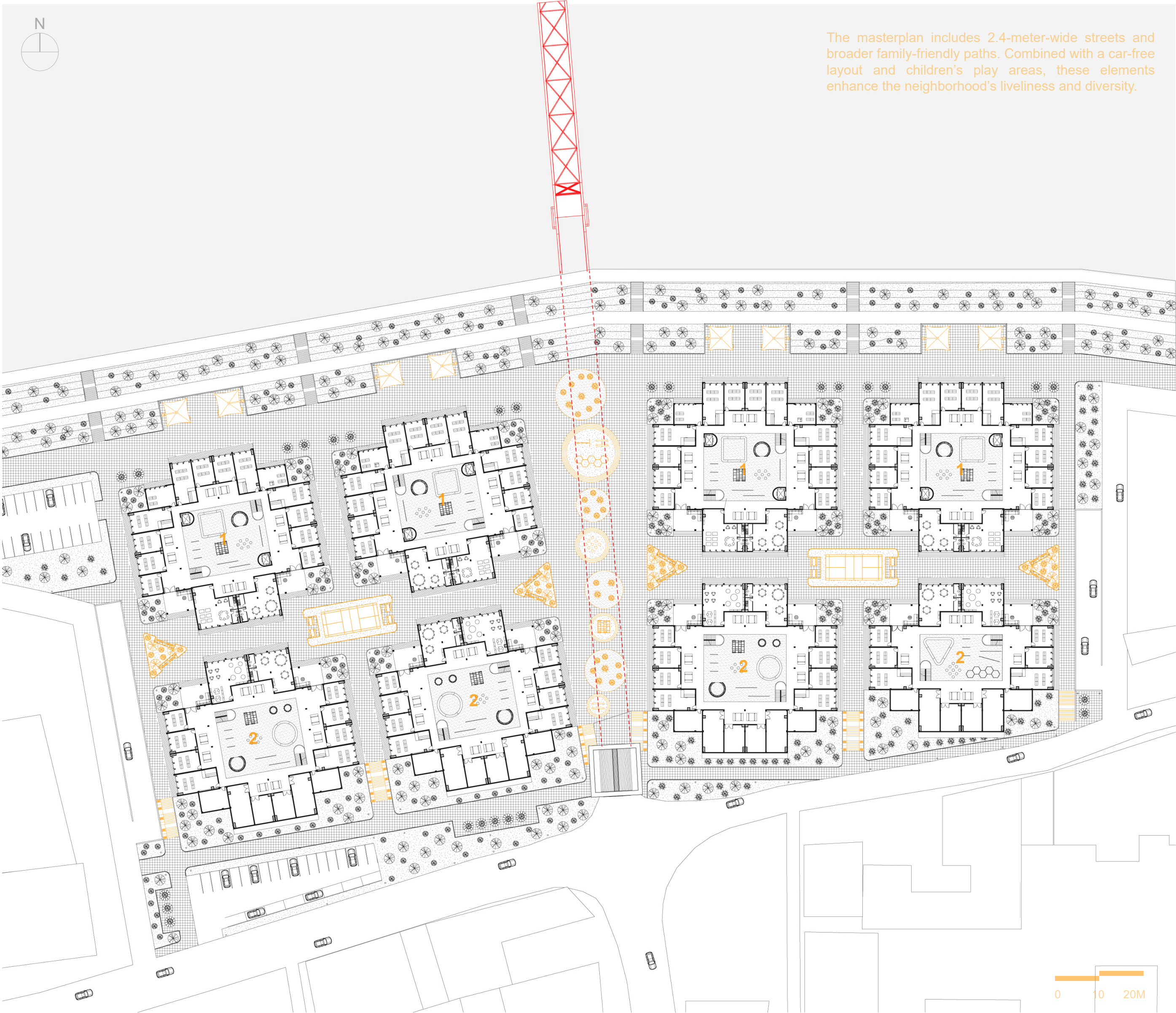


# Nest for the Future

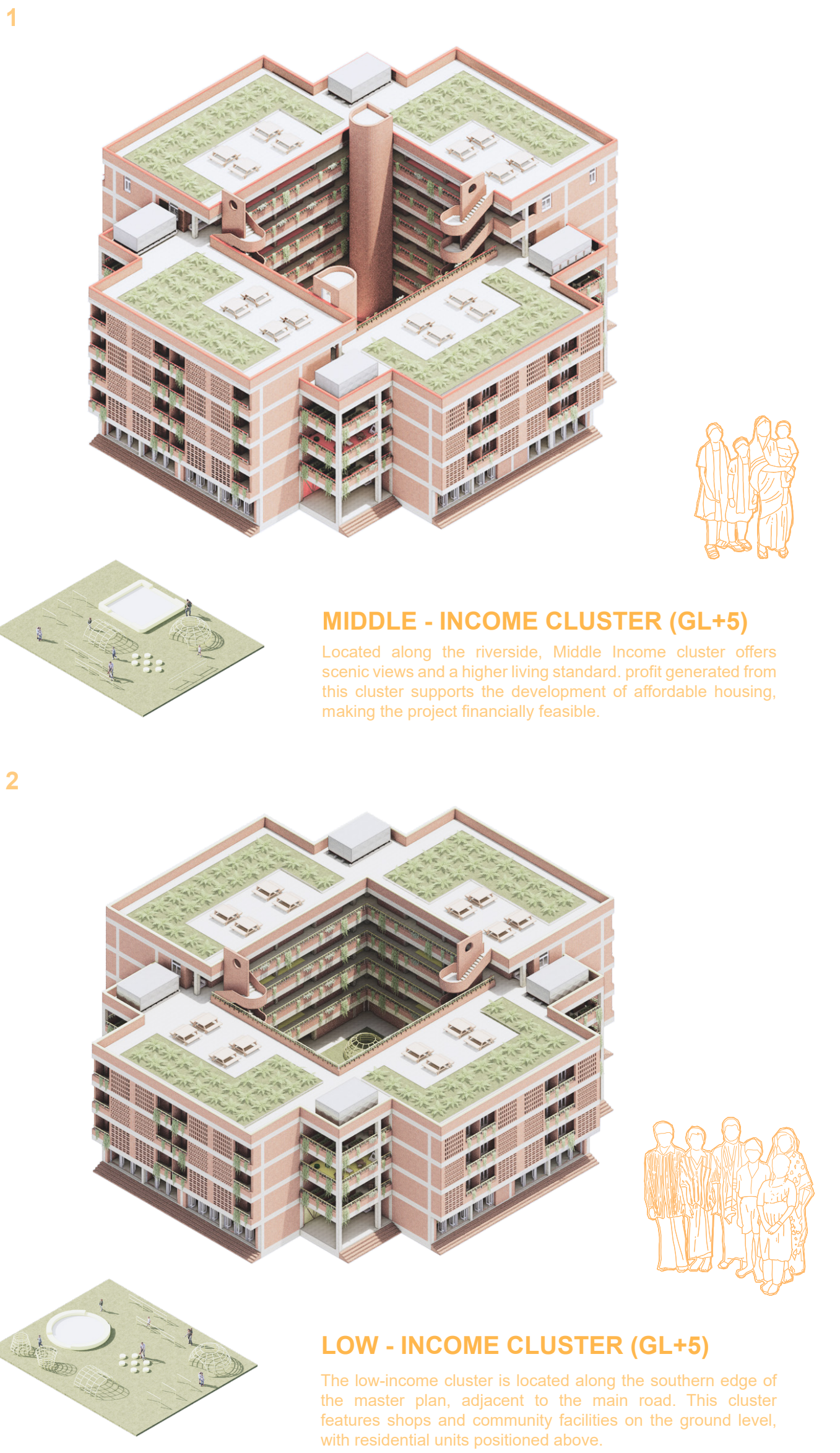
Rapid urbanization in Bangladesh has led to the expansion of informal settlements, where children are among the most vulnerable. Lacking basic infrastructure and safe living conditions, children face serious health problems, malnutrition, and crime. These challenges highlight the urgent need for child-centered housing development.

The project is designed to provide affordable housing for urban poor children in Sylhet. It aims to develop the Keane Bridge area into a child-centered neighborhood based on child development theories. By offering adequate housing, the project seeks to create a sound residential environment where urban poor children can prepare for a better future.

Local materials were explored during the design process. Concrete was used as a stable structure, while brick served as infill for its affordability. To enhance acoustic performance, PE foam was applied, and English bond brickwork increased wall density. These strategies ensured a child-centered approach in both material use and construction methods.



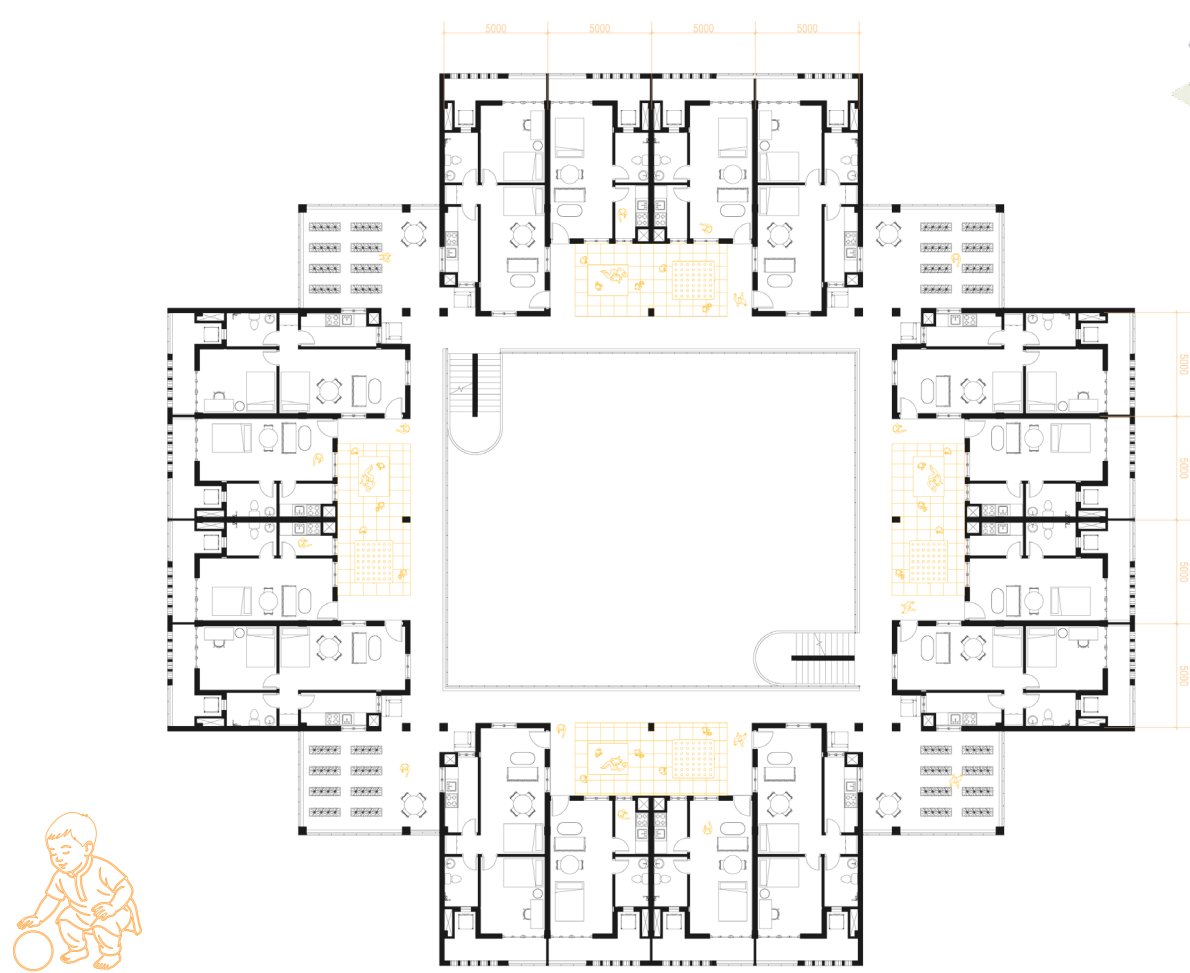
The masterplan includes 2.4-meter-wide streets and broader family-friendly paths. Combined with a car-free layout and children's play areas, these elements enhance the neighborhood's liveliness and diversity.



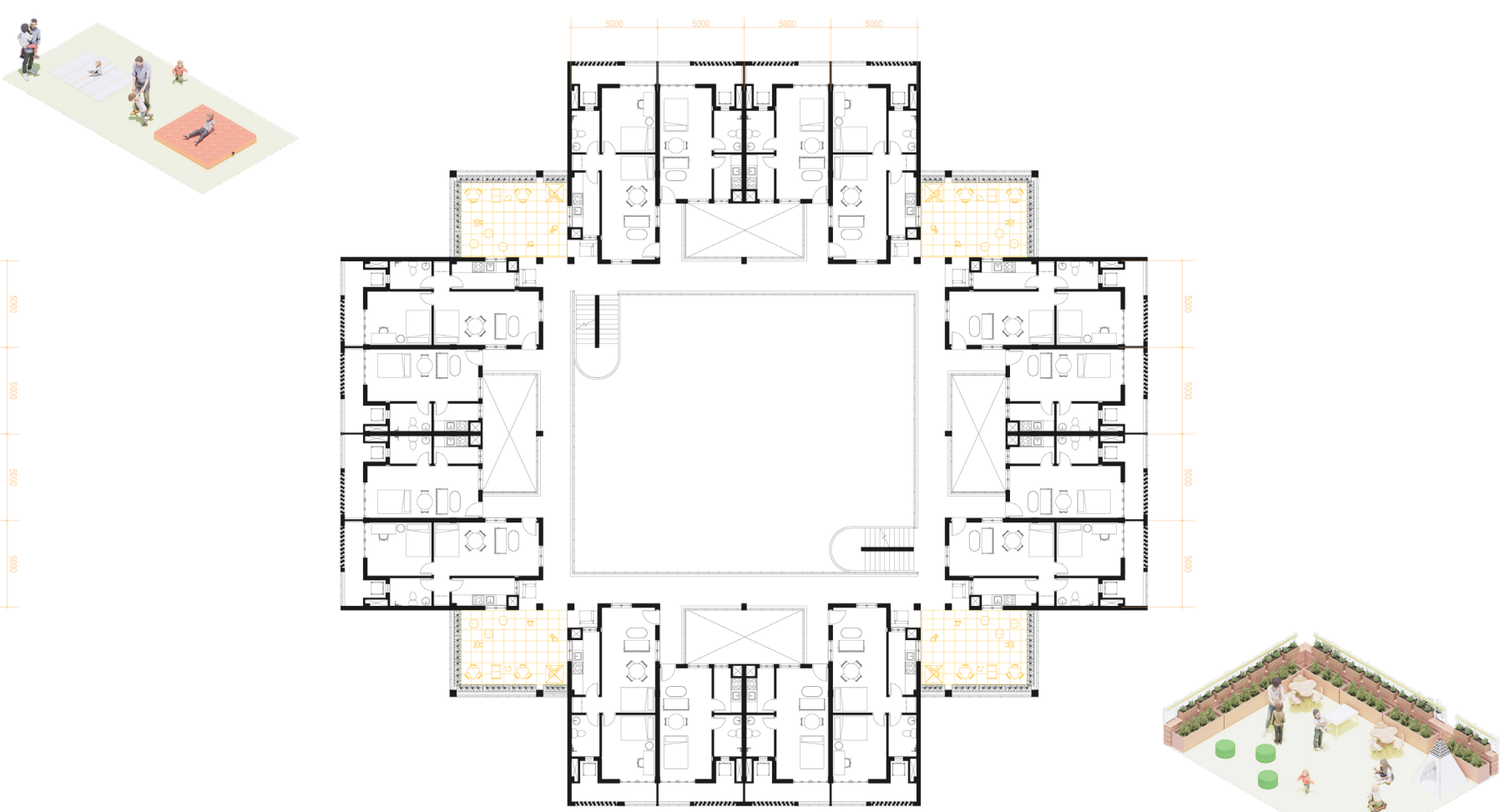
**MIDDLE - INCOME CLUSTER (GL+5)**  
Located along the riverside, Middle Income cluster offers scenic views and a higher living standard. Profit generated from this cluster supports the development of affordable housing, making the project financially feasible.

**LOW - INCOME CLUSTER (GL+5)**  
The low-income cluster is located along the southern edge of the master plan, adjacent to the main road. This cluster features shops and community facilities on the ground level, with residential units positioned above.

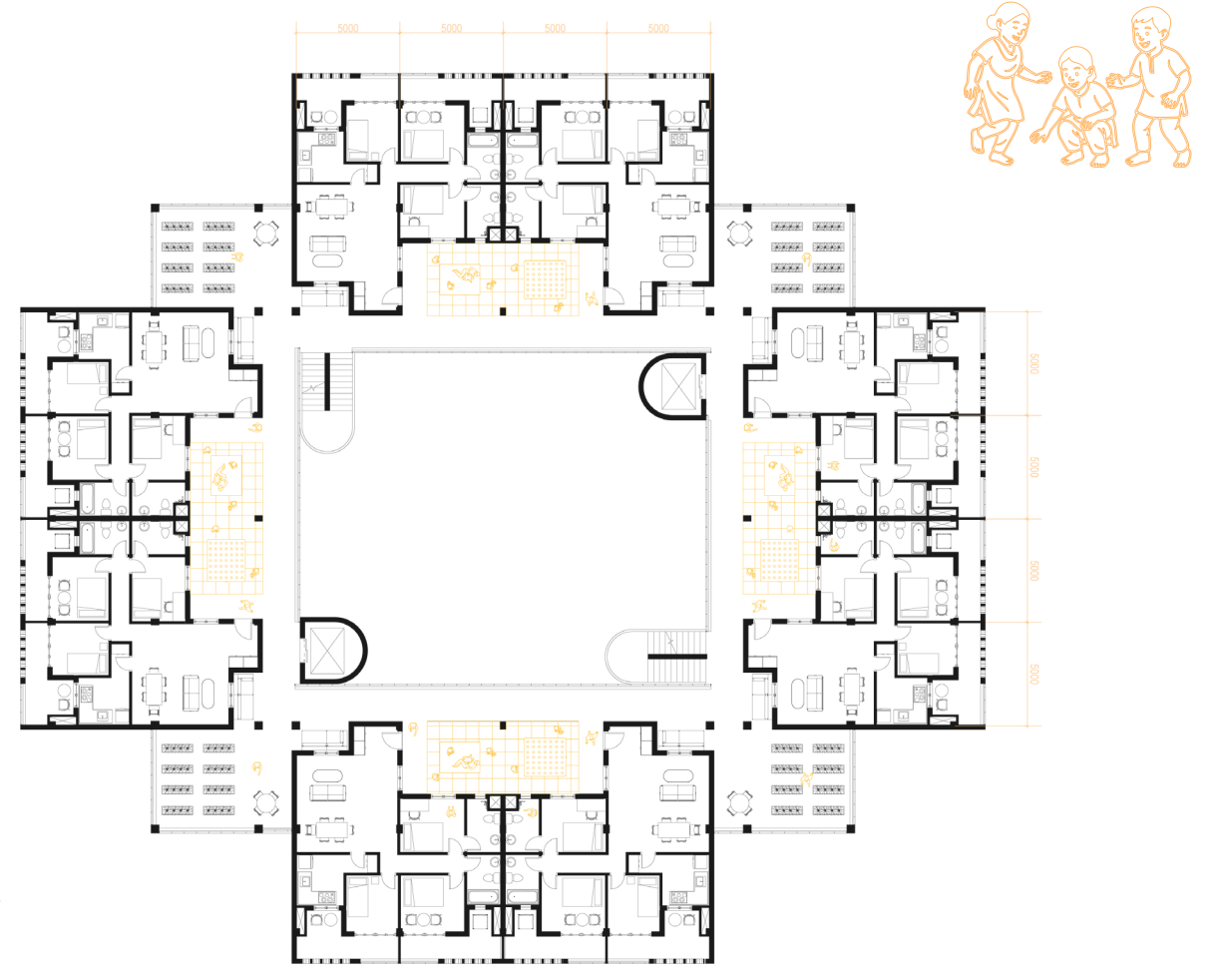




Low Income Cluster 1st floor



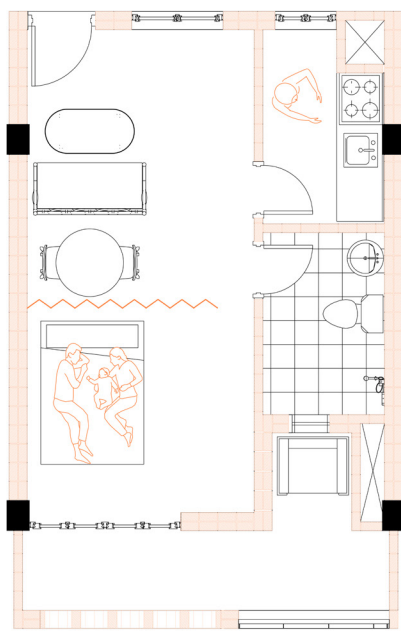
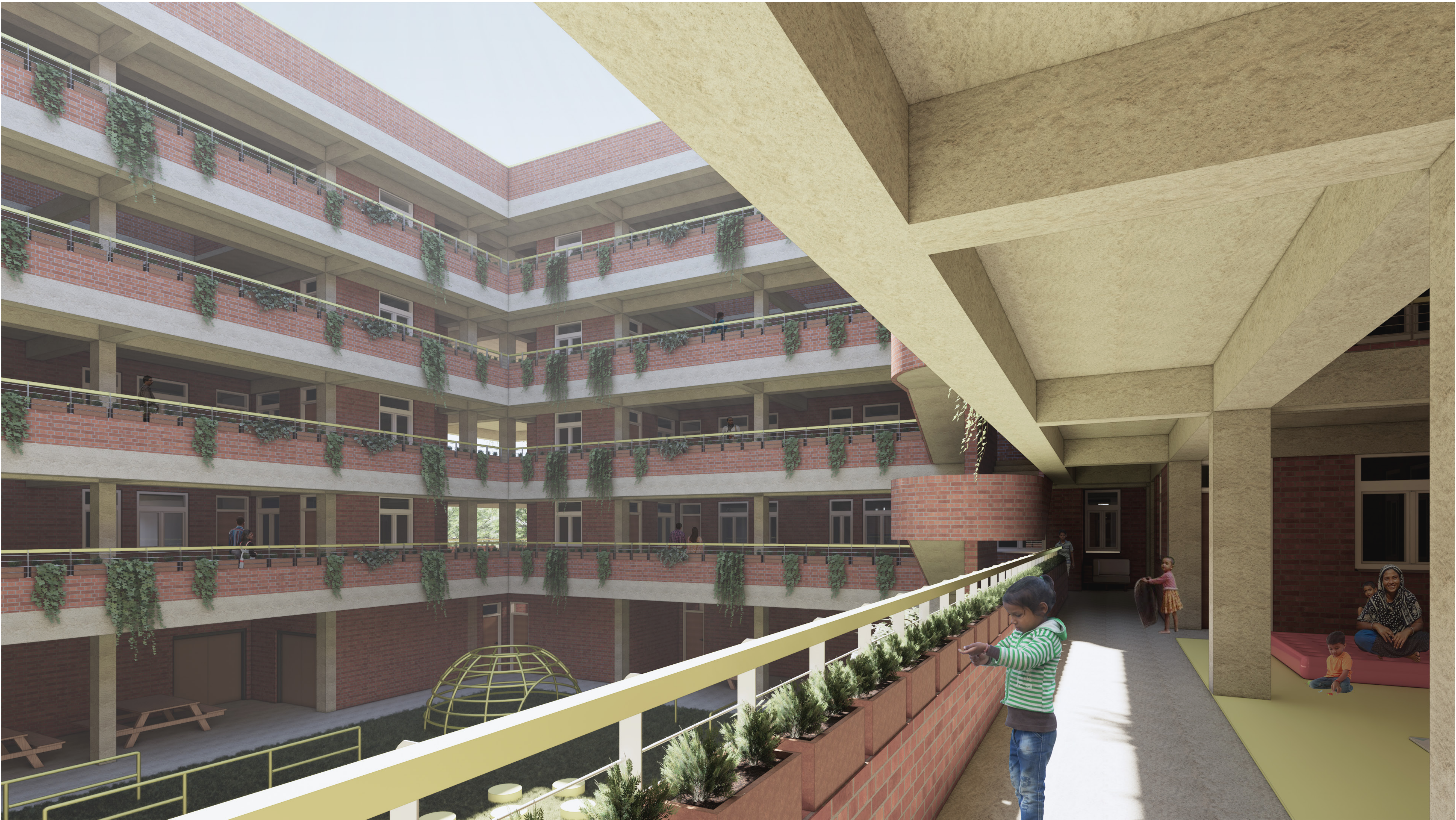
Low Income Cluster 2nd floor



Middle Income Cluster 1st floor

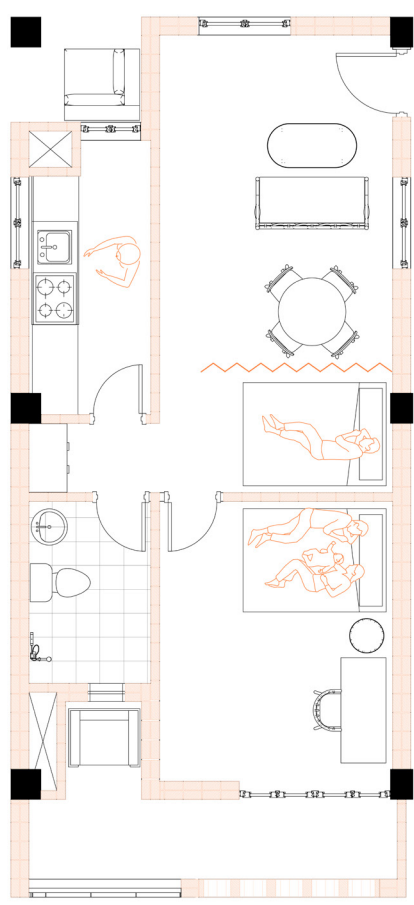






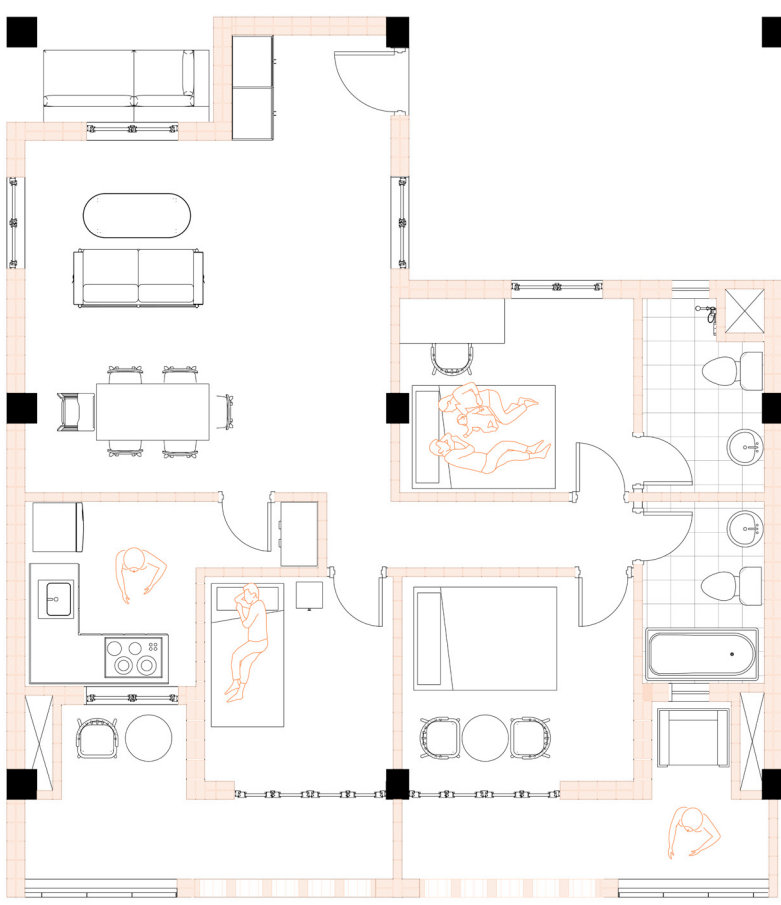
Low Income Unit - 35 sqm

- For 2-4 people
- Living space (bedroom at night)
  - Dining table
  - Bed
  - Kitchen
  - Toilet
  - Balcony (1.2m)



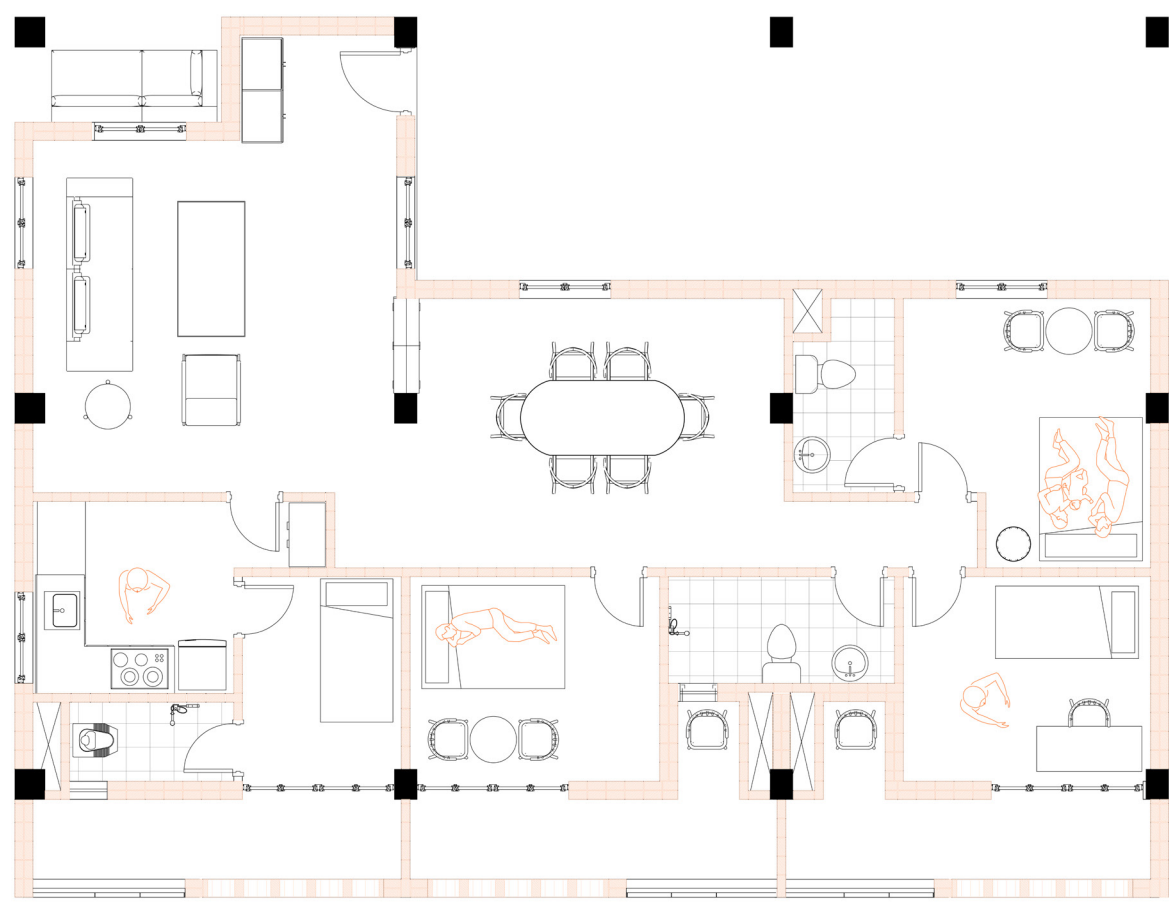
Low Income Unit - 50sqm

- For 4-6 people
- Living space (bedroom at night)
  - Dining table
  - Bed room
  - Kitchen
  - Toilet
  - Balcony (1.2m)



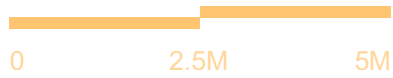
Middle Income Unit - 85sqm

- For 4-6 people
- Living space
  - Dining
  - 3 bedrooms
  - Kitchen
  - 2 toilet
  - Balcony (1.2m)



Low income unit - 35 sqm

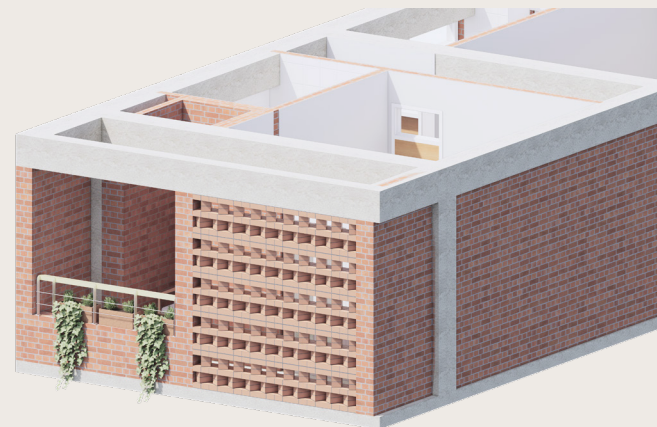
- For 4-6 people
- Living space
  - Dining
  - 3 bedrooms
  - Kitchen
  - 2 toilet
  - Balcony (1.2m)



Various types of brick jali walls add diversity to the façade, enhance the residents' privacy, and simultaneously provide shading to block excessive sunlight.



Vertical Brick Jali Wall



Crossed Brick Jali Wall



Horizontal Brick Jali Wall



▼ ROOF +19250

▼ 3F +16250

▼ 3F +13250

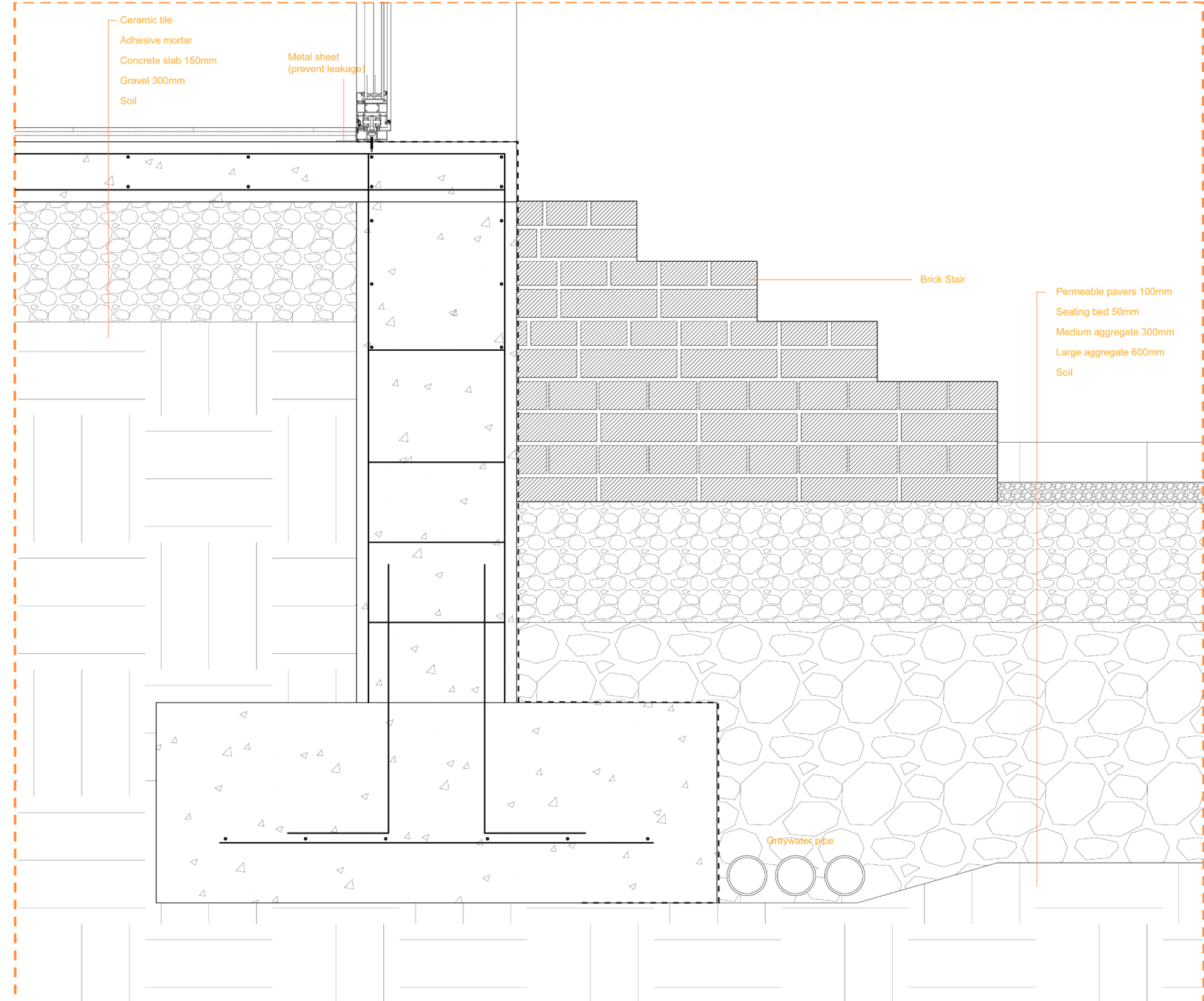
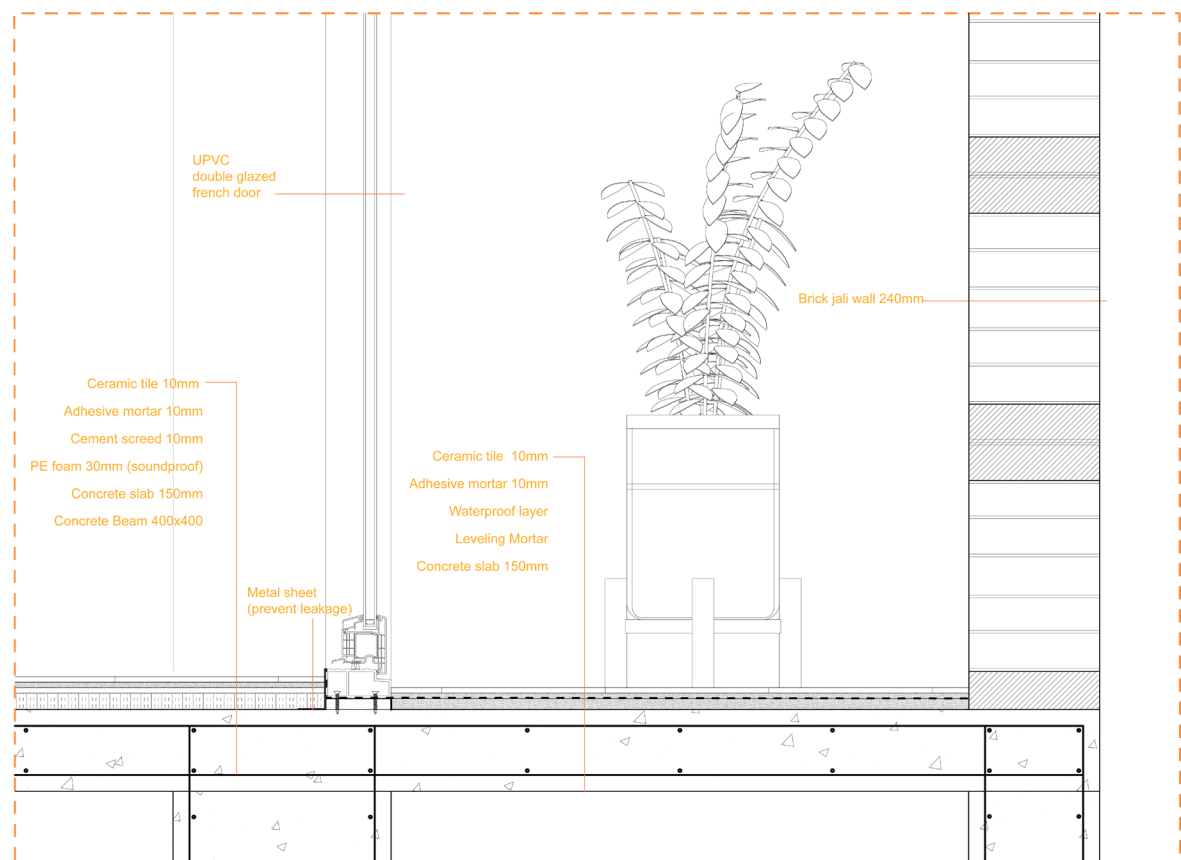
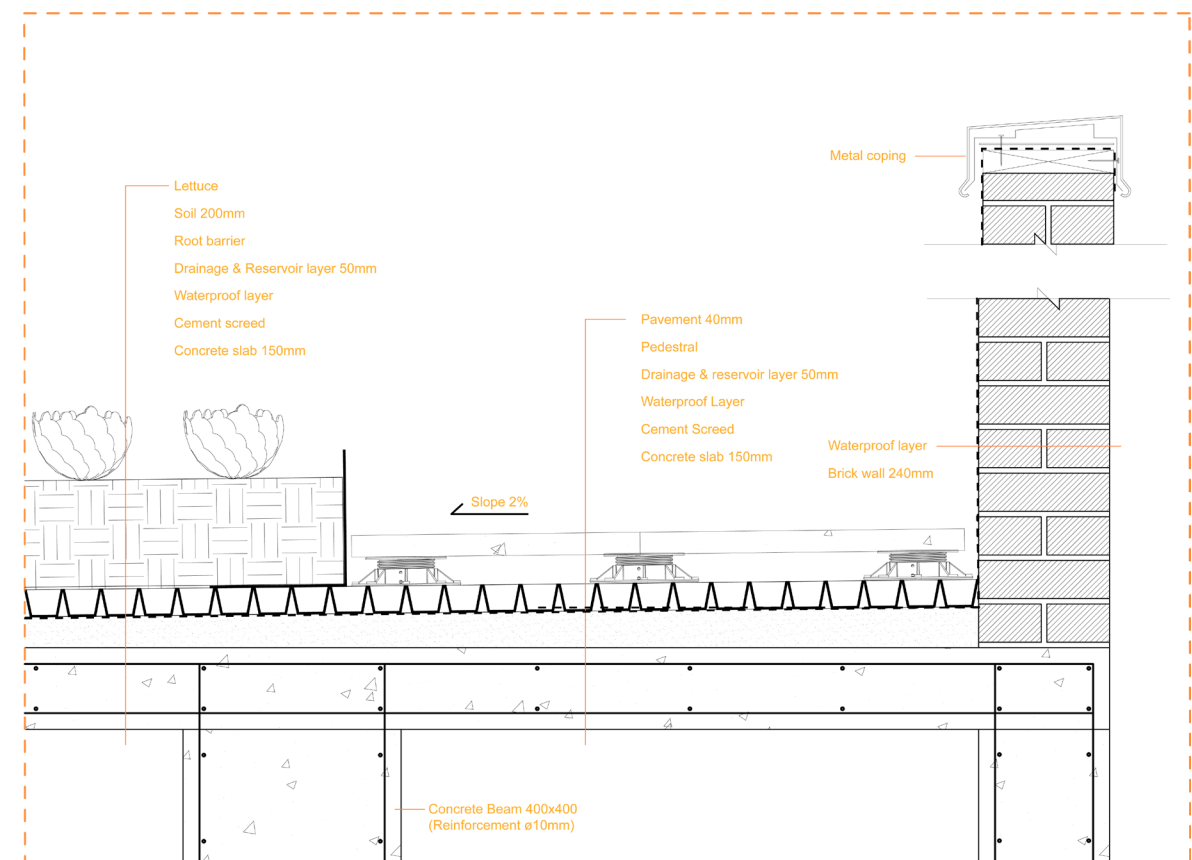
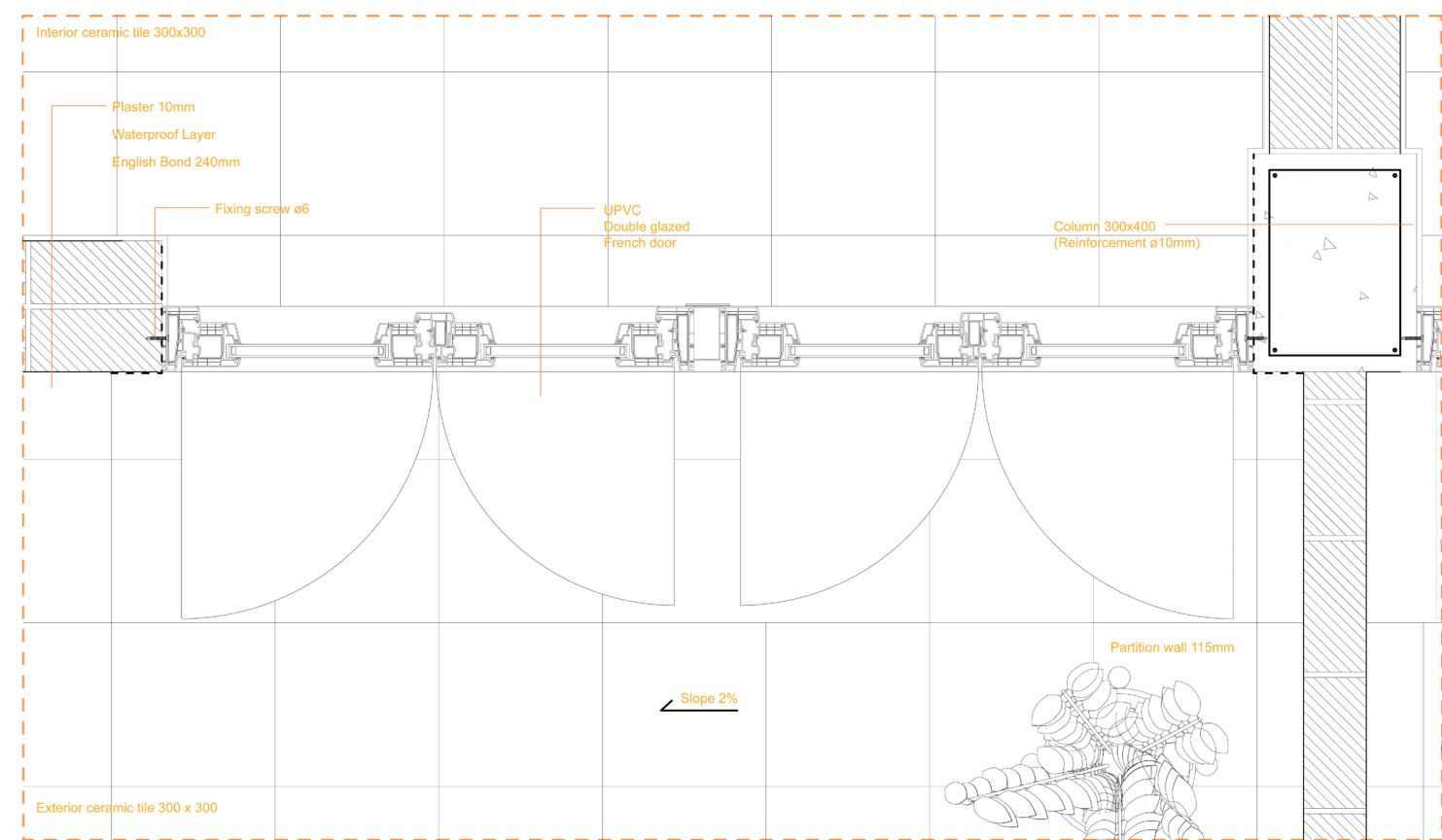
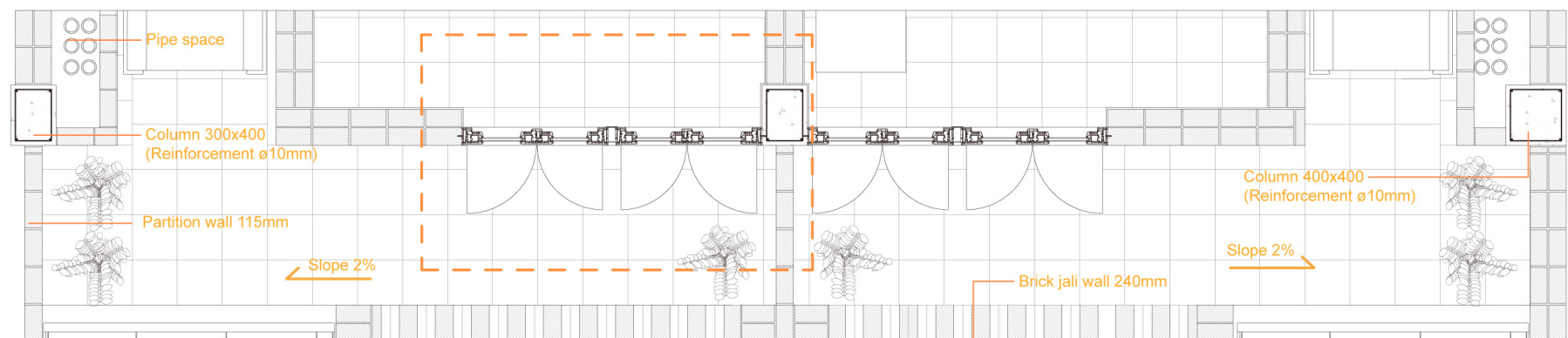
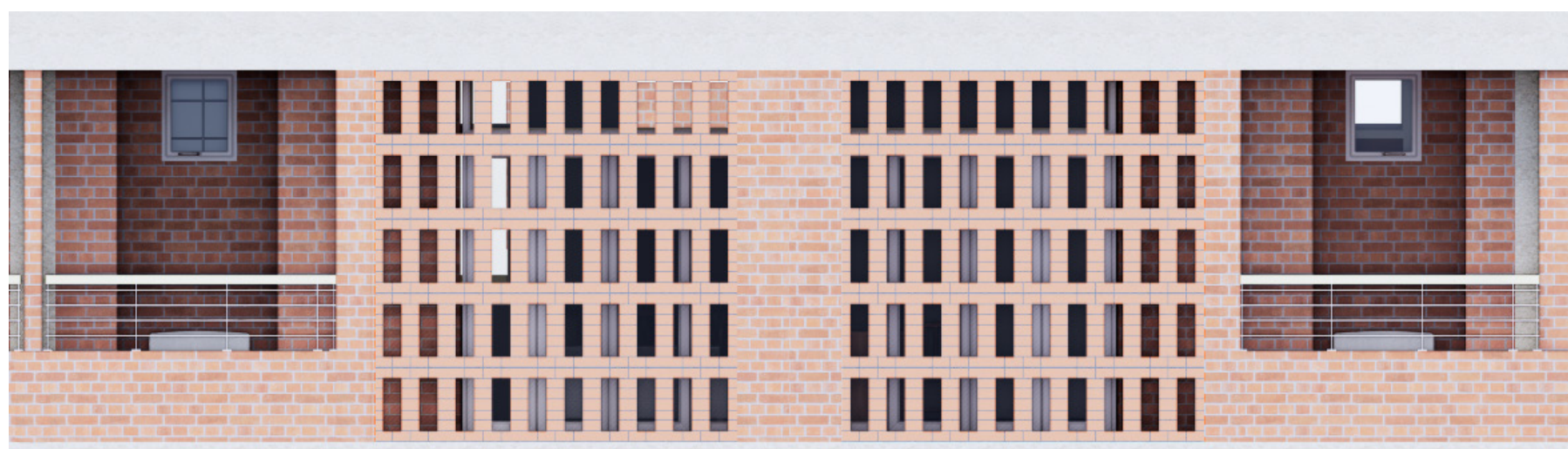
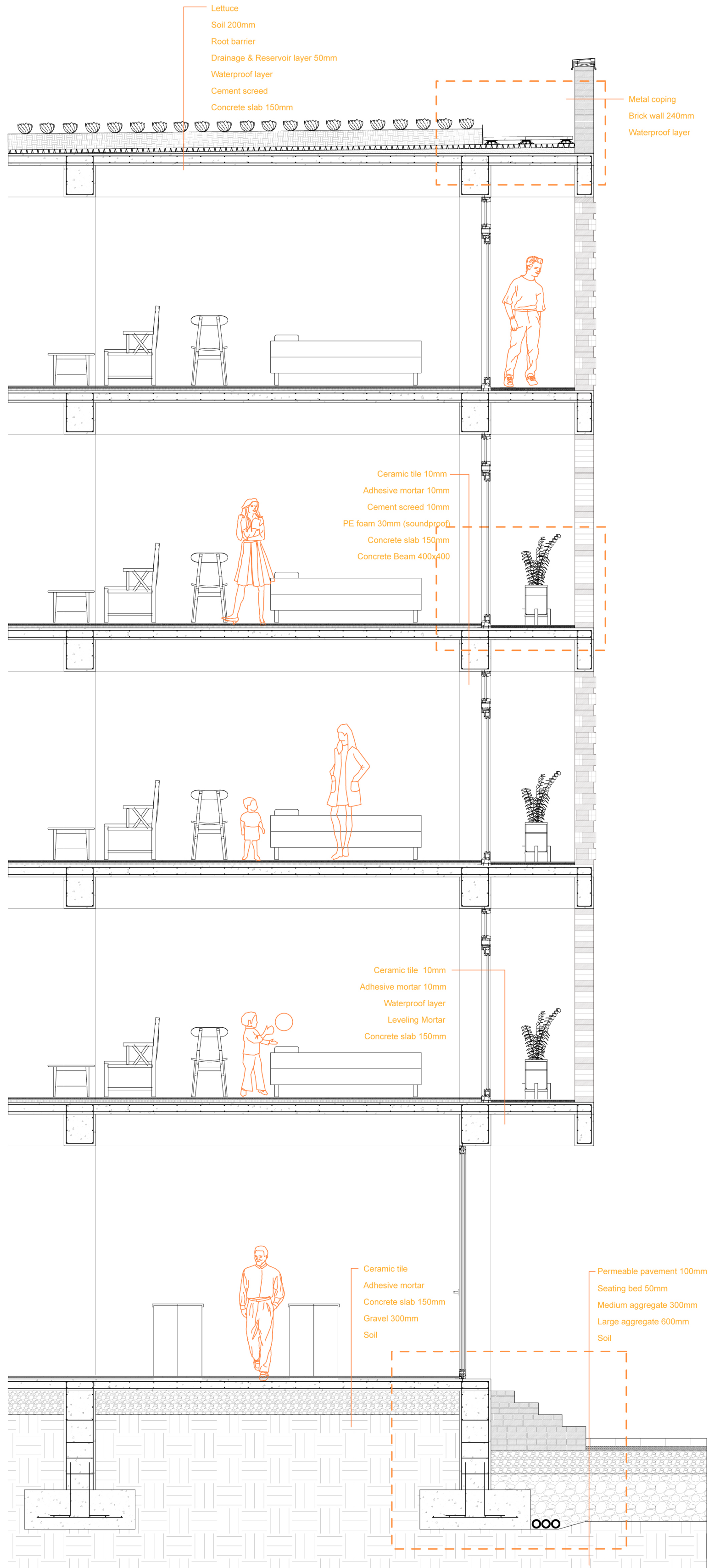
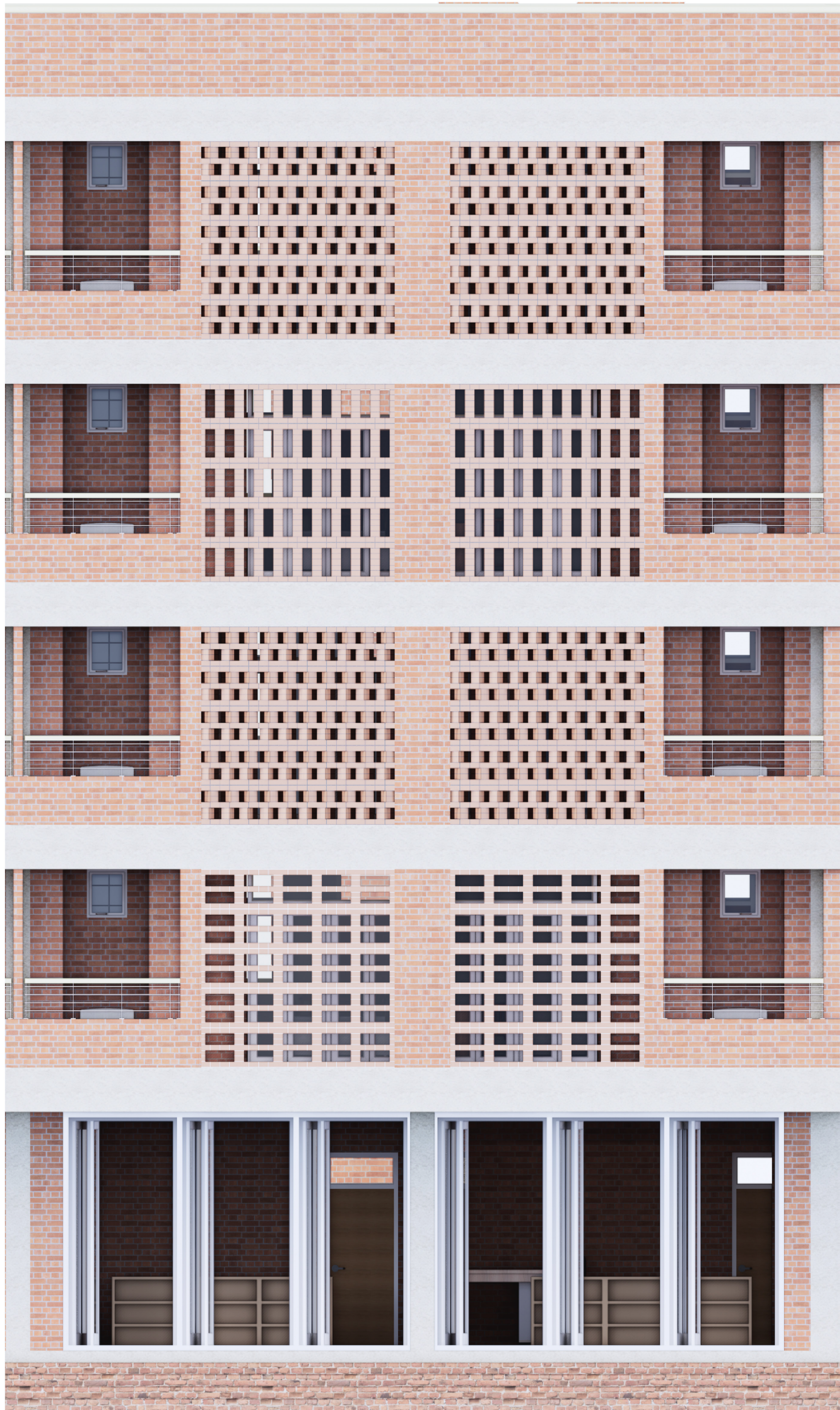
▼ 2F +10250

▼ 1F +7250

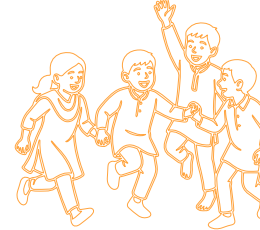
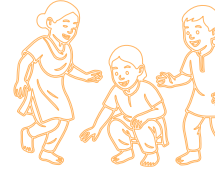
▼ Plinth +4250

▼ Plinth +750

▼ GL 0



Urban Farming (Vegetable Value)  
 $b = P \cdot g \cdot a$  (Tomalty & Komorowski, 2010)  
 $a$  = square meter  
 $g$  = duration of growing season  
 $P$  = productivity (158-1580 Tk per Month)  
 $b = 316 \times 12 \times 480 = 1,820,000$  Tk per Year (12,915 Euro)



The 480 sqm extensive rooftop garden produces food worth 1,820,000 Tk per year (approximately 12,915 euros), supporting food self-sufficiency for children from low-income families.

PE foam, a material that is readily available in Bangladesh, is applied to the flooring to absorb impact and reduce noise transmission between floors caused by children's activities.