

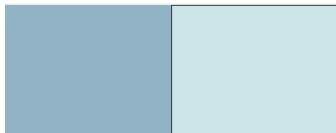
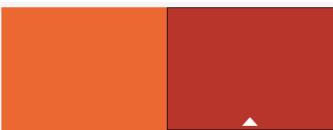
u3160565

11056: Front-end Web Design, Winter term 2019

Project 2: Responsive website

u3160565

Original colour palette



CHURCHILL HOUSE

ABOUT THE ARCHITECT HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

SIGNIFICANCE

Churchill House, at 216 Northbourne Avenue in Braddon, was designed by Robin Boyd for the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust of Australia in 1969-70, and construction was completed in 1971. It was Boyd's last major commission and he died prior to its completion. It is one of a small number of larger designs produced by Boyd and was Canberra's first brutalist building.

Final colour palette



CHURCHILL HOUSE

ABOUT THE ARCHITECT HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

WELCOME TO CHURCHILL HOUSE

Churchill House, at 216 Northbourne Avenue in Braddon, was designed by Robin Boyd for the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust of Australia in 1969-70, and construction was completed in 1971. It was Boyd's last major commission, and he died prior to its completion. It is one of a small number of larger designs produced by Boyd and was Canberra's first brutalist building.

Initial font design: Montesserat and Tajawal

Components

Several components make up the complex. The main building, with east and south wings; the separate north wing or pavilion; the central pool and a rear carpark. The main building forms an L shape and with the north wing it encloses a courtyard with a large ornamental pool. The main building is three storeys high with a four storey lift tower at the southeast corner. The north wing and the carpark are two storeyed.

Alterations

Although it has undergone some alterations over the years, the building still displays key features of the brutalist style with its large areas of blank wall and use off-form concrete, sloping structural fins and precast concrete non-loadbearing wall panels, precast fins for sun protection, and vertical slit windows. Churchill House displays a fairly restrained form in comparison with the major Canberra buildings that followed in this style:

- Cameron Offices
- National Gallery of Australia
- High Court of Australia

DESCRIPTION

Churchill House was designed by Robin Boyd for the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust of Australia in 1969-70 and construction was completed in 1971. The building is an example of the Late Twentieth-Century Brutalist Style (1960-) with its large areas of blank wall and off-form concrete.

Final font design: Tajawal

Churchill House exterior detail (photo Ben Ennis Butler)

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Churchill House was designed by Robin Boyd for the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust of Australia in 1969-70 and construction was completed in 1971. The building is an example of the Late Twentieth-Century Brutalist Style (1960-) with its large areas of blank wall and off-form concrete.

The complex comprises a number of components: the main building with its east and south wings, the separate north wing or pavilion, the pool and

Initial design: sketches



Final design: website

CHURCHILL HOUSE

ABOUT THE ARCHITECT HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

WELCOME TO CHURCHILL HOUSE

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CHURCHILL HOUSE

ABOUT THE ARCHITECT HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

HERITAGE

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Rationale

Colour palette

The purpose of the website was to bring awareness to Churchill House. The initial colour palette was oranges and reds, as this showed positive energy. I experimented with other colours for the header and footer, however, these colours took the attention away from the purpose of the website.

The final colour palette was a dusty rose/brown/grey colour. Research suggested that these colours would be appropriate for the topic and I liked how they looked together. The colours suited the imagery and gave the website a memorialist setting. Further research showed that browns represented strength, reliability, resilience, warmth and sophistication. These descriptions are what matched well with the brief and would appeal to the target audience.

Font

I chose a san serif font called 'Tajawal' from Google fonts (<https://fonts.google.com/>). San serif fonts are easier to read on computer monitors than serif fonts (Smith, 1998). Sans serif fonts can improve the reading performance of people with Dyslexia over serif fonts and is one of the more accessible typefaces (Marinus et al., 2016). The target audience for this website is 20+, therefore, to increase the accessibility and readability of my website I chose a san serif font with good letter spacing.

The website was produced to increase the public's awareness of this historical house, so an informal or flowery font would take away from the purpose of the site.

Layout

I chose to include hero images on all of my pages as this would give the viewer imagery, that was complementary with the corresponding text. This differed to my original design where I only included a hero image on my index page.

The design for my header was maintained from my sketches to the final design. I decided to exclude a logo as I felt the header looked cluttered and I liked the appearance of the header with exclusively 'Churchill House'.

During my planning and design process I chose a 'sticky' header as I wanted the website to have easy navigation for all users 20+.

Challenges

Understanding coding was a challenge as this was new a concept. Attention to detail while coding was difficult as I was not confident in identifying errors and troubleshooting alone. I found it very difficult to progress with my website outside of tutorials. Practice helped me overcome these difficulties. Proofreading and experimenting assisted me with looking for mistakes. The html and css validators were tools I used constantly to ensure I didn't make mistakes, but also to understand my errors.

I was focused on understanding the content in the tutorials rather than researching more than what was taught in class as I was already struggling. However, this unit has provided me with a basic understanding of html and css coding which offers a great framework for future web design units.

I could have challenged myself to create a more exciting website with more complex elements, however, I did not have the time or confidence to progress to an intermediate level of coding, therefore, I was not able to show much creative flare and exploration of coding elements.

Resources

I sourced unit materials provided such as the w3schools sites as I understood the application of that content. However, some of the materials used certain industry jargon, which I did not feel confident reading.

Some of the resources I found helpful were:

- <https://www.codecademy.com/articles/f1-u2-chrome-inspector>
- <https://www.khanacademy.org/computing/hour-of-code/hour-of-html-pt/css-basics>
- <https://htmldog.com/references/css/properties/font-weight/>

Although these resources did not reflect exactly what was taught in tutorials, it helped me to understand the process and rules regarding html and css coding.

References

<https://fonts.google.com/>

<https://htmldog.com/references/css/properties/font-weight/>

<https://www.codecademy.com/articles/f1-u2-chrome-inspector>

<https://www.khanacademy.org/computing/hour-of-code/hour-of.html/pt/css-basics>

Marinus, E., Mostard, M., Segers, E., Schubert, M. T., Madelaine, A., & Wheldall, K. (2016). A Special Font for People with Dyslexia: Does it Work and, if so, why? *Dyslexia*, 22, 233-244. Retrieved from <http://web.a.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=1&sid=c0b825df-6c59-40a9-8312-215b0f94135f%40sdc-v-sessmgr01>

Smith, J. (1998). Out with default font. *Computer Dealer News*, 14(2), 30. Retrieved from https://search.proquest.com/docview/202772079/rfr_id=info%3Axri%2Fsid%3Aprimo