

From:

活化@Heritage
活化歷史建築通訊
A Newsletter on Revitalisation

To: Our friends

Date: Issue No.34 January 2014

恭賀
新禧

第四期活化歷史建築伙伴計劃

4 幢歷史建築 接受活化方案申請

REVITALISING HISTORIC BUILDINGS THROUGH PARTNERSHIP SCHEME BATCH IV

4 HISTORIC BUILDINGS NOW OPEN FOR APPLICATION

發展局文物保育專員辦事處在2013年12月16日舉辦記者會，公布最新一期活化歷史建築伙伴計劃（活化計劃）內容，邀請本地非牟利機構參與，為第四期活化計劃旗下4幢歷史建築遞交活化建議。

發展局局長陳茂波在記者會上表示，評審委員會將按多項準則評審申請，其中包括方案所帶來的社會價值。「我們並不單純只看計劃本身的財務回報，更著重於計劃目標、它對社區的裨益，以及其有形或無形的社會價值。」陳局長續道：「項目的對外開放度及公眾享用程度是甄選活化計劃的重要考慮因素之一。申請機構應在不影響其社會營運的情況下，盡量讓公眾欣賞全部或部分歷史建築。」

第四期活化計劃下的4幢歷史建築為：書館街12號、薄扶林道舊牛奶公司高級職員宿舍、上水古洞何東夫人醫局，以及位於司徒拔道、在第三期計劃下未能選出合適活化建議而重推的景賢里。活化計劃由2013年12月16日開始接受申請，截止日期為2014年4月15日。

活化計劃自2008年推行以來，已透過首三期計劃，讓12個本地活化項目重現生機。第一期活化計劃的6個項目均已投入服務，其中2個項目－Savannah College of Art and Design香港分校（前北九龍裁判法院）及大澳文物酒店（舊大澳警署）更分別於2011年及2013年獲頒聯合國教科文組織亞太區文物古蹟保護獎榮譽獎及優異項目獎。

The Commissioner for Heritage's Office of the Development Bureau announced the latest batch of the Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme (Revitalisation Scheme) at a press conference on 16 December 2013, to invite proposals from non-profit-making organisations for 4 historic buildings under Batch IV of the scheme.

Mr. Paul Chan, the Secretary for Development, remarked in his speech that the Advisory Committee will assess the applications with a marking scheme composed of different criteria, including social value of the proposals. "We would not simply look at the proposals' financial viability, but also on their objectives, benefits to the community and the tangible or intangible social value," he said. "Public access and enjoyment is one of the key considerations in the selection of projects for the Revitalisation Scheme. Applicants should open the whole or part of the historic building to the public for appreciation provided that the social enterprise operation therein is not affected," Mr. Chan added.

The 4 historic buildings under Batch IV of the Revitalisation Scheme are No. 12 School Street, the Old Dairy Farm Senior Staff Quarters on Pok Fu Lam Road, Lady Ho Tung Welfare Centre in Kwu Tung, Sheung Shui, and King Yin Lei on Stubbs Road which is relaunched as a result of the absence of suitable revitalisation proposals in Batch III of the scheme. Applications for adaptive re-use of the buildings are open from 16 December 2013 to 15 April 2014.

First launched in 2008, the Revitalisation Scheme has given new lease of life to 12 local historic buildings under the first 3 batches. Among the 6 projects under Batch I which have already come into operation, 2 of them – Savannah College of Art and Design (Hong Kong) (Former North Kowloon Magistracy) and Tai O Heritage Hotel (Old Tai O Police Station) have received an Honourable Mention and an Award of Merit in 2011 and 2013 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation Programme respectively.



發展局
文物保育專員辦事處
Commissioner for Heritage's Office
Development Bureau

第四期活化歷史建築伙伴計劃之歷史建築

書館街12號 – 三級歷史建築

現時位於書館街12號的建築物重建於1949年，以取代原為晚清時期一幢名為「孔聖義學」的戰前建築物。該校校舍在日佔時期遭受嚴重破壞，大戰結束後在原址重建。現時建築物外牆飾有石碑，紀念學校在1949年重新落成啟用。

建築物屬國際現代主義建築風格。主要特色包括採用立方體外型、平屋頂設計、白色牆身、鐵窗、橫向突簷和鐵製裝飾欄杆，而窗口均裝設鐵製裝飾窗花。

舊牛奶公司高級職員宿舍 – 一級歷史建築

舊牛奶公司高級職員宿舍建於1887年，位於舊牛奶公司昔日牛棚建築群西北一隅，供當時牧場經理住宿，是牛奶公司在香港現存最古老的建築物之一。

高級職員宿舍是由主樓、傭工宿舍和車庫所組成。主樓是一幢兩層高的建築，下層或地面樓層築有特厚的花崗岩石牆，每隔一定距離裝有圓形窗戶作通風用途。兩個附屬建築物，包括傭工宿舍及車庫，均築有中式雙筒雙瓦金字屋頂。

4 HISTORIC BUILDINGS UNDER BATCH IV OF REVITALISATION SCHEME

No. 12 School Street – Grade III Historic Building

The building at No. 12 School Street was reconstructed in 1949 to replace pre-war building "Hung Shing Yi Hok" founded in the late Qing Dynasty, which was severely destroyed when Hong Kong came under Japanese rule. After the war, the school was reconstructed on the same site. A stone tablet commemorating the re-opening of the school in 1949 is affixed on its external wall.

The architectural style of the building is "International Modernism", the main features of which are cubic shapes, flat roof, white walls, steel windows, horizontal projected canopies and ornamental ironwork balustrade. Windows are fitted with ornamental ironwork grilles.

Old Dairy Farm Senior Staff Quarters – Grade I Historic Building

Old Dairy Farm Senior Staff Quarters were built in 1887 and used to be the dwelling house of the farm manager. Situated in the north-western corner of the former cowshed compound of the Old Dairy Farm, it is one of the oldest of the remaining Dairy Farm buildings in Hong Kong.

The Quarters comprise the Main Building, the Servants' Quarters and the Garage Block. The Main Building is a 2-storey building. The lower or ground floor storey has thick granite block walls pierced at regular intervals by circular bull's eye windows for ventilation. The other two outbuildings, the Servants' Quarters and Garage Block both have double-roll Chinese tile pitched roofs.



何東夫人醫局 – 二級歷史建築

何東夫人醫局位於古洞，是一個糅合中西建築風格的建築群，於1932年開始興建，1933年落成；原為政府醫局，在1934至1973年間主要用作產科中心和印度籍軍人療養所。該址亦曾用作普通科門診診所，直至2005年為止，是新界區最早期的鄉郊診所之一。

醫局是一個由主樓和平房組成的建築群，兩幢建築物均樓高一層。醫局屬「藝術與工藝」建築風格。主樓蓋有很大的歇山頂，屋脊末端上翹，屋頂上面鋪設本地中式瓦片，為雙筒雙瓦形式。平房的屋頂則伸出牆以外。兩幢建築物的屋頂均以木架結構支撐。

Lady Ho Tung Welfare Centre – Grade II Historic Building

Lady Ho Tung Welfare Centre is a mixed Chinese and Western style building complex situated in Kwu Tung. Construction started in 1932 and was completed in 1933. Previously a Government welfare centre, the centre mainly served as a maternity centre and a sanatorium for Indian soldiers from 1934 to 1973. It was also a general out-patients clinic until 2005 and was one of the first rural clinics established in the New Territories.

Lady Ho Tung Welfare Centre is a complex composed of the Main Block and the Bungalow. Both blocks are of single storey. Its architectural style is "Arts and Crafts". The Main Block is emphasised with a huge hip and gable roof with curling ends, which is finished with local Chinese tiles arranged in double rolls. The roof of the Bungalow is hipped. Both roofs are supported by a timber truss system.

景賢里 – 法定古蹟

景賢里原名「禧廬」，建於1937年，大宅於1978年轉售後易名為「景賢里」。景賢里是半山區其中一座具高度歷史價值的大宅，反映香港早期華人社群的財富和社會地位不斷提高。

景賢里大宅建築群由主樓、副樓、車庫、廊屋、涼亭、游泳池等單體建築組成，糅合優秀的中西式建築特色。主樓平面遵循嶺南傳統三合院式佈局。主樓及副樓外牆主要由品質上乘的紅色清水磚築砌，屋頂鋪蓋傳統琉璃瓦片。建築物採用先進建築技術，如採用鋼筋混凝土代替傳統木結構屋頂構件。

King Yin Lei – Declared Monument

Originally named "Hei Lo", King Yin Lei was built in 1937. It was renamed as "King Yin Lei" after the residence was sold in 1978. The mansion is one of the residences in the Mid-Levels of significant historical value, reflecting the rising status and growing wealth of the Chinese community in those days in Hong Kong.

The complex includes the Main Building, the Annex Block, the Garage, the Subsidiary Building, the Pavilion and the Swimming Pool, etc, demonstrating design and construction excellence in both Chinese and Western architecture. The Main Building follows the traditional three-sided courtyard house layout commonly found in South China. The external walls are mainly made of distinctively fine red fair-faced brickwork. The roofs are built by Chinese roofing tiles in traditional overlapping form. Advanced building techniques were applied, such as using reinforced concrete to replace the traditional wooden structural roof members.

歷史建築開放日

4幢歷史建築於1月14至17日期間，舉辦了免費開放日暨導賞團，讓有意申請的機構能進行實地考察。為期4日的開放日吸引了超過60個機構約200人次參觀，透過導賞團深入了解建築物的歷史背景、建築特色和結構，以及營運限制，作為機構在建議活化工程上的重要考量。

活化計劃工作坊

此外，有意申請的機構亦獲邀參與於1月24日假香港文物探知館舉行的工作坊，以了解計劃要點及申請程序。活化歷史建築諮詢委員會、發展局文物保育專員辦事處、古物古蹟辦事處、建築署、屋宇署和規劃署均派出代表出席工作坊，從不同角度向出席人士提供專業資訊，講解在第四期歷史建築遇到的主要技術問題及可能的解決方案，並解答參加者的問題。當日工作坊一共吸引超過來自50個機構逾100名參加者出席。

OPEN DAYS FOR APPLICANTS

Free open days with guided tours for the 4 historic buildings were arranged from 14 to 17 January for prospective applicants. The 4-day event attracted around 200 people from over 60 organisations who came to learn more about the historic background, architectural features, building structures and limitations in operation of the historic buildings for the preparation of their adaptive re-use proposals.

WORKSHOP FOR APPLICANTS

A workshop was also held on 24 January at the Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre, to explain details of the scheme and its application procedures. Representatives from Advisory Committee on Revitalisation of Historic Buildings, Commissioner for Heritage's Office of the Development Bureau, Antiquities and Monuments Office, Architectural Services Department, Buildings Department and Planning Department attended the workshop to explain major technical problems which might be encountered in revitalising the historic buildings, suggest possible solutions and answer participants' enquiries. The workshop attracted over 100 participants from more than 50 organisations.



歷史建築開放日
Open Days for Applicants



活化計劃工作坊
Workshop for Applicants



「紙上風雲：辛亥革命在廣東」展覽

回溯廣東以文字起義的歷史

“HISTORY IN PRINTS: THE 1911 REVOLUTION IN GUANGDONG” READ GUANGDONG REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY LIKE AN OPEN BOOK

辛亥革命的成功標誌著中國進入了共和的時代。廣東既是革命的萌芽之地，亦是輿論和宣傳中心，廣泛傳播革命思想和訊息，讓革命精神傳遍全國。「紙上風雲：辛亥革命在廣東」展覽在2013年11月29日至2014年5月14日期間在孫中山紀念館舉行，介紹廣東如何對辛亥革命起了舉足輕重的作用。

展覽由康樂及文化事務署及廣東省立中山圖書館主辦、孫中山紀念館籌劃。展覽展出約百件由廣東省立中山圖書館提供的文物及歷史圖片，展示當時孫中山等一眾起義之士，如何以廣東為根據地，透過文字掀起革命浪潮。展品包括革命時期的手稿、書信、在廣東和香港兩地出版的報刊，以及有關革命的書籍、圖像紀錄、宣傳品、明信片等等，彌足珍貴。

「紙上風雲：辛亥革命在廣東」展覽詳情

日期：2013年11月29日至2014年5月14日
地點：孫中山紀念館一樓展覽廳
電話：2367 6373
網址：www.lcsd.gov.hk/CE/Museum/sysm/b5/permanent_exh_print.php

Success of the 1911 Revolution marked the beginning of China's republican era. Guangdong was the origin of the revolution, where new ideas and information were disseminated to every province across the country. "History in Prints: The 1911 Revolution in Guangdong" is taking place from 29 November 2013 to 14 May 2014 at Dr Sun Yat-sen Museum, featuring Guangdong's contribution to the success of the revolution that changed the future of the nation.

The exhibition is presented by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department and the Sun Yat-sen Library of Guangdong Province, and organised by the Dr Sun Yat-sen Museum. Showcasing around 100 artefacts and historical photos provided by the Sun Yat-sen Library of Guangdong Province, the exhibition is a lively portrait of how Sun Yat-sen and other like-minded individuals spread the revolutionary ideas from Guangdong. Valuable exhibits include manuscripts, correspondence, journals published in Guangdong and Hong Kong, as well as books, image records, publications and postcards.

“History in Prints: The 1911 Revolution in Guangdong” Exhibition

Date: 29 November 2013 – 14 May 2014
Venue: 1/F, Exhibition Gallery, Dr Sun Yat-sen Museum
Tel.: 2367 6373
Website: www.lcsd.gov.hk/CE/Museum/sysm/en/permanent_exh_print.php

YHA 美荷樓青年旅舍正式開業

細味第一代徙置區生活點滴

YHA MEI HO HOUSE YOUTH HOSTEL GRAND OPENING

NOSTALGIC RETURN TO BYGONE DAYS IN FIRST RESETTLEMENT BLOCK



第一期活化歷史建築伙伴計劃（活化計劃）旗下的YHA美荷樓青年旅舍，自2013年10月試業至今，已吸引超過38,000名市民參觀這棟由二級歷史建築活化而成的旅舍，感受全港碩果僅存第一型徙置大廈的魅力。YHA美荷樓青年旅舍於12月20日正式開業並舉行開幕典禮。

開幕典禮由香港特別行政區行政長官梁振英主持，並由發展局局長陳茂波、香港青年旅舍協會行政委員會主席黃奕鑑及活化歷史建築諮詢委員會主席陳智思陪同。陳局長認為，美荷樓活化計劃為本地活化項目起了一個良好典範。他在致辭時表示：「美荷樓建立了舊居民網絡，透過邀請美荷樓、石硤尾邨及深水埗的舊街坊捐贈展品、提供口述歷史及擔任導賞員，凝聚了地區的支持和力量，更讓這些珍貴的本土文化及集體回憶得以承傳，使美荷樓不只是一個政府項目或青年旅舍項目，而是屬於深水埗社區的項目。」典禮後，行政長官梁振英先後參觀懷舊「呼吸冰室」、士多及主題房間。

旅舍亦特別為公眾舉辦免費導賞團，讓訪客了解香港公共房屋發展史、美荷樓的特色及居民生活面貌，有關詳情請參閱：www.meihothouse.hk/chi/booking.php

Under Batch I of “Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme” (Revitalisation Scheme), YHA Mei Ho House Youth Hostel has been talk of the town since its soft launch in October 2013. The Grade II historic building has been patronised by over 38,000 visitors who came to explore Hong Kong’s first and only remaining resettlement block. The Grand Opening of YHA Mei Ho House Youth Hostel took place on 20 December, marking a new beginning of the historic landmark.

Mr. C Y Leung, Chief Executive, HKSAR, accompanied by guests including Mr. Paul Chan, the Secretary for Development, Mr. Michael Wong, Chairman of Executive Committee of Hong Kong Youth Hostels Association (HKYHA) and Mr. Bernard Chan, Chairman of Advisory Committee on Revitalisation of Historic Buildings officiated the opening ceremony. Mr. Paul Chan regarded Mei Ho House as a role model for local revitalisation projects. “Mei Ho House established an alumni network. Old residents of Mei Ho House, Shek Kip Mei Estate and Sham Shui Po were invited to be part of the project by donating displayed objects, providing oral history accounts and participating as docents. It strengthened the neighbourhood bonding that contributed to the preservation of local culture and collective memories. Other than a government or YHA project, Mei Ho House is transformed into a project of the Sham Shui Po community,” Mr. Chan remarked. After the ceremony, Mr. C Y Leung visited Mei Ho House, Fullcup Café, the store and nostalgic themed room.

To further the understanding of Hong Kong public housing development, features and living community of Mei Ho House, public are welcome to join its free guided tours. For details, please visit: www.meihothouse.hk/eng/booking.php

見證元朗歲月變遷

洪聖宮獲資助維修 重見香火鼎盛

LIVING WITNESS OF YUEN LONG'S DEVELOPMENT

HUNG SHING TEMPLE REOPENS WITH GRANT FROM MAINTENANCE SCHEME

位於屏山坑尾村的洪聖宮，屹立元朗250載，見證該區由鄉村部落演變成今日的新市鎮。經歷歲月洗禮的洪聖宮由私人擁有，早前兩度獲文物保育專員辦事處的維修資助計劃資助，於2011年及2013年進行維修工程，修繕建築物，避免這二級歷史建築因日久失修而破損。

洪聖宮由屏山鄧族於乾隆二十九年(即1764年)建成。而現存的結構則於同治5年(1866年)重建而成，其後於1963年曾作大規模翻新。相傳洪聖爺是唐朝一名品德高尚的官員，死後廣受民眾，尤其是漁民、商家及以海為生者敬仰供奉。由於屏山地勢平坦，易受風暴所帶來的洪水侵襲，因此200年來不少居民均到洪聖宮參拜，以求風調雨順。

洪聖宮是兩進一院式清朝建築，主要以青磚建成。宮內多處繪有夔龍、花卉等圖案，寓意吉祥。屏山洪聖宮內同時供奉着洪聖、土地和巡撫，以求平安及豐收。每年農曆2月13日是洪聖誕，洪聖宮會舉行盛大的祭祀活動，酬謝神恩。

因年代久遠，洪聖宮的木樑曾飽受蟲蟻侵蝕，對建築物造成損害。洪聖宮後來透過維修資助計劃，獲資助修葺工程費用，並由古物古蹟辦事處提供指導，香港中文大學建築文化遺產研究中心任工程策劃及督導，讓洪聖宮得以復修並改善電力系統。洪聖宮已於2013年11月25日重新對外開放，讓市民及遊客入內參拜及參觀。

有關開放資料，請瀏覽：

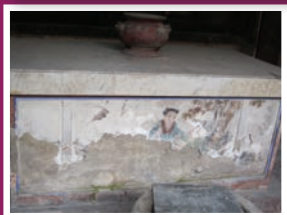
www.heritage.gov.hk/tc/maintenance/inform_app.htm



復修前 Before restoration



復修後 After restoration



Built at Hang Mei Tsuen of Ping Shan 250 years ago, Hung Shing Temple is a witness of Yuen Long's transformation from a rural area into a new town. The centuries-old, privately-owned temple was offered grants for its maintenance works in 2011 and 2013 respectively by Financial Assistance for Maintenance Scheme ("the Maintenance Scheme") under the Commissioner for Heritage's Office. The grants successfully prevented the Grade II historic building from deteriorating due to lack of maintenance.

Hung Shing Temple was built by the Tang clan in 1764, during the Qianlong reign of Qing dynasty. The existing structure was rebuilt in the 5th year of the Tongzhi reign (1866). Substantial renovation work was carried out in 1963. Legend has it that Hung Shing was an honourable governor of the Tang dynasty. After his death he was widely worshipped, especially by fishermen, traders and people whose livelihoods depend largely on the sea. As Ping Shan is a low-lying area threatened by typhoons and floods, Hung Shing has been worshipped for over two centuries for protection.

Hung Shing Temple is a Qing vernacular architecture constructed mainly of green bricks with two-hall-one-courtyard plan. Decorated with paintings and carvings of auspicious symbols including Ruyi and flowers, the temple houses the statues of Hung Shing, Earth God and Chun Fu as the deities for security and harvest. Hung Shing Festival on the 13th day of the second lunar month is the annual celebration of the temple.

The centuries-old temple was once infested by ants that threatened its architectural features. To prevent the structure from deteriorating, the temple applied for the Maintenance Scheme which offered grants that fully covered its restoration and electrical system upgrade. The maintenance work was carried out under the guidance of the Antiquities and Monuments Office, as well as supervision of the Centre for Architectural Heritage Research of the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Hung Shing Temple was reopened to public and visitors on 25 November 2013.

For opening details, please visit: www.heritage.gov.hk/en/maintenance/inform_app.htm

大師級傑出講座系列

營造大師分享歷史建築保育經驗

MASTER CLASS DISTINGUISHED LECTURE SERIES LEADING BUILDERS SHARE EXPERIENCE IN HERITAGE CONSERVATION

建築文物保育工程對材料及技術要求嚴謹。為此，由發展局文物保育專員辦事處、古物古蹟辦事處、香港大學建築文物保護課程、香港大學專業進修學院文化遺產管理課程，及建造業議會合辦之「大師級傑出講座系列」內地與香港營造大師論建築文物保育工程的材料與技術」特別邀請了國內及香港建築文物保護專家參與4場講座，就修繕技術及物料等層面分享經驗。

首個講座已於1月18日舉行，主題為「中國南方古建的物料與技術」。當日講座先由建造業議會培訓及發展總監黃敦義先生致辭。主講嘉賓為廣州大學嶺南建築研究所所長湯國華教授，及華南理工大學建築學系教授程建軍教授，分別就「中國南方古建之屋頂復修」及「中國南方古建之風水」作出分享。當日活動吸引逾200人參與。

其餘3場講座將於2月至3月期間，假香港大學專業進修學院金鐘教學中心舉行。詳情請參閱：

www.heritage.gov.hk/tc/whatsnew/events_38.htm

With stringent requirement in materials and techniques, heritage conservation is a highly sophisticated architectural topic. The Commissioner for Heritage's Office of the Development Bureau, Antiquities and Monuments Office, Architectural Conservation Programme of the University of Hong Kong, Cultural Heritage Management Programme of HKU SPACE, and Construction Industry Council (CIC) co-organised a series of 4 lectures themed "Master Class Distinguished Lecture Series: Master Builders on Materials and Techniques of Conservation Projects in Mainland China and Hong Kong", aiming to gather specialists from Mainland and Hong Kong to share their experience on techniques and materials for heritage conservation.

Themed "Materials and Techniques of Heritage Buildings in Southern China", the first lecture was held on 18 January with Mr. Charles Wong, Director of Training and Development of CIC attended to give a welcome speech. Professor Tang Guohua, Professor of Architecture of Guangzhou University was invited to share his insights on "Roof construction of heritage buildings in Southern China", followed by the analysis of "Feng Shui Construction of Heritage Buildings in Southern China" by Professor Cheng Jianjun, Professor of Architecture of South China University of Technology. The lecture was attended by over 200 people.

The 3 upcoming lectures will be held in February and March 2014 at HKU SPACE Admiralty Learning Centre. For details please visit:

www.heritage.gov.hk/en/whatsnew/events_38.htm



系列二 Session 2

中國北方古建的物料與技術 Materials and Techniques of Heritage Buildings in Northern China

日期 Date: 2月22日(六) 下午二時至五時 22 February (Sat) 2-5pm

(1) 中國北方古建之磚瓦復修 Brick and Tile Construction of Heritage Buildings in Northern China

(劉大可先生 中國建築史學會理事學術委員 Mr. Liu Dake, Council and Academic Committee Member, Chinese Society of Architectural History)

(2) 中國北方古建之木作復修 Wood Construction of Heritage Buildings in Northern China

(馬炳堅先生 北京市古代建築設計研究所所長 Mr. Ma Bingjian, Director, Beijing Centre of Research and Design of Ancient Architecture)

系列三 Session 3

西式文物建築的物料與技術 Materials and Techniques of Western Conservation

日期 Date: 3月8日(六) 下午二時至五時 8 March (Sat) 2-5pm

(1) 上海西式文物建築的復修物料與技術 Materials and Techniques of Western Heritage Buildings in Shanghai

(Andrea Destefanis先生 上海Kokai Studios創立人 Mr. Andrea Destefanis, Founder, Kokai Studios, Shanghai)

(2) 香港西式文物建築的復修物料與技術 Materials and Techniques of Western Heritage Buildings in Hong Kong

(Brian Anderson先生 Purcell Hong Kong 合夥人 Mr. Brian Anderson, Partner, Purcell Hong Kong)

系列四 Session 4

中西式園林 Chinese and Western Landscape Architecture

日期 Date: 3月29日(六) 下午二時至五時 29 March (Sat) 2-5pm

(1) 西式園境復修的物料及技術 Materials and Techniques of Western Landscape Conservation

(Ken Nicolson博士 香港大學建築文物保護課程文化景觀兼保育物料與技術科副教授 Dr. Ken Nicolson, Associate Professor in Cultural Landscapes and Conservation Materials and Techniques, ACP, HKU)

(2) 江蘇園林的造園物料及技術 Materials and Techniques of Suzhou-style Chinese Gardens

(黃勤女士 蘇州園林發展股份有限公司總工程師 Ms. Huang Qin, Chief Engineer, Suzhou Garden Development Co., Ltd.)

歡迎意見
WE WELCOME
YOUR COMMENTS

香港添馬添美道2號政府總部西翼19樓 19/F, West Wing, Central Government Offices, 2 Tim Mei Avenue, Tamar, Hong Kong
電郵 Email: wbenq@devb.gov.hk 傳真 Fax: 2189 7264 網址 Homepage: www.heritage.gov.hk

欲收到網上版的人士，請電郵至 wbenq@devb.gov.hk

To subscribe to the online version of 活化@Heritage, please email to wbenq@devb.gov.hk