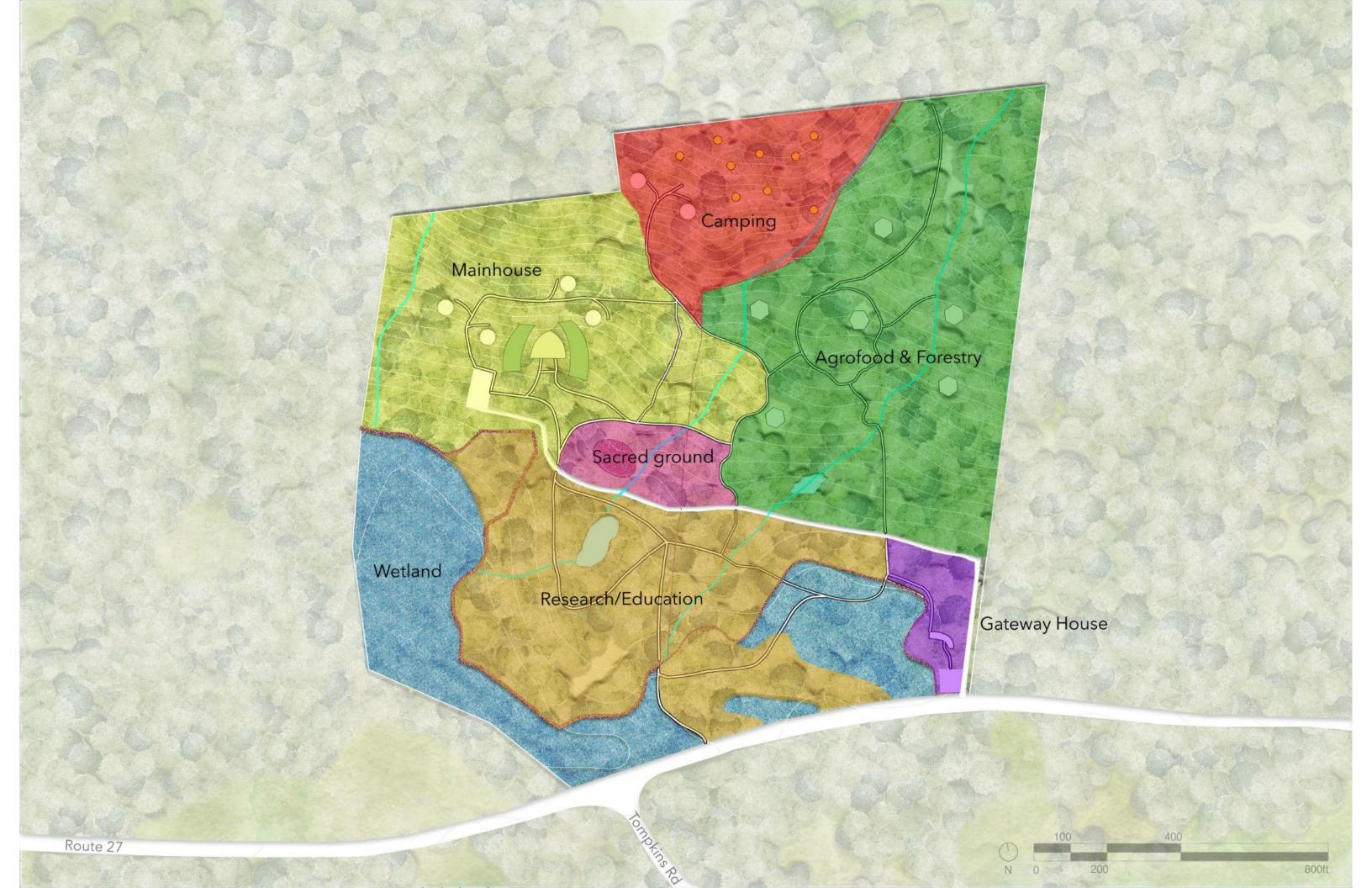
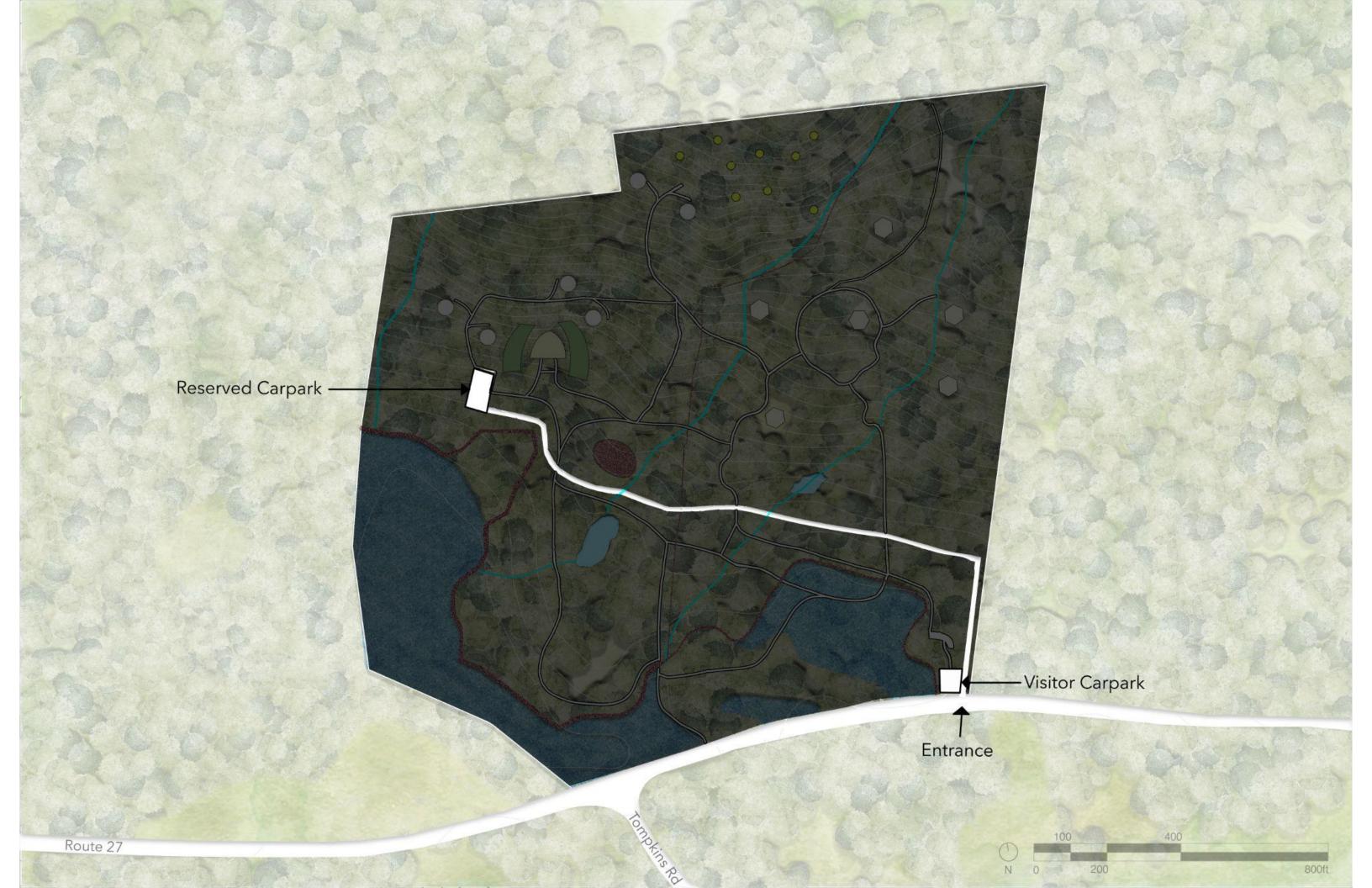
- Preserving Schaghticoke Culture & knowledge
- Promote healthy land practices (above & below ground)
- Understanding & employing existing terrain/resources











The farmer wants a hive—inside the world of renting bees

by Manu Saunders, The Conversation



HUNTER'S POINT BUZZ: Rooftop urban farm at new Queens rental complex will have 13,000 honey bees

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS | MAY 14, 2015 AT 12:20 PM





Bee Rental Program Brings Together Gardeners and Farmers to Make More Food & Help Bee Populations

NEWS PROVIDED BY

Rent Mason Bees →

Jan 26, 2021, 09:00 ET

SHARE THIS ARTICLE













Worms, garbage produce best fertilizer for garden

Jim Coe Correspondent Feb 20, 2020 Updated Feb 26, 2020

Couple spread gospel of garbage-eating 'Wonder Worms'

By SUSAN JACOBSON

ORLANDO SENTINEL | APR 08, 2016 AT 1:11 PM

Earthworm research spurs farmers to act

Staff Reporter | 4th March 2019

Source: Flic



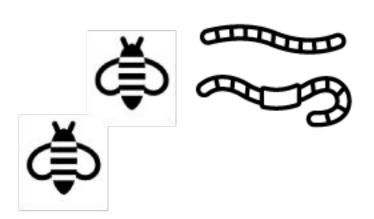


This involves the diversion of existing over-surface water channels to a water retention pool tin the agricultural zone of site. Aided with aquatic plants, insects and animals, it improves quality for use and/or later discharge. This then provides a more direct and local water source for agricultural purposes, thereby reducing dependency on municipal supply and stress from overdrawn water supplies in the catskills. Lastly the very visible water feature aids in the beautifying and educational purposes of the reserve.



INSECT RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

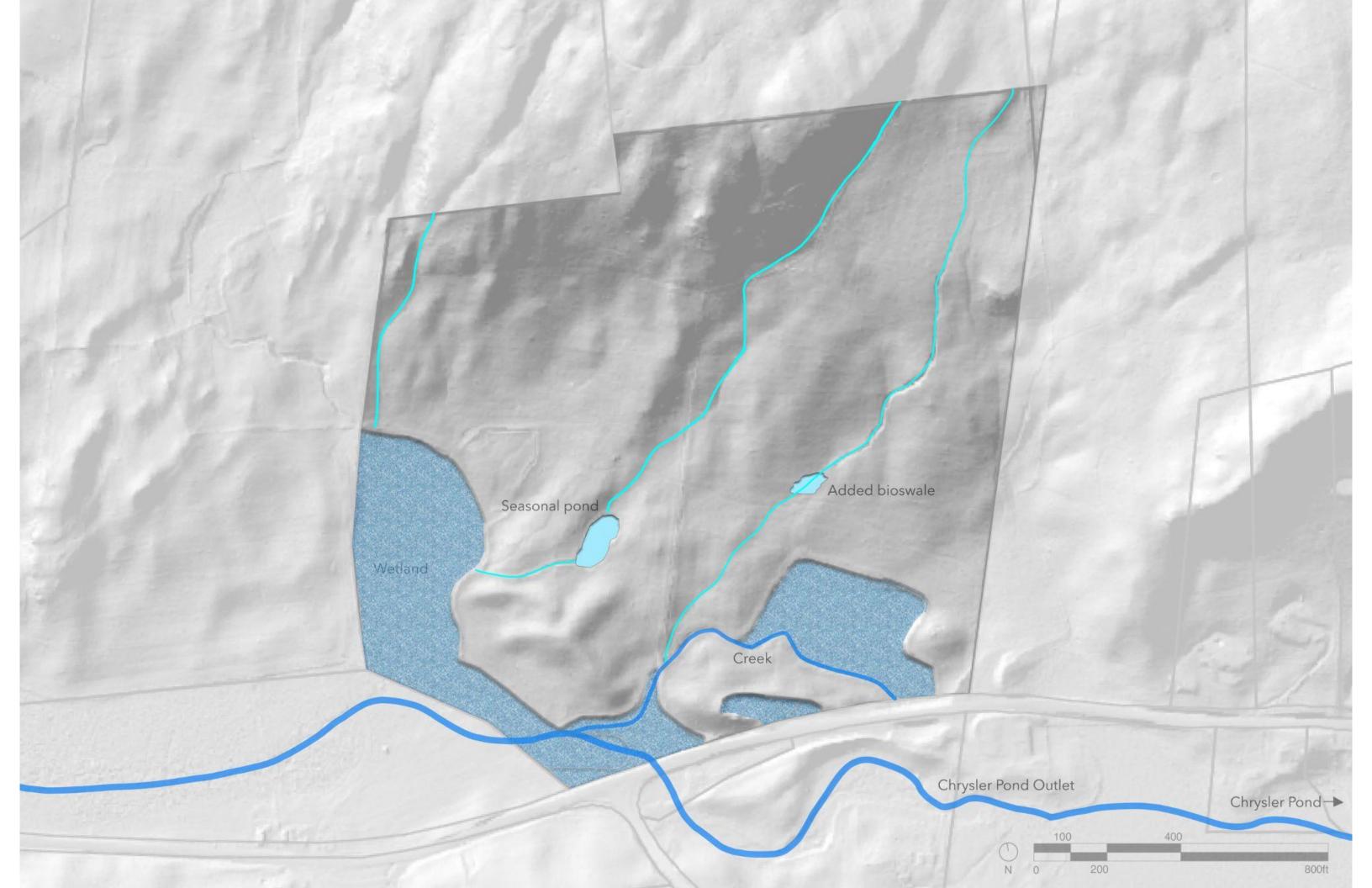
Insects have existed long before the mankind and will continue to do so after. Recognising the tenacity and innate longevity of these little organisms is crucial for future generations of human kind. A multitude of insect harnessing technologies are what we envision. These range from ecosytem repair to spatial imaging and mapping. Given the natural environment of the site, alongside a unique wetland feature, an insect research center/laboratory is to be developed to further this potential.

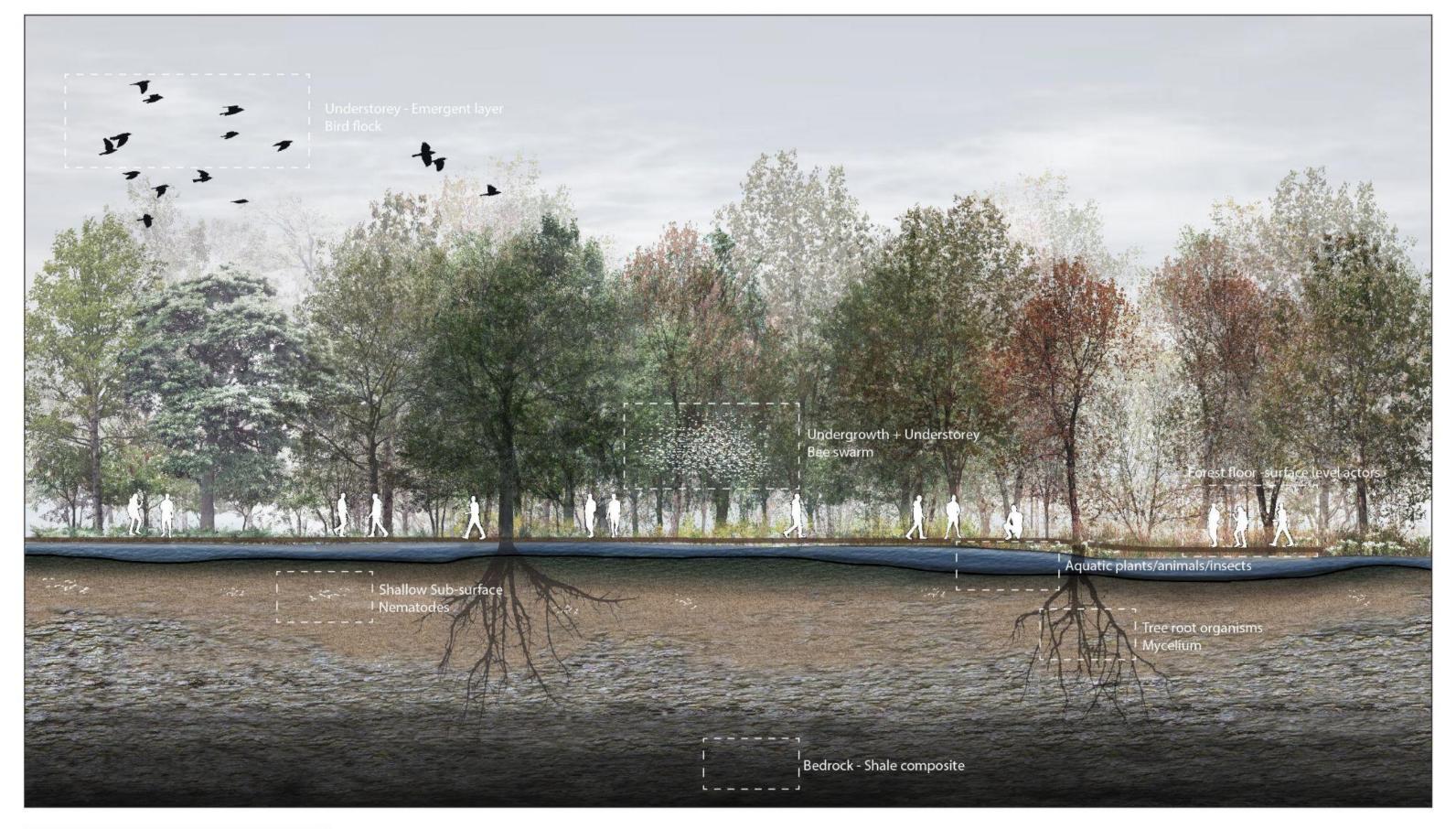


BEE & EARTHWORM FARMING

The earthworm contributes to the ecosystem via loosening and aerating the soil and feeding off decaying matter and enriching the soil with nutrients. Bees play a major role in pollinating. By farming and harnessing bees and earthworms, these hidden-heroes have far reaching contributions to the ecosystem, primarily through initially adding to soil health and help pollination. Given plant waste to consume and give off nutrient rich soil mounds, this can then be added to farmlands that have seen poor soil qualities for crop planting. Earthworms, alongside bees, are the future. Instead of buying fertilized soil, farmers will potentially invest in earthworms to create their own local supply.







Section - Wetland

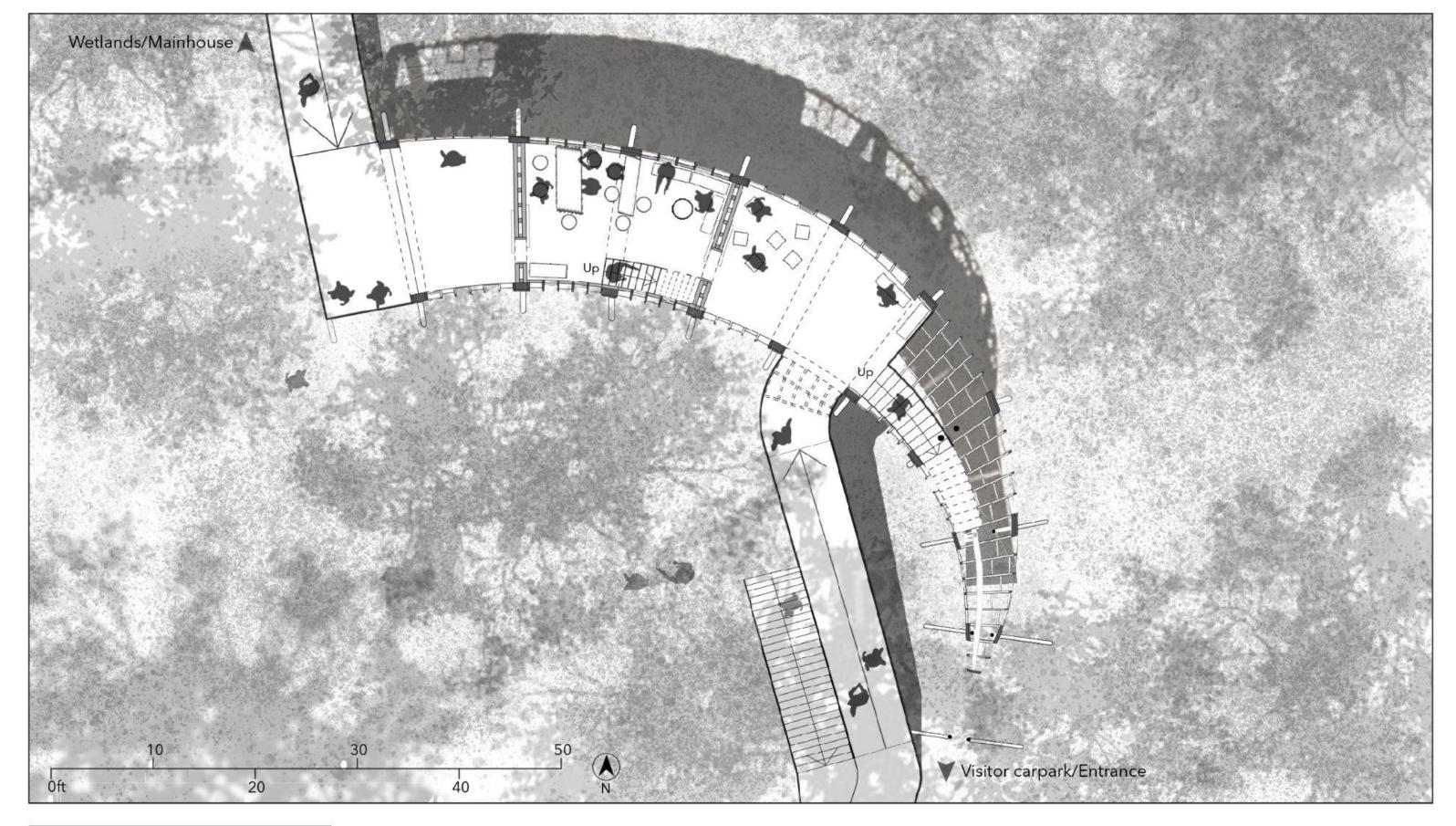
As part of the research and education zone, the wetland provides a multitude of opportunities to study the different stratas of the Ecosphere. By adding a boardwalk, this precious resource is better protected from human intervention and enables a wide variety of parties to engage in the learning from the Wetlands.





Perspective - Gateway House forest floor

A variety of visitors are expected on site. Insect researchers and farmers, hikers and nature lovers, wildlife enthusiasts, Wetland conservationists, families and schools on cultural visits to the Schaghticoke people, indigenous people and tourists.



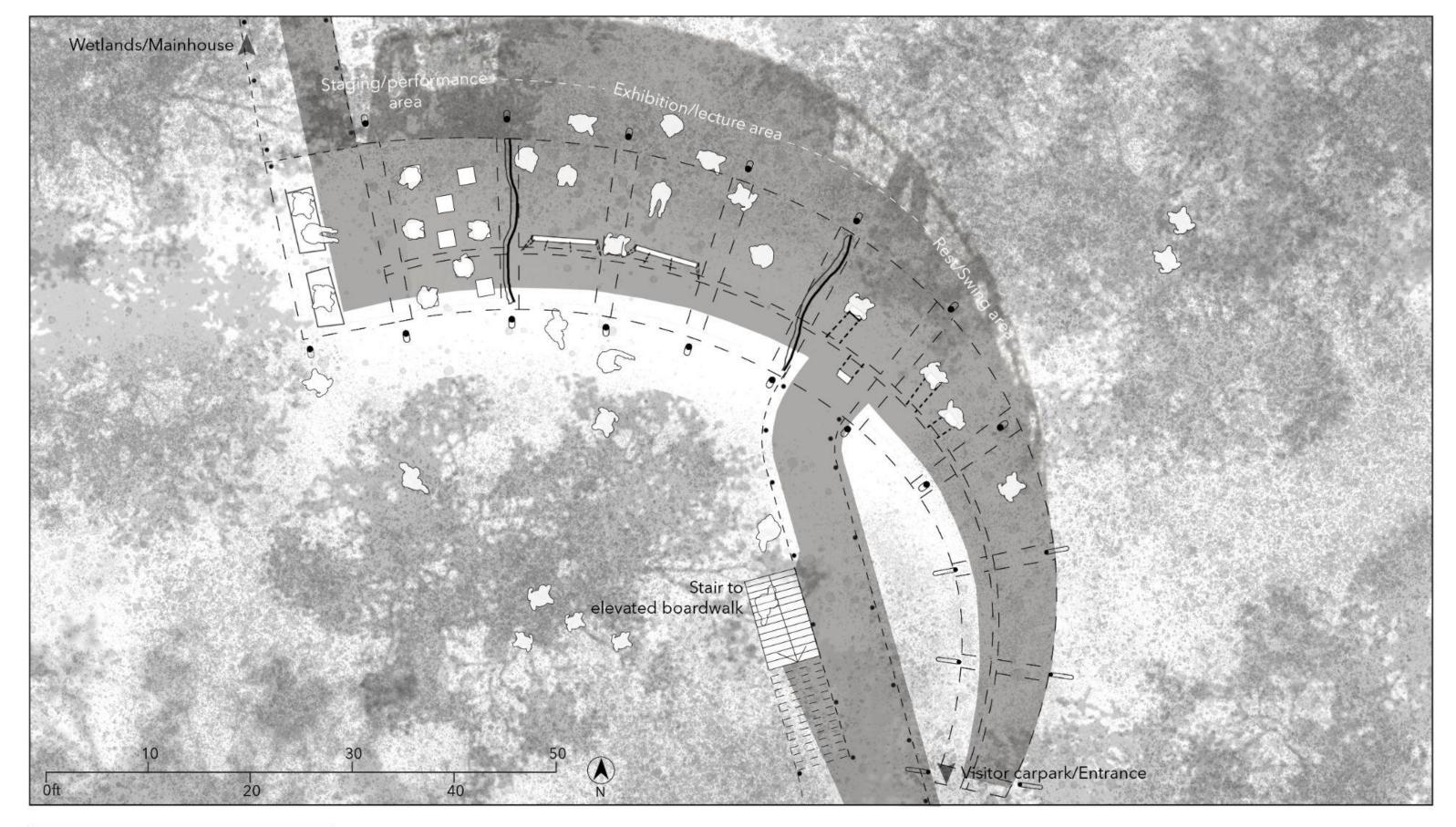
1st Floor Plan - Gateway House

The Gateway house marks the start of any visitor's journey on the Schatighoke site. Accessible via the forest floor and/or a ramping elevated-boardwalk, it performs a visitor center role of introducing and orientating visitors to the natural and cultural landscape they are about to experience. Nestled beneath the tree canopy, the gateway house weaves between existing trees and blends into the landscape.



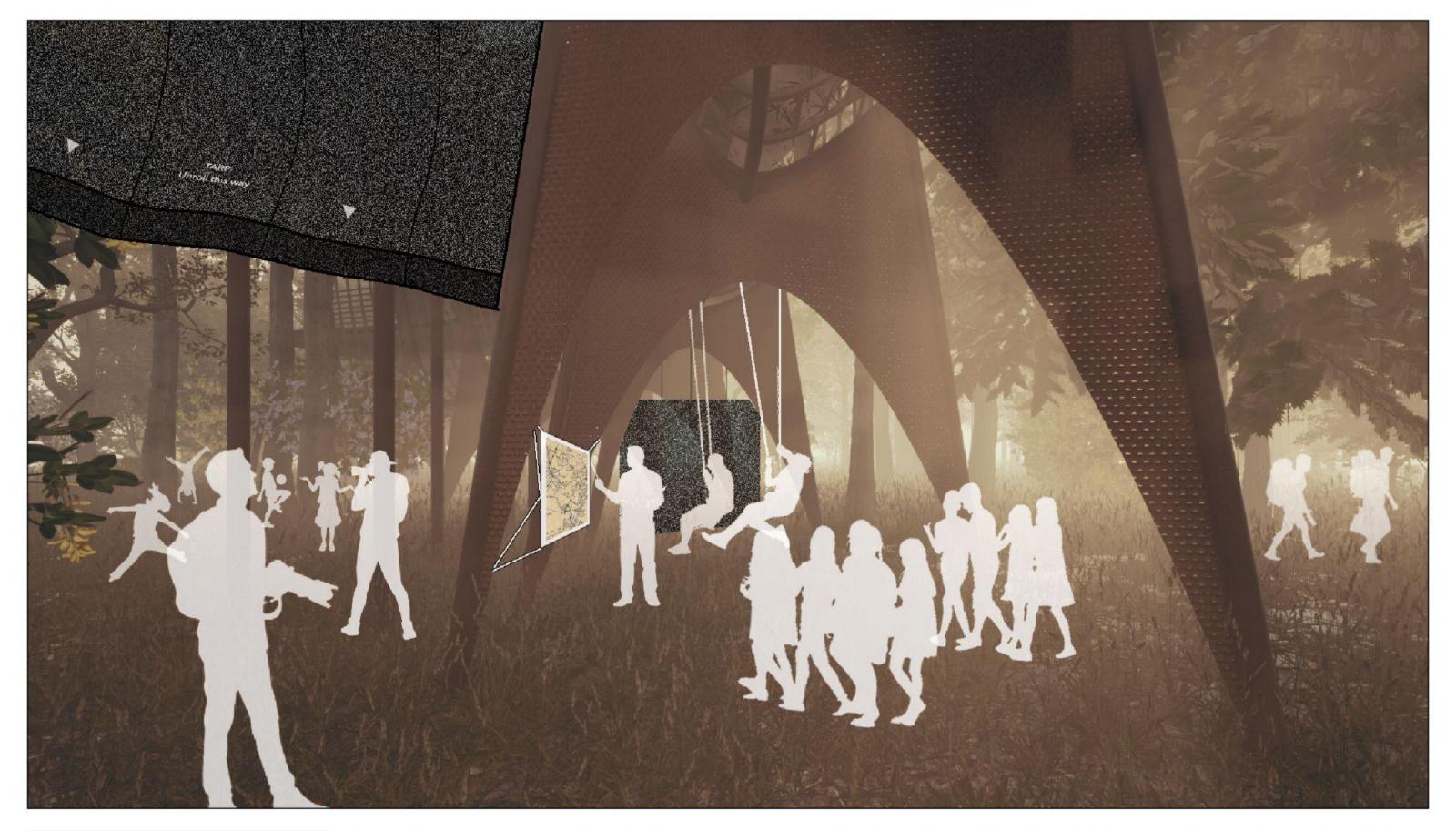
Perspective - Gateway House entry

Nestled among the trees and beneath canopy, the gateway house performs a visitor center function. Located just adjacent to the visitor car park along route 27, access to the structure is made via this eleavted board walk (seen here).



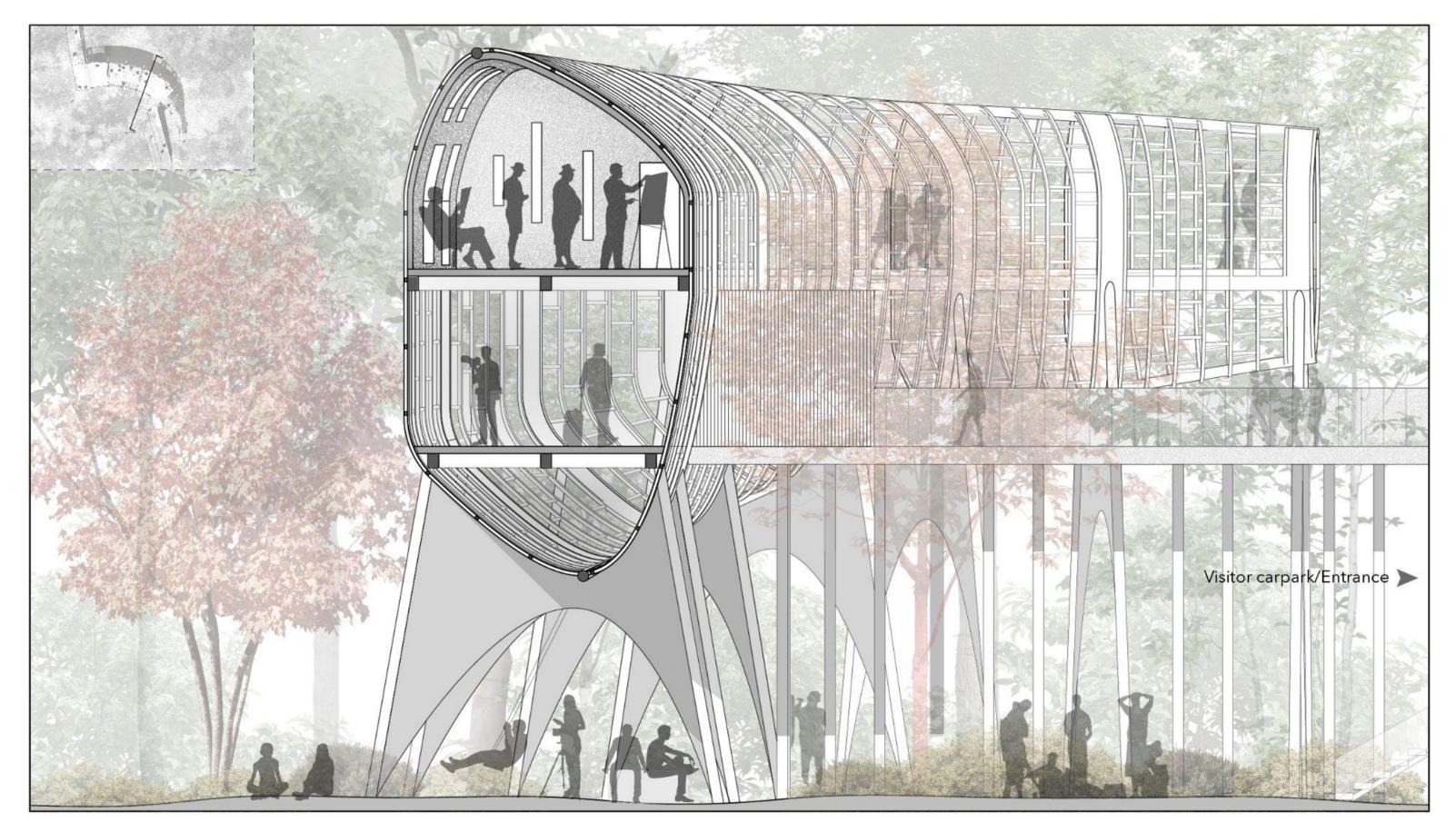
Ground Floor Plan - Gateway House

A Return To Nature. The camping pod supports the short-mid term camping activities of up to 4 pax in the camping zone of the Schatighoke site. Suspended above the forest floor and attached to a single mature tree, Oak trees of a minimum 2ft diamater, it provides a unique & immersive experience of nature. The cocoon-like form references the Caterpillar-Butterfly transformation.



Perspective - Gateway House forest floor

The forest floor beneath the elevated structure is well shaded from the elements. Further protection may be added via tarp sheets thats are ably connected across the legs that can roll down tto shield visitors below. Here outdoor lessons, open spaces for visitors to congregate and staging areas before setting off are located.



Section - Gateway House

The unique three levels of the Gateway House provide differing moments to experience the natural landscape and engage in visitor activities. Suspended above within the tree line or on the forest floor, visitors encounter the worm-like structure within a a relatively dense forest. Access and exit are from ramps and elevated boardwalks leading to the wetland and entrance carpark respectively.



Perspective - Gateway House (looking forward)

As part of the temporal investigation of the project, one significant aspect is the idea of learning from the past whilst moving forward. The Gateway House performs such a symbolic gesture at the two ends of the elevated platforms. 'Looking forward' is pictured above as the last point before embarking further into the site. Here guide rendezvous and last minute staging functions are housed.





Perspective - Gateway House (looking back)

As part of the temporal investigation of the project, one significant aspect is the idea of learning from the past whilst moving forward. The Gateway House performs such a symbolic gesture at the two ends of the elevated platforms. The image above looks back at route 27 & the visitor carpark, representing the journey from before.

This 'past' manifest in the spaces encountered before reaching the gateway house are ably seen thanks to the topographically higher gravel mound the gateway house is located upon.

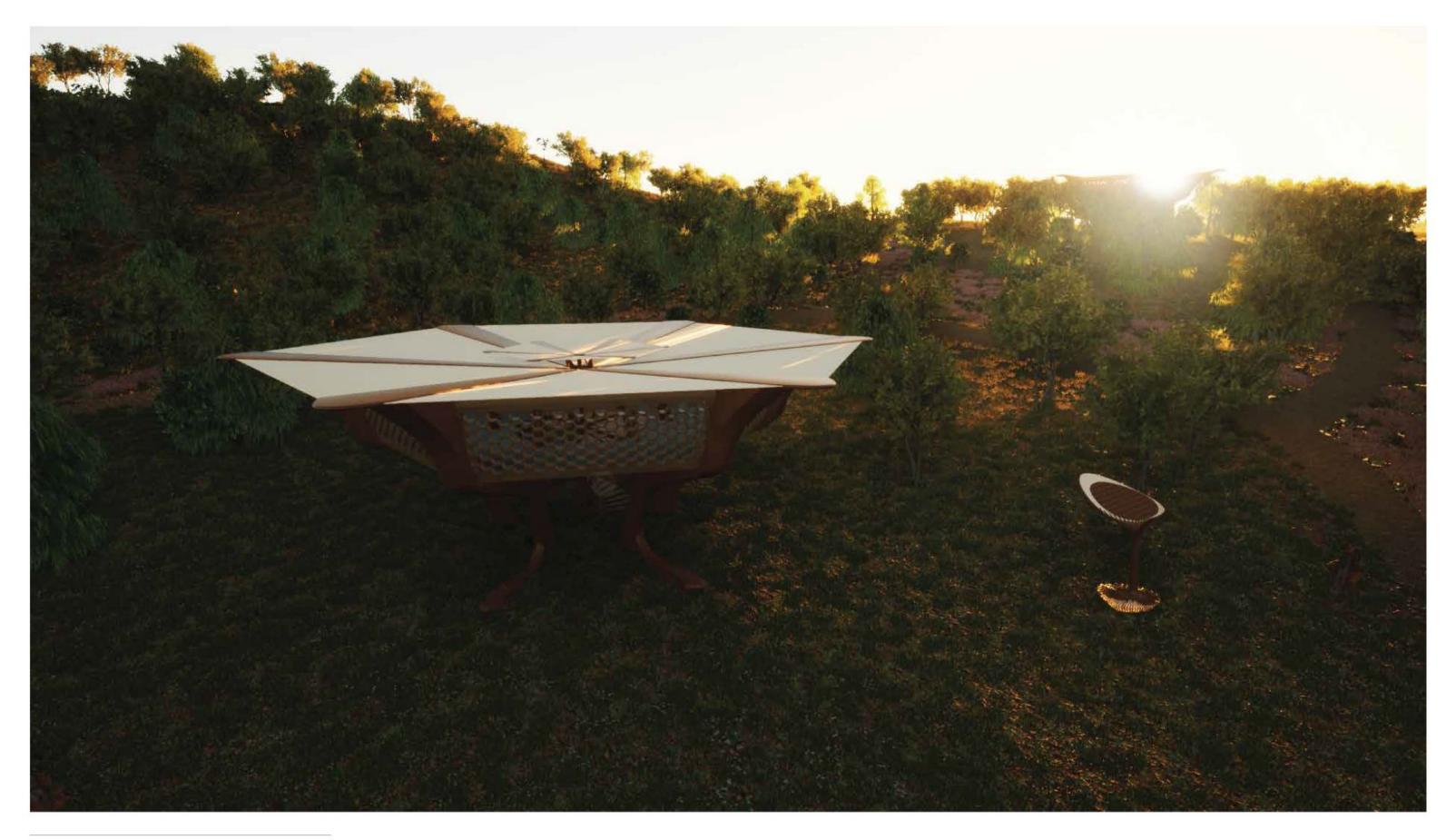
Perspective - Gateway House (learning from our environment)

[02]

"Let's get back to what's important, think about what's going to happen seven generations down the road, live with the land or lose it all"

Sachem Hawk Storm

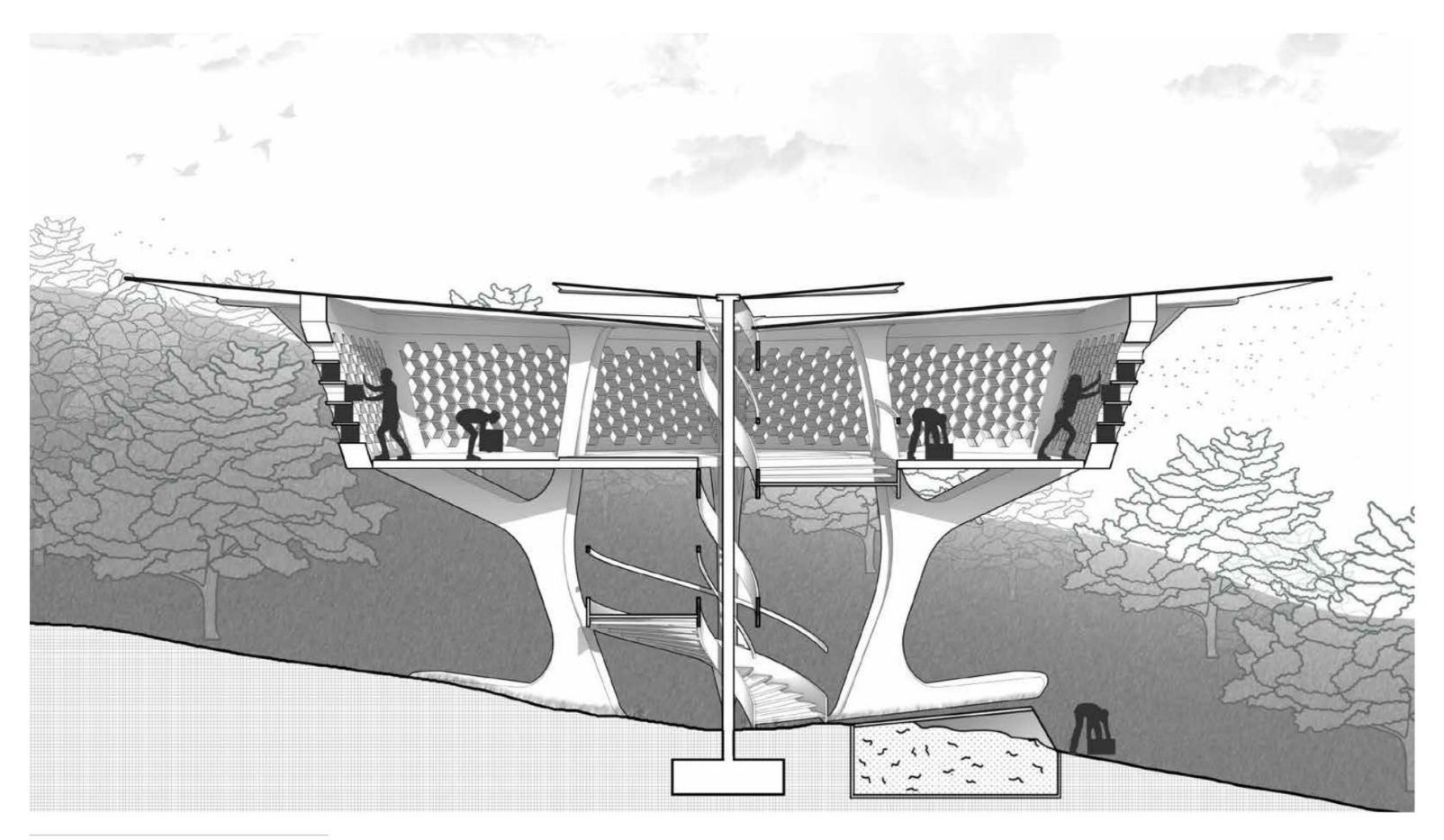








Buzz Tree - Perspective (Interior)







Main House - Perspective (Winter)

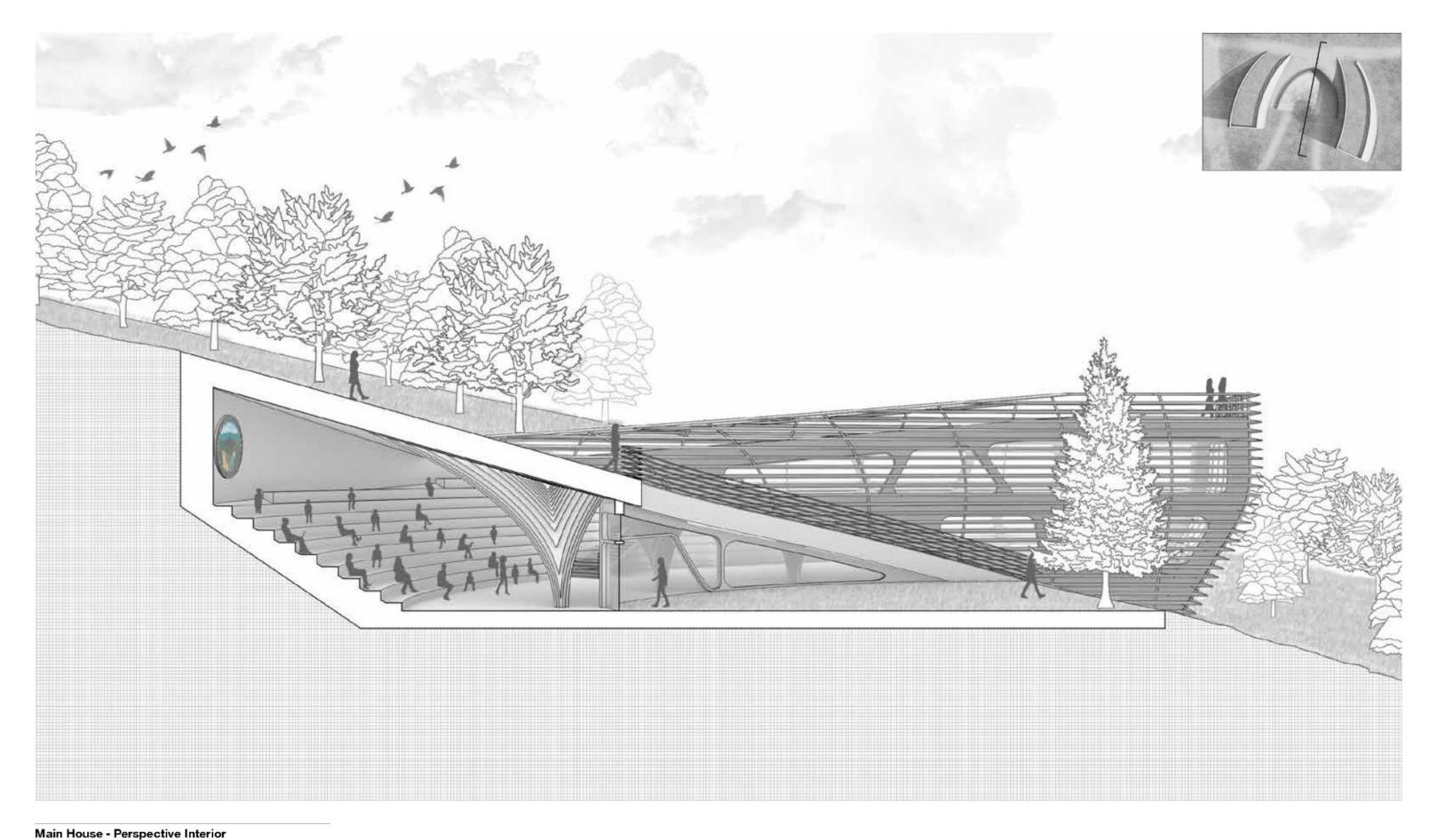
The main house is located on the sloped area of the site. Mainly functioning as Embassy of Schaghticoke First Nation, to provide welcoming gesture, the main house forms a curve around the existing pine tree.





Main House - Perspective

Existing Pine tree is transplanted onto the courtyard between two wings. The courtyard performs the function of central square of the Schaghticoke Community and speech stage in case of events.

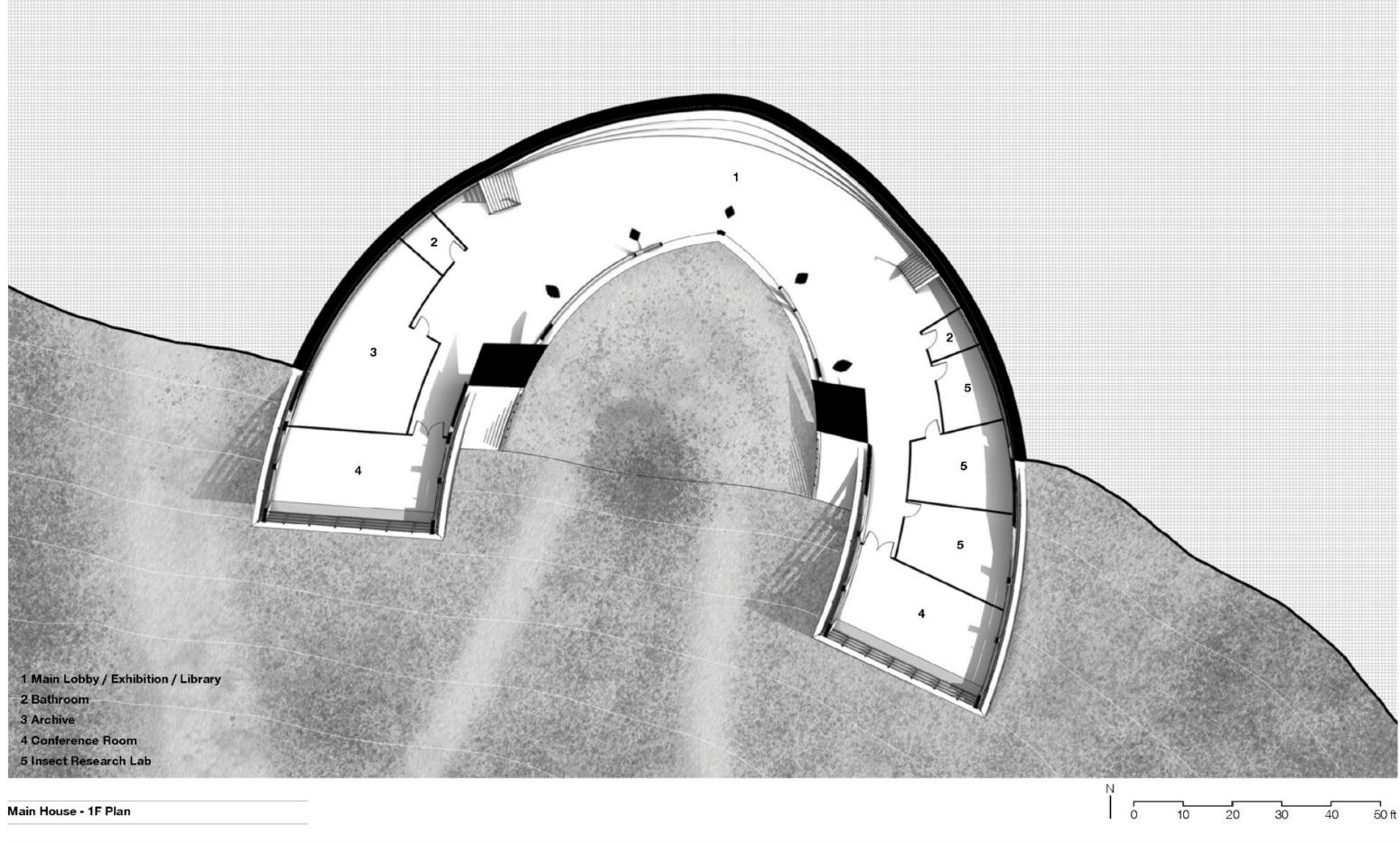


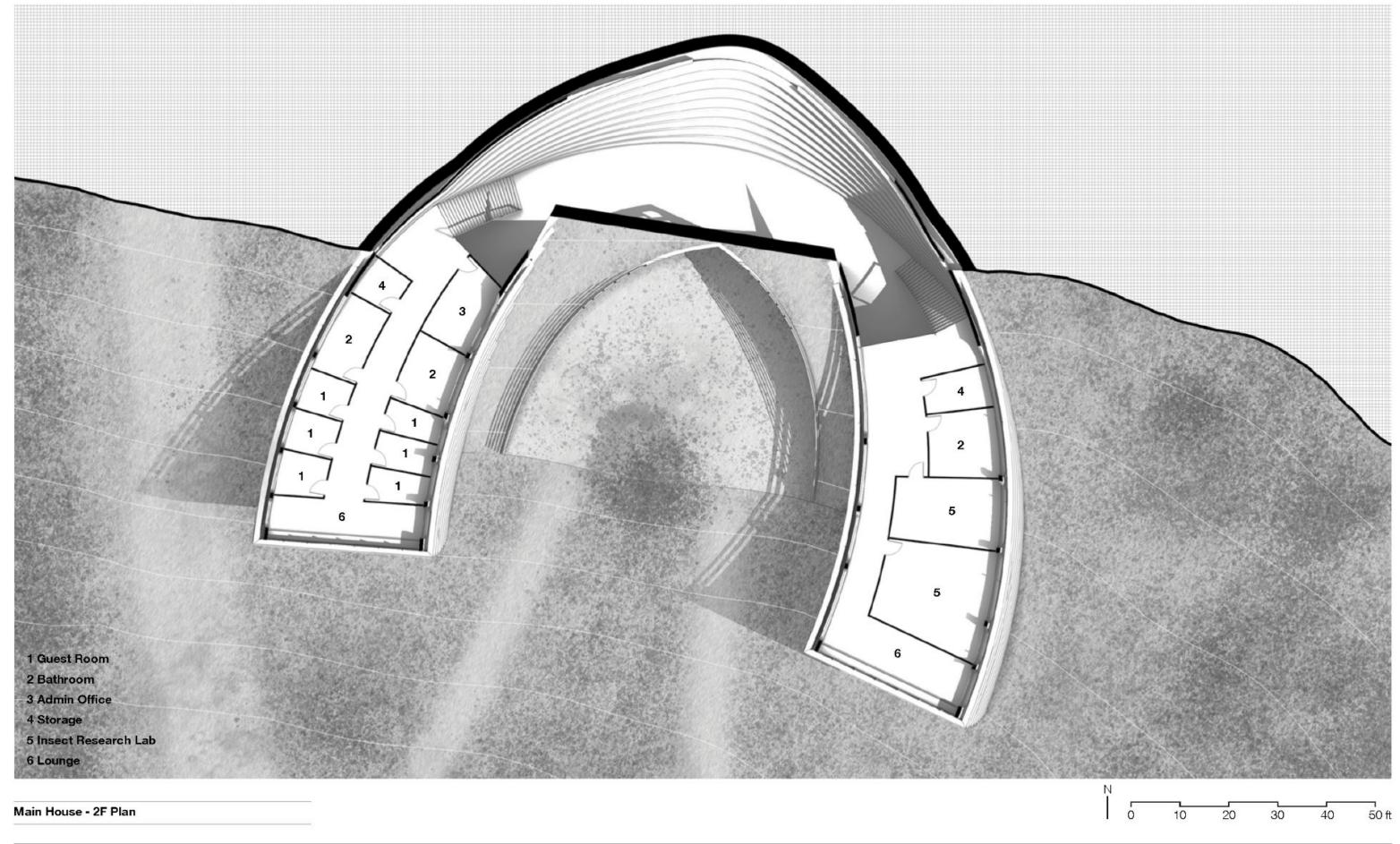


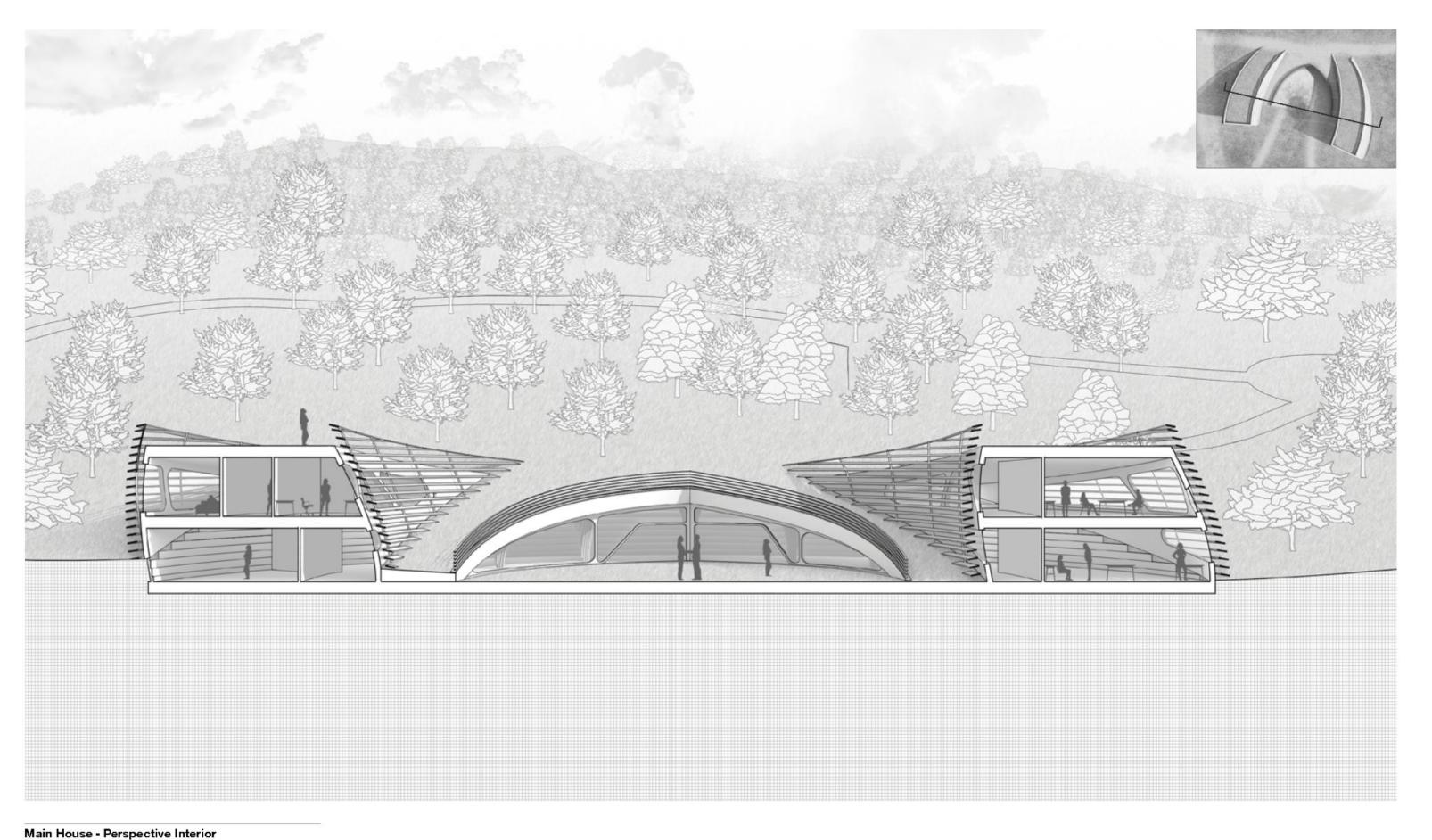
Main House - Perspective Interior

The Lobby works as library / Information hub / Exhibition space. When in need, The entire wall facing the courtyard can be opened up for larger events.

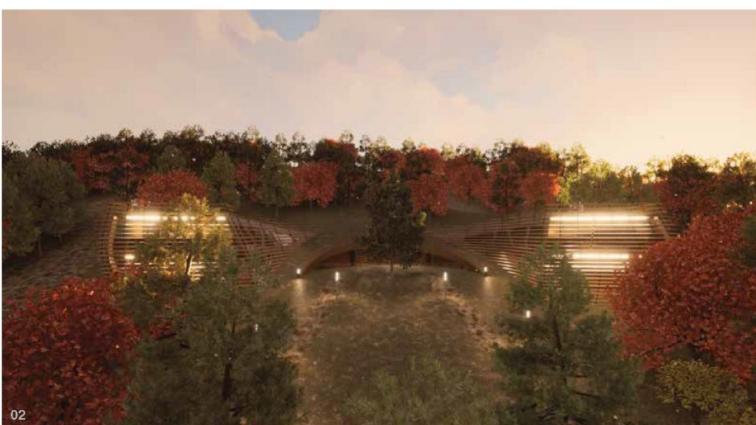
















Main House - Perspective

[01] Courtyard [03] View from North

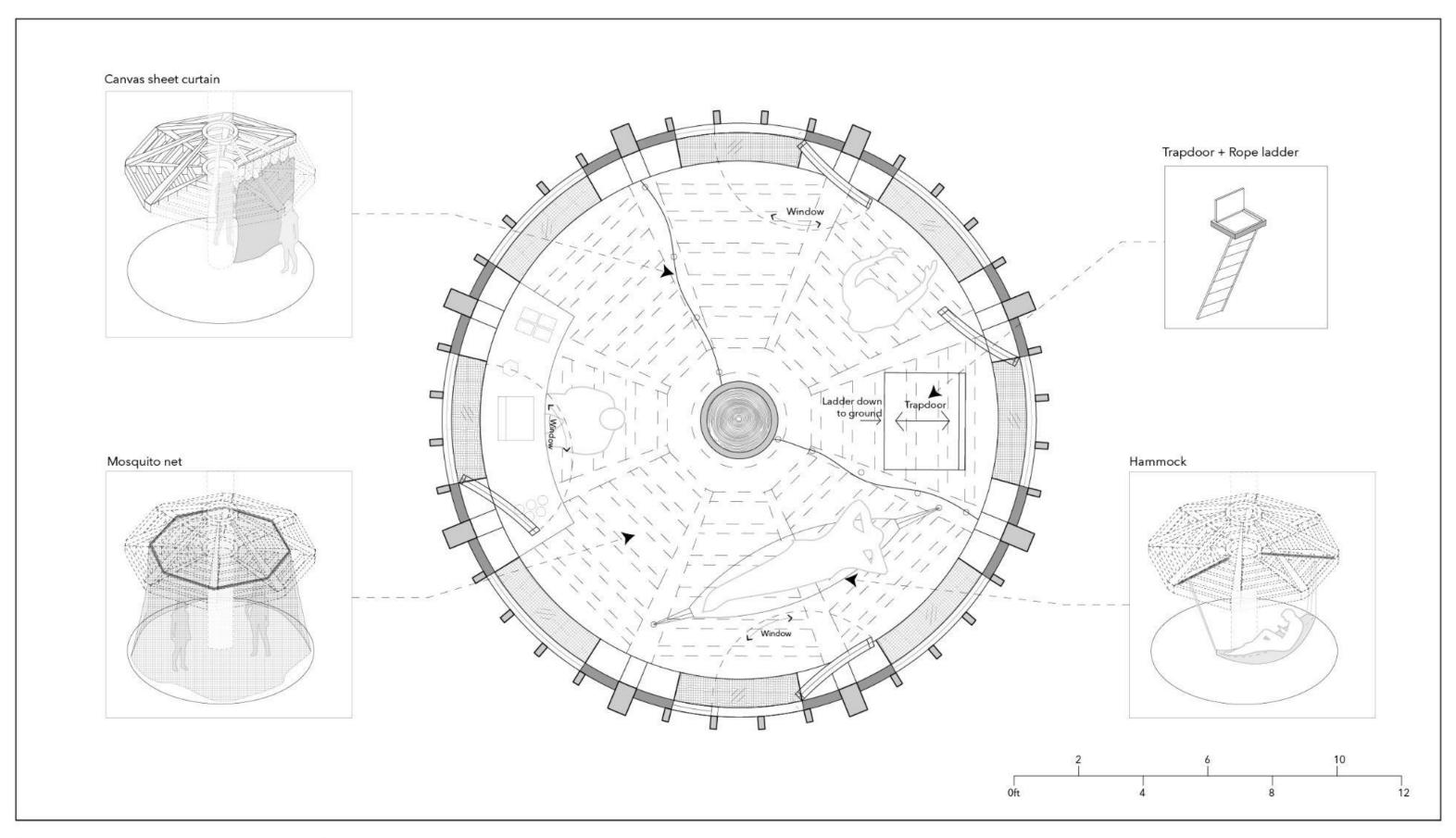
[02] Front View [04] View from Lobby



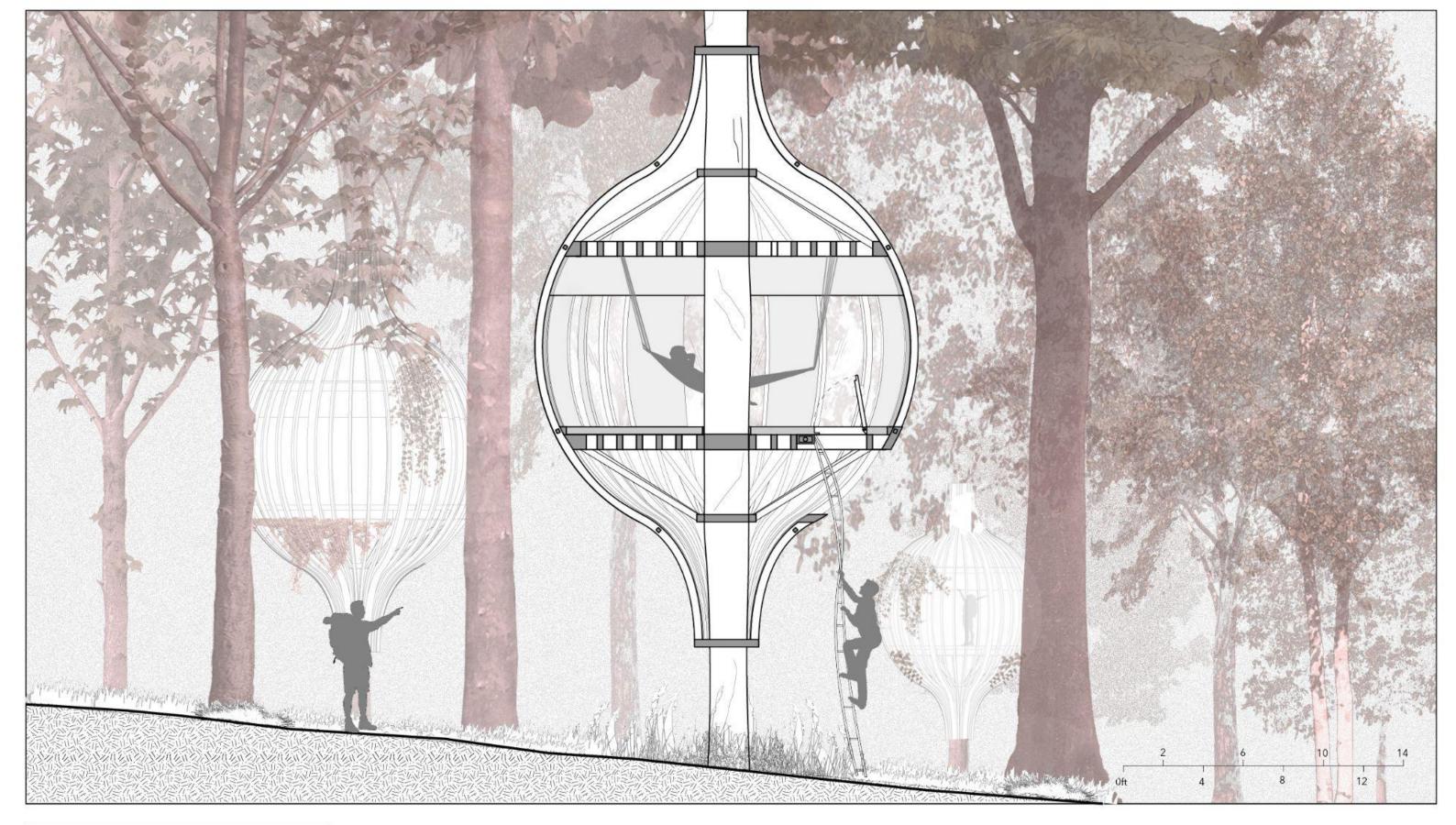








A Return To Nature. The camping pod supports the short-mid term camping activities of up to 4 pax in the camping zone of the Schatighoke site. Suspended above the forest floor and attached to a single mature tree, Oak trees of a minimum 2ft diamater, it provides a unique & immersive experience of nature. The cocoon-like form references the Caterpillar-Butterfly transformation.

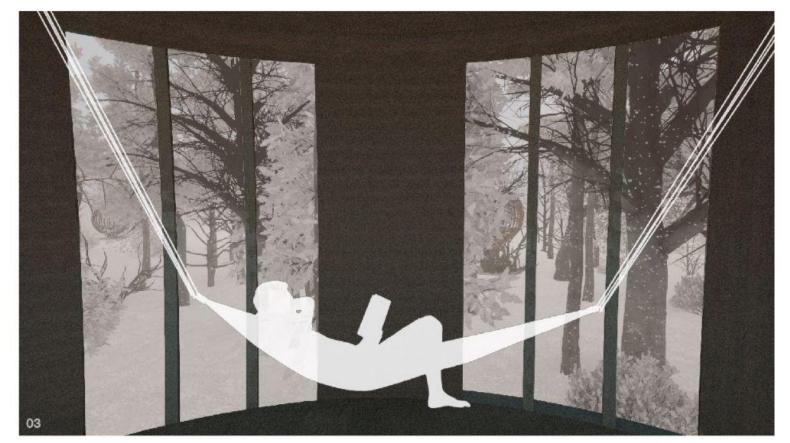


Section

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Perspectives - Camping pod

[01] Arrival & entry into a single camping pod [03] Refuge from the weather

[02] Research + Site immersion (Insect collection & longer term site studies)

[04] Campers congregating for communal campfire

