



## The Dwelling 2023 | Architecture Competition

Archetype team - 12/01/2024

### Νικητές Διαγωνισμού

International design competition platform Volume zero has announced the results of **The Dwelling 2023** Architecture Competition.

Humans traditionally have thrived on social dialogue creating communities based upon work, education, place of origin, etc. aligning interests, and a place for incubation of skills, values, and ideas fueling civilizations. These Communities play a pivotal role in defining the social fabric and embedding values and virtues by which an individual perceives the world outside this habitat.

The world is transforming at a breakneck speed putting a strain on our resources. In a quest for a better life,

millions across the globe have been moving to cities every day. This has resulted in a rise in densely populated urban areas along with a lack of land resources and financial constraints to provide sufficient housing for the masses.

This phenomenon has led to a rise in innovation focusing on unconventional ideas like Smart Homes, Pod Houses, Social Housing, Co-Living Spaces, Tiny Houses, Micro Houses, Hostels, etc., making a home accessible to many and simultaneously helping achieve one's aspiration. The concept of these revolutionary homes encouraged for making the innovation of maximum functional area in a minimum footprint, thus redefining the perception of Sustainability in urban dwellings. The Competition challenged its participants to come up with inventive and sustainable solutions for urban dwelling clusters. Participants were encouraged to create functional, aesthetically pleasing designs that cater to the personal and communal needs of its inhabitants. The proposed archetypes should address space constraints, maximize functionality, and reflect the cultural identity of the community.

Volume Zero Competition thanks all the competitors for participating in this competition and for contributing to this competition's research. Participants from more than 37 countries contributed valuable concept ideas to the contest, which was evaluated by a panel of international experts. The winning projects have been awarded a total cash prize of \$4,000 distributed to the first 3 team winners.

The esteemed jury for judging this competition consisted of **Arash Aliabadi** (DAAZ Office), **Jurgen Mayer H.** (J. Mayer H. Architects), **Pa Li** (Studio APL), **Sachin Rastogi** (Zero Energy Design Lab), **Doan Thanh Ha** (H&P Architects), **Akshay Heranjal** (The Purple Ink Studio), **Tang Hua** (Tanghua Architects), **Mattia Chinellato** (SO - IL).

The top three winners were awarded total prize money of \$4,000 while ten entries received Honorable Mentions. Here are the winning entries.

## **FIRST PLACE**

### **Timber Tales**

Ooi Yong Rong

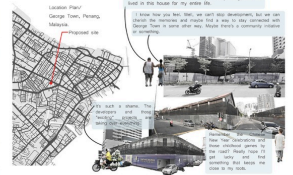
Malaysia



### Timber Tales

#### Issues and Occupants

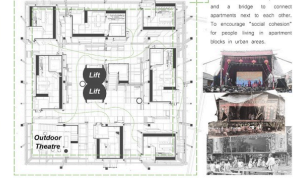
In response to the escalating trend of urban redevelopment and the consequent displacement of long-term residents, the concept involves the construction of timber-tone housing as an alternative to concrete buildings. The forward-thinking endeavor aims to provide enhanced housing options for 100 individuals, granting them an opportunity to remain in proximity to their cherished roots and observe the transformation of their beloved town.



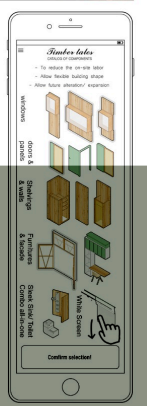
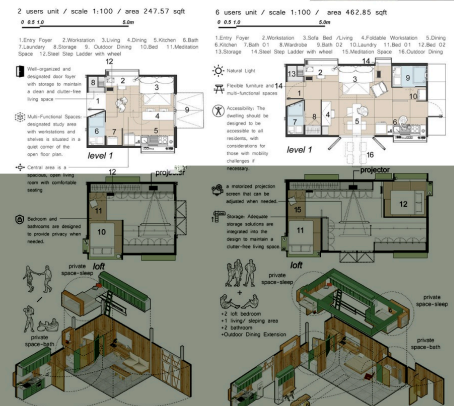
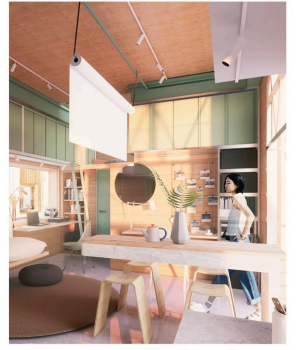
#### Concept

The project seeks to infuse new vitality into the heart of George Town, a city renowned for its rich history and cultural heritage. Drawing inspiration from the authentic George Town street scene, the design pays homage to the spirit of vibrant local culture and community. In this reinterpretation, the buildings' elevated design structure symbolizes the very essence of the street level, with each home assuming the role of a script in the collective narrative of life in George Town. These dwellings, designed and adapted as a gesture of reverence but also as a platform for individual expression, empower their occupants to actively participate in shaping the ongoing story of the city. The project offers a unique opportunity for these individuals to reclaim their ties to their hometown while enjoying upgraded living conditions.

#### Floor Plan



2 users unit / scale 1:100 / area 247.57 sqft



## SECOND PLACE

### Vitalizing Watertanks

Kevin Chellakudam

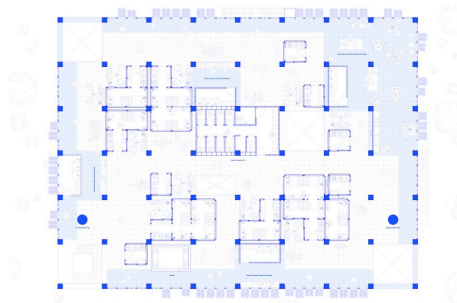
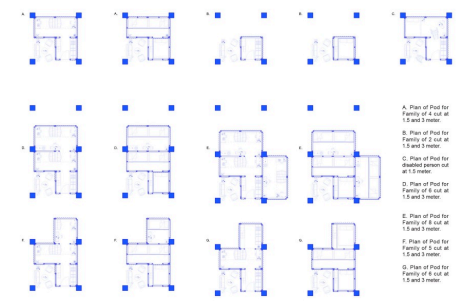
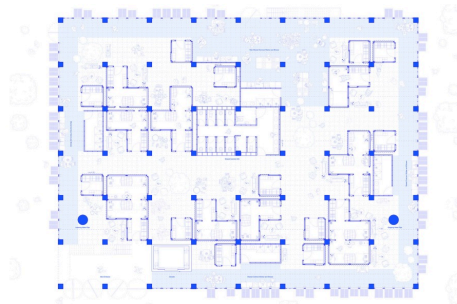
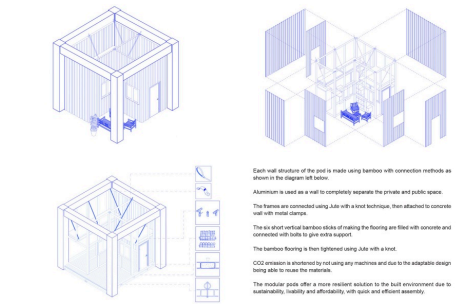
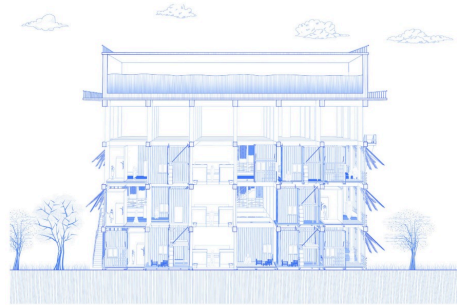
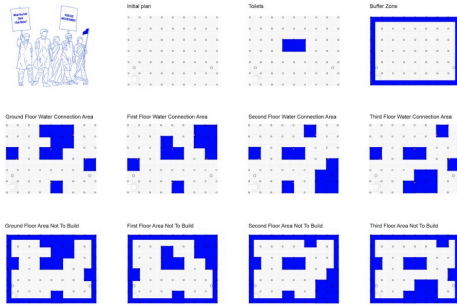
Switzerland

### Vitalizing Watertanks - Affordable Dwelling Solution For Slums

Due to the lack of proper infrastructure and water, the slums in Ernakulam - India, locate close to the water sources. Given the fact that most building on water canal banks open their toilet outlets in to the canals, improper sanitation facilities, they not only pollute the water source, but also disease outbreaks here are ubiquitous. With the city facing increased threat of waterlogging, Kerala Shipping and Inland Navigation Corporation (KSINC) is expediting the implementation to revive the water canals, forcing the slums to shift location. Most residents are either a tenant or homeless, so the project asks how do we ensure land ownership for the people?

« Vitalizing Watertanks » is an alternative solution offered to the government to create social dwellings. Located in Kallor, India, it aims to inhabit the empty part of the structure that supports a working water tank, while encouraging construction in dialogue with the community, bringing them closer and reducing labour costs. The goal is to design self-sustained modular pods with a variety of compositions, while still respecting local dynamics and culture. These pods explore the concept of prototype and modular construction to create public or private spaces. The modularity of the project fosters a manual and adaptable approach to grant residents the ability to construct living units that can be adjusted to the size of the family. In this innovative approach, private spaces for individual families are provided within the pods, while common areas such as the living, bathroom, and kitchen spaces are shared among residents. This arrangement optimizes space utilization, promoting a sense of community and effectively saving space introducing a participatory approach, where residents, in discussion with their neighbors, decide on layout and layout of their pods, while the water areas remain fixed.

The initial site is situated at PLRWA-34, Kallor, Kochi, Kerala 682017, India. There are four desired locations in Ernakulam and an additional 18 watertanks distributed throughout Kerala where this model can be applied, further expanding the availability of more social dwellings. It aims to reduce slums and revive water canals, maintaining flexibility and practicality for the users while balancing the cost and the residents' needs.



THIRD PLACE

CARE CO-OP

Shujian You

United States

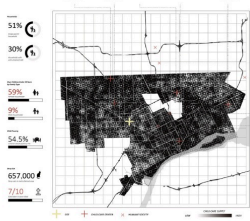


**"CARE CO-OP"**

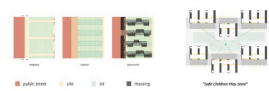
A community that links vulnerable households

In Detroit, an fragile architecture of households and single family houses is continually being produced due to the de-urbanization, which designates the notion of community, and being challenging especially for smaller households including single parent and single households. While the site is a child care desert as well as a desert of animal shelters, this project focuses on providing a dwelling community that links vulnerable households, where children, single parents, single people and city accompany and care for each other in an informal intimate relationship.

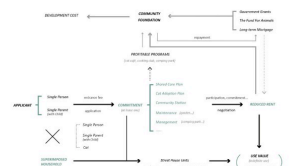
**Background of Detroit & Context of Site**



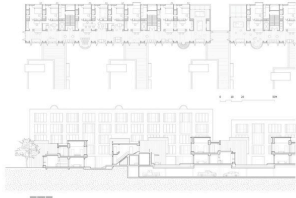
**Urban & Placemaking Strategies**



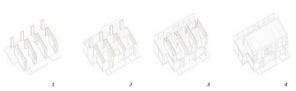
**Dwelling Development Model**



**Enlarged Plan & Section**



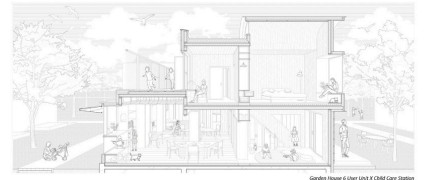
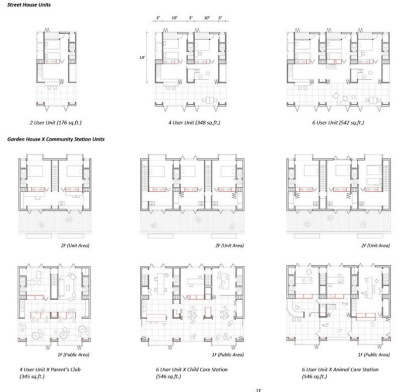
**CLT System & Partition System Assembly**



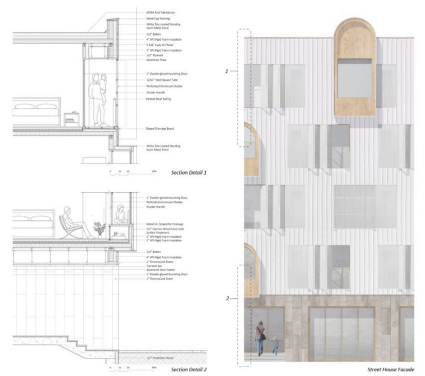
**Household & Programming Concept**



**Unit & Household Design**



**Details & Materials**



**Honourable Mentions:**

**Honourable Mention 1 - POP UP's**

Xun Wang

United States



## The Topic/The Site

**A "fight" with homeless people for public space.**

The housing issue in Seattle has led to a significant increase in the homeless population. In the downtown area of Seattle, due to a lack of public open spaces, more and more squares, such as Pioneer Square, have been occupied by tents, which serve as living spaces for homeless people.

However, residents living around these squares have been continuously complaining about this situation and hope to see the homeless people moved elsewhere. This has sparked a discussion on how homeless individuals can share public spaces with other citizens.



VZTD233637427

**Site**  
The site is named Occidental Square, a beautiful square in Seattle that used to be occupied by tents.

**Topic:**  
Can we transform a conventional square into a residential area for homeless people without disturbing the residents living nearby?

## POP-UPS

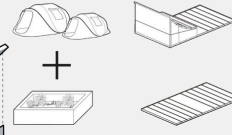
Temporary residence for homeless people



## The Concept

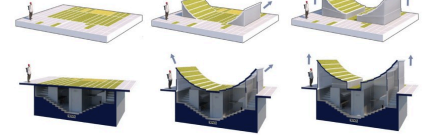
The public square is a valuable open space for people living nearby. However, most of the time, the space is not utilized to its full potential. This project aims to apply multifunctionality to the public square while addressing social issues.

### Residence Integrates with Public Square



**Idea combination**  
Combine a planter with tents

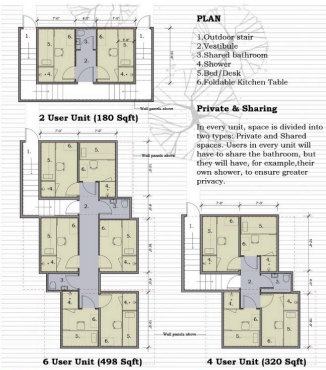
### The transformation from a landscape to a residence



**Landscape**  
When a unit is unassigned, the roof is just a part of the landscape

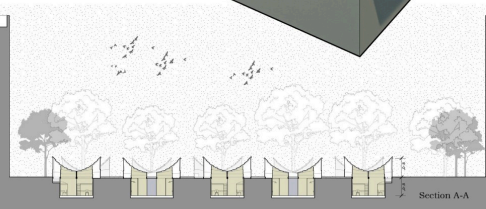
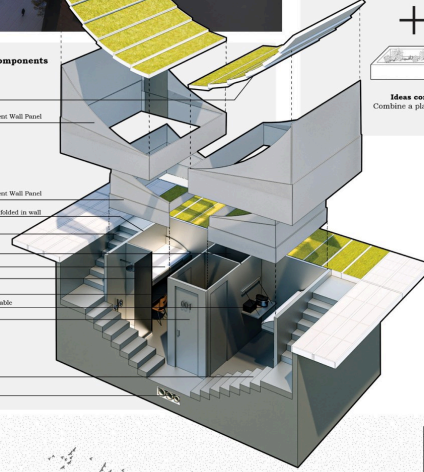
**Pop up**  
When a unit is assigned, the top part will start to pop up

**Residence**  
When finished popping up, the unit is ready to accommodate



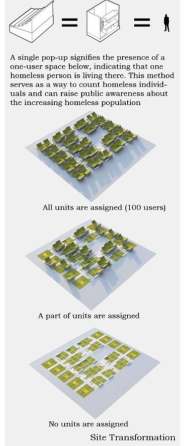
### Building Components

- Planter/Roof Tile
- Foldable Translucent Wall Panel
- Foldable Translucent Wall Panel
- Translucent Panel hinged in wall
- Outdoor Stair
- Bed
- Shower
- Desk & Chair
- Foldable Kitchen Table
- Unit Entrance
- Outdoor Stair
- Conduit & Pipes



Site plan/With all units being popped up

### Demography & Awareness



## Honourable Mention 2 - rethinking GRANJA

Denise Morado, Pedro Medeiros De Faria and Rodrigo Rocha De Freitas

Brazil

### South America

**Belo Horizonte** Minas Gerais State

**Reading the place - Granja de Freitas**

**Timeline**

- 1980s: No existing urban planning proposal. Area with high topographical diversity with unpaired and haphazardly located, occupied by low-income families.
- 1999: Housing program of Belo Horizonte City Hall. No consideration to reuse the waste produced and reduce heat and energy consumption. Design interventions to facilitate the project required and bring construction companies. Encouragement of car use with the parking lots serving as a space for social integration. Project designed for traditional families. Water service and sewer facilities. Inequality of land and necessary modifications to spaces. Rules for the use and occupation of green spaces established by the City Hall.
- 2023: It is an extremely residential neighborhood, with low-income families. Land value per square meter is currently around US\$ 40k. An opportunity to reuse existing spaces in Belo Horizonte, US\$ 2.5k.

# rethinking GRANJA

From the opposition to the Brazilian mass housing production of Belo Horizonte City Hall for low-income families (further plateau, vertical unique typologies, hierarchical spaces, rigid functions, annihilation of community spaces, and urban disintegration), we understand that housing is a **transformative process** that shall accept **diverse uses of space, multifunctional furniture, and distinct social, individual and common needs, regardless of race, gender, values, ideas, or family constitution.**

With respect to Granja de Freitas, the architectural-urban design innovates by:

- Proposing a local concrete and plastic components' factory of the construction sector;
- Treating the place as the quality locus of an individual and a community everyday life in layers (intimate, hybrid and shared) to organize (internal and external) flows to allow versatility of actions;
- Assuming building design and construction technologies that respect local bioclimatic, cultural, and financial premises;
- Activating natural plateaus and the existing stream to assure sustainable environment and residents' mental health;
- Integrating nature into the landscape and using solar energy to reduce heat and energy consumption;
- Encouraging walking and public buses and bikes to minimize the use of cars and to integrate housing into the city.

### 2. Layers, flows, actions

**Internal flows**  
the space of free exploration of the site (center) in which residents relate to context. It is a space for the individual (land use).

**Hybrid**  
the space where residents choose between intimate or shared actions, multiple identities, can intersect with daily activities.

**Shared external flows**  
the space of interaction which residents move from one identity to another multiple identities, are environmental projects.

**2. Resident's actions**

- to walk
- to bike
- to work
- to play
- to have size
- to laundry
- to garden
- to sleep
- to rest

### 3. Building and material technologies

Clear construction, with reduction of energy, water, and labor force.

- Slabs with precast concrete panels and plastic EPS blocks.
- Precast concrete columns-beams through longitudinal reinforced hollow.
- Sliding glass window panels fixed to recycled plastic frames connected up the vertical plastic strips and railing system.
- Water and labor force panels with surface wiring protected by natural cover.
- Hybrid secondary circulation in angles.
- Columns' insertion process.
- Regional floor for made-directional spaces and great modulation.

**Possibilities of closing ponds with treatment** (depending on the residents' decisions)

	Oriented Street (Duplex)	Orientation street	Driveway
Sustainability	★★★★	★★★★	★★★★
Cost	★★★★	★★★★	★★★★
Easy-to-build	★★★★	★★★★	★★★★

\*depending on multiple resident treatment in duplex, in laundry and/or work, landscaping treatment in duplex.

### 4. Sustainable environment and residents' mental health

Workout zone, Solar panels

Recycling waste bins and benches made by recycled plastic chairs

Parkways, Wi-Fi points, Drinking fountains

### 5. Integration with nature

Interaction and recreations

Abundant ornamental and edible plants

Rainwater retention and play area

Photovoltaic post lights and bollards

Stepped (spillage)

### 6. Integration to the city

Interaction and recreation areas

Protection and play area

Bus stop

Walkways above the stream

Blue ramp

Stepped (spillage)

Street closed to pedestrians and bike lanes

Bike lanes connected to the city

### Stepped spillways

Golden bollards

Rainwater directed to irrigate the stream

Rain gardens

Permeable concrete steps for rainwater drainage

**25 units total - 100 residents**  
07 Type 1 | 09 Type 2 | 09 Type 3 (04 Type 3 Duplex)

### Floor plans

1 - Type 1 unit: 2 users, up to 23 m<sup>2</sup> (550 R\$) | 2 - Type 2 unit: 4 users, up to 32.5 m<sup>2</sup> (550 R\$) | 3 - Type 3 unit: 6 users, unit up to 51m<sup>2</sup> (550 R\$) | 4 - expansion areas | 5 - shared balconies | 6 - intimate balconies | 7 - roofing with solar panels | 8 - to laundry

1st | +000 Level | 03 units | 12 residents | 01 Type 1 | 01 Type 2 | 01 Type 3

2nd | +015 Level | 06 units | 24 residents | 02 Type 1 | 02 Type 2 | 02 Type 3 (Duplex)

3rd | +030 Level | 02 units | 8 residents | 01 Type 1 | 01 Type 3 (Duplex)

4th | +045 Level | 07 units | 28 residents | 02 Type 1 | 03 Type 2 | 01 Type 3 | 01 Type 3 (Duplex)

5th | +260 Level | 05 units | 16 residents | 02 Type 1 | 03 Type 2

6th | +575 Level | 02 units | 12 residents | 02 Type 3

Duplicate units only available on the first floor.

**Intervention area**

Intervention area  
Intervention area  
Intervention area

**Environmental vulnerabilities**

Environmental vulnerabilities  
Environmental vulnerabilities  
Environmental vulnerabilities

**Existing public equipment**

Existing public equipment  
Existing public equipment  
Existing public equipment

### Section

Compact arrangement plant, with removal of new plants by the landscape designer. Avoid production of excess water on the garden.

Underground reservoir pumps water per housing unit.

### Possibility of furniture layout

Suggestive layouts are due to the premise that furniture is dependent on residents' actions and decisions.

Type 2 - user unit: Dried with storage

Type 2 - 4 user unit: Dried with storage projection

Type 3 - 6 user unit: Dried with storage projection

Office spaces

Storage light and ventilation through walls (sliding glass panels)

Bunkbed

## Honourable Mention 3 - TIDAL REVIVAL

Rhea Walter, Radhika Rajan and Apurva Wasule

India



**DWELLING UNITS**  
The dwelling proposal for Makoko envisions a transformative urban plan centered around vertical housing zones comprising 2-6 dwelling occupancy units, each with a working space for craftswomen, bedrooms, living rooms and kitchens.



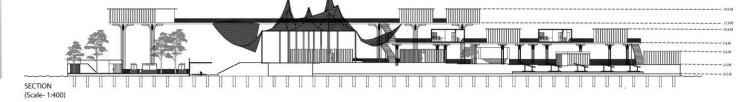
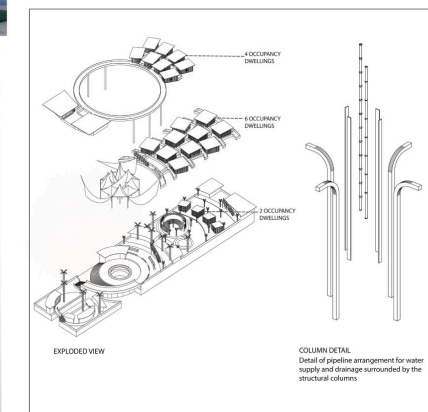
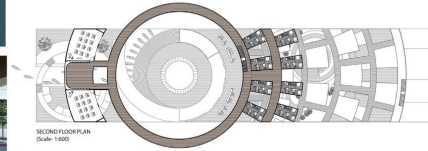
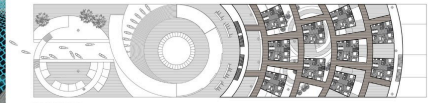
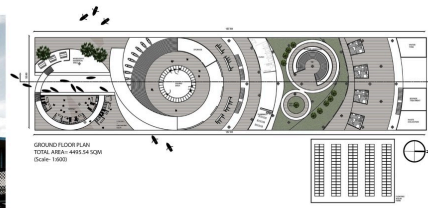
**MARKET AREA**  
A designated local market will facilitate existing trade within the community. This includes the pre-existing trade of handicrafts, aquaculture and organizing the current haphazard growth of the makoko market.



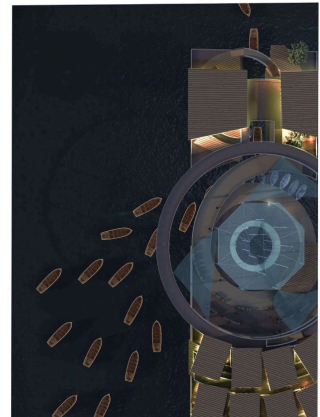
**COMMUNITY SPACE**  
The ground floor deck has been divided into multiple communal spaces such as a library, kids' playground, a stepped seating area and walking tracks.

## TIDAL REVIVAL

This comprehensive design aims to create a self-sustaining mini-city for Makoko, enhancing living conditions and fostering socio-economic empowerment, without trying to displace its soul and identity rooted in aquaculture and stilted houses. It aims to enhance their homes with adaptable infrastructure, improved sanitation, communal spaces, while honoring their waterfront lifestyle. In the future, these modular units could form an aquapolis along the Lagos lagoon, showcasing Makoko's raw, authentic beauty.



A symbol of progress and modernity, Lagos showcases the epitome of urban advancement with its towering skyscrapers, modern infrastructure, and vibrant economy. Nestled within the heart of Lagos Lagoon lies Makoko, a fishing community that paints an entirely contrasting narrative. Imagine a world where homes balance on slender pillars seemingly defying gravity, hovering precariously over the murky waters. The vibrant essence of Makoko lies in its lively festivals, traditional music, and the local market, which serves as a hub of economic activity. Navigating the labyrinth of waterways, Makoko grapples with basic infrastructure, limited access to education and healthcare amplifying its challenges. It emphasizes the importance of addressing urban inequalities in the quest for preserving the unique cultural heritage of communities like Makoko. Makoko's story is one of resilience against adversity. It beckons for attention, for change, for a chance to bridge the gap and bring dignity to every dwelling and every dream that stands on these stilts.

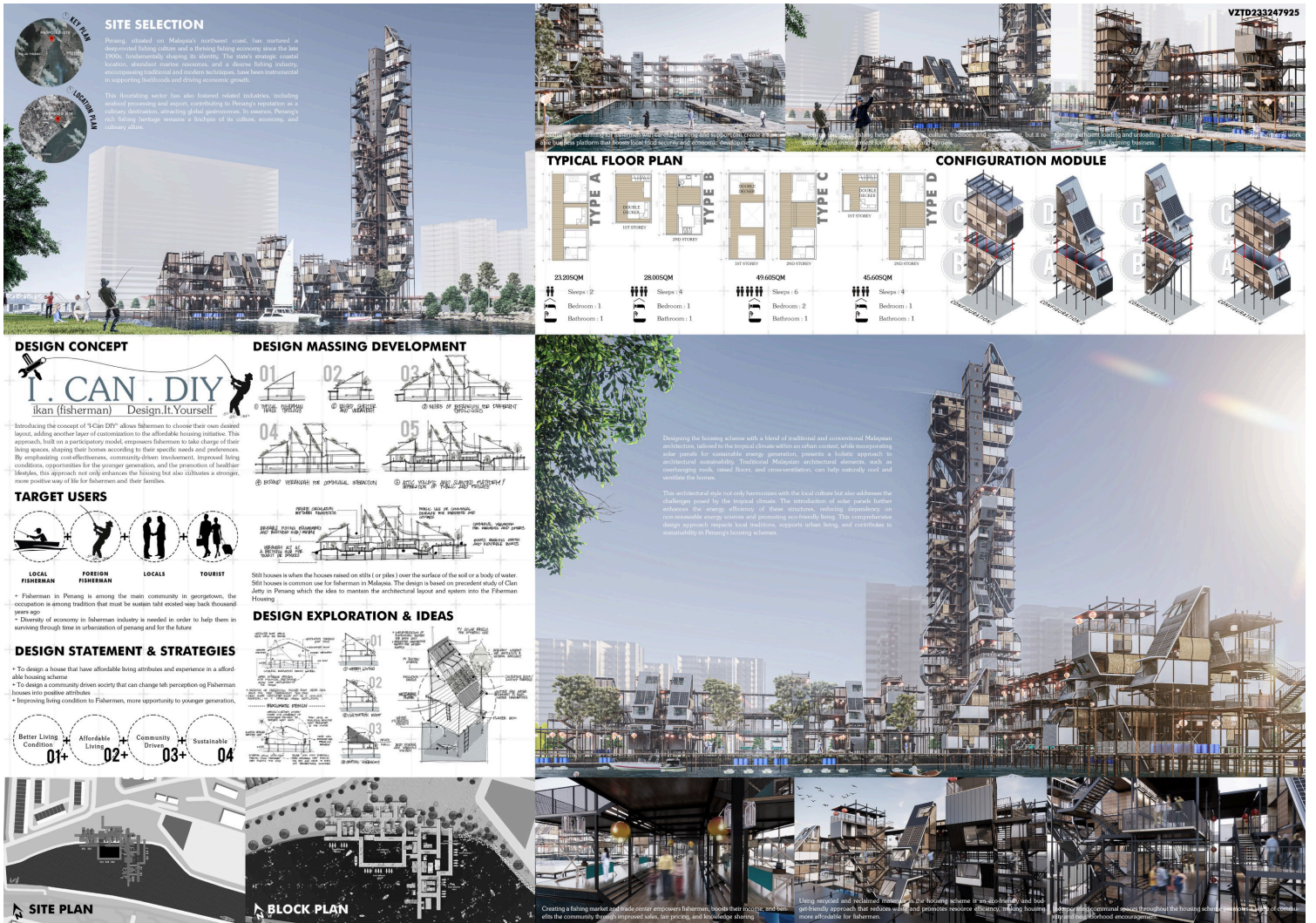


## Honourable Mention 4 - I. CAN. DIY

Adib Aslam, Amir Arsyad Bin Rosidi and Mohammad Hassan Azri Bin Mohd Naim

Malaysia





**Honourable Mention 5 - An Integrated Dwelling Community**

Jingyi Zhou and Chuanqi Gao

United States

# An Integrated Dwelling Community

## Re-imagining a Russian Social Housing

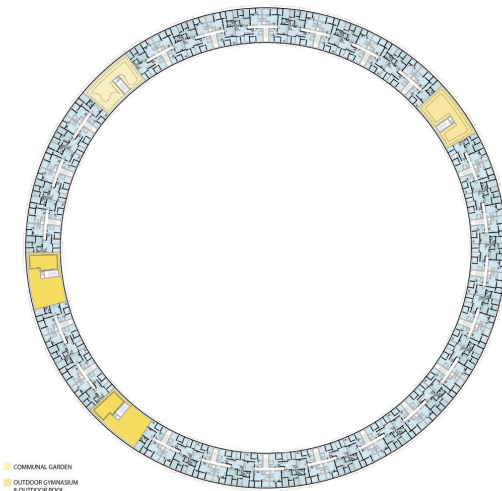
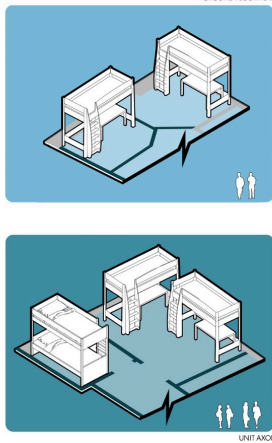
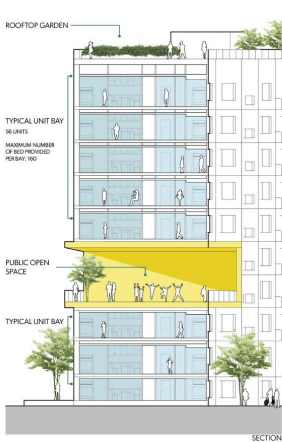
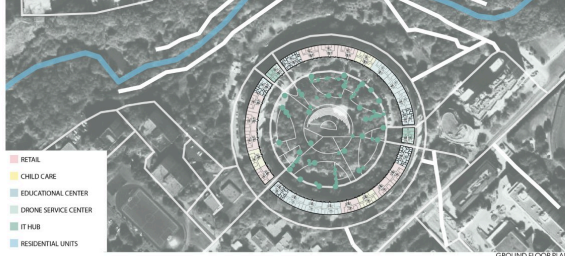
In the Western of Moscow, amidst the bustling cityscape, there stand two iconic round houses—two nine-floor residential buildings built circularly in 1970 and function as a testament to human ingenuity and the enduring spirit of unity. Once, this structure proudly bore witness to the grandeur of the Moscow Olympics, a beacon of global harmony and sporting excellence. Yet, as the pages of history turned, so did the purpose of this symbol, evolving to embrace a new narrative of compassion and solidarity.

Moscow has had a significant Ukrainian presence since the 17th century. In the wake of the Ukrainian conflict, roughly 2.8 million Ukrainian residents who sought refuge from the horrors of war went to Russia. The need for social housing became increasingly urgent, and the round house, with its historical significance, we hope to emerge as an emblem of hope and support for Ukraine's refugees. This transformation, an inspired reimagining of a cherished landmark, symbolizes the profound capacity of humanity to respond with empathy and open arms in times of crisis.

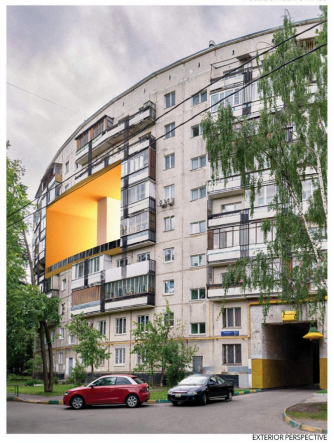
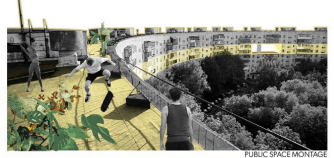
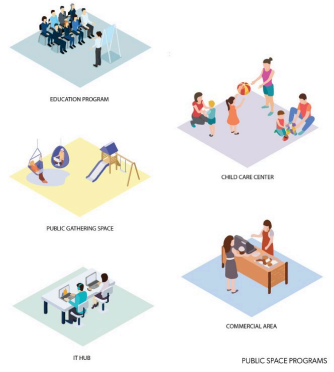
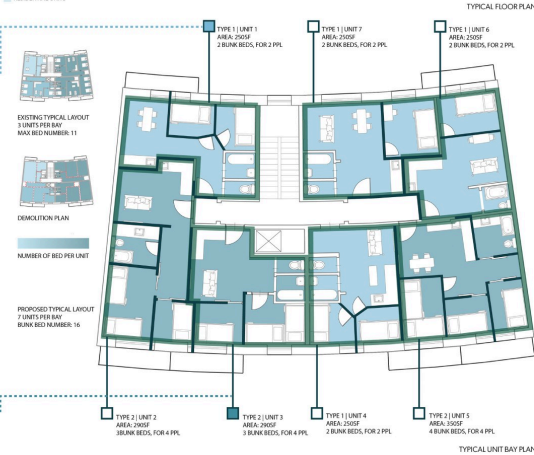
By optimizing the apartment layout and free some space for public area, the reconfigure project aims to unfold a new chapter of the round house, bringing new life through the compassion and the renewal, making the social housing extend beyond mere shelter. It offers essential services that empower refugees on their journey to self-sufficiency. Medical care, education programs, vocational training, remote workstations—all are provided to uplift those who have experienced profound hardship. Creating multi-functional public area and living units, the project aims to create a sweet home for people to against life and financial difficulties, and engage with their communities.

The architectural design seamlessly blends modernity with a respectful nod to the building's storied past. New programs such as roof top gardens with drone facilities, public gathering spaces, and commercial areas are designed to advocate for community engagement with non-human intelligence. Each apartment within the social housing complex is more than just a place of residence; it is a sanctuary where individuals and families can begin anew, rekindling their dreams with dignity and hope. The round house is not just a dwelling, it is a nurturing community, fostering connections among residents and weaving a tapestry of friendship that transcends national boundaries.

The round house, once a symbol of Olympic ideals, could embody a different ideal—a vision of a world where kindness, empathy, and the desire for peace conquer conflict and division. In reimagining this Russian social housing for Ukraine's refugees, we celebrate the boundless spirit of humanity, proving that love knows no borders, and the pursuit of peace can be an everlasting journey.



- COMMUNAL GARDEN
- OUTDOOR GYMNASIUM & OUTDOOR POOL
- CHILDREN PLAYGROUND
- RESIDENTIAL UNITS



## Honourable Mention 6: TRANSIT PLUG - in

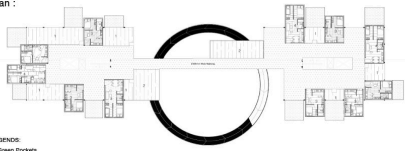
Subham Sinha, Swarna Kanti Ghosh and Aditya Aryan

India

# TRANSIT PLUG-in

Developing in Los Angeles is essential due to the challenges posed by skyrocketing rents, gentrification, and the shortage of affordable housing options. These issues strain the living conditions, and the city's social fabric is negatively impacted.

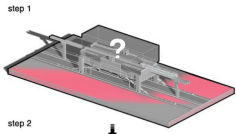
plan :



LEGENDS

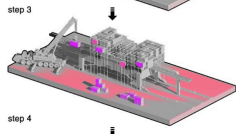
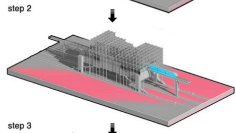
- 1. Green Pockets
- 2. Community Area
- 3. 2-User Units
- 4. 4-User Units

Individual dwelling unit can be placed according to the user need and desire



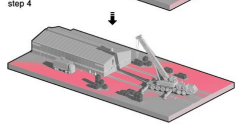
Why develop on roofs?

Parasitic constructions on rooftops can enable space optimization in densely populated cities by using the underused roof of existing buildings, hence restricting urban growth.

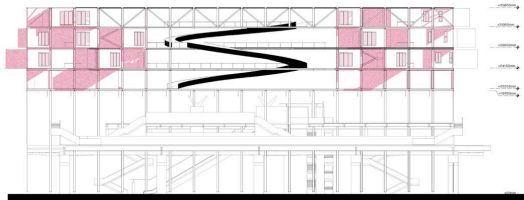


Why construct on top of a monorail station?

It maximizes land utilization in metropolitan areas when land is expensive and limited. This approach addresses the critical housing need in populated cities while reducing urban sprawl. It also reduces commute times for locals by facilitating easy access to public transportation.



elevation - a :



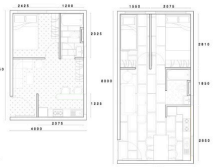
step 5  
2 User Unit standard unit for small family. Modules are custom designable.  
total area : 23 sqm



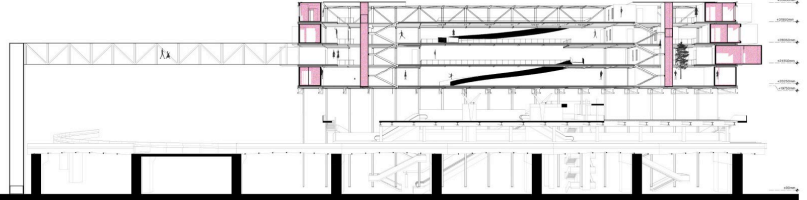
step 6  
4 User Unit standard unit for medium size family. Can be replaced according to need.  
total area : 32 sqm



step 7  
Multi User Unit customised unit for bigger family.



section - a - b :



## Honourable Mention 7 - Matrix

Regita Pramesthi, Fabian Hosea and Frederick William

Indonesia

# MATRIX

## "Breathing Life into Neglect: Abandoned Building Redesign and Infill."

involves the **adaptive reuse of abandoned buildings** that have lost their original functions and have been left behind by time. The architectural integration centers around utilizing the existing structure with an **8 x 8 meters grid**, a **commonly used grid in design of social services buildings all around Indonesia**. Within this grid, **infill modules** are strategically positioned to maximize spatial efficiency interactive living spaces. These modules are constructed from **prefabricated eco-modules**, with processed used wood as the primary material, ensuring sustainability and resource efficiency. The design also takes into account the "After Fire Effect," where the mass of the building adjusts to the availability of the existing building remains after a previous fire, allowing for a harmonious blend of old and new elements in a sustainable, adaptable, and eco-friendly living environment.



### Sustainability

Reusing existing structure, planning modules in and material selection minimize carbon footprint.



### Adaptive

This design solution is applicable to abandoned buildings all around Indonesia without demolition of existing structure as there are many typologies abandoned as a result of pandemic.



### Contextual

The formal spaces are designed to fit the Indonesian way of living.



## Exploded axonometry

VZTD235636353



### Site Context



City of Bandung, Indonesia  
11,000 person / km<sup>2</sup>  
75% people depend their livelihood by selling in local markets  
and drive more than 10 km every day to the site

### Context Analysis

Strategic location in urban center with high intensity of activity and good accessibility.  
No adequate vertical housing available within two kilometers from site.  
Underutilized building grows to be a dilemma for redevelopment and solve housing needs problem by building infill modern housing.

### Main Goals

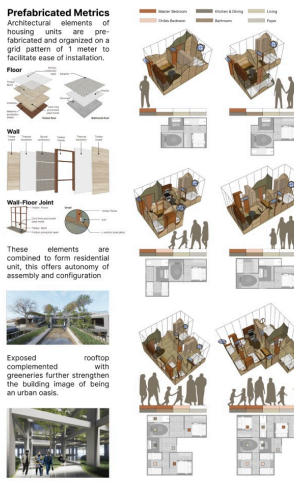
Restore Traditional Market existing function

### Abandonment trend

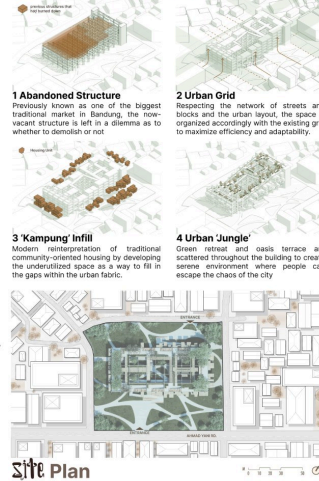


Eight by eight grid structures represent a standardized layout commonly found in urban planning, the increasing trend of abandoning said structures in most LMICs due to economic, cultural and urban planning factors inspires the projects aims to derive the possibilities of utilizing the abandoned structure with adaptive reuse.

### User Modules and Candidates



### Design development



### Design concept



### Permeable

Horizontally and vertically open to address the spatial openness and encourage community forming.

### Prefabricated Eco-Modules

Timber is chosen as the main infill building material to suppress carbon footprint.

### Fire Outbreak

Building mass responds to the previous fire outbreak to remain structurally sound.



### Urban Farming & Social Buffer: Contextual Responses to Social & Habitual Demands

Utilization of the vacant space on the uppermost level of the building is utilized as a farming area for growing plants and crops whilst socializing and relax.

This area is the highlight of the design as it provides contextual space for socialization and live as per the preference of the users. Users are predominantly citizens who hate conventional high rise living.

Most Bandung sub-urban area residents are used to living in more organic landed housing settings. With the way the building is designed, it will help residents fit in easier with more "organic" and familiar setting.

## Honourable Mention 8 - A LIVING LAUNDRY LANE

Gaurav A Jain, David Stephen and Bindiya S

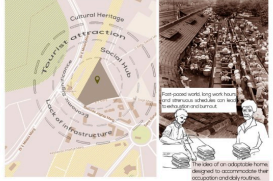
India

## A LIVING LAUNDRY LANE: Transforming Spaces, Connecting Lives

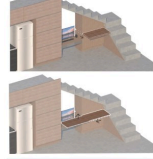
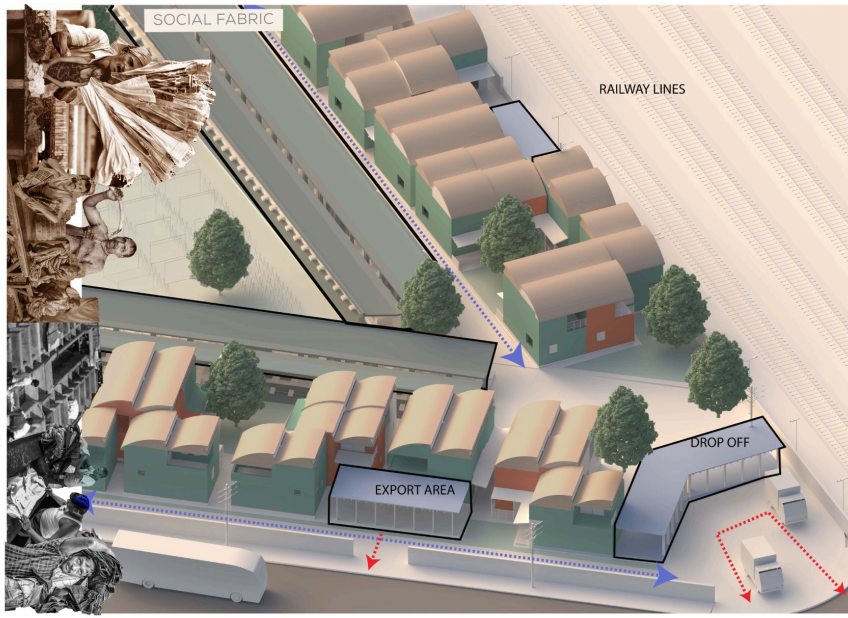
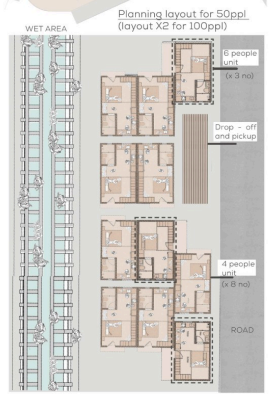
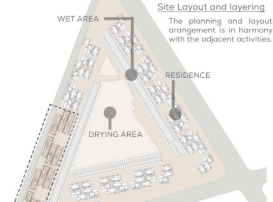


We chose our base in a unique and iconic part of Mumbai's landscape, that offers a glimpse into the daily lives of the people who work there and the city's enduring traditions.

Dhabhi Ghat is a famous open-air laundry area and a landmark that has been in operation for over a century and serves as a testament to Mumbai's rich cultural and historical heritage.



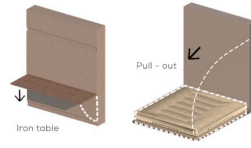
In recent years, there have been efforts to integrate a residential component into the Dhabhi Ghat area to address both housing needs and urban development.



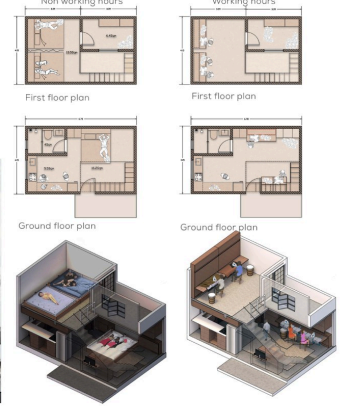
We conceptualized an innovative solution for space-saving and adaptable living. Our focus was on foldable furniture, a concept that seamlessly blends functionality with aesthetics.

The core idea was to create furniture pieces that could transform a small living space into a versatile, multi-functional environment. We designed folding tables, chairs, and beds that could be easily stowed away when not in use, providing residents with the flexibility to maximize their living area.

Our foldable furniture design not only addressed the challenges of urban living but also promoted sustainable practices by utilizing eco-friendly materials and reducing the need for excess furnishings. It was our way of contributing to the future of compact, adaptable, and aesthetically pleasing living spaces.



VZTD235548923



## Honourable Mention 9 - DIGNITY

Sakshi Sandeep and Vamsi Changavalli

India

**DIGNITY**

THE BEAUTY OF A BEACH DOES NOT REVEAL THE DEPTHS OF OCEAN THAT REINFORCE IT.

CONSTRUCTION WORKFORCE FOR SOME OF THE WORLDS MOST EXQUISITE AND ADVANCED BUILDINGS COME FROM SOUTH-ASIAN COUNTRIES. THESE WORKERS ARE OFTEN SHOWN AN ILLUSION OF REALITY AND LURED INTO SOME OF THE WORST LIVING CONDITIONS IN SOME OF THE WORLD'S BEST CITIES.

SINCE MAJORITY OF MIDDLE EASTERN COUNTRIES ARE MOVING INTO MORE OF A TOWN-BASED SOCIETIES THIS IS AN PERFECT OPPORTUNITY TO CREATE AN INVITING SPACE FOR THESE WORKERS.

PROJECT DIGNITY SERVES AS AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT CAN BE ACHIEVED. THE STRUCTURES CORE VALUES ARE DERIVED FROM SOUTH-ASIAN VILLAGE HOUSE PLANNING AND ITS FORM TO MEET SUSTAINABILITY GOALS OF THE MIDDLE EAST.



**USER**

**CONSTRUCTION WORKERS FROM SOUTH ASIA IN MIDDLE-EAST**

**CURRENT LIVING CONDITION:**

WORKERS PAY DIFFERENT AMOUNTS BASED ON THEIR BEDS LOCATION. MIDDLE IS GENERALLY CONSIDERED TO BE SAFER AND ALSO COSTLY.

**BACK HOME:**

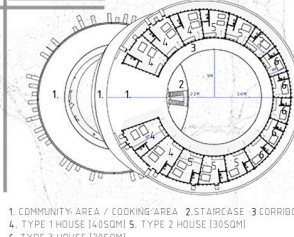
SOUTH ASIAN HOUSE AND TOWN PLANNING HEAVILY EVOLVED OUT OF HAVING COURTYARDS, BACKYARDS AND COMMUNITY SPACES

**THE SOLUTION RING**

THE STRUCTURE IS PLANNED WITH TWO OFF-CENTERED CIRCLES. SPACES CREATED AIMED TO PROMOTE EQUALITY OF PEOPLE FROM THE OUTSIDE AND IN THE SEMI PRIVATE SPACES WITHOUT CREATING ANY DIFFERENCE BASED ON ECONOMIC OR OTHER FACTORS.

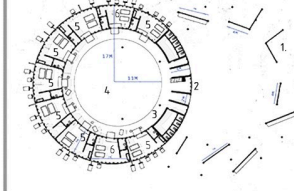


**TOP FLOOR PLAN**



1. COMMUNITY AREA / COOKING AREA 2. STAIRCASE 3. CORRIDOR 4. TYPE 1 HOUSE (40SQM) 5. TYPE 2 HOUSE (30SQM) 6. TYPE 3 HOUSE (20SQM)

**GROUND FLOOR PLAN**



1. SCHOOL 2. STAIRCASE 3. BACKYARD 4. COURT YARD 5. TYPE 1 HOUSE (40SQM) 6. TYPE 2 HOUSE (30SQM)

**EDUCATION • GROWTH**

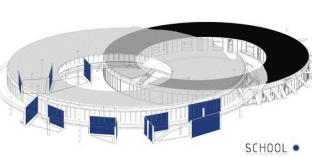
CHILDREN IN THESE COMMUNITIES ARE OFTEN IGNORED. AN ADEQUATE SPACE IS PROVIDED FOR NGOs AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS THAT ALSO HELP TO DEVELOP SKILLS OF THE LABOUR FORCE.

**CONNECTED COMMUNITY**

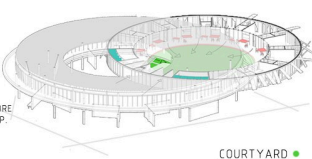
COURTYARDS HELP PEOPLE FEEL MORE CONNECTED AND INCLUDED AS GROUP. ALL THE HOMES OPEN UP TO COURTYARD AND COOKING AREA OVERLOOKS IT. CREATING A CO-WORKING COMMUNITY ZONE.

**COOKING AND COMMUNITY ENTERTAINMENT**

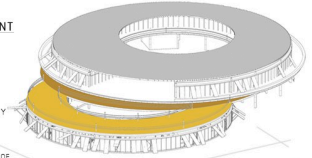
COOKING OF GROUP RATION IS THE ONLY COMMUNITY ACTIVITY THAT TAKES PLACE EVERYDAY. THE SPACE IS DESIGNED TO BE FULLY VISIBLE FROM THE WHOLE BLOCK SO THE INDICATION OF GROUP ACTIVITY IS INSTANTLY NOTICED.



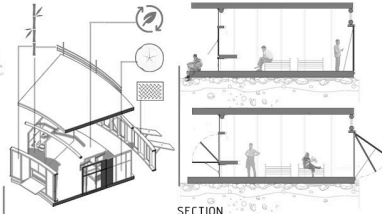
SCHOOL



COURTYARD



COMMUNITY COOKING



EXPLODED VIEW OF SINGLE UNIT

SECTION

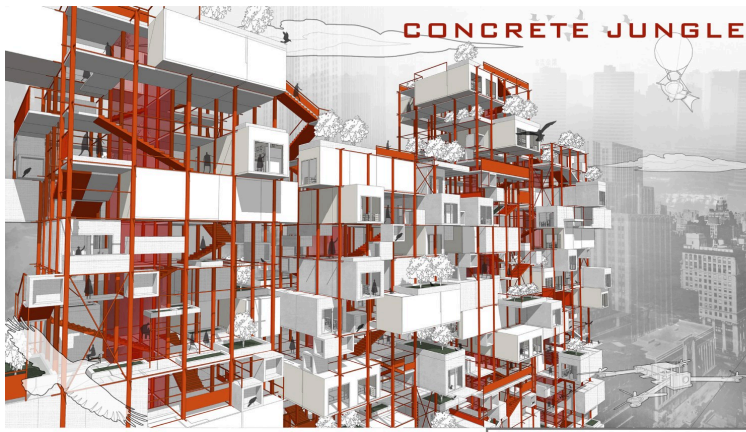
ELEVATION



**Honourable Mention 10 - CONCRETE JUNGLE**

Terry Cai, Chico Von and Kz Lai

China



**CONCRETE JUNGLE**

**SITE ANALYSIS**

TIANHE DISTRICT, GUANGZHOU, CHINA

**CLIMATIC ANALYSIS**

**ACTIVITY TIME**

**GROUP ANALYSIS**

**GROUTH ANALYSIS**

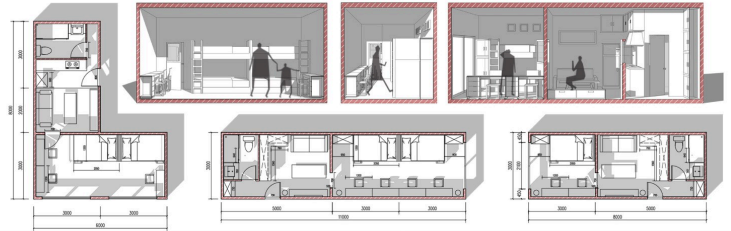
1. The communication structure is like a tree, connecting the trunk and branches. The structure is a concrete tube and a residential unit.
2. The communication structure connects our residential units, the space is connected to the trunk and branches, connecting the trunk and branches, connecting the trunk and branches.
3. The communication structure connects our residential units, the space is connected to the trunk and branches, connecting the trunk and branches.
4. The communication structure connects our residential units, the space is connected to the trunk and branches, connecting the trunk and branches.
5. The communication structure connects our residential units, the space is connected to the trunk and branches, connecting the trunk and branches.

Food + City

VZTD233405409

Concrete Jungle is like the forest in the past, the trees as the habitat of the creatures in the past, and now the reinforced concrete high-rise buildings have become the dwellings of human beings. Concrete Jungle has increased the residential and commercial space of the city and improved the economic benefits of the city.

For more than 100 users, we designed a multi-functional residential complex to solve the housing crisis and meet the comfort of living, while increasing the diversity of space, promoting mutual communication between people and revitalizing the vitality of the city.



FLOOR PLAN



SECTION PLAN

The full result for the competition **The Dwelling 2023 Architecture Competition** can be found at [volumezerocompetitions.com](http://volumezerocompetitions.com).