

The Station



La Prairie d'Hedwige

- BOIS BEGIJENBORE
- ZONE HUMIDE
- FRUITIERS MI-TIGE
- PINS SYLVESTRE
- VERGER HAUTE TIGE
- FORÊT JARDIN EN PROJET
- MYRTILLERS
- PETITS FRUITS
- DOUBLE HAIE VIVE DIVERSIFIÉE
- ARBRES À COQUE
- ZONE MARAÎCHAGE
- ZONE PUIT
- ZONE RONCES

- VERGER HAUTE TIGE**
- 01 Belle fleur large mouche
 - 02 Radoux
 - 03 Rambour d'hiver
 - 04 Mme Colard
 - 05 Cwastresse Double
 - 06 Gris Brabant/Grisette
 - 07 Gueule de Mouton/Keuleman
 - 08 Godivert
 - 09 Reinette Descardre
 - 10 Joseph Musch
 - 11 Président Van Dievoet/Cabarette
 - 12 Court-pendu Gris
 - 13 Reinette de Flandre
 - 14 Reinette des Capucins
 - 15 Court-pendu Rose
 - 16 Reine des Reinettes
 - 17 Reinette Dubois
 - 18 Reinette Hernaut/Dubbele Speekaert
 - 19 Reinette de Walleffe
 - 20 Reinette Etoilée
 - 21 Reinette de France
 - 33 Alkeme
 - 34 Melrose
 - 35 La Paix
- DOUBLE HAIE VIVE DIVERSIFIÉE**
- A Amélanchier de Lamarck *Amelanchier lamarkii*
 - B Bourdaine *Rhamnus frangula*
 - C Cornouiller mâle *Cornus mas*
 - D Cornouiller sanguin *Cornus sanguinea*
 - E Églantier *Rosa canina*
 - F Fusain *Euonymus europaeus*
 - G Houx *Ilex aquifolium alaska*
 - H Merisier ou cerisier sauvage *Prunus avium*
 - I Néflier *Mespilus germanica*
 - J Nephryn *Rhamnus catharticus*
 - K Noisetier *Corylus avellana*
 - L Petite pervenche *Vinca minor*
 - M Prunellier *Prunus spinosa*
 - N Rosier rugueux *Rosa rugosa melangés*
 - O Sureau noir *Sambucus nigra*
 - P Viome lantane *Viburnum lantana*
 - Q Viome obier *Viburnum opulus*
- PLANTES SAUVAGES COMESTIBLES MÉDICINALES ET NON COMESTIBLES (≠)**
- 1 Absinthe *Artemisia absinthium*
 - 2 Achillée millefeuille *Achillea millefolium*
 - 3 Ail des ours *Althium ursinum*
 - 4 Alchémille *Alchemilla vulgaris*
 - 5 Amarante *Amaranthus*
 - 6 Anémone des bois *Anemone nemorosa*
 - 7 Asperule odorante *Galium odoratum*
 - 8 Aurone *Artemisia abrotanum*
 - 9 Berce spondyle *Heracleum sphondylium*
 - 10 Bourrache *Borago officinalis*
 - 11 Campanule raiponce *Campanula rapunculus*
 - 12 Capucine *Tropaeolum majus*
 - 13 Cardère sauvage *Dipsacus filionum*
 - 14 Centaurée *Centaurea*
 - 15 Cerfeuil musqué *Myrris odorata*
 - 16 Chardon crépu *Carduus crispus*
 - 17 Chardon Marie *Silybum marianum*
 - 18 Chélide *Chelidonium majus*
 - 19 Chénopode Bon-Henri *Chenopodium bonus-henricus*
 - 20 Chénopode couleur amarante *Chenopodium amaranticolor*
 - 21 Ciboulette *Allium schoenoprasum*
 - 22 Cirse des champs ou chardon des champs *Cirsium arvense*
 - 23 Consoude *Symphylum officinale*
 - 24 Égopode podagraire *Aegopodium podagraria*
 - 25 Crocosmia
 - 26 Épilobe hisute *Epilobium hirsutum*
 - 27 Eupatoire chanvrine *Eupatorium cannabinum*
 - 28 Fougère *Dryopteris*
 - 29 Gaillat gratteron *Galium aparine*
 - 30 Géraniacées *Geraniaceae*
 - 31 Hélichryse d'Italie *Helichrysum italicum*
 - 32 Hémérocalce *Hemerocallis*
 - 33 Hyssope officinale *Hyssopus officinalis*
 - 34 Iris des marais *Iris pseudacorus*
 - 35 Lamier blanc *Lamium album*
 - 36 Marguerite *Leucanthemum vulgare*
 - 37 Mauve *Malva sylvestris*
 - 38 Mélisse officinale *Melissa officinalis*
 - 39 Menthe (verte, bergamote, ananas, chocolat, marocaine, poivrée)
 - 40 Origan *Origanum vulgare*
 - 41 Ortie dioïque *Urtica dioica*
 - 42 Oseille crépue *Rumex crispus*
 - 43 Pivoine *Paeonia*
 - 44 Plantain majeur *Plantago major*
 - 45 Plantain lancéolé *Plantago lanceolata*
- ARBRES ET ARBUSTES DIVERS**
- Aubépine *Crataegus*
 - Chêne pédonculé *Quercus pubescens*
 - Charme *Carpinus*
 - Bouleau pubescent *Betula alba*
 - Bourdaine *Rhamnus frangula*
 - Châtaignier *Castanea sativa*
 - Frêne *Fraxinus*
 - Hêtre commun *Fagus sylvatica*
 - Jasmin d'hiver *Jasminum nudiflorum*
 - Laurier *Laurus nobilis*
 - Mélèze *Larix decidua*
 - Merisier ou cerisier sauvage *Prunus avium*
 - Nashi *Pyrus pyrifolia*
 - Noisetier *Corylus avellana*
 - Noyer *Juglans*
 - Olivier *Olea europaea*
 - Peuplier *Populus*
 - Pin sylvestre *Pinus sylvestris*
 - Saule *Salix*
 - Sorbier des oiseleurs *Sorbus aucuparia*
 - Sureau noir *Sambucus nigra*
 - Tilleul à petites feuilles *Tilia cordata*
- FRUITIERS MI-TIGE**
- Romarin officinal *Rosmarinus officinalis*
 - Roseau commun *Phragmites australis*
 - Ronce *Rubus fruticosus*
 - Solidage du Canada *Solidago canadensis*
 - Santoline *Santolina chamaecyparissus*
 - Sarriette *Satureja*
 - Sauge officinale *Salvia officinalis*
 - Tanaisie commune *Tanacetum vulgare*
 - Thym commun *Thymus vulgaris*
- de droite à gauche en partant de l'entrée côté Bodegemstraat
- Figuiers *Ficus carica*
 - Abricotiers polonais [x3], *Prunus armenaca*
 - Abricotier, Pêche de Nancy *Prunus armenaca*
 - Pommier Alkeme *Malus*
 - Cenisier M.T. Helshoven *Prunus*
 - Cenisier M.T. Kordia *Prunus*
 - Pommier, Melrose *Malus*
 - Prunier, Reine Claude dorée *Prunus*
 - Pêcher, Fertile de septembre *Prunus*
 - Prunier, Ste Catherine *Prunus*
 - Prunier, Victoria, *Prunus*
 - Prunier, Prune de Prince, *Prunus*
 - Poirier, Joséphine de Malines *Pyrus*
 - Poirier, St Mathieu *Pyrus*







A successful harvest by Signe & Jules





A successful harvest by Laure



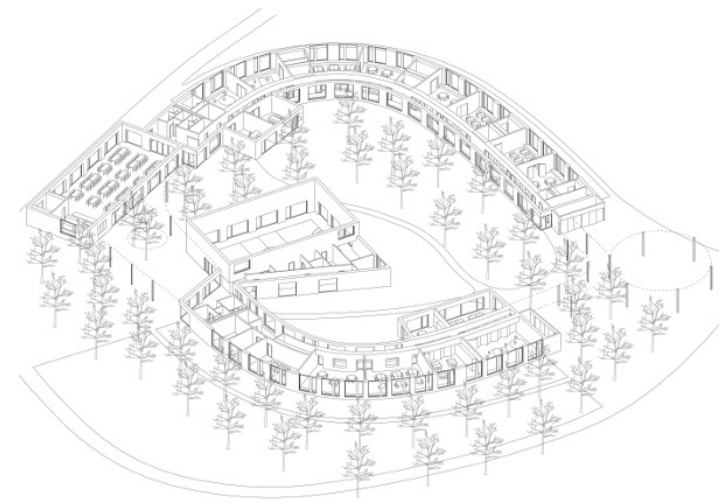
Amaranth



Seedlings for the next year



Speelplein Begijnenborre, the primary school nearby



The Station



PEELING
& SORTING

BOILING
& FILTERING

GRINDING

SOAKING
& RINSING

DRYING

STORING

PRUNING

The Station is divided into four different areas.



The hot spot, which is based on the low-tech of the rocket-stove requires little fuel. The pruned branches are perfectly suited as firewood, producing a strong flame to boil ingredients in pots of a maximum diameter of 45 cm, in wok-like pans, or to cook as ovens when they are covered. This area is also used for drying products on grids or in the air.



The mortar is used to grind materials and foods by hand, it is built with the same principle as the other modules. For the inside of the mortar, a reinforced mix including cement is used to insure resilience to shocks. A fitted removable metal recipient is used inside for hygiene purposes.



The water point consists of a base made of two lower barrels and a cut, bent and riveted zinc sheet, stabilised with pruned sticks. It is clogged and filled with buckets of rainwater to rinse or soak materials. To empty the basin, the cloggs are removed and the buckets on both sides can be filled and used to water plants. This means that water is managed reasonably, in a closed loop that allows to control drainage of grey waters.



Detail of the basin



The table is made with three barrels that serve as strong bases for the table top. The bases are hollow, and they can serve as recipients for decoration, storage or sorting activities. The table top is made with the lime and lath technique, which is using a wooden structure to maintain its stability over time. The structure can also be made with bamboo strips according to the local materials, and the lime plaster mix is identical that of the other elements. Tadelakt techniques can be used on the surface to make it waterproof.

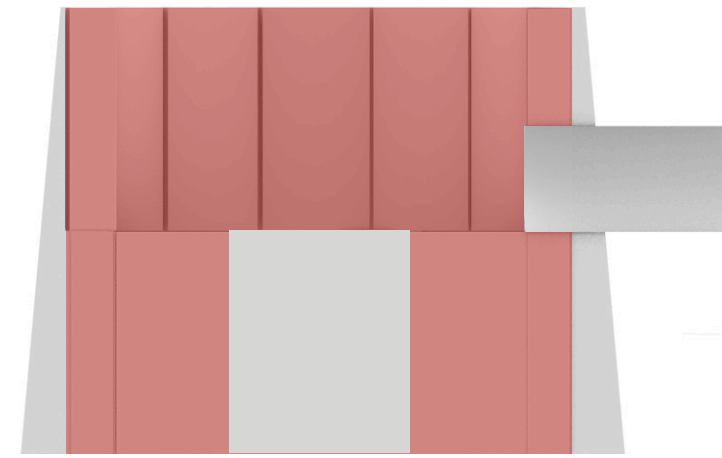
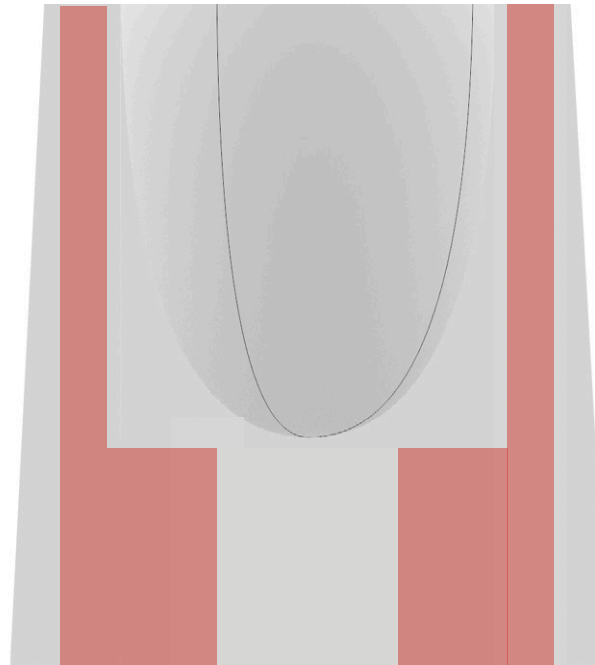
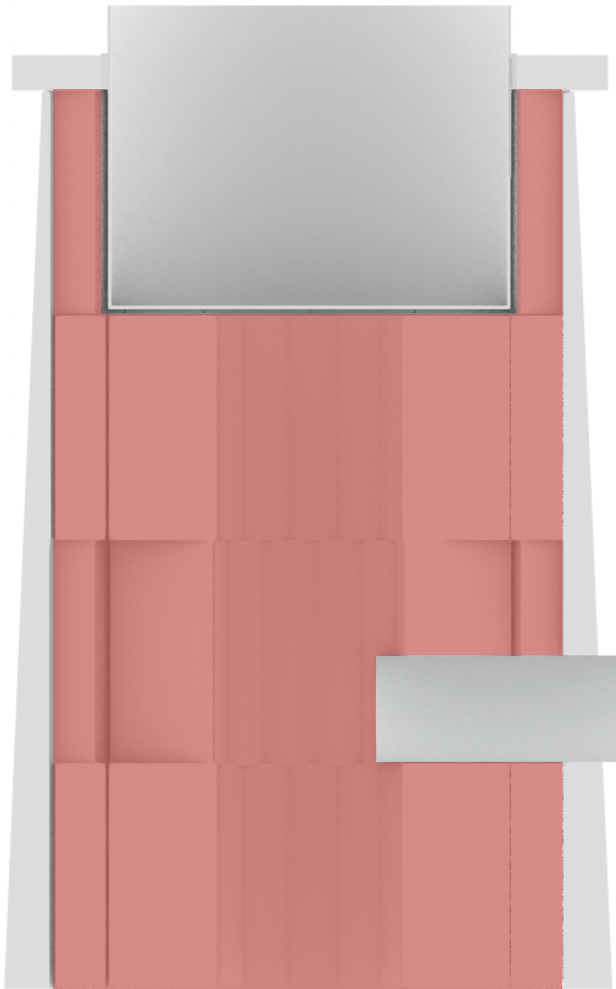


The lime and lath technique

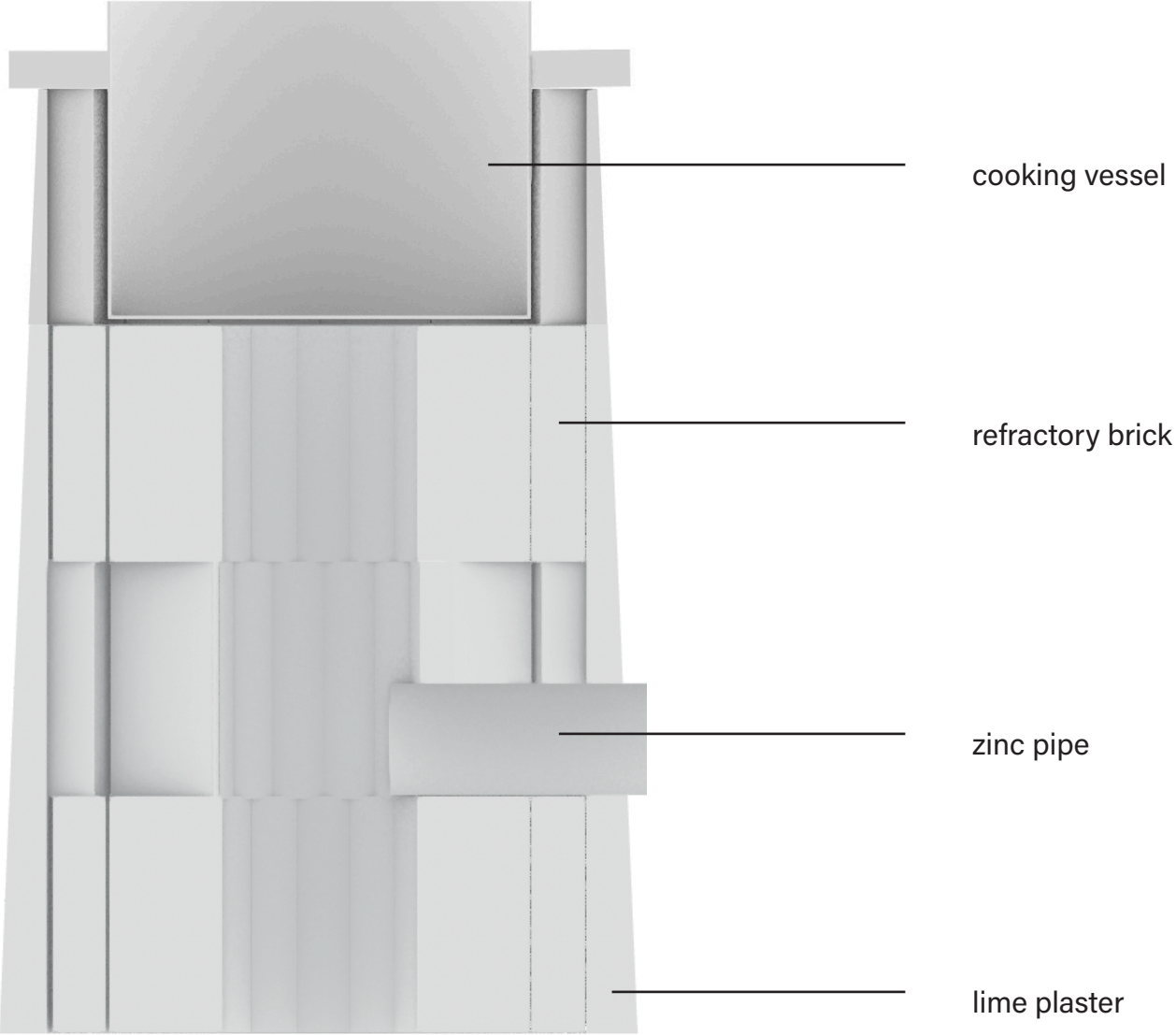
Construction principles : the modules

All the modules follow the same construction principle. A **cylindrical brick base** is cemented and covered with a **plaster** produced from a mixture of lime and local materials such as sand, earth and local pigments.

The hot spot barrel is 880 cm high, the mortar is 660 cm high and the base for the water basin is 440 cm high, all based on standard bricks of a dimension of 22 x 11 x 5 cm.



Construction principles : the modules



The bricks used for the hot spot are refractory.

Cut-out view of a hot point barrel

The lime plaster local mix is used to cement the bricks together and to apply a thick coating, in order to insulate the fire point and to provide a smooth, durable finish that is easy to clean.

Construction principles : the surfaces



The floor slab and the table top are made using the same technique. The shapes of the space or of the table, that have been collectively designed by the citizens are dug out from the soil with the right thickness.

For the floor, the slab is poured directly in the ground. For the table top, a thin reinforcement made of wooden or bamboo strips is first positioned in the hole, before the lime mix is poured. The group of citizens then communely carry the table to its base, to make it complete.

Examples of plant-based products with oak trees and lime trees

FIBER

lime tree bark
oak leaves



paper
basketry
weaving

FLOUR

acorns
lime tree leaves



bread
pastry
Vegetarian
substitute

COLOR

oak tannins



ink
dye
tanning

Fiber work
with lime tree bark



Pastry try outs with acorn and lime tree flours

Lime tree flour



Lime tree flour cake in replacement for matcha



Spelt and acorn spicy bread





Oak dye prints for a signage system



The Station