ACA's INTERNATIONAL DESIGN COMPETITION

COMPILATION | 2015 - 2023

SHREE AMEYA PUBLIC CHARITABLE TRUST'S

ADITYA
COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
ACA
ISO 21001:2018 CERTIFIED

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ACA's INTERNATIONAL DESIGN COMPETITION

COMPILATION | 2015 - 2023

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MESSAGE FROM THE FOUNDER TRUSTEE

Dr. Harishchandra Mishra Ji
Founder Trustee & Chairman
Aditya College of Architecture

"Hope is the pillar that holds the world."

Shree Ameya Public Charitable Trust has been formed with a mission to provide service for nation building. What better source could there be for achievement of this vision than thinking about and investing in education. Archimedes said, "Give me a place to stand and I will move the earth." Aditya Institute of Architecture believes in growth of individuals and community, with reason and passion. We believe in imparting architectural education not for years but for life. There are only two ways to live. One is as though "nothing is a miracle".The other is "as if everything is".

ACA stands as a pillar of quality education. The incredible infrastructure, a focused faculty group with curious student fraternity make ACA a force to reckon with. Explore this new and upcoming hub of holistic learning. I am proud of the students of ACA for having put forth such exemplary work through sheer dedication and commitment. "Our talents bring to your organisation a fresh set of ideating minds working in tandem to pursue a single-minded goal–of achieving excellence."

It gives me immense pleasure to see how Aditya College of Architecture has flourished with its abundant academic knowledge, immense industry exposure, and innovative strategies in the field of education and research. I heartily congratulate Aditya College of Architecture for organizing the 4th International Design Research Conference 2024 (IDRC) on the theme "Architecture by the Edge. This year, IDRC aims to bring attention To the crucial matter of water as a limited resource and emphasize the importance of reinstating the reverence linked to its utilization in architectural practices. We hope that IDRC 2024 will educate and nourish everyone with valuable message and insight.

I wish all the prosperity and fortune to the institution and to the students who will take the baton ahead, to illuminate the world with their spark. On behalf of Aditya College of Architecture, I wish International Design Research Conference 2024 a grand success. May our team succeed in transferring knowledge.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRINCIPAL

Ar.Prof Jamshid Bhiwandiwalla
Principal
Aditya College of Architecture

Greetings from Aditya College of Architecture, Mumbai, India!

As per the Vision and Mission of the Institute to have a global outreach ACA has been organizing the International Design Competition annually for a decade now since its inception in the year 2013. It provides for an international platform to showcase the works of young designers and to establish connections amongst the global architectural student's community as well as academia. On the other hand the Institute itself has gained much exposure to the various schools of thought and design that reflect through the numerous entries for its faculty and students to learn and reflect from.

The Institute also through the last decade have organised Juries through Eminent Architects from across the globe that have addressed the themes with their own understanding as well as the lessons learnt from the entries in the Prize Distribution Event by way of Keynote Addresses. Not to forget the Trustees wholeheartedly since a decade have awarded the prize winners handsomely thereby encouraging the Architectural student fraternity.

It further gives me pleasure to present this compilation of 10 years of prize-winning entries for the Architectural awareness of one and all and I should thank my Trustees once again for whole heartly agreeing to get this compilation printed in limited copies. We look forward to many more such issues in the coming years to enlighten the Architectural community!

ABOUT IDC (INTERNATIONAL DESIGN COMPETITION)

Aditya College of Architecture has been constantly striving to academic excellence in architectural education since its inception, through rigor in learning processes and exposure to global practices. In alignment with the vison to create globally recognized leadership in architectural education, the college took the initiative of creating a global platform for under-graduate and post-graduate students as well as young architects to put forth innovative design ideas and push the boundaries of architectural thought. The International Design Competition (IDC), was the first step in this direction.

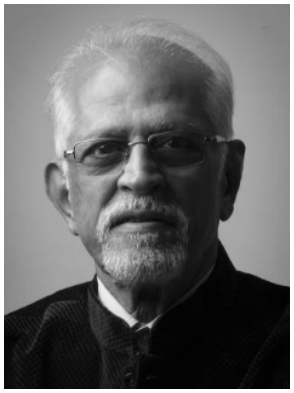
Each year the college hosts the IDC with a different theme that encapsulates some of the most immediate and urgent concerns that the world faces today, and that we as architects and designers are uniquely positioned to address. From the very 1st IDC that encourages participants to explore the profound questions that pertain to the nature of the sacred in the spaces we inhabit, to the recently concluded IDC that urged participants to interpret the intrinsic relationships that human culture forms with the natural waterbodies that define our existence as a civilization, the journey has been one of constant learning through exploration and discovery.

As we arrive at this significant milestone of 10 years, we look towards the future, steadfast and self assured that the IDC will continue to nurture the minds of young architects and enrich the discourse on our myriad relationships to the spaces that we inhabit.

PILLARS OF ACA (ADITYA COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTIURE)

Shri Ashish Mishra Ji
Trustee - ACA

Shri Aditya Mishra Ji
Trustee - ACA



Prof. Ar. Gurunath Dalvi
Mentor and Advisor,
Ex President IIA

Prof. Ar. Rita Nayak
Director - ACA

Prof. Ar. Rasika Chodankar
IDRC Head, H.O.D- B.Voc.

IDRC & IDC TEAM

Ar. Varsha Swar	Ar. Jwalant Dave	Ar. Ankita Dhir
Ar. Shruti Pandit	Ar. Urvashi Purohit	Ar. Bhumika Mhaddalkar
Ar. Neha Tambe	Ar. Amruta Talawadekar	Ar. Arun Nadar

Compiled by : Ar. Amruta Talawadekar, Ar. Meet Shah, Ar. Urvashi Purohit, Ar. Jwalant Dave

2015

ACA's **INTERNATIONAL** DESIGN **COMPETITION**

2015 | SACRED SPACES

2015 | SACRED SPACES
POSTER & BRIEF

THE JURY

Ar. Neelkanth Chhaya
Neelkanth Chhaya Architects
Ex-Dean , Faculty of Architecture at CEPT (2013)
Ahmedabad, INDIA

Ar. Manoj Parmar
Director at KRIVIA
Mumbai, INDIA

Ar. Pinkish Shah
S+PS Architects
Mumbai, INDIA

Ar. Sameep Padora
sP+a
Mumbai, INDIA

BRIEF

Architecture of the Sacred...

"Where's your church?"
"We're standing in it."
"But this is a bookstore and it's a Friday."

"Yes, but you might also choose to see it as a cathedral of the human spirit-a storehouse consecrated to the full spectrum of human experience. Just about every idea we've ever had is in here somewhere. A place containing great thinking is a sacred space."

Excerpt from A Chosen Faith : An introduction to Unitarian UniversalismbyForrest Church
Man has always had an inherent relationship with things 'Sacred' to him. The notion of what this non-manifest, sacred world is to an individual, stems from his intuition as well as external influences combined. A person through his religious perspective would perceive a place of worship sacred, he who indulges in reading would find solitude in a library, while he who has pledged his devotion to dance would consecrate the stage. The experience of 'Sacred' may stem from a Space, a Deity, a Belief, a Memory, a Ritual, an Object, a Ceremony, a Geographical terrain, an Event or even just an everyday Activity.

The human civilization has witnessed a plethora of cultures. Each of them has always had an anchor of sanctity grounding them. For some cultures it may be the act of holding weekly prayers, for some it may be bathing in a river – the water of which is considered pure enough to wash away their sins – once in their entire life span, while for some it might be the act of drinking tea with their dear ones. And that what is sacred, was and will always be formalized into Architecture.

Charles Correa in his essay, 'The Public, The Private and The Sacred', very aptly points out, "The principle vehicles through which we explore and communicate our notions of the non-manifest world are religion, philosophy and the arts. Like these, Architecture too is generated by mythic beliefs, expressing the presence of a reality more profound than the manifest world in which it exists."
What then is this Architecture of the Sacred? What is its nature, scale, form and character?
The INTERNATIONAL DESIGN COMPETITION this year, invites all young designers to express through architecture, their idea of a "SACRED SPACE".

Design Specifications:

Participants can choose the

1.SITE: Participants need to choose the site in the urban/rural and geographical context representing the region they are belonging to. The area of the site shall NOT admeasure more than 10000 Sq. Meter.

2.BUILDING: Single or multiple built-forms admeasuring a minimum of 2000 Sq. Meter and a maximum of 3000 Sq. Meter will be proposed on the chosen site. No restriction on height is specified as long as the proposal does not exceed the specified built up area. The participants may choose to build upon an empty land or rebuild an existing old structure or even sort to its adaptive reuse.

WINNING ENTRIES 2015

1st WINNING ENTRY

Aixingero Bill, YehJu Yin, Cho ShaoChen
Guangzhou Academy of Fine Arts, China

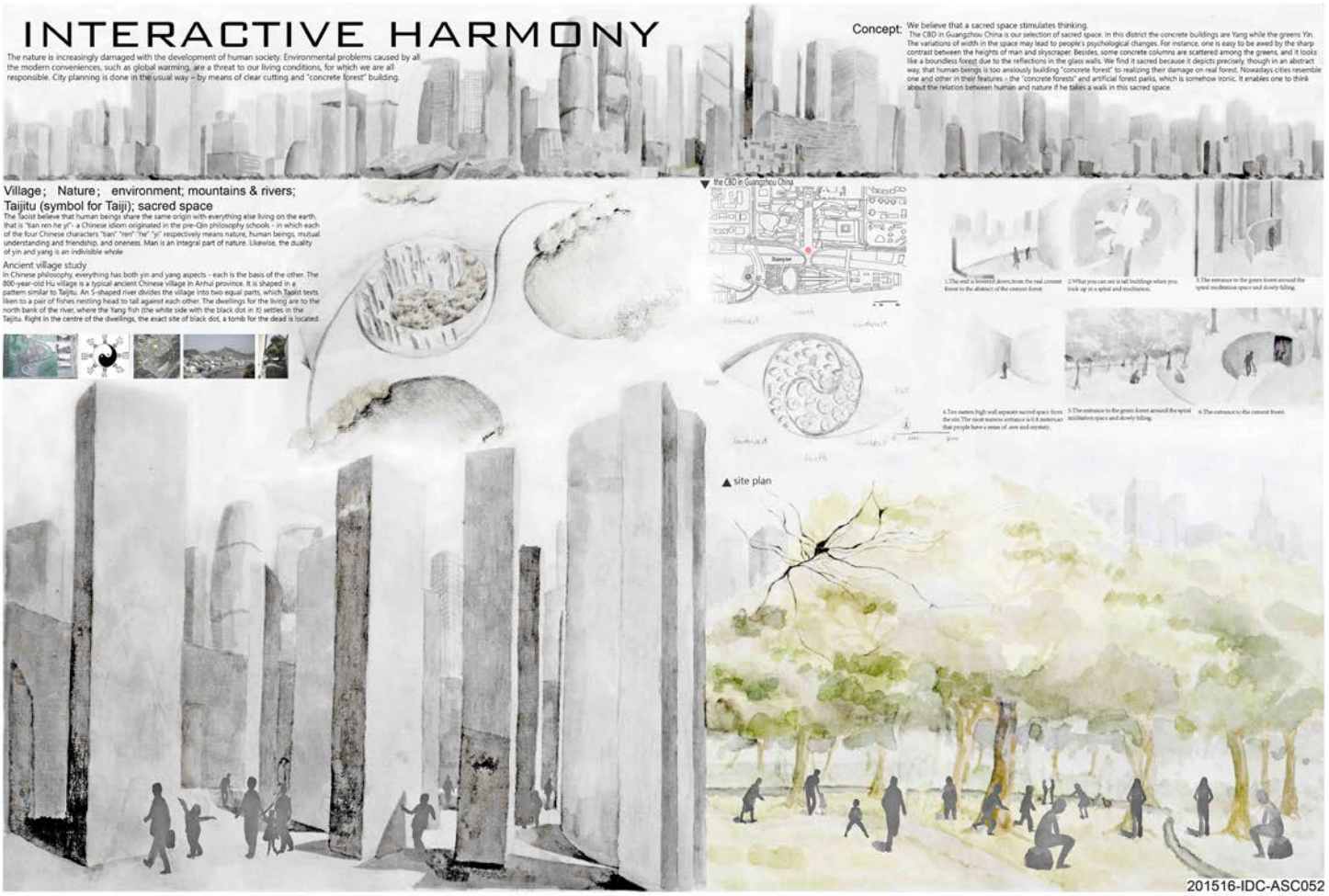
WRITE UP FOR : 'Architecture of the Sacred'

"Tao"

What is sacred? Is a god? A missionary ? Is the idol? There are many religions, religion as well as branches in the world. 2014 India produced "My God" as reflected in India has many sects, people are believe their sect, days and nights of worship. Some missionaries in India take to defraud people of money, priority reception rich, claiming he is the incarnation of God, dialogue with God; and China is no exception, the monk is a career, secular, wore designer clothes, sports car ,ate meat and fish. Daily chanting monks are not practicing, they care about visitors rich or not , they care about money and position.

Divine is it really? In ancient China, people believed that the world people unity, the presence of things in the world have to comply "Tao" (ie the existence of the law) in order to own too good, the most important thing is respect for nature, respect the laws of all things. Divine is not far away, the sacred on the side, which is what we think of the divine.

Design is located in Guangzhou, China Shipai village, Pai incompatible with the surrounding environment, the village is surrounded by the most modern commercial center of Guangzhou. In a large number of buildings constructed in the village so that the non-planned destruction of the skyline, blocking air circulation, year-round gloomy dark. This space make people uneasy, depression, despair psychology. People do not want to stay in this space, so the site has lost its value. So to take advantage of the above-mentioned "sacred" good to let people experience the life of Pai, look for self-direction, move on. In the design process, proofing design techniques are consistent with the design content. For the base of the study intervention, and constantly discover what the villagers need a space, whether this space and what we think of "sacred space" match. We hope that this sacred space is not just an idea, but also to ease the practical problems of the villagers.



2nd WINNING ENTRY

Bi Shu Xin, Su Ming Ling, Liu Pei Ye
Guangzhou Academy of Fine Arts, China

WRITE UP FOR : 'Architecture of the Sacred'

Man is an integral part of nature.
The duality of yin and yang is an indivisible whole. In Chinese philosophy, everything has both yin and yang aspects- each is the basis of the other.

The nature is increasingly damaged with the development of human society. Environmental problems caused by all the modern conveniences, such as global warming, are a threat to our living conditions, for which we are all responsible. City planning is done in the usual way - by means of clear cutting and "concrete forest" building.

We believe that a sacred space stimulates thinking.

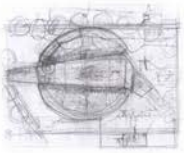
The CIBD in Guangzhou China is our selection of sacred space. In this district the concrete buildings are Yang while the greens Yin. The variations of width in the space may lead to people's psychological changes. For instance, one is easy to be awed by the sharp contrast be- tween the heights of man and skyscraper. Besides, some concrete columns are scattered among the greens, and it looks like a boundless forest due to the reflections in the glass walls. We find it sacred because it depicts precisely, though in an abstract way, that human beings are too anxiously building "concrete forest" to realizing their damage on real forest. Nowadays cities resemble one and other in their features - the "concrete forests" and artificial forest parks, which is somehow ironic. It enables one to think about the relation between human and nature if he takes a walk in this sacred space.

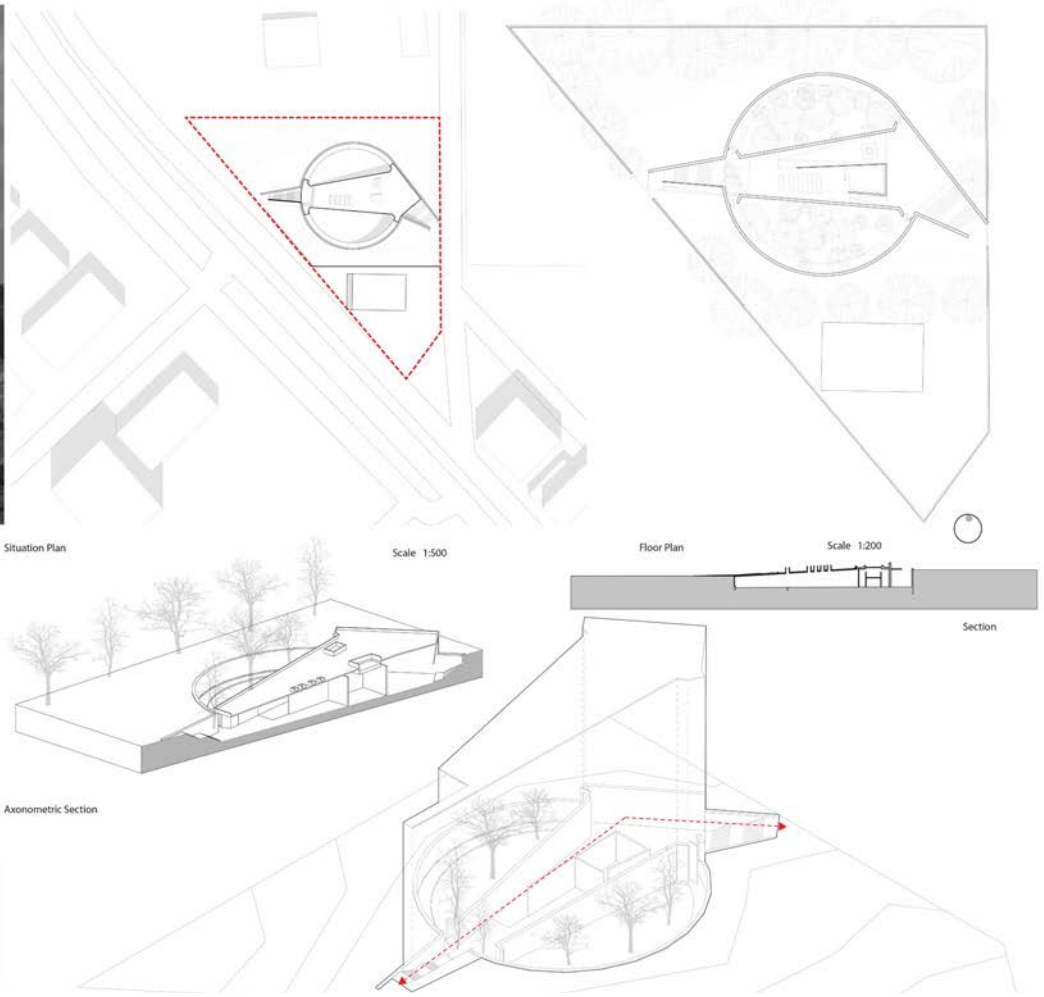
View from outside the sanctuary

"As one enters the temple, it is as though a hand had caused to be. The details, with all this effort, recede in the light of the glorious overall conception. It is only after the wonder of spaces in their music of light becomes real and settled that the marvellous carving of the details takes over. It is all truly a marvel of architecture and spiritual expression."

Louis Isadore Kahn
January 5th 1964,
Philadelphia, USA.
(from the visitor's book of the Ranakpur Temple)

I am a wanderer, I wander looking for peace, for acceptance.
I see this mass, tucked in the soil, subtly.
I need a place to contemplate. My mind needs to be devoid of all things material.
I enter this dungeon like structure, They call it 'The Sanctuary'. I'm curious.
It takes me into a surreal space, one where light trickles in from the sides of the walls,just enough for me to discern the path.My eyes are wide open, senses afire, i walk into a skylight shimmering and refracting the light inside, i can hear my heart beat. with calculated steps i take it all in. I walk, as if being led by some force, i see light glistening at the other end and it beckons me, i give in blindly.
As i reach the source, i'm met by a tall iron door which creaks open into a pit which encircles the dungeon,this Chapel of subconscious. The pit circles the Chapel religiously, making me walk and wonder in awe.
I am lost,in me.





3rd WINNING ENTRY

Reshma Esther Thomas, Srija Gantasala, Mir Nasrullah Khan
Sri Venkateshwara College of Architecture, India

WRITE UP FOR : 'Architecture of the Sacred'

What makes Man? What sets him apart?
Is it his constant quest for an answer?

In a world of bias and prejudice where the Soul is moulded and shaped by its environs, there is always a longing to explore without being told.

I am a Soul, pure and untouched. I flow, from one emotion to another, one realm to the other. To see me, you have to understand me. To understand me you must be true. To embrace me, you have to let me go. Where the Spaces dictate and shape lives, there is a need for an intervention, a space, sacred to a soul, unbiased and not authoritative. A space not confused between ideologies, between psychological factors. A space which appeals to the soul, which accepts a person as he is and gives him something to take back.

A believer in God, A freethinker, a troubled woman or an addled teen, a space flexible and inviting. Not judging a person or enrapturing him. A space so sublime that it doesn't ask to be embraced, but you do it anyway. And for a place to be sacred, it has to be pure, a purity which melts all forms of beliefs and emotions and binds them together.

A Sacred Space is a space which doesn't con- firm to one single person, it doesn't try to. It is a space which addresses the most basic of human emotions and enhances them to give them a profound understanding and aware- ness of their inner self.

2016

ACA's **INTERNATIONAL** DESIGN **COMPETITION**

2016 | THE ARCHITECTURE OF BOUNDRIES

ACA's 4th INTERNATIONAL DESIGN COMPETITION

IDC 2016

STAGES

STAGE 1: WORLDWIDE LAUNCH - Online Registration of entries starts on the **8th of August, 2016**. For more details visit us at, www.adityacampus.org/idc

STAGE 2: SUBMISSION WINDOW – In order to account for the variations in Academic Schedules globally, at this stage of the Competition a Submission Window shall open on the **12th of September, 2016** and close on the **8th of November, 2016.** Online Submission of entries shall be accepted during this window only. Student teams shall be allowed to update their submissions till the **8th of November, 2016.**

STAGE 3: RESULT ANNOUNCEMENT - Results shall be declared on the **14th of November, 2016**

STAGE 4: AWARD CEREMONY- Post Declaration of results the winning participants would be invited to attend our Annual Festival **'UDAAN'** on the **16th of December, 2016**. They will be invited to present their work during the festival and shall thereafter be felicitated with the prize amount.

AWARDS

Winning entries at the IDC 2016-17 shall receive Certificates and a Prize amount as follows:

Global Category

1st	Place – RS. 1,00,000/-	US $1500
2nd	Place – RS. 75,000/-	US $1125
3rd	Place – RS. 50,000/-	US $750

Citations – Certificates shall be awarded to **5 Exemplary Entries.**

National Category (Student Teams from India)

1st Place – RS. 50,000/-

2nd Place – RS. 30,000/-

Citations – Certificates shall be awarded to **3 Exemplary Entries.**

Honorable Mentions to Mentors –

Certificates shall be awarded to mentoring faculty of winning entries.

ELIGIBILITY AND TEAMS

The Competition is open to all Bonafide Students from All Years of their Undergraduate Architecture course belonging to the same School/College/Department in their University/Institute recognized/affiliated by their respective State/Country Board of Education or Architecture Schools Associations. No Inter-Collegiate Participation shall be allowed. Participant teams shall comprise of a **minimum of 1** students and a **maximum of 5** students.

NOTE – For REGISTRATION, SITE & DESIGN PARAMETERS and SUBMISSION DETAILS visit us at www.adityacampus.org/idc

JUDGING CRITERIA

The jury will analyze entries on a number of factors including originality, innovation, form, sustainability and also on how your design has-

1. Addressed the key elements of the brief.
2. Evolved in your idea of the ethos it belongs to.
3. Integrated itself within its context.

JURY

CONTACT US

In case of any queries feel free to write to us at idc4.aditya@gmail.com

Or visit us at, www.adityacampus.org/idc

REGISTER NOW www.adityacampus.org/idc/register

118 COUNTRIES

MULTIPLE AWARDS

JURY OF EMINENT ARCHITECTS

GLOBAL EXCHANGE OF IDEAS

"The fascination of boundaries lies in their ambivalent role of dividing and connecting at the same time. They mark the transition between different modes of existence. They transmit and control exchange between territories. They are the playground for discovery and conquest "

-Richter and Peitgen, 1985.

Beyond the **'Self'**, we are inherently a part of 'collectives' such as a family, a community, a city, a village, a country, a culture, an ethos, and the universe. In the natural course of life we become aware about the geographical edges and social boundaries such as language, culture, religion and economy that segregate **Us from Them.** And yet we feel connected to these various **'collectives'** almost simultaneously.

To feel connected we learn about other cultures, art, languages, share ideas, do trade, or just come together and celebrate. The transitory events such as family rituals, work, education, festivals, recreation, public events, journeys, pilgrimages are the means through which we constantly traverse from one domain to the other. In today's world the digital media has made this **transition** through the boundaries a lot quicker.

The connectedness takes place when the **'edges'** defining the territories allow for exchange. Prof. Richard Sennett, renowned Sociologist, teaching at the London School of Economics, has demonstrated through the natural phenomenon of **'Edge Effect'**, how the boundary conditions between diverse habitats are conducive for exchange and hence generate a greater biodiversity. He therefore asks whether the 'natural systems' of 'edge effects' could be simulated as 'man-made systems' for human habitat thereby proposing that the 'public realms' to be pushed to the 'edge' where the human activity is heightened and rich.

Architecture has always facilitated this transition by providing spaces where the territorial or socio-cultural boundaries are **negotiated** – dissolved, consolidated or maintained. The Haskell Free Library that sits on the border between the United States and Canada speaks of a knowledge exchange between countries. The Hammam restoration project in Kabul, Afghanistan aims at reviving the traditional bathing house culture. It is an example that shows how Architecture can facilitate a boundary that breaks the barriers of social restriction. The Tabiat Pedestrian Bridge in Tehran, Iran is a beautiful example showing how architecture can transform the idea of bridging a physical boundary beyond its functional connotation. The Great Wall of China built in 14th century to divide the kingdoms and protect them from invasion has over time transformed into a world heritage site visited by millions every year exemplifying how architecture adapts and blurs boundaries in time.

Christopher Alexander, in his book A Pattern Language emphasizes the importance of having boundaries in order to ensure a thriving **mosaic of subcultures.** He further suggests 'Let this boundary be natural – wilderness, farmland, water-or man-made-railroads, major roads, parks, schools, some housing. Along the seam between two subcultures, build meeting places, shared function, touching each other'

This year's ACA's International Design Competition-2016 has set out to discover, the layers of

ACA's IDC 2016

The ARCHITECTURE OF boundaries...

"Imagine there's no countries
It isn't hard to do
Nothing to kill or die for
And no religion too
Imagine all the people
Living life in peace... You....
You may say I'm a Dreamer
But I am not the only one
I hope someday you will join us
And the world will live as one."

- Excerpt from 'Imagine'
by John Lennon (1971)

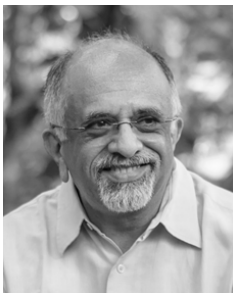
the architecture of boundaries. The Competition eagerly awaits your unique narrative of these **'spaces on edge'** that represent a core transformational condition, theme or an event set in your part of the world. For this you may need to take a deep dive into the inheritance of the ethos you belong to and simultaneously take a leap out of it to embrace the world beyond it.

The English musician John Lennon immortalized an imagination of a **world free of boundaries**, barriers and borders at a time when it seemed like control over them were the only things that could prove supremacy.

ADITYA COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE MUMBAI - INDIA

2016 | SACRED SPAC-
POSTER & BRIEF

THE JURY



Ar. Prem Chandavarkar
CnT Architects
Bengaluru, India

Ar. Ratan J. Batliboi
RJB-CPL
Mumbai, INDIA

Ar. Jayantha Perera
CAA
Colombo, Shri Lanka

Ar. Rajesh Patel
Rajesh Patel Architects
Mumbai, INDIA

Ar. Arjun Malik
Malik Architects
Mumbai, INDIA

Prof. Jayashree Deshpande
NIASA Pune, India

Mr. Pratap Jadhav
Pratap Jadhav Associates
Pune, INDIA

Ar.Vijay Garg
Vice-president
COA

BRIEF

"The fascination of boundaries lies in their ambivalent role of dividing and connecting at the same time. They mark the transition between different modes of existence. They transmit and control exchange be- tween territories. They are the playground for discovery and conquest '"

- Richter and Peltgen, 1985.

Beyond the 'Self', we are inherently a part of 'collectives' such as a family, a community, a city, a village. a country, a culture, an ethos. and the universe. In the natural course of life, we become aware about the geographical edges and social boundaries such as language, culture, religion and economy that segregate Us from Them. And yet we feel connected to these various 'collectives' almost simultaneously.

To feel connected we learn about other cultures, art, languages, share ideas, do trade, or just come together and celebrate. The transitory events such as family rituals, work, education, festivals, recreation, public events, journeys, pilgrimages are the means through which we constantly traverse from one domain to the other. In today's world the digital media has made this transition through the boundaries a lot quicker.
The connectedness takes place when the 'edges' de□ning the territories allow for ex- change. Prof. Richard Sennett, renowned Sociologist, teaching at the London School of Economics, has demonstrated through the natural phenomenon of "Edge Effect", how the boundary conditions between diverse habitats are conducive for exchange and hence generate a greater biodiversity. He therefore asks whether the 'natural systems' of 'edge effects' could be simulated as 'man-made systems 'for human habitat there by proposing that the 'public realms' to be pushed to the 'edge' where the human activity is heightened and rich.

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Along the seam between two subcultures, build meeting places, shared function, touching each other."

ACA's 4th International Design Competition 2016 has set out to discover, the layers of the Architecture of Boundaries. The Competition eagerly awaits your unique narrative of these 'spaces on edge' that represent a core transformational condition, theme or an event set in your part of the world. For this you may need to take a deep dive into the inheritance of the ethos you belong to and simultaneously take a leap out of it to embrace the world beyond it.

The English musician John Lennon immortalized an imagination of a world free of boundaries, barriers and borders at a time when it seemed like control over them were the only things that could prove supremacy. He said,
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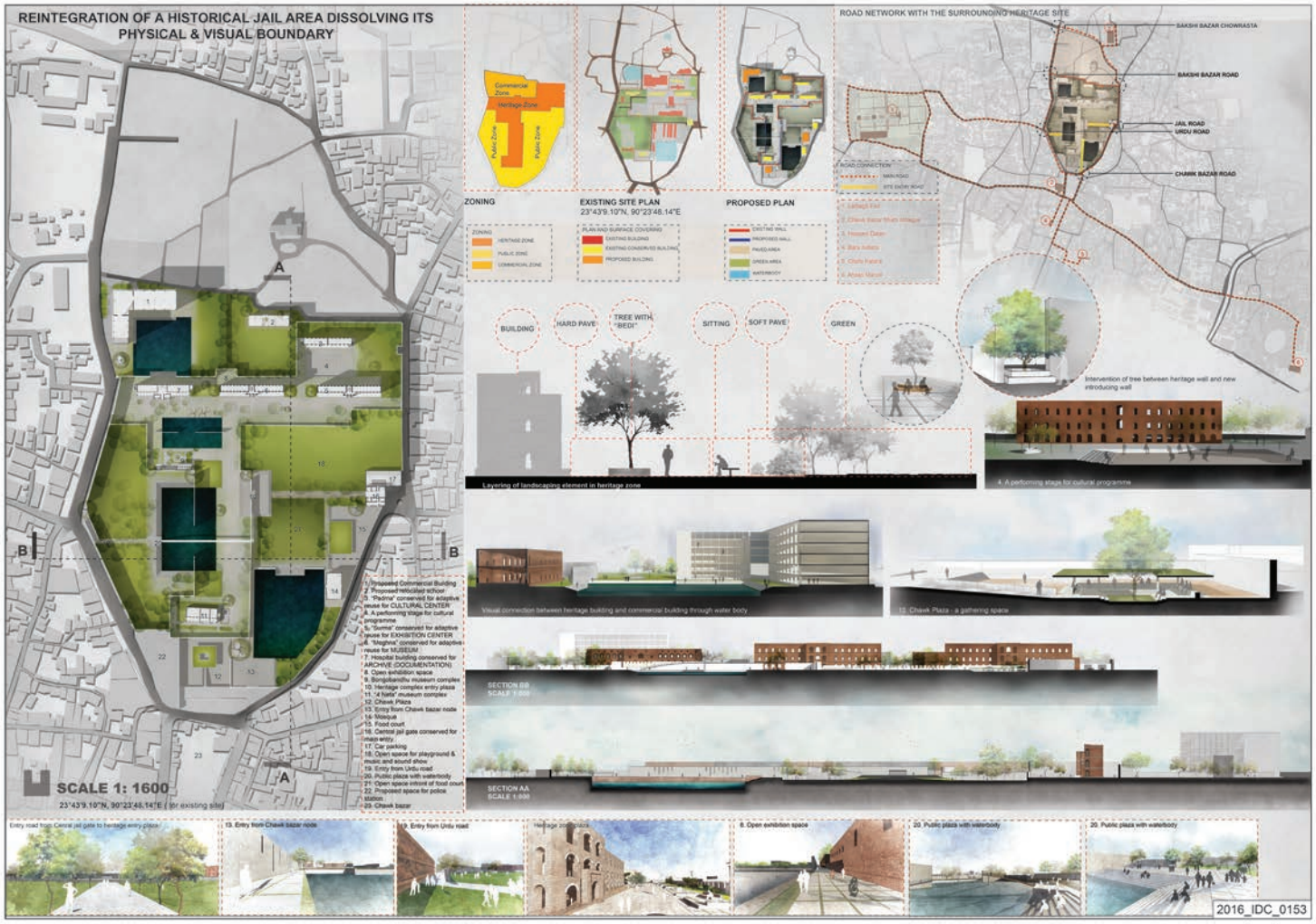
And no religion, too
Imagine all the people
Living life in peace... You...

You may say I'm a dreamer
But I'm not the only one
1 hope someday you'll join us
And the world will be as one"

— Excerpt from "Imagine" by John Lennon, 1971

WINNING ENTRIES 2016



1st WINNING ENTRY

Atiya Nusrat Urmi, Sharmin Sultana, Mehri Farnaz, Tasneem Wahed
Department of Architecture, BUET, Bangladesh

Architectural boundary may form the exact transition space for cultural exchange, exchange of old and new and socio-cultural values. Our idea of space at edge revolves around creating a cultural and communal hub inside the boundaries of the historical walls of Dhaka Central Jail in the opportunity of its permanent relocation.

Being located in the heart of Old Dhaka, The Central Jail of Dhaka is bearing the footmarks of all the cultural, social, political changes that took place for more than 200 years. It exists as an integral part of the morphology and infrastructure of old Dhaka and yet detached from its surroundings, with its boundaries.

While reintegrating the core jail area with the surrounding context, our intention is to facilitate the area conserving and preserving the "Cultural Heritage" of Old Dhaka, ensuring new developments not coming in conflict with the heritage site with all preserved buildings for adaptive reuses, trees and intimate
open spaces.

In Old Dhaka open spaces are scattered here & there which may not be used to their full potential and not sufficient for that area. We designed this site not merely as an urban space but also conserved the historical essence of the previous central jail. We zoned the site into two public spaces along with Najimuddin Road and Urdu Road on both side of the historical zone providing public facilities (restaurant, parking. open field for celebrating any kind of festivals). These public spaces are connected with a foot-over over bridge.

buildings occupied by sculptors. may be musicians or, dancers will occupy them next....

'Aleppo' , TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE ON CONFLICTS

CONCEPT :

Above all, 'humanity' reaches to an edge When a war breaks out . But what if the parties involved, could have seen the upcoming disaster of a war and also the promising future if they avoid a war through mutual understandings?

CONTEXT :

'SYRIAN' CITY -'ALEPPO' IS ONE OF THE OLDEST CONTINUOUSLY INHABITED CITIES OF THE WORLD . SINCE ANCIENT TIMES IT WAS RENOWNED FOR ITS CULTURE & HERITAGE. SPECIALLY BECAUSE , BEFORE 'SUEZ CANAL' WAS INAGURATED, PEOPLE TRAVELLING INBETWEEN ASIA-AFRICA& EUROPE USED TO TRAVEL THROUGH THIS CITY, AS ITS LOCATION IS AT ONE END OF THE HISTORIC 'SILK ROAD'. EVEN IN MODERN DAYS IT WAS CALLED "ISLAMIC CAPITAL OF CULTURE" BY ARAB PEOPLE. BUT DUE TO ONGOING CONFLICT , WITH MOST OF THE DWELLERS BEIGN DEAD OR HAS BECOME REFUGEES; 'ALEPPO' HAS BECOME COMPLETELY LIFELESS. A BUILDING WHICH WAS ONCE A RESIDENCE OR OFFICE , MIGHT HAVE BEEN USED AS A MILITARY COMMAND CENTER, AN ARMS DEPOT , A REFUGEE SHELTER , A POSITION OF SNIPERS OR MAY BE ACCOMODATING ONLY RATS & VULTURES. DUE TO MASS DESTRUCTION , BROKEN WALLS & SLABS , IT HAS BECOME DIFFICULT TO IDENTIFY WHAT A BUILDING PREVIOUSLY WAS!

PROCESS:

A PART OF THE CITY WILL BE PRESERVED WITH ITS CURRENT WAR-TRON CONDITIONS, LIKE - BULLET AND SHELL HITTED SPOTS, BROKEN & DESTROYED BUILDINGS .

PEOPLE RELATED TO ARTS & CULTURE i.e,- ARTISTS, SINGERS, DANCERS, SCULPTORS, MAGICIANS ETC WILL COME FROM AROUND THE WORLD AND USE THE ABANDONED BUILDINGS AS THEIR STUDIOS /WORKSHOPS AND PUBLIC EXPOSITION FOR CERTAIN PERIODS. ALSO TEACHERS, PHILOSOPHERS, STUDENTS & INTELLECTUALS WILL COME, OCCUPY THE BUILDINGS AND SHEAR THEIR IDEAS WITH EVERYONE. ALL THE BUILDINGS WILL BE COLORFUL AND WHEN A GROUP LEAVES , THE COLOR OF THE BUILDING WILL BE CHANGED FOLLOWING A COLOR SCHEME. THUS THE CITY WILL ALWAYS TAKE A DYNAMIC COLOR FLOW & FUNCTIONS. BROKEN PARTS OF THE WALLS WILL BE COVERED (IF NECESSARY) THROUGH TEMPORARY INSTALLATIONS BY ARTISTS AND ARCHITECTS ;WHILE THE SIGNS OF DESTRUCTION SHOULD BE KEPT CLEARLY VISIBLE. THE INSTALLATIONS WILL ALSO CHANGE ACCORDING TO THE FUNCTIONS. SUCH FUNCTIONS WILL ATTRACT TOURISTS AND THE REMAINING FULL FUNCTIONAL BUILDINGS WILL SERVE THE GUESTS TO STAY WITH THE NATIVE DWELLERS, CAN BE TURNED INTO HOTELS. ON THE PLACES OF TOTALLY DESTROYED BUILDINGS, CUBE SHAPED FRAMES WILL BE BUILT. THEIR COLOR WILL REMAIN WHITE - WORKING AS A CONSTANT FOR PEOPLE TO ENJOY THE DYNAMIC NATURE OF COLORS AND ACTIVITES AROUND . SUCH A PROGRAMME WILL CERTAINLY INSPIRE PEOPLE TO RAISE A STRONG VOICE AGAINST WARS.

AT THE CENTER , A WHITE RECTANGULAR FRAMED SPACE WILL BE BUILT TO BE USED BY UNITED NATIONS, TO HOLD MEETINGS ON WAR AND CONFLICTS. IT WILL BE OPEN FOR DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN ANY PARTIES IN CONFLICT. THE PARTIES WILL HAVE TO WALK AROUND THE CITY- FULL OF LIFE AND ALSO THE SIGNS OF DESTRUCTION, TO REACH THE SPOT . THUS, ALEPPO WILL SHOW THEM, THE PERILOUS EFFECTS OF WAR AND ALSO THE BLESSINGS OF PEACE & FRIENDSHIP, BEFORE TAKING ANY DICISION.

this tunnel can serve fashion designers, can hold trade fairs and so on....

a playground can also arrange a concert, neighbouring buildings can accomodate student jumborees, indoor games etc....

a building with painters, may become a gallery next time...

cube frames

space for discussion

temporary installations will be made using light materials like - paper, bamboo , teflon etc.

Aleppo city (red marked , is the proposed area)

The proposed area is beside a heritage site- 'Aleppo Citadel',which dates back to 3rd millenium BC. But it was severely damaged in the current war. such a programme will certainly grow more concern on the security & conservation of heritage structures.

proposed site; the blue spot marks the position of the spcace for discussion

space for discussion on conflicts

space for meditation. can also be used by poets, philosophers.....

2016_IDC0113

2nd WINNING ENTRY

Shovon Shahriar
Department of Architecture, Shahjalal University of Science & Technology, Bangladesh

Every brick creates something, every opening brings a new dimension. An art form, Architecture has got the ability to define peoples subconscious mind. A worker may think of a wall as a barrier. but we may think a wall as a termination of hopes! So it's our responsibility to find ways to defend, to protect chances and inspirations through forms & programs, may be with an absence of physical forms or with the presence of most unexpected objects & so on.

Whenever we open a newspaper or, TV news, we hear the news of people suffering due to war. When a war breaks out, its not only the people who suffers but also their accommodations are destroyed, cities become dead.

We often discuss about the failure of United Nations to prevent wars. Also with anger we say the sufferings of people never touches the mighty political leaders. So the initial idea was about the possibility of arranging the future meetings on conflicts on any previous war torn area. Then, it was felt important to connect common people to such an environment where the perilous effects of destruction are present & also through such a process which will inspire common people to have more strength to stand against war. The buildings have completely lost their identity in Aleppo city. But still a lot of them are structurally functional & they are carrying stories, sounds & smiles of the previous dwellers. So how about we use them for different programs which can pronounce the beauty of life, the affinity between people & architecture. 'Culture' is not only a word, it's a platform, a ground which connects people. It celebrates changes, accepts diversity, revels our inner greatness & inspires to become more humane. In presentation of the idea it was felt important to dream the most destroyed places as most diverse ones. So recent photographs of Aleppo were edited with architectural considerations to preservation and also cube shaped & one rectangular box shaped frame were three dimensionally created to visualize on the place of totally destroyed buildings.

3rd WINNING ENTRY

Antrara Talukdar, Rajib Kumar Saha, Qazy Md, Atikul Islam, Zahidul Islam, Protiti Iqbal
Department of Architecture, University of Asia Pacific

In our everyday seeing, some unseen, in- tangible boundaries also exist. Soul or Marrow is a pure thing. It has no barrier of anything. Barrier within the souls create confliction between people. Most of the iconic places which is globally accepted by the peoples, denies people's accessibility of various religion and culture.

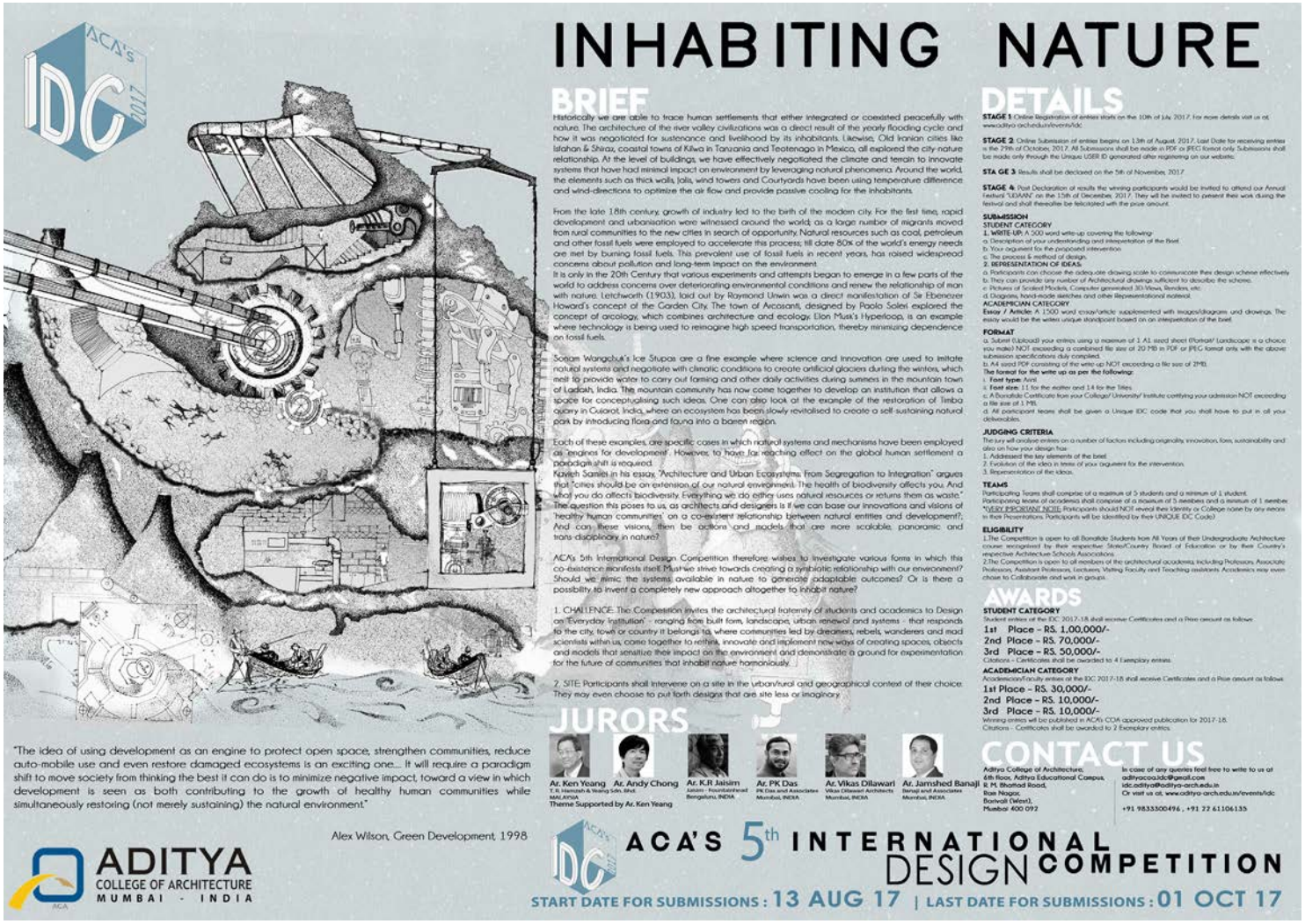
That physical barrier ends up in a psychological barrier that finally results into some unwanted consequences. The places that witnessed these consequences and also bear historical values are the sites chosen for our design. The concept of this design motivates us to create a module that stands on those places where these boundaries get scopes to be generated by people. It is a flexible module that dissolve the barriers depending on the context. To show that flexibility we placed it in a congestive urban area of Dhaka city where it dissolves the social and cultural barrier of this place. By naming this module 'Marrow' we tried to seek attention of the people towards the humanity which is the soul of a peaceful world.

Let the people experience the space we are calling Marrow with an entry of a 10 feet height opening at the beginning, which gradually in- crease to a height of 17 feet. Water rolling down on both side walls of the ramp leading to that one fire flame burning in the centre, surrounded by shallow water symbolizes the Purity of Hu mankind. From the centre we see a ramp going upward, taking people towards the Ocular to let them explore the spirituality of light; some Oculi bringing down the water reflected light and a slit light coming from a corner of a room might be in use for exhibition, reading or even as a meditation space.

2017

ACA's **INTERNATIONAL** DESIGN **COMPETITION**

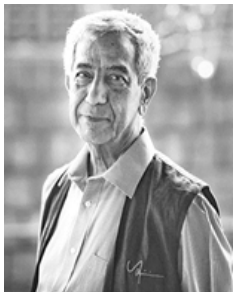
2017 | INHABITING NATURE



2017 | INHABITING NATURE
POSTER & BRIEF

THE JURY

Ar. Ken Yeang
T. R. Hamzah & Yeang Sdn. Bhd.
MALAYSIA



Ar. K. R. Jaisim
Jaisim - Fountainhead Bengaluru, INDIA

Ar. Jamshed Banaji
Banaji and Associates
Mumbai, INDIA

Ar. Andy Chong
T. R. Hamzah & Yeang Sdn. Bhd.
MALAYSIA

Ar. PK Das
PK Das and associates
Mumbai, INDIA

Ar. Vikas Dilawari
Vikas Dilawari Architects
Mumbai, INDIA

BRIEF

"The idea of using development as an engine to protect open space, strengthen communities, reduce auto-mobile use and even restore damaged ecosystems is an exciting one It will require a paradigm shift to move society 'from thinking the best it can do is to minimize negative impact, toward a view in which development is seen as both contributing to the growth of healthy human communities while simultaneously restoring (not merely sustaining) the natural environment. '"
- Alex Wilson, Green Development, 1998

Historically we are able to trace human settlements that either integrated or coexisted peacefully with nature. The architecture of the river valley civilizations was a direct result of the yearly flooding cycle and how it was negotiated for sustenance and livelihood by its inhabitants. Likewise, Old Iranian cities like Isfahan & Shiraz, coastal towns of Kilwa in Tanzania and Teotenago in Mexico, all explored the city-nature relationship. At the level of buildings, we have effectively negotiated the climate and terrain to innovate systems that have had minimal impact on environment by leveraging natural phenomena. Around the world, the elements such as thick walls, Jalis, wind towers and Courtyards have been using temperature difference and wind-directions to optimize the air flow and provide passive cooling for the inhabitants.
From the late 18th century, growth of industry led to the birth of the modern city. For the first time, rapid development and urbanisation were witnessed around the world; as a large number of migrants moved from rural communities to the new cities in search of opportunity. Natural resources such as coal, petroleum and other fossil fuels were employed to accelerate this process; till date 80% of the world's energy needs are met by burning fossil fuels. This prevalent use of fossil fuels in recent years, has raised widespread concerns about pollution and long-term impact on the environment.

It is only in the 20th Century that various experiments and attempts began to emerge in a few parts of the world to ad- dress concerns over deteriorating environmental conditions and renew the relationship of man with nature. Letchworth (1903), laid out by Raymond Unwin was a direct manifestation of Sir Ebenezer Howard's concept of the Garden City. The town of Arcosanti, designed by Paolo Soleri explored the concept of arcology, which combines architecture and ecology. Elon Musk's Hyperloop, is an example where technology is being used to re-imagine high speed transportation, thereby minimizing dependence on fossil fuels. Sonam Wangchuk's Ice Stupas are a fine example where science and innovation are used to imitate natural systems and negotiate with climatic conditions to create artificial glaciers during the winters, which melt to provide water to carry out farming and other daily activities during summers in the mountain town of Ladakh, India.
The mountain community has now come together to develop an institution that allows a space for conceptualising such ideas. One can also look at the example of the restoration of Timba quarry in Gujarat, India, where an eco- system has been slowly revitalised to create a self-sustaining natural park by introducing flora and fauna into a barren region.

Each of these examples, are specific cases in which natural systems and mechanisms have been employed as 'engines for development'. However, to have far reaching effect on the global human settlement a paradigm shift is required.

Kavieh Samiei in his essay,
"Architecture and Urban Ecosystems: From Segregation to Integration" argues that " cities should be an extension of our natural environment. The health of biodiversity affects you. And what you do affects biodiversity. Everything we do either uses natural resources or returns them as waste."

The question this poses to us, as architects and designers is if we can base our innovations and visions of 'healthy human communities' on a co-existent relationship between natural entities and development?; And can these visions, then be actions and models that are more scalable, panoramic and trans-disciplinary in nature? ACA's 5th International Design Competition therefore wishes to investigate various forms in which this co-existence manifests itself. Must we strive towards creating a symbiotic relationship with our environment?

WINNING ENTRIES 2017

1st WINNING ENTRY

Nipun Hettiarichi
University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka

A Moving Story, the project is based in the alagalla mountain range, pothapithiya, sri lanka. In line with current discourse about ecological heritage and conservation, the project introduces a holistic concept of protection, education and sustainable development in correlation with all other aspects of the areas natural and cultural heritage.

INTRODUCTION

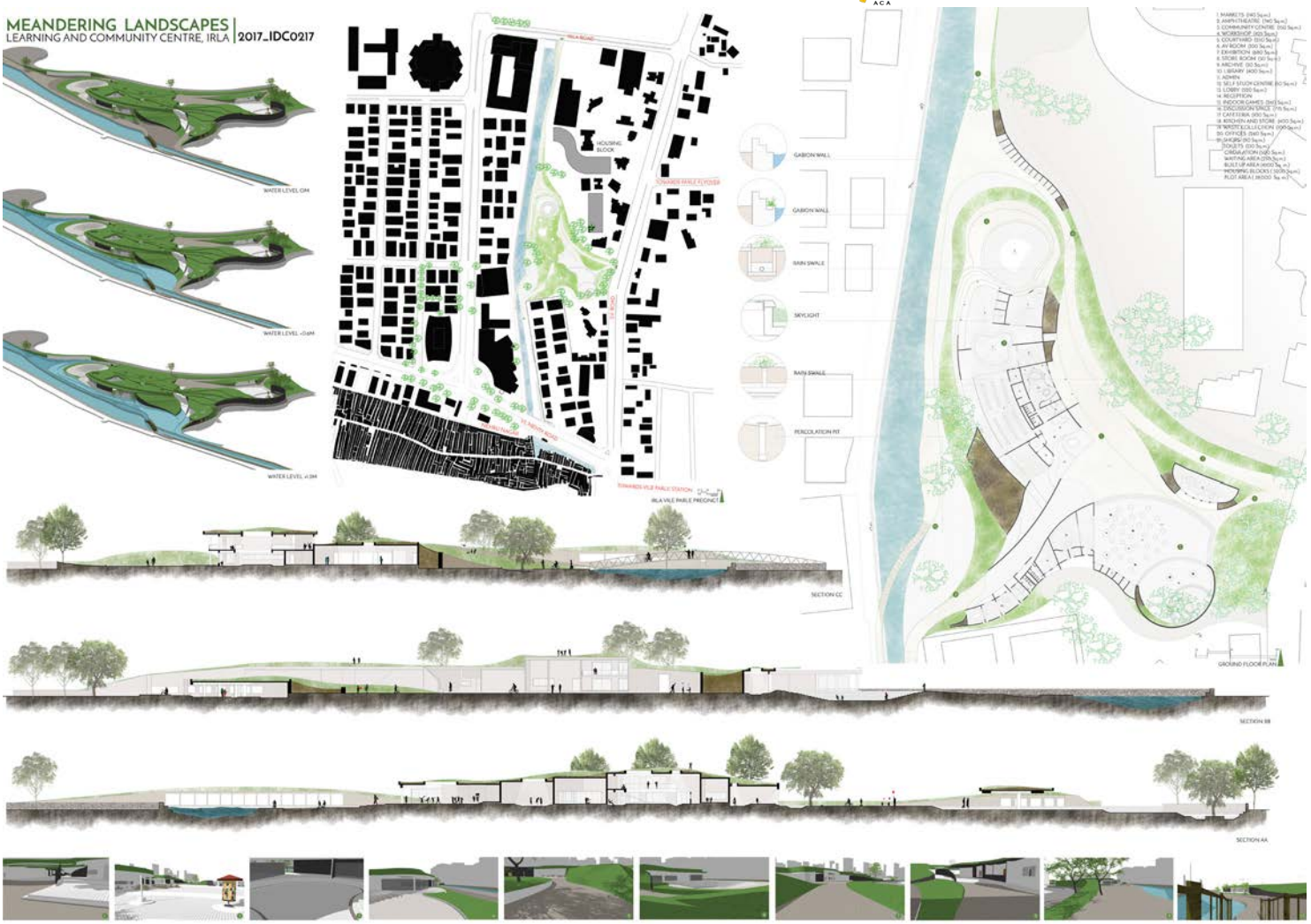
National Geo-Monument Park is specifically dedicated to the conservation and protection of geological importance as a geo-heritage, managed with a holistic approach of protection, education and sustainable development in combination with all other aspects of the natural and cultural heritage of the area.

DEVELOPMENT VISION

The project uses areas geological heritage, in connection with all other aspects of the area's natural and cultural heritage, to enhance awareness and understanding of key issues facing society, such as using Earth's resources sustainable, mitigating the effects of climate change and reducing the impact of natural

CONCEPT

Earth has been moving from the beginning of its birth. The evaluation time frame made the earth more heterogeneous. The processes of earth have modified the surface while making ultimate landscapes. Mountains, Valleys, Plains, faults, with more surprisingly Geomorphology. The movement of the earth also effects on the definitions made by people, though earth is moving and the definitions moving too. A moving story concept emerged with the ideology of introducing exploratory Geo forms to the users to make unique definitions and to be updated with moving earth while taking a form with feature into form with features and functions.



2nd WINNING ENTRY

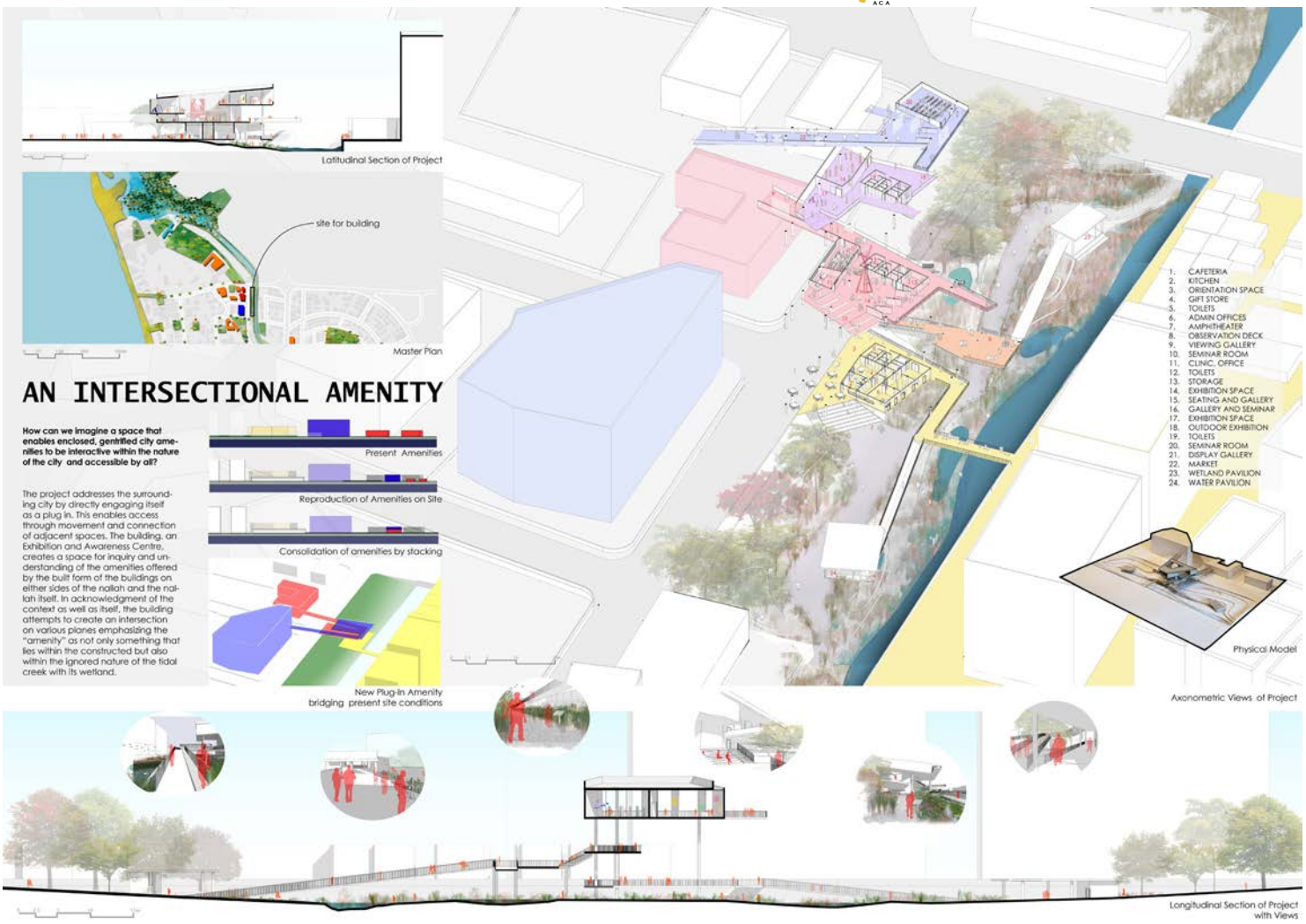
Sneha Khulge
Kamala Raheja College of Architecture, Mumbai, India

Meandering Landscapes, a learning and community centre, set beside the Irla nullah in Mumbai. The project proposes using the phenomenon of flooding of the nullah to enable the landscape to become performative, receptive and reactive to its ecological condition and its public interface.

The Irla Vile Parle precinct is a cluster of dense urban planned development connected within the looped pedestrian and vehicular routes of movement, shared by various neighborhoods and user groups, such as the Indira Nagar and Nehru Nagar slums, the JVPD Scheme, the educational institutions of SVKM and so on.

The future projections allow for development of the buildings up to eight to nine stories, within the precinct. The pro- posed metro running next to the educational institutions would further add to the congestion. The learning and community centre, along the nullah, set amidst this precinct, flows seamlessly with the intervening land- scape, while rejuvenating the vast backyard of the defunct factory. It opens up three access points that get intertwined with each other, creating a journey as one traverses along the nullah. The journey creates moments of sharing and chance encounters, allowing for various user-groups to interact with each other.

The programs developed within the learning and community centre pull in the residential communities as well as the floating population, essentially the students and the shoppers, into these meandering landscapes. The organisation of programs is addressed, considering the accesses and locations of these communities and the needs of each of it. These functions overlap or create common spaces to nurture interactions within these communities. The landscapes culminate at two points, the amphitheater and the discussion space, before bifurcating into the various access points.



3rd WINNING ENTRY

Akanksha Kala
Kamala Raheja College of Architecture, Mumbai, India

An intersectional amenity, imagines a space that enables enclosed, gentrified city amenities to be interactive within the nature of the city and accessible by all. The project is a plug in that bridges across the nullah and consolidates existing public programs on site.

While we already inhabit nature, we do it in the most unnatural way. The city of Mumbai has evolved to ignore its inherited natural landscapes to impose rigid inharmonious spaces which have led to the direct destruction of the environment, be it as the depleting mangroves or the polluted Mithi River. Inhabiting nature today must be where it is not just protected and separate but as part of the city. The project aims to occupy land and its inherent nature by not segregating the built project with the natural landscape but seamlessly stitch one with another.

The location of the project is adjacent to the Irla Nallah, a natural estuary treated like a waste channel which opens up to the Arabian Sea. The neighbourhood of Juhu presents itself with multiple existing public buildings. The with critically looking at the amenities present around the site. The amenities are then replicated on the plot of land and consolidated to form a multi-level building.

Bridges allow these to be connected to the project, allowing access by all, a locus of activity and common- place for both sides of the Nallah. The program of the building is an Exhibition and Awareness Centre that comes together in a way to allows everyone passing by to easily access the different floors, each floor a different programme corroborating to the building it is bridged to. By reclaiming the land to its original state of marshy wetlands and sloping the ground to- wards the estuary, the observer experiences the drama of the rising and falling water at their feet, taking in the life of the wetlands as well as that of the neighbourhood.

2019

ACA's **INTERNATIONAL** DESIGN **COMPETITION**

2019 | THE ARCHITECTURE OF INHERITANCE

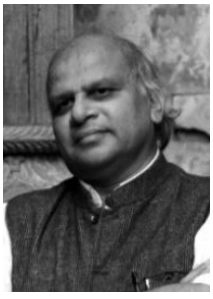
2019 | THE ARCHITECTURE OF INHERITANCE

POSTER & BRIEF

THE JURY

Ar. Kamal S Malik
Malik Architecture
Mumbai, INDIA

Ar. Palinda Kannangara
Palinda Kannangara Architects, SRI LANKA



Ar. Yatin Pandya
FOOTPRINTS E.A.R.T.H.
Ahmedabad, INDIA

Ar. Sashi Prabhu
Sashi Prabhu & Associates
Mumbai, INDIA

Ar. Laxman Thithe
Laxman Thithe Architects
Pune, INDIA

BRIEF

"Architecture is a discipline that requires a deep cultural, sociological, economical, political and ethical understanding of the world. This is what students need to learn because, when we are in a state of crisis like we are today, we have to rethink the world."
- ODILE DECQ

The first purpose of architecture is to create habitat that fulfil the needs of society or individuals for places to work and live. It is a manifestation and expression of cultural values of the society with which it interacts. Over the years Architectural Design and perception have changed dramatically, transcending through the passage of time, absorbing and reflecting the changing trends in human behaviour brought about by technological advances and modernization. The entire spectrum from space to urban planning needs to follow a direction that amalgamates tradition and technology capturing the psyche of the society.
Mainstream Urban architecture has inherently remained universal or generic enough to be easily replicated anywhere else in the world thereby losing its connect with the local context. Whereas, the 2018's Pritzker Prize winner B. V. Doshi's Aranya Township Project (1983) in Indore, Central India which was a low-income incentivised site and services vernacular housing project. It is an ideal example for understanding the concept of designing for community inclusiveness and proposing vernacular architecture as a medium while dealing with modern day complexities of high-density urbanisation.

The round building housing complex designed by Urbanus architects in Guangzhou is inspired by ancient 'Tulou' that has encouraged community living in China over centuries. The traditional Tulou dwelling is a rural Chinese housing typology originating in the 12th Century, particularly to the Hakka mountains. Following the Chinese dwelling tradition of 'closed outside, open inside', the self-contained structures formed a small walled city, each housing up to 800 people. The Fortified walls built contained the individual dwellings, enclosing a generous inner-courtyard and communal facilities. The homes themselves were small and modest but shared amenity spaces including ceremonial halls, water-wells, bathrooms and washrooms.

This Aga Khan winning project involved the design of a 220-apartment housing complex for low income families. The urban Tulou consists of an outer circular block with a rectangular box within that is connected to the outer ring by bridges and a courtyard. Both the circular and rectangular blocks contain small apartment units; the spaces in between are for circulation and community use. The lower floors contain shops and other community facilities.

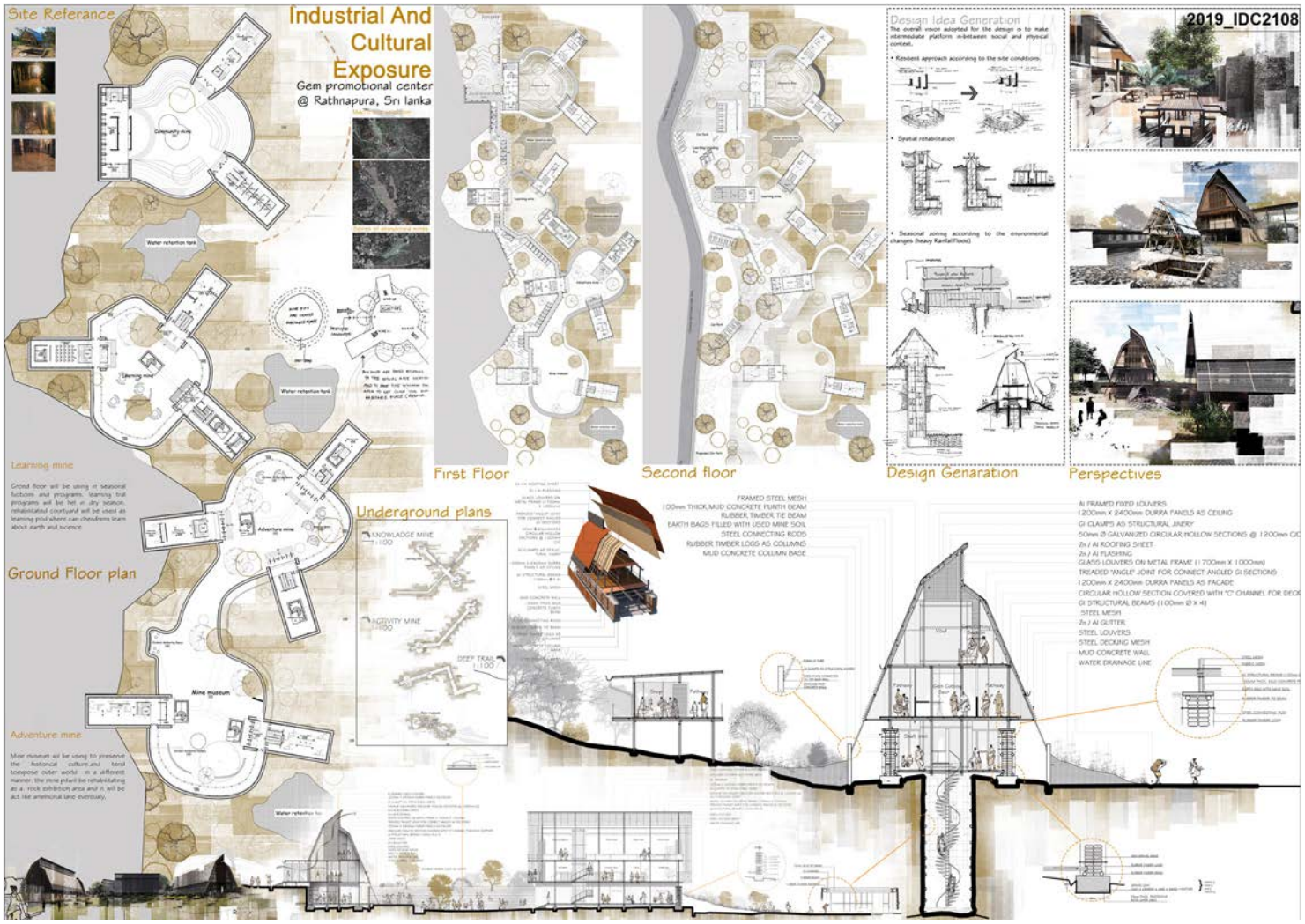
How do we continue to evolve as a society without neglecting our past? What are the ways by which architecture can take on the present-day challenges posing as a global driver of change and simultaneously engaging with the local culture? Perhaps if one discovers as of 'why' inheritance matters while looking forward in time, the 'what' and 'how' of responsive design will reveal itself.

THE DESIGN CHALLENGE

ACA's 6th International Design Competition wishes to investigate the various possible outcomes through which inheritance can perform as a catalyst while creating a design that respects both past and present. Moreover, the competition puts forth the question on how to identify our inheritance and where do we start looking for it in the ocean of tangible and intangible heritage which is futuristic yet sustainable. When it comes to engaging with contemporary architecture, how can we adopt contextual parameters of culture, socio economic values, political and ethical understanding of Inheritance.

The competition invites students of the architectural fraternity to evolve a design that successfully bridges these gaps in an urban precinct that integrates the community and encourages sustainable expression through built form. After all, as Frank Lloyd Wright, once put it,
"Architecture is life, or at least it is life itself taking form and therefore it is the truest record of life as it was lived in the world yesterday, as it is lived today or ever will be lived.

WINNING ENTRIES 2019



1st WINNING ENTRY

M B M C B Gawarammana
University of Moratuwa, SRI LANKA

Additive architectural components can lead to reflect any cultural statements while fulfilling the fictional aspects which relates.

INTRODUCTION

The main idea behind this particular design thesis is to Reveal the real treasure in gem industry which majority haven't catches in to their eyes. Furthermore, this particular academic exercise leads to reveal particular segments which are laid beneath the society through an architectural intervention. Supportively, Selected Problems were resolved due to the aims and objectives which have created by analyzing the related sector. Proposed project is more over a Gem promotional center to promote all the related criteria in the process. The main idea behind this design thesis is to come up with a methodology to promote the gem industry in a particular manner while developing its background and other related cultural aspects. The design also focuses on adding value to the community and the real owners of these treasures.

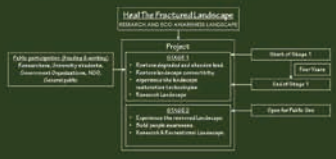
CONCEPT

Proposed Architectural intervention is more over an Industrial and Cultural exposing tool. Which will cater for selected Propagandas which have been selected to promote in particular manner which will discussed further. This system allows to Promote their own cultural and Industrial Value while facilitating within their own premises (Gem mines). The Project will lead to act as a supportive tool for the Transitional development in near future. In fact, the selected Area will be transforming in to Gem Conservation city by the government Proposals which are already Started. So the Proposed Promotional Center will act as a Pre advertisement to the Future Development goals and to Fulfill the Aims and objective that government has Proposed.

RESEARCH AND ECO AWARENESS LANDSCAPE
@ GALGAMA ,BANDARAGAMA

Construction of Expressways are the most emerging development tendency in Sri Lanka. With these development activities, there are a lot of environmental and social issues started. As a third world country, general society appreciate the urbanization by ignoring the environmental imbalance. **Project formulate to build an awareness among the people about the sustainable land use practice and environmental impact/ Mitigation measures due to the rapid urbanization within Sri Lanka.** It also work as a prototypical landscape for restore the existing degraded land forms caused by urbanization. **Project work as a research and recreational landscape that improve the resilience factor of rapid development within Sri Lanka.**

Project mainly formulate under two stages. Within the first stage of the project general public involve to recover the damage by restoring the disturbed land. After the first stage is finished, A part of land convert in to experiential and recreational landscape that demonstrate how the restored landscape looks like and give the awareness and the knowledge about importance of proper land use with care.



Concept of the design express the idea the planet earth comes long way within 4.5 Billion years, by converting into different formations and different formations of organisms. In the present Human are the main key-stone specie within planet, we responsible for the land use changes, and its effects. And more importantly responsible for make the changes more sustainable and environment friendly way.
Finally Design give awareness and practice about the
"Human- natural harmonious co-existence".
That will greatly benefit to the country sustainability.

Major design considerations

- Create the steps, ramps and decks with respect to the existing formations, maximum usages of existing ground formations.
- Solids and voids of rock excavation holes create the aesthetics with the observation flat forms. Experience the negative spaces.
- Observation flat form with the isometric view of expressway and surrounding landscape flat form also contain the earlier landscape character by the graphical presentation.
- The facility building create with giving priority to the environment, the structure with minimum disturbance to the existing geological formations.
- The vegetation proposal highly consider the water existence of the site, because of the disturbance to the rock the water retaining capacity reduced.
- The facility building create with giving priority to the environment, the structure with minimum disturbance to the existing geological formations.

2nd WINNING ENTRY

Ishika Aroshana
University of moratuwa, SRI LANKA

Healing Fractured Landscape Research and Eco Awareness Landscape Bandaragarna, Sri Lanka (6°39'49.4"N SCI°01:112.111E)

INTRODUCTION

Construction of Expressways are the most emerging development tendency in Sri Lanka. With that, there are a lot of environmental and social issues started. As a third world country, general society only appreciate the urbanization by ignoring the environmental imbalance. They have no idea about the effects that comes with the improper development with destroying the natural ecological systems_ With that issue, project formulate to build an awareness among the people about the sustainable land use practice and environmental irnpacV Mitigation measures due to the expressway development within Sri Lanka It also work as a prototypical landscape for restore the existing degraded land forms caused by the development projects. Project work as a research and recreational landscape based on resilience, which helps to blend with rapid development within Sri Lanka

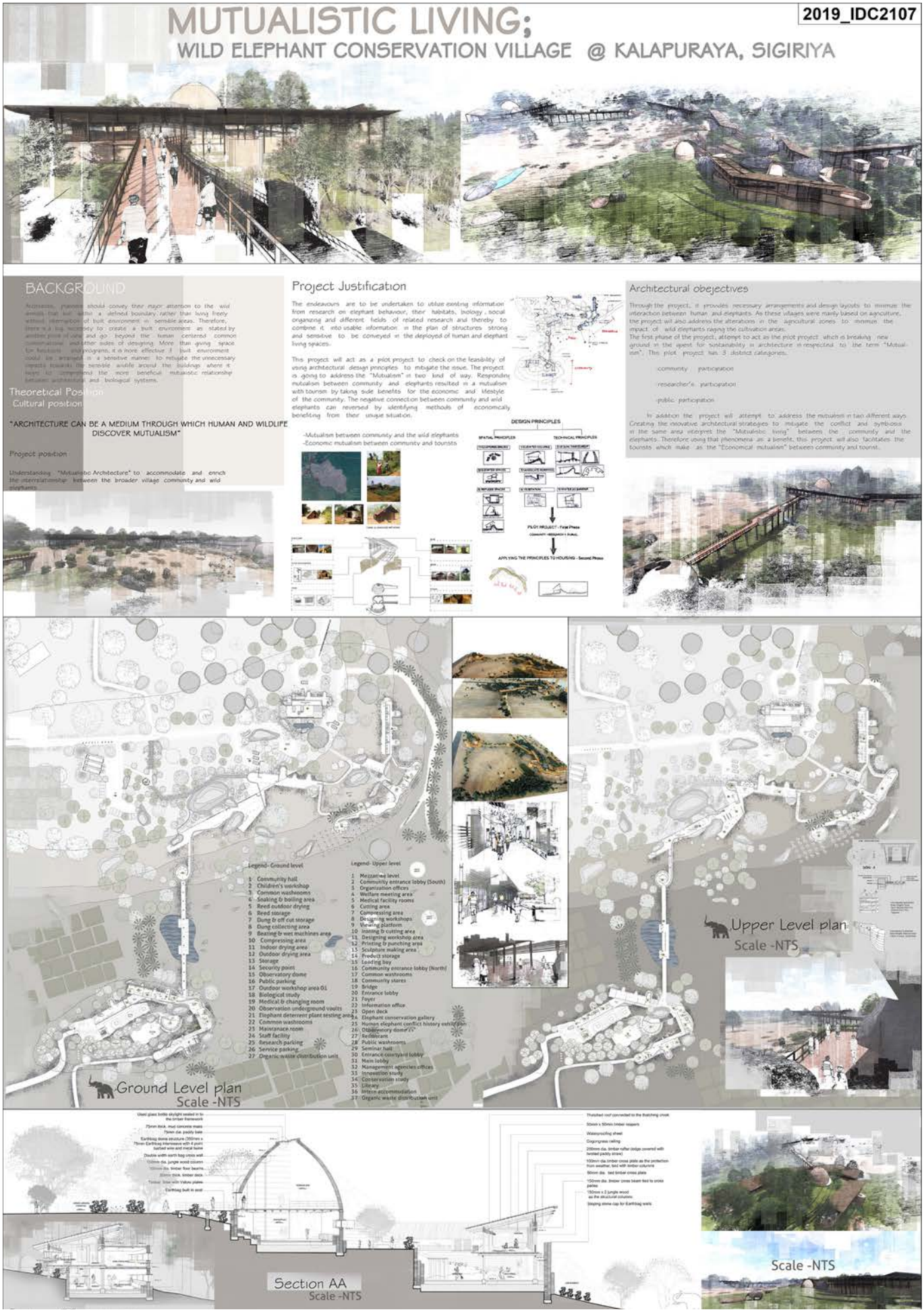
Project mainly formulate under two stages_ Within the first stage of the project, general public, voluntary groups involve to recover the damage by restoring the disturbed land by land preparation, regenerate the forest cover and purifying the water bodies_ Next stage of project focus to covert the part of disturbed land in to experiential and recreational landscape that demonstrate how the restored landscape looks like and technology behind to give the awareness and the knowledge about importance of proper land use with care. The design space consist of blooming podiums. Geological museum, Geo observation decks, Research facility center, Animal crossing, highway observation podium camping space and etc_ to alter the user perception towards sustainable development strategies.

CONCEPT

Concept of the design express the idea the planet earth comes long way by converting into different formations and different formations of organisms_ In the present Human are the main key-stone specie and responsible for the land use changes, and its effects_ And more importantly responsible for make the changes more sustainable and environment friendly way. Finally design give awareness and practice about the
"Human- Natural Harmonious Co-Existence. That will be the key to safeguard the country, people and finally the mother earth.

Main Key Words Phrases and Spaces Discussed Within Design

- Patch dynamics Comparison model of Change of the land use after construction of expressway.
- Illustration of the disturbance to the patches along the expressway due to construction,
- Human responsible for recover the disturbed landscape.
- How human and nature co- existing with each other,
- Rock formation observation area- existing formations framed and emphasize with care
- Camping area with rock pillars, experience the negative space surrounded by excavated rock walls.
- Transitional point to restored land- going through the narrow path with the rock excavated holes besides.
- Steps and the pathway create with response to the natural formation without disturbing, reminding importance of the co-existence



3rd WINNING ENTRY

BKSN Goonawardena
University of moratuwa, SRI LANKA

Mutulistic Living ; Wild Elephant Conservation Village at Kalapuraya, Sigiria, Sri Lanka

INTRODUCTION

Cultural position

"Architecture can be a medium through which human and wildlife discover mutualism"

Project position

Understanding "Mutualistic Architecture" to accommodate and enrich the interrelationship between the broader village community and wild elephants

Human elephant conflict in Sri Lanka

It is estimated that Sri Lanka has the highest density of elephants in Asia but the population of Sri Lankan elephants has declined by at least 50% over the last three generations. Human-elephant conflict is increasing due to the conversion of elephant habitat to settlements and permanent cultivation.

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

This project will act as a pilot project to check on the feasibility of using architectural design principles to mitigate the issue. The negative connection between community and wild elephants can reversed by identifying methods of economically benefiting from their unique situation.

- Mutualism between community and the wild elephants
- Economic mutualism between community and tourist

ARCHITECTURAL OBJECTIVES

This project attempt to create a "mutualistic" relationship between different parties as well as to identify how elephant and humans experience the build domain and their spaces while they coexist without harming each other. Creating the innovative architectural strategies to mitigate the conflict and symbiosis in the same area interpret the "Mutualistic living" between the affected community and the elephants. Therefore using that phenomena as a benefit, this project will also facilitates the tourists to get an experience by observing the behavior of wild elephants, which make as the "Economical mutualism" between community and tourist.

BRIEF

In respected to the symbiosis with each other, the 3 key zones have contributed to coexist with the wild elephant while the human functions gives zero impact to their habitats. Community participation to mutualistic living with wildlife and transfer knowledge to improve their lifestyle while mitigating the attacks to their properties and crops. The existing local industries and proposed elephant dung paper factory have developed. Spaces provides for main community activities and for their utility services. Researcher's participation to investigate the human-elephant conflict mitigation strategies and contribution in conservation of wild elephants and other species. This category has an important role in the project, which helps to transfer knowledge to the affected community as well as to generate and apply the innovative HEC methods by corporate with community. Public participation helps to improve the economic aspects of the overall project and generate the mutualism between community and public as the side effect of the human-elephant conflict. The difficulties of the boarder living would use as the benefit to the affected community by making connection with the public.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPATIBILITY

- Construction methods of the building consumes less energy due to the localized and ecological material and indigenous construction techniques (earth bag techniques, jungle wood and used timber, existing rock boulders and thatched roof)
- The design has been placed with minimal damage to the site as well as giving a life cycle to the building with temporal materials while Easy and flexible construction materials to withstand for Elephant attacks.
- The building will use natural ventilation and lighting during the day time, which is energy efficient in operation.
- Waste management program

FORM

- Structural form perform better in elephant attacks
- Traditional- forms interpret local architectural elements – granary & simple house structure

2020

ACA's INTERNATIONAL DESIGN COMPETITION

2020 | ARCHITECTURE THROUGH REPURPOSE

2020 | ARCHITECTURE THROUGH REPURPOSE

POSTER & BRIEF

THE JURY

Ar. Ashok B Lall
Ashok B Lall Architects
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SIR Philippe Samyn
SAMYN AND PARTNER
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BIOME Environment Solutions Private Limited.
Banglore, INDIA

Ar. Chinthaka Wickramage
Chinthaka Wickramage associates
Colombo, SRI LANKA

AR. Dean Dcruz
Mozaic Design
GOA, INDIA

BRIEF

"Pollution is nothing but the resources we are not harvesting. We allow them to disperse because we've been ignorant of their value." – R. Buckminster Fuller

In a world which has always taken nature for granted and humans have exploited the earth, we as Architects have a major role to play on multiple fronts, to reverse the impending catastrophe. As sensitive professionals, we cannot divorce ourselves from social and environmental exigencies. In the past architects have almost always laid the larger focus on building envelope, active and passive energy systems, pure aesthetics or short-term economics of materials.

The latter has not been studied with respect to long term gains and have remained at experimental levels in small sporadic pockets across the globe.
Building materials though are omnipresent. They make up the spaces in which we live, work, study, get well and commute, they create our villages, our cities and our built environment. They have social, cultural, moral and environmental implications and often subconsciously control our behavioral patterns and reactions to a space. According to World Bank researchers, the world is generating at least 3.5 million tons of plastic and other solid waste per day, 10 times the amount a century ago.

Over the years several experimental technologies have been developed to create buildings that are sustainable, eco-friendly and assisted in the upliftment of the community.

One such example is a floating school in the former fishing village of Makoko, Nigeria that was conceptualized as an answer to the region's frequent floods. Designed by NLÉ, a firm founded by Nigerian-born architect Kunlé Adeyemi, the Makoko Floating School is a prototype that could be applied to other areas in Africa that face infrastructural and social challenges due to climate change. It uses renewable energy from a solar panelled roof, recycles organic waste and harvests rainwater. The school is Built using local help with sixteen recycled empty plastic barrels as buoys and indigenous bamboo as the framework. The school can now cater to those students, who were previously denied education due to frequent flooding. It can hold 60 to 100 students and is Built with a distinctive 3 storey triangular form that provides stability and balance in heavy winds. The structure can also be adapted for community events, clinics, markets and social gatherings.
This year's IDC 2020 focusses on these issues and seeks to examine the place and use of discarded and recycled materials in architecture, at the same time keeping in mind community spirit and aspirations of the end users. With its 7th edition IDC wishes to encourage the use of discarded or recycled materials that are endemic to the area due to a prevalent industry or lifestyle. Few of the materials that are currently being explored and propagated as building materials on similar pretexts is Ferrock, which uses wasted steel dust from the steel industry to create stronger concrete. Similarly, wooden pallets are often used to create homes in areas where goods are packaged or around docks

Plastic bricks also have several significant advantages over conventional bricks - they're thinner and lighter, have insulating properties which are 5 times more than that of standard bricks, and are just as strong. They're also great at insulating against noise and it only takes 20 bottles on average to make one brick. Each brick helps rid the world of discarded plastic and is cheaper and more fuel efficient to manufacture than conventional bricks. It's also less energy intensive than recycling the plastic into other forms.

THE DESIGN CHALLENGE:

Design challenge involves the use of sustainable strategies produced using discarded or recycled materials. Participants need to identify an area where the availability of discarded material or solid waste is high. The material is then used to propose a structure for the local community that will take into cognizance their immediate needs and encourage the integration of the society as a whole. The proposed structure maybe housing units that offer dignity of living standards, a school a community hall or any other public facility.

Entries will be judged on the innovative use of the material, in the response to the need of the community and the final resolution proposed in the design. The design must exhibit a sensitivity towards the environment and should address the ecology of the area at various levels. After all as architects we believe in the Robert Swan, that "The greatest threat to our planet is the belief that someone else will save it."

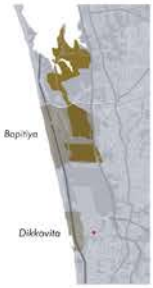
WINNING ENTRIES 2020

*BYOB is a humble architectural intervention that would help the community to **experiment innovative applications of the unused waste and new material possibilities**. This implementation of low-tech sustainability would also **enhance the skills of the community** that are boat building and fish net knitting/weaving. Also, such similar skill sets will be shared among the younger generations and other inhabitants of the community. As the initial implementation, a simple structure that almost everyone of the community uses will be constructed as it will be beneficial in many ways, which is a bus stop. Starting from that, people can use the gained and enhanced skills for other building typologies that can use the same low-tech construction methodologies.*

Ever since the older days of Sri Lanka, creation of a bus stop has always been a collective work of the natives and were often built to celebrate the ones we have lost. It portrays the cohesiveness of the community as it gathered everyone starting from village masons to monks of the community together. These interventions were born even while being bound to economical restrictions and technological limitations. What we are about to see is the beginning of such a story.

BYOB
BOTTLE BOAT

This story revolves around the Hamilton canal which is a 14.5 km canal that runs from Puttalam to Colombo and it runs across many urban fishing villages. This canal forms the western borderline of a wetland known as Muthurajawela marsh. The marsh is noteworthy for its unique and rich biodiversity which is now slowly facing its destruction as hundreds of tons of garbage are being dumped in the waterways from the canal and few areas inside the marsh such as Ja-ela, Bopitiya and Dikkowita to name a few. The canal was once a part of the daily routine of the inhabitants but today they fear to set foot in the wetland and canal. As a response the simple formula of BYOB will be the micro level intervention of reviving what they have lost. Dikkowita is the city where a bigger impact can be made as the density is higher, so it will be the starting point of the initiative which draws inspiration from the previous community practices.



Muthurajawela Marsh
Hamilton Canal
Garbage dump sites

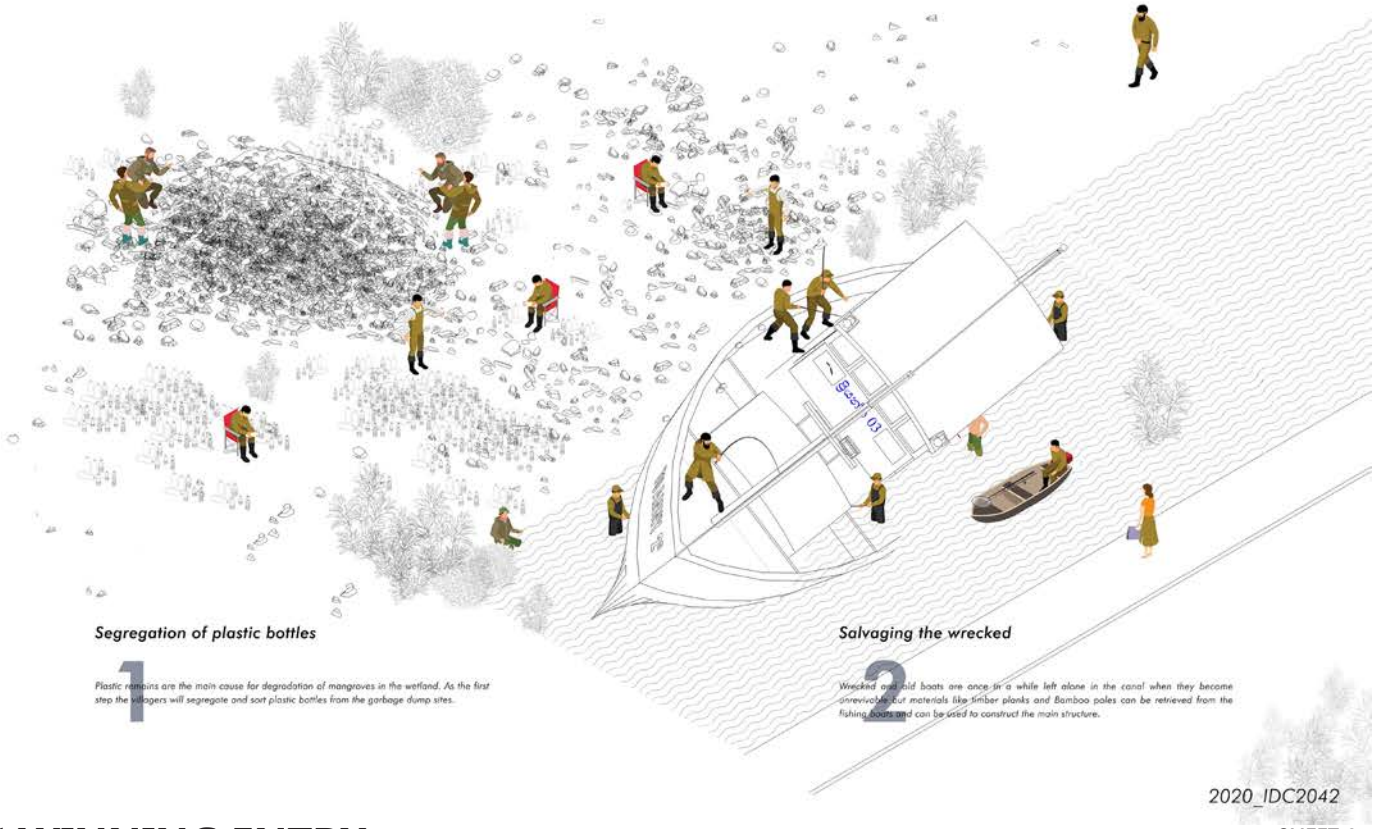
Bring Your Own Bottle

Plastic debris are the main cause for degradation of mangroves in the wetland. It's our own garabage that wind up in the wetland.

"What goes around comes around"

Bring Your Own Boat

Wrecked and old boats are once in a while left alone in the canal by fishermen when the boats became unrevivable but materials like timber planks and Bamboo poles can be retrieved from the fishing boats.



Segregation of plastic bottles

1

Plastic remains are the main cause for degradation of mangroves in the wetland. As the first step the villagers will segregate and sort plastic bottles from the garbage dump sites.

Salvaging the wrecked

2

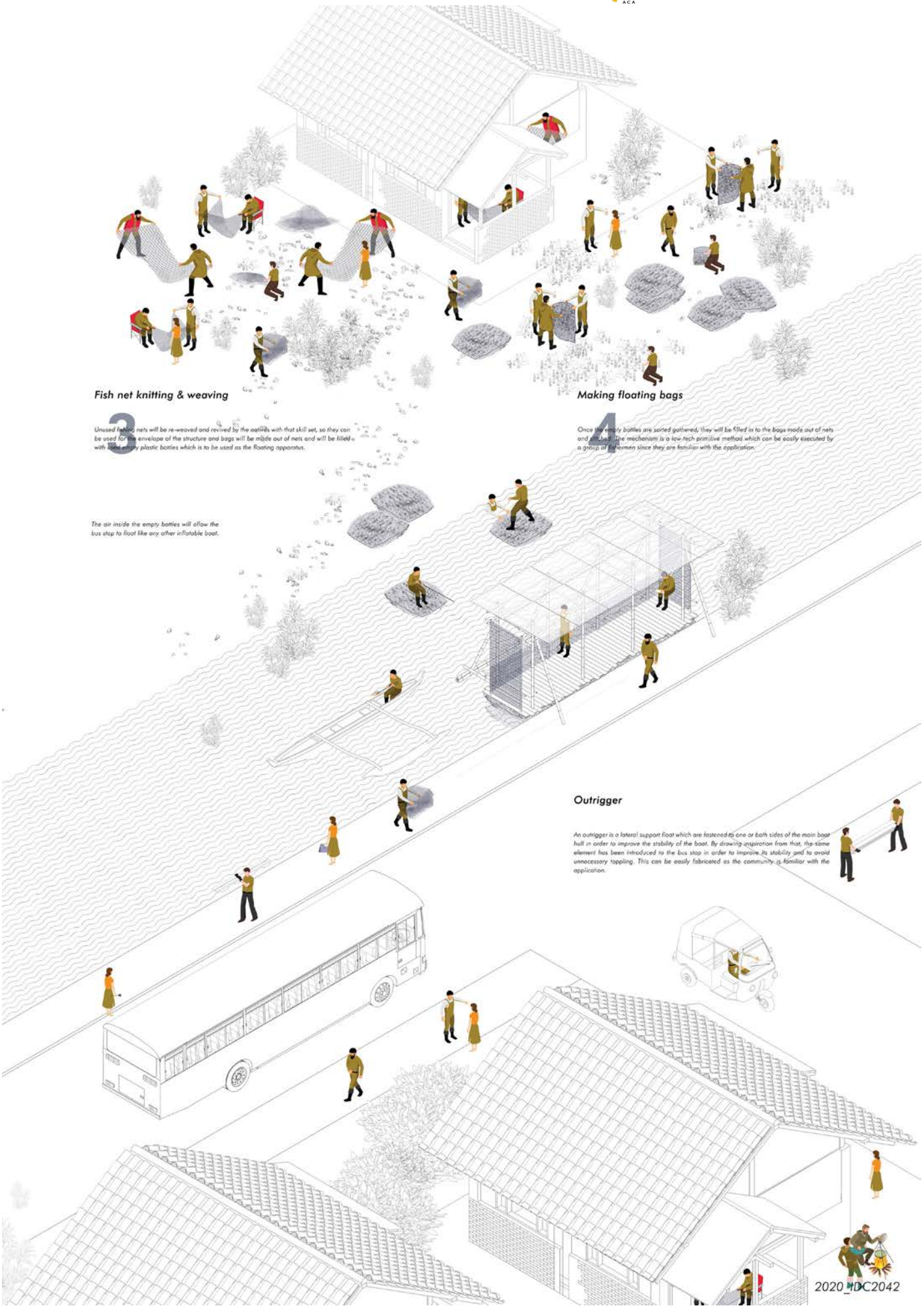
Wrecked and old boats are once in a while left alone in the canal when they become unrevivable but materials like timber planks and Bamboo poles can be retrieved from the fishing boats and can be used to construct the main structure.

2020_IDC2042

SHEET 01

1st WINNING ENTRY

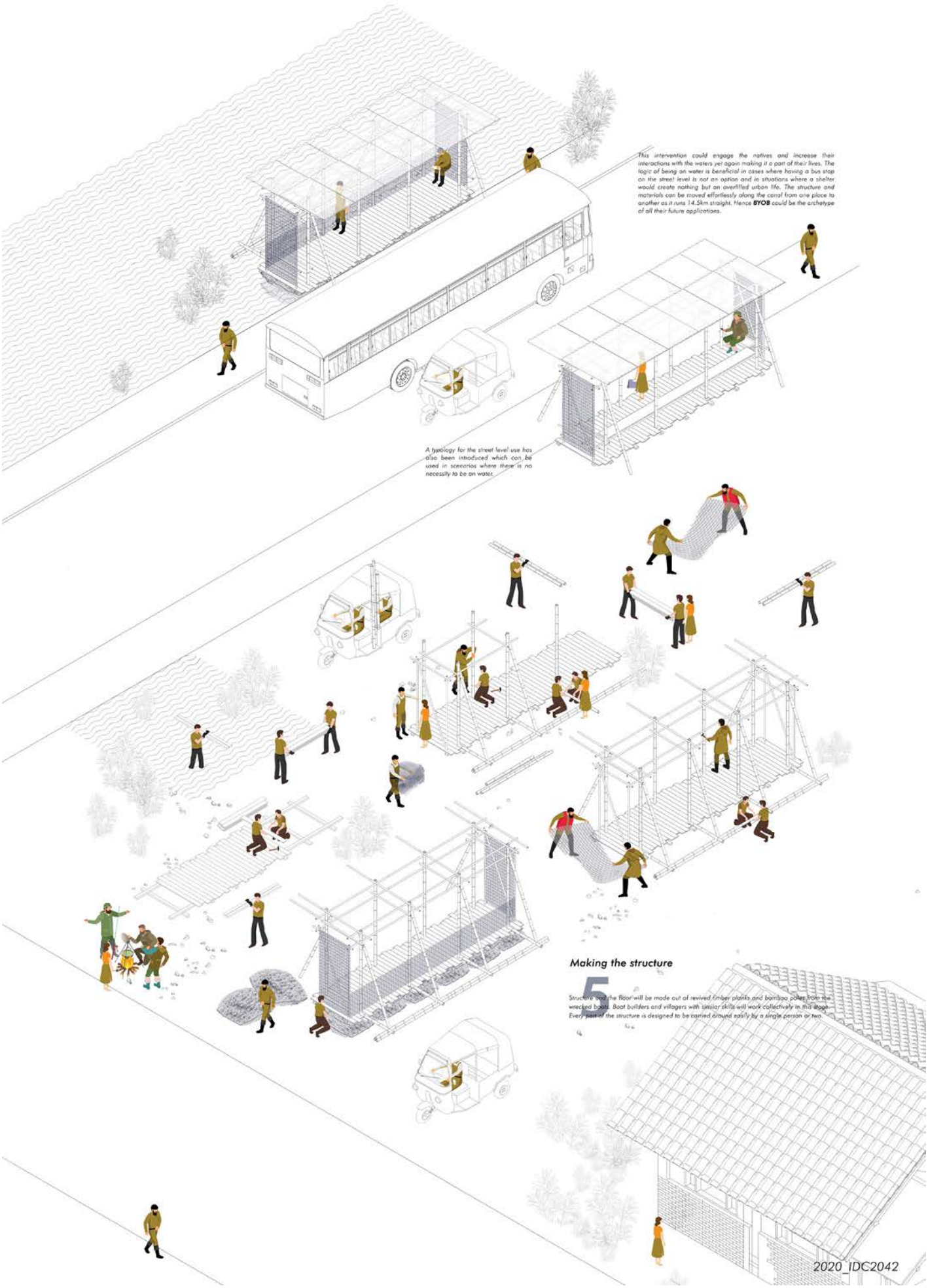
Lakal Piyarathna
University of Moratuwa, SRI LANKA



1st WINNING ENTRY

Lakal Piyarathna
University of Moratuwa, SRI LANKA

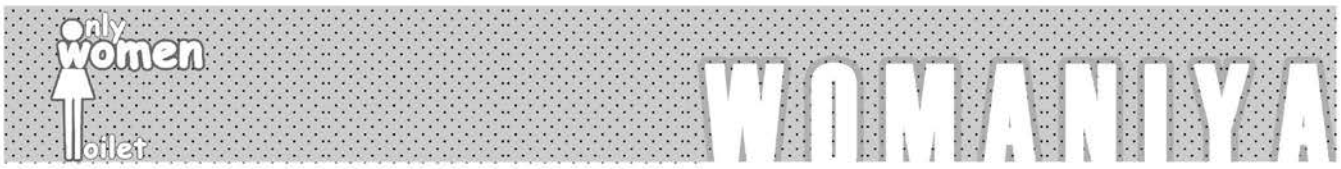
SHEET 02



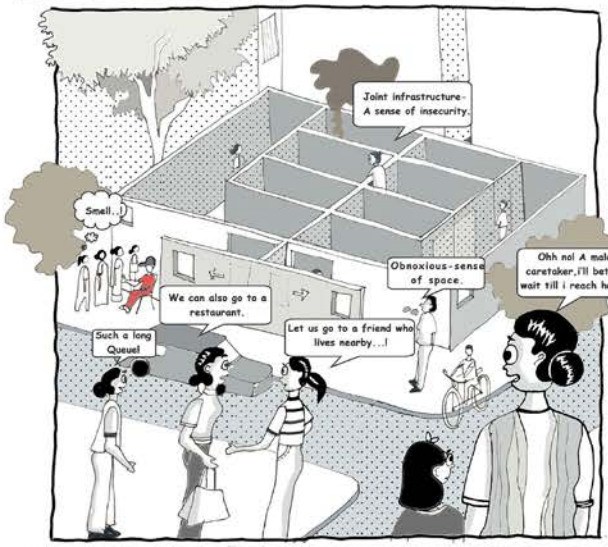
1st WINNING ENTRY

Lakal Piyarathna
University of Moratuwa, SRI LANKA

SHEET 03



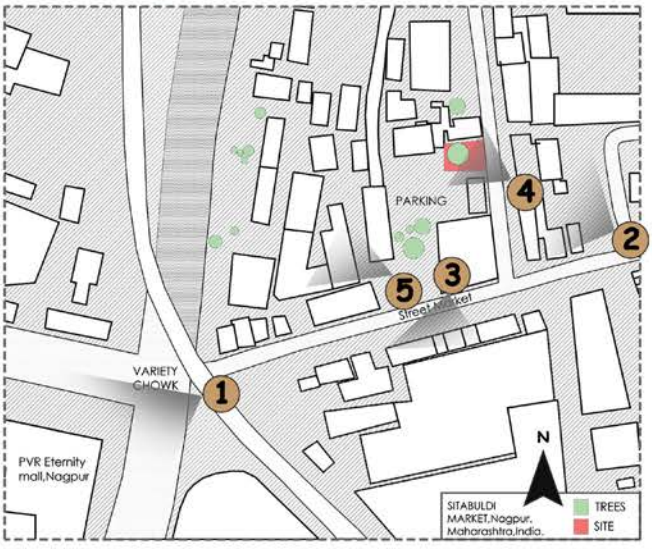
BUT....!



Men, women, their identities and emotions, positions and possessions, their convergence in thoughts and divergence in **equity**, all of this has been an unparallel part of the world's reality. But the nature of this **fundamental unit** has always been evolving, ever changing and adapting, which at the end intends in **shaping societies** and giving meaning to generations, then, how can architecture as an occupation that had experienced this phenomenon so closely be deprived of it?

WHY?

In multitudes of problems, the **parity** pertaining to **women sanitation** and **toilet** is quite on peak. The everyday **sexism** of women waiting in public toilets for natures needs, sanitation and baby feeding, with all the discomfort around isn't a minor pet peeve, but a serious question. **Gender sensitivity** into city wide assessment of voids in public and community toilet provision, and in local implementation and management is yet to bridge a gap.



Eventually in a densely populated country like India, these issues hit the epitome, where markets, street shops, community hubs, etc are a major part of lifestyles of people.

Site Attributes

A densely crowded area with major market setup, malls, public realms, etc. People coming from all over the city, surrounding cities, towns and villages creating a huge footfall.

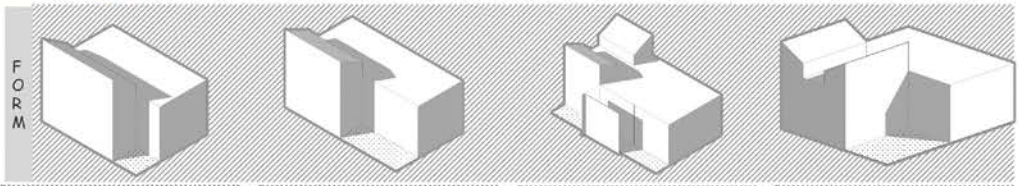
Female-Friendly Toilets : Needs And Considerations

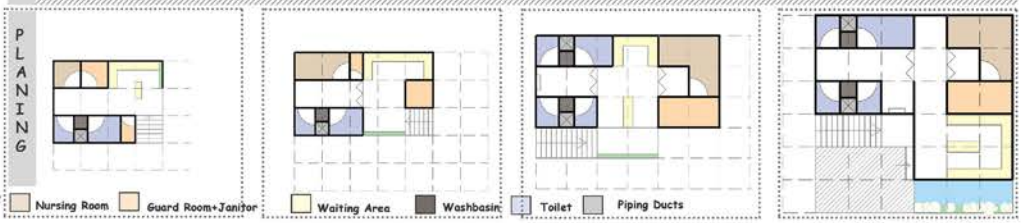
- Safe & Private
- Accessible to all
- Affordable & Available when needed
- Well maintained & managed
- Cater menstrual hygiene management
- Meet the needs of parenting women

Modules

Understanding the spatial constrains in urban areas, the modules have been designed with a sense of **versatility** to fit into multiple **scales** and various **contexts** that can be converted into **Prototype.**

MODULARITY
GRID
PROTOTYPE
STANDARDS
FUNCTIONALITY





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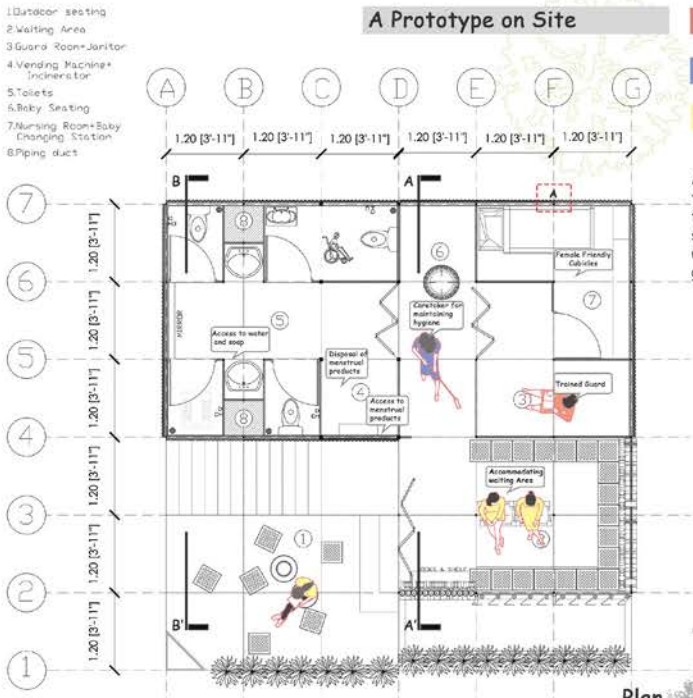
SHEET 01

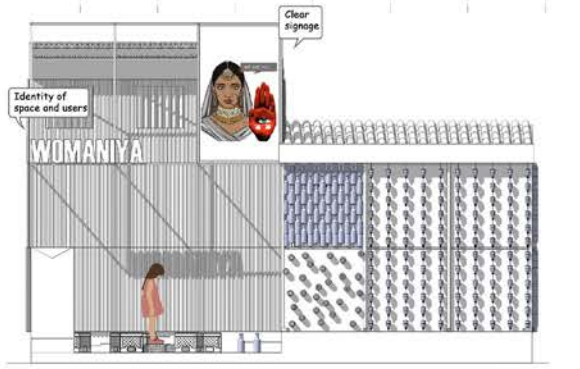
2nd WINNING ENTRY

Aditi S Itankar, Pranav P Kakade
IDEAS, Nagpur ; INDIA

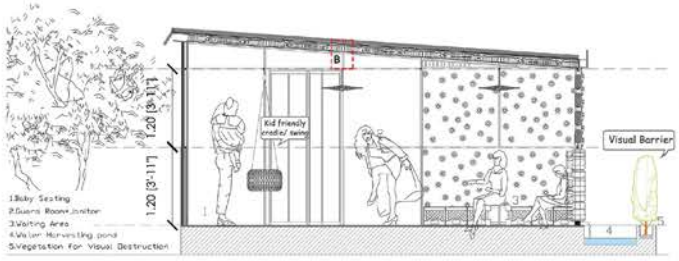
A Prototype on Site



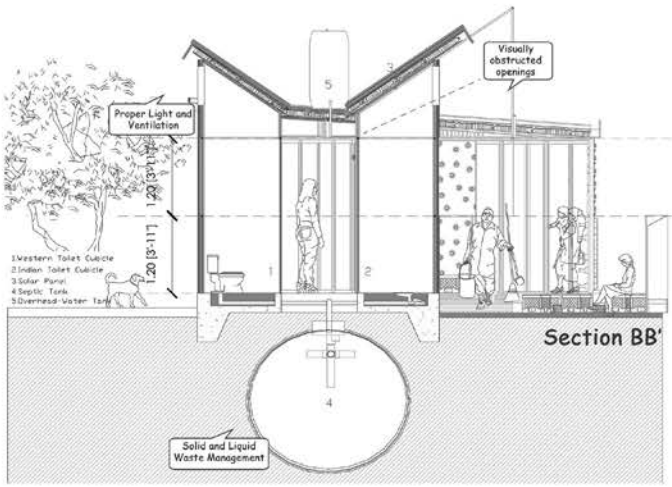
Plan



Elevation



Section AA'



Section BB'

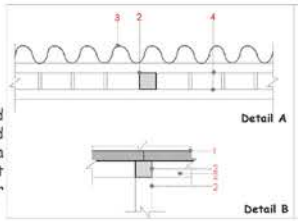
Transgender Guard

CareTaker

Users

A trained transgender guard for safety and a sense of comfort within the user group.

Details



1.Recycled HDPE sheet

2.Hollow box iron section inside of pallet walls

3.Recycled Polycarbonate corrugated plastic

4.Recycled HDPE Pallet Structure

Material for site

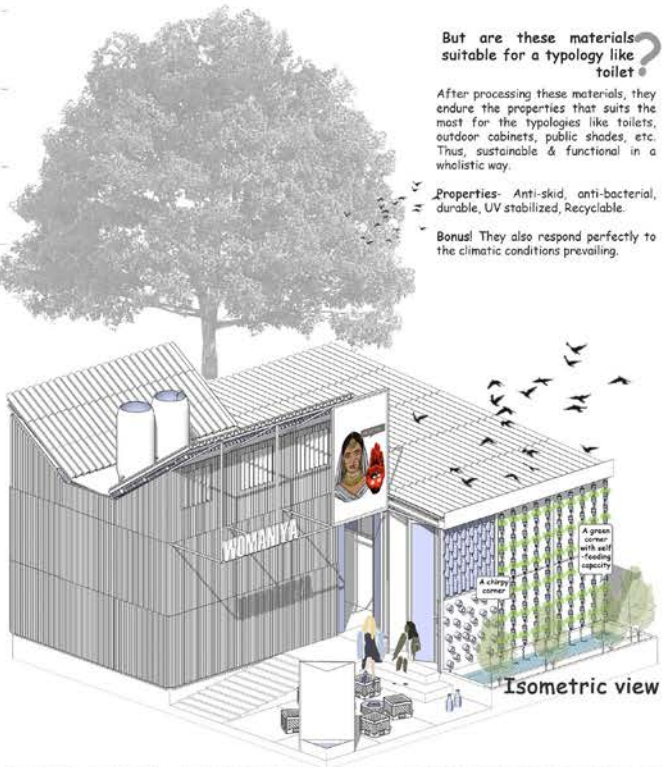
The site being amidst the major market area has a huge potential to procure the raw materials for construction . It generates plastic waste, metal scrap, plastic and glass bottles and other such waste in a huge amount!

But are these materials suitable for a typology like toilet

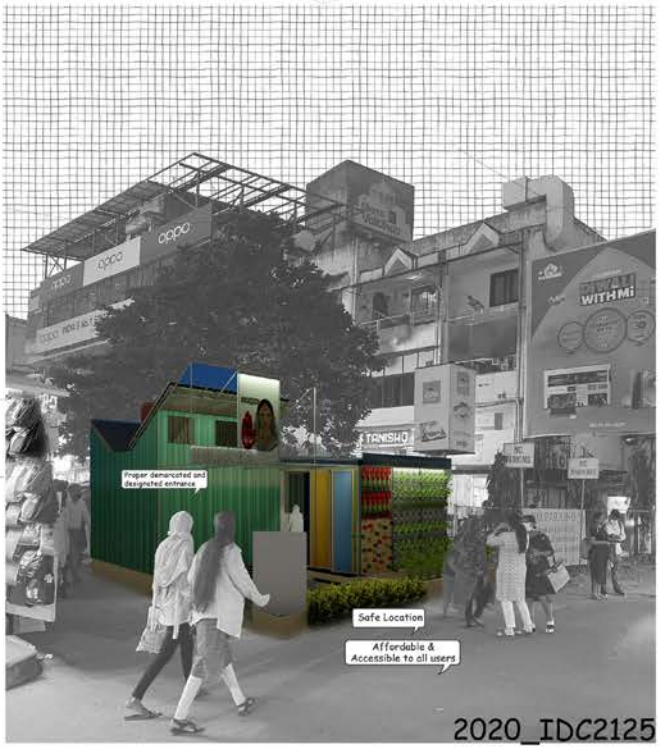
After processing these materials, they endure the properties that suits the most for the typologies like toilets, outdoor cabinets, public shades, etc. Thus, sustainable & functional in a wholistic way.

Properties- Anti-skid, anti-bacterial, durable, UV stabilized, Recyclable.

Bonus! They also respond perfectly to the climatic conditions prevailing.

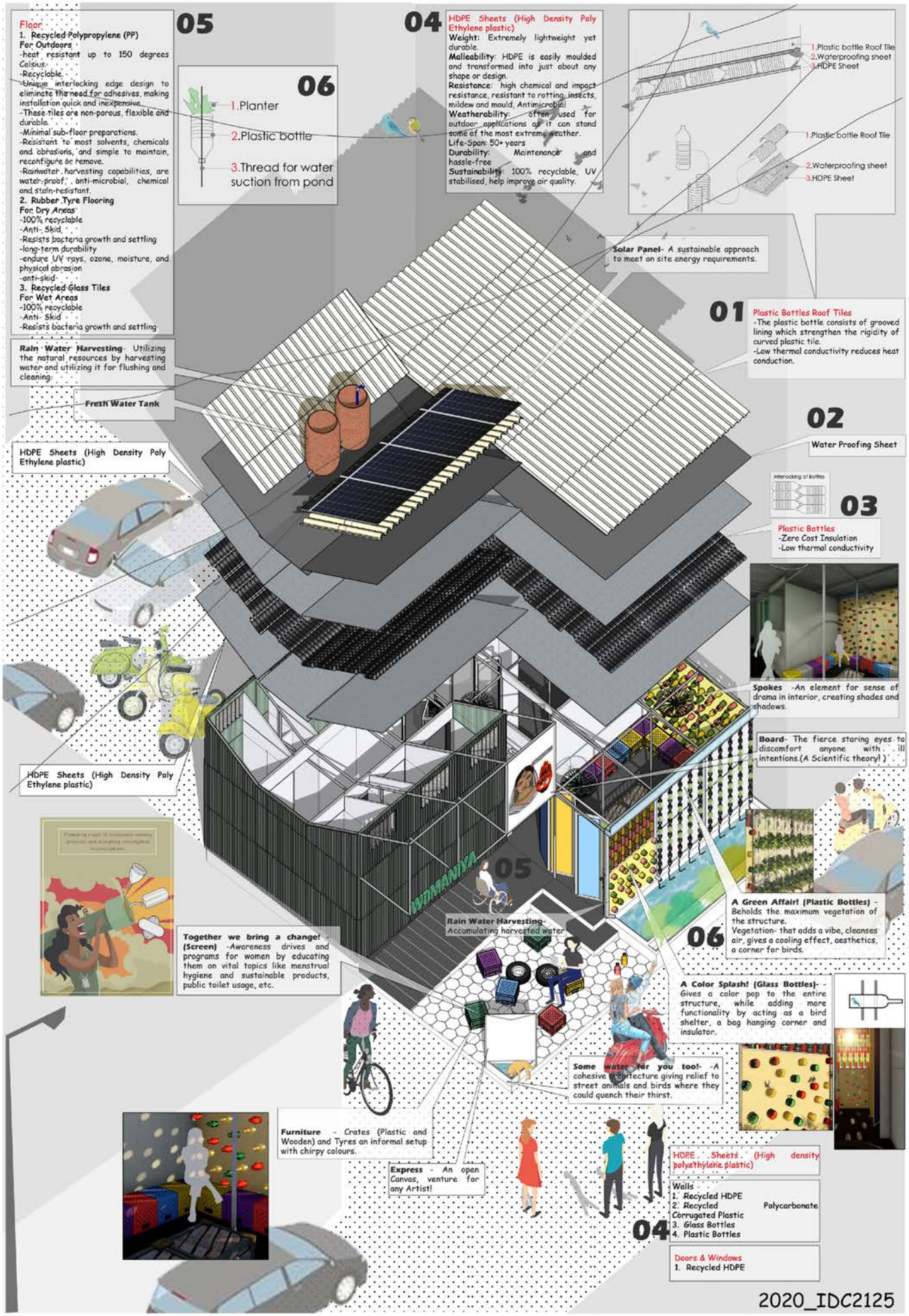


Isometric view



2nd WINNING ENTRY

Aditi S Itankar, Pranav P Kakade
IDEAS, Nagpur ; INDIA



2nd WINNING ENTRY

Aditi S Itankar, Pranav P Kakade
IDEAS, Nagpur ; INDIA

SHEET 03

Up-Life Scenario

2020_IDC2164

Muara Angke is a slum village located in North Jakarta. The majority of men in Muara Angke mostly work as fishermen while the women act as shell peelers. The shells that are peeled are left on the ground so they rot and pollute the soil, water and air.

Muara Angke is included in the government's reclamation project, to developed the area into apartment blocks. The government sees that local people live in slum areas and it is not feasible so that residents must be moved to flat-houses. The community does not want to be reclaimed because flat-houses is too far from the sea while the majority of the people are fishermen and they cannot afford to live without the sea. Until now, the reclamation process has found no bright spots.

The Uplife Scenario Project aims to save Muara Angke residence by improving the quality of life of the community. If the people of Muara Angke can improve the quality of life, so the reclamation can be prevented. Improving the quality of life of the poor in coastal areas start from economic improvements because people need to fulfill their most basic needs. Many poor people, even they cannot afford to eat, let alone care for the environment around them.

Site Analysis

Location : Muara Angke, Jakarta, Indonesia
vast : 3500 m2

Issue

Slum Area
- Bad Sanitation
- Semi permanent residence with poor health quality
- overcrowded population

Polluted Water
difficult access on clean water because the water is polluted by shellfish waste and plastic waste.

Shellfish Waste
People throw shells carelessly and eventually pollute the soil and water

Solution

1. Shellfish and plastic production Effect :
- improve the economy of citizens
- reduce shellfish waste and plastic

Due to a lack of government assistance and a lack of community economy, to build a shell craft center, the community has to fend for itself by utilizing used materials that are around.

2. PUBLIC SANITATION effect:
- awareness to save water
- improving the health of citizens

The sanitation public provides clean water for residents because residents are not yet able to provide clean water for their own homes.

3. PROPER HOUSING Effect:
- population growth increases as quality of life improves issues:
lack of land due to overcrowded population

The process of building a livable house is growing, meaning that it does not occur in one time, but occurs gradually with the materials obtained from the shell craft center and exchanging materials between residents.

4. Vertical Village Effect:
- facilitates residents to live with vertical occupancy

This stage is needed because population growth continues but the remaining land is very limited.

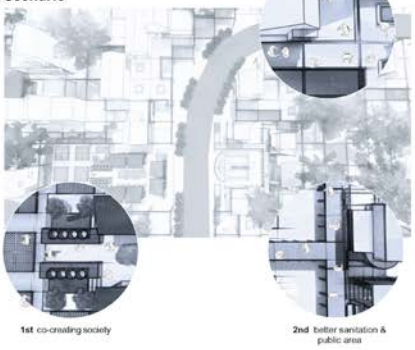
With the 3 solutions offered, there will be an increase in the quality of community life so that the government will not carry out reclamation in Muara Angke village because the people can live independently.

Residental Waste Urgency
- Solid Waste : 6.504 kg/day
- Liquid Waste : 650.400 L/day
- Waste Percentage : 60.17%

"Hi, My name is Fariz. I live in Muara Angke, a very crowded district with poor sanitation."

"My father is the head of the fishermen. At night I used to go with my father to go sailing to catch Shellfish and come back during the day. Then my mother peeled the shells and brought them to the distributor agent. The shells are dumped into our yards without being recycled and then cause a bad smell which also pollutes our water and soil."

Scenario



SHEET 01

Omah Kerang

material factory from shell and plastic

2020_IDC2164

"due to reclamation issue, my fathers and residents then wanted to prove that we could survive by our self so that our land was not taken by the government. My father then invited the residents to build a Shellfish processing center called "Omah Kerang" to improve the local economy from processed shellfish and reduce shellfish waste."

"I'll help mom"

"We started learning how to process shells into ready-to-use building materials such as bricks, tiles and ceramics at this facility. Initially some residents were reluctant to join, but after seeing for themselves that Omah Kerang was able to add economic value to the residents, they finally joined. When I was 15 years old, I am no longer joined my father in catching shellfish, I helped my mother more at Omah Kerang."

Production Phase

1. **Peeling Station**
This place consists of 2 floors. Upstairs is a place to peel shells. The shells are then immediately thrown down and taken to the crushing station

2. **Crushing Station**
This place consists of 2 floors. Upstairs is a place to crush shells and plastic into powder. The powder then collected and bring to oven to make building material

3. **Oven**
There are 4 mix bowl on the oven. The shellfish powder and plastic flakes mixed with plastic to make batter then the batter will be taken to the drying spot

Mix-container
Fuell

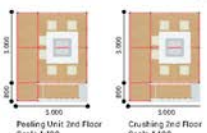
4. **Dryer**
The dryer use natural sunlight to dry the batter. There are bricks and roaster & roof cast. The butter will poured inside the molding and then dry naturally under the sun. This shellfish construction material then can be used to sell to increase local community economy or even saved to increase local community housing quality.

Zero Waste Structure
the structure use waste scaffolding from reclamation project

Zero Waste Material
fisher net use as railing to keep people safe

"When I was 20 years old, the conditions has changed a lot. The community is now able to eat properly, the environment is also cleaner because shellfish waste has been drastically reduced. When economic problems improve, residents begin to think about living healthier and cleaner lives. The problem is that our area is very difficult to get clean water, we even usually use sea water for bathing and chapters."

Plan



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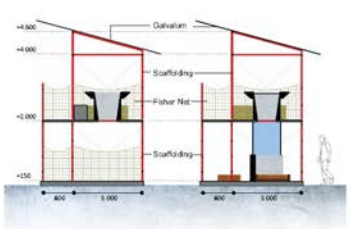
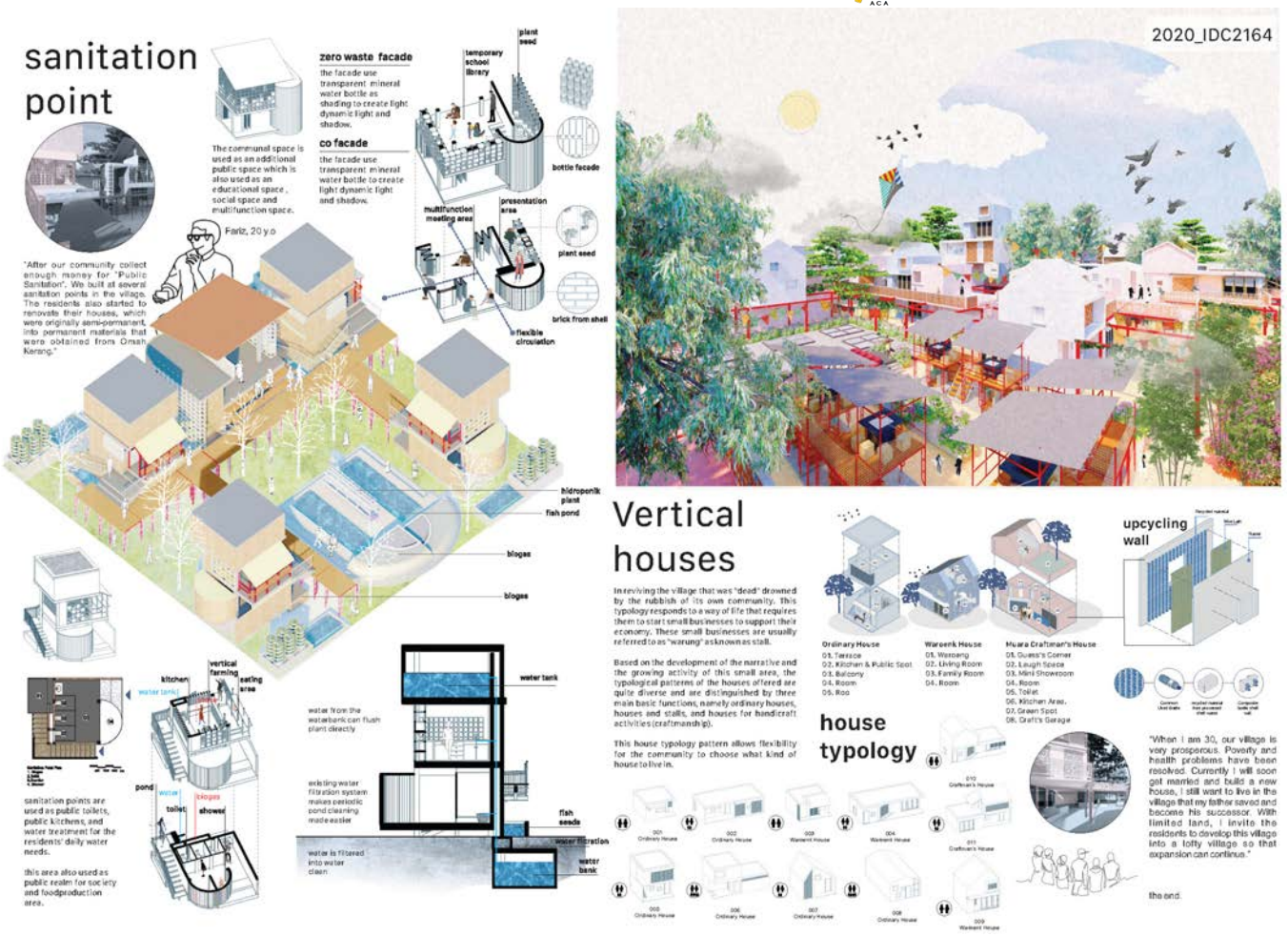


SHEET 02

3rd WINNING ENTRY

Melisa Akma Sari, Muhammad Ihsan Hernanta, Chairunnisa
Universitas Islam Indonesia ; INDONESIA



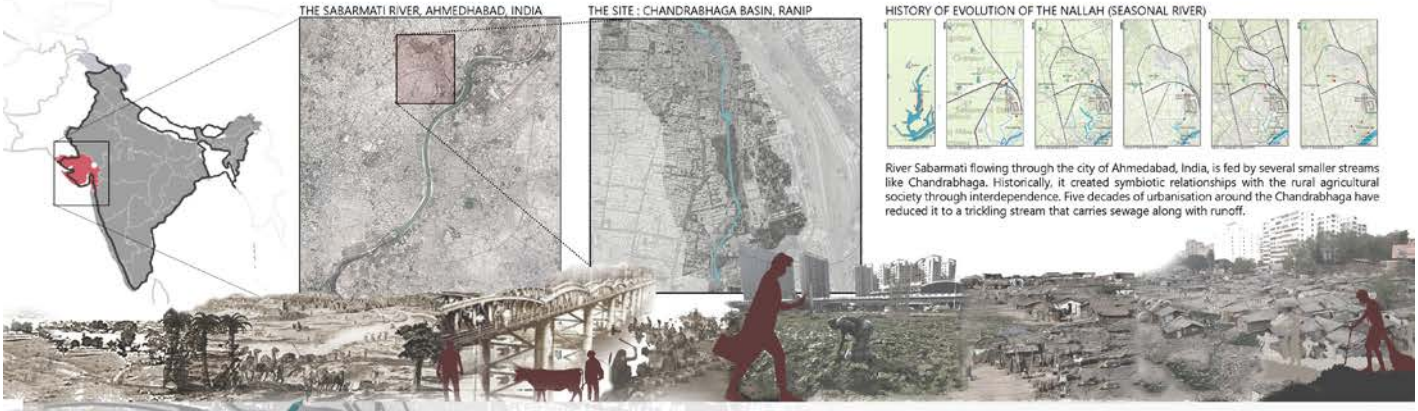
SHEET 03

3rd WINNING ENTRY

Melisa Akma Sari, Muhammad Ihsan Hernanta, Chairunnisa
Universitas Islam Indonesia ; INDONESIA

The Chandrabhaga Nallah

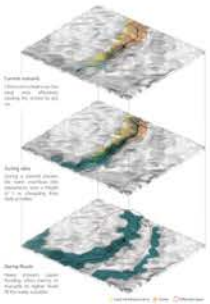
The cradle of River Sabarmati's solid waste problems



River Sabarmati flowing through the city of Ahmedabad, India, is fed by several smaller streams like Chandrabhaga. Historically, it created symbiotic relationships with the rural agricultural society through interdependence. Five decades of urbanisation around the Chandrabhaga have reduced it to a trickling stream that carries sewage along with runoff.

Reading the site

As a consequence of overexploitation of groundwater, extensive rainwater runoff, degradation of natural vegetation, and alarming flow of domestic wastes from settlements that had sprouted on its edges, a nuisance to health and an eyesore of waterlogged trash, the nallah meanders unacknowledged through the city carrying sewage and runoff to the Sabarmati River. During heavy monsoon, the clogged-up remnants of the nallah tend to flood and cause massive devastation to all the encroachments built on its floodplains. The low-lying banks were thus left riddled with poor housing, unemployment, and social exclusion in stark contrast with the prosperous higher grounds.



What is a Nallah?

Traditionally nallahs served versatile functions. Depending on the time of year, they carried overflows of monsoon rains or were cultivated as fields of holdings. Thus the Chandrabhaga nallah was once the lowest portions of an agricultural surface and local response to the wide fluctuation between dry and wet seasons in India. Apart from providing irrigation for acres of fields, the nallah had once been the source of drinking water and other daily activities for its residents before the 1900s.

Chandrabhaga nallah vs. the Current Sewage Treatment System

A topographical gradient caused by leveling of land to accommodate the construction of Sabarmati Central Jail and the Concor terminal created a divide between city and stream. Groundwater as well as surface water has become almost non-existent and water dependency for daily needs now shifted to borrowed water due to frequent water scarcity.
Only 60% of the area is connected to a proper sewage line since most of them are too poor to afford to pay for it. Garbage collection is not regular and the residents have opted for the easy way out by throwing their garbage into the nallah. They do not have the know-how to segregate or compost their waste, which is 90% biodegradable. The problem is not merely a lack of infrastructure, but also about changing people's behavior.
Garbage that floats downstream along the course of the river including their own household wastes overwhelms the communities in the low lying areas along the stream edges, and are blighted by unemployment, poor housing, socially excluded from urbanised higher grounds. The areas adjacent to the stream are characterized by a combination of challenges like lack of access to basic sanitation and clean water, inadequate public green space, annual flooding, unacknowledged. And unsafe environment cobbled together with non-durable materials.

Choice of site

Garbage that floats downstream along the course of the river including their own household wastes overwhelms the communities in the low lying areas along the stream edges, and are blighted by unemployment, poor housing, socially excluded from urbanised higher grounds. The areas adjacent to the stream are characterized by a combination of challenges like lack of access to basic sanitation and clean water, inadequate public green space, annual flooding, unacknowledged. And unsafe environment cobbled together with non-durable materials.

(Only a stretch of 1 kilometer long along the Sabarmati Central Jail, the Chandrabhaga bridge and the RTO circle is taken up to be analyzed and revived for the purpose of demonstration of this proposal.)

LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF THROUGH THE SELECTED SITE AREA OF CHANDRABHAGA NALLAH

Chandrabhaga stream was once the lowest portions of an agricultural surface, allowing water to gather and flow. Besides groundwater, surface water is also almost non-existent now.
Water dependency now shifted to borrowed water due to frequent water scarcity and flooding.
--- Revive the Nallah---

I_ READING THE SITE

Waste accumulation | Flooding | Unemployment | Poor housing | Social Exclusion

Out of troubled waters

2020_IDC2086

HONOURABLE MENTION

Twinkle Elizabeth John
CEPT, Ahmedabad ; INDIA

SHEET 01

Imagining interactions / operations
Developing an operative framework

Waste as a resource

'Pollution is nothing but resources we're not harvesting. We allow them to disperse because we've been ignorant of their value.'- Buckminster Fuller

For developing rapidly urbanizing suburbs like Ranip, waste can serve as wealth, with economic potential and viability, both to generate livelihoods and develop the quality of life, for the unskilled urban poor.
In a landscape where people, traditional livelihoods and natural systems are being rapidly displaced without proper city planning, we reimagine the nexus of energy, water, and waste management to develop a new pattern of non-definitive, regenerative tactical urban inserts centered on rebuilding natural systems and empowering those dependant on it, while continuing to adapt to the dynamism of the river.
Regeneration helps develop a restorative relationship in the hinterlands, its environmental structure, its natural systems, and the resources they depend on. More importantly, it restores value to the urban community and economy of those areas, brings back its connection to the city.

Design strategy
Holding and Flows

The overall design strategy is to restore the Chandrabhaga nallah into a **system of holdings and flows**, with platforms and folds in the landscape that allows **bio remedial process** of water before it reaches the Sabarmati River and benefits the communities it flows through, creating a **new system of water dependency** on the 'Urban River'.

Design approach
'Out of troubled waters' aims at

- **Empowering and fashioning self-reliant communities**
- **Indigenously produced, off-the-grid, sustainable, and resilient systems**
- **Low-cost and low-maintenance operations with simplified rituals.**

Modifying Rituals: Developing a program

The calendar displays seasonal activities and temporal adaptations that are proposed to be phased over four stages depending on the river temperament and climatic conditions to create employment opportunities, recreational spaces, and absorbent landscapes to help overcome decades of environmental degradation.

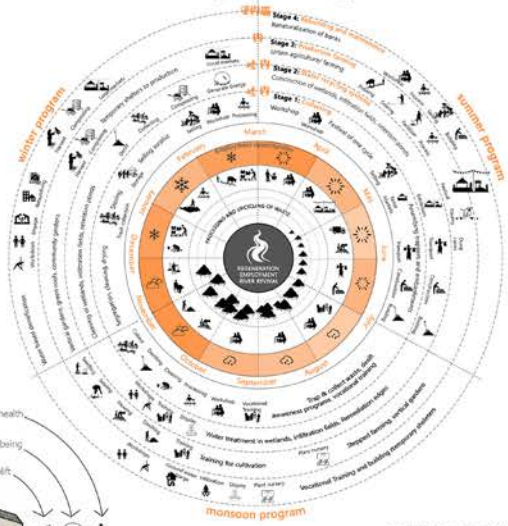
It works towards altering and repurposing its structure, to incorporate operational rituals that privilege both, the setting and its settlement.

Firstly, locals should be **counseled about the opportunities and benefits** of waste collection and **incentivized to be self-motivated** to collect trash along the nallah and reduce the amount of waste generated at the source level.

Second, once the trash is collected, locals can start to transform the land and the waste collected for productive purposes directed at flood control, sponge infrastructure, raising of groundwater levels, rebuilding of living spaces. Public land on the edges will be used for **water treatment, water retention, and percolation.**

In the **third stage,** the area will become a productive landscape for **agricultural produce and the creation of upcycled products.** Platforms will start to be introduced across or near the nallah to provide working spaces for **agro-processing and crafts.** A combination of 'waste recycling with space independent intensive agriculture' in the form of mobile vertical gardens will ensure access to cheaply self-cultivated food.

Lastly, the focus is on providing services on these platforms: maintaining public spaces, planting trees or any other services to improve their communities and simultaneously maintain and recharge groundwater levels and the river.



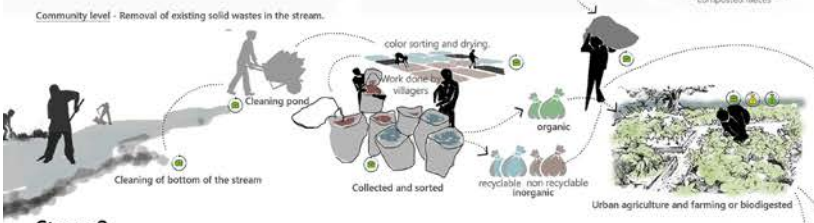
Stage 1
Collecting Waste

Household level - Initiatives to be autonomous and reduce the amount of waste generated at source level.

CALENDER OF OPERATIONS AND RITUALS

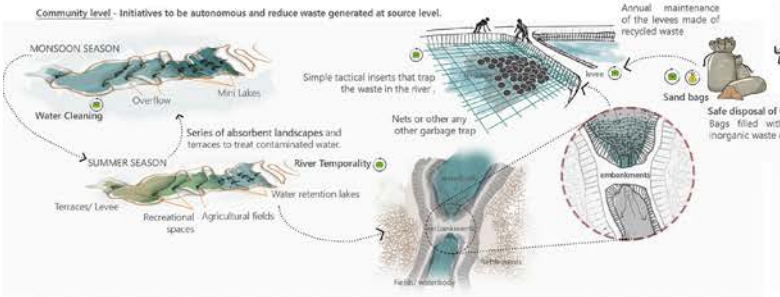
Proposed system

Community level - Removal of existing solid wastes in the stream.



Stage 2
Waste Recycling Systems

Community level - Initiatives to be autonomous and reduce waste generated at source level.



Stage 3

Stage 4
Scrap material and upcycled products sold off
Revenue generation

Regenerative communities

Employment generation_ Incentivized collection and regeneration of wastes from the river and from households could serve as a source of revenue generation. Villagers become self-sufficient in their energy needs and not depend on the government as much as possible by practicing RWH and composting techniques for at least 4 to 6 months of the year.

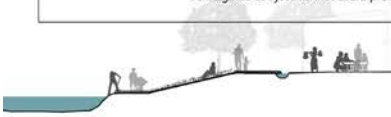
On a small scale, unskilled poor will also acquire extra employment opportunities, lifelong intensive agricultural skills, waste recycling skills, increased food and water security, increased savings from costs of food, ability to raise incomes, clean and healthy environment, reduced pollution, etc.

Quality of Living_ An ecological understanding of rivers and their temperaments will help create jobs. Healthy floodplains support activities like farming and sustain entire communities.

The repair and maintenance of the project involve low expenditure conservation works such as deepening and widening of streams, construction of levees and berms using sandbags and other locally sourced materials and digging of farm ponds.

This can not only create seasonal jobs for thousands of people but also create an environment that generates long and short term employment opportunities and where livelihoods can flourish.

The project addresses lost dependencies on urban rivers as sources of water, energy and occupation. The overwhelming conditions of waste accumulation and dense informal settlements along the floodplains can be seen as opportunities. The rivers are reimagined as systems that could provide dignified occupations and habitable spaces for the marginalised communities, progressing towards becoming indispensable actors of Ahmedabad's society.
--- ReGenerative Communities---



II_ PROGRAMMING THE SITE

River revival | Self sustaining communities | Shifting edges | Tactical insert | Waste regeneration

Out of troubled waters
2020_IDC2086

HONOURABLE MENTION

Twinkle Elizabeth John
CEPT, Ahmedabad ; INDIA

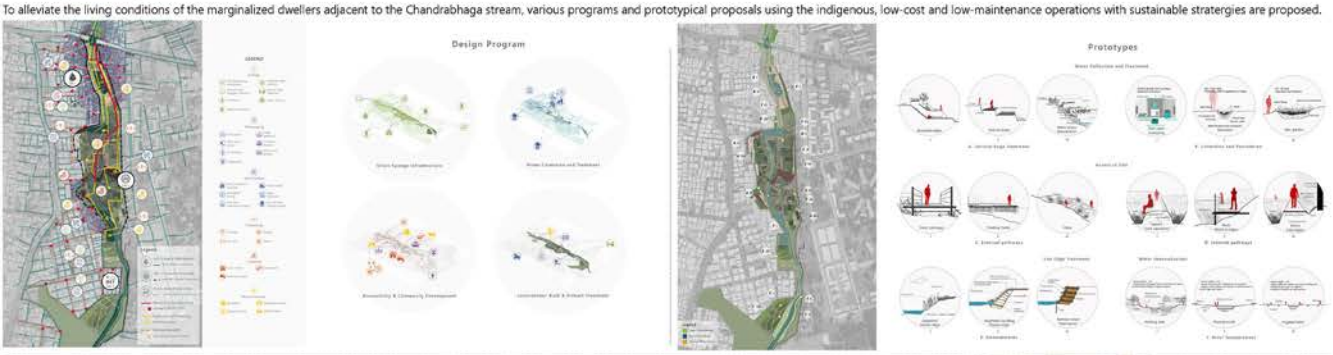
Reimagining Water

Operative rituals and temporal adaptions

Crafting a place:

Translating ritual to space

To alleviate the living conditions of the marginalized dwellers adjacent to the Chandrabhaga stream, various programs and prototypical proposals using the indigenous, low-cost and low-maintenance operations with sustainable strategies are proposed.



ZONE 1

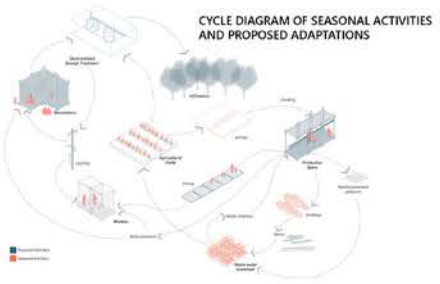
Nature revival zone

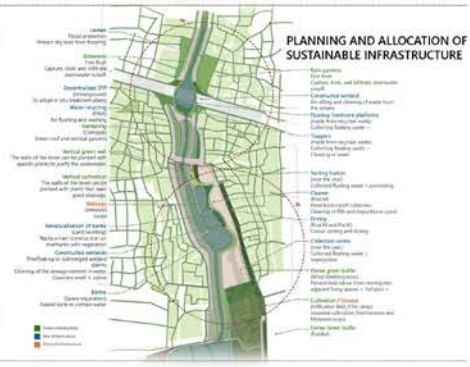
Unplanned urbanization along the river edges has led to severe pollution problems in this zone. **Major collection, cleaning, processing and revival measures** have to be undertaken in this zone.

Zero waste communities
Reduce the amount of waste at source.
Rainwater collection + Composting

Recycle and Reuse: Green sanitation infrastructure
Reuse treated water at households for flushing/washing or for landscapes

Sponge Infrastructure
Replenish the depleting groundwater table through penetrable greens/surfaces.





Seasonal visualization of proposed rituals and operations

After each stage of restoration, depending on the time of year, all the proposed functions and activities in and around the site will build a new lifestyle, which opens a window to the people in the urbanized higher grounds and attract visitors from the city. Three major components of this new lifestyle can be highlighted.

The community based approaches ensure the rebuilding of healthy living spaces and lifestyles for the marginalized and other social classes as well. Production based lifestyle helps catalyze 'mid-grounds' of economic and social opportunities like seasonal festivals and local stalls to sell agro-products and crafts. Finally, ecology-based interventions which will secure water and natural resources, replenish groundwater levels, and prevent flooding. This new, flexible lifestyle offers its many stakeholders to have their own alternative to have a better life.

Phasing and Development

Novel Ecology

Because of its non-definitive and transient nature, this prototype is pretty feasible and will become a novel ecology that learns and adapts to the living, natural, and cultural landscape it sits in.

Together with the integration of ecology, society and landscape planning, it eschews the image of the river and the lower grounds as unacknowledged parasitic open sewers of the city and moves towards a model for building resilient regenerative communities.

The project envisions revival and transformation of the Chandrabhaga River, in a way that attunes its temperament to the needs of its hinterlands. Through a series of regenerative tactical modifications, the project invigorates the floodplain and the urban poor it holds. It works towards altering and repurposing its structure, to incorporate operational rituals that privilege both, the setting and its settlement.

--- Integration of society---

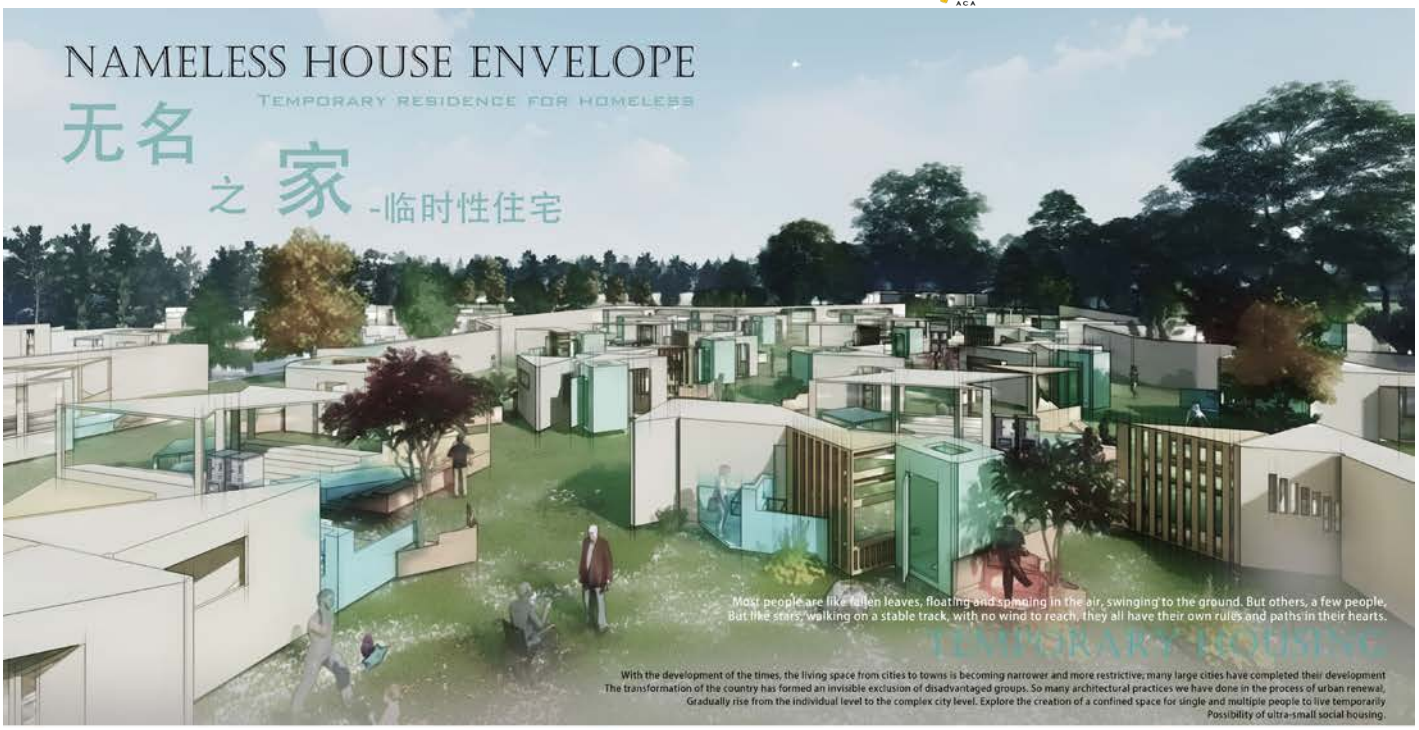
HONOURABLE MENTION

Twinkle Elizabeth John
CEPT, Ahmedabad ; INDIA

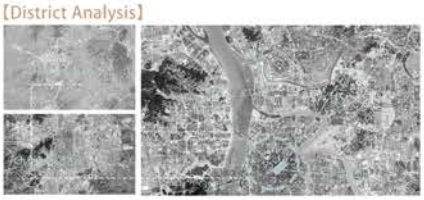
NAMELESS HOUSE ENVELOPE

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE FOR HOMELESS

无名之家 -临时性住宅



【District Analysis】



【Situation Analysis】

The documentary "Siege", documenting a group of living Stream near Changsha Railway Station and suburban park Wanderers, beggars, etc.
They have different reasons for gathering here Not the same, what they do is the same as the documentary Like a group of people, begging and wandering...For people entering and leaving the station, this is a Tao.
For the tramp, at the train station There is a mat on the open space next to it Discarded items piled up next to the summer mat, here it becomes Their home. Working people near the train station The staff seems to have acquiesced to their residence permit, This also makes the position of the Rangers more powerful.

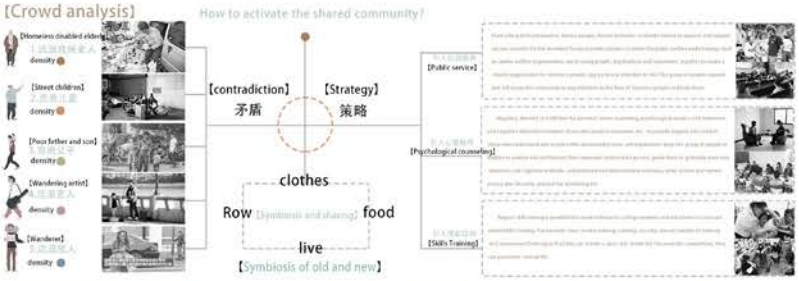
【Problem resolution】

The tramp on the edge is like an abandoned island...
In the past few years, through reports, appeals to the whole city to donate We went to give clothes and warmth together, but the problem was not solved and the crux of the problem was unclear.
Once, Wang Feng said the tears of many people: if one day, I am old and helpless. The world is impermanent, and all beings may be in a difficult situation. Those who doubt it may also become wanderers: if you apply Provarication. One day, if it is us who are wandering, What should we do What to do.

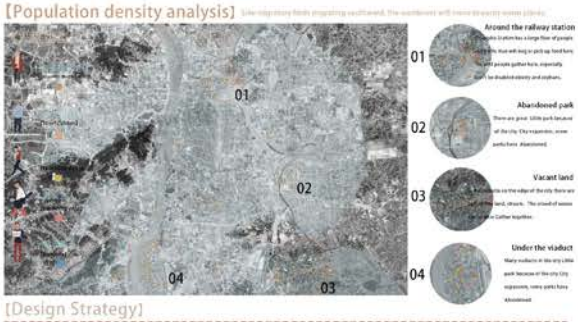
How to solve the housing, survival and heart of the homeless Management and other aspects, how to provide timely assistance and assistance so that the city Is the city's public service a virtuous circle?

【Crowd analysis】

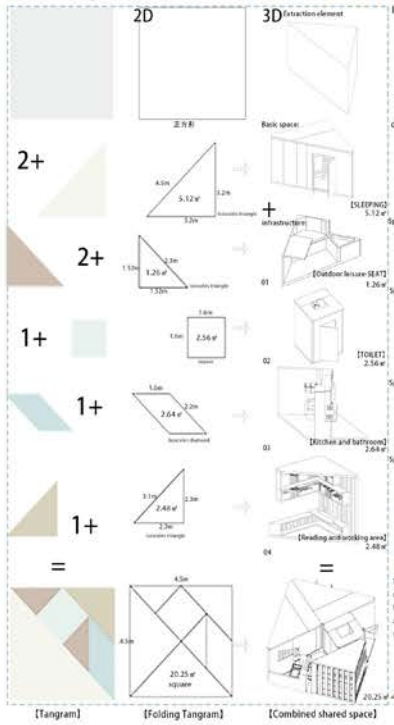
How to activate the shared community?



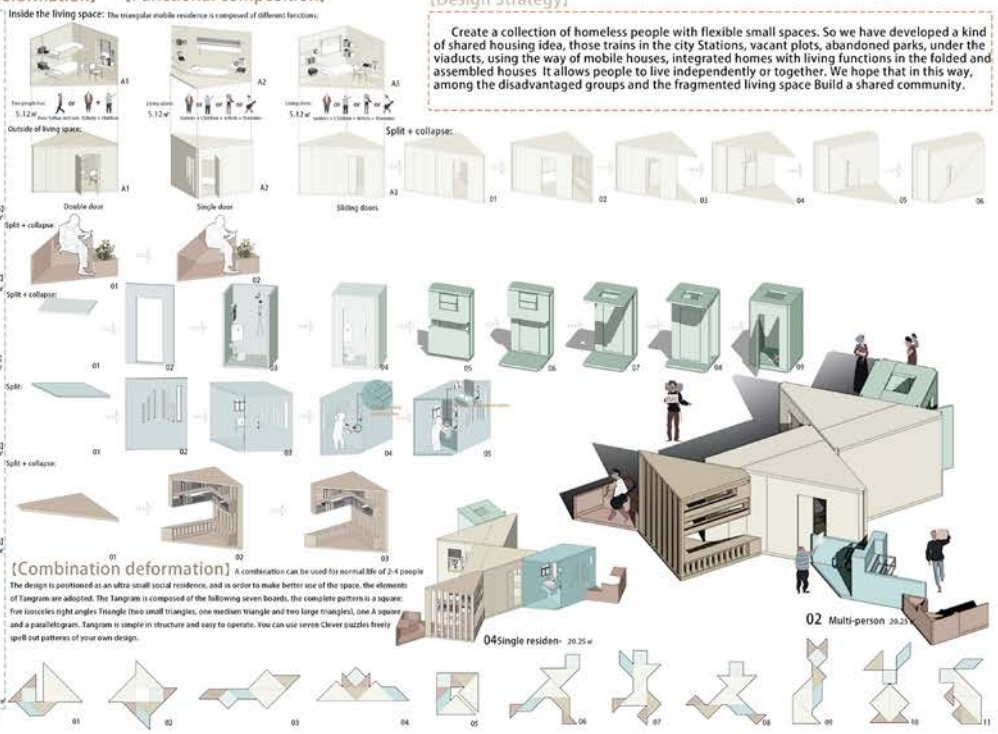
【Population density analysis】



【Morphological analysis】



【Combination deformation】 【Functional composition】



【Design Strategy】

Create a collection of homeless people with flexible small spaces. So we have developed a kind of shared housing idea, those trains in the city Stations, vacant plots, abandoned parks, under the viaducts, using the way of mobile houses, integrated homes with living functions in the folded and assembled houses It allows people to live independently or together. We hope that in this way, among the disadvantaged groups and the fragmented living space Build a shared community.

【Combination deformation】

The design is positioned as an ultra-small social residence, and in order to make better use of the space, the elements of Tangram are adopted. The Tangram is composed of the following seven boards, the complete pattern is a square: five isosceles right angles Triangle (two small triangles, one medium triangle and two large triangles), one A square and a parallelogram. Tangram is simple in structure and easy to operate. You can use seven Clever puzzles freely spell out patterns of your own design.

A combination can be used for normal life of 2-4 people

HONOURABLE MENTION

Yali Tan, Team -Annan Ye, Tianqi Wang
Beijing Institute of Fashion Technology , CHINA

SHEET 01

【Functional composition of living space and folding method】

The basic idea of this plan is to minimize the private space occupied by individuals, and make ample and abundant public space around.
Due to the migration characteristics of homeless people, the residential space attribute is defined as temporary housing, and the material is a sustainable and recyclable triangle board.
The form is a geometric equilateral triangle, which can be folded into an envelope style for easy handling during migration.

A1 isometric drawing

A2 isometric drawing

A3 isometric drawing

A1 Upper and lower bed + work table + folding board (for two persons) A2 Single bed + work table + folding board (for one person)

scale: 3.2*3.2*4.5*H2.3

A3 Single bed + work table + folding board (for one person)

scale: 3.2*3.2*4.5*H2.3

A1 Floor plan

A2 Floor plan

A3 Floor plan

Two people live:5.12㎡

Poor father and son Elderly + children

A1 Section view

Living alone:5.12㎡

Seniors + Children + Artists + Travelers

A2 Section view

Living alone:5.12㎡

Seniors + Children + Artists + Travelers

A3 Section view

In the city of the individual age Wandering man, conception of life A new type of sharing society Area. Those empty in the city Buildings and streets In the crevice, abandoned park, Urban open space, under the viaduct Private space opens, a Human space design becomes one A small size less than 5 square meters Moving box. kitchen, Toilet, shower, wash Cloakroom-life function security Public outside the box In space, between boxes Can be placed freely Tables, chairs, sofas, avatarsUsed a small square. Box home Inside the tool is a private space,It is both private and Have a common nature, expand Community space. This side The basic idea of the case is to put a Private space occupied by people shrinks To the smallest, to make room for the surrounding Wide and rich public space between.

01 20.25㎡

20.25㎡ 02

20.25㎡ 03

04 20.25㎡

【Behavior occurs】

Residency exchange area

10 bottles or = 1 night residency

Exchange the right of residence by picking up discarded bottles and putting them in the blue smart storage box.

Outdoor leisure seating area

Turning on the small tables provides a comfortable outdoor platform for the rest. Public welfare organizations and social psychological counselling agencies provide psychological counseling to traffickers with mental illnesses, enter society and normal social life as soon as possible, and end the vagrant life.

For example: People who like books can choose houses with large bookshelves to create their favorite reading space. Put your favorite books on the shelves, sit on the bed or read them underground. By observing the books that users like, people who have the same preferences will naturally communicate and gather together. If you move the box, gather several homeless people with the same hobbies to discuss the future, communicate and help each other. The surrounding space becomes an open discussion space and simple meeting room, a semi-public and ambiguous shared space.

05 Recreation and fitness facilities

Residential area
(two persons OR one person living area)

The bedroom serves as the basic living room to ensure basic sleep.

Because this is a living space that can be easily assembled, it is different from a traditional home. It can be manufactured on the assembly line of a nearby furniture factory without on-site construction. After completion, it can be transported to the required site to complete the site transformation. The plan will transform these large amounts of idle land to create a shared community and give new life.

Exchange the right of residence by picking up the discarded bottles and putting them in the orange storage box.

06 Central Exchange Place

Kitchen area

Homeless people often choose fast food or pick up raw and cold objects in the trash can to solve. Decide his three meals, a simple kitchen, heating and simple food processing, let him We have a bite of hot rice to eat.

Reading booth

Provide current news, newspapers and magazines to the homeless to enrich their free life while increasing the sense of social participation and gaining new knowledge.

20.25㎡ 07 Multi-person living area

Restroom

There are shower facilities in the bathroom and hot water is supplied regularly.

Central Exchange Place

Provide handicraft education and employment training to homeless people.

20.25㎡ 08 Single living area

【Shared life community】

【Streamline analysis diagram】

Mainstream
Secondary streamline

【Function zoning map】

01 Central Exchange Place
02 Multi-person living area
03 Multi-person living area
04 Single living area
05 Single living area
07 Recreation and fitness facilities

【General plan】

HONOURABLE MENTION

Yali Tan, Team -Annan Ye, Tianqi Wang
Beijing Institute of Fashion Technology , CHINA

SHEET 02

2021

ACA's INTERNATIONAL DESIGN COMPETITION

2021 | MONADIC ARCHITECTURE

2021 | MONADIC ARCHITECTURE

POSTER & BRIEF

THE JURY

Ar. Sachin Rastogi
Zero Energy Design Lab
New Delhi, INDIA

Ar. Shimul Javeri Kadri
SJK Architects
Mumbai, INDIA

Dr. Eng. Muhammad Nur Fajri Alfata
Research Institute for Human Settlements
INDONESIA

BRIEF

"Architecture is a discipline that requires a deep cultural, sociological, economical, political and ethical understanding of the world. This is what students need to learn because, when we are in a state of crisis like we are today, we have to rethink the world."
- ODILE DECQ

The first purpose of architecture is to create habitat that fulfil the needs of society or individuals for places to work and live. It is a manifestation and expression of cultural values of the society with which it interacts. Over the years Architectural Design and perception have changed dramatically, transcending through the passage of time, absorbing and reflecting the changing trends in human behaviour brought about by technological advances and modernization. The entire spectrum from space to urban planning needs to follow a direction that amalgamates tradition and technology capturing the psyche of the society.
Mainstream Urban architecture has inherently remained universal or generic enough to be easily replicated anywhere else in the world thereby losing its connect with the local context. Whereas, the 2018's Pritzker Prize winner B. V. Doshi's Aranya Township Project (1983) in Indore, Central India which was a low-income incentivised site and services vernacular housing project. It is an ideal example for understanding the concept of designing for community inclusiveness and proposing vernacular architecture as a medium while dealing with modern day complexities of high-density urbanisation.

The round building housing complex designed by Urbanus architects in Guangzhou is inspired by ancient 'Tulou' that has encouraged community living in China over centuries. The traditional Tulou dwelling is a rural Chinese housing typology originating in the 12th Century, particularly to the Hakka mountains. Following the Chinese dwelling tradition of 'closed outside, open inside', the self-contained structures formed a small walled city, each housing up to 800 people. The Fortified walls built contained the individual dwellings, enclosing a generous inner-courtyard and communal facilities. The homes themselves were small and modest but shared amenity spaces including ceremonial halls, water-wells, bathrooms and washrooms.

This Aga Khan winning project involved the design of a 220-apartment housing complex for low income families. The urban Tulou consists of an outer circular block with a rectangular box within that is connected to the outer ring by bridges and a courtyard. Both the circular and rectangular blocks contain small apartment units; the spaces in between are for circulation and community use. The lower floors contain shops and other community facilities.

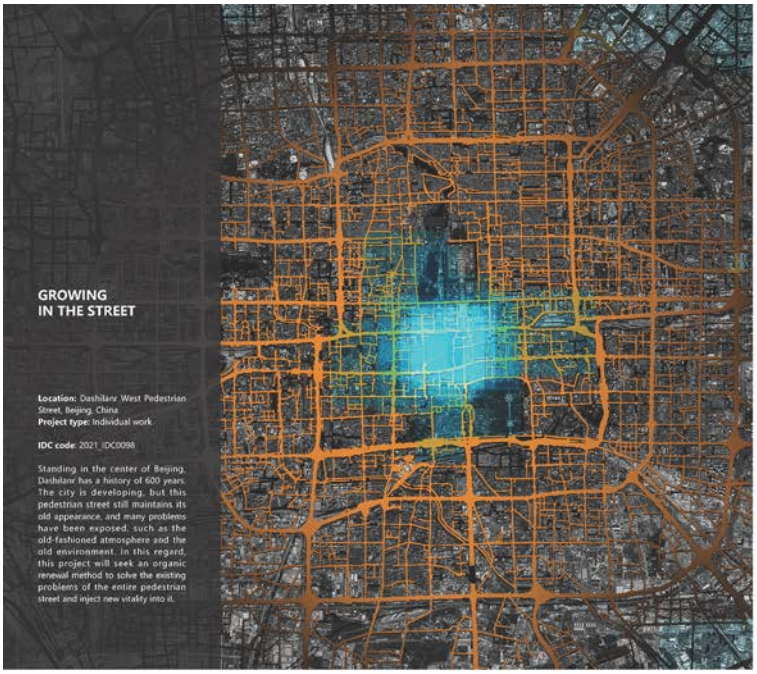
How do we continue to evolve as a society without neglecting our past? What are the ways by which architecture can take on the present-day challenges posing as a global driver of change and simultaneously engaging with the local culture? Perhaps if one discovers as of 'why' inheritance matters while looking forward in time, the 'what' and 'how' of responsive design will reveal itself.

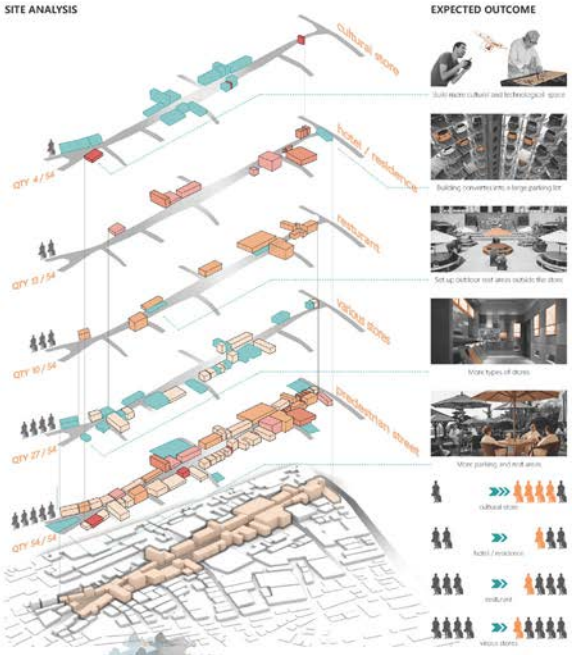
THE DESIGN CHALLENGE

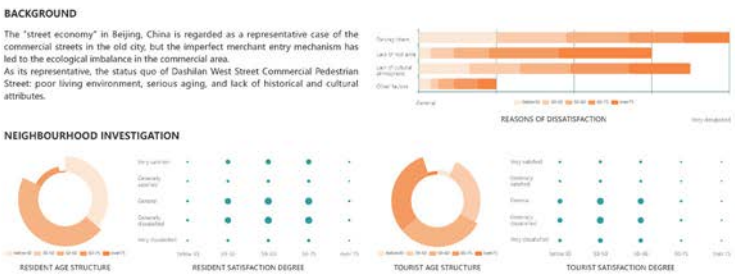
ACA's 6th International Design Competition wishes to investigate the various possible outcomes through which inheritance can perform as a catalyst while creating a design that respects both past and present. Moreover, the competition puts forth the question on how to identify our inheritance and where do we start looking for it in the ocean of tangible and intangible heritage which is futuristic yet sustainable. When it comes to engaging with contemporary architecture, how can we adopt contextual parameters of culture, socio economic values, political and ethical understanding of Inheritance.

The competition invites students of the architectural fraternity to evolve a design that successfully bridges these gaps in an urban precinct that integrates the community and encourages sustainable expression through built form. After all, as Frank Lloyd Wright, once put it,
"Architecture is life, or at least it is life itself taking form and therefore it is the truest record of life as it was lived in the world yesterday, as it is lived today or ever will be lived.

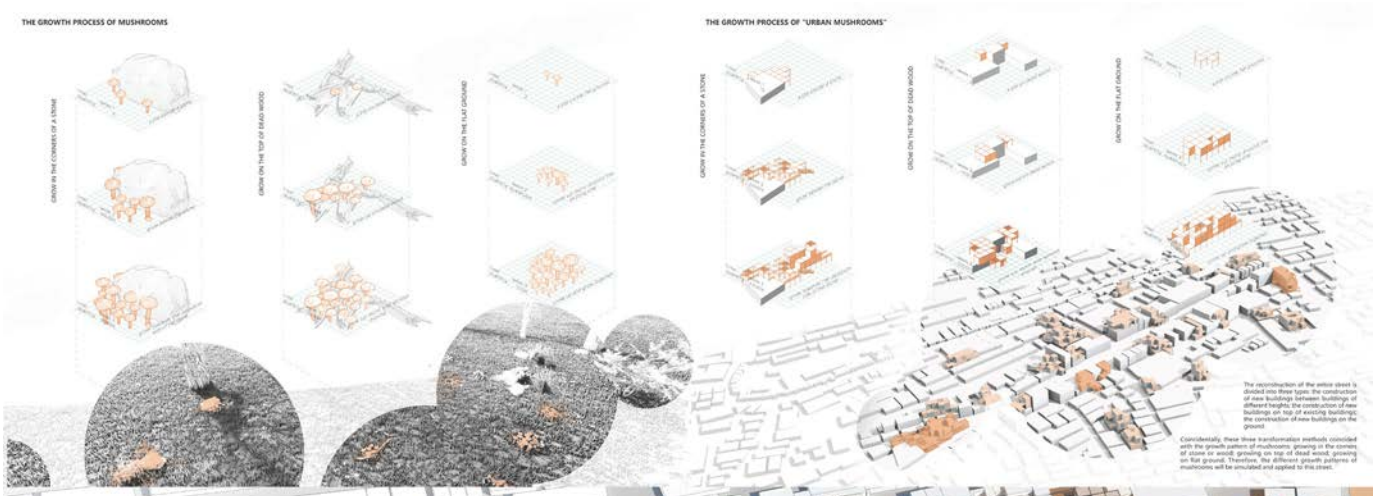
WINNING ENTRIES 2021







SHEET 01

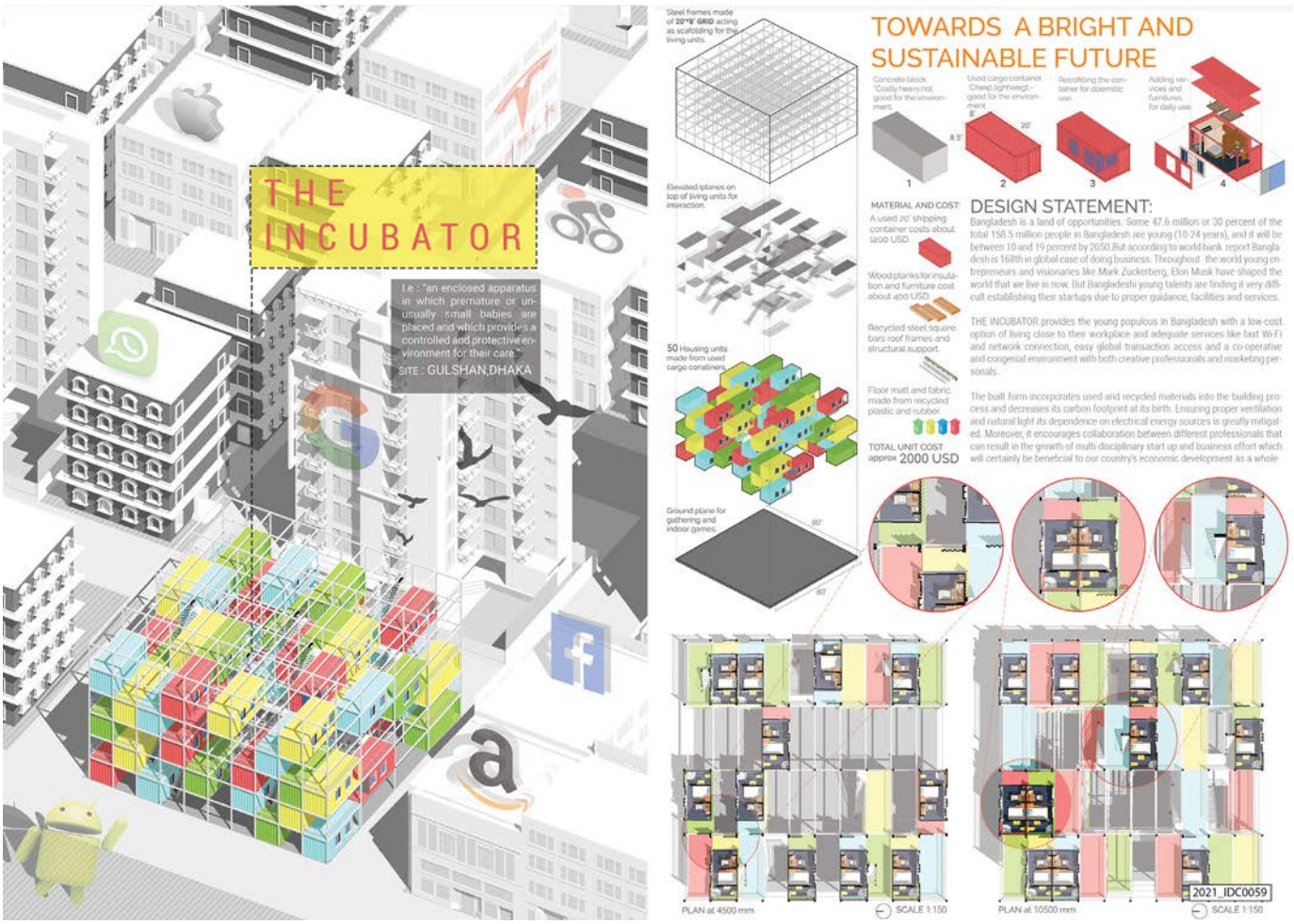


SHEET 02

1st WINNING ENTRY

Yiqun Tang
University of Liverpool ; UNITED KINGDOM

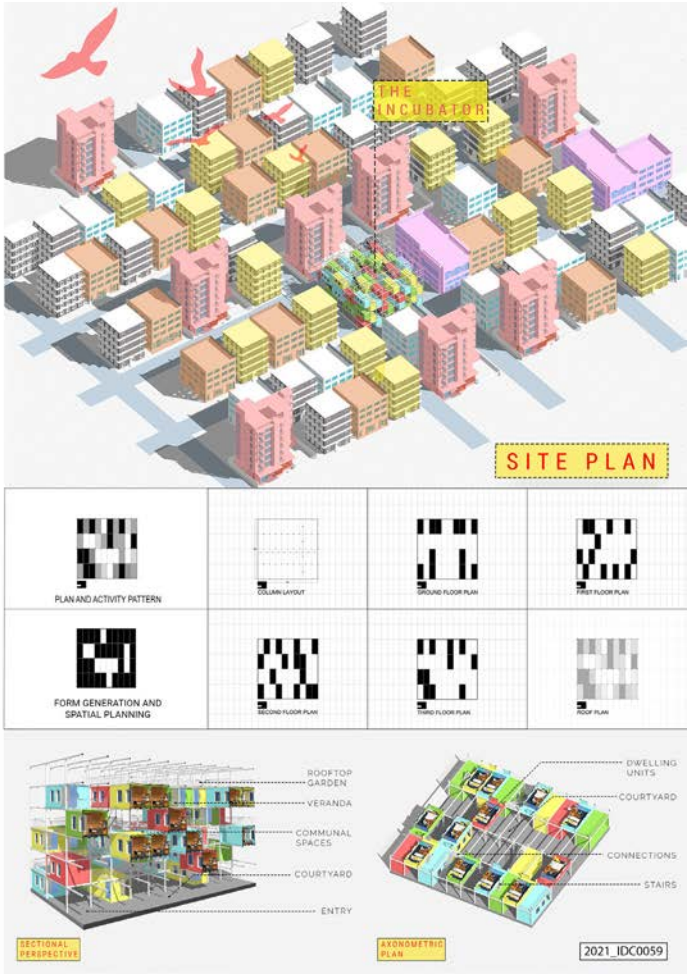
SHEET 03



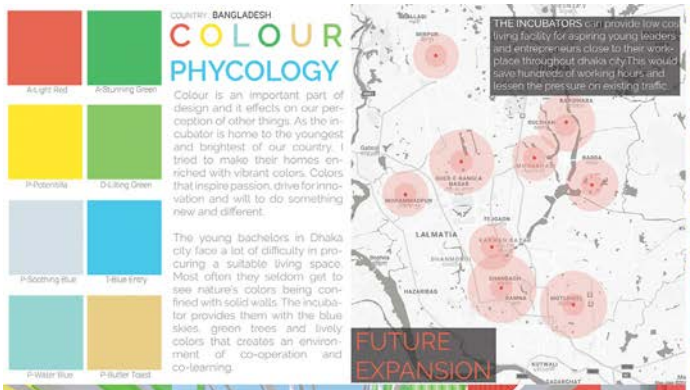
SHEET 01

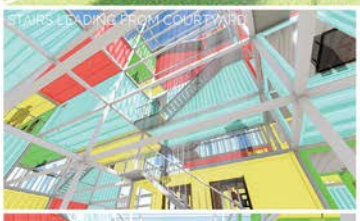
2nd WINNING ENTRY

Sudipto Das
BUET ; BANGLADESH



SHEET 02



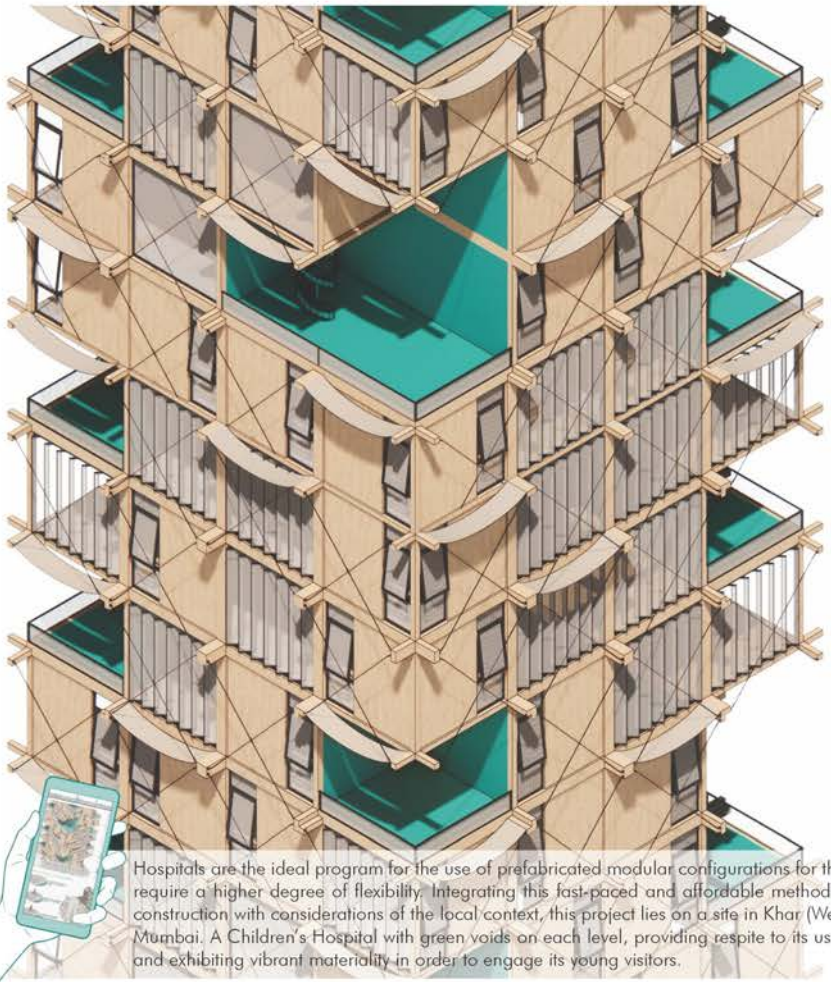


SHEET 03

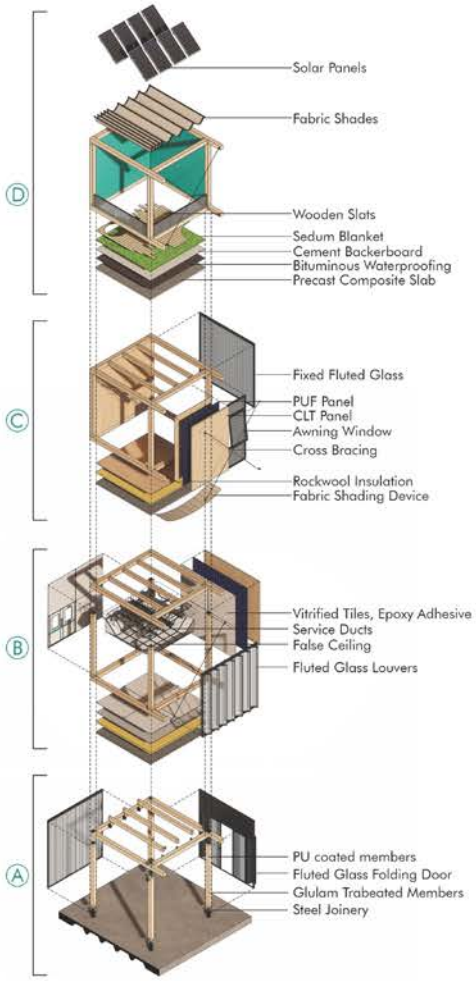
2nd WINNING ENTRY

Sudipto Das
BUET ; BANGLADESH

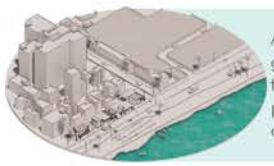
MEDICAL MODULES



Hospitals are the ideal program for the use of prefabricated modular configurations for they require a higher degree of flexibility. Integrating this fast-paced and affordable method of construction with considerations of the local context, this project lies on a site in Khar (West) Mumbai. A Children's Hospital with green voids on each level, providing respite to its users and exhibiting vibrant materiality in order to engage its young visitors.



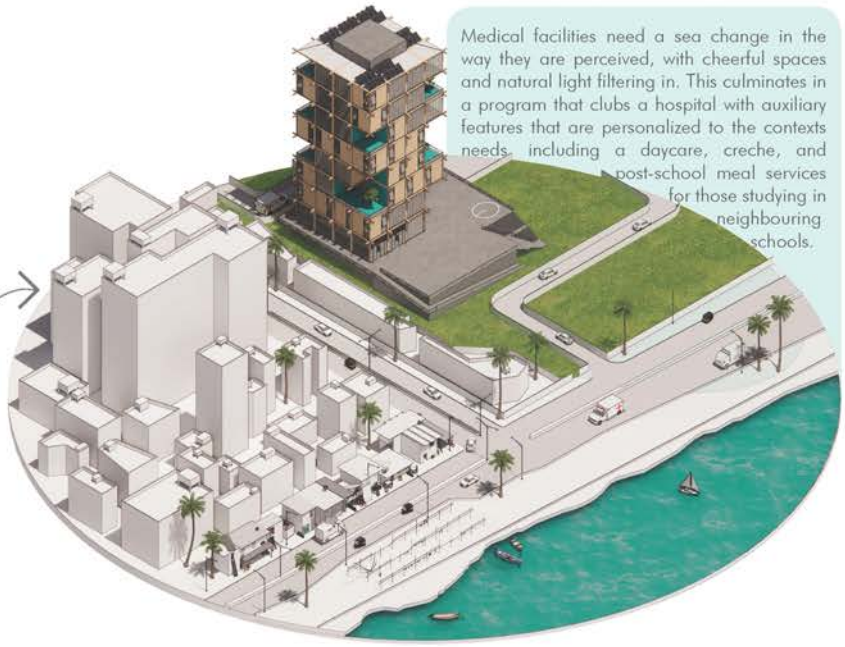
CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IN KHAR (WEST), MUMBAI



A range of socio-economic groups in the context implies that the structure has to provide affordable health-care to a range of patients.

SpeedCore technology helps create a pre-fabricated core that reinvents the way we look at core-cantilevered structures.

A lightweight network of glulam beams and columns creates a flexible periphery, whereas the core houses the services and circulation.

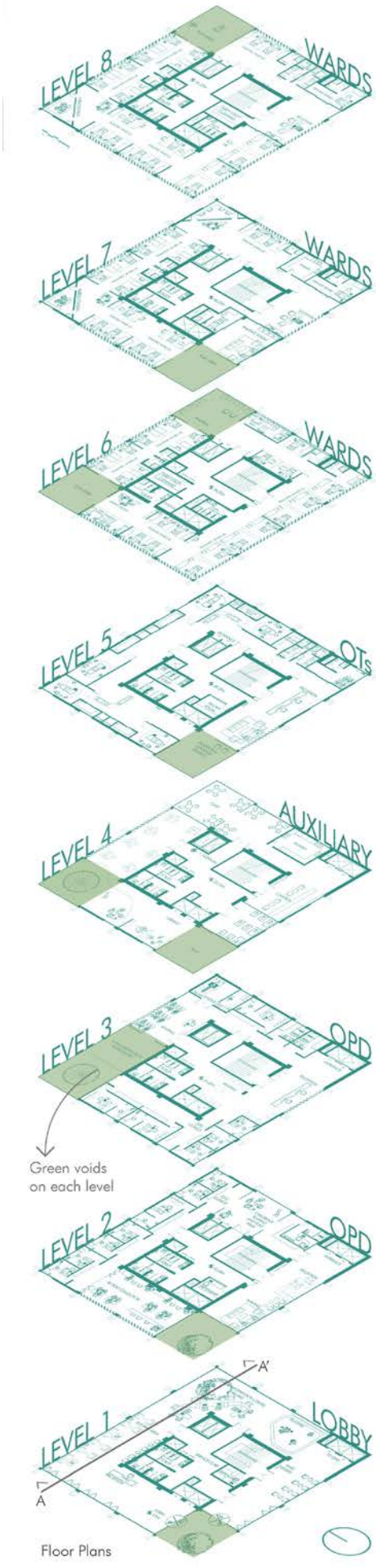


Medical facilities need a sea change in the way they are perceived, with cheerful spaces and natural light filtering in. This culminates in a program that clubs a hospital with auxiliary features that are personalized to the contexts needs, including a daycare, creche, and post-school meal services for those studying in neighbouring schools.

2021_IDC0044
SHEET 01

3rd WINNING ENTRY

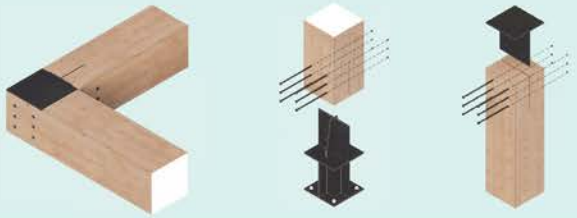
Ambika Lambah
KRVIA, Mumbai

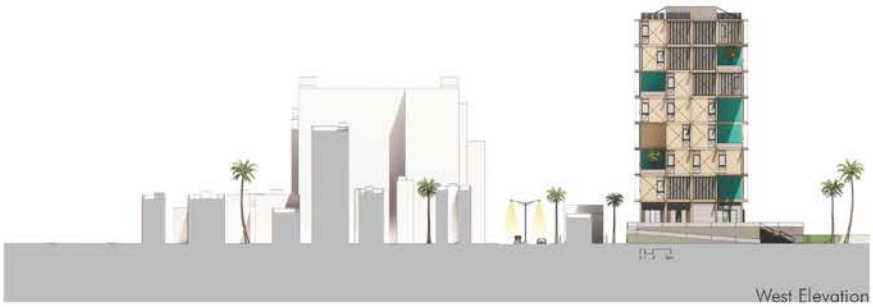


Floor Plans

STEEL JOINERY:

The use of sleek steel joinery such as knife and gusset plates with bolted connections are optimal for prefabricated structures that save the time of construction by a considerable degree.





West Elevation

South Elevation

Modules of 6x6x6m are deployed. This height is optimal for a hospital as they have heavy ducting requirements which cut down on the amount of clear head height. Glulam is a material that can take the aforementioned spans and still retain its lightness.
This, along with its natural and warm tone makes it ideal for a Children's Hospital. Any issues of moisture are dealt with by PU coating and the use of rigid steel joinery.

Section A-A'

2021 IDC0044

SHEET 02

3rd WINNING ENTRY

Ambika Lambah
KRVIA, Mumbai

2022

ACA's **INTERNATIONAL** DESIGN **COMPETITION**

2022 | BUILDING EVELOPE

2022 | BUILDING ENVELOPE

POSTER & BRIEF

THE JURY

Ar. Damith Premathilake
Council Member (SLIA)
Colombo, SRI LANKA

Ar. Sanjay Patil
Environ planners
Nashik, INDIA

Ar. Ujjwala Hawre
Haware Legaccy
Navi Mumbai, INDIA

BRIEF

"Everything we design is a response to the specific climate and culture of a particular place"
- Ar. Norman Foster

A building envelope is the physical separator between the conditioned space and external environment. Building envelops play key role in a structure's energy efficiency and can account for up to 30% of the primary energy consumption. However, building envelopes are significantly more than this as they act as an integral part of the overall design and contribute to the identity of the structure in the skyline.
Building skins also influence our emotions and behaviour within the enclosed spaces and govern our response to them. They are the language of structural and material expressions for buildings.

Understanding the vital role of building envelopes in overall performance of structures along with its aesthetic and cultural functions, this year IDC intends to design the building envelope and its transformations. The architecture industry has witnessed a huge evolution in the building envelope trends in terms of form, materials, and installation technologies. There has been an ample variation in the traditional and contemporary building envelopes in respect of appearance, aesthetics, and thermal comfort.

The façade of the building is a manifestation of environment controls and technological advances for energy efficiency. Traditional building envelopes that use passive controlling techniques for indoors have governed vernacular architectural forms since millennia. However, in modern times active or semi- active control is achieved in the structures with the range of materials and various technical solutions. It is the result of hundreds of years of optimization to provide a comfortable shelter in a local climate using available materials and known construction methods.

For IDC 2022-23 the Participants, need to create a prototype of an architectural envelope for a building typology of their choice in the country of their residence. The structure may be in the urban or rural context but must respond to the climatic as well as socio-cultural environment of the region. the participant must produce his/her own unique design.

WINNING ENTRIES 2022

WHY FACADE

A building envelope is a seal of protection for the people and things inside a structure. It's like a shell — a barrier against the world outside of the building. In the winter, the building envelope helps prevent the transfer of heat from inside to outdoors.
A building envelope is commonly defined as the separation of the interior and exterior of a building. It helps facilitate climate control and protect the indoor environment

WHY SUSTAINABLE FACADE

A SUSTAINABLE COOLING SYSTEM WITH MODERN TECHNOLOGY

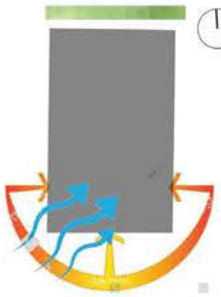
A sustainable green building can be described as structures with minimal to no negative environmental impact. In addition, these structures consume much less energy when compared to traditional structures. Use Greener Materials—A sustainable building should be constructed of materials that mini-mize life-cycle environmental impacts such as global warming,

SITE STUDY

LOCATION -	-CHENNAI ,ANNA NAGAR
BUILDING	-LIBRARY
HEIGHT OF THE BUILDING	-15M

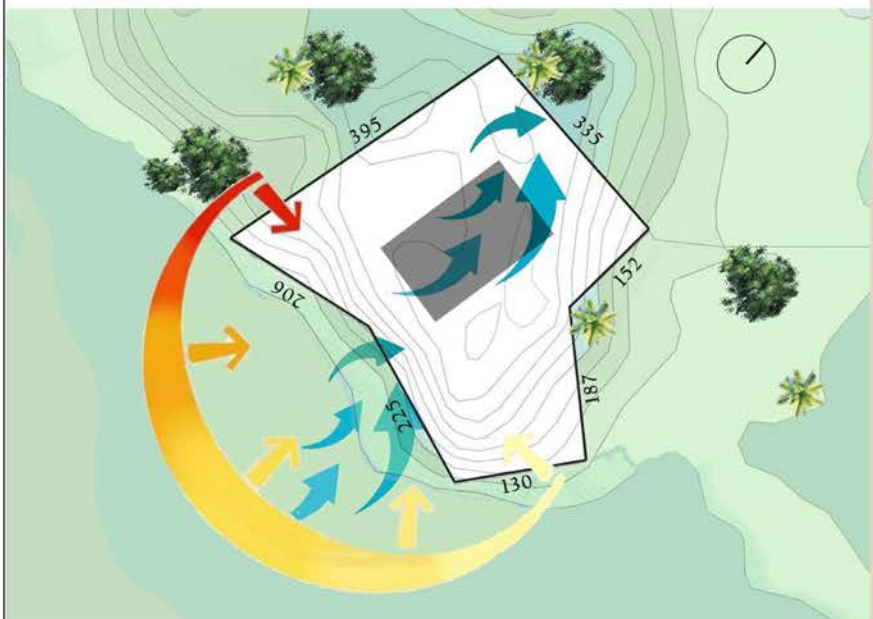
GEOGRAPHY

As of 2018, Anna Nagar zone had a green cover of more than 20 percent, as against the city's 14.9 percent average.



north-facing wall, where the plants can get adequate sun. If this isn't possible, consider setting up synthetic UV lighting in an indoor area.

In warm climate normaly we get light on the north and south can be managed easily , so exposed area is north and south 50-70 % of energy is reduced throgh this techniques



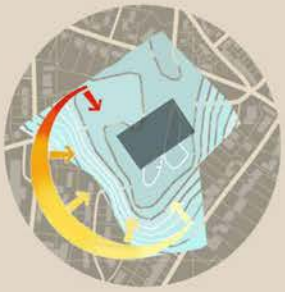
WIND ANALYSIS

SUNSHINE ANALYSIS

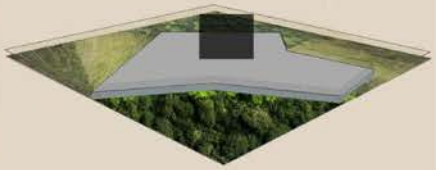
TEMPERATURE ANALYSIS

SITE ANALYSIS

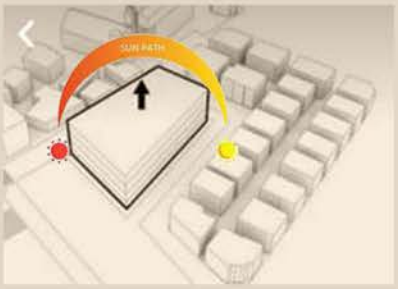
WIND ANALYSIS



SOLAR ANALYSIS



BUILDING ANALYSIS



IDC CODE IS- 2022_IDC2017

SHEET 01

1st WINNING ENTRY

Sharanniya Rajeev
FA , Dr. M.G.R. Educational And Research Institute, Chennai , INDIA

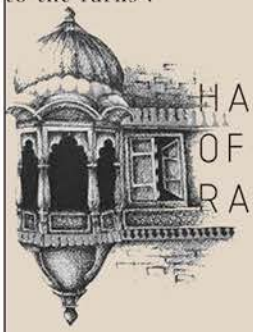
RETHINKING WITH NATURE.....

NEW IS NOT ALWAYS GOOD

We have rich cultural and heritage which has beutifull methods . we want to enhance our traditional method

TRADITIONAL METHOD WITH NATURAL METHODS

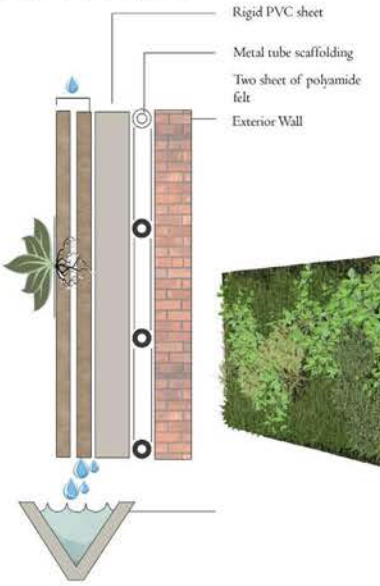
Traditionaly earthern pots are used to cool water when we looked at the ancient times egyptian slaves were fanned the pots filled with water to blow cold on to to the furns .



HAVELI OF RAJASTHAN

Similarly in our own country all the havelis and forts are popular for channelizing air through stone and forts are popular throgh stone jailers and jerokas

DETAILS



GREEN LIVING WALL

Maintain a comfort environment for the building occupants without having any negative impact .Designed as an enclosure that use least possible amount of energy to maintain comfort environment for the building .Improves the building aesthetic value

How is a green wall installed?

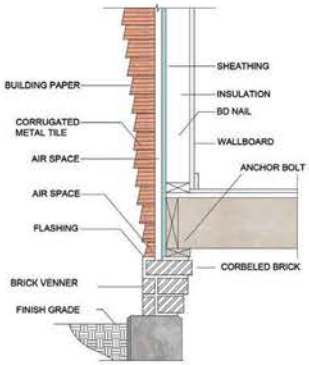
Green wall construction ,Protect all floors and surfaces. Install frames. Install irrigation controller and hardscape. Install pre-planted panels. Install irrigation drip lines and sensors.

Test the irrigation system of the living wall construction.

Initiate plant maintenance.

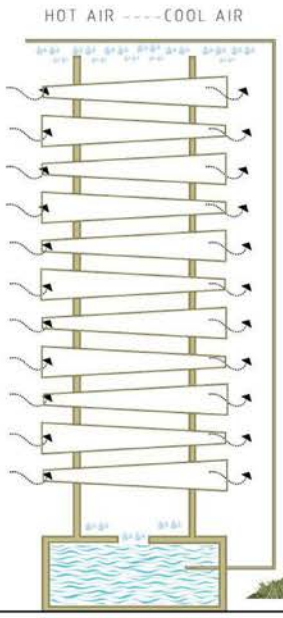
CLAY BRICK -RAINSCREEN FACADES

Use of clay brick facades and claddings transform and enhance the entire look of a building in an elegant way.rainscreen cladding on the outer layer in collaboration with a frame, weather resistant membrane, insulation, subframe, and a ventilated cavity. A rainscreen façade system can be described as a double-wall construction, whereby the outer surface protects the build from rain and other adverse weather, whilst the inner layer aids thermal insulation and helps to prevent excessive air leakage and carry wind loading.



A SUSTAINABLE COOLING SYSTEM MADE WITH WET TERRACOTTA CONES.....

When the air passes through the terracotta cones and comes out, it's naturally cooled the same way the water stays cool in the pot." The cooling system passes water through earthen cones that facilitate evaporative cooling.



IDC CODE IS- 2022_IDC2017

1st WINNING ENTRY

Sharanniya Rajeev
73FA , Dr. M.G.R. Educational And Research Institute, Chennai , INDIA

NATURE AS THE CENTRE UNIT

ADVANTAGES

Most significant ,instead of giving out waste heat it consumes the acessieve heat around it .

It is not only a cooling device or system it is rather a solution how we can actualy reduce the energy that we consumes in cooling operate spaces .

No harmfull emissions is released .

Only needs natural materials

Affordable

DISADVANTAGES

It is applicable to only small and medium sized

It produces more aerodynamic noise.

ADVANTAGES

Durability.

Clay facing bricks are calcined from clay at high temperature so that they are anti-weathering and anti-corrosive.

Excellent thermal Insulation.

Enhancement of construction efficiency.

High safety.

Sustainability and Low-maintenance.

DISADVANTAGES

Clay brick's soundproof effect is poor.

ADVANTAGES

Purify the Air.

Decrease the Ambient Temperature.

Decrease Noise.

More Productivity.

Make a Building More Fire-Resistant.

Extend the Life of Your Wall.

Give Your Building More Value.

Create a Community Feel.

DISADVANTAGES

Living Walls Require Maintenance

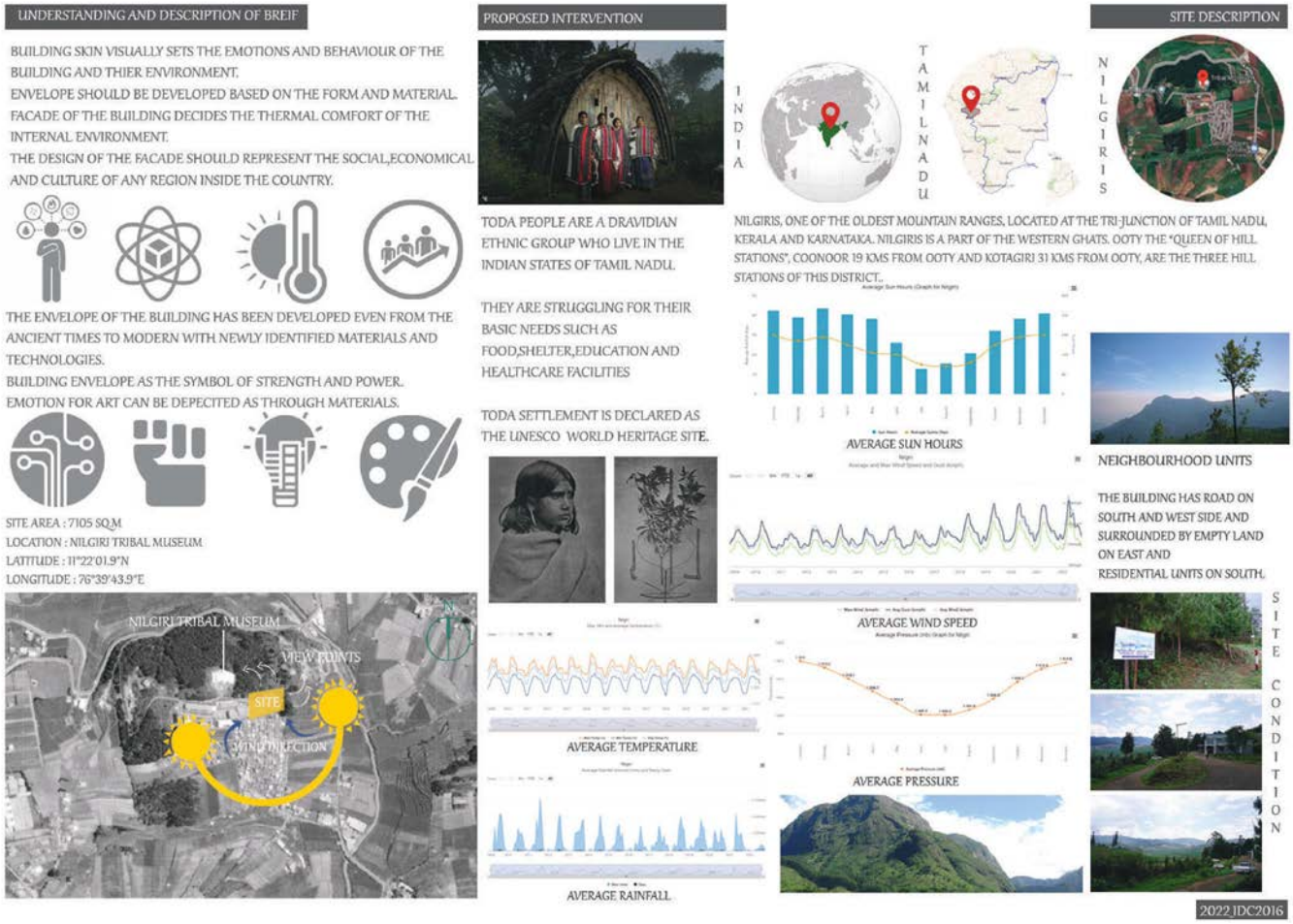
They Can Damage Your Home if You Choose the Wrong Plants. ...

IDC CODE IS- 2022_IDC2017

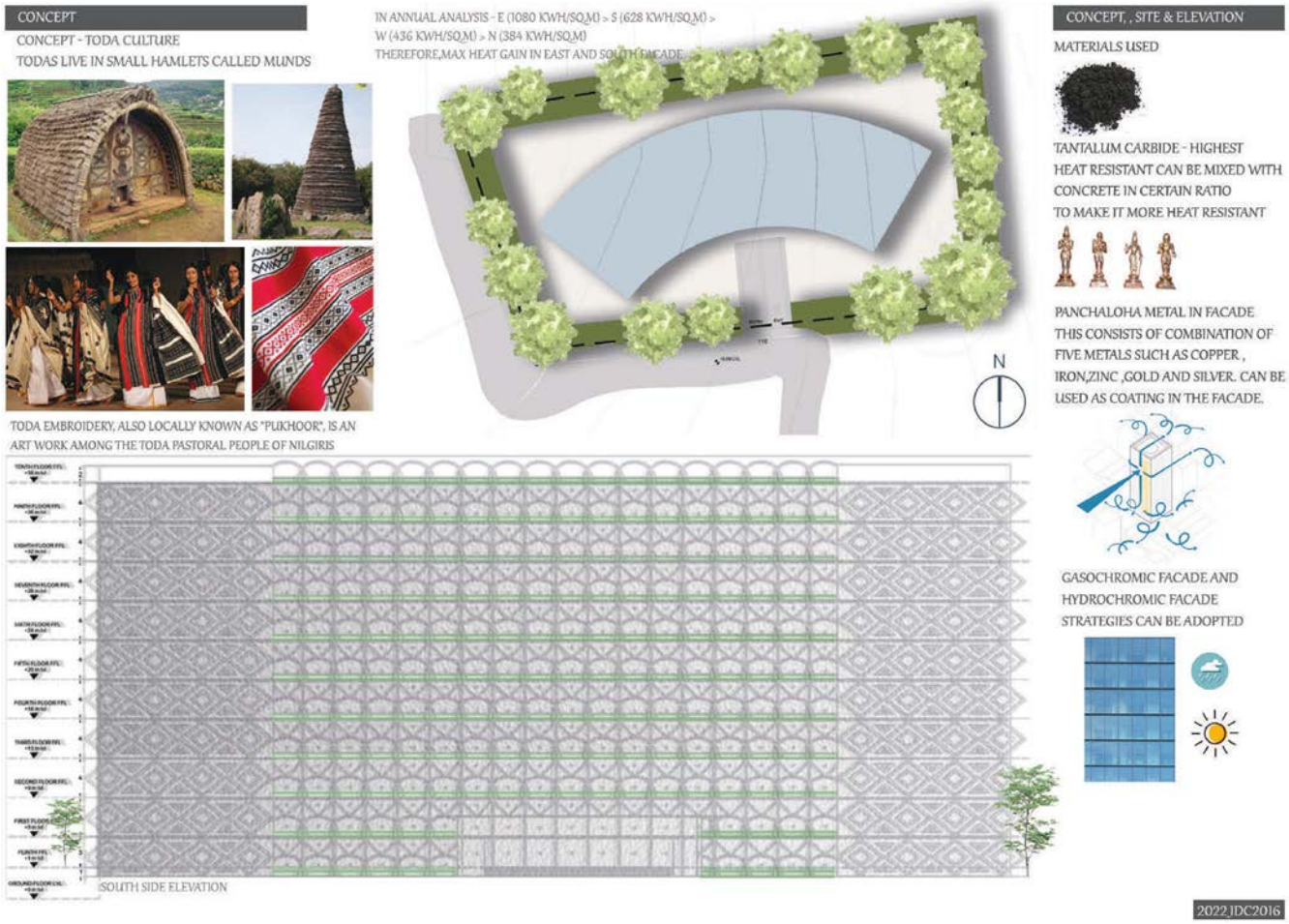
SHEET 03

1st WINNING ENTRY

Sharanniya Rajeev
FA , Dr. M.G.R. Educational And Research Institute, Chennai , INDIA



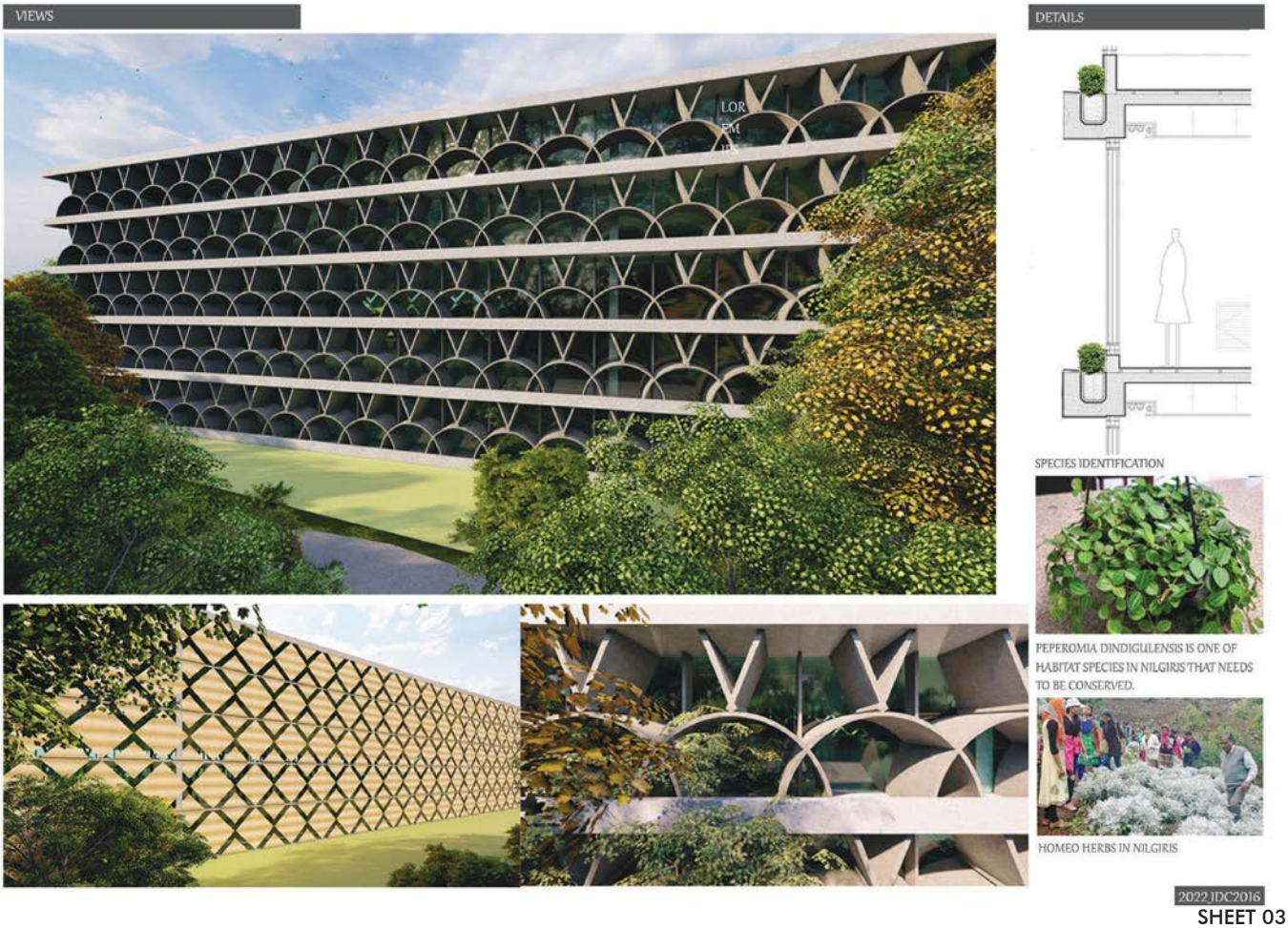
SHEET 01



SHEET 02

2nd WINNING ENTRY

G.Abinaya
FA , Dr. M.G.R. Educational And Research Institute, INDIA



SHEET 03

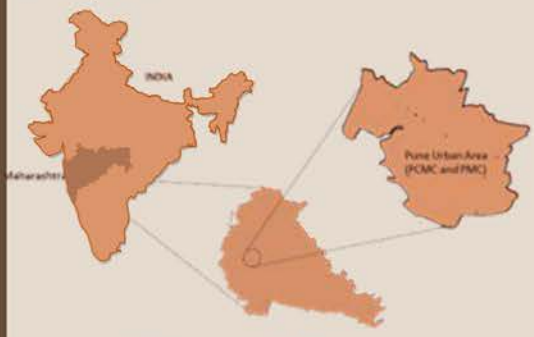
2nd WINNING ENTRY

G.Abinaya
FA , Dr. M.G.R. Educational And Research Institute, INDIA

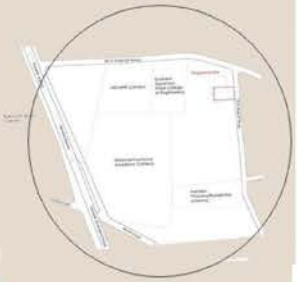
2022_IDC2041

SITE ANALYSIS

Near Genba Sopanrao Moze College Of Engineering ,DP Road, Pune, Maharashtra.



PROPOSED SITE WITH SURROUNDING AREAS



ACCESS TO SITE

- PRIMARY ROAD
- SECONDARY ROAD
- TERTIARY ROAD
- MAIN SITE
- POSSIBLE SITE ENTRIES

S

Strengths

- Set back from main road reduces noise level.
- Good connectivity.

W

Weaknesses

- Area yet underdeveloped
- May have traffic issues

O

Opportunities

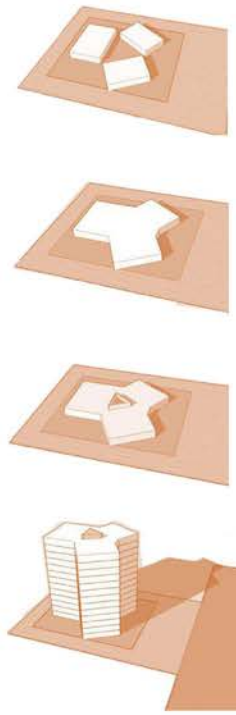
- Good developed spaces
- Growing it section. area yet undeveloped.

T

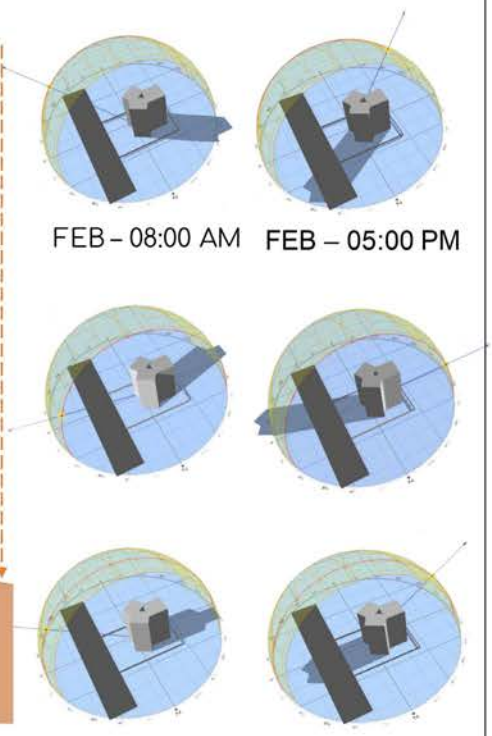
Threats

- Presence of a lot of neighboring commercial spaces has lead to increase in amount of carbon footprint

FORM DEVELOPMENT

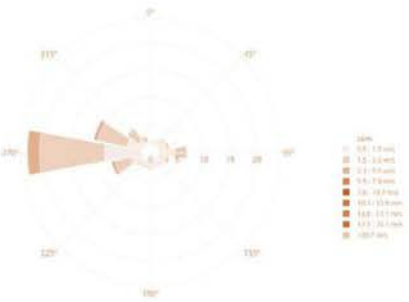


SHADOW ANALYSIS



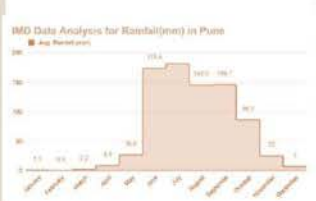
VECHICLE PEAK LOAD

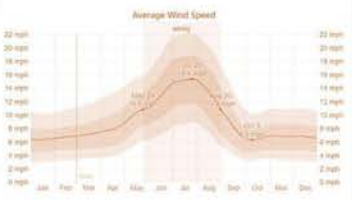
WIND DIRECTION



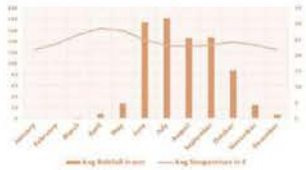
- The wind direction is from west for maximum of the year, which also brings in moisture along with it.
- Air coming from south-west is comparatively cooler than the north-west winds

CLIMATE ANALYSIS

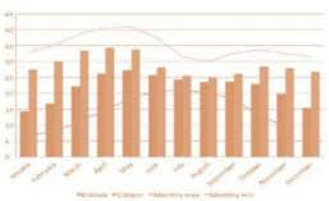




RAINFALL



WIND SPEED



HUMIDITY

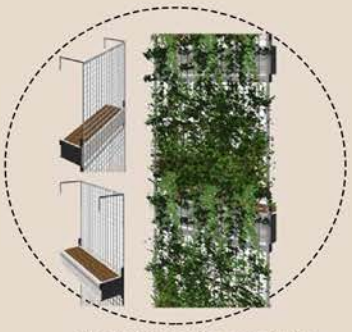
TEMPERATURE

3rd WINNING ENTRY

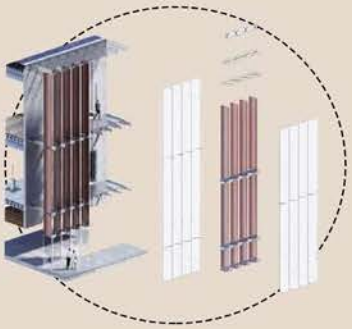
Aditi , Ankita , Priya , Sakshi , Samiksha
Dr. Bhanuben Nanavati College of Architecture, Pune

2022_IDC2041

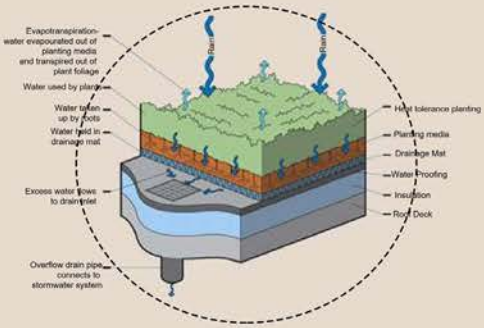
STRATIGIES USED



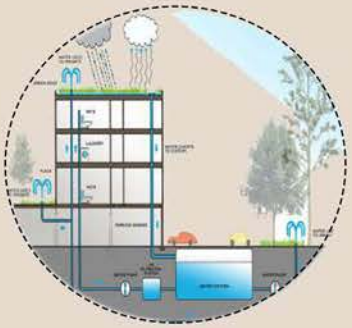
Standout balconies coverd with
Metal mesh and ornamented with green creepers



Louvers

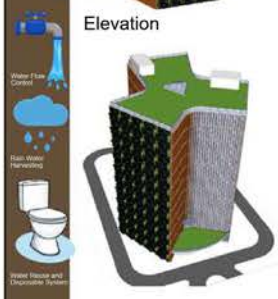


Green Roof

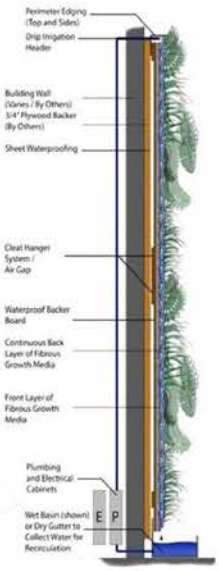


Rain Water Harvesting

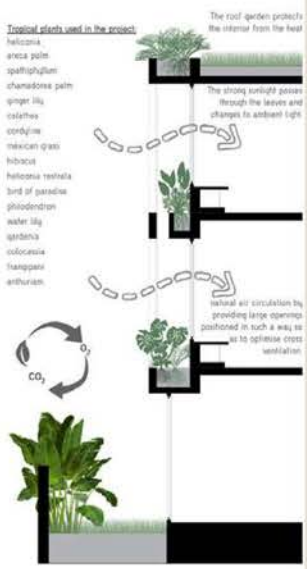
Elevation



Reduction of almost 50% in use
of potable water due to rain
water harvesting used



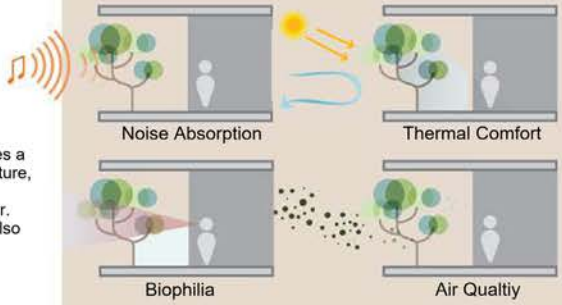
Section of Jali covered
with vegetation



Standout Balcony Details

How does Facade Creates An Energy Efficient Building?

-The vast majority of office-goers are resigned to spend their entire day within the confines of air-conditioned space with very little access to fresh air from the outdoors.
-All the windows and doors are operable making the balcony accessible from all the workspaces, enabling the opportunity to open the windows for cross ventilation. This also gives the users the option to reduce their dependency on air conditioning.
-This Office transcends the most common approaches to deal with Pune's heat, and offers a method for passive cooling that benefits its occupants and as importantly, challenges the typical glass box typology of the office building.
-A green roof has many benefits at economic, ecological and societal levels. A green roof provides a rainwater buffer, purifies the air, reduces the ambient temperature, regulates the indoor temperature, saves energy and encourages biodiversity in the city.
-A green roof absorbs rain water by the water buffering in the plants, substrate and drainage layer.
-This delays the discharge of rainwater to the sewage system, purifies the rainwater, and water also evaporates through the plants.
-This all helps to stabilize the groundwater level, reduces the peak load on the sewage system and reduces the risk of flooding.



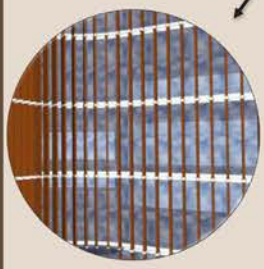
3rd WINNING ENTRY

Aditi , Ankita , Priya , Sakshi , Samiksha
Dr. Bhanuben Nanavati College of Architecture, Pune

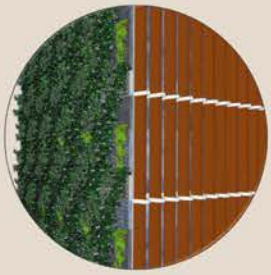
SHEET 02

2022_IDC2041

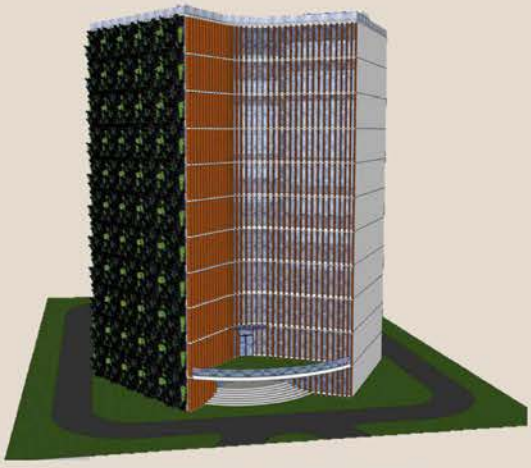
GROUND FLOOR
SCALE 1:750



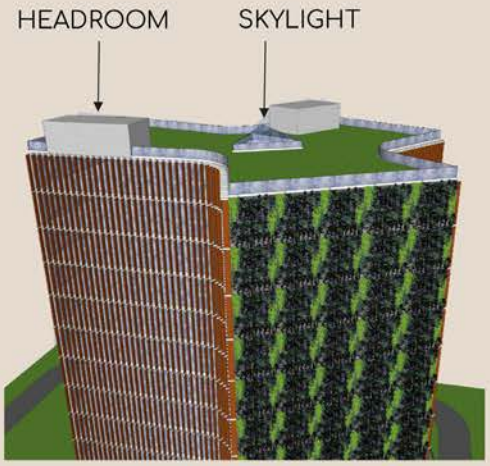
LOUVERS



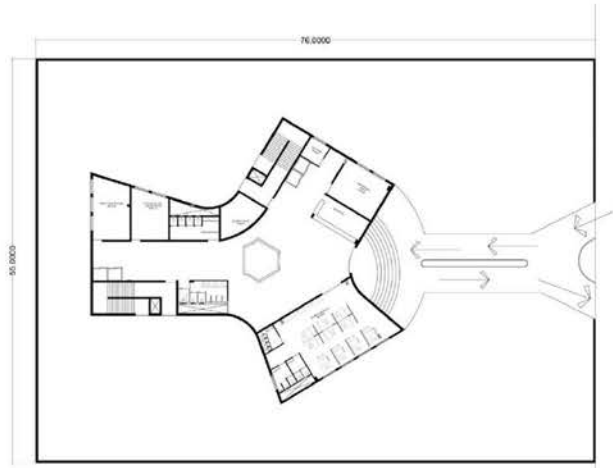
GREEN FACADE



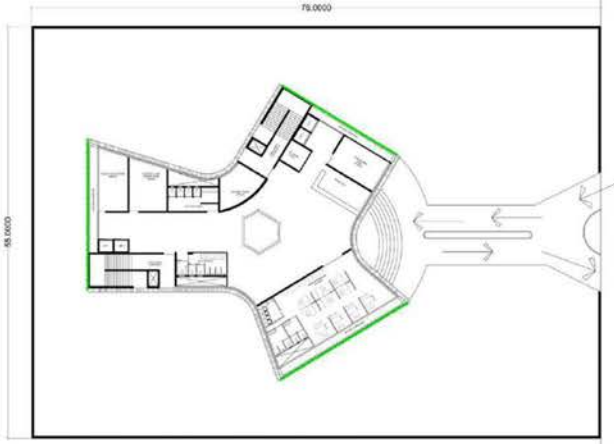
ENTRANCE TO BUILDING



HEADROOM SKYLIGHT

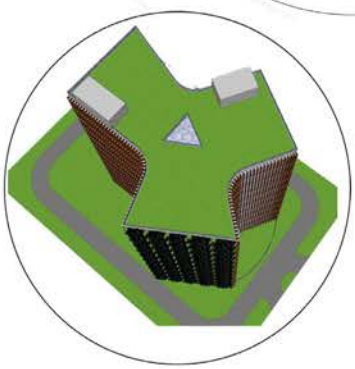


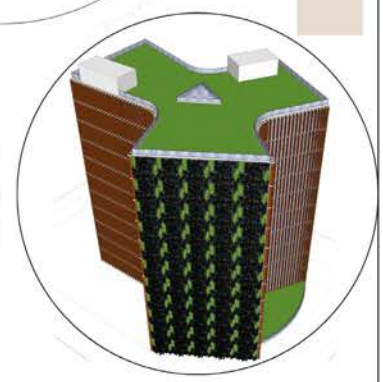
PREVIOUS GROUND FLOOR SCALE 1:1500



MODIFIED GROUND FLOOR SCALE 1:1500

VIEWS





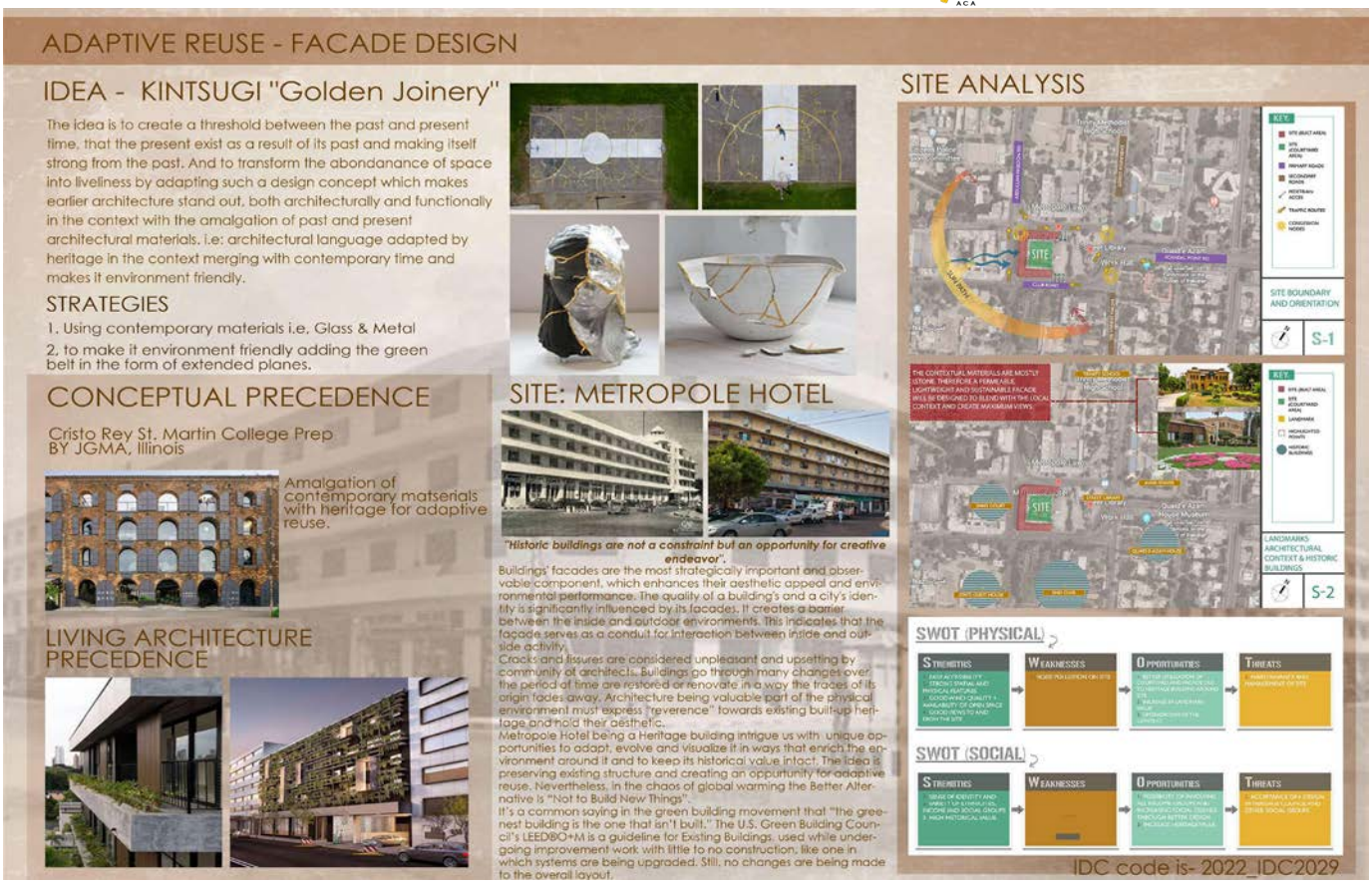
GREEN ROOF WITH SKYLIGHTS

Team Mates
-Aditi Ranaware
-Ankita Tambade
-Samiksha Bhosale
-Priya Shinde
-Sakshi Shedge

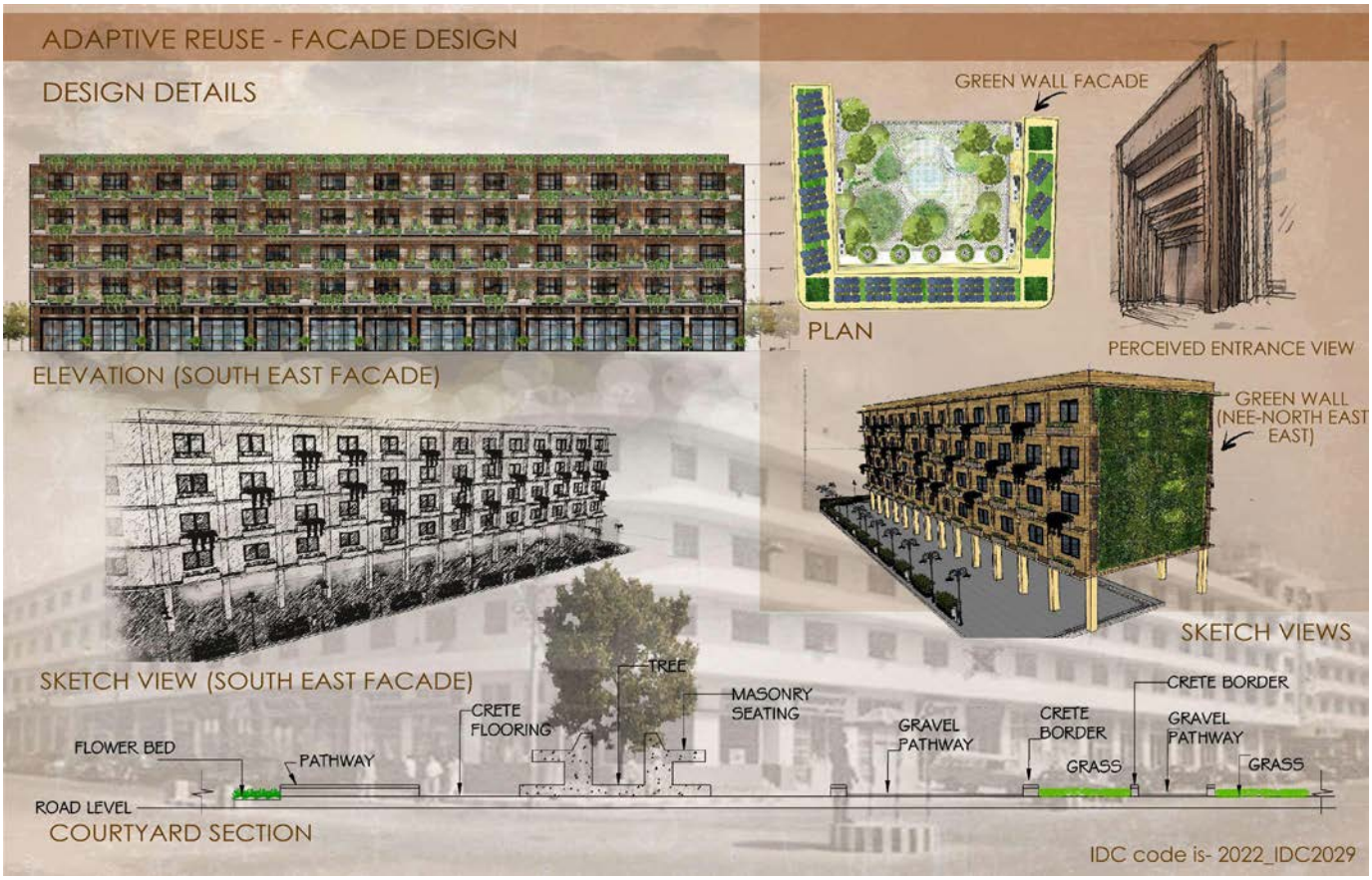
3rd WINNING ENTRY

Aditi , Ankita , Priya , Sakshi , Samiksha
Dr. Bhanuben Nanavati College of Architecture, Pune

SHEET 03



SHEET 01



SHEET 02

HONOURABLE MENTION

Minal Shamim , Samia Sarfaraz , Suniya Rasheed
NED University of Engineering & Technology, PAKISTAN

CONSOLATION PRIZE

Minal Shamim , Samia Sarfaraz , Suniya Rasheed
NED University of Engineering & Technology, PAKISTAN

SHEET 03

SHEET 02

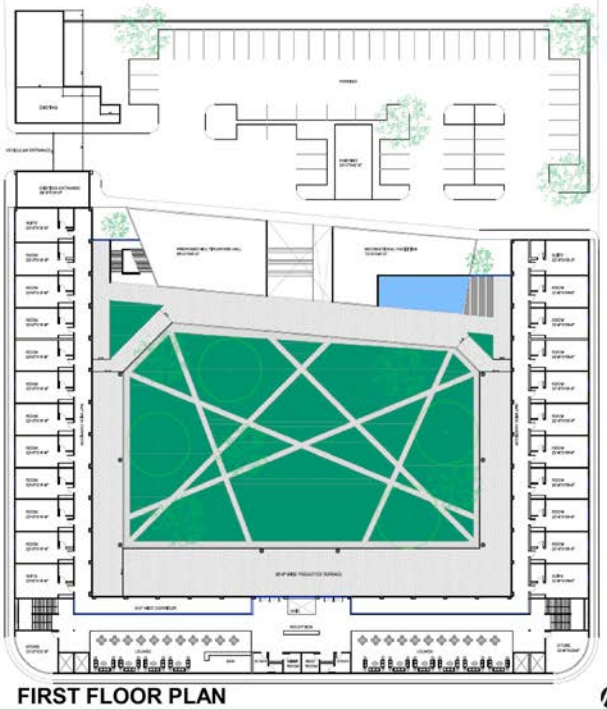
HONOURABLE MENTION

Sana Hassan, Huma Afzal, Sabeeh Uddin, Mujtuba
NED University of Engineering & Technology, PAKISTAN

IDC DESIGN COMPETION 2022

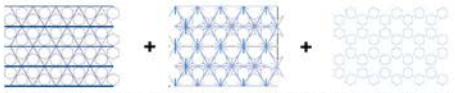
BUILDING ENVELOP REDESIGN OF METROPOLE HOTEL IN KARACHI

DRAWINGS

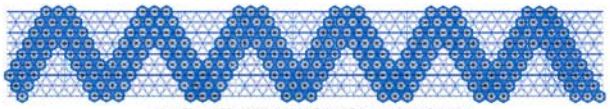


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

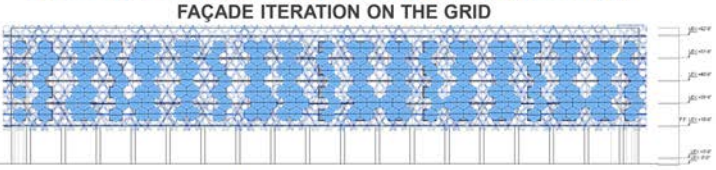
MODULE APERTURE AS PER THE SOLAR ORIENTATION



GRID BASED ON ISLAMIC GEOMETRIC PATTERN



FAÇADE ITERATION ON THE GRID



FRONT ELEVATION (JUXTAPOSED)

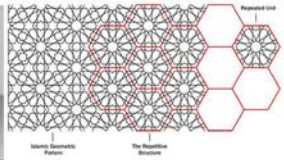
INTERNAL ELEVATION

SHEET 01

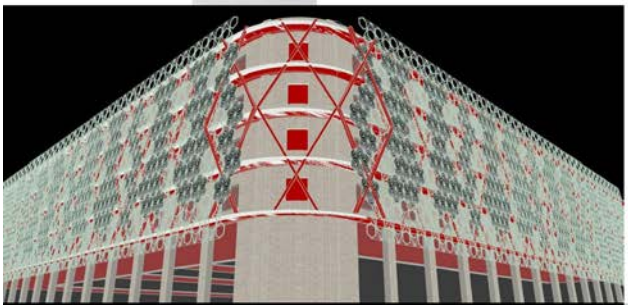
IDC DESIGN COMPETION 2022

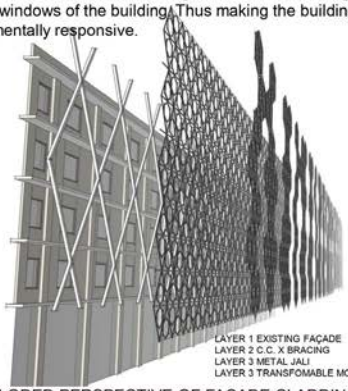
BUILDING ENVELOP REDESIGN OF METROPOLE HOTEL IN KARACHI

CONCEPT



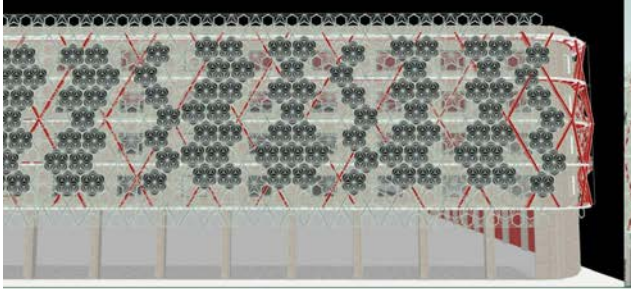
Studying Origami tessellations and folding behavior and the Islamic Geometric patterns with infinite repetitions to design the Grid mesh and the transformable parametric module which can act as a shading device on the existing external windows of the building. Thus making the building environmentally responsive.

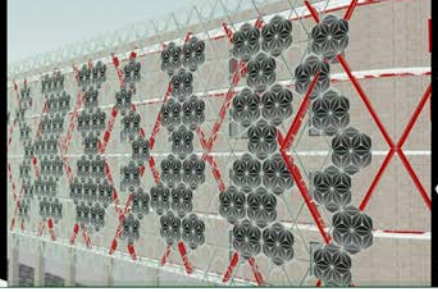


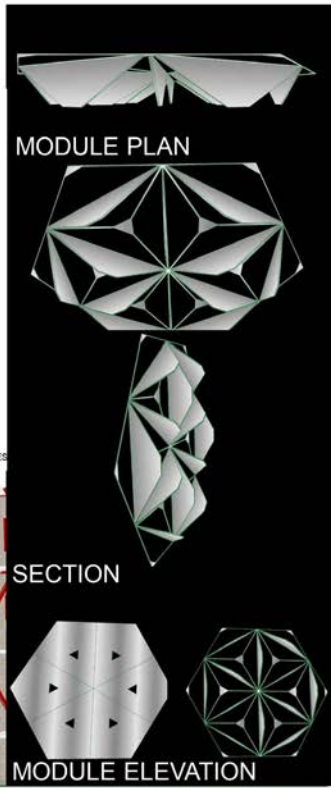


LAYER 1 EXISTING FAÇADE
LAYER 2 C.C. X BRACING
LAYER 3 METAL JALI
LAYER 3 TRANSFOMABLE MODULES

EXPLODED PERSPECTIVE OF FAÇADE CLADDING







MODULE PLAN

SECTION

MODULE ELEVATION

SHEET 03

HONOURABLE MENTION

Sana Hassan, Huma Afzal, Sabeeh Uddin, Mujtuba
NED University of Engineering & Technology, PAKISTAN

2023

ACA's **INTERNATIONAL** DESIGN **COMPETITION**

2023 I ARCHITECTURE BY THE EDGE

2023 | ARCHITECTURE BY THE EDGE

POSTER & BRIEF

THE JURY

Ar. Alan Abraham
Principal architect
Abraham John Architect

Ar. Vinayak Bharne
Architect, Urbanist,
Professor at USC School of Architecture

Dr. Martina Spies
Architect,
Urbanist, Activist,
Founder at Anukruti

BRIEF

We came from the water; our bodies are largely water; and water plays a fundamental role in our psychology. We need constant access to water, all around us; and we cannot have it without reverence for water in all its forms (Christopher Alexander, 1977)

Water signifies life and beginning! Water has been sacred to many civilizations and its water around major world civilizations flourished. It can be said that Architecture has been born out of Water.
Water is an essential element, providing physical, dimensional, and sensory characteristics to many architectures. Water has the capacity to transform any space with its size, placement, and proportion. With its dimensional quality it acts as a dynamic axis in any context.

Architecture has from the beginning engaged with water, often serving an aesthetic purpose but more so as a center for human activity, not only has it served as transporting network promoting trade and business from centuries; it has provided opportunities for recreational activities, on an urban scale. Waterfronts front have transformed the space into activity hubs.

Water or its presence can influence microclimate of a place creating a comfortable zone and has capacity to affect and evolve a place at a macrolevel for any community. The aesthetic quality of water has been of a paramount importance right from Mughal landscape. Symbolically water represents a powerful purifying element, hence it has been a part of many rituals in most religions. Water is associated with Life, death, and rebirth.

However, water is a limited resource and extremely vital to humanity. Our ability to manage water has now become extremely essential to look at using water effectively from an environmental, scientific, artistic, or creative perspective. Extreme events such as climate change, wars, political upheavals are increasingly susceptible to water-related disasters. Further human population and explosion has adversely affected water and the various natural habitats of organisms dependant on water. Water is central to many socio- political conflicts; It is predicted that future wars will be the cause of these very conflicts. It is necessary to break our silence over this cycle of neglect and put the issue of water crisis under spotlight. Furthermore, a dialog around is needed to adopt more sustainable methods of living. With this insight we bring forth the 10th IDC conference with the theme as 'WATER' with the aim to bring into poignant concern of water as a perishable resource and the need to bring back sanctity synonymous to use of water in Architecture.

Water acts as a connector between the physical and the metaphysical. It serves as a reminder of our connection with our ancestors, while also serving as a bridge to connect us with the future. Given the current water crisis we find ourselves in, we invite students to produce designs that further this idea of water and its connect with the built environment.

OBJECTIVES OF COMPETITION

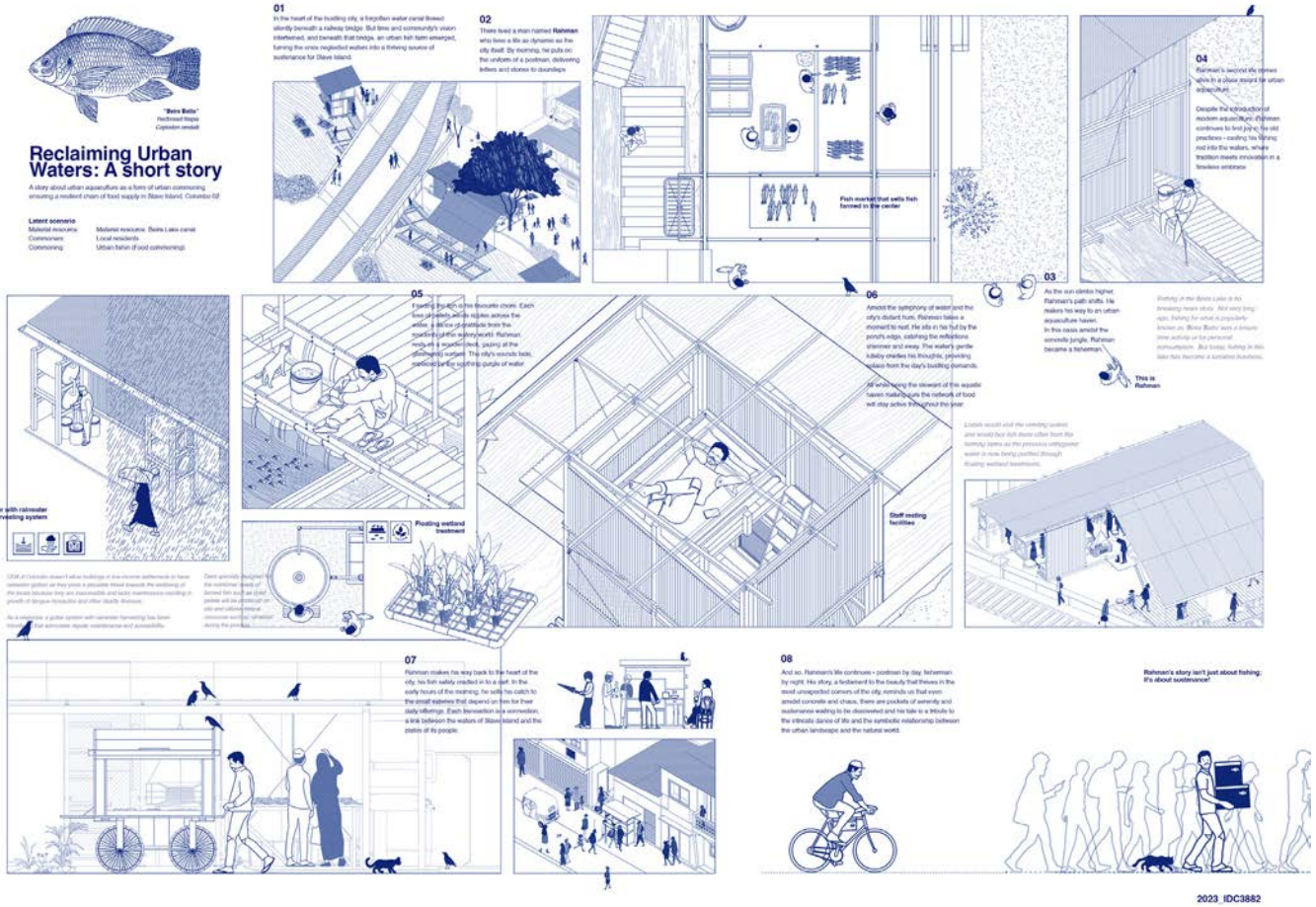
- To bring to the forefront the symbiotic relationship we humans share with water
- Bring out qualities of water such as tranquillity, fluidity, sensory and its sense of vastness through design
- Reflecting on how our ancestors shared their relationship with water and how that can be revitalised to suit today's context
- To keep focus on rising water crisis how can we as architects use water responsibly and wisely
- Leveraging modern technology into constructing with water
- From a historical perspective water always associated with architecture – revitalising water storage facilities and its association with existing urban fabric
- Water and climate change – Coastal degradation

COMPETITION BRIEF

The competition is open to architecture students. Participants are required to study the context chosen by them and propose measures to integrate a selected edge of water as a component and as an integral axis to their proposal. The selected context can be urban, peri-urban, or rural. The design proposal should exhibit an understanding of ecological, social, and cultural characteristics of the place. The proposed design could be part of a built form, landscape to conservation, adaptive reuse, technological or sustainable effort. The participants are encouraged to think on multiple scales.

WINNING ENTRIES 2023

SHEET 01



SHEET 02

1st WINNING ENTRY

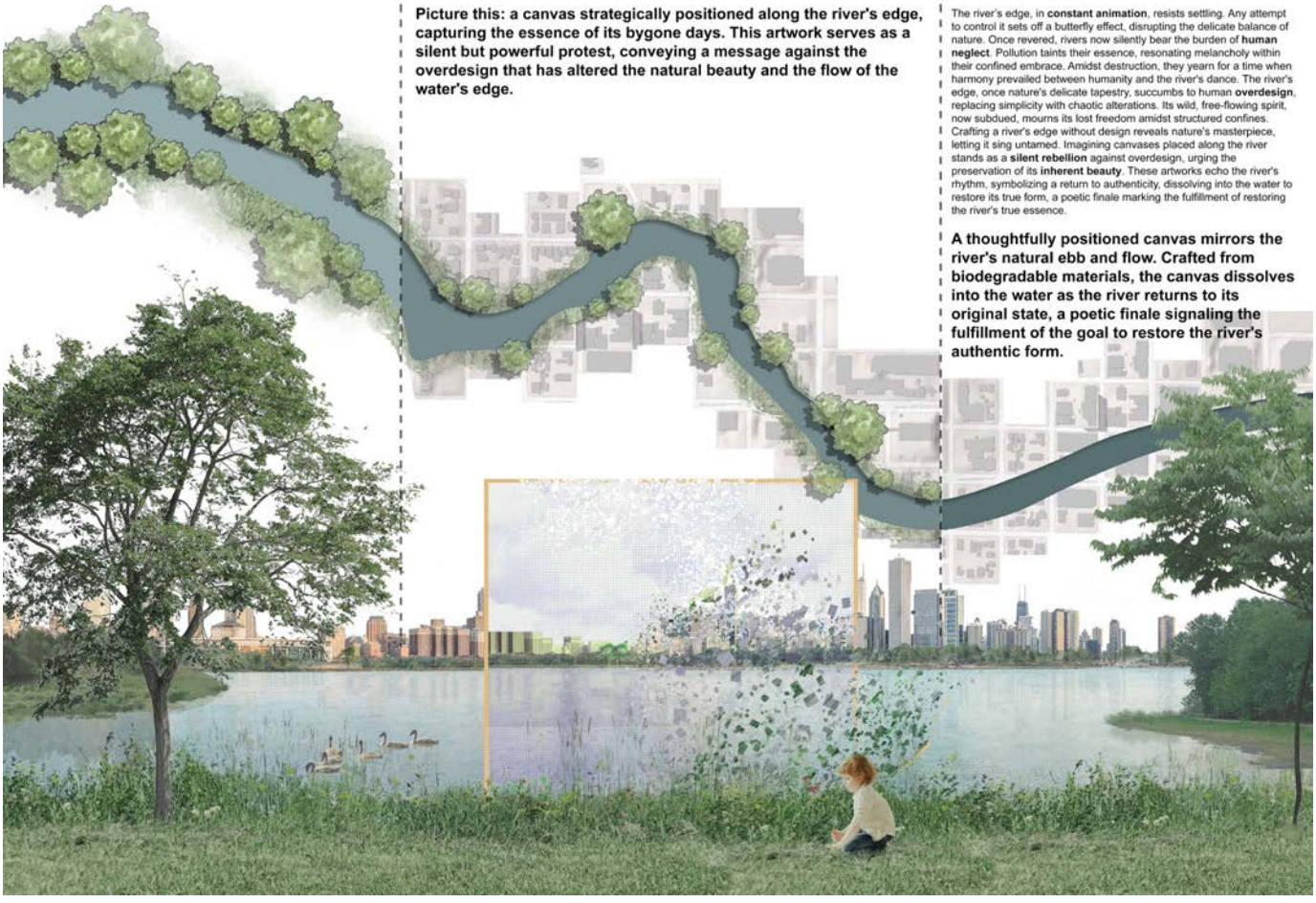
Lakal Piya Rathna
University of Moratuwa, SRI LANKA

SHEET 03

1st WINNING ENTRY

Lakal Piya Rathna
University of Moratuwa, SRI LANKA

SHEET 01



SHEET 02

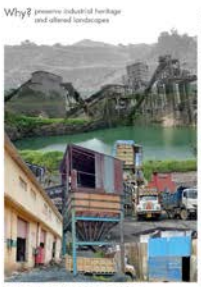
2nd WINNING ENTRY

Golam Ahmmad Sunny, Julkarnain, Nafisa Anjum
BRAC University, BANGLADESH

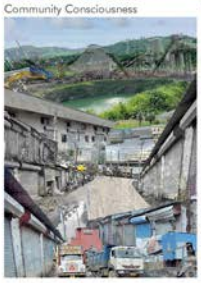
WaterQuarry: A Holistic Transformation of Neglected Landscapes

Project intent

The world is still rife with industrial wastelands, each one representing a stark rift in the contemporary landscape. It is within this challenging context that WaterQuarry emerges as a groundbreaking initiative, aiming to breathe new life into abandoned quarries. Rather than viewing these quarries as desolate spaces, WaterQuarry perceives them as untapped opportunities for transformative regeneration. This visionary project seeks to leverage the dynamic potential of water to create vibrant, sustainable spaces that harmonize both community life and the natural environment.

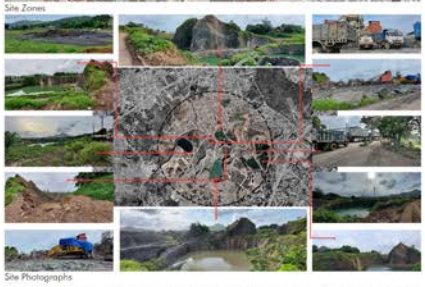


Community Consciousness

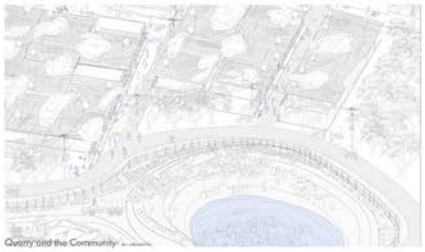


Post industrial landscape

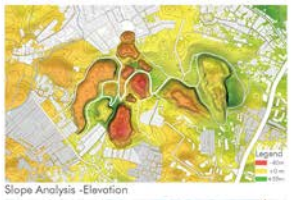
Site Zones



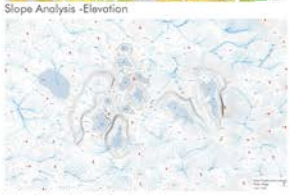
Site Photographs



Quarry and the Community



Slope Analysis -Elevation

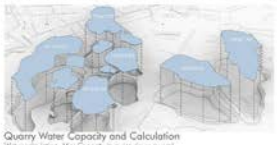


Water Flow, Ridge Valley Analysis

Taking in account the industrial part of the region, where sensitive ecology is being altered for years with no apparent results for these peri-urban areas, alteration of morphologies in a variety of ways can be seen. Many of these abandoned industrial wastelands in industrial zones are left with deteriorated negative spaces that once held significance. This thesis found its premise on the question of what happens to such desolate landscapes and how one may turn such spaces into positive ones since, as of yet, one has only gained poorly from the ugliness it creates. What emerges in these wastelands?

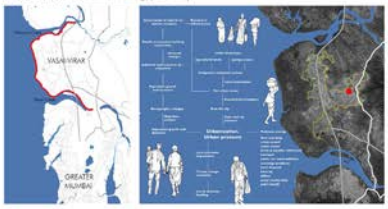
1. What has led to the divide between the waste land and the community? What's the possibility of reviving such spaces?

2. How does architecture tend to play its role or as a connecting bridge between the quarry as a waste land and community?

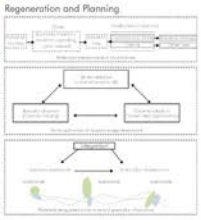


Quarry Water Capacity and Calculation

Site Location- Northern Mumbai fringe (Vasai-Virar)



Regeneration and Planning



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SHEET 01

Design Strategy

Concept Sketch

Summer Season Site Condition

Monsoon Season Site Condition

Site Analysis

1.Enhancing local food sustainability and fostering community connections.

2. Promoting biodiversity and contributing to overall ecological balance.

3.Establishingspaceswhere water unifies, encouraging social interactions and a sense of belonging.

4. Integrating markets and recreation areas with water features, fostering local economic growth while respecting nature.

5. Create unique breathing spaces in the industrial region, departing from traditional processes to offer unconventional hubs for regeneration.

Existing Site

Site Plan

Proposed Site

Proposed Masterplan

Quarry Section EE(AA)

Quarry Section GG

Building Section CC

Building Section DD

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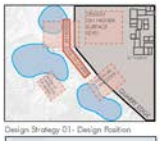
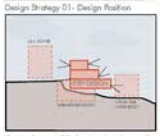
SHEET 02

3rd WINNING ENTRY

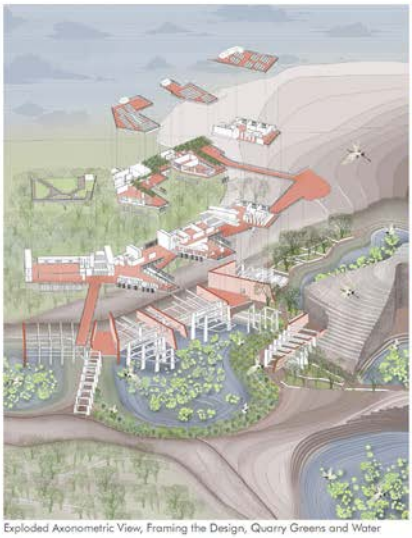
Jenil Sarviya
KRVIA, University of Mumbai, INDIA


Design Strategy 01- Design Position

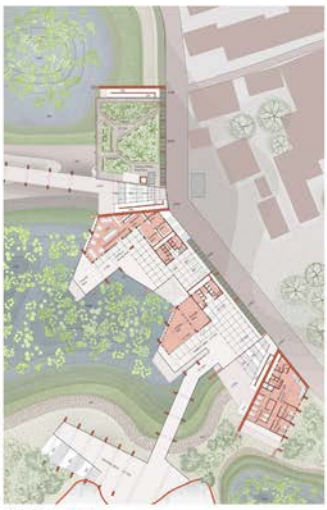

Design Strategy 02- Sectional understanding

Design Strategy 03- Form Inspiration

Site Plan- Architectural intervention


Exploded Axonometric View, Framing the Design, Quarry Greens and Water

Ground Floor Plan


First Floor Plan

Section AA'

Elevation

Section BB'

Wall Section 07, capturing Ground Condition and Building Structure

Quarry Edge and Steel Deck Detail

2023_IDC3956

SHEET 03

3rd WINNING ENTRY

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