

FLOATING MEMORIES: SPATIAL TRANSLATIONS AND CULTURAL REGENERATION OF MATSU

漂浮記憶：馬祖的空間轉譯與文化再生

Exhibitor

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馬祖的冷戰遺址，包括碉堡、坑道、防禦據點等空間，不僅是冷戰地緣政治的重要見證，近年也是設計實踐的重要創新場域。本展覽聚焦於這些據點的改造設計，探討如何透過建築與景觀的轉譯，將原本封閉的軍事空間轉化為當代文化場域，賦予其全新的公共功能與價值。建築師在保留原有結構與歷史記憶的基礎上，注入現代創意，讓這些據點成為地方文化與全球對話的連結。

展覽以馬祖的四鄉五島為整體，羅列多個潛力改造據點及文化資產位置，綜觀馬祖列嶼以文化治理成為島嶼博物館的潛力。譬如，南竿的 53 據點利用臨海地形，通過階梯與景觀規劃整合分散的空間；北竿 26 據點將原有碉堡與坑道轉譯為適合舉辦藝術展覽和文化活動的共享場域。國立成功大學規劃設計學院自 2018 年以來，整合串聯不同場域的建築設計提案外，也透過軟性課程的持續介入，不斷地建構地方的文化軟實力。這些實踐也展示了設計思考如何賦予軍事遺址全新的生命與功能。

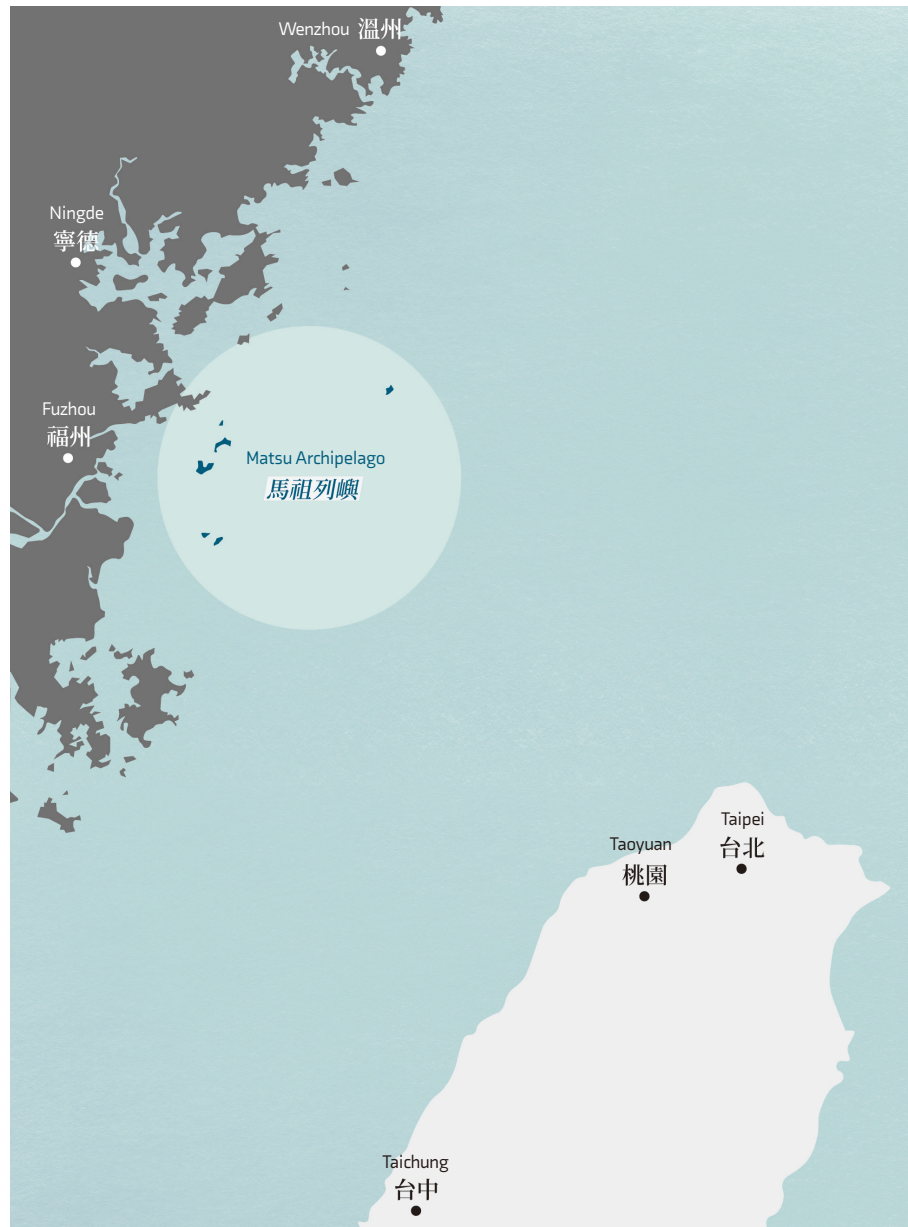
透過本次展覽，我們希望觀眾思考歷史與設計的交匯，探索冷戰遺址在當代語境中的可能性，並啟發對這些空間未來的多重想像。

Matsu's Cold War sites, including bunkers, tunnels, and defensive outposts, serve as both significant witnesses to Cold War geopolitics and innovative spaces for contemporary design practice. This exhibition focuses on the redesign of these sites, exploring how architectural and landscape interventions transform once-closed military spaces into dynamic cultural venues, granting them new public functions and value. By preserving original structures and historical memory while integrating modern creativity, these sites have become vital links between local cultural identity and global dialogues.

The exhibition takes a comprehensive view of Matsu's four townships and five islands, mapping out potential redevelopment sites and cultural assets, highlighting the region's potential for cultural governance as an "island museum." For example, Site 53 on Nangan leverages its coastal terrain, integrating fragmented spaces through stairways and landscape planning, while Site 26 on Beigan reimagines bunkers and tunnels as shared venues for art exhibitions and cultural activities. Since 2018, the College of Planning and

Design at National Cheng Kung University has actively contributed to local revitalization efforts in Lienchiang County. In addition to integrating architectural design proposals across different sites, the institution has fostered long-term cultural development through academic programs that enhance the region's cultural resilience. These efforts showcase how design thinking can breathe new life and function into Cold War heritage.

Through this exhibition, we invite audiences to reflect on the intersection of history and design, explore the contemporary relevance of Cold War heritage, and envision multiple possibilities for the future of these spaces.



馬祖列嶼位置圖 The location of Matsu Archipelago

引言：記憶的漂浮與再生

Introduction: Floating Memories and Regeneration

馬祖列島位於臺灣最北端，身處東海與臺灣海峽的交匯處，自古以來便是連結中原與東亞海域的重要節點。然而，隨著現代歷史的推進，馬祖的地理位置從一個地區性的海洋連結點，轉變為冷戰期間的國防前線。自 1950 年代起，國民政府在馬祖布建了密集的軍事設施，包括碉堡、坑道、防空洞及多個戰略據點，使這片島嶼不僅承載著國家安全的重任，也被深深嵌入冷戰的全球地緣政治格局。

冷戰時期，這些軍事設施不僅是具體的防禦工具，更是國家主權與領土完整的象徵，深刻地形塑了馬祖的地景與島嶼身份。對於當地居民而言，這些建築物同時是日常生活中不可或缺的一部分，也是高度受限與受控的存在。然而，隨著全球冷戰格局的結束以及 1992 年戰地政務的解除，這些設施逐漸失去了原有的功能，進入歷史記憶的沉默階段。

在這樣的背景下，馬祖的軍事遺址面臨了一個新的可能性：從單一功能的防禦設施，轉化為承載地方記憶與文化再生的開放性空間。這些

遺址開始重新進入地方生活的脈絡，經由設計介入與文化轉譯，展開了新的生命旅程。軍事地景不再僅僅是過去歷史的遺留，更成為了當代島嶼敘事的重要元素，展現出島嶼在歷史與未來之間的動態關係。

此次以「漂浮記憶」為題，意圖揭示馬祖軍事遺址如何在歷史轉型的過程中，實現從「領土控制」到「文化共享」的敘事轉變。展覽強調空間設計與文化實踐的力量，探討如何透過設計的介入，重新詮釋這些軍事設施的意義與功能。它們不再只是歷史記憶的負載體，而是被賦予了全新的文化生命，成為連結歷史與當代的橋樑，甚至是跨越全球文化對話的平臺。

希望能藉由展覽的整理，逐步揭示馬祖的轉型過程。首先，我們探討邊界敘事的轉變，從國家防禦的象徵轉化為地方文化共享的場域，這些空間如何突破過去的功能限制，進一步融入居民與訪客的生活脈絡。其次，我們分析空間轉譯的實踐，展示建築設計如何通過新舊共融的語言，為這些軍事遺址注入新的用途與活

力。最後，展覽放眼全球冷戰遺產的脈絡，思考馬祖如何在國際對話中，憑藉其獨特的地理與文化特性，提出具有創造力的未來敘事。

馬祖的軍事遺址不僅是臺灣歷史的一部分，也作為冷戰遺產網絡中的重要節點，體現了地緣政治的變遷與地方文化的韌性。這些曾經被視為封閉性防禦工具的空間，今天則成為了開放性創造的可能場域。本展覽希望透過馬祖的轉型故事，啟發觀眾對於記憶、空間與未來敘事的共同想像。

在歷史的沉浮與記憶的漂浮之間，馬祖正在不斷書寫屬於自己的嶄新篇章。透過此次展覽，我們期待觀眾能夠重新審視這些島嶼的文化與建築遺產，並參與到對未來島嶼敘事的集體想像中，為全球化背景下的地方文化與建築實踐提供新的視角與靈感。

The Matsu Archipelago, situated at Taiwan's northernmost edge, have historically served as a crucial maritime node, linking the Chinese mainland with East Asia. Over time, however, this peripheral archipelago transformed from a regional maritime connection into a Cold War military frontier. Beginning in the 1950s, the Nationalist government established an extensive network of military infrastructure on Matsu, including bunkers, tunnels, air defense shelters, and strategic outposts. These structures were not only key instruments of national defense but also deeply embedded in the geopolitics of the Cold War.

During the Cold War, Matsu's military installations symbolized more than defensive fortifications—they represented national sovereignty and territorial integrity. These structures shaped the islands' landscape and identity, profoundly impacting residents. However, with the Cold War's end and the lifting of martial governance in 1992, these facilities lost their purpose and became silent witnesses to a turbulent past.

Amid this historical shift, Matsu's military heritage presented a new possibility: transforming these

defensive structures into open, shared spaces for cultural regeneration and collective memory. These sites reintegrated into local life, reimagined through architectural interventions and cultural reinterpretation. No longer merely relics of a militarized past, these landscapes have become vital elements of contemporary island narratives, embodying a dynamic interplay between history and the future.

This exhibition, *Floating Memories*, explores how Matsu's military heritage transitioned from symbols of territorial control to platforms of cultural sharing. It emphasizes the power of spatial design and cultural practices to reinterpret the meaning and function of these spaces. Once tools of exclusion and defense, they have been reborn as bridges connecting history to the present and platforms facilitating global cultural dialogue.

We hope that this exhibition will gradually reveal Matsu's transformation process. First, it examines the shift in border narratives, exploring how spaces once symbolizing national defense became inclusive cultural venues. Second, it delves into spatial translation, showcasing how

architecture integrates historical memory with modern innovation to breathe new life into these sites. Finally, it situates Matsu within the broader context of global Cold War heritage, highlighting these islands' potential to engage in international dialogue with creativity and vision.

Matsu's military heritage is not merely a chapter in Taiwan's history but a significant node in the global Cold War network, reflecting the interplay of geopolitics and local resilience. These spaces, once closed and defensive, have evolved into open arenas for cultural experimentation. Through this exhibition, we hope to inspire audiences to reimagine the narratives of memory, space, and the future collectively.

Between the tides of history and the currents of memory, Matsu is continuously rewriting its story. This exhibition invites visitors to revisit the cultural and architectural heritage of these islands and envision their future, offering fresh perspectives on the intersection of local culture and globalized architectural practices.



馬祖守備區指揮部士兵構工興築道路 (1959)。Soldiers of the Matsu Garrison Command Constructing Roads
(https://tcmb.culture.tw/zh-tw/detail?id=244747&indexCode=Culture_Object)



南竿鐵堡。Iron Fort on Nangan island.



邊界敘事的轉變：從領土到共享的地景

Shifting Narratives: From Territorial Control to Shared Landscapes

馬祖列島擁有獨特的自然地形，其連綿的山巒、曲折的海岸線與天然形成的海蝕洞穴，塑造了多樣而豐富的地景特徵。在冷戰期間，這些地形成為軍事防禦的天然屏障，國民政府充分利用馬祖險峻的山勢與隱蔽的海灣，建造碉堡、坑道、防空洞及其他軍事設施，將島嶼整體化為一座高度防禦性的地景堡壘。這些設施與地形巧妙結合，形成了「人工結構」與「自然地景」之間的共生關係。

隨著冷戰的結束與戰地政務的解除，馬祖的自然地形開始從單純的軍事用途中解放出來，逐漸轉型為文化共享與生態旅遊的資源。例如，南竿島的北海坑道本是依海岸岩壁挖掘而成，原本用於軍艦躲避空襲，如今則成為結合自然與人文的旅遊地標，吸引無數訪客探索其幽深隧道與壯麗的天然景觀。另一例是東引島的海蝕拱橋「一線天」，曾被用作天然隱蔽點，如今則成為馬祖最受歡迎的自然景點之一。這些地景不僅見證了馬祖的戰地歷史，也成為展現島嶼獨特自然魅力的窗口。

這些由地形決定的軍事空間，透過設計與文化轉譯，實現了從排他性領土控制到開放性共享場域的轉變。設計介入並未破壞原有地形的自然特質，而是透過巧妙的介入手法，保留地景的原始美感與歷史痕跡。例如，南竿 26 據點改造為「海角藝隅」時，充分尊重據點周圍的天然環境，將崖壁地形與開放空間結合，使訪客感受到軍事遺址與自然和諧共存的氛圍。

馬祖的邊界敘事因此重新被書寫：它不再是單純的國防工具，而是島嶼居民與全球訪客共享的文化與自然體驗場域。透過這些空間的轉化，馬祖展現出一種獨特的韌性與創造力：它將歷史記憶深深根植於天然地景之中，同時開創出新的文化與生態可能性，成為冷戰遺址再生的典範。這種自然與歷史的共存模式，也為其他類似地景遺址的再生提供了啟示。

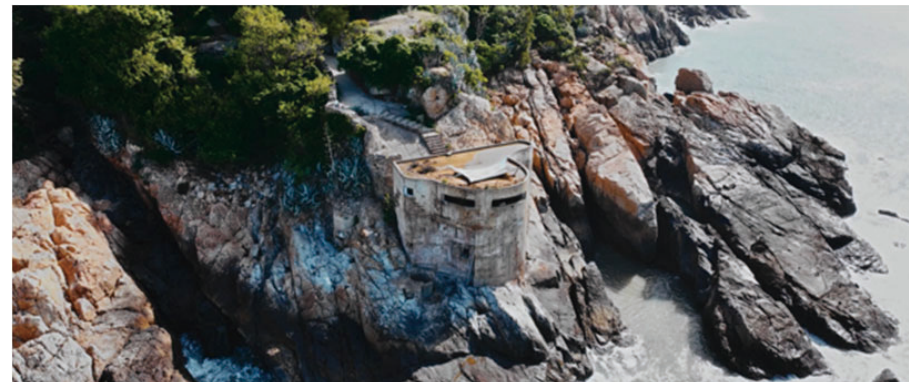
The Matsu Islands are distinguished by their unique natural topography, characterized by rugged mountains, winding coastlines, and sea caves shaped by erosion. During the Cold War, these geographical features served as natural defenses. The Nationalist government capitalized on Matsu's steep terrain and concealed bays to construct bunkers, tunnels, air defense shelters, and other military facilities, transforming the islands into a highly fortified defensive landscape. These structures were seamlessly integrated into the environment, creating a symbiotic relationship between man-made military installations and natural terrain.

With the end of the Cold War and the lifting of martial governance, Matsu's natural landscapes began to transcend their former military functions, evolving into resources for cultural sharing and eco-tourism. For instance, the Beihai Tunnel on Nangan Island, carved into coastal rock, was initially designed as a shelter for naval vessels during air raids. Today, it serves as a major tourist attraction, inviting visitors to explore its winding passageways and appreciate its stunning geological features. Similarly, the natural sea arch "Yixiantian" on Dongyin Island, once used as a concealed vantage point, has become one of Matsu's most iconic landmarks. These landscapes not only bear witness

to Matsu's military history but also showcase the island's distinctive natural beauty.

These military spaces, shaped by the islands' topography, have been redefined through design and cultural reinterpretation. The interventions respect the original natural characteristics of the terrain while preserving its historical traces. For example, the transformation of Site 26 into the "Edge of the Sea" art and café space embraced the surrounding cliffside landscape, blending the site's military architecture with the openness of its natural environment. This allows visitors to experience the harmony between the military heritage and Matsu's unique topography.

Matsu's border narratives have thus been rewritten. The islands are no longer merely tools of national defense but have become shared spaces for cultural and natural exploration by residents and global visitors. Through these transformations, Matsu demonstrates resilience and creativity, deeply rooting its historical memory in natural landscapes while pioneering new cultural and ecological possibilities. This harmonious model of coexistence between nature and history also offers valuable insights for regenerating heritage sites worldwide.



南竿 53 據點（上）。Nangan Stronghold No. 53
南竿 86 據點（中）。Nangan Stronghold No. 86
東莒島（下）。Dongju Island



南竿 53 據點 Nangan Stronghold No. 53



南竿 26 據點 設計提案 Design proposal of Nangan Stronghold No. 26

© Photo courtesy of OASISStudio

空間轉譯：創造新舊共融的文化場域

Spatial Translations: Creating Hybrid Cultural Spaces

空間轉譯是將歷史記憶與文化創新結合的一種設計實踐，在馬祖這樣的離島環境中，其過程不僅充滿挑戰，也具有深遠的文化意義。馬祖的軍事遺址，包括碉堡、坑道與防禦據點，原本是冷戰時期國防體系的重要組成部分，具有明顯的防禦性與封閉性特徵。然而，隨著戰地政務的解除，這些設施逐漸失去其原有的功能，成為了歷史的遺跡與文化再生的契機。

馬祖作為離島，施工過程面臨獨特的挑戰。偏遠的地理位置限制了建材和設備的運輸，島上資源稀缺也對施工過程提出更高的需求。加之這些軍事設施大多依險峻地形而建，例如隱匿於山巒間的碉堡或深入海岸岩壁的坑道，使得設計與施工必須謹慎平衡對原有結構的保護與新用途的實現。同時，這些空間本身內部結構複雜，導致空間整合與功能更新成為設計團隊的重要課題。

設計介入為這些空間帶來了從「戰地化」到「去戰地化」的敘事轉變，使其不再僅僅是國防的工具，而成為居民與訪客共享的文化場域。例

如，梅石營區的特約茶室經過精心的改造，克服了施工過程中的種種困難，在保留原始建築特徵的同時引入現代化設施，將其從單一軍事用途轉型為文化交流與青年活動的多功能空間。這樣的改造不僅為這些結構賦予了新生命，也讓當地居民和旅客能夠在這些空間中重新連結歷史與日常生活。

同樣，南竿 26 據點的改造過程也展現了設計的創造性與韌性。這一據點內部分散的營舍與坑道系統，經由景觀與階梯地形的整理得以有機連結，成為一個適合舉辦藝術展覽和文化活動的開放場域。這些設計不僅提升了場地的功能性，也強調了自然地形與建築的共存關係。通過這樣的轉譯實踐，軍事設施的封閉性逐漸被開放性取代，為訪客提供了一個可以自由探索歷史與文化的空間。

53 據點則進一步利用其臨海的地理特徵進行整合與再生。設計團隊整合了據點原有的坑道與高低錯落的階梯結構，強調內部空間與外部景觀之間的連結，使訪客可以從多層次的空間體

驗中感受到軍事歷史與自然景觀的相互交融。這些改造讓 53 據點從一個防禦據點轉變為層次豐富的文化平臺，既保留了軍事遺址的歷史脈絡，也賦予了其新的公共價值。

更令人期待的是，馬祖的空間轉譯設計並未止步於此。更多針對軍事文化遺址的設計提案正在持續發展之中，未來這些空間將以更開放、更創新的形式展現在世人面前。這些設計不僅為地方社群提供了參與與共創的機會，也開啟了對冷戰遺址的全新想像，成為歷史記憶與當代文化共存的重要範例。

馬祖的空間轉譯實踐不僅回應了歷史記憶的保存需求，也突顯了離島在建築與文化實踐上的韌性與創造力。每一個案例的成功，都為離島環境中的設計與施工提供了啟示，也為未來的轉譯設計帶來更多靈感與可能性。

Spatial translation combines historical memory with cultural innovation, making it both challenging and meaningful, particularly in the remote island context of Matsu. Matsu's military sites, including bunkers, tunnels, and defensive outposts, were integral to the Cold War defensive network, defined by their enclosed nature. However, with the lifting of martial governance, these facilities lost their original functions and became opportunities for cultural reinterpretation and regeneration.

As a remote island, Matsu presented unique construction challenges. Its isolation restricted material transport, while limited local resources required greater planning and adaptability. Many military structures were also built into extreme terrains, such as bunkers hidden in mountains or tunnels carved into coastal cliffs. These conditions required designers to balance preservation with new functions. The internal complexity of these spaces further complicated spatial integration and functional updates.

Design interventions have redefined these spaces, shifting their narratives from "militarized" to "demilitarized," transforming them into cultural

venues shared by residents and visitors. For example, the Mei-shi Tea House at Mei-shi Barracks underwent meticulous renovation, overcoming logistical challenges to preserve its original structure while introducing modern amenities. This transformation turned the space from a single-purpose military facility into a multifunctional venue for cultural exchange and youth activities, reconnecting history with daily life.

Similarly, the redevelopment of Site 26 showcased creativity and resilience. Its fragmented barracks and tunnel systems were organically connected through landscape and stairway planning, creating an open venue for art exhibitions and cultural events. This approach enhanced functionality while highlighting the coexistence of natural terrain and architecture. Through these practices, the exclusivity of military installations has gradually given way to openness, offering visitors spaces to freely explore history and culture.

The transformation of Site 53 took this process further by leveraging its coastal geography. Designers integrated original tunnels and stairway structures, strengthening the connection between

interior spaces and surrounding landscapes. Visitors are invited to experience the interplay between military history and natural scenery as the site evolves into a multi-dimensional cultural platform. The redesign preserved historical significance while providing new public value.

The evolution of Matsu's military cultural heritage continues. More proposals are underway, reimagining these spaces with greater openness and innovation. These projects offer opportunities for local communities to participate and co-create while inspiring new perspectives on Cold War heritage. They exemplify how historical memory and contemporary culture can coexist, offering vital lessons for the future.

Matsu's spatial translation practices not only preserve historical memory but also demonstrate the resilience and creativity required for architectural and cultural work on remote islands. Each successful project provides valuable insights for design in such challenging environments, offering inspiration for the future of translation design.



南竿 26 據點 轉譯成果 Finished Photo of Nangan Stronghold No. 26

© Photo courtesy of OASISstudio



南竿 26 據點 轉譯成果 Finished Photo of Nangan Stronghold No. 26

© Photo courtesy of OASISstudio



南竿 26 據點 轉譯成果 Finished Photo of Nangan Stronghold No. 26

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南竿 53 據點 Nangan Stronghold No. 53



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南竿 53 據點 設計提案 (上) ◦ Design Proposal of Nangan Stronghold No. 53

南竿 53 據點 設計提案 (中) ◦ Design Proposal of Nangan Stronghold No. 53

南竿 53 據點 轉譯成果 (下) ◦ Finished Photo of Nangan Stronghold No. 53



全球對話與歷史記憶的未來敘事：從海防據點到前進基地

Global Dialogues and Future Narratives of Historical Memory:
From Coastal Defense Outposts to Forward Bases

馬祖列島，由南竿、北竿、東引、莒光等四鄉五島組成，其冷戰期間的軍事地景涵蓋了從防禦據點到居民生活空間的多層次空間類型。這些軍事設施與日常生活場域共存的特殊現象，見證了馬祖在冷戰地緣政治中的獨特角色。遍布各島的海防據點，曾構築成嚴密的防禦體系，確保臺海的安全。如今，隨著戰略環境與社會需求的變遷，這些據點透過再利用與文化轉譯，逐步從靜態遺跡轉變為動態文化空間，成為歷史探索、設計創新與社群參與的試驗場域。

從防禦據點到文化前進基地

馬祖的冷戰遺址不僅記錄了冷戰時期的國防歷史，也深刻反映了島嶼地形與文化背景對軍事建築的影響。例如，隱藏於山巒之間的坑道和碉堡，巧妙利用險峻地勢與天然屏障，使這些空間成為冷戰防禦系統的典範。然而，這些據點如何從單一的軍事防禦功能，透過建築、策展與景觀設計的介入，轉化為兼具文化與公共

價值的「前進基地」？

這些空間的再生不僅改變了據點本身的意義，也重新定義了馬祖戰地遺產在當代的角色與價值。不同於以往「凍結式」的保存，這些據點透過策略性選址與空間轉譯，逐步融入周邊環境、社群需求及文化資源，形成彼此串聯的再生網絡。在轉譯再生計畫的推動下，馬祖的冷戰遺址正從靜態的歷史記憶轉變為動態的文化資源。

例如，南竿的 53 據點，透過景觀與階梯的設計，使原本零散的碉堡與坑道重新整合，從臨海防禦據點轉變為開放的觀景、展覽與公共活動場域。南竿的 26 據點，則透過策展與藝術展示，將碉堡與坑道整合為適合文化交流與歷史體驗的共享空間。這些改造實踐不僅保留了軍事建築的原始結構，更賦予其新的用途，使之成為社群生活的一部分，進一步帶動地方文化振興。

The Matsu Archipelago, comprising Nangan, Beigan, Dongyin, and Juguang, holds a diverse array of Cold War military landscapes, from defensive outposts to spaces embedded in civilian life. These structures, once forming an extensive coastal defense network, safeguarded Taiwan's strategic frontlines. Today, as geopolitical and societal needs evolve, these sites are being reinterpreted through adaptive reuse, transforming from static relics into dynamic cultural spaces that historical exploration, design innovation, community engagement.

From Defensive Outposts to Cultural Forward Bases

Matsu's Cold War heritage not only documents its national defense history but also reflects how island geography and cultural landscapes shaped military architecture. Bunkers and tunnels hidden within rugged terrain leveraged natural barriers for protection, exemplifying Cold War defense strategies. Yet, how do these sites, originally built for singular military use, transition into forward bases with cultural and public significance?

This exhibition explores how architecture, curatorial

practice, and landscape design redefine these sites. No longer frozen in time, these spaces are strategically reintegrated with their surroundings, responding to evolving community needs. Through cultural regeneration initiatives, Matsu's Cold War heritage is shifting from passive preservation to an active cultural resource.

For instance, Stronghold 53 on Nangan has been redesigned through stairway and landscape integration, linking fragmented bunkers and tunnels into a cohesive, open space for public viewing, exhibitions, and community activities. Stronghold 26 on Nangan, originally a fortified outpost, has been transformed through artistic interventions into a venue for cultural exchange and historical interpretation. These adaptive reuse projects preserve military structures while embedding them into contemporary life, fostering local cultural revitalization.

A Global Experiment in Cold War Heritage

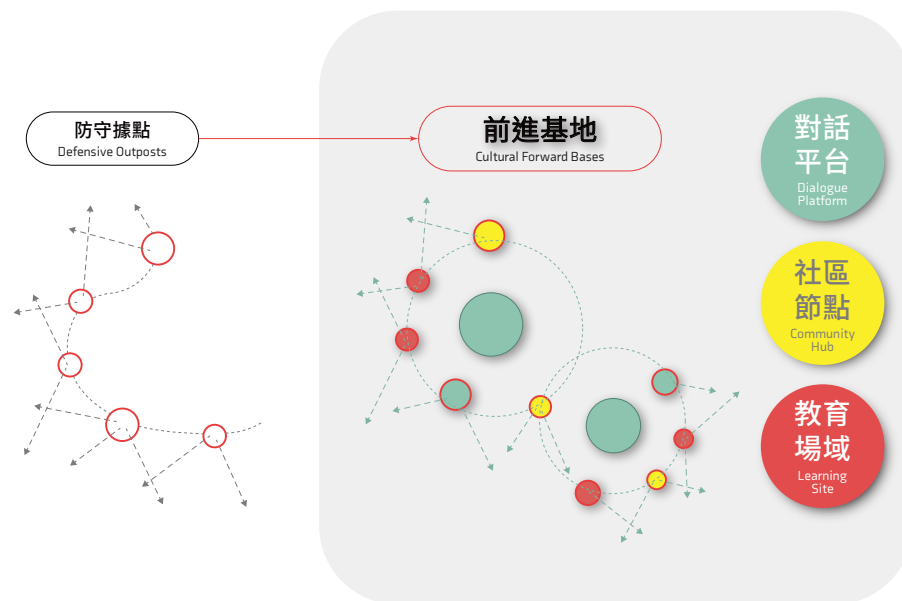
策略性擇址與轉譯再生的整體網絡

這些軍事遺產的擇址與再生策略不僅專注於據點本身的空間轉譯，也強調整體島嶼空間的整合。透過分階段的選址與發展策略，這些曾經的防禦據點不再只是孤立的歷史遺跡，而是相互串聯的文化節點。南竿、北竿、東引、莒光等地的多個據點，透過設計介入，逐步發展為可適應不同時代需求的彈性空間，並與地方文化、觀光發展及教育研究相結合，使軍事遺產成為馬祖文化發展的核心要素之一。這些防禦設施、傳統聚落與自然景觀的整體性設計策略，使馬祖的戰地文化資產成為連結地方與全球的重要案例。

除此之外，除了空間改造的設計整合，國立成功大學亦積極投入人才培育與地方共識的凝聚。自 2018 年起，成功大學團隊透過建築設計、策展實踐與文化研究的結合，不僅提出針對不同據點的再生方案，也透過學術課程、工作坊與社群對話，促進地方居民、政府部門與設計團隊之間的合作。這些長期參與的計畫，

使馬祖的文化再生不只是「空間上的轉譯」，更成為「社會層面的共創」，強化地方治理的可能性，確保軍事遺址的未來發展能夠真正回應當地需求。

透過這一連串的策略佈局，馬祖的戰地文化資產正逐步轉變為文化治理的一部分，不僅是歷史遺址的再生與活化，也是對未來敘事的建構。當這些據點不再只是靜態的歷史標誌，而能隨著社會需求變化持續進化為「前進基地」，馬祖的軍事遺產將不只是過去的見證，更是未來創新的平臺。



由冷戰時期的嚴密的防守據點網絡，轉變為串聯共生的前進基地。
Transforming Cold War Strongholds into Dialogue Platforms, Community Hubs, and Educational Spaces.

Strategic Site Selection and Regeneration Network

The "Site Selection and Regeneration" strategy focuses not only on transforming individual strongholds but also on integrating them into a broader island-wide network. Through a phased selection and development process, these once-isolated defense outposts are now being reconnected as cultural nodes. Strongholds across Nangan, Beigan, Dongyin, and Juguang are being adapted into flexible spaces, linking military heritage with local culture, tourism, and academic research. This holistic approach integrates defensive structures, historic settlements, and natural landscapes, reinforcing Matsu's role in bridging local heritage with global narratives.

Beyond physical transformation, National Cheng Kung University (NCKU) plays a crucial role in talent development and strengthening local consensus. Since 2018, NCKU has engaged in Matsu's cultural regeneration through architectural design, curatorial practice, and cultural research. By integrating site-specific regeneration proposals with academic programs, workshops, and community dialogues, this initiative fosters

collaboration between residents, government agencies, and design professionals. These long-term engagements ensure that Matsu's cultural regeneration is not only a spatial transformation but also a social co-creation, enhancing governance potential and aligning military heritage redevelopment with local aspirations.

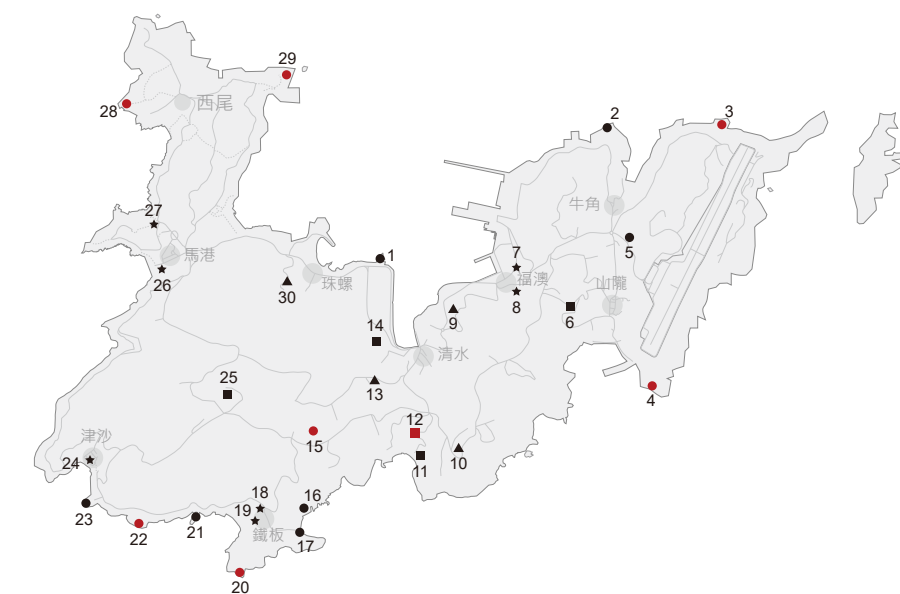
Through this strategic framework, Matsu's wartime cultural assets are evolving into a model of cultural governance. No longer merely historic relics, they are being repurposed as forward bases, responding dynamically to contemporary needs. This transformation turns Matsu's military heritage from a passive historical record into an active platform for future innovation.

階段 Phase	位置 Location	據點編號 Site	建築設計團隊 Architecture Team
前備階段 與 第一階段 * Phase 0 & Phase 1*	南竿 Nangan	腰山營區 Yaoshan Military Camp	姜樂靜建築師事務所 Leching Chiang Architects
		26 據點 * Stronghold No. 26	常式建築師事務所 OASIS Studio
		53 據點 * Stronghold No. 53	群青設計事務所 Ultra-marine Design Office
		77 據點 * Stronghold No. 77	張瑪龍陳玉霖聯合建築師事務所 MAYU architects
		86 據點 * Stronghold No. 86	一元創合設計顧問公司 Wilderness Primitive Consultants Co., Ltd
	北竿 Beigan	15 據點 Stronghold No. 15	邱文傑建築師事務所 AxB Architecture Studio
	西莒 Xiju	14 據點 & 15 據點 Stronghold No. 14 & No. 15	繼光工務所 REN Architects
		八五高地 85 Highland	九典聯合建築師事務所 Bio architecture Formosana
第二階段 Phase 2	南竿 Nangan	16 據點 Stronghold No. 16	十禾建築師事務所 Whole + Architects & Planners
		46 據點 Stronghold No. 46	戴嘉惠建築師事務所 JHDay Building Workshop
	東莒 Dongju	55 據點 Stronghold No. 55	原型結構工程顧問有限公司 A.S Studio Engineering Consultant
		70 據點 Stronghold No. 70	黃明威建築師事務所 StudioBase Architects
第三階段 Phase 3	西莒 Xiju	32 據點 Stronghold No. 32	陽交大學 + 究境建築師事務所 NYCU + Office aaa
		35 據點 Stronghold No. 35	成功大學 + 黃介二建築師事務所 NCKU + Huang, Chieh-Erh Architect Studio
	東莒 Dongju	45 據點 Stronghold No. 45	中原大學 + 洪楚均建築師事務所 CYCU + Chu Chun Architects

潛力據點階段性擇址。Phased Site Selection for Potential Strongholds

南竿島

Nabgan Island

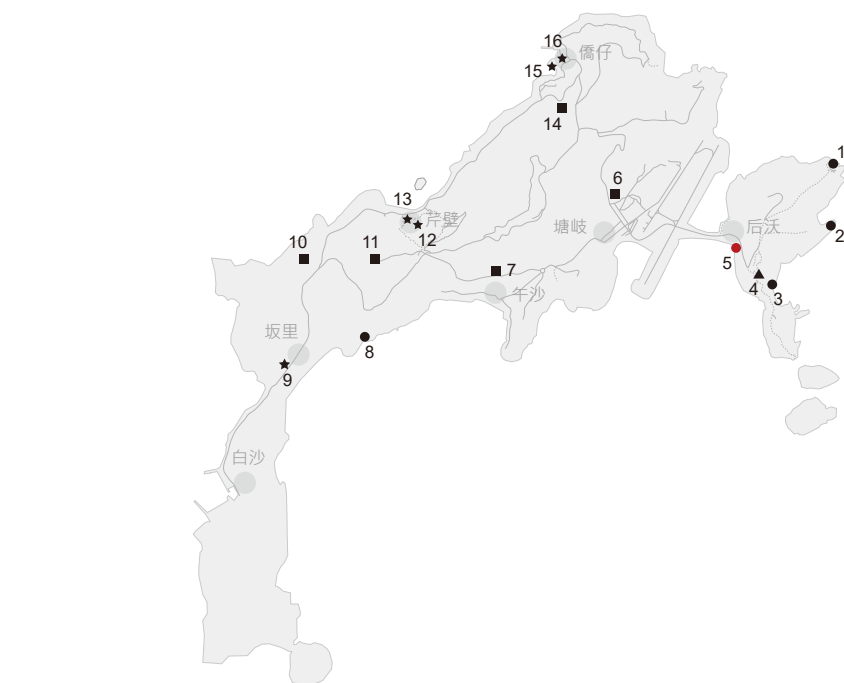


- 構造物 Structure
- ▲ 景觀／文化構造物 Landscape / Cultural Structure
- 軍事相關空間 Military-related Space
- ★ 聚落 Cultural and Religious Spaces in the Settlement

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. 勝利堡 | 1. Shengli (Victory) Fort |
| 2. 12 據點 | 2. Stronghold No.12 |
| 3. 16 據點 | 3. Stronghold No.16 |
| 4. 26 據點 | 4. Stronghold No.26 |
| 5. 八八坑道 | 5. Tunnel 88 |
| 6. 聚英營區 | 6. Juying Military Camp |
| 7. 白馬尊王廟 | 7. Baima Zunwang Temple |
| 8. 華光大帝廟 | 8. Huaguang Emperor Temple |
| 9. 枕戈待旦 | 9. Zhenge Daidan (Always On the Alert) |
| 10. 十烈士紀念碑 | 10. Monument to the Ten Martyrs |
| 11. 梅石市街 | 11. Meishi Street |
| 12. 梅石營區軍官、士兵特約茶室 | 12. Meishi Camp Officers and Soldiers Special Teahouse |
| 13. 經國先生紀念堂 | 13. Ching-kuo Memorial Hall |
| 14. 勝利山莊 | 14. Shengli (Victory) Villa |
| 15. 腰山營區 | 15. Yaoshan Military Camp |
| 16. 北海坑道 | 16. Beihai Tunnel |
| 17. 大漢據點 | 17. Dahan Stronghold |
| 18. 三君子廟 | 18. Three Gentlemen Temple |
| 19. 金板境天后宮 | 19. Jinbanjing Mazu Temple |
| 20. 46 據點 (銅門) | 20. Stronghold No.46 (Tongmen) |
| 21. 51 據點 (鐵堡) | 21. Stronghold No.51 (Iron Fort) |
| 22. 53 據點 | 22. Stronghold No.53 |
| 23. 55 據點 | 23. Stronghold No.55 |
| 24. 津沙聚落保存區 | 24. Jinsha Settlement Preservation Area |
| 25. 雲臺山 | 25. Yuntai Mountain |
| 26. 馬港天后宮 | 26. Magang Mazu Temple |
| 27. 白馬文武大王廟 | 27. Baima Wenwu Temple |
| 28. 77 據點 | 28. Stronghold 77 |
| 29. 86 據點 | 29. Stronghold 86 |
| 30. 軍人紀念園區 | 30. Military Memorial Park |

北竿島

Beigan Island

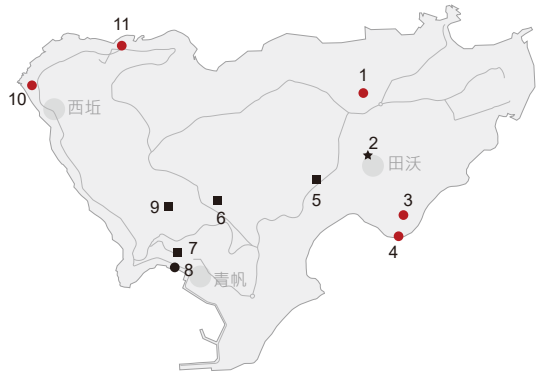


- 構造物 Structure
- ▲ 景觀／文化構造物 Landscape / Cultural Structure
- 軍事相關空間 Military-related Space
- ★ 聚落 Cultural and Religious Spaces in the Settlement

1. 06 據點
2. 08 據點
3. 12 據點
4. 戰爭和平紀念公園主題館
5. 15 據點
6. 中興水庫
7. 碧園
8. 午沙北海坑道
9. 天后宮
10. 坂里水庫
11. 芹山播音站
12. 天后宮
13. 芹壁聚落保存區
14. 橋仔水庫
15. 正乙玄壇
16. 玄天上帝廟

1. Stronghold No. 6
2. Stronghold No. 8
3. Stronghold No. 12
4. War and Peace Memorial Park Exhibition Center
5. Stronghold No. 15
6. Zhongxing Reservoir
7. Biyuan
8. Beihai Tunnel (Wusha Tunnel)
9. Mazu Temple
10. Banli Reservoir
11. Qinshan Broadcasting Station
12. Mazu Temple
13. Qinbi Village
14. Qiaozi Reservoir
15. Zhengyi Xuantan Temple
16. Xuantian Shangdi Temple

西莒島
Xiju Island



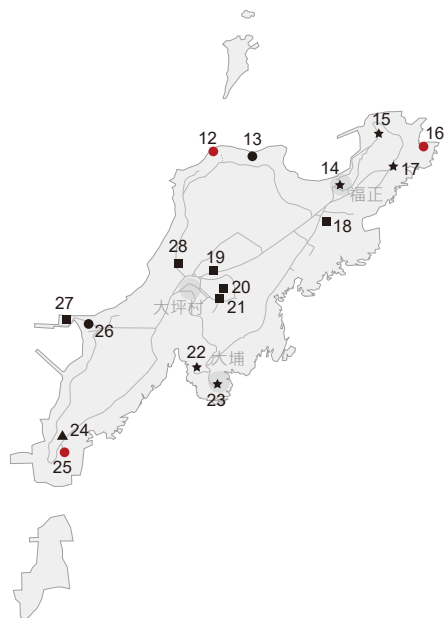
- 構造物 Structure
- ▲ 景觀／文化構造物 Landscape / Cultural Structure
- 軍事相關空間 Military-related Space
- ★ 聚落 Cultural and Religious Spaces in the Settlement

1. 85 高地
2. 周大王廟
3. 14 據點
4. 15 據點
5. 莒光醫院
6. 西坵活動中心
7. 山海一家
8. 中正門
9. 八三一特約茶室
10. 32 據點
11. 35 據點

1. 85 Highland
2. Zhou Da Wang Temple
3. Stronghold No.14
4. Stronghold No.15
5. Juguang Hospital
6. Xiqiu Activity Center
7. Shan Hai Yi Jia
8. Zhongzheng Gate
9. 831 Special Teahouse
10. Stronghold No.32
11. Stronghold No.35

東莒島

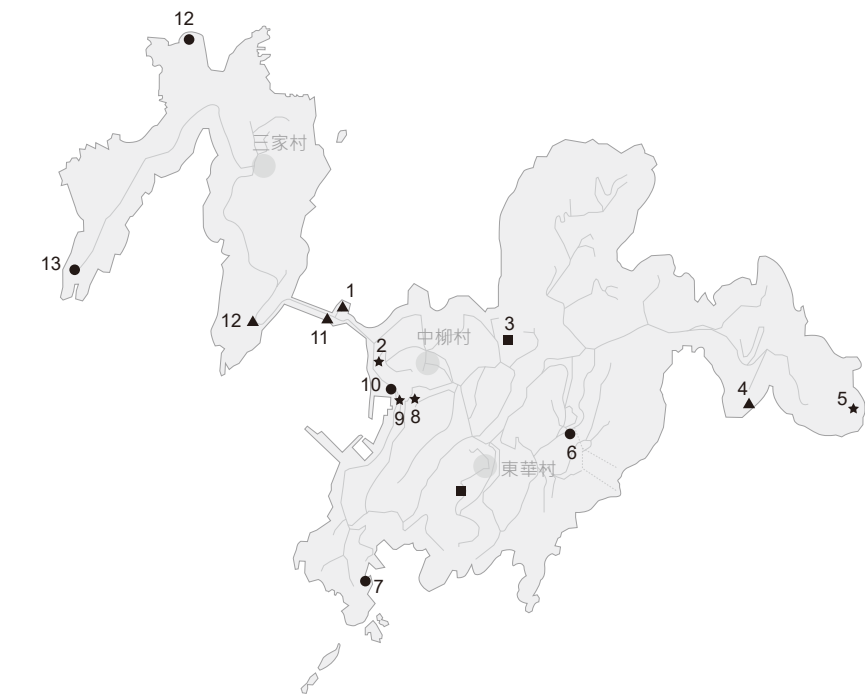
Dongju Island



- 構造物 Structure
- ▲ 景觀／文化構造物 Landscape / Cultural Structure
- 軍事相關空間 Military-related Space
- ★ 聚落 Cultural and Religious Spaces in the Settlement

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 12. 45 據點 | 12. Stronghold No. 45 |
| 13. 47 據點 | 13. Stronghold No. 47 |
| 14. 福正聚落保存區 | 14. Fuzheng Village Preservation Area |
| 15. 福正天后宮 | 15. Fuzheng Mazu Temple |
| 16. 55 據點 & 大砲連 | 16. Stronghold No. 55 & Artillery Company |
| 17. 東莒燈塔（國定古蹟） | 17. Dongquan Lighthouse (National Historic Site) |
| 18. 東莒靶場 | 18. Dongju Shooting Range |
| 19. 營部連 | 19. Battalion Headquarters Company |
| 20. 中正堂 | 20. Zhongzheng Hall |
| 21. 國軍英雄館 | 21. Armed Forces Hero House |
| 22. 白馬尊王廟 | 22. Baima Zunwang Temple |
| 23. 大埔聚落保存區 | 23. Dapu Village Preservation Area |
| 24. 氣壯山河標語 | 24. "Magnificent Mountains and Rivers" Slogan |
| 25. 70 據點（至誠堡） | 25. Stronghold No. 70 (Zhicheng Fort) |
| 26. 忠誠堡 | 26. Zhongcheng Fort |
| 27. 猛澳港 | 27. Meng'ao Harbor |
| 28. 坪西連 | 28. Pingxi Company |

東引島
Dongyin Island



- 構造物 Structure
- ▲ 景觀／文化構造物 Landscape / Cultural Structure
- 軍事相關空間 Military-related Space
- ★ 聚落 Cultural and Religious Spaces in the Settlement

1. 懷恩亭
2. 關帝廟
3. 東湧水庫
4. 一線天
5. 東湧燈塔
6. 安東坑道
7. 北海坑道
8. 樂華村 51 號
9. 中柳村 2 號、18 號
10. 忠誠門
11. 中流砥柱
12. 人定勝天
13. 33 據點
14. 國之北疆

1. Huairen Pavilion
2. Guandi Temple
3. Dongyong Reservoir
4. A Thread of Sky
5. Dongyong Lighthouse
6. Andong Tunnel
7. Beihai Tunnel
8. No. 51, Lehua Village
9. No. 2 & No. 18, Zhongliu Village
10. Zhongcheng Gate
11. Pillar of the Nation
12. Man Will Conquer Nature
13. Stronghold No. 33
14. Northernmost Frontier



全球對話中的冷戰遺址再生實驗

馬祖的這些轉譯與再生實踐，不僅為地方發展提供了新的方向，也將其納入全球冷戰遺址的再生對話中。相較於柏林圍牆、南北韓板門店等知名冷戰遺址，馬祖的軍事據點擁有更複雜的地形特徵與空間條件，這些分布於多個島嶼的軍事文化資產，共同構築出獨特的「島嶼戰地文化景觀」。這一地景特質，使馬祖在冷戰遺址的國際研究與活化實踐中，具有高度研究價值與示範潛力。

從歷史記憶到未來敘事

未來，馬祖的軍事文化遺產將持續透過設計、文化策展與社群參與，深化其再生潛力，促進歷史場域與當代社會的對話。這些海防據點的轉譯，正是馬祖在歷史敘事中不斷調適與創新的體現——從防禦據點到前進基地，從靜態遺跡到文化實驗場，為歷史記憶的未來敘事開啟更多可能性。

Regeneration

Matsu's regeneration efforts contribute to the global discourse on Cold War heritage reuse. Compared to well-known Cold War sites such as the Berlin Wall or Panmunjom, Matsu's dispersed, topographically varied military outposts form a unique island wartime cultural landscape. This distinct characteristic makes Matsu a valuable case study within international discussions on Cold War heritage adaptation.

Matsu's approach demonstrates how historical sites can be dynamically repurposed rather than merely preserved. By integrating Cold War-era architecture with contemporary design, these spaces are evolving from defensive strongholds into vibrant cultural hubs. The Matsu model highlights how heritage preservation can intersect with cultural innovation, offering an adaptable strategy for Cold War site regeneration worldwide.

From Historical Memory to Future Narratives

Looking ahead, Matsu's military cultural heritage will continue to expand its potential through design, cultural programming, and community participation, fostering deeper engagement between historic sites and contemporary society. The transformation of these coastal defense outposts embodies Matsu's continuous adaptation and innovation—shifting from defensive strongholds to forward bases, from static relics to cultural laboratories.

This evolution opens new possibilities for the future of historical memory and demonstrates how Cold War heritage can actively shape contemporary cultural and social landscapes. Matsu's experience provides a valuable reference for global Cold War heritage regeneration, showcasing how innovative practices can breathe new life into historical landscapes while fostering global dialogue on the future of wartime cultural assets.



成大團隊於完工後的南竿 53 據點合照。NCKU Team Group Photo at the Completed Nangan Site 53.

- 11.27 ~ 11.30
成功大學創新共識營 + 計畫共識營
National Cheng Kung University Innovation Consensus Camp
成功大學 50 多位主管參與的共識營，於馬祖探討夏季 / 冬季學校運行可能性，並聚焦交通、住宿、及地方文化的整合策略，進一步規劃未來校務與地方合作的潛在方向。
- 與會人員有蘇慧貞校長、蘇芳慶副校長、莊偉哲助理副校長、李俊璋主任秘書、九大學院院長、各處室及中心等一級單位主管，及本計畫主持人鄭泰昇教授率領計畫團隊教師成員共 52 人。
- 2021
前瞻建築設計課程
Advanced Architectural Design
成大建築系推動馬祖戰地轉譯與澎湖永續創生計畫，2021 年開設「前瞻建築設計」課程，聚焦『Island 2030』主題，探索島嶼永續設計。2023 年延續成果，以「島嶼永續再生」為重點，操作實驗性設計，累積島嶼再生與全球議題挑戰的設計研究。
- 參與課程的學生為建築研究所碩士生，三年共計 31 人。由鄭泰昇與劉舜仁教授指導，另有外部專家提供意見，探索永續設計方案。
- 10.15 ~ 10.17
「戰地轉身，轉譯再生」統籌執行計畫 共識營
"Translating and Regenerating the Military Heritage in Matsu" Project Consensus Camp
共識營結合連江縣中長期文化規劃，聚焦馬祖作為國際藝術島的佈局可能性，邀請多位專家參與，討論未來文化遺產轉譯與活化策略，逐步實現馬祖文化創新藍圖。
- 由規劃設計學院陳建旭院長、建築系傅朝卿名譽教授，及本計畫主持人鄭泰昇教授率領計畫團隊教師成員共 16 人。



2020.08.01 - 02 如果有個藝術季在馬祖－設計工作坊。"Art Festival in Matsu" Workshop



2020.11.27 - 30 成功大學創新共識營 + 計畫共識營。NCKU Innovation Consensus Camp

2022

03.27
~ 04.01

工作坊

課程

馬祖戰地據點指標設計工作坊

"Interlace, Matsu", Design Workshop of Coltural Heritage in Matsu

「Interlace, Matsu」春季工作營匯集成大規劃設計學院三系師生，透過場域走讀與歷史探索，了解軍事據點在戰地政務解除前的防禦功能與聚落連結角色。延續「戰地轉身轉譯再生」計畫，透過實體設計建構戰地據點指示系統，編織歷史與島嶼生活交會點，探索文化再生與永續設計可能性。

指導教師為馬敏元、簡聖芬與謝辰甫，並邀請傅朝卿教授與外部設計專家協助。共計 15 位成大學生參與，包括建築、工業設計及都市計畫系學生。

成果網站：<https://nckudap.weebly.com/>

2022

02.12 ~
04.10

展覽

「戰地轉身 轉譯再生」國際藝術島 梅石展

Matsu Biennial 2021-2022

成大統籌整合建築設計團隊，改造馬祖軍事據點為生活中心與國際展示平臺，探索永續經濟潛力。本次展覽邀請 13 組團隊，展示 14 處據點的改造構想，並於甫改造完成的「梅石軍官特約茶室」呈現，展現文化再生的重要意義。

參展者包括 13 組建築設計團隊，展覽策展人為傅朝卿、鄭泰昇與龔柏閔，統籌展示 14 處馬祖軍事據點改造構想，並由成大設計中心負責展場設計與執行。

06.28

課程

三校建築團隊工作坊

Tri-University Architecture Team Workshop

轉譯計畫邀請成大、陽明交大與中原建築系參與設計發想，並於梅石特約茶室舉辦工作坊。三校團隊進行島嶼規劃、據點設計分享與座談，探討規劃策略及實踐可能性，並提出軍事據點設計準則，強調未來規劃的關鍵議題，深入討論建築與地方需求結合。

參與學校包括成大建築系、陽明交大建築系及中原建築系，共 18 名學生及多位指導教授參與，成功大學由黃介二、鄭采和、龔柏閔老師帶領；陽明交通大學由龔書章、曾令理老師指導；中原大學則由陳宣誠及洪處均老師參與。



2022.02.12 - 04.10 國際藝術島 梅石展（上）。Matsu Biennial (Up).

2022.02.12 - 04.10 國際藝術島 梅石展（中）。Matsu Biennial (Center).

2022.06.28 三校建築團隊工作坊（下）。Tri-University Architecture Team Workshop (Down).

2022

08.26

微學院簽約

NCKU-Matsu Microcollege established

其他

成功大學與連江縣政府簽署合作備忘錄，成立馬祖微學院，作為推廣文化教育與出版的平臺，強化「戰地轉身・轉譯再生」計畫的基礎。

連江縣政府劉增應縣長、文化處吳曉雲處長、成功大學蘇慧貞校長、陳玉女副校長、沈聖智副研發長等多位學術與地方代表，以及陽明交大、中原大學與成功大學設計團隊共襄盛舉，並由鄭泰昇教授帶領計畫團隊教師參與。

08.26 ~
09.17

「戰地轉身 轉譯再生」成大藝坊展覽

Translating and Regenerating the Military Heritage in Matsu

展覽

本次展覽為 2022 年馬祖國際藝術島的延續，移師成大藝坊展出，展示 16 個建築設計案。除原有 13 組建築團隊外，新增 3 組新生代建築系學生參與設計，聚焦連江縣已開放軍事據點的改造與文化再生。

展覽邀請 16 組設計團隊參與，包括成大學生及外部新生代建築師，策展統籌為林蕙玟，展場設計由佇於建築師事務所負責。

08.28 ~
08.30

「島嶼戰地生活史的田野調查」課程

Joseon Dynasty in the East Asian World

課程

工作坊

由成大歷史系開設「島嶼戰地生活史的田野調查」課程，以東引鄉為場域，探討戰地政務對地方社會的影響。13 位碩博士及大學部學生透過前導課程與實地考察，收集資料並建構東引聚落故事地圖，呈現居民生活軌跡與集體記憶，探索歷史脈絡與未來發展。

歷史系碩博士與大學部學生共 13 人參與田野調查課程，指導顧問為羅士傑、劉宏文、黃資婷，策展人為謝仕淵，深入東引鄉進行現場研究，完成三日田野現場實作。

前導課程：2022 年 5 月 7 日、6 月 18 日、8 月 17 日

工作坊：2022 年 8 月 28 日 ~ 8 月 30 日

成果發表：2022 年 8 月 30 日



2022.03.07 - 04.01 "Interlace, Matsu 洞察到前瞻 馬祖研究型工作坊。
"Interlace, Matsu", Design Workshop of Cultural Heritage in Matsu

2022

10.07~
10.09

課程

工作坊

「接觸地帶·體現韌性」國際工作營

Contact Zone Embodied Resilience

以馬祖為基地，探索島嶼、領土、建築與歷史變遷的關係，透過「接觸地帶與體現韌性」主題，提出建築在新冷戰時期的角色。九組學生於津沙聚落等地進行設計研究，呈現多重視角下的馬祖辯證，反思臺灣都市與生態議題，並啟發未來設計思考。

由成大建築系薛丞倫老師邀請紐約 Parson 建築系教授 Brian McGrath，並偕同東海大學建築系主任曾瑋、古爵誌、黃彥璋建築師等專家，指導兩校共 21 位學生，成果於津沙聚落與社區進行展示，深化設計研究。

2023

10.06 ~
10.07

課程

工作坊

馬祖轉譯紀念品設計專案工作坊

Matsu Translating Souvenir Design Project Workshop

工作坊以馬祖文化與地方特色為基礎，分析紀念品目標受眾的購買動機與收藏原因。參與者分享經驗並參考世界遺產發展方向，特別聚焦戰爭與坑道遺產，共創討論產出紀念品概念草圖，選取三大方向進行細部設計，探索馬祖特色紀念品的可能性。

指導教師為馬敏元、謝辰甫，參與學生包含曾赴馬祖實地調查的設計學系碩士生共 8 人，進行地方特色紀念品的設計探索。



2024.08.19 - 21 成大建築馬祖戰地轉譯創新共識營。

NCKU Dept. of Architecture and Matsu Military Heritage Translating and Innovation Consensus Camp

2023

10.21 ~
10.22

課程
工作坊

馬祖國際藝術島設計共創工作坊

Matsu Art Island Co-Creation Design Workshop

國立成功大學規劃與設計學院於馬祖高中舉辦「設計共創工作坊」，以「島嶼轉譯」為主題，招募馬祖青年、高中生及成大研究生共 17 人，共創島嶼未來願景。聚焦戰地據點轉譯與文化創新，設計具馬祖文化意涵的原型，包括文化論述、文創紀念品及故事行銷。特色課程包含傅朝卿教授講授《世界遺產與馬祖戰地文化景觀》，虛實結合創新課程實踐，探索高等教育與在地人文融合的可能性。

教師團隊包含陳建旭、鄭泰昇等規劃設計學院教師群。共 17 位學員參與，包括馬祖高中生、在臺就學青年與成大研究生，合作推動文化創新。

08.19 ~
08.21

工作坊

成大建築馬祖戰地轉譯創新共識營

NCKU Dept. of Architecture and Matsu Military Heritage Translating and Innovation Consensus Camp

由鄭泰昇教授主持「成大建築馬祖戰地轉譯創新共識營」，邀請集結 44 位專家學者探討軍事建築遺產活化與社會參與策略。會議涵蓋空間活化與經營行動，強調跨領域與跨世代合作，凝聚共識，激發創新思維，推動馬祖文化再生願景。

參與人員為建築系教授傅朝卿、前校長蘇慧貞等 44 人，包括成大教師、建築師及執行團隊，透過跨領域合作探索軍事建築遺產活化策略。

11.11 ~
11.13

其他
展覽

佛羅倫斯 TWIF 會議

Echo of the Past: A Journey of Translating and Regenerating the Military Heritage in Matsu Islands

TWIF 由 Romualdo Del Bianco Foundation 推動，以義大利佛羅倫斯為中心，聚焦文化遺產如何促進和平與社會凝聚力。本屆主題「社區與遺產」，計畫團隊以馬祖軍事文化遺產轉譯為主題，準備宣傳資料參與國際交流，提升馬祖文化景觀的能見度。

參與人員為成大建築系鄭泰昇教授、龔柏閔兼任助理教授、中山大學中文系黃資婷助理教授、專案工作人員施瑋玲。

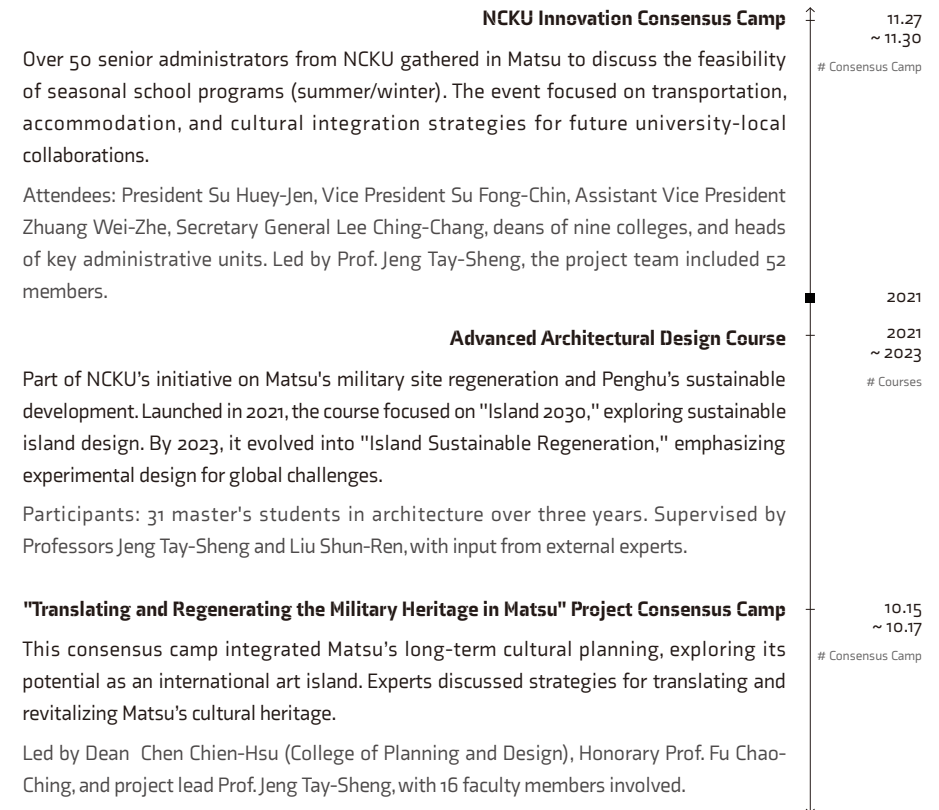
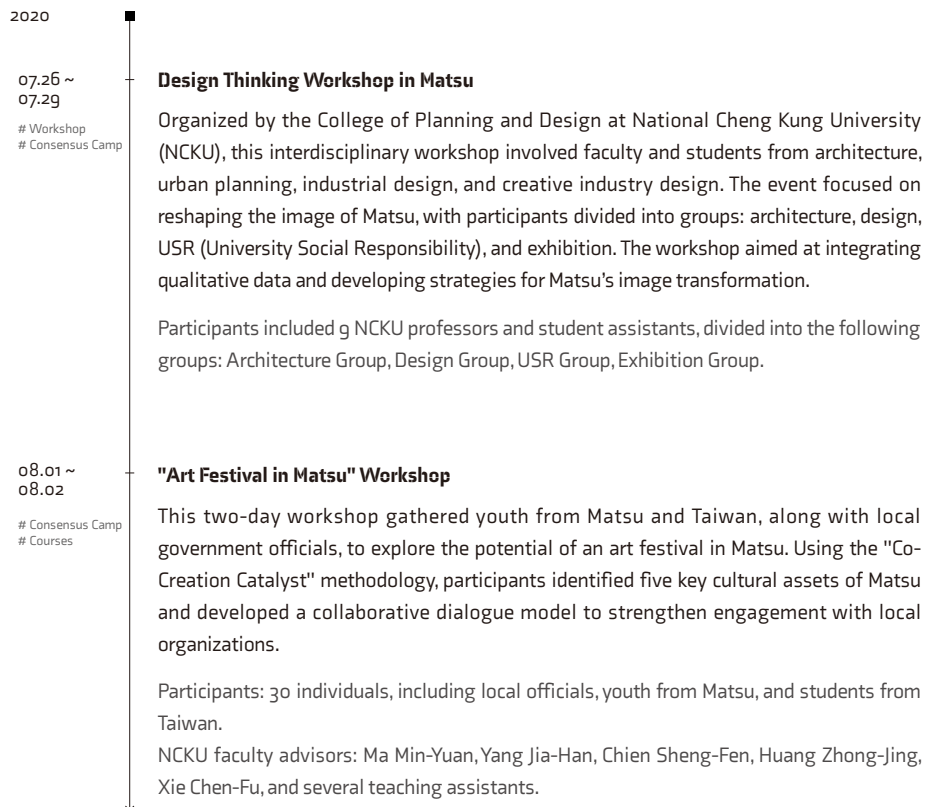


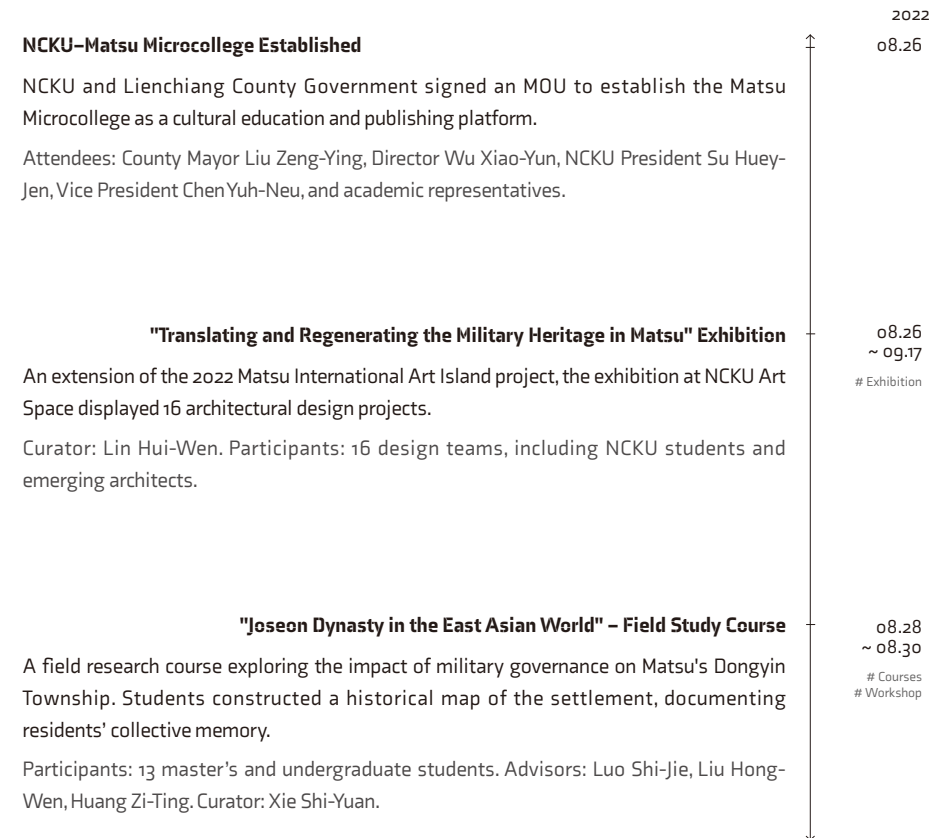
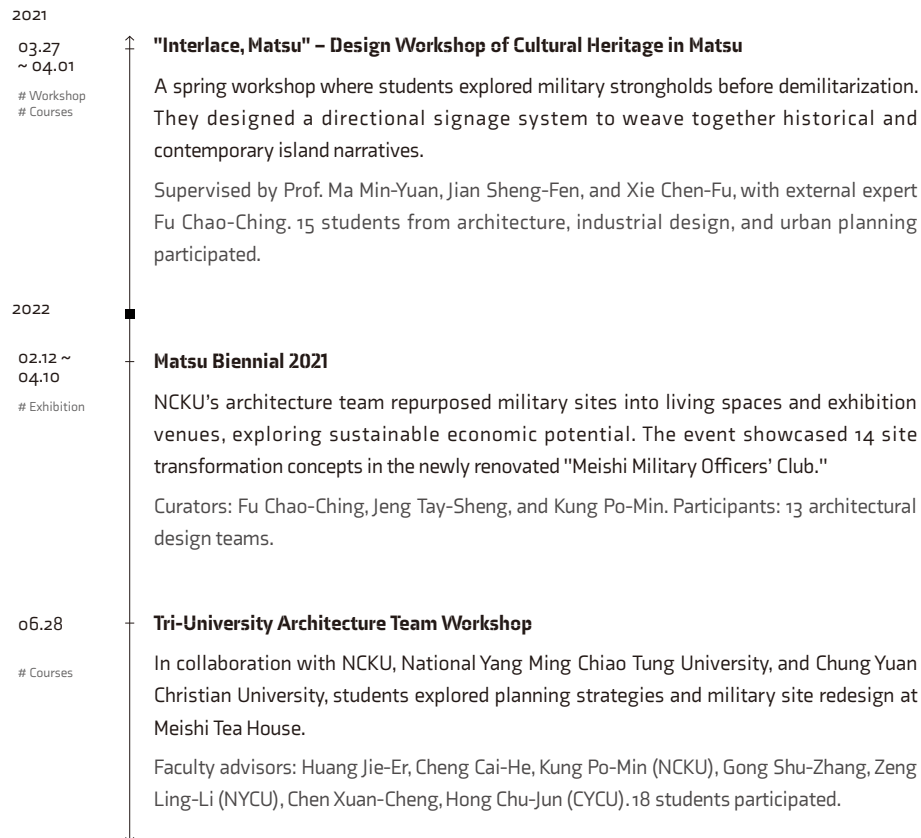
2024.08.19 - 21 成大建築馬祖戰地轉譯創新共識營。

NCKU Dept. of Architecture and Matsu Military Heritage Translating and Innovation Consensus Camp

Cultural Translation in Action:

A Retrospective on "Translating and Regenerating the Military Heritage" Initiatives





2022

10.07~
10.09

Courses
Workshop

"Contact Zone · Embodied Resilience" International Workshop

This international workshop, based in Matsu, explored the relationship between islands, territoriality, architecture, and historical transitions. Under the theme "Contact Zone and Embodied Resilience," participants examined the role of architecture in the context of the new Cold War. Nine student teams conducted design research in Jingsha Village and other locations, presenting multiple perspectives on Matsu's spatial and historical complexities. The workshop encouraged reflection on Taiwan's urban and ecological issues while inspiring future design thinking. The final works were exhibited in Jingsha Village and local communities, fostering deeper engagement with Matsu's spatial and cultural environment.

The workshop was led by Hsueh Cheng-Lun from NCKU's Department of Architecture, with guest lectures by Brian McGrath from Parsons School of Design (New York). Additional contributions came from Tseng Wei, Dean of Tunghai University's Department of Architecture, alongside architectural experts Gu Juezhi and Huang Yanzhang. A total of 21 students from NCKU and Tunghai University participated.

2023

10.06 ~
10.07

Courses
Workshop

"Translating and Regenerating the Military Heritage in Matsu" Exhibition

This workshop focused on Matsu's cultural identity by analyzing the motivations behind souvenir purchasing and collection. Participants shared experiences and examined global heritage development trends, particularly in relation to war and tunnel heritage. Through collaborative discussions, teams developed conceptual sketches for souvenirs and selected three key directions for further design refinement. The project aimed to explore the potential for unique cultural souvenirs that authentically represent Matsu.

Guided by Ma Min-Yuan and Xie Chen-Fu, the workshop engaged eight master's students in design, all of whom had previously conducted field research in Matsu.

Matsu Art Island Co-Creation Design Workshop

Hosted at Matsu High School, the workshop recruited 17 participants (local youth, high school students, and NCKU graduate students) to co-create future island visions, focusing on military site translation and cultural innovation.

Supervising Professors: Chen Jian-Xu, Jeng Tay-Sheng.

NCKU Dept. of Architecture and Matsu Military Heritage Translating and Innovation Consensus Camp

A gathering of 44 experts to discuss military architectural heritage revitalization and community engagement strategies.

Led by Prof. Jeng Tay-Sheng, with participation from faculty, architects, and practitioners.

Florence TWIF Conference – "Echo of the Past"

A presentation at the Romualdo Del Bianco Foundation's TWIF conference in Florence, focusing on translating Matsu's military cultural heritage for international recognition.

Participants: Prof. Jeng Tay-Sheng, Prof. Kung Po-Min, Prof. Huang Zi-Ting (National Sun Yat-sen University), and project staff.

2023

10.21
~ 10.22

Courses
Workshop

08.19
~ 08.21

Workshop

11.11
~ 11.13

Conference
Exhibition



2020.07.26 - 29 「馬祖歷史現場再造計畫」共識營。Design Thinking Workshop in Matsu



2020.08.01 - 02 如果有個藝術季在馬祖—設計工作坊。"Art Festival in Matsu" Workshop



2020.11.27 - 30 成功大學創新共識營 + 計畫共識營 (上)。NCKU Innovation Consensus Camp (Up).
2022.03.07 - 04.01 "Interlace, Matsu" 洞察到前瞻 工作坊 (中)。"Interlace, Matsu", Design Workshop (Center).
2022.08.26 - 09.17 戰地轉身 轉譯再生 成大展 (下)。Second Exhibition in NCKU (Down).



2023.10.21 - 22 馬祖國際藝術島設計共創工作坊。Matsu Art Island Co-Creation Design Workshop



2022.08.26 - 09.17 戰地轉身 轉譯再生 成大展。
"Translating and Regenerating the Military Heritage in Matsu" Exhibition in NCKU



漂浮記憶：馬祖的空間轉譯與文化再生

Floating Memories: Spatial Translations and Cultural Regeneration of Matsu

The exhibition explores the redefinition of island boundaries and showcases the dialogue between history and innovation in spatial practices.

展覽探討島嶼邊界的重新定義，並展示歷史與創新的空間對話。

#Military Heritage #軍事遺址

#Spatial Translation #空間轉譯

#Island Narrative #島嶼敘事

#Cultural Regeneration #文化再生

#Architectural Design #建築設計

