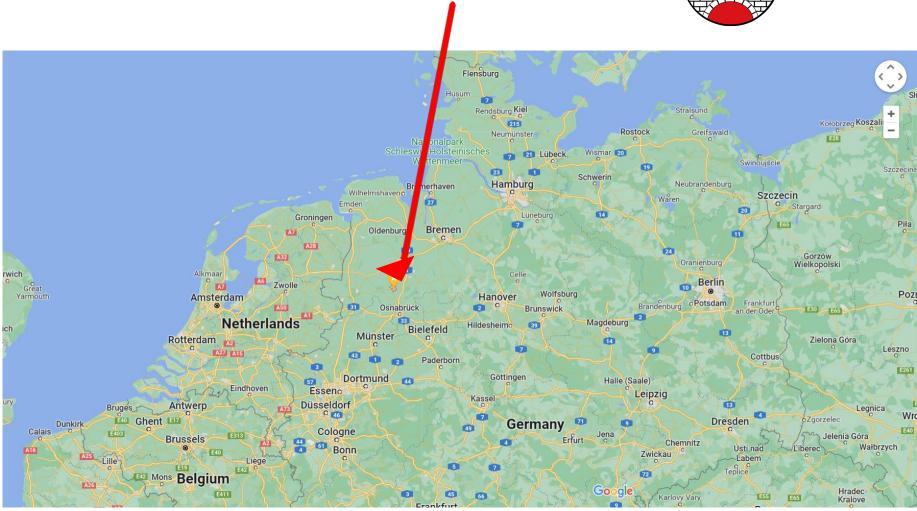
Cultivating Companionship

Creating Conversations and Communities within the Cornfield

Bersenbrück







WHERE

CORNFIELD BIOGAS PLANT TOWN



BETWEEN HISTORY AND MODERNISATION



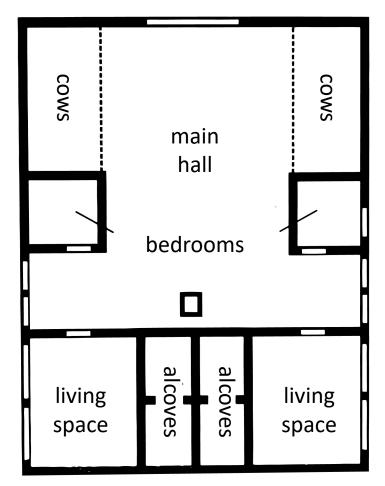


historic farm

biogas plant

HISTORY



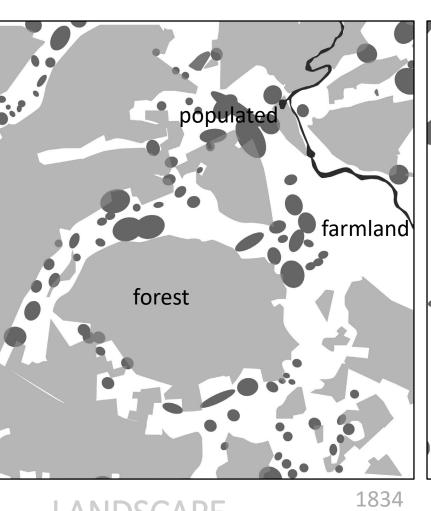


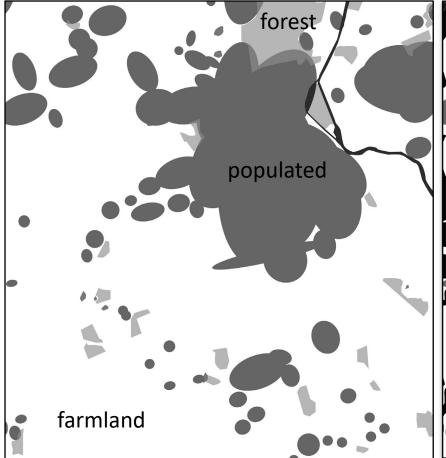


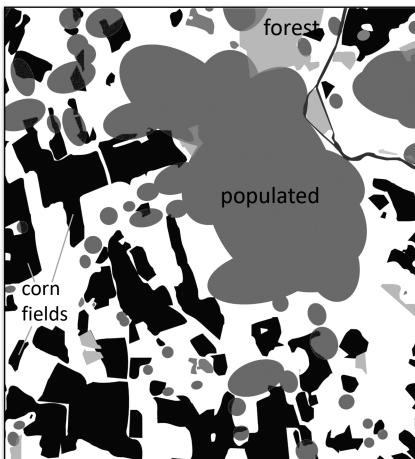
farmers' garden

half-timbered farmhouse

HISTORY







LANDSCAPE

2018

2021 (corn)

CULTIVATE COMPANIONSHIP

THIS PROJECT BRINGS TOGETHER A DIVERSE GROUP OF HUMANS, NON-HUMANS, AND CORN PLANTS IN A CORNFIELD.

THIS COMMUNITY'S GOAL IS TO REESTABLISH A CONNECTION WITH NATURE AND INITIATE A DIALOGUE ON HOW TO ADOPT A LIFE-CENTERED APPROACH TO LIVING, FARMING, AND DESIGNING.



PROPOSAL FOR A RESEARCH RESIDENCY

A RESEARCH RESIDENCY BASED IN A CORNFIELD BRINGS TOGETHER PEOPLE FROM DIFFERENT DISCIPLINES AND VARIOUS LOCAL SPECIES TO EXPLORE NEW WAYS OF COHABITATION.

THIS PROPOSAL COUNTERS EXPLORATIVE AND ANTHROPOCENE LAND USE AND INSTEAD FOCUSES ON LOCAL MATERIALS, TRADITIONAL WAYS OF BUILDING, AND COMMUNITY LIFE.

IT EXPLORES THE POTENTIAL OF A CORNFIELD BASED ON COOPERATION AND DIVERSITY. THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW BIO-BASED MATERIALS AND COOPERATION WITH NON-HUMANS, WE REBUILD THE CONNECTIONS WITH THE INTRICATE ECOSYSTEMS.



OUR ANTHROPOCENE MINDSET HAS ALIENATED US FROM BEING PART OF NATURE





INSECTPOPULATION DECLINED BY 75% IN 30 YEARS.





Modern farming methods play a significant role in these changes, as the use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides directly impacts ecosystems.

MODERN FARMING HAS A MASSIVE IMPACT ON LOCAL ECOSYSTEMS





forest soil

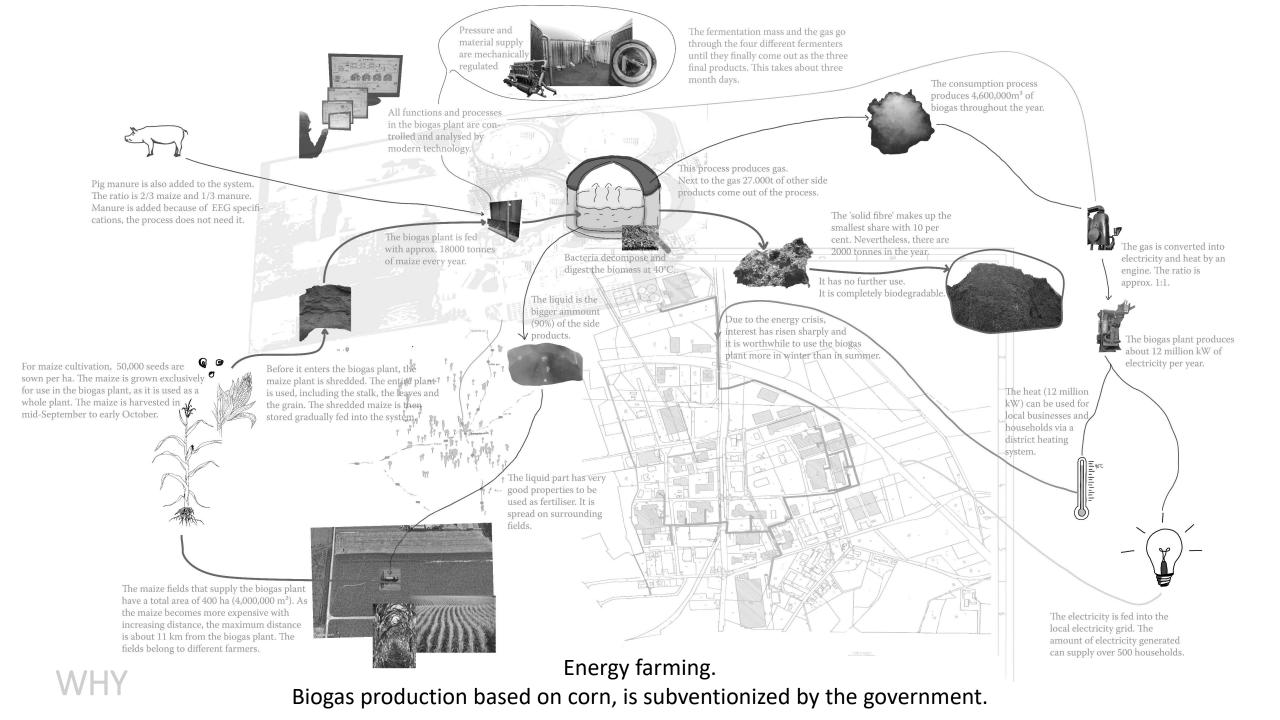
cornfield soil

MONOCULTURE CORNPLANTATION AS SYMBOL FOR THE ANTHROPOCENE MINDSET



Corn covers 205,000 million hectares of land worldwide, and where corn grows, little else can thrive.





FOSTERING CURIOSITY, CARE AND COMMUNITY







STARTING FROM THE CURRENT SITUATION AND BEGINNING A CONVERSATION

THIS PROJECT UNITES A DIVERSE GROUP OF INDIVIDUALS FROM VARIOUS PROFESSIONS, AGES, AND VIEWPOINTS BY BRINGING TOGETHER FARMERS, BIOLOGISTS, ARTISTS, AND MORE.

IT INITIATES DIRECT CONTACT AND COOPERATION WITH NON-HUMANS AND ECOSYSTEMS.

IT LEARNS FROM TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND LOCAL HISTORY. PARTICIPANTS WORK WITH LOCAL, NATURAL MATERIALS AND LEFTOVER PRODUCTS FROM THE FARMING INDUSTRY.

MATERIAL RESEARCH



Milzea is a leftover material from the biogas production. The solid fibre got its name in the process of experimentation. Mil- = milpa (cultivated field), -zea = Zea maiz (bot. term for corn)

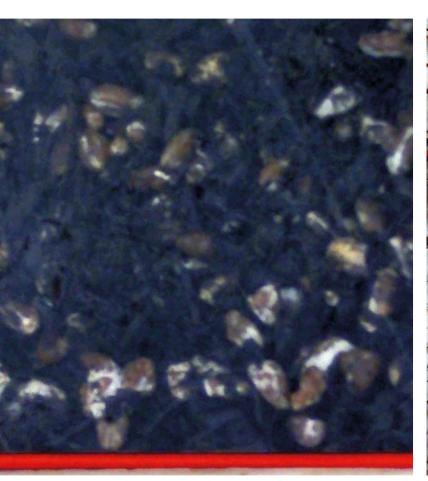






MATERIAL RESEARCH

OYSTER MUSHROOM + MILZEA







MATERIAL RESEARCH

OYSTER MUSHROOM + MILZEA

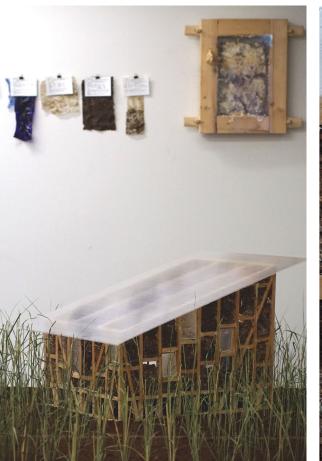
The mushroom and the leftover material together create a new material but also allow the harvest of fruits, based on human care.

The mycelium binds the material particles together, which, in turn, serve as the base for the mushroom to grow.

This project was developed based on the observation of wild mushrooms growing in mycelium, which was stored outside.

MUSHROOM HOUSE









PROPOSAL

MUSHROOM HOUSE

THE MUSHROOM HOUSE COMBINES TIMBER FRAME STRUCTURES WITH A MYCELIUM-MATERIAL.

IT SERVES AS A PLACE FOR SOCIAL GATHERINGS, COOKING, AND A RESEARCH HUB. ACCESSIBLE FOR PEOPLE WITH DIFFERENT MOBILITIES, IT INVITES GUESTS AND LOCALS TO COME TOGETHER FOR CONVERSATIONS AND ON-SITE EXPERIMENTS.

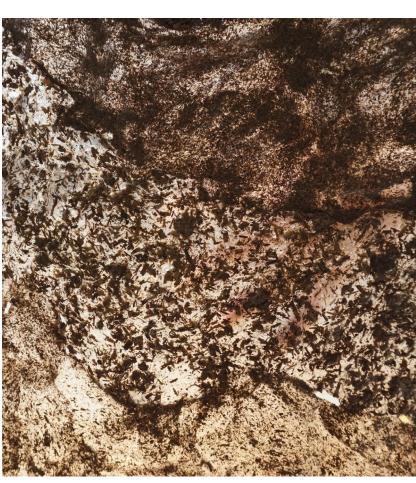
STARCH-BASED MATERIALS



POTATOE STARCH + MILZEA







MATERIAL RESEARCH

POTATOE STARCH + MILZEA

THE COMBINATION OF STARCH AND MYCELIUM ALLOWS FOR THE CREATION OF A WIDE VARIETY OF MATERIALS.

BY ADDING DIFFERENT ELEMENTS, THE MATERIAL CAN BECOME FLEXIBLE AND SOFT, OR HARD AND 3D-SHAPABLE.

STARCH-BASED MATERIALS







POTATOE STARCH MATERIALS

THE COMBINATION OF STARCH WITH DIFFERENT ELEMENTS FROM THE FIELD ALLOWS FOR A HUGE VARIETY OF MATERIALS WITH DIFFERENT AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS.

BEETS, CABBAGE, CORN LEAVES, AND OTHER ELEMENTS INVITE PARTICIPANTS TO EXPERIMENT AND DESIGN ON AN AESTHETIC LEVEL, POTENTIALLY OFFERING NEW CREATIVE IDEAS TO EXISTING DESIGN CHALLENGES.

NEST







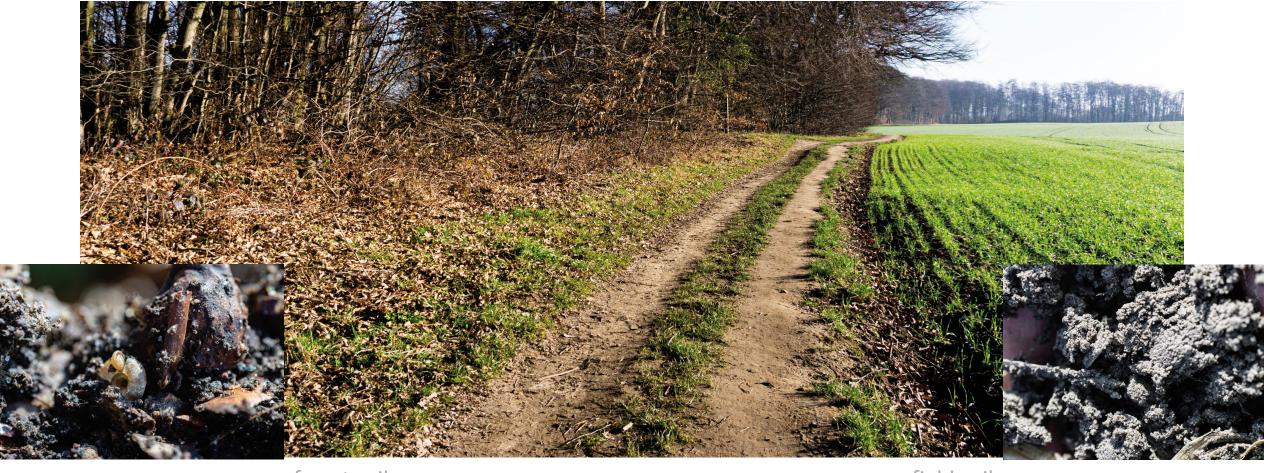
PROPOSAL

NEST

THE NEST IS THE HIGHEST STRUCTURE AND IS CONSTRUCTED FROM WOODEN FRAMES AND BIOBASED MATERIALS PRODUCED ON-SITE.

THE TENT-LIKE WALLS ARE MEANT TO BE PERSONALIZED AND DESIGNED BY THE COMMUNITY THEMSELVES USING INGREDIENTS FOUND ON AND AROUND THE FIELD.

SOIL



forest soil cornfield soil

SOIL

SOIL IS THE FOUNDATION FOR LIFE TO FLOURISH.

BY EMPHASIZING SOIL AND ECOSYSTEMS, THE FIELD BECOMES MORE VIBRANT AND SUSTAINABLE FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS. CREATING HEALTHY SOIL MEANS GROWING FOR THE FUTURE IN COLLABORATION WITH THE LOCAL ECOSYSTEMS.

COMPOST TREE







COMPOST TREE

THE LOWER PART OF THE STRUCTURE CONTAINS COMPOST, SERVING AS A CRUCIAL FOUNDATION FOR NUMEROUS MICROBES, FUNGI, INSECTS, WORMS, AND OTHER SPECIES.
THESE ORGANISMS TRANSFORM ORGANIC MATERIALS PROVIDED BY HUMANS INTO VALUABLE SOIL.

ABOVE THE COMPOST, PARTLY ACCESSIBLE TO HUMANS, IS THE BIRD AREA.

THE STRUCTURE IS CONSTRUCTED FROM WOOD AND COMPOSTABLE MILZEA-STARCH-BASED PLATFORMS, ENSURING SUSTAINABILITY THROUGHOUT.

THIS PLANTING METHOD INVOLVES COMBINING MAIZE WITH A CLIMBING PLANT AND A GROUND-COVERING PLANT. THESE PLANTS GROW IN SPATIAL AND FUNCTIONAL SYMBIOSIS.

FOR INSTANCE, LEGUMES CONTRIBUTE NITROGEN TO THE SOIL, AND GROUND-COVERING PLANTS, SUCH AS SQUASH HELP RETAIN SOIL MOISTURE AND PREVENT EROSION.

MAIZE, ORIGINALLY CULTIVATED BY THE MAYA ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT, HOLDS GREAT IMPORTANCE IN ECONOMIC, FOOD, RELIGIOUS, AND CULTURAL ASPECTS EVEN TODAY.



The flowers attract benificial insects and the roots bring nitrogen into the soil. Some varieties are edible for humans and a source of protein (potential for biomaterials).



Flower attracts benificial insects for natural pest control.

Grows fast and serves as natrual mulch, it shades the soil and keeps it moist.

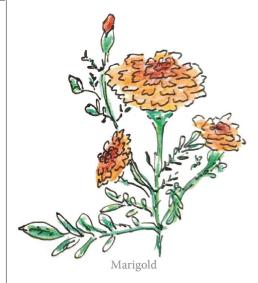


Aromatic herb that attracts beneficial insects and keeps the number of pests down.

Promotes germination of certain vegetables such as cucumber, carro, peas, and others.



One of the "Three Sisters". Brings nitrogen into the soil. Flower attracts benificial insects.

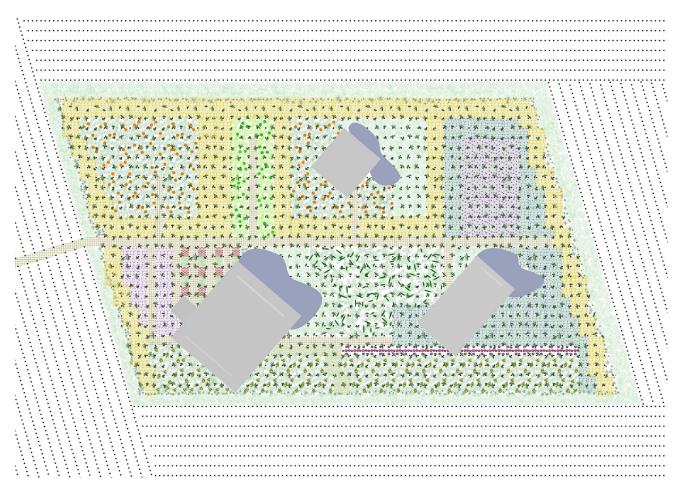


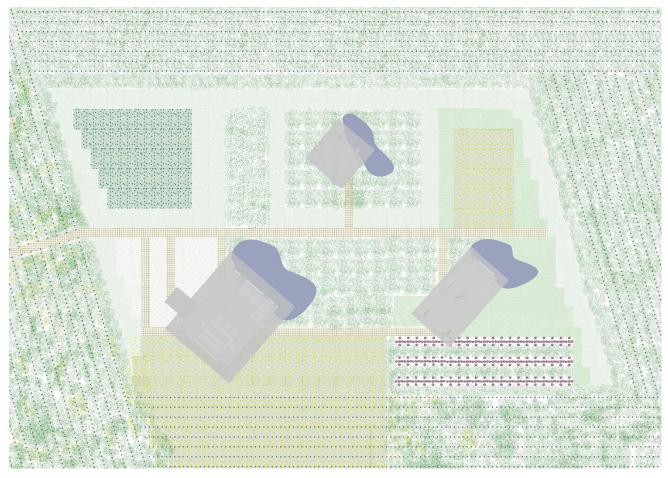
Flower attracts benificial insects.

Expels pests such as snails and nematodes.

The taproots loosen the soil.

Flower can be used for colored materials.





HOW TO START



The porject starts with the first conversation.

Bringing the local community, municipality, researcher and artists on one table.

CONVERSATION

PRESENTATION AND CONVERSATION

INVOLVE AS MANY PERSPECTIVES AS POSSIBLE

GATHER FIRST IDEAS

MAKE PEOPLE CURIOUS TO EXPLORE MORE.



WORKSHOPS

WORKSHOPS WITH DIFFERENT PARTNERS

WORKING TOGETHER ON A HANDS-ON AND CREATIVE BASE

DEEPENS COMMUNITY BONDING AND RECONNECTS TO HISTORICAL PRACTICES OF COMMUNAL WORK.



DOCUMENTATION

PROCESSES, IDEAS AND ACTIVITIES WILL BE DOCUMENTED TO

REFLECT AND CONTINUE

TO PRESENT THE PROJECTS TO OTHERS SO THE COMMUNITY CAN GROW

TO PRESENT FOR FURTHER FUNDING



REALISATION

BUILDING IN THE FIELD

THE STRUCTURE PRESENTED CAME OUT OF REPRESENT A POSSIBLE FUTURE MOMENT OF THIS PROJECT.

THE REALISATION OF THE BUILDING MEANS TO BEGIN WITH ONE, AND THEN REFLECT AND CONTINUE ON REAL-LIFE EXPERIENCES.

THE FINAL DESIGN OF THE CORNFIELD CAN BE DIFFERENT IN THE END; BUT THE FUNCTIONS AND OVERALL PRONCIPLES OF THE PROPOSAL SHOUB BE CEPT IN MIND DURING THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS.



GET INVOLVED

FOLLOW THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT

TELL YOUR FRIENDS
AND THOSE WHO YOU THINK
MIGHT BE INTERESTED OR
SHOULD KNOW ABOUT IT

SEND YOUR FEEDBACK AND IDEAS AND JOIN THE CONVERSATION!

@liinaa_h



Cultivating Companionship



Creating Conversations and Communities within the Cornfield.

@liinaa_h