

FREISING_115

THE NATURE OF ART

ALL INCLUSIVE LANDSCAPE BETWEEN DACHAU AND MUNICH AIRPORT

ANALYSIS

TOPOGRAPHY

The diversity in topography is mainly influenced by the geomorphology and causing diversity in the structure of the landscape, vegetation and possible cultivation forms. Through the analysis of the topography we could understand the possibilities of this diversity, such as the human perception of the landscape or to enhance land using forms.

HYDROLOGY

Analysing the underground water system and the natural and artificial surface water system meant to look at underwater, rivers, creeks, canals, ditches, the process of flooding and the ways as the whole water system is handled by the people. The most significant outcome concentrates on the cross section of the flooding mechanism and the canalised agricultural fields where the flooding can cause the highest damage.

GEOMORPHOLOGY, GEOLOGY

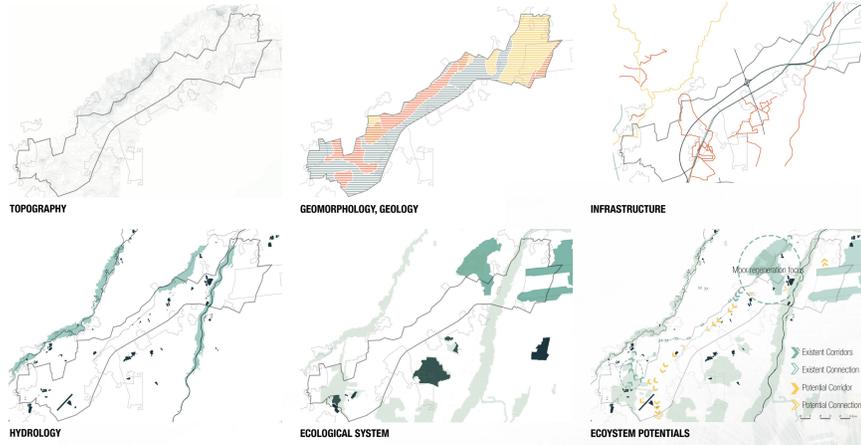
In the area, two main geomorphological unit meets, the moraine plateau and the river landscape and flood area of the Isar. This peculiarity can be traced by the vegetation differences of the higher parts and the flood area, characterised by gallery forest and water meadow.

ECOLOGICAL SYSTEM

Considering the existing natural and protected values, ecological corridors the main discovery is the overlapping structure of the flood areas and ecological values. Given the difficulties of cultivation, those sites could stay more natural to hold the native species without the disturbance of agriculture.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The infrastructural situation now is in one hand well formed from the side of transportation, but also means that the landscape used and characterised mostly by this function. The landscape as a holistically formed and understood unity is fragmented by the infrastructural system.

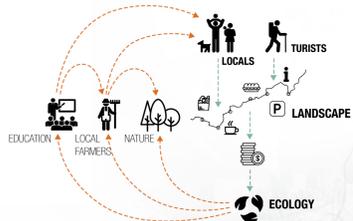


TOWARDS THE CONCEPT

The Dachauer Moos, located between Fürstenfeldbruck and Dachau, went through a lot of changes led by the people cultivating and shaping the landscape. Today this landscape is facing segregation between the cities and nature. Throughout the decades, the land lost its identity caused by the disconnected natural areas, cities and the leftover spaces. Although it has amazing values as a human formed cultural landscape full of unique natural, historical and cultural values, there is no physical and philosophical connection between the elements.

We strongly believe that supporting the progress of transition to ecologically and economically sustainable landscape processes, is not only about revitalizing nature or improving ecology. It also includes new ways to sustain the human influenced characteristics, values and the perception of the landscape.

THE AREA IS SEARCHING FOR ITS NEW CHARACTER.



As part of the design process, an overall branding was developed to support the process and the development of the landscape.

The main spatial organizer of the site is the transition between the city and the big cultural fields.

The main painter interest in the site is the connection between the man and the land and how that landscape is organized.

AGRICULTURAL SECTION

As a theme route connected to painting, the main topics are: architecture, history or even social on-goings.

DACHAU DOWNTOWN AND HISTORICAL SITES



RIEDMOOS

The track is characterised by the surrounding landscape and its pattern. Smaller scale agriculture, diversity in coverage, hydrology and height.

The possible paintings can focus on the landscape as a pattern or can show the diversity of a cultural landscape.

HIGH GROUND

As hiking up to a higher plateau and using more of the physical fitness, the main character is influenced by forests. The track on the higher point opens up to the landscape.

As a look out section the paintings can concentrate on big scale landscape, sights, and perspectives.

NEUFABRNER MÜHLSEEN

The mining ponds are specific objects of the section, but also of the whole project area. The character is swimming in grasslands, where flower farms also existing.

As a painter, the land structured by flower fields of the ponds itself can be an interesting challenge to capture.

REVITALISED MOOSACH

The revitalised Moosach is a wider ecological corridor with native plants and the character of a natural watercourse. The other characteristic element is the flower farm structure and its colourful pattern.

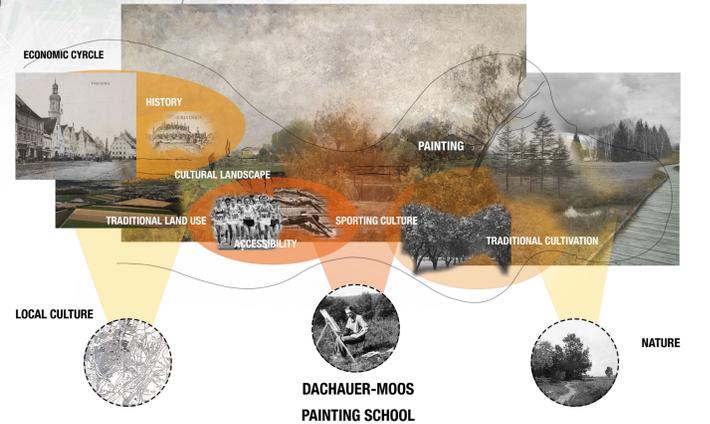
As in the case of any cross section between natural areas and human formed landscape, the importance is on the diversity and the transition between the different typologies.

ISAR WETLAND//FREISING

The site is the real floodplain and the surrounding wet area. The characteristics are given by the typical vegetation of the soft groves. It's very important as an ecological corridor whereas the section in Freising connects back to urban landscape.

The romantic wild landscape of the river and the charming of town were always beloved topics of painter's such as the Impressionists.

TOWARDS INCLUSIVENESS



CONTEXT THE NATURE OF ART TRACK AND THE EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE

CONTEXT THE NATURE OF ART TRACK AND THE EXISTING POINTS OF INTEREST

CONCEPT

We are transforming the land - lost its identity and what means a neutral gap or disruptive force - to a link. Link not only between Freising, Munich and Dachau, but also a link between the people and the land through cultural history.

Our concept **THE NATURE OF ART** is based on those characteristics and values coming together in the site through the idea and remembrance of the art school Dachauer-Moos. Starting to live landscape and begin to understand and understand those changes and how they have occurred. One can see diversity, pattern, social interaction. Life and beauty where for the first sight only agriculture existed.

The plan consists a **themed hiking track through the land, engaged to painting and its accompanying infrastructure, changes in land use and revitalized nature areas.** The track sections between the checkpoints are further methodized by the characteristics of the closely surrounding landscape. The checkpoints spatially placed where the point of interest density is higher, great connections are given and the change of the landscape can be seen.

When **landscape starts to mean evident physical extent and a place of social interaction** at the same time, **Inclusiveness can really occur.** When the land is not only attractive or interesting for tourists but beneficial to the locals, when any kind of people can find their interest from young to old, from hikes to disabled ones and when the land can keep its corporate identity and principles.

Countless standpoints could be developed to improve the landscape. Our focus is mainly on **sustainable tourism and culture** and it's also covers **nature revitalization, flood protection, education** about the land and finally **local economy** through small-scale production.