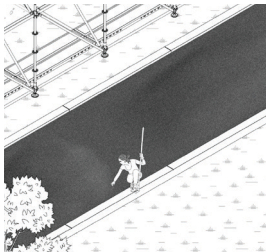
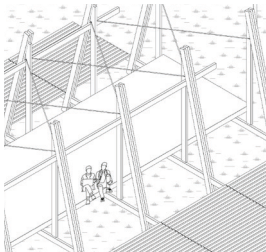
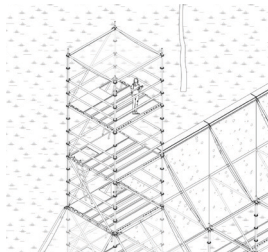
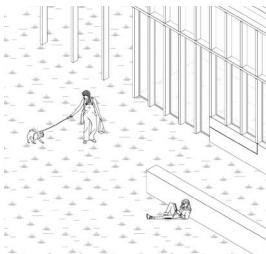
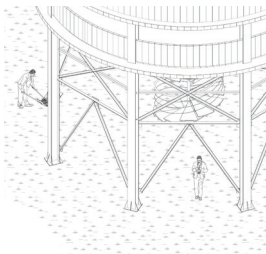
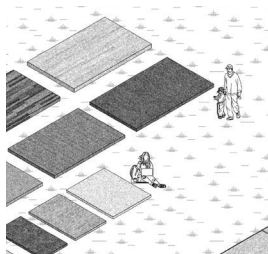
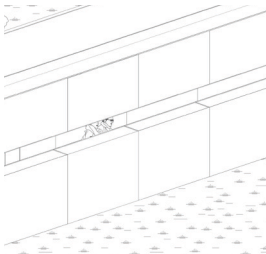


OUT OF THE ASH:

Exploring New Material Agendas in Architecture and Landscape

PAVILIONS



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Exploring New Material Agendas in Architecture and Landscape

by
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MSc Architecture, Urbanism and Building Sciences
Cross Domain City of the Future Graduation Studio
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Pavilion and Parcel Prototypes

The visitor experience is organized through two connected sequences: the experience inside the main building and the experience across the landscape. In both sequences, public movement is separated from operational ground, while remaining visually connected to the material process. Visitors do not enter the working zones directly. Instead, they encounter the project through controlled proximity, elevated views, moving equipment, exposed logistics and landscape-scale material applications.

The building experience begins before visitors enter the main structure. After parking, they approach the site through an entrance pavilion and are directed toward a freight elevator. This choice is intentional. Visitors can't access the main building from the operational ground level, where trucks, cranes, conveyors and material handling take place. The first architectural image is therefore industrial: the main building appears as a bridge-like structure, connected to an old crane from the port, the freight elevator and the elevated visitor center. This arrival makes the infrastructural character of the project visible from the beginning.

Once inside the visitor center, the public enters a sequence of platforms, corridors and observation points. From these elevated spaces, visitors can look down toward the operational ground and observe the constant movement of trucks, cranes and conveyors. The conveyor connection between the sorting station and the building can be seen from the platform facing the mound, allowing visitors to understand how bottom ash moves through the ash loop. The building itself also contains moving elements. A large overhead crane connected to the roof operates the drying area, while another crane near the mound-side platform controls movable bridges and makes it possible to approach the cut section of the mound. These movements turn the building into an active spatial device rather than a static viewing platform.

The route then extends from the building toward the landscape. After descending back to ground level, visitors can follow a walking route parallel to the main building, where the operational process can be read step by step from a safe distance. If they continue toward the landscape side, the experience changes. The view opens toward poplar parcels, pavilions, test grounds and productive fields. Here, the project becomes less about observing heavy operation from above and more about encountering the afterlife of bottom ash through landscape, material prototypes and mobile structures.

Movement remains important in the landscape sequence. A mobile crane café and a research crane introduce changing points of activity across the site. The café can leave its station, move through the landscape and return to the building within a one-hour cycle, allowing visitors to experience the site as a working field rather than a fixed park. Between the poplar trees, visitors encounter pavilions made from harvested port materials, such as silos, scaffolding and other reused industrial components. These pavilions mark different functions and moments within the route, while their specific stories are developed further in the pavilion and parcel prototypes.

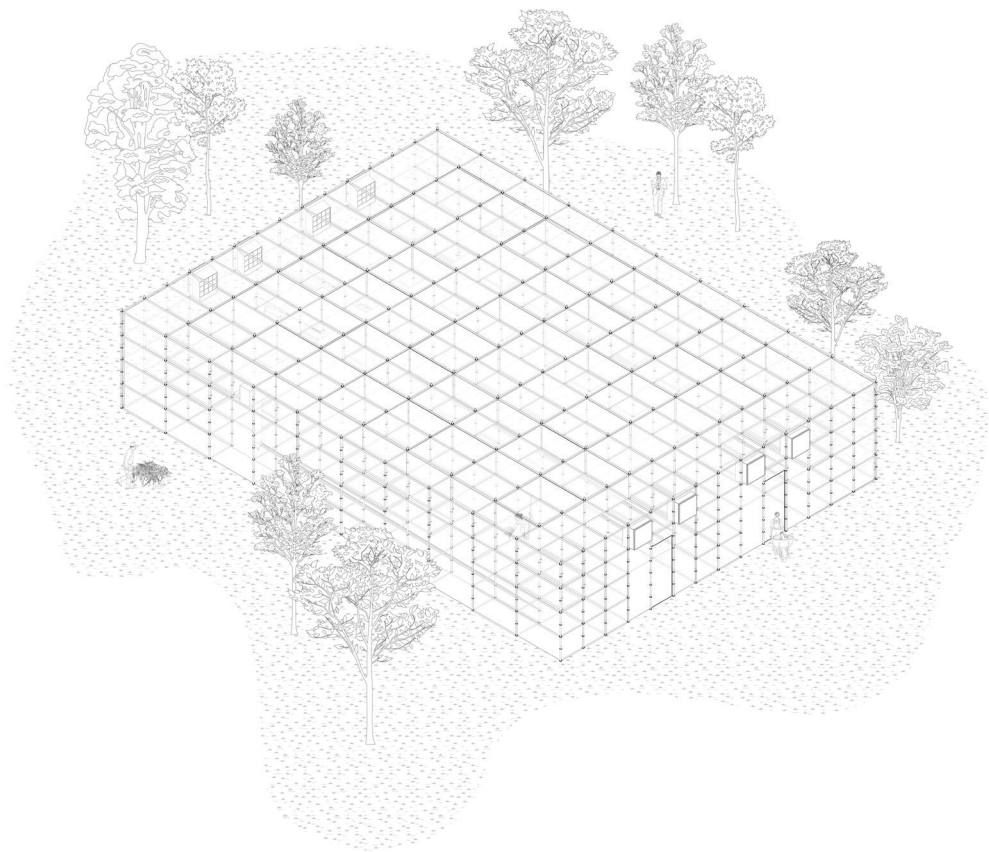
The landscape also introduces future scenarios. Poplar parcels are understood as temporary productive landscapes with a limited growth cycle. When some of these trees reach the end of their lifespan, selected parcels can be transformed into solar energy fields. Inspired by historic fruit walls, these future energy parcels use sloped ash-based topographies to optimize exposure and production. In this way, the landscape is not presented as a finished park, but as a changing ground where planting, harvesting, energy production and material reuse can follow one another over time.

Through this route, visitors gradually read the site as a material cycle. The experience begins with the industrial image of the building, continues through elevated observation of the ash loop and expands into a landscape of pavilions, productive parcels and future transformations. Public awareness is created through movement, distance, sound, machinery and changing views. Waste is no longer understood as something that disappears, but as a material condition that continues to move, transform and shape the ground.

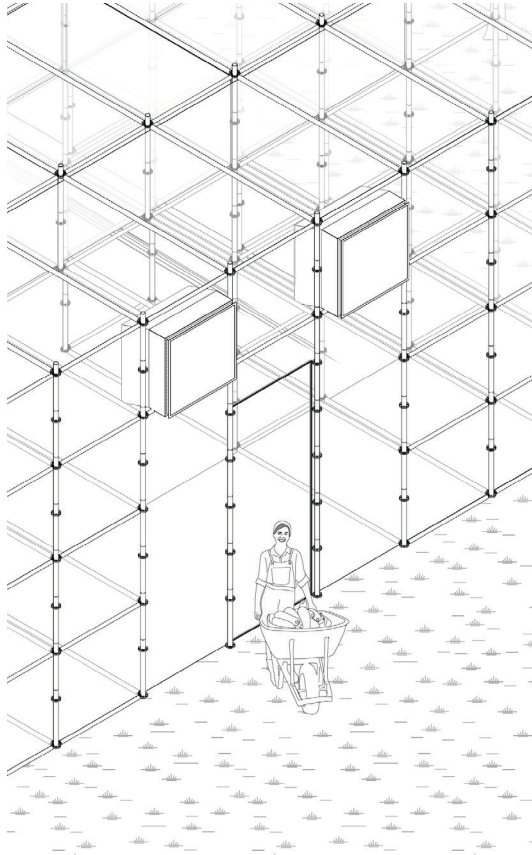
The pavilion series extends the project beyond the main building and distributes its material and spatial logic across the landscape. Each pavilion is developed in relation to a specific parcel condition, such as proximity to water, exposure to wind, agricultural adjacency, settlement monitoring, or public use. Together, they form a dispersed architectural system that tests how processed bottom ash and harvested port materials can be applied in different environmental and programmatic situations. Rather than repeating a single building type, the pavilions respond to local conditions and make the evolving landscape legible through use, construction, and occupation.

P1

Greenhouse Pavilion, Farm Proximity Parcel



*In ash and soil, small roots begin to read the ground,
testing what can grow from what the city leaves behind.*

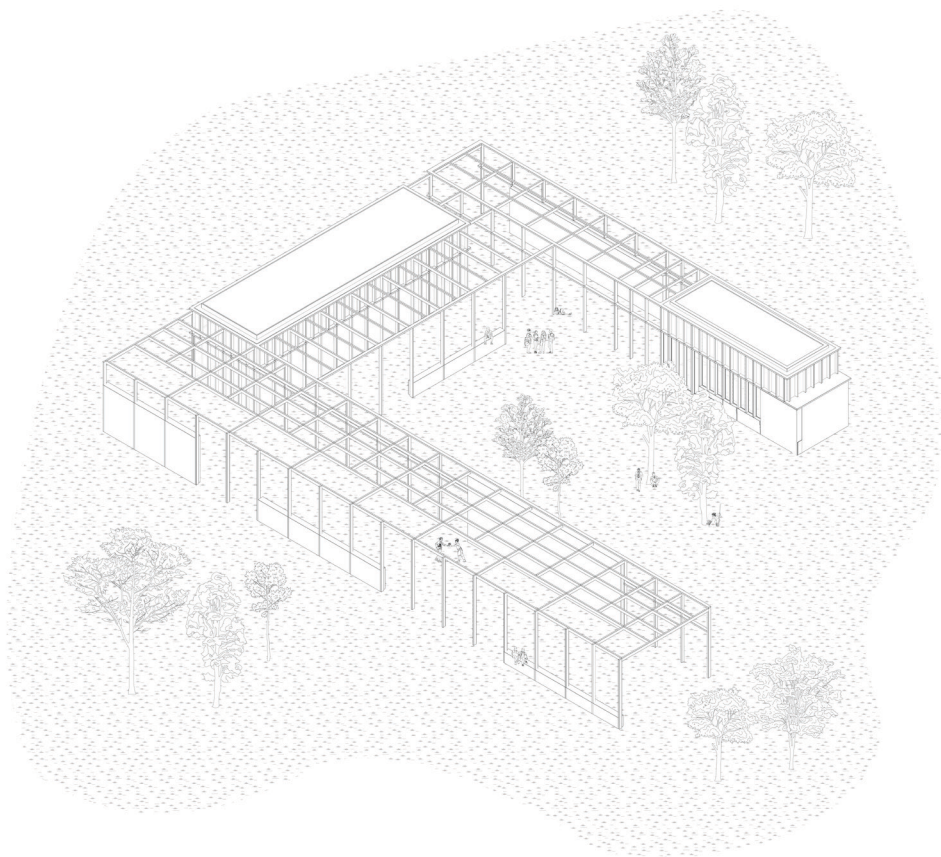


The Greenhouse Pavilion is located in the farm proximity parcel and supports cultivation experiments using soils mixed with bottom ash. Constructed from harvested scaffolding and polycarbonate panels, it provides a lightweight enclosure for testing plant growth, cultivation performance, and environmental conditions. Its program connects agricultural production with material research, turning the parcel into a testing ground for future planting strategies.

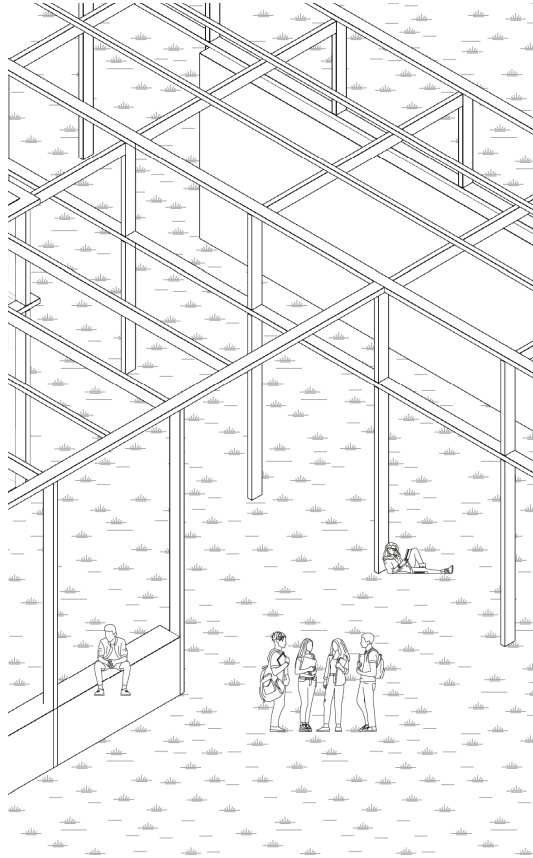




P2 Food and Beverage Pavilion, Poplar Parcel



*Where heavy ash becomes a wall, people gather
and rest,
sharing warmth beside the work of a transformed
ground.*



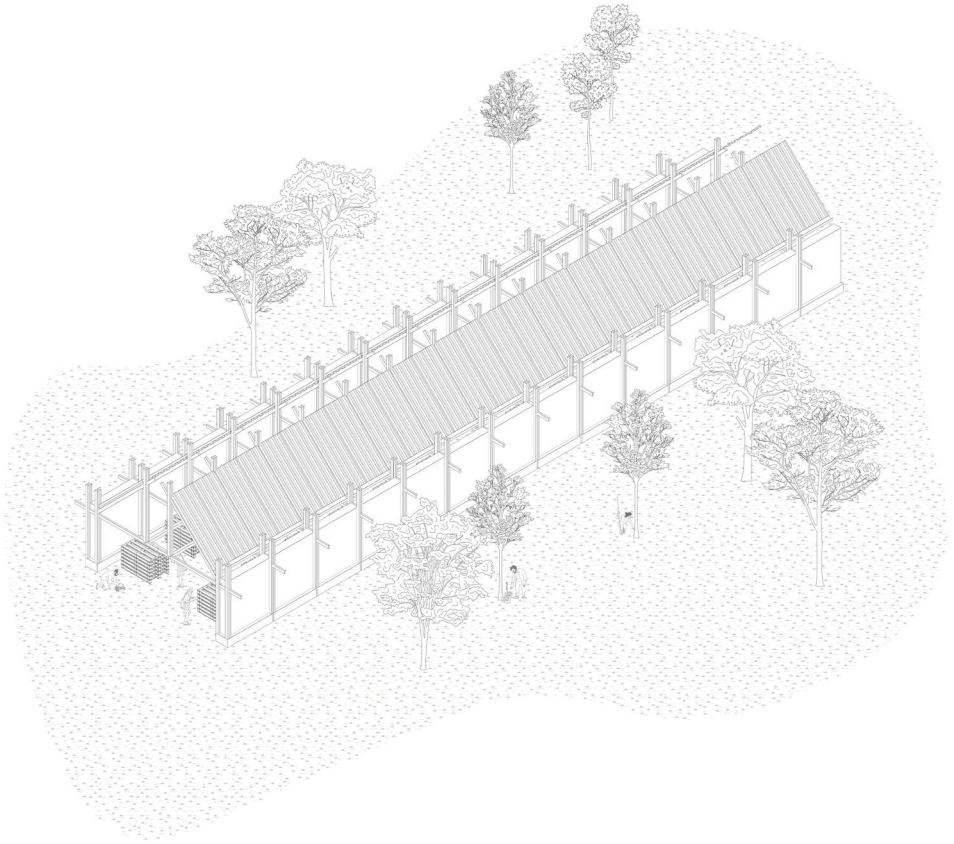
Positioned close to the main building, the Food and Beverage Pavilion serves as a resting and gathering point for visitors. It is constructed from rammed ash walls and timber profiles, combining a heavy mineral expression with a lighter structural system. Its location near the visitor route makes it an important social point within the landscape, where the industrial and environmental narratives of the site are experienced through pause, observation, and everyday use.



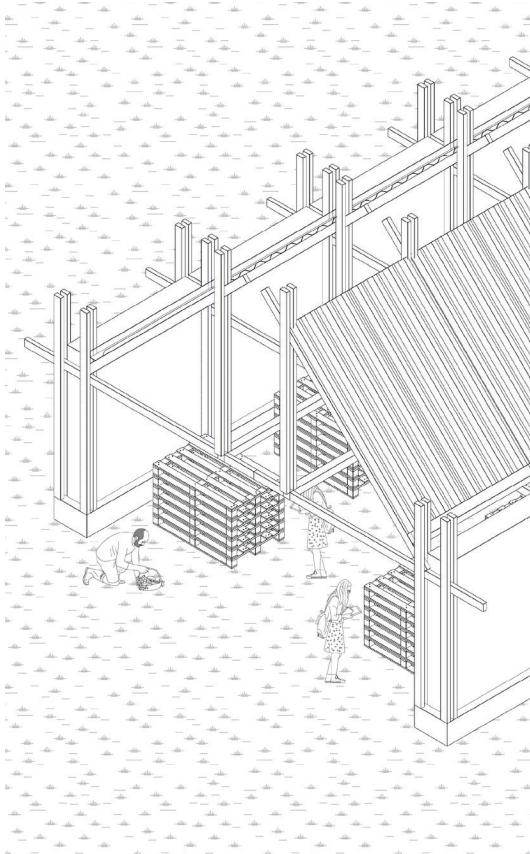


P3

Harvest Market Pavilion, Education Parcel



*What the port releases, the market gathers again,
turning leftover fragments into futures passed from
hand to hand.*



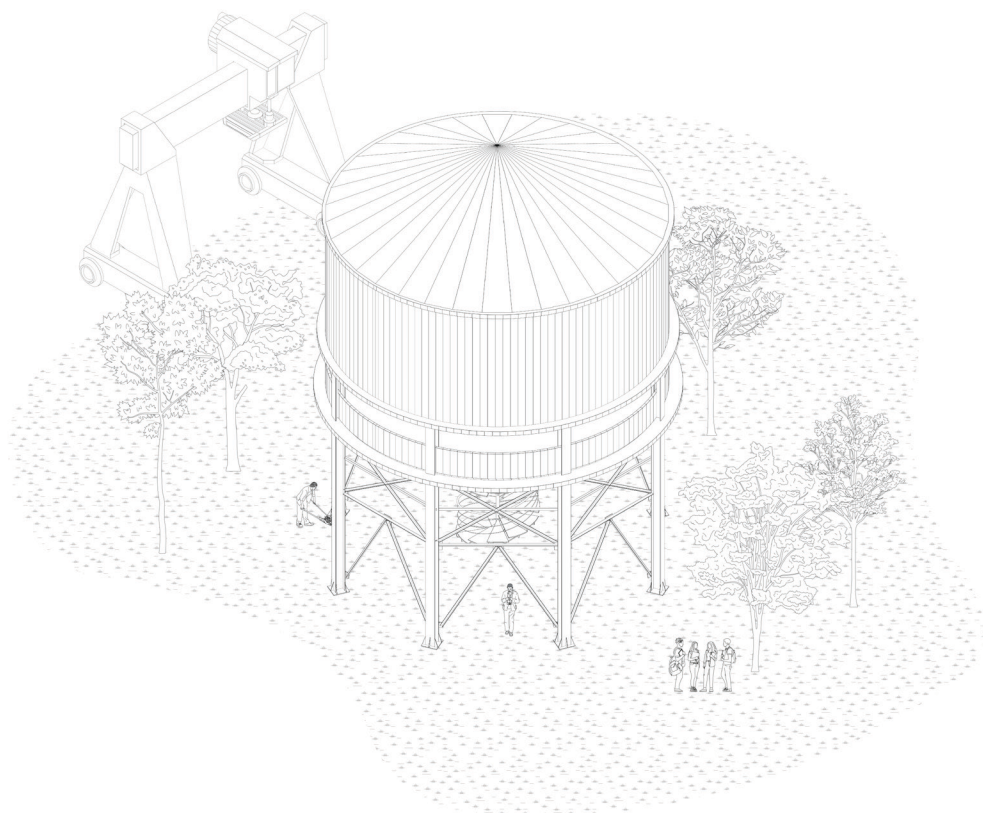
The Harvest Market Pavilion is conceived as a place where harvested materials from the port are displayed, discussed, exchanged and redistributed. Visitors can learn about the reuse potential of these elements and in some cases, take materials freely as part of an upcycling culture. The pavilion is built from a timber structure with rammed ash walls, and its roof is formed from harvested metal sheets. In this way, the building itself demonstrates the reuse logic it promotes.



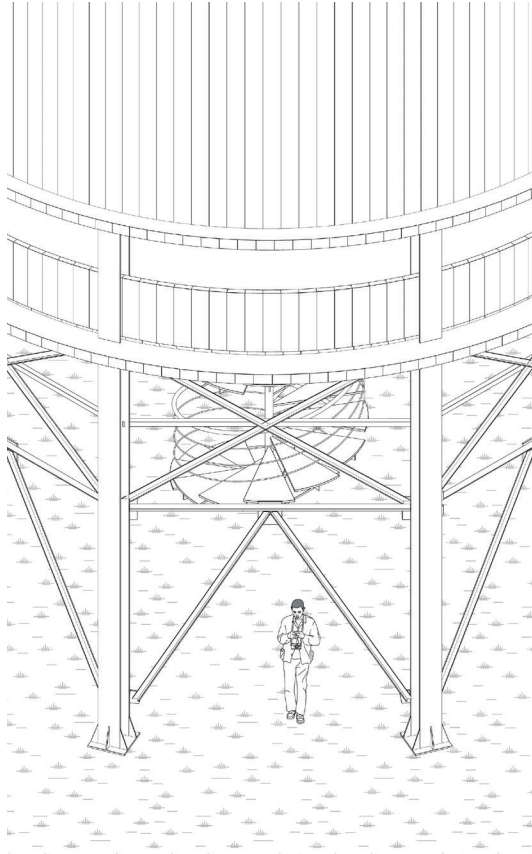


P4

Silo Pavilion, Settlement Monitoring Parcel



*A silent silo stands where the ash
slowly shifts,
measuring time in movements too small
for the eye.*

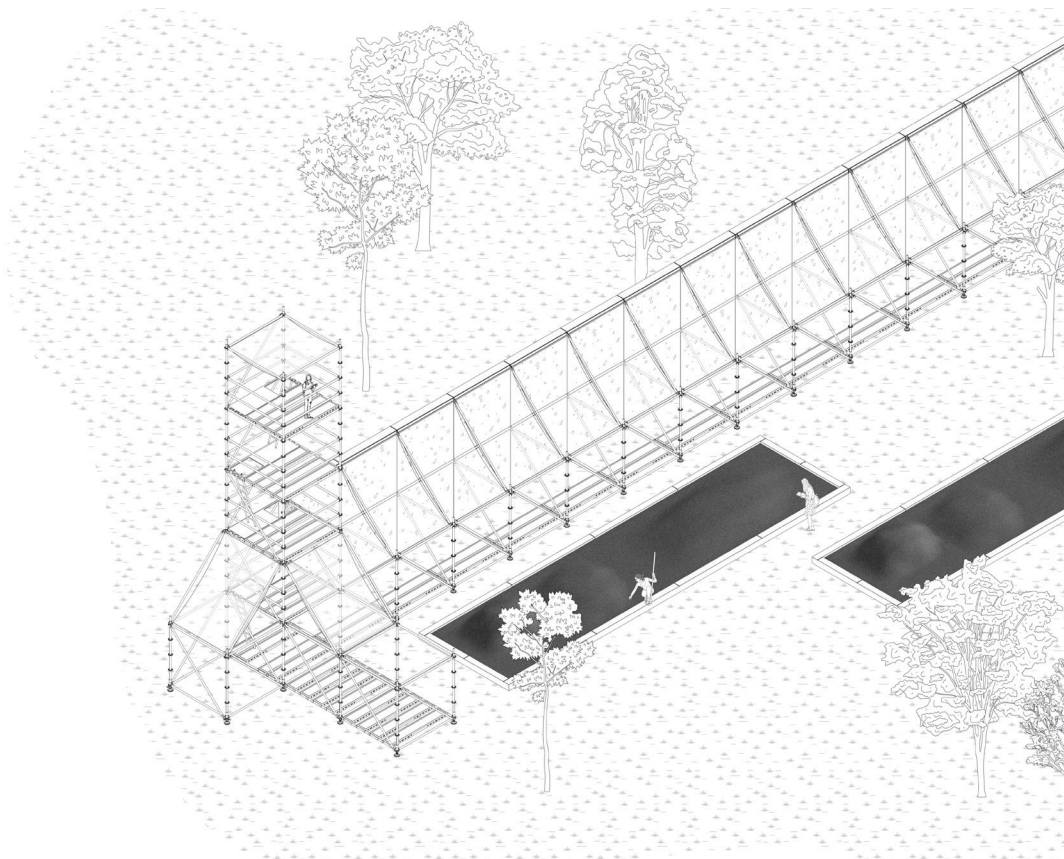


The Silo Pavilion reuses a decommissioned harbor silo relocated to the site. Raised on metal supports, it becomes both a monitoring instrument and an exhibition space. The ground movement of the ash landscape is measured through monitoring devices installed below and around the structure, while the interior hosts displays related to settlement, time, and material transformation. It acts as a marker of long-term change within the site.

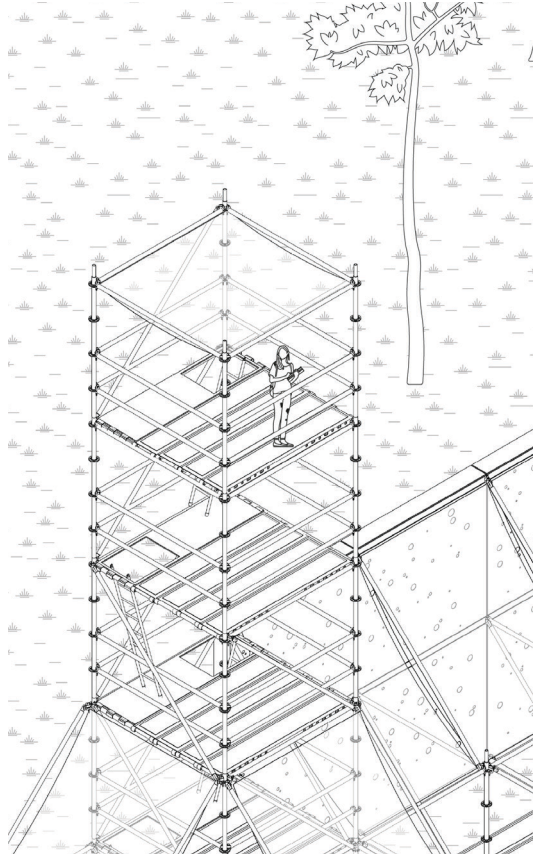




P5
Bee Pavilion, Education Parcel



*In ash-block hollows, small wings make a home,
teaching the landscape to bloom from its leftovers.*

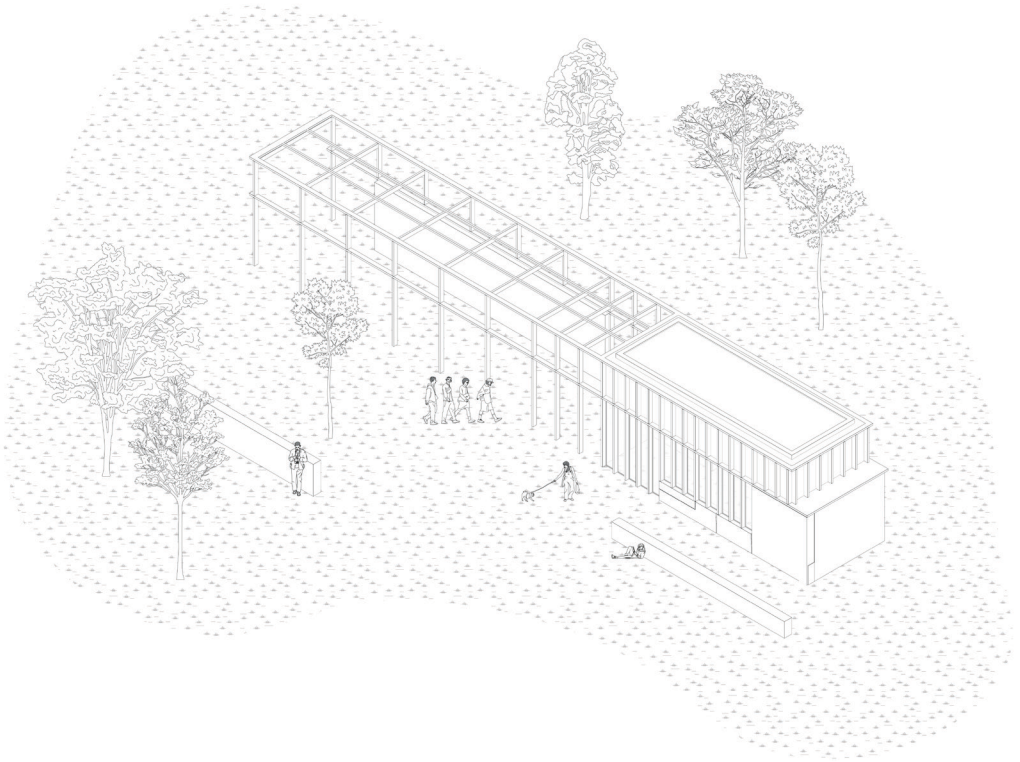


Located near the water, the Bee Pavilion responds to the presence of pollinators on the site. It is constructed from scaffolding and concrete ash blocks, with perforations in the blocks that allow bees to inhabit them. An observation tower is attached to the pavilion, giving visitors a raised point from which to observe the landscape and the ecological role of the parcel. The pavilion works as both habitat and public learning device.

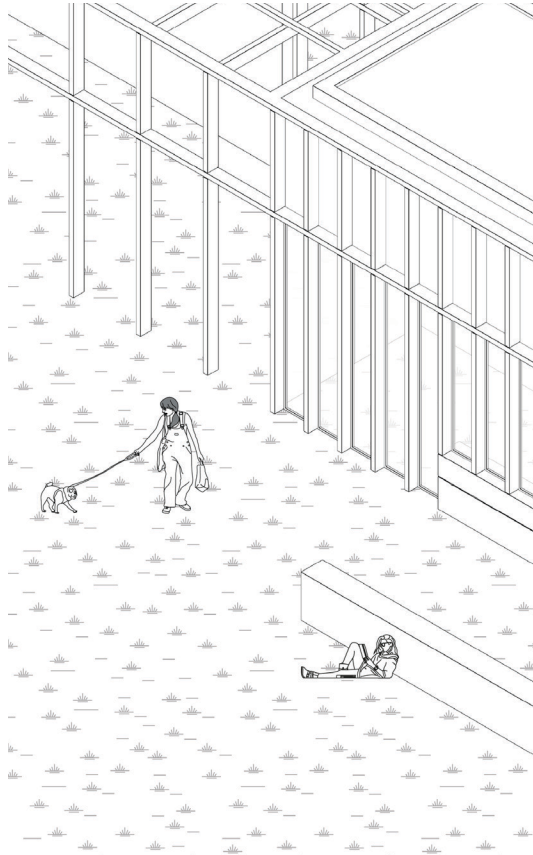




P6
Entrance Pavilion, Poplar Parcel



*At the edge of arrival, ash and timber begin
the story,
guiding each step into a ground waiting to
be read.*



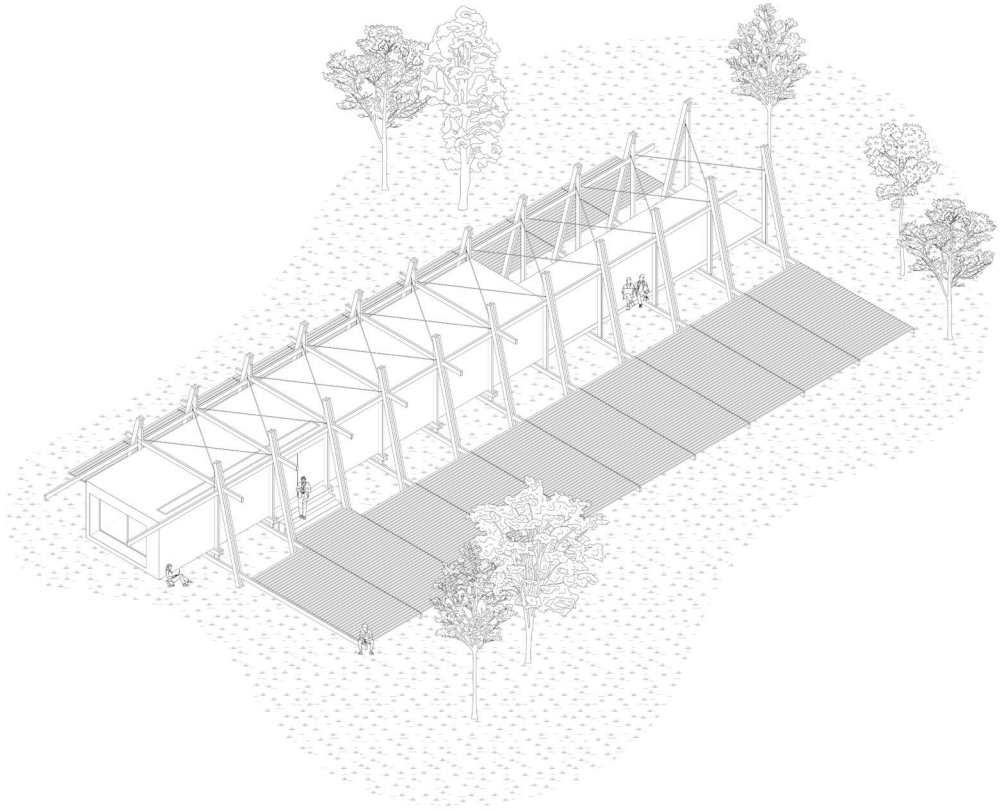
The Entrance Pavilion is located near the ferry station as a secondary point of arrival to the site. It acts as an orientation threshold where visitors are introduced to the landscape, its material history and the transformation of the bottom ash mound. Built from timber and rammed ash, the pavilion combines a light structural frame with layered mineral walls that refer to the stratified ground of the site. Temporary exhibitions, maps, material samples, and informational displays prepare visitors before they continue toward the main route, the landscape parcels, and the central building.



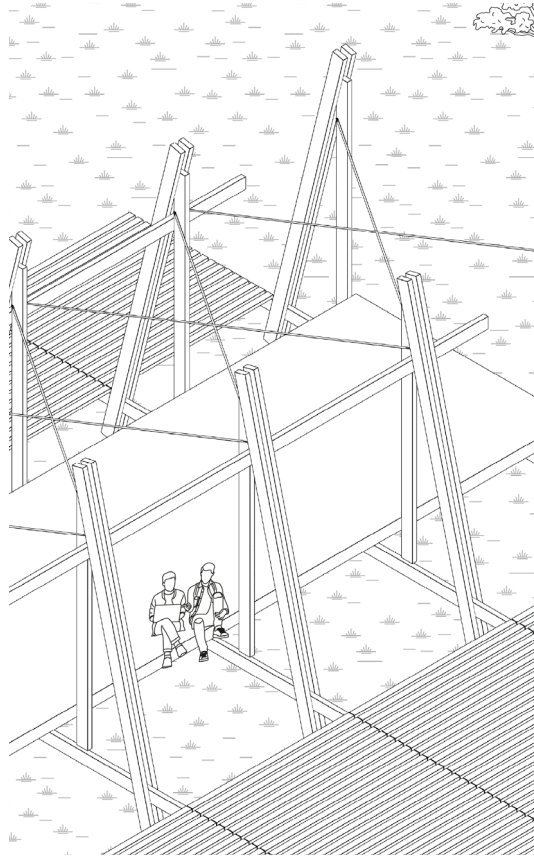


P7

Bridge Pavilion, Wet Adaptation Parcel



*Between wet ground and moving water, the
bridge pauses to breathe,
holding a small room where ash, timber and
reflection meet.*

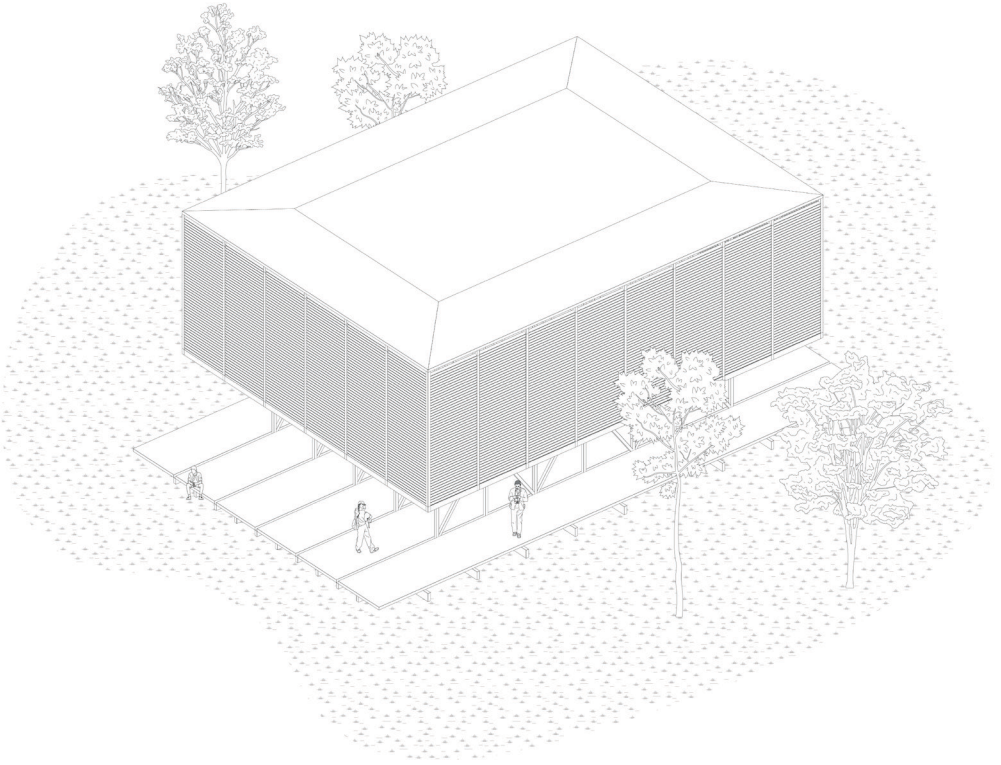


The Bridge Pavilion is located within the wet adaptation parcel and functions as a small café and stopping point along the landscape route. Built from concrete ash blocks and supported by a timber structure, it stretches across the water like a narrow bridge. Its position emphasizes the relation between architecture, hydrology and occupation; allowing visitors to inhabit a threshold condition between land and water.

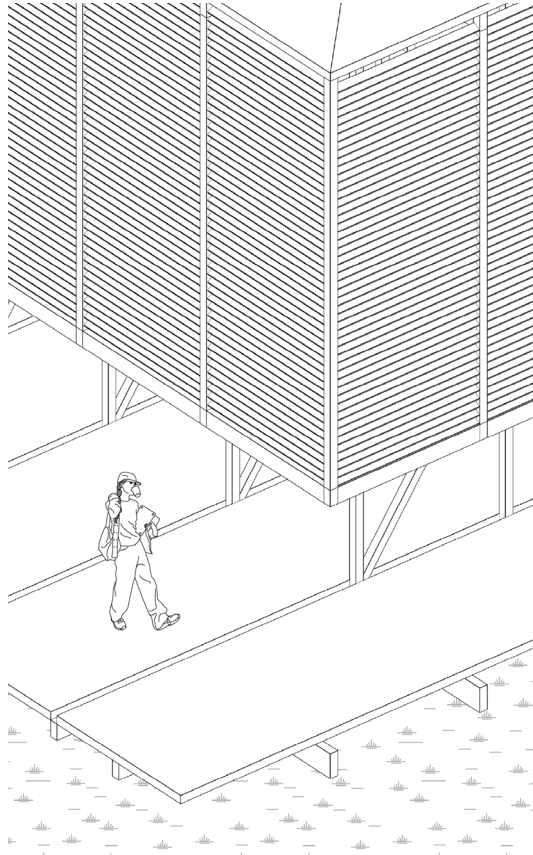




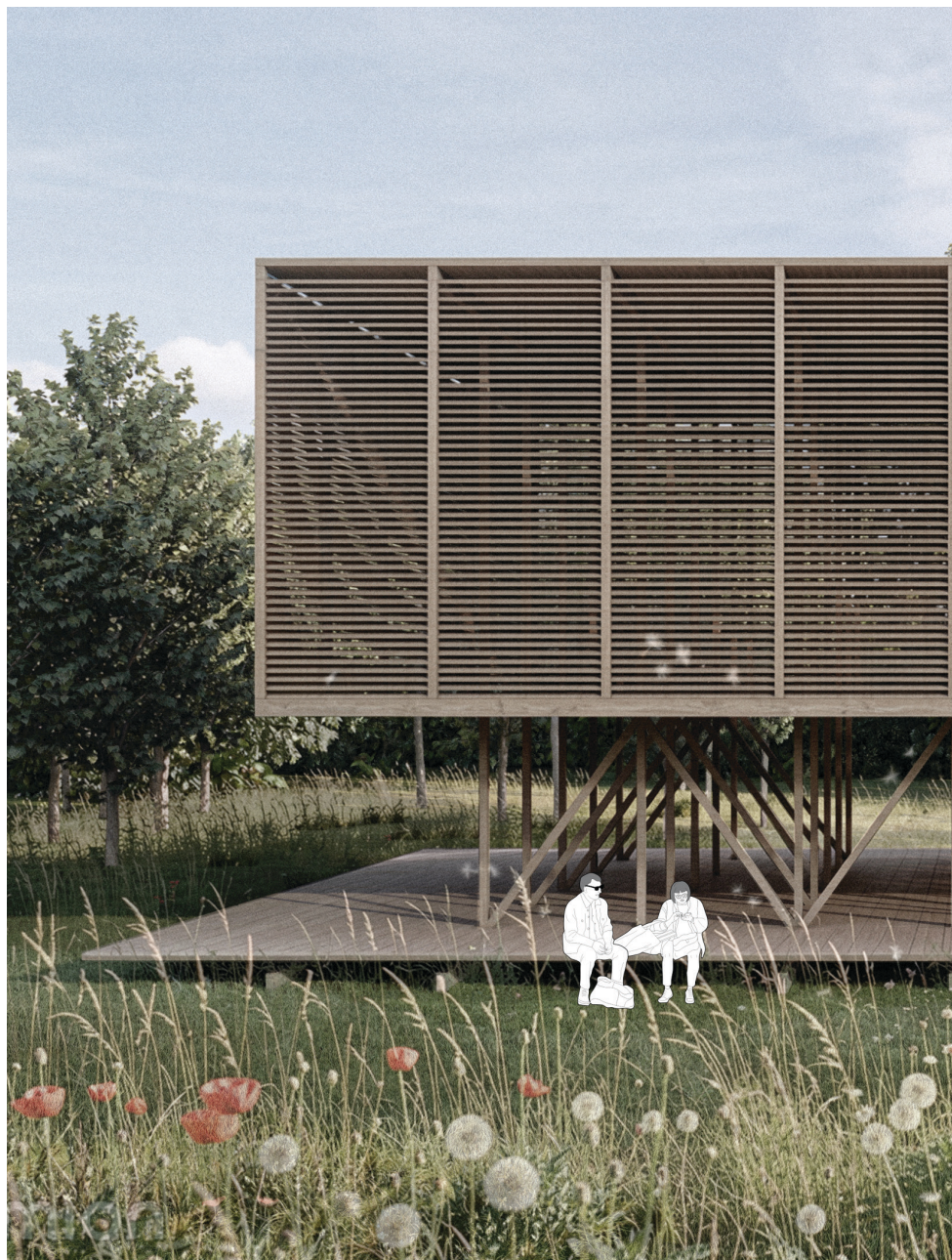
P8
Entrance Pavilion, Poplar Parcel



*From trees once rooted here, a quiet frame
begins the ride,
where learning hands turn timber into an
entrance for the land.*



The Entrance Pavilion is located near the cycling club as a secondary, more secluded point of arrival. Positioned at the beginning of the route, it introduces the site through movement, learning and material reuse. Built entirely from timber, including elements harvested from trees on and around the site, the pavilion was constructed by students in the education parcel. Its open frame marks a quiet threshold between the wooded landscape and the wider material testing grounds.



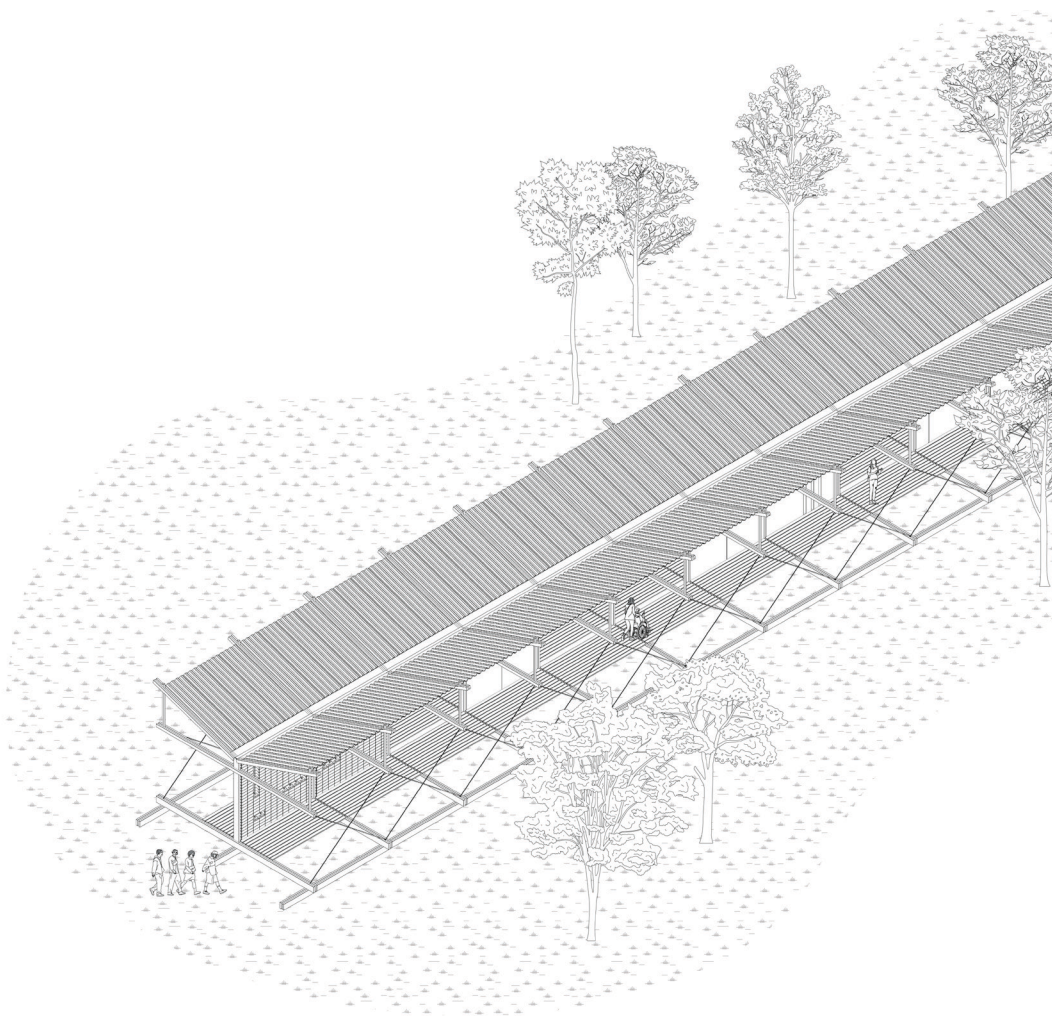




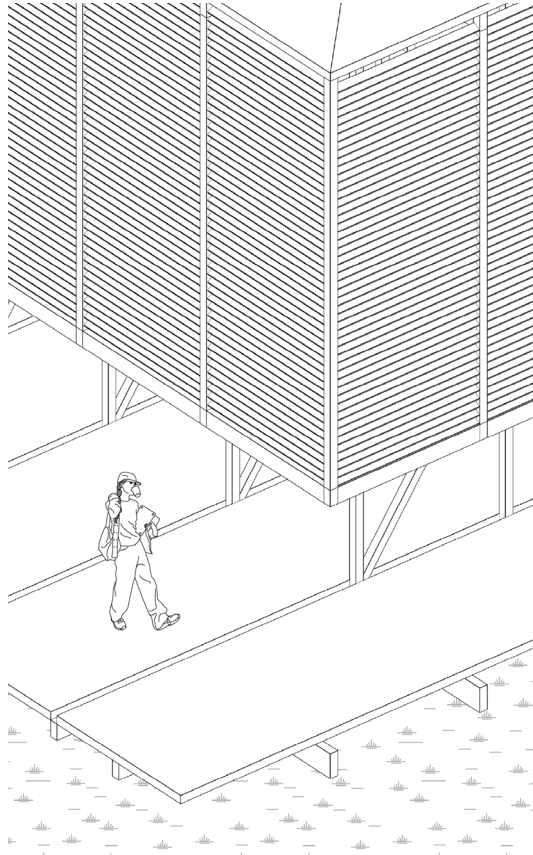


P9

Wall Pavilion, Wind Exposure Parcel



*In the wind, each wall learns how long it can stand,
letting ash weather slowly into knowledge.*

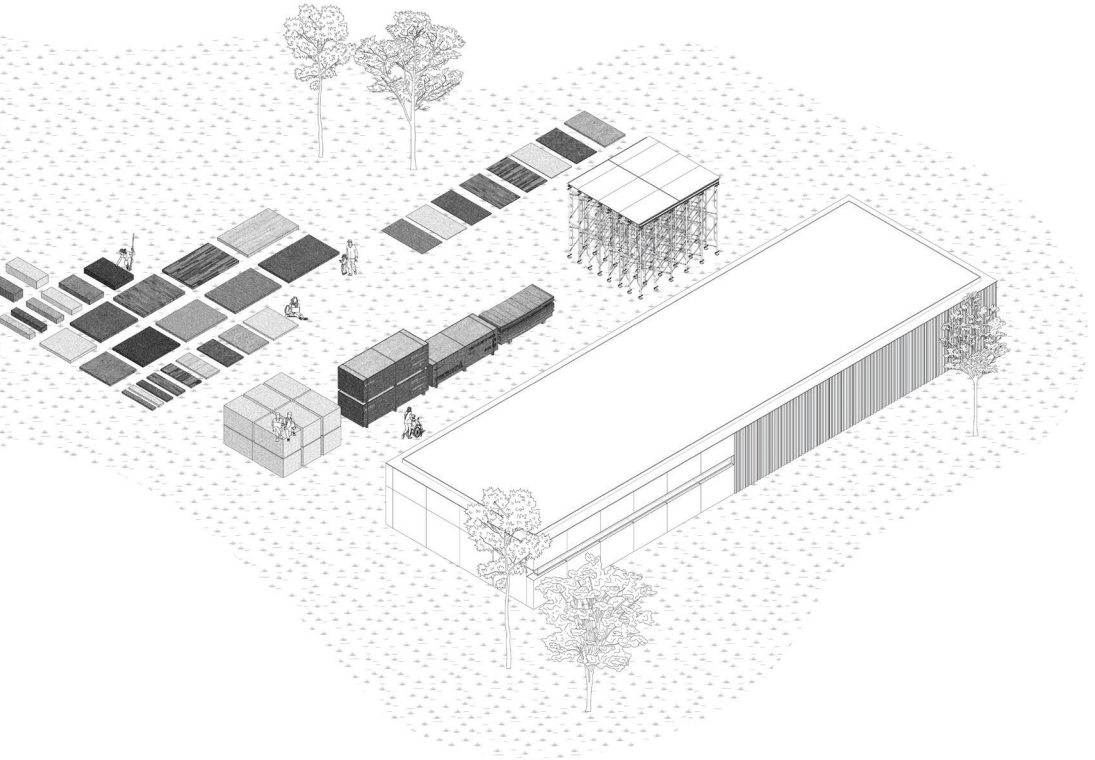


The Wall Pavilion is placed in a parcel where wind conditions are strongly felt. It consists of a timber structure supporting a series of wall prototypes made from different ash-based materials. Each wall segment tests a specific construction system and its performance under exposure. The pavilion operates as a full-scale testing environment where structural behavior, weathering and durability can be observed over time.

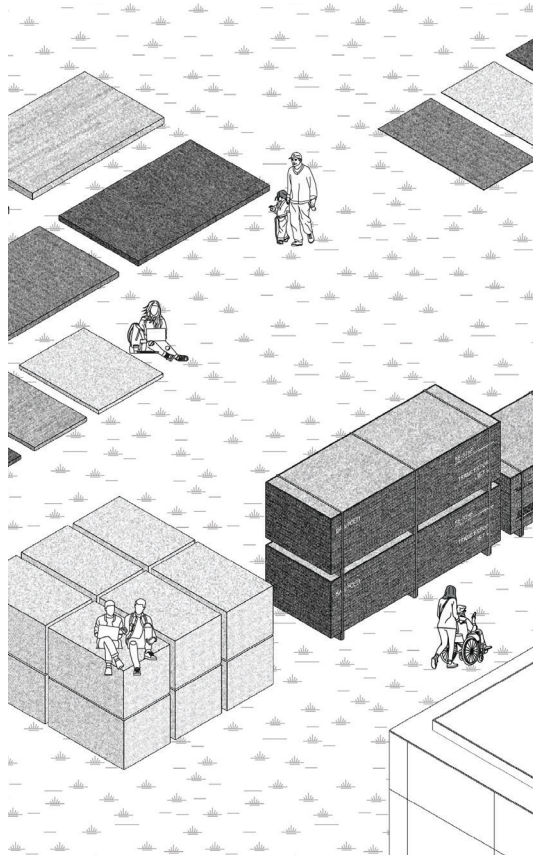




P10 Education Pavilion, Education Parcel



*Here, hands learn from fragments, soil, timber and
ash,
turning the field into a classroom for future
grounds.*



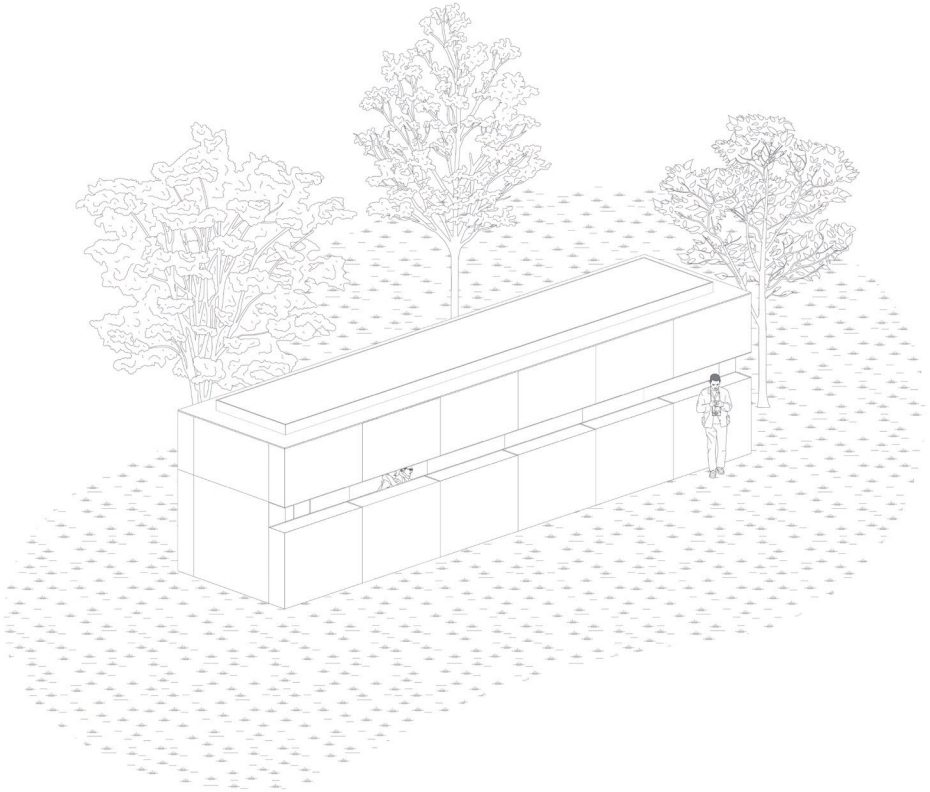
Education Pavilion is a fieldwork and learning ground where School2Work students, researchers and visitors can test materials through making. Outdoor work areas, sample fields and temporary storage spaces support experiments with ash-based surfaces, timber elements, scaffolding structures and reused construction materials. The parcel becomes an open workshop where circular construction and landscape transformation are learned through direct practice.



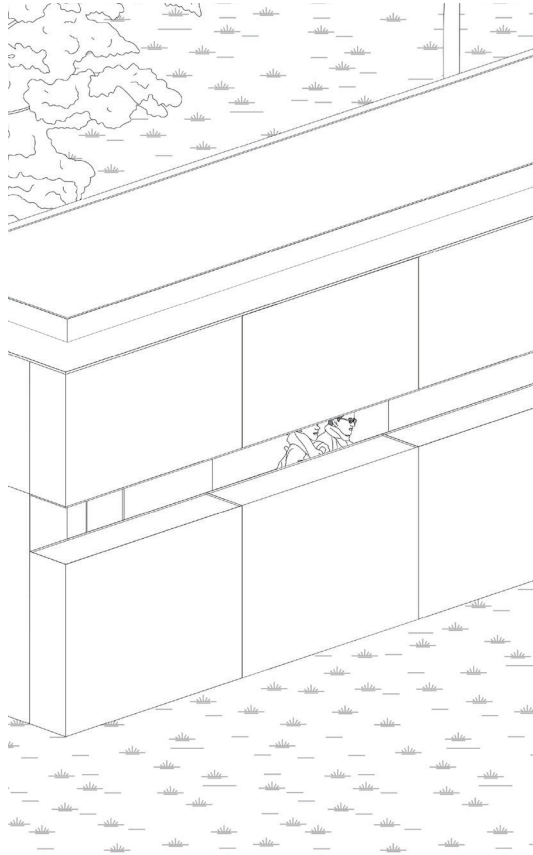


M

Monitoring Pavilion, Distributed Across All Parcels



*Gabion walls hold wells like quiet instruments of
the ground,
making hidden water speak where visitors pass
and pause.*



The Monitoring Pavilion is repeated across the site as a small but important architectural type. Constructed from gabion walls, it houses monitoring wells and other instruments used to observe groundwater conditions. These pavilions are open to visitors and can also host temporary exhibitions, making environmental monitoring visible as part of the public experience. They connect technical observation with spatial presence.

