



玻璃住宅游泳池 1

融入水元素的设计——位于圣保罗的两处住宅项目

Incorporate Water as A Design Element—Two Residences in São Paulo

撰文 Jimena Mareignoni 图片提供 Isable Duprat Office Jimena Martignoni

翻译 刘建明

巴西圣保罗是南美最大的城市，同时也是世界第四大城市，其中1800多万人生活在城区，还有1100万人生活在市区（不包括郊区）。虽然圣保罗（葡萄牙语）是以1554年创建这个城市的耶稣信徒的名字来命名，但是今天的圣保罗市民大多是来自不同国家的移民后裔。

从19世纪中叶开始，随着该地区周边咖啡种植业的逐步壮大，圣保罗的城区范围也急剧扩大，圣保罗首府的影响力也随之扩大，逐渐发展成为巴西的工业和金融中心，大多数成功的实业家都定居在一个名为“欧洲花园”（Jardim Europa）的社区，这里的街道布局整齐有序，豪宅与花园设计都遵循极为经典的欧式风格，这些经典的豪华社区与圣保罗市内大多数的贫民窟形成了鲜明的对比，同时也是这个城市最不

协调的一个特征，当然，和世界上其他地方一样，这些精雕细琢的高档社区也为城市增添了无限的魅力和风采，这里每一处私宅的景观设计都令人叹为观止，圣保罗的景观设计师伊莎贝尔·杜普拉特就是在此类项目的景观设计领域中颇有建树的一位大师，从“欧洲花园”中精选了两处颇有创意的私宅——或突出私密性，抑或彰显开放性，这两处项目的最大共同点在于对水元素的巧妙利用。

黄色住宅

就在伊莎贝尔·杜普拉特（Isabel Duprat）应邀负责该项目的景观设计之际，业主又购得其附近的一块宗地，这给设计增添了难度，新购的地块要比原有场址高出约1米，因此，设计

的最大挑战在于如何将两个有一定高差的地块在物质上和视觉上完美地整合。

设计师首先需要解决的一大技术难题就是如何在视觉上保持住宅与新地块之间的开放性（新地块将是私家花园的核心区域），而且使新地块与原有住宅之间具有明显的关联，设计师面临的另一大难题则是运用何种建筑元素连接起住宅与新地块，这也是原有设计方案的一部分，为了达到预期的设计效果，设计师在住宅后方设计了一道直线形绿廊与后花园相通，支撑绿廊的白色圆柱再现了原设计方案中摆放在正门的圆柱，绿廊的屋顶由木梁制成，可以为藤本植物和其他植物提供生长空间，此处空间可作为高架的直线形花房，其屋顶覆盖的一层绿色隔板可以保持热量，帮助植物快速生长。



玻璃住宅游泳池 2



黄色住宅总平面图



黄色住宅游泳池 1



黄色住宅游泳池 2

从而在绿廊的顶部形成一个枝叶葳蕤的绿色顶棚。

绿廊的一侧紧紧围绕着客房及为主宅提供服务的新设施，绿廊的另一侧朝向中央人造草坪；通道末端连接着错落有致的花园，这座花园占据了第二处场地的大部分区域，一道石墙将之与中央花园分隔开。石墙、泳池的边缘以及所有新的铺装表面都采用红砂岩构筑而成，以符合住宅入口处以及城市的传统色调。圣保罗乡间随处可见的巴西石在20世纪30、40年代被广泛应用于街道和户外路面的铺装。

紧邻石墙的游泳池是这座错落有致的花园

与中央草坪的另一个连接点。泳池的一侧呈曲线状，与石墙、热带风情的花卉及灌木走向一致，另一侧则取直，池壁贴以绿色瓷砖，看上去就像是绿色草坪的自然延伸。游泳池的后面，翻过几级比较陡峭的台阶后，便能看到错落有致的花园——其密集的植被设计包含了亚热带树种、棕榈、灌木、地被植物以及草本植物，所有的这一切搭建起一座天然屏障，保证了住宅私密性。

玻璃住宅

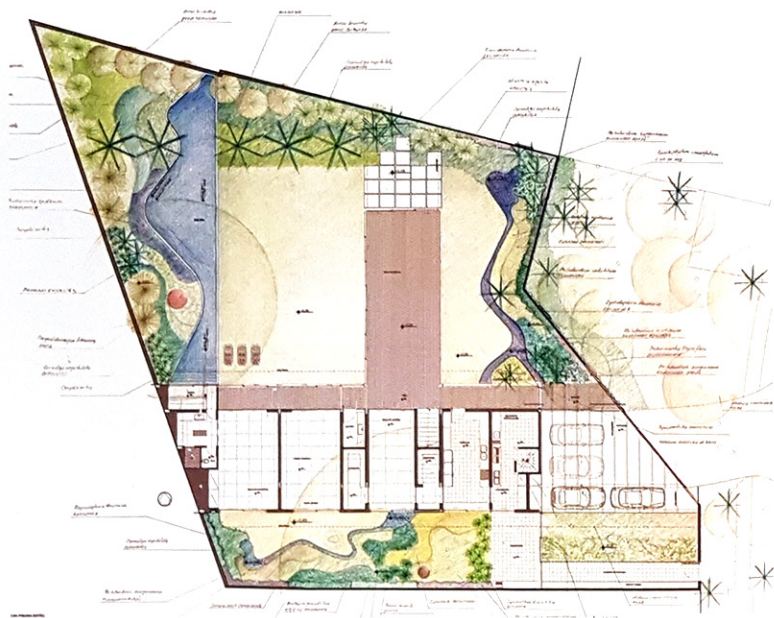
该项目是对住宅各个部分边角“剩余”空

间的利用和设计。设计对房屋的一部分进行了翻新，住宅南面有一处狭长的空地被两家共用的一堵墙围绕；与住宅翻新的侧厅垂直正交的是一个用玻璃构筑的新建筑物，与花园俨然一体。以建筑物为分界线，将花园分成两部分——东侧冷清毫无生气，西侧则是游泳池和跳板。

一条蜿蜒的小溪将南面的后花园与东面的花园之间的视线连接起来，它看上去就像是流经花园和住宅的天然水道。小溪沿岸是密集的植被，两侧的花园布局截然不同。后花园的一侧种植着喜阴植物和地被植物，另一侧则是铺装好的步行区；穿越翻新的建筑物便可到达东花园，在这里的小溪两侧种植着地被植物、草本植物和棕榈树，形成一片郁郁葱葱的景象。

第三处空间是西面花园，也是整个项目中面积最大、最开放的空间。由于业主要求在这里设计泳池区域，所以设计师将花园一分为二，将较大的一块区域用来做游泳池。游泳池惟一的直线型侧边长20m，其他三条边由三段连续的曲线构成。进入泳池中就犹如置身各种小花园的世界。木质人行桥是水面上惟一的景物，连接着在泳池边缘种植的草坪区域。草坪中央的花岗岩星罗棋布并指向住宅公共区域的入口。室内泳池为整个泳池的一部分，这样从室内也可清楚地看到花园和泳池水面。

植被设计保留了现存的古老树种和棕榈树，并添加了部分树种，如散尾葵、大鹤望兰、白鹤芋、宽叶山槟榔和银河粗肋草，以其作为花园的边界。该项目的结构、形状和色彩搭配美观大方，从而实现了和谐的景观效果。时隐时现的水景观将有助于营造一个休闲放松的周边环境。



玻璃住宅总平面图



São Paulo, Brazil, is the largest city in South America and the fourth largest in the world, with more than 18 million people living in the metropolitan area and 11 million in the city proper. Although São Paulo, Portuguese for Saint Paul, was named by the Jesuits who founded the city in 1554, today's residents are descendants of immigrants from many other countries as well.

Since the mid-19th century, when the city began expanding rapidly as a result of coffee-growing on surrounding plantations, the capital of the state of São Paulo has grown continually and blossomed into Brazil's industrial and financial center. Traditionally, most of those successful industrialists settled in a neighborhood called Jardim Europa (Europe's Garden), whose streets are laid out in a very organic manner and whose large houses and gardens were designed in a very classic European style. The contrast between these classy and wealthy neighborhoods and the poverty-stricken image typical of the most central parts of the city is one of its most unfortunate characteristics.

However, as in any other of the world, these kinds of manicured neighborhoods add beauty to the city and the landscape design for every one of the private residences that constitute them become quite significant. In São Paulo, landscape designer Isabel Duprat is a well-known professional whose work focuses on these kinds of residential projects. Two of them, located in Jardim Europa, show creative designs, sometimes intimate and sometimes more open, where water is an important presence.

Yellow House



玻璃住宅游泳池 3

At the time Isabel Duprat was called to make a proposal, the owner of the house had purchased a second lot, adjacent to the one of the house, adding some complexity to the existing conditions of the site. The level of the new addition was more than one meter higher than that of the original lot, for this reason the biggest challenge of this project turned out to be the integration, both physical and visual, between the two. One of the most important goals of the designer

was to preserve open vistas from the house to the new lot, which would become a focal area of the garden, and an important visual connection from this new space toward the building. On the other hand, another main issue was the creation of an architectural element that would act as the connecting component between the two areas and which would appear as part of the original design.

In order to respond to this necessity, Duprat



黄色住宅



玻璃住宅入口 1



玻璃住宅入口 2

玻璃住宅入口 3

designed a linear pergola which runs along the back facade of the house, reaching the back garden; the white columns that make this pergola repeat the original design of the ones that belong to the original facades, and the roof is made of wooden beams on top of which vines and other plants grow profusely. This space acts as an elevated linear greenhouse because it is covered with a glass panel that retain the heat and helps these plants to grow faster, thus creating a dense green canopy on top of the pathway.

On one side, this pathway is enclosed by the guest rooms and some other new spaces that serve the main house and, on the opposite side, it opens up toward a central meadow-like area; the end of this walkway coincides with the elevated garden, which was created by taking over most of the second lot and which is differentiated from the central garden by a stone retaining wall. This wall, as well as the pool edges and all new floor surfaces, were built with red sandstone to match that historically used for this area of the city and parts of the entrance of this house. This Brazilian stone, natural to São Paulo's countryside, was frequently used for street and outdoor paving in the 1930s and 1940s.

Right next to this wall, a swimming pool establishes another point of contact between the elevated garden and the central widespread plans of lawn. Outlined by one curvilinear side, coinciding with the wall and a tropical-looking border of flowers and shrubs, and an opposite straight side, this pool was finished with green

tiling which makes it look almost as a natural extension of the lawn. Behind the pool, and some steps higher, the elevated garden presents a very dense planting plan based on mostly subtropical trees, palms, shrubs, groundcovers and herbaceous species, all of which generate a natural screen that provides privacy from the adjacent street and neighbors.

Glass House

This project is based on the use and design of the "leftover" spaces that remain vacant on the sides of the different components of the house. Part of the house was renovated and extends along the south linear side of the lot, leaving an empty narrow strip which is enclosed by one of the party walls; added perpendicular to the renovated wing is a new construction made of glass, which visually integrates with the garden. On both sides of this new addition, the garden is laid out as both a passive and an active area, respectively; the east side becomes the passive one and the west side incorporates the swimming pool and its decks.

The visual connection between the south back garden and the east garden is achieved by means of an artificial meandering stream that appears in both spaces, flowing at ground level, and seems to naturally go across the lot and the house. Alongside this stream, spreads a dense planting plan whose lay out is different in both gardens. In the back garden, the water line is framed only on one side, with shade species and groundcovers, and on the opposite side offers a paved walking area; in the east garden, which

can be reached by going through the renovated building, the stream is framed at both sides by groundcovers, herbaceous and palms, thus generating a very luxuriant composition.

The third space or west garden is the largest and more open. Because one of the requests which the owner had was a 20 meter-long swimming area, the designer divided the space of the garden and took the largest side to outline a swimming pool. This 20 meter side is the only straight edge of the pool; the opposite edge is developed as a series of three continuous curves which seem to enter the water as different small gardens. A wooden footbridge is the only piece that interrupts the aquatic surface and connects with the rest of the garden, which is a lawn area only planted on its edges and dotted with white granite pieces that mark the entrance to the house's public areas.

Part of the swimming pool becomes an indoor pool, therefore the view of the garden and water is especially significant from the house.

The planting plan incorporated some of the existing old trees and palms and added some others to outline the limits of the garden. Textures, shapes and some color combine very soberly in this project and offer a warm and consistent image. Some of the species are *Chrysalidocarpus lutescens*, *Strelitzia augusta*, *Spathyfilum canaefolium*, *Liriope muscari*, *Pinanga kuhlii* and *Aglaonema crispum*.

The presence of water, sometimes subtle and sometimes obvious, helps to create a very refreshing and relaxing ambiance. **LD**

< VOLTAR / BACK



黄色住宅

项目位置：圣保罗市欧罗巴花园

占地面积：1900 m²

建成时间：2007年11月

玻璃住宅

项目位置：圣保罗市欧罗巴花园

占地面积：1182 m²

建成时间：2008年3月

Yellow House

Location: Jardim Europa, São Paulo-SP

Site Size: 1,900 m²

Completed Time: November 2007

Glass House

Location: Jardim Europa, São Paulo-SP

Site Size: 1,182 m²

Completed Time: March 2008

玻璃住宅入口 4