



明池山莊的水池造景，將山的壯麗與水的幽靜合而為一，這也是郭教授傑出的作品之一 / 戴進元攝
Mingchi Forest Recreation Area combines magnificent mountains and tranquil water. It is also one of the masterpiece by Kuo / taken by Jin-yuan Dai

景觀建築家 郭中端教授專訪

守護土地的自然 與人文之美

Guardian of a Land's Nature and Culture

Interview with Prof. Chung-dwan Kuo Landscape Architect

台灣被稱為福爾摩沙不是沒有道理的。雖然只是蕞爾小島，卻因為所處的特殊地理位置及多變地形，孕育了豐富的生態資源，在很短的移動距離內，就能觀賞到極多樣的自然景觀。另一方面，除了在地的南島、原住民文化之外，台灣歷經西班牙、荷蘭、日本、中國與美國文化的洗禮，交織出燦爛多元的文化內涵。換言之，無論就自然或人文面向，台灣的景觀都是麗質天生的。

There are reasons why Taiwan is also known as “Formosa,” the “beautiful island.” Despite its size, its unique location and diverse landscapes have nurtured an abundant ecological resource, and travelers can view different natural sceneries without having to travel too far. On the other hand, besides the local Austronesian and aboriginal culture, cultures from Spain, Netherlands, Japan, China, and America have all influenced this island. Whether it is nature or culture, Taiwan is magnificent in both regards.

台灣有7座國家公園捍衛著美麗的山川地景、人文歷史，讓生態保育永續發展，讓國土保育完整落實。然而，不在國家公園保護範圍內的地區，有時因過度開發、人為破壞，讓環境與人類的關係惡化。所幸台灣這塊土地，向來不缺具有反省及實踐能力的人。其中，1994年完成的宜蘭冬山河親水公園，是極具指標性的典範。該案完全扭轉過去人力駕馭河川的思維，注重生態工法，並跳脫治水框架，強調親水性與在地的元素的引用，成為當地代表性的地景。

賦予冬山河新生命

這項打開國人視野的計劃，掌舵者就是郭中端教授。郭教授的養成教育完整，她求學歷程的轉變，本身就是一個「專業者對如何介入環境、創造美」的尋找過程。她最初學的是建築，但發現單棟建物對大環境的改善有限，後來又念都市計畫，卻覺得那些劃設道路、訂定土地使用分區的工作，真正關心的並不是美這件事情。最後，她改走景觀建築，才定了下來。這條路，讓她能以最友善的方式改造整體環境，突顯土地背後的自然與人文意涵，從而展現出好的景觀。

郭教授賦予了冬山河新的生命，這個夢想，起源於回國之初在淡水河觀賞龍舟賽的經驗。她看到骯髒的河水濺到選手的身上，縱使不是當事人，都覺得那臭味揮之不去。當時她就想，有機會一定要找一條河，好好的整治規劃，讓人與水能夠和諧共存，沒有距離。

當然不只是親水，而是親近整個自然環境，擁抱這塊土地的人文歷史。對郭教授來說，這樣的信念從小就滲入了血液裡。她回憶，小時候住台北溫州街，所念的北師附小和台大是以水田相連的，老師帶著他們寫生的地方，就在田邊。如此的「良田美景」，是她「文化基底」

Taiwan has seven national parks to protect the beautiful landscapes, history and keep the environment sustainable. However, the over development caused by human jeopardizes the relationship between human beings and natural. Fortunately, there are always people in Taiwan who see and correct mistakes. Completed in 1994, Dongshan River Water Park in Yilan is one of such examples. This local landmark shows how rivers should be managed ecologically instead of being “controlled” by us, and how river tourism and local elements can be combined together.

Giving Dongshan River a New Life

This project that widens our perspective was managed by Prof. Chung-dwan Kuo. Having been well-schooled, Kuo herself is an example of how “a professional intervenes and creates beauty.” Seeing how dealing with a single building could not improve nature, she transferred to urban planning but later thought that road planning and zoning were not about aesthetics. Eventually, she chose landscape architecture since it allowed her to improve the environment in the friendliest way and come up with a great scenery by showing the nature and culture on a certain piece of land.

Kuo has given Dongshan River a new life, and this dream of hers originated when she was a spectator in a dragon-boat race in Danshui River, which was then heavily polluted with a foul stench. At that time, Kuo decided that one day she would do her best to restore a river in order for people to co-exist with water in peace.

Of course, Kuo's ambition was not just about helping people get closer to water but also the entire natural environment and its culture. Such love for nature has always been with Kuo, who grew up on Wenchou St. in Taipei, and the elementary school and NTU she attended were all close to rice fields where she did life drawings. These experiences are an important part in her “cultural foundation.” She often

宜蘭冬山河親水公園便是郭教授團隊的傑作 / 賴宛靖攝

Dong Shan River Water Park in Yilan is the masterpiece by Kuo and her team. / by Wan-jing Lai





中很重要的元素。留學日本的時候，郭教授常常夢到故鄉。後來返國在台南成大教書，有次從四草調查回來，夕陽西下，經過大片大片的鹽田、稻田，這幅景象和當初的夢境很像，讓她感動莫名。另外一次是在宜蘭，經過綠油油的竹林，下面則是水汪汪的一片，這畫面同樣讓她掉下眼淚。

情感與認同

這就是對土地的情感與認同，也是我們處理環境問題時，最關鍵的態度。郭教授沉重的指出，政府早期抱著短暫停留就要離開的心理，如此怎能懂得珍惜一切？怎能看到深層的歷史及自然脈絡？而隨後，一發不可收拾的土地商品化，經濟發展掛帥，遺害至今，對這塊寶島產生巨大的衝擊。要知道，「土地是一切的基盤，基盤崩了，什麼都沒有了」！

為了後代子孫，環境永續發展是位階極高的價值，不該碰到經濟問題就退縮。不只台灣，全球都如此。談到目前人類過度開發而導致的全球暖化趨勢，郭教授不免憂心忡忡。前幾年她去北極時，目睹冰原大幅退縮，腳下站的地方，竟已是油管埋設處。她想，幾十年後海平面上升，辦公室樓下的捷運淡水線，恐怕就像宮崎駿動畫《神隱少女》的劇情，鐵軌要泡在水裡了。

郭教授會這麼說，是想要提醒所有的開發者，一定要回應地球自然生態脆弱這個嚴肅的議題。其實，環境好了，好的景觀自然也就形成了。然而，好的景觀也是需要爭取及保護的。1973年，日本千倉發生了一個著名的事件。一對老夫婦門前原有很好的視野，欣賞日出日落是他們安渡餘年的憑藉，但是，卻被後來開發商起造的樓房給中斷了。雙方打起了官司，結果是老夫婦贏了，因為他們的精神受到了迫害，這是日本「景觀權」（當時稱為「眺望權」）的濫觴。

由此可知，能不受約束的欣賞美景，是多麼重要。不然，只能透過小窗往外望、或什麼都不給你看，那和關進監獄裡，有什麼差別？

dreamed about her homeland when she was studying in Japan, and she later returned to Taiwan to teach in NCKU, Tainan. Seeing the salt and rice fields after returning from Sitsao reminded her of what she saw in her dreams, and she also had tears when she passed by green bamboo forests in Yilan.

Passion and Identification

What Kuo demonstrates is her passion for and identification with the land, which is the most critical attitude we must have when dealing with nature. Kuo pointed out that the earlier rulers of Taiwan treated this island like a temporary colony; lands were sold like commodities, and the emphasis on economic development has led to many aftermaths that have damaged this island. Kuo pointed out one important thing: “Land is the basis for everything; without it, there would be nothing left!”

For our future generations, the issue of “sustainable environmental development” is more critical than economic issues – not only for Taiwan but also the entire world. Kuo is concerned with the issue of global warming. When she was in the Arctic a few years back, she saw receded ice fields and miles of oil pipelines. If the sea level continued to rise, the MRT lines in Taipei would probably be under water.

Kuo would like to remind developers in the world to take a serious look at Earth's fragile ecosystems. When the enthronement is well, good natural sceneries will be there. However, this does not mean good sceneries do not have to be fought for or protected. In 1973, a senior couple filed a lawsuit against a housing developer who constructed an apartment that obstructed the beautiful sceneries they had enjoyed. The couple won the lawsuit for the reason that they were insulted psychologically, and this is the source of the “right to landscapes” in Japan (known as the “right of viewing” at that time).

This shows how important it is to be able to enjoy beautiful sceneries without restraints. Seeing nature through a tiny window – or seeing nothing at all, is not different from being in a prison cell.

四度空間的藝術

從郭教授回台教書、主持冬山河、明池國家森林遊樂區整治工程，到後來成立環境顧問公司也為陽明山國家公園進行日式建築調查，持續推動優質的生態景觀工程，十幾年來，她有一個感觸，就是我們的官員和民衆都太急了，總希望很快就看到成果。但是，環境的規劃與營造，不只是三度空間的問題，還要加上時間的累積，是四維向度的藝術。無論是自然景觀或人文景觀，都是飽經歲月的洗鍊才能顯現出價值。就像京都的「苔寺」，已有1300年的歷史，如果不給它時間，各種類型的綠苔如何能爬滿整間古剎，形成動人的景色？郭教授還特別補充，入「苔寺」的遊客，都被要求先抄寫一遍《心經》。確實，要花點時間先把心沈澱下來，心靈之眼，方能感受得到真正的美景。

同樣地，進行一個環境改造計畫，也需要時間。有時政府把規劃時間壓縮，想要早點看到績效，卻適得其反。試想，若是很快的得到一個錯誤的答案，那有什麼意義？這樣傷害不是更大？這正是追求速度的迷思。此外，現代人過份依賴科技，用大量的電腦設備與軟體，想要省去過去手工繪圖的時間，殊不知，如此也流失了「以身體來感受空間尺度、光影與色澤」的機會，降低了人與環境的親切互動。

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郭教授亦常為古老日式建築請命、修復。圖為黃金博物園區著名的四連棟 / 中冶環境造形顧問提供
Kuo has also worked on old Japanese-styled buildings. The famous Silian Building in the Gold Ecological Park / provided by LEF

4. 這裡不是九寨溝，這裡是明池 / 戴進元攝

This is not Jiu-zhai-gou; this is Mingchi. / by Jin-yuan Dai

5. 木棧道讓人在森林裡大口呼吸。 / 中冶環境造形顧問提供

Take a deep breath in the wood trail in the forest. / provided by LEF

The Art of Four-Dimension

What Kuo felt in her experience of teaching in Taiwan, leading the Dongshan River restoration, MingChin Forest Recreation Area program, and running an environment consultation firm is that the officials and public in Taiwan are too hasty to see results. Environmental planning, however, is a four – rather than three, dimensional issue since “time” is a major factor, and natural or culture sceneries only become valuable after a lengthy progress. Take the “Moss Temple” in Kyoto, Japan, for example; how could this ancient temple be covered with moss if time was not given? Kuo also said that the before entering this temple, the tourists are asked to manually transcribe a passage of Buddhist doctrines. It is true that we must first take some time to calm our mind before we can see the true beauty.

Similarly, environmental restoration also requires time. The government today tries to shorten the progress in order to see results quickly. However, it would be pointless if the results they see are wrong when all they care about is speed. Furthermore, today's people are overly reliant on technologies such as computers and software, not realizing that they have lost the opportunity to “experience nature” with their own senses as well as the interactions with nature.





北投親水公園一隅 / 賴宛靖攝
Beitou Hot Spring park / by Wan-ching Lai



北投親水公園周邊充滿日式風情。圖為北投溫泉博物館 / 戴進元攝
The Japanese styled near Beitou Hot Spring park. Shown here is Beitou Hot Spring Museum. / by Jin-yuan Dai

尊重環境的自然與歷史特質

任何一塊土地，都有其形成的歷史背景及特質，規劃設計者必須要全盤掌握，才能把美好、感人的東西，彰顯出來。

比方說陽明山與台北市的關係，郭教授睜大著眼睛問，「世界上有哪一個地方，國家公園與首都這麼近？」此即陽明山的地理特點，而它的地質、溫泉建築，則衍生出自然與人文景觀。當初，冬山河親水公園，即是大量運用了宜蘭傳統建材，並聘請當地工人施作，才能展現純正的地方特色，這就是「在地性」的精神。

再以她參與的北投親水公園為例，當地的北投石，是整個地區保護計畫中的核心連結點，北投石一旦離開這裡，「它的環境意義就消失了」，所以，尊重地方原有的脈絡，是非常重要的。郭教授後來反對其他地方完全套用冬山河的模式，也是基於這樣的考量，因為，每個環境的條件不同，要順著它自然本質，才是最好的。

Respecting Nature and History of Environment

Any piece of land has its own historical background and characteristics, and a designer must think comprehensively in order to manifest the beautiful and touching elements.

Take the relationship between Yangmingshan and Taipei City for example; Kuo asked us, “Have you seen any other capital that is so close to a national park?” Besides Yangmingshan's geographical feature, its geological qualities and hot spring facilities have also shaped its natural and cultural attractions. Dongshan River Water Park utilized Yilan architectural styles and was built by local workers, making it a true “local feature.”

Let's look at another project of hers: Beitou Hot Spring Park. The “Hokutolite” (“Beitou Rock”) is the core of the entire conservation project. If it was gone, “the environmental implication would be gone as well.” Therefore, it is important to respect the original, local features. This is why Kuo rejects the idea of applying the Dongshan River model to other locations.



頭前溪的景觀工程 / 中冶提供
Landscape construction in Toucian River.
/ provided by LEF



「順著自然的本質」，其實也就是生態工法的價值。郭教授說過，「生態工法即是心態工法」，若我們對待環境的態度與方法正確，環境的體質就會好，美好的景觀，不過是最後呈現的結果，同時，那也必定是個可以安定人心、舒舒服服的空間。她的景觀作品，遍及全省，都是秉持這樣的理念與優勁，慢慢磨出來的。

削著短髮、精神奕奕的郭教授，看起來就像是位感性的俠女，這條路還要繼續走下去，她由衷希望，生活這塊土地的人們，「能更用點心，要看的遠，多聆聽遠方的聲音」。

那是自然與人文的和諧交響曲。🎵

“Following nature's essence” is the value of ecological engineering. “Ecological efforts are the results of our attitude,” said Kuo. If we treat the environment with the correct attitude and methods, nature will be better, and beautiful sceneries – a space for us to fully relax, are merely the end outcome. Kuo's landscape works are seen all over Taiwan, and they are the results of such belief.

The short-haired, spirited Prof. Kuo looks like a sexy heroine who will continue with her mission. Kuo sincerely wishes that people living on this land “could focus more on trying to see the future and hear what nature is trying to say.”

That would be a harmonic symphony between nature and culture. 🎵



郭中端教授簡介 // // // // //

About Professor Chung-dwan Kuo

淡江大學建築系學士，日本大學建築工學碩士，早稻田大學建築與都市研究所博士課程修畢。先後任教於淡江、東海、成功及中原等大學。1992年創立中冶環境造型顧問有限公司，推動生態工法，作品獲獎無數，包括：第15屆《建築師》雜誌國際合作優良設計獎、營建署第1屆至第4屆全國優良優等景觀建築獎、第1屆台北城都市設計景觀大獎。

Bachelor of architecture (Tamkang University) . Master's of Architecture (Nihon University) .

Ph. D. of architecture and urban studies (Waseda University) . Have taught in Tamkang University, Tunghai University, NCKU, and CYCU.

Founded Chung-ya Environment Design Consultation Firm in 1992 and received numerous awards for her ecological efforts, including: the 15th “Architecture Magazine” Award of Design for Excellent International Collaboration, 1st ~ 4th National Landscape Design Award by CPI, and the landscape award in the 1st Taipei City Urban Design.