

內政部營建署 黃代理署長景茂

Jing-mao Huang, Deputy Director of CPAMI

永續

國家公園的核心價值

Continuing National Parks' Core Values

導讀  
REVIEW

國家公園努力的核心價值是什麼？是營造物種的豐富綺麗，是創造人文的多元和諧，抑或是環境教育的落實紮根，還是山川國土的地貌完整？營建署黃景茂副署長用看似簡單、卻意義深遠的兩個字，點出國家公園的核心價值：永續。

台灣國家公園隸屬內政部營建署管轄，在建設與保育的微妙角力間，營建署身為主管機關，往往要面對很多衝擊與挑戰。在都市建設及規劃資歷完整、在國家公園經營管理上亦有諸多心得的黃代理署長認為，或許建築景觀與環境保育常被視作拔河比賽的兩方，經常在拉鋸、爭論，但黃代理署長的眼中，建設與保育，其實是天秤兩端，兩者間必須達到完美平衡，才能永續共榮。

而國家公園肩負著許多責任，並非把區域劃分出來維持原始面貌就好，必須營造出人與自然和諧相處的空間，讓人能親近自然、感受自然進而享受自然。在全球環保意識抬頭之際，所謂的永續不光是建築物能不能承受強震、夠不夠強韌、擋不擋得住洪水……在全球環保意識抬頭的現今，永續不是指建造一棟如金字塔般屹立萬年的史跡，而是能確保環境的恆常美好。

環境保育並非創新議題，在全球氣候變異問題無可忽視、科學家積極尋求解決之道的現在，永續指的不光是環境，更可延伸至人文意涵與歷史建築。國家公園著重文化多元性，像是原住民族透過文化傳承、世代交替，

What are the core values that national parks are striving for? Is it maintaining the rich and diverse life-forms? Reinforcing environmental education? Or ensuring the completeness of the homeland soil and landscape? Deputy Director Jing-mao Huang of Construction and Planning Agency used a simple, yet very meaningful word to point out the core value of national parks: “sustainability.”

Taiwan's national parks are under the jurisdiction of CPA. In the subtle balance between construction and conservation, CPA often has to face a lot of impact and challenges. Huang who has much experience in urban construction/planning and national park management believes that construction and conservation are often seen as the two ends of a tug of war, but he believes they should be looked at the two ends of a scale, whose perfect balance drives sustainable prosperity.

National parks have many duties, and to keep certain areas untapped is not enough. A space where mankind and nature can coexist peacefully has to be created before these two can be brought closer together. With the increasing environmental awareness, “sustainability” is not just about whether buildings can stand against natural disasters.

Today, “sustainability” is not about building a pyramid that stands for thousands of years but ensuring the environment is always protected.

Environmental protection is not a new topic. In today's world where scientists are addressing the serious issue of climate change, “sustainability” does not only refer to the environment but also culture and historic buildings. National

## 黃代理署長景茂簡介

About Deputy Director  
Jing-mao Huang

**學歷：**成功大學都市計畫系畢業、亞洲理工學院區域及都市規劃碩士

**經歷：**曾任高雄市養工處長，重要工作經歷包括高雄市都市主要計畫通盤檢討、高雄市都市更新計畫、左營洲仔濕地公園開闢、自來水公園開闢、生日公園開闢、愛河沿岸景觀親水工程。

**Education Background :** Graduated from the Department of Urban Planning, NCKU. Master's degree, Asian Institute of Technology.

**Experience :**

Maintenance Office, Bureau of Public Works, Kaohsiung City. Duties include reviewing Kaohsiung City's urban planning, urban renewal projects, development of Zuoying Chouchai Wetland, development Tap Water Park, development of Birthday Park, and water recreation constructions along the banks of Love River.



擎天崗景觀 / 陽管處提供，張正雄攝  
The view of Chingtiankang /  
provided by YMSNP, taken by Jheng-syong Chang



找尋人與自然共存相處之道，如玉山國家公園中布農族人憑藉著前人智慧，協助學者捕獲黑熊進行研究再野放；或是善於漁獵的泰雅族人，因著與生俱來對溪流的熱情，與雪霸國家公園一同珍貴魚種的復育。原住民文化不僅協助了國家公園，也為族群找出新定位，更為生物建立保育研究的珍貴資料庫，這些即為永續的表現。

此外，人在自然環境中的存在歷程中，也能展現永續精神。以金門國家公園傳統聚落化身民宿為例，饒富歷史價值的古蹟維護不易，居民翻建整修損及古蹟的事，屢見不鮮。金管處的作為不僅能讓歷史景觀妥善保存，更能讓民眾住進古厝，體驗傳統之美，前人胼手胝足、以僑匯打拼而建造的聚落，能讓後代子孫親身感受，這是永續價值傳承的最佳典範。

黃代理署長感性的表示，城市公園與國家公園規劃的理念大致相同，均以減法美學、生態工程、簡易綠美化、民眾參與為核心價值，但城市公園著重市民使用安全、便利與舒適為考量。然而，在國家公園的建築規劃，更要以生物多樣性及自然工法為考量：為路蟹蓋馬路、為候鳥搭廊道……道路鋪面以能涵養雨水的碎石或草皮為首選，邊坡防護也須減少水泥用量，甚至是零水泥，給大地呼吸的空間……在廣袤無垠的自然環境中，讓國家公園肩負起新時代的任務，尋找成長共生的契機。如此，建設與保育也不會是拔河繩兩端的拮抗者，而是一同拉著繩索的共生夥伴，而繩索的那端繫著的，會是永續的美好未來。

parks focus on cultural diversity and help us find a way to coexist with nature. For example, the Bununs help Yushan National Park conduct research on *Selenarctos thibetanus formosanus*; the Atayals who are good at fishing and hunting help Shei-pa National Park protect and restore invaluable fish species. Aboriginal cultures have not only helped national parks but also given themselves new duties and established an invaluable database for conservation efforts.

In addition, the history of Taiwan is also sustained in this effort. Take the traditional villages in Kinmen that are turned into inns for example; it is common to see the locals work hard together to restore the historic buildings. KMNP's effort has not only preserved the historic sceneries but also let people live in the ancient buildings and experience the beautiful tradition, making this joint effort a perfect example of sustainability.

Huang pointed out that city parks and national parks are basically planned the same way – through reductive aesthetics, ecological engineering, vegetation, and public participation. However, city parks focus more on public safety, convenience, and comfort, whereas national parks focus more on biodiversity and natural working methods. Road surface is mostly made of gravel or sod that that keeps water, and bank projection should be made with less – or even no concrete, in order to protect nature. In the broad natural environment, national parks have the mission of seeking the opportunities for mutual growth and development. Construction and conservation will no longer at a tug-of-war but two partners jointly hold a rope and pulls in a sustained, bright future.

充滿人文風情的金門聚落 / 金管處提供  
Kinmen cultural village / provided by KMNP



中國文化大學環境設計學院 郭瓊瑩院長  
Monica C. Kuo, Dean of the College of Environmental Design-PCCU

# 從人文出發 以自然為本

## Cultural Development Based on Nature

### 導讀 REVIEW

Design with nature for people! 中國文化大學環境設計學院郭瓊瑩院長以這句話來破題，精準點出人文意象與自然景觀間所追求的完美關係。

在建築景觀上，國家公園管理當局除肩負自然環境保育重任外，轄內人文歷史的保存及發展，也是管理的重點之一。金管處傳統聚落的發展及再造開了先例，完美串連起傳承與再生，而多座國家公園內的歷史建物亦靜待時機，讓光華再現。郭院長表示，以陽明山的山仔后美軍眷村及日式溫泉宿舍群為例，如果可以延續舊有氛圍，將空間與時間融合，這片老房子或許能化身為大使館區，國外駐台灣辦事處集中於此，或規劃為海外學人訪台研習中心，成為一個獨特區域，在不加建、不誇張翻修的情況下，老宅有機會以新面貌與世人見面，並與陽明山的美景融合，是人文況味的表現，亦是與在地環境良好互動的範例。

建築景觀並非刻意鋪陳出來的玩意兒，即便建造出獨一無二、絕無僅有的美態，但修飾過頭或太過刻意，都非好事。應該是不著痕跡的讓舊物呈現時空更迭的美感，而非整建成煥然一新的建物，讓環境衝擊減至最低，才是人文景觀延續的精神所在，修舊如舊，才是真正的高明。

此外，台灣國家公園範圍內，蘊藏著原住民族豐饒的文化資產，八部合音、射耳祭、矮靈祭、豐年祭、成

“Design with nature for people!” This is how Monica C. Kuo, the dean of GIAU, Chinese Culture University, described the perfect relationship between culture and nature.

In terms of architectures and landscapes, national parks not only have to protect natural environments but also preserve and promote the culture and history in their areas. The development and restoration of the traditional villages by KMNP have set an example of how old things can be given a second chance, and there are many more historical buildings in other national parks that are waiting to be rediscovered. Kuo pointed out that perhaps the U.S. military villages and Japanese hot-spring dormitories in Yangmingshan could be turned into an embassy area with international learning centers while the original atmosphere could be maintained without adding in new buildings or renovations. This would give new life to the old buildings in the beautiful Yangmingshan and would be a perfect example of good local interactions.

Buildings and landscapes should not be artificial as “artificiality” destroy aesthetics regardless how unique a piece of art is. The best way is to subtly put on a contemporary look on old buildings instead of making the entire things anew. This reduces the impacts on the environment while cultural sceneries are sustained.

In addition, Taiwan's national parks are rich in aboriginal cultural assets, and things like Pasibutbut, the manah-tainga, Pastaay Ceremony, the Harvest Festival, and the rite

## 郭瓊瑩院長簡介 About Monica C. Kuo

**現職：**中國文化大學環境設計學院院長暨景觀系系主任與景觀研究所所長

**學歷：**美國賓夕凡尼亞大學(University of Pennsylvania)藝術學院景觀建築碩士、國立中興大學園藝系學士

**專長：**環境規劃、景觀生態、生態設計、綠地計畫、河川生態設計、環境色彩

**經歷：**

2007 中國文化大學環境設計學院院長

1991 中國文化大學景觀學系、所長兼主任

1983-1991 內政部營建署國家公園組約聘研究員、技正

1982-1983 Hanna/Olin, 景觀設計師事務所, 景觀設計師, 美國費城

1981-1982 George E. Patton, 景觀設計師事務所, 景觀設計師, 美國費城

1980-1981 WRT 都市規劃及景觀設計師事務所, 景觀設計師, 美國費城

1977-1978 山耘工程顧問公司, 景觀設計師, 台灣台北

**Current Position :** Dean of the Graduate Institute of Architecture & Urban Planning, Chinese Culture University

**Education Background :** Master's degree, Landscape Architecture, University of Pennsylvania; Bachelor's degree, Department of Horticulture, NCHU

**Specialties :** Environmental planning, landscape ecology, ecology design, vegetation planning, river ecology design, and environmental color design.

**Experience :**

2007 Dean of the Graduate Institute of Architecture & Urban Planning, Chinese Culture University

1991 Dean and manager of Department of Landscape Architecture, CCU

1982-1983 Contract researcher/technical specialist, Department of National Parks, CPA

1982-1983 Landscape designer, Hanna/Olin Landscape Design Firm, Philadelphia

1981-1982 Landscape designer, George E. Patton Landscape Design Firm, Philadelphia

1980-1981 Landscape designer, WRT Urban Design and Landscape Design Firm, Philadelphia

1977-1978 Landscape designer, Shanyun Construction Consultation Firm, Taipei, Taiwan



年禮……等，皆為遊客耳熟能詳的著名祭典。郭院長表示，人文是一種信仰，對土地的尊敬就是一種信仰。原住民對於土地的熱忱及重視，已融入文化傳承之中，成為生活的一部分，並非刻意將原民文化包裝成表演或是節慶，就認為是完成了文化傳承，如能更細膩地將原民精神發揮在國家公園經營管理、人力調配、遊憩觀光上，才稱得上是真正的落實與深耕。

郭院長認為，若能將「原住民」廣泛的定義，除世居山林的原住民族文化以外，在土地上原先居住者亦包含在內，對國家公園人文意象的多元發展，更有裨益。舉例而言，陽明山竹仔湖梯田世代耕耘的農家，因陽明山獨特的地質、氣候，以及地理位置等原由，種植番薯、竹筍、蔬菜、花卉等作物，進而演變為現今陽明山獨有的文化特色，這也是廣義的原民與國家公園的關係，亦能延伸為陽明山國家公園的人文意象。

從抽象的人文意涵到具象的景觀建築，國家公園與人的關係，就如同土壤與植被，在相同空間裡、不斷推進的時間中，以不同形態努力著。土壤的養分肉眼看不見，只能從種籽的成長、茁壯去感受。在國家公園內，從人文精神孕育出獨有的景觀意象，無論是從時代巨輪下產生的歷史建物（如金門傳統聚落），或是賦予文化傳承使命的文化景觀（如恆春、陽明山之生活產業及文化地景）去體悟，從人文出發，以自然為本，交織出充沛無窮的活力，就是讓這片土地更美好的動力。

of passage are all well-known to tourists. Kuo stated that culture is a religion, and the respect for the land is a religion. The passion and value aboriginals place on their land are a part of their culture and life, and “passing on culture” is not just about aboriginal performances and festivities. Real effort would be to better express the aboriginal spirit on national park management, HR allocation, and tourism.

Kuo believes that it would be more beneficial for national parks' cultural development if “aboriginals” are defined more broadly by including not only the aboriginals in the mountains but also the early immigrants. For example, the farmers in the terraces in Yangmingshan have formed a unique culture since they plant yams, bamboo shoots, vegetable, and flowers due to Yangmingshan's unique geology and climate. This is the relationship between a national park and the broadly defined “aboriginals” and also the unique local culture.

From abstract culture to tangible landscapes and buildings, national parks and people are like soil and plants that develop in different forms. Invisible to the eyes, the nutrients in the soil can only be expressed by a seed's growth. A national park nourishes landscapes that are the products of human culture, including the historic buildings (such as Kinmen's traditional villages) or cultural landscapes (such as the cultural industries in Hengchun and Yangmingshan). To generate more life by mixing culture and nature is the best way to make our land even more desirable than before.