

**5th International Conference on Social Work in Health and Mental Health  
(December 10-14, 2006, Hong Kong, China)  
Post Conference Tour**

**4. One Day Hong Kong Heritage Tour**

Draft 1 (27 January 2006)

**Date:** December 2006  
**Time:** 0900-1700  
**Meeting Place:** Wanchai, Hong Kong Island  
**Price:** HKD 395 / USD51 per person (Cost included transportation, a lunch, insurance, entrance tickets, and professional tour interpreter)



Maximum Participants: 20  
 Language of interpretation: English

**Route :**

Wanchai – Tsim Sha Tsui (Clock Tower) – Tai Po (Man Mo Temple, Wishing Tree, Cemetery) – Yuen Long (Kat Hing Wai) – Yau Ma Tei (Temple Street)

**Itinerary :**

Time	Place	Attactions
0900	Pick up at Wanchai	
0930-1015	Tsim Sha Tsui	Clock Tower
1100-1200	Tai Po	Man Mo Temple and Tai Po Market
1215-1245	Lam Tsuen	The Wishing Tree
1245-1345	Lunch at Lam Tsuen	Pun Choi (盆菜)
1415-1500	Wo Hop Shek	Chinese Cemetery
1530-1630	Yuen Long Kam Tin	Kat Hing Wai Village
1700	Dismiss at Yau Ma Tei	Temple street



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**Attraction Descriptions :**



Hidden away among high-rise apartment towers and busy highways, the past lives on in the New Territories... a living museum shaped by the rise and development of the so-called five great clans of Hong Kong (the Tang, Hau, Pang, Liu and Man). Taking in historic sites around the New Territories, the Heritage Tour brings to life the customs and cultures of these clans and provides a fascinating glimpse of Hong Kong's rich heritage.



**TAI FU TAI & FAN TIN VILLAGE**

The opulent stately home built in 1865 by a scholar of the Man clan, Man Chune-luen, who as bestowed a tile of Tai Fu (Mandarin) by the Qing Imperial government nearby is Fun Tin village where the Man Clain members dwell.



**LO WAI WALLED VILLAGE & TANG CHUNG LING ANCESTRAL HALL**

The first walled village built by the Tang clan. Today it remains the cradle of clan activities and houses the family's descendants. Nearby is the Tang's ancestral hall, built in 16th century, for clan rituals & ancestor worship.



**Fung Ying Seen Koon**

Dominating the skyline from its commanding site on a hillside overlooking the New Territories town of Fanling, the Fung Ying Seen Koon is a superb example of excellence in Taoist temple design and building.

Its massive orange-tiled double roof, built to traditional design and supported by stout red pillars of stone, immediately catches the eye, almost beckoning the visitor to step to its entrance and inspect the many examples of artistic craftsmanship to be found within its grounds.



**Tin Hau Temple (Goddess Of the Sea)**

The Temple was built in 1736 near Tai Po in Lam Tsuen Tin Hau is a well known goddess among the traditional Chinese, especially fishermen. Local come to the temple for guidance by shaking the prediction box.



**The Wishing Tree**

Next to the Tin Hau temple is the magnificent Wishing Tree. The large banyan tree is strewn with stringing red wishing papers hung with oranges and apples. Wishes are written on the red papers and thrown up on the tree. Thousands of worshippers come here to make wishes in Chinese New Year and according to folklore, if the lucky charm hooks on the tree, the wish will come true.

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**Man Mo Temple & TAI PO MARKET**

Man Mo Temple in Tai Po celebrated its centenary in August 1992. Dedicated to the gods of Man (Literature) and Mo (Marital Arts), this market-town temple was built in the style of a central walled compound to emphasize seclusion. Its construction marked the founding of Tai Po New Market, an additional Chinese bazaar selling a dazzling variety of fresh produce, seafood, dried goods and daily household necessities. Man Mo Temple has also served as a community centre since its founding. Within the temple walls more than a century ago, defiant villagers chose to oppose Britain's 99 year lease of the New Territories, sparking a five-day "war" that failed to avert the area falling under British control.

**Luen Wo Market**

At this traditional market of stalls, you can experience the life of a local housewife visiting the market twice a day buying fruits, vegetables, fresh meat, salted fish, dry food and herbs. Chinese style wedding party's accessories, joss stick and ingots can be found in this market.



**Kat Hing Wei Village**

The Kat Hing Wei situated at Yuen Long Fields (Kam Tin), is an ancient castle with a long history and also a rather rich walled village of a local colour. Its wall is built with green bricks standing approximately 20 feet high with pillboxes at four corners. Originally there was a city moat about 10 feet wide beside it. However, because of hygienic and safety reasons, it was filled up later on.

The Kat Hing Wei has only one entrance with a chain of iron doors, which were cast in the Kang Xi's reign. As excellently cast, they remain rustless. Outside the door was inlaid a piece of bronze plate on which the history of the Deng Family was inscribed. In 1899, when the British troops took over the leased New Territories, they dismantled the iron doors of the castle and took them back to Britain as war trophies. And in 1924, at the demand of the local celebrities and elders, the British were forced to ship them back. HK\$1 is charged for the entrance ticket to the walled village, which will be accumulated as fund for the maintenance of the castle.



**Fung Shui Tour**

Although Hong Kong is ultramodern, the placement of most buildings and objects is governed by the 3,000-year-old Chinese art of **fung shui**, or "wind and water", a geomantic practice which aims to harmonise human existence with nature. In fact many of Hong Kong's soaring office and apartment blocks were laid out in accordance with "fung shui" principles. On the intriguing Fung Shui Tour, which stops at Stubbs Road lookout, Repulse Bay and Statue Square, you learn all about this fascinating side of Chinese culture. From **Stubbs Road lookout**, you discover how Hong Kong's highest mountain, Tai Mo Shan, the hills flanking the Kowloon Peninsula and the harbour work together to bring which is called "good fung shui" to the area.



**Ping Shan Heritage Trail**

The Ping Shan Heritage Trail links together a number of antiquities belonging to the Tang clan, the largest and most powerful of the New Territories clans, who settled the area in the 12th century.