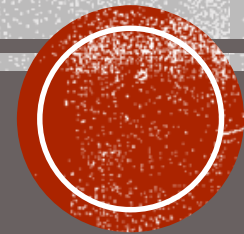
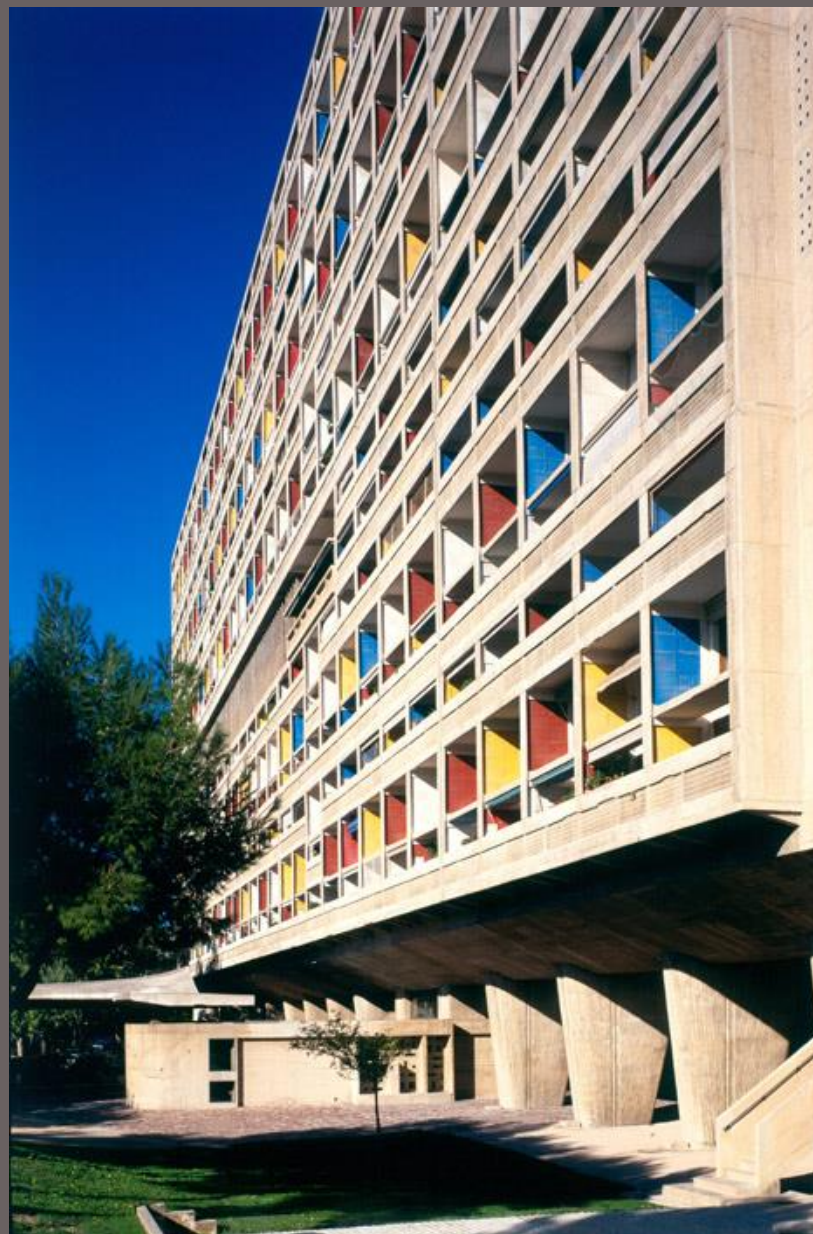


BRUTALIST ARCHITECTURE





BRUTALIST ARCHITECTURE

Brutalism: Le Corbusiers first Unité d'Habitation is arguably the most influential Brutalist building of all time. With its human proportions, chunky pilotis and interior "streets", it redefined high-density housing by reimagining a city inside an 18-storey slab block.





BRUTALIST ARCHITECTURE

Chandigarh was one of India's first planned cities, and was Le Corbusier's largest project. He was commissioned to design the masterplan in the early 1950s, after being approved by Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first prime minister. The city was to serve as the new independent Indian government's regional capital in Punjab, after the previous capital, Lahore, became part of Pakistan.





BRUTALIST ARCHITECTURE

As the precursor to the larger and more famous Trellick Tower, Ernő Goldfinger's Balfron Tower in east London was a testbed for the architect's utopian housing ideals.

Completed in 1967 Balfron was the first chance for the Hungarian-born architect to realise a vision for large-scale public housing that had been in development for over 30 years.





BRUTALIST ARCHITECTURE

Denys Lasdun's National Theatre (completed 1976) – one of London's best-known and most divisive Brutalist buildings – is a layered concrete landscape that Prince Charles once described as being like "a nuclear power station".





BRUTALIST ARCHITECTURE

The design for the building was based on Lasdun's idea of "architecture as urban landscape."





BRUTALIST ARCHITECTURE

The Avala TV Tower by Uglješa Bogunović, Slobodan Janjić, and Milan Krstić was completed in 1965, but destroyed by bombing in 1999 and rebuilt in 2010.

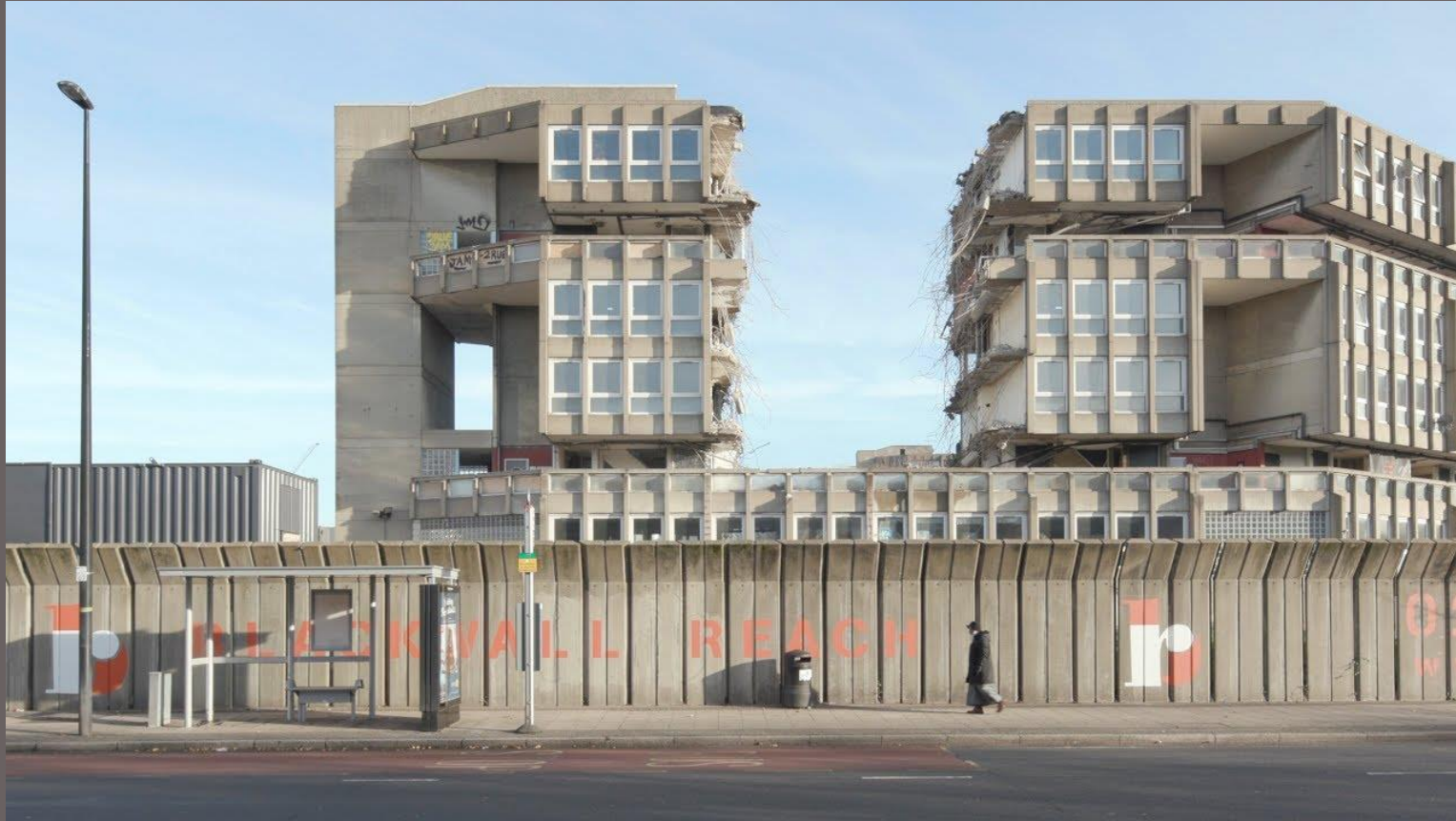




BRUTALIST ARCHITECTURE

The housing estate, Robin Hood Gardens, was designed by British architects Alison and Peter Smithson and completed in 1972. Like several of the UK's post-war housing estates, it is being demolished before the end of its expected life.





BRUTALIST ARCHITECTURE

Built in 1974 in east London, Robin Hood Gardens is seen by many as an important example of brutalist housing. It consists of two concrete slab blocks, with raised walkways, or "streets in the sky", that were designed to foster a sense of community. The demolition of the estate is taking place despite a long-running campaign to save the building, supported by architects including Zaha Hadid, Toyo Ito, Richard Rogers.





BRUTALIST ARCHITECTURE

The Rozzol Melara complex is one of the biggest and most controversial social housing facilities ever built in Trieste (Celli Aldo e Luciano, 1969-83). It was inspired by Le Corbusier's La Tourette and, with its large circular voids, is reminiscent of the architecture of Louis I. Kahn. The complex was designed with four main slabs arranged as a large square resting on a hill.





BRUTALIST ARCHITECTURE

The complex was completed in 1983 when some of the social models at the base of the project were already obsolete, which is why some common spaces (shops and indoor walkways) remained incomplete at first and this contributed negative impressions of the building.





BRUTALIST ARCHITECTURE

With originally seven stepped blocks, the “Sails of Scampia” were one of the largest social housing projects in Italy (Francesco Di Salvo 1962-75). Given that most of the service facilities, such as stores and kindergartens were never realized, the complex swiftly fell into disrepair and became a social flashpoint.





BRUTALIST ARCHITECTURE

Strongly in need of modernization, three of the seven buildings were torn down in 1997–2003. The group Vulcanica Architettura tried to save the remaining buildings. Demolition started in January 2019.





BRUTALIST ARCHITECTURE

The complex has formed the backdrop for several mafia movies and documentaries.



BRUTALIST ARCHITECTURE

Scampia le Vele



Scampia le Vele

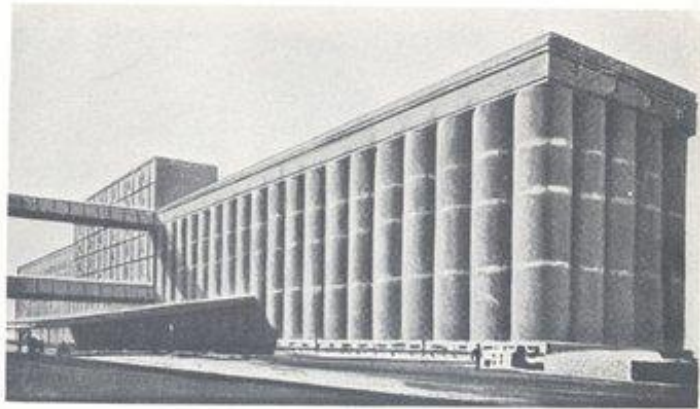
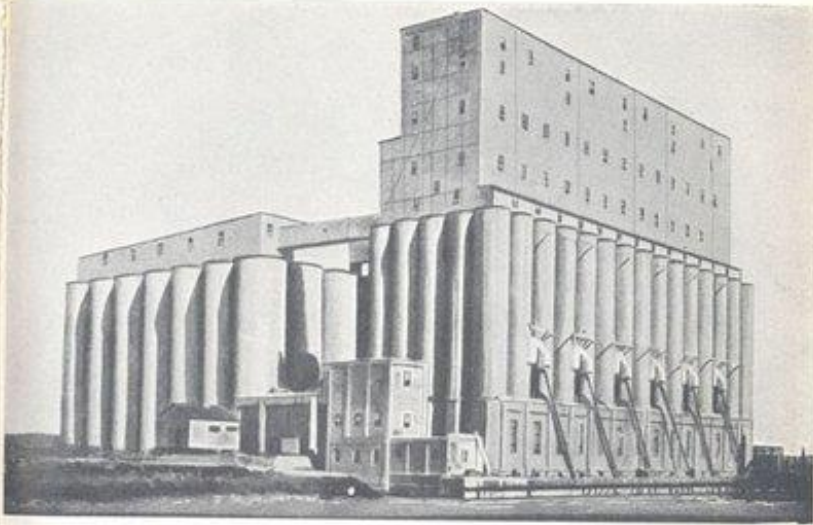




BRUTALIST ARCHITECTURE

The Zeitz Museum of Contemporary Art Africa (Zeitz MOCAA), was inaugurated on 22 September 2017 at Cape Town's V&A Waterfront. It is the world's largest museum dedicated to contemporary art from Africa and its diaspora and is designed by Heatherwick Studio.





CANADIAN GRAIN STORES AND ELEVATORS

BRUTALIST ARCHITECTURE

Towards an architecture
by Le Corbusier, the
Grain Silos.





BRUTALIST ARCHITECTURE

The museum is housed in 9,500 sq metres of custom designed space, spread over nine floors, carved out of the monumental structure of the historic Grain Silo Complex. The silo, disused since 1990, stands as a monument to the industrial past of Cape Town, at one time the tallest building in South Africa.





BRUTALIST ARCHITECTURE

The galleries and the atrium space at the centre of the museum have been carved from the silos' dense cellular structure of forty-two tubes that pack the building.





BRUTALIST ARCHITECTURE

The museum centres around a huge atrium, based on the shape of a single grain that was scaled up to span the full height of the 27-metre-high structure.





BRUTALIST ARCHITECTURE

In the places where tubes were cut back, the edges were polished to create a visible contrast between the rough aggregate of the old concrete.

Laminated glass was also added to give a mirrored finish.

