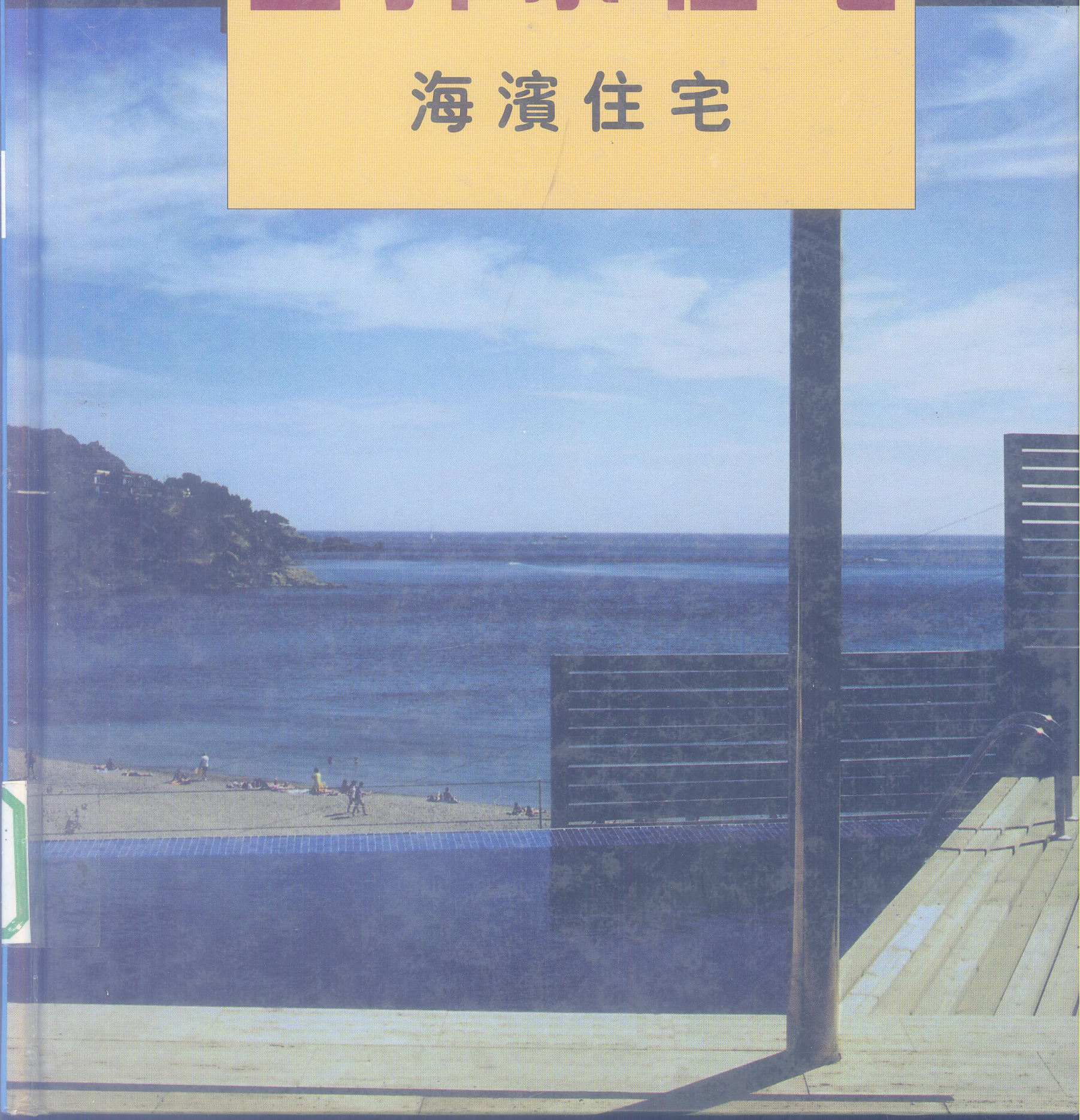
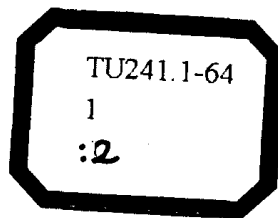


世界小住宅

海濱住宅





世界小住宅

2

海濱住宅

[西] F·阿森西奧 著

李麗 譯

程里堯 校



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Houses of the World

Houses by the Sea

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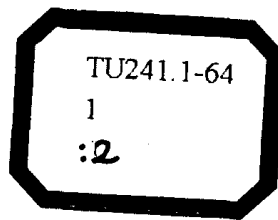
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Houses by the Sea

Introduction

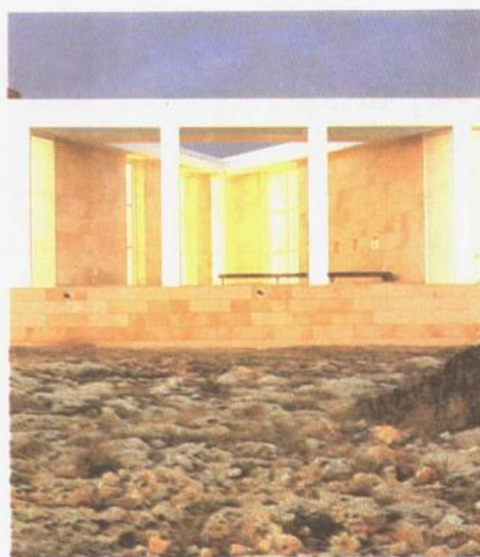
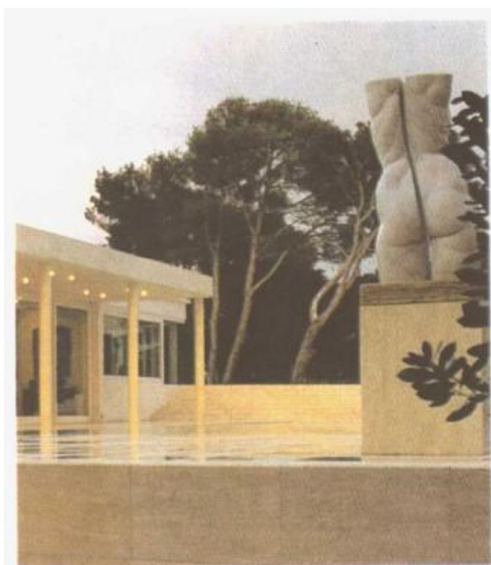
Setting up house beside the sea involves a whole range of factors which make it possible to be located in the city while enjoying exceptional conditions of landscape and climate. The very fact that a house is situated near a large mass of water, as is the case with all the single-family structures presented in this volume, can have considerable influence due to the characteristics of the climate of seas and oceans, which may experience extreme temperatures, since their thermal inertia is greater than that of air masses and they can therefore moderate extremely hot air and extremely cold air. Land located leeward of an area by the sea will therefore be warmer in winter and cooler in summer. This phenomenon may be observed from day to day and with the changing of the seasons.

The inhabitants of warm climates live around their houses rather than inside them, since they spend a considerable amount of time outside in the fresh air and only seek the protection of their home when they feel the need for privacy, or when they are forced inside by bad weather conditions. In hot, humid climates such as are found in coastal areas, people spend even more time outside the house if possible than people in arid areas, because they can enjoy the pleasant breeze.

The architectural features of houses in regions with a hot, dry climate or a cold climate differ radically from coastal areas which are warmer and more humid. Even though each case must be considered separately and independently, according to the social and geographical features which may vary from place to place, there is a series of basic characteristics and general features which are clearly illustrated in the houses presented within this volume.

A closer analysis of all these features is of the essence, since they are the most representative features of the coastal constructions dealt with in this volume; this is borne out by the repetition of features from dwelling to dwelling, and the obvious function of each feature.

Eaves or projections are immobile constructional features on the upper sections of the facades on many of these buildings. They project horizontally to protect the walls, and especially the doors and windows, from sun and rain. They are usually opaque and their size, which is basically the distance they jut out from the wall, depends on the sun's angle of incidence. The most appropriate size is that



which allows heat to enter the house in winter and keeps it out of the house during the summer months. A system of eaves on the southern elevation should be the most effective.

Screens are opaque, rigid and usually immobile elements, fixed to the facades of a house to provide shade for a specific glazed area when the sun is in a given position. They can be made to face in the required direction.

Blinds are movable, practical objects made of slats which, fitted on door and window openings, prevent direct sunlight from entering the house, while facilitating ventilation and a certain amount of brightness and views of the exterior. As they are adjustable, they can be adapted to protect the dwelling from sunlight or to draw in sunlight, depending on circumstances. The slats can be horizontal or vertical.

Canopies or curtains are also adjustable and flexible features. They can be vertical or set at an angle, providing shade for parts of the elevation of a building or a whole aperture.

Coloured and/or reflecting glass can be used in doors and windows, where it plays a protective role, allowing in a degree of sunlight and providing a view of the exterior while closing off the interior to ventilation. They can be fairly effective in situations where the latter detail is unimportant and sunlight not excessive.

Galleries are covered spaces adjoining a building which can be open to the exterior or closed off by a glass partition. Their basic function is that of a habitable space which allows in diffuse sunlight, creating less contrast with the interior.

Porches are another architectural feature typical of seaside dwellings. They are covered areas, adjoining the house on the ground floor, open to the exterior. They are also interjacent habitable spaces which brighten the internal areas connected to them and guide light into the dwelling in much the same way as galleries, protecting the interior from direct sunlight and rain.

Patios are also often used in these structures; these are spaces surrounded by one or more walls, open to the sky above.

This analysis of the architectural characteristics of coastal areas where, in most cases, the climate is warm and humid, shows clearly that there is a series of features used all over the world for very specific habitats. Each and every one of the single-family dwellings described in this volume is a totally aesthetic example of the extent to which the environment affects human development, and how climate and the specific setting itself can determine the design and construction of the various dwellings planned by and for the individual. On this occasion the effects of the sun, protection against adverse atmospheric phenomena and the beauty of nature were mainly responsible for the architectural design.

海濱住宅

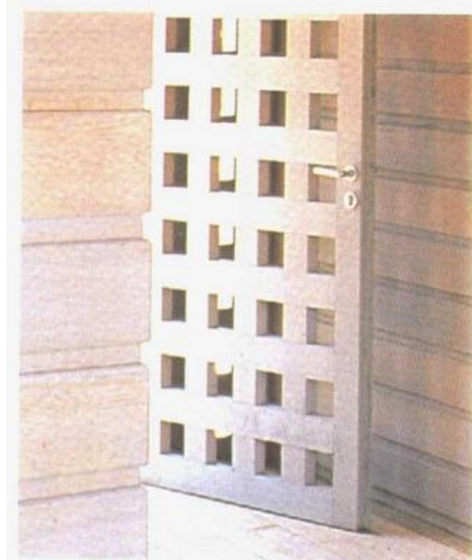
引言

在海濱建造住宅，要考慮各方面的因素，使它既能合乎城市住宅的要求，同時又能享有獨特的風光和氣候條件。本書所展示的各類獨戶住宅為我們揭示出這樣一個事實：一所座落在大塊水域附近的寓所，勢必會受到海洋氣候特性的明顯影響——當海洋經歷激烈的溫度變化時，由於水的溫度惰性較氣體大，因而可對冷暖空氣起到顯著的調節作用。這就是為什麼位於海濱下風向的地區呈冬暖夏涼狀態的原因之所在。這種現象，不僅在季節變化時顯而易見，即使平日也不難觀察得到。

居住於溫暖氣候區域的居民，戶外生活的時間往往多於戶內——他們花費大量時間置身於室外的新鮮空氣之中，只有當他們需要私密的环境，或在惡劣天氣條件下，才不得不躲回室內。氣候炎熱時，較之干燥地區的居民而言，生活在諸如海濱這樣潮濕地區的人們呆在室外的時間會更多一些，因為這裏可以享受微風送來的涼爽。

就建築特徵而論，干熱或寒冷地區的房屋明顯不同於溫暖和潮濕海濱地區的建築。本書所展示給我們的這些住宅，儘管由於社會或地域的差異而各具特色，但它們之間的共性是很明顯的。由於本書所介紹的這些有代表性的實例具有海濱建築的明顯特徵，所以對這些特性進行仔細的分析是十分必要的。這種分析就是要抓住這些住宅所重複表現出的特徵，以揭示每一特徵所具有的顯著功能。

這些建築物中，有許多在立面上部修有屋檐或挑檐，這是個不變的構造特點。它們水平伸出，保護着牆面，尤其是為門窗遮陽擋雨。這些屋檐/挑檐通常是不透光的，自牆向外延伸，尺寸依太陽的入射角而定——以能允許冬季的熱量進入房間，而將夏季的熱



量擋住為宜。在建築物的南立面上設這類屋檐/挑檐被視為最具效用。

住宅的立面上常設有不透明的剛性固定遮陽，當太陽位於一定角度時，可為建築物的玻璃構造部分提供陰涼。這種固定遮陽可以修建在建築物表面的任何方向。

在住宅門窗處安裝移動式百葉門窗，既可阻擋陽光直接射入室內，又允許空氣流通和一定光綫的進入，并無礙觀賞室外的風光。由於這類百葉門窗的可調性，人們可以利用它把陽光阻隔在室外，或是放它進入室內。另外，組成這類百葉門窗的板條的排列可是水平的，也可是垂直的。

雨篷或簾子也是靈活可調的。它們可垂直安裝，也可做成一定角度，為建築物立面局部或整個開口處提供遮蔭。

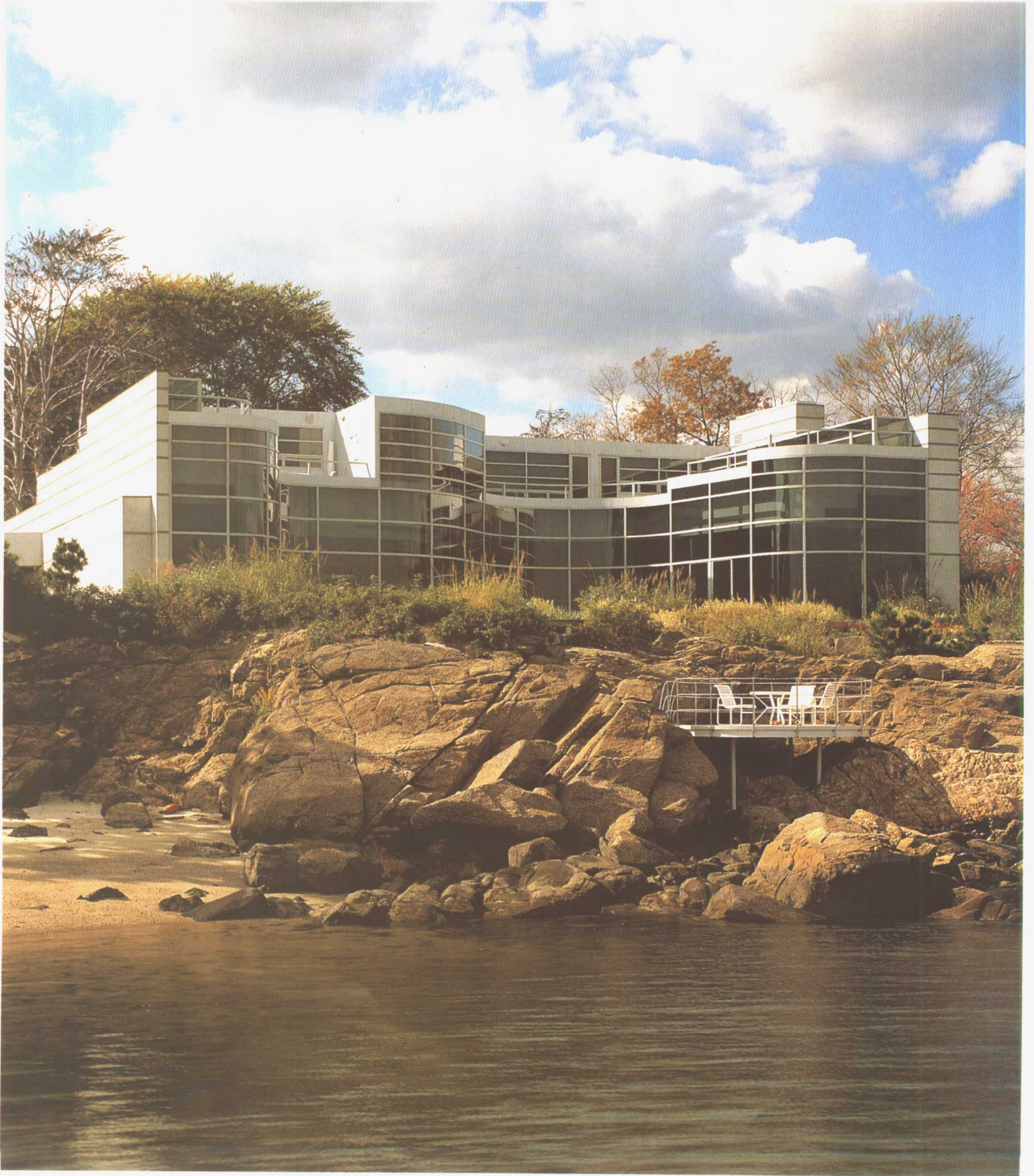
門窗可鑲嵌具有防護作用的彩色和/或反光玻璃，這樣，即使門窗關閉，也會有一定的光綫進入室內，而且可在室內春光不外泄的同時，觀望到室外景致。在室外風光不那樣引人入勝，且陽光不是很強的情況下，對門窗所做這種處理效果不錯。

回廊，這種與建築物緊密相連的有頂式長廊，可以是敞開式的，也可以通過玻璃隔斷加以密閉。它基本的作用是允許散射的陽光進入居住空間，以減弱室內光綫的反差。

門廊，是海濱住宅又一典型的建築特色。這是與住宅首層相接的有頂部分，向外部敞開。它還可位於兩個居住空間之間。同回廊一樣，它既便於內部採光，又可使室內免受直接的光照和雨淋。

在海濱建築中，天井（或稱內庭院）也是備受青睞的。它是由一面或多面牆圍成的空間。

對溫暖、潮濕的海濱建築特性所做的分析表明：就世界範圍而言，特定環境下生活的居民所採用的建築風格，是有其規律可尋的。本書所介紹的每一戶住宅，都是完整的美學實例，從中不難看出環境對於人類發展的影響、氣候和特有的自然條件對每處住宅其建築設計風格及構造的制約。由此可見，巧妙地利用陽光、抵禦不利大氣現象的影響、融合美麗的自然風光，是我們進行建築設計所需考慮的首要因素。



1 美國長島上的獨戶住宅

建築師：斯蒂文·哈斯

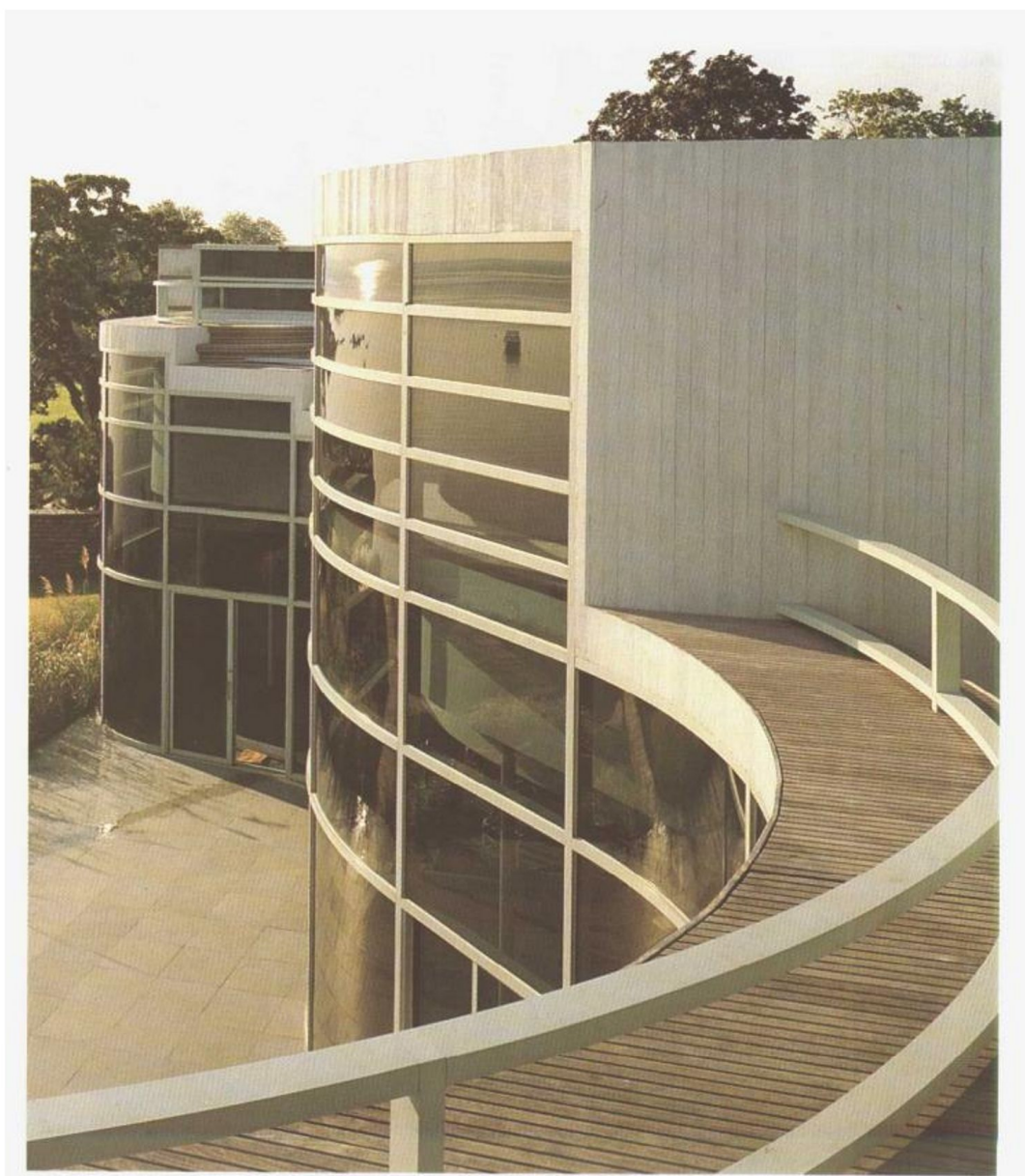
The axonometric plans of this house show the interplay of curvilinear spaces inside the basic rectangular shape of the building. Beside the front entrance to the building, one of the more private areas, there is a croquet lawn and a badminton court, dominated by a beech tree which is over two hundred years old. The house is built on two floors: the ground floor, housing the social areas, and the upper floor, which is the more private, night-time area.

The main access to the house is from the rear, through a door beside the garage, which can house a number of vehicles. On the left of the hall there is a service area. The principal space on this floor looks out over the sea to the south. This enormous room houses the living room, a television corner, a fireplace, the dining room and the kitchen, which is only separated from the rest of the space by a sort of counter. The study-library, located behind this living area, is the only room enclosed by a solid wall.

The master bedroom, on the first floor, a large suite with a dressing

This residence is located on the famous Atlantic coast of Long Island, in the State of New York, U.S.A..

此住宅座落在美國紐約州著名的長島大西洋海岸。





Outside, between the house and the water, a series of sea walls, decks, plantings and the beach itself are connected by teakwood decks anchored to the ground, affording pleasant walks.

自建築物到水邊，所有的防波堤、歇息平臺、綠化地以及至沙灘之間，均用固定在地面的柚木板銜接，為隨意漫步提供了方便。



room and a spectacular bathroom, gives onto a large uncovered deck. The two single bedrooms on this floor also have direct access to an outdoor space. On the other side of this floor there is a games room for the children. The two levels are physically connected by a wooden staircase in the nucleus-room, and linked visually by a series of voids which penetrate both floors and allow natural light to reach the ground floor.

The site where Steven Haas built this residence has a total area of only one acre in a neighbourhood where the houses are very close to one another. The architect's aim, therefore, was to capture the spectacular panoramic views offered by the site while excluding neighbouring houses from the view. In order to maintain this privacy, a series of architectural and textural devices were introduced such as the undulating glass wall facing the ocean, flanked by two solid granite and slate walls.

This safe haven is built only sixty feet from the shoreline, has built sur-

The dramatic impact of this construction is largely a result of this sinuous glass surface, which appears to move as it reflects the surrounding land and seascape.

這種建築物的迷人效果，很大程度上取決於它呈波浪起伏的玻璃牆面——當周圍景物和海洋景致映射在上面時，給人一種飄然的感覺。

