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Case Study

## **Touring Walled Villages –**

**An Alternative Experience in  
East-Meet-West Cosmopolitan Hong Kong**

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## Introduction

### ■ About This Case Study

This case study attempts to examine the concept and practice of heritage tourism in the light of looking into a real focus example – walled villages in Hong Kong.

The focus example has been selected on the basis of its current and potential qualities to become a typical aspect in the heritage tourism development of the represented region – Hong Kong (Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China).



*The Regional Location of Hong Kong*

The logic of this study derives from the established concepts of heritage and

heritage tourism in the academic field, particularly those as taught in the curriculum of *Travel and Tourism* education programme in the represented region. It also makes frequent references to some definitions as documented or applied by authorities and bodies involved in the process of heritage protection, management and tourism operations.

The core part of this study comprises of library research, field observations, interviews, policy evaluations and discourse. It aims at assessing the current reality of the case through diversified channels, and paying attention to a variety of perspectives, particularly of those parties actually involved in the process of heritage tourism of the studied sites.

**The theme of this study is as follows:**

**To look into the current status of walled villages as a single unit of heritage attraction in tourism and its possible development prospects for future.**

It includes examining the qualities and functioning of walled villages as heritage tourist attraction.



*Walled Villages as a Single Unit of Heritage Attraction in Tourism*

## ■ About Heritage Tourism

The concept of heritage has been an evolving one. It is mainly divided into two domains, namely cultural heritage and natural heritage. This case study mainly focuses on cultural heritage.

Notably, the year 2002 has been proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly to be the *United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage*. It also marks the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the *Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* (1972). The gravity of the value of heritage to nations seems to be steadily growing all around the world (only with a few exceptions, such as the former Taliban government of Afghanistan). Heritage tourism, being a part and also a beneficiary of this positive trend, has developed quickly in both developed and developing countries.

According to *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization* (UNESCO), cultural heritage can be categorized into the following types:

- Cultural Heritage Sites
- Historical Cities
- Cultural Landscapes
- Natural Sacred Sites
- The Underwater Cultural Heritage
- Museums
- The Movable Cultural Heritage
- Handicrafts
- The Documentary and Digital Heritage
- The Cinematographic Heritage
- Oral Traditions
- Languages
- Festive Events
- Rites and Beliefs
- Music and Song
- The Performing Arts
- Traditional Medicine
- Literature
- Culinary Traditions
- Traditional Sports and Games



The UNESCO's formulation can be said to be systematic and comprehensive. Nowadays, it has been widely accepted worldwide and is often quoted or referred to at important occasions; many governments have adopted this categorization into their administration systems, which deal with cultural heritage research, policy-making, legislation and management.

This case study also applies the UNESCO's formulation to identify the heritage properties of the walled villages. Such application has shown tremendous help to making suggestive measures to improve the conditions of heritage tourism concerning touring the identified walled villages.

The UNESCO's listed types of heritage form the core of heritage tourism. The key tourism product in heritage tourism, on top of supply or provision of basic tourism goods, facilities and services, is undoubtedly heritage attraction.

Heritage often goes well with different forms of tourism and among those cultural tourism takes the best advantage of it. For tourists who are curious about different kinds of experiences in other cultures, cultural heritage can be the sole attraction motivating them to pay visits to a foreign destination. Tourists with such travel purpose usually have a strong preference for museums, heritage sites and traditions to normally visited scenic spots. They are often more daring and willing to try new travel routes and exotic destinations. In this case study, two real examples are used to illustrate this point.

Heritage also attracts leisure/holiday tourists who arrive in tour groups or individually. Visiting famous heritage spots is often a travel fashion. Spots of international status are best to do even with mass tourists who might have very little thoughts about what they want to see. Heritage can be therefore compatible with mass tourism and properly developed heritage tourism can provide the necessary improvement and enhancement to the attractions and their peripheral supporting developments.

Both visitors and local residents can benefit from the improvement and enhancement of the attractions. This case study attempts to identify the positive measures that might be applied to improve and enhance the functioning of walled villages as heritage to both tourists and the local community.

## ■ About Hong Kong's Heritage

It is important to have a basic understanding of the whole picture of heritage in Hong Kong before one can accurately assess the role and value of walled villages thereafter.

Hong Kong has a long history of human inhabitation dated back to 4,500 years ago. Its development in the past several hundred years was very dynamic. It has experienced major migrations of people from Mainland China dated back to the 14<sup>th</sup> century and many of those establishments have become heritage today. The exploration in the early stage of Western explorers coming to Asia brought upon tremendous traits of economic and cultural exchange at the port areas. The 19<sup>th</sup> century's Opium Wars and the British colonization added in a unique source of European culture into this tiny little place and generated a huge and fundamental change to the society and culture of the territory.



*Early Settlements in Hong Kong*



*French Mission Building*

The National Father of China, Dr. *Sun Yat Sen*, who overthrew the Manchurian regime and ended the *Ch'ing* Dynasty, founded his revolutionary movement in Hong Kong. The forty-four months of occupation by Japan and the struggle during the Second World War left numerous historical marks. After the War, this place faced another major migration of people from Mainland China and thereafter experienced a major economic change into industrialization. In the last two decades, it was gradually converted into a world-class financial, trade and service centre. In 1997, the British handed over the place to its initial sovereign, China, and now it is a *Special Administrative Region* of the People's Republic of China. This unique and dynamic background of Hong Kong naturally created a special blend of heritage that is hard to find elsewhere in the world.

Geographically, Hong Kong is divided into three main areas:

- Hong Kong Island
- Kowloon
- The New Territories

The city centre, or downtown is located in the districts near the *Victoria Harbour* where Hong Kong Island and Kowloon are separated. Most of the tourist activities take place in these two areas. The New Territories starts from the northern tip of Kowloon, right stretching to the border dividing Hong Kong and Mainland China.



*The Map of Hong Kong*

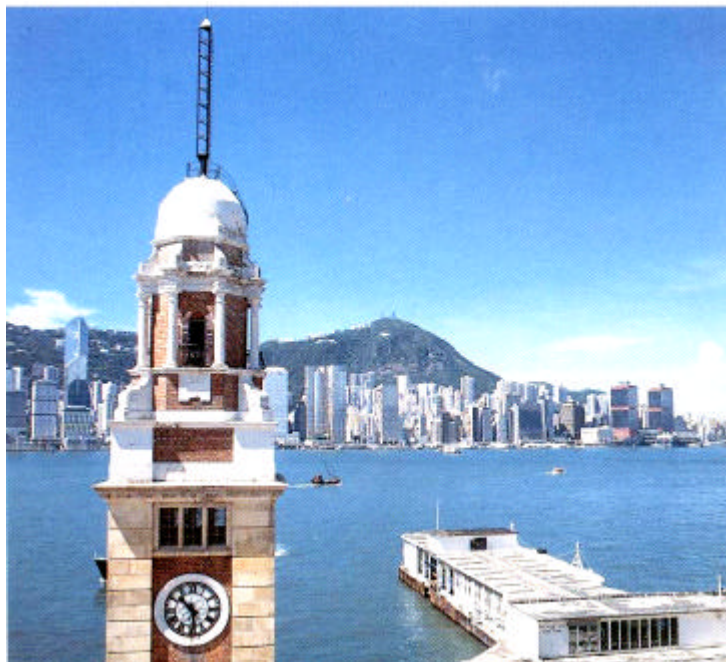
The physical location of heritage attractions in Hong Kong has a certain pattern. Hong Kong Island, being a latecomer in the history of Hong Kong, has numerous marks of British colonial influence stretching from the city centre, *Central*, to the residential retreat in the south, notably *Stanley* and *Repulse Bay*. From the harbour shore to the *Peak*, the presence of British culture is quite evident.





*St. John Anglican Cathedral – a Strong Presence of British Culture*

Kowloon, on the other side of the *Victoria Harbour*, has a mixture of both Western and Chinese cultures. Heritage spots in and around the southern tip of *Kowloon Peninsula*, which is one of the most visited parts of Hong Kong by tourists, have stronger essence of the West. Moving back towards north to other districts, it is much more Chinese.



*Former Kowloon-Canton Railway Terminus Clock Tower*

The New Territories, in large, is quite Chinese. An overwhelming majority of historical monuments is in the New Territories. Old forms or very traditional ways of living are still in place in the established districts in the New Territories.



*Old Forms and Traditional Ways of Living in the New Territories*

Basically, with around ninety-five percent of the population being Chinese, signs of Chinese culture are naturally everywhere. Many weddings are still conducted in traditional styles. Festive events, cuisines and even traditional medicine (e.g. acupuncture, herbal medicine) still retain their shapes and functions nowadays.

The type of heritage attractions in the three different areas can be summarized as follows:

<u>Areas</u>	<u>Types of Heritage Attractions</u>
▪ Hong Kong Island :	museums, colonial establishments, cathedrals, temples, traits of urban development
▪ Kowloon :	museums, colonial establishments, cathedrals, temples, traits of urban development
▪ The New Territories:	museums, historical monuments, temples, Chinese monasteries , villages

## **Walled Villages as Heritage Attraction**

### **■ Presence & Role**

To understand walled villages as a heritage attraction, one needs to have an idea of its presence and role in the heritage tourism of Hong Kong. One of the best ways to look into the spectrum of Hong Kong's heritage tourism is by identifying the elements of heritage as presented by *Hong Kong Tourism Board* – the authoritative destination promoter of the region. On its official website, the tourism board listed out the following categories of heritage attractions:

- Origin, history and transformation of Hong Kong
- Inhabitants
- Historical sites
- East-Meet-West cultural traits
- Chinese wedding
- Chinese festivals
- Museums
- Heritage Tours

This categorization is simple, user-friendly but quite inclusive. The majority of Hong Kong's heritage - including architecture, lifestyle, rituals and arts - is well knitted into an easy-to-find network. It serves to summarize the chief domains of the city's most representative features in cultural heritage. In this case study, the direct and indirect presence of walled villages in the tourism board's structure of heritage presentation is examined as follows:

### **■ Origin, History and Transformation of Hong Kong**

The history of Hong Kong, in heritage sense, is divided into three main periods:

- Pre-colonial
- From Opium Wars
- The 20<sup>th</sup> century

A big portion of information regarding the pre-colonial period has to do with the *Hakka* migrants from Mainland China since the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The *Hakka* people formed a significant part of the history of the New Territories. Many major civilian establishments and historical events that took place in the New Territories have a lot to do with the migration, settlement and transformation of *Hakka* clans in Hong Kong. Some of the most well-known and well-kept walled villages have been housing *Hakka* families in the last several hundred years.



*Hakka Settlers in the New Territories*

Walled villages played a central role in the civil history of the New Territories. They were first built to fence off bandits, pirates and even imperial soldiers. They marked the settlement of different local and immigrated clans in the area and also signified a certain degree of local resistance to and independence from the many historical incidents in Hong Kong. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, walled villages survived the Second World War and the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong.

Some interesting and touching stories happening in walled villages are reported in many history readings available in public libraries. The vast historical materials, though mostly published in Chinese language, showed the importance of walled villages in the New Territories. Library research shows that almost a majority of the history books and materials about Hong Kong has at least a section, sometimes many, on walled villages. *Kat Hing Wai* is among the most mentioned ones.

## ▪ **Inhabitants**

In the above-mentioned tourism board's promotion materials, special attention is given to the following groups of inhabitants:

- *“Five Great Clans”*
- *Tanka* people
- *Hoklos* people
- *Hakka* people

Among these four groups, the *Tang* Clan of the *“Five Great Clans”* and *Hakka* people have built, and are still keeping, some of the best preserved walled villages up to now. *Tanka* people and *Hoklos* did not make similar settlements. Certain descendants of the *“Five Great Clans”* have strong influence on the economic, political and community affairs in the New Territories. Getting to know their walled villages is a must if someone wants to learn about the history of these inhabitants.



*Tang Clan's Ancestral Hall in Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail*

Walled villages do form a living proof of their stories of settlement in Hong Kong. Tourists who want to know more about these peoples inevitably come up to meet their walled villages. In a brief interview outside *Lo Wai*, a walled village near *Fanling*, a Western tourist indicated that history of walled villages had attracted him to the site.



## ▪ Historical Sites

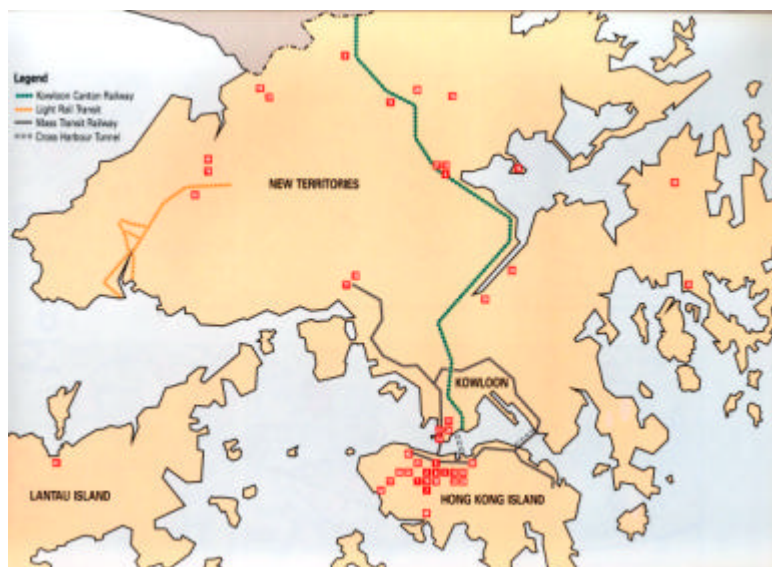
The tourism board presents Hong Kong's historical sites under the following categories:

- Colonial buildings
- Ethnic Chinese
- Archaeological sites
- Religious sites

Walled Village is classified into the category of “*Ethnic Chinese*”. On the tourism board's official website, there are totally thirty listed “*Ethnic Chinese*” sites. Twenty-six of those are in the New Territories. Six walled villages in the New Territories are in the list, they are:

- Enclosing Walls & Corner Watch Tower of *Kat Lung Wai*
- Entrance Tower of *Ma Wat Wai*
- *Kung Lung Gate Tower*
- *Sam Tung Uk Village*
- Entrance Tower & Enclosing Walls of *Lo Wai*

According to the listing, it shows that walled villages have a strong presence as a main part of ethnic Chinese heritage to tourists. Strong presence implies significance.



*Location Map of Heritage Sites in Hong Kong*

More importantly, many other sites that are also on the list are actually part of the walled village culture. Ancestral halls are typical examples. Some walled villages, such as *Kat Hing Wai*, have a built-in ancestral hall inside it. They are usually smaller and simpler in design and structure. Some clans chose to build a bigger and more sophisticatedly designed ancestral hall close to their walled village. Several of these externally constructed ancestral halls are on the said list.



*Ancestral Hall Built Inside Kat Hing Wai*

#### ▪ **Museums**

The tourism board highlights the following museums to tourists who have interest in heritage:

- *Hong Kong Museum of History*
- *Hong Kong Heritage Museum*
- *Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence*
- *Hong Kong Museum of Art*
- *Hong Kong Science Museum*
- *Hong Kong Space Museum*

Among them, *Hong Kong Museum of History* and *Hong Kong Heritage Museum* are directly linked with preserving the cultural heritage of inhabitants of the New Territories. *Hong Kong Museum of History*, located in *Tsim Sha Tsui*, has a single section on walled villages in its exhibition hall. It seems to imply that walled village and its culture has a unique value in the history of Hong Kong. Meanwhile, *Hong Kong Heritage Museum*, situated in *Shatin*, displays some exhibits of handicrafts in its exhibition hall. Apparently, the importance of walled villages as part of Hong Kong's heritage is officially recognized through the participation of museums.



*A Section in Sam Tung Uk Museum*

### ▪ **Heritage Tours**

The tourism board suggests the following heritage tours on its website:

- *Heritage Tour*
- *Heritage and Architecture Walks*
- *Echoes of Hong Kong Tour*
- *Health Living Tour*

The *Heritage Tour* put walled village as its prime attraction. Description of the tour starts as follows:

“Across the New Territories, much of Hong Kong's rich heritage has been restored to its former glory. Through fascinating sights such as the Lo Wai Walled Village, the Heritage Tour gives you an amazing insight into the territory's unique past- an unbelievable contrast to the city of today.”



Pamphlet and Routing of 'Heritage Tour' Promoted by Hong Kong Tourism Board

The presence and role of walled villages in Hong Kong's heritage is here explicitly indicated. Walled villages are considered to be “unique”, “fascinating” and capable of creating a “contrast to the city of today”. It is exactly this essence that this case study attempts to investigate.



Image of a Walled Village (Lo Wai) in 'Heritage Tour' Pamphlet



## Remarks

The above-mentioned elements of heritage are framed by the tourism board into what it calls a “*wondrous kaleidoscope of culture and heritage*”, which echoes the special historical background of Hong Kong. It describes Hong Kong as “*a cosmopolitan city where the new meets the old at every turn*” and its “*dynamic character . . . . . is as much shaped by the richness of its past as by its dreams for the future*”. Evidently, the strong contrast of modernity and tradition is highly presented as unique advantage in the city’s attraction to tourists. Walled villages seem to have a unique identity in the heritage tourism of Hong Kong.



*'Cultural Kaleidoscope' Presented by Hong Kong Tourism Board*



## ■ Key Attractions

In this case study, some walled villages are identified as key heritage tourist sites. The selection is based on the following criteria:

- Formal recognition by the public authority as heritage sites
- Recommendation by *Hong Kong Tourism Board*
- Recommendation by tourist guidebooks for international travellers

The first criterion can best be applied by checking out the list of seventy-five declared historical monuments by the *Antiquities and Monuments Office* of the HKSAR Government. Reading promotion materials (pamphlets, booklet, tourist guide map) available to tourists at *Hong Kong Tourism Board's* tourist service centre plus an inspection of information presented on its official website gives a clear picture of what is recommended. For the third criterion, a visit to bookstore checking out the newest and the best-selling international guidebooks will do the job.

The identified key walled villages are listed and briefly described as follows:

### **Sam Tung Uk Village** (*Tsuen Wan, New Territories*)



*Sam Tung Uk Village Restored as a Public Museum*

*Sam Tung Uk Village*, a *Hakka* walled village restored in 1987 and opened as a public museum, was built by the *Chan* clan in 1786. The *Chan* clan moved from *Guangdong* in about the 1750s, and settled in *Tsuen Wan*, where they reclaimed land along the seashore for cultivation. *Chan Yam-shing*, a clan leader, first

constructed three rows of village houses on the site. His descendants later built annex houses to the sides and at the back of the village house.

The family ancestral altar was placed in the main hall lying on the central axis facing the entrance. The four Chinese characters signifying '*Chan's Family Ancestral Hall*' were engraved on the granite lintel above the doorframe. *Sam Tung Uk* is the only walled village that was totally restored and managed by designated personnel, it retains its original shape and contents including bits and pieces of items left by the *Chan* clan. For example, its *Hakka* traditional kitchen is well restored and tourists can have a good glimpse of the way food was prepared in the old days. *Sam Tung Uk* is said to be the most recommended among all walled villages in Hong Kong, tourists who prefer more interpretative information at site would find this walled village the most welcoming.

**Lo Wai** (*Lung Yeuk Tau*, New Territories)



*Entrance Tower of Lo Wai*

*Lo Wai* is the first and one of the five renowned walled villages in *Lung Yeuk Tau*, established by the *Tang* clan whose ancestors branched out from the main *Tang* settlement in *Kam Tin* in the 13th century. The *Tangs* had since then established eleven villages in the area, known as ‘*Five Wais* (Walled villages) and *Six Tsuens* (Villages)’. *Lo Wai* is a village enclosed by brick walls on four sides, it has a few numbers of families living inside and the residential portion of the village is not open to public. There is not much new building structure in the village, so it retains a very traditional look and atmosphere. Some parts of the village, in fact, seem unattended and are filled with wild plants. The present village entrance tower is very eye-catching but it is not the original one which faced the north. It was relocated towards the east in order to achieve better *feng shui*.

Although the *wai* has undergone changes with the entrance tower relocated, most of the original village wall and the layout of the village still exist. The western and southern parts of the enclosing wall of the village are much higher than the others, probably because of its surrounding landscape. For tourists who craved for originality in heritage sightseeing, *Lo Wai* is a must-see. Since the walled village is away from the new town establishments widely spread in the New Territories, it feels the most exotic and untouched. *Lo Wai* also marks the starting point of *Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail*, which leads to several other walled villages and related heritage sites.

**Kun Lung Wai (San Wai)** (*Lung Yeuk Tau*, New Territories)



*Gate Tower of Kung Lung Wai*



*Kun Lung Wai*, presently known as *San Wai*, is one of the eleven *Tang* villages in *Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling*. Although this village was reportedly settled by members of the *Tang* clan during the 14th century, the walls of *San Wai* were built perhaps in 1744 as the stone lintel above the main entrance to the village is engraved with ‘*Kun Lung*, dated this *Jiazi* of the *Qianlong* reign’. *Kun Lung Wai* is enclosed with brick walls on all four sides. It is the most authentic and undisturbed walled village left in the area. The gatehouse of the walled village was declared a monument in 1988 and has been properly restored.

**Ma Wat Wai** (*Lung Yeuk Tau, New Territories*)



*Entrance Tower of Ma Wat Wai*

*Ma Wat Wai* was built by the *Tang* lineage during the *Qianlong* reign (1736-1795) of the *Qing* Dynasty. It is one of the renowned *Five Wais* (walled villages) and *Six Tsuens* (villages) in the area of *Lung Yeuk Tau* in *Fanling*. The *Tang* lineage in *Lung Yeuk Tau* branched out from the main clan in *Kam Tin*. According to the genealogy of the *Tang* clan, the founding ancestor of *Lung Yeuk Tau* lineage was the eldest son of *Wong Koo* (a Southern *Song* princess), which explains why the soul tablet of *Wong Koo* is still worshipped in the *Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall*, the main ancestral hall of *Lung Yeuk Tau*. *Ma Wat Wai* was originally a walled village with brick walls constructed on the four sides and a watchtower on each corner. However owing to past developments, most of the walls and all four corner towers were demolished leaving only this very historic entrance tower. A stone tablet engraved with two Chinese characters denoting a place with

flourishing growth of spring onions was embedded at the facade of the entrance tower. The entrance tower was declared a monument in 1994 and was fully restored with funds from the government.

**Kat Hing Wai** (*Kam Tin, New Territories*)



*An Old Portrait of Kat Hing Wai*

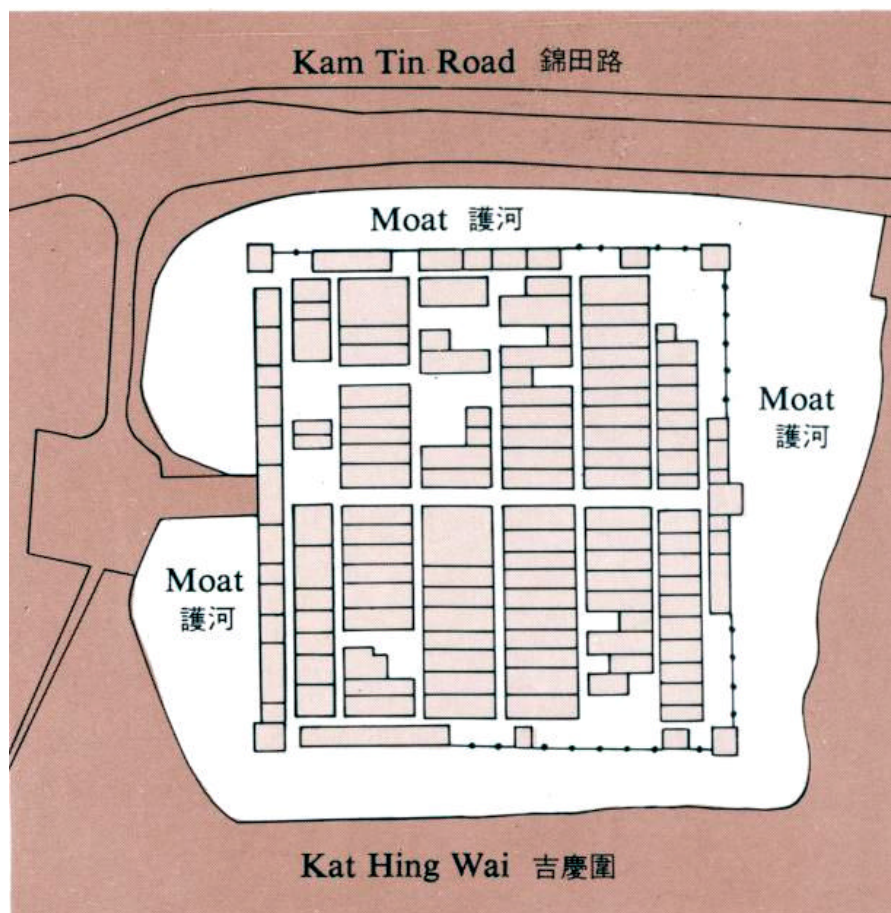
Built in 1600s, *Kat Hing Wai* is probably the biggest walled village retained. It is a lived-in *Hakka* village housing about 400 residents. It is also one of the most visited walled villages by individual or group tourists. The enclosing wall of *Kat Hing Wai* is far much higher than others, its thickness reaches up to 18 feet. Inside the walled village, new bungalows of up to three storeys have been built to meet growing housing need of the clan's descendants. According to *Hakka's* tradition, only sons of a family have the right to inherit its land. The government has strict regulations on the size and the height of newly built houses by local inhabitants of the New Territories. Since *Kat Hing Wai* has not been declared a historical monument by the government, it is not on the list of recommendation by the tourism board although it is recommended in almost all tourist guidebooks on Hong Kong. There is an ancestral hall built inside the walled village.

After field observation, interviews and information inspection, the case study team has identified several major aspects of walled villages that would generate interest among visiting and prospective tourists.



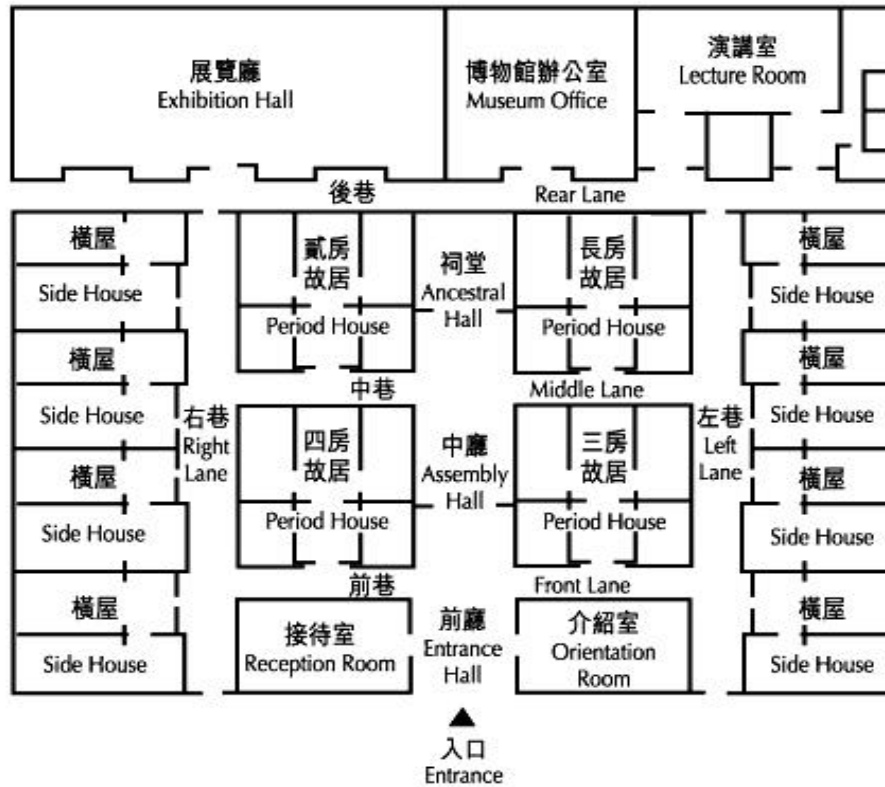
## Site and Architecture

A walled village, as it is named, has its unique outlook which tourists often find most interesting. The fact that walled villages are windowless to outsiders is already an attraction, particularly to tourists from the West. Along with guard towers and entrance tower, it reflects not only the historical background of building walls to enclose a village and but also the traditional Chinese conception of a clan or family residence. Eye-catching walled villages on the outside such as *Lo Wai* and *Kat Hing Wai* certainly make a good spot to take photographs.



*An Overview Sketch of Kat Hing Wai*

The layout of walled village could also create a point of interest. In the case of *Sam Tung Uk*, the walled village occupies an area of 2,000 square metres. It has a symmetrical layout resembling a chessboard with an entrance hall, an assembly hall and an ancestral hall at the central axis. The sketch below best explains the details:



*Layout of Sam Tung Uk*

The fact that walled villagers, like most Chinese, believe in *fengshui* also adds an extra attraction to tourists. A typical example is the location of ancestral hall right in the middle end of the lane after entrance, it is meant to signify the prosperity of the clan.



*Feng Shui – a Point of Concern in Walled Villages*

## Objects of History and Tradition

Objects, decorations and many items inside a walled village often have their own stories. The heavy wrought iron gate at *Kat Hing Wai* best illustrates this point. As mentioned in the previous section, village clans struck for a certain degree of self-independence from the government of their times. The story went on with the British colonial government. The villagers of *Kat Hing Wai* struggled with the British troops, they armed themselves with weapons and launched attacks occasionally. The colonial military tried to destroy the iron gate which guarded the village. Later on, a British officer who was in charge during the war with the New Territories' clans ordered to get this iron gate which had made much trouble to him and after seizing it he sent it to London as a trophy. The clan never stopped claiming it back since then. In 1952, it was shipped back to where it belonged.



*The Iron Gate of Kat Hing Wai*

Objects of tradition create another kind of interest among tourists. They reflect the way things are perceived and demonstrate the unique culture of walled villages. A typical example is delicately designed ancestral shrine inside a typical walled village ancestral hall. In the early days, clans strived to make their shrines look beautiful and big, it reflected their status.





*Ancestral Shrine of a Walled Village*

On the gate doors of a walled village is often a pair of two colour-drawn god guardians. It signifies the repelling of all undesired evil spirits and bad luck. On each of the two top ends of a walled village's tiled roof situates a sculpted fish for sake of good *feng shui*.



*God Guardians*

### **Village Inhabitants and Lifestyle**

Walled villages, unlike their city counterparts, live simple, plain and cozy life. In the old days, most villagers practice farming in nearby areas, it is until recent decades that many of them started going to work in downtown or so.





*Hakka Walled Villagers*

The *Hakka* women like to play a kind of traditional poker game at leisure. They wear *Hakka* women's country-style clothes and hats. The case study team has met some Western tourists who said the traditional clothing of villagers was part of their sightseeing expectations.



*Hakka Women Playing Traditional Hakka Poker Game*

Walled villagers generally enjoy good neighbourhood relations. They have frequent communications among themselves. Even nowadays, doors of houses are open inside some of the lived-in walled villages as it is more convenient and encouraging for neighbours to talk to each other. This forms a big contrast to families in cities who always have to ensure their doors are locked and safe for basic security. Tourists coming from cities and urban lifestyle certainly find this walled village's uniqueness an interesting thing to remember.

### **Culinary Tradition**

Walled villagers, like most clans in the New Territories, have their unique recipes. Many of those recipes have been adopted, modified and served in Chinese restaurants elsewhere and even in hotels. Village people prefer fresh ingredients for cooking and their cuisine is exotic. A famous Chinese restaurant in *Yuen Long*, called *Tai Wing Wah Restaurant*, has brought the village cuisine to fame. Every day, groups of inbound and local visitors – among them, many food and beverages professionals - flooded the restaurant for a taste of its exotic approach to cooking. The chef of the restaurant recently hosted a series of television programme demonstrating the style of cooking to viewers. The series is a prime time show on the number one channel in town.



*Basin Meal Served at Restaurant*



*Basin Meal Served by Cathay Pacific  
to Passengers on Flight*

More than that, one of the top airline companies in the world, *Cathay Pacific*, has recently brought on board a famous cuisine invention by walled villagers. It is now serving a mini size of the famous *basin meal* to serve its passengers. *Basin meal* was invented by walled villagers to celebrate happiness and share among neighbours at times of their festive events. It has rice at the bottom and different ingredients including meat and vegetables on top, layer by layer. Food is served, as it is named, in a portable ceramic basin and it is said that this retains its original flavours.

The culinary tradition of walled villages, in this instance, has stretched far beyond its walls and high up in the air, serving purpose of tourism. It is a best

demonstration of the value of heritage in the modern context.

### **Festive Events**

Besides most festive events that Chinese celebrate, walled villagers have their unique ones. Weddings and new births are celebrated through rites of paying tributes to ancestors. The ancestral hall plays an important part in this. Every ten years, a walled village holds a special festive event to thank their gods for bringing them good luck and taking care of them and it has its unique ceremony.



*Lanterns for Festive Events*

### **Remarks**

According to UNESCO, cultural heritage can be divided into tangible and intangible ones. Heritage sites, historical cities, cultural landscapes, handicrafts are obvious examples of tangible heritage; oral traditions, languages, rites, music, performing arts and literature are mainly intangible; museums, festive events, on the other hand, have a mix of both. The walled villages in this case study contain both tangible and intangible heritage.

## Issues and Discourse

### ■ Tourist Experience

Tourist experience forms the core of tourism. It is one of the outcomes of tourism. In this case study, the tourist experience of walled villages is examined. Field observation and interview of visiting tourists have done a help to the collection of key information.

### Getting Information

Tourist experience starts before a tourist visits a destination or a site. The following sources of information are identified as the most effective form of pre-visit experience:

- Travel guidebooks
- Books on the subject
- Pamphlets
- Internet websites
- Library & resource centre
- Word of mouth

Most international travel guidebooks have coverage on walled villages. Standard sized guidebooks on Hong Kong by *Lonely Planet*, *Frommer's*, *Insight Guide*, *Fodor's* and *Time Out Guide* have one to four standard paragraphs of text on the subject. Remarkably, *Dorling Kindersley's DK Eyewitness Top 10 Travel Guide: Hong Kong* rates *Kat Hing Wai* and the walled villages on *Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail* in its recommended list of 'Top 10 Historic Village & New Town'; *Frommer's* Beth Reiber describes visiting *Kam Tin's* walled villages and *Sam Tung Uk* together as a very good experience; *Time Out Guide* writes *Lo Wai* offers a "real feel ... as it was generations ago".

However, in concise pocket guidebooks such as *Frommer's Portable Hong Kong* and *Fodor's Pocket Hong Kong*, walled villages are inexistent. Such pocket guidebooks seem to target on short-stay travellers for just a day trip or so in Hong Kong. All the suggested heritage sites are in or adjacent to Hong Kong's busiest tourist areas on Hong Kong Island and in southern Kowloon.



As far as books are concerned, there is not one English book dedicated to this subject in great details and is published by the government. Publications in Chinese, on the other hand, are abundant. One of the books on the reference list has many chapters on walled villages, offering both basic background information and historical stories of the villages. It might be a good idea to have a single book solely on walled villages with beautiful photographs.



*Tourists Visiting a Walled Village with a Guidebook*

Pamphlets on walled villages are mainly published by *Hong Kong Tourism Board* and by the *Antiquities and Monuments Office*. They are available at tourist service centers. Information is well presented in the pamphlets and is available in English. Photos and sketch map are well included in layout.



*A Previously Published Pamphlet Guiding Tourists to Heritage Sites in Hong Kong*

Websites of the following three public bodies offer brief but interesting information on walled villages:

- *Hong Kong Tourism Board*
- *Hong Kong Heritage Museum*
- *Leisure and Cultural Services Department* of the HKSAR Government
- *Antiquities and Monuments Office* of the HKSAR Government

Interfaces of the web pages are well configured and their layouts are quite attractive. Average tourists should find the information useful and adequate. However, there is not a special website on the subject.

For dedicated tourists, the *Resource Centre of Hong Kong Museum of History* offers some unique forms of information, including digitalized recordings of documentary programmes on the subject. There is an archive on the special festive event held in walled villages every ten years. This is particularly meaningful as it is a rare cultural occasion. One needs to make a booking prior to visit.

*Lo Wai* seems to offer a good impression to tourists. An interviewed Western tourist, who is an international banker, indicated that he found the heritage attraction worthwhile to visit and he intended to bring his friends to the same site again. The newly built bungalows inside *Kat Hing Wai* might in some ways slightly disappoint some foreign visitors. Word of mouth on walled villages certainly depends on the site visited and on the expectations of the experienced tourists.



*Newly Built Bungalows inside Kat Hing Wai*

The most notable area that needs improvement is the provision of interpretative information at some sites. *Sam Tung Uk* is a well designed and converted heritage museum offering adequate information to visitors. *KatHingWai*, on the other hand, has no interpretative facility. Two interviewed tourists indicated that they had a difficulty comprehending many of the heritage items they saw at the site. Most walled villages tourists see in daytime are seniors and hardly speak any English. No tourist guide, volunteer or paid, is serving except those who work with group tour operators. It is perhaps worthwhile to have more interpretative descriptions, in static forms, fixed or attached to the sites to allow tourists to have a minimal understanding and it should help to enhance tourist experience. A good example is an information board outside *Lo Wai* briefing visitors the basics of *Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail*, it is not costly but effective.



Information Board outside Lo Wai

### Getting There & Around

Most key walled villages can be accessed by public transport. *Sam Tung Uk* is a few-minute walk from *Tsuen Wan* MTR (Hong Kong's subway system) station and is situated near major residential and commercial establishments. A big portion of *Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail*, with its starting point at *Lo Wai*, is on a



minibus route departing at *Fanling* KCR (railway) station.



*Bus Stop Named 'Kat Hing Wai'  
with Route and Schedule Information*



*Minibus Stopping at  
Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail*

The tricky part is a tourist who does not read Chinese might have initial difficulty in identifying the right minibus to take. *KatHingWai* is along the main road in the district (*Kam Tin*), which is served by minibus and public buses of several routes departing from different points (including *Tai Po* KCR station). Taxi drivers are well acquainted with the key walled villages and serve an important role in bring individual tourists to site. In the case of taking minibus to *Lo Wai* by individual tourists, a bit of English information at the rail station and at the bus stop should be able to solve the problem.



*Transport Signposts at Sheung Shui KCR Rail Station*

Access by driving on one's car own might be a bit challenging. In the case of *Lo*



*Wai*, an interviewed visitor who drove a luxury sedan said it took him a bit of time to find the entrance to *Lung Yeuk Tau*, he said the road signs were not clear enough to guide him on his way. *KatHingWai* should be no difficulty to private drivers. *Sam Tung Uk's* location is nothing but convenient. In all of the cases, car parks are available at or very near the sites.



*Confusing Road Signs to a Western Visitor to Walled Villages by Driving*

Getting around in *Kam Tin* and *Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail* to see other walled villages is less convenient. In the case of *Lung Yeuk Tau*, there is simply not enough signposts to guide tourists, in *Time Out Guide's* phrases, its “*signposting is patchy along the way*”. Tourists would need to take quite a bit of extra effort to identify directions and locations. This situation needs to be improved.



*Signpost Indicating Direction to a Heritage Site only in Chinese*



*Lack of Clear Signposts along Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail*

## **Being Served**

Most Walled villages, unlike some other fancy heritage attractions on Hong Kong Island, are located in rural areas and are away from modern establishments such as shopping malls. Visiting tourists are not served with modern facilities. In case of *Lo Wai* and *Kat Hing Wai*, there is no public toilet nearby and tourists might find this quite inconvenient. A small *Hakka* vendor, who is an old woman, sells a collection of souvenirs of Chinese culture inside *Kat Hing Wai*. Apart from one of the postcards for sale, none of the items are directly related to walled village.



*A Hakka Vendor Selling Souvenirs inside Kat Hing Wai*

For refreshments, visitors to *Kat Hing Wai* can buy drinks and snacks at a nearby grocery store. Nothing is available for sale at or near *Lo Wai*. *Sam Tung Uk* is an exception since it is adjacent to the town centre of *Tsuen Wan*. Visitors can easily enjoy a cup of tea and even have a wholesome Chinese dim sum meal at nearby restaurants. In fact, there is a hotel in the same area.

For a tourist spot, public toilet should be a basic necessity. The government is in the best capacity to build one near each of the key and frequently visited walled

villages. Simple souvenirs like key chains and little badges can help tourists to retain memory of their visits. Selling such souvenirs to tourists by villagers would unlikely disturb the tranquility of the sites but would strongly enhance the tourist experience. In the case of *Lung Yeuk Tau* near *Lo Wai*, a little shop, counter or kiosk selling refreshments to visitors would make visit much more pleasurable. Packed drinks with Chinese cultural characteristics such as green tea and chrysanthemum tea should be good enough to complement the stock of standard drinks such as Coke and 7-Up. Such facilities would not be costly and risky but probably could generate a small income to the villagers.



*Pleasant Seats outside an Ancestral Hall*



*Well-managed Public Toilet near a Heritage Site at Sheung Shui Wai*



## ■ Operational Matters

Successful and sustainable development of heritage attraction depends heavily on good management of operational matters. This case study looks into some major areas in brief.

### **Restoration, Preservation and Maintenance**

Record shows that the government plays a key role in identifying, restoring and preserving the key walled villages. In the case of *Lo Wai*, repairs of a portion of its wall was undertaken in 1991 with funds provided by the *North District Office*, which is not a specialized unit on the preservation of heritage. Full restoration of the entrance tower and enclosing walls commenced in 1997 and was supervised by the *Antiquities and Monuments Office* and the *Antiquities Group* of the *Architectural Department* of the Government after it had been officially declared a historical monument in the same year. *Hong Kong Jockey Club* and the Government provided the key source of funding in this case.

*Sam Tung Uk* enjoys the best attention from the public authority since it is officially a public museum owned by the government. The *Leisure and Cultural Services Department* plays a key role and the walled village is well attended.



*Well Preserved and Restored Cultural Heritage for Tourist Visit in Sam Tung Uk*



*Kat Hing Wai's* situation is less favourable since it receives no official recognition. It is unknown if funding would be made available to a major preservation undertaking. It is possible that well-off villagers who work in the commercial sector might be able to contribute a big portion of funding but preservation works require more than just money, professional guidance and expertise in a critical factor.

### **Routine Care-taking**

With no doubt, *Sam Tung Uk* obtains the best care-taking by designated personnel on routine basis. Other walled villages need the attention of their own clans. Field observation shows that some rubbish and refuse were unattended inside a part of *Lo Wai*. The same applies to other walled villages along *Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail*. Walled villages, unlike some heritage sites, can by nature generate little income for their own. In the case of *Kat Hing Wai*, visitors pay only HK\$1 to HK\$2 per entry. The money collected would be far from sufficient to support a paid caretaker. One possible way would be organizing members of the same clan to do a roster caretaking but probably this would only work for retired members. Volunteering is important in such setting.



*Rubbish and Refuse inside Lo Wai*



*Refuse outside Kat Hing Wai*

Besides, the basic knowledge and expertise required for the work might not be readily available or accessible. There is no declared standard operation guideline for walled villages as heritage tourist attraction. Co-ordination between responsible authorities and the walled villages appear to be on project basis. Currently, tourist flow in walled villages is still within the capacity of the sites. In case of a big increase of tourist flow threatening the quality of the sites,

the government might decide to step in.



*Traditional Pieces of Furniture Facing a Lack of Care and Maintenance  
in a Heritage Site of One of the 'Five Great Clans'*



*Untrained Caretaker  
at a Heritage Site*

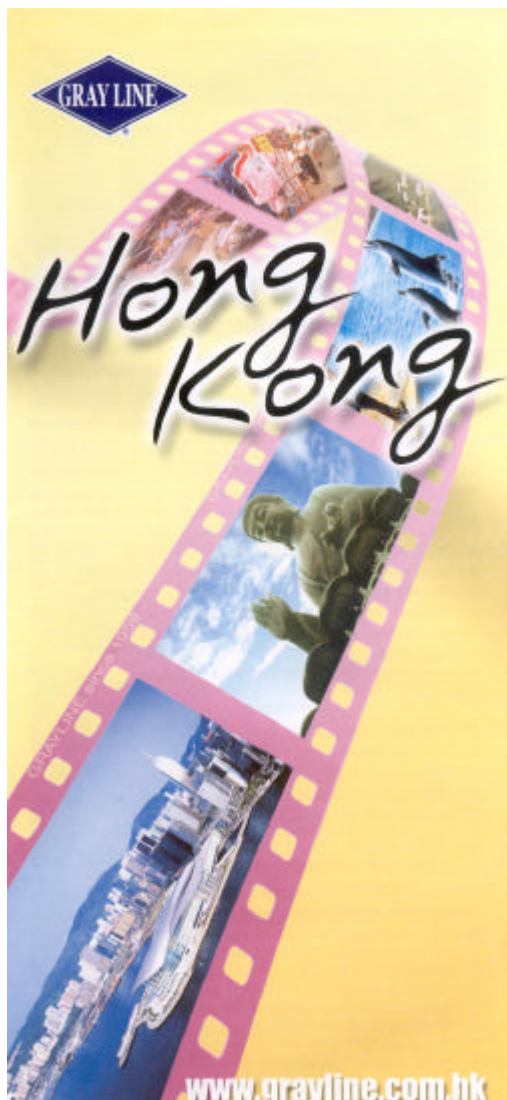
Interestingly, one of the best preserved and maintained walled villages, besides *Sam Tung Uk*, is one which is not open to public. *Hakka Wai* in *Fanling* shows an excellent state of quality. Field observation shows that it almost fully retains the original shape and style, both inside and outside, of a typical walled village.



*The Interior of Hakka Wai Retains its Originality Despite Great Changes in its Surrounding Area*

## Tour Operations

Hong Kong Tourism Board has done a great job of connecting inbound tour operators to offer practical heritage tours to incoming tourists. Track record shows that group tour visitors are so far satisfied with the quality of the *Heritage Tour* as suggested by the tourism board. Large well-established inbound tour operators like *Gray Line Tours* have developed certain expertise in running such tours. Interviews conducted in this case study show that not all tour guides are willing to take their guests to walled villages, especially for just a half-day tour. The perception of the heritage value of walled villages by each individual tour guide makes a big difference to what is suggested or recommended to a tourist.



### DS135 THE HERITAGE TOUR

Duration : approx. 5 hours

Departure time : Every Monday, Wednesday, Friday & Saturday, except 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> days of the Chinese New Year, Christmas Day and New Year Day.

Pick up points : Kowloon : 8:45 am Lobby of The Kowloon Hotel, 19 - 21 Nathan Road, Tsimshatsui.

Hidden away among high-rise apartment towers and busy highways, the past lives on in the New Territories - living museum shaped by the rise and development of the so-called five great clans of Hong Kong (the Tang, Hui, 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.



#### NAN MO TEMPLE

A dedicated temple to the gods Man (Literature) and Mo (Martial Arts). It was built a century ago to serve as a center of worship for the community. Also situated here is the **Tai Po Market** which sells all kinds of fresh produce, dried herbs and seafood. En route to **Lam Tsuen Wishing Tree** to pray for protection and good luck.



#### TANG CHUNG LING ANCESTRAL HALL

Built in the early 16th Century, the exquisitely decorated three-hall building is still used for annual rituals and festival celebrations. The structure was declared as an historic monument in 1997.



#### LO WAI WALLED VILLAGE

The first walled village built by the Tang clan. Today it remains the cradle of clan activities and houses the family's descendants. The site was also gazetted as a declared monument in 1997.



#### TAI FU TAI

An opulent stately home built in 1865 by a scholar of the gentry class, Man Chung-juen. The ornate country mansion shows how high-ranking officials lived.

**Remarks:** For cancellations made within 24 hours of departure, 40% of the tour price will be charged.

*A Tour Operator Offering Heritage Tour Including a Visit to Lo Wai*



## Promotion & Information

*HongKong Tourism Board* makes a big contribution to promoting walled villages. Most of its effort has been mentioned in other sections of this case study. A little minor suggestion would be to put some eye-catching promotion signposts at key transport connecting points such as rail stations. Pamphlets on walled villages should best be made available at these points to attract the pass-by tourists.



*Customer Services Centres at Key Transport Points Make Good Places for Dispersing Promotion Materials and Pamphlet Guides*

Another suggestion is that it might be worthwhile for the tourism promotion authority to extend its offering of a practical walking booklet guide and a portable audio system providing commentary on highlighted sites to tourists who visit designated walled villages. Currently, such facilities and service are available for those who take the '*Heritage and Architecture Walk of Hong Kong Island*' at a daily rental of HK\$50. Walled villages, with their unique cultural features and background, should benefit significantly from such provisions in tourism terms.

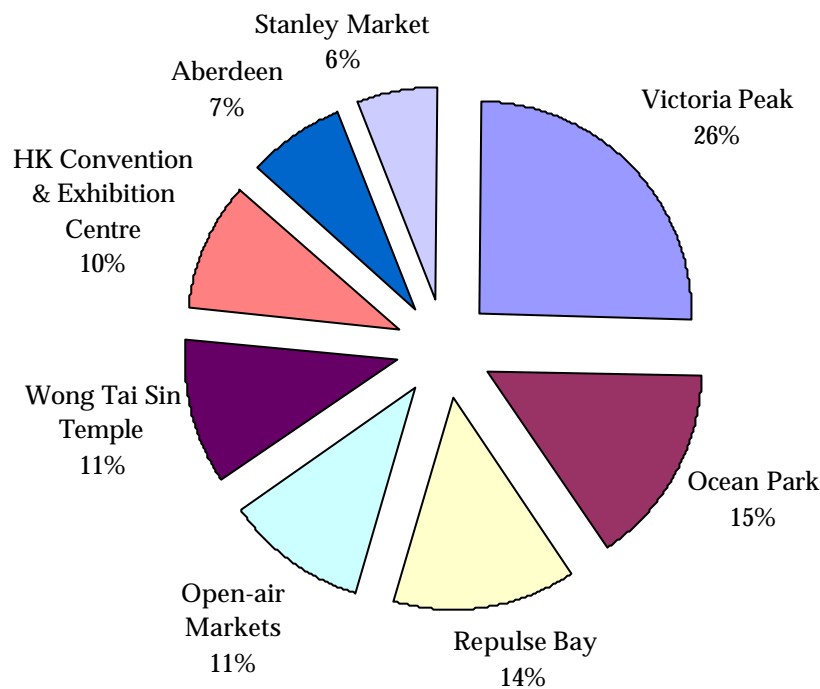


*Portable Audio System Providing Commentary on Highlighted Locations*



## ■ Tourism Impact

Currently, there is no specially documented information on the impact of tourism on walled villages that is made available to the public. The chart below shows a statistical summary of places visited by tourists in 2000 and 2001:



*Places Visited in Hong Kong in 2000 & 2001*

Walled villages are not on the list of survey. Library research also shows there being no publicly available statistics on tourism matters concerning walled villages. The lack of basic information – such as tourist flow figures – for analysis makes it particularly difficult to assess the possible impact of tourism on the cultural heritage of walled villages. One possible way to improve this situation is to include either walled villages or heritage tours as a single category in the survey. This would help a great deal to have an overview of the popularity of heritage sites to tourists. A further suggestion is that academic research institutes such as universities can play a key role in building up a systematic and continuously updated database for walled villages. *Hong Kong Polytechnic University* has established a *Sustainable Travel & Tourism Resource Unit* (STTRU), which might also help to facilitate the exchange of such information. A simple questionnaire for gathering basic information at site from tourists visiting walled villages might also help the authority concerned to get a real

picture of what is going on. A draft of such questionnaire is shown below:

<b><u>TOURIST SURVEY : HERITAGE ATTRACTION</u></b>	
1.	How did you learn about this walled village? <input type="checkbox"/> Travel Guide Book / Magazine <input type="checkbox"/> Pamphlet / Brochure <input type="checkbox"/> Travel Agent / Tour Guide <input type="checkbox"/> Internet <input type="checkbox"/> Friend / Relative <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) : _____
2.	What did you expect to see in this visit? <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional Decorations <input type="checkbox"/> Handicrafts <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional Lifestyle <input type="checkbox"/> Walled Villagers <input type="checkbox"/> Festive Event <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Performance <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) : _____
3.	Which part of this visit do you find most interesting? (please specify) _____
4.	Are your expectations being met? <input type="checkbox"/> Better Than Expected <input type="checkbox"/> Just As Expected <input type="checkbox"/> Poor Than Expected (please specify why): _____
5.	How did you come to this site? <input type="checkbox"/> Public Transport (MTR/KCR/Bus/Minibus) <input type="checkbox"/> Taxi <input type="checkbox"/> Driving <input type="checkbox"/> Tour Coach <input type="checkbox"/> Commissioned Transport / Hotel Vehicle
6.	Which country are you from : _____
7.	What is your purpose of travel to Hong Kong? <input type="checkbox"/> Leisure <input type="checkbox"/> Business / Work-Related Purpose <input type="checkbox"/> Other Purposes (please specify) : _____
8.	Will you recommend this site to other people? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

*Questionnaire Drafted to Collect Basic But Important  
Information about Tourism in Walled Villages*

## Economic Impact

Heritage tourism does generate some economic income to the local community. A typical example is *Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall*. It is one of the popular heritage sites for group tour sightseeing. In an interview, the owner of a tuck shop situated closely to the site reviewed that coaches and coaches of group tourists did generate profit to his business. What he sells at his shop are simple refreshment items such as soft drinks and cigarettes. The same probably happens to the grocery store near *Kat Hing Wai*.



*Local Tuck Shop Near Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall*

The case of *Sam Tung Uk* is even more evident. Its situated district, *Tsuen Wan*, is not a key, nor a real tourist area and normal tourists have little reason to visit it. The existence of a key Chinese heritage spot there helps to generate tourist visits to the district and thus brings some benefits of tourist spending to its nearby vendors and service facilities. In the case of *Kat Hing Wai*, the *Hakka* women who sell souvenirs and offer photograph-taking with interested tourists (for a charge of HK\$10 to HK\$20 each) can earn some money even in retirement.

## Social and Cultural Impact

The development and promotion of walled villages into heritage attraction certainly bring upon a better cultural and heritage awareness among the parties involved. More funding would be generated to support keeping up the key sites in shape. Improved documentation of the intangible heritage of walled villages, such as the archives on the festive events, does help to preserve its cultural essence.

Besides, as suggested by UNESCO, tourism can provide “*an appreciable means of communication and dialogue between individuals and civilizations*”. This case study team of three urban Hong Kong Chinese has learnt a lot to understand and appreciate the culture of walled village people. In some ways or so, the involvement of walled villages in Hong Kong’s heritage tourism development contributes to the sustaining of cultural pluralism and the preservation of cultural diversity of Hong Kong.



*Interpretive Facility Illustrating the History and Background of Walled Villages –  
Bridging Individuals and Civilizations*



## Environmental Impact

Theoretically, tourism should be able to contribute to the better development of a heritage in the following ways:

- Providing funding for restoration of the attractions
- Providing or improving the infrastructure for the attractions
- Providing or improving the amenities for users of the attractions

This is evident in the case of *Sam Tung Uk*. It is doubtful if the walled village would have remained to now if it had not been declared a historical monument and converted into a tourist-attracting heritage museum. *Tsuen Wan*, its situated district, has been a rapidly growing and changing new town, it would be extremely difficult to keep an old building structure given its surroundings has been fully converted into all sorts of modern and urbanized establishments.

The fact that *Kam Tin's Kat Hing Wai* not being officially recognized as a heritage tourist site gives doubt that it might not stand for long. Further alterations and residential development inside and adjacent to the walled village might eventually destroy its value of attraction to tourists. *Insight Guide's Hong Kong* even describes *Kat Hing Wai's* as its “*authenticity spoiled*”. Some western tourists interviewed at the site indicates that they were slightly disappointed at the numerous new building structures, namely the bungalows, stuffed inside the walled village and that they had been expecting something “more historical” and “original”.



*Old Walled Village Structures Are Vulnerable to Deterioration*



*Tourism Provides Initiatives for Preserving Lo Wai*

## Conclusion

### ■ **Walled Villages and the Cosmopolitan City**

Being “*Asia’s WorldCity*” as proclaimed by its government, and also one of the ten must-visit world cities as rated by an extensive global travel survey, Hong Kong has all what a world-class modern city can offer : state-of-the-art information technology networks, renowned masterpieces of modern architecture, exceptionally efficient transport systems, and of course, an always energetic business community. Its cosmopolitan character is overwhelming and people from overseas countries often think that Hong Kong is nothing more than that.



*Hong Kong – Asia’s World City*



*Tsing Ma Bridge*

For short-trip travellers, Hong Kong’s Chinese traditions might be the synonym

of temples, superstitions and dining. They are exposed to a narrower view of the history and traditions of the Hong Kong Chinese community. The fact that most local Chinese people living in the urban areas being quite modernized and westernized makes it harder and harder for others to understand what is kept and held in the past.



*A Scene at Wong Tai Sin Temple in Kowloon*

Walled villages, whether lived-in or converted (*Sam Tung Uk*), offer perhaps the best living example of the past. It provides a form of cultural diversity that is not duplicable elsewhere. It is a vital proof of Hong Kong's rich history of rural development despite the commonly known colonial one. It has the strong presence of people in itself and it contains a rich content of both tangible and intangible heritage. It has a key role to play in enriching the tourist experience of Hong Kong. Its style and uniqueness is irreplaceable. Given proper management and development, it should have a very good and promising future to embark upon. Walled villages as a single unit of heritage attraction is a best and definite proof of alternative tourist experience in the East-Meet-West cosmopolitan Hong Kong.

## ■ Common Concerns in Heritage Tourism Development

The UNESCO identified the following key partners in the preservation of heritage:

- Government
- Parliamentarians
- Cultural and Spiritual Institutions
- Professional Associations
- Cultural Associations and Community Groups
- Universities and Research Institutes
- Media
- Regional/Local Authorities
- Schools
- Sites, Museums
- Places of Worship
- Public Spaces for Culture
- Businesses

UNESCO states that our commitment to our cultural heritage *“is based on acceptance by all of a principle of responsibility in relation to our cultural heritage. Involvement in maintaining cultural diversity in its past, present and future form and in the dialogue that it affords, is an individual and collective responsibility. Each of us, every citizen of the world, has his share of the common heritage, but our right to enjoy it is complementary to and inseparable from a duty to understand and a duty to transmit”*.

Tourism should be able to co-exist with the respect and treasure of heritage. It is best to have all different parties working in co-ordination towards a common goal. The case study team of the participating school perceives itself as a member with role to play in the process of promoting a win-win partnership of sustainable tourism and heritage development.



## **Appendix**

### **▪ Methods of This Case Study**

#### **Library Research**

- Hong Kong Central Library
- Hong Kong Museum of History Resource Centre
- Antiquities and Monuments Office of the HKSAR Government

#### **Field Observations**

##### **Walled Villages**

- Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail's walled villages
- Kat Hing Wai
- Tai Hong Wai
- Hakka Wai (not open to public)
- Tsang Tai Uk (also regarded as a fortified village)

##### **Relevant Heritage Sites**

- Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall

##### **Museums**

- Hong Kong Museum of History
- Hong Kong Heritage Museum
- Sam Tung Uk Museum

#### **Interviews**

- Grace Lee, Gray Line Tours of Hong Kong Limited
- Leon Cheung, registered German tour-guide
- Western tourists from the U.K. at Kat Hing Wai
- Western tourists from the U.K. at Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail
- Hakka local residents at Kat Hing Wai
- Mr. Tang, a descendant from Tang's Clan residing in a Kam Tin's walled village
- Local caretaker working at Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall
- Owner of a tuck shop near Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall
- Attendant of customer service counter at Sheung Shui KCR (railway) station
- Service attendant working at Antiquities and Monuments Office

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