Beyond Conventional Sludge Treatment Facilities

Landscaping T. Park
The Hong Kong Sludge Treatment Facilities (HKSTF) project (currently known as T-Park) is located at the East Ash Lagoon area at Tsang Tsui near Nim Wan, Tuen Mun with a total area of approximately 7 hectares. The proposed STF are designed to treat 2,000 wet tonnes/day of the dewatered sludge generated after the sewage treatment process in the Stonecutters Island Sewage Treatment Works (STW) and 10 other regional sewage treatment works (STWs), including the Pillar Point STW, San Wai STW, Sham Tsang STW, Siu Ho Wan STW, Sai Kung STW, Shatin STW, Shek Wu Hui STW, Stanley STW, Tai Po STW and Yuen Long STW. The plant will utilize fluidized bed incineration technology to substantially reduce the volume of sewage sludge for disposal to the landfill. ADI Limited has been commissioned by Veolia Water – Leighton – John Holland Joint Venture as part of the Design and Build consultant team to develop the Landscape Design for HKSTF.

The project site itself was identified as a man-made ash lagoon with low landscape resources and value. However, it is embraced by some of most beautiful landscape in Hong Kong including the terrain of Pineapple mountain, and the beautiful shoreline of Ha Pak Nai, which becomes the inspiration for T-Park. The design of T-Park reflects the valuable natural resources from the surroundings, including the reflecting coasts, hillsides & wetlands. The design has also strived to provide lush greening environment (70% site area as landscape area) and re-creating habitat for birds migration (the Grebe Pond). For design language, the hardscape has adopted a linear organized framework representing the rocks cape of the hillside, while the curvature expresses the waveform of water.
Water has always been one of the major element for the T-park design concept. One of the major reason is the tremendous amount of waste water being generated during the incineration of sludge. The design of T-Park landscape tries to utilize the waste water and turn it into useful resources for wetland, fountain, foot bath, as well as irrigation for all the soft works in T-Park.

The layout of the T-Park landscape is developed based on the framework of a ‘Water Axis’ and the ‘Green Axis’. The ‘Water Axis’ links up the major landscape elements proposed along the visitor’s path including 1. Wetland Garden, 2. Leisure Garden (Water Channels and Jumping Play Jets), 3. Fountain Garden (Fountain Pool and the Foot Bath) and 4. the Zen Garden.

5. The ‘Green Axis’ is the major vehicular approach from the main entrance to the entry point of the EEC center, where lush greening with high hedge, boulevard trees, vertical greening and extensive grasscrete are utilized to enhance the greening effect of the vehicular approach.
Leisure Garden: The Leisure Garden provides multifunction lawn area with special features such as the jumping jet dry fountain that encourages community activity in setting with ample greenery.

Wetland Garden: The Wetland Garden recreates a natural wetland habitat by accommodating a series of wetland/aquatic plants that thrive in a range of different water depths. It serves the educational purpose for the public of the awareness and preservation of wetland, and provides an opportunity where the visitor can closely interact with and observe the wetland by providing different edge treatments at the wetland pond.
Fountain Garden: The Fountain Garden includes a fountain pond with a 10M high fountain which serves as a focal point for the whole landscape area.

The Foot Bath is a serene corner at the Fountain Garden where people can enjoy the foot spa in secluded environment.
The planting design for T-Park has considered the special coastal location for T-Park. Some of the species selected as the coastal buffer planting such as the Pittosporum tobira and Scaevola sericea, which has high salinity tolerance and thrives in seashore condition.

According to the planting locations, the planting palette is differentiated into 7 different planting zones, namely the woodland mass planting, woodland habitat mix planting, grebe pond habitat planting, coastal roadside planting, zen garden planting, EEC garden ornamental buffer and EEC garden coastal buffer.

Zen Garden provides a very different mood near the end of the visiting before entering the Grebe Pond at the end of the journey. The quietness of the Zen Garden helps to buffer the visitor’s hustle from disturbing the habitat of the Grebe Pond.

Grebe Pond is one of the mitigation measure according to the approved ecological impact assessment. It aims to recreate a natural environment that will serve as the nurturing ground that attracts the migrating birds from the North.
“Gamuda Cove” is a 658ha mixed use development located in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The project is situated next to the Expressway Lingkaran Tengah (Elite) Highway and the Paya Indah Wetland Park.

Next to the wetland park, the site asks for a unique landscape approach that embraces the site’s natural environment and complex ecosystem. Through design of landscape preservation measures and celebration of natural assets, we aim to create an exemplar destination which will cater for residents and visitors of the mixed-use development, strengthening the projects image as a unique and world class development.

The site’s location opens up opportunities for eco-themed development. To cater to this, we have set up a series of innovative design principles that are leading for the development of the master plan.

According to these principles we want to fully utilize the opportunities provided by the site’s location. We suggest to create an efficient road hierarchy which encourages visual links with the wetland, embrace the sites surroundings through efficient zoning and building layout and integrate innovative design solutions to blur edges with the natural surroundings.

Further enhancing on these principles, we suggest to connect the project’s water and green systems with the existing natural framework. This will benefit the ecological value of the project and create a strong open space network that encourages the migration of animal and plant species throughout the site.

Members’ Corner

Green infrastructure to provide a livable environment and protect existing habitats

Christian Dierckxsens, ATKINS
We propose to create an innovative blue system that functions as an interconnected water network between the different residential communities and the wetland.

The communities will have bio swales, aiming to collect the roof and road surface run off water. The swales will be vegetated and the water will be encouraged to infiltrate into the soil.

When there is significant rainfall, the water will overflow from the bio swales into connectors. Connectors are larger scale swales that take on a more naturalistic character and blend in with the natural landscape. The connectors will have a meandering alignment that provides a different flow of water and may cater for diverse vegetation. Water will flow through the connectors from the bio swales into the vegetated ponds and riparian areas.

The projects water system will be connected with the adjacent wetland’s water system. Meaning that during periods of heavy rainfall, excessive water can be discharged into the wetland. Hereby reducing stress and impact on the traditional drainage system.

The residential community of the first phase of the development is located right next to the Paya Indah Wetland Park. This provides a unique opportunity to create a connection between community and the wetland park. The boundary between the residential community and the public area contains viewing platforms. The project area and the wetland are physically seperated by “ha-ha wall”. This gives residents of the community the opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the magnificent views that the wetland has to offer.
Centrally located in the development is the central park, which covers an area of approximately 20 ha. This park is one of the key areas which will contribute to making the project a success. It will be part of the first phase of the project and become a catalyst for the overall development. The park will also establish the overall design language and reflect the vision of the project that promotes a ‘living with nature’ concept.

The Central park has an important role in the ecological network of the development. Because of its size and planned water bodies it can form habitats for various species of birds and other animals. In addition, it will also play an important role in connecting the Paya Indah Wetlands with the Kuala Langat Forest Reserve. The water streams function as migration routes for fish and smaller amphibians.

The centralized open space forms a key element in the recreational framework of the project. Multiple trails are connected with the park. The project wide trail systems will be seamlessly connected with the park’s recreational routes.

The park’s accessibility been guaranteed through pedestrian friendly road crossings. Traffic calming measures such as crossing a wooden bridge or slightly narrowing road widths will also contribute to a safer traffic condition around the park.

Direct pedestrian access from residential communities towards the park is also provided where feasible.

Designated playground areas have been developed with a “green and innovative mindset” in place. Instead of selecting standard catalogue playground equipment to be installed, we proposed a more “natural” playground with height level differences that exist out of mounds and slopes combined with slides and lush planting. Children will be able to freely run around and have a lot of opportunities to improvise and use their imagination.
Working as a Landscape Contractor, I tend to see things from a different perspective to most of my professional colleagues, be they Landscape Architects, Architects or Engineers. My company has been in business in Hong Kong since 1989, one of our first projects being the Waterfall and Cascades in Hong Kong Park. Since then we have undertaken works at Ocean Park, Disneyland, Lantau Buddha and a wide range of residential and commercial projects at home and overseas.

When the ISO system came into being, we embraced it as a Management tool aimed at improving the quality of our work and, in the broader scope of things, providing Clients with a criteria by which they could judge potential Contractors to ensure that tenders are more fair. Our work in Theming tends to be very subjective; how do you quantify Artwork or Skills? Unfortunately, I believe that ISO has been corrupted by Human frailty. Government, always an Employer where mediocrity not only survives, but flourishes, expects their Employees to work within guidelines and ISO is a handy tool for that. The larger Professions, (Engineering, Architecture and Landscape) and the Companies built around these Professions have evolved in a similar manner, most probably due to the interface with Government bodies and the power of the Insurance Companies, which are a cancer in almost every aspect of our modern Lives. The result is stagnation and the death of Creativity.

Creativity is the essence of progress, but it cannot be judged in black or white terms. It requires consideration and value judgements, it requires the assessor to use similar cognitive skills and, think beyond the black and white. However, it seems to be the case that unless you are an Apple Designer, Creativity does not pay a dividend. Ticking the available ISO box is far less work and risk, the decision is taken for you. ISO and all the other Management control systems are used to prevent the boat from being rocked, but it is the rocking that shifts the cargo and forces us to think in new ways.

When we add in the current buzzword "Safety", we have created the perfect storm. Nobody is prepared to make a decision that might be unsafe. That is the reason that Playgrounds are boring, that and the fact that the Insurers are on everybody’s back. Many years ago, while on holiday in New Zealand, I was amazed at the opportunities for doing serious damage to yourself whilst paying for adventure thrills.

A friend informed me that all these businesses are insured by one body, the Government. Participants are asked to sign a liability waiver, the basis of which is that the participant is aware of the risks, therefore if injured, the Insurer will pay for immediate medical expenses and possibly repatriation for overseas visitors, the End. No loss of earnings for emotional stress or any such litigations rubbish. You are a grown up, get over it.

When you submit a design to the Government for approval, the Inspecting Officer of ISO will check and tick the relevant boxes and then, just to show everybody that he has done his job, he will add a little something. Inevitably this will be an increase in the "Safety Factor": Has the Engineering Profession ever questioned this? No. Because they don’t want the hassle and more concrete, more steel, means more fees and yet they can claim a clear conscience.

From Isambard Kingdom Brunel to professionals today, we had an unbroken chain of genius that shaped our progress, but now, we have a string of grey men in grey suits churning out a grey environment. The result of this laziness is that we are paying more for more stuff that we do not need. We are killing not only our credibility, but our souls, our passion and the World we live in. Small businesses like mine are pushed to the wall, we are simply just not big enough to swim in this morass of Compliance. It is now used, not as a tool to assist us, but to crush us. My business, that I have cherished for 25 years, is dying.

On a recent project with a very high Engineering profile, I know for a fact that of 5 companies asked to tender, 3 declined, 1 responded with a ridiculous price and we won the job. Even though we have considerable experience dealing with the BD and then applied construction rates more than double of any other previous project, the fact that the job was run by Engineers and the compliance systems that they now depend on caused us to lose money. This was solely due to Compliance and the waste that it generates. This is not simply a gripe, the physical waste that ISO generates in terms of material resources and manpower is huge and is a serious threat to the environment. Construction waste is a massive contributor to our landfills and despite all the waffle, Compliance is causing it to grow.

Do I hold out any hope that with this track record there is any possibility of major projects requiring serious creative input existing in the future? None whatsoever unless, the Professions and the Government get together and resolve this spiral into disaster. Without some form of rationale, the costs that Contractors such as ourselves will have to allow for Compliance, will render the product too expensive to use. Government must empower itself to enable and encourage its employees to make value decisions. By example and obligation, the Professions must do likewise and should challenge the Government at every opportunity to justify decisions that go beyond the scientific solutions to any given problem. Reliance on the ticked box is not only lazy, it is corrupt and corrupting and in the long term, it will eat our souls.

The article represents the opinion of an individual member of the HKILA and is in no way intended to represent the opinion of any other members or of the Institute.
Irrigation Water Points

A registered landscape architect (RLA) has exclusive responsibility and privilege to carry out Self-Certificate of Compliance (SCC) on completed landscape works and tree works under relevant government practice notes. SCC operates on the major principle that the government entrusts professional landscape architects to act impartially to carry out necessary onsite checking and verification against submissions approved by the government. The purpose of this “SCC Best Series” is to encourage RLAs to deliver highest quality of SCC services.

#1 Irrigation Water Points

Irrigation water points are an integral part of a vegetated landscape in a built environment, but they may be easily overlooked by a RLA during his or her SCC. A RLA should consider them not only engineering works, but also hard landscape works or even “tree works” that are necessary for the proper establishment of plants.

Water supply in Hong Kong is mainly governed by the Water Authority under relevant legislation. An application of water supply in a private building development may involve an Authorized Person and a Licensed Plumber, who have a duty to ensure the proper implementation of approved plumbing works. While such system does not directly involve landscape architects, a RLA who carries out a SCC should secure relevant records (e.g. completed WWO Form 46) from the Authorized Person for onsite verification, even though relevant statutory procedures have already been completed. Variations from the approved should not be accepted. This may include rejecting irrigation water points that have been subsequently altered without approval, for example, lowering down water taps to near soil level. It should be understood, however, that a RLA may not be able to verify certain aspects of the irrigation water point system, such as whether irrigation water contains excessive heavy metal ions.

An Authorized Person may show on his/her Building Plans submission irrigation water point locations for “greenery areas” defined by Building Department’s PNAP APP-152. In theory, they should tally with those appear on submissions to the Water Authority, but a responsible RLA still should double-check. If discrepancies are found, the RLA should refer them back to the Authority Person for his/her resolution before continuing the SCC, even if the discrepancies may involve amendment submissions.

Landscape architects are not building services engineers, but with due care and common sense, we should be able to perform reasonable visual inspection and checking of documents as a part of our SCC services.
The pursuit of a fairer structure of Landscape Architect grade in government

Kathy Ng, Council member

It would be a good time to give Members a concise account of the work of the HKILA in pursuing the creation of new directorate landscape architect (LA) posts in government during 2016 as a part of the pursuit of a more balanced structure in the civil service. Currently the Hong Kong government employs the largest number of landscape architects. Excluding those under contract terms, the total number of LA is around a hundred in ten bureaux/departments. It is indeed a sizeable number as the total number of Fellow and Professional members of the HKILA is currently around two hundred. The sustainable and steady development of the LA grade in government has therefore a significant impact to the future progress and expansion of the profession as a whole.

After decades of efforts of our predecessors, the first Chief Landscape Architect (CLA) in government, a D1 directorate post, was first created in 2008. Since then despite the continuous growth of landscape architects in government due to the increasing demand of landscape service and ever expanding scope, the widening base of the hierarchy has not proportionately led to the corresponding increase of directorate posts; resulting in a severely distorted structure.

The ratio of directorate LA to other LAs compares poorly to the other related professional grades such as engineer, architect and town planner. This is not only a blatant and unjust disparity. The lack of directorate LA in government to tackle landscape issues at an appropriate level seriously undermines the landscape quality of major projects/initiatives. Though some of the urgent and important landscape issues were recently tackled by the short term creation (around 5 to 6 months) of temporary CLA posts, these stop gap measures cannot ameliorate the basic weakness of the structure or meet the needs in the long run. The recent alarming trend of axing landscape elements in projects under the name of cost control is probably a tip of the iceberg. Lantau Development which involves substantial sensitive landscape issues and generates significant landscape impact, has no LA in the structure of over fifty new posts. This further highlights the flaws of major projects and more importantly the undesirable consequences of the lack of directorate LA in the high level decision making process.

The HKILA had seen the strong need to address the imbalance and disparity of the structure and approached the senior level of government for some time but without much progress. In 2016, in view of the deteriorating situation, the HKILA together with three government LA staff associations (these include Hong Kong Government Landscape Architects Association, Housing Department Landscape Architects Association and Hong Kong Chinese Civil Servants’ Association [Landscape Architects Branch]) collaborated to pursue for an improved structure. We approached the Development Bureau and our then representative in the Legislative Council (LegCo) functional constituency, Hon. Tony Tse. Hon. Tse supported us and arranged a meeting of the HKILA and other groups with the Secretary for Development in June 2016 to present our case; and another meeting of various staff associations with the Secretary for Civil Service in July 2016 for a more thorough discussion. Hon. Tse also raised questions to the LegCo on the unfair grade structure and lack of adequate staff of the LA grade.

The HKILA also took the opportunity to speak to then Chief Secretary for Administration, Mrs. Carrie Lam, who is our Honorary member, direct. Those who attended our HKILA Annual Dinner on 18 November 2016 would remember the speech of CS in which she mentioned the potential creation of additional directorate LA post in civil service in view of the importance of LAs in the improvement of the built environment.

This is a part of the long pursuit for a fairer representation in government structure and the sustainable development of the profession as a whole. The actions have not been concluded yet.
1931-1932年，阿爾托設計的經典家具帕米奧椅誕生。以帕米奧椅結構中體現的豐富的自然形態為線索，阿爾托開始從有人文性的構成主義(Constructivism)建築創作階段向自然化傾向的創作階段進行探索和轉型。後人將其歸納為阿爾托有機主義建築階段(Organicism)。期間他又高產了一系列經典的家具和藝術品，(至今暢銷，也是芬蘭人最愛贈贈國外友人的伴手禮之一。)這些優美的曲線和形體體現了阿爾托玩味自然形態的功力。阿爾托的父親從事芬蘭森林的勘測工作，在他的童年時代經常有人拿著景觀勘測地圖到家裡找父親開會，小阿爾托就在一旁邊聽邊玩，地圖上那些變幻的等高線和湖泊的輪廓深深印在他的童年記憶裡。阿爾托就是從那時起在地圖中汲取了對曲線的最初認識。成長在三分之二國土都被森林和湖泊覆蓋的美麗芬蘭，加之阿爾託日後的積累，將有機形態掌握得出神入化就不足為奇了。進入有機主義建築階段後，阿爾托的項目涉及了更多的公共建築，更大的規模，以及更複雜的城市問題。它們越來越多地介入到阿爾託的建築創作中，阿爾托漸入佳境，開啟了他有機主義建築創作的黃金時代。

筆尖上的理性與情感

雖然阿爾托在對自然形態的處理上天生麗質，但建築創作畢竟不是感性和經驗的結果，感性思維需要通過影響理性思維而在創作過程中起作用。阿爾托職業生涯裡保存的大量概念草圖，記錄了他建築創作中方案從模糊到清晰的過程，以阿爾托1955-1958年Vuoksenniska Church的部分平面草圖為例，這些半抽象半具體的意識圖像具有模糊性和不確定性的特徵，是抽象思維迅速被物化記錄下來的結果，將它們組合在一起進行分析和對比，可以感受到阿爾托在創作過程中理性思維對感性思維的不斷修正。這也是強烈的頭腦風暴和思考留下的痕跡。他在權衡各種因素和矛盾後進行取捨找到最優解從而推進方案的深化。值得指出的是，阿爾托做這些取捨的原因和影響取捨的因素是值得當代建築創作者思考的重要問題。這些草圖的完好保存為後人研究建築創作的思維過程留下了寶貴的資料。

經過無數次這樣的頭腦風暴，得到了最終的平面。（圖3）我們可以通過代入的方法來感受一下這張平面圖：假如你的座位在A區，你從A區入口前方的小路蜿蜒而來，那探出頭的坡道提示著你樓梯的位置和入口的方向，你經過緩緩的高差進入建築。你不需要看指示牌也能明確你該去的方向：A區有兩層。如果你要去上層，門廳(F)的形狀引導你將目光鎖定在前方略靠右側彎曲而上的樓梯。如果你想走去A區一層的座位，那麼你需要做的是僅僅是在門廳裡踱步些許然後轉右，通過早已為你設計好的一扇一面全開、一面半開的大門進入那開敞的空間。
英國評論家 Peter Buchanan 在 2014 年香港大學一場名為 “Surrendering to Software and the Suppression of the Tectonic” 的講座中將阿爾托建築中這樣的體驗描述為 Aalto brings you everything when you come inside。我還記得老先生說這句話時激動的語氣和動作，他伸出雙手交替拍向前方的空氣並把它的超脫所有的退信與他並前的反覆發言。根據這一句動句話的借用一句成句將其翻譯為：當你進入阿爾托的建築，他讓你覺得一切 "信手拈來"。這樣的建築把一切必要的信息都盡可能地用建築的語言傳達給使用者，讓使用者有一種被照料的溫馨體驗，使用者這種舒適的感官認識背後是阿爾托深思熟慮的理性創造。

整體考慮的建築與場地
　　阿爾托的建築在形態上表現出一種有機性，與自由豎立的建築不同，這種有機形態首先是偏愛水平方向的，有著向水平伸展的張力，它與周邊自然條件的限制相互動，這種限制對建築的影響存在於內在的聯繫，促使阿爾托有意識地對建築所在的場地從宏觀的角度去整體思考。這種將建築和周邊環境結合在一起的思考的必然性決定了他需要同時兼做景觀設計和建築設計。因此他也可以被看作一位兼具景觀設計師屬性的建築師。在瑞典基律納中心的設計中，這種景觀屬性得到了充分的體現，基律納是瑞典重要的鐵礦生產基地，景觀形態獨特。場地和建築的設計上充分利用了這一景觀資源（圖 4-7）。

縱觀阿爾托的建築作品裡，有兩個部分被特別精心的處理：建築的入口及其門廳，同時它們與建築其他功能部分的關係也被精心安排。入口和門廳是人到達建築必須經過的場所，它們連接著室外與室內，城市與建築。像是時間轉換的媒介，將人從城市街道的活動中過渡到建築的使用功能中。Kenneth Frampton 認為建築入口和門廳的意義在現代建築設計中是常被忽略和弱化的內容，隨之而產生的結果是這種從走進一座建築到進入它主功能這個過程的空間體驗被淡化。他覺得阿爾托的建築是最容易接近的 (The One that most accessible)，具有和城市景觀相類似的與城市空間相連貫的特質。

大師心中的大師
　　阿爾托從 19 世紀起在建築界的影響力就以芬蘭為源點依次輻射至北歐、英國、西班牙、葡萄牙等而北美，影響了一系列傑出的建築師和設計師，比如查爾斯•伊姆斯、約翰•伍重、鮑羅爾•西扎、弗蘭克•蓋里等。儘管伍重為人低調，他仍被公認為是受到阿爾托影響的重要的北歐建築師之一。他們的作品與阿爾托的聯繫在這裡不多贅述，其中有一位建築師我想特別提出，那就是建築作品裡每一筆線條都若似夾帶著加泰羅尼亞熱烈與奔放的西班牙建築師恩里克•米拉列斯（Enric Miralles），他與阿爾托可能的聯繫很少被後人提及。但師從米拉列斯九年之久的目的為 Flores Prats 建築事務所的創始人兼巴塞羅那建築大學教授的 Ricardo Flores 認為米拉列斯非常可能在建築創作中大程度上受到阿爾托的影響和啟發，Ricardo 還有米拉列斯於 1998 年訪問阿爾托全集編輯，並將阿爾托的建築作品裡每一筆線條都若似夾帶著加泰羅尼亞熱烈與奔放的西班牙建築師恩里克•米拉列斯（Enric Miralles），他與阿爾托可能的聯繫很少被後人提及，但他師從米拉列斯九年之久的目的為 Flores Prats 建築事務所的創始人兼巴塞羅那建築大學教授的 Ricardo Flores 認為米拉列斯非常可能在建築創作中大程度上受到阿爾托的影響和啟發。Ricardo 還有米拉列斯於 1998 年訪問阿爾托全集編輯，並將阿爾托的建築作品裡每一筆線條都若似夾帶著加泰羅尼亞熱烈與奔放的西班牙建築師恩里克•米拉列斯（Enric Miralles），他與阿爾托可能的聯繫很少被後人提及。但他師從米拉列斯九年之久的目的為 Flores Prats 建築事務所的創始人兼巴塞羅那建築大學教授的 Ricardo Flores 認為米拉列斯非常可能在建築創作中大程度上受到阿爾托的影響和啟發。

奏響當代城市的樂章
　　阿爾托的有機主義建築在當代建築實踐中仍然有著重要的參考價值，尤其是在處理建築與城市關係的問題上。在這個問題上，當然有很多先聲奪人給城市帶來新鮮感和時代特色的代表作。比如斯蒂文•霍爾（Steven Holl）的深圳万科中心，水平方向伸展的摩天巨樓懸浮於大地之上，將連續性的地景城市空間還給市民。MVRDV 的鹿特丹大市場，在建築內部完全接納和連續了城市交通系統，市民活動的介入形成了區域內建築與城市和人的良好的關係。但讓所有建築完全懸浮於地面之上或凌駕於道路之上是不現實的。如果把城市看做是由建築組成的有機體，那麼未來城市發展值得思考的問題可能是這些建築如何整體性地融合於大地景觀之上同時還成一個新的景觀系統，整個系統的連續性不是靠建築形式上的連續，而是建築形式背後反映城市機能的內在的聯繫，阿爾托的有機主義建築，在城市邊緣逐漸擴展和逐漸模糊的情況下，對建築實踐的參考價值是具有普遍性的。這種建築可能短期內不會在社會中產生強烈的反響，但隨著社會整體對建築審美和價值觀念的成熟和積累，這樣的建築在未來長期時間內將發現穩定持久的人文力量。

參考：
**News and Activities**

**The 28th HKILA Annual Dinner**
The 28th HKILA Annual Dinner and the HKILA Landscape Award 2016 Prize Presentation Ceremony were successfully held on 18 November 2016. We are glorious to have Mrs Carrie Lam, GBM, GBS, JP, then Chief Secretary for Administration of the HKSAR Government, to be the Guest of Honor of the event. We would also like to congratulate winners of HKILA Landscape Awards 2016. Please find the photos and list of award winner in: https://goo.gl/photos/8Lmax4rVis5GzRL9A and http://www.hkila.com/file/news-pdf381.pdf.

**Joint Task Force on Stonewall Tree Management**
The Hong Kong Institute of Landscape Architects (HKILA) and The Hong Kong Institution of Engineers (HKIE) established a Joint Task Force (JTF) to conduct an independent review of the prevailing practice of managing stonewall trees adopted by the Hong Kong SAR Government. A press conference was conducted on 20 August 2015 to announce the establishment of the Joint Task Force, and the Review and Recommendation Report was published in July 2016. For details, please visit http://www.hkila.com/file/news-pdf334.pdf.

**Joint Statement on Rooftop Landscape (Green Roof)**
The Hong Kong Institute of Architects (HKIA), The Hong Kong Institution of Engineers (HKIE), The Hong Kong Institute of Landscape Architects (HKILA), The Hong Kong Institute of Planners (HKIP) and The Hong Kong Institute of Surveyors (HKIS) have issued a Joint Statement on Rooftop Landscape (Green Roof) of Hong Kong, and were invited to a seminar on rooftop landscape organized by Professional Green Building Council in August 2016. For details please visit http://www.hkila.com/file/news-pdf331.pdf.

**Symposium on Standardization of Soft Landscape Specification**
The Symposium on supply standards of plant materials for the use in Hong Kong was successfully held on 11 March 2017 and well received by about 130 participants including 44 delegates from Guangdong Provincial Department of Housing and Urban and Rural Development, Guangdong Provincial Landscape Architecture Association, several municipal landscape architecture associations and landscape design & construction companies in Guangdong, HKILA members, ALC members, AAPs and Hong Kong Government officials from DevB, ArchSD and CEDD.

After the Symposium, Guangdong Provincial Landscape Architecture Association and the HKILA has jointly signed a Memorandum of Undertaking (MOU) in the coming three years to work out the standardization of soft landscape specification for mutual reference between Guangdong Province and Hong Kong.
Change of Membership and New Members  
(for the period from 1 August 2016 to 31 December 2016)

Change from Student to Associate Member

G413  YU Ka Long Aaron  

New Associate Member

G407  TSANG Suet Ming  
G407  CHU Shih Jen  
G407  LAW Lok Yung  
G407  TANG, Dorothy Shun Wai  
G407  TONG Nga Wai  
G407  LAM Tsz Tung  

New Affiliate Member

A034  KUNG Yick Ho Alvin  

New Student Member

S261  GAN Zi Xuan  
S262  WONG Kit Man Kitty  
S263  CHAN Ho Yin  
S264  CHAN Kin Wai  
S265  CHAN Tsz Man  
S266  CHIU Chui Ha  
S267  CHOI Tsz Yui Kevin  
S268  CHUNG Ying Yee  
S269  FANG Xinyong  
S270  HO Cheuk Yin  
S271  LAM Chun Ho  
S272  LAU Shiu Ting Ritz  
S273  LEUNG Kin Wai  
S274  LEUNG Po Chi  
S275  LEUNG Yin Tung  
S276  LI Wui Long  
S277  LIU Ting  
S278  NGAI Ka Chung  


S281  TONG Wan Yi 唐鱻怡
S282  WAN Pamela 温嘉琳
S283  WONG Sum Ping 黃森平
S284  YEUNG Yuk Wa 楊玉華
S285  YU Yan Wa 奕殷樑
S286  CHANG Leung Kong 張良江
S287  LI Yu Han 李玉寒
S288  QIU Ying Yu 仇英宇
S289  SU Shan Shan 蘇珊珊
S290  WONG Wing Yin 黃泳妍
S291  WU Shen Yan 黃均曼
S292  Zhuang Zi Kai 庄子凱
S293  LEE Wing Shan Anna 李穎珊
S294  SZETO Yuk Sin Cubie 司徒育倩
S295  CHEUNG Wai Sum 張慧心
S296  LEUNG Yuet Ching 梁悅澄
S297  LAM Yui Ming Justin 林銳銘
S298  KWONG Kin Ming 鄭健銘
S299  LEUNG Shun Sum 梁耀心
S300  MAN King Lung 文賢聰
S301  LEE Hon Him 李漢謙
S302  TONG Wing Sze 湯詠詩
S303  LUK Chi Chung 陸志聰
S304  CHAN Ho Man 陳瀚文
S305  WONG Wai Ki Karen 黃珮淇
S306  LAM Sui Yan 林萃恩
S307  LEUNG Wing Shan 梁詠珊
S308  CHAN Suen, Melody 陳 Así
S309  CHENG Tsz Ching 鄭芷晴
S310  HO Lok Ching 何樂澄
S311  NG Ho Ming Kenny 吳浩銘
S312  LI Bo Hui 李柏慧
Reinstatement of Student Membership

S024  CHAN, Oliver  陳鈞濤
S026  CHAN Tsz Ki Jacky  陳子麒
S031  HO Chun Wa  何振華
S036  KWONG Kwan Ki  鄭筠淇
S037  LAM Ching Hang  林靖衡
S039  LAW Yat Man  劉逸文
S063  HO Yuen Yan Michelle  何婉欣
S068  TSE Wai Kwan  謝慧釗
S071  YEUNG Chun Yin  楊俊彥
S073  CHAN Hor Yin  陳可賢
S081  LI Gareth Gar Hey  李嘉熙
S100  CHOW Yik Hong  吳奕康
S101  DAGDAG Jireh Puasus  -
S102  HO Tin Chun  何天瑋
S105  WU Wing Tung  胡泳彤
S106  LING Jessica Tsz Wun  凌子媛
S112  LAI Hin Wai  黎軒瑋
S114  LEE Ka Ying  李嘉潔
S116  LI Chi Ki  李梓琪
S131  LEE Kit Lai  李啟禮
S156  TIN Man Leong  田旻亮
S161  YIM Wan Ting  嚴韻婷
S172  KWAN Joanne Ka Ying  關嘉盈
S178  LAU Sin Ching  劉倩晴
S186  CHENG, Kwok Cheong  鄭國鏘
S187  LAI Chun Yin  黎颯彥
S188  LAM Leo Che Wing  林暉穎
S190  CHEUNG Ming Sum Alice  張銘心
S191  NG Hei Yu  吳晞瑜
S204  YAN, Tsz Ching  甄梓晴