

001 productive grounds

analysis and findings

Our site in Marchtrenk

Our site – east of Marchtrenk, within a 2×2 km quadrant along the Traun river – is shaped by extraction and industrial activities, particularly gravel production, which dominate land use and pressure local ecosystems.

In times of rapid change, how can landscape act as an agent of transformation, guiding us through climate shifts, resource scarcity, and the pressures of the capitalistic values of the antropocene? Through a production lense, we explore opportunities to reconcile industry, ecology, and social use, imagining a future landscape that supports new forms of production and resilient ecosystems.



01

winter-wheat

agricultural production dominates the open areas in which corn and potatos make up the crop majority.

the soil is gravel rich.



02

commercial parks

cut into the landscape tapestry, they shape the area in an irregular pattern along the main road dividing the site, causing disruption through noise, traffic & salient building structures.



03

extraction resedue piles

impose on the natural seeming landscape surrounding the gravel lakes.

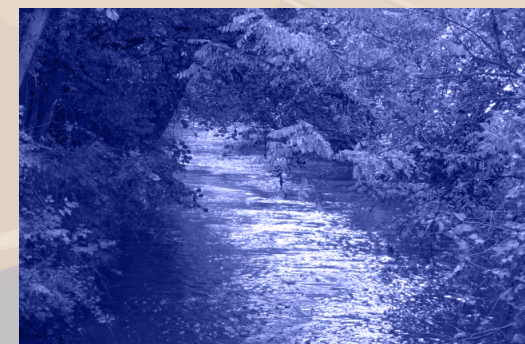
the ground is exploited, resulting in a disturbed nature.



04

the gravel pit

In the Wibau is one of multible along the Traun, characterising the landscapes economic value under capitalism.



05

waterways

cut, connect & shape the site landscape.

encased by riparian forest they form continuous green bands.



06

the peri urban

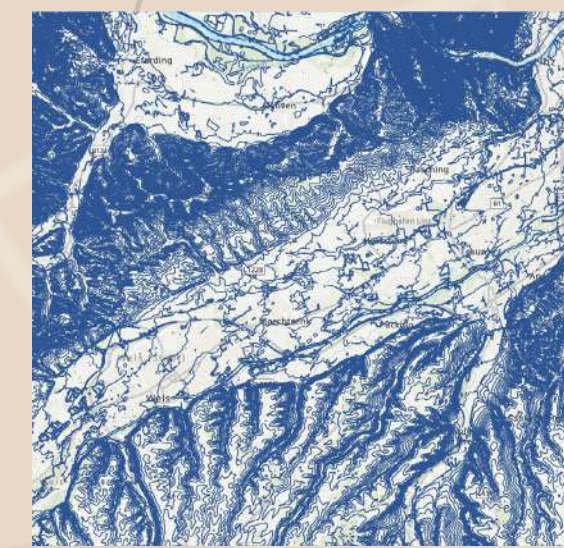
character can be observed throughout.



fauna & flora inventory

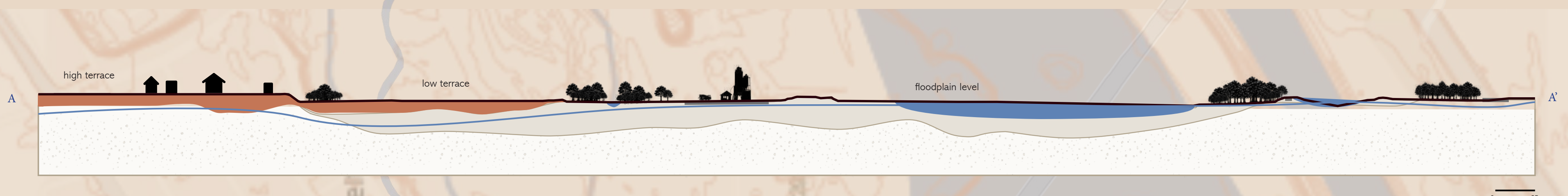
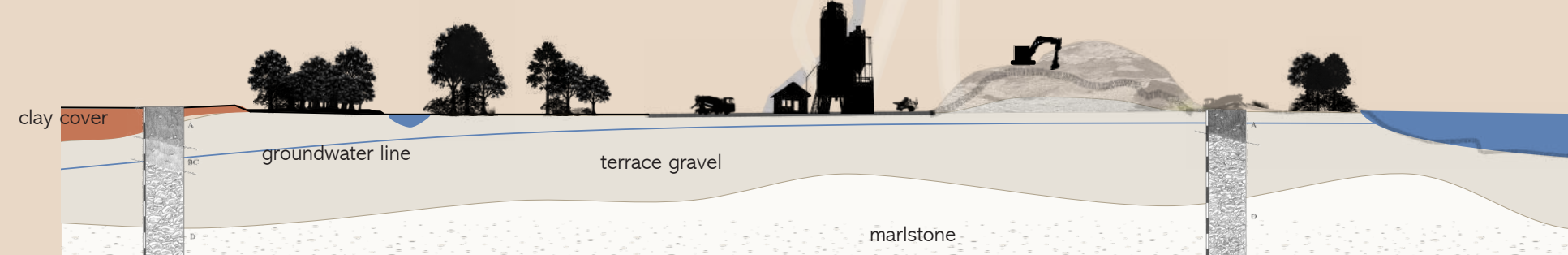
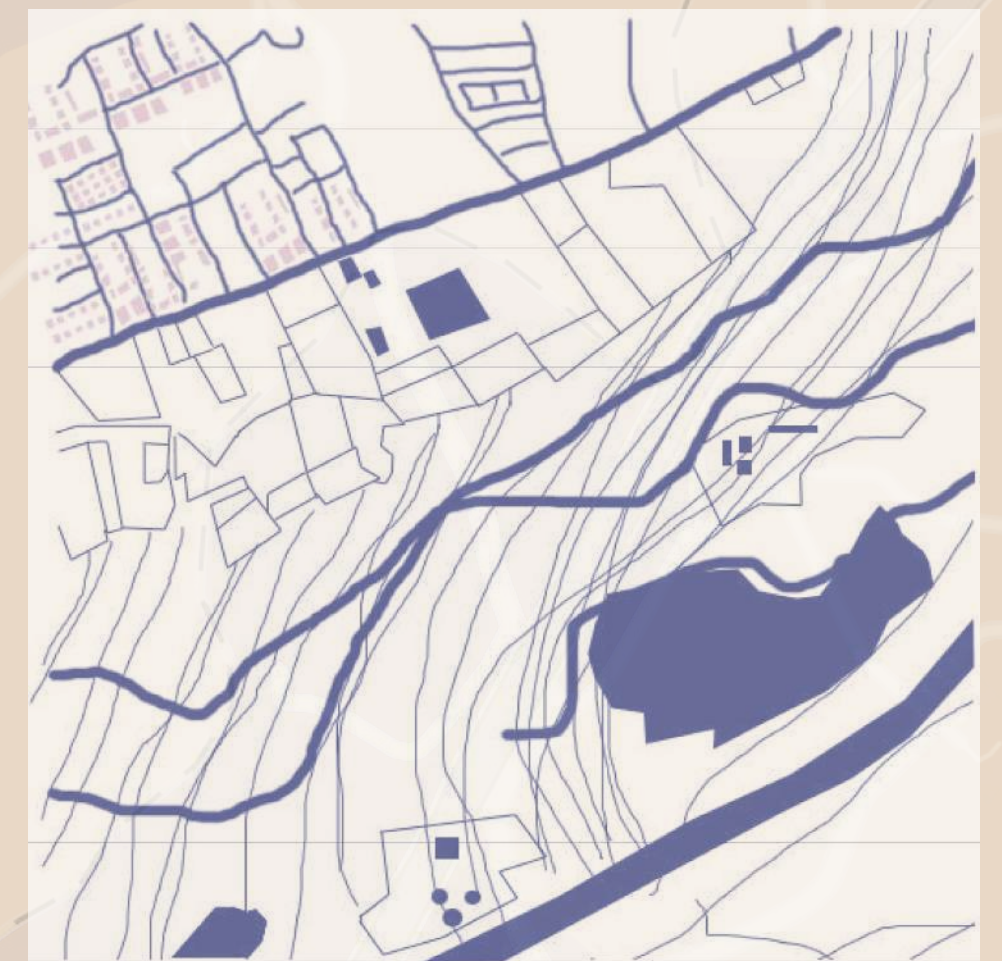


the gravel lakes are home to over 20 different bird species, including rare migratory birds. ducks and beavers are indigenous to the Traun riparian forestscape and still inhabit the disturbed nature surrounding the Wibau gravel extraction site.



landscape genesis from glacial movements during the ice ages

housing
infrastructure
industry
agricultural plateau
groundwater lines
surface waters
industry



002 post-productive grounds

possible futures for a gravelpit post extractivism

palimpsest - landscape of the past

water has written and re-written the originstory of this landscape. only for humans to superimpose their handwriting and print all over it in layers.

when pulled back, the original meander of the Traun can still be traced in today's straightened line. the map highlights the original conditions and natural resources that have shaped all further processes, forming the foundation for today's landscape character.



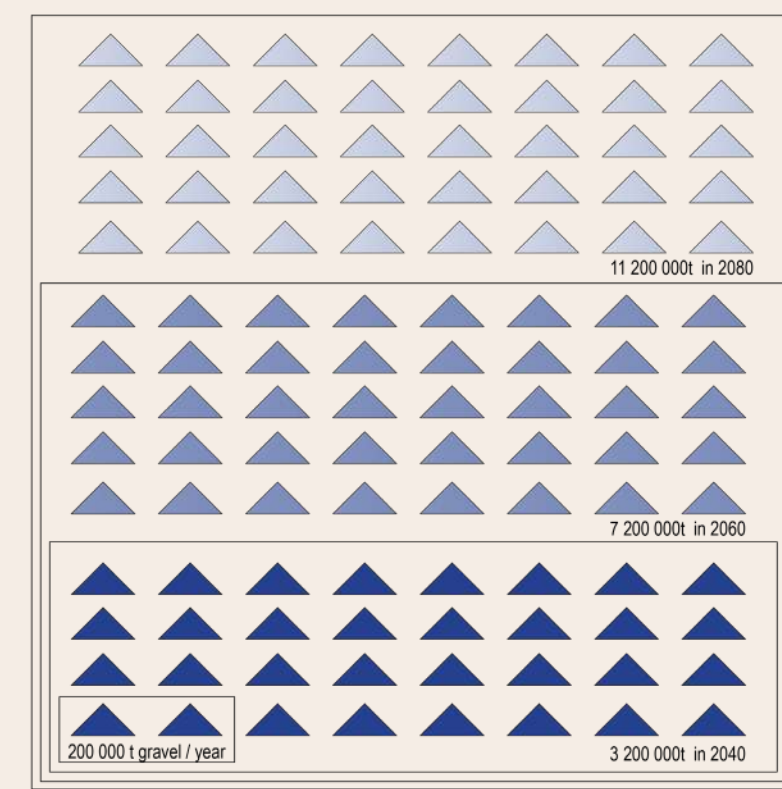
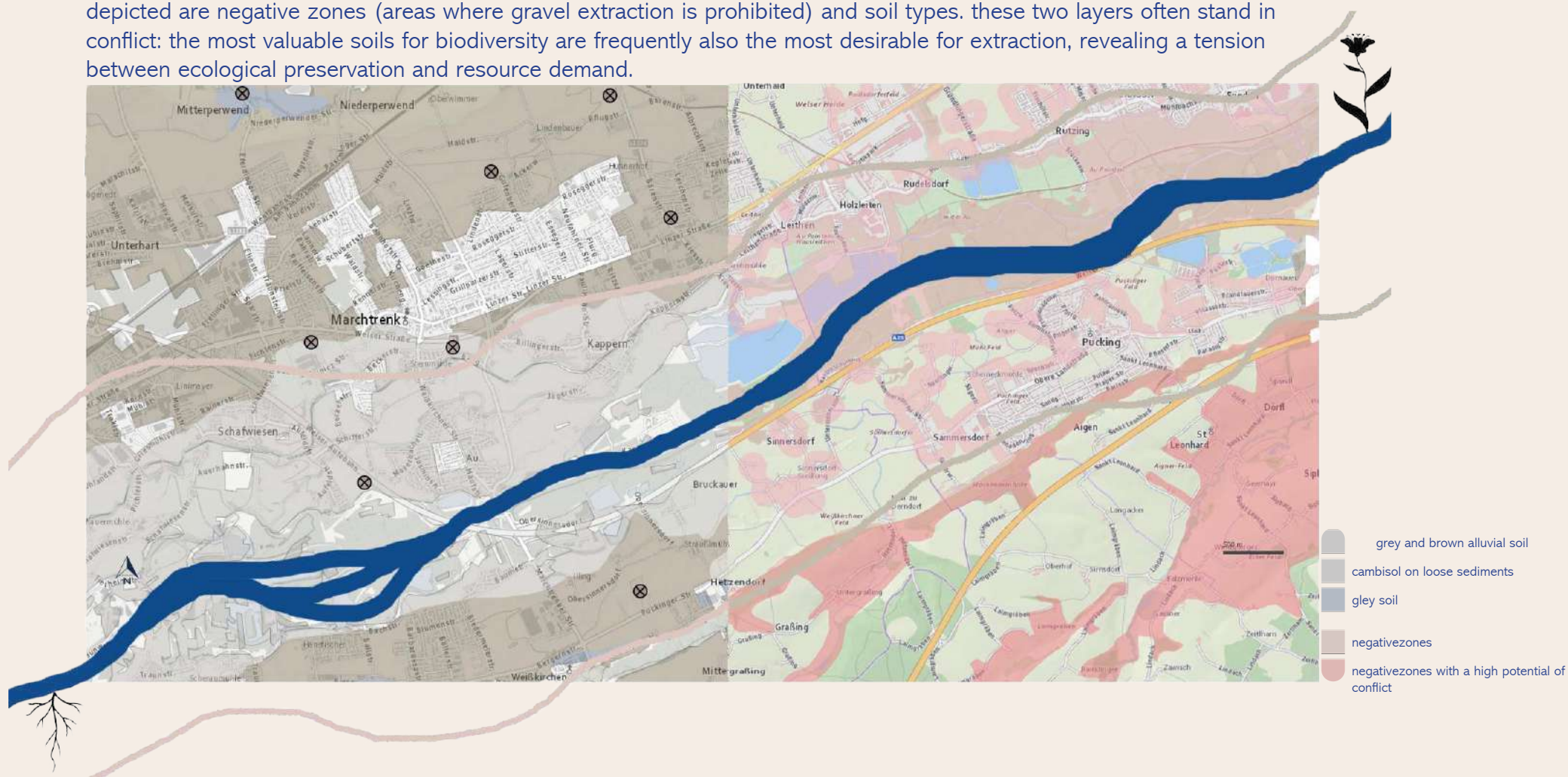
tomorrow?

this map illustrates the designated extraction areas of the gravel management plan for the near future (approximately the next 20 years). The reserved areas represent resources intended for critical times, containing particularly high raw material potential. However, these zones frequently overlap with the negative zones, suggesting that, in the long term, resource extraction may be prioritized over biodiversity and ecological protection.



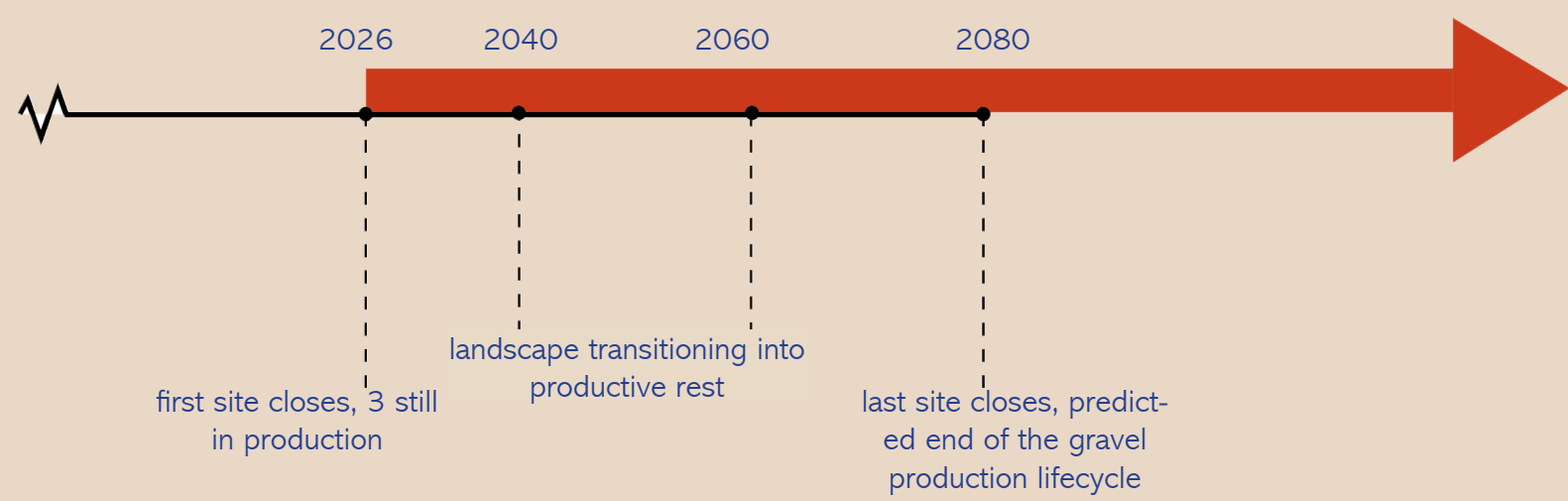
today - a capitalist landscape

depicted are negative zones (areas where gravel extraction is prohibited) and soil types. these two layers often stand in conflict: the most valuable soils (for biodiversity) are frequently also the most desirable for extraction, revealing a tension between ecological preservation and resource demand.



end of a life cycle?

Depending on the geological reserve, permits and mining regulations as well as environmental and economic factors the gravel production in the four sites is slowly coming to an end. In this scenario the calculated ends of the gravel extraction sites are staggered in a 20 year timespan and the last site expires in 2080. The mid-sized gravel pit is extracting 200 000



_a post-productive landscape?

for whom?

is the landscape allowed to rest in a post-productive setting?



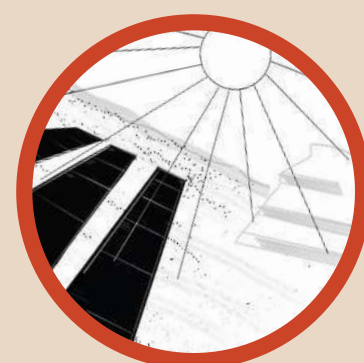
_natura relabi

setting impulses to let nature relapse and re-overtake the gravelpit landscape



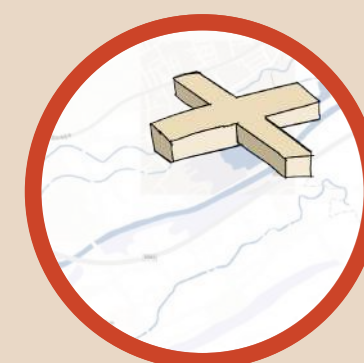
_water retention

a lake and waterlandscape that is habitat for flora, fauna and play while also acting as water storage for agricultural drought



_solar energy

park covered in solar panels for passive energy production



_ cultural connection

a large park not only
connected by the river but
by a cement landmark,
creating cultural identity.
connecting the production
past to the post-era and
the sites to each other

