

Peregrine Travel Tour 14-day Package
14 days 13 nights shanghai/Lijiang/Shangri-La/Lhasa/Chengdu
(PT14D-5)

USD:\$5,485 Double Occupancy

USD:\$6,295 Single Occupancy

Shanghai is China's most comprehensive industrial and commercial city, ranking the first in population and population density. As a tourist city, it attracts travelers from both home and abroad by its commercial activity rather than scenic beauty. Shanghai is situated on the bank of the Yangtze River Delta, with East River in the east and Hangzhou delta in the south. Housing a population of over 16 million at present, it was once a small town supported by fishing and weaving before the first Opium War. Late in 1990, the central government started developing the area, and has since become the well-known booming metropolis city.

The Old Town of Lijiang was first built in Southern Song Dynasty and in 1253, which is surrounded by Lion Mountain in the west and by Elephant and Golden Row Mountains in the north. The streets are paved with the local stone slabs, which do not get muddy in the rainy season and are free of dust in the dry season. Many stone bridges and arches in the city were built during the Ming and Qing dynasties. The ancient traditional culture of the Naxi ethnic group is the Dongba culture, which is based on the Dongba religion. Most believers are skilled in medicine and the culture is passed on through literature and art. The most delicious traditional food is called Lijiang round cake. The Old Town of Lijiang was included in the UNESCO world heritage list in 1997.

For many years the debate went on to determine where is the Shangri-La as described in *James Hilton's Book Lost Horizon*. It was not until few years ago that the international debate ended and confirmed that Diqing of Yunan Province was indeed what James Hilton was writing about. As a result, Diqing is now officially named Shangri-La and has been designed a UNESCO destination.

Lhasa is rightly one of the most featured and dreamt-about cities in the world. This is not only because of its remoteness, its high altitude at 3,650 meters (11,975 feet) means limited accessibility, but also because of its impressive heritage of over a thousand years of cultural and spiritual history that has helped to create the romantic and mysterious Tibetan religion. Differing from the inland cities and other places in Tibet, Lhasa is unique with an allure all of its own. In the Tibetan language, Lhasa means the Holy Land or the Buddha Land. It is the center of Tibet's politics, economy and culture. The city has also been appointed as one of the 24 historical and cultural cities of China. The splendor and grandeur of the Potala Palace in Lhasa remains a world-famous symbol of the enigmatic power of politics and religion in this region.

The history of Chengdu as well as its name can be traced back 2,400 years. Praised as 'the best place for living', Chengdu is a city brimming with a strong leisurely ambience. The handcrafts of the city have been famous for thousands of years and include brocades and embroideries. Sichuan Cuisine with hot flavor is welcomed all over the country. Few people do not know about the Giant Panda. Their symbolic black and white fur-colour distinguishes them well from any other animals. Giant Panda, with only about one thousand left in the wild, is also the most well known endangered animal in the world. The rare animal is endemic to China, though some of the habitats were found in northern Vietnam and other nearby areas over half a million years ago. Since the very beginning, most of the research works on Giant Panda have been carrying out on-site at the Giant Panda's natural habitats. Wolong is a part of the Sichuan Province of China.

Schedule:

- Day 1** Arrive at Shanghai. Transfer to Shanghai Hotel for 3 nights stay.(D)
- Day 2** Full Day Shanghai City Tour (Shanghai Museum, Yu Yuan Garden, The Jade Buddha Monastery). (B,L,D)
- Day 3** Full day Zhouzhuang Water Town Tour. (B,L,D)
- Day 4** Fly to Lijiang. Transfer to Lijiang Treasure Harbour International Hotel for 3 nights stay. Afternoon visit Lijiang Old City (B,L,D)
- Day 5** Full Day Jade Dragon Snow Mountain (B,L,D)
- Day 6** Drive to Shangri-La pass by Tiger Leaping Gorge then Transfer to Paradise Hotel for 3 nights stay. (B,L,D)
- Day 7** Full day Hiking in Pudacuo Nation Park. (B,L,D)
- Day 8** Full day Tangdui tour (work on Pottery). Old town, Women's handicraft center to learn making handicraft. (B,L,D)
- Day 9** Fly to Lhasa. Transfer to Lhasa Hotel for 3 nights stay. (B,L,D)
- Day 10** Full day Potala Palace & Jokhang Temple & Barkhor Street (B,L,D)
- Day 11** Full day Yamdrock-Yutso Lake (B,L,D)
- Day 12** Fly to Chengdu. Transfer to Chengdu Holiday Inn Crown Plaza Hotel. (B,L,D)
- Day 13** Full day Wolong Panda Hug Tour. Evening flight to Beijing. Transfer to Days & Suites Beijing Hotel. (B,L,D)
- Day 14** Departure from Beijing. (B)



Yu Yuan Garden

Yu Yuan is a 400 year old classical Chinese garden in the Old Town of Shanghai, not far from the Bund. Pan Yunduan spent twenty years and all his savings building it to please his parents in their old age. In the garden you can feel the harmonies between the construction, plants and human.



The Jade Buddha Monastery

The Jade Buddha Monastery is famous for the Jade Buddhas in it. During the rule of Emperor Guang Xu of the Qing dynasty, Hui Gen, an abbot from Putuo Mountain, went on a pilgrimage to Tibet traveling through China and finally arriving in Burma. He found Burma to be rich in jade and superb in craftsmanship. He wanted to bring carved jade Buddha back to China. He obtained donation of over 20,000 taels of silver and got special permission from the Burmese king to dig and select jade in the mountains. He hired excellent jade carvers to carve five jade Buddhas in various sizes, all decorated with treasured stones and big pearls. On his way back from Burma, he left two Buddha carvings in Shanghai for the Buddhist disciples there to worship.

Shanghai Museum



As a museum of ancient Chinese art, Shanghai Museum houses a collection of 120,000 precious works of art. Its rich and high-quality collection of ancient Chinese bronze, ceramics, painting and calligraphy is specially celebrated in the world.. Its unique architectural form of a round top with a square base, symbolizing the ancient Chinese philosophy that the square earth is under the round sky, is a distinguished architectural combination of traditional feature and modern spirit. The present Shanghai Museum has eleven galleries and three special temporary exhibition halls. It extends warm welcome to the visitors from all over the world.

Zhouzhuang



Zhouzhuang, situated between Shanghai and Suzhou, is an ancient town of Kunshan City, Jiangsu Province, abounds with rivers and lakes. Thus it is thought by many to be the best waterside town in China. This ancient town has a history of more than 900 years old with many houses built in the Ming and Qing Dynasties. There are about 100 houses with courtyards, and 60 of them have arch gateways made by carved bricks. With lakes on four sides, the beauty of Zhouzhuang is found, especially, along the waterside lanes and around a number of the stone bridges. A different vista at every turn can be found here. All these make the visit most enjoyable. Also, one can enjoy the fairyland atmosphere of the evenings here when the myriad stars twinkle as though in communication with the glittering lights.



The Old Town of Lijiang

The Old Town of Lijiang, a well-preserved old city of ethnic minorities with brilliant culture, is a central town of the Lijiang Autonomous County of the Naxi Ethnic Minority in Yunnan Province. Located on the plateau which is 2,400 meters (7,874 feet) above the sea level and embraced by the tree-covered Lion Mountain in the west, Elephant and Golden Row Mountains in the north, vast fertile fields in the southeast and crystal clear water running through, the old town looks like a big jade ink slab, therefore got the alias the Town of Big Ink Slab (Dayanzhen).



Jade Dragon Snow Mountain (Yulong Mountains)

Locating between 100 04'-100 16' east longitude and 27 03'-27 40' north latitude, Jade Dragon Snow Mountain (Yulong Mountain) is the southernmost glacier in the Northern Hemisphere. Consisting of 13 peaks, among which Shanzidou is the highest one with an altitude of 5,600 meters (18,360 feet), Jade Dragon Snow Mountain stretches a length of 35 kilometers (22 miles) and a width of 20 kilometers (13 miles). Looking from Lijiang Old Town in the south which is 15 kilometers (nine miles) away, the snow-covered and fog-enlaced mountain resembles a jade dragon laying in the clouds, hence, the name Jade Dragon Snow Mountain.



Tiger Leaping Gorge

Tiger Leaping Gorge is no doubt an independent hiker's first choice in China . This magnificent gorge holds several peaks at both sides up to 6000 meters. Around 15 km in length, the [gorge](#) is located where the river passes between 5,596 meters [Jade Dragon Snow Mountain](#) and 5,396 meters [Haba Xueshan](#) in a series of [rapids](#) under steep 2000 meter cliffs. Legend says that in order to escape from a hunter, a [tiger](#) jumped across the river at the narrowest point (25 meters wide), hence the name.

Pudacuo National Park



The Nature Conservancy has helped China achieve a conservation landmark: the establishment of that country's first national park, which will also serve as a model for a new Chinese national park system. The new park — Pudacuo National Park in China's Southwest Yunnan Province — is located in one of the most biodiversity regions of the world. While the region comprises only 0.7 percent of China 's land area, it contains more than 20 percent of the country's plant species, about one-third of its mammal and bird species and almost 100 endangered species. By any standard, Pudacuo qualifies as a natural wonderland. It contains endemic species of fish found no where else in the world, rare and beautiful orchids, black-necked cranes and a yew whose extracts are indispensable to the creation of many cancer drugs. While there are more than 2,300 nature reserves in China , only a fraction are in areas of critical biological importance, and an even smaller number are well-managed. Pudacuo will meet the standards for national parks established by [The World Conservation Union](#) (IUCN) — and also advance both protection and sustainable development of this ecologically significant section of Yunnan Province.



Tangdai Village

Tang Raector in Shangri-La is famous for their pottery. Pottery is part of the Diqing culture .You will learn from the local residents how to make these beautiful pottery. You may need an additional suitcase to bring some home. Spend a day with the local family and experience what it's like to live like a local Tibetan, including earning how to make handicrafts at the Shangri-La Institute.



The Old town

The Old town of Shangri-La is made up of traditional wooden Tibetan homes, religious buildings alleys and squares. It is distinct from the newly developed town that has grown alongside it. You will be able to see the old versus the new architecture and appreciate the difference in time and history.



Women's Handicraft Center

Shangri-La Women's Handicraft Center is located in the heart of the old town which is supported by Yunnan Mountain Heritage Foundation, a non-profit community based organization. Summer is the busiest time for women in rural areas around Shangri-la with the harvest of mushrooms in full swing, yaks out to pasture, fields to be tended. At the Women's Handicraft Center , visitors can see weaving demonstrations of carpets and other handicrafts done on looms.

The Potala Palace



Perched upon Marpo Ri hill, 130 meters above the Lhasa valley, the Potala Palace rises a further 170 meters and is the greatest monumental structure in all of Tibet. Early legends concerning the rocky hill tell of a sacred cave, considered to be the dwelling place of the Bodhisattva Chenresi (Avalokiteshvara), that was used as a meditation retreat by Emperor Songtsen Gampo in the seventh century AD. In 637 Songtsen Gampo built a palace on the hill. This structure stood until the seventeenth century, when it was incorporated into the foundations of the greater buildings still standing today. Construction of the present palace began in 1645 during the reign of the fifth Dalai Lama and by 1648 the Potrang Karpo, or White Palace, was completed. The Potrang Marpo, or Red Palace, was added between 1690 and 1694; its construction required the labors of more than 7000 workers and 1500 artists and craftsman. In 1922 the 13th Dalai Lama renovated many chapels and assembly halls in the White Palace and added two stories to the Red Palace. The Potala Palace was only slightly damaged during the Tibetan uprising against the invading Chinese in 1959. Unlike most other Tibetan religious structures, it was not sacked by the Red Guards during the 1960s and 1970s, apparently through the personal intervention of Chou En Lai. As a result, all the chapels and their artifacts are very well preserved.

From as early as the eleventh century the palace was called Potala. This name probably derives from Mt. Potala, the mythological mountain abode of the Bodhisattva Chenresi (Avalokiteshvara / Kuan Yin) in southern India. The Emperor Songtsen Gampo had been regarded as an incarnation of Chenresi. Given that he founded the Potala, it seems likely that the hilltop palace of Lhasa took on the name of the Indian sacred mountain. The Potala Palace is an immense structure, its interior space being in excess of 130,000 square meters. Fulfilling numerous functions, the Potala was first and foremost the residence of the Dalai Lama and his large staff. In addition, it was the seat of Tibetan government, where all ceremonies of state were held; it housed a school for religious training of monks and administrators; and it was one of Tibet's major pilgrimage destinations because of the tombs of past Dalai Lamas. Within the White Palace are two small chapels, the Phakpa Lhakhang and the Chogyal Drubphuk; dating from the seventh century, these chapels are the oldest surviving structures on the hill and also the most sacred. The Potala's most venerated statue, the Arya Lokeshvara, is housed inside the Phapka Lhakhang, and it draws thousands of Tibetan pilgrims each day.



The Jokhang Temple

Included on UNESCO's World Heritage list in 2000 as part of the Potala Palace, the Jokhang Temple is located in central Lhasa in Tibet. With an area of 25,100 square meters (about six acres), it is the ultimate pilgrimage destination for Tibetan Pilgrims. The Jokhang Temple is a four-storey timber complex with a golden top. It adopted the architectural styles of the Tang Dynasty, as well as those of Tibet and Nepal. Standing in the square of the Jokhang Temple, one can view the entire complex. On the square there are two steles, one recording an alliance between the king of Tibet and the emperor of the Tang, the other portraying the teaching of the Tibetan people of how to prevent and treat smallpox, a once incurable disease in Tibet. In the eastern section of the yard there are rows of votive lights. These flicking lights provide a path leading all the way to the main hall. The main hall, over 1,300 years old, is the oldest shrine of the complex. Above the major entrance, there is a Dharma Wheel (chakra) flanked by two deer. This represents the unity of all things and symbolizes Sakyamuni himself. On both sides of the passageway,

paintings showing the building of the temple, and renderings of the temple from the seventh century are adorned on the wall. The statue of Sakyamuni at age 12 sits in the middle of the hall. It has been gilded many times and decorated elaborately with jewels typical of Tibet. Statues of King Songtsem Gampo, Princess Wen Cheng and Princess Bhrikuti are on the second floor. On the top floor, there are four gilded bronze tile tops crafted in the emblematical Tang style.

The statue of Sakyamuni is a rare treasure. When Sakyamuni was alive, he disagreed with the idea of 'personal worship' and did not allow likenesses of himself to be created. Only three statues, designed by he himself, were permitted to be sculpted during his lifetime. The first is a likeness of him at age eight; the second shows him at age twelve when he was still a prince of India; and the third is of him as an adult. The statue kept in the Jokhang Temple is the statue of Sakyamuni at age eight. It was presented to the king of the Tang Dynasty and brought to Tibet by Princess Wen Cheng.

Barkhor Street



Located in the old area of Lhasa City, Tibet, Barkhor Street is a very ancient round street surrounding the Jokhang Temple and the Tibetan people are always proud of it. As a symbol of Lhasa, this street is also a must-see place for the tourists. It's said that in 647, the first Tibetan King Songtsen Gampo (617 - 650) built the Jokhang Temple. Due to its magnificence, it quickly attracted thousands of Buddhist pilgrims. As a result, a trodden path appeared. That is the origin of Barkhor Street. Today even still many pilgrims hold the prayer wheels to walk clockwise there from dawn to dark. Also you can see some pilgrims walking or progressing body-lengths by body-lengths along the street. Even some of them are teenagers or have experienced thousands of miles' walk to reach this sacred place. The way they express their piety could make you understand the holiness of religion.

To sum up, Barkhor Street is a place full of religious atmosphere and a world of exotic articles. If you have been attracted by it, you should go there. Believe your eyes, and you will get a lot of surprise there.

Yamdruk-sto Lake



Yamdruk Yumtso (or Yamdrok-tso), one of the three holiest lakes in Tibet, lies at Nhagartse, located about 100 kilometers (62 miles) to the southwest of Lhasa. According to legend, it was a fairy that descended to earth. Her husband followed suit and transformed into Mt. Kampala. Besides Mt. Kampala, Yamdrok Yumtso is also surrounded by Mt. Nyinchenkhasa, Mt. Chetungsu and Mt. Changsamhamo. Befitting its mythical feminine origins, the turquoise blue lake has indescribable scenic beauty, prompting the Tibetans to compare it with the fairyland in heaven. The lake is also called Coral Lake of the Highlands due to its shape. The charming lake produces abundant aquatic life. On the surrounding expansive pasture, animals and birds flourish in huge numbers. There are dozens of islets in the lake, on which flocks of birds roost. During the herding season, the local herdsmen will ferry their herds of sheep across to these islets since there aren't any predators on these islets, and leave them there until the onset of winter. The holy lake is also a pilgrimage site for Tibetans. Every summer, gangs of pilgrims trek there to pray and receive blessings. Pilgrims believe that its water can make the old young again, grant the middle-aged a longer life and make

the children smarter. Being a sacred lake, the color of its water may be taken by the devout as having spiritual meaning. Tibetans will usually visit the lake before making important decisions. On one of the islets, stands a Nyinmapa monastery. South of the lake, one finds the Sangding Monastery, which is famous as the residence of the only female high lama in Tibet.

Giant Panda Wolong Research Center



The Wolong Giant Panda Reserve Center was one of the earliest research bases established in the early 1980s by the Government of the People's Republic of China (PRC). In 1989, the Ministry of Forestry of PRC and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) formulated the long-term Giant Panda Management Plan. Today, the Wolong Giant Panda Reserve Center has been turned into the Giant Panda Breeding Center focusing on research works on breeding and bamboo ecology. Many other research works are being carried out at other Reserves such as the one in Qinling Mountains of Shaanxi Province.

The Center basically takes care of giant pandas under three situations:

- * when the giant pandas are brought up from captive breeding,
- * when the giant pandas are somehow dispersed from the group, or are rescued from injury, and have lost the ability to survive if released back to the wild,
- * when the giant panda are ready to be released back to the wild.

The Center has two types of 'accommodations' for giant pandas - the captive cages and the semi-nature enclosures.



Most of the giant pandas in the Centre stay individually in the captive cages, which are in fact large enclosures, each consists of an in-door room and an out-door courtyard. The semi-nature enclosures are very large wild areas but protected by border fences. Those giant pandas that will soon be released back to the wild will be put in the semi-nature enclosures for a long enough period of time for them to adapt to the natural environment. Although food has to be provided, the giant pandas will sleep there, eat there and recover their natural survival skills there until they can be released back to the wild.

Shanghai Hotel

505 Wulumuqi Road North Shanghai



The hotel offers well-appointed meeting rooms for organizing your business as well as social events. After an exhausting day, you can workout in the state-of-the-art gymnasium, have a bracing dip in the swimming pool, pamper yourself at the sauna or avail the massage service. The hotel has 527 rooms.



Hotel Amenities:

- Baby sitting service
- Banquet facilities
- Business center
- Cocktail bar
- Disabled facilities
- Laundry facilities
- Gymnasium
- Lobby
- Reception
- Restaurant
- Room service
- Sauna
- Swimming pool

Hotel Description

Guest Rooms: The property boasts 527 pleasantly decorated guestrooms, which provides its guests with modern and comfortable amenities. Attentive room service is also provided for your convenience.

Location: Situated in the heart of the city, Shanghai Hotel Shanghai is close to the ancient Jing'an Temple and the Bund. This property is 5 kilometers from the Shanghai Railway Station and 30 minutes drive from the Hongqiao International Airport.

Restaurant: Guests can dine at the on-site Bauhinia Restaurant that serves delicious cuisine for breakfast, lunch as well as dinner. The Kawakyu Restaurant serves delectable Japanese cuisine for you to feast on. Sip your favorite cocktail while listening to the melodious music at the cozy bar.

Treasure Harbour International Hotel, Lijiang

Shangri-la Road, Lijiang, Yunnan, P. R. China



The Treasure Harbour International Hotel, Lijiang which is designed and constructed in line with the standards of the platinum 5-star hotel, is located in the main trunk highway of Lijiang -Shangri-la Road, where there is a auspicious Elephant Mountain and the Qing Xi reservoir in the east, the Shangri-la Road in the west and to the south overlooking "the world cultural heritage"-Dayan Old-Aged City. The hotel has 435 rooms.



Hotel Amenities:

- Baby sitting
- Beauty parlour
- Boutique
- Business centre
- Car rental facilities
- Disabled facilities
- Early check-in
- Gymnasium
- Laundry facilities
- Lifts
- Lobby
- Outdoor pool
- Porterage
- Room Service
- Sauna
- Shop
- Travel agency facilities

Hotel Description

Guest Rooms: The hotel is the masterpiece of the distinguished designer, MO & Associates which is enjoying the great prestige all over the world. The hotel has 435 spacious and comfortable rooms and suites with elegant interior design and floor area of over 45 square meters. You can enjoy the poetic charm of the nature through the spectacular views of the Jade Dragon Snow Mountain .

Location: Located in the Shangri-la road, which is the main street of the city. The Airport is 30 minutes driving distance away and 10 minutes driving distance to Dayan ancient town which was called The World Cultural Heritage.

Restaurant: Chinese Restaurant serves several kinds of cuisine including Cantonese, Huangyang, Hunan cuisine and local snacks. International food and daily buffets also are served as well.

Paradise Hotel (Tian Jie Shen Chuan Hotel), Shangri-la

Changzheng Middle Road, Shangri-La County, Zhongdian, Yunnan, China



The Five-Star Paradise Hotel, completed in 2004, is, at the time of writing the biggest hotel in town. An amalgamation of about six or seven different interior design styles, it features rooms overlooking a courtyard with a (cold) pool, a sauna, and other greenery. The beauty of nature is, literally, right in front of you. The rooms are spacious and bright and are decorated with a soothing palette of colors and warm lighting. There's also an oxygen at the hotel's nurse station. The hotel has 200 rooms.



Hotel Amenities:

- Business Center
- Laundry
- Beauty Salon
- Restaurants in hotel
- Parking
- Health Club
- Chess Room
- Karaoke
- Billiards
- Club Massage
- Tennis
- Sauna

Hotel Description

Guest Rooms: This 200 superbly appointed guest rooms and suites offer fine quality furnishings and a contemporary feel. Generously proportioned glass windows allow natural light. Hotel is located in down area , with beautiful environment and comfortable rooms

Location: minutes from the Zhongdian Airport . 7km's far from Zhongdain airport.

Restaurant: The hotel has Chinese Restaurants, Western Restaurants, Tea Restaurants, Tibet-Style Wine Bar, Tibet-Style Flavor Restaurant and 12 private rooms with different minority features.

Lhasa Hotel

No. 1, Minzu Road, Lhasa, China



Lhasa Hotel is one of the most luxurious hotels in Lhasa. This former Holiday Inn hotel was renovated in 1999. The hotel has 450 rooms.



Hotel Amenities:

- Meeting Facilities
- Business Center
- Ticketing Office
- Domestic Long-distance Access
- Laundry Service
- First Aid
- Beauty Salon



Hotel Description

Guest Rooms: Some are decorated in Tibetan Style while others are decorated in Western comfort. All rooms come with amenities that meet the needs of the international travelers.

Location: Located at 3,600m above sea level. Right next to the hotel is the famous landmark of Norbulingka, the summer Palace of the Dali Lama. It takes only 10 minutes of drive to the "Holy City" centre, where one can see the mystical Potala Palace. The distance from airport is 95 km

Restaurant: The hotel has a range of restaurants, which provide Sichuan, Western, Indian and Tibetan food.

Chengdu Holiday Inn Crown Plaza

31 Zong Fu Street Chengdu, China



The Hotel is strategically located in the commercial part of the city. It is within the main shopping expanse of Zong Fu Street, close to the Sichuan Provincial Exhibition center and the major government offices. The hotel has 402 rooms.



Hotel Amenities

- 24 Hour Room Service
- Baby-Sitting
- Beauty Salon
- Concierge Services
- Dry Cleaning/Laundry
- Foreign Currency Exchange
- Free Local Phone Calls
- Gift Shop
- Safety Deposit Box
- Secretarial Services
- Shoe Shine
- Turndown Service
- Wake Up Calls

Hotel Description

Guest Rooms: The facilities in the guest rooms are superb, including marble bathrooms, individually controlled air-conditioning systems, color television with satellite TV, a private bar and coffee-making facilities. The hotel also caters well for disabled guests.

Location: With both the major shopping area of Zong Fu Street and Chengdu's commercial center within walking distance, the hotel is ideally situated in the heart of the city. The hotel also has easy access to the airport (18 km) and the central railway station (less than 5 km).

Restaurant: There is a lobby bar and restaurants, serving French, regional and Japanese, available onsite. Hotel restaurants include the Sphere Cafe , Golden Century Chinese Restaurant, Spice Market and Fresh Deli Counter.

Days & Suites Beijing Hotel (Chang An Grand Hotel)

27 Hua Wei Li Chaoyang District Beijing China



Offering comfortable accommodation and various facilities, the Chang An Grand Hotel is an ideal travel destination for both business and leisure travelers visiting Beijing. The hotel has 373 rooms.



Hotel Amenities:

- Airline reservation desk
- Beauty shop
- Car Rental
- Babysitting
- Bar & Lounge
- Concierge desk
- Foreign exchange
- Restaurants
- Housekeeping service daily
- Laundry on-site

Hotel Description

Guest Rooms: Guests are provided with the comfort of tastefully decorated rooms that are spacious and facilitated with numerous in-room amenities. The hotel also offers 24-hour room service for your convenience.

Location: The Chang An Grand Hotel is located in the southeast corner of Beijing City, adjacent to Beijing Curio City,

China's largest curio and folk artwork market. It is also close to the Central Business District and downtown.

Restaurant: Guests can enjoy delicious western cuisine in the relaxed atmosphere of the onsite restaurant and later chill out with a refreshing drink at the cocktail bar.

Copyright © 2008 Peregrine Travel Group
All rights reserved.