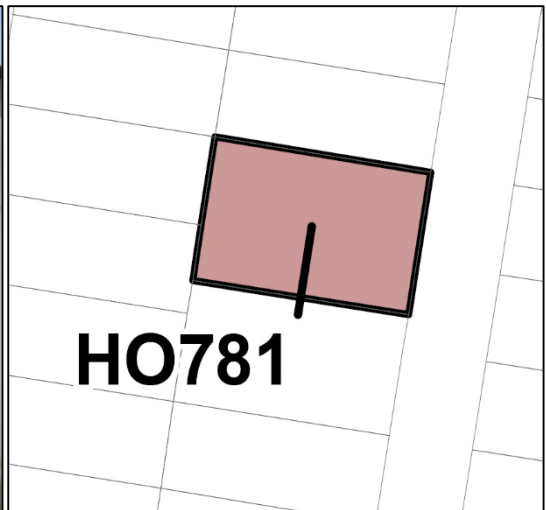


**Statement of Significance: Bricknell House - 29 Scott Street, Beaumaris,  
November 2020**

<b>Heritage place:</b> <i>Bricknell House</i> 29 Scott Street, Beaumaris	<b>PS ref no:</b> HO781
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### **What is Significant?**

Bricknell House at 29 Scott Street, Beaumaris constructed in 1952, 1960 and 1973 to a design by architect Charles Bricknell is significant.

The significant fabric includes its:

- Original built form, roof form and fenestrations, including the original 1952 house and 1960 and 1973 extensions;
- Vertical timber cladding;
- Original timber framed glazing;
- Tasmanian oak posts;
- Original and early garden elements which include the corrugated fencing along the northern boundary, brick walls enclosing the pool court, in ground swimming pool and sauna; and
- Remnant vegetation from the original bush block.

### **How is it significant?**

Bricknell House at 29 Scott Street, Beaumaris is of local historical representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Bayside.

### **Why is it significant?**

Historically, the Bricknell House is significant as one of the earliest houses built in Scott Street, Beaumaris, for its ability to demonstrate the particular development phase of Beaumaris in the 1950s and 1960s. As an architect-designed house in a 'middle-ring' municipality, it demonstrates the post-war demand for housing supply in metropolitan Melbourne and better house designs that suit local setting. Beaumaris, along with other rapid-established suburbs, attracted architects and other creative professions, who often designed houses for newly arrived locals. (Criterion A)

The Bricknell House and its site is also notable for its demonstration of the post-war subdivision by the Dunlop Rubber Australia Ltd. The area remained undeveloped during the interwar residential land boom in Beaumaris, followed by a long halt until

the post-war development. The neighbourhood was re-subdivided by the Dunlop Rubber Australia Ltd in 1956, when their prospective plans for a garden village proved unrealistic under the post-war circumstances. (Criterion A)

Architecturally, the Bricknell House is a largely intact, highly representative example of a modernist house with very few changes visible to the original or early elements. The Bricknell House reflects the profound influence of the International style which in the 1950s became actively tested by Melbourne architects in attempts to achieve a regional adaptation of the international idiom. Its key design elements representative of the style includes its rectilinear plan, low skillion roof form with exaggerated eaves, extensive window wall system, exposed structural system and the sophisticated integration of the house to the landscape that has resulted in the whole site being planned. (Criterion D)

Aesthetically, the Bricknell House is a fine example of the residential work of architect Charles Bricknell. Designed as his own home, its considered response to the site and refined detailing has resulted in a simplicity of form and a sophistication of planning. It provides a refined modernist design response with its use of plain geometry, restrained palette of materials and extensive areas of glazing. What sets it apart is the particularly simple floor plan with minimal internal walls including the use of cabinetry to divide the entry and kitchen and the extensive glazed wall to the east that acts as a curtain wall supported by Tasmanian oak post behind. The 1960 and 1973 extensions, also designed by Bricknell, are cohesive to the original design and strengthen the houses original form. They respond to the site by stepping down as two individually articulated pavilions that connect to the pool court and create a strong yet uniforming geometry against the backdrop of the earlier house. (Criterion E)

### **Primary source**

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*Mid-Century Modern Heritage Study – Residential places 2020*