Wood is a versatile material, and the only renewable building material. Wooden structures are usually characterized by a combination of different components that together provide the best possible resistance, heat-, sound- and moisture insulation, fire resistance and durability. By increasing the proportion of wood in the actual construction, the use of construction materials such as concrete, steel and brick, are diminished. These materials do not come from renewable sources, require a lot of energy for their production and results in higher emissions of carbon dioxide. Wood is a local resource, most countries have indeed a vast resource of trees that can be used in wood production, and even though few countries are pronounced manufactures and exports of timber, timber can still be produced locally. Furthermore, wood as pure aesthetic is highly stylish, and the different types and deviations in colour and tints that can be achieved are immense. Wood can likewise be coloured, stained, pickled, oiled etc. The wildlife-watching hide is supposed to be used pretty much everywhere in Europe, in any topography and landscape. The hide should also be used in summer as well as during winter. Therefore, the hide’s appearance is crucial. For this hide a wooden façade with overlying planks was used. The timber is normal pine wood, where each plank is painted with a different stain giving the whole façade an interesting and appealing character. (See picture above) The stain is water based and will gradually alter its tint over time, making the expression of the hide further interesting. The colour variation makes it possible for the hide to blend in with its surrounding, it will be concealed during summer and during winter.
The hide’s suitability fits practically all the conceivable target groups, but is nevertheless designed mainly for the nature enthusiast and the high-level nature photography professional. With the hide’s flexibility and mobile ability, the users’ specific requirements concerning landscape background, sun position, ground levels with no tower or high platforms are all attained.

The photography aspect is conventional, designed for 4-5 persons, the hide features in total twelve shooting holes from where you can photograph. Eight holes on the long side and two holes on each short side. The configuration could therefore be diverse. One possible outcome is e.g. two persons shooting through two camera holes each on the long side directing the lenses straight at the object subject to photography. And one person respectively on the verges, having in total four shooting holes each, covering therefore a broader photo spectrum but may not have the object in question straight aligned.

Each camera hole has an unstinted sizing in order to house even the largest of telephoto lenses and to accommodate the will of free maneuvering. The bench along the viewing holes is sturdy and dimensioned in regard to the human size and needs of space. Over the camera holes, a large window is placed, as opposed to thin observation slots, to accommodate the general public and the nature enthusiasts who want to see the animals clearly.

The hide features two bed-side cabinets containing two beds each, additional mattresses can be placed on the floor (https://www.com-part-livingbutiken.se/). Moreover the hide’s ambition to be simple but with a basic level of comfort accommodates a rudimentary toilet in the extension volume. In order to not discomfit the commode visitor the toilet is insulated, additionally the stratum of sheeting and mattresses of the beds work as additional sound insulation.

The hide gives plenty of storage options; bigger luggage can be stowed in the extension volume. Smaller, photo gadgets can be stored on shelves over the window row, under the bench along the camera holes or in the corners.

In order to provide for a pleasant sojourn insulation against heat and against cold could be added. The roof construction is a shed roof with a ten-degree tilt on both the main structure and the annex’s volume. The roof is dimensioned to resist a snow zone value of 3; in comparison Stockholm has a value of 2. But the idea is that snow and water runs off the roof. Shutters can be raised above the windows, preventing rain from striking the lenses and the mirrored glass.
Roof construction:
- Underlaying roofing felt YAM 2 000.
- Roofing felt YAM 2 000.
- 20/95 mm tongue-in-groove board kind G4-3 or better, preferably pine.
- 45/195 mm construction timber beams. CC 950 mm.

Wall construction:
- 15 mm externally approved, moisture resistant panel, e.g. a plywood type which is particularly suitable for wet.
- 45/145 mm binder, C14 construction timber studs. CC 600 mm.
- 56/155 mm larch (or pine) louvres.
- 20/375 mm honed, low friction boarding. Could be subdivided into 200 mm board and 175 mm planed board.

Floor construction:
- 14 mm wood fibreboard, alternative a 10 mm stiff insulation board above vapour barrier.
- 15 mm plywood.
- 45/170 mm wood battens.
- 3 mm synthetic sheet.
- 2 mm bent metal strip under the joists with screw eye.
- 65/177 mm laminated timber beam.
- Minimum 300 mm French screw with a big screw eye.
- 2x 45/195 mm pressure-impregnated timber plates.
- Ventilation in and ventilation out.
01. Roof construction:
- Underlaying roofing felt YAM 2 000.
- Roofing felt YAM 2 000.
- 20/95 mm tongue-in-groove board kind G4-3 or better, preferably pine.
- 50 mm ventilated air gap.
- 3.2 mm hardboard for windbreak.
- 138 mm polyurethane (PUR) SPU AL100 insulation between 45/195 C24 construction timber beams. CC 950mm.
- Vapour barrier.
- 22/95 mm furring (insulated installation layer) raw planed or sawn planks of variety G4-3 or better.

02. Interior lining:
- 45/145 mm binder, C14 construction timber.
- 45/195 mm binder, C14 construction timber.

03. Wall construction:
- Cap-batten.
- Bottom batten.
- Air gap / capillary column battens.
- Windbreaks: inorganic material, externally approved and moisture resistant panel.
- 50 mm polyurethane (PUR) SPU AL100 insulation between 45/145 C14 construction timber studs. CC 600 mm.

04. Insect net.

05. Double-glassed mirrorglass.

06. 56/250 mm larch (or pine) louvres.

07. 20/430 honed, low friction boarding. Could be subdivided into 200 mm board and 230 mm planed board.

08. Floor construction:
- 14 mm wood fibreboard, alternative a 10 mm stiff insulation board above vapour barrier.
- 15 mm plywood.
- 170 mm polyurethane (PUR) SPU AL100 insulation between 45/170 mm wood battens.
- 2 mm synthetic sheet.
- 2 mm bent metal strip under the joists with screw eye.

09. 65/177 mm laminated timber beam.

10. Minimum 300 mm french screw with a big screw eye.

11. 2 45/195 mm pressure-impregnated timber plates.

12. Ventilation in:

13. Ventilation out:

CLAD
ARCHIVALS
REFERENCES
DRAWING NAME
DRAWING NO
SCALE DATE
01. 02. 03. 04. 05. 06. 07. 08. 09. 10. 11. 12.
WildWatch 1B section AA

1_20_SEKTION_DETAIL_1B

1:20 @ A2 4 AUGUST 2014
**Client:** Rewilding Europe  
**Architect:** Mattias Pedersen  
**Project:** Wildlife Watching Hides

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**Roof Construction:**
- Underlaying roofing felt YAM 2 000.
- Roofing felt YAM 2 000.
- 20/95 mm tongue-in-groove board kind G4-3 or better, preferably pine.
- 50 mm ventilated air gap.
- 3.2 mm hardboard for windbreak.
- 138 mm polyurethane (PUR) SPU AL100 insulation between 45/195 C24 construction timber beams. CC 950 mm.
- Vapor barrier.
- 22/95 mm furring (insulated installation layer) raw planed or sawn planks of variety G4-3 or better.
- 22 mm polyurethane (PUR) SPU AL100 insulation.

**Interior Lining:**

**Wall Construction:**
- Cap-batten.
- Bottom batten.
- Air gap / capillary column baffles.
- Windbreaks: inorganic material, externally approved and moisture resistant panel.
- 145 mm polyurethane (PUR) SPU AL100 insulation between 45/145 C14 construction timber studs. CC 600 mm.
- Vapor barrier.
- 18.5/121 mm sawn softwood boarding.

**Floor Construction:**
- 14 mm wood fibreboard, alternative a 10 mm stiff insulation board above vapor barrier.
- 15 mm plywood.
- 170 mm polyurethane (PUR) SPU AL100 insulation between 45/170 mm wood battens.
- 3 mm synthetic sheet.
- 2 mm bent metal strip under the joists with screw eye.

**Flooring:**
- 65/177 mm laminated timber beam.
- Minimum 300 mm French screw with a big screw eye.
- 2 45/195 mm pressure-impregnated timber plates.

**Ventilation:**
- In: 150 mm high, low friction boarding. Could be subdivided into 200 mm board and 230 mm planed board.
- Out: 20/430 honed, low friction boarding.

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**Wild Watch 1B Plan**

**Scale Date:** 01 AUGUST 2014
CLIENT: REWILDING EUROPE
ARCHITECT: MATTIAS PEDERSEN
PROJEKT: WILDLIFE WATCHING HIDES
DRAWING NAME: 1_20_SEKTION_DETAIL_1C
DRAWING NO:
SCALE DATE: 1:20 @ A2 4 AUGUST 2014
SUPPLEMENTS

01. isolation: 50 mm polyurethane (PUR) SPU AL100 insulation.
02. ventilation chimney, plastic VVS pipe with T-Fitting, two drainage holes and mosquito net
03. vapour barrier
04. shelves for luggage or bigger, heavier stuff.
05. chairs for visitors, can be placed under the bench along the viewing holes.
06. basic toilet.
07. Murphy bed (fold-down bed) for two persons, Lollisoft in http://www.smart
08. 2 45/195 mm pressure-impregnated timber plates.
09. 65/177 mm laminated timber beam.
10. 220/216/31 Murphy bed (fold-down bed) for two persons, Lollisoft in http://www.smart
11. 14 mm wood fibreboard, alternative a 10 mm stiff insulation board above
12. ventilation in
13. 65/177 mm laminated timber beam.
14. 45x120 mm binder, C14 construction timber. Utilization of 89%, Deformation of 8 mm (L / 302).
15. windbreaks: inorganic material, externally approved and moisture resistant panel