



城市建筑

“探索养老设施设计与运营的有效结合”主题沙龙

中国养老产业的困境与出路

老幼复合型社区养老机构的构想与实践

——日本的经验与启示

结合设计与运营关系谈养老设施空间设计要点

养老设施中辅助服务空间的设计

养老设施

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PETER ROSEGGER NURSING HOME, GRAZ, AUSTRIA

格拉茨Peter Rosegger疗养院

Dietger Wissounig建筑事务所 | Dietger Wissounig Architekten 收稿日期: 2014-11-25
翻译: 马源虹 | Translated by Ma Yuanhong

项目名称: Peter Rosegger疗养院
业 主: ENW and City of Graz
建设地点: 奥地利格拉茨
设计单位: Dietger Wissounig Architekten
用地面积: 9 806 m²
建筑面积: 6 609 m²
结构形式: 木结构
建筑层数: 2

设计总负责人: Dietger Wissounig
建筑专业: Dieter Wissounig Architekten
结构专业: Josef Koppelhuber
景观设计: L.a.u.P.
设计时间: 2011~2014年
建成时间: 2012~2014年
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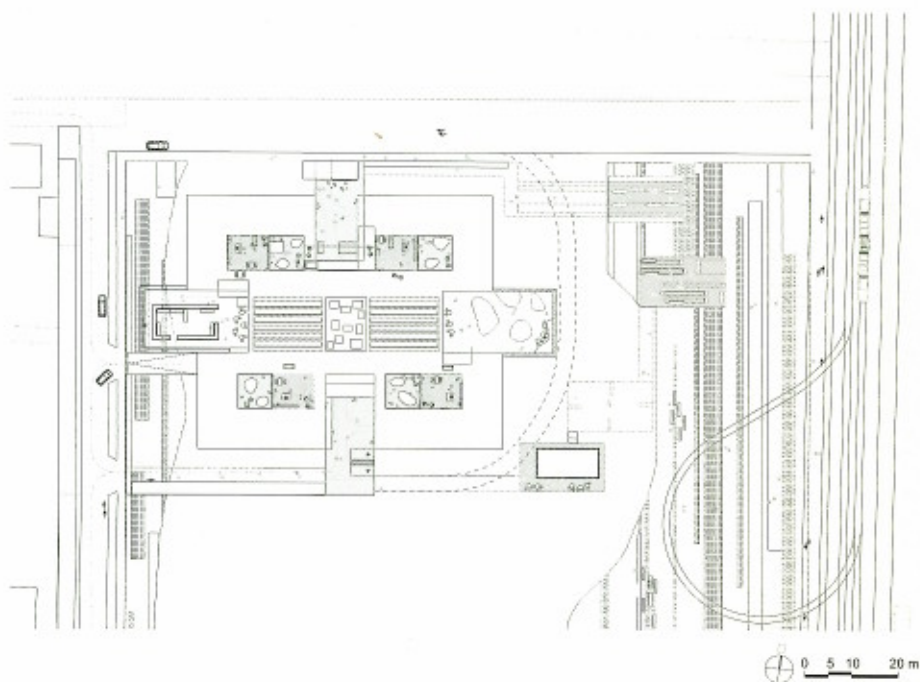


图1 总平面

两层的Peter Rosegger疗养院建在与周遭城市环境迥异的Hummelkaserne军营旧址上。建筑布局紧凑、体量方整,通过不对称的挖空处理划分为8个居住单元(每层4个)。建筑中央横贯一个部分被屋顶露台覆盖着的“村民广场”,居住单元围绕其成组布局。在平面上与这一开放的公共轴线垂直的是切入建筑的两个花园,仅供住在疗养院中的人们使用。建筑内的其他开放空间包括位于二层的4个中庭以及与东侧格拉茨市规划的公共公园之间的直接通道。

每个居住单元都包含可容纳13名住客和1名护工的多个房间、一间厨房和一个就餐区,营造了易于管理和居家的空间氛围。贯穿疗养院的大露台和宽走廊以及多种路径和景致也营造了一个激励性的环境。为了方便住客在建筑中定位,每个居住单元采取了与其他单元不同的色彩。各房间的位置和朝向都稍有变化,但每个房间都有平开窗和底部设有加热护墙的可供人坐憩的较大窗扇。监护室设置在建筑的中心位

置,确保与各房间的距离均很短,使疗养院高效运行。

归功于精心策划的消防安全理念与适当的补偿措施,疗养院采用预制的木结构建造,成为一座带有地下室的被动式房屋,以交错层积木材和木梁构成的木框架达到了建筑的稳定和结构要求。建筑的立面使用了未经处理的奥地利落叶松,而室内使用的很多装饰木板也保留了原色。木材的特性、多样的景观、花园和屋内遍布的休憩和休闲设施,以及对强烈的沐光区与绿荫区都为疗养院增添了舒适和亲和的氛围。

除了主楼梯以外,建筑的地上两层楼完全以木材建造。墙体和顶棚使用交错层积木材作为承重结构,并且绝大部分都呈现为木质表面。为了营造舒适而且宽敞的空间氛围,公共房间的顶棚均使用木梁。外墙由覆盖了岩棉保温层的木框架构成,并以木板作为外层。部分木结构建于钢筋混凝土结构的地下室之上。■



图2 以木材建造的、体量方整的两层疗养院



图3 入口休憩空间

This two-floor nursing home on the grounds of the old Hummelkaserne barracks stands in a part of the city with diverse urban surrounding. The home is compact and square-shaped with asymmetrical cut-outs serving to divide the house into its spatial concept of eight housing communities, four on each floor. These are grouped around a central "village square" which stretches from one side of the first floor through to the other and is partly covered by a roof terrace. At right angles to this open public axis, two gardens just for the residents cut into the building. Further open spaces include the four atria on the second floor as well as direct access to the public park planned by the City of Graz to the east of the premises.

Each housing community consists of rooms, a kitchen and a dining area for 13 residents and a carer, generating a manageable and familiar atmosphere. Large balconies and loggias, as well as a variety of paths and views through to other parts of the house provide a stimulating environment. Each community was developed around a different color concept in order to help residents to better orient themselves. The rooms vary slightly in relation to location and the direction they face, but each room has a casement window and a larger window with a low, heated parapet which can serve as a seat. The care rooms are centrally located within the building, ensuring that they are only a short distance away for everyone and that the

home can operate efficiently.

Thanks to a meticulously planned fire safety concept with appropriate compensatory measures, the nursing home could be constructed as a pre-fabricated passive house wooden construction with a basement. A wooden frame construction with cross laminated timber and wooden beams was used to meet the static and structural demands of the building. The outer facade is of untreated Austrian larch, while much of the wooden paneling used for the interior is also left visible. The characteristics of the wood, the variety of views, the range of seating and lounges in the house and in the garden, as well as the contrasting sunny and shaded areas all contribute to the comfortable and friendly ambience of the home.

The two upper floors of the building are entirely wooden structures apart from the main stairway. Cross laminated timber in the walls and ceiling form the load-bearing construction, with the wooden surfaces remaining visible for the most part. In order to achieve the cozy yet spacious atmosphere, timber beams were used for the ceilings of the common rooms. The outer walls are formed by a wooden frame insulated with rock wool, with external wooden paneling. The wooden structure lies partly above the basement, which was built using reinforced concrete.



图4 以交错层积木材作为承重结构的墙体和顶棚

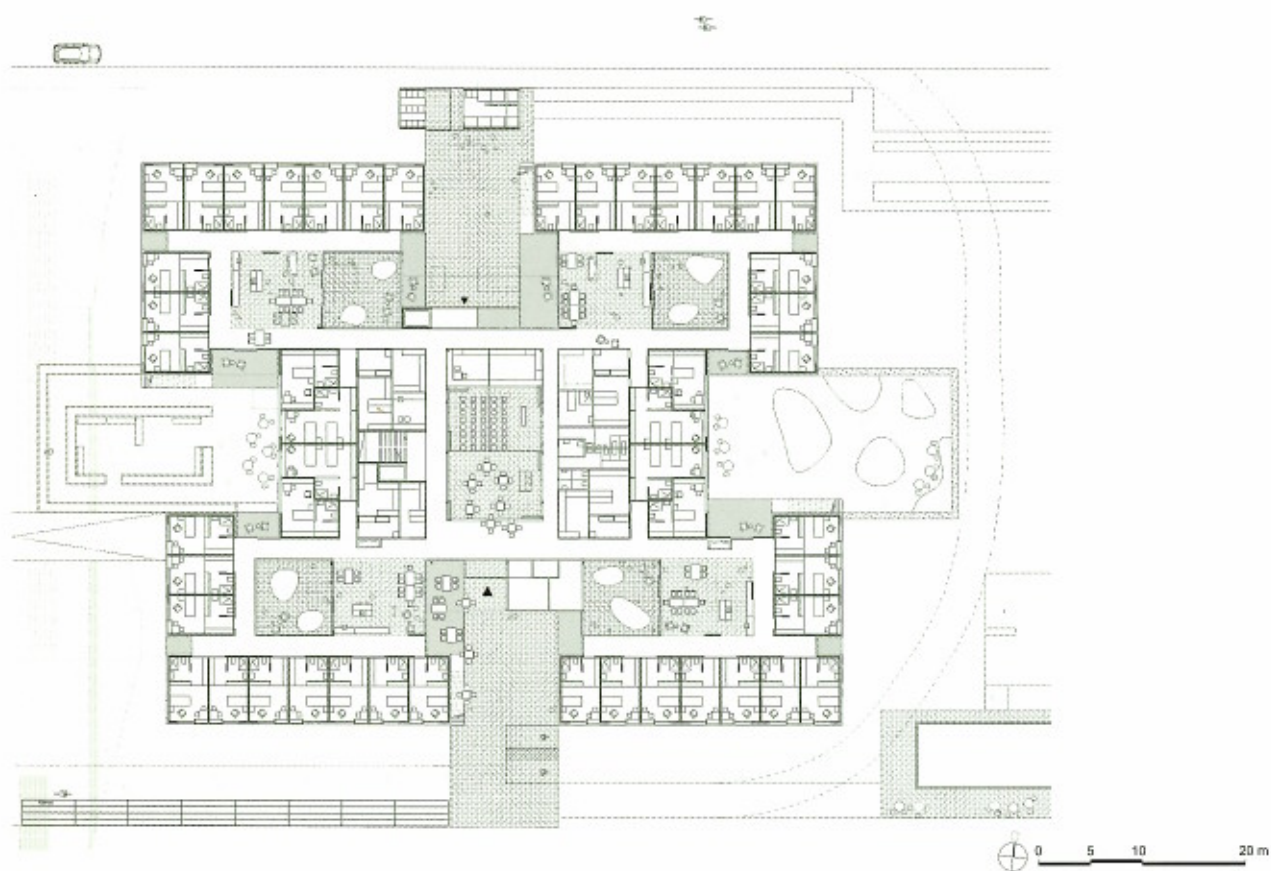


图5 一层平面



图6 切入建筑的花园

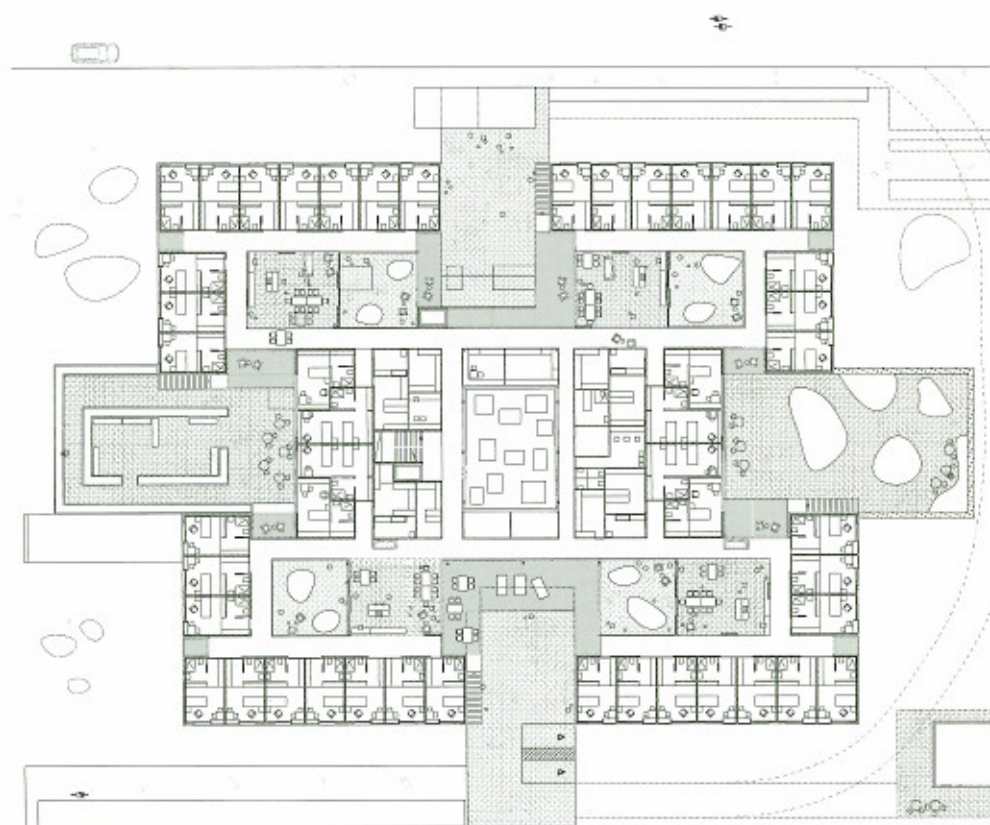


图7 二层平面



图8 拥有平开窗和底部设有加热护墙的可供人坐憩的较大窗扇

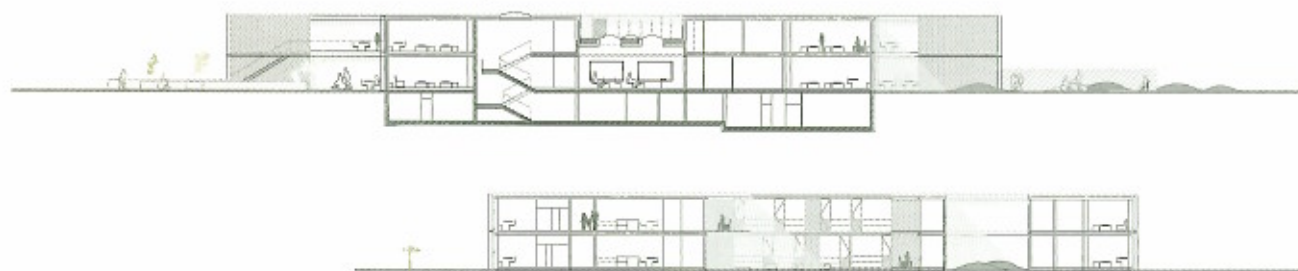


图9 剖面



图10 室内宽大的走廊



图11 确保与各房间距离均很短的监护室