

Pongpit Distakaew 2010: Application of Landscape Architecture to Reduce Noise and Visual Pollution in the Urban Temple Area: Case Study of Wat Patumwanaram  
Rajworawiharn. Master of Landscape Architecture, Major Field: Landscape Architecture, Interdisciplinary Graduate Program. Thesis Adviser: Associate Professor Uamporn Veksommai, M.A. 235 pages.

The urban area expands by leaps and bounds owing to building construction and to advancing transportation systems. The calm temples of the past are suffering from environmental pollution. The object of this study and research is to evaluate noise and visual pollution confronting the urban temple and to conduct the landscape architecture; this is a case study at Wat Pratumwanaram. The study applies from concept and other researches concerned and accumulates observations and sound level measurements as well as collecting questionnaires and interviews from the users. The data makes use of activity, master and detailed plans for a proposal. There are 3 objectives, as follows: 1) respond to the users' needs, 2) prevent noise and visual pollution and 3) create visual and sound aesthetics. The results are evident to traffic, sky train, internal paths and sound as the noise pollution while the visual pollution occurs from outside construction which contrasts with each other. A calm environment and Dhamma class are mostly needed. The noise pollution in the shrine area should have less impact than monastery land. Landscape in this land could be renovated for reduction of noise and visual pollution. The mound and conglomerate of perennial plant with its dense leaves will be designed as bio-barrier on Rama I Road. The area which has least interaction with people, such as parking spaces should be located near the noise sources. Besides this, plants' dense branches are used for shading and blocking visual impact. Aesthetics of waterfalls and birds singing; the physical psychology has a sensory perception as a solution as well. The principle of design is applicable for use in other places, as follows: 1) study the physical area, 2) research the source of noise and visual pollution, 3) study to find an acceptable level of recreational facilities, 4) measure sound level on site, 5) evaluate the users' views in landscape, and 6) integrate data of physical psychology for landscape architecture.

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