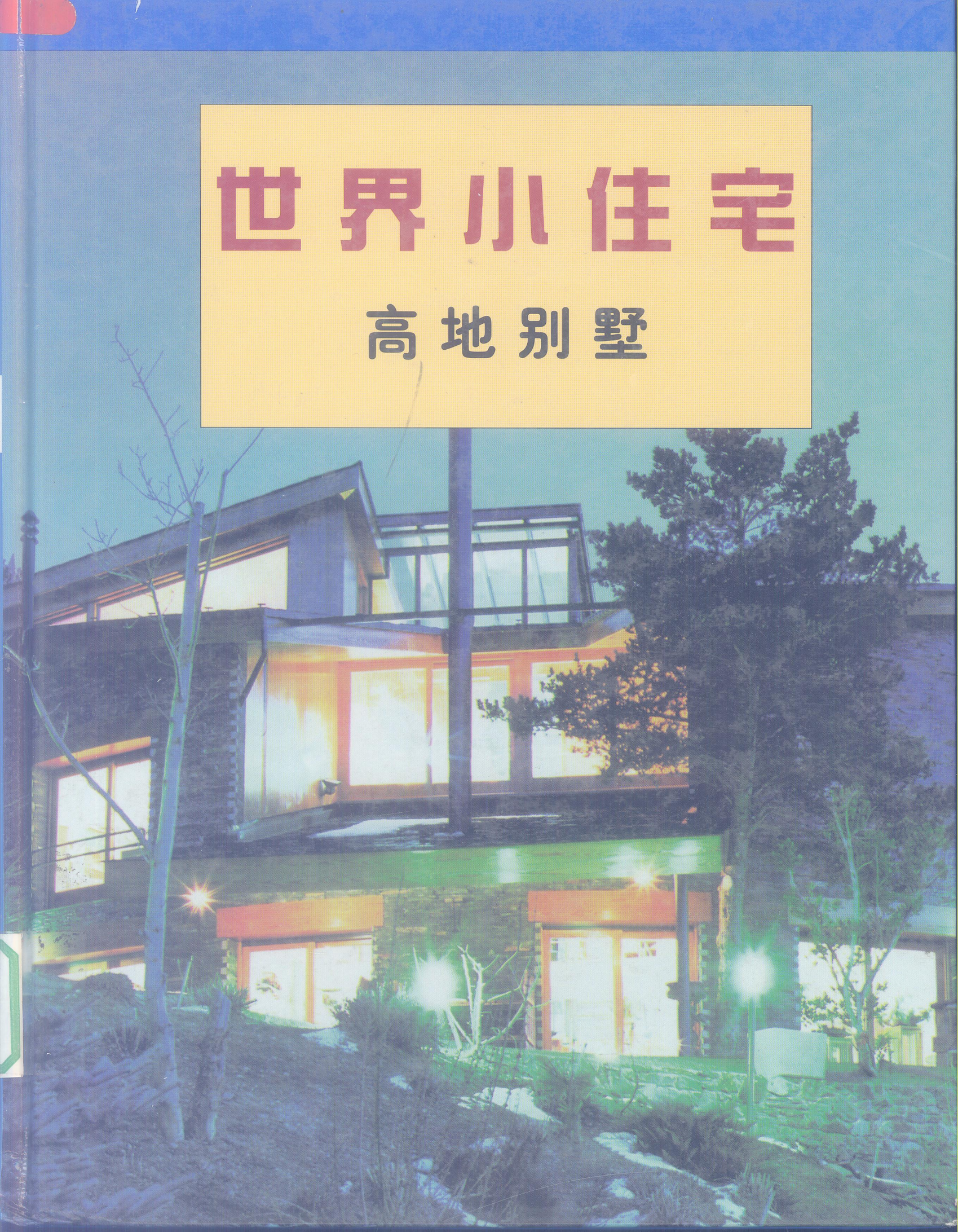
世界小住宅

高地別墅



世界小住宅

5

高地別墅

[西] F·阿森西奧 著
張國忠 譯
余慶康 校

中國建築工業出版社

(京)新登字035號
圖字：01-96-1437

圖書在版編目（CIP）數據

世界小住宅/(西班牙)阿森西奧(Asensio，F.)編著；于立等譯.
—北京：中國建築工業出版社，1997. 4
ISBN 7-112-03112-5

Ⅰ. 世… Ⅱ. ①阿… ②于… Ⅲ. 住宅，小型-世界-圖集 Ⅳ. TU241-64

中國版本圖書館 CIP 數據核字（97）第 02395 號

世界小住宅（5）
高地別墅
[西] F·阿森西奧 著
張國忠 譯 余慶康 校
責任編輯：張惠珍 董蘇華

中國建築工業出版社出版、發行（北京西郊百萬莊）
新華書店經銷
利豐雅高印刷（深圳）有限公司
開本：787×1092 毫米 1/10 印張：12
1997 年 5 月第一版 1997 年 5 月第一次印刷
定價：**500.00** 元（共 5 卷）
ISBN 7-112-03112-5
TU·2399（8247）

目　錄

引言

1 西班牙達斯的獨户住宅 10
建築師：約瑟・G・瓦爾德卡薩斯

2 德國亞琛的獨户住宅 16
建築師：艾里希・施奈德—威斯林

3 奧地利卡林西亞州的住宅 26
建築師：曼弗雷德・科瓦奇

4 西班牙瓦爾德讓的住宅 32
建築師：克里斯蒂安・西里克

5 瑞士韋爾比爾的木屋 40
建築師：讓—保羅・達爾貝萊

6 西班牙巴奎伊拉的住宅 48
建築師：華金・帕里亞斯・洛佩斯

7 美國科羅拉多州的獨户住宅 56
建築師：費伊・瓊斯

8 美國馬薩諸塞州的住宅 64
建築師：彼得・福布斯

9 美國加利福尼亞州的住宅 72
建築師：羅斯・S・安德森

10 奧地利蒂洛爾的古瑟爾之家 80
建築師：彼得・洛倫茨

11 瑞士斯瓦伊茲的獨户住宅 88
建築師：羅伯特・芬克-彼得・馬丁聯合公司

12 美國加利福尼亞州的住宅 96
建築師：威廉姆・特布爾事務所

13 美國加利福尼亞州太陽能住宅 104
建築師：拉帕・卡佩

14 瑞士波爾扎的獨户住宅 112
建築師：弗蘭科和保羅・莫羅

世界小住宅

5

高地别墅

世界小住宅

5

高地別墅

[西] F·阿森西奧 著
張國忠 譯
余慶康 校

中國建築工業出版社

(京)新登字035號
圖字：01-96-1437

圖書在版編目（CIP）數據

世界小住宅/(西班牙)阿森西奧(Asensio，F.)編著；于立等譯.
—北京：中國建築工業出版社，1997. 4
ISBN 7-112-03112-5

Ⅰ. 世… Ⅱ. ①阿… ②于… Ⅲ. 住宅，小型-世界-圖集 Ⅳ. TU241-64

中國版本圖書館 CIP 數據核字（97）第 02395 號

世界小住宅（5）
高地別墅
[西] F·阿森西奧 著
張國忠 譯 余慶康 校
責任編輯：張惠珍 董蘇華

中國建築工業出版社出版、發行（北京西郊百萬莊）
新華書店經銷
利豐雅高印刷（深圳）有限公司
開本：787×1092 毫米 1/10 印張：12
1997 年 5 月第一版 1997 年 5 月第一次印刷
定價：**500.00** 元（共 5 卷）
ISBN 7-112-03112-5
TU·2399（8247）

目　錄

引言

1 西班牙達斯的獨户住宅 10
建築師：約瑟・G・瓦爾德卡薩斯

2 德國亞琛的獨户住宅 16
建築師：艾里希・施奈德—威斯林

3 奧地利卡林西亞州的住宅 26
建築師：曼弗雷德・科瓦奇

4 西班牙瓦爾德讓的住宅 32
建築師：克里斯蒂安・西里克

5 瑞士韋爾比爾的木屋 40
建築師：讓—保羅・達爾貝萊

6 西班牙巴奎伊拉的住宅 48
建築師：華金・帕里亞斯・洛佩斯

7 美國科羅拉多州的獨户住宅 56
建築師：費伊・瓊斯

8 美國馬薩諸塞州的住宅 64
建築師：彼得・福布斯

9 美國加利福尼亞州的住宅 72
建築師：羅斯・S・安德森

10 奧地利蒂洛爾的古瑟爾之家 80
建築師：彼得・洛倫茨

11 瑞士斯瓦伊茲的獨户住宅 88
建築師：羅伯特・芬克-彼得・馬丁聯合公司

12 美國加利福尼亞州的住宅 96
建築師：威廉姆・特布爾事務所

13 美國加利福尼亞州太陽能住宅 104
建築師：拉帕・卡佩

14 瑞士波爾扎的獨户住宅 112
建築師：弗蘭科和保羅・莫羅

Houses in the High Mountains
Introduction

This final volume in the series is dedicated to single-family dwellings situated in mountainous regions.

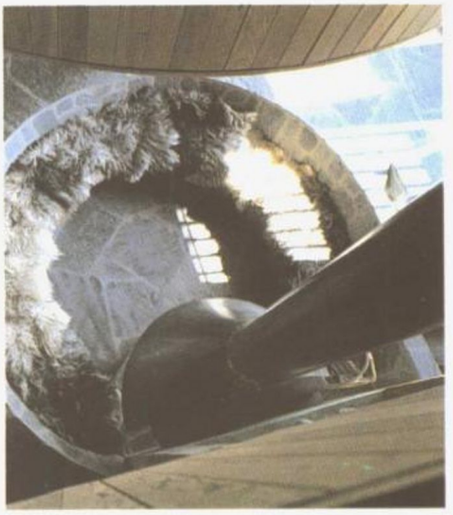
Climate is undoubtedly one of the elements which should be taken into account when analysing the determining factors of architecture in mountainous regions. Thus, every element from design to selection of materials is greatly influenced by the specific atmospheric conditions which vary from place to place. These include factors such as sunlight, humidity, wind and temperature range, all of which must be taken into account.

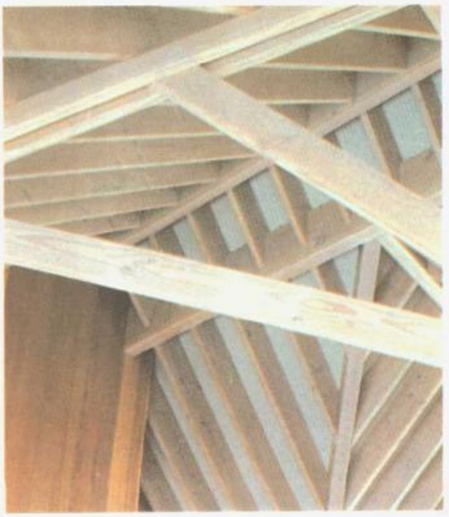
One of the aims of architects who build in the mountains is to take advantage of the sun´s rays for a maximum number of hours throughout the day and over the greatest number of surfaces, especially during the winter to compensate for the often bitterly cold nights.

Relative humidity is another determining factor. This phenomenon, whether in its most drastic form or when present a lesser degree, may become the worst enemy of a home situated at a high altitude.

Temperature variation is another factor which must be taken into account, and these variations may be observed over short distances in mountainous regions. Last but not least, one of the most important factors in high mountain regions is snowfall. If the sea, salt, sun and wind can cause major problems in a seaside house, heavy snow is their counterpart in the case of high mountain dwellings. Unlike beach houses, mountain dwellings must be situated so that the greatest part of the roof surface faces the sun in winter in order to capture as much sun as possible, melting the snow which covers it and raising the temperature of the interior. The situation of the house with respect to strong winds is equally an element of common sense. This reduces accumulation of snow during and after heavy snowstorms. Otherwise, the weight of the snow on one part of the roof could cause serious problems to the structure. This is one of the reasons for the popularity of the A-frame roof design in high mountain regions. Its steepness allows the snow to fall off the roof.

Another problem is how to prevent pipes freezing up. Solutions include locating them beneath the layers of snowfall, which can serve as insulation, putting





them inside interior walls and covering them with some sort of protective sheath. Drains or risers shoud be located high enough so that they are not covered by the snow.

If climate is an important determining factor in the architecture of mountain residences, the choice of site and orientation is no less so, from the economic point of view as well as the practical and physical.

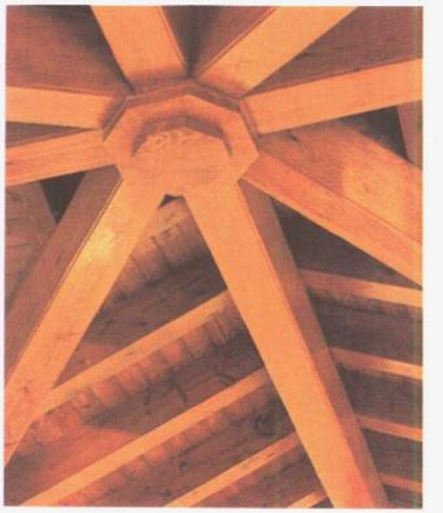
One of the reasons for the boom in vacation houses in abrupt and unlikely settings such as those of high mountainous regions is that we now enjoy a greater amount of free time. Also, the increasing pressure of population in metropolitan areas has generated this need for more peaceful places which has especially affected the more accessible regions, especially near the sea. The case of high mountains is different since it involves greater difficulty of access because of its topography, and this also affects the integration of the architecture into its surroundings.

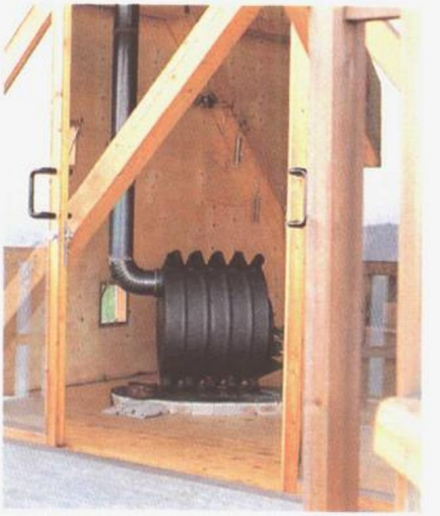
These new nuclei, due to lack of planning, have frequently borrowed heavily from the structures and typologies of other regions such as urban areas. This influence affects everything from the siting of the house to the creation of infrastructures for recreation, so that these are transformed and adapted, but often only in appearance. However, we must admit that during the last few years because of the great tourist-related demands placed on the high mountain regions, these problems have to a certain extent been reconsidered. The size of the phenomenon and the rise in popular awareness of environmental issues have changed earlier trends. A series of areas of knowledge, relationships and observations can now establish both the form and content of the science of urban development as it relates to tourism. This tendency becomes increasingly more coherent and autonomous, subordinating various sociological and economic considerations and some commercial aspects, although these tend to be fairly independent.

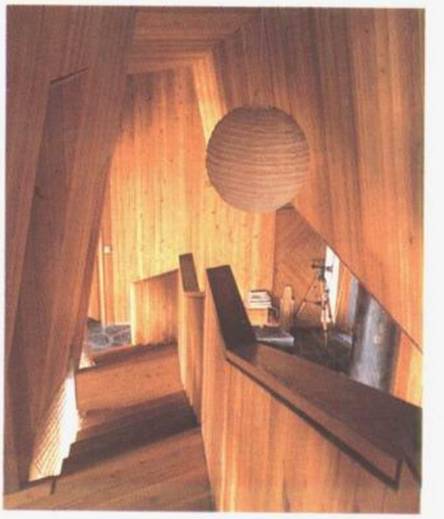
This tourist infrastructure, considered as an escape and a form of consumption may nonetheless on some occasions demonstrate a certain creative tendency of positive transformation, reflected in the single-family dwellings presented in this edition. Owners as well as architects have a clear idea of the basic components of this type of building which explain and define the use of free time and respect for nature as the framework for all human intervention, the general and urgent requirements which man must respect since he is necessarily involved, and architecture understood as a synthesis of these ideas. Only by considering the significant and creative integration of all of these ideas is it possible for builders and buyers to carry out each job in an appropriate way according to the specific parameters and the most explicit and pertinent criteria.

高地別墅

引言







本書是叢書的最後一卷，主要介紹地處在山區的獨戶住宅。

在分析山區建築的決定性因素時，毫無疑問，必須考慮到氣候因素。從設計到選材，每一步都會深受因地而異的特定氣候條件的影響。氣候因素之中，又包括光照、濕度、風和溫差變化，這些都必須考慮到。

在山區建房，建築師的一個目標是充分利用光照，使一天之中儘可能長時間得到光綫，並且照到最可能多的表面上，尤其是在冬季，以便彌補往往徹骨寒冷的冬夜之不足。

相對濕度是另一個決定因素。這一現象，不管是最嚴重的還是較輕度的濕潤，都可能對位於高海拔地區的住宅構成最大的不利影響。

溫差變化也是一個必須加以考慮的因素，而這種變化在山區哪怕極短的距離也能觀察到。最後一點，但不是最無關緊要的一點是，高山地區最重要的影響因素之一是降雪。如果說，在海濱，影響住宅的主要問題來自海洋、鹽份、陽光和風的話，那麼，大雪便是影響高山住宅與這些因素旗鼓相當的問題了。與海濱住宅不同的是，山區住宅在選址方面必須保證房子屋頂的最大表面在冬天能夠朝向太陽，從而最大可能地接受太陽光照，融化屋頂積雪，提高室內氣溫。對於地處強風地區的住宅，亦有同樣的情況，這是常識。這樣可以減少下雪過程之中及雪後屋頂的積雪。不然的話，屋頂上積雪的重壓會對建築物的結構造成嚴重損壞。這就是為什麼在高山地區的住宅多流行尖頂的緣故。高聳的屋頂積雪容易下落。

另一個問題是防止管道凍結。解決這個問題的辦法有幾種，包括把它們鋪設在防雪層下面，防雪層通常起保溫層的作用，將它們置於內牆中，並在它們表面覆蓋某種防護套管。雨水管或溢水管的

位置應當足夠高，以防它們被積雪所堵塞。

假如說氣候對山區住宅建築是一個重要的決定因素，那麼，從經濟、實用和實際操作的角度講，選址和朝向也同樣重要。

造成人們在陡峭與地形各異的高山地區興起建造度假住宅的新時尚的原因在於，如今我們有了更多的閑暇時間了。此外，城市地區日益增大的人口壓力，也導致了人們對更安靜住處的更大需求——這特別影響到交通更加便利的地區，特別是海濱鄰近地區。由於地貌的緣故，高山地區對外界來說更難於進出，故情形有所不同，但這也影響到建築物如何與它周圍環境相協調的問題。

這些新興的中心，由於缺乏統籌規劃，常常在建設過程中往往照搬城區建築和類型。城市的影響因素處處可見：從住宅的選址到娛樂設施的建設，因此這些設施是改造調整過來的，儘管這樣的改造往往僅是外表方面的。不過，我們必須承認，在過去幾年裏，由於高山地區與旅遊業相關的巨大需求，這些問題在一定程度上已經被人們重新思考。

環境污染現象的增多及程度的加劇，以及公眾對環保問題的認識不斷提高，已經改變了先前的趨勢。城市發展學與旅遊業相關連，如今它在形式和內容上，開展了對諸如基本知識、聯繫和觀察等領域的研究。這種趨勢越來越具有相互的聯繫性和自主性，它們在不同的社會學和經濟學研究以及某些商業學術領域之中，但又往往具有相當的獨立性。

這樣的旅遊設施，可以被認為是對都市喧囂的一種躲避並且又是新的消費形式，但是，在一些情況下，又證明為具有一定創造性的積極的變化趨勢，這一趨勢在本卷中所展示的獨戶式住宅中有所體現。業主和建築師對這一類型的住房的基本方面都很清楚，他們認識到，這些房子既要用於閑暇時間，又要保護自然環境，以此作為一切人為干預的框架，既然人類不得已在這個環境中活動，因此人類需要普遍地尊重環境，這一點很迫切，而建築就要把這些考慮融會貫通、通盤加以考慮。只有把所有這些因素創造性地結合在一起，建築商和買主才有可能按照具體參數和最明確適當的標準，妥善地完成每一項目。

1 西班牙達斯的獨户住宅

建築師：約瑟・M・G・瓦爾德卡薩斯

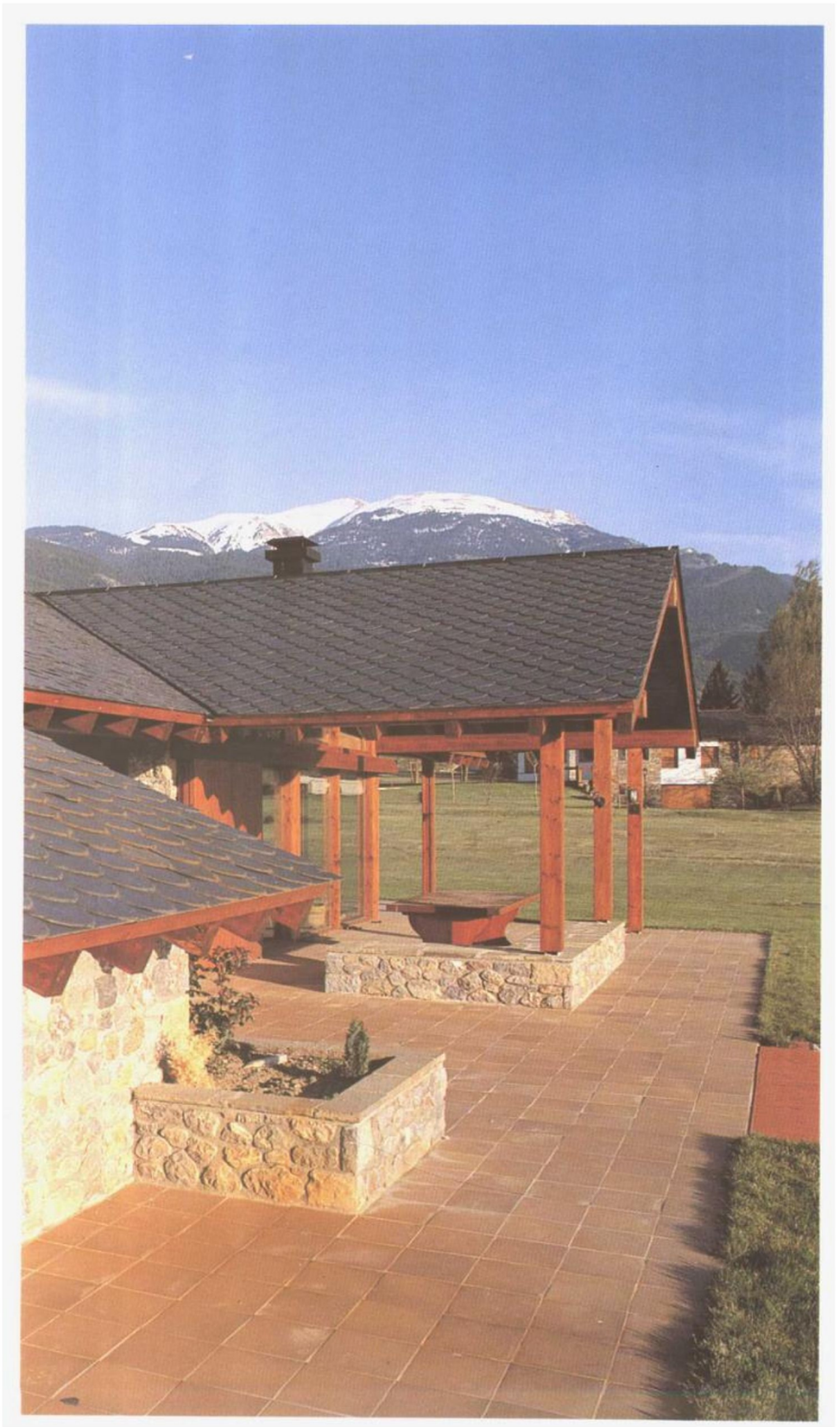
The topographical features of the site dictated the layout of the building on one L-shaped floor, taking advantage of the natural unevenness of the site to house the garage and the service areas in a kind of semi-basement, and the main double-height bedroom at the end of the other wing. The living room area is situated at the juncture of the two arms of the L, and this constitutes the main articulatory feature between the day area, the service area and the bedrooms.

The area for rest and relaxation contains three bedrooms and two bathrooms. Here the architect built the main bedroom suite, and another bedroom in the loft area with the various service areas. The opposite wing contains the dining room, kitchen, service areas and a playroom for the children.

The main communal area features two porches, facing east and south,

This single-family dwelling by José María García Valdecasas is surrounded by mountains and meadows, and aimed to provide a warm, spacious home for its occupants where they could relax and enjoy views of the beautiful landscape.

這所由約瑟・M・G・瓦爾德卡薩斯設計的獨户住宅被群山和田野環抱，為其主人在此有個能休閑並享受美麗景色的温馨而寬敞的家而設。



creating ideal open-air spots for the summer months.

The exterior has an irregularly-shaped swimming pool in the southern section of the garden.

One of the architect´s main objectives in his design for this single-family dwelling was spatial continuity between interior and exterior. For this very reason the nucleus of the dwelling, where the two arms of the L meet, opens up to the exterior through two large picture windows connecting the lounge to the porch and thus to the exterior. These porches in themselves constitute a link between the two areas, since their very nature defines them as either intermediate areas leading into the house or as the last step in the trajectory towards open spaces.

The splendid beauty of the landscape is so impressive that any construction built in this area must of necessity bow to its authority. For this reason the house is modest and contains an absolute minimum of raucous or showy elements. The construction materials are typical of the region: pine, stone and slate.

當地景觀是那樣美麗迷人，以致任何建於此處的住宅都不得不順從大自然的造化。因此，整個房屋的處理含蓄，將浮華虛飾的因素刪減到最低限度。房子所用建材也是典型的當地材料：松木、石塊和石板。

A series of skylights on the sloping roofs draw in abundant sunlight to brighten the bedrooms and corridors indirectly, creating curious plays of chiaroscuro.

在斜屋頂上，開出一組天窗，以採得儘量多的陽光，增加卧室並間接地增加走廊的光亮度，形成奇妙的光影相間的效果。