

NEW FORMALISM

1960 - Present

New Formalism attempted to combine the advantages of both past and present. It developed as a compromise between the Corporate International and Brutalism styles. The style used classic forms and proportions, symmetrical facades, arches, and rich materials such as marble and granite.

One of the best examples of the style is the Music Center in Los Angeles. There are several buildings constructed in this style, and it is very compatible with large buildings constructed in the eastern part of Ontario.

COMMON FEATURES

- Single building volume
- Separation between nature and building, typically through the use of a podium, or other raised slab foundation
- Exotic forms and details often used giving building exotic flavor
- Use of arches, columns and other classical elements
- Smooth wall surfaces, often covered in stone
- Delicate details used, no monumental qualities
- Grilles used, typically polished metal, concrete, or stone
- Formal landscape design

WINDOWS

Windows were typically fixed single-paned with metal frames.

DOORS

Doors were typically simple metal doors, sometimes with glass panels.

COLORS

Buildings were typically painted in a light or neutral color, also stone or other materials were left exposed. Accent colors were typically dark, rich colors.

