

dystopia

HOLT TOWN
OF THE
FUTURE

utopia

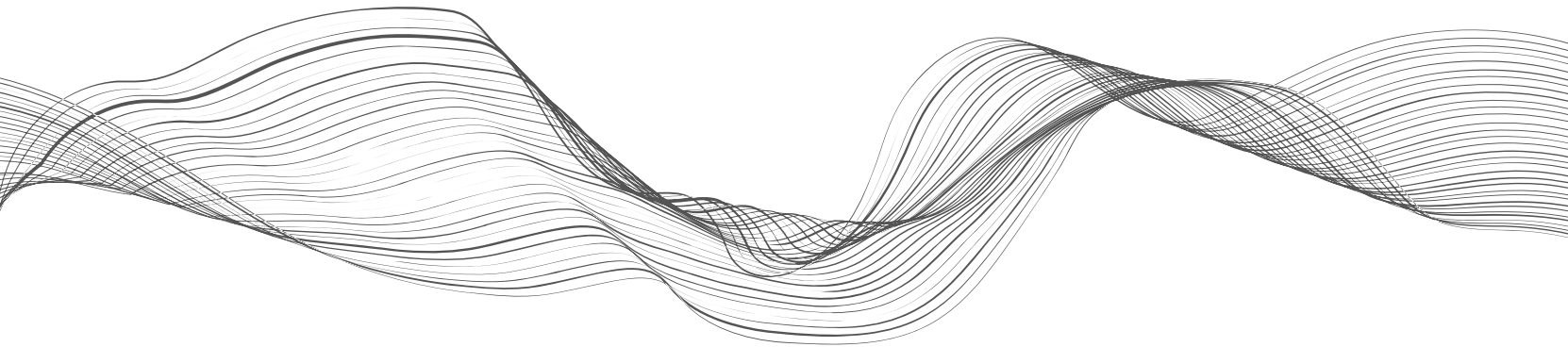
PLOT N2

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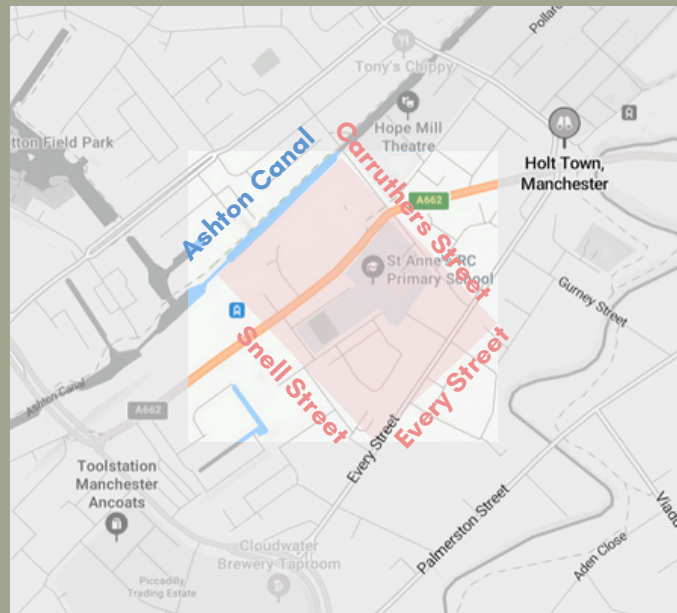
Welcome to "Holt Town of the Future". In this project, we imagine a city in two extreme conditions, which reflect both dystopian challenges & utopian dreams. Through architecture, planning, and storytelling, we show how humanity might live after environmental collapse.



Borders of our Area

2025

Our story takes place in an area of **Manchester** called **Holt Town (PLOT 2)**. The area is surrounded by 3 streets and a canal. On the northern edge of the area is **Ashton Canal**, on the south is **Every Street**, on the west is **Snell Street** and on the east is Carruthers Street.



- Each street has **trees and green areas**, each **house has a yard with a lawn**.
- Different types of **apartment buildings** and **private houses**.
- Public buildings on our site: **Church** and **Primary School**.
- Stores: Papas Best One **Supermarket**.

— Dystopia —

a term used to describe an imagined society where life is deeply flawed or oppressive, often under the guise of order or progress. It reflects the darkest fears of humanity: loss of freedom, inequality, surveillance, and environmental collapse. In a dystopia, people live under control, fear, or manipulation — deprived of choice, dignity, and true connection.



Timeline



- In 2038, **bees disappeared** — followed by all other pollinators. **Crop yields collapsed**, and a **global famine began**. Wars over food and water broke out, and governments imposed strict control over food supplies. People were sent en masse to manually pollinate plants. Quality education became rare, limited to just 8 years, with children trained from an early age to work on plantations. Cities emptied — people relocated to agricultural zones, and depopulation took hold.
- **Society split**: those more fortunate found refuge in closed zones with technology and autonomous resources, while the rest struggled to survive. By 2098, a laboratory operates in the Holt Town district, where organisms are cultivated to accelerate pollination. There is also a closed school for future scientists. For the majority, only labor, minimal food, and a complete loss of freedom remain.

The neighborhood of Laboratory

GEN-LAB 2098

The Area of Agriculture

life in the present as it is



Hard physical work on plantations



Basic Education

The Area of Science & Progress

life with a dream of a bright future



Research and new discoveries



Complete
emphasis
chemistry

Education with an
on biology and

Holt Town is divided into two contrasting areas. The Area of Science & Progress is based on innovation and education. People live with purpose and a clear vision of the future. In contrast, the Area of Agriculture is simpler, with physical labor, limited education, and a focus on survival. This shows the dystopian class divide.

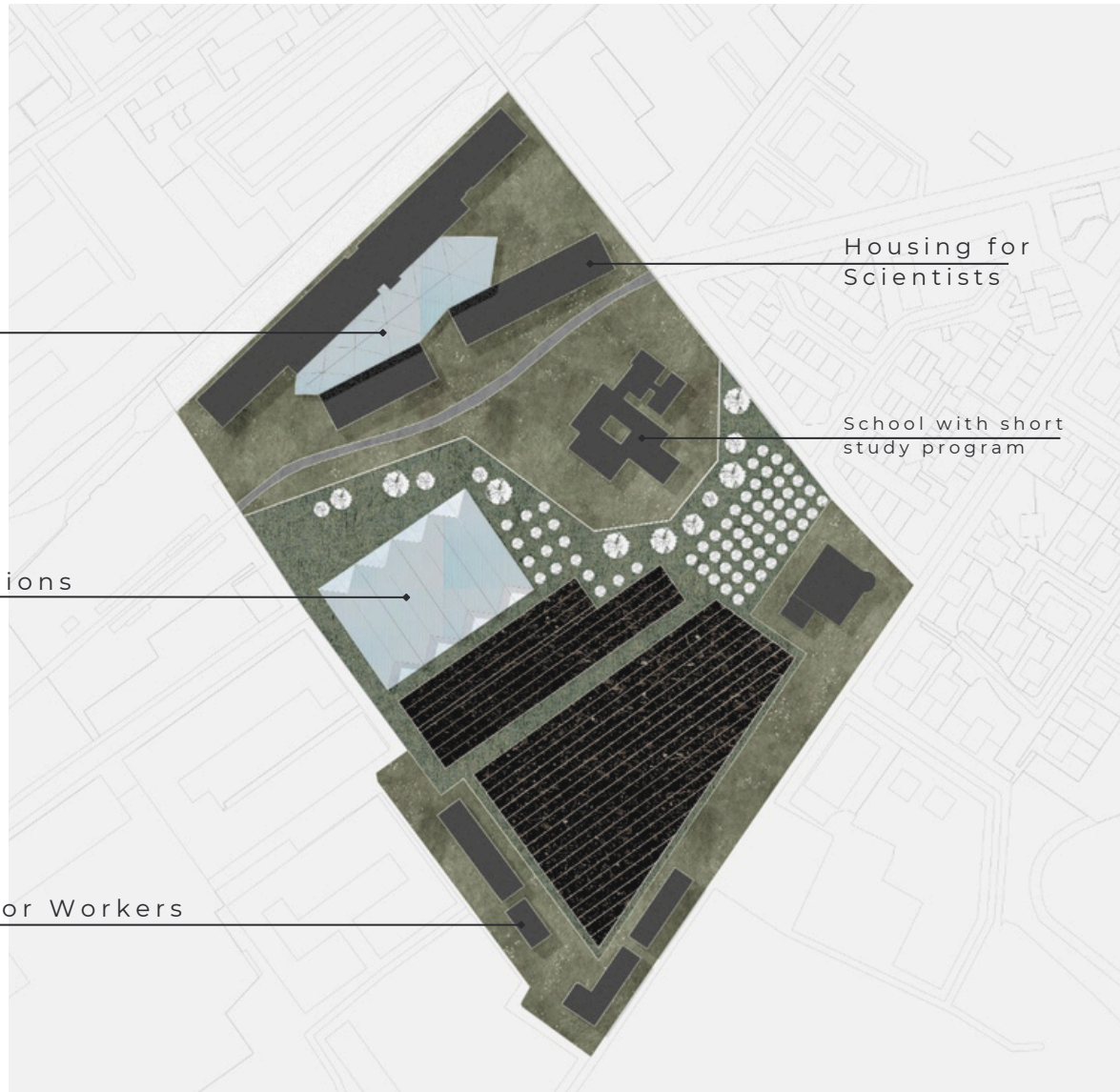
**Laboratory &
Greenhouse**

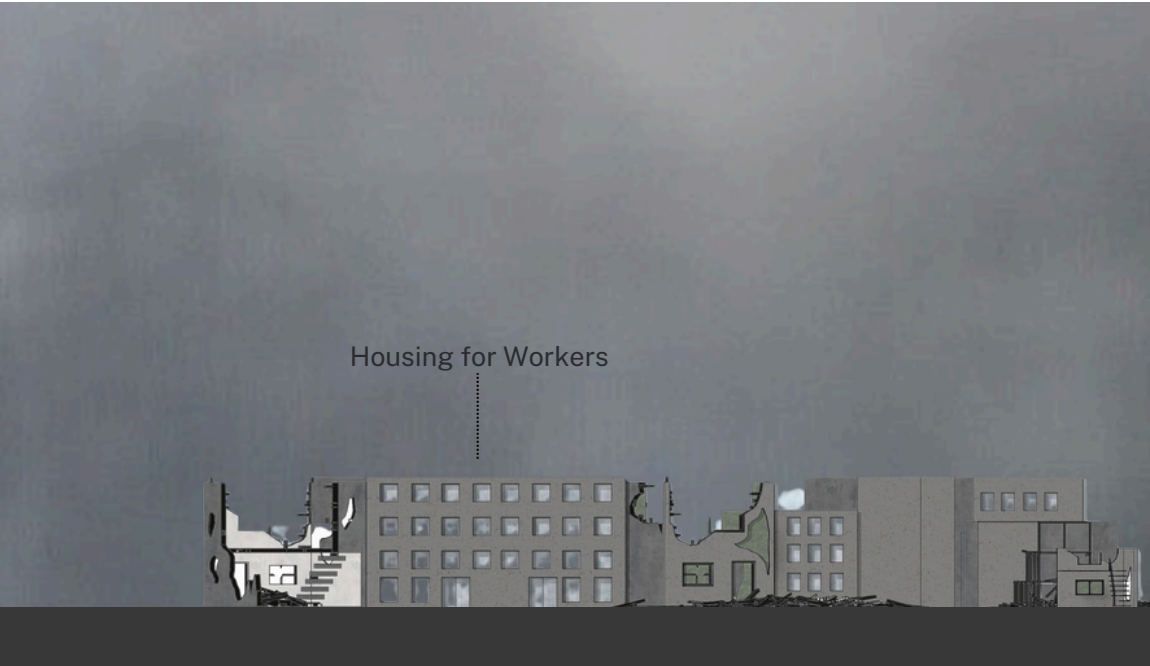
Plantations

Housing for Workers

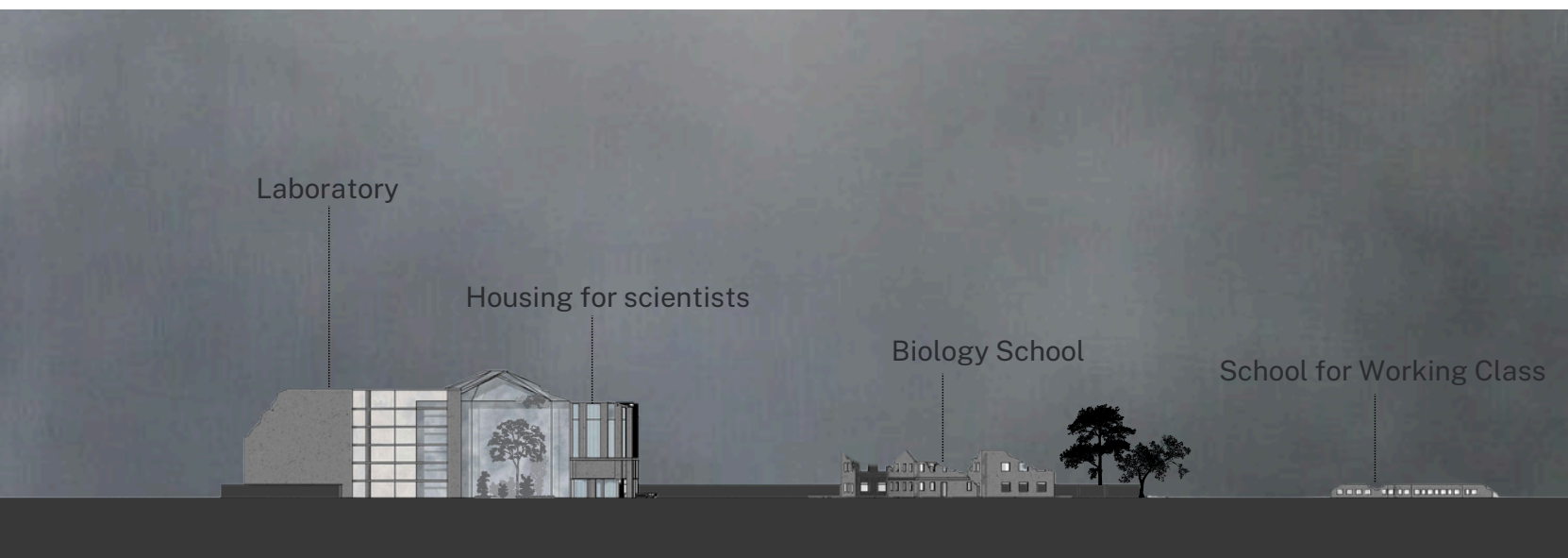
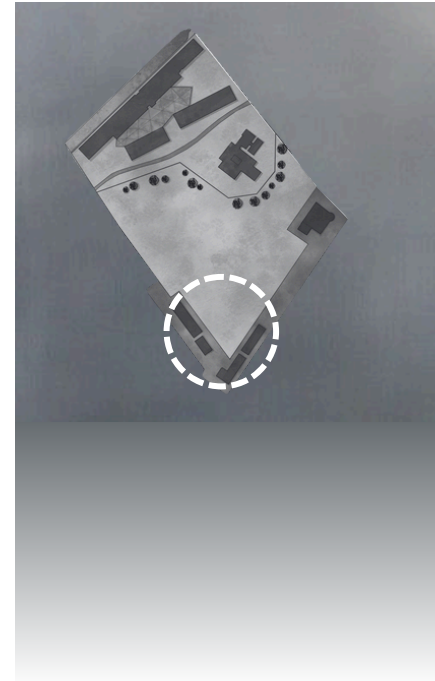
Housing for
Scientists

School with short
study program

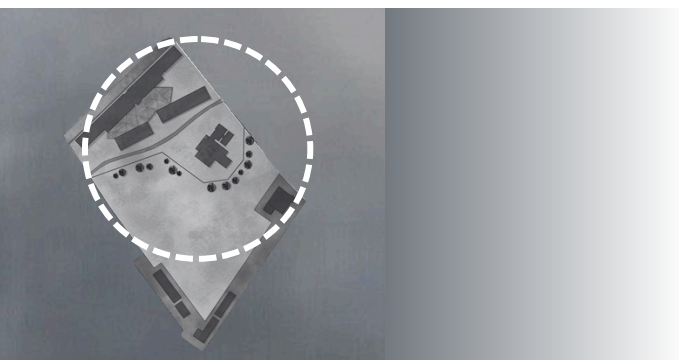




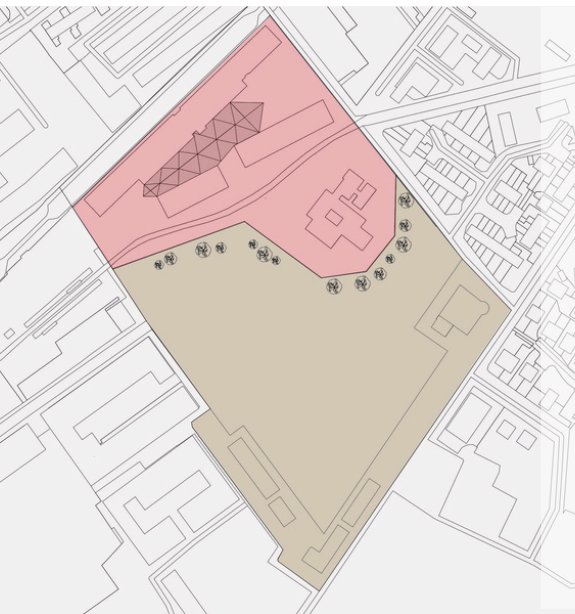
Section cut of underprivileged people apartment area



Section cut of Science & Progress area



Zones



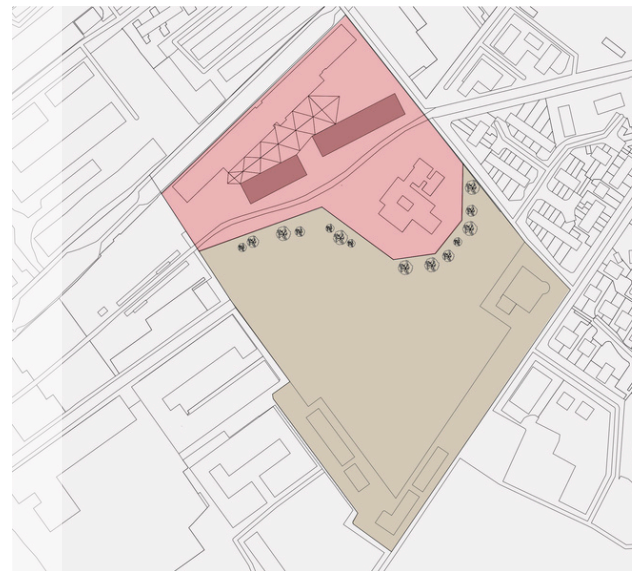
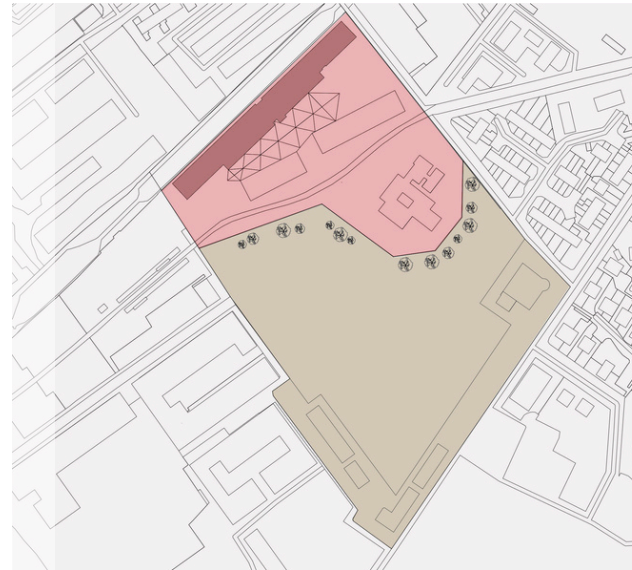
Laboratory



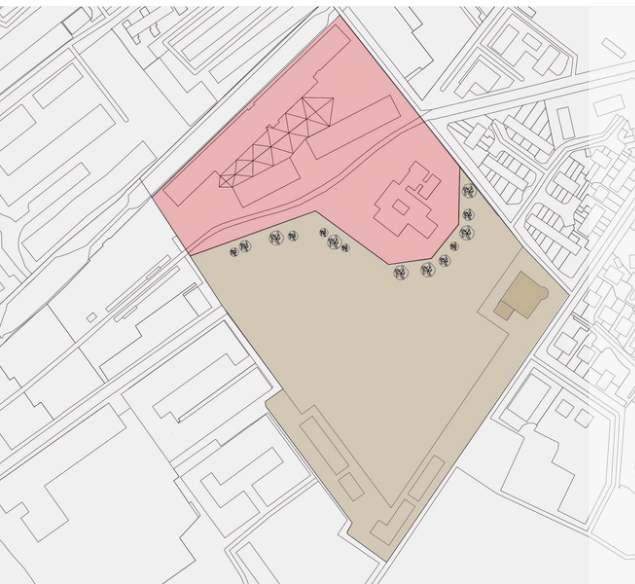
Greenhouse



Housing for Scientists



Zones



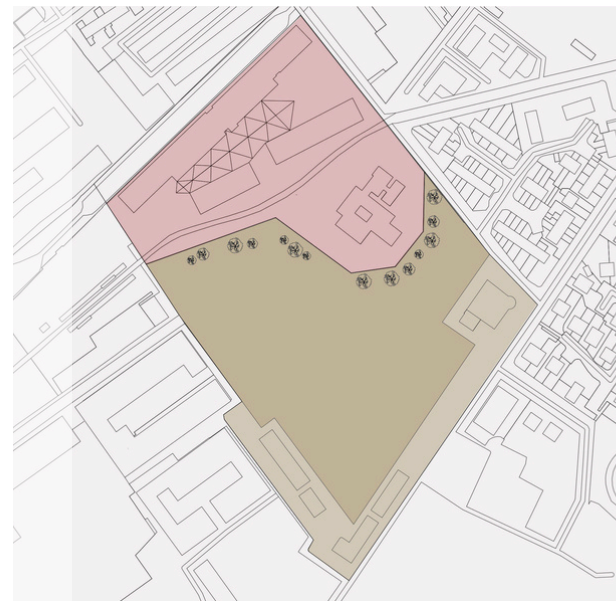
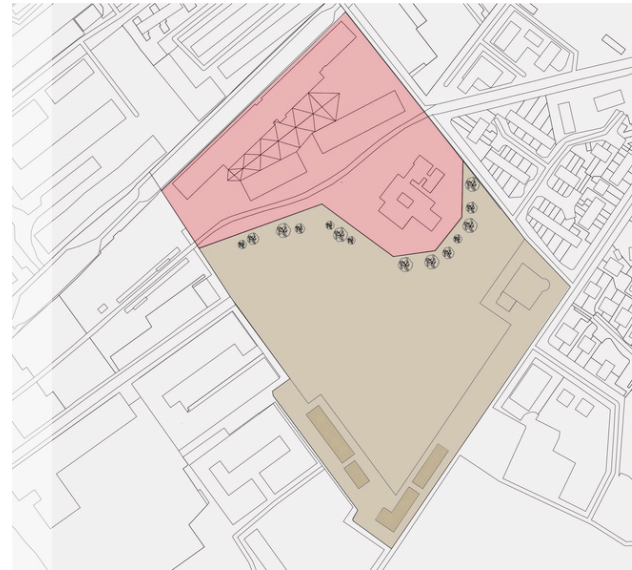
Housing for Workers



School with short
study program



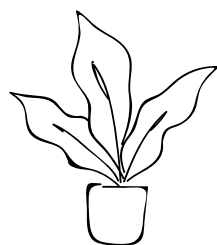
Plantation



The main idea of the Laboratory

Island of Hope.

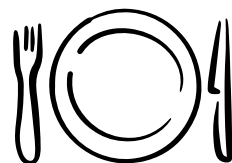
The research complex deals with the artificial reproduction of plants and animals.



Breeding plants that are resistant to life without natural pollination (genetically modified crops).



Breeding artificial breeding of **insects**.



Alternative ways of obtaining food, such as artificial meat and edible algae, are being developed.

- Inside a glass greenhouse, scientists create an artificial environment suitable for growing genetically modified plants.

Crops in Lab

	Name	Grown In	Soil / Medium	Purpose for Humans
	Corn (GMO)	Greenhouses	GMO soil	Starch, sugar, flour, ethanol
	Rice (GMO)	Closed systems, laboratories	Moist nutrient-rich medium	Primary carbohydrate source
	Soybeans (GMO)	Labs, closed capsules	GMO soil	Protein, oil, biofuel, animal feed
	Sugar Beet (GMO)	Greenhouses	GMO soil	Sweeteners, flavoring agents, ethanol

Open-Field / Plantation Crops

	Name	Grown In	Soil / Medium	Purpose for Humans
	Potatoes	Open fields	Sandy soil	Food, starch
	Beans	Open fields	Common soil	Protein, plant-based preserved food
	Garlic	Open fields	Sandy, loose soil	Antiseptic, flavoring, medicinal use
	Onions	Open fields	Common soil	Cooking base, long storage

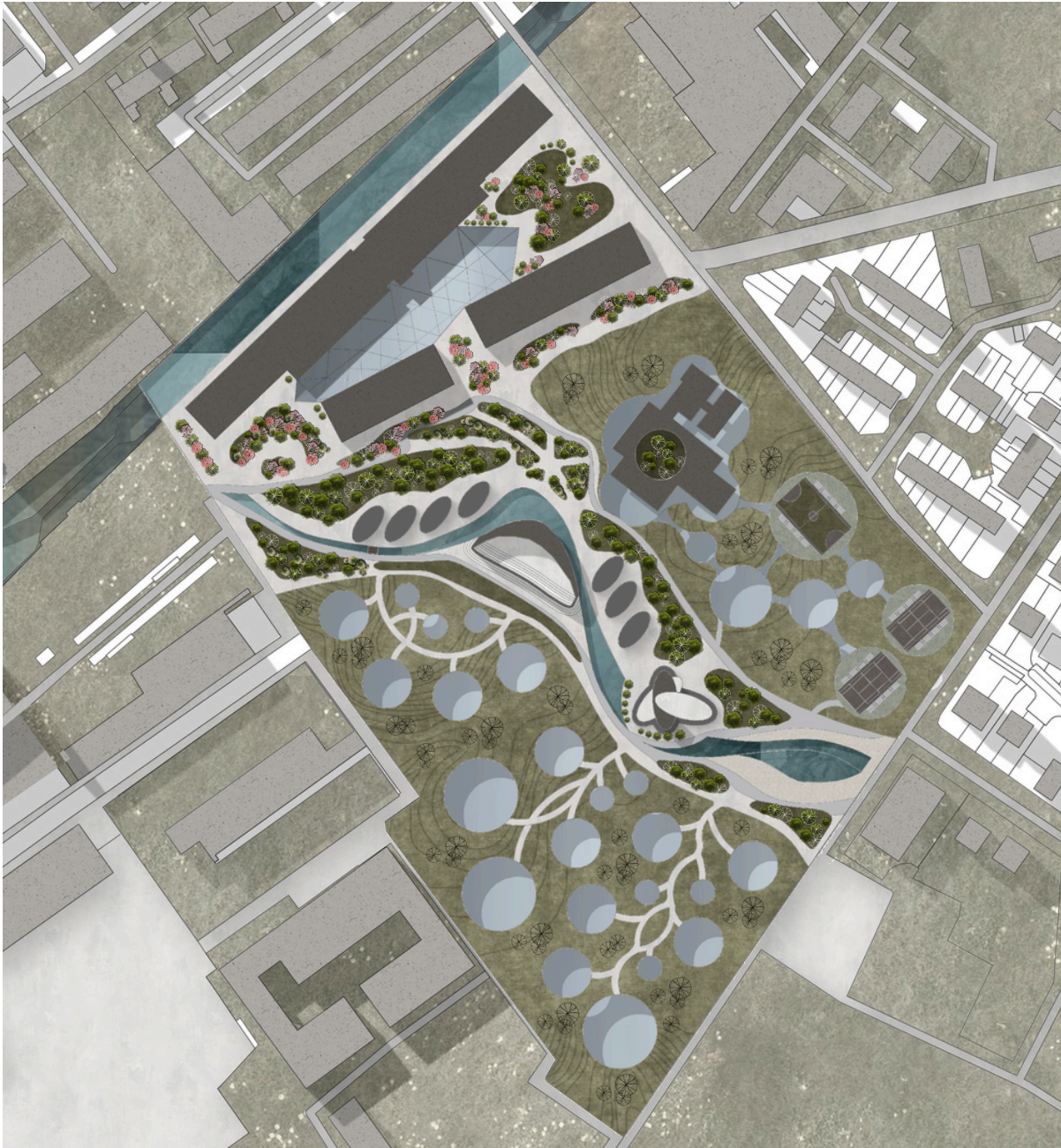
Open-Field / Plantation Crops

	Name	Grown In	Soil / Medium	Purpose for Humans
	Tomatoes	Greenhouse	Fertilized soil	Food, sauces, preservation
	Cucumbers	Greenhouse	Nutrient-rich soil	Salads, pickling
	Cabbage	Greenhouse	Common soil	Food, fermentation, long storage
	Spinach	Greenhouse	Universal growing soil	Leafy greens, iron source

AI visualizations

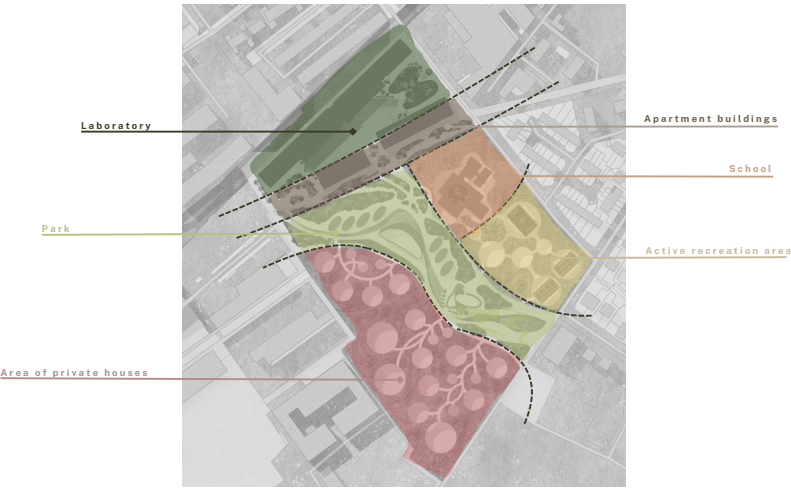
Laboratory



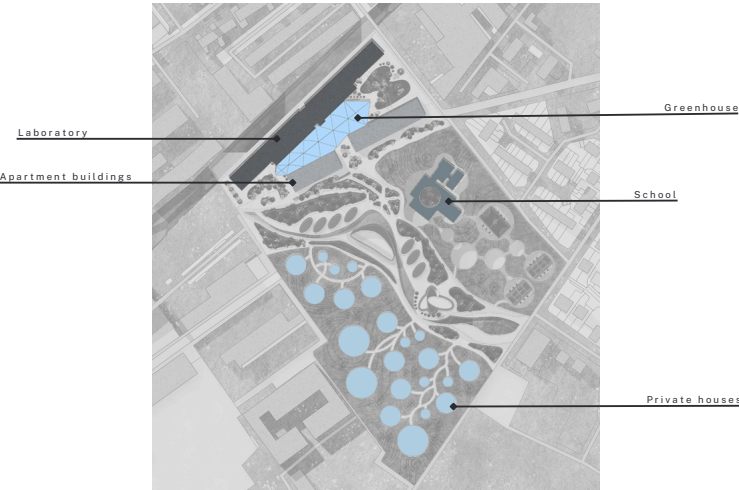


This ideology becomes the foundation of urban planning. Private houses now have gardens. Residents grow plants and rely less on labs. Scientists focus on ecosystem restoration. Green neighborhoods under domes emerge — a utopian transformation.

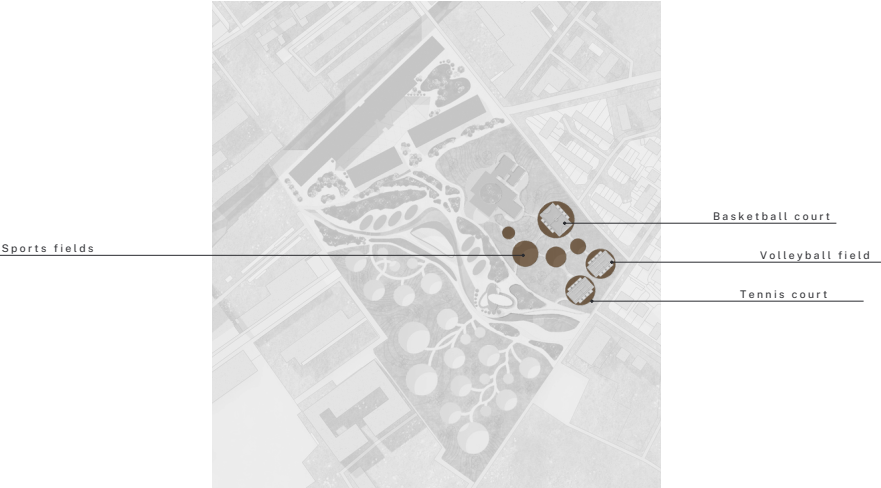
ZONING PLAN FOR THE AREA



BUILDINGS



ACTIVE RECREATION AREA

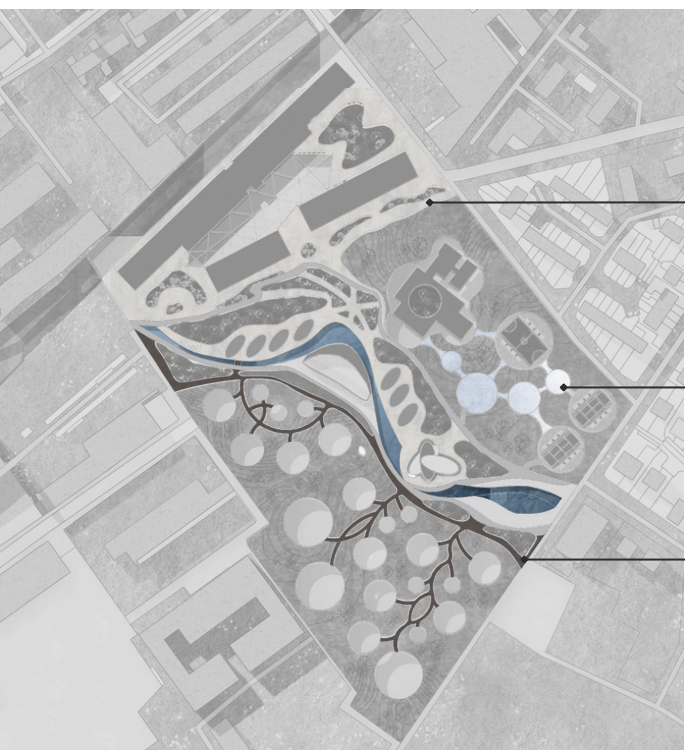


Our masterplan separates Holt Town into clear zones: private houses, labs, apartment buildings, parks, and schools. Each zone serves a purpose, reflecting both control and opportunity. The layout is precise — every building has its role.

This breakdown highlights the diversity of spaces: active recreation areas, school zones, labs, and greenhouses. The structure is intentional — to provide order and predictability. Still, questions of freedom and flexibility remain. Each building type is adapted to its use. Private homes are low-rise and placed in green zones. Labs are compact and technologically optimized. Apartment blocks are functional.

The active recreation zone includes sports fields, encouraging physical health and social interaction. Even in a regulated future, movement and play are essential for balance.

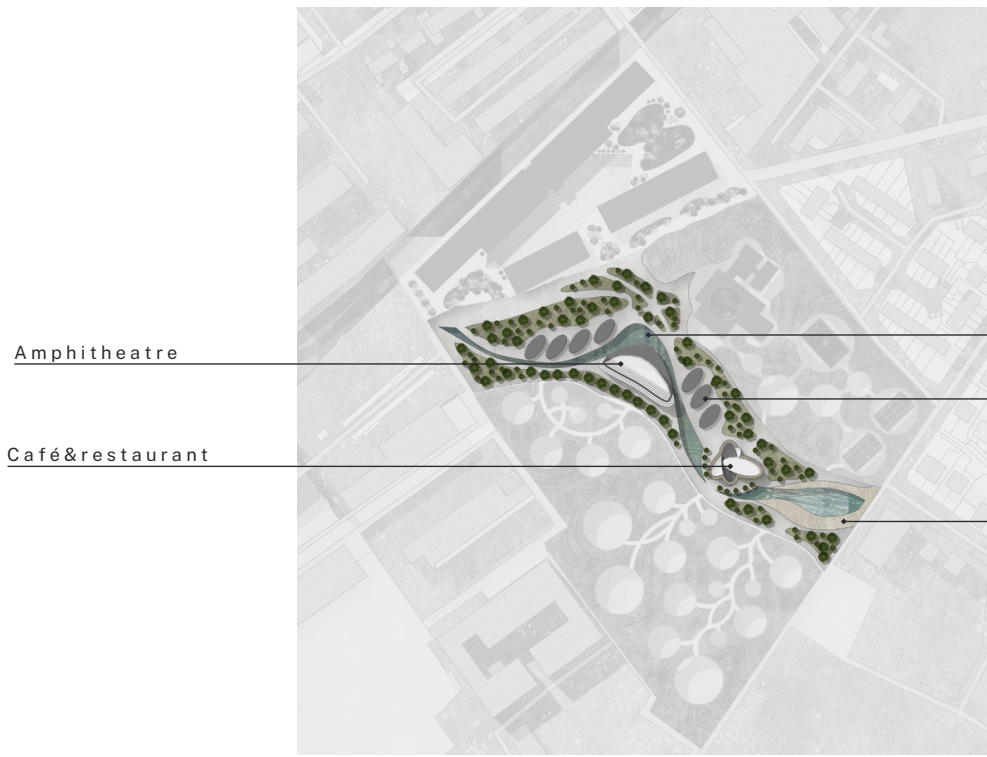
PAVEMENT



Sustainable materials are used in sidewalks and paths. Recycled rubber and natural pebbles are chosen for environmental reasons. Design serves both aesthetic and practical goals.

PARK

The park area is a central hub — a place to gather, relax, and enjoy nature. It includes an amphitheater for events, cafés for socializing, and a pond for tranquility. It contrasts the coldness of lab zones.



Amphitheatre

Café&restaurant

Pond

Stores

Public area
by the pond

LIGHTING



INSPIRATION

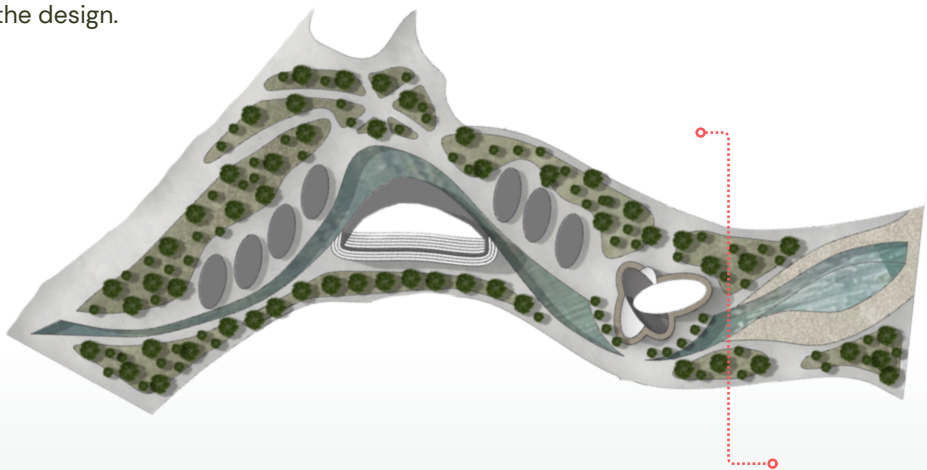


CAFÉ & RESTAURANT



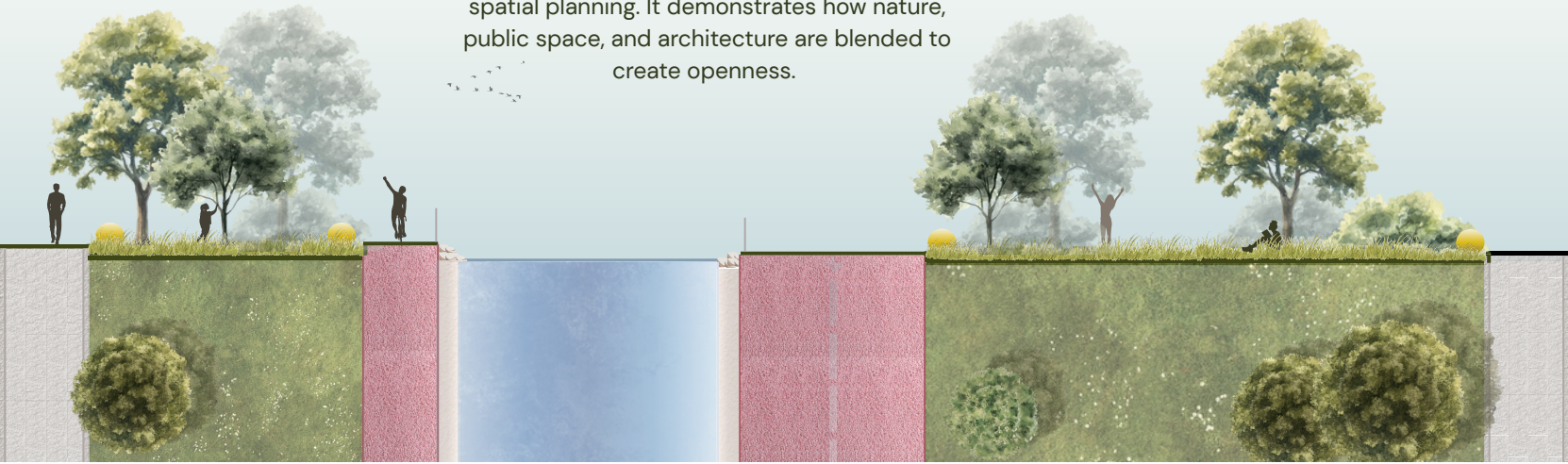
Lighting is used to create atmosphere and safety. Natural lighting is prioritized during the day, while artificial lighting maintains functionality at night. Both types are integrated into the design.

This is a visualization of a local café and restaurant. Such spaces are vital for social life and emotional well-being. They add warmth to a highly structured city.



SECTION CUT OF THE PARK

The section shows the park's elevation and spatial planning. It demonstrates how nature, public space, and architecture are blended to create openness.



PLANTS ON OUR PLOT

PLANTS-FLOWERS



SNAPDRAGON

MAY - OCTOBER



ECHINACEA

JULY - OCTOBER



CATMINT

MAY - SEPTEMBER



SALVIA

JUNE - OCTOBER

Seasonal flowers brighten the environment from May to October. These flowers not only enhance aesthetics but also support future biodiversity recovery.

PLANTS-TREES



MAPLE

12-20M X 10-15M

Loamy



OAK

18-25M X 15-20M

Loamy



LINDEN

15-25M X 10-15M

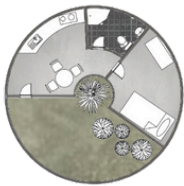
Fertile loamy soil

We selected native trees — linden, maple, oak — for their beauty and adaptability. Each provides shade, biodiversity, and air filtration. The choice of flora is intentional and functional.

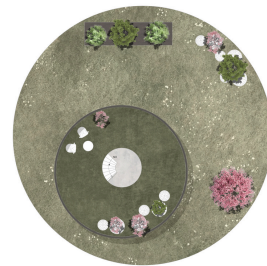
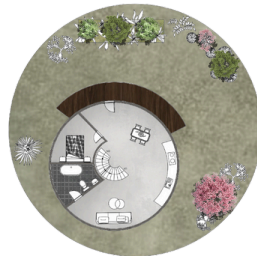
Dome homes come in three sizes, adapting to household needs. Their circular design supports climate regulation and efficient space use. They represent a new vision of sustainable living.

3 TYPES

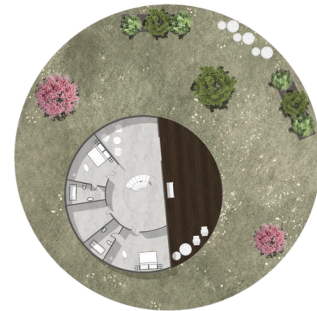
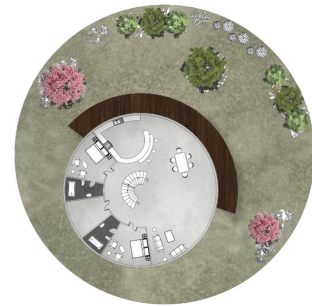
10 m (D) x 5 m (H)



15 m (D) x 10 m (H)



20 m (D) x 15 m (H)



How the Dome Works

Adaptive Panels :

- During the day: darken to reduce heat.
- At night: become transparent, allowing moonlight.
- Can partially open for ventilation.

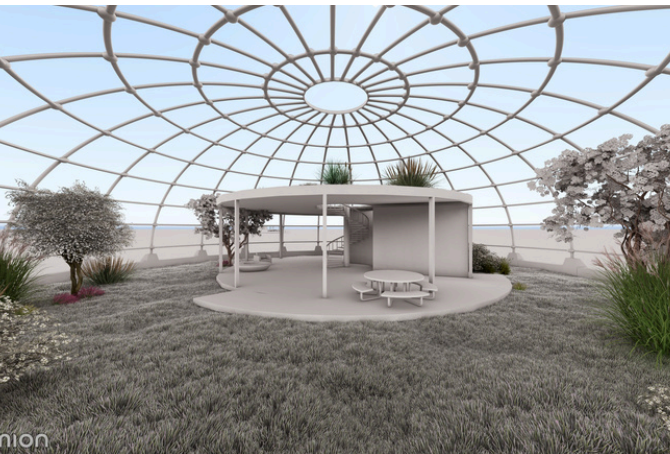
Geodesic Structure :

- Seismic-resistant, strong, and energy-efficient.
- Minimizes heat loss, ensuring even temperature distribution.
- Resistant to wind, rain, and snow runoff.

Bioengineering :

- Live plants on facades provide shade and filter the air.
- Collected rainwater is redistributed for city use.

DOME HOUSE IN WINTER



In winter, dome houses stay warm and energy-efficient. Their geometry prevents snow accumulation and heat loss. Life inside remains comfortable, even in harsh conditions.



Area of private houses

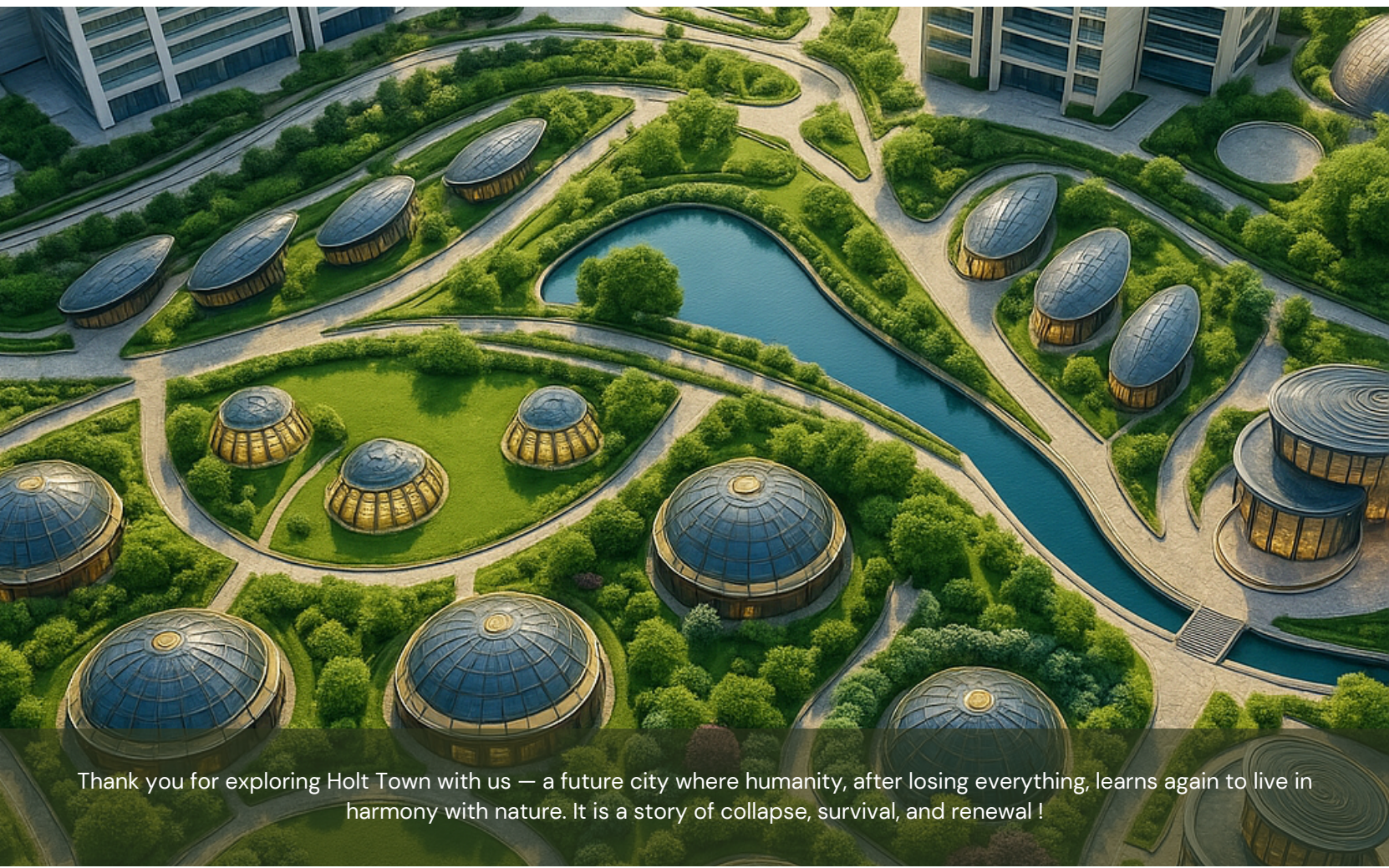


Path along the pond and café



Path along the pond

MASTERPLAN



Thank you for exploring Holt Town with us — a future city where humanity, after losing everything, learns again to live in harmony with nature. It is a story of collapse, survival, and renewal !