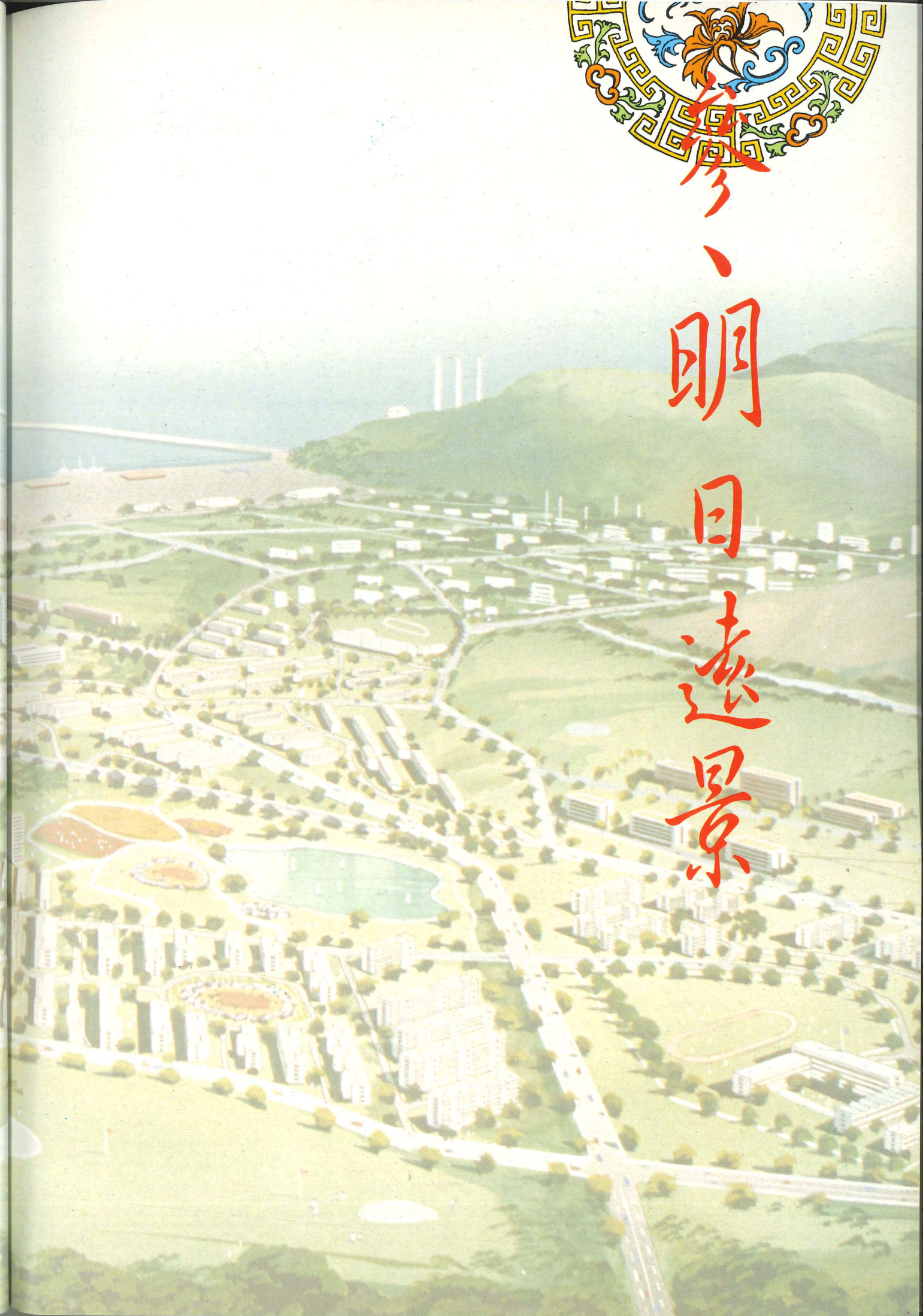
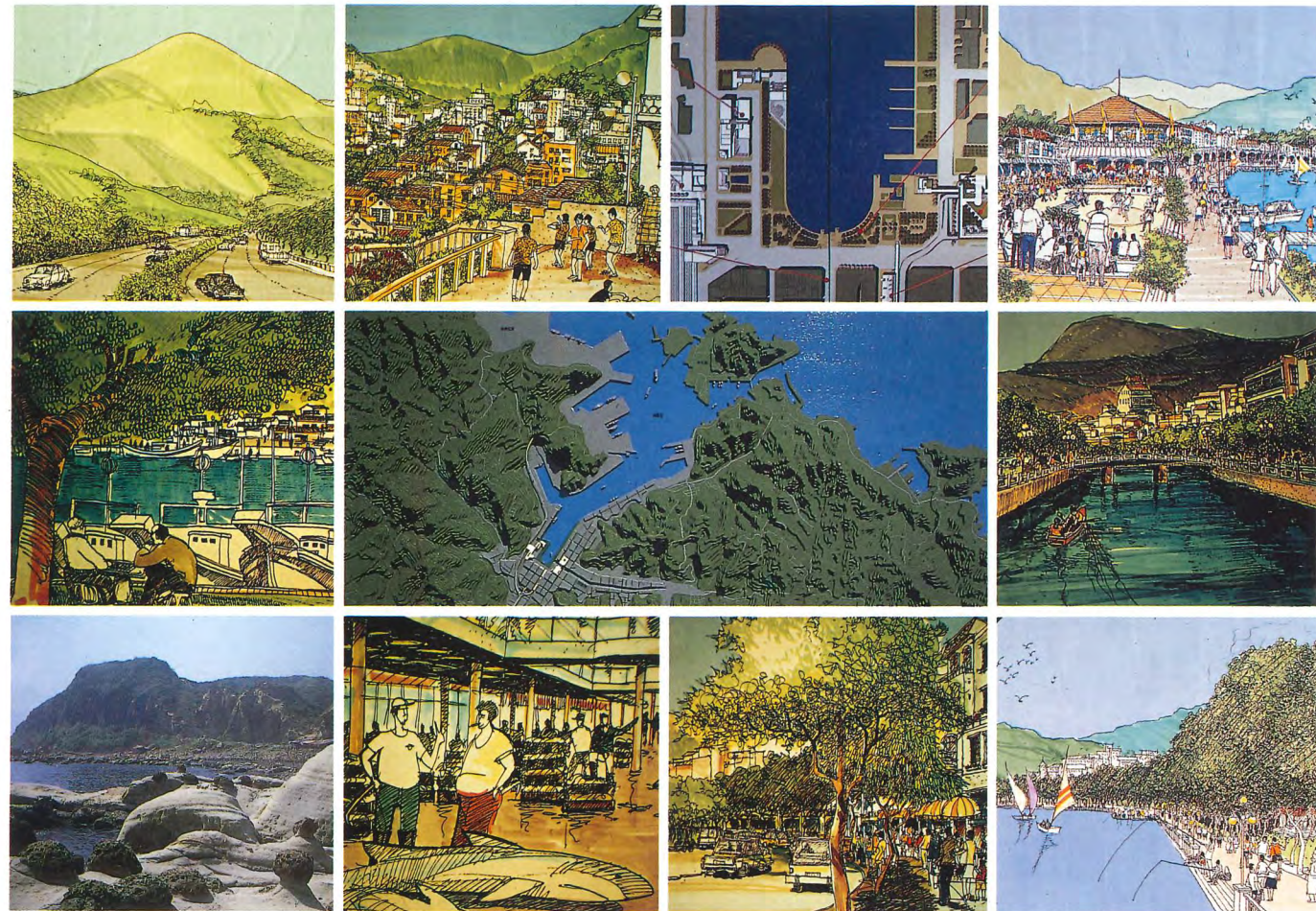




今日
明日
远景





都市的發展是一個整體營運的結果，包括政府的政策引導、公共建設的計畫、以及民間投資的配合。在港務發展及土地開發限制的壓力之下，以及人口計畫及資源分配的基本政策要求，基隆市正努力促成「新港計畫」及「新市鎮計畫」的實現。基隆市明日發展遠景「港都山城意象」正是以上述的政策方向為基礎，描繪近程及遠程的發展憧憬，使解決現實問題的每一項實質建設，均能朝向同一遠景目標，逐項逐年地累集成果，實現遠景。

The development of a city is inevitable an integration of the government policies, a through plan of public construction and the private investment. Keelung Government is going to achieve the implementation of "The New Harbour Development Project" and "The New Town Development Project" under the pressure of the present harbour affairs development and the con-

straints of Land-use condition in associate with the basic policies of population plan and the distribution of resources. Under these basic directions, the future Vision of Keelung - "Image of Harbour Place and Hilltown" is going to solve the pratical problems and fulfill the goals Step by step in order to carry out the short-term projects as well as Long-term developments into reality.



都市形成的歷程，簡單地說，就是在其起源的自然環境條件下的文明化的過程，是自然資源與人文資源結合的過程。

基隆處於自然山水交匯的地位，若將自然與人文結合的程度，分為三個層次，各從陸地與海洋兩個自然的形式來看，一個可體驗的空間架構就形成了。

—Briefly speaking, the formation of a city is actually a constant interacting process between the natural resources and the humanities resources.

—Keelung, where the plain fronting the sea sunounded by hills that are abundant with green, is the city in which nature and the townscape are fused in harmony. It could be differentiated into 3 layers according to the interaction of humanities and nature. Moreover, a structure of space, which can be experienced, is formed over there from the natural patterns of Land and ocean.

| | 水與人文的結合 | 陸與人文的結合 |
|------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 第一層次 | 大海 • 自然澎湃 | 丘陵 • 連綿起伏 |
| 第二層次 | 外港 • 水岸為人所使用但尊重自然形勢 | 山城 • 羣集的住屋，順應山勢座落 |
| 第三層次 | 內港 • 被人文活動包圍，水面為幾何形 • 水的自然資源與人文資源最緊密的結合 | 港都 • 高度人文化 • 與內港結合，水、陸、人為一體 |

| | Interaction of water and Humanities | Interaction of Land and Humanities. |
|--------------|---|--|
| First Layer | Vast Ocean • Natural forces are dominating | Rolling Hills • Natural forces are dominating |
| Second layer | Outer harbor • the waterfront area is utilized and respecting the natural terrain. | Hill-town • Cluster Housings are setting along the mountain slopes. |
| Third layer | Inner harbor • sunounded by humanities activities and the water surface is geometrical shape | Harbor city • Highly civilized, interacting with inner harbor and, • unification of water, Land and human. |

在空間體驗的過程中透視基隆未來的風貌，發展的遠景逐次的呈現在預見的意象之中。自高速公路開始，體驗「自然山景意象」；穿過隧道空間，體驗一種「期待」的心情；瞬間進入基隆，首先體驗到的是置身「山城」之中直趨海港；穿入「港都」，立即可以體驗到的是港都的風貌；由此向西可以達到休憩娛樂的「小港」；向東則回到「田寮河生活軸」；離開內港向北，沿港濱道路體驗「港濱公園」的綠意；到達和平島，可以先經驗漁港活生生的漁市作業和海鮮市場；繞過山頭，立即到達有獨特「自然景觀意象」的千疊敷；沿自然海景的海濱公路漸趨具有「漁村風貌」的八斗子；由此向東就可連接東北角海岸風景區。



Through the sequence of space experiencing, you can project the future vision and the foreseeable images of Keelung will gradually come true. Approaching Keelung from the highway, an image of the natural beauty of mountain scenery will be experienced instantly. Passing through the tunnel - the gate of Keelung, where the mood of "expectation" will be generating until

suddenly burst into light. Entering Keelung, will firstly sense the charming of the hill town and the strong direction heading to the harbor. Staying in downtown will experience the unique Characteristics of a harbor town. To the west, will reach the "Small Harbor - a recreational area with a marina." To the east, the "Ten-Lao Living Spine" - a canal community will be under at sight. Approaching the north, along with the Harbor Drive, the greenery and the outdoor activities of a linear waterfront park will bring you to Peace-Island, or Ho-Ping Island in Chinese, a fishing harbor and a natural park. There you will experience the vivid and exciting operation of the fish market contrasting with the natural wonder of the unique eroded shores named Chen - Tieh Fu. Along the Coast Drive, comes towards Pa-Tou-Tsu, a fishing village, then, to the east will be connected by the North-East Coastal Scenic Area.



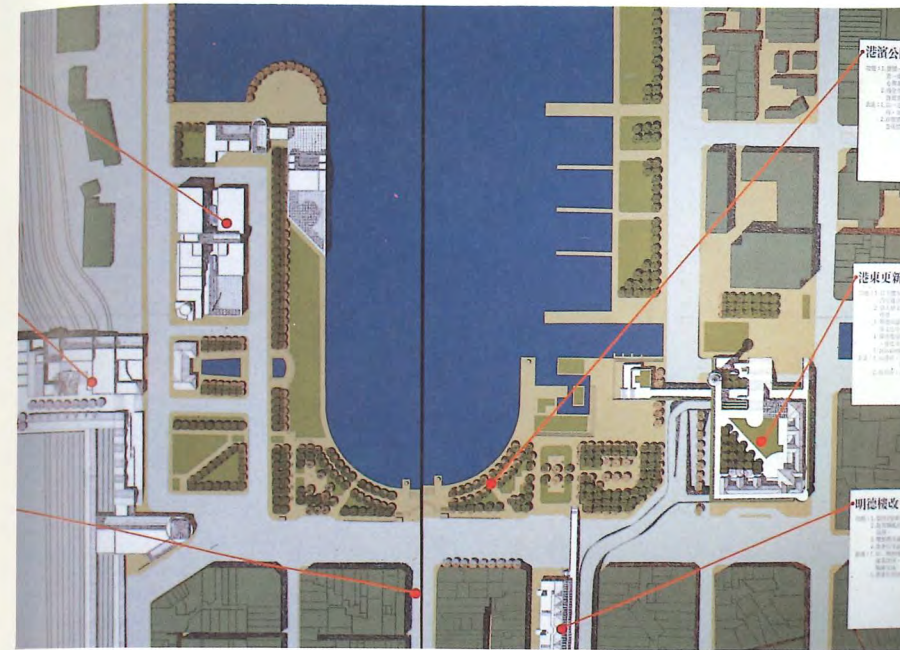
- The mountains are completely isolated from the sea.
- Speedy passing through the highway, the far view will eventually have a sense of gradual movement which the near scenery will be replaced rapidly one by one upon the journey.

- 完全與海勢隔離的自然山勢
- 在公路上高速穿過，遠景漸次移動，近景移位變化大

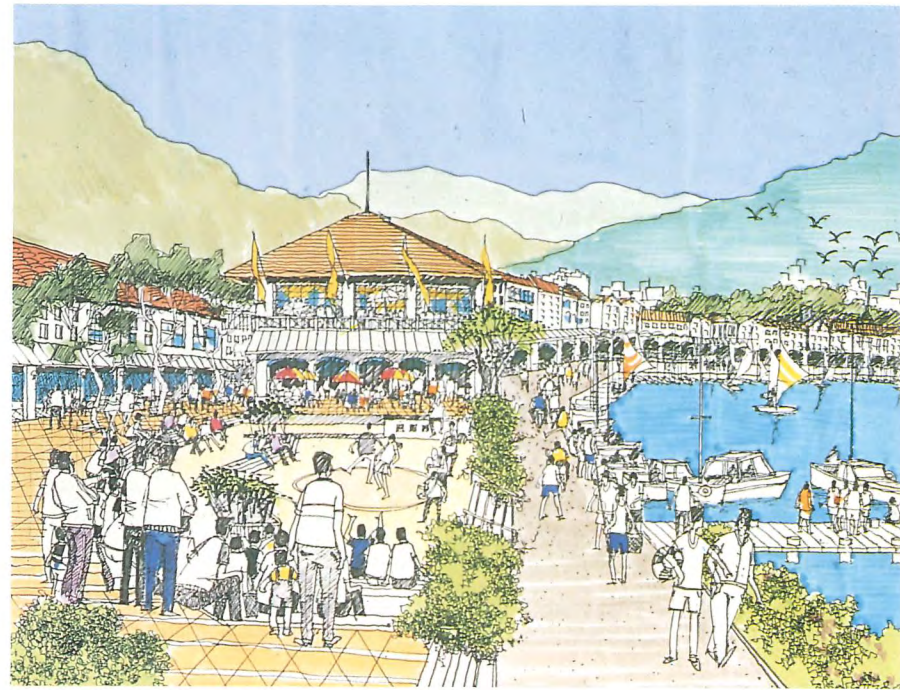
- 羣集的住屋順應山勢座落，斜屋面暗示方向
- 依山面水的山城意象
- 住宅形式反映自然環境及天候條件的影響
- Cluster Housing are setting along the mountain slopes and the sloping roofs give a hint of orientation.
- Keelung is Leaning upon mountains and faring the water.
- The influences of natural environment and local climate give a reflection of typical housing types



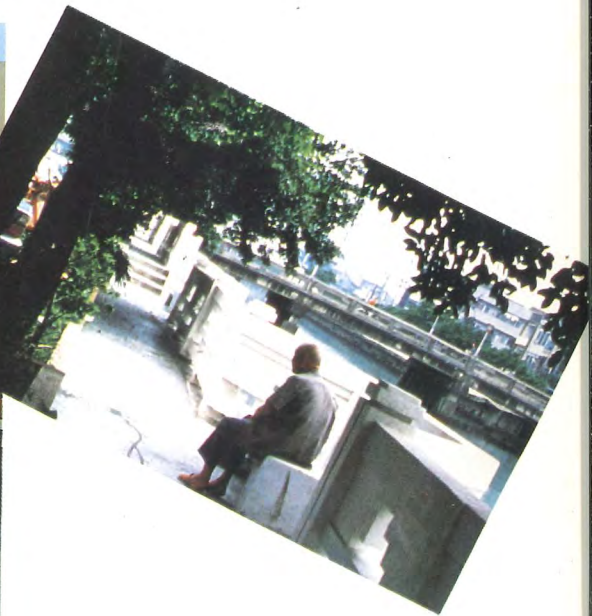
- 由高速公路瞬間進入港都，立即到達水岸邊
- 高度人文化的港都意象
- Entering the harbor town from the highway will eventually arrive the coastal edges
- An vivid image of a highly humanized and civilized harbor town.



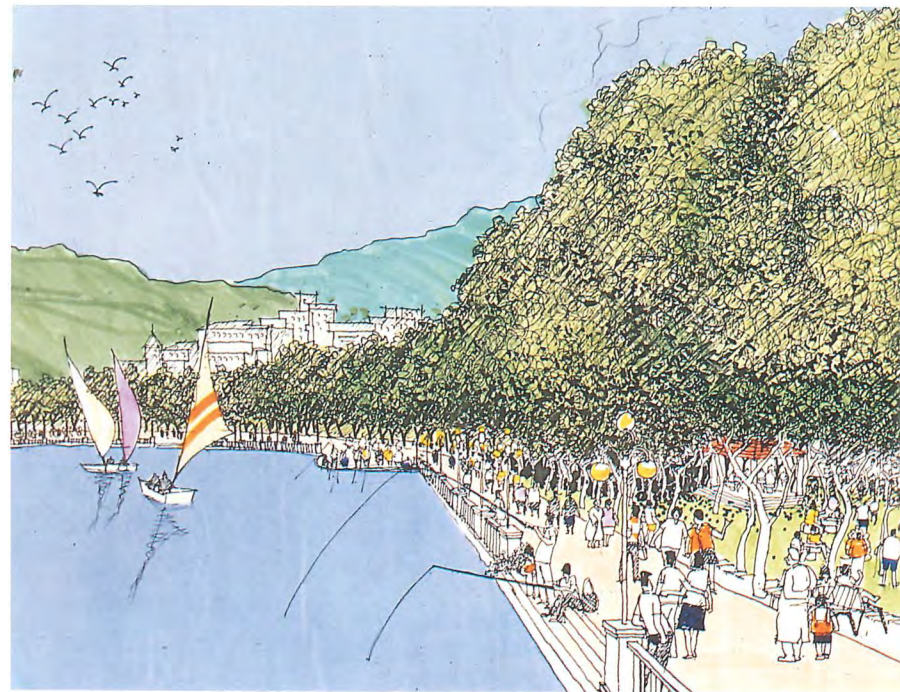
- 水上休閒活動與內港相連，體驗不同尺度的水域
- 漁人碼頭恢復昔日水岸活動與日常生活相依的歷史感情及特有氣氛
- 以海洋博物館為集點的西岸港濱綜合性活動海鮮餐飲、帆船遊艇、藝術工作坊及藝品展
- Connecting the inner harbor with marina activities would experience different scale of water.
- Recovering the historical relationship between daily life and waterfront activities as well as the unique characters of the Fishermen's Wharf.
- The Ocean Museum is the focal point of the west coast activities included delicious sea-food eating, yachts sailing, art studio and crafts exhibition.



- 以田寮河水道為軸的生活領域感
- 田寮河順河谷流入內港的形勢，反映富有個性的生活軸延伸至港都市中心的空間架構
- The canal serving as a community domain expresses the sense of valley town
- The situation of the canal flowing into the inner harbor reflects the spacial structure of the residential axis extending to the heart of downtown harbor town. The row houses fronting the Canal indicate the spatial setting of leaning against the hill and facing the water which is expressed by the sloping roofs and continuous facade.

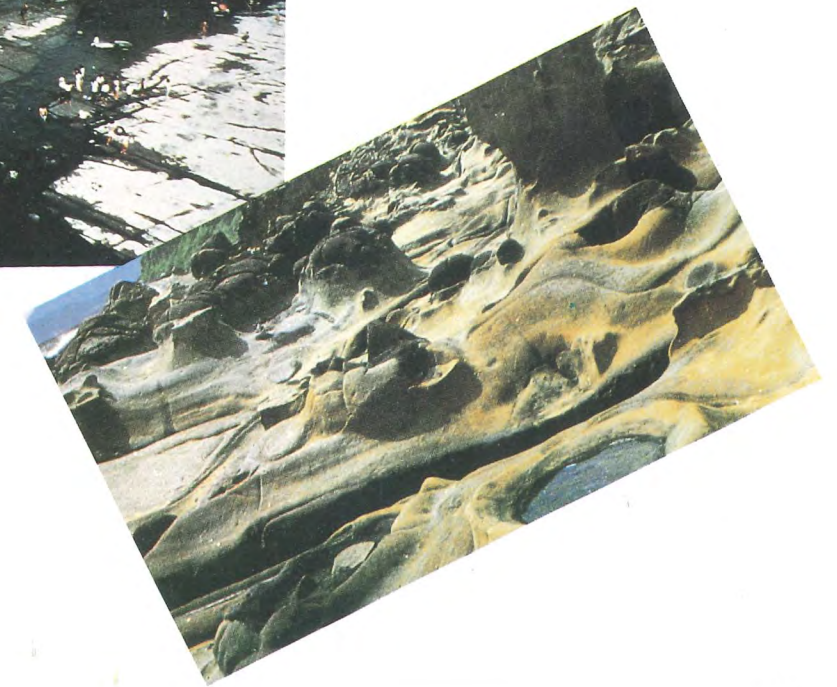


- 沿岸住屋面對水道，以屋頂形式及建築立面表達依山面水的空間形式
- 自內港港濱都市公園延港向東北延伸成爲帶狀休閒空間，大樹草地，幽閒步道，其中加以節奏性的活動據點
- 沿岸體驗港都山城整體的山水形勢
- 夜間燈火環抱港都，水波晶瑩，船燈緩慢移動，體驗夜港的情調
- From the inner harbor urban park extending towards northeast, it becomes a linear recreational area. The waterfront park includes large trees, open green, pedestrian path and interest points for various activities.
- Walking along the waterfront, will experience and integrated and outstanding terrains of the city.
- Night on the town tour will give you a fantastic sightseeing of lighting around the exquisite coastline and eventually experience the peaceful atmosphere of harbor.



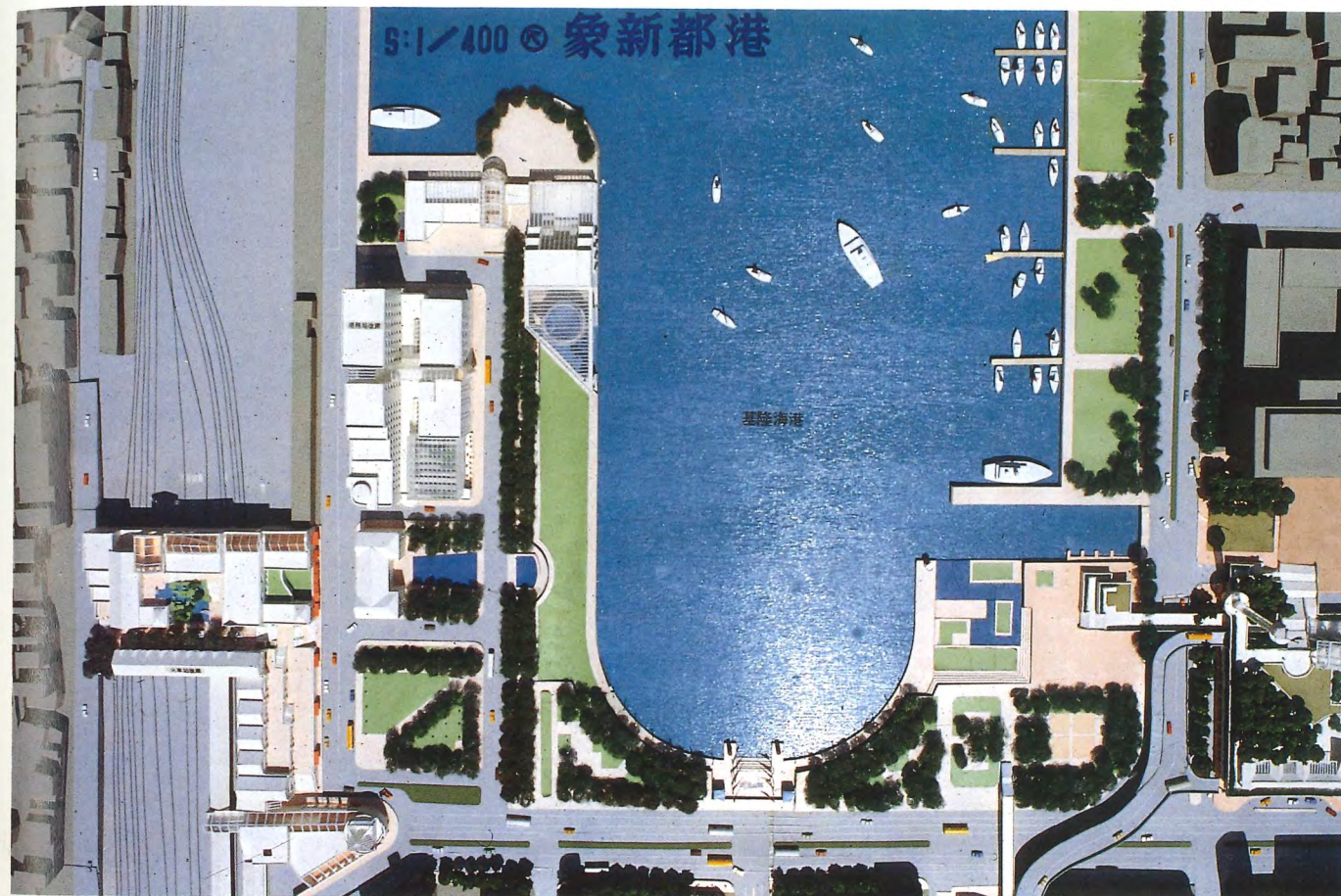
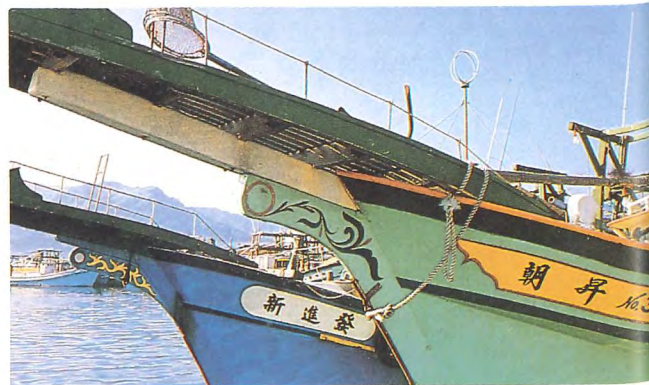
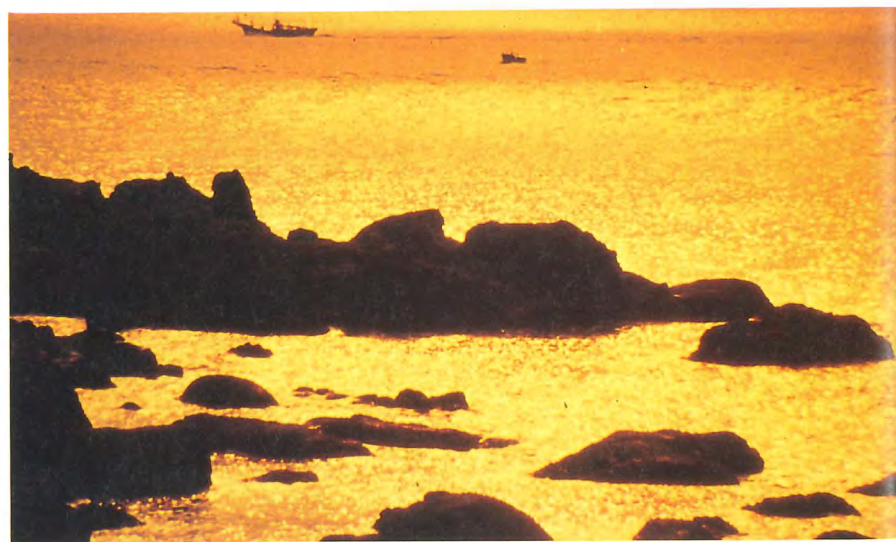
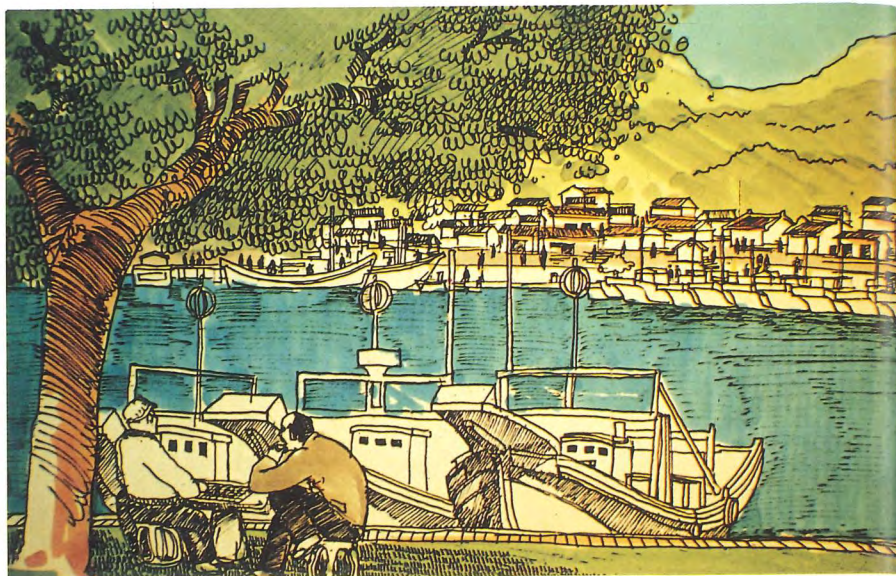
- 自港都市中心沿港濱觀光道中正路北至和平島，沿路左側爲海濱綠帶，右側爲港濱商店住宅順著山勢面向道路
- 行政區位於道路起點，具莊重而親切的意象
- 強烈的方向感，街道景觀統一中有節奏的變化，一側爲屏障的街屋面，一側爲開敞的大樹綠地及水面，有清暫的向背方位
- 顏色清爽的建築物以帶狀公園爲前景，襯著綠山藍天，從渡輪上觀賞，映著水中倒影，表達山城港都的獨特風味
- From Harbor Town Center along the north of the scenic route - Cheng - Chung Road to Ho-Ping Island, the left side is the waterfront greenbelt, and the right side are shops and houses built against the mountain slope and facing the road.
- A government center with an intimate image is located at the starting point of the road
- A strong sense of orientation that made the streetscape having rhythmical variation within unification, indicating one side is the shield of the street facade and the other is an vast open green space and water. Giving a very clear sense of space orders.
- Enjoying the exquisite landscape from the ferry, the unique character of the town will be sensed from the frontage of the light-colored buildings behind a linear park under the blue sky and green mountain.

- 和平島海產批發市場的作業活動，是極為生動的人文景觀，視覺及嗅覺的體會都很深刻
- 感受真實的、活生生的漁市作業氣氛
- 沿岸的漁船修護作業是很有特色的活動景觀
- 新鮮海產街為遊客活動焦點，可以購買海產也可品嚐美食
- 漁港的生命力表達基隆的特色
- The operating process of sea-food wholesale market on the Ho-Ping Island is the extremely vivid humanities scenery with a deeply sense of olfactory and visual impression.
- Feeling the lively and vivid working atmosphere of the fish market.
- Repairing fishing boat is also one of the characteristic sightseeing along the coast.
- Tourists are usually attracted by the lively sea-food mall where not only you can buy sea-food, but also enjoy the delicious food.
- The vitality of the harbor expresses the unique character of Keelung.



- 體驗大自然奇異的魅力
- 島上明朝西班牙人築城遺跡，令人追憶基隆自古至今的開發史
- 海蝕地形所造成的千疊敷、皇帝殿、番字洞襯著澎湃的海濤浪聲，視覺聽覺均有深刻的體驗
- 自然的山水景色與山城港都的人文環境對比造成都市生活中豐富的情趣轉化
- Experiencing the fascinating scenery of the nature.
- The vestiges of the historical castle built by Spanish in Ming Dynasty remind us the history of Keelung.
- The eroded exquisite land feature of Chen-Tieh-Fu, Huang-di-dean (Emperor Temple) and Fan-Tzu Cave, along with the swaying sound of the sea, will make you having a vivid and strong impression of them.
- The contrasts between the natural scenery and the man-made environment will nourish a plentiful variation of city life.

- 八斗子自然資源與人文資源的結合形勢，與和平島的形勢有相似的趣味，而八斗子的風貌較安祥可親。
- 漁村風貌表達自然地勢與聚落發展的結合，有完整的漁村意象
- 八斗子、望幽谷的夕陽西斜、彩霞滿天的自然景觀，與淺灘漫步、弄潮拾貝的舒暢心境相映
- The mutual interaction of natural resources and humanities resources of Pa-Tou-Tsu has showed a similar interesting style, but with more peaceful and delightful, than that of Ho-Ping Island.
- The style and pattern of fishing village expresses a good articulation of the interaction of natural terrain and dwelling development, in turn, giving a well-defined fishing village image.
- The exquisite natural scene under the sunset at Pa-Tou-Tsu and Won-Yu Valley is in harmony with the peaceful beach.

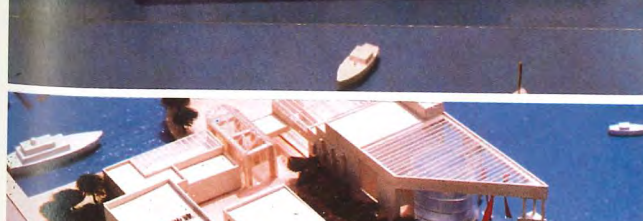
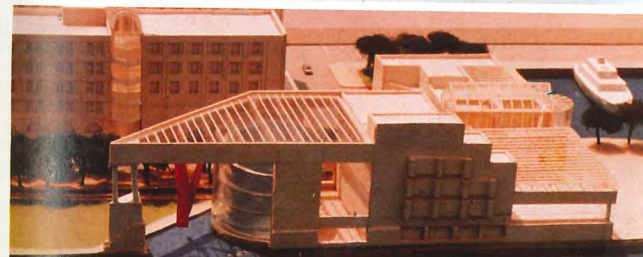
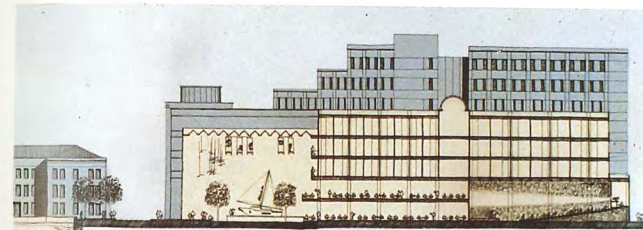
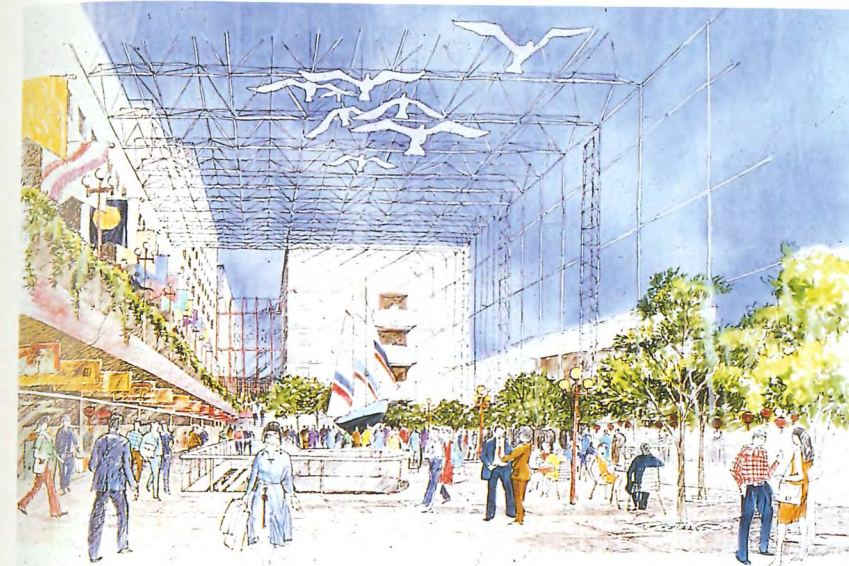
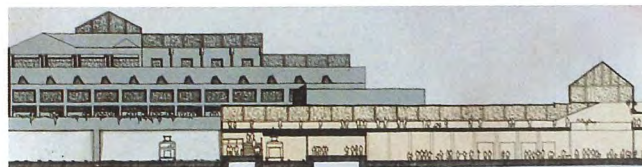
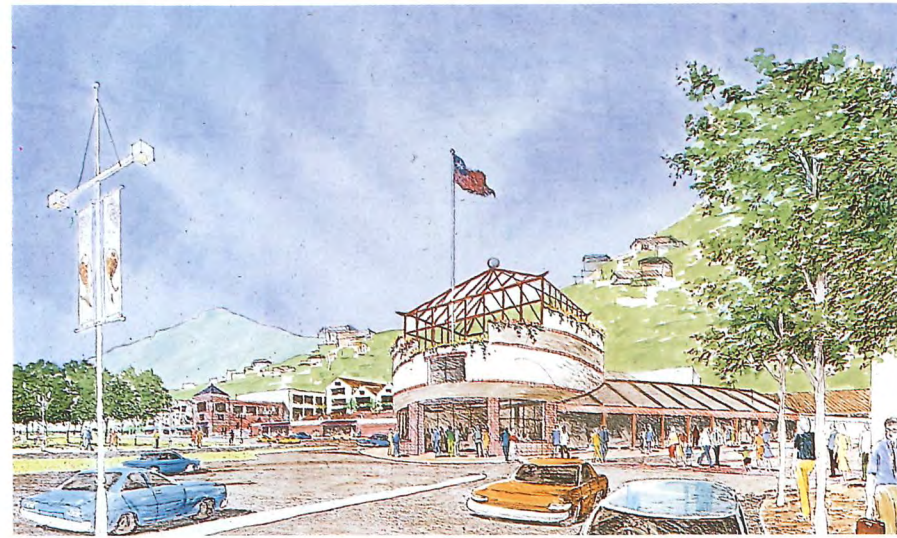


基隆市中心獨具港都意象特色，但交通及港務用地迫使市中心活動背向港濱。我們的遠景是以一個港濱公園結合東西兩岸的交通及文化設施，並強化港都的公共活動設施，結合休憩、文化、商業活動，重新恢復人與水的歷史感情，創造基隆人文港都的新氣象。

The downtown of Keelung has its own style of harbor city, however, the traffic and the landuse of harbor affairs enforce the activities of city center bork the harbor. Our grand vision is to build up a harbor front park which articulates the traffic and cultural facilities of the

east and west coast. Moreover, it will strengthen the harbor facilities of public activities as well as the linkage of recreational, cultural and business activities together, in order to recover the historical emotion of human and water relationship, and create a new image of harbor town.

- 以都市活動配合交通人潮，越過鐵道銜接被鐵道分隔的山城與港濱。
- 利用車前廣場，作為港濱公園的西岸起點，並提供海洋博物館的戶外廣場，連接東岸的交通及文化活動。
- 改善混亂的交通現況。
- 配合港濱現有老建築的造型，表達基地特有的角色，由港濱水平開放的感覺，越過平台轉換為垂直親切的山城尺度。
- Matching traffic flow with city activities, which acts as a linkage of mountain and harbor separated by railway.
- Using the train station square as the west coast starting point of harbor front park, and providing are outdoor square of the ocean museum to connect the transportation and cultural activities with the east coast.
- Improving the existing traffic disorder.
- In cooperating with the existing old building forms of the harbor town in order to express the special role of the site. It creates a sense of horizontal opening transforming into a vertical and intimate hill-town scale.

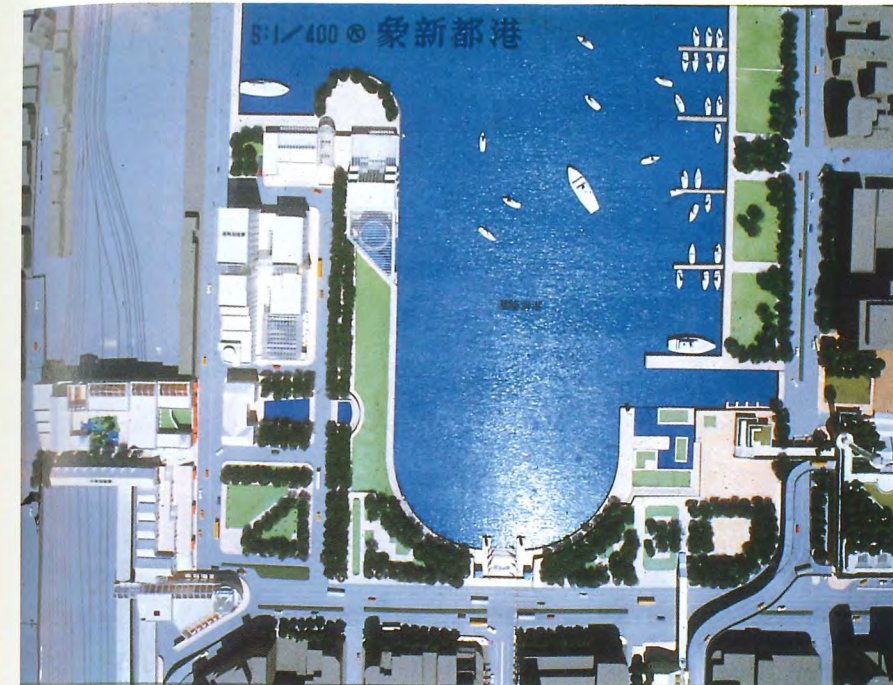
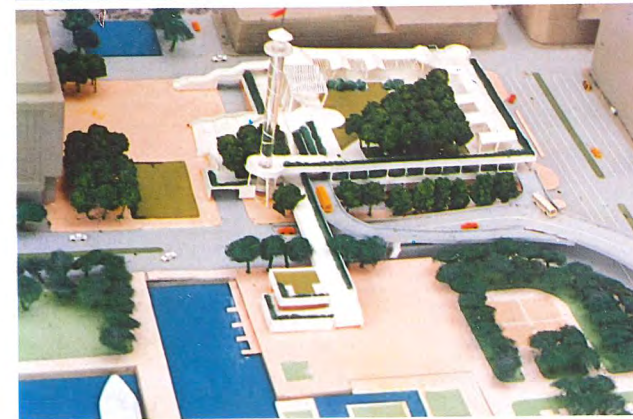
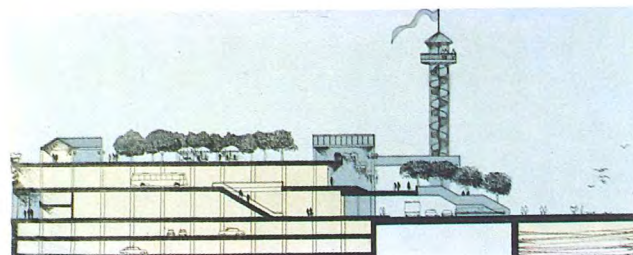


- 保留港務大樓，改建為海洋博物館，並增建水族館及兒童館，成為港濱公園西岸的人文活動據點，以及觀光重點。
- 提供相關性的藝文商業餐飲設施，並將港濱活動向小港休閒娛樂區延伸。
- 水族館及兒童館的造型及突出港濱的位置，表達人文港都的新生命，及親水意象。
- Reconstructing the harbor bureau into an ocean museum, and expanding the construction of aquarium and children amusement center which will become the cultural activities center and the scenic spot at the west coast of harbor front park.
- Providing mutual facilities such as cultural business and catering services. The coastal harbor activities will gradually extend to the Small Harbor leisure and amusement area.
- The form of aquarium and children amusement center and the important position of the coastal area can express a new life and an image of water intimacy of humanity harbor town.

- 以立體方式在二樓解決台汽車站客車出入問題，徹底解決台汽客車在地面造成的交通量。
- 提供地下及地面停車場，減輕停車需求壓力。
- 台汽站屋頂設置公共開放空間設施及餐飲，提供綠意及夜間觀景宵夜的場所，並有眺望台可環覽港都山城。
- 以平台大階梯跨越車道與文化中心廣場相連，形成東岸港濱公園的活動焦點，並保持田寮河入港的開放感。
- 空間組織及視覺引導造成強烈的向水方向感，以眺望塔表達燈塔意象及港濱的地標。



- To relocate an exit for the public buses on the second floor in order to release the traffic flow pressure caused by them at the ground floor.
- To release the pressure of parking demands by providing both ground and underground car-parks.
- Establishing the public open space facilities and catering services on the roof of the Tai-Chi Bus Station. It also provides a green environment and a right scenery platform for overlooking the harbor town.
- Using the fly-over to connect the square of the cultural center in order to form the living focus of the east-coast harbor front park and maintain the openness towards Ten-Liou-Canal.
- Spacial organization and visual guidance cause a strong orientation towards water. An observatory tower is used to express the image of light tower and the landmark of the harbor town.



- 為全市提供大型集中的開放空間，由內港底端東西側為中心，東岸港濱向北延伸。
- 結合東西兩岸的交通樞紐，及東西文化設施，強調港都中心軸線及對稱的地位形勢。
- 提供市民與水直接接觸的機會，並以廣場、平台、天橋與四周都市活動相連接，形成一完整的都市戶外空間架構。
- 設置遊港輪渡起點，及其他水上活動設施。
- 港濱開放空間的開放感表達人文港都的特有氣氛。
- 設置觀光指引及內港景觀指示說明圖，增加訪客對基隆的親切感。
- 具有特色的街燈及港岸水燈，強調港都夜景的情調。



- Providing a large open space, from the end of Inner harbor as a center to extend the east harbor bank to the North.
- Combining the center of communication and cultural facilities of the western and eastern banks, and emphasize a central axis with a symmetrical situation of the city.
- Providing chances for citizen to get in touch with water directly, and use plaza, platform and bridge in articulating with the surrounding activities in order to form a well-defined skeleton of urban open space.
- Setting up starting point of the touring ferry and other water recreational facilities.
- The open space of the harbor front expresses an unique atmosphere on the humanized harbor town.
- Setting up tourist guides and inner harbor landscape maps for tourists in order to increase their friendliness towards Keelung.
- Using the stylish street lamps and water lamps to emphasize a good atmosphere of night scenery in the harbor town.

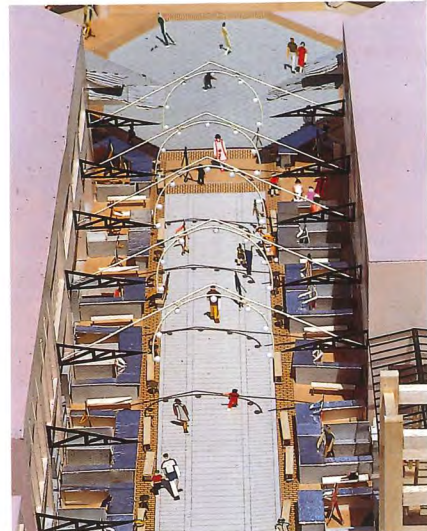


仁三路設計示範現場 Jen 3 Road—Demonstrating Show



愛四路設計示範現場 Ai 4 Road—Demonstrating Show

行人徒步街是現代都市中不可缺少的觀念，徒步街不但可使行人的活動免於車輛交通的干擾，更可以增添都市生活的豐富性及地方獨有的特性。基隆「大廟口」小吃名聞全省，是獨具風格的人文資源，我們希望保持原有的熱鬧氣氛，設置時段控制的徒步街，提昇美食街品質及遊客逛街享用美食的情趣。



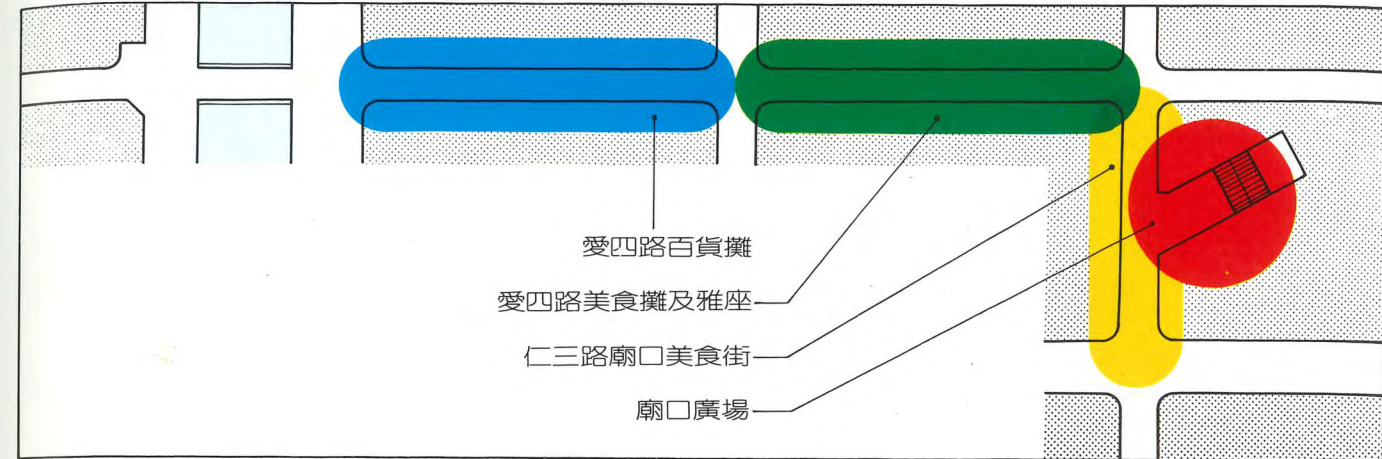
仁三路廟口美食街模型
Jen 3 Road Maou-Cou—Model of Snack Street

Pedestrian street is really a good concept to be promoting in a modern city. Not only it can make the activities of pedestrian away from the disturbance of traffic, but it also enhance the varieties of urban life

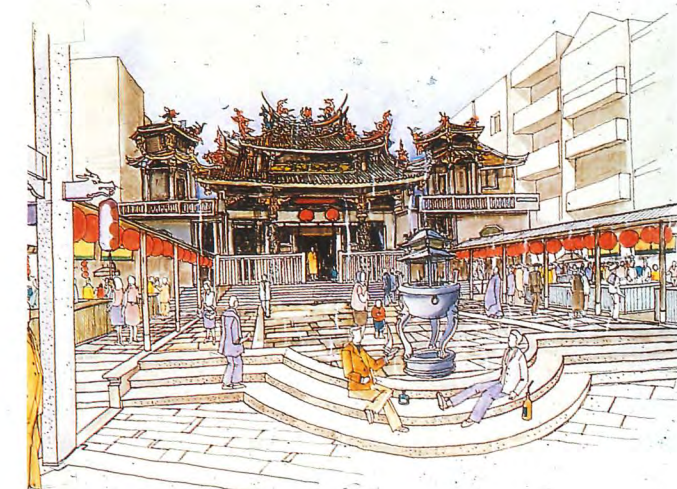


愛四路美食攤及雅座模型
Ai 4 Road—Model of Snack Street

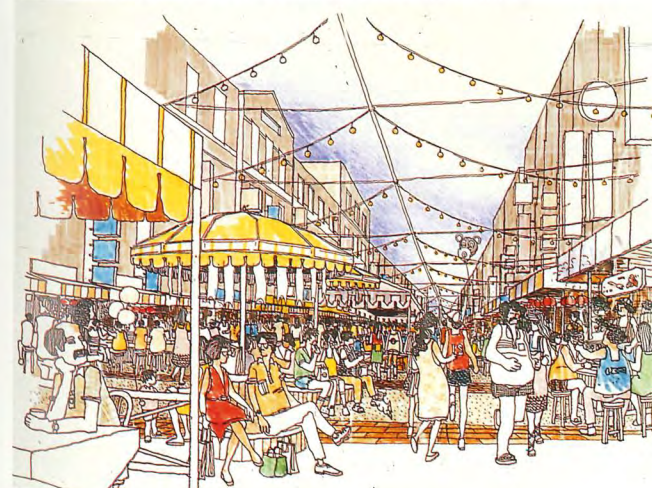
and the local unique character. The Keelung "Maou-Cou" is famous for its snacks throughout the Island. Certainly, it is a humanities resources with an outstanding style. We hope to maintain the original busy atmosphere, so that establishing a period-controlled pedestrian street and upgrading the qualities of food street and the enjoyment of tourists are really good ideas.



仁三路廟口美食街 Jen 3 Road Maou-Cou—Snack Street



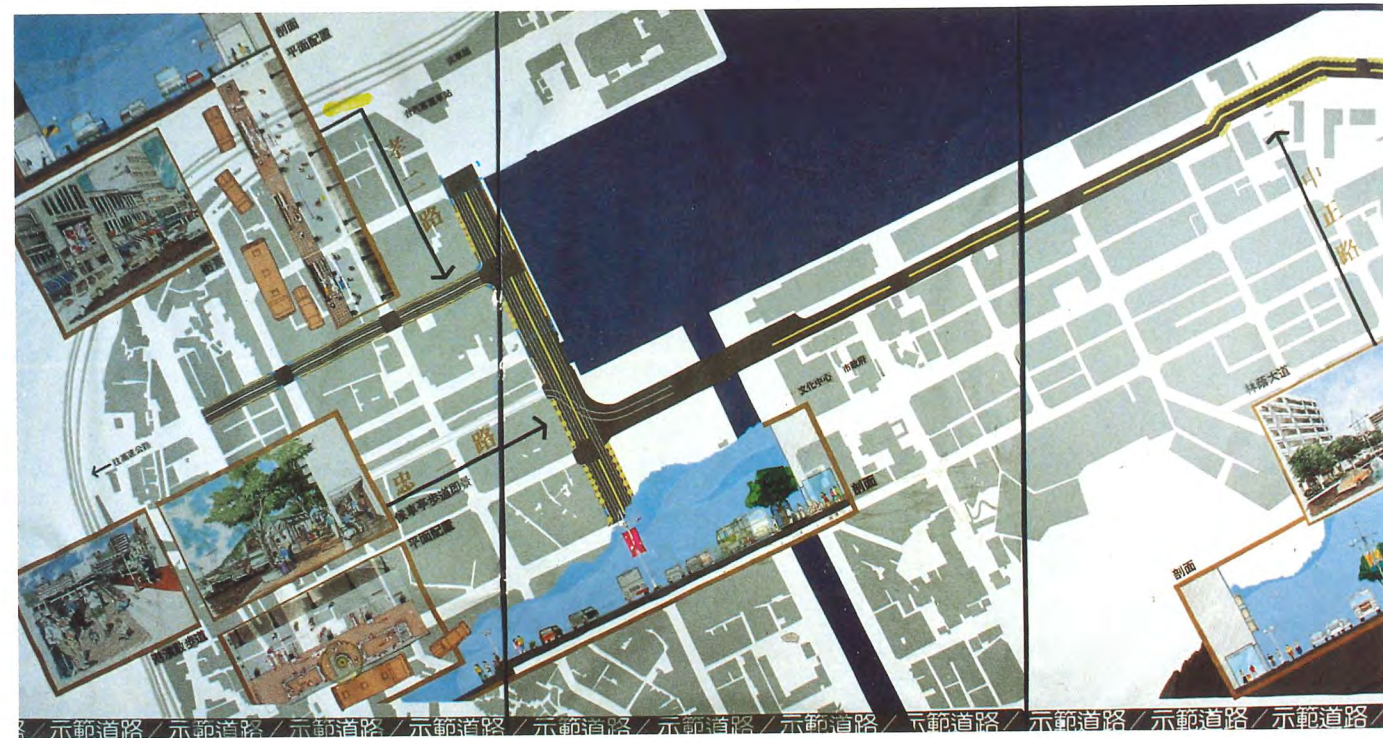
廟口廣場 The Maou-Cou Square



愛四路美食攤及雅座 Ai 4 Road—Snack Street



愛四路百貨攤 Emporium on Ai 4 Road.



街道在都市中一直扮演著一個很重要的角色，它輕易地就將一個都市的各種風貌與特色展露無遺，並且由於其肩負著日益沈痾的交通問題，所以無論在交通與景觀等問題的控制，便成了各市政單位在市政建設上，亟須努力的一環。但因經費的限制及交通管理的問題，常有不易貫徹理想的遺憾。

然而由於交通交點問題的近憂，我們一直忽略了視覺上與實質上的景觀品質提升，使得街道變成了光只為行車的車道，行人的活動空間與其呈現的景觀特色，便一再被人忽略了。因此，一些覺醒的現代化都市便皆透過都市設計與街道家具設計等手法，致力於改善街道的景觀與特定商店街的人性化研究。

孝二路、忠一路與中正路，可以說是基隆市最具個性的三條道路，由於擔任著基隆市門戶的角色，因此景觀上潛力之發揮與交通問題之疏解是示範道路的重大課題。且均位居聯內通外之交通樞紐地位。

Streets always play an important role in the cities. The characteristics and uniqueness of a city can be easily expressed by the appearance of streets. With the increasing traffic problems, how the traffic and streetscape are controlled will become an important task of municipal development for every city. But because of the limited budget and the difficulties of traffic management, the task is usually hard to be accomplished.

However, the urgent attention on the sole traffic problem made us overlook the visual and physical qualities of streetscapes. The streets' right of way is occupied & only by

automobiles, and the pedestrian activities spaces and their features are frequently neglected. Therefore, some of the modern cities are devoted to improve the streetscape and the studies of humanizing the special shopping stripe through urban design and the implementation of street furniture designs.

Shaw 2 Road, Cheng 1 Road and Chung Cheng Road are the three most characterized streets, and locate at the gate of Keelung. Thus, the two major issues of the demonstrating street planning are to explore the opportunities of townscape and to diminish the traffic problems.



(孝二路 Shaw 2 Road)

在僅二十公尺寬的路上，我們沿建築物設計懸背式的路燈、彩色的篷架並有效地管理招牌，使其路面較為寬敞、舒適，並富有節奏感。

The cantilever street lights, colored awnings and well controlled sign designs make the 20-meter wide street to be wider, more comfortable and more rhythmical.

(忠一路 Chung 1 Road)

將港濱使用性不高的小艇泊船平台設計為濱海步道，以恢復人與水之間的親和力。並拓寬另一側幾乎全是公車的人行道，配置候車亭與遮蔭大樹，以照顧候車的乘客。

Rebuild the underutilized platform of a launch wharf into a harborfront pedestrian walk to encourage the contact with water. On the opposite side, widen the sidewalk and provide some bus waiting areas with large street trees to create amenities for pedestrian.

(中正路 Chung-Cheng Road)

未來極有觀光潛力的中正路，目前我們希望以植栽塑造其特有的個性，而在港濱開放後有全面整體的規劃。

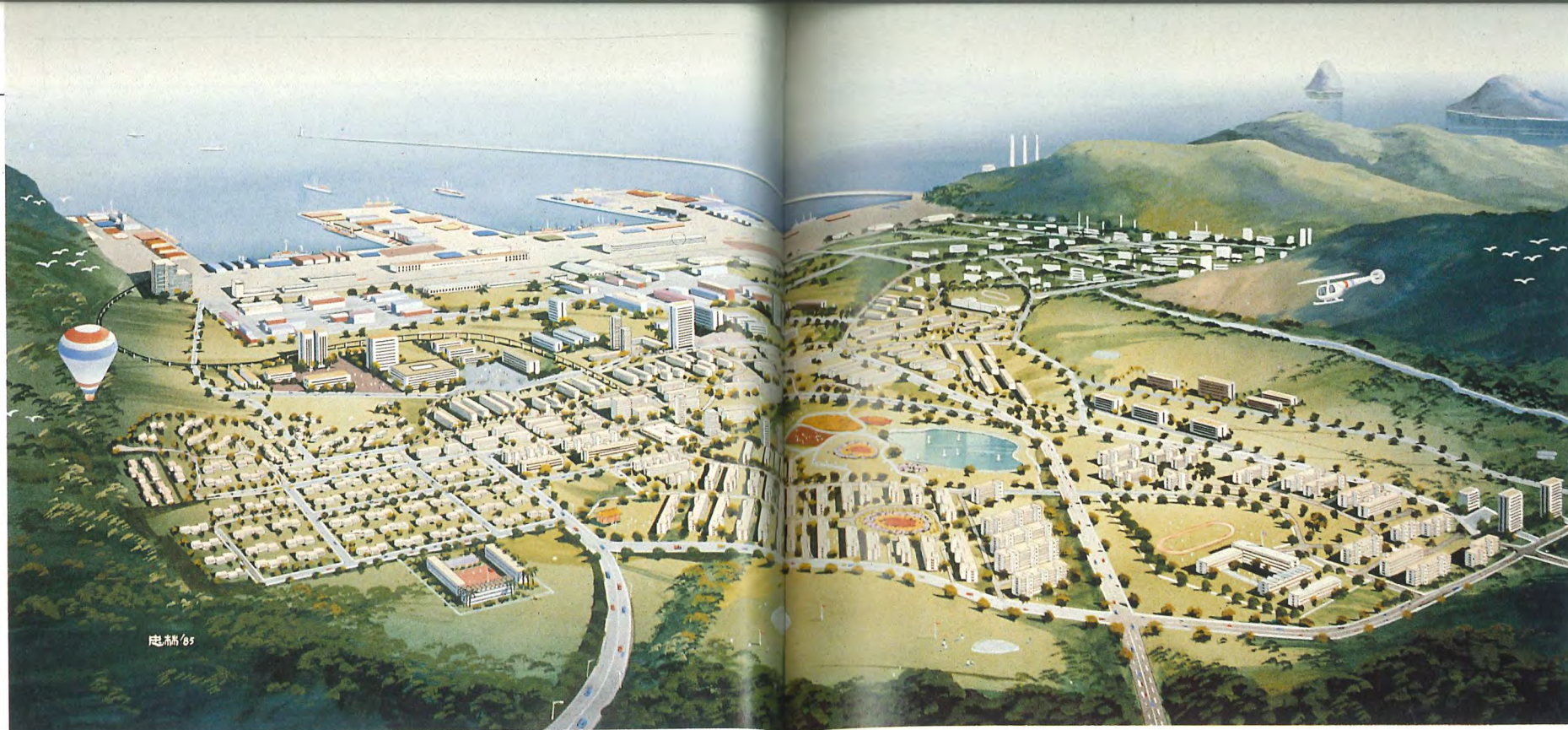
The immediate plan for Chung-Cheng Road is to characterize its scenic potential with selected vegetation. A comprehensive plan is needed when the harborfront area land use is available for water front linear park.

基隆係北部交通要津，兼具國家門戶、台北副都心、倉儲中心及北海岸觀光遊憩中心之都市功能，自然及人文發展潛力極為雄厚。惟近年來受制於客觀環境，導致都市發展漸趨遲滯。有鑑於此，市政當局亟思突破發展困境，以開發新市區帶動基隆市再發展，並期創造理想都市環境，強化貨櫃營運機能，導引都市均衡發展以及塑造港市獨特風格。其對於基隆市整體機能之復甦以及未來發展遠景而言，實具振奮人心之積極涵義與作用。

就開發構想而言，宜配合基隆新港建設，開發大武崙內外木山一帶山坡地，預期可開發山坡地 230 公頃及海埔新生地 180 公頃，作為貨櫃集散場、勞工住宅等而與港埠設施相輔相成。由於本區發展及賦予之機能，深受基隆新港是否興建之政策所左右，倘外港興建能配合本區之開發，則國際港口、貨物集散及運輸倉儲將成為本區之主導機能，否則，必須強化本區二次產業，並適度配合舊港提供貨物集散及運輸倉儲之機能。

展望未來，新市區開發係「基隆明日遠景」實質建設主流，當可透過良好之意象與風貌，傳達市港整體營運發展之腳步。

一、依照賦予新市區之機能，建立並傳達「基隆副都心」整體運作之訊息。



基隆新市區透視 Perspective of New Town



基地現況 The Status of Site

- 二、結合完善的都市規劃及設計，表現傳統都市風貌與原有歷史生命，並注入現代潮流與新血。
- 三、透過港區、倉儲、輕工業等高度人文專業結合，適切反映出新市區應有之產業及特區之形成。
- 四、大規模開發山坡地，提供合

理都市生活空間，建立台灣區山坡地開發新典範。
新市區建設在市政當局及地方各界努力催生之下，已稍具雛形，然而，未來之開發工作涉及廣泛，所需人力、物力甚鉅，非地方政府所能獨力負擔。因此，除需上級政府與有關單位全力協助配合外，尚且有賴全體市民對此遠景產生共識與支持，始能卒底於成，克竟全功，開創基隆市嶄新的面貌。

worker's residence, that can complement the harbour facilities. The development orientation is accordance with the new harbours' construction.

Perspecting the future, the construction of new towns is the main measure of the practical constructions on the future of Keelung. It can forward a message, the effective of overall operation by a good image and appearance.

1. in accordance with the given functions of new towns, to establish and forward a message of overall operation of Keelung suburban center.
2. associating with an complete urban plan and design and pouring into the current of time and flesh blood, to represent the appearance of the traditional and its historical life.
3. through the association harboring, storage and light industry, to reflect the characteristic of new towns,
4. developing the hillside on the large scale, to provide reasonable space for urban living is establish a typical example of hillside development in Taiwan.

The future development is implicated broadly. It needs not only the overall assistance and cooperation from the superior governments and related authorities, but also the public cognition.



基地臨海一景 A View of Site Near Sea

Being in the key position, Keelung plays role as the door of County, the center of the area, center of suburban of Taipei, the storage center and the tourism and recreation center to the Northern Coast. Its potential is ample. However, the limitation of its objective circumstances causes the city development dieatory. To overcome the embarrassment, the Government development the new downs to

bring Keelung thriving again. Thus, it can get an ideal urban environment and effective city functions.

Speaking of the development concepts, by matching the construction of the New Keelung Harbour to develop the hillside around the Ta-Wu-Lien Lei-Mu Mt. & Wai-Mu Mt. there are 230 hectares of hillside and 180 hectares of tidal land expected to develop. Being as the container yard and the site of

台灣經濟成長快速，海運量逐年遽增，基隆港也因此不斷擴建增設船席，以致水域日益狹小，大型船舶在港操航漸感困難，尤其是民國六十年起貨櫃運輸興起之後，基隆港的貨櫃裝卸量由民國六十四年之 246,016 只標準櫃躍至七十三年之 1,233,794 只，十年內成長達五倍之多。至此，海洋運輸大型船舶化、貨櫃化之發展趨勢，已至為明顯。

然而，基隆港受腹地之限制，無法大幅增加貨櫃運輸能量，導致大量北櫃南運，非但增加業者運輸成本，降低外貿競爭能力，最重要的是造成整體社會成本的增加，對於國家經濟成長影響至鉅；且衡諸北部區域發展，在未來三十年內仍居主要地位，有鑑於此，遂有籌建北部新港之議，以迎合世界航運及港埠發展之趨勢，並謀求前瞻性、整體性及突破性之長程發展。爰經基隆港務局於民國七十五年間完成「基隆新港及淡水港調查規劃」，據該報告指出位於基隆港外西側

至野柳間海岸，水深 20~50 公尺，淤差小、無漂砂、天然屏障良好，且與舊港連成一片，人員船機調度靈活，船商處理事務亦稱便利，實為建設新港之理想港址。惟新港建設係屬國家重大經濟建設計畫，依照院頒「加強推動環境影響評估方案」仍須進行環境影響評估，以供作為未來政策上核可實施及細部規劃設計之參考及依據。

衡諸現有社經環境及未來航運發展趨勢，基隆新港宜配合實際需求分期闢建，並賦予不同的機能，就近程目標而言，宜以興建北部貨櫃運輸基地轉運中心為着眼，至於遠程目標，則應以發展為超級巨輪靠泊港及東南亞貨物轉口港為主導機能。此外，由於新港與臨港新市區兩者之開發，可謂相輔相成，脈絡一致，因此，新港所應具有之意象及風貌，則應與新市區相互配合及引導，並透過高度人文港務及大型船舶出入活動之頻繁，適度傳達「亞太航運中心」及「現代化港都」之新形象。

The Great Harbor For the Asia-Pacific Routes

The continous expansion of the harbour and increase in ship seats have caused the water area contracted. Now, it becomes more and more difficult to sail in-harbour for the large vessels. Especially, the container transportation aroused in 1971. After then, in 1984 the amount of load and unload showed 5 times more than before. Hence, it is obvious that the tendency of marine

transportation development should be building large-ships and containerfied.

However, limited to the hinterland, the Keelung Harbour cannot afford to increase the capacity of container transportation significantly. That causes economical profit damages and makes the total social cost heavy. Then, it brings significant influence in the national economy

growing. It is convined that the North will still play the leading role to the country in the future 30 years. Therefore, a project of constructing a new harbour was proposed to match the tendency of worldwide marine transportation and harbor development. The Harbour Bureau had finished the "The lnvestigative project For The Keelung New Harbour & TamSui Harbour" in 1986.

The report appointed the coast between the west side out of the Keelung harbour and Yen-Liu the ideal site for the new harbour. However, to make continous evaluations of the environmental impacts is rather essential. The evaluations should be taken as the references and principles and detailed planning & design.

Considering both the present and

future development, the new harbour should be constructed by dividing stages so as to meet the partical requirements. It should also have various functions. As to the short term, the objects should be put in establishing a transit center for the container transportation base of the North. To develop its leading functions as the anchorage for supper vessels and the transit

外港西側海岸 The Coast of West of Outer Harbor

harbour for goods from the Southeast Asia will be pulled in the long term plan. Since they are accordant, the new harbour and the new town facing the harbour should be developed in tune to complement each other. Then, the new image of the Center of Asia-Pacific routes and the modern city harbour can be represented properly.

基隆市在發展用地極為欠缺的情況下，整體開發山坡地新市區已成為未來建設發展之主流，而文化學園特區正是在大武崙內外山新市區建設導引下，透過整體山坡地的開發，達到土地合理有效利用，均衡都市發展，疏解市中心區社會服務負擔，並建立港都文教特有風格之長程計畫構想。

位居中正區東側及信義區北端一帶山坡地，由於坡度平緩，多屬山林，宜配合八斗子至八尺門間之澳港，海上公園等濱海建設及產業活動，予以整體開發，預期可開發山坡地 380 公頃，作為學園設施、住宅社區、公益設施、遊憩設施及特有產業之發展用地，進而形成基隆市之文化學園特區。

至於文化學園特區所具有之意象及風貌，則應以表達中國傳統文化、地方生活色彩以及港都自然人文高度結合之歷史情感為着眼，期使文教硬體設施與文化學園相互輝映，蓬勃發展。

一、透過漁港、海上公園、人工海水浴場及海灘商店之設立，強調地方生活及產業活動之特色。

二、設立完善之大學、高初中、小學、幼稚園、保育園、文化會館及社會教育設施，適度傳達學園研究都市之形成以及書香社會中特有之文化氣息。

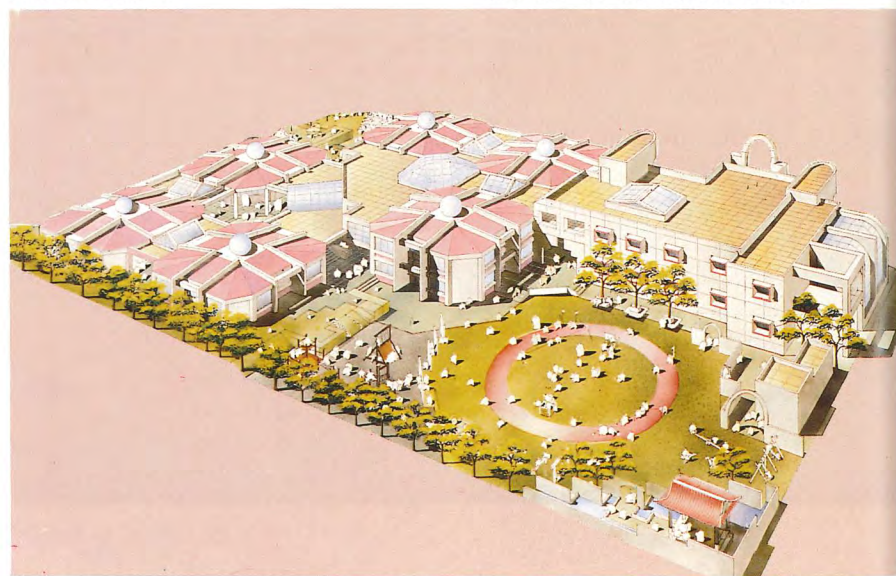
三、傳統的建築風格，獨特山坡地住宅型態以及公園、遊樂場、廣場等建立，當可反映一個綠化潔淨，屬於自然化、人性化都市空間之



兒童天地 Children



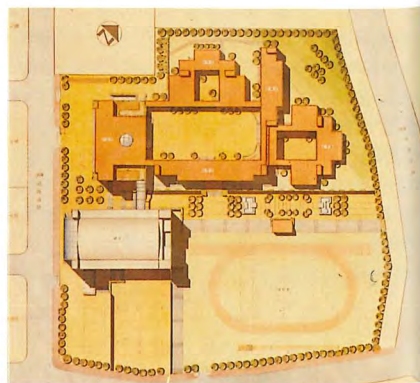
大學校園一景 The Campus of Univ.



商店中心透視 The Perspective of Business Center

形成。

四、結合完善之醫療、服務、行政、交通、警政、商店街、超級市場等系統適度表達一個守成社會應有之精緻化人文活動。

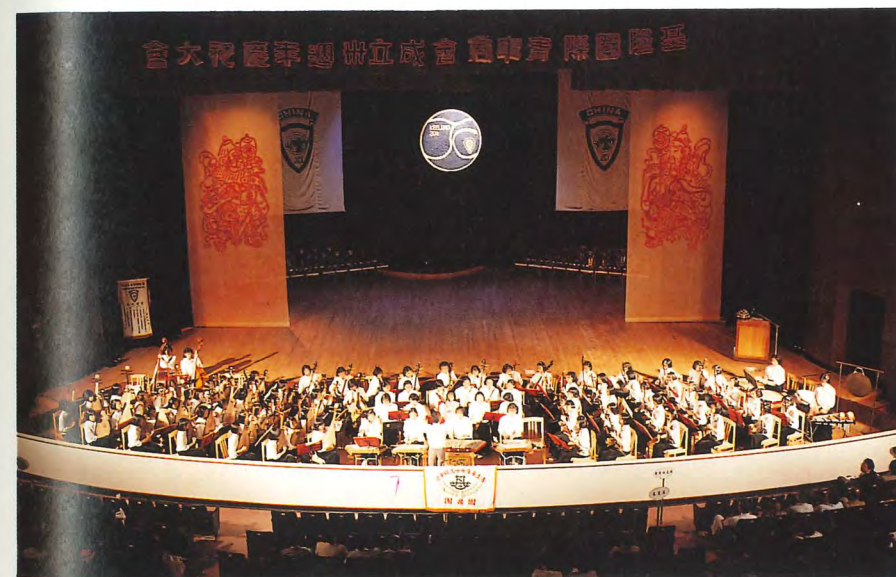


國民中學配置 Junior High School

Under the development of hillside and new towns, the academic district is established for the following targets:

1. to make land uses veiled,
2. to balance the city development,
3. to mitigate the burden of social services in downtown,
4. to establish the cultural characteristic for the unique city harbour.

The site is selected in the hillside around the east side to the Cheng-chen district and the North and to the Hsin-I district where the terrain is moderate and woody. It should fit in with the construction and industrial activities along the fishing harbour between Pa-Chi-Menn and the Marine Park. The area can be 380 hectares and provide all the available lands for facilities, residence, recreation, and speified industries. Also, the image and appearance given should be able to represent the traditional culture, its local color of living, and historial emotion for city harbour by well-planned and designed.



藝文活動 Art & Literature



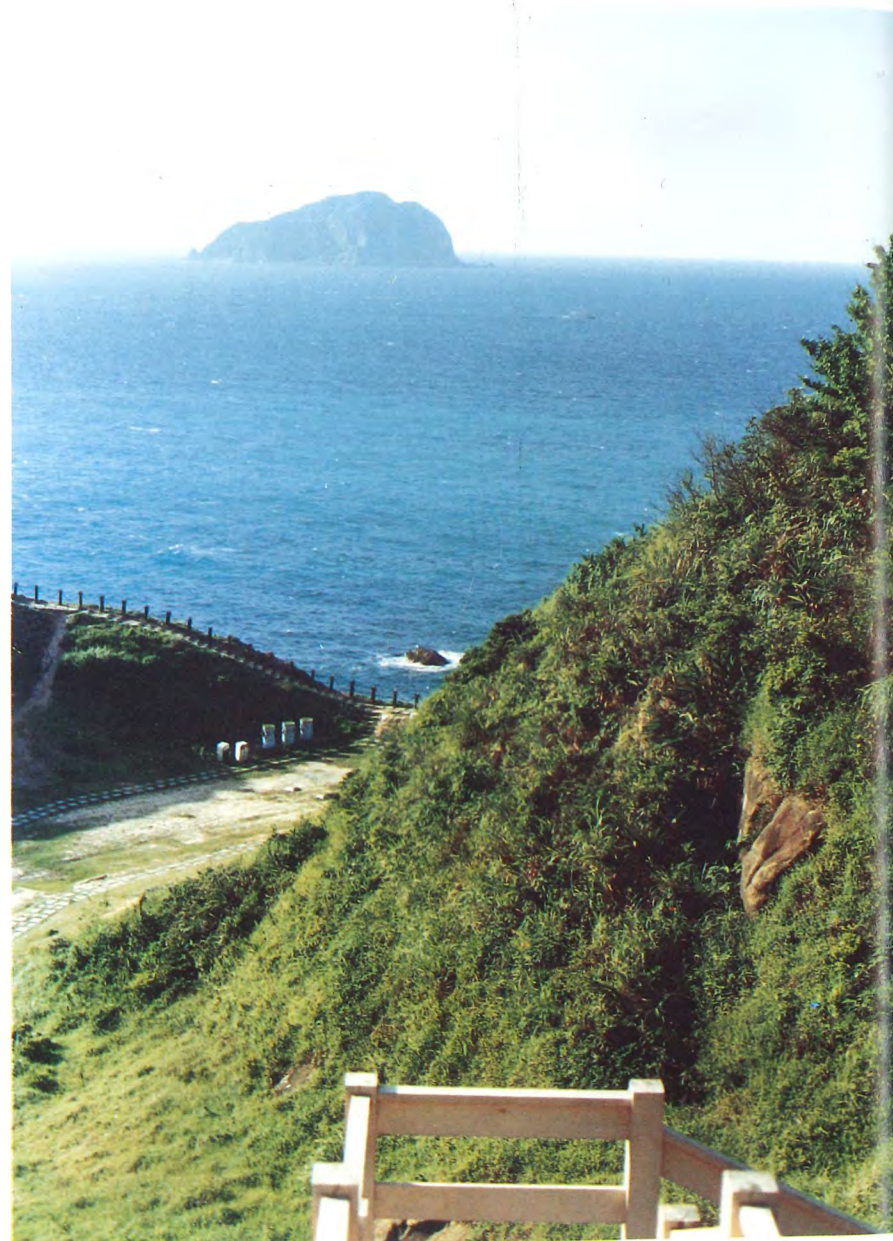
藝文活動 Art & Literature

基隆由於地理環境特殊，擁有港都山城特殊之自然與人文景觀資源，係北海岸觀光遊憩中心，因此，發展觀光事業，繁榮港市，實乃當前施政上重要之一環。

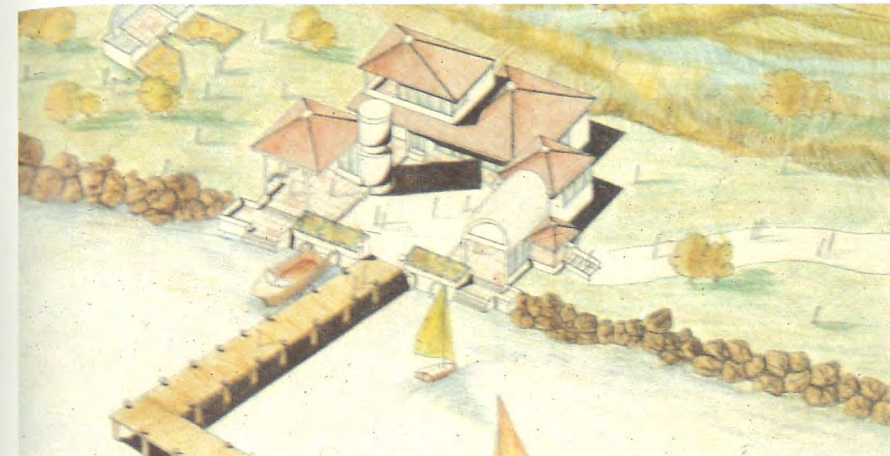
基隆嶼位居基隆市中正區之外海，與和平島相距四公里，屬北海岸之中樞位置，也是北海岸最大的離島，多年來，一直為國內外旅遊人士所嚮往之最佳觀光去處。由八斗子漁港搭船至島上，行程約三十分鐘，沿途可觀賞到北海岸豐富之地形及海洋景觀，碧波盪漾，氣象萬千，開發潛力極為雄厚。有鑑於此，市政當局多次邀請有關專家學者實地勘查，咸認為觀光價值遠超過於軍事價值，爰經策劃推動，獲國防部同意局部開放，並積極辦理細部規劃設計中。

基隆嶼地區限於地形及土地使用現況，宜順應地理環境、自然生態、氣候等條件，作較低度之開發及利用，因此，在規劃上，以發展離島旅遊事業，保育獨特自然生態及增加遊憩活動之多元性為着眼，並配合燈塔、觀海亭、戲水區、山頂奇石、風車發電、波浪發電、海底觀景台、溫室及太陽能發電等觀光據點之建立，藉以提供渡船、玻璃船解說海洋等生物活動、海洋垂釣、登山健行及欣賞自然生態等活動之發展。

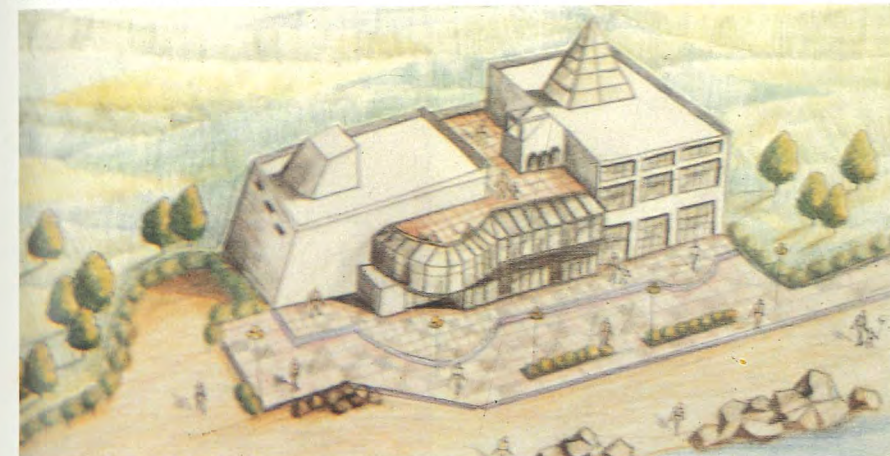
在這海上公園即將誕生之同時，且讓我們以鼓舞、期待的心情，走進大自然山水領域，共同迎接基隆市觀光事業邁向一個嶄新的紀元。



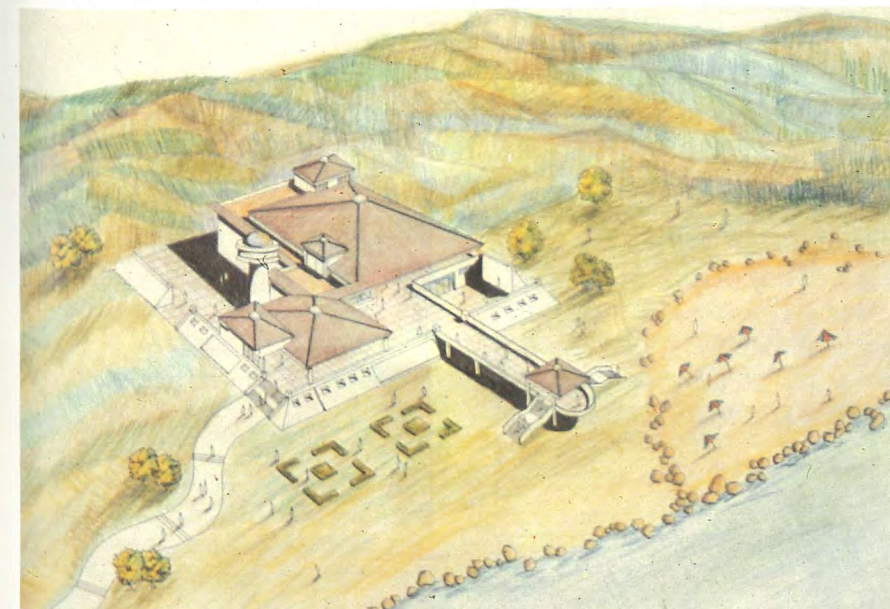
遠眺基隆嶼 Overlooking of Keelung Island



碼頭透視 The Perspective of Wharf



博物館透視 The Perspective of Museum

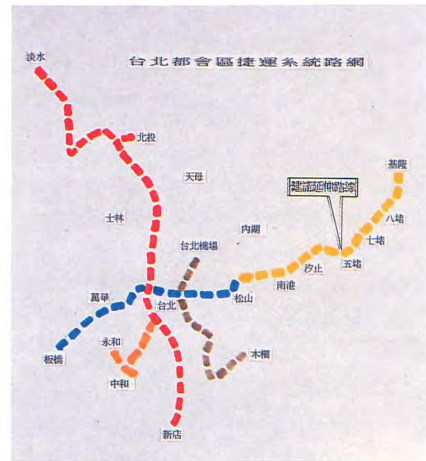
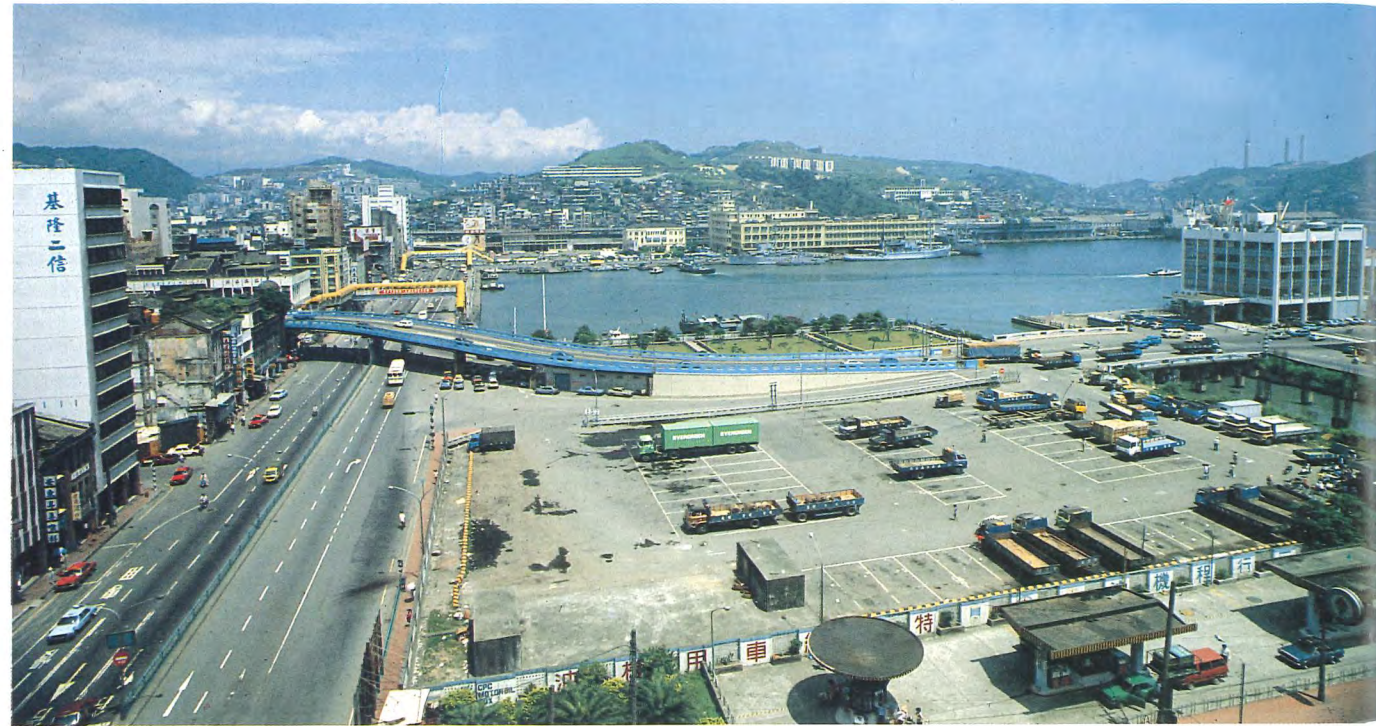


服務中心透視 The Perspective of Service Center

Keelung, as a harbour and mountainous city, owns the specific natural and humanity landscape resources. It is the center of tourism and recreation to the North Coast. Hence, developing the tourist industry to proper the city harbour is a crucial issue.

The Keelung Island, the largest island apart the North Coast, is located in the outer sea-area from the Chung-Cheng District. It is four kilometers from the Ho-Ping Island, the pivoted position of the North Coast. For years, it has become the most longing tourist spot for native and foreign people to go. Boarding at the Pa-Tou-Tsi Fishing Harbour to the Island, it takes 30 minutes. On the way, you could see the coastal topography and its abundance in changes. The potential for developing is graphy and its abundance in changes. The potential for developing is rather ample. After many times investigation, the related experts and scholars invited by the authority considered it's tourism value. Thus, under planning and propelling aggressively, it got permission form the ministry National Defense to open up partially. Now, it is in detailed planing and designing.

Since the area of the Keelung Island is restrained of the terrains and its status quo in land uses, the better way to develop and use the land is to conform to its geographical features, ecology and weather condition, so as to result least impact. While planning, the Government emphasizes on developing the tourist industry, preserving its specific natural ecology and increasing the variety of recreational activities. Adding the establishments of utilities the park can provide activities such as: ferrying, explanation services of sea life, fishing, mountain climbing, hiking and sight seeing of natural ecology landscape and so on. It's birth will Keelung's tourist industry into a brand new era.



台北都會區捷運系統路網
Network of Rapid System, Taipei Metropolis

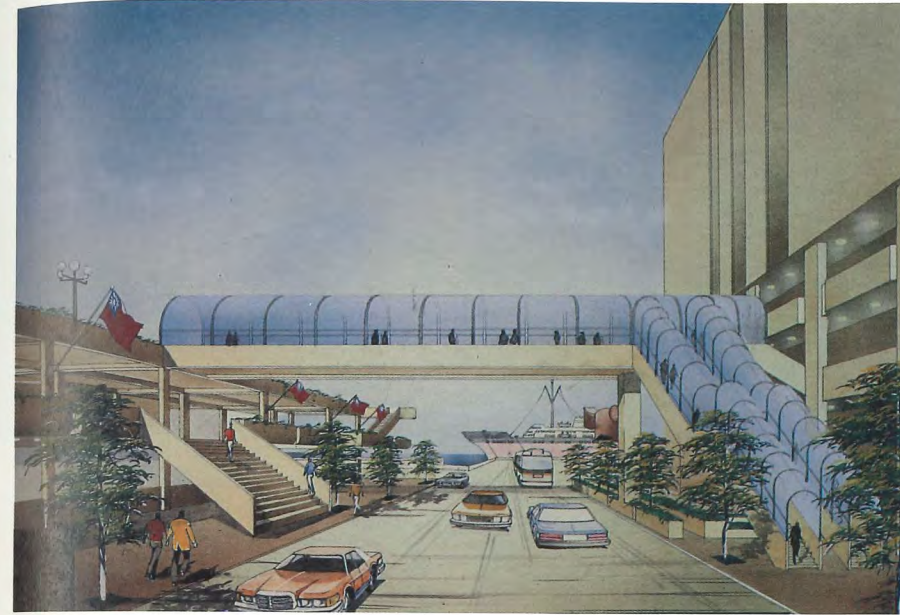
完善的快速道路系統，其對於都市發展之重要性，猶如現代化的大廈需要快捷的電梯。基隆市由於發展腹地有限，路網結構不良，復以交通建設無法因應都市成長，致市港營運腳步日趨遲緩，因此，適當之捷運流通系統之建立，實乃市政建設當務之急。

台北都會區大眾捷運系統係目前交通部為配合未來台北地區經濟成長與都市發展需要，加強大眾運輸系統功能，改善都市生活環境與品質所發展之大眾運輸計畫之一。其中原行政院七十五年四月核訂之藍線係由松山沿台鐵縱貫線經台北、萬華、至板橋。展望未來，基於轉換運具，疏解區域交通，達到大台北都會區運輸系統整合及繁榮基隆市港之目標勢必將原訂藍線向北延伸至基隆，從而改善沿線場站設

施及鄰近景觀，並透過完善之收費、號誌及行車控制系統，適度傳達快捷精緻明日基隆「行」的面貌。

興建第二條高速公路在中央及各界集思廣益、熱烈參與之下，大致完成規劃選線工作。然而，從汐止經由七堵瑪陵、友蚋地區銜接安樂區大武崙內外木山，以作為新市區及新港之交通骨幹，將是市政當局為因應未來都市發展及交通需求極力爭取興闢之快速道路系統之一，預期對於加速大台北都會區之形成及市港整體營運機能之提昇，當有莫大裨益。

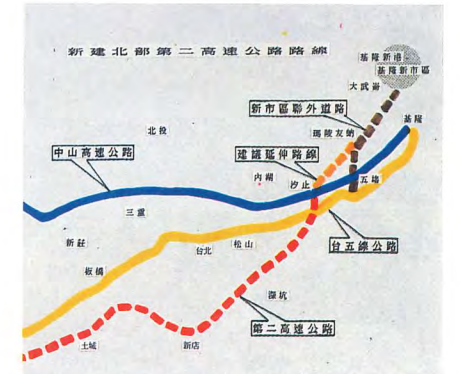
此外，為改善市區交通，健全公共運輸系統及導引區域合理發展，市政當局正積極推動山坡地環道系統改善、東岸交通中心、火車站場整體改建以及八堵貨運停車場等中長程交通規劃建設。展望未來，基隆市交通除硬體建設銳意蓬勃發展外，其屬於軟體建設之交通理念及服務品質將趨於一致性與精緻化，從而躋身於現代化都市運輸系統之列，加速提昇基隆市整體地位。



東岸交通中心局部透視 The Part of the Perspective of Traffic Center on Eastern



東岸交通中心全區透視 The Perspective of Traffic Center on Eastern



新建北部第二高速公路路線 The 2nd HWY Route

The Ministry of Communication planned for matching the future development of the Taipei area. It's establishment will reinforce the city transportation and communication function to improve the environment of living. Examining the course, it is possible that the system will stretch out one line to Keelung. By improving the facilities and neighboring landscape along the course, added a properly-planned system of tolling, traffic signals and vehicular drive controlling, it will enrich Keelung a rapid and fine in the future.

The government has tried to get the project of Second Free Way so as to use it as the trunk line to the new towns and new harbour traffic. For future city development and traffic requirement, it will also be quotes in the rapid transportation system. It is expected to excelebrate the formation of the Great Taipei Metropolis and to promote the functioning of the city.

A well-planned route system to urban development is a speedy elevator to a modern building. Owing to its limited territory for developing, undesirable network of records, added the traffic construction cannot catch up with whole city development, the going of the city harbour development is tardier and tardier. Hence, the establishment of a well-planned

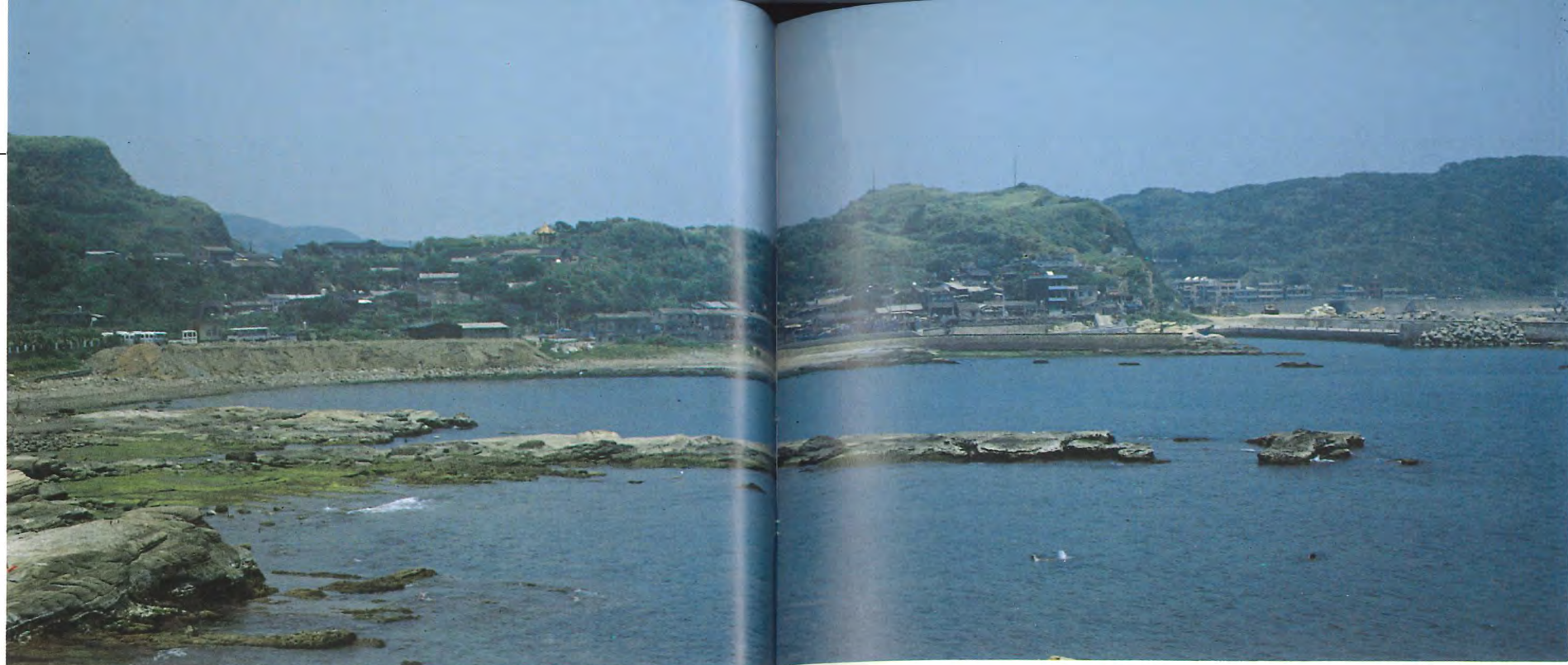
rapid transportation system is the task of the greatest urgency at present.

The mass transportation of the Taipei Metropolis is a project that



海底景觀 Sightseeing Under Sea

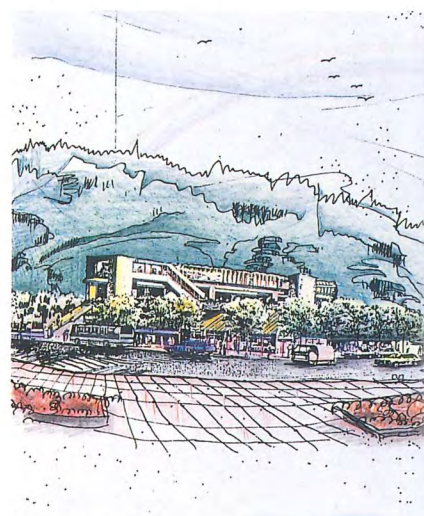
台灣地區設立海洋博物館之芻議，早在多年前即由教育部醞釀中，及至目前，在各界爭取聲中，呼之欲出。基隆係北部港埠重鎮，自然山景及海洋意象別具一格，復以人文薈萃，交通便捷以及三次產業鼎盛，因此，海洋博物館設立於基隆，將有助於加速台灣地區海洋資源之研究與開發，並期提昇市港風貌，拓展觀光事業。



基地全景 General View of Site

有鑑於此，市政當局除結合各級民意代表，透過各種管道極力爭取海洋博物館設立於基隆外，並於民國七十五年底完成「海洋博物館設立於基隆之基本研究及規劃」以供決策單位研議之參考。該報告書指出以北寧路市界公車停車場新生地為理想之設立地點，其非但擁有豐富海蝕地形、海洋生物、海底景觀、廣大海灣、良好水質以及易於配合之研究環境、聯外交通，且與千疊敷風景區、八斗子濱海公園、基隆嶼及東北角風景特定區形成一連續性觀光帶，當可發揮學術研究及社教娛樂之功能。

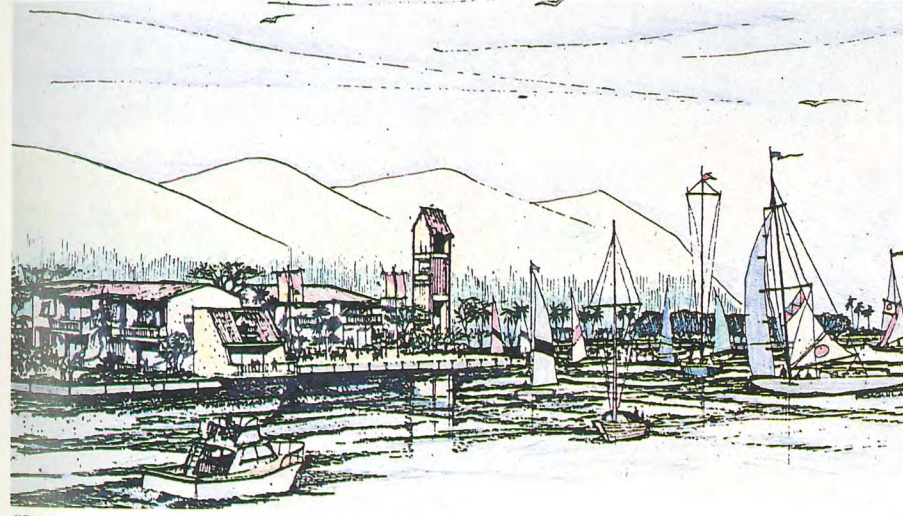
海洋博物館就建築設計及使用空間而言，應以表現我國特有傳統之風味與臨水之特質。因此，在構



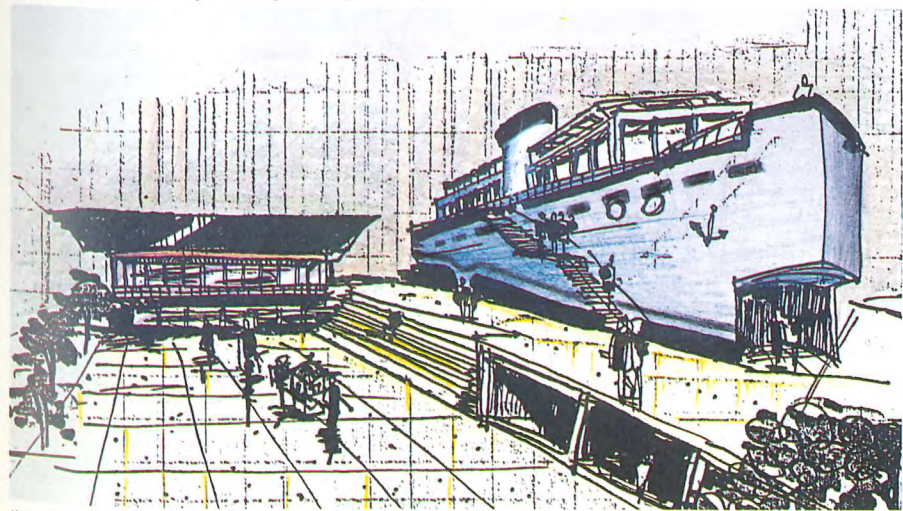
觀光車站 Sightseeing Station

想上，建議除興建一幢類似八萬噸級混凝土船之綜合性海洋科學博物館，藉以展示海洋地質、海洋生物、海洋物理、海洋化學、海洋工程及海事部份外，利用現有望海巷漁港，興建觀光漁村，提供划船、渡輪等水上活動之發展，以強化港口及漁村特有風貌。

此外，配合區內良好之停車空間及步道系統，設立海洋公園，提供旅客服務中心，瞭望燈塔、海洋劇場、海洋館、礁石區、熱帶魚展示館，海洋動物養殖池等設施，當能與海洋博物館本體前後輝映，相輔相成，達到寓教於樂的目標。



觀光漁村及渡船區 Sightseeing & Ferry-boat Area



海洋博物館本體 The Main Body of Ocean Museum

Many years ago, the establishment project of the museum of ocean had been proposed by the Ministry of Education. Till now, the project becomes obvious because of the competitions among various domains. Since the unique natural scenery and oceanic image, Keelung, also as an important harbour to the Northern Taiwan, added the gathering of talents, convenient transportation & communication and properous industries, is an ideal site for its establishing. If then, that will excelerate the research and development of the ocean resources of Taiwan, promote the city appearance and expand the tourist industry.

The Government finished "The Research and Plan of the Museum of Ocean Establishing in Keelung". In the report, the reclaimed land around the parking lot of the public buses on the Pei-Ning Road was appointed the site for establishing. There includes abundant seawater-eroded topography, sea life, marinescape, the broad bay and high-quality water. Moreover, the site provides a suitable research environment, a communication network linked well and continous tourism belt. It should be able to work on the functions of academical study, social education and entertainments.

As views of the architectural design and space using, it should represent the tradiitonal and waterfront characteristics of Keelung. Hence, it is suggested to build a synthetic museum of oceangraph so as to display the study on the ocean field. By making use of the present fishing harbour to create a fishing village for the tourism profit and provide the water activities, it is expected to reinforce the unique image.