” in Suzhou, and subsequently participated in the “Detailed Planning of the Western Section of the Ancient City Landscape Protection Project” project. As an important carrier of the overall shape of the ancient city of Suzhou, the ancient city ring area is also the transitional coordination area between the new and old cities in modern urban development. In the era of rapid urban expansion, it is faced with a broken overall structure, worrying environmental quality, sharp increase in traffic pressure, and lack of supporting facilities. Inadequacy, loss of cultural atmosphere and other practical problems. By controlling the urban pattern of “four corners of mountains and rivers”, the relationship between man-made and nature of “garden in the city , city in the garden”, and the relationship between city and water in the “double chessboard of water and land”, my team and I continued the “ Golden Bridge Ten Miles”, Gu The historical context and traditional features of “Su Shui City” have improved the living environment of the ancient city, and were eventually recognized by many domestic and foreign experts including Mr. Ruan Yisan and Master I.M. Pei. Through continuous research on the ancient city of Suzhou, we have found that if the spatial genes in the ancient city are well controlled, the overall characteristics of Suzhou can be continued, and on this basis, development and interpretation can be carried out based on local needs. This approach also has something in common with Mr. Ruan’ s emphasis on the “four natures and five principles” to protect historical and cultural heritage .

Ancient China has a rich accumulation of traditional urban design theory and practice. Simply applying Western urban design methods cannot solve the problem of cultural inheritance of urban space in the new era. The excellent traditional culture of China embodies the world outlook, outlook on life, values, aesthetics, etc. that have been formed and passed down from generation to generation by the Chinese nation in production and life. The core content has become the spatial gene of the Chinese nation’ s city. I led the team to conduct a series of research on spatial genes for more than 20 years, and found that to inherit the urban spatial context, only by continuing the stable organizational relationships and deep mechanisms of spatial elements through spatial genes can we realize the “form” in the shaping of urban space. The connotation of “meaning to each other”. What Spatial Gene focuses on is not simply shaping a form or style , but striving to explore the generative logic

and scientific core behind the form. This is the systematic thinking on the protection and development of historical and cultural heritage under China's path in the new era. On the one hand, spatial genes carry the spatial information of the "urban space-natural environment-society and humanities" interactive evolution model unique to different regions. On the other hand, they promote the optimization and emergence of new spatial stability models, thereby controlling and influencing the evolution and development of urban spatial forms. In the process of urban spatial context protection and development, spatial genes gradually form unique spatial identifiers that are different from other regions, including spatial structure, spatial texture, spatial scale, etc., which is an important factor for us to promote the transmission of urban spatial context under new historical conditions. China's path of inheritance and development .

### **An evolutionary perspective on historic preservation**

**Chang Qing (Academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Professor of the School of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University)**

Mr. Ruan Yisan has given me great help and profound influence in academic research and practice.

Xiang Xiang , first recalled two past events when Mr. Ruan strongly encouraged and helped him to engage in historical environmental protection and regeneration.

One thing happened in Shanghai . Opposite the Bund United Church, there is a historical landmark on the river built in the early 20th century - the "Rowing Club" , which consists of a central club loft, a swimming pool in the west wing and a boathouse in the east wing . The boathouse has long been demolished and converted into a police station. Although the swimming pool and club loft have been renovated, parts of the original buildings still exist. In particular, the swimming pool has trained many Olympic swimming champions. More than ten years ago, I led a team to create two sets of plans: a restoration design based on historical drawings and a creative design based on the symbiosis of old and new. However, it was controversial to keep such a building with historical commemorative value but no protected status at the time, and it was about to face the fate of being completely demolished. At the last moment, I asked Mr. Ruan to come to my rescue. After learning about the history and current situation of the rowing club, Mr. Ruan resolutely wrote a petition to the city leaders and finally saved the remaining parts of this historical

landmark. This is an act that requires wisdom and courage. Mr. Ruan continues to practice the values of cultural heritage protection that he has adhered to throughout his life.

Another incident happened in Hainan . On the edge of the old Haikou arcade district, on the land along Changdi Road in the direction of Haidian Creek , most of the arcades have long since disappeared, with a high proportion of low-quality renovations. Most of the buildings demolished and renovated since the 1990s are of low quality, with mixed styles and features. Without it, the urban landscape has a poor image, as well as vitality and a sense of place. Since 2010, I have accepted the commission from Haikou and presided over the regeneration design of the northern edge of the old arcade street along Changdi Road. I abandoned the old-fashioned ideas and adopted the design concepts and strategies of symbiosis of the old and the new, harmonious but different, and completed the preservation of the old. The renewed creative design plan of the "Arcade Bund" rectifies the spatial and temporal evolution relationship between the arcade streets inside and outside the block, and has been recognized by first-class national experts such as Mr. Ruan Yisan, Wang Jinghui from the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, and Zhang Jie from Tsinghua University . In particular, Mr. Ruan urged the rescue and restoration of several remaining old arcades, and also gave strong support to the design of new arcades, demonstrating his principled stance and open-minded wisdom on the relationship between protection and development. The plan has been reviewed for more than ten years, and it was only recently restarted under the guidance of the country's "keeping integrity and innovation". It not only demonstrates the consistency of the two generations of Tongji in the values of built heritage and the direction of sustainable urban development, but also aims at regeneration ( regeneration) provides an experimental reference paradigm for a substantial new round of urban renewal.

It is also worth mentioning that the regeneration planning and design of "Lai Shi Settlement" in Changhe Town, Hangzhou, supported by Mr. Ruan Yisan and his team, won the Asia-Pacific Gold Award at the first Swiss International Holcim Sustainable Architecture Awards. At the beginning of the design study, we proposed that the regeneration of Laishi settlement should "continue the topography, maintain the geographical veins, and retain landmarks" and the planning concept and design strategy of collaging the old and the new in a harmonious coexistence, rather than leaving a historical village intact. Stay there, after all the polysemy of conservation is different from single

preservation. Because the landforms subject to artificial intervention have unique cultural connotations, two traditional Chinese concepts - "geographic veins" and "geographic records" are used in the planning and design to refer to the mountain water potential and its evolutionary imprint. Understand and grasp the changes in the geographical dimension of the environment ( changes of historic and geographical context ), and use this as a premise to launch the regeneration planning and design of the Laishi settlement. Although most of this planning and design achievement has not yet been fully implemented due to various reasons, it has contributed to its becoming one of the top ten historical and cultural blocks in Hangzhou, laying the foundation for its progressive and sustainable protection and regeneration.

Conservation is about managing change , not preventing evolution. Mr. Feng Jizhong advocated "renovating the old and making it new" and Mr. Ruan Yisan spared no effort to promote and expand it, which has profoundly affected the field of conservation and regeneration across the country. At present, in the field of research and practice on the protection of built heritage and the regeneration of historical environments in China, the protection and development concept advocated by the state to "keep upright but not old-fashioned, respect the ancient but not retro" has begun to gain popularity. The concepts, methods and solutions for protection and regeneration are expected to be new. exploration and breakthrough.

To this end , two countermeasures are proposed to address the challenges in new urban renewal: First, the type and quality of protection must be prioritized over the expansion of scale and quantity. Second, we must not only maintain the legal bottom line of protection, but also take inheritance and regeneration as the starting point.

In the new type of urban renewal , builders, investors and designers must reach consensus on issues such as retention, reconstruction, renovation, additions, and determination of new and old elements that can coexist symbiotically. They must actively advocate case-by-case discussions and prescribe the right medicine to achieve the goal. Find appropriate strategic options and solutions for protection and regeneration.

**Protect the city' s historical heritage and inherit the city' s cultural spirit**

**Li Xiaojiang (National Master of Engineering Survey and Design, former President of China Urban Planning and Design Institute)**

In early 1982, I started to study for Mr. Dong Jianhong's master's degree. Mr. Ruan Yisan had studied Chinese urban history with Mr. Dong for many years, so he naturally became an important guide in my studies. Unfortunately, after graduation, I no longer have the opportunity to deeply participate in urban historical research and protection work, and it is difficult to systematically and accurately study and evaluate Mr. Ruan's academic thoughts and practices. However, the guidance, help and care I received from my close interaction with Mr. Ruan during my studies at Tongji have been Let me use it for life.

In the summer of 1982, Mr. Ruan took me to inspect the ancient cities in Jinzhong area of northern Shaanxi. Throughout the summer we started from Xi'an, passed through Tongchuan to Huangling, then to Yan'an, Suide, Mizhi, Yulin, Jingbian, crossed the Yellow River by wooden boat from Jiaxian, and then to Xingxian, Lanxian, and Xinzhou. After breaking up with Mr. Ruan in Taiyuan, I went to Pingyao alone for research. I happened to meet Mr. Zheng Xiaoxie and Mr. Yu Qingkang in Pingyao, and I had the honor to follow them to inspect the ancient city of Pingyao for three days. I also constantly heard the appreciation and praise of these two gentlemen and local cadres for Mr. Ruan's rescue of the ancient city.

1980s, the northern region was still very poor and backward, with poor transportation, food and accommodation conditions, bumpy roads, long-distance buses with a speed of only 30-40km/h, a simple guest house with many people per room, and dusty food shops on the roadside... But this None of this affected Mr. Ruan's professional enthusiasm and work attitude. Along the way, Mr. Ruan enthusiastically told me about history, culture, research methods, and literature reading... Every time I went to a city, I went to the library to look up historical materials, the cultural management association to look at cultural relics, and the old people to talk about history and listen to allusions. In Jiaxian County, we were deeply moved by the Xianglu Temple and Baiyun Temple with their exquisite location, unique layout and beautiful shape on the edge of the Yellow River. There were no available survey drawings, so we used the sun's light and shadow to draw two floor plans through step testing and visual inspection. The research report and survey drawings were later published in "Urban Planning Transactions".

In the summer of 1983, Sun Anjun and I followed Mr. Ruan to inspect the planning and construction of Dalian, Shenyang, Changchun, and Harbin in Northeast China during the Russian and Japanese occupation, and also inspected Longquan Mansion, Xingcheng (Ningyuan City), and Qinhuangdao in Bohai State.

This inspection made me realize the importance of studying the modern urban construction and planning of Chinese cities. This period is an important transition period for Chinese cities from ancient times to modern times. It is deeply imprinted by ancient Chinese social culture and city-building concepts, and It is full of various explorations and attempts in the process of moving towards modernity. The study of modern urban history is an important field for understanding the process of urban modernization in China. To a certain extent, this visit influenced the research direction of my master' s thesis—the modern history of cities in the Taihu Basin.

Mr. Ruan Yisan has devoted his life to the research and protection of urban history and culture . His persistence, persistence and tenacity have protected Pingyao, the ancient water town, and the historical and cultural heritage of many cities, allowing everyone with a sense of cultural responsibility to The planner was moved and gained the respect of relevant government officials. In my impression, Mr. Ruan Yisan and Mr. Wang Jinghui, the former chief planner of the China Institute of Planning and Design , are the scholars and seniors who have made the most efforts and contributed the most to the country' s urban historical and cultural protection since the reform and opening up. It is a pity that Mr. Wang Jinghui passed away prematurely, but Mr. Ruan Yisan, like Don Quixote , used the spirit of chivalry to stick to the historical and cultural protection position until now - the best era for the historical and cultural protection of our country' s cities ! The predecessors have devoted their whole lives to protecting the city' s historical heritage and inheriting the spirit of urban culture. This also makes us understand better that culture is not the icing on the cake or the best of the best for the city. Culture is the soul of the city and the source of power for urban development.

In 2022, Mr. Ruan Yisan once again petitioned the top management for the architectural protection of more than 7 million square meters of second-class old lanes in Shanghai, which enabled a large number of modern and contemporary buildings and historical culture to be protected in the historical city of Shanghai. It also contributed to Shanghai' s urban cultural protection and The great inheritance has also directly contributed to the promotion of the urban organic renewal concept of "retention, renovation, demolition, focusing on retention and reform" across the country. Studying under Mr. Dong Jianhong and Mr. Ruan Yisan, what I learned is persistence in ideals and beliefs, and responsibility for career and responsibility. I often say that as a planner, it is difficult to have ideals, and it is even more difficult to have no ideals.

Mr. Ruan Yisan's love for culture, the city, and history is highly consistent with his love for people and students. Teacher Ruan Yisan's home is accessible to students at any time. Mr. Ruan Yisan and his wife, Teacher Sun, have taken care of many sick out-of-town students. Mr. Ruan Yisan and Teacher Sun held a campus wedding for me at the Tongji Xincun Faculty Club. Mr. Ruan Yisan personally helped me rewrite my master's thesis into three academic papers, which were serialized in "Urban Planning Transactions". I will remember your kindness for the rest of my life.

**Based on theory, adapting measures to local conditions, innovating practice, and advancing with the times – the inspiration of Mr. Ruan Yisan's academic thoughts on the protection of historical and cultural heritage in China in the new era**

**Zhou Jian (National Master of Engineering Survey and Design, Professor at the School of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University, Deputy Chairman of the Historical and Cultural City Planning Branch of the China Urban Planning Society)**

1. Urban and rural living heritage protection theory that keeps pace with the times

Mr. Ruan Yisan in the early 1990s played an important role in protecting historical and cultural cities from destruction during the early stages of rapid urban development in China. A number of national historical and cultural cities such as Pingyao Ancient City, Suzhou Ancient City, and Chaozhou Ancient City have been completely preserved today because of the use of such strategies, and have become typical cases of the overall protection of my country's historical and cultural cities.

-1990s, during the protection of ancient water towns in the south of the Yangtze River, Mr. Ruan Yisan put forward the concept of "developing tourism, enriching residents, and revitalizing the economy" to both protect and develop the ancient towns, so that the famous "Six Towns in the South of the Yangtze River" could fully benefit from Historical and cultural resources have achieved development transformation.

As the protection of famous cities, towns and villages has been carried out across the country, Professor Ruan Yisan proposed the concept of "authenticity and integrity" in the late 1990s in response to problems such as fake antiques, large-scale relocation of indigenous people, and excessive commercialization. ", readability, sustainability" principles, emphasizing the value protection and

environmental protection of living cultural heritage, paying attention to the continuation of its "living nature", triggering academic discussions on the scientific nature of cultural heritage protection, and greatly promoting the development of urban and rural areas in China. The development of cultural heritage conservation disciplines and academic research.

Since the 21st century, Mr. Ruan Yisan has combined international protection methods, national protection mechanisms and laws and regulations with China's specific conditions and applied them in the protection planning of many famous cities, towns and villages. Japan's "landscape repairing" method and the way of protecting wooden buildings, France's "protected area" system and the ideas and methods of "overall protection", etc., have all been used for reference in the protection of cultural heritage in my country.

## 2. Urban and rural protection practices adapted to local conditions

Mr. Ruan Yisan continues to combine research and practice . Based on his profound knowledge and perseverance, he implements "one strategy for each site" in conservation practice, conducts in-depth on-site surveys, fully understands local history and culture, and "implements strategies according to local conditions" to achieve the goal. The protection plan is implemented and planning, design, tourism industry, people's livelihood security and policy mechanisms are integrated into specific protection practices. In many conservation planning, design and implementation projects such as Zhouzhuang Ancient Town, Xitang Ancient Town, Wuzhen Ancient Town, Shanghai Lane, Shanghai Xinchang Ancient Town, Shaoxing Historical and Cultural District, Suzhou Pingjiang Historical District, etc., he has continued to follow for many years, personally visited the heritage site, and made great contributions to the design and construction. The personnel, residents, leaders and management departments carefully explained, patiently provided guidance and taught by words and deeds , effectively disseminating the concepts and methods of cultural heritage protection.

## 3. Meaning and inspiration

Mr. Ruan Yisan's academic thoughts on the protection of urban and rural living cultural heritage are valuable experiences in the protection of historical and cultural heritage in the new era of China , and have strong practical significance and value for studying the Chinese path of protection, inheritance and development of living cultural heritage. To sum up, there are three aspects.

Adhere to the integration of protection and people's livelihood . The

social and daily life of living cultural heritage requires us to pay more attention to the needs of residents and the continued development of the community. Through the protection and utilization of historical buildings and other heritage, we should combine protection and renewal, and integrate the concepts and requirements of protection into urban renewal. , fully guarantee people's livelihood needs, improve public services and living environment, enable contemporary functions to grow in an orderly manner in the historical and cultural environment, maintain the fireworks of life, and meet the people's growing needs for a better life.

Adhere to adapting conservation strategies to local conditions . The regional and cultural nature of living cultural heritage requires that we first develop a deep understanding of the historical and cultural value characteristics and connotations of different places in the first step of formulating protection plans, paying special attention to the cultural inheritance concepts and methods of local residents, and not replicating a unified system everywhere. and content. Pay attention to the power of local people in the implementation of conservation planning, establish protection mechanisms and policies dominated by local people, encourage local people to protect and inherit their own cultural heritage, and protect and inherit my country's rich and diverse cultural heritage.

Adhere to the unity of protection and inheritance . The core of living cultural heritage protection is the sustainable inheritance of culture. Living cultural heritage resources should be integrated into spatial planning and the resource element system of urban and rural development. Through protection planning, each protection action should be combined with the exploration of human resources and human space. The construction and daily social and economic activities are integrated together, and through the adaptive support and innovative support of various local policy mechanisms, the protection and inheritance of historical culture are effectively combined to build a beautiful China and a beautiful homeland.

## **China' s path to cultural heritage protection and development on the new journey**

**Zhang Bing ( Director of the Land and Spatial Planning Bureau of the Ministry of Natural Resources)**

1. Comprehensively and accurately study, understand and implement the spirit of the Party Central Committee

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China , strengthening the protection of urban and rural historical and cultural heritage has become an important measure to inherit and carry forward China's excellent traditional culture, build a socialist cultural power, enhance the country's cultural soft power, and realize the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. The Central Urban Work Conference in December 2015 called for "protecting the cultural heritage left by our predecessors", "we must combine our own historical heritage, regional culture, and the requirements of the times to create our own urban spirit" and draw "historical and cultural protection lines" ". In June 2019, the General Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the General Office of the State Council issued the "Guiding Opinions on Establishing a Natural Reserve System with National Parks as the Main Body", emphasizing that natural protected areas, as important natural heritage, are the core carrier of ecological civilization construction . A precious treasure of the Chinese nation and an important symbol of beautiful China. In July 2019, the ninth meeting of the Central Committee for Comprehensively Deepening Reforms called for "in conjunction with territorial spatial planning, we must adhere to the priority of protection and inheritance, and implement strict protection and control of various cultural relics and the environment." In September 2020, the 23rd collective study session of the Political Bureau of the 19th CPC Central Committee called for "improving the protection mechanism for immovable cultural relics and incorporating cultural relic protection management into the preparation and implementation of territorial spatial planning." In September 2021, the General Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the General Office of the State Council issued the "Opinions on Strengthening the Protection and Inheritance of Historical Culture in Urban and Rural Construction", proposing to "build a systematic and complete urban and rural historical and cultural protection and inheritance system" to achieve "spatially comprehensive Coverage, including all elements." In October 2022, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council issued the "National Land and Space Planning Outline (2021-2035)", which clarified that both land and sea areas should highlight the cultural and natural value characteristics of land space. The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China clarified the connotation and essential requirements of building "Chinese-style modernization", and clarified the overall political direction for the development of cultural heritage on the

new journey and the theoretical and technical exploration of protection and utilization.

2. Regarding territorial spatial planning and cultural heritage protection and utilization

The "National Land and Space Planning Outline (2021-2035)", as China's first "multi-plan integration" national land and space planning, clarifies the policies and policies for protecting, inheriting and utilizing urban and rural cultural heritage and natural heritage in the field of land and space planning, and highlighting the characteristics of the land. The general outline emphasizes that cultural heritage, natural heritage and rich and colorful landscape resources are important indicators of a charming land and strategic resources that support high-quality development and high-quality life. Protect cultural heritage and natural heritage as a whole, build a national heritage protection space system, enhance the safety and resilience of the cultural heritage environment, improve the policy mechanism for historical and cultural heritage space protection, and systematically activate and utilize cultural heritage and natural heritage. These policy requirements are currently being further transmitted and clarified in the territorial spatial planning at the provincial, city and county levels .

" Multiple regulations integrated into one" land and space planning in the protection and development of cultural heritage, as a whole, starts from the "unified exercise of the responsibilities of the owners of natural resource assets owned by the whole people, the unified exercise of the responsibilities of all land space use control and ecological protection and restoration", and strengthens cooperation with Relevant departments have collaborated to give full play to the role of territorial spatial planning in strengthening the protection and management of cultural heritage. The exploration in the past few years has mainly shown four characteristics.

The first is to embody the "new concept", that is, the concept of sustainable development . Recognize natural and cultural diversity, emphasize that all cultures and civilizations are important driving forces for sustainable development, and further strive to protect and defend the world's cultural and natural heritage in the face of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In the process of implementing the strategy and system of main functional areas, on the basis of delineating "three districts and three lines" and clarifying urbanized areas, key ecological functional areas, and important main agricultural product production areas, areas rich in historical and

cultural resources are identified, and areas rich in historical and cultural resources are identified from the regional level. Provide policy guarantees for the protection and utilization of historical and cultural heritage.

The second is to adopt “new means”. In accordance with the spirit of General Secretary Xi Jinping’s important instructions on “unified base map, unified standards, unified planning, and unified platform”, we must seize the opportunity to build a “one map” implementation supervision system for land and spatial planning, including the spatial information of historical and cultural resources, and at the same time, through The interconnection of information systems such as investigation, approval, land supply, law enforcement and inspection, and real estate registration will promote the transformation of land spatial planning and governance in a digital, networked, and intelligent manner.

The third is to explore “new countermeasures”. Focusing on the blank areas in the practice of cultural heritage protection and utilization in China, we focus on studying how to enhance the territorial and spatial resilience of heritage sites to cope with possible threats caused by complex climate change. The 44th World Heritage Conference held in Fuzhou, my country, in 2021 issued the “Fuzhou Declaration”, reaffirming the need to uphold the concept of a shared future for mankind, strengthen sustainable development in the environment, economy, promote justice, peace and build an inclusive society. Global cooperation in different fields, integrating it with the protection of cultural and natural heritage to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Fuzhou Declaration points out that the risks faced by heritage sites include biodiversity loss, ecosystem degradation, extreme weather, natural disasters and other negative impacts caused by climate change, and that a comprehensive approach must be taken to protect natural and cultural heritage sites by promoting Form a new relationship between man and nature to protect cultural and natural heritage. In the past few years, in the preparation, implementation and management of land and space planning, many urban land and space master plans for heritage sites have extensively absorbed research results from multiple disciplines, and studied and proposed measures to improve the resilience of heritage sites based on local conditions.

The fourth is to try to establish a “new mechanism.” At the national, provincial, and municipal levels, play an active role in coordinating all elements of territorial spatial planning: “regional coordinating” breaks administrative boundaries, highlights regional cultural and natural values, and

coordinates the formulation of cross-regional historical and cultural heritage and surrounding landscapes, natural Collaborative protection measures such as ecological environment; "urban and rural coordination", guiding cultural heritage protection from "point" protection to urban and rural integrated regional , related, and holistic protection; "land and sea coordination", through the preparation and implementation management of land and space planning , rationally lay out waterways, anchorages and other facilities to avoid underwater cultural relics protection areas, effectively ensure the safety of underwater cultural relics, and strengthen shoreline areas with dense heritage distribution, traditional marine production activity areas, underwater cultural relics protection areas and areas with great historical value or commemoration Significant overall protection of sea areas; "coordination of above-ground space and underground space", combining the distribution range, protection and utilization requirements of underground cultural relics, etc., integrating the above-ground land use and spatial layout of underground cultural relics burial areas with the protection and utilization of underground space, and underground space development If the planning layout involves historical and cultural heritage, feasibility studies and engineering construction demonstrations should be carried out, and fragile heritage types such as ancient buildings , ancient ruins, and ancient tombs should be avoided as much as possible to achieve coordination of above-ground and underground functional spaces. Combined with planning and land policies in areas such as urban renewal, based on the original planning path of built environment protection, we will continue to strengthen the in-depth integration of land policies and planning to ensure that the planning and implementation of cultural heritage protection and utilization is more effective, such as making full use of Policy measures such as comprehensive land consolidation across the entire territory and the entry of collective commercial construction land into the market can revitalize the existing stock in the practice of cultural heritage protection and utilization, better leverage the contemporary value of cultural heritage, and fully explore and release the potential of urban space.

Looking back at the period when the State Council established the Cultural Heritage Leading Group in 2005 and issued the "Notice of the State Council on Strengthening the Protection of Cultural Heritage", the connotation and extension of China's cultural heritage have undergone historic changes, extending from ancient heritage to modern heritage and contemporary heritage. The spatial scope has been expanded to all urban and rural areas and even

regions, and the objects of protection have introduced richer heritage types such as industrial heritage, 20th century heritage, cultural landscapes, cultural routes, etc., and the protection planners have achieved an important breakthrough in the time and space concept of heritage. Today, in the historical process of accelerating the construction of an ecological civilization system and deepening the "multiple regulations into one" reform, we have gradually realized that the construction of our country's cultural heritage protection and management capabilities has also entered a new historical stage, and needs to be oriented towards the protection and utilization of heritage. For a common future, we should give full play to our work advantages in all aspects, strengthen cooperation, and jointly explore new paths for the creative transformation and innovative development of China's excellent traditional culture.

### **Mr. Ruan Yisan's six major achievements**

**Wu Zhiqiang (Academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, Professor of the School of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University)**

During the summer vacation of 1981, Mr. Ruan Yisan selected four of our classmates from the Class of 1978 to go to Pingyao, Shanxi, to do ancient city protection planning and design. This practice gave me the opportunity to see the rich heritage of ancient Chinese cities, and to establish an inner understanding of the necessity and importance of historical and cultural protection. It can be said to be the establishment of old city protection values. On the other hand, it also allowed me to directly I feel the urgency of protecting Shanxi's historical and cultural cities, especially the urgent needs in terms of policy, technology, funding and personnel. Because of this history of protecting the ancient city of Pingyao, not only have I become good schoolmates with these classmates from the 1977 and 1978 classes, but I have also gained a heartfelt appreciation for Mr. Ruan Yisan's passion and endogenous motivation for his persistent devotion to historical and cultural protection. Respect.

Maybe everyone in the society thinks Mr. Ruan Yisan is a fighter. In fact, Mr. Ruan is not only a fighter. From my more than 40 years of studying Mr. Ruan, I think he has made pioneering contributions to China's famous historical and cultural cities., six achievements of historical significance.

First, a large number of historical materials of towns and cities were excavated, especially a large number of first-hand notes extracted from county

and city annals. In the 1980s , urban planning journals (called "Urban Planning Data Collection" at the time) often published 1-2 pages of original county records and notes, which was the first to systematically summarize urban historical materials and activated a large number of urban construction projects. Historical materials ; later, there was the integrated publication of today's National County Chronicle Collection, which is the culmination of the development of this academic line to this day. It is the same line of data mining from county chronicles and city chronicles, and effectively protects and refines the historical data of county chronicles in our country. In fact, The above is a pioneering method of organizing county chronicles of China's urban cultural heritage.

Second, starting from Pingyao , Mr. Ruan Yisan lived up to Mr. Chen Congzhou's introduction and training, and traveled all over the country. During the historical stage of large-scale transformation and development of the city, he became a banner for the city's historical protection and a distinguished figure among his peers. scholar. Mr. Ruan Yisan's voice of "leaving the ancient city behind the sword" has become a powerful deterrent in the demolition of many old cities, causing many cities to change their decisions at the last moment when they want to demolish their old cities. For example, Fuzhou's three lanes and seven lanes are an indispensable and important support for Fuzhou's reason for becoming the only Chinese city to win the first Global Sustainable City Award.

Third, it has cultivated a large number of historical preservation talents and become the backbone of the historical preservation industry in China. Mr. Ruan has cultivated a group of outstanding experts in urban historical protection in historical and cultural protection, and has exerted international influence, such as Professor Zhang Song, Professor Shao Yong, Professor Zhou Jian and a group of students they trained, who have become important figures in Chinese historical and cultural protection. As a bridge between the conservation academic community and the world, we not only understand the latest trends in cultural conservation in the world, but also understand China's special needs and integrate them innovatively with the conservation of local historical and cultural cities.

Fourth, a large number of historical protection professional teams have been cultivated , including foundations, research centers, professional teams, etc., to ensure the orderly progress of the protection work of China's historical towns. The protection array of historical and cultural cities

established, cultivated and constructed by Mr. Ruan Yisan is a series of groups. In addition to academic research, there are also backbones in foundations, planning and design institutes, and research centers in various places. It is a three-dimensional and composite group covering domestic and foreign countries. An ecological network is gradually formed, which is an innovation of the times that is different from traditional individual scholars. I participated in the establishment of Professor Ruan Yisan's Innovation Center in Pingyao, which allowed me to see the strong vitality of this ecological community rooted in the motherland.

Fifth, it has condensed a set of ancient city protection concepts , construction methods and methods, which is the essence of historical protection and has made a huge contribution to the protection of historical and cultural heritage. The protection of historical culture in our country is not only conceptual and theoretical, but also a breakthrough in technical methods. I have seen a large number of historical town and village protection summer camps initiated by Mr. Ruan in the protection of some villages and towns in Hunan and Guizhou. Every year, seminars, construction method experiments starting from carpentry operations, talent training, and the condensation of technical methods are organized. The continuous condensation and establishment of local characteristics in the field of urban planning and architecture are very valuable . In addition to pure material processing and protection technology, there are also the formation of some technical specifications, legal texts, operating manuals, and procedural rules in historical protection , which are also very valuable assets, and these need to continue to be systematically organized.

Sixth, the "Yisan spirit" was forged. Professor Ruan Yisan is not only a fighter to protect ancient towns , but also has a strong love for all kinds of excellent civilizations, a sincere care for students, and a pure love for learning. Mr. Ruan often gives people the image of a fighter outside. In fact, it is his great love for historical heritage, young students, and true knowledge. Whenever he destroys historical heritage, whenever he encounters derogation of young students, whenever he sees the opposite of He will get angry at any academic blasphemy. Everyone should understand that this is due to Mr. Ruan's great love spirit. Without this kind of great love, there would be no such hatred and hatred. Mr. Ruan Yisan's three great loves are only expressed externally by three scoldings.