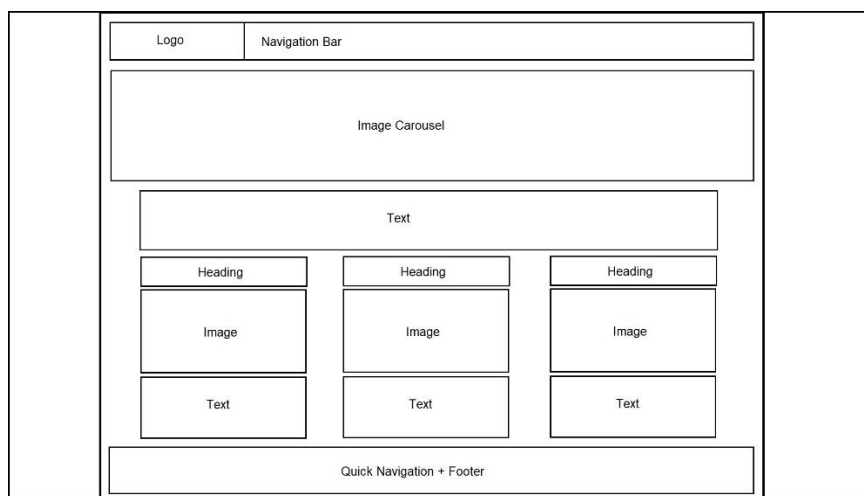


Background Brief

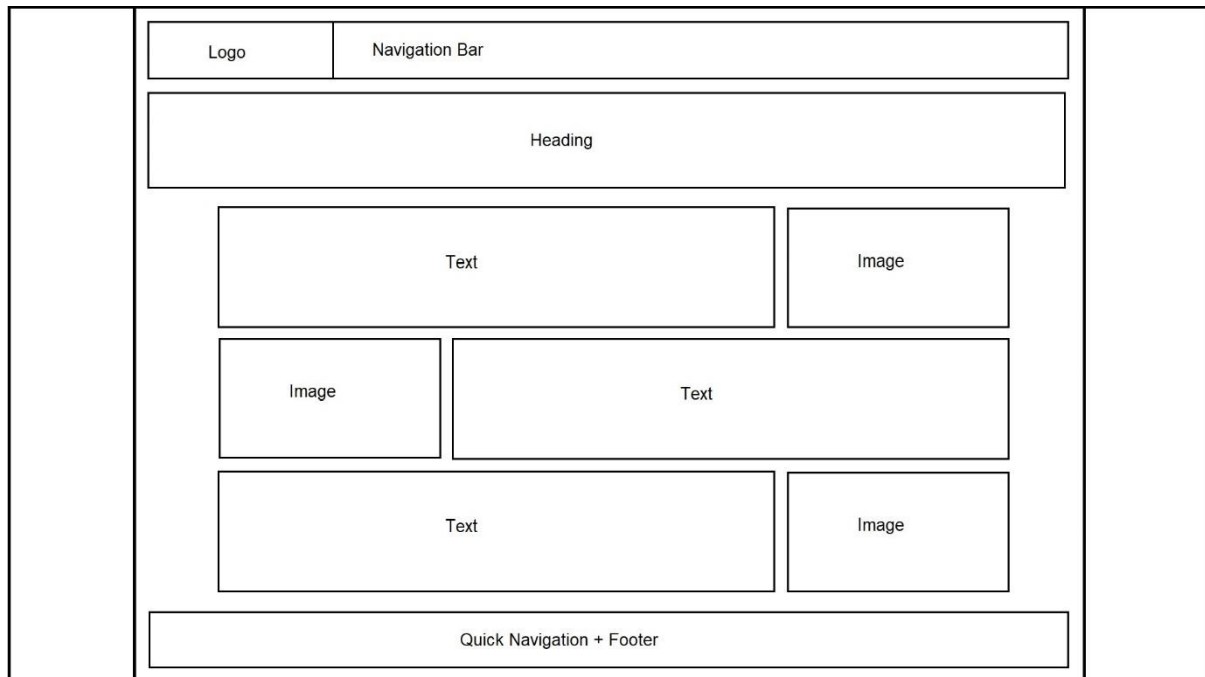
As per the brief provided, the objective of this assessment is to demonstrate that I could develop a professional website using semantic HTML, advanced CSS and responsive design techniques which have been taught over the duration of this unit. The unit provided background information into the objectives of the project: This website is being developed to increase public awareness about the significance of Robin Boyd's Churchill House, in Canberra. In 2019 the Robin Boyd Foundation is celebrating the 100th anniversary of the influential architects' birth. The target audience for this project was people of all genders aged 20+, targeting those with an interest in architecture, local history and design.

Initial Sketches

Home Page (index.html)




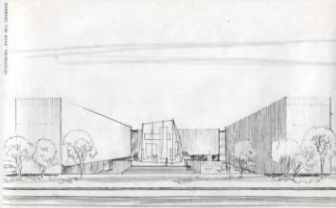
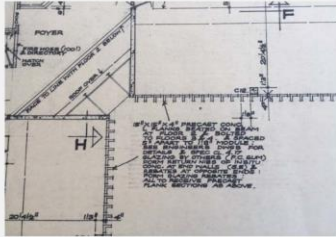
Content Page (robin-boyd.html, description.html, history.html)



Final Site Comparison

Home page



Introduction	Statement of Significance	Description
 <p>External Churchill House Photo. Copyright Darren Bradley</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 storeys.</p> <p>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 of 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</p>	 <p>Churchill House Image #4</p> <p>Churchill House is a good example of the Late Twentieth Century Brutalist style, (1960-), displaying several key features as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large areas of blank wall, especially the west wall of the south wing. - Off-form concrete, such as the west wall of the south wing and the spandrels to the south and east wings. <p>In addition, it displays a number of the other features of this style including: sloping structural fins, precast concrete non-loadbearing wall panels, precast fins for sun protection, and vertical slit windows. Churchill House is one of several Canberra examples of this style, and one of only two which display a restrained form reflecting, perhaps, a more conservative approach to the style because of the intended office use.</p> <p>The architecture of this building may contribute to the education of designers in their understanding of Late Twentieth-Century Architectural Styles.</p> <p>Churchill House has interest for its association with the prominent architect, Robin Boyd. The building was his last major commission.</p>	 <p>Churchill House Image #5</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 the rear carpark. The main building forms an L-shape in plan, and with the north wing it encloses on three sides a courtyard in which the pool is located. The main building is of three storeys with a four storey lift tower at the southeast corner; the north wing is of two storeys, and the carpark is two storeys.</p> <p>Continue reading here.</p>

This website was produced by students in the Faculty of Arts & Design, University of Canberra, 2019.

My initial sketch for the home page gave me a good foundation for what I wanted the website to look like, and whilst it is similar to the sketch there some key changes that have been implemented.

1. Logo (sketch) compared to using 'Churchill House' text in site

I felt the logo's presented to use didn't encapsulate the feel of site I was aiming to build so I opted to just use the text 'Churchill House' in its place which users can use to redirect to the home (index.html) page. One aspect of the logo's I did use was the colour of the logo. Whenever a user now hovers over a link in the navbar, the text will change colour from white to the colour of the logo.

2. Image carousel (sketch) compared to a hero-image in site

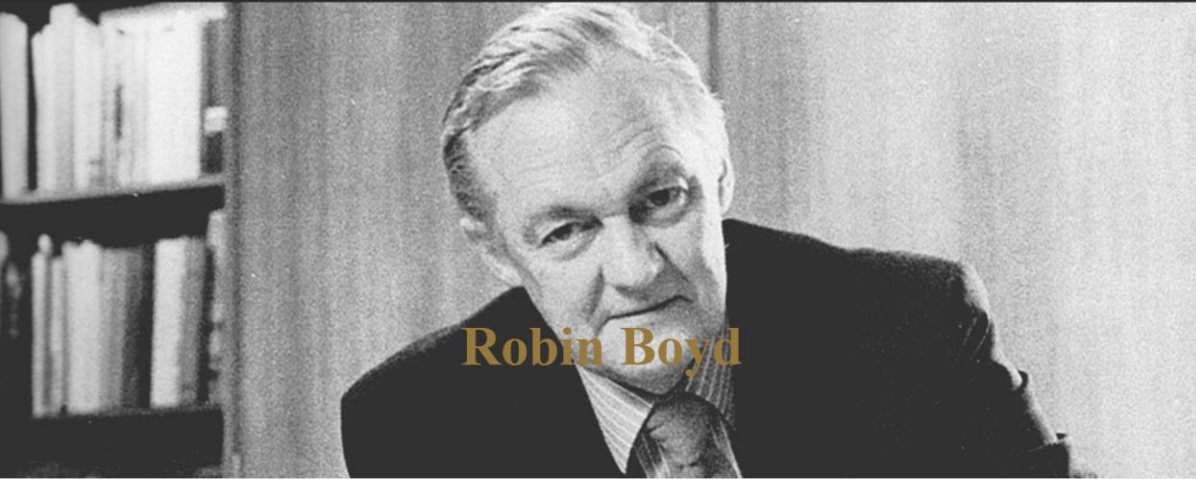
I had initially planned on implementing a image carousel using Bootstrap (Javascript) that would cycle through a set amount of images that had been provided to us. However, upon learning that this project was to use only HTML and CSS I opted to pressure a different approach which conveys a similar feel for the site. I had researched into implementing an image carousel using only CSS but I found this to be too convoluted so instead opted to implement the hero image approach as can be seen above.

3. Quick links in footer (sketch) compared to no quick links in footer for the site.

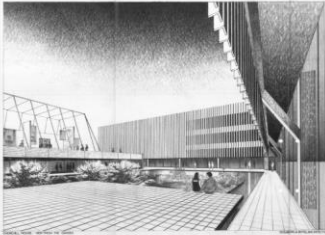
Whilst the inclusion of quick links in the footer of a website can be useful, with the amount of content being presented in this site I felt it would have been unnecessary. For websites such as the UC website (Canberra.edu.au) it makes sense that they have included quick links in the footer as they have a lot of webpages on the website. The material provided to us for this project only has 5 pages of content, I deemed a footer consisting of quick links to be unnecessary.

Content Page

[Churchill House](#) [Robin Boyd](#) [History](#) [Description](#) [Image Gallery](#)



Robin Boyd



Robin Gerard Penleigh Boyd (1919-1971) was a nationally and internationally renowned architect. He was also widely published and appreciated as an architectural critic. In 1953 Robin Boyd, Roy Grounds and Frederick Romberg formed the practice of Grounds, Romberg and Boyd which became a leading architectural firm in Melbourne. The firm also practiced extensively in Canberra.


Although the three partners were prominent as individuals, the firm maintained a strong design unity. Some buildings revealed the hand of one or other of the architects, but in general the firm developed a corporate style, combining the philosophies of the trio and representing the advanced thinking of that era. They often worked or supervised on each other's projects. Their work was a distinctive Australian form of the International Style, then called Contemporary. (Clerehan, 1993)

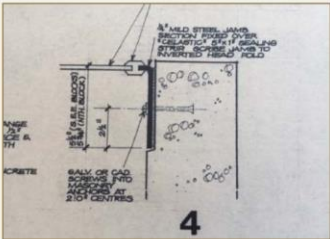
Boyd joined the National Capital Planning Committee (NCPC) in January 1968 as one of two architectural experts, the other being Professor Gordon Stephenson from Western Australia. Boyd and Stephenson were charged with creating a statement of civic design philosophy that would form the basis of the NCDC policies relating to the Buildings (Design and Siting) Ordinance 1964. These policies would guide the aesthetic, development principles and layout of buildings in the National Capital areas of Canberra.

Boyd had a prolific output of architectural designs, books and articles. He wrote over 700 articles for journals and newspapers, presented a TV series on Modernism and was the author of *Victorian Modern: 111 Years of modern Architecture in the State of Victoria, Australia* (1947); *Australia's Home: Its Origins, Builders and Occupiers* (1952); *The Australian Ugliness* (1960); *Kenzo Tange* (1962); *The Walls Around Us: The Story of Australian Architecture* (1962); *The Puzzle of Architecture* (1965); *New Directions in Japanese Architecture* (1968); *Living In Australia* (1970); and *The Great Australian Dream* (1972 posthumously).

His architectural work is mostly known through his residential designs. He was known for his ability to design houses that would meet client needs, solve site problems and still retain architectural integrity. The designs were heavily influenced by the functional and international styles of architecture and became known as the Melbourne Regional style. It was light, simple and elegant and unmistakably modern. (Architecture Today 1972; Saunders 1972; and Serle 1995)

Boyd's residential designs that are registered on the ACT Heritage Register include: - Manning Clark's House, 11 Tasmania Circle, Forrest (1952); - Fenner House, 8 Monaro Crescent, Red Hill (1953); and - Eltringham House, 12 Marawa Place, Aranda (1968-69).






He is also credited with the following designs in the ACT: - Dr Hilary Roche House, Bedford Street, Deakin (1954); - Zoology building ANU (1961); - three houses in Vasey Crescent, Campbell (1961) (Grounds & Boyd); - W G Verge House, 204 Monaro Crescent, Red Hill (1963); - 204 Monaro Crescent, Red Hill (1964); and - Zoology Building ANU (1963-8).

In the 1960s he started to move away from the glass box functionalism of the International and Melbourne Regional styles arguing that it had a limited range of expression and instead tried, somewhat unsuccessfully, to land large prestigious commissions for advanced high-rise buildings. He submitted many designs, but few were successful. Those that he did win tended to be of a more moderate size, such as the Menzies College at La Trobe University or Churchill House. Taylor (1990:80) notes that Boyd's interest in Brutalism was heavily influenced by his travels in Japan and he became known as the chief advocate in Australia for the "vigorous, concrete buildings of post-war Japan", but goes on to note that his own attempts at major Brutalist designs show "...a somewhat crude, unexpressive, Brutalist aesthetic."

Boyd's later buildings are disappointing... Commentary in architectural journals and works on Boyd focus on his residential designs and larger Melbourne-based buildings. References to Churchill House mention that he was working on it at the time of his death, and the most favourable account comes from Serle's 1995 biography that noted that it was the "only new work of any consequence" (p.308) and that tinders for "Boyd's innovative design for Churchill House were surprisingly low" (p.309). Raisebeck (2017) noted that, "...Boyd's works and writings from 1960- 1967 depict a relatively consistent commitment to a universal modernism tempered through a regional lense...exemplified in the earlier Zoology building", while his later work demonstrates a stark change of focus and a less coherent whole with the different façades of Churchill House showing a different compositional treatment as a result of "...Boyd's experimental bent and abandonment of an integrated and universal modernism."

Boyd received the Royal Australian Institute of Architects Gold Medal in 1969 and was awarded a Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (CBE) in 1971 for his services to architecture and government. In the same year he died suddenly from a stroke while recovering from an anaesthetic as part of treatment for an infection. As a result, his work on the Former Churchill House had to be completed by another architect, Bill Williams, who had been employed by Boyd to work on the project under the supervision of a more experienced architect, Neil Clerehan (who later designed the second storey of the north wing to replace the glass display pavilion). (Serle 1995)



This website was produced by students in the Faculty of Arts & Design, University of Canberra, 2019.

As with the home page I did not stray too far from my initial sketch when developing the content page. The only major difference is that in my sketch I did not include the hero image, whereas in the final build, I have. I felt the hero image across all webpages induced a sense of uniformity which can be appealing for users.

Problems Faced

The main problem I encountered was implementing the CSS in such a way that it would allow for responsive design. These were mainly due to my inexperience, so I had to rely heavily on resources on the internet to guide me in the right direction.

With the content pages, the left (image)-right (text)-right (image)-left (text) proved to be difficult to implement properly when working with smaller browser widths. An increase (left-image) and reduction (right-text) allowed me to stack the content. However, with this layout, on the smallest screen width, a user would see text-image-image-text which whilst implemented correctly is not the most practical design.

On completion of the project I noticed that there were still several images that had gone unused. It would either require me to majorly overhaul the existing layout I had for all pages or I could create an additional page and present all the images there. I opted to create an image gallery. This would have the same .hover properties and would be presented in a 5 column format for large devices, 3 for medium and then 1 for small.

Final Website

This website implements responsive design at 2 widths. They are:

- 1920px – This can be used for a large sized device
- 1000px - This can be used for a medium sized device
- 600px – This can be used for a small sized device

Below are the attached screenshots for all pages of this project and how they change with responsive design.


Index.html

Large Sized Device

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.

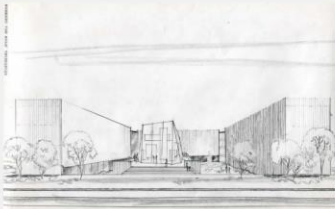
Introduction



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.

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

Statement of Significance

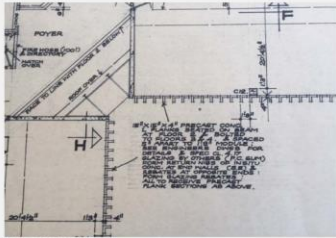


Churchill House is a good example of the Late Twentieth Century Brutalist style, (1960-), displaying several key features as follows:

- Large areas of blank wall, especially the west wall of the south wing.
- Off-form concrete, such as the west wall of the south wing and the spandrels to the south and east wings.

In addition, it displays a number of the other features of this style including sloping structural fins, precast concrete non-loadbearing wall panels, precast fins for sun protection, and vertical slit windows. Churchill House is one of several Canberra examples of this style, and one of only two which display a restrained form reflecting, perhaps, a more conservative approach to the style.

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.

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 the rear carpark. The main building forms an L shape in plan, and with the north wing it encloses on three sides a courtyard in which the pool is located. The main building is of three storeys with a

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Introduction

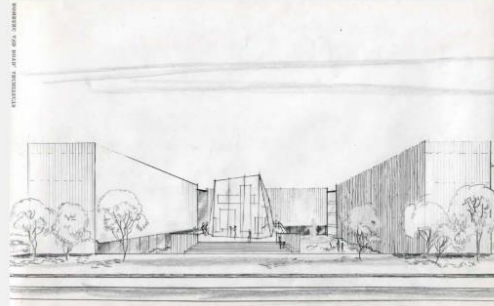


External Churchill House Photo. Copyright Darren Bradley.

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Several components make up the complex. The main

Statement of Significance



Churchill House Image #4

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In addition, it displays a number of the other features of this style including: sloping structural fins, precast concrete non-loadbearing wall panels, precast fins for

The third column is now below the first 2 columns.

Introduction



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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 and High Court of Australia.

Content Pages ([robin-boyd.html](#), [history.html](#), [description.html](#))

As the layout for all these pages is the same I have provide screenshots for how all 3 of them would behave in this one section. For the purposes of this section I have taken the screenshots from the [robin-boyd.html](#) page however apart from the content itself, the page behaviour will be identical on all these pages.

Large Sized Device



Robin Boyd



Robin Gerard Penleigh Boyd (1919-1971) was a nationally and internationally renowned architect. He was also widely published and appreciated as an architectural critic. In 1953 Robin Boyd, Roy Grounds and Frederick Romberg formed the practice of Grounds, Romberg and Boyd which became a leading architectural firm in Melbourne. The firm also practiced extensively in Canberra.

Although the three partners were prominent as individuals, the firm maintained a strong design unity. Some buildings revealed the hand of one or other of the architects, but in general the firm developed a corporate style, combining the philosophies of the trio and representing the advanced thinking of that era. They often worked or supervised on each other's projects. Their work was a distinctive Australian form of the International Style, then called Contemporary. (Clerehan, 1993)

Boyd joined the National Capital Planning Committee (NCPC) in January 1968 as one of two architectural experts, the other being Professor Gordon Stephenson from Western Australia. Boyd and Stephenson were charged with creating a statement of civic design philosophy that would form the basis of the NCDC policies relating to the Buildings (Design and Siting) Ordinance 1964. These policies would guide the aesthetic, development principles and layout of buildings in the National Capital areas of Canberra.

Boyd had a prolific output of architectural designs, books and articles. He wrote over 700 articles for journals and newspapers, presented a TV series on Modernism and was the author of *Victorian Modern: 111 Years of modern Architecture in the State of Victoria, Australia* (1947); *Australia's Home: Its Origins, Builders and Occupiers* (1952); *The Australian Ugliness* (1960); *Kenzo Tange* (1962); *The Walls Around Us: The Story of Australian Architecture* (1962); *The Puzzle of Architecture* (1965); *New Directions in Japanese Architecture* (1968); *Living In Australia* (1970); and *The Great Great Australian Dream* (1972 posthumously).

His architectural work is mostly known through his residential designs. He was known for his ability to design houses that would meet client needs, solve site problems and still retain architectural integrity. The designs were heavily influenced by the functional and international styles of architecture and became known as the Melbourne Regional style. It was light, simple and elegant and unmistakably modern. (*Architecture Today* 1972; *Saunders* 1972; and *Serie* 1995)



Medium Sized Device



Robin Gerard Penleigh Boyd (1919-1971) was a nationally and internationally renowned architect. He was also widely published and appreciated as an architectural critic. In 1953 Robin Boyd, Roy Grounds and Frederick Romberg formed the practice of Grounds, Romberg and Boyd which became a leading architectural firm in Melbourne. The firm also practiced extensively in Canberra.

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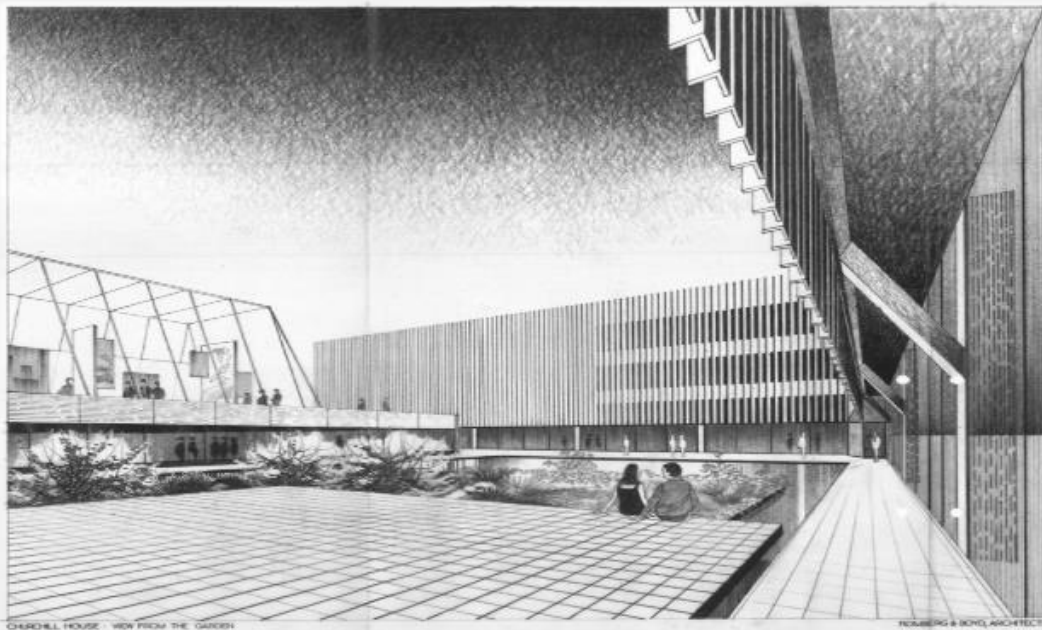
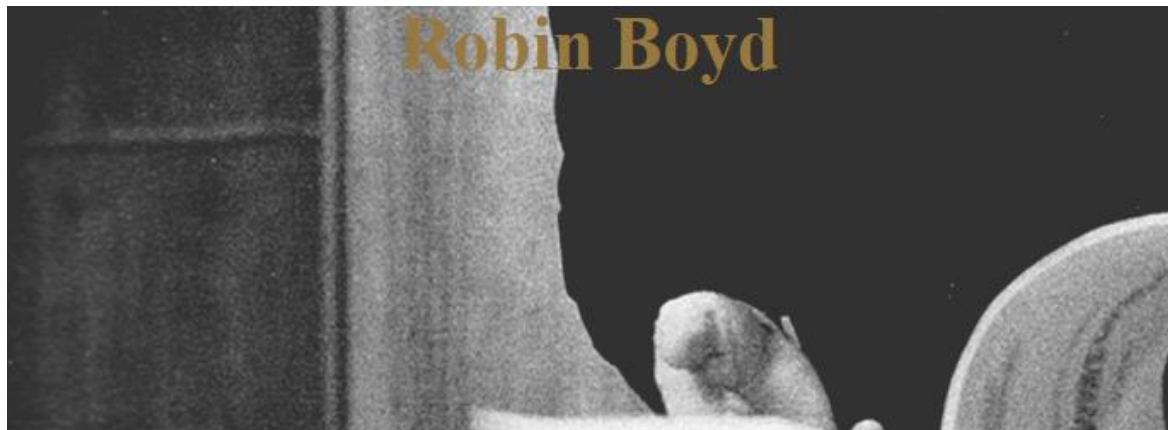
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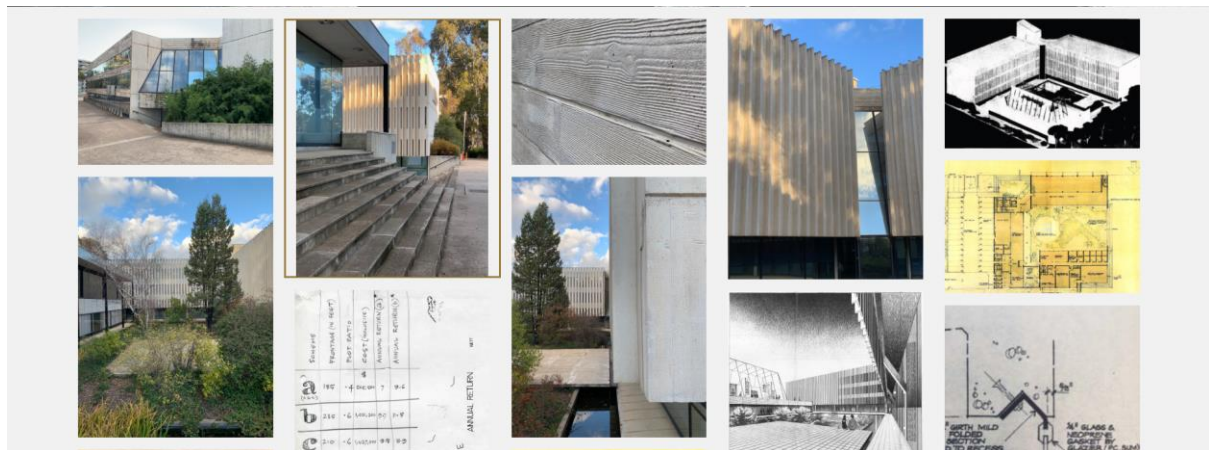
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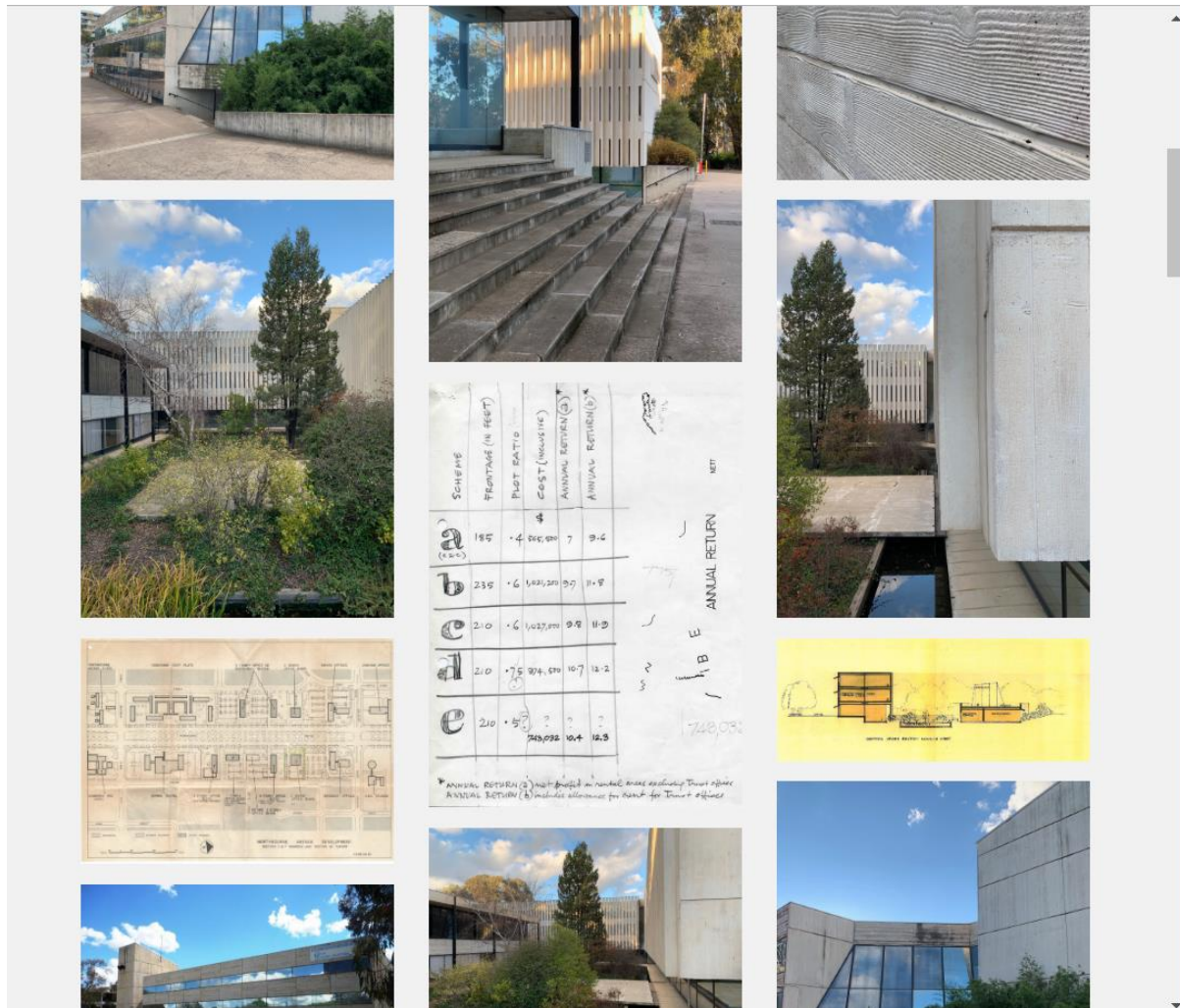
Image Gallery

I had not initially intended on having an image gallery page however with the amount of images being provided to us I found it difficult to use all of them in the actual home and content pages of the webpage. this is why I implemented an image gallery page. users can view all the images that were provided to us for this project. In order to make this page responsive I set the initial width of each column to be 20% which results in 5 columns, then when the screen width is 1000px I set it to 33% which results in 3 columns, and for 600px I set the width of each column to be 100% resulting in only 1 column with all the images provided for this project. The images provided to us were numbered, however I opted to put them in random order as I found the varying subject matter, use of colour, and height to be more visually aesthetic.

Large Sized Device



Medium Sized Devices



Small Sized Devices

