

區域排水整治之景觀偏好與工法型態之研究

薛鈞洪, 陳湘媛

景觀建築學系

建築與設計學院

sharon@chu.edu.tw

摘要

The purpose of river remediation and regional drainage not only controls flood and provides ecological habitat, but also creates scenic beauty. However, most of the traditional remedy engineering cannot reach the landscape beauty consensus of the general public. Therefore, how to find out the engineering methods which have the flood control effect and landscape beauty quality were also the purposes of this research. The regional drainage systems located at Hsinchu were chosen as the research sites. There were eight remedy methods in existing regional drainage systems. The revetment method of key stone was used as the referential photos for the other seven computer simulation photographs with the same background. All the photos of eight engineering methods were designed in a questionnaire and surveyed by internet. Four hundred questionnaires were finished validly and analyzed with the cognitive trends of beauty quality and the preferences of engineering methods. The degree of difference between scenic beauties of eight engineering techniques was compared and created a sequence thereafter. Study showed that the Dry cobble stone masonry wall got the highest evaluation value 3.5. The evaluation value of RC retaining wall was only 2.56, which was also the lowest value in the total engineering methods. More discussion about the RC modeling template surface revetment is necessary for its higher rating than cages revetment and ecological restoration groove. The latter two engineering methods were often used in ecological restoration and had higher ecological efficiency. However, because of the rough treatment of the constructing techniques, these methods cannot get general public's preference. The result showed suitable revetment beautification and material choosing are important for scenic beauty. More attention should be paid for the regional drainage system design works.

關鍵字：ecological engineering methods; scenic beauty; regional drainage; computer simulation.