



Please provide a 200-word text explaining the project's context and its relevance to the project's objectives. The text should be written in a clear, concise, and professional manner, using a standard font size and style. The text should be written in a clear, concise, and professional manner, using a standard font size and style.

The four projects selected from the Year 4 Master of Landscape Architecture (MLA) Studio Culture exemplify the studio's call for creative ecological-cultural regeneration proposals for Wangkondananko/Aldinga Washpool—one of the last remaining estuarine freshwater lagoons along the Adelaide coastline and a site of deep cultural significance to the Kaurna people, the Traditional Custodians of this land. Projects were chosen based on the following criteria: Conceptual Quality: Each project demonstrated a sophisticated understanding of the entanglement between colonisation and ecological degradation, particularly the historical mismanagement of water systems. They moved beyond surface-level restoration to interrogate the deeper socio-political structures that have shaped the landscape. This critical lens enabled students to propose design responses that were both ecologically responsive but also culturally reparative, positioning landscape architecture as a tool for healing, justice, and transformation. Innovation: Selected works reframed conventional restoration methods to water projects, by proposing strategies of care that engaged with place, time, and histories. The projects challenged dominant paradigms of landscape restoration by engaging with the site as a living archive, where water is more than resource, it is a cultural and relational entity. Innovation was expressed through a reorientation of design values rather than big formal gestures. Graphic quality: The selected works demonstrated a high level of graphic resolution, using drawing, mapping, and sequences as narrative devices. This language foregrounded landscape as a place of layered stories. Through carefully constructed visual narratives, students created emotionally resonant, social design proposals.



Country/City Adelaide, Australia

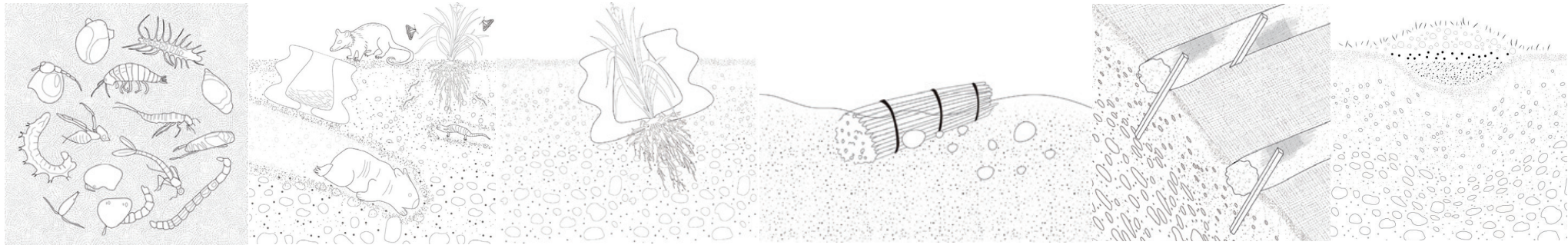
University / School The University of Adelaide

Academic year 2025

Title of the project Studio Cultures

Authors Riko Shimada; Camy Hocking & Sophie Singleton; Bi Jiale & Meng Deyu; Oudeshsingh Rutty & Dahai Wang

Title of the project	Swamp Hollow
Authors	Riko Shimada
Title of the course	Studio Cultures: Landscape Architecture
Academic year	Year 1, Master of Landscape Architecture
Teaching Staff	Dr Saskia Schut and Ziyang Qi
Department / Section / Program of belonging	Landscape Architecture Program, Masters of Landscape Architecture
University / School	University of Adelaide / School of Architecture and Civil Engineering



Written statement, short description of the project in English, no more than 250 words

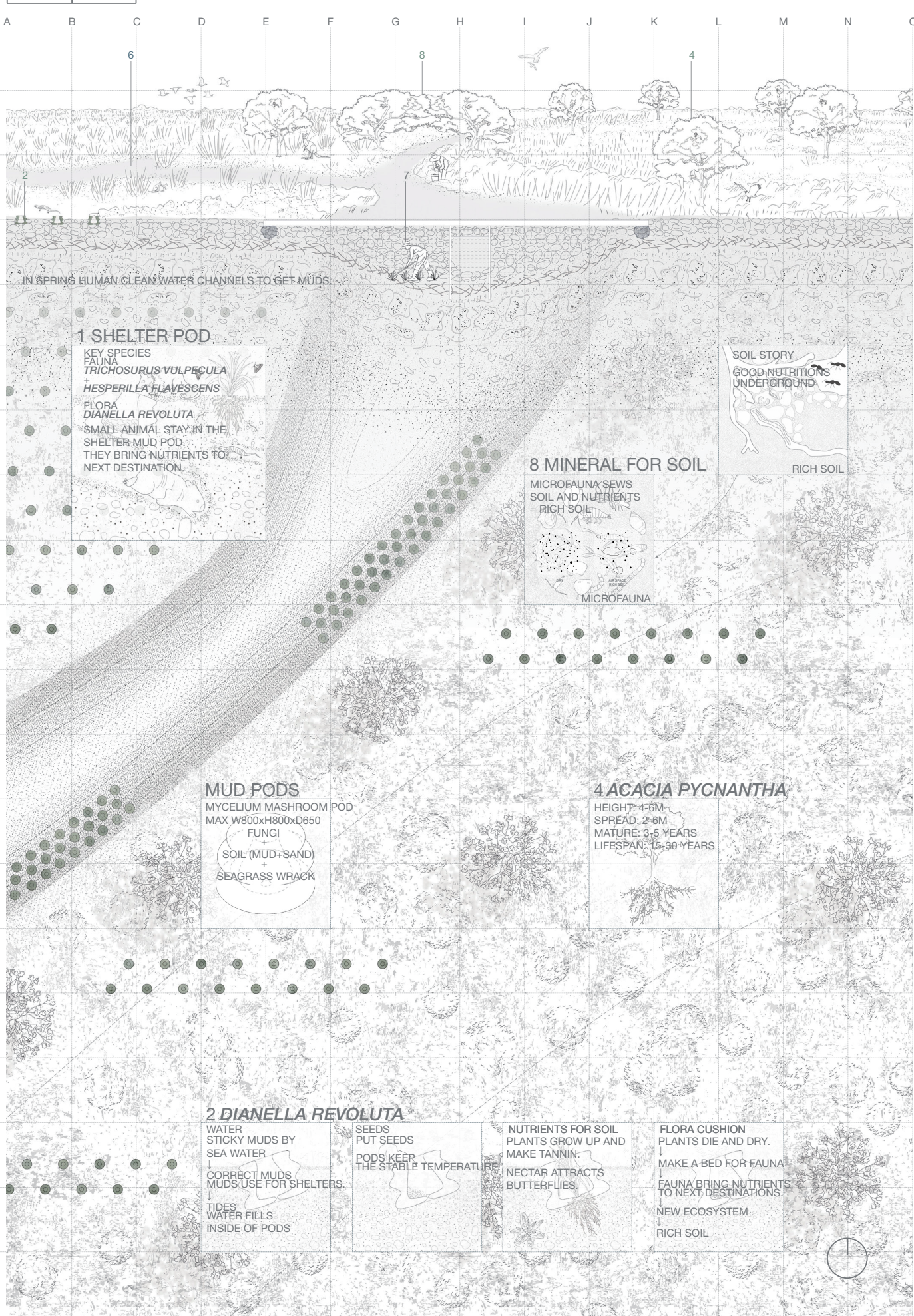
Swamp Hollow is a long-term ecological restoration project designed to create rich soil and establish a new ecosystem in Aldinga Washpool, a site of profound cultural and geological significance to the Kaurna people. Although the area contains minerals such as calcium, magnesium, and phosphorus, their use is limited due to degraded soil, water shortages, and exposure to wind and heat. In response to potential vegetation decline and ecological imbalance, my project poses a key question: How might Aldinga Washpool be restored as a living ecosystem through Indigenous knowledge and natural processes, rather than conventional rehabilitation models? The project draws on Kaurna ecological practices, especially possum skin preservation, which traditionally used salt, water, tannin, and plant oil—natural ingredients still found in the landscape today. This question is addressed through a multi-scalar and temporal design approach incorporating in-situ fieldwork, material experimentation with mud, and the design of mycelium shelter pods that function as both a fauna habitat and plant-growing vessels. The project also introduces temporary puddles to cool and rehydrate the soil, attract microfauna, and promote targeted revegetation using tannin-rich native plants, such as Golden Wattle and Flex Lily. Swamp Hollow concludes by proposing a 120-year ecological strategy that centres more-than-human soil stakeholders—including fungi, microfauna, fauna, and flora—as active agents in land repair. It positions landscape architecture as a discipline uniquely suited to designing with slowness, liminality, and inter-species collaboration in the face of environmental precarity.

Barcelona International Landscape Biennial

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biennialadm@coac.net

Venue:
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Carrer Arcs 1-3, 08002 Barcelona - Spain

A-A SECTION



STRATEGY 1: CHERISH WILDLIFE

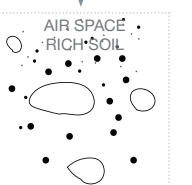
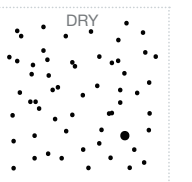
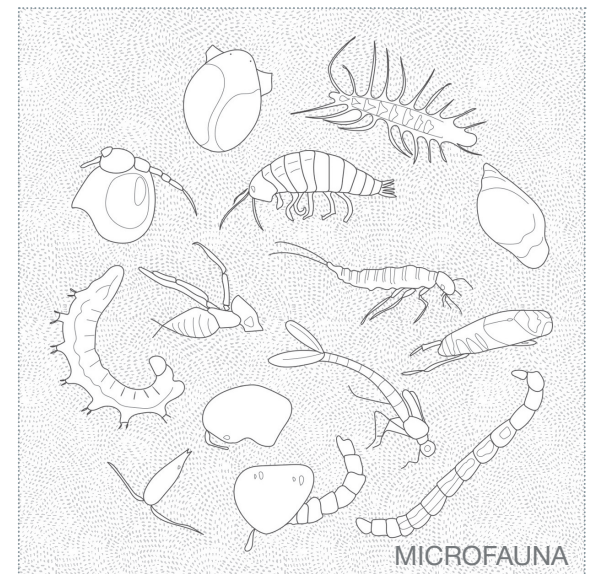
MYCELIUM SHELTER POD

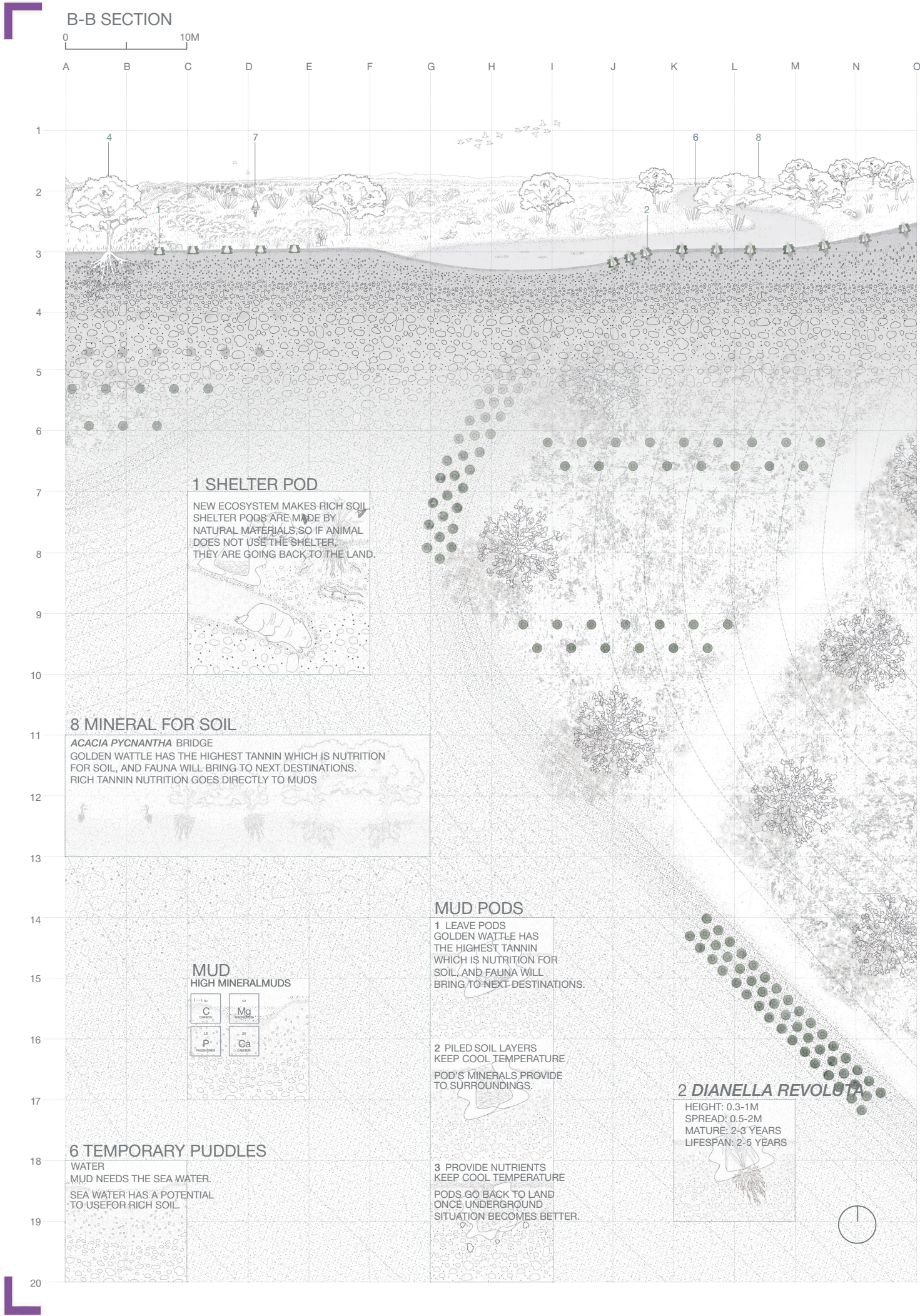


SOIL STORY UNDERGROUND GOOD NUTRICTIONS



MINERAL FOR SOIL MICROFAUNA SEWS SOIL AND NUTRIENTS = RICH SOIL





STRATEGY 2: RICH SOIL

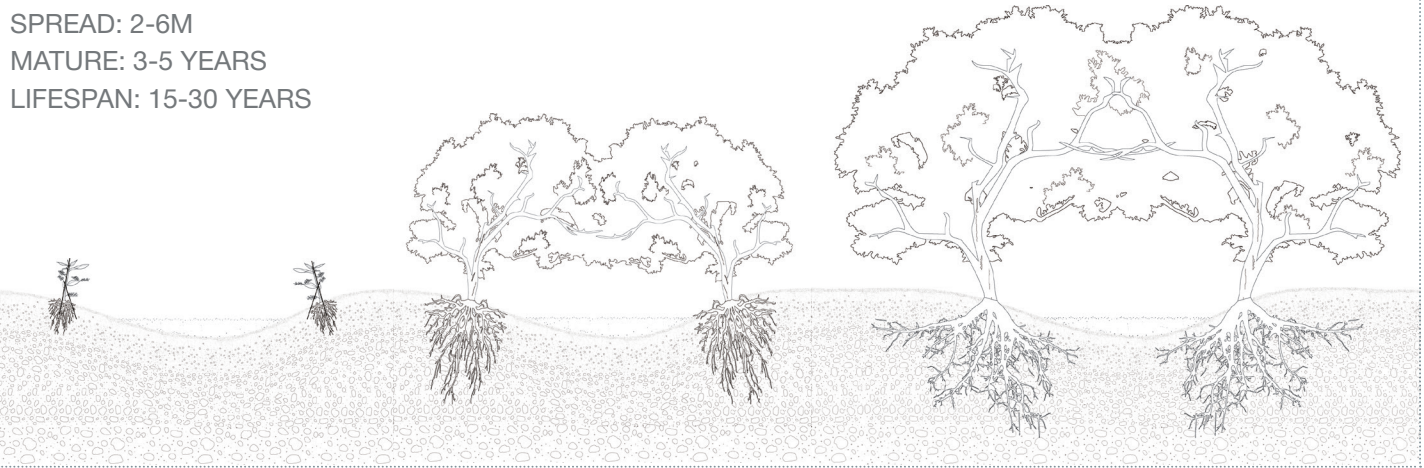
ACACIA PYCNANTHA BRIDGE

HEIGHT: 4-6M

SPREAD: 2-6M

MATURE: 3-5 YEARS

LIFESPAN: 15-30 YEARS



GOLDEN WATTLE HAS THE HIGHEST TANNIN WHICH IS NUTRITION FOR SOIL, AND FAUNA WILL BRING TO NEXT DESTINATIONS.

RICH TANNIN NUTRITION GOES DIRECTLY TO MUDS.

THE VALUE OF THE THREE MACRONUTRIENTS USED BY PLANTS

7
N
NITROGEN

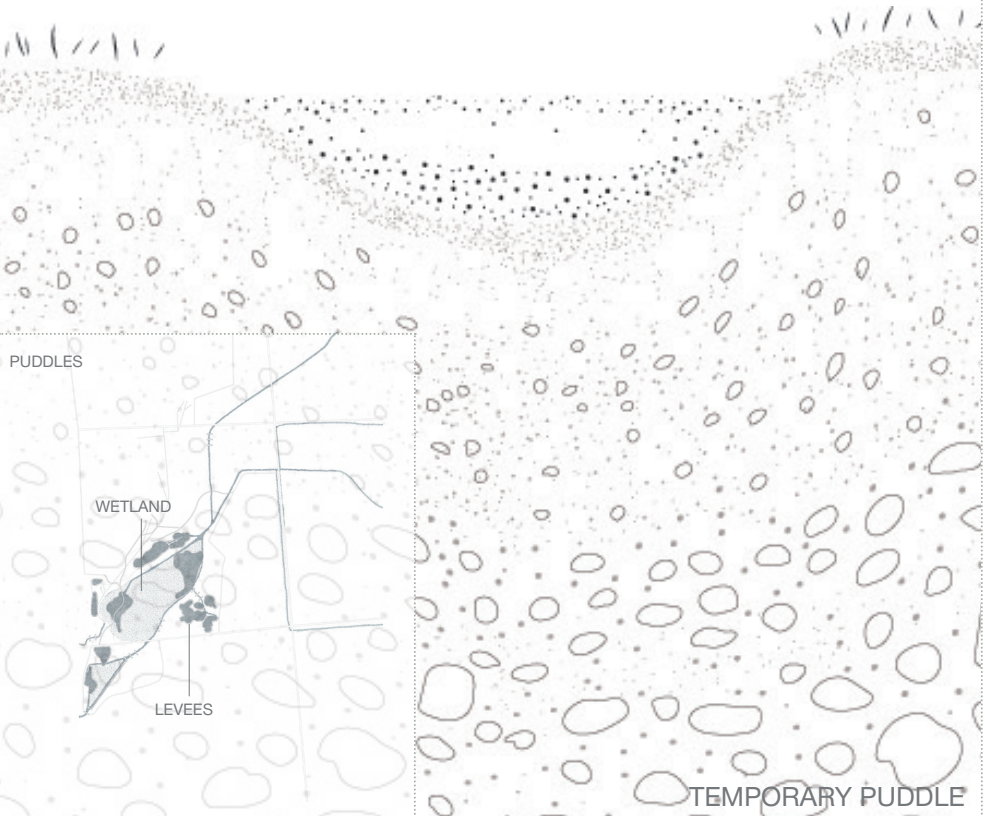
15
P
PHOSPHORUS

19
K
POTASSIUM

MUD

HIGH MINERAL MUD

MANAGE TEMPORARY PUDDLES. THERE IS TOUCHABLE AND UNTOUCHABLE PURE NATURE.



EXISTING MINERALS

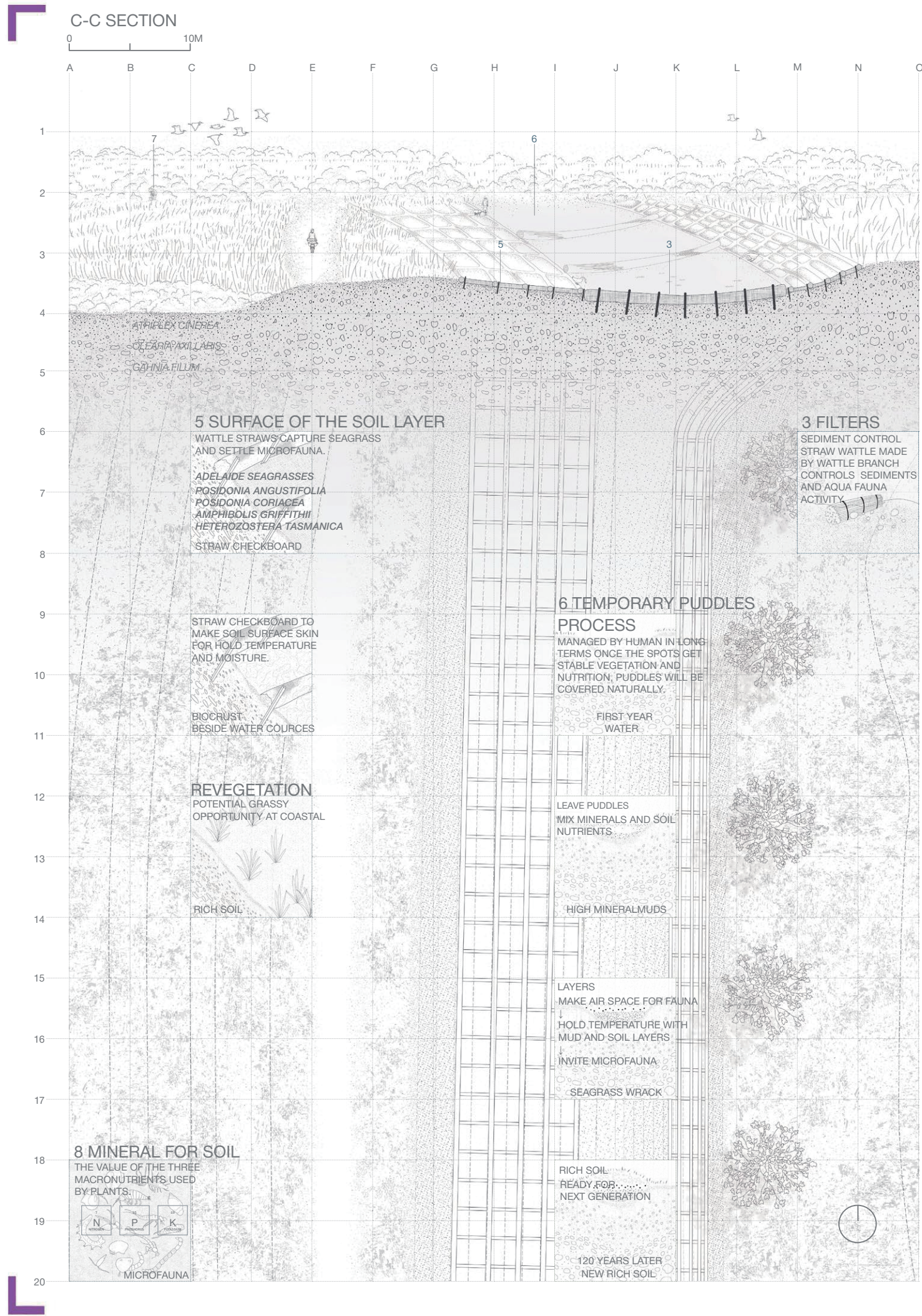
MUD NEEDS THE SEA WATER.
SEA WATER HAS A POTENTIAL TO USE FOR RICH SOIL.

6
C
CARBON

12
Mg
MAGNESIUM

15
P
PHOSPHORUS

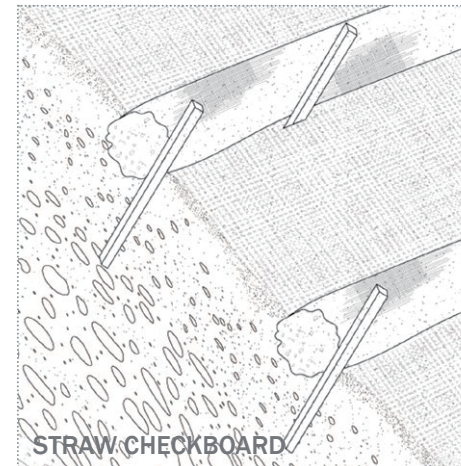
20
Ca
CALCIUM



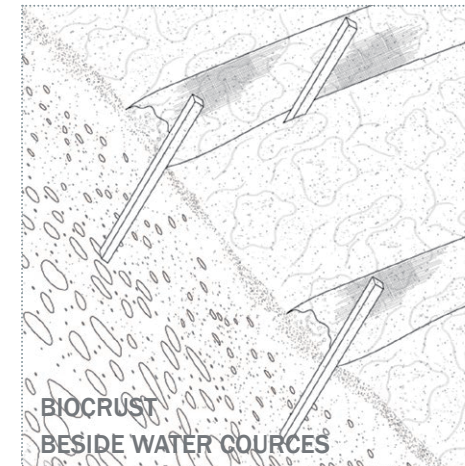
STRATEGY 3: REVEGETATION

SURFACE OF THE SOIL LAYER

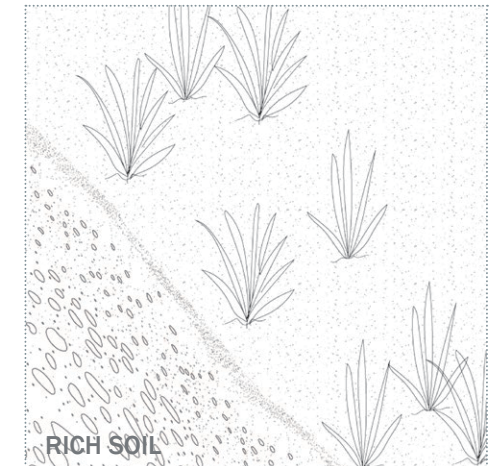
RICH SOIL MAKE GOOD VEGETATION CONDITION. ALL FAUNA AND WATER ENHANCE TO DEVELOP GREEN ECOLOGY.



WATTLE STRAWS CAPTURE SEAGRASS AND SETTLE MICROFAUNA.



STRAW CHECKBOARD TO MAKE SOIL SURFACE SKIN FOR HOLD TEMPERATURE AND MOISTURE.



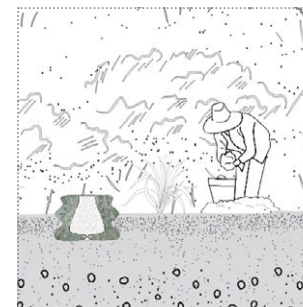
REVEGETATION
POTENTIAL GRASSY OPPORTUNITY AT COASTAL

ADELAIDE SEAGRASSES

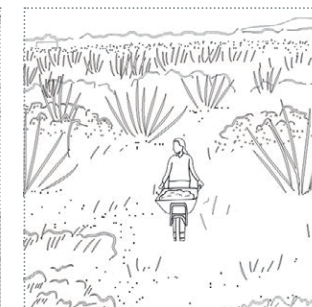
POSIDONIA ANGUSTIFOLIA
POSIDONIA CORIACEA
AMPHIBOLIS GRIFFITHII
HETEROZOSTERA TASMANICA

FLORA AND FAUNA

PODS



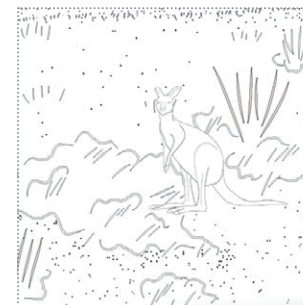
COLLECT NATURAL MATERIALS



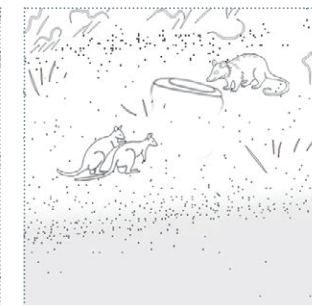
PUDDLE MAINTENANCE



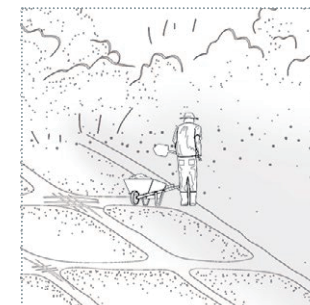
TEMPORARY PARTITION



TEMPORARY SHELTERS

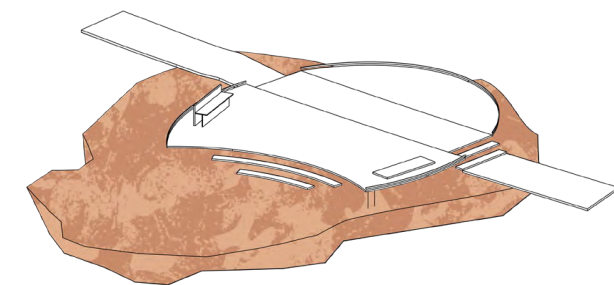
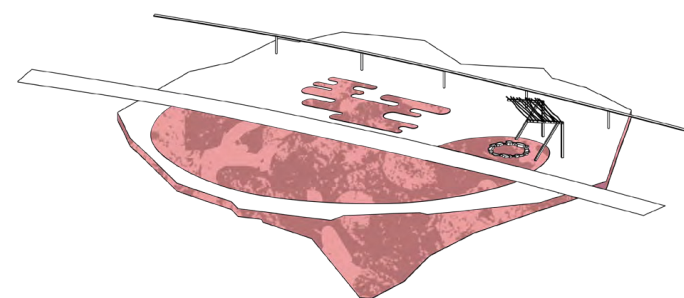
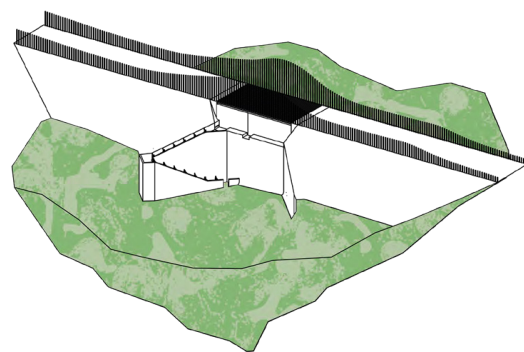
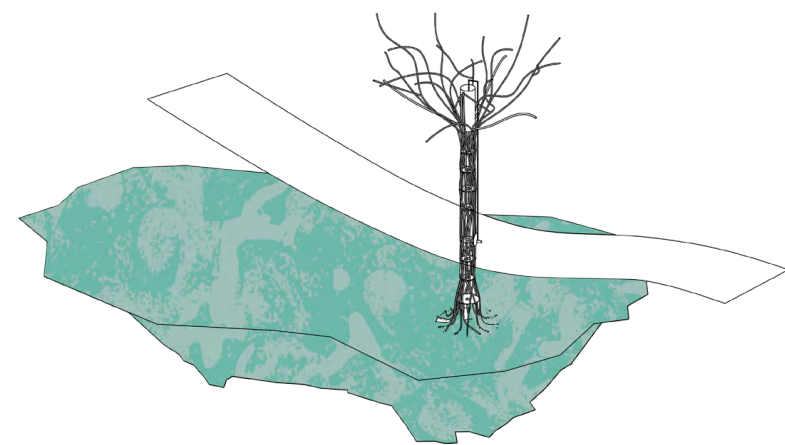


COLLECT MUD



RICH SOIL MAKE GOOD VEGETATION CONDITION.
ALL FAUNA AND WATER ENHANCE TO DEVELOP GREEN ECOLOGY.

Title of the project	Perimeters of Reciprocity
Authors	Camy Hocking and Sophie Singleton
Title of the course	Studio Cultures: Landscape Architecture
Academic year	Year 4
Teaching Staff	Saskia Schut and Ziyang Qi
Department / Section / Program of belonging	SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE & CIVIL ENGINEERING
	FACULTY OF SCIENCES, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
University / School	The University of Adelaide



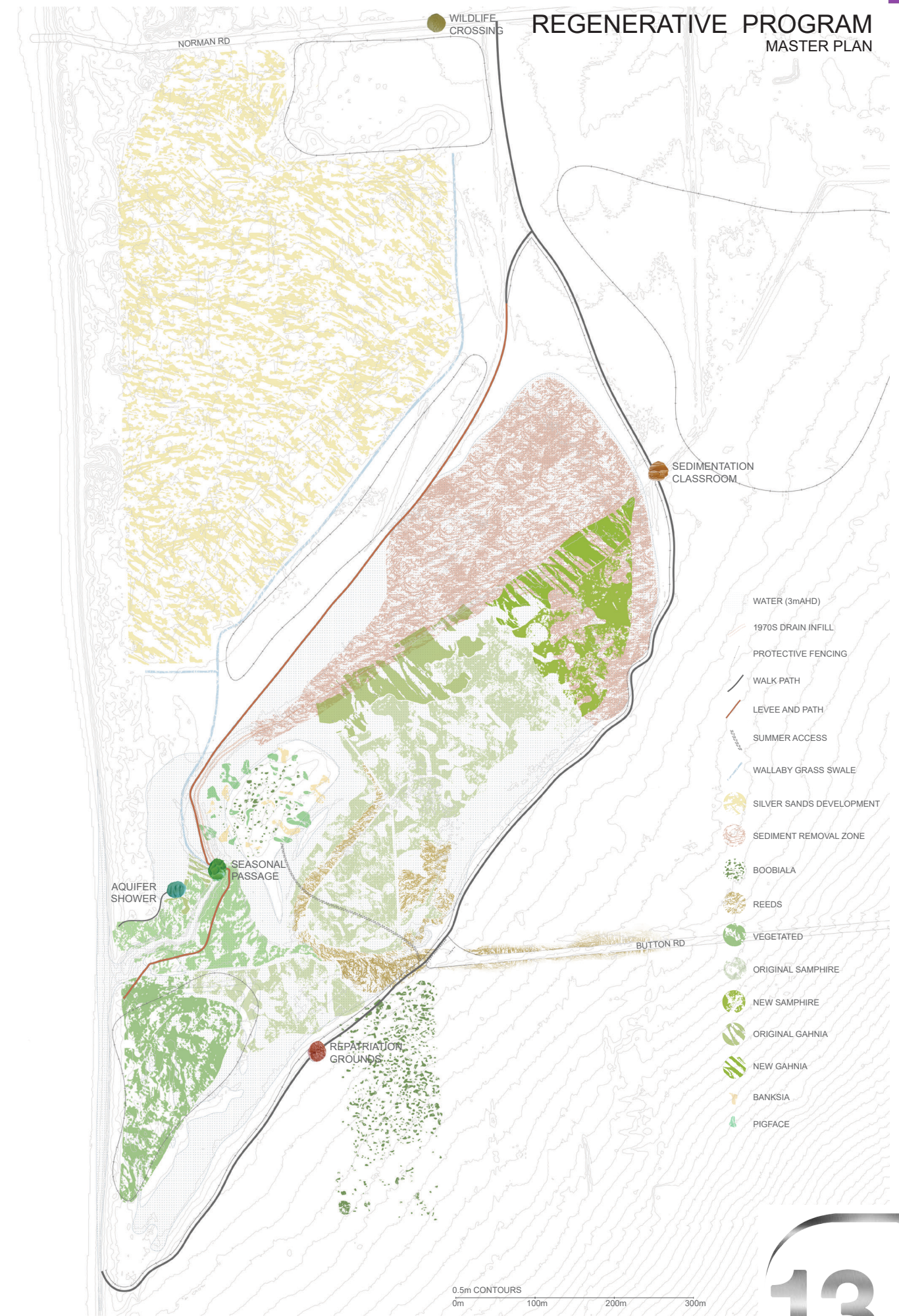
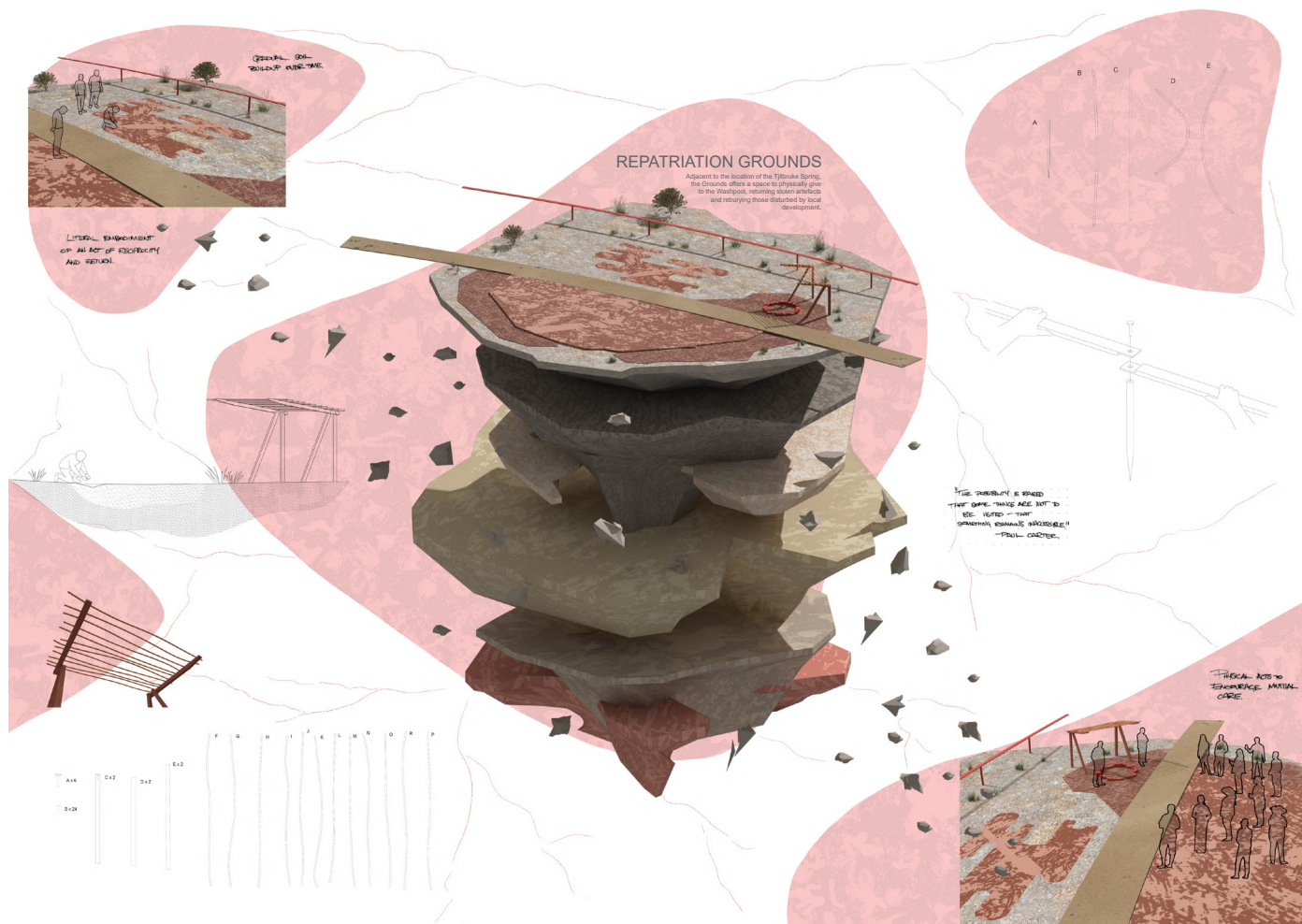
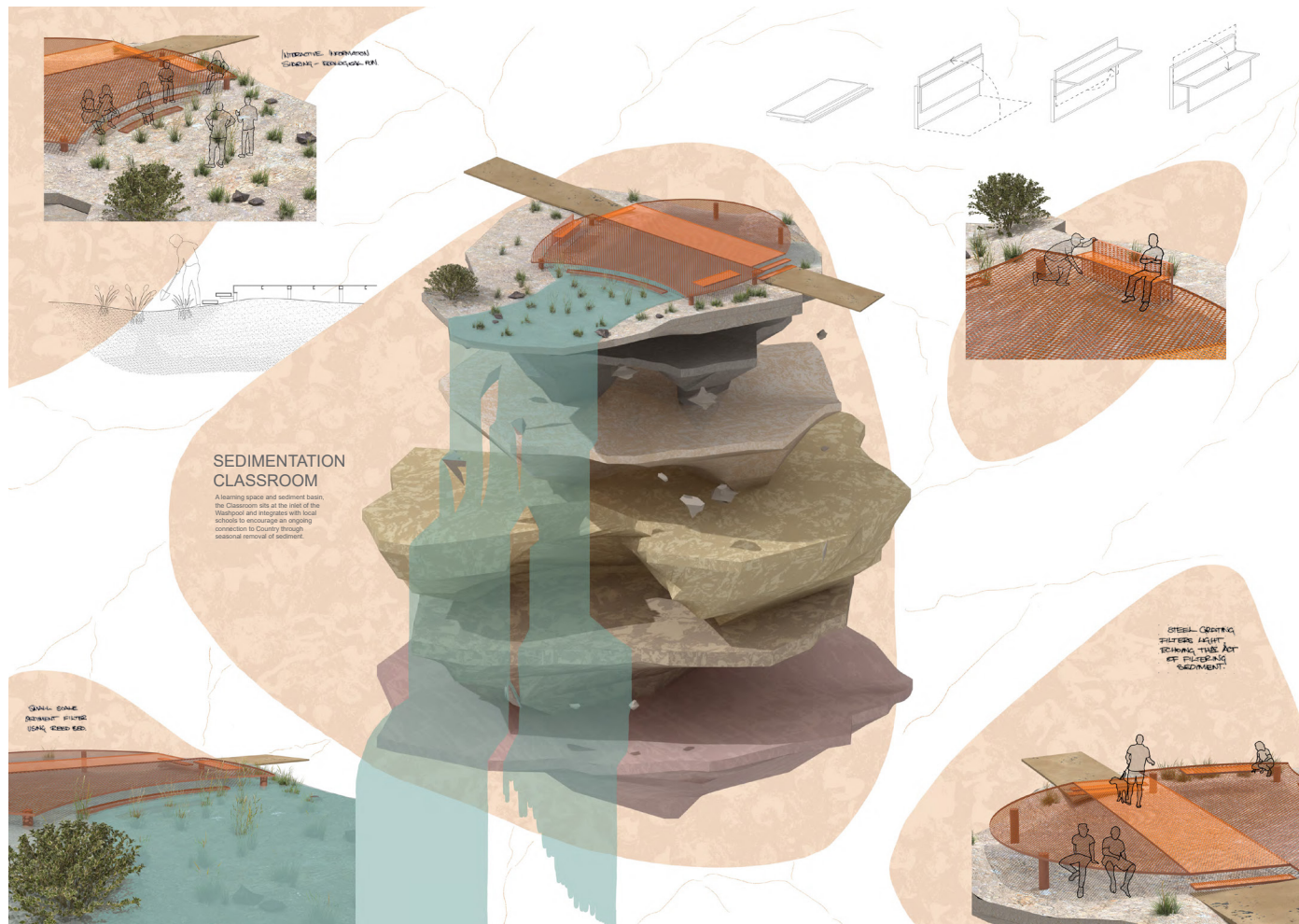
Written statement, short description of the project in English, no more than 250 words

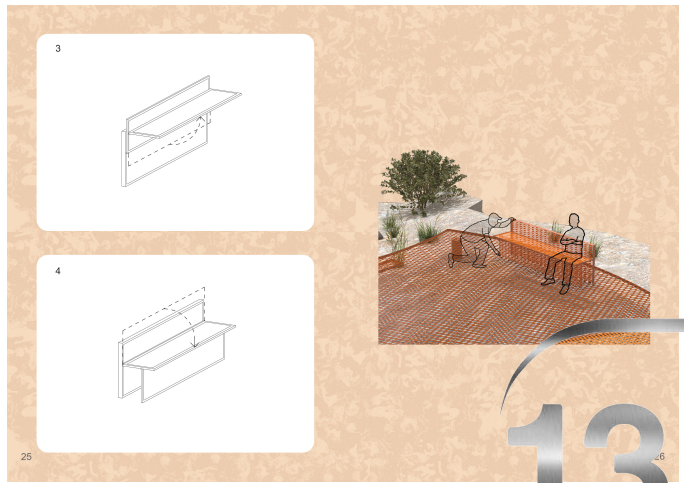
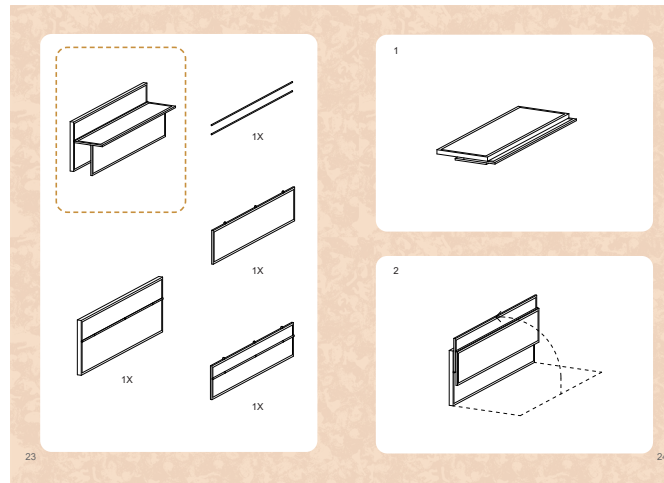
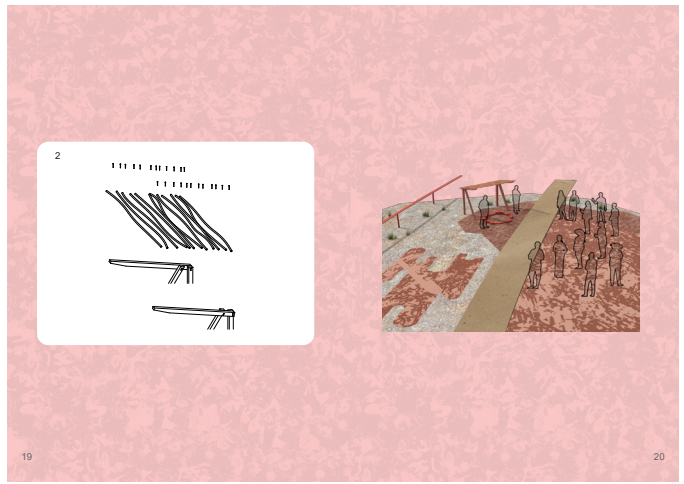
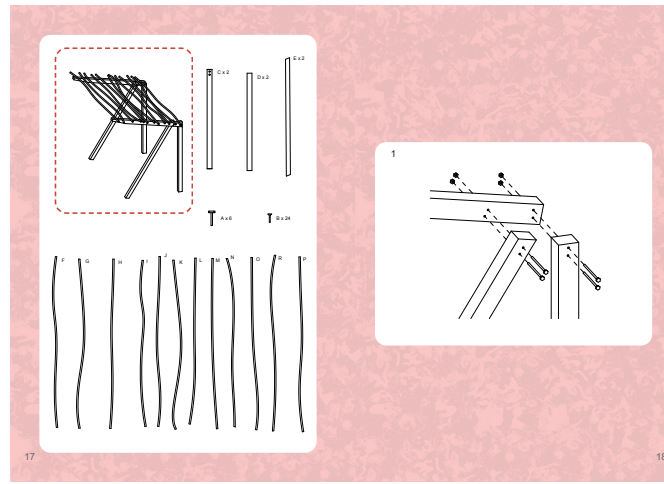
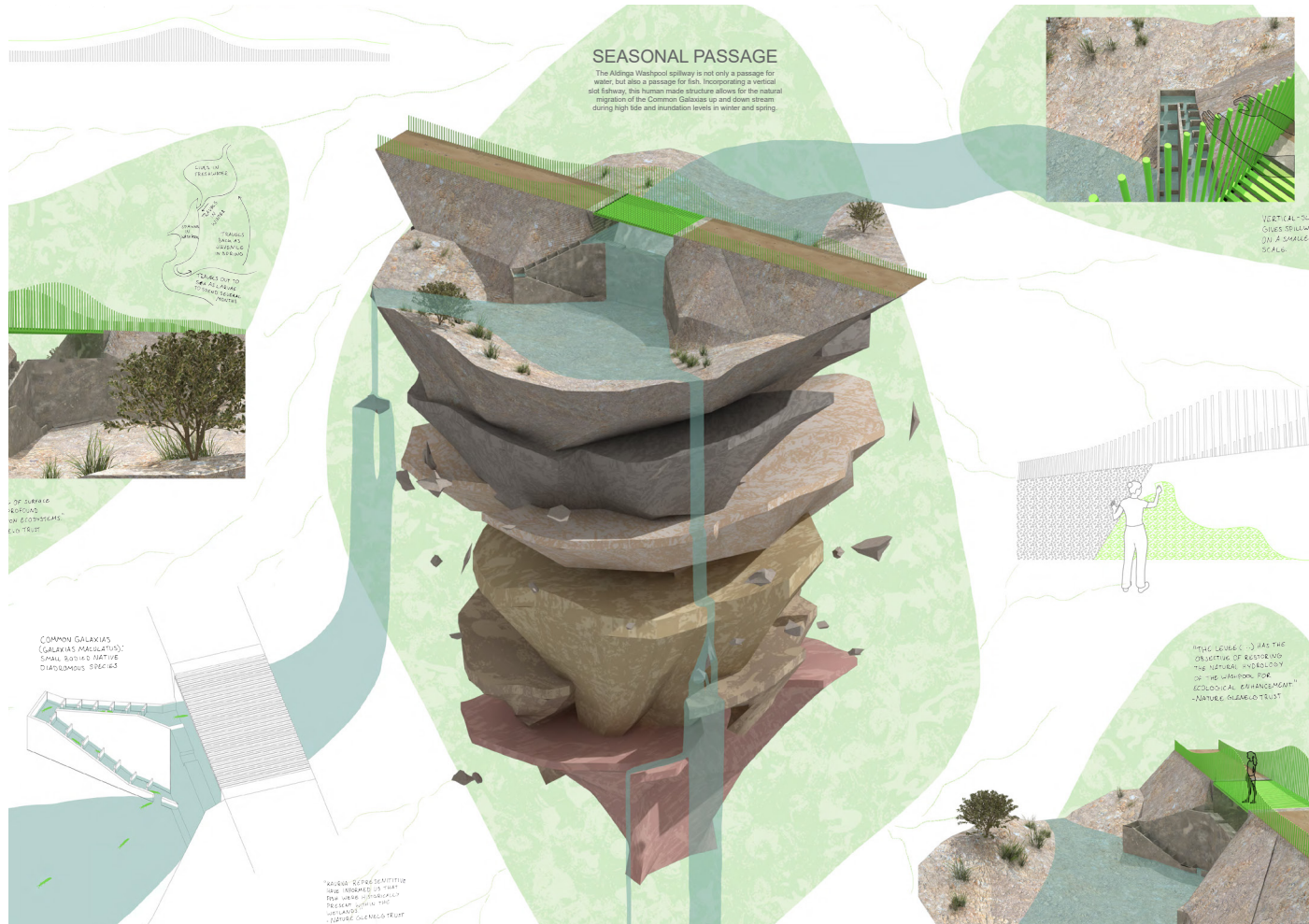
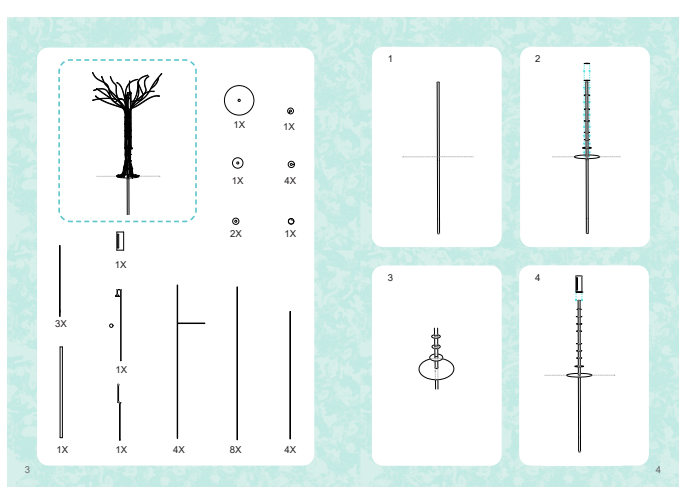
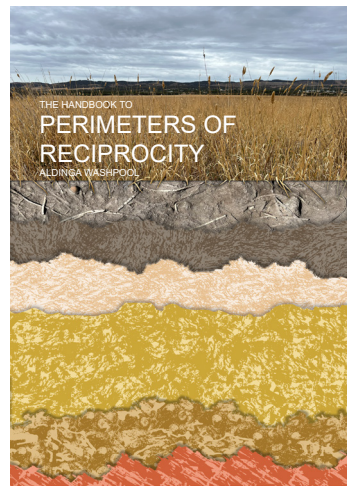
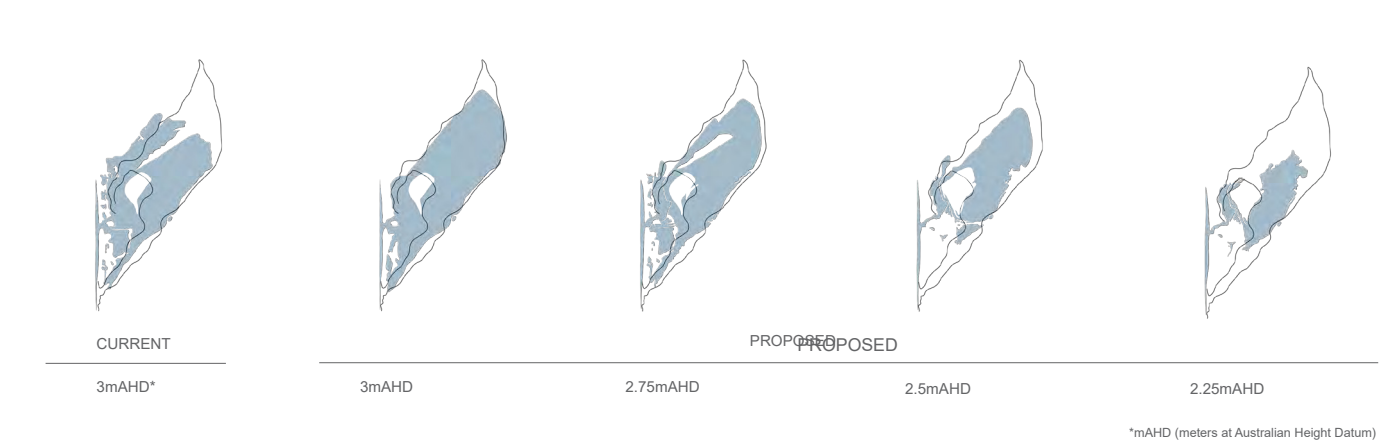
Perimeters of Reciprocity uses physical acts of giving and receiving to create a self-perpetuating cycle of care with the Aldinga Washpool through community-involved activities. Country is literally centred, with design interventions focused around the perimeter of the Washpool rather than within. A culturally important area for the Kaurna people, traditionally a key meeting point, food source, and material provider, the Washpool is one of the last coastal freshwater ecosystems in South Australia. Sediment deposition from the hills along with stormwater runoff from local developments is degrading the local ecosystem and leading to lower inundation periods. The project focuses on the indigenous idea of Living Water, moving away from the traditional western notion of managing water as a resource – rather, water is a living being whose presence encourages mutual nourishment. Four interactive interventions are situated around the now protected bounds of the Washpool, each exploring varied acts of giving and receiving through the role of earth and water. After the initial re-establishment of higher inundation levels through the displacement of sediment based on ecohydrological recommendations from the Nature Glenelg Trust. These design interventions introduce prolonged evolution and construct community custodianship. Robin Wall Kimmerer describes “keeping nature’s gift in motion”, a constant information-exchange, to keep Country healthy and community healthy. Acts of repatriation and return, and the exchange of water with the aquifers below, allows landscape architecture to meet aspirations of both the Kaurna people and broader indigenous community, and reinforce that the Aldinga Washpool is, and always was, a Kaurna place.

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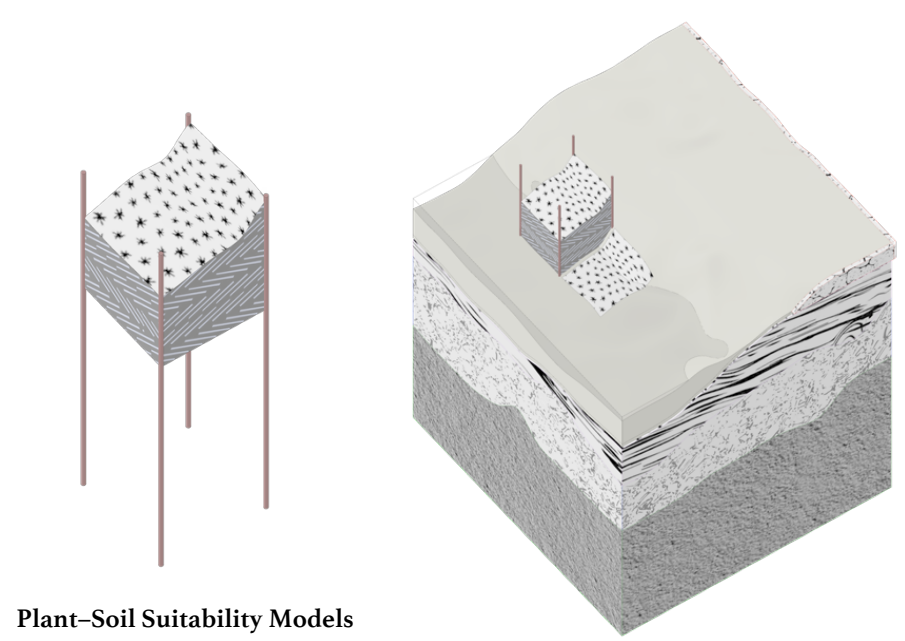
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Venue:
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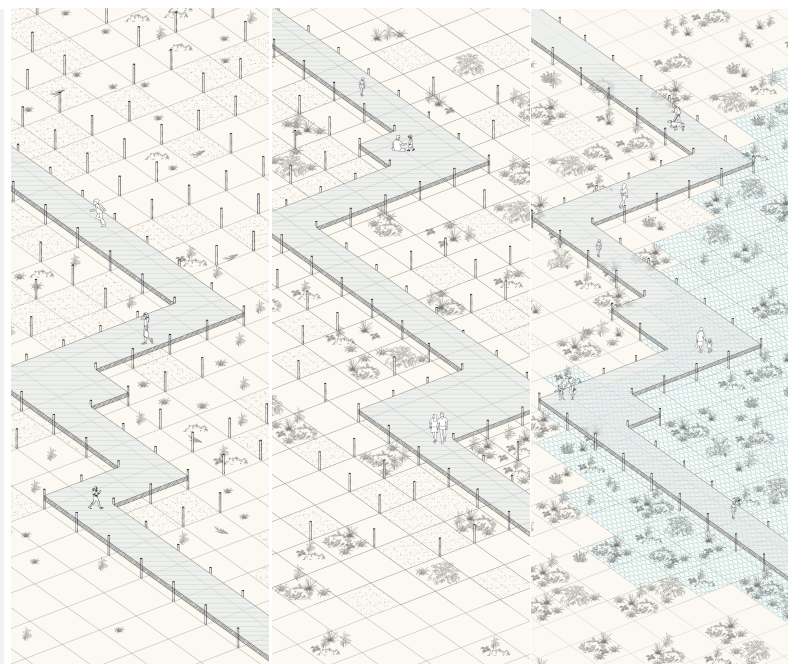
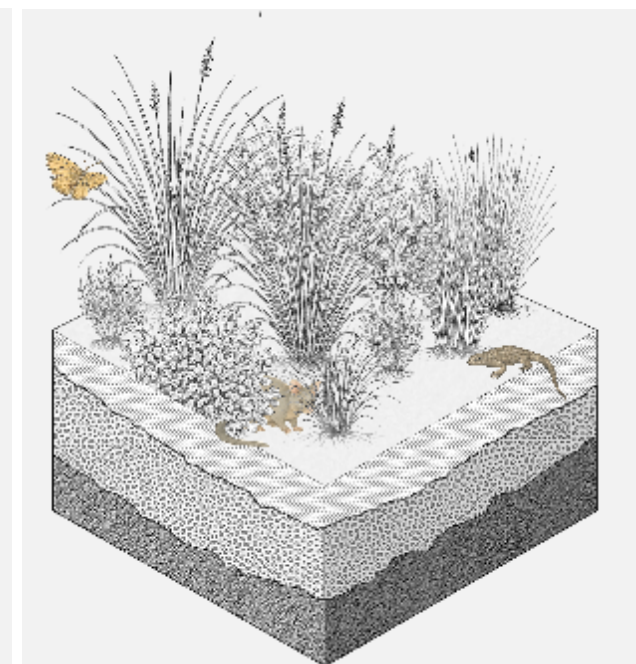
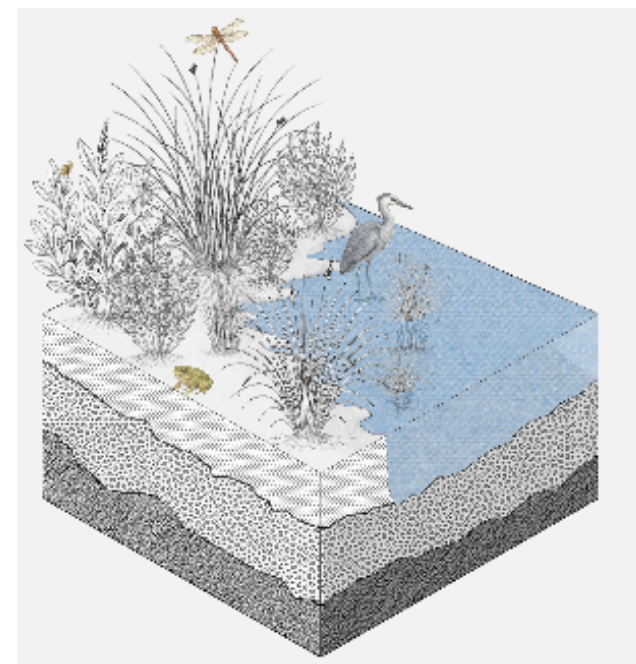




Title of the project	SEDIMENTAL CODE - REWRITING LAND WITH RENOVATION AND REGENERATION
Authors	BI JIALE, MENG DEYU
Title of the course	STUDIO CULTURES: LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
Academic year	YEAR 4
Teaching Staff	DR SASKIA SCHUT, ZIYAN QI
Department / Section / Program of belonging	SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE & CIVIL ENGINEERING FACULTY OF SCIENCES, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
University / School	THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE,



Plant-Soil Suitability Models



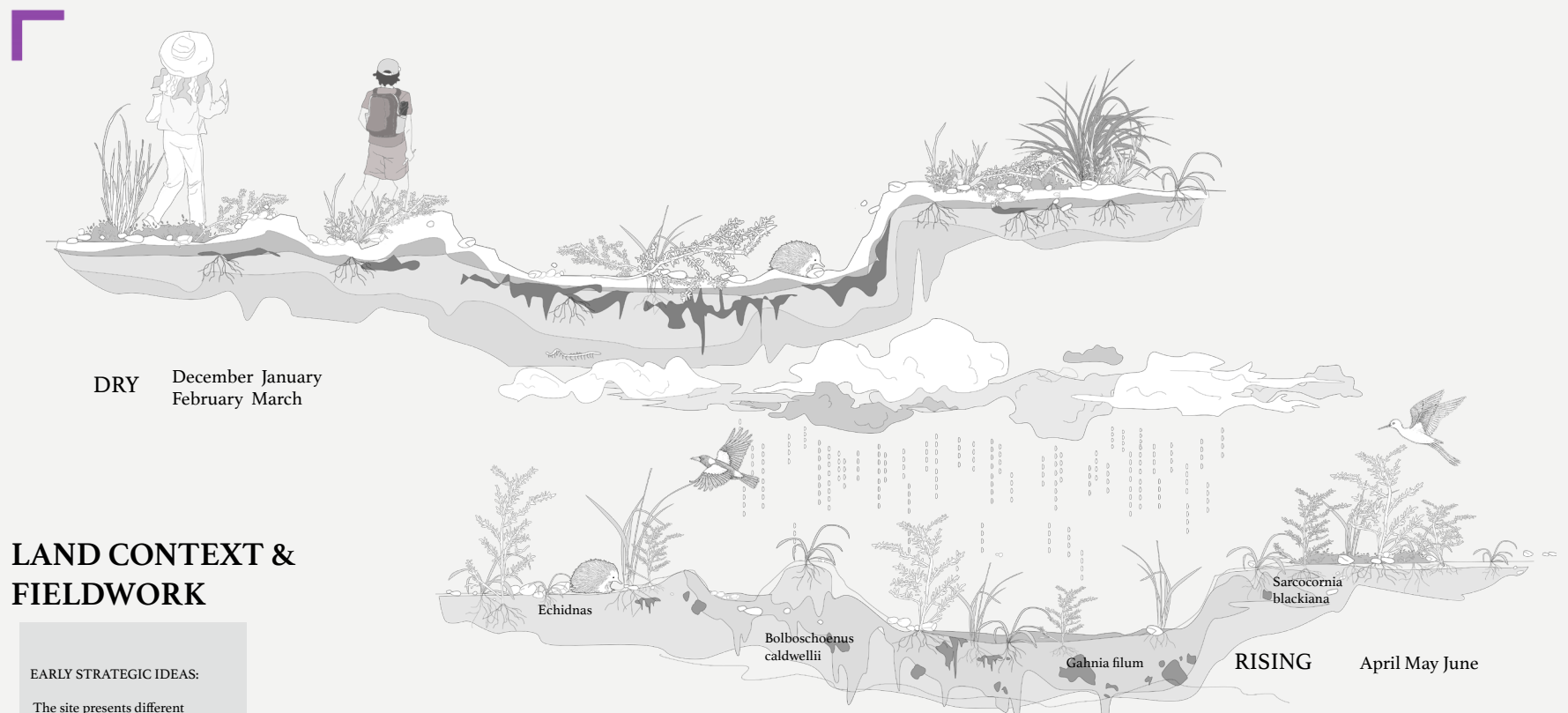
Written statement, short description of the project in English, no more than 250 words

Aldinga Washpool is a place shaped by time, water, and layers of human and ecological disturbance. Once a shared space for Kaurna people, then a drained agricultural landscape, and now a site of reimagining — it holds embedded histories and fragile hopes. This project weaves two interdependent strategies — renovation and regeneration — to respond to the site's shifting geology, disrupted hydrology, and the possibility of future resilience. Through pixel-like soil repair and soft planting interventions, the design carefully revives the wetland's sediment layers, long compacted and depleted by drainage, grazing, and cultivation. Native aquatic and riparian species are reintroduced to rebuild the sponge-like ground, restoring both habitat and filtration function. Along the tidal edge, curved stone blocks are arranged in rhythmic lines that anchor the land yet remain porous, allowing native ground covers to colonize, stabilize silt, and filter runoff. A semi-circular pavilion arcs gently along the inner edge of the stone line. It offers shelter, rest, and reflection, while also mirroring the gesture of the planted terrain. This spatial continuity forms a living threshold — a place of gathering, ecological activation, and pause. Descending from the higher bank, stone steps lead into the lake. Beneath each step, composite soil-stone cores are embedded into the substrate. Acting as expanding anchors, these cores work in concert with deep-rooted plant systems to resist erosion and slow surface flow.

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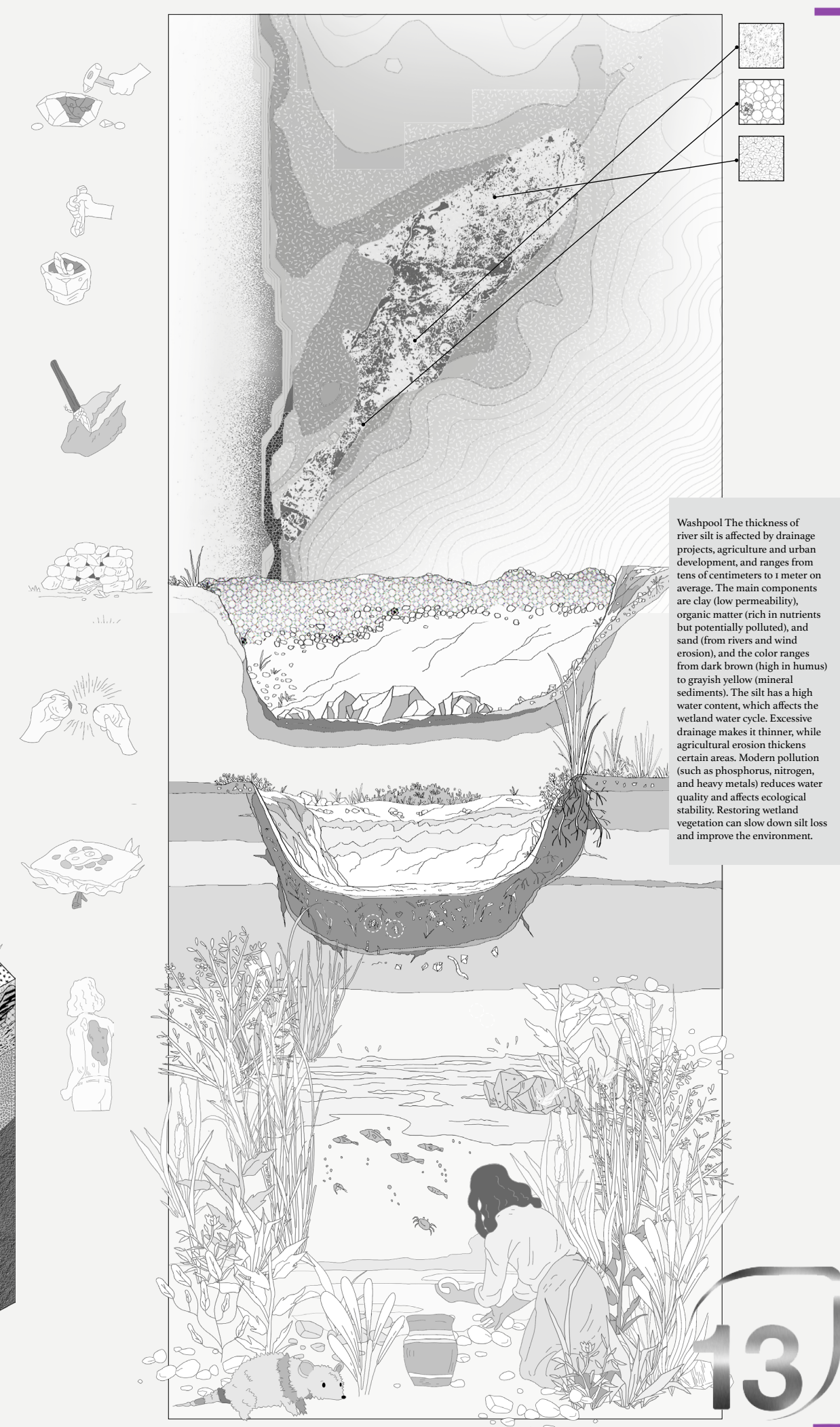
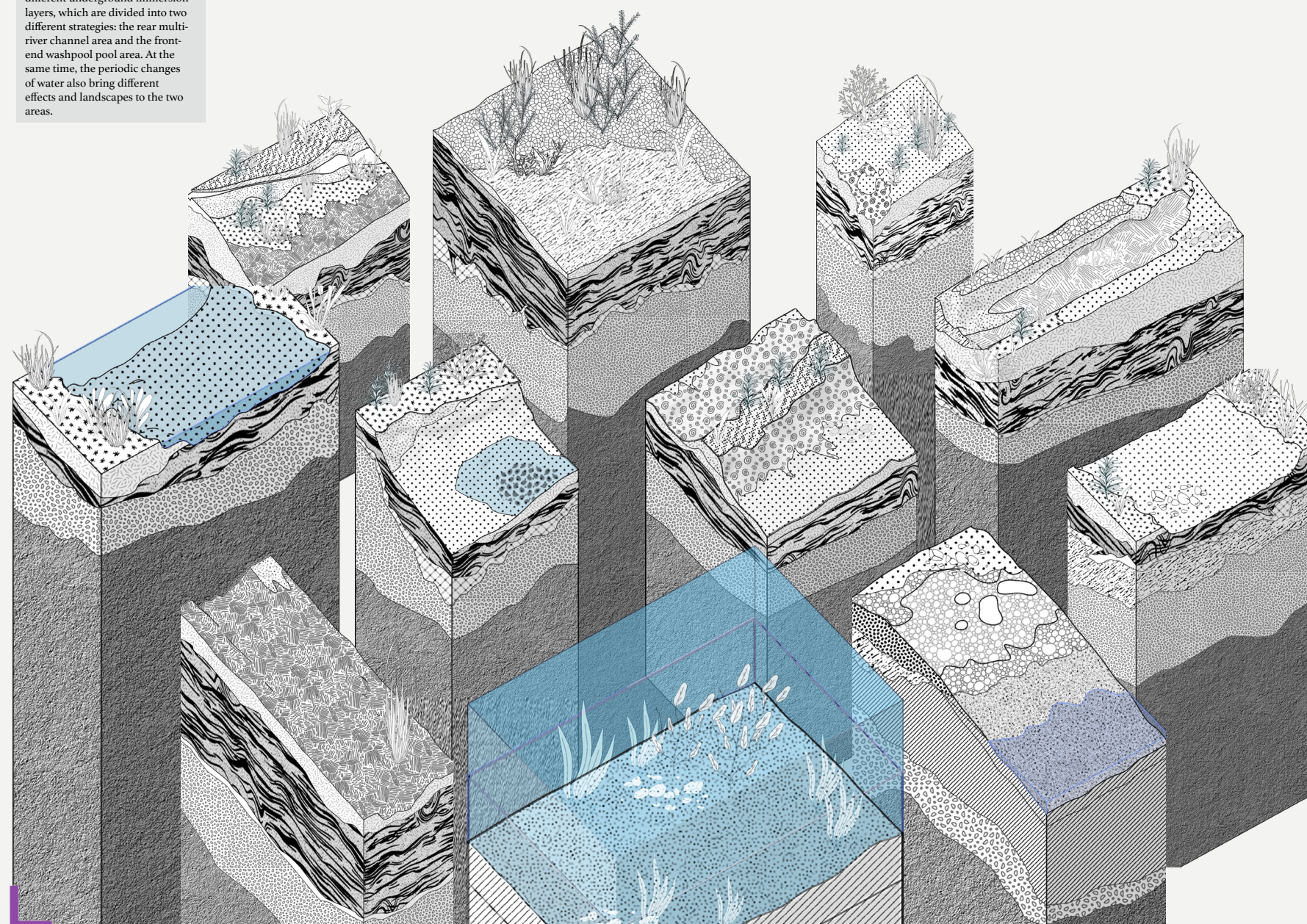
Venue:
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LAND CONTEXT & FIELDWORK

EARLY STRATEGIC IDEAS:

The site presents different landmark landscapes and different underground immersion layers, which are divided into two different strategies: the rear multi-river channel area and the front-end washpool pool area. At the same time, the periodic changes of water also bring different effects and landscapes to the two areas.



GENERATION
DETAIL PLANS

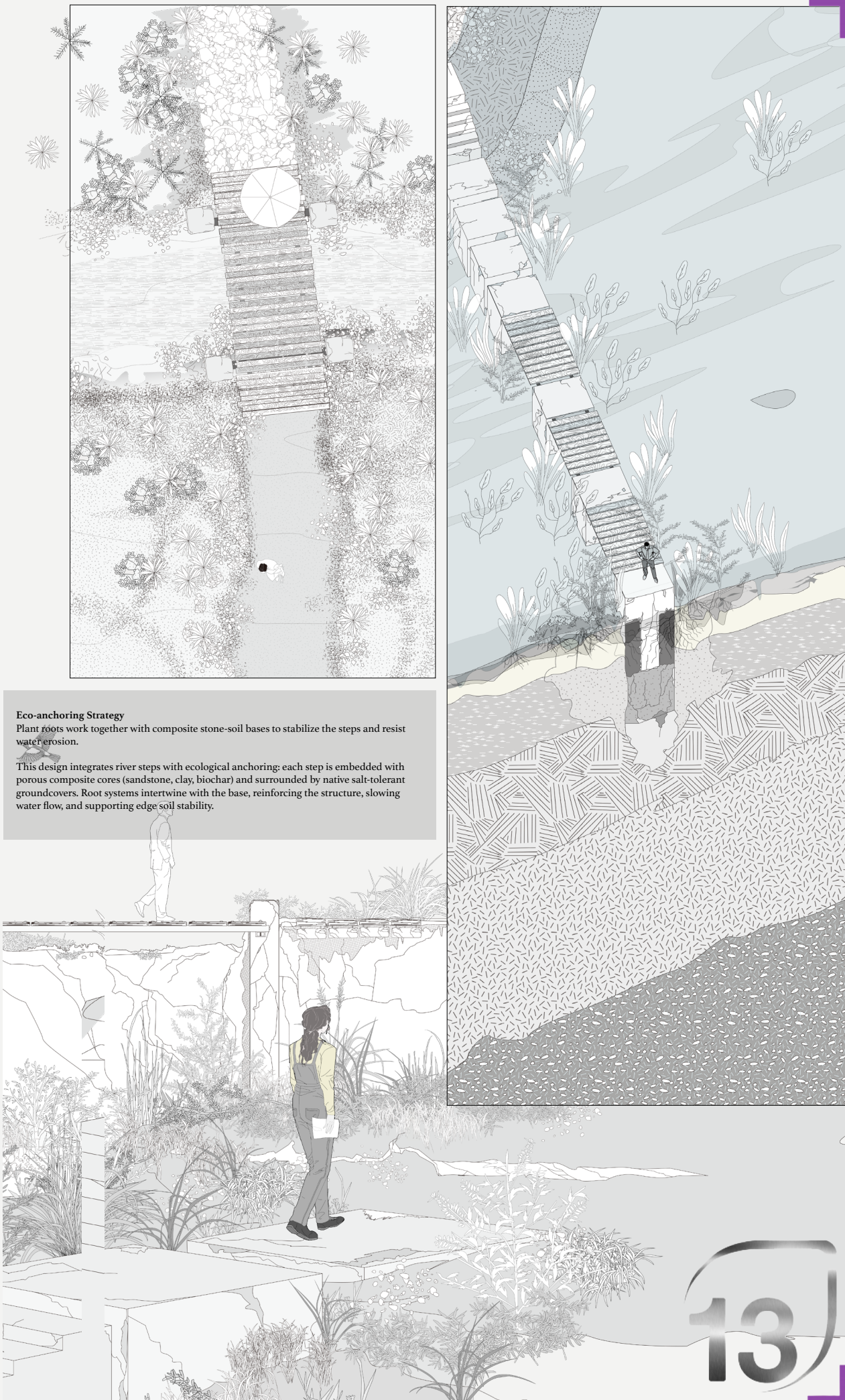
A sculptural composition of natural stones functions as a visual and spatial guide, integrated into the site's wayfinding strategy.

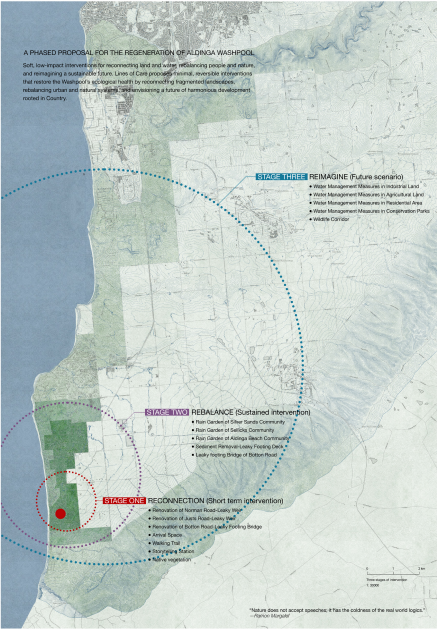
It slows down water flow, controls erosion, and creates microclimates and biological habitats.



Eco-anchoring Strategy
Plant roots work together with composite stone-soil bases to stabilize the steps and resist water erosion.

This design integrates river steps with ecological anchoring: each step is embedded with porous composite cores (sandstone, clay, biochar) and surrounded by native salt-tolerant groundcovers. Root systems intertwine with the base, reinforcing the structure, slowing water flow, and supporting edge soil stability.





This project emerges from the understanding that regeneration is not a matter of intervention, but of relationship. Lines of Care is a slow, situated response to the ecological, cultural and hydrological degradation of the Aldinga Washpool; a landscape of deep significance to the Kaurna people and now burdened by decades of disconnection. Rather than imposing a design solution, we propose a phased framework grounded in care: an evolving system of soft infrastructures, ritual spaces, and seasonal rhythms that re-centre water, land and story. The proposal unfolds in three interlinked stages: Reconnection, Rebalance and Reimagine; each scaffolding a process of cultural and ecological return. This work draws on Kaurna knowledge and a deep attentiveness to place. Dreaming Tracks offer both narrative insight and spatial structure, guiding how we think about movement and connection across the site. Seasonal changes shape the rhythms of water, material, and care. Previously fragmenting infrastructures such as roads, drain-age lines, and hard boundaries are reimagined as soft systems of care that slow, retain, and cleanse water, offering a renewed sense of continuity and care across the site. Lines of Care does not aim to restore what has been lost, but to regenerate what may still return through design that is attentive, reversible and grounded in Country.

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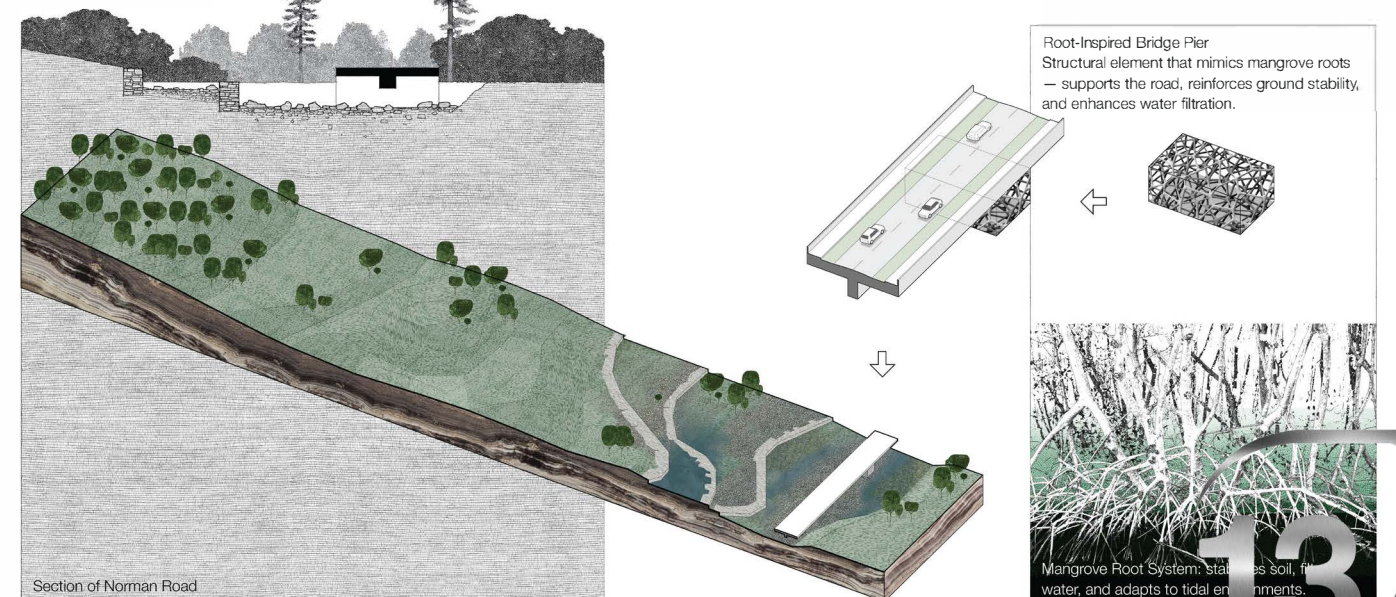
RECONNECTION EARLY-STAGE INTERVENTION

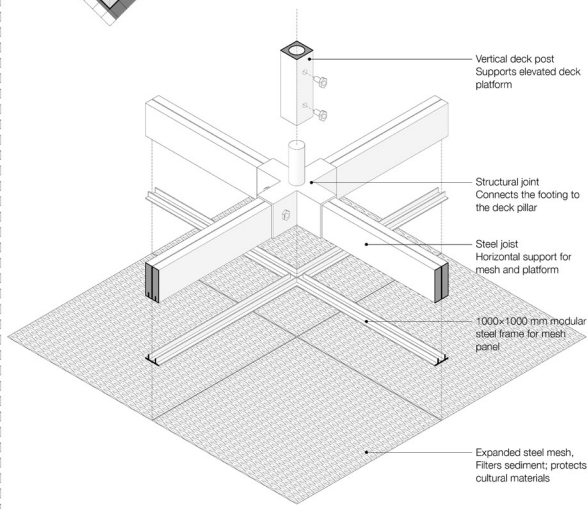
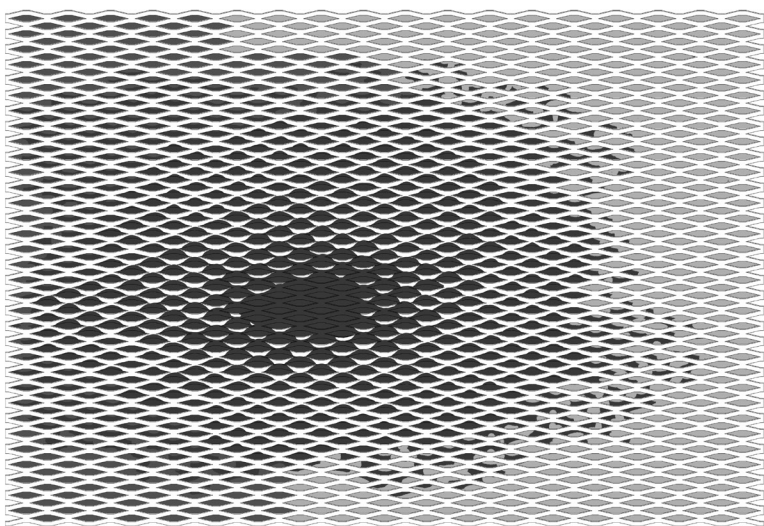
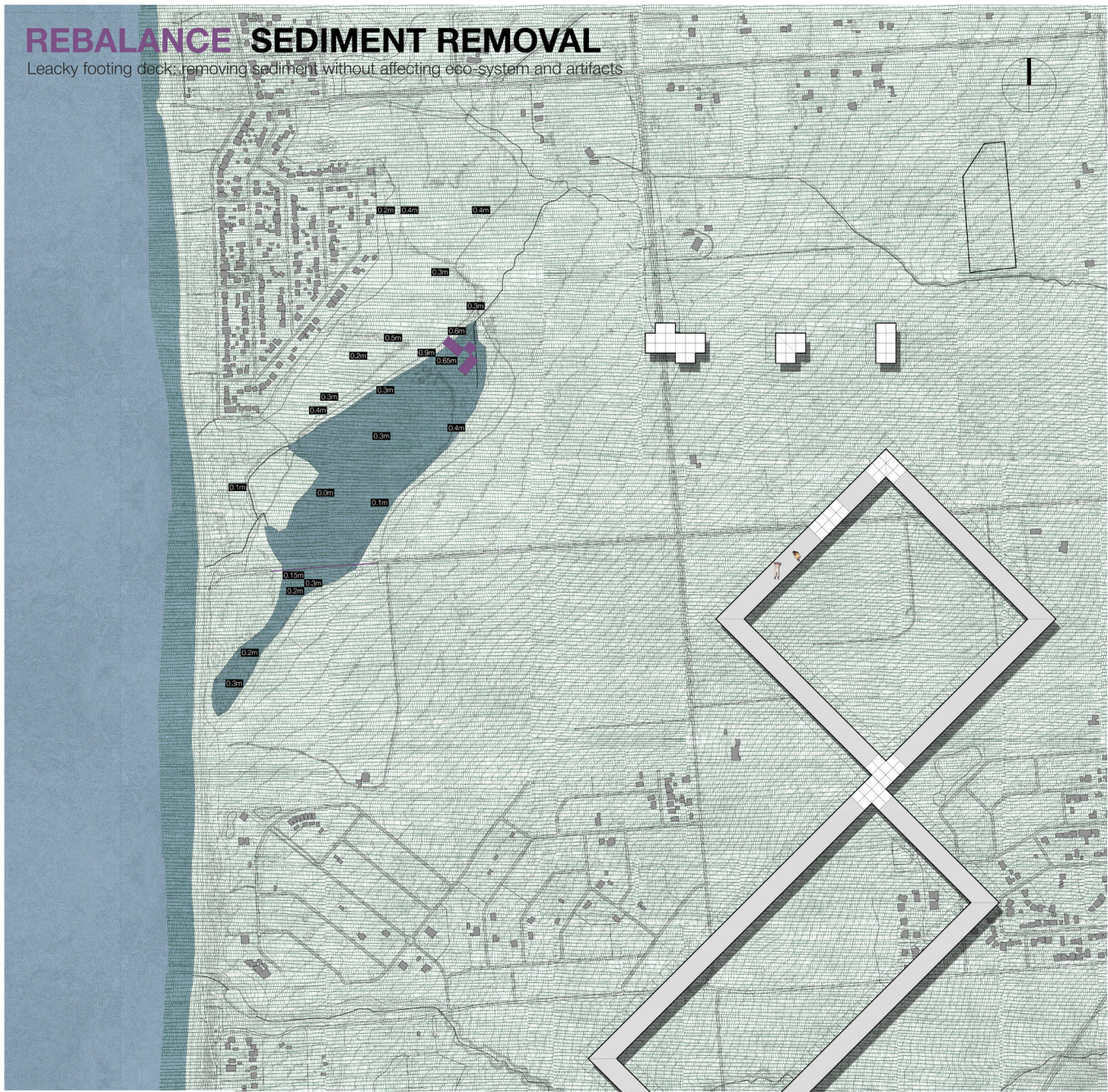
Establish direct ecological links between Aldinga Washpool and the nearby conservation park



RECONNECTION ROADS RENOVATION

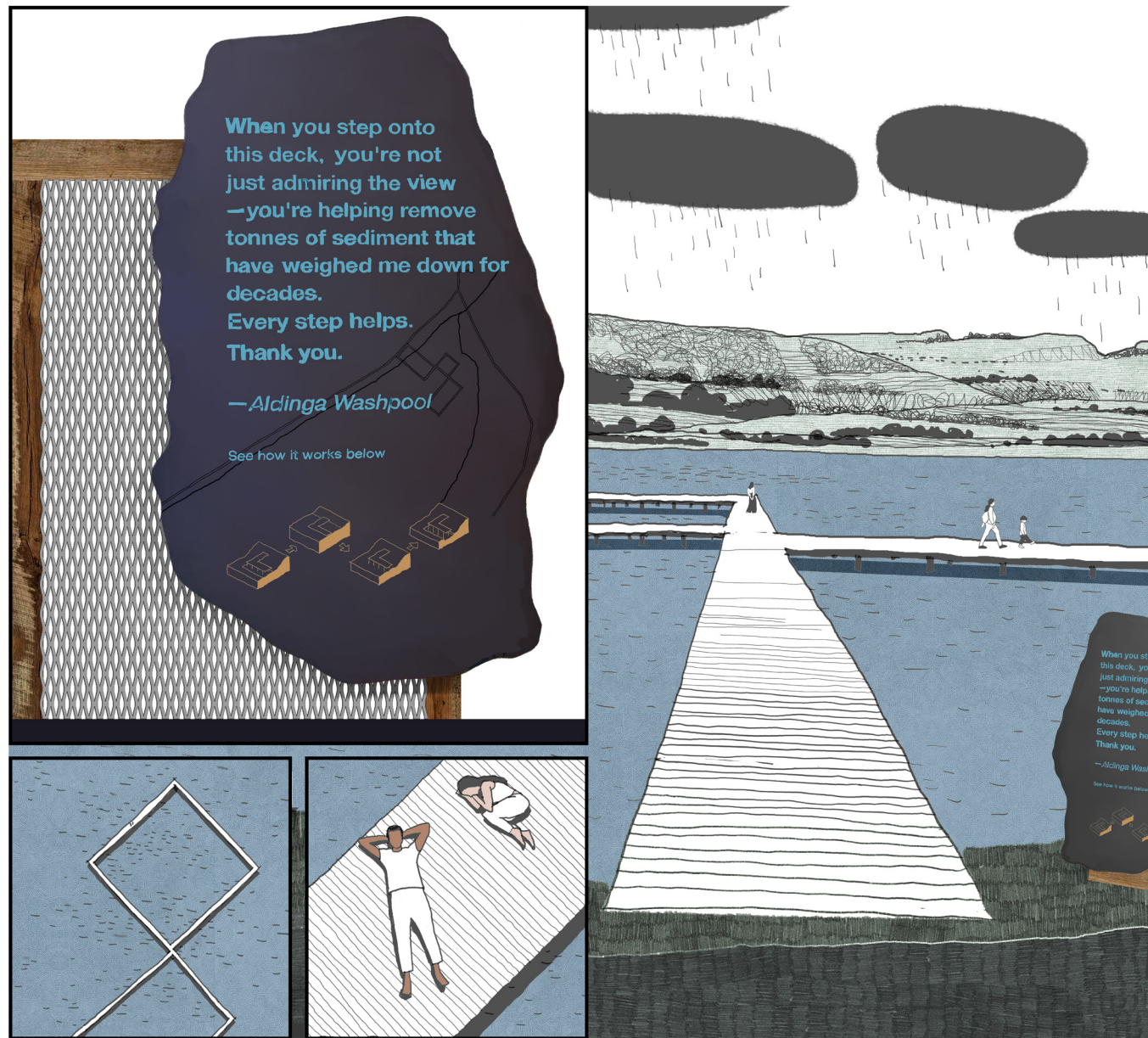
Turning roads into ecological links between Washpool and Aldinga Conservation Park





REBALANCE SEDIMENT REMOVAL

Leaky footing deck: removing sediment without affecting eco-system and artifacts



"Create a low impact structure and let the land below them rest and heal."

—Isthmus

