

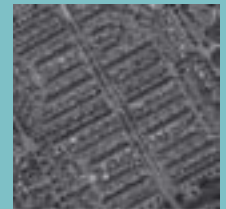


Framing Braambergen

Arvand Pourabbasi

Talking about the new contemporary city, is all about the effect of architect on empty lands, and how they are going to be developed.

Different archetypes and typologies of dwelling space and other forms of spaces, are all interrelated in cities. But still, what is happening to the rest of empty land in the city, like Braambergen, which is having service to the city?



URBAN TYPOLOGY DEVELOPMENT
analysis of urban fabric

Almere Stad

And now when we want to decide or propose for this emptiness, we should consider the ways of how a user can exploit the potentials of the free land.

According to Giorgio Agamben, "Thus, the architect is potential insofar as he has the potential to not-build, the poet the potential to not-write poems."

3.6 timeline x-ray through braambergen

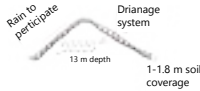
ARCHEOLOGICAL TRASH



The emptiness of Braambergen itself has a significant potential; the topology, the greenery and the gas, all of them show the potentials for reforming a landfill into a land.

Generally speaking, the potentiality of space can be exposed through a series of interventions: buildings, other spaces with clear function, or even framing the possibilities of empty land, without noticeable construction.

3.7 two or three things we know about braambergen



20 years of waste dumping and now ready for a new chapter

braambergen "unchained"

Time is a crucial factor in the trash story. It takes time for it to detox. And by the time, the monster is isolated. Enlarging even more the distance from its creators, who meantime cultivate the sense of discurs towards it, avoiding contact in any manner. In these terms, the site has an urge to be opened up. To get unchained



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The good, The Bad, The Ugly

The site is shaped by three hills, each of them generated by the deposit of different kind of waste in different times, resulting in different atual qualities respectively

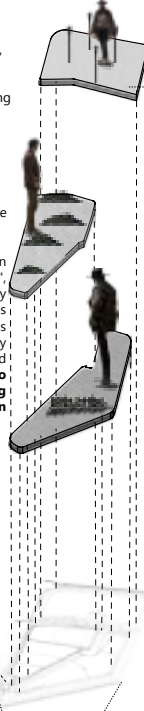
The Ugly

[1999-2016
Construction and Organic Waste
built by isolation technique]

the north east hill, is still in its process to fully be "done", so there is still some naughty trash taste among it, such as the muddy ground, grass has not yet find its ground to lay, all over it and the atlas of bad odor is hard to forget. **But who knows, the ugly duckeling can become a beautiful swan .!**



On site
smashing
of the trash



The Good

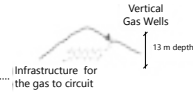
[1999-2008
Construction and Organic Waste
built by isolation technique.
Good prototype for re-using
gas experiment]

the hill is the latest one to be fulfilled, and a series of gas wells are digged on it which are used for testing the potential to make use of the gas released. The pipes have comfortably invaded the hill silohuette. They look like an aggressive mole family have digged all over the hill and the holes dramatically have extended vertically

The Bad

[1985
House Hold Waste Built by
previous technique for making
landfill. It is just cemetery
of trash without production
from trash]

the oldest landfill which has been totally decontaminated and is in the first steps of leaving its 'trash' past behind. The vineyard testifies the first signs of "healthy" life. Ready to be used



Collected gas for
generation of power
by the existing gas
motors.

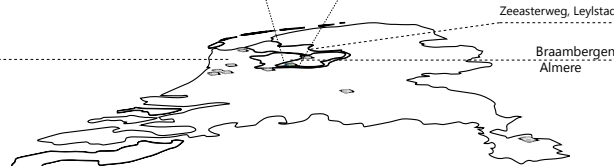
...but ...
Gas of a quality
not worthy of
energetic utili-
zation

no traces of
trash in the
site
ready to be
occupied



a mountain of waste is a mountain of waste

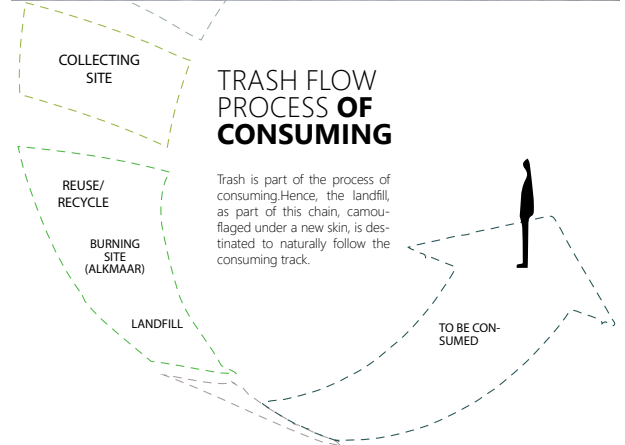
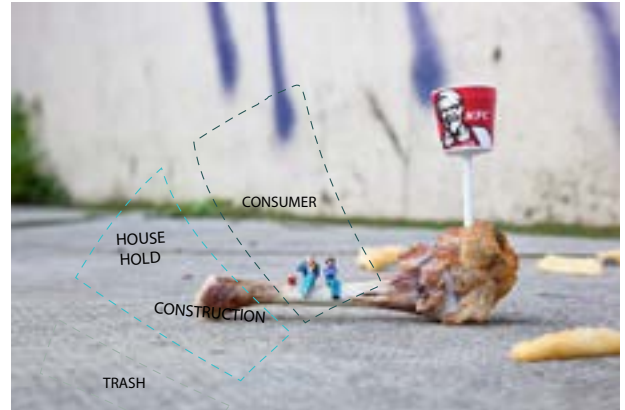
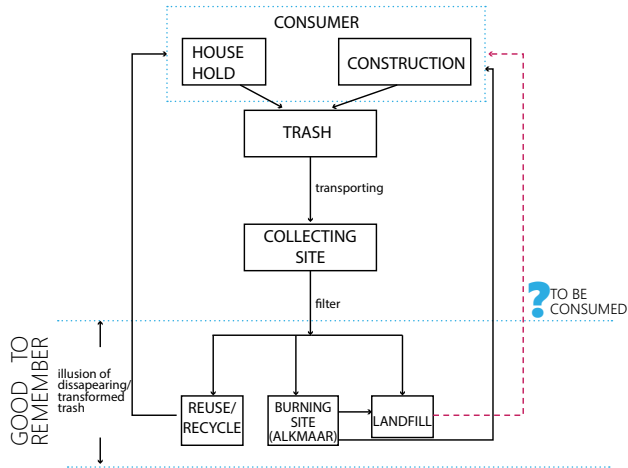
to make this landfill public, is not a matter or creating nice environments, but specifically emphasising the existing structures, adding new layers, avoiding pathetic efforts to find or create beauty



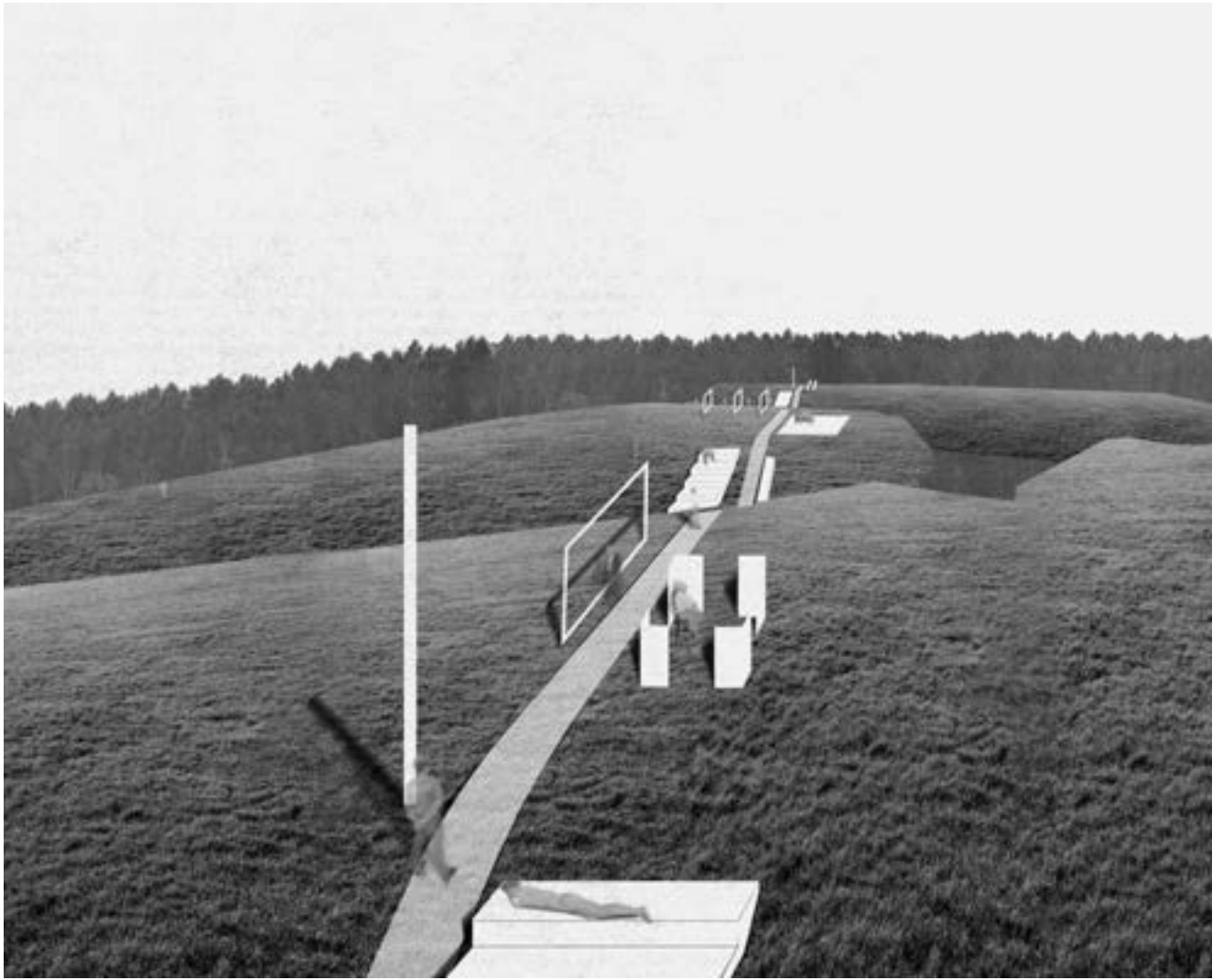
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What I did as a proposal for Braambergen is based on studying the way of developing the land, through the effects of the consumer, since the beginning of landfill till now. Users played all this role, so they can also customize their spaces.

3.2 trash as a ritual



I, as an architect, decided to use the most basic element of architecture, and locate them on the land for framing the possibilities of Braambergen, from my perspective, to be developed by the users through time.



For example, for those frames they can build a ceiling, to make an exhibition space, or even they can domesticate their own space, in the surface on top of the hill.

And finally the last thing to say is about the Invitation event. What we did was that, we brought the household waste to Braambergen again, and gave them a new shape and new identities, by arranging them in the form of new functions on the site: an entrance, an open kitchen, and a balcony.

For example, in The Balcony, the path was framing the landscape; and in the highest parts of the path, we built up a “domesticated balcony” which is furnished with house-hold objects.



