



Winners Announced for "Tiny House 2025 Architecture Competition"

Archetype team - 09/06/2026

International design competition platform Volume Zero has announced the results of the **Tiny House 2025 Architecture Competition**.

The Tiny House Competition invited visionary ideas aimed at redefining the idea of "home", not just as a shelter, but as a versatile personal space that balances comfort, sustainability, and innovation.

The Tiny House Architecture Competition challenged participants to rethink the conventions of modern living and explore how architecture can respond to the evolving idea of "home." Participants were invited to design a fully functional tiny home for two individuals within a maximum built-up area of just 300sq. ft., while addressing the growing need for flexibility, sustainability, and intentional living in today's world.

Participants from more than 37 countries contributed valuable concept ideas to the contest, which was evaluated by a panel of international experts.

Volume Zero Competition thanks all the competitors for participating in this competition and for contributing to this competition's research.

The esteemed jury for judging this competition consisted of Antonio Yemail Cortés (Yemail Arquitectura), Cheng Tsung Feng (Cheng Tsung Feng Design Studio), Fernando Weber (Weber Arquitectos), Gonçalo Marrote (Madeiguincho), Greg Faulkner (Faulkner Architects), Hiren Patel (Hiren Patel Architects + Design), Marie Combette & Daniel Moreno Flores (LaCabina dela Curiosidad), Nicolas del Rio (DRAA), Rob Brown FAIA (Casey Brown Architecture), Sergio Araneda (SAA Arquitectura + Territorio), Shabna K (Zero Studio),

Sham Salim (Aslam Sham Architects), Srikanth Reddy (23 Degrees Design Shift), Vinh Phuc Ta (ROOM+Design & Build), Yong Ju Lee (Yong Ju Lee Architecture).

The top three winners and Best Student were awarded total prize money of \$4,500 while ten entries received Honorable Mentions. Here are the winning entries.

The full result for the Tiny House 2025 Architecture Competition can be found at volumezerocompetitions.com.

FIRST PLACE

Housing is a Human Right

Han K - Taiwan

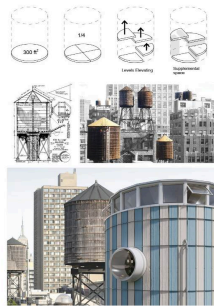


"Housing is a Human Right"
From Water Tower to Affordable Micro-Living Unit

New York City, home to over eight million residents, is experiencing one of the most severe housing crises in history, driven by a persistent shortage of housing—particularly affordable units. This imbalance has fueled rising rents, escalating home prices, and an increased cost of living, making secure housing increasingly unattainable for many residents. Between 2000 and 2020, the city underproduced more than 340,000 housing units, significantly intensifying the current crisis.

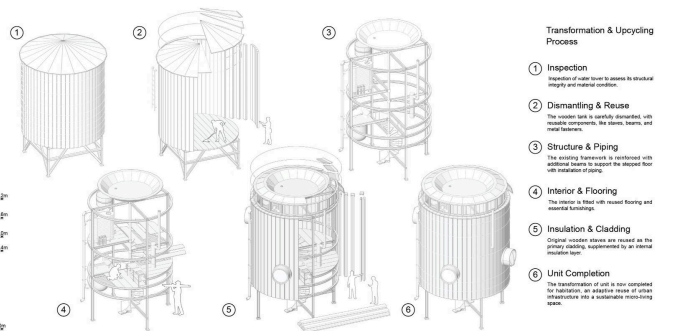
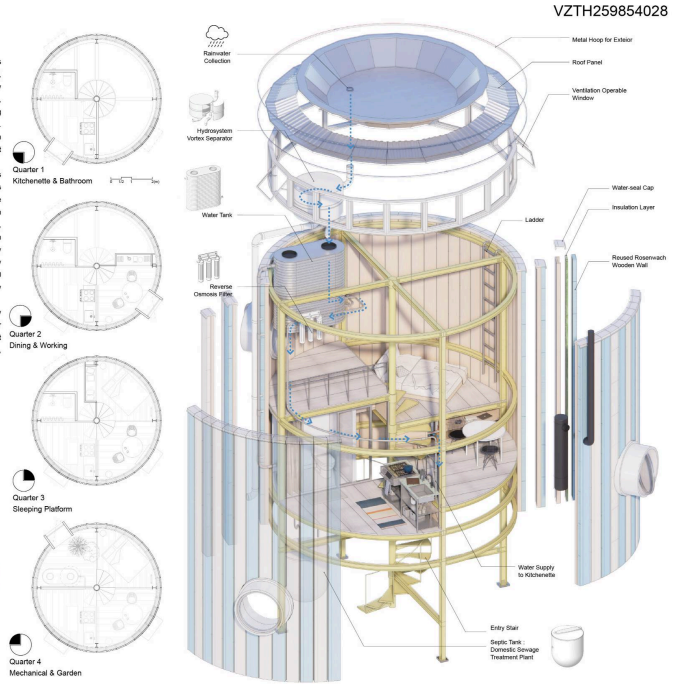
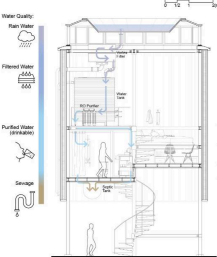
Amid this shortage, New York's iconic wooden water towers represent an underutilized urban resource. These structures are ubiquitous across the city and contribute to its distinctive skyline. Typically constructed from cedar or redwood, wooden water towers are lightweight, durable, and naturally insulating, preventing freezing and outperforming metal alternatives in outdoor conditions. Although long-lasting, they are periodically replaced due to aging, structural deterioration, or safety concerns. New York City is estimated to have between 10,000 and 15,000 functioning water towers, with older units routinely decommissioned.

This continuous cycle of replacement presents an opportunity for sustainable reuse. Repurposing decommissioned water towers as compact micro-housing offers a speculative yet innovative strategy for circular design, material conservation, and alternative urban living models.



Rainwater Harvesting

From rooftop to base, a rainwater harvesting system collects and filters water through a vortex filter. The water is then purified by RO units for drinking and washing. All wastewater is directed into a septic tank at the base for further treatment.



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AANEHAADU

From Kannada: Ane, elephant. Haadu, the path of moving through.

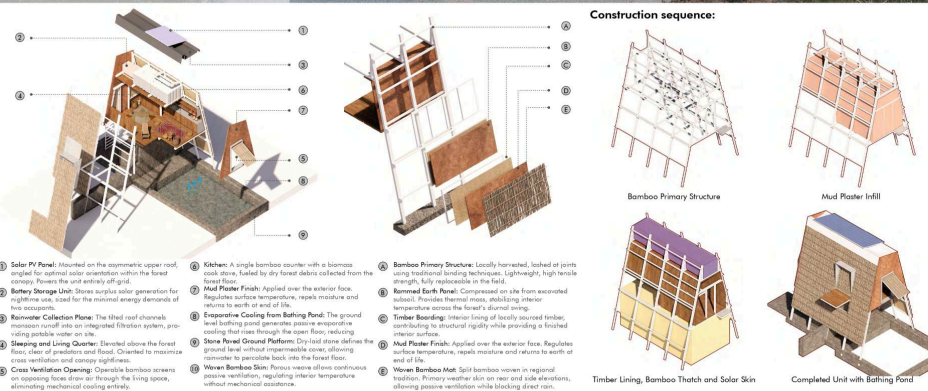
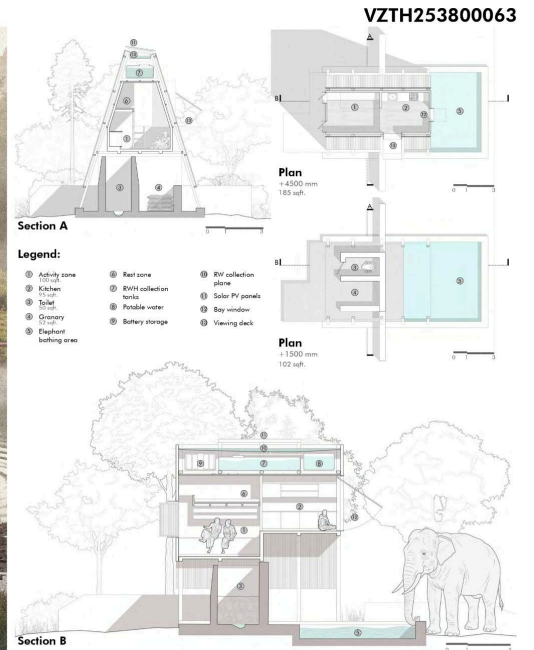
The mahout rides and commands. The kavadi, his assistant, bathes the elephant each morning, stores its fodder, keeps watch through the night. Together they tend a kumki, a trained elephant deployed to locate and calm wild herds deep inside Nagarahole, the word itself from the Persian kumak, meaning aid. It is one of the oldest professions in this forest. It has never had adequate housing.

Anehaadu addresses that directly.

The structure lifts off the forest floor on bamboo and timber stilts, keeping the men above predators and flood, giving them sightlines across the canopy. Below sits a bathing pond for the elephant and a granary for its feed. The building material is entirely local: bamboo, timber, mud plaster, stone. The asymmetric roof harvests rainwater, made potable on site. Solar panels on the upper face power the unit off-grid. The woven bamboo façade regulates heat without mechanical assistance.

When the kumki operation moves through Nagarahole, the structure disassembles and follows. When mahouts converge, the units cluster, shared living above, the elephants below, shared living above.

Self-sufficient, mobile, and built entirely from what the forest provides. Anehaadu asks nothing of the grid because the grid was never there to begin with.



- Solar PV Panel:** Mounted on the asymmetric upper roof, angled for optimal solar penetration within the forest canopy. Powers the unit entirely off-grid.
- Battery Storage Unit:** Stores surplus solar generation for nighttime use, sized for the maximal energy demands of the occupants.
- Rainwater Collection Plane:** The tilted roof channels monsoon runoff into an integrated filtration system, providing potable water on site.
- Sleeping and Living Quarter:** Elevated above the forest floor, clear of predators and flood. Oriented to maximize cross-ventilation and canopy sightlines.
- Cross-Ventilation Opening:** Operable bamboo screens on opposing faces draw air through the living space, eliminating mechanical cooling entirely.
- Kitchen:** A single bamboo counter with a biomass cook stove, fueled by dry forest debris collected from the forest floor.
- Mud Plaster Finish:** Applied over the exterior face. Regulates surface temperature, repels moisture and resists to earth or rot of life.
- Evaporative Cooling from Bathing Pond:** The ground level bathing pond generates passive evaporative cooling that rises through the open floor, reducing interior temperatures.
- Stone Paved Ground Platform:** Dried local stone defines the ground level without impermeable covers, allowing moisture to percolate back into the forest floor.
- Woven Bamboo Skin:** Split bamboo woven in regional tradition. Primary weather skin on rear and side elevations, allowing passive ventilation while blocking direct rain.
- Bamboo Primary Structure:** Locally harvested, lashed at joints using traditional lashing techniques. Lightweight, high tensile strength, fully replaceable in the field.
- Burned Earth Render:** Compressed on site from excavated subsoil. Provides thermal mass, stabilizing interior temperature across the forest's diurnal swing.
- Timber Boarding:** Interior lining of locally sourced timber, contributing to structural rigidity while providing a finished interior surface.
- Mud Plaster Finish:** Applied over the exterior face. Regulates surface temperature, repels moisture and resists to earth or rot of life.

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STUDENT AWARD

Attach - e

Siddharth Laddha, Samyukta Tati & Sadhavi - India

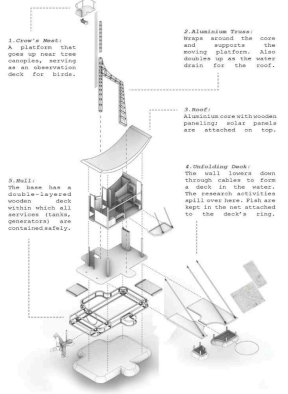
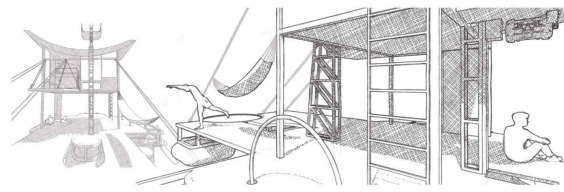
attach-e

/ It latches on (attach) and unfolds (attaichi; Hindi: suitcase) /

Two field researchers live and work along the mangrove tributaries of the Sundarbans near the Arpangasia River. Their research focuses on the fragile ecological interface where birds hunt fish along tidal riverbanks. Following seasonal shifts in fish populations and migratory bird activity, they travel slowly along the river's edge, relocating every few weeks to observe new feeding grounds. Their lifestyle is nomadic and immersive—living within the ecosystem they study, far from urban infrastructure. The house must therefore function as a self-sustaining research outpost, enabling two scientists to observe, record, and inhabit the dynamic landscape of mangrove forest and water.



The project proposes a compact dwelling that behaves like a machine for observation. While traveling, the house remains tightly packed into a stable floating form. Upon reaching a research site, it gradually unfolds—elements rotating, lifting and extending to create new spatial conditions. Walls hinge outward to become decks; a deck elevates to form a balcony that rises into the canopy as a bird observation platform; a circular window extends outward to support a fish-monitoring net below the waterline. As each layer reveals itself, the structure transforms from a compact vessel into an inhabitable observatory. The architecture blooms at the river's edge, opening slowly to engage air, water and the forest - an adaptive instrument for studying the rhythms of birds and fish.

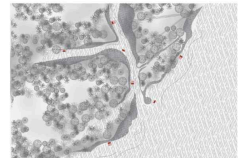


1. Open's Mast
A platform that goes up near site complete, serving as an observation deck for birds.

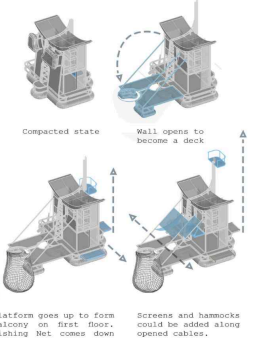
2. Roof's Mast
Aluminum cone with wooden opening; solar panels are attached on top.

3. Wall
The house has a double-layered wooden deck which makes wall services (water, electricity) are contained easily.

4. Unfolding Deck
The wall opens through cables to form a deck in the water. The research activities will take place. Fish are kept in the net attached to the deck's ring.

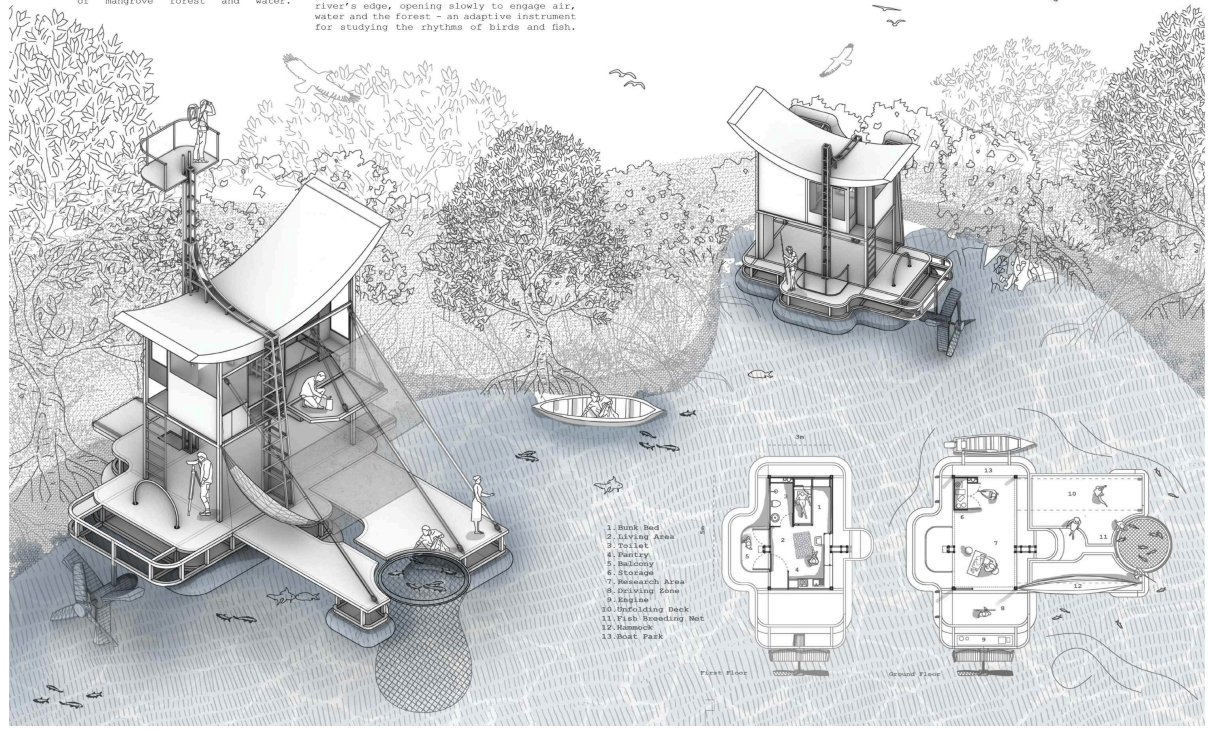


Site Plan: Sundarbans, West Bengal, India. The unit can attach itself at multiple points along the river edge.



Compacted state Wall opens to become a deck

Platform goes up to form balcony on first floor. Fishing Net comes down. Screens and hammocks could be added along opened cables.



1. Mast Mast
2. Living Area
3. Toilet
4. Kitchen
5. Bedroom
6. Storage
7. Research Area
8. Sleeping Area
9. Engine
10. Unfolding Deck
11. Fish Breeding Net
12. Hammock
13. Boat Part

Floor Plan

Ground Plan

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Honourable Mentions:

Honourable Mention 1: Water Collector Refuge

Fan faruin & Filippo Vajra - Mexico

The **Water Collector Refuge** is a prefabricated off-grid micro-architecture that seeks to respond to one of the current and future major problems of human settlements: **water supply**. According to estimates by the World Health Organization, the average daily water requirement per person is around **50-100 liters per day**. In most cases, households use drinking water for domestic and sanitary purposes as well, although these functions could be partially supplied by collected and reused rainwater.

For this reason, the project explores a system capable of operating independently from urban supply infrastructures, seeking maximum flexibility and adaptability to different climatic contexts where water can be captured.

The refuge's torus-shaped roof is therefore conceived not only as a livable space, but also as a device for water collection, capable of adapting to different environmental conditions in order to harvest as much water as possible. This adaptability is achieved through a modifiable tensile structure that changes configuration depending on the geographical context in which the refuge is installed.

The project in fact provides three possible configurations, one in which the tensile structure forms a vertical cylindrical frame filled with mesh nets that capture water from fog and dew produced by thermal exursions. The droplets condense on the mesh and are collected by gravity following systems already used in several regions of South America and Africa.

Another in which the structure assumes a funnel-shaped geometry, increasing the roof's collection surface and optimizing rainwater harvesting in temperate or rainy climates.

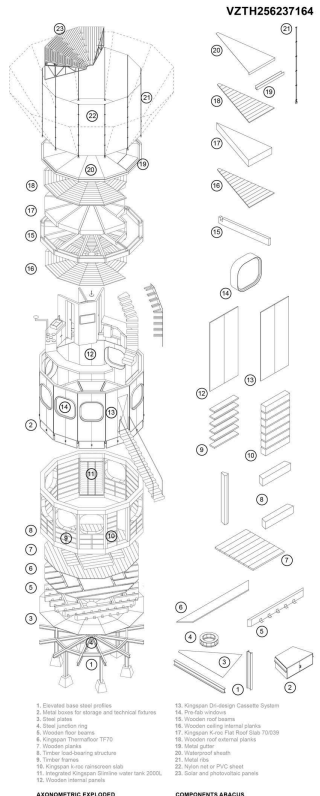
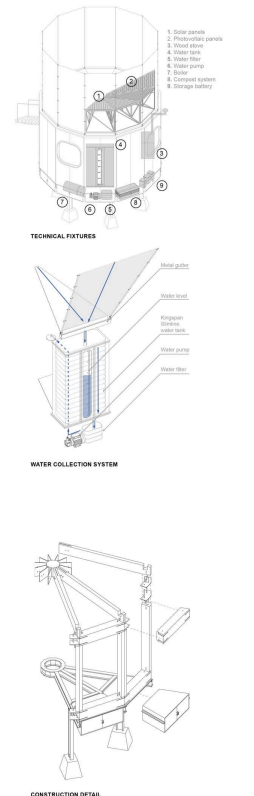
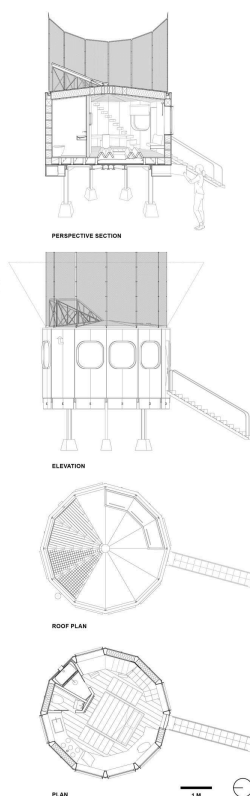
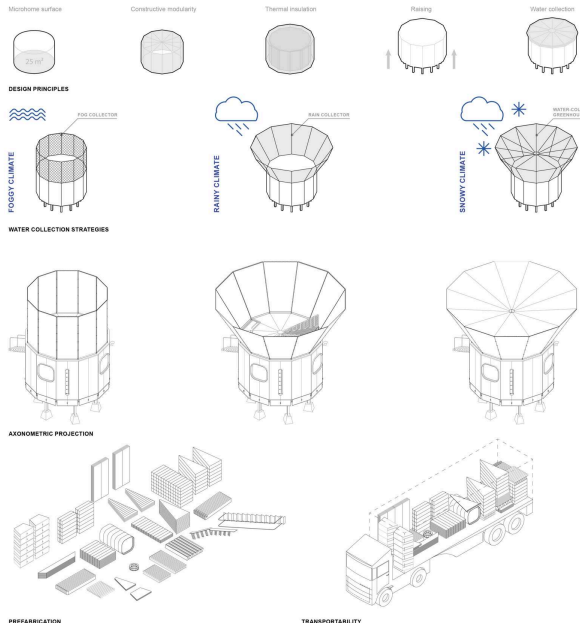
A final configuration is where the funnel closes at its center, forming an impiumlum and creating a small domestic greenhouse that allows plants to grow even in cold climates or during winter.

The water level is visible from the outside, reminding us that water is a limited resource.

Since the project is intended to be off-grid, all other energy supplies as well as waste management are integrated into the design.

The project is realized through a combination of natural and high-tech materials, all rigorously prefabricated in order to optimize production, transportability, and ease of assembly and disassembly.

All the components of the refuge are designed with dry joints, allowing the structure to be easily assembled, dismantled, and relocated according to changing needs.



Honourable Mention 2: A Medical Hut

Tejas Manoj Thariyan & Priyanshi Shah - India

A MEDICAL HUT

In the remote regions of the Upper Himalayas, in a rigid and unforgiving environment, where temperatures drop to -15 degrees Celsius, and resources are scarce, there exists small isolated villages such as Hango in the Kirmau Valley. Here there is little to no healthcare available. This modular tiny home integrates a residential and a medical clinic, providing a lifeline to those seeking medical assistance and an alternative to health care centers that can be a few hundred kilometers away or inaccessible during winters.

The project reflects modularity in design where the module itself can be repeated into a larger community clinic if required. Also, here the project doubles up as a space for community awareness classes. Passive strategies, along with off-grid solutions (compost toilet, wood burning stove, solar panels) have been incorporated to keep the home self-sufficient.

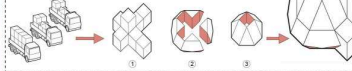
A central core becomes the lifeline, anchoring the structure in place while also accommodating essential services and furniture that is discreetly stored. The clinical space seals off from the living quarters when medical procedures take place, ensuring patient privacy and sanitary standards. When the clinic is not in use, the medical zone reconfigures or is partially absorbed into the living space.

Envisioned for the remotest regions of the Himalayas, the design seeks to make healthcare accessible to everyone.



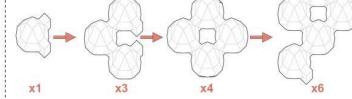
1. MODULARITY FOR TRANSPORT

3 medium sized trucks (8120 mm x 2500 mm) can easily transport all the blocks. Each block measures 1950 x 1950 mm, such that it can easily be handled by 3-4 people.

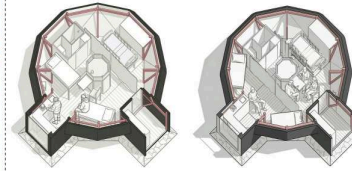


2. MODULARITY FOR SCALE

Over time each module can be connected to another, allowing the design to go from a single clinic to a small health center depending on the need. A central courtyard emerges, becoming a small community area for awareness programs.



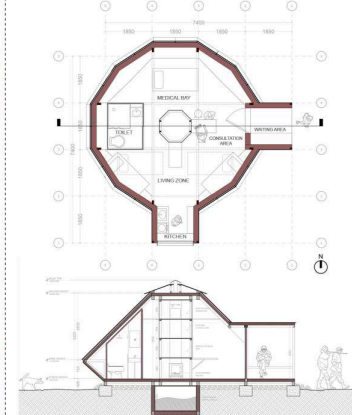
3. WORK vs LIVING



LIVING
After clinic hours, the curtains are pulled, the beds are raised and the doctors relax. The full height glass brings in the night view from the valley. The furniture creates the transition from work to living.

CLINIC
During the day, the doctors consult their patients. They also have a sense of privacy in the living area as curtains are drawn to separate the spaces. Patients also wait in the porch, under the shelter of the building's envelope.

4. PLAN & SECTION



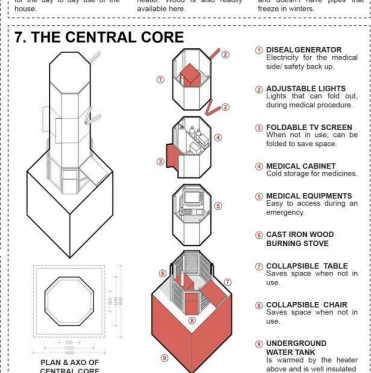
5. PASSIVE/ ACTIVE STRATEGIES



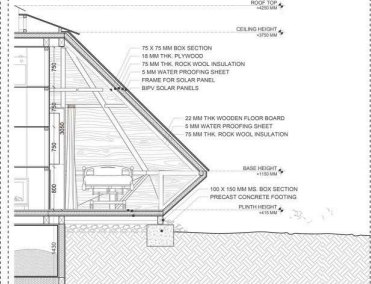
6. OFF-GRID SYSTEMS



7. THE CENTRAL CORE



8. DETAIL



Honourable Mention 3: inbox

Maria Patmanidou, Katerina Koulouri & Sofia Kalakou - Greece

inbox

INBOX is situated within the Greek urban landscape, where the housing crisis and limited availability, make access to housing increasingly difficult for the emerging middle class and vulnerable urban groups. At the same time, socioeconomic uncertainty undermines the idea of housing as a life-long investment, highlighting the need for more flexible and "nomadic" living models.

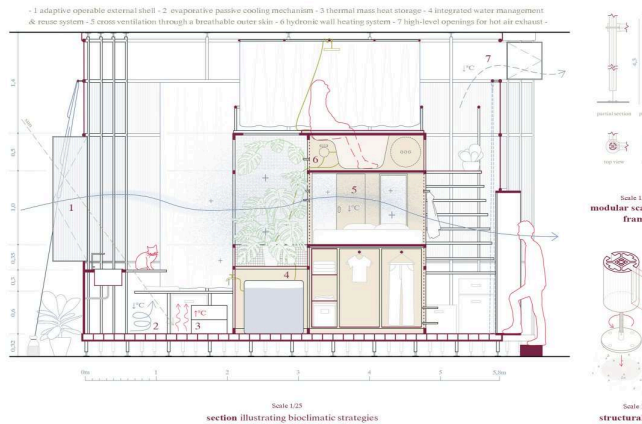
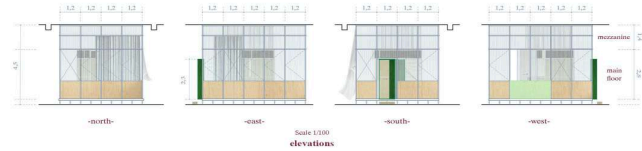
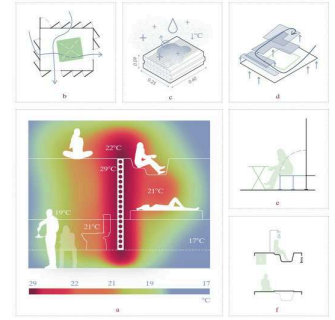
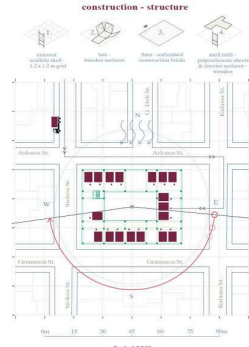
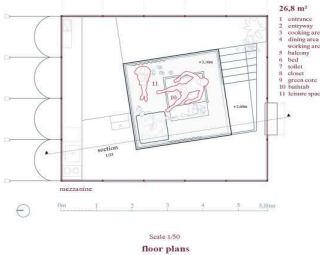
Within this context, multi-story office and light industrial buildings in the centers of Greek cities remain vacant or unfinished due to successive economic crises and obsolete systems. INBOX introduces an autonomous, energy-efficient housing unit that is inserted into the existing structural shell with minimal intervention, transforming urban inactivity into opportunity.

The proposal is based on on-site reuse, incorporating materials already present in the loom buildings, such as industrial components, metal profiles, construction remains, and existing scaffolding. Through a process of urban "mining," residual elements become raw materials, reducing both cost and embodied energy.

The compositional strategy is organized around a semi-transparent shell that defines the unit's boundary while protecting the interior. At its core, a compact box accommodates the most private functions, such as the bedrooms, acting as a nucleus of isolation. Around this central volume, surfaces arranged at varying heights host the everyday activities of domestic life.

Spaces overlap and transform: the living area can become a workspace, rest can coexist with social interaction, and the interior extends conceptually and functionally toward the city, expanding the boundaries of dwelling beyond its physical shell.

By employing bioclimatic strategies, the project minimizes energy consumption and environmental impact. The vertical organization of space allows functions to be arranged according to thermal needs, with warm air rising and cool air descending.



Honourable Mention 4: FLOFO

Preethika Shalini M & Jayanth Kumar - India

FLOFO

"FLOAT WITH THE TIDE, FOLD WITH THE JOURNEY"

VZTH255394808

located along the fragile delta of the Bay of Bengal, Mousuni island is highly vulnerable to coastal disasters. Cyclones such as Cyclone Aila (2009), Cyclone Bulbul (2009), Cyclone Amphan (2020) and Cyclone Yaas (2020) have repeatedly battered the island. Storm surges breach embankments, flooding settlements and farmland with saline water. Most houses collapse, agricultural land turns infertile, and families are forced to evacuate to overcrowded cyclone shelters with minimal privacy and dignity. Once the waters recede, residents return to damaged homes and begin rebuilding again, making displacement a routine reality.

Site: Mousuni Island, Northchana Block, South 24 Parganas, West Bengal, India. Coordinates: 21.65°N, 88.32°E

A Mobile Shelter Strategy

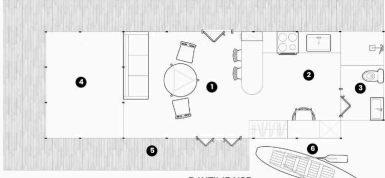
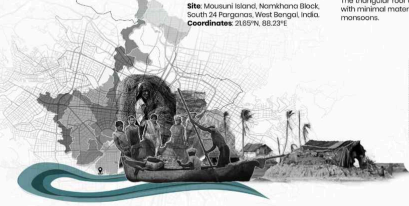
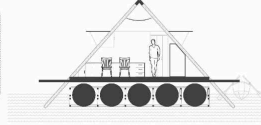
To address this recurring displacement, the proposal introduces floating and foldable tiny houses designed as mobile, resilient shelters. These lightweight units are capable of floating during floods, protecting the house from rising water levels. When evacuation becomes necessary, the structure can be folded and transported, allowing residents to move their homes to higher and safer ground. The flexibility ensures that shelter, belonging, and daily life are not repeatedly lost during disasters. By transforming housing into a portable and adaptable living system, the design reduces vulnerability, supports safer evacuation, and provides communities with a practical way to live within Mousuni's unstable and cyclone-prone environment.

TRIANGULAR (A-FRAME) ROOF

The triangular roof deflects strong coastal winds, reducing pressure on the structure during storms. Its geometry provides high structural stability with minimal materials, making it suitable for lightweight, collapsible systems. The steep slope also allows efficient rainwater drainage during heavy monsoons.

LIVELIHOOD INTEGRATED RECREATIONAL DECK

The recreational version of each dwelling functions as a small fish vending stall, supporting the fishing-based livelihood of the Mousuni island community. These lightweight modular decks allow residents to sell fish, repair nets, and interact socially. When multiple houses connect, the individual decks form a shared marketplace, creating a flexible community fish market that supports both livelihood and social gathering.



DAYTIME USE

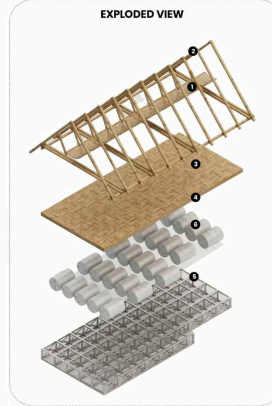


NIGHT USE

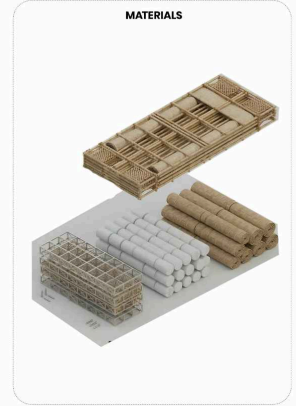
- 1. LIVING AREA
- 2. KITCHEN AND DINING
- 3. TOILET
- 4. RECREATIONAL DECK (FISH VENDING STALL / OUTDOOR SEATING)
- 5. OPEN PLATFORM
- 6. BUNK DECK
- 7. BEDROOM



Modular vendor decks transform individual houses into a connected floating fish market, supporting community livelihood and social interaction.



EXPLODED VIEW



MATERIALS

1. Roof Membrane
HDPE textile sheet fabric roof (9 mm thick).
2. Deployable Roof Structure - Hybrid (Aluminum + Bamboo)
Bamboo rafters and bamboo purlins (Ø40 mm) supported on aluminum A-frame members (80 × 40 × 3 mm).
3. Floor Deck System
Bamboo mat board floor finish (20 mm) supported on bamboo (jati) lattice (800 mm members).
4. Waterproof Layer
Bitumen waterproof membrane (3 mm).
5. Structural Base Platform
Aluminum base grid frame (50 × 50 × 3 mm) with aluminum cross bracing (20 × 30 × 3 mm).
6. Fastening System
HDPE float drums - 200 l capacity (ø580 mm).
7. Anchoring System
Bamboo guide poles (Ø160 mm) with nylon mooring rope (Ø2 mm).
8. Shading Element
recycled fishing net canopy / shading screen (3 mm mesh).



TRANSPORTATION OF MODULES

The shelter is designed as a lightweight modular system whose components can be dismantled and transported using small trucks, tractors, or country boats commonly used in Mousuni. This allows easy relocation and reassembly when communities temporarily migrate during seasonal floods.

Honourable Mention 5: AT

Camila Belen Aylinne Fernandez Vega & Elena Amanda Quintana Araya - Chile

Kavad (कावड़)

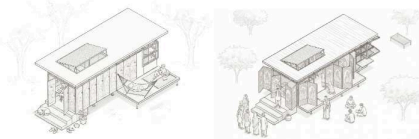
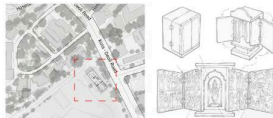
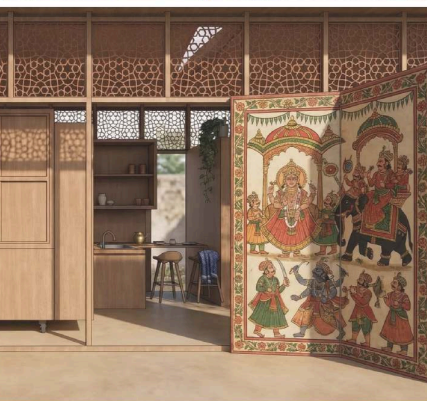
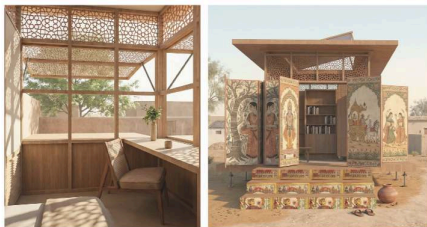
Where Stories Unfold into Space...

Inspired by the 400-year-old craft tradition of Kavad from Rajasthan, this project reinterprets the tiny house as a transformable dwelling for artists and performers whose practice is deeply rooted in context, community, and storytelling. Traditionally, a Kavad is a portable painted shrine with hinged panels that open sequentially to reveal narratives, memory, and a sacred inner core. This project translates that into architecture.

KAVAD is conceived as a tiny house that can shift between private living and a public micro-workspace, allowing it to function both as a home and as a community interface. When closed, it is a compact, secure, and intimate dwelling. When opened, its operable painted panels, thresholds, and deck transform the house into a performative and interactive space for gathering, storytelling, display, dialogue, and artistic exchange.

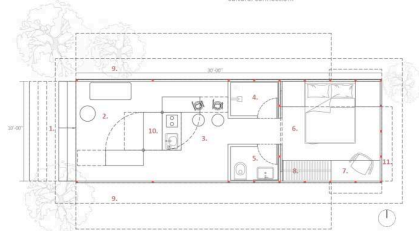
At the heart of the proposal is the idea that the heritage core becomes a flexible living and community interface. Rather than using craft as ornament, the project adopts Kavad as a spatial system, where unfolding creates changing degrees of privacy, interaction, and use. The house is designed for a way of life that is mobile yet rooted, personal yet shared.

Set in Rajasthan, KAVAD emerges from a landscape shaped by craft, climate, and oral traditions, where portability and community gathering are embedded in everyday life. It is a home that carries memory, supports creative practice, and strengthens community through space that opens and connects.

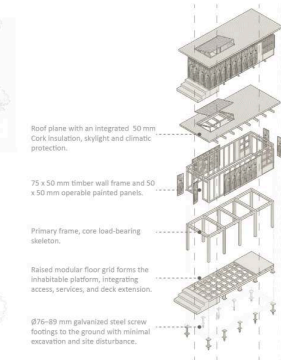
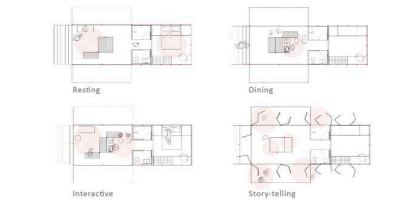


Living Mode
A compact private dwelling configured for rest, work, and everyday domestic life. The house remains intimate and climate-responsive while preserving its connection to landscape and memory.

Story-telling Mode
Operable painted panels unfold to transform the house into a public interface for gathering, performance, and exchange. The dwelling becomes a community-oriented stage where storytelling activates space and strengthens cultural connection.

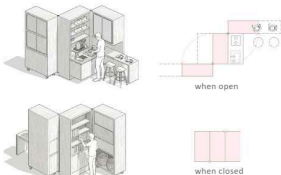


- 1. Entry
- 2. Living
- 3. Kitchen
- 4. Shower area
- 5. W/C
- 6. Bedroom
- 7. Study/office
- 8. Wardrobe
- 9. Retractable Deck
- 10. Living - kitchen Module
- 11. Folding Jaalis



- Roof plane with an integrated 50 mm Clark insulation, skylight and climatic protection.
- 75 x 50 mm timber wall frame and 50 x 50 mm operable painted panels.
- Primary frame, core load-bearing skeleton.
- Raised modular floor grid forms the inhabitable platform, integrating access, services, and deck extension.
- Ø76-Ø9 mm galvanized steel screw footings to the ground with minimal excavation and site disturbance.

Living - Kitchen Module
A fixed central service core accommodates essential kitchen functions, while pivoting rectangular volumes open out to create storage, work, and dining surfaces as needed. This compact modular system maximizes storage efficiency, saves space in its closed state, and transforms through a simple pivot mechanism into an adaptable living and kitchen interface.



- Sustainable Strategies**
- A. Movable Shading Devices
Operable external shading panels respond to the sun path, reducing heat gain while allowing to adapt between privacy, openness, and community use.
 - B. Painted Foldable Art Panels
The handcrafted facade panels work as transformable shading devices, merging cultural expression with passive environmental control.
 - C. High Jaali Ventilation Band
A continuous high-level jaali layer enables filtered light and constant airflow, helping hot air escape in Rajasthan's hot and dry climate.
 - D. Passive Hot Air Escape
The section is designed to release rising warm air through upper ventilated openings, improving thermal performance through stack effect.
 - E. Solar Energy Integration
Reclaimed solar panels generate on-site energy while battery storage is integrated within the plinth for efficient off-grid support.
 - F. Reclaimed Timber Construction
Reclaimed timber reduces embodied energy, supports local, and reinforces the project's material connection to craft and reparability.
 - G. Tadablat Finish in Wet Areas
The bathroom uses tadablat, a durable lime-based finish that is water-resistant, breathable, and suited to low-impact wet-area construction.
 - H. Raised Plinth as Service Spine
The raised base houses batteries, water systems, and service lines while minimizing site disturbance and protecting the dwelling above ground level.

Honourable Mention 7: muk'ta luch house

Haptica Lab, Daniela Marmolejo Limon & Fatima Garcia Alvarez - Mexico

[muk'ta luch house]

A house conceived as a loom where life, earth, and cosmos are woven together.

This project reinterprets the indigenous vernacular dwelling of Nuech, a community in the Highlands of Chiapas, México, where architecture is not conceived as an isolated object, but as a living system deeply connected to territory, daily production, and the worldview of its inhabitants.

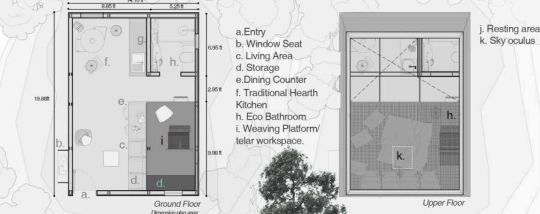
Traditionally built with bahareque or adobe walls and palm thatch roofs, these houses respond to climate, local resources, and the cultural practices of the communities that inhabit them. The proposal translates this ancestral knowledge into a contemporary modular system of demountable wooden panels finished with bahareque, allowing the house to be adaptable, replicable, and transportable, while facilitating assembly, repair, and relocation.

The geometry of the dwelling draws inspiration from Tzotzil backstrap loom textiles, particularly the diamond motif (Muk'ta Luch), a symbol representing the universe, the stars, and the four cardinal directions. This figure expresses the balance between human beings, nature, and cosmos, guiding the spatial organization of the house.

The project incorporates essential spaces of domestic life: a traditional kitchen, a weaving area, and spaces for raising animals. Above, a suspended net beneath an oculus opens the dwelling toward the sky.

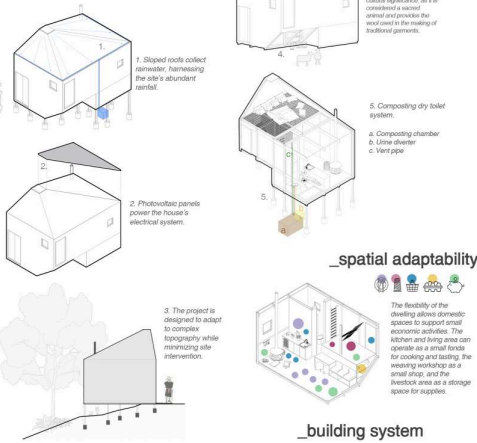
Accents of Maya green evoke ancestral pigments, reinforcing the connection between architecture, nature, and cultural memory.

The house is conceived as an architectural loom, where matter, memory, and cosmos intertwine to sustain life.



_sustainable technologies

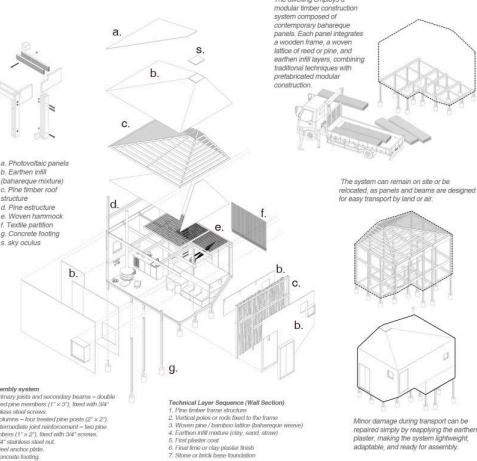
The project integrates sustainable technologies such as solar panels, rainwater harvesting, passive ventilation, and a composting dry toilet system.



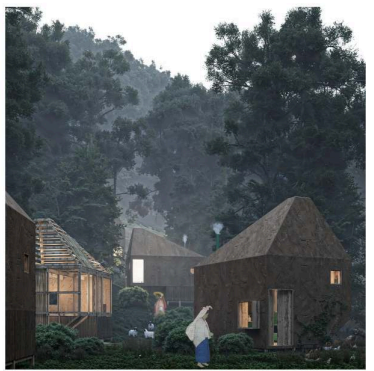
_spatial adaptability



_building system



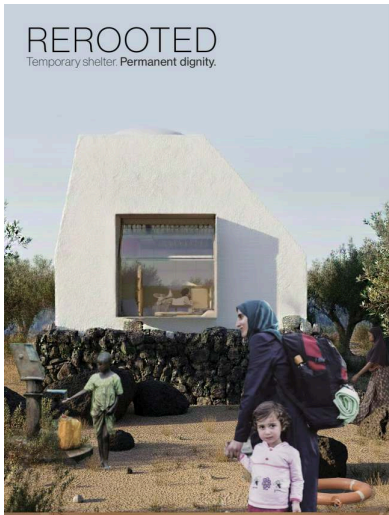
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Honourable Mention 8: REROOTED
Julia Stepska - Poland

REROOTED

Temporary shelter Permanent dignity.



ARRIVAL IS NOT ENOUGH.

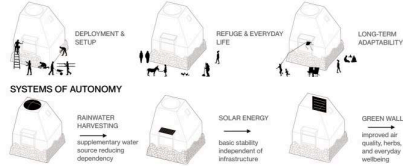
For thousands of refugees, arrival on Lampedusa – a small Italian island at the southern edge of Europe – marks the end of a dangerous journey. Arriving by boat, amidst obstacles and forced displacement, often originating in regions of Africa, for arrival leads to uncertainty. After surviving the crossing, people are placed in camps, containers, and emergency facilities that prolong uncertainty instead of ending it. These spaces manage arrival but deny privacy, dignity, and the possibility of rebuilding lasting relationships and placement control with their host. REROOTED responds to this condition.

The project respects emergency camps and container-based solutions, proposing instead a place where arrival already carries the qualities of home. From the very first moment, refugees are offered dignity, privacy, and spatial autonomy – not as a future promise, but as an immediate condition. Conceived as a development, REROOTED transforms arrival into a transition-based community. The key goals are to treat arrivals as temporary occupants, but also facilitate lasting social structures that support recovery, orientation, and integration. Spaces for rest, daily rituals, and human connection help restore a sense of normalcy after prolonged displacement.

The form and spatial logic of the house draw from the traditional dammuso architecture of Lampedusa. Constructed from prefabricated CLT panels, the house enables spatial openness while maintaining structural clarity, thermal comfort, and general permeability. By water-spraying local building principles and construction logic, REROOTED creates an environment grounded in place rather than imposed upon it – transforming arrival into the beginning of permanence, not through ownership, but through dignity.



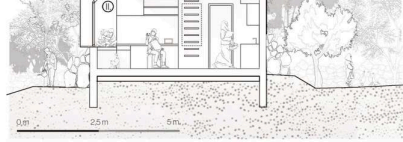
LIFE WITHIN THE HOUSE



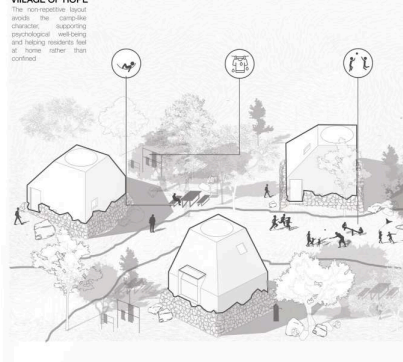
SYSTEMS OF AUTONOMY



SECTION MODULE A



VILLAGE OF HOPE



DAMMUSSO HOUSE No2

The house is designed for quick assembly and disassembly, allowing it to be easily built, relocated, and moved. Designed for the Mediterranean climate, the structure integrates passive environmental strategies suited to local conditions. It is prefabricated and modular, adapting to changing contexts and needs. The interior modules support different living situations. Module A provides compact private space for two persons, while Module B is comfortable for persons with shared living structure needs. Module A supports furniture modules. It is also suitable for sleeping, learning, meetings, and shared meals, supporting the transition from temporary shelter to long-term habitation. The integrated service zone allows for various elements such as tables and seating to be located out of sight when not in use.

PLAN - 300 ft. sq

1. Kitchen
2. Bathroom
3. Living / Sleeping / Learning areas



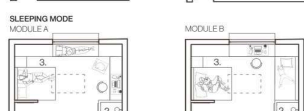
MEETING MODE



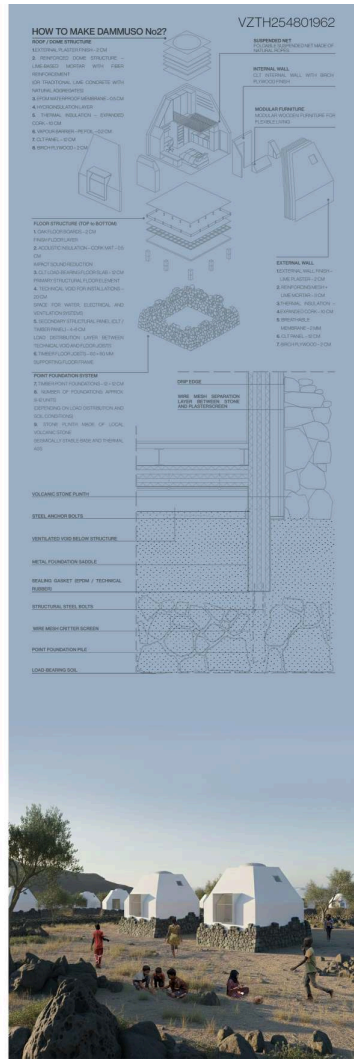
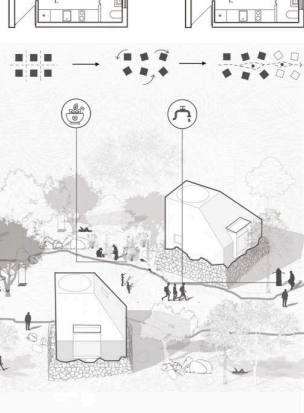
LEARNING & RECREATION MODE



SLEEPING MODE



HOW TO MAKE DAMMUSSO No2?



Honourable Mention 9: ICE VEIL

Mohamed Ahmed Abdallah, Kareem Mohamed & Jana Tamer - Egypt

ICE VEIL "A Home That Behaves"

In Astana / Kazakhstan below -40°C winters, fishermen leave the ice regardless of conditions, their lives are centered entirely around their harvest. To survive, they wrap themselves in plastic bags. This raw resilience creates a dramatic visual phenomenon: body parts touching the plastic are sharply defined, while the remaining area dissolves into a warm, blurry silhouette.

This floating shelter protects these fishermen by translating their survival tactic into technical language. Resting directly on the frozen water and floating during thaws the architecture acts as a "skin inside a bag." The water shell uses translucent recycled plastic. When the heavy Siberian Larch she presses against the skin, the air stays sharply visible. However, the solid inner cabin, pulling away to create a central thermal air gap, becomes a luminous, ambiguous blob.

Mirroring their devotion, the architecture physically and spiritually centers on the act of fishing. While it sits on a rectangular footprint, the layout collapses inward to a singular geometric focus: a central fishing dock. All other aspects of daily life, sleeping and cooking revolve around this core, pushed out to the library, protective perimeter. The recycled floating shell shields them from the extreme void, while the floor where their bodies are constantly moving.



Context



"A floating home on the Ishan River in Kazakhstan, adapting to the rhythms of water and snow a resilient refuge that transforms with the seasons."

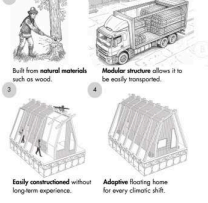


User

"Studying the rhythm of beings." By huddling beneath a simple plastic sheet to block wind and trap body heat, the user creates a microclimate that raises the internal temperature from -51°C to between 45°C and 40°C.

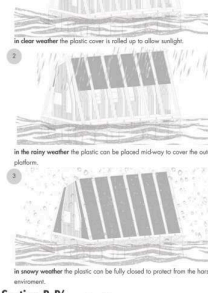


Process

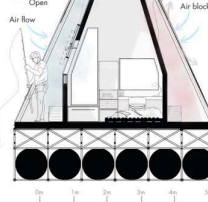


Built from natural materials such as wood. Modular structure allows it to be easily transported. Easily constructed without long-term experience. Adaptive floating home for every climatic shift.

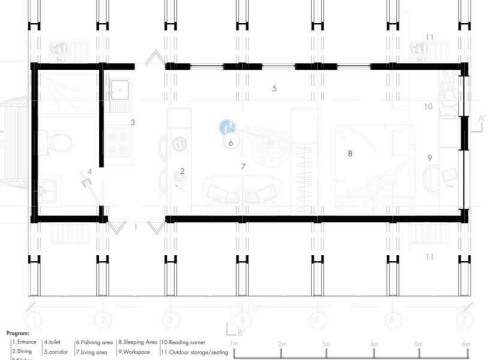
Sustainable strategies



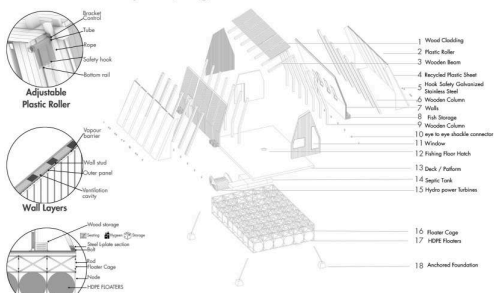
Section B-B'



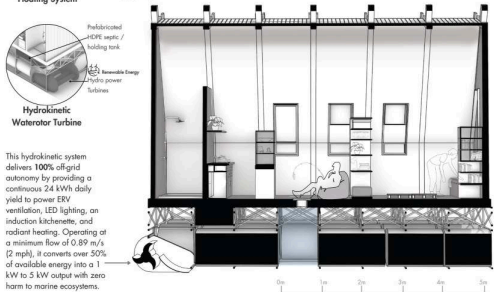
Master Plan



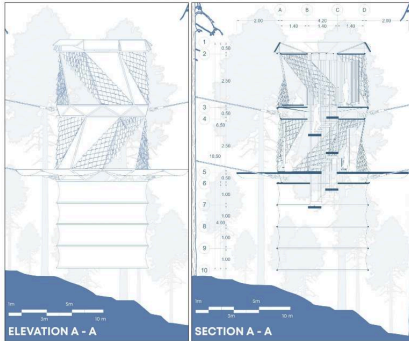
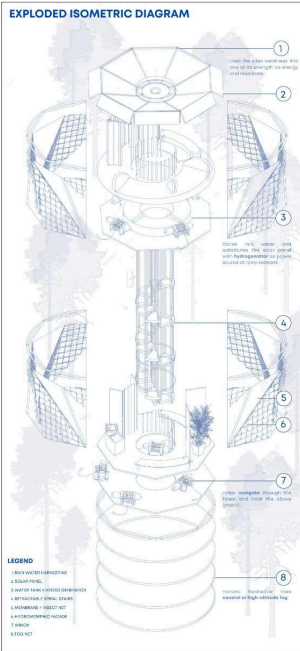
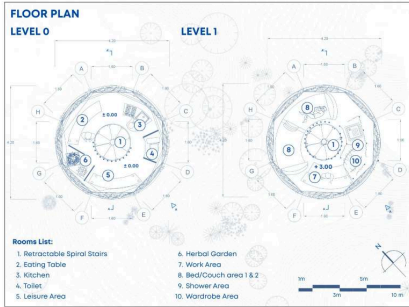
Details



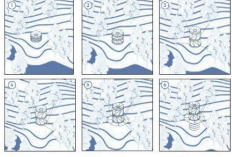
Section A-A'



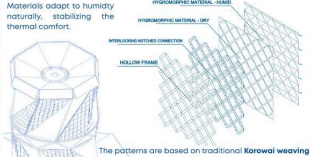
Honourable Mention 10: KHAIM
Satria Putra Wibowo, Arya Armand & Alif Mahesa - Indonesia



MOVEABLE PARTS



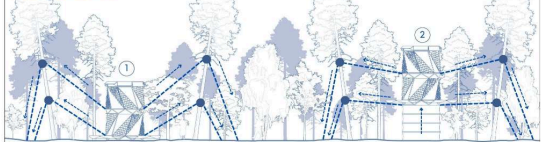
HYGROMORPHIC FACADE



PORTABILITY



HOISTING METHOD



TRANSPORT

