



## Bayside Architectural Trails

Bayside is renowned for significant residential properties and distinguished public buildings that combine to make it an excellent location to view a diverse range of quality architecture.

These Architectural Trail booklets highlight and celebrate architectural achievements in Bayside and are intended as guides both for reference information and for promotion of the interesting architecture and heritage of Bayside.

The introductory booklet provides information about the history of Bayside's development with particular reference to the influence of architecture and particular architects. This is followed by an introduction to architectural styles common in the locality. Most of the buildings on the Trail can be cross-referenced against one or more of these styles. This section can even



be used to provide a general guide to buildings without an individual citation and photograph.

The trails identify a total of 106 buildings. The buildings have been divided into eight manageable trails, which participants can either walk or cycle around using the suggested trail maps at the back of the booklets.

There are several buildings that contain an individual architectural citation but are slightly removed from the main Trail due to their location. A detour could be done to visit these properties if participants wanted to extend the length of their walk.

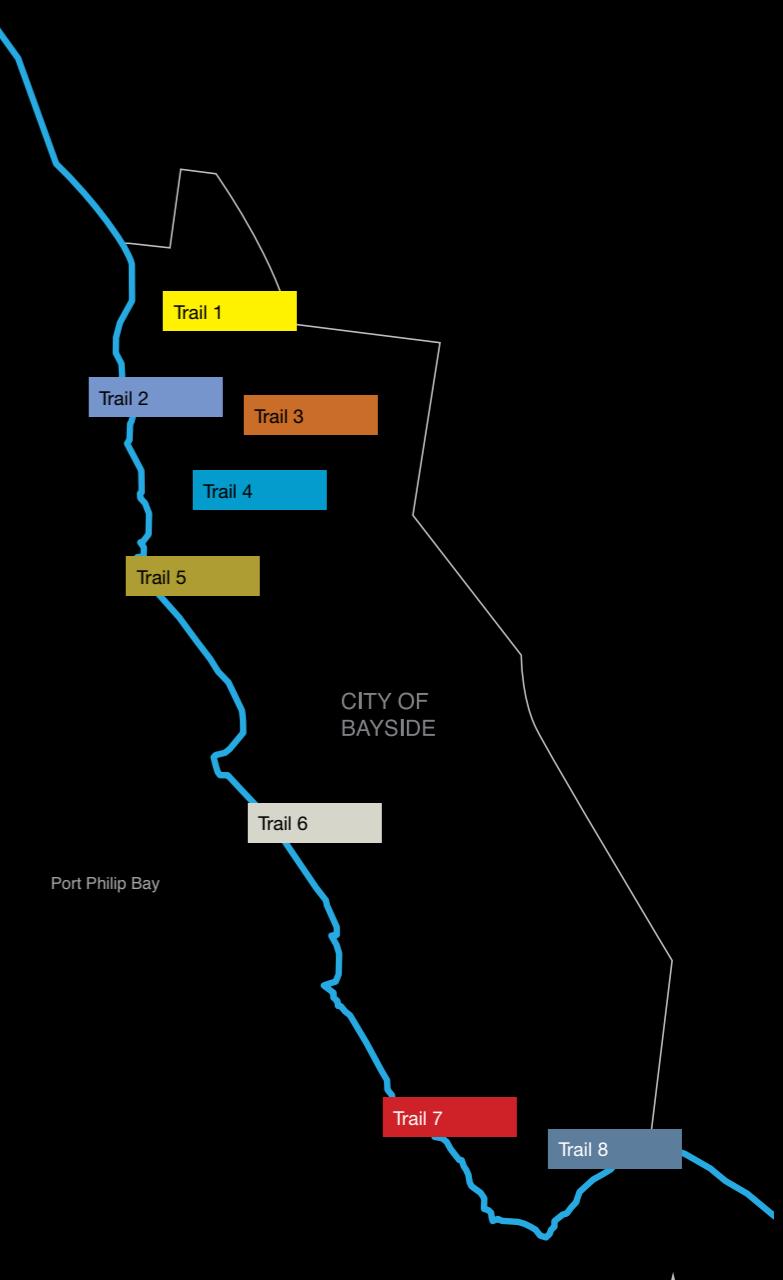
There are individual booklets for:

- History/Architectural styles
- John Knox Trail – Brighton North Road
- Ostend Trail – Middle Brighton Baths
- St Cuthbert's Trail – Brighton Bay Street
- Cluden Trail – Brighton Church Street
- Bathing Box Trail – Brighton Beach

Rotunda Trail – Sandringham  
Black Rock House Trail – Beaumaris West  
Deauville Trail – Beaumaris East

The maps provide a suggested route and a rough estimate of distance/times involved. All trails are on paved public roads with the level of undulations indicated as a general guide to accessibility. Basic services and places of interest are also outlined.

The Trail is intended as an introduction to the variety of architecture on offer in Bayside. It has not been possible to include all the high quality examples of architectural expression throughout Bayside however it aims to encourage participants to take in their surroundings and stimulate further debate or study on the subject.





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Bayside walks and trails

## Important Architects

The architects listed below are among Melbourne's most important and are generally well represented in Bayside.

### Charles Webb (1821-1898)

Webb was born in Suffolk, England in 1821. His brother, James Webb, a builder, had migrated to Australia in 1830 and settled in Brighton in 1839. In the winter of 1849, Charles joined his brother, along with their sister and her family. In that year the Webb brothers went into partnership as architects and surveyors. They built many warehouses and private homes during this time, including Chilton, 1 Wellington Street, and Farleigh, 6 Farleigh Grove, both in Brighton.

In 1855 Charles received the important commission for Melbourne Church of England Grammar School, with Thomas Taylor. Charles practised on his own from 1858 to 1888 when his two sons joined him. Webb was a founding member of the Victorian Institute of Architects in 1856 and president in 1882-83. Webb was an accomplished architect. His own style was serious and dignified, but he was competent at designing in almost any style. He was highly influential in shaping the suburban character of Brighton, and he was one of the most noted Melbourne architects of the nineteenth century. Webb lived and worked in Brighton for most of his career and is buried at the Brighton General Cemetery.

Some of Webb's finest buildings include:

- **Royal Arcade**  
331–339 Bourke Street, Melbourne (1869–70)
- **South Melbourne Town Hall**  
208–218 Bank Street, South Melbourne (1879–80)
- **Windsor Hotel**  
137 Spring Street, Melbourne (1887–88)

Many of his Brighton houses/churches still stand including:

- **Chilton** (pictured below)  
1 Wellington Street (1853)
- **Stanton**  
3 Wellington Street (1853)
- **Farleigh**  
6 Farleigh Grove (1856)
- **Girraween, Wesleyan Uniting Church**  
278 New Street (1854)
- **St Andrews School House**  
38 Church Street (1850)



### Lloyd Tayler (1830–1900)

Born in London in 1830, Tayler moved to New South Wales to join his brother in 1851. By 1856 he was working on his own in Melbourne. Tayler's crowning glory came towards the end of his career, when he designed the former Commercial Bank of Australia, 333 Collins Street, Melbourne (1890). All that is left of this building is the domed chamber, which is a brilliant example of Tayler's creative flair and architectural ingenuity. His last important work was on the committee advising the government for the Flinders Street Railway Station design (1900) awarded to Fawcett & Ashworth.

Tayler became a member of the Victorian Institute of Architects in 1856 and was president in 1886–87, 1889–90 and 1899–1900. He was a founder of the St John Ambulance Association in Victoria in June 1883, and was active in the formation of Brighton Library. Tayler lived in Outer Crescent, Brighton. He is buried at the Brighton General Cemetery.

Important buildings include:

- **Portland House**  
8–10 Collins Street (1872)
- **Australian Club**  
William Street (1879–1885)
- **St Mary's Church**  
Queensberry Street, North Melbourne (1860)

Some of his Brighton buildings include:

- **South Lodge**  
43 Were Street, Brighton (1857)
- **Extension of St Andrew's Church**  
38 Church Street, Brighton (1866)
- **Kamesburgh** (pictured below, left)  
74–104 North Road, Brighton (1874)
- **Manse, John Knox Uniting Church**  
67–71 North Road, Brighton (1880–81)



### Oakley & Parkes (1883–1955)

In 1926, Percy Oakley (1883–1955) and Stanley Parkes created an architectural firm that was one of the earliest to reflect the 1930s Modernist movement in Melbourne. They practised together for more than 20 years. K F Knight designed the Brighton Civic Centre, 15 Boxshall Street, Brighton (1959), while working at Oakley & Parkes, after Percy Oakley had died. Oakley served as a Brighton City Councillor from 1919 to 1925, with a brief stint as Mayor in 1923. He was also president of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects, Victoria, from 1924 to 1926. Yule House, designed by Oakley & Parkes, 309–311 Little Collins Street, Melbourne (1932) is arguably the earliest example of a Moderne style commercial building in Australia. It became one of the most influential buildings of that decade. The horizontal elements are heavily emphasised and yet details such as the lettering are simple and elegant.

Examples include:

- **Remodelling of interior of Brighton Town Hall**  
30 Wilson Street, Brighton (1933)
- **Kodak House**  
252 Collins Street, Melbourne (1934–35)
- **Middle Brighton Baths**  
251 The Esplanade, Brighton (1936)
- **Brighton Civic Centre** (pictured previous column, right)  
15 Boxshall Street, Brighton (1959)

### Chancellor & Patrick

David Chancellor and Rex Patrick formed an architectural partnership in 1954. Chancellor had been working on his own since 1952, and Patrick had been working at the architectural practices of Yuncken Freeman Brothers, Griffiths & Simpson Architects, and Ronald J. Wilson Architects from 1947 to 1954. Chancellor & Patrick's first practice was in the Austin Building, Bay Street, Frankston. It grew from small beginnings to a booming practice of 30 staff over the years. They designed dozens of houses and some commercial and religious work, mainly on the Mornington Peninsula, but also in Melbourne, especially in the Bayside area.

Influenced by architectural styles from the US West Coast and arguably Frank Lloyd Wright, their style, especially on the Mornington Peninsula, became representative of 1950s and 1960s Modernist architecture. Cantilevered flat roofs, or prominent gable roofs with wide eaves and geometric cubic forms, are distinctive attributes of Chancellor & Patrick's work, as are intricate timber detailing, elevated levels and horizontal layering.

Examples of their work include:

- **McCraith House**  
Atunga Terrace, Dromana (1956)
- **E S & A Bank**  
Elizabeth Street, Melbourne (1960)
- **Freiberg House**  
26 Yarravale Road, Kew (1959–60)
- **Muckle Flugga**  
2 High Street, Beaumaris (1958) (pictured)
- **Residence**  
27 Mariemont Avenue, Beaumaris (1962)



### Robin Gerard Penleigh Boyd (1919–71)

Boyd was a force to be reckoned with from an early age. At 19 he founded Smudges, the Victorian Architectural Students' Society monthly newsletter, taking an honest and critical approach to recent buildings. His first placement was with architects A & K Henderson, who designed Alcaston House, 2 Collins Street, Melbourne (1928) and numerous other city buildings.

In 1946, Boyd became director of the Small Homes Service, set up by the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects in conjunction with The Age. This was an initiative to allow architecturally designed houses to be accessible to owner-builders. Boyd wrote books on architecture, the environment and areas in which he considered the architecture to lack sincerity. He published Victorian Modern (1947), Australia's Home (1952) and The Australian Ugliness (1960), now regarded as classics. In 1953 he designed Australia's first project home, The Peninsula House.

In 1953, Boyd formed a partnership with the ground-breaking Modernists Fredrick Romberg (1910–1992) and Roy Grounds (1905–1981). They were immediately successful, sharing a unity in design, though they usually designed separately; the partnership became affectionately known as Gromboyd. Their commissions for churches, factories, schools and houses were numerous, and Boyd designed dozens of interesting houses, including:

- **Richardson House**  
10 Blackfriars Close, Toorak, (1953)
- **Former R Haughton James House**  
82 Molesworth Street, Kew (1956)
- **Robin Boyd House II**  
290 Walsh Street, South Yarra (1957).

In 1959, Grounds accepted a commission to design the National Gallery of Victoria, St Kilda Road, Melbourne (1959–68) as a sole practitioner. This led to Romberg & Boyd being established. They continued to be successful with designs such as:

- **Domain Park Flats**  
193 Domain Road, South Yarra (1960)
- **Jimmy Watson's Wine Bar**  
333 Lygon Street, Carlton (1962)
- **Featherston House**  
22 The Boulevard, Ivanhoe (1967–69)

Boyd's daring Modernist architecture and acclaimed writing have made him the most well known twentieth-century architect in Australia. To him each building presented a challenge that needed to be solved from the ground up. About 100 houses were built from his designs. There are still a few hidden examples of Boyd's work in Bayside including in Avonbury Court, Brighton and Haldane Street, Beaumaris. In 2005 the National Trust established the Robin Boyd Foundation to 'continue the work and spirit of Robin Boyd'.