Simpson-Lee House

1988-1993
Mount Wilson, New South Wales

隨班附讀　李宜庭

Location of Mount Wilson

Coordinate: 33.30’S 150.23’E
Population: 218 people
Elevation: 1,008m

Mount Wilson is a village in the state of New South Wales and in the Blue Mountains, and 130km west of Sydney.

Mount Wilson and, nearby, Mount Irvine, are two basalt capped peaks on the northern edge of the Blue Mountains.

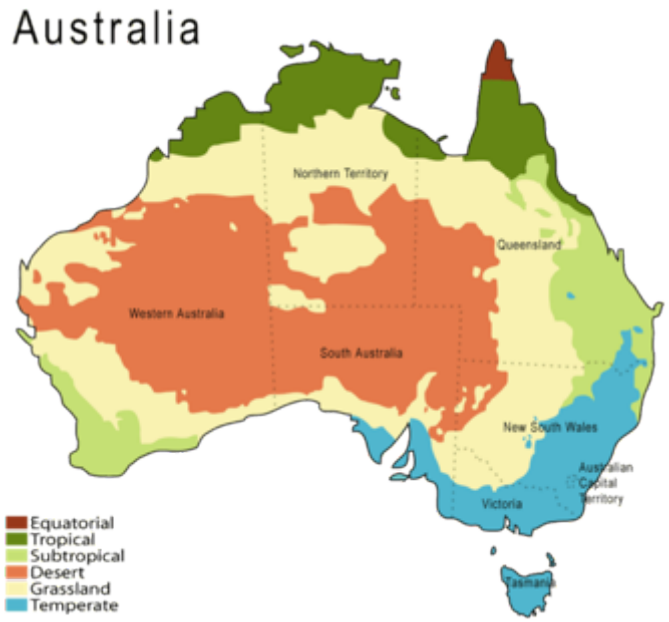
Climate of Mt. Wilson

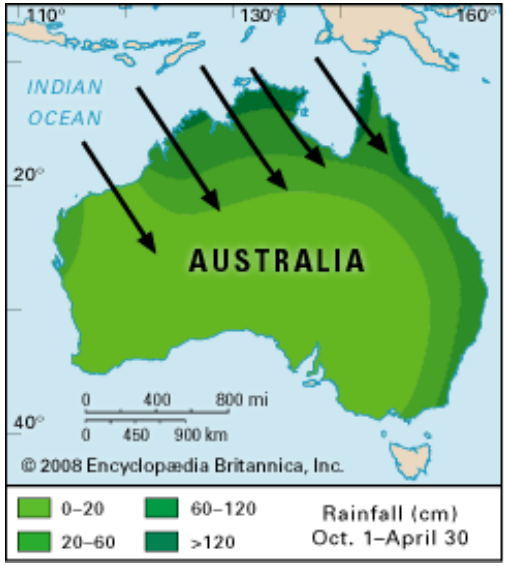
Max. temperature: 49.7 ˚C (Jan.)
Min. temperature: -23 ˚C (Jun.)

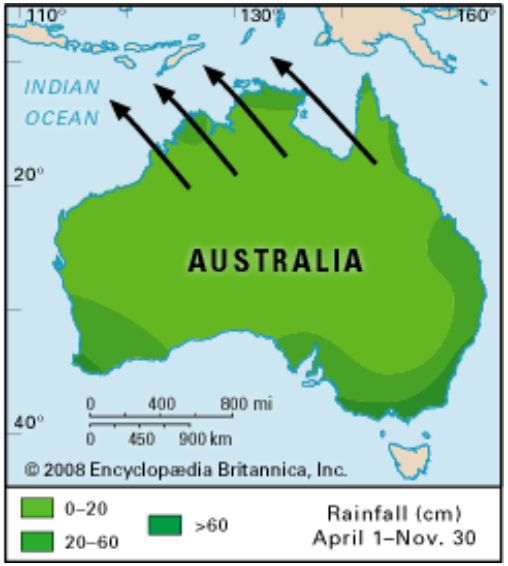
Precipitation: north-west less than 180mm, while the east 600-1,200mm of rain

Monsoon:
Summer – north-west
Winter – south-east

The climate of Australia varies widely due to its large geographical size, but by far the largest part of Australia is desert or semi-arid.







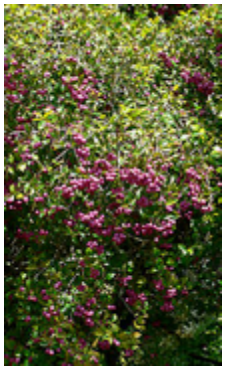
The Environment of Mt. Wilson

Blessed with rich volcanic soils, Mt. Wilson was heavily timbered with temperate rain forests of sassafras, coachwood, lilli pilli, tree ferns and a thick understory of ferns. The forests are teeming with wildlife and birds.

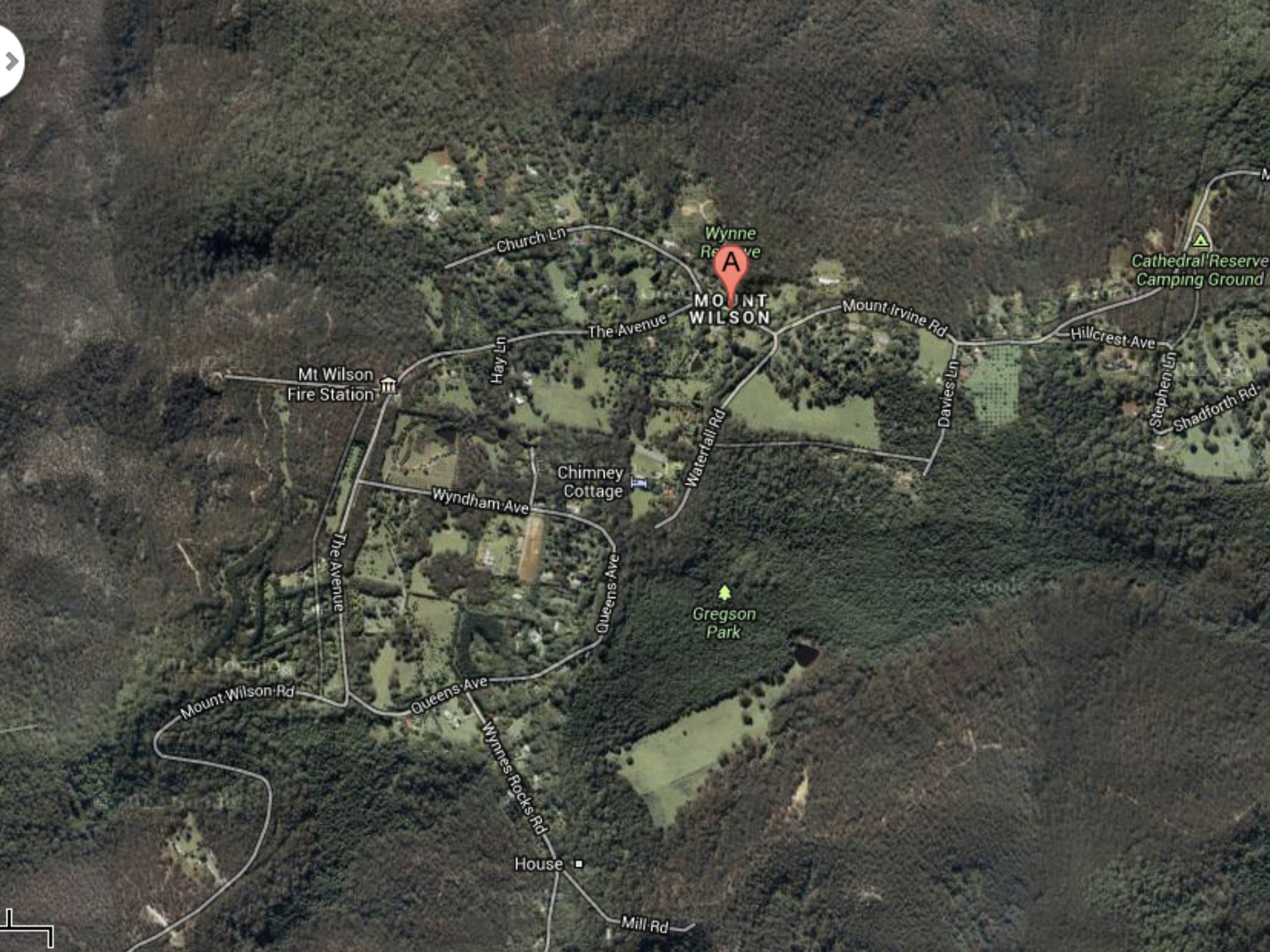
Sassafras

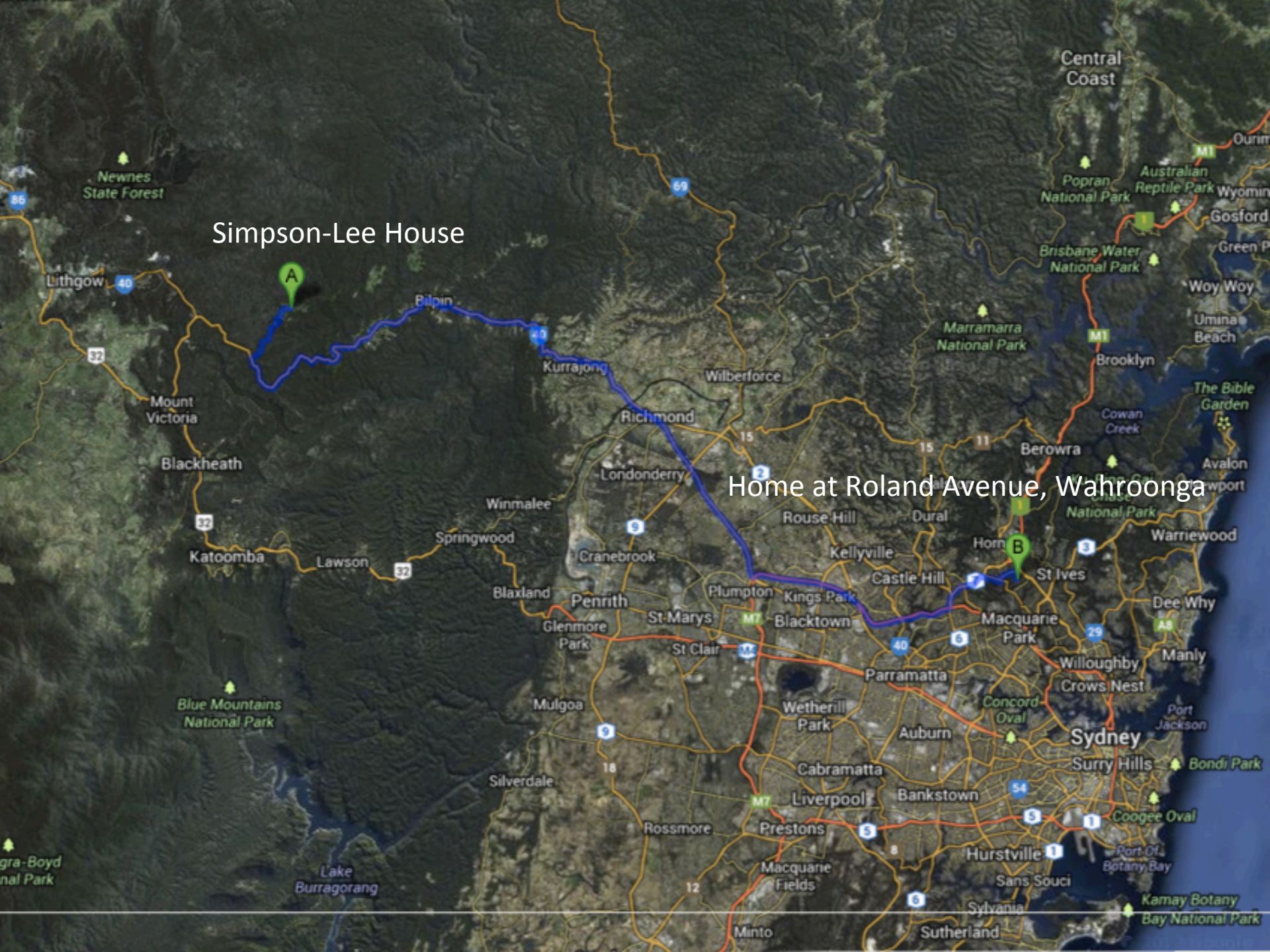
coachwood

lilli pilli



Tree ferns and understory ferns


A
MOUNT WILSON
Church Ln
Wynne Reserve
Cathedral Reserve Camping Ground
The Avenue
Mount Irvine Rd
Hillcrest Ave
Hay Ln
Mt Wilson Fire Station
Davies Ln
Stephen Ln
Shadforth Rd
Waterfall Rd
Chimney Cottage
Wyndham Ave
The Avenue
Queens Ave
Gregson Park
Mount Wilson Rd
Queens Ave
Wynnes Rocks Rd
House
Mill Rd


Simpson-Lee House
A
Home at Roland Avenue, Wahroonga
B
Newnes State Forest
Lithgow
Bilpin
Kurrajong
Wilberforce
Richmond
Mount Victoria
Blackheath
Londonderry
Winmalee
Springwood
Katoomba
Lawson
Cranebrook
Blaxland
Penrith
Glenmore Park
St Marys
Plumpton
Kings Park
Blacktown
Rouse Hill
Dural
Kellyville
Castle Hill
Hornsby
St Ives
Berowra
Brooklyn
Central Coast
Popran National Park
Australian Reptile Park
Gosford
Brisbane Water National Park
Woy Woy
Umina Beach
Marramarra National Park
The Bible Garden
Cowan Creek
Avalon
Warriewood
Dee Why
Manly
Macquarie Park
Willoughby
Crows Nest
Parramatta
St Clair
Mulgoa
Blue Mountains National Park
Wetherill Park
Auburn
Concord Oval
Sydney
Surry Hills
Bondi Park
Port Jackson
Cabramatta
Liverpool
Bankstown
Coogee Oval
Silverdale
Rossmore
Prestons
Hurstville
Port Of Botany Bay
Macquarie Fields
Sans Souci
Sylvania
Kamay Botany Bay National Park
Minto
Sutherland
Lake Burragorang

Harry Seidler and **Arthur Baldwinson** were the leading Australian Modernist Architects at this time, and many of their buildings have become an Iconic part of the Australian Architectural landscape.

House at Roseville for Mr J.R. Davies, 1952
Architect: Arthur Baldwinson
Copyright State Library of NSW

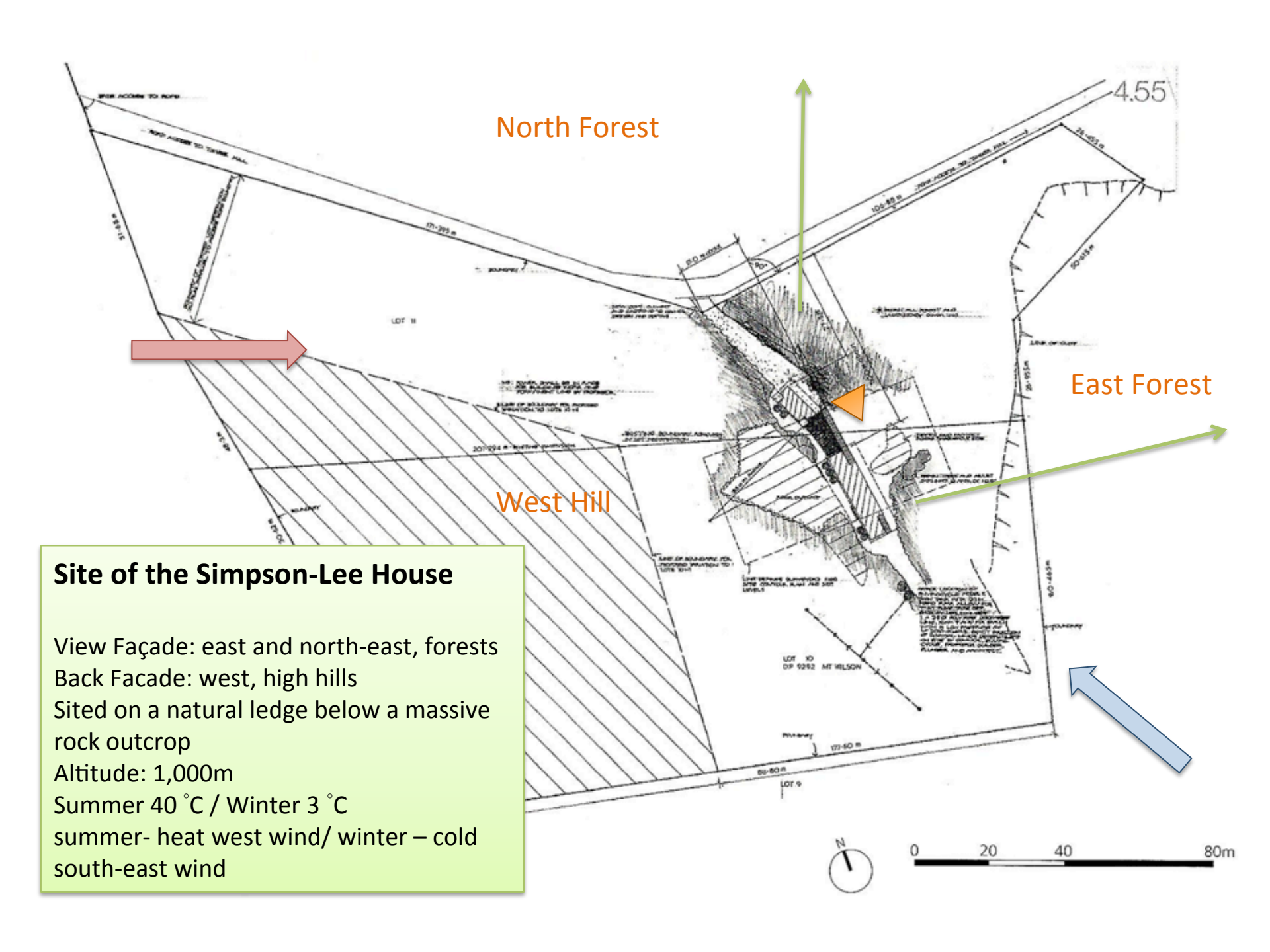
House at Clareville for Mr & Mrs A.N. Baldwinson, 1954
Architect: Arthur Baldwinson
Copyright: State Library of New South Wales

Retreat House for Geelum and Sheila Simpson-Lee

“The most important part of this design is to create spaces with secular monastic quality.

The plan follows the protective back and open front organizational strategy.”

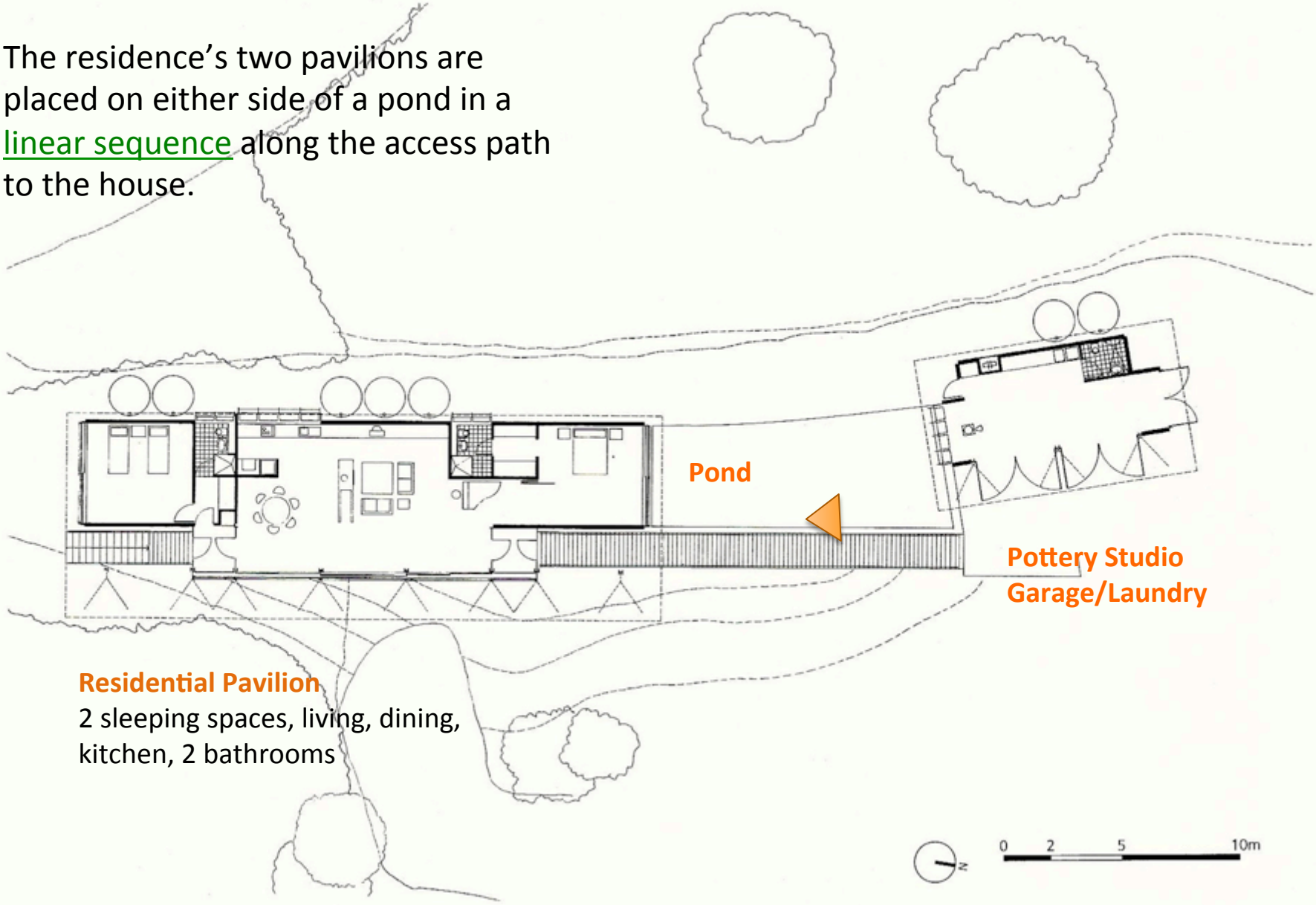
…by Glenn Murcutt



Site of the Simpson-Lee House

View Façade: east and north-east, forests
Back Facade: west, high hills
Sited on a natural ledge below a massive rock outcrop
Altitude: 1,000m
Summer 40 ˚C / Winter 3 ˚C
summer- heat west wind/ winter – cold south-east wind

The residence's two pavilions are placed on either side of a pond in a linear sequence along the access path to the house.



Residential Pavilion
2 sleeping spaces, living, dining, kitchen, 2 bathrooms

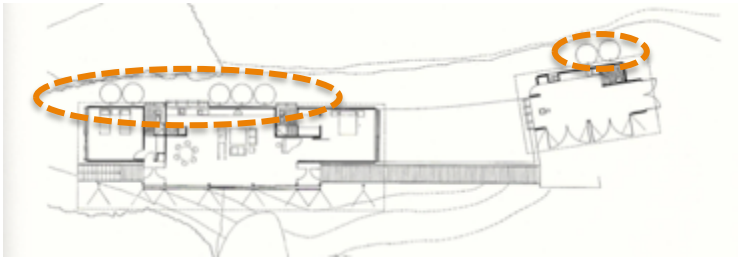
The timber bridge, passing an external pond, includes this abstracted landscape within the built extent of the house.

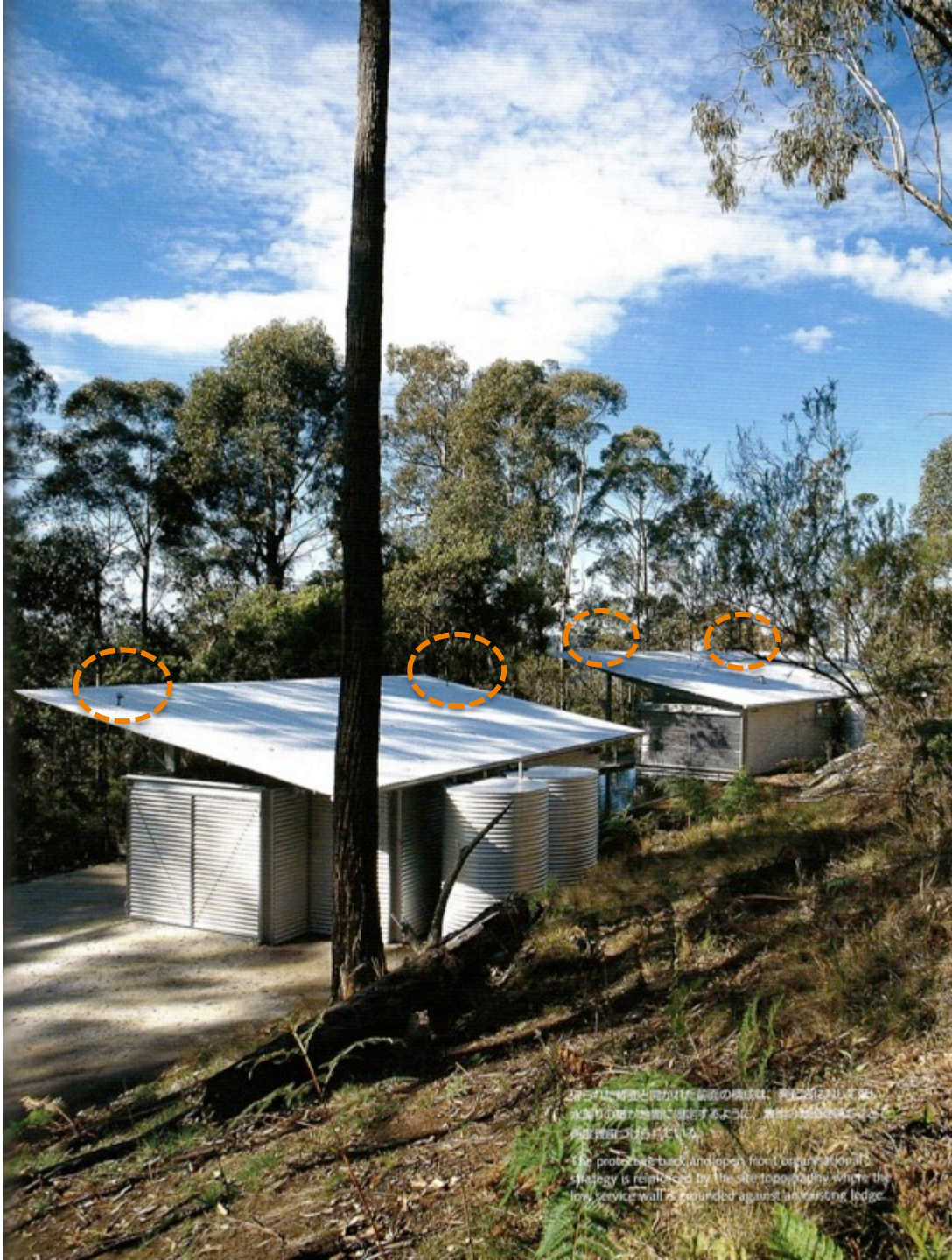
The pool is a lyrical treatment of the storage of water required for fire prevention.

Recycle of Rain

1) Daily water usage
2) Cooling Sprinkler
3) Watering system for plants
4) Water storage in case of fire

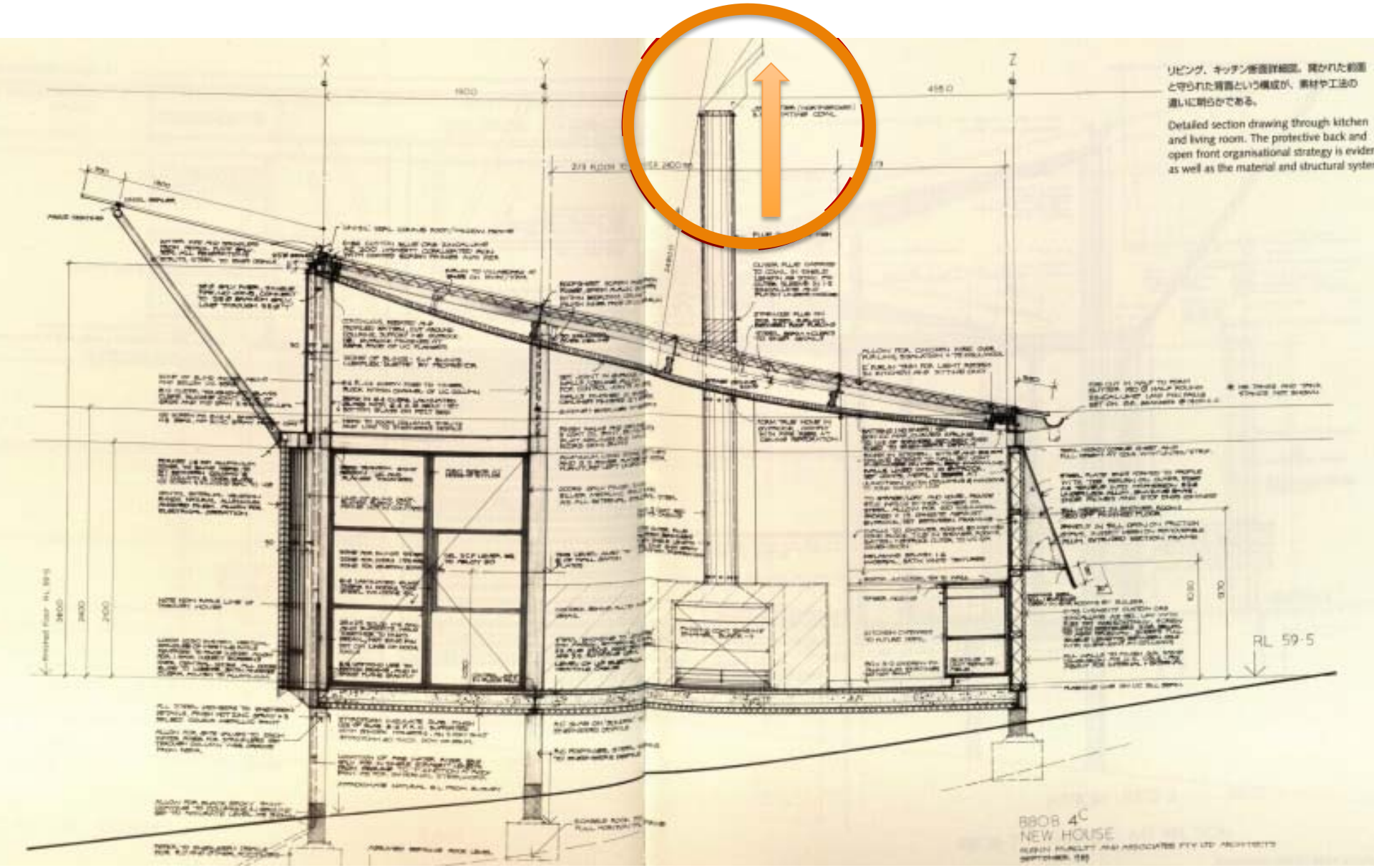
Rain Collection Ditch at the Back of the Garage





The timber bridge enters the house via glass vestibule, one of two which bracket the glazed opening of the living areas.

The interior



Detailed section drawing through kitchen and living room.

“Simple, hard-wearing materials; concrete floors, bagged painted brickwork, steel structural frame, and exterior corrugated metal sheeting.

There’s no fancy part. The goal is to minimize the destruction of the landscape.”

…by Glenn Murcutt

The steel skeleton is extremely light and the angled double strut support to the metal roof edge

The vestibule dimension accommodates a series of sliding screens allowing the glazed wall to completely disappear

The glazed walls and blinds are removable in the summer to allow more frequent natural ventilation and daylight, and adjustable to block solar radiation and heat.

Adjustable horizontal vents can be used to promote or reduce natural ventilation.

ガラスの壁面の奥行きは、居間のすべての窓を引き残さずに収納する。
ガラスがないことで、居間はオープンベランダとして感知される。

The glass vestibules accommodate a series of sliding screens allowing the glazed wall to completely disappear. This uninterrupted connection to the landscape allows the room to experienced as an open veranda.

The Simpson-Lee House is highly regarded as an outstanding work of architecture by the architectural profession; recognized in 1995 by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects through the award of the Wilkinson Award.

1) Subtle placement in the landscape
2) Sensible building
3) Sustainability

Reference:

1. The Architecture of Glenn Murcutt (English and Japanese Edition)
By Tom Heneghan Maryam Gusheh, 2008

2. Ozetecture http://www.ozetecture.org/

3. Google Map

4. Interview with Glenn Murcutt from Sydney Living Museums
http://vimeo.com/11068142