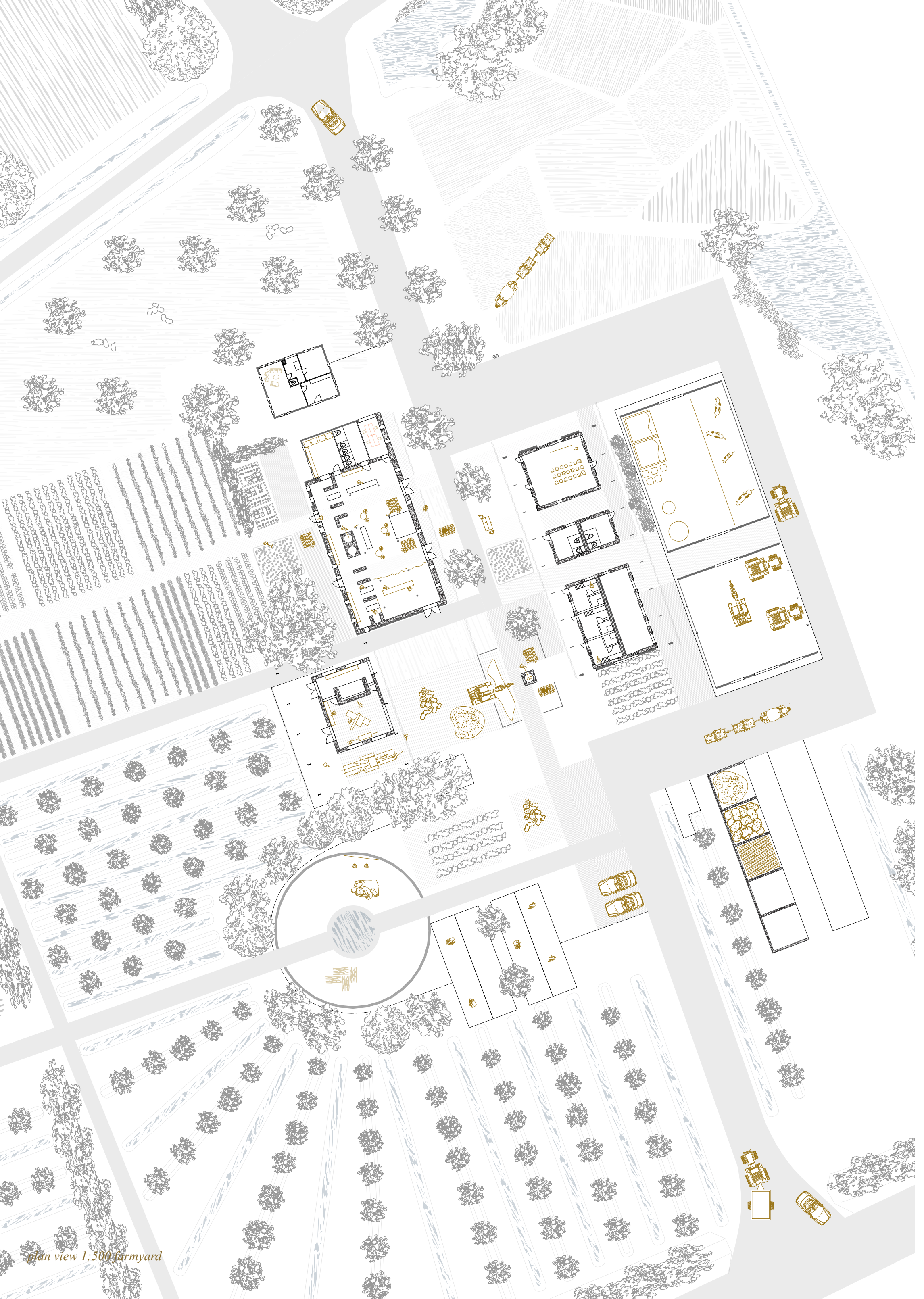
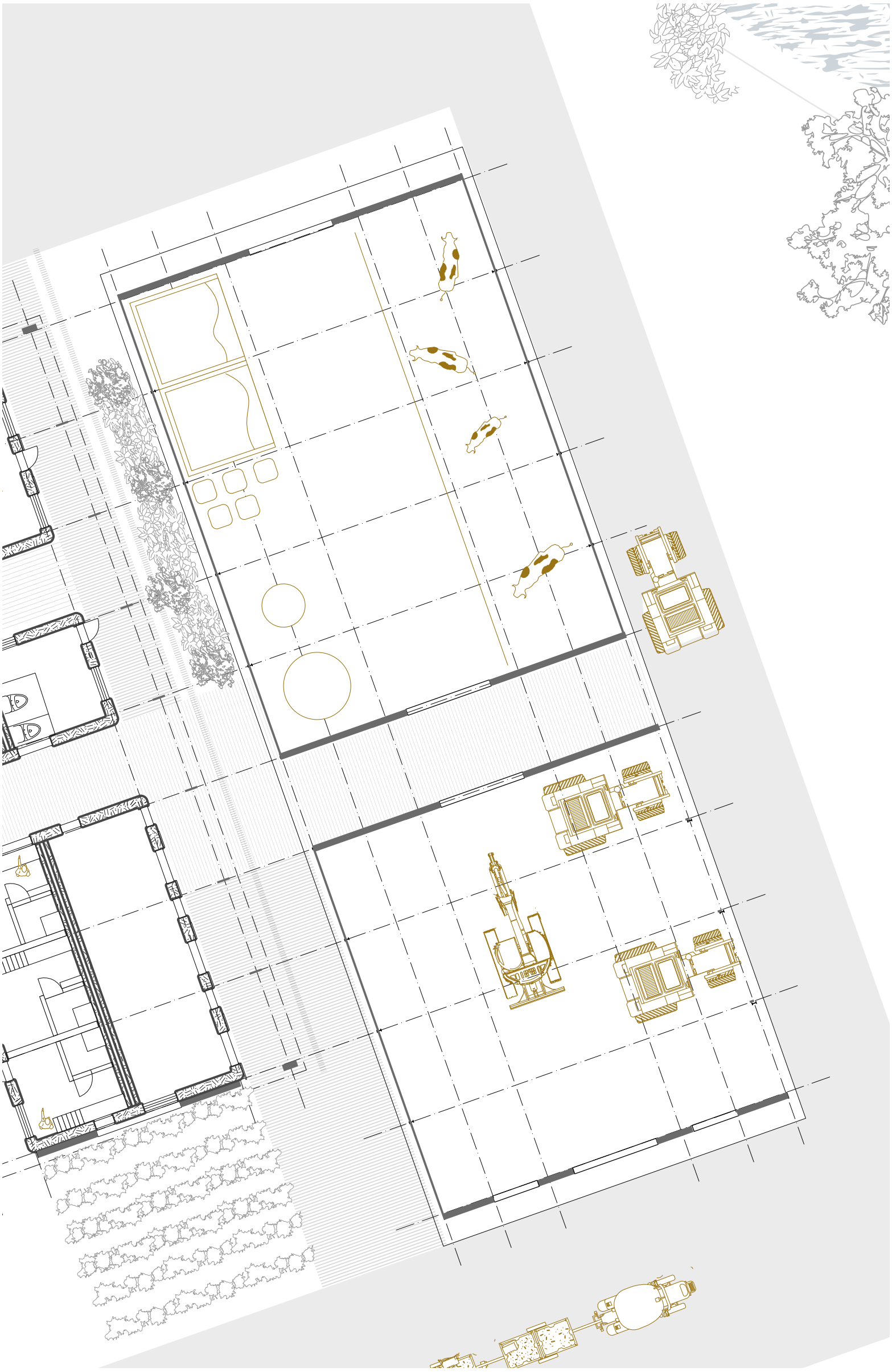
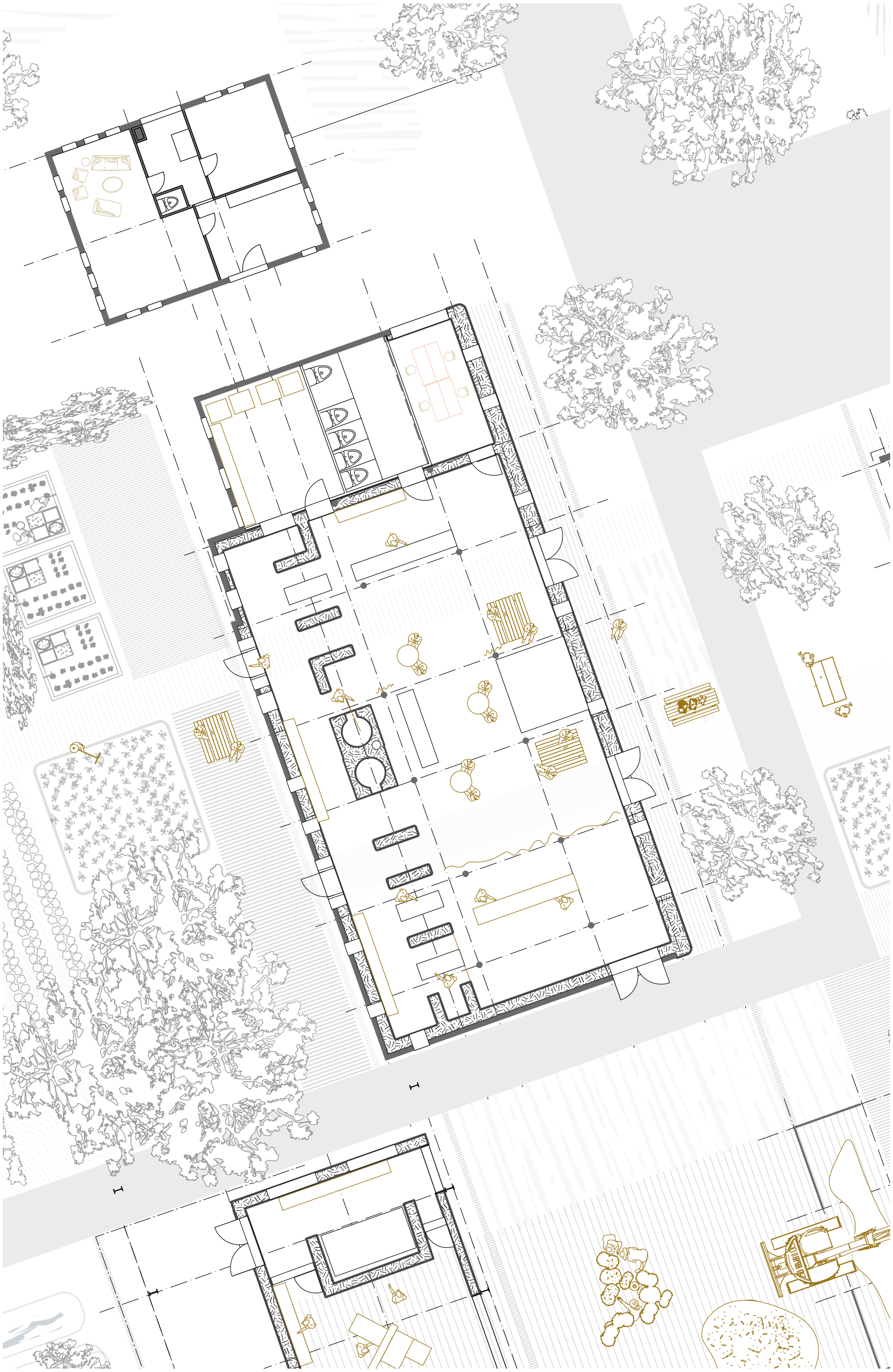


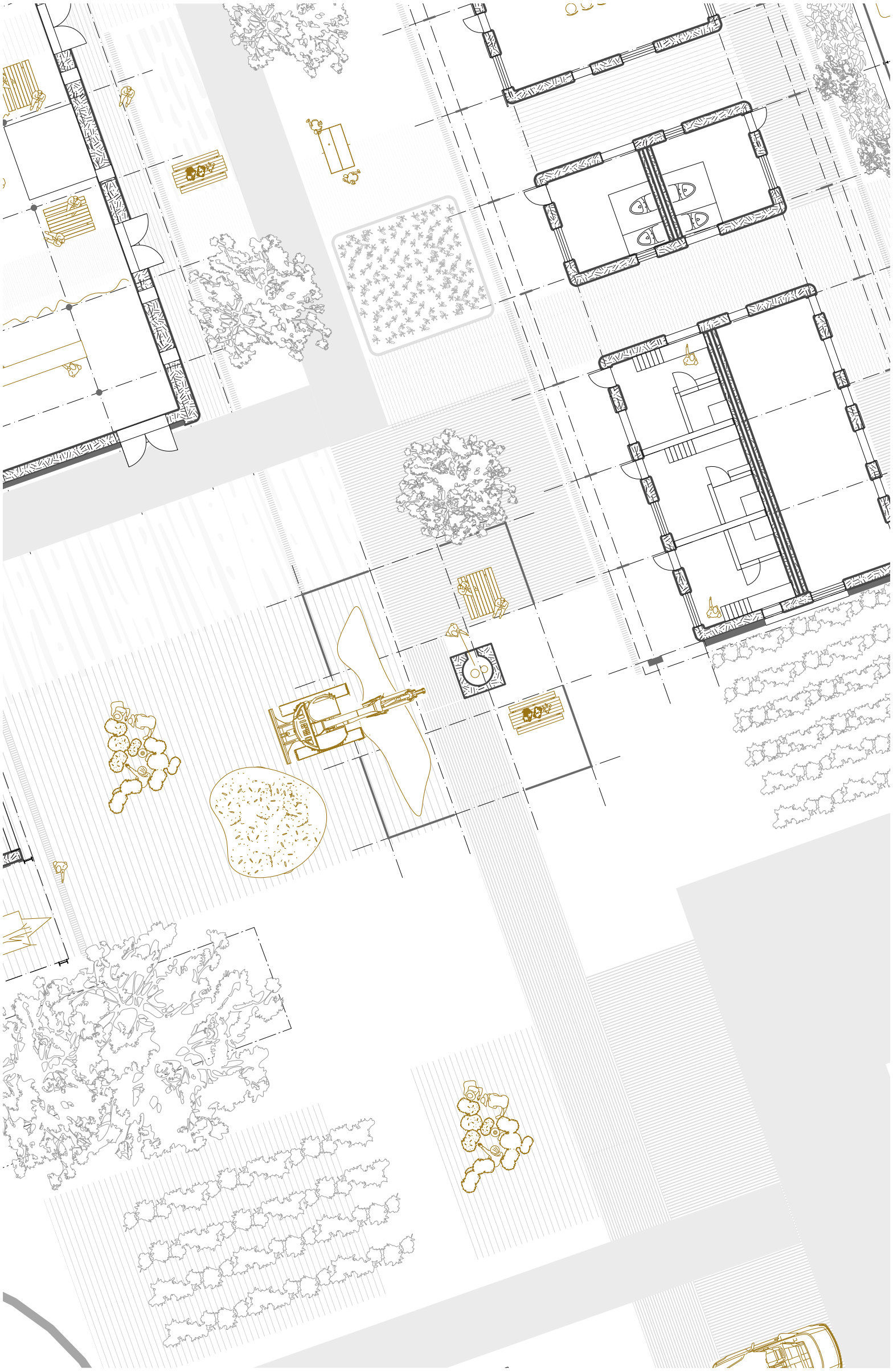
*plan view 1:500 farmyard*



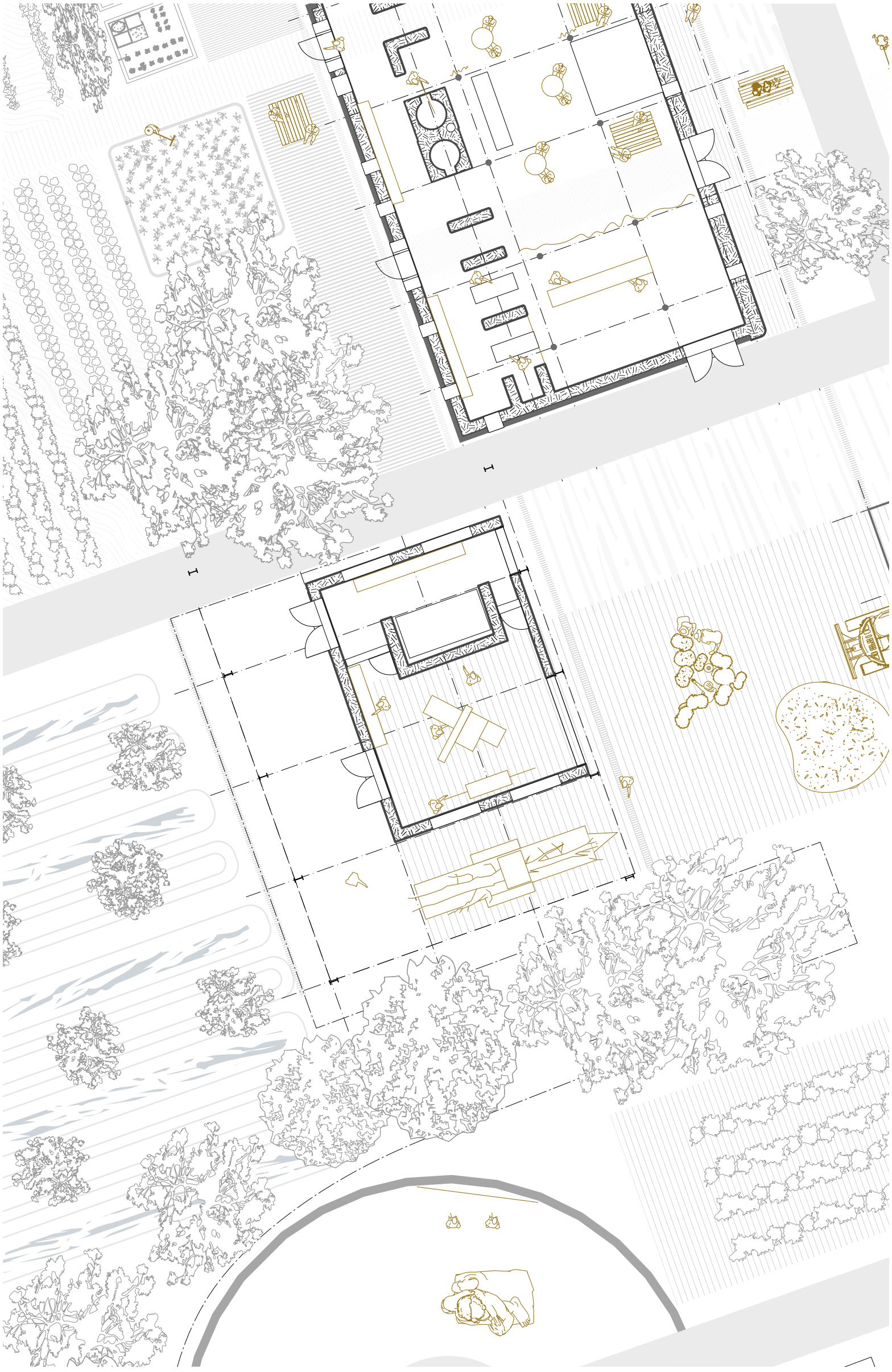
*plan view 1:200 farming*



*plan view 1:200 bakery*



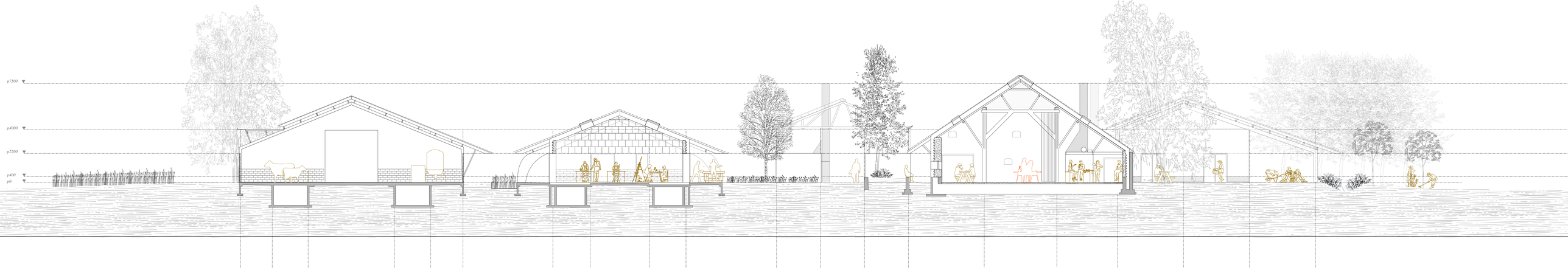
*plan view 1:200 pavilion*



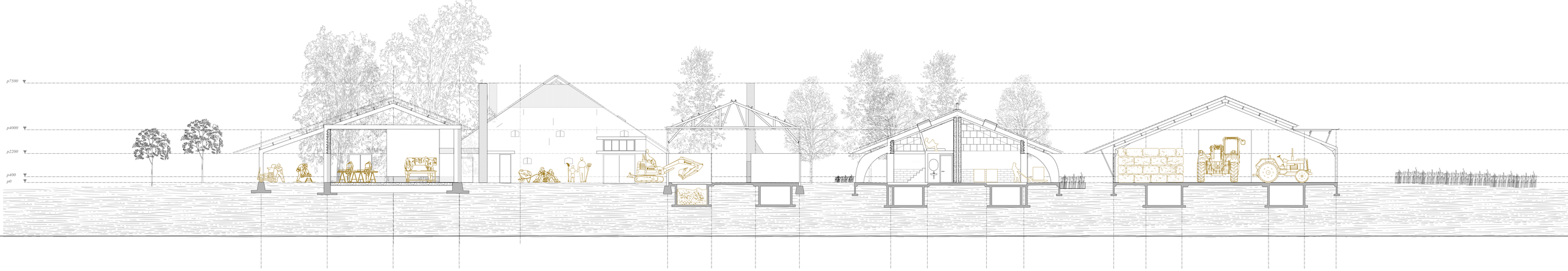
*plan view 1:200 workshop*

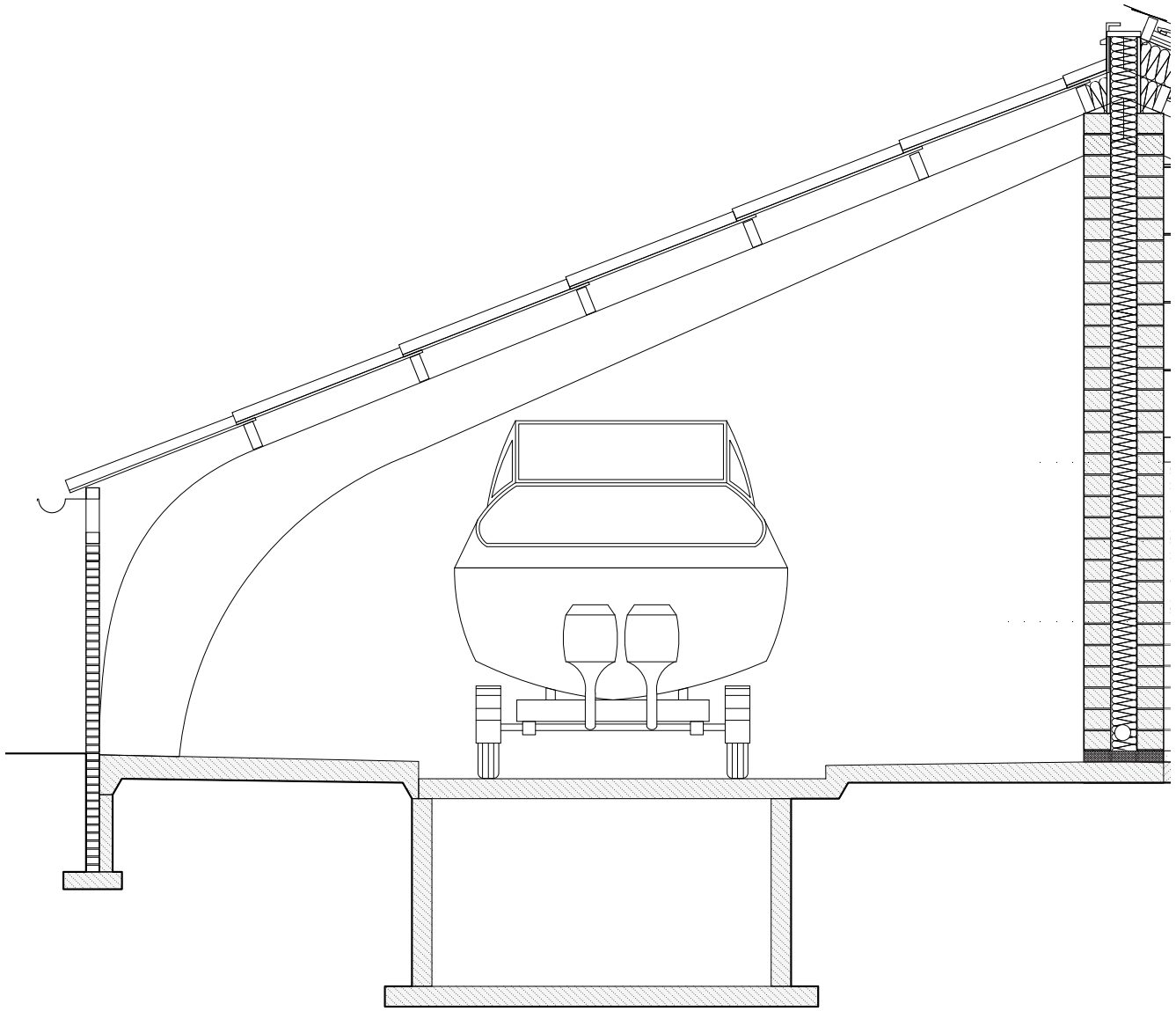
*plan view 1:200 education and living*

p7500
p4000
p2200
p400
p0

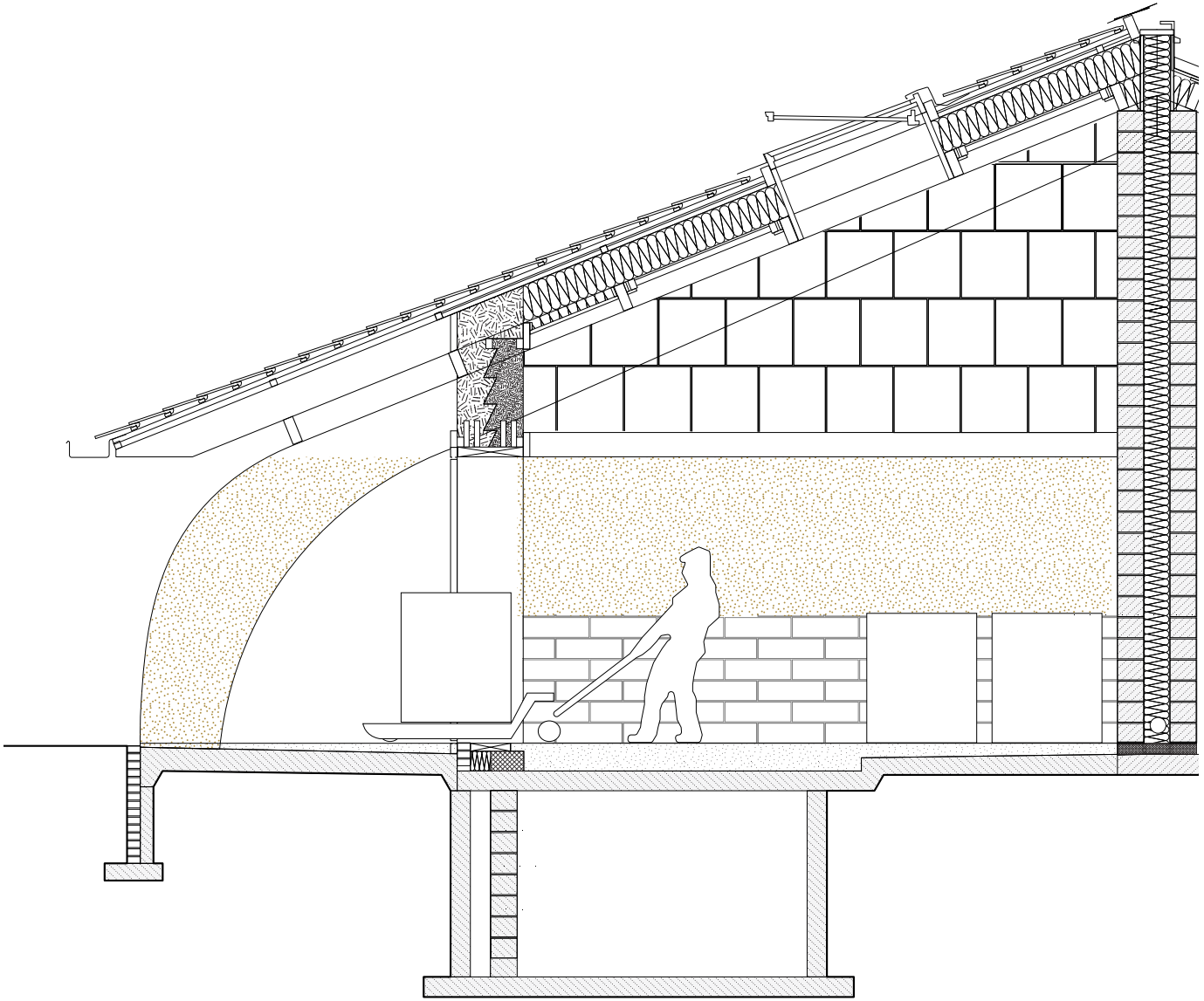


p7500
p4000
p2200
p400
p0

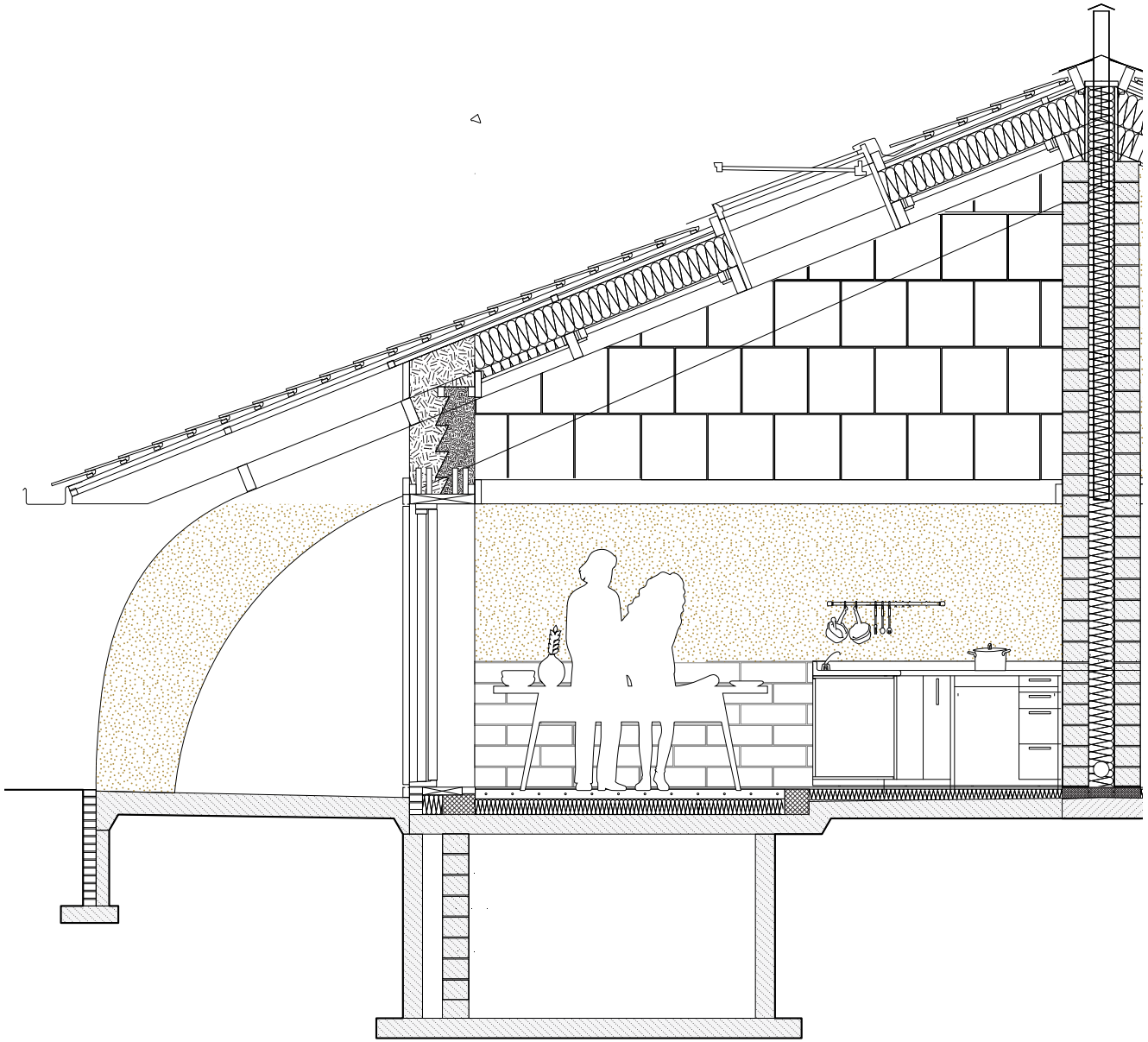




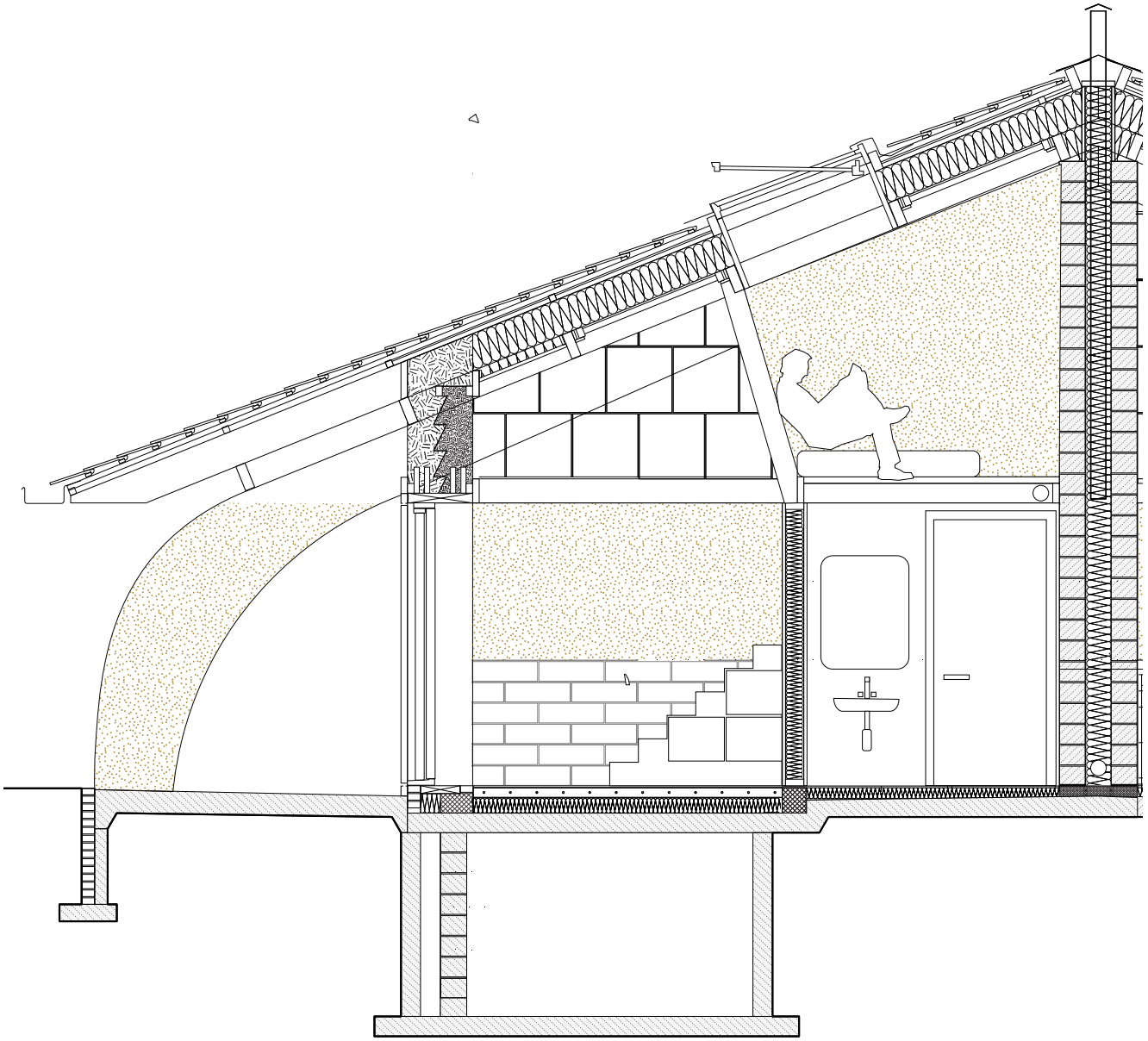
*Technical section 1:50 | Current*



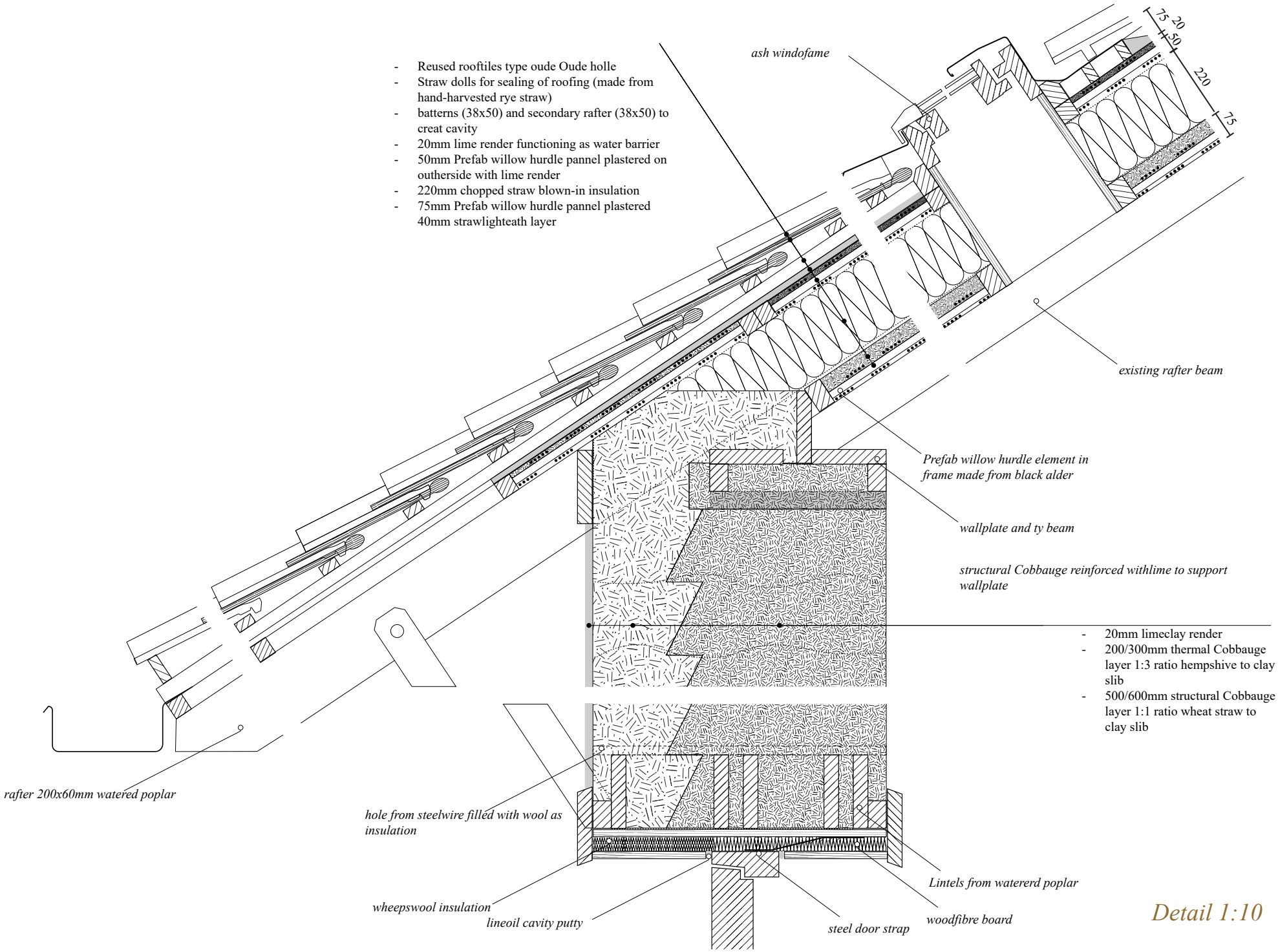
*Technical section 1:50 | Step 1*

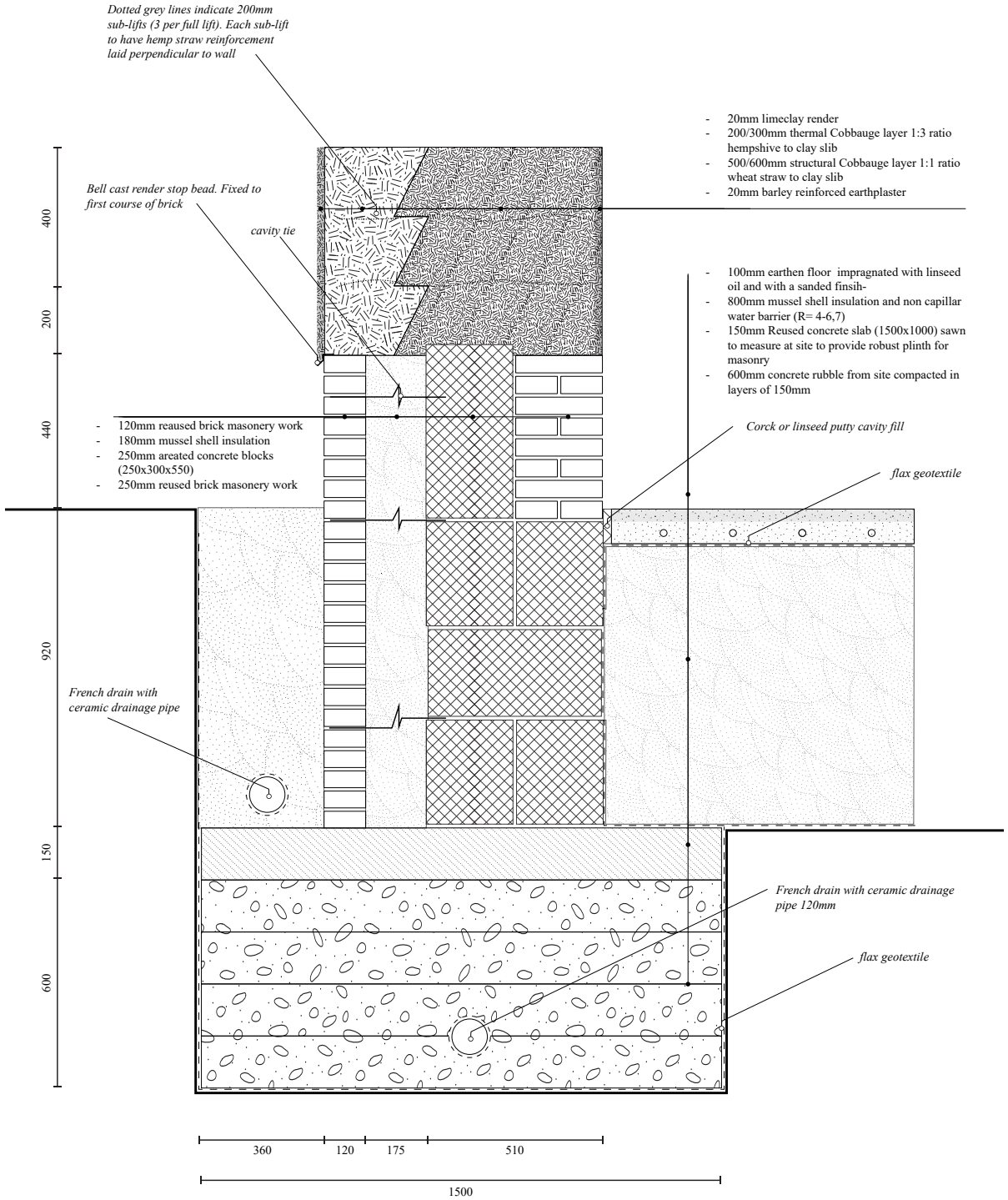


*Technical section 1:50 | Step 2*



*Technical section 1:50 | Step 3*


- Reused rooftiles type oude Oude holle
- Straw dolls for sealing of roofing (made from hand-harvested rye straw)
- batterns (38x50) and secondary rafter (38x50) to creat cavity
- 20mm lime render functioning as water barrier
- 50mm Prefab willow hurdle pannel plastered on outherside with lime render
- 220mm chopped straw blown-in insulation
- 75mm Prefab willow hurdle pannel plastered 40mm strawlighteath layer
ash windofame
75
20
50
220
75
existing rafter beam
Prefab willow hurdle element in frame made from black alder
wallplate and ty beam
structural Cobbauge reinforced withlime to support wallplate
- 20mm limeclay render
- 200/300mm thermal Cobbauge layer 1:3 ratio hempshive to clay slib
- 500/600mm structural Cobbauge layer 1:1 ratio wheat straw to clay slib
rafter 200x60mm watered poplar
hole from steelwire filled with wool as insulation
wheepswool insulation
lineoil cavity putty
steel door strap
woodfibre board
Lintels from watererd poplar
Detail 1:10


Dotted grey lines indicate 200mm sub-lifts (3 per full lift). Each sub-lift to have hemp straw reinforcement laid perpendicular to wall
- 20mm limeclay render
- 200/300mm thermal Cobbauge layer 1:3 ratio hempshive to clay slib
- 500/600mm structural Cobbauge layer 1:1 ratio wheat straw to clay slib
- 20mm barley reinforced earthplaster
Bell cast render stop bead. Fixed to first course of brick
cavity tie
400
200
440
- 120mm reaused brick masonery work
- 180mm mussel shell insulation
- 250mm areated concrete blocks (250x300x550)
- 250mm reused brick masonery work
- 100mm earthen floor impragnated with linseed oil and with a sanded finsih-
- 800mm mussel shell insulation and non capillar water barrier (R= 4-6,7)
- 150mm Reused concrete slab (1500x1000) sawn to measure at site to provide robust plinth for masonry
- 600mm concrete rubble from site compacted in layers of 150mm
Corck or linseed putty cavity fill
flax geotextile
920
French drain with ceramic drainage pipe
150
600
French drain with ceramic drainage pipe 120mm
flax geotextile
360
120
175
510
1500

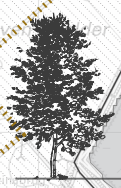
Detail 1:10

# Material map 1: 20 000

**(mussel) sea shells**

***stewardship; "mussel banks in the dollard are restored"***

***tectonic; "sea shells do have a potential to be used ase a non capilar foundation layer, they also provide the basis for lime"***



**Poplar**

***landscape; planted in rows next to dikes and roads***

***tectonic; have a good potential as construction members as they grow tal an straight.***

**Sea Weed**

***landscape; Whashed ashore***

***stewardship; "we forget dat we live colose by to the shore and al the material possibilities this probide, seaweed can be used for worm compost"***

**Dollard slib**

***landscape; Whashed ashore***

***stewardship; "the dollar is silting up***

**Grain**

***landscape; Giving the region it's nickname of the grain republiek, still one of the most common crops in the cultivation plan of farmers***

***stewardship; "As a crop grain is one of the kindest crops to the soil." Bert Gosselaar***

***"We aim for human consumption, instead of animal feed."***

***tectonic; straw is use full as a building material for it's isulaltion and fiber properties.***

**(pollard) Willow**

***landscape; most common tree in the region***

***stewardship; "planed as pollard willow because they are subsidized" Gert Noordhof farmer***

***tectonic; watlle work of willow is used for centuryies in wattle and daub architecture and hurdle fencing.***

**Reused materials**

***landscape; Mulible (monumental) decayed farmbuildings can be seen in the region, the material can be reused.***

***Stewardship; reusing material creates a connetion to the historicall landscape***

**European Oak**

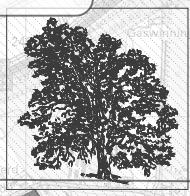
***landscape; solitary tree or planted in around farmyards***

***tectonic; scarse hardwood to be used for high-quality use***

**Black Alder**

***stewardship; prolifiates abandoned farmyards***

***tectonic; hard wood with a desticitif redish color***



**Beech**

***landscape; Solitary tree or fire wood***

**Flax**

***landscape; historicaly flax was cultivated more in the region***

***stewardship; "As a crop flax now becomes interesting again for farmerd due to the high margin." Doeko van 't Westeinde***

***tectonic; flax has mutible aplication in construction as fiber, and insulation. Line oil froms the basis for biobased coatings***

**Ash**

***landscape; Found around farmyards***

***stewardship; "We used to have ash trees standing around the farmyard now they died of because of the ash branch disease." Gert Noordhof.***

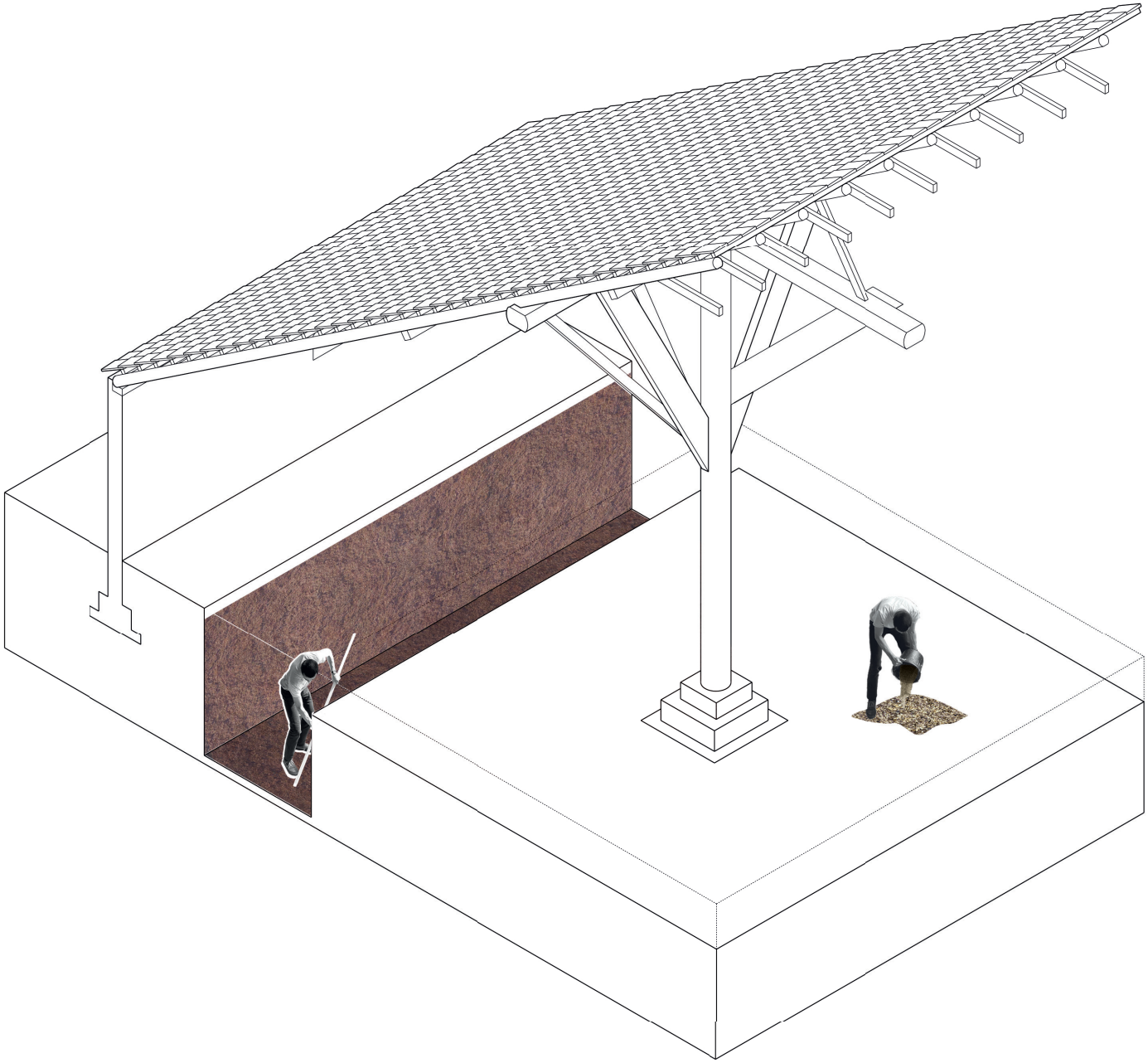
***"We are breading ash to be resistent to ash branch disease." Marc van Zanten***

**Hemp**

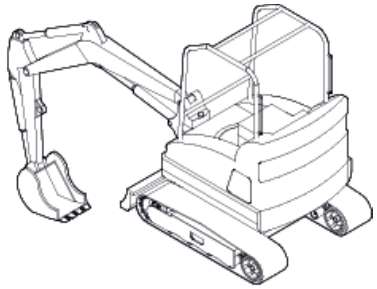
***stewardship; "Next season i would like to cultivate hemp as to give breathing room to the soil afther this extremely wet cultivation season."***

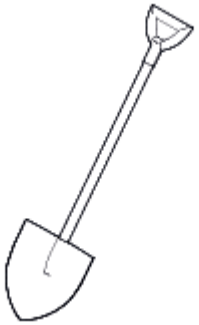
***tectonic; Hemp fiermbers can be used in construction***

# *Digging*



## Tools





## Instructions

*Construction can start in autumn using the existing structure as shelter. Start by digging a trench for the foundation, by hand or with a small digger. The excavated soil needs to be put aside. It needs to be tested on clay and sand content and can potentially be used later in the process. A biobased geotextile membrane is used to reinforce the trench and separate the foundation from the soil. Meanwhile, the base layer for the floor made from cockle or mussel shells is poured and tampered. The shells both act as insulation and as a non-capillary water barrier.*

### Regional materials - non seasonal

### Cultivated materials - seasonal

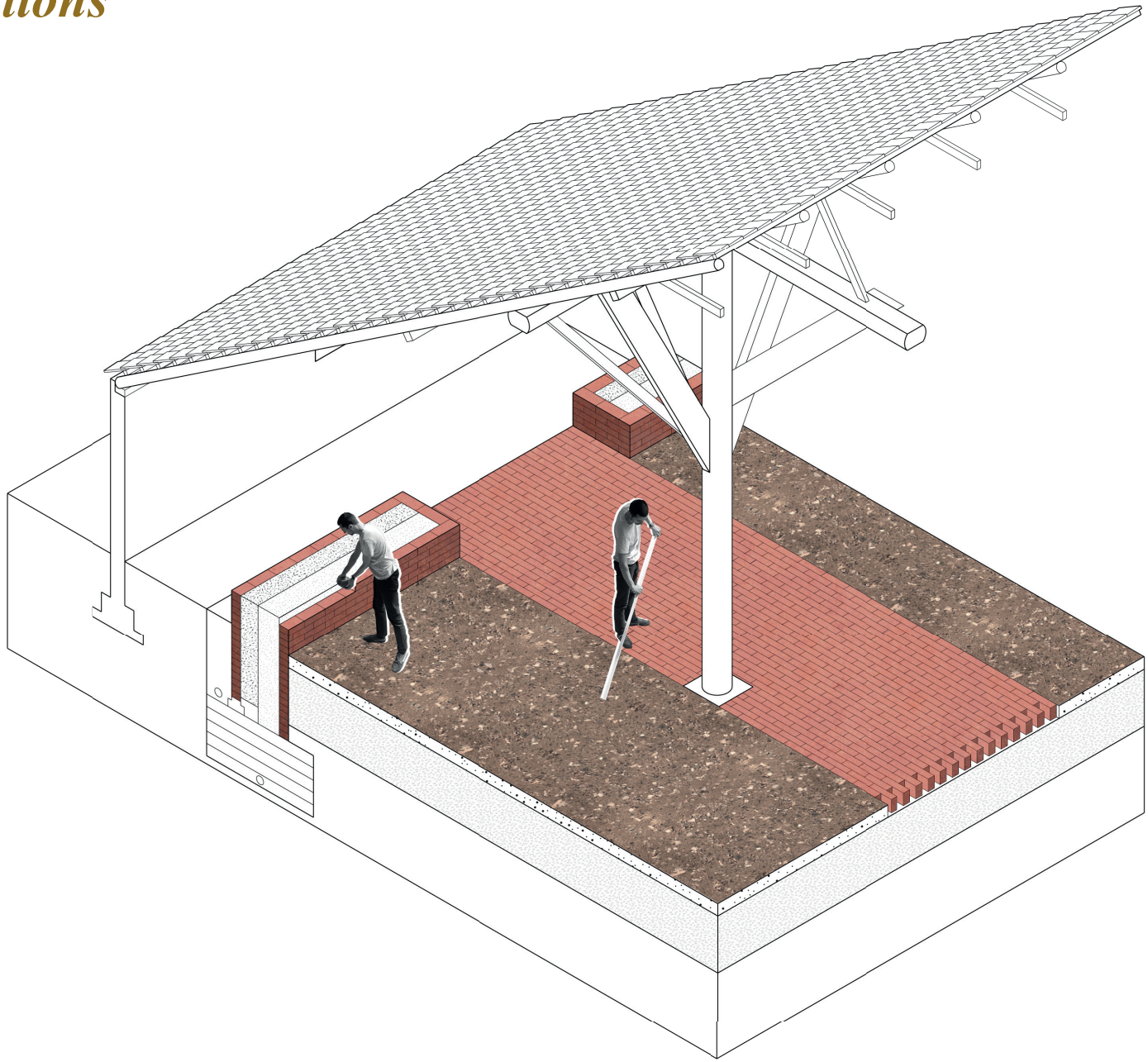
*Cockle shells*

*Biobased geotextile (hemp)*

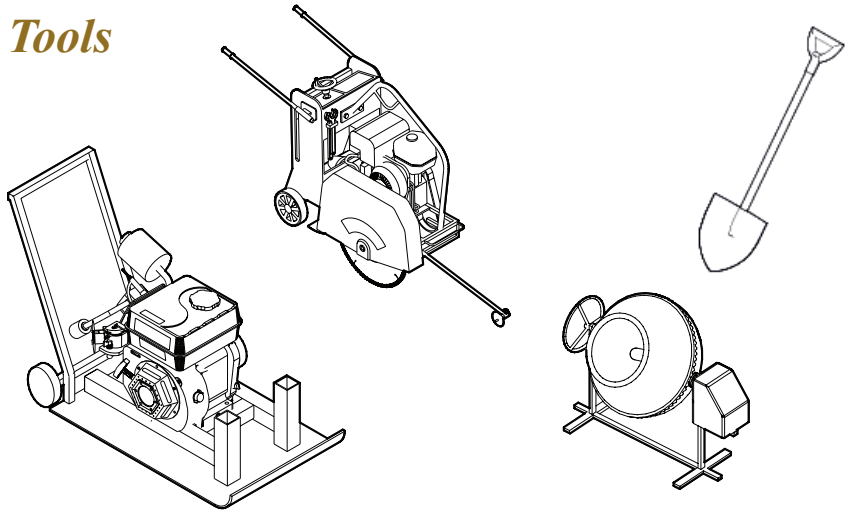
*Mussel shells*

### Re-used materials - non seasonal

# *Foundations*



## Tools



## Instructions

*The existing concrete pavement is cut into slabs of 1000x1500mm with a concrete saw. The residu concrete rubble will be compacted in layers of 150mm, using a vibrating plate. A ceramic French drain also needs to be installed in the first layer to keep the foundations dry. The 1000x1500mm slabs are installed on top of the rubble and form the top layer of the foundation, to provide a solid base for the brick plinth. The bricks are reused from the site or other farm yards. Bricks that are not suitable for construction can be used as pavement. The inner wall of the plinth is constructed out of aerated concrete blocks preventing any coldbridging. The cavity between the aerated concrete and the outer brick wall needs to be filled with cockle/mussel shells as insulation.*

### Regional materials - non seasonal

*Clay*

*Sand*

### Cultivated materials - seasonal

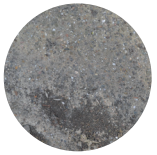
*Cockle shells*

*Straw*

*Mussel shells*

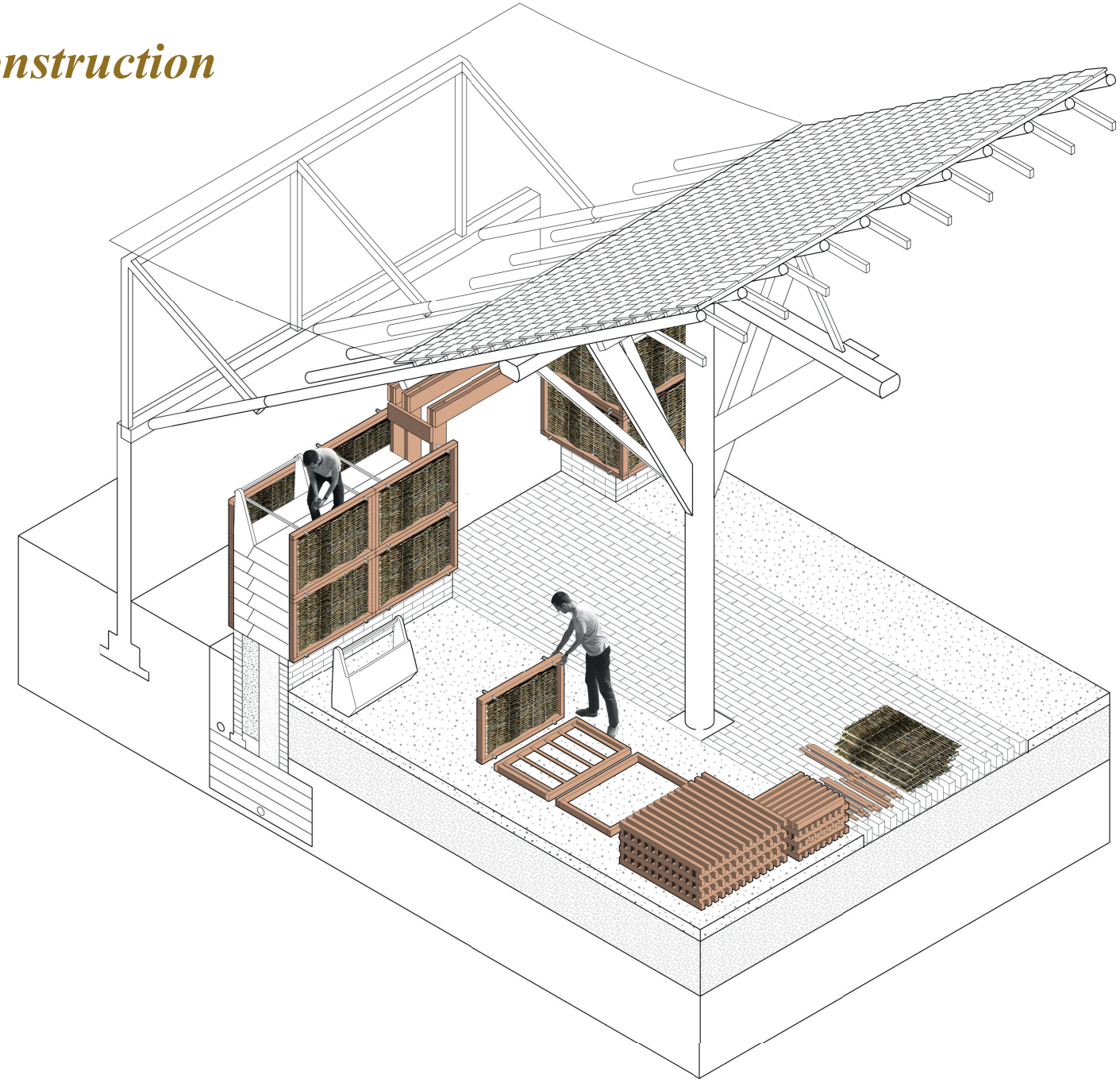
### Re-used materials - non seasonal

*Re-used brick*

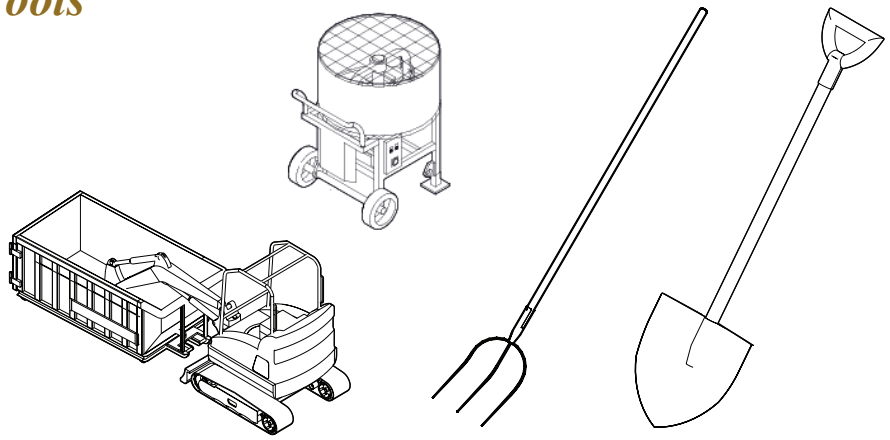


*Re-used concrete*

# *Wall construction*



## Tools



## Instructions

*From late May until August, the wall can be constructed. The drying requires a high temperature. To make room for the wall the battens are cut off. A temporary tarp construction is made to be to work in dry conditions. The wall is constructed with a CobBauge technique and can be divided into three layers; A constructive cob layer, light earth insulation, and a lime-based clay plaster. To start the process a formwork needs to be put in place. It's made from black alder and wattle work and can be constructed during winter. The wattle work makes it easier for the clay to dry, and for construction workers to be able to see any gaps or inconsistencies. The formwork panels are connected with steel rods and a secondary formwork is placed for the constructive layer. The mix consists of A 1:1 ratio of straw and clay. The mix can be made manually or using a small digger and container.*

*The next step is to remove the secondary formwork. Using a vertical mixer the light earth mix consisting of 3 parts hemp shive and 1 part clay slib can be made. It is possible to use different fibres, for example, cattail, reeds or seaweed. The mix can be poured after taking out the secondary formwork. When tempering prevent any gabs and don't put to much pressure on as it needs to be as airy as possible. Lastly, hemp fibres are put in perpendicular to the wall to bond the two layers. Now the secondary formwork can be placed in for the second layer of structural cob. It has to dry at least one week before the formwork can be removed leaving a rough finish witch can be plastered. Ideally, you work with two complete layers of formwork witch can be stacked on top of each other.*

### Regional materials - non seasonal

*Clay*

*Sand*

*Black Alder*

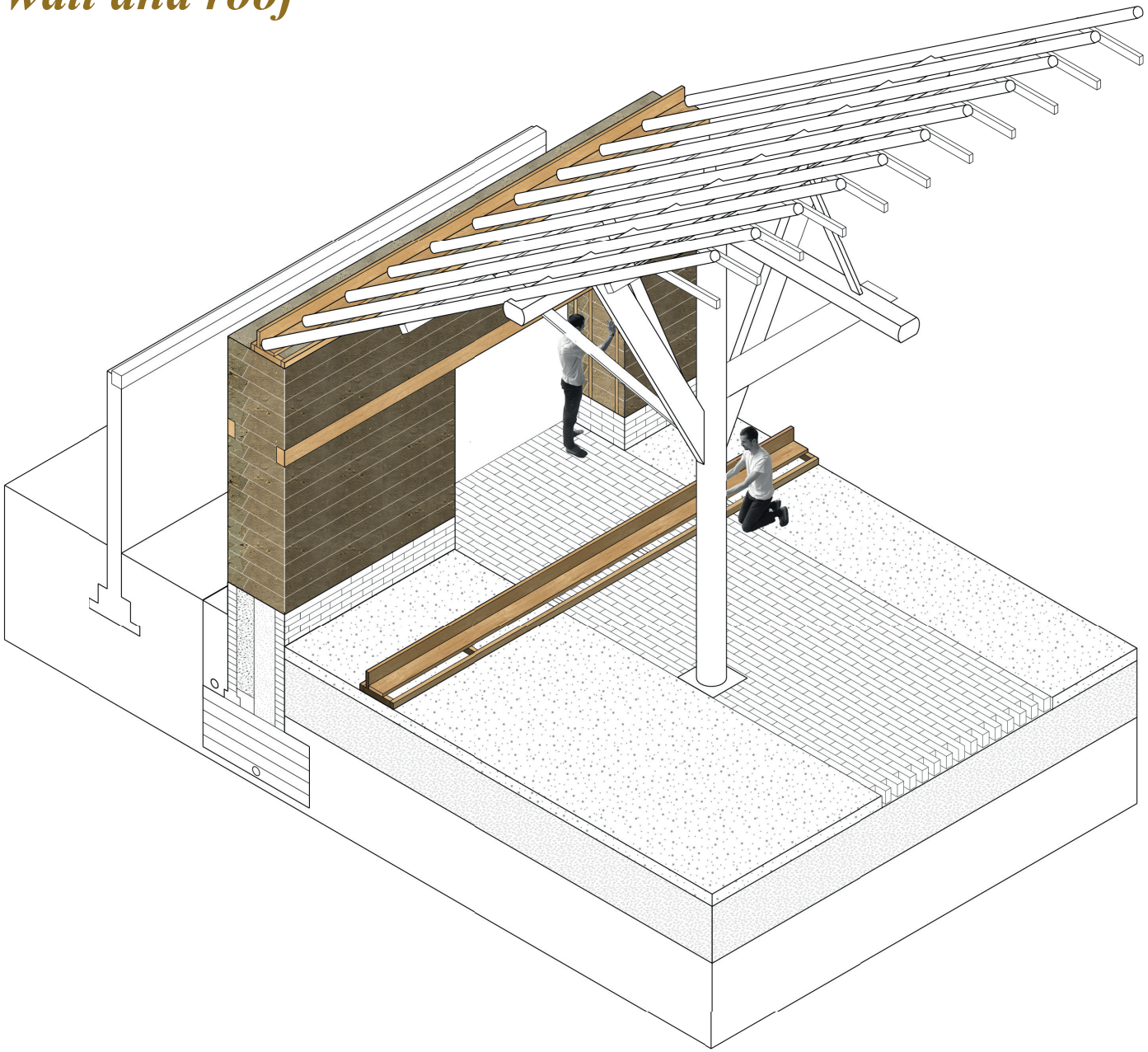
### Cultivated materials - seasonal

*Hemp*

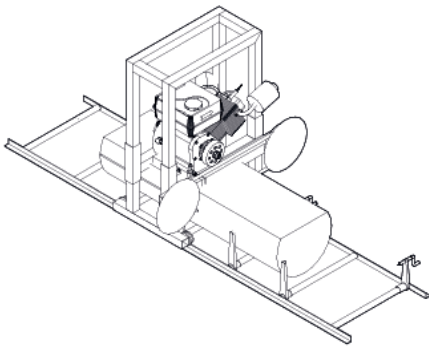
*Straw*

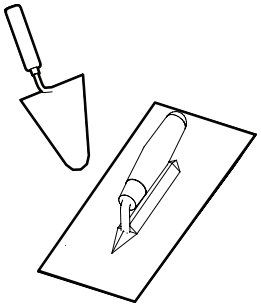
*Pollard Willow*

# *Joining wall and roof*



## Tools





## Instructions

*The construction of the Roof starts in August. The wall plate is made from poplar that is watered for one year. The wood is processed on-site with a portable sawmill. To support the wall plate the top layer of the wall is reinforced with lime to provide a solid base. Meanwhile, the whole left from the steal rods of the formwork can be sealed with sheep wool. The rough finish of the wall can be cut off when deemed necessary for aesthetic reasons. This is most convenient when the formwork is just removed since the wall hasn't dried out completely.*

### Regional materials - non seasonal

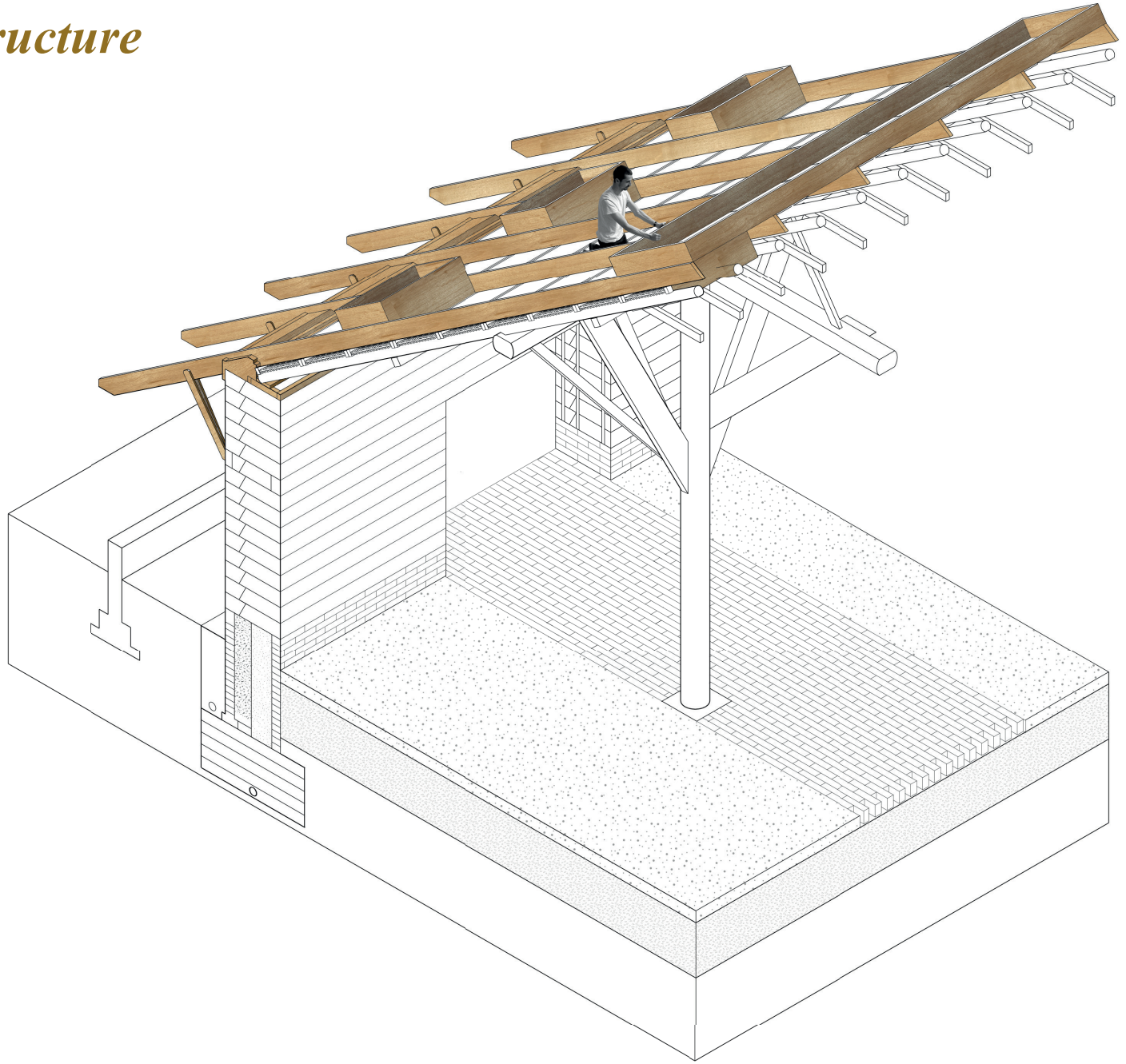
*Poplar*

*Ash*

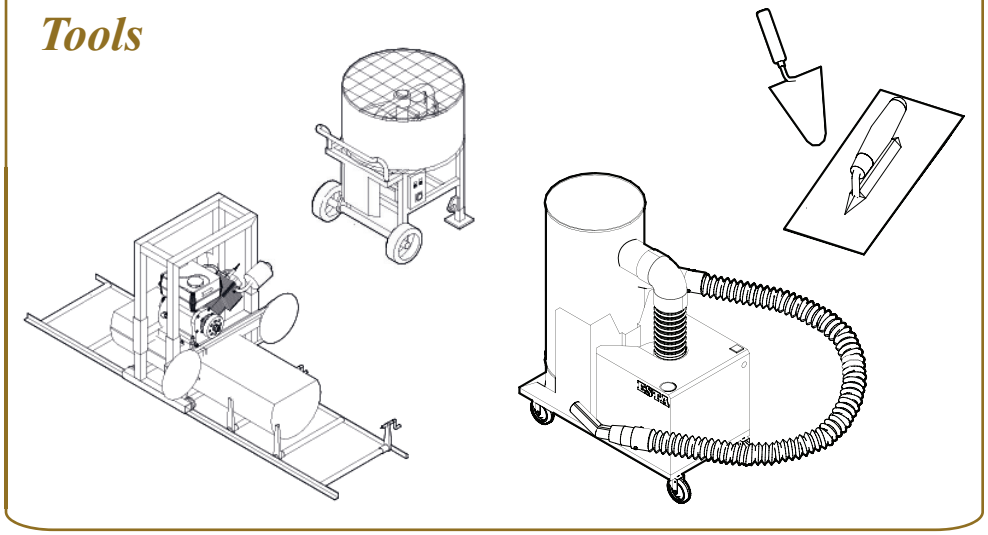
### Cultivated materials - seasonal

### Re-used materials - non seasonal

# *Roof structure*



## Tools



## Instructions

*The first layer of the roof is made of willow formwork panels. They are plastered with a 40mm light earth render to seal off the layer. A new grid of rafters made of watered poplar is then put in to place. Including the frameworks for the window, which are made out of ash. On top of this comes a layer of willow hurdles specifically made for the roof. They are plastered with a lime render, which functions as a water barrier, after the lime render has dried out the cavity between the willow hurdles is filled with straw flake insulation. Followed by the batterns that are screwed on top.*

### Regional materials - non seasonal

*Poplar*

*Clay*

*Sand*

### Cultivated materials - seasonal

*Hemp*

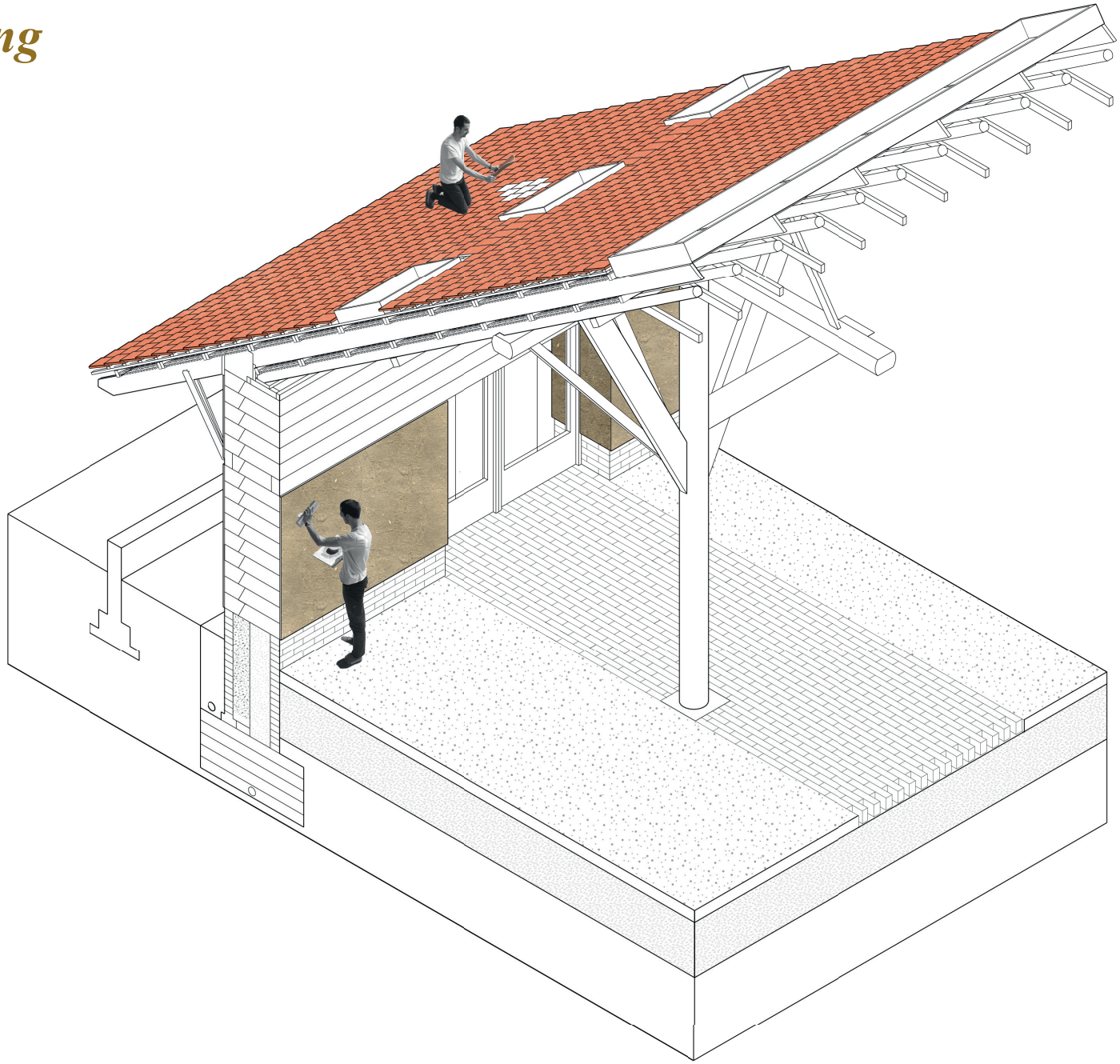
*Straw*

### Re-used materials - non seasonal

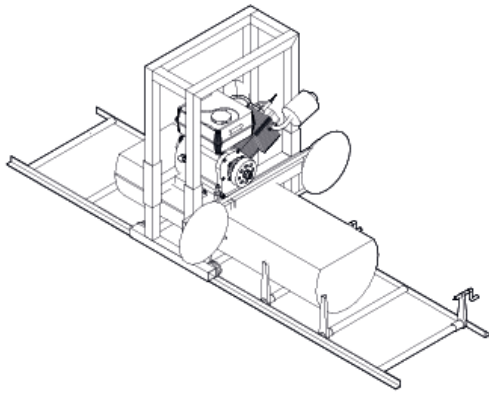
*re-used Black Alder*

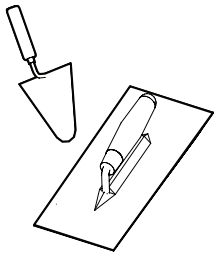
*Re-used Willow boards*

# *Finishing*



## Tools





## Instructions

*For the finishing of the wall the outer layers is plastered in a lime-based clay plaster. The inside wall is plastered with a clay plaster but left unplastered above 2,2m. Reused Hollandseholle roof tiles are used together with straw dolls that lie in between the roof tiles. These dolls are made of freshly moan rye straw. The rye straw sticks out underneath the rooftile, enabling moss to grow on it, which naturally seals of the roof. The window frames made of ashe are also put into place*

### Regional materials - non seasonal

*Poplar*

*Ash*

*Clay plaster*

### Cultivated materials - seasonal

*Rye straw*

### Re-used materials - non seasonal

*re-used roof tiles*

# interview Marc

TENDS TO REINVENT →

COOPERATION OF FARMERS AND ENTREPENEURS FOCUSING ON LOCAL HIGH QUALITY FOOD PRODUCT (ion)'S

GR-REPUPLIEK + HOOGHOUT

MAKES WISKEY

BIG COMPANIES NEED TO CONVINCE FARMERS TO JOIN! (TO SHOW FINANCIAL POTENTIAL)

BERTS GRAND FATHER ALREADY MADE (THE FIRST) WISKEY IN THE OLDAMOT

"IDEAL SCENARIO IF WE PRODUCE FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION."

FINSTER WOLDE

HIS FORMER GALLERY

LANDOWNED BY THE.....

NEW STILE FARM HEAD IS INSPIRED BY FRANK LLOYD WHRIGHT

= IDEAL FARM

BARN — HOUSE

SILO

TO FLOODING IT WAS MOVED INCLUDING THE CHURCH TOWER

PLOT NEXT TO THE BARN IS USELESS FOR FARMING AND LEFT OPEN FOR ANIMALS AND PLANTS

THAN FARM

1719

AMSTERDAM SCHOOL HOUSE BUILD BY GRANFATHER

OLD HOUSE NOW MOPED STORRAGE

BATTERNS FROM LARCH HARVESTED IN ESTONIA

1932

ROOFTILES NEED TO BE REPLACED DEPENDS ON EARTHQUAKE COMPENSATION

THRESHING FLOOR AROUND FARMHOUSE

CHAFF LAST THRESHED IN 1960 STILL BLOWS OUT THE ROOF

WOLF ROOF

DITCHOLDER

DOOR WAS TO STALL

SO THIS BARN HAS A NEW BACK

POLLARD WILLOW

ME TAKING PICTURES

BERT: (PARTIME) FARMER

HIS DAD GAVE ME A LIFT TO THE TRAINSTATION

WOODEN FRAME IS AMERICAN PINE

HISTORIC SETTLEMENT ON WIERDE

WAALKENS

FARM WAS SOLD AND THE MONEY INVESTED IN THE GR-REPUBLIEK

LAND ART AGRICULTURE FIRM WAALKENS FAMILY

MANNY DAIRY FARMERS LEAVE THE LAND USE CHANGES CONSTANTLY FROM DAIRY TO AGRICULTURE (TO NATURE?....)

CHANGES PART OF THE LANDSCAPE

"MAYBE UPSCALING FORCES FARMERS TO SPECIALIZE IN JUST TWO CROPS DIVIDING THE REGION."

MC WAARDELOOS

PART OF THE HARVEST GOES TO NEIGBOUR

- ALFAFA AS ANIMAL FEED
- WHEAT SEED (TO MAKE)

PIG MANURE

COULD BE IN THE PROVINCE OF BRABANT

OLD POLDER DIKE STILL VISIBLE

"WHEAT IS ONE OF THE KINDEST CROPS TO THE SOIL."

→ CROP ROTATION

RELATIVELY SMALL PLOTS 8x8ha

IN THE 19TH CENTURY ABOUT 15 MAN USED TO WORK ON A OLDAMSTER FARM COVERING 50 HECTARES

THIS MODEL WAS EXPORTED TO THE U.S.A.

WHEN THE STEAM SHIPS ARRIVED....

GRAIN PRICES $

IT IS PART OF THE LANDSCAPE WHEN FARMYARDS DECAY

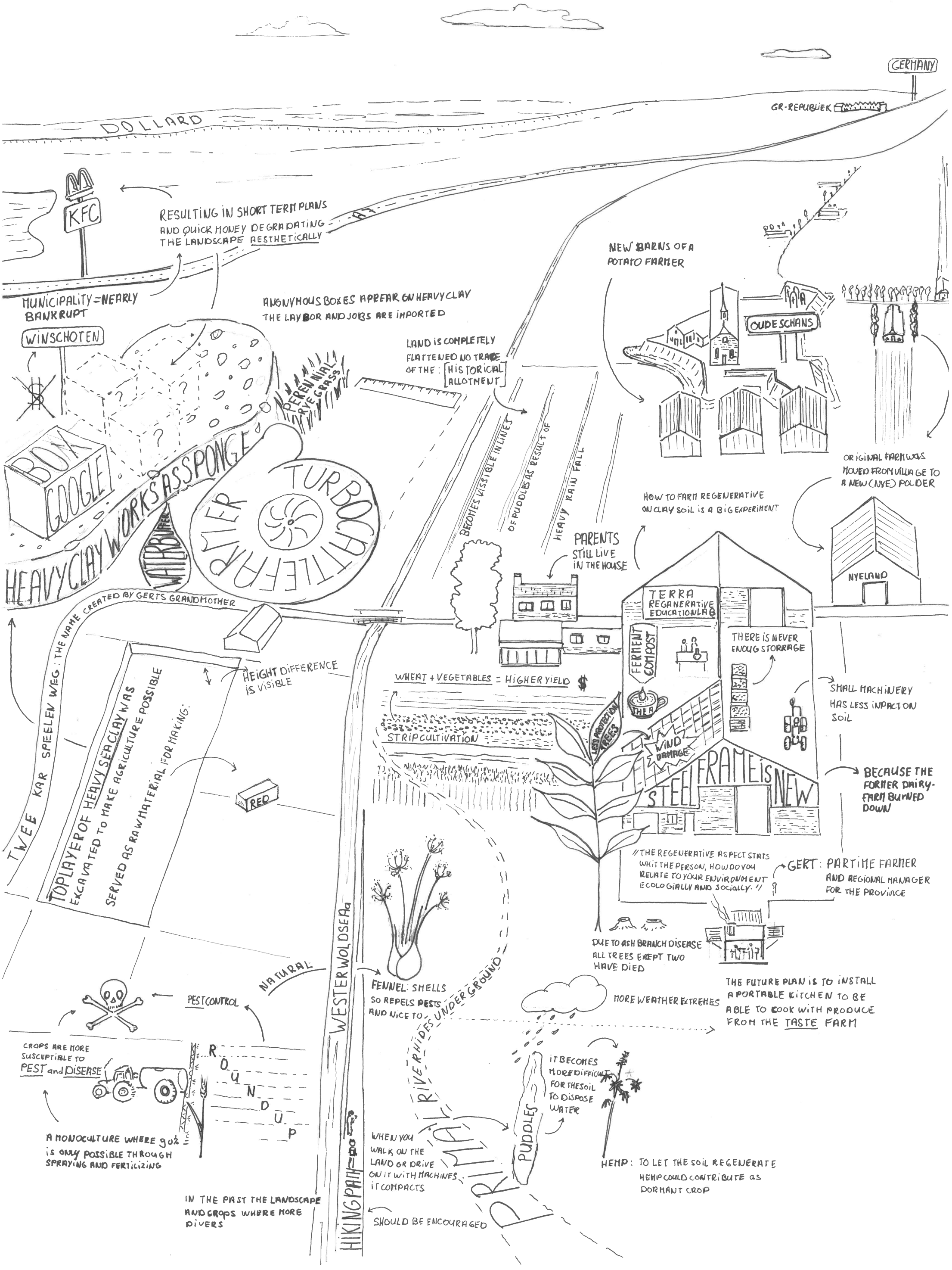
STRAW IS STORED BECAUSE THERE IS ROOM TO STORE IT

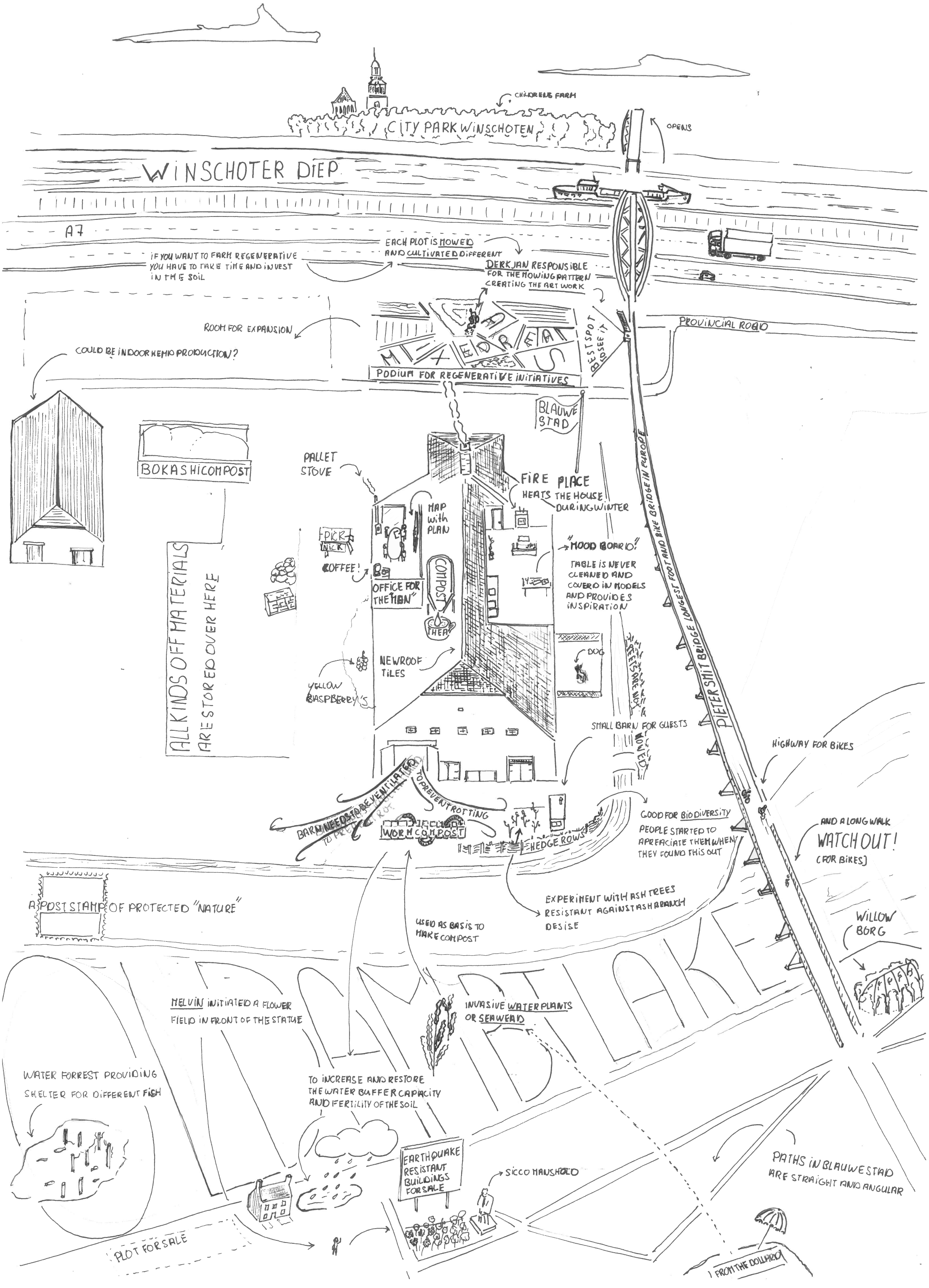
FORMER MONESTARY

WIND PROTECTION SYSTEM

STRAW BARN

# *interview Gert*




CHILDREUS FARM
CITY PARK WINSCHOTEN
OPENS
WINSCHOTER DIEP
A7
IF YOU WANT TO FARM REGENERATIVE YOU HAVE TO TAKE TIME AND INVEST IN THIS SOIL
EACH PLOT IS MOWED AND CULTIVATED DIFFERENT
DERKJAN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MOWING PATTERN CREATING THE ART WORK
ROOM FOR EXPANSION
COULD BE INDOOR HEMP PRODUCTION?
PROVINCIAL ROAD
BEST SPOT I'VE SEEN IT
MEADREAS
PODIUM FOR REGENERATIVE INITIATIVES
BLAUWE STAD
BOKASHICOMPOST
PALLET STOVE
FIRE PLACE
HEATS THE HOUSE DURING WINTER
MAP with PLAN
FLICK KNICK
COFFEE!
OFFICE FOR THE "HBN"
COMPOST
THEA
"MOOD BOARD"
TABLE IS NEVER CLEANED AND COVERD IN MODELS AND PROVIDES INSPIRATION
DOG
NEWROOF TILES
YELLOW RASPBERRYS
SMALL BARN FOR GUESTS
MOVED
ALL KINDS OF MATERIALS ARE STORED OVER HERE
TO PREVENT ROTTING
BARN NEEDS TO BE VENTILATED
WORM COMPOST
HEDGEROWS
GOOD FOR BIODIVERSITY
PEOPLE STARTED TO APREACIATE THEM WHEN THEY FOUND THIS OUT
PIETERSMIT BRIDGE LONGEST FOOT AND BIKE BRIDGE IN EUROPE
HIGHWAY FOR BIKES
AND A LONG WALK
WATCH OUT!
(FOR BIKES)
A POST STAMP OF PROTECTED "NATURE"
EXPERIMENT WITH ASH TREES RESISTANT AGAINST ASH BRANCH DESISE
USED AS BASIS TO MAKE COMPOST
WILLOW BORG
MELVIN INITIATED A FLOWER FIELD IN FRONT OF THE STATUE
INVASIVE WATER PLANTS OR SEAWEED
WATER FORREST PROVIDING SHELTER FOR DIFFERENT FISH
TO INCREASE AND RESTORE THE WATER BUFFER CAPACITY AND FERTILITY OF THE SOIL
EARTHQUAKE RESISTANT BUILDINGS FOR SALE
SICCO HAUSHOLD
PLOT FOR SALE
PATHS IN BLAUWESTAD ARE STRAIGHT AND ANGULAR
1 FROM THE DOLLARD