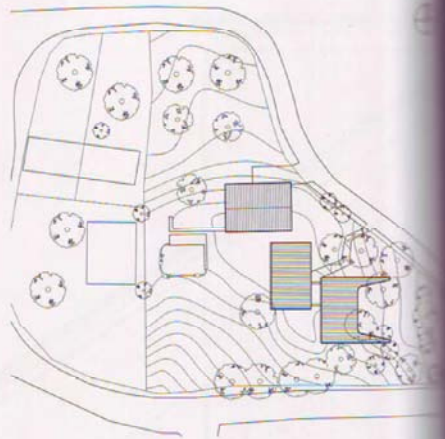


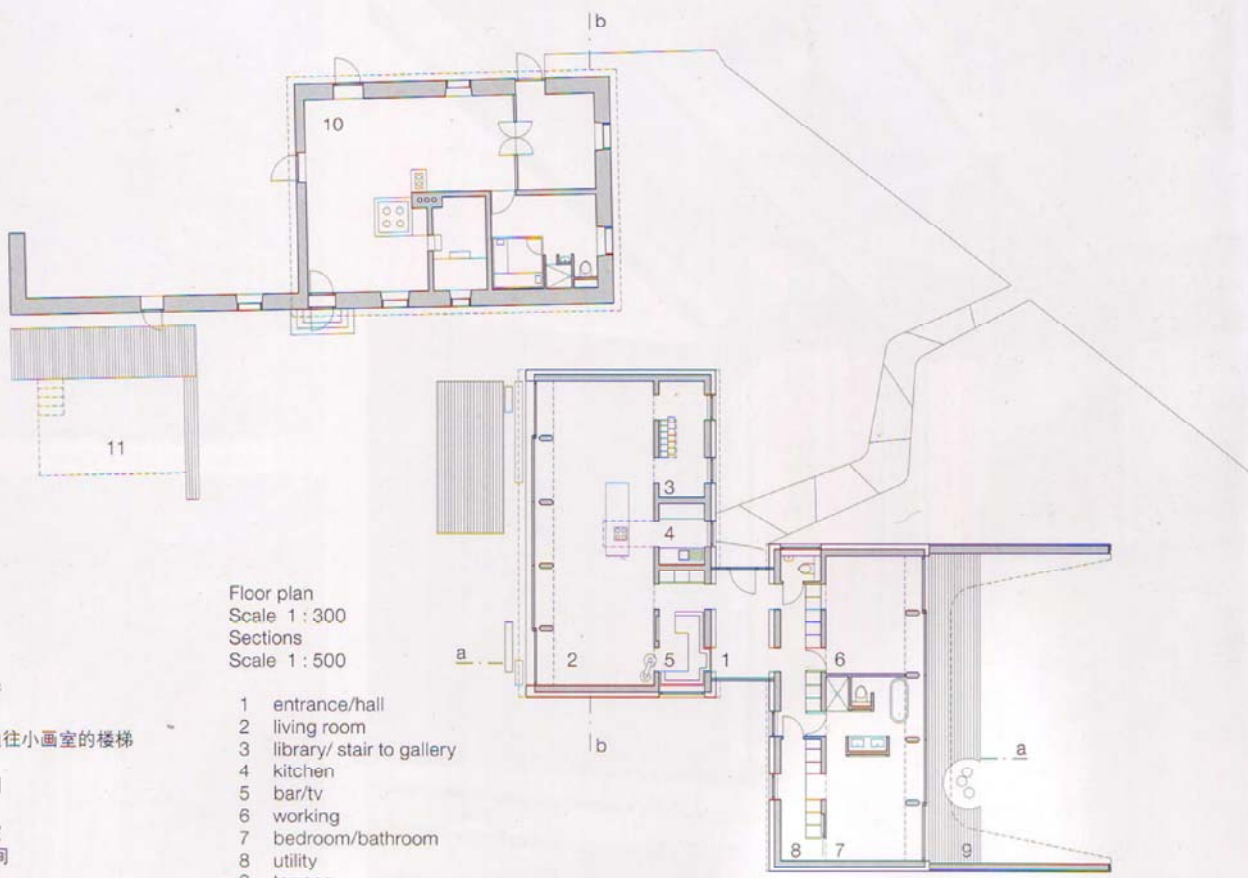
奥地利 Hadersfeld 的私人度假屋

Private Retreat Hadersfeld, Austria

建筑师: syntax architecture



总平面图
比例 1 : 1500
Site plan
Scale 1 : 1500



- 平面图
比例 1 : 300
剖面图
比例 1 : 500
- 1 入口/大厅
 - 2 起居室
 - 3 图书室/通往小画室的楼梯
 - 4 厨房
 - 5 吧/电视间
 - 6 工作室
 - 7 卧室/浴室
 - 8 多用途空间
 - 9 露台
 - 10 翻新的客栈/画室
 - 11 游泳池

- Floor plan
Scale 1 : 300
Sections
Scale 1 : 500
- 1 entrance/hall
 - 2 living room
 - 3 library/ stair to gallery
 - 4 kitchen
 - 5 bar/tv
 - 6 working
 - 7 bedroom/bathroom
 - 8 utility
 - 9 terrace
 - 10 renovated inn/ atelier
 - 11 swimming pond

地点与历史
该住宅位于一个村庄的美丽花园中，深受村民喜爱。它由目前所有的中心。在20世纪时该地点重新投放到

概念
业主的意图保留旅馆的木质厨房，这将会在新建筑之间。它新住宅具有最好的品质可以反映一个与其原住宅中主人所不规则的建筑后面的草坪和游泳池。建筑的区域是游客和石匠们所被重视。花园中的新建建筑安排在一个体量之建筑的基本元素。它通过倾斜的私密空间为前后庭院为

地点与历史

该住宅位于奥地利维也纳附近山坡上的一个村庄中。从1900年开始，一家有花园的小旅馆就坐落于此。这个地方深受村民以及众多周末旅客的欢迎，它目前所有者的家族拥有，曾经是村庄的骄傲。在20世纪80年代，旅馆几次易手，但情况开始恶化，直到最后它被重新放到市场上，才被家族买回。

建造

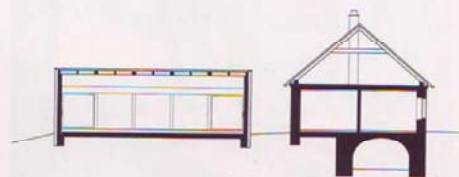
业主的愿望是建造一座新的家庭住宅，保留建筑最古老的部分，也就是带有巨大壁炉的大厨房，将它改做为画室。建筑主一年之中向村庄居民开放一到两次，以示对其原址的敬意。

新建筑被仔细地安置在原有的古老树丛中，它与老建筑的布局关系可以保证它拥有最好的风景视野，并保证花园的最佳利用。建筑师的目的设计一座反映该地历史独特性的现代建筑，一个与自然景色和谐相融的场所，一个供人们共同优雅地老去的空间。场地中的建筑造型创造了不同主题的花园：老建筑后的果园、起居空间前部壮观的草地、游泳池，以及可遮盖私密露台的种满植物的区域。现有旅馆的一部分，诸如厨房、浴室等都被重新翻修过，而其他部分则重新回收利用。石墙材料还被用做新的造景元素。

新建筑由开放和私密区域组成，二者分布在两个不同的体量中。入口位于两个建筑之间的通道上。私密感与观景是此建筑的基本设计元素。屋顶是主要的设计元素，它就像从地面中突起的山峦一样。建筑斜到地面，在卧室前创建一个遮阳露台。两个建筑体量的室内格局也分为两个部分：前一部分为顶棚较高、玻璃立面的空间；后一部分则为一

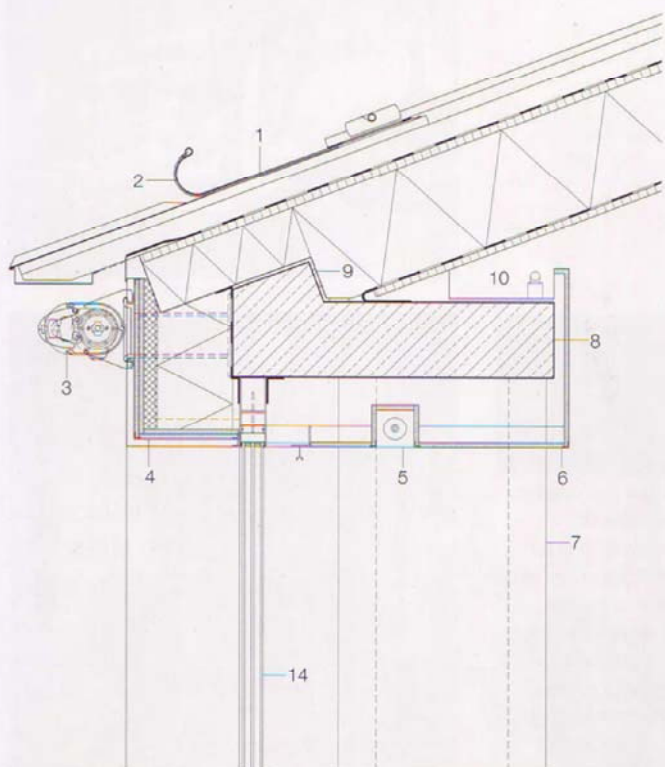


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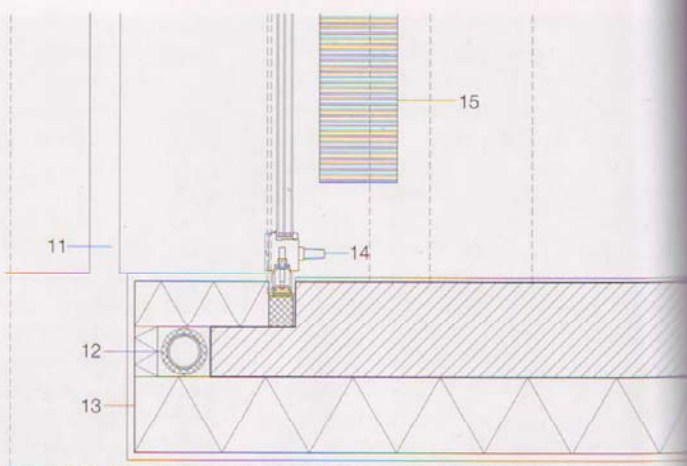
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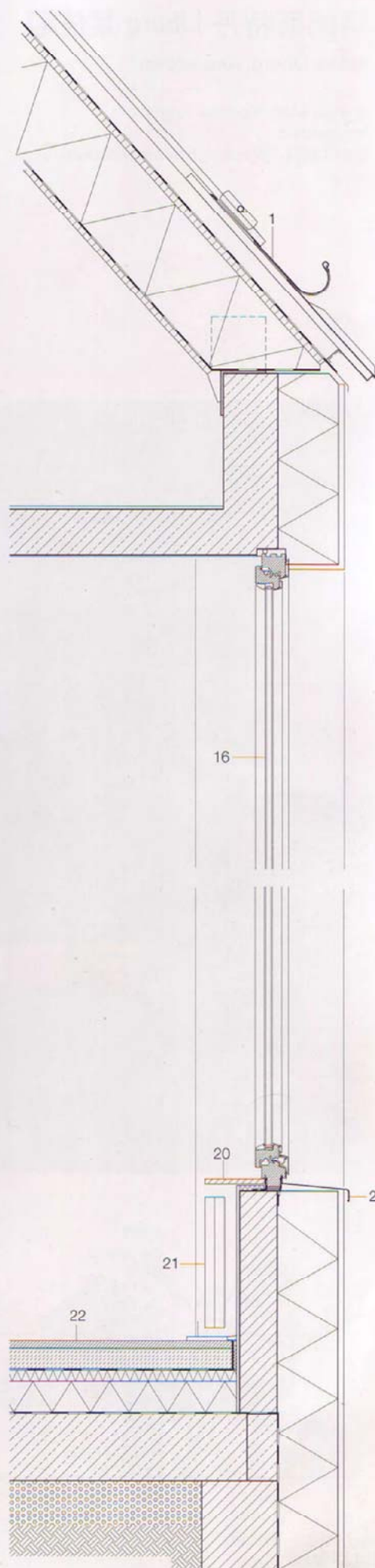
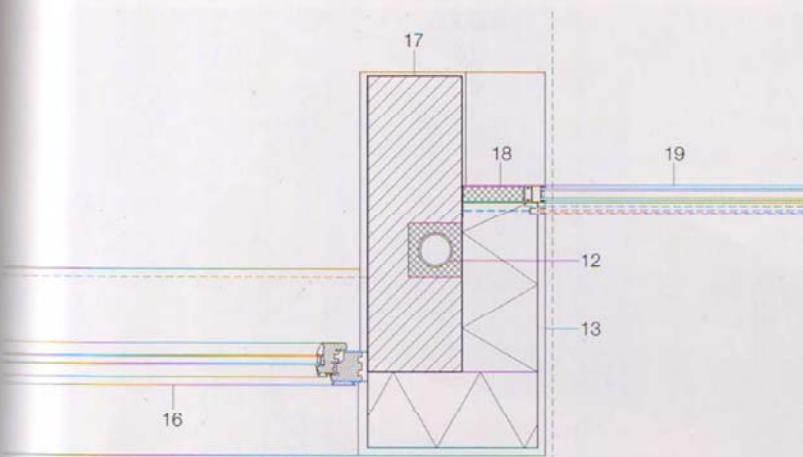


垂直·水平剖面图
比例 1:20

Vertical · Horizontal
sections
Scale: 1:20



1 膜
2 铜
3 天
4 固
5 凹
6 14
7 10
8 11
9 11
10 11
11 3
12 0
13
14
15
16
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20
21
22



屋顶构造:

铜板, 26mm 木板
60mm 通风空腔, 2mm 可渗透衬层
22mm 定向刨花板
胶合木梁, 中间夹有 280mm 矿棉保温材料
1mm 隔汽层, 19mm 云杉木贴面

- 2 天沟
- 3 固定在 IPE150 梁上的帐幕
- 4 14mm 带抹灰的水泥板
- 5 凹进的遮光构件
- 6 14mm 石膏板
- 7 100mm 清水混凝土柱
- 8 180mm 混凝土梁
- 9 10mm 氯丁橡胶
- 10 间接照明设备
- 11 360mm 水泥纤维板
- 12 Ø100mm 带保温的雨水管
- 13 保温层, 200mm 膨胀聚苯乙烯, 抹灰
- 14 带三层玻璃 (3mm + 16mm 空腔 + 6mm + 14mm 空腔 + 6mm, $U_g=0.6/35\text{dB}$) 的木铝推拉门
- 15 对流式地热供暖
- 16 带三层玻璃 (3mm + 16mm 空腔 + 6mm + 14mm 空腔 + 6mm, $U_g=0.6/35\text{dB}$) 的木铝窗
- 17 250mm × 780mm 砖石和抹灰
- 18 7mm 金属框架
- 19 三层蚀刻玻璃, 3mm + 16mm 空腔 + 6mm + 14mm 空腔 + 6mm, $U_g=0.6/35\text{dB}$
- 20 16mm 木制窗台
- 21 散热器
- 22 楼板构造:
25mm 橡木拼花地板
60mm 找平层
40mm 隔声层
100mm 水泥粘合膨胀聚苯乙烯
3 层沥青
5mm 覆铝密封层
220mm 钢筋混凝土
200mm 砾石

1 roof construction:

- copper, 26mm timber boarding
60mm ventilation void
2mm permeable lining
22mm oriented strand board
glue-laminated timber beam with 280mm rock wool insulation in between
1mm vapour barrier
19mm timber facing spruce
- 2 gutter
 - 3 marquee fixed on IPE-beam150
 - 4 14mm cement board with render
 - 5 recessed shading element
 - 6 14mm plaster board
 - 7 100mm face-faced concrete column
 - 8 180mm concrete beam
 - 9 10mm neoprene
 - 10 indirect lighting
 - 11 360mm concrete fiber panels
 - 12 Ø100mm rainwater pipe insulated
 - 13 insulation, expanded polystyrene 200mm and render
 - 14 sliding door, wood and aluminum with triple glazing, 3mm + 16mm cavity + 6mm + 14mm cavity + 6mm, $U_g=0.6/35\text{ dB}$
 - 15 underfloor convector heating
 - 16 window, wood and aluminum with triple glazing, 3mm + 16mm cavity + 6mm + 14mm cavity + 6mm, $U_g=0.6/35\text{ dB}$
 - 17 250mm × 780mm brickwork and render
 - 18 7mm metal frame
 - 19 triple glazing, etched, 3mm + 16mm cavity + 6mm + 14mm cavity + 6mm, $U_g=0.6/35\text{ dB}$
 - 20 16mm timber window sill
 - 21 radiator
 - 22 floor construction:
25mm oak parquet flooring
60mm screed
40mm acoustic insulation
100mm cement-bound eps
3 layer bituminous
5mm aluminum-coated seal
220mm reinforced concrete
200mm gravel



系列较低的辅助性房间，其上还有一个小画室。

结构与材料

基础、地板和立柱采用的是混凝土材料。抹灰墙用空心混凝土砌块修筑。为了建成理想的屋顶形状，对建筑方法、材料和成本预算进行多项研究是很必要的。显而易见，屋顶必须是一个木制结构。进一步的研究显示，在建筑工地上制造弯曲构件并不可行。最终，屋顶在工地之外的车间生产。这一提前进行过保温处理的预制夹层构件在到达现场之后只用两天即装配完毕。因为施工偏差非常小，其未处理的内表面不需要再做修改，与立柱的清水混凝土和天然地板材料（橡木和板岩）风格相得益彰。

白墙、玻璃和铜金属覆层屋顶共同构成了这座低矮的建筑。带有推拉门的无框玻璃立面位于建筑两侧，材料的节约和不寻常的外形，共同成就了这座抽象但将风景尽收其中的建筑。

可持续性和环境

寒冷的冬季（-15℃）和炎热的夏季（+35℃）是该地区的气候特征。该建筑的低能耗标准是通过三层玻璃构件、房屋四周 20cm 的保温隔热层以及朝阳的方位来实现的。为了避免任何冷桥现象的发生，接缝处和连接处都进行了细部处理，窗户（内侧是木材，外侧是铝材）则用一种特殊的防风胶条密封起来。原有的树木和沿着西立面的带 3m 悬臂的自动帐幕从屋顶斜面伸展开来，可阻挡夏天的太阳光。混凝土和黏土砌砖提供了充分的蓄热介质，可平衡温度和湿度水平的变化。

热水和供暖的能量来源是煤气。设备采用了高效的燃气冷凝技术。供暖的能量消耗（平方米/年）在 50 千瓦时以下（等于低能耗建筑）。曹思萌 译/方柘 审



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Location and History

The house is situated in a small village in the mountains near Vienna, Austria. From 1900 an old house with a beautiful garden was located on the site. Popular to the village people and to numerous weekend guests and belonging to the family of the current owners, this place used to be the centre of the village. In the 1980's the inn repeatedly changed hands and the place started deteriorating until finally it was put up on the market again and the family bought back the site.

Concept

It was the wish of the client to build a new family home, yet to retain the oldest part of the inn, which is mainly the big kitchen with its large tiled wooden cooking stove, as an anchor. It will be open for the village people once or twice a year – as a homage to the place it used to be.

The new building was carefully planted between the old existing trees and is set to the old building in such a way to allow for best views and optimum use of the garden. It was the architects' intention to design a modern building that reflects the uniqueness of the site and its history, a place that feels comfortable with its surrounding, a place that ages with its inhabitants. The irregular cut of the site creates the potential to provide different garden themes: the orchard behind the old building, the lawn and swimming pond with good views in front of the living space and the wooded area sheltering the private terrace. Parts of the existing inn, like the kitchen, the wine cellar and the stone wall, which is used as a garden element, have been restored, other parts recycled and re-used.

The new house consists of a "public" and a "private" tract, which are arranged in two separate volumes. The entrance is situated at the gateway between the volumes. Privacy and vistas are the fundamental design factors. The main design element is the roof, which emerges out of the terrain like rolling hills. The roof comes down to the ground on the sloped side and creates a private and protected terrace in front of the bedrooms. The organization of the interior works for both building volumes: one big space offering a tall ceiling height and a generous glass opening

on one side backed up by a series of low ancillary rooms with a gallery on top.

Construction and Materials

Foundations, floors and columns are concrete, the rendered walls are constructed with cavity block. In order to get the desired shape of the roof, versatile studies of construction methods, materials and cost implications were necessary. It soon became obvious, that the roof had to be a timber construction. Further research showed that on-site production of the curved elements was not feasible. Eventually the roof has been manufactured in a production hall off site. The prefabricated and pre-insulated sandwich elements arrived on site and were assembled within two days only. Due to the minimal construction tolerance, no touch-ups were necessary, which corresponds with the fair faced concrete of the columns and the flooring materials (oak and slate).

White walls, glass and a copper clad roof define the low building. The frameless glass facades with the sliding doors on either side, the reduction of materials and the unusual cut result in an abstract yet well into the landscape assimilated building.

Sustainability and Environment

Cold winters (-15°C) and hot summers ($+35^{\circ}\text{C}$) predominate the area. A low energy standard was reached by using triple glazing elements, 20cm of insulation around the building and the orientation to the sun. Care was taken to avoid any thermal bridges, joints and connections were detailed, the windows (wood inside, aluminum outside) were sealed with a windproof tape. The existing trees and an automatic marquee along the west facade with a 3m cantilever, extending the slope of the roof, prevent the building from solar gain in the summer. The concrete and the clay brickwork provide a substantial thermal mass to counterbalance the temperature changes and humidity levels.

The energy source for hot water and heating is gas using a gas fired condensing technology. The energy consumption for heating (square metres per annum) lies well below 50 kilowatt hour (= low energy building).

