

Suggested itinerary 1:

Going Far Far Away: Exploring the Enchanting Sha Tau Kok, Lai Chi Wo and Mui Tsz Lam

Itinerary

Day 1

1. Restricted area of Sha Tau Kok

Explore the former restricted area of Sha Tau Kok, including the border gate, Sha Tau Kok Pier, the row of tenement buildings on Sun Lau Street, and catch a glimpse of Chung Ying Street from the outside

2. Mui Tsz Lam

Hike to Mui Tsz Lam, explore the filming locations of *Far Far Away*

3. Lai Chi Wo

Free time in Lai Chi Wo, stay overnight at the Hakka Life Experience Village in Lai Chi Wo

Day 2

1. Cha Gwo Workshop

Experience the Hakka tradition

2. Kop Tong

Visit the tranquil village of Kop Tong



Image courtesy of Far Far Away

Suggested itinerary 2:

A Day Tour of the Sha Tau Kok Anti-Japanese War Memorial Hall, Sha Tau Kok Farm and Kang Yung Study Hall

Itinerary

1. Cenotaph for Martyrs, Wu Kau Tang

A memorial to honour the Hong Kong Independent Battalion of the Dongjiang Column, an anti-Japanese aggression guerrilla force, and the Wu Kau Tang villagers who sacrificed themselves to defend Hong Kong against the Japanese invaders during Japanese occupation of Hong Kong from 1941 to 1945.

2. Sha Tau Kok Anti-Japanese War Memorial Hall

Built in 1930, Luo's House served as a base for the Anti-Japanese guerrillas that entered Hong Kong during the resistance against Japanese aggression. In addition to its strategic location, the Luo family made significant contributions during the period. Eleven members of the family participated in the Hong Kong Independent Battalion of the Dongjiang Column, an anti-Japanese aggression guerrilla force. The house has now been transformed into the Hong Kong Sha Tau Kok Anti-Japanese War Memorial Hall, featuring exhibitions on the history of the Hong Kong Independent Battalion of the Dongjiang Column and contributions of the Luo family.

3. Lunch at Sha Tau Kok Farm

Located near the Sha Tau Kok Market, the farm combines dining, organic farming, high-quality fish farming, and animal breeding. It embodies ecological conservation tourism and natural ecological education.

4. Kang Yung Study Hall

The Kang Yung Study Hall in Sheung Wo Hang Village of Sha Tau Kok was built by the Li clan in the early years of the Qing dynasty and was originally established as a private school for students in the area. It was later converted into a primary school, and was closed when the last group of students graduated in the summer of 1986. Kang Yung Study Hall was declared a monument in 1991.



Suggested itinerary 3:

A Day Tour of Sha Tau Kok, Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall and Kang Yung Study Hall

Itinerary

1. Sha Tau Kok Pier

Built in the 1960s and redeveloped in 2004, the Sha Tau Kok Pier is 280 metres long and is the longest pier in the city. The pier extends from the shallow waters to the deeper part of the sea, allowing vessels to dock without any difficulty. You can also find some Instagram-worthy murals near the pier.

2. The Cape of Sha Tau Kok

The Cape of Sha Tau Kok, located at the easternmost corner of Sha Tau Kok, is a new landmark of the border town. Keep walking along the shore towards the east, and you will see a sign stating the longitude and latitude of the cape, a 1:1 replica of a boundary monument, as well as a chain of blue barrels bobbing on the sea.

3. Kang Yung Study Hall

The Kang Yung Study Hall in Sheung Wo Hang Village of Sha Tau Kok was built by the Li clan in the early years of the Qing dynasty and was originally established as a private school for students in the area. It was later converted into a primary school, and was closed when the last group of students graduated in the summer of 1986. Kang Yung Study Hall was declared a monument in 1991.

4. Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall

Situated east of Lo Wai in Lung Yeuk Tau of Fanling, the Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall was built by the Tang clan in memory of the founding ancestor Tang Chung Ling, and to serve as the main ancestral hall of the clan. Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall is one of the largest ancestral halls in Fanling. After the completion of a full restoration in 1992, Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall was declared a monument in 1997.

