

## 摘要

都市天際線(Skyline)是構成城市中認知地圖(Mental Map)的重要元素之一，提供城市的方向性及辨識度，城市中之建築體可表現個別元素之象徵意義，而由建築群體及自然地景(如山稜線)所組構而成的都市天際線則為評估都市視覺美質的重要因子，由於視覺評估的考量標準除了客觀的量化準則，也摻雜個人經驗的主觀判斷，本研究擬藉由地理空間資訊之分析，探討並比較影響都市天際線視覺價值之主客觀因子。

陽明山為台北盆地邊緣的背景山線，其上以中國式建築屋頂為主的文化大學建築群落構成盆地北面特殊的天際線，民國 94 年一棟新式的玻璃帷幕建築(文化大學大孝館)改變了原有的天際線，影響天母及士林地區的天際景觀，本研究以此棟建築之興建為案例，利用地理資訊系統(GIS)技術及天際線破碎程度之計算，分析都市天際線改變之視域影響範圍，另一方面，檢測民眾在此視域範圍中，對此一新式建築的辨識程度及知感分析，前者為客觀之數值分析地圖，而後者為主觀之認知地圖，本研究結果擬藉由比較此主客觀之視域影響地圖，進而探討影響都市天際線的因子及視覺價值。

關鍵詞：都市天際線、認知地圖、地理資訊系統、視域分析、破碎度分析

## Abstract

Urban skyline is one of the most significant elements to compose the mental map, which provide the identity and direction in city. Urban skyline, which makes up of buildings and natural landscape, not only symbolizes the single architectural construction, but presents an aesthetical visual value. Visual value can be evaluated by objective criteria. However, personal experiences affect visual judgments subjectively as well. Thus, visual value will be evaluated and discussed both in scientific and perceptual factors through geographic information system in this proposed research.

The mountain ridge of Yang-Ming-Shan is the most distinctive background of Taipei Basin. Located on Yang-Ming-Shan, Chinese Culture University composes part of the unique skyline by its special Chinese-style rooftops. However, a new Stadium, Da-Hsiao Building, was constructed in 2005, and changes the existing urban skyline. The new building affects the visual scenery toward northern edge of Taipei Basin, especially in the Tian-Mu and Shi-Lin District. Using this new building as case study, a viewshed map which indicates the affected area will be generated by GIS analysis and calculation with skyline fragmentation. On the other hand, a map which indicates the visual perception will be created by survey in this proposed research. The visual value of urban skyline and the factors which affect esthetic sensibilities will be examined through comparing with these two maps.