The Protection and Inheritance of Changzhou Grand Canal Water Cultural Heritage

Yu-han XIE¹,a,* and Pu-yuan ZHAN²,b

¹,²School of Business Administration, Hohai University, Changzhou, China

a xyh200607@163.com, b zpy0416@126.com

*Correspondence author

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Abstract. After China’s Grand Canal was successfully listed in the World material and Cultural Heritage list in 2014, the report of the Nineteenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China stressed the need to “strengthen the protection and utilization of cultural relics and the preservation and inheritance of cultural heritage”. General Secretary Xi Jinping also attached great importance to the construction of the Grand Canal cultural belt, pointing out that” the Grand Canal is a precious heritage left by our ancestors and a flowing culture, which should be protected, inherited and used well as a whole. As one of the Grand Canal cities, Changzhou was approved in 2015 as a national historical and cultural city, and its economic and cultural development is closely linked to the development of the Grand Canal culture. Changzhou section of the Grand Canal, known as the "Mother River" in Changzhou, through the city and around the city, and Changzhou City water system integration, but also has a very rich material and cultural heritage. In order to carry out the spirit of the Nineteenth National Congress of the Party, implement the important instructions of General Secretary Xi Jinping, promote the construction of the cultural belt of the Grand Canal, and promote the protection, inheritance and utilization of the cultural heritage of the Grand Canal, Changzhou is duty-bound. On the basis of the investigation and arrangement of the material cultural heritage of the Grand Canal in Changzhou City, this subject excavates and promotes the historical and cultural value of the material cultural heritage of the Grand Canal in Changzhou City, and further discusses the inheritance and protection of the material cultural heritage of the Grand Canal, which has important research value and practical significance.

Introduction

Background

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Water Resources and the Jiangsu Provincial Department of Water Resources, 2017-2018, Changzhou Water Conservancy Bureau and Hehai University Changzhou Campus, Changzhou Museum and other units jointly carried out a survey of water cultural heritage. The survey results show that: Changzhou City water cultural heritage, A total of 408 architectural water cultural heritage sites, Including river, sluice station, Weir, dam, lake Dangtang, fiber road, well spring, hydrologic station, bridge, town water worship, stele, ancestral temple cemetery and other categories; 123 water cultural heritage, Including 46 Zhishu water monographs, 28 museum artifacts, 49 files; 89 pieces, It includes 24 famous people,65 oral traditions and expressions, 2 handicrafts, 6 performing arts, 2 social customs and 1 festival. These heritage shows Changzhou's long history, unique and rich water culture.

At the same time, Changzhou City has also formulated the measures for the protection of non-material cultural heritage in Changzhou City in accordance with the Law of the people's Republic of China on Intangible Cultural Heritage and the regulations on the Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Jiangsu Province, which has been implemented since 2018[H]. China’s more than 4,000 years of water control experience, and political, economic, social, cultural, environmental, ecological and other aspects of the positive impact, but also left us with ancient water conservancy projects, various ways of water control, competing water control documents,
forming a large number of widely distributed, diverse types, rich content of water cultural heritage.²

**Research Significance**

Changzhou in ancient times, because the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal passes through the city, so that the three lakes, the Yangtze River and the southern Anhui water system meet here, and become the transportation hub of "the state of the three lakes, the meeting of the Baiyue boat". Water brings Changzhou a superior geographical location, rich water transport economy, brilliant water control culture, and finally gathered into a valuable water cultural heritage.

Water cultural heritage is divided into material cultural heritage and intangible cultural heritage. Some of the intangible cultural heritage belong to oral biography, because the inheritance work is not in place, with the passage of the times easily annihilated. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out scientific and reasonable protection and inheritance of these precious heritage, to develop and utilize them in an orderly and moderate manner, to make them continue to play their due role in propaganda and education, and to further guide the follow-up water conservancy management work.

**Resources and Value of Water Cultural Heritage in the Grand Canal of Changzhou City**

**Connotation of the Grand Canal Water Cultural Heritage**

The Grand Canal runs through thousands of years, is a flowing culture, is a water culture. The water cultural heritage of the Grand Canal is a collection of all material and non-material culture formed by human beings' interaction with the Grand Canal through the activities of digging canals, using canals, managing canals and protecting canals in the course of long-term historical development. This includes not only the influence of the canal on people's ideological consciousness, values, aesthetic taste, religious belief and other spiritual levels along the route, but also the influence of the canal on the rise of cities along the route and the material culture such as construction, urban form, architecture, gardens, docks, bridges and pavilions, and the profound influence of the canal on the immaterial culture such as folk customs, dialect culture, literature and art, handicraft and so on in different regions along the route.

The Grand Canal water cultural heritage is a "cultural landscape" formed by culture and nature. It is a “living and flowing” cultural heritage composed of static and dynamic³. It is a “linear cultural heritage” composed of points, lines and surfaces. It is a “heritage corridor” composed of ancient sites, modern relics and contemporary heritage.

The water cultural heritage resources of the Grand Canal have three remarkable characteristics. One is engineering. The construction and transformation of Changzhou Grand Canal is an integrated project of integrated water science, water conservancy technology, natural conditions, social economy, politics and culture. Second, linear. The Chang Zhou Grand Canal is about 26 kilometers in length and 90 meters in width. There are many kinds of heritage. Third, livability. Changzhou Grand Canal has been excavated for more than 2500 years, although it has been diverted, but its shipping, flood control and other functions still play an important role.

**Water Cultural Heritage Resources of the Grand Canal in Changzhou**

**Construction**

According to the function of water and cultural heritage of engineering and architecture, it is divided into 5 categories: engineering, management, sacrifice, chronicle and memorial.

Engineering includes: river, sluice station, Weir, levee, dam, lake (reservoir, Dang, pond), important water intake, ferry, fiber road, well spring, hydrologic station, bridge, wharf, irrigation area, channel, barge, others. Such as Changzhou's Nanshi River, Dongshi River, Xishi River, Beishi River, Guanhe River, Nanyun River, Lao Meng River and other river channels, Wei Village Gate, Ben Niu Gate, Mengcheng Gate and other sluice stations, such as Jianhu Lake, Furong Lake and other lakes, lock bridge, Zhongxin Bridge, Xinfang Bridge, Rainbow Bridge, Wan Yuan Bridge,
Baoshan Bridge and other ancient bridges, Royal Wharf, Big Wharf, Shangshu Wharf, Watchyard Ship Wharf and Baiyundu wharf are all engineering.
The management category includes: palace residence, official residence, water management agency, others.
Sacrificial classes include: temple temple temple, tower building que, town water worship, other. Such as Zhong's ancestral hall, Huixuan, Erxian Temple, Bailong Temple, Qingliang Temple, Tianning Temple, Dalin Temple, Wan Suidong Yue Temple Hall and opera building, Guan Di Temple Hall, County Temple Dacheng Temple, Chongfa Temple Hall, writing tower and so on all belong to the sacrificial water cultural heritage.
Chronicle classes include: stele, hydrological sharpening and others. Dongpo wash ink stone pool, Xianqing temple sedan chair stone block, Chunhua pavilion stone carving, Taiping Xingguo stone block belong to the chronicle water cultural heritage.
Remembrance category includes: former residence of famous people, ancestral temple cemetery, memorials of major wading events, others, etc. Such as Tang Jingchuan House, Zhao Yuanren former residence, Guan Ganzhen former residence, Fu Hongyi former residence, Sheng Xuanhuai former residence, Dong Jia Dun Han Tomb Group, Fu Jia Dun Han Tomb, Zhuge Jin Tomb, Tang Jingchuan Tomb, etc.

Documentation
According to the texture of water cultural heritage, it is divided into three categories: paper, utensils, audio and video. The paper category includes: chronicles, archives, water conservancy monographs (drawings), other objects, etc.; objects category includes: unearthed objects, memorials of major events, other, etc.; audio-visual category includes: audio-visual records, etc. For example, “Changzhou Wuyang Water Conservancy Book”, “Canal Map”,“Wuzhong Water Conservancy Book” are all the documents and materials of the water cultural heritage of the Grand Canal.

Non-legacy
According to the function of non-legacy water cultural heritage, it is divided into three categories: water memory, art and performing customs. Water memory class includes: water governance, oral traditions and expressions, others; arts classes include: water control skills, handicraft skills, others; performing customs classes include: performing arts, social customs, etiquette, festivals, others.
Technical water cultural heritage mainly includes Changzhou comb, Menghe medical school, stay green bamboo carving, random needle embroidery, paper-cut and so on. The main performing customs are Changzhou singing spring, Changzhou Daoqing, Changxi drama, Tianning Temple Brahma chanting, Furong Danghu boat, dragon boat rowing , “Shangsan” market, Hengshan Bridge temple fair, spring and dragon lantern dance.

Value of Water Cultural Heritage of the Grand Canal in Changzhou
Social Value
Canal water cultural heritage is a valuable heritage resource with scientific, technical and practical functions left by the Chinese nation, which has realistic social value. The changzhou section of the canal has undergone four changes, while the new canal has been constructed with high standards, with 26 km of channel barges,11 large-span canal bridges and two east and west ports with annual throughput of 12 million tons. At the same time, some water cultural heritage associated with its functions still play the use function, such as Changzhou river, bridge, sluice dam and so on for thousands of years still have the social value of transportation and flood control.
In addition to being a pure transportation route, the Grand Canal is also facing an important role transformation in the contemporary era, and its entertainment and leisure functions are increasingly strengthened, and gradually become an important cultural resource for tourism and leisure in Changzhou. The complex creative block of cultural heritage represented by “Canal No.5” has formed a complex cultural industrial block with art consulting service, art experience project as the core industry, space atmosphere and artistic design sense as the selling point, bar and coffee shop as
tourists, and its development path can significantly enhance the leisure and entertainment function of Changzhou as a canal city. Further promote the Grand Canal water cultural heritage to become one of the important representatives of Changzhou historical landscape.

In addition, the Grand Canal water cultural heritage has begun to assume an important public education function. The ancient water and cultural heritage sites along the canal, such as temples, gardens, river works facilities, ancient bridges, ancient fiber roads, banknotes and granaries, are rich in types and reflect all aspects of the production and life of Chinese traditional society. These ancient ruins can raise the awareness of tourists and urban residents to protect their heritage, strengthen their cultural identity to the Chinese nation, and are the most vivid and vivid historical and cultural teaching materials.

**Economic Value**

As a cultural route, the water cultural heritage of the Grand Canal is an important resource for tourism and economic development in Changzhou, which has more powerful economic function than other individual heritage. The construction of water culture in the Grand Canal of Changzhou City is helpful to enhance the quality and soft power of city culture, and it is also an important way to help the high quality development and the overall high quality development of Changzhou culture. Fully excavating the economic value of the Grand Canal can lead to the continuous growth of its Changzhou regional economy, and can also make the funds for the protection of the Grand Canal heritage get better protection, strengthen the protection of the water cultural heritage of the Grand Canal in Changzhou, and extend the chain of Changzhou cultural tourism industry.

**Aesthetic Value**

The value of the Grand Canal itself as a large-scale water conservancy project cannot be ignored in terms of art and aesthetics, and many of its preserved water cultural heritage also have strong cultural, artistic and aesthetic value. The Grand Canal is not only a large-scale water conservancy transportation project, but also has a set of unified and harmonious design aesthetics in the shape of water conservancy facilities, riverbank landscape, buildings along the line and so on.

The most artistic representative of the water conservancy and transportation engineering facilities on the Grand Canal is the ancient bridge, which is the representative work of Changzhou Bridge culture. Wan Yuan Bridge is a single-hole stone arch bridge, only 30 meters from the Grand Canal, across the Millennium Old Meng River, east-west direction. Standing on the Wan Yuan Bridge can see the Grand Canal hundreds of ships competing for the current, the old Meng River like a Ding word vertical, two “water dragon” gathered, the momentum is very spectacular. Wan Yuan Bridge is also a full of human bridge, because the bridge is steep slope, easy to fall in snowy days, the ancients carved on the stone steps of the bridge square groove, on the north and south sides of the bridge also have a special about 3 meters long stone chair, this is convenient for pedestrians to rest the "beauty lean ". On the bridge fence, you can also see the carved lifelike two stone lions, the north and south sides of the bridge arch engraved bridge. The design of Wanyuan Bridge is full of superb bridge-building skills and simple oriental aesthetic concept.

**Spiritual Value**

In the course of historical development, the Grand Canal has given birth to many local folk beliefs and traditions. Nowadays, these intangible cultural heritage closely related to the Grand Canal has become an important part of the spiritual feelings of the local residents and constitutes an important cultural gene of their sense of identity. Changzhou religious belief is also born because of the canal, because of the canal, such as built in the Tang Dynasty Zhenguan, Yonghui years of Tianming Temple, a collection of religious culture, humanistic culture, garden ecological and cultural characteristics as one, known as the first jungle in the southeast, bearing generations of Changzhou people's religious beliefs and spiritual sustenance, and coastal residents of the spiritual world and emotional world is closely linked.

At the same time, the colorful folk activities along the Grand Canal of Changzhou also prove the deep emotional value placed on the canal. Such as Furong Dang Lake performance, also known as
lotus boat, is the most common dance form performed in Changzhou folk festival activities. According to historical records, the lake boat has been widely spread in the Tang Dynasty, and it is still flourishing today. Its biggest characteristic is "swing ", the performer's every move always presents the ship's shaking feeling, reposes to drive the colored boat, sings the folk song, celebrates the harvest joyful emotion, becomes Changzhou resident expression emotion channel one.

Analysis on the Present Situation of Water Cultural Heritage Protection and Inheritance in Changzhou

Recognition of the Importance of Heritage Protection

China Grand Canal (Changzhou Section) Heritage Conservation Planning, City River and Guan River Landscape Comprehensive Regulation Planning of the Historic District of Changzhou City, and Detailed Planning of the Riverside Area of Changzhou Section of the Guyun River (Zhongwu Bridge-Zhengcheng Bridge), etc.[5]. The protection of water cultural heritage has opened a new era of Changzhou's world cultural heritage as a carrier to cultivate and practice socialist core values, strengthen theoretical armed forces and ideological and moral construction.

According to the notice issued jointly by the Jiangsu Provincial Water Conservancy Department and the Provincial Bureau of Cultural Heritage on jointly carrying out the investigation of the water cultural heritage of the whole province, the investigation of the water cultural heritage started in November 2015 is also being carried out in an orderly and orderly manner under the organization of the Changzhou Water Conservancy Bureau and the Wen Guangxin Bureau of Changzhou City, in which the investigation results of the engineering construction, documentation and intangible water cultural heritage of the Changzhou Grand Canal are rich, which lays the foundation for the protection and activation of the achievements of the water cultural heritage of the Grand Canal.

In recent years, Changzhou has taken legislation and publicity work as the basic work of water cultural heritage protection, insisted on legislation and publicity in parallel, issued regulations such as the Measures for the Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Changzhou City and the Regulations for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Cities in Changzhou City, and carried out in-depth and sustained publicity activities on water cultural heritage protection laws and regulations to establish systems and systems for water cultural heritage protection, so that water cultural heritage protection has laws to abide by, and through dynamic tracking of the status of water cultural heritage to achieve cultural heritage protection track. The canal cultural heritage has been protected and valued to a certain extent by carrying out special research, drawing up protection plans and strengthening civil protection and repair projects along the canal.

In 2007, Changzhou City set up the Grand Canal Heritage Protection Leading Group, headed by the Deputy Mayor in charge, the Deputy Secretary-General of the Municipal Government and the head of the cultural relics department as deputy leaders, and 17 units of each jurisdiction, planning, land, water conservancy and transportation as members, with overall responsibility for the protection of the Grand Canal Heritage in the region. The relevant districts and departments also set up the Grand Canal Heritage Protection Group, which is responsible for the protection of the Canal Heritage in their respective areas. With the publication of Yangzhou Consensus (2008), a new stage of protecting the Grand Canal according to law began.

However, the plan for the protection of the canal has not been fully implemented, the survey results of cultural relics in Changzhou section of the canal are not accurate and comprehensive, and the level of organization, system and management is not perfect enough. The Grand Canal is a flowing cultural relic, whether it is river regulation, water quality standard, cultural relic protection and restoration of scenery along the river, it cannot be done separately, it needs the government to do a good job of command, coordination, implementation and supervision.

Increased Awareness of the Protection of Cultural Relics Along the Canal

Changzhou has formulated a plan for the protection and repair of canal cultural relics, and has selectively protected and restored cultural relics and monuments along the canal, especially to
strengthen the protection of the body. At the same time, we should actively raise funds to include funds for canal heritage protection in the budget at the corresponding level, and establish an incentive system to encourage citizens, legal persons and other organizations to participate in the protection of canal heritage.

The existing channel in Changzhou section of the canal has basically maintained the trend of the historical channel, and the water conservancy facilities still in use, such as the small river sluice of Xinmeng River, are basically well preserved. Since the reform and opening up, the new canal has become a three-level main channel with excellent shipping conditions, which continues the shipping function of the Grand Canal, and the whole line of the old canal is no longer navigable and enters the stage of suspension protection. Now the ancient canal has become an inland waterway and ecological landscape corridor in Changzhou. Guanhe River, Xishi River and Dongshi River also gradually restored the original width, elevation and landscape, ensuring the function of flood control and drainage\[6\]. From the existing situation, the awareness of local governments to protect the cultural relics along the canal is increasing. Shilongzui area has preserved a wealth of historical houses and national industrial and commercial remains, especially along the banks of the ancient canal, stretching several kilometers, well-preserved, coordinated style, in the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal along the city is rare. In the ancient Baiyun River before and after the north shore, the protection and repair of Guan Gan Zhen former residence, Zhao Yi former residence and other former residence of a number of celebrities; protection and construction of Su Dongpo Memorial Hall, Su Dongpo Art Museum, Changzhou Fangzhi Museum and other venues. In the historic and cultural district of Qingguo Lane in the ancient Spring and Autumn Canal, a number of heritage sites, such as Zhou Youguang Library, Tang Jingchuan Memorial Hall and Liu's ancestral Hall, are being protected and built; the Qingliang Temple has been renovated along the Tongji Bridge of the Ming and Qing Canal to further protect and repair Zhang Tailei's former residence.

But in order to meet the needs of economic development and construction, the canal culture remains constantly destroyed. The historic and cultural district of Qingguo Lane was bitten into a “sawtooth” in a few years ago. At present, the historical remains of its western section have disappeared, and the eastern section has basically maintained its original appearance, including Qiu Bai former residence, Tang Jingchuan House and other ancient buildings, ancient monuments, other monuments, or relocation or loss. The temple buildings are the characteristics of Tianning Temple-Zhuozhu Pavilion historical and cultural features of the area, pillow river residential also has the characteristics of Jiangnan city water town. However, after the transformation of the old city, Yandong Road has lost the charm of the water landscape. There are many national and provincial historic sites in this area, so it is necessary to continue to strengthen the maintenance.

**Attach Importance to the Investigation and Inheritance of the Water Culture of the Grand Canal**

Changzhou attaches importance to the special investigation of the intangible cultural heritage of the Grand Canal, Establishment of an information database. Meanwhile, Adhere to the strategy of equal emphasis on material and intangible heritage, Strengthen the protection of canal cultural heritage. All localities and departments have also complied with the requirements of relevant regulations, Establishing and improving protection mechanisms, Full implementation of protection measures. 2004-2007, Changzhou carried out a large-scale non-legacy survey, Total non-legacy resources 228 items, Involving folk literature, traditional handicraft, traditional medicine and other 16 categories. With a successful declaration, 38 items were listed in the provincial non-legacy list of Jiangsu Province, 12 entries to the national non-legacy list, One was selected as UNESCO's "representative list of intangible cultural heritage of mankind ". In the reform of the cultural system, Changzhou has set up non-legacy protection project center, non-material cultural heritage protection work expert committee, etc. It is in order to comprehensively promote and coordinate the work of non-legacy protection. But, uh, The work could be further enhanced, For example, to continue according to project characteristics, Carry on the inheritance of inheritors, school teachers inheritance, social
collective inheritance and family inheritance and other living inheritance, Innovative ways to protect.

However, the intangible cultural heritage of the Grand Canal, such as oral literature and art on both sides of the Canal, folk customs, traditional handicrafts and so on, has not been properly protected and exploited because of the difficulty of excavation and the difficulty of census and rescue work, and is on the verge of annihilation in the rapid development of urban economic construction. Related work can also be further strengthened, such as to continue according to the characteristics of the project, heritage, school teachers inheritance, social collective inheritance and family inheritance and other living inheritance, innovative ways of protection.

**Carry out Studies on the Water Cultural Heritage of the Grand Canal**

In recent years, Changzhou has been editing and publishing a number of canal cultural achievements, such as *Canal Changzhou*, *Changzhou Canal Historical Words and Changzhou Canal Poems*. These achievements focus on the deep excavation of the historical changes, functional functions, water conservancy projects, commercial trade, relic sites and water rhyme culture of the Changzhou section of the Grand Canal, which has both the common and spreading nature and a certain breadth and depth. The historical exhibition hall of Changzhou Grand Canal was set up on Canal five, which vividly shows the historical evolution and humanistic connotation of the Canal. The Municipal Archives Bureau took the lead in collecting more than 7,000 volumes of the Grand Canal hydrology and water conservancy and cultural preservation archives materials, and initially established the Grand Canal archives system.

At present, although some achievements have been made in canal scientific research, for the extensive and profound canal water culture, these are only a small part of canal water culture, is far from enough, let alone in-depth and systematic, interdisciplinary academic research.

**Conclusion and Suggestions**

**Build a System of Interdisciplinary Canal Culture Studies**

As an important node in the history of water transportation and even military affairs, Changzhou Grand Canal distributes abundant water cultural heritage. It is important to clarify the development of the city by displaying the regional scope, value connotation and features of the canal cultural heritage. Changzhou City has organized well-known experts and scholars to carry out research and compilation of more than 7000 volumes of archival materials for the work of water quality, hydrology, water conservancy and civil insurance in the Grand Canal since the founding of New China, established the Grand Canal Archives Center, published books such as *History of the Canal in Changzhou* and *Changzhou Canal*, which systematically expounded the special relationship between the Canal and the humanities in Changzhou. In addition, *Changzhou Dialect*, *Changzhou Folklore* and other series of books also enriched the Changzhou Canal culture research system. Although Changzhou municipal government and related professional scholars have done some work in professional research, but there are still deficiencies in the system, we should further deepen and broaden the research field in the future, and establish and perfect the canal culture research system in the aspects of comprehensive economy, engineering and culture[7].

**Regulate the Protection of the Water and Cultural Heritage of the Grand Canal**

The protection and management of the Grand Canal is a systematic project involving many departments and regions. The working time span and space span are large, which need the support of laws and regulations, and also need the joint efforts, cooperation, support and participation of various parties. First of all, on the basis of *Changzhou City Grand Canal Heritage Protection and Management Measures* (2013), referring to the specific practices of brother cities, we should speed up the introduction of *Changzhou City Grand Canal Heritage Protection and Management rules*, so that the Grand Canal Changzhou section of the identification, protection, planning and management have laws to follow, there are rules to follow. Second, it is necessary to implement the method of
combining departmental responsibility with territorial management. It is necessary to truly implement the working mechanism of "one session, one office and three groups ", that is, the joint office of the city's cultural belt construction work and the cultural corridor construction group, the economic corridor construction group, the ecological corridor construction group, especially the three groups led by the propaganda department of the municipal party committee, the municipal development and reform commission and the municipal environmental protection bureau, to establish efficient channels of communication. Third, it is necessary to give full play to the enthusiasm of the areas, streets and communities along the Grand Canal, cooperate with the Changzhou Volunteer Association and colleges and universities, divide the territory into fine areas, and jointly carry out the protection and management of the canal water cultural heritage.

**Promote the Inheritance and Utilization of the Water Culture of the Grand Canal**

Since 2008, Changzhou has carried out a general survey of non-legacy in the whole city, covering 1228 census projects, covering 1187 administrative villages in 57 townships and towns in the city, forming complete text, pictures, audio and video materials, and implementing the *Measures for the Protection of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Changzhou City* [8]. As the canal water culture plays a vital role in displaying the whole picture of the canal, it is suggested to publish and distribute multimedia teaching materials, film and television feature films, animation products and cultural and creative products of the water cultural heritage by means of text, recording, photography, video and digital multimedia.

**Build Cultural Landmark of Changzhou Grand Canal**

Cultural landmarks are the important carrying space of "urban genes ". To optimize the shaping of urban cultural landmarks is, in a sense, the "initial heart" and "mission" in urban construction: "initial heart "is the inheritance of regional culture, the cultivation of urban cultural confidence, and the interpretation of urban cultural genes for thousands of years. As the representative of Changzhou Sanjie Memorial Hall, Changzhou Tianning Temple, Changzhou Qingguo Lane and Canal 5 were successfully selected as the most beautiful canal landmarks in Jiangsu Province. In the future, we should respond to the construction of the Grand Canal cultural landmark project in batches, make a scientific assessment of the canal cultural landmarks at the provincial, municipal and even municipal levels, consider and classify them from the aspects of cultural connotation, geographical location, etc.

**Establish Changzhou Canal City Culture Exchange Card**

We should make active use of the advantages of the Grand Canal resources and the characteristics of the Jiangnan Water Township, take the Grand Canal Heritage as the theme, speed up the development of the characteristic cultural industry on both sides of the canal, and give play to the role of the living world cultural heritage in spreading culture and shaping the image of the city. Re-planning water tourism projects, in the canal on both sides of the point to gather a number of books, animation, photography, fine arts food, leisure and other cultural formats, docking historical and cultural blocks and canal important heritage points, so that water upstream and land tourism link up and complement each other. Build the Grand Canal leisure tourism culture brand, increase the thickness and depth of canal culture display, make canal tourism become an important project of Changzhou tourism, and create Changzhou Canal city culture exchange card.

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**Find project:** Changzhou Water Resources Bureau research project in 2018: Changzhou Water Culture Intangible Cultural Heritage Investigation and Study Project NO: 2018-033 Project Leader: Tian Ze

**Find project:** Changzhou Water Resources Bureau research project of Wujin District in 2018: Investigation on water Cultural Heritage of Wujin District Project NO: 2018-047 Project Leader: Tian Ze
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