

Bangalore's system of lakes and nalas used to be called the "Garden City" of India.



Nalas (canals) leading to Bellandur Lake 2010

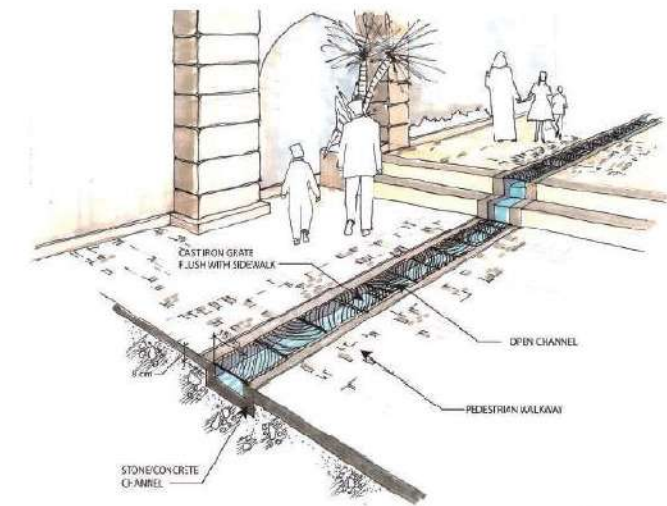


Slum dwelling children, Bellandur Lake 2010

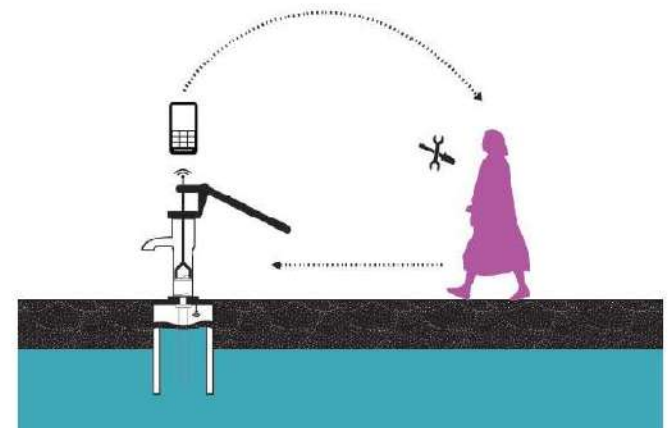
Rapid urban growth overtook the small rural town of Bellandur when the city grew fast around it.



Innovations in Urban Infrastructure Forum, USA 2014



Community Preparedness: "What would we need to know and when would we need to know it?"



Smart: hand pumps send information to mobile phones to indicate when the pump is broken.

"I'd like to feel safe around the lake"

Local residents have banded together to save neighborhood lakes.



Successful river daylighting in Seoul, Korea as a potential community aspiration for nalas in Bangalore, India

There is an estimated 11% yearly growth in Bangalore

Bangalore The City We Need

We propose a working forum where slum dwellers along with low and middle income community members residing around Bellandur Lake develop ecologically based water infrastructure projects with local urban design professionals. Project objectives are to increase clean water access, community asset ownership and social cohesion around Bellandur Lake. The results of this interaction will be promoted to local city government and become part of the UN Habitat III New Urban Agenda in 2016.

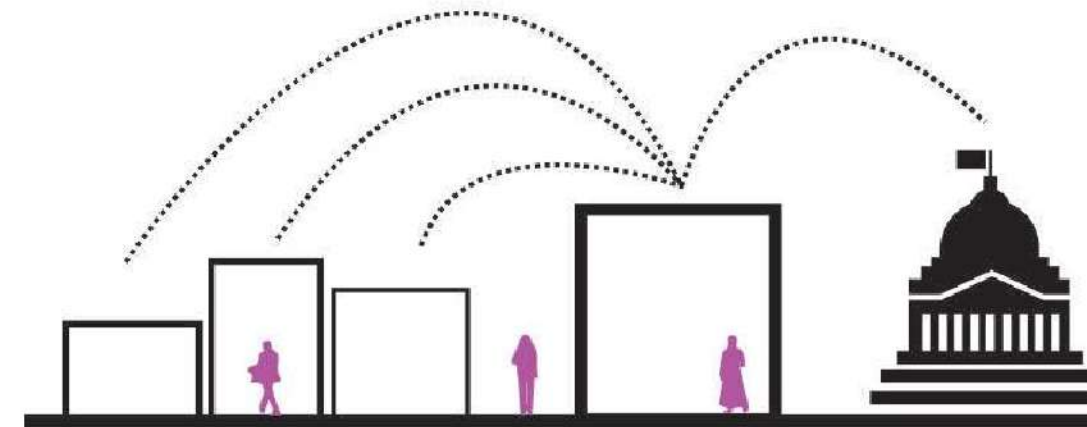
When: September, 2015
Where: Bangalore, India

Project Name: Bangalore The City We Need
Designer Name: Sherwood Institute

In September, 2014 Sherwood Institute and SayTrees planted 3000 native trees on government land at Bellandur Lake



As of today 85% of the trees have survived



People & Local Government



Local community members and corporate volunteers worked together to do the planting

Hasselt Charter: Urban Inclusion

Sherwood Institute has been having conversations with design, engineering and community leaders and assessing emerging technologies and processes that will result in greener urban landscapes and social cohesion for more than a year. This layer of conversation will be a deeper involvement between design professionals and Bangalore's lakeside communities. Organizations in Bangalore and Delhi with whom we are already engaged include Whitefield Rising, SayTrees, Reap Benefit, the Centre for Science and Environment, The Tropical Research and Development Centre and the Bangalore Development Agency.

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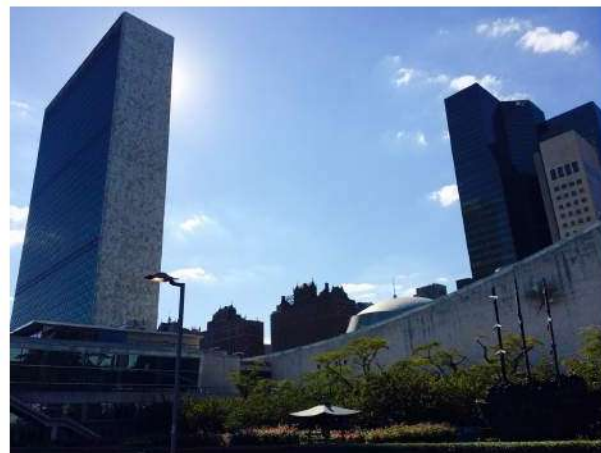
“What would Bellandur Lake look like if the shoreline were designed with women and children in mind?”



“Can we reduce the smell?”



Innovations in Urban Infrastructure Forum, USA



“How can we improve our clean water access?”

“My place floods during the rainy season”

Hasselt Charter: Transnational Dialogue

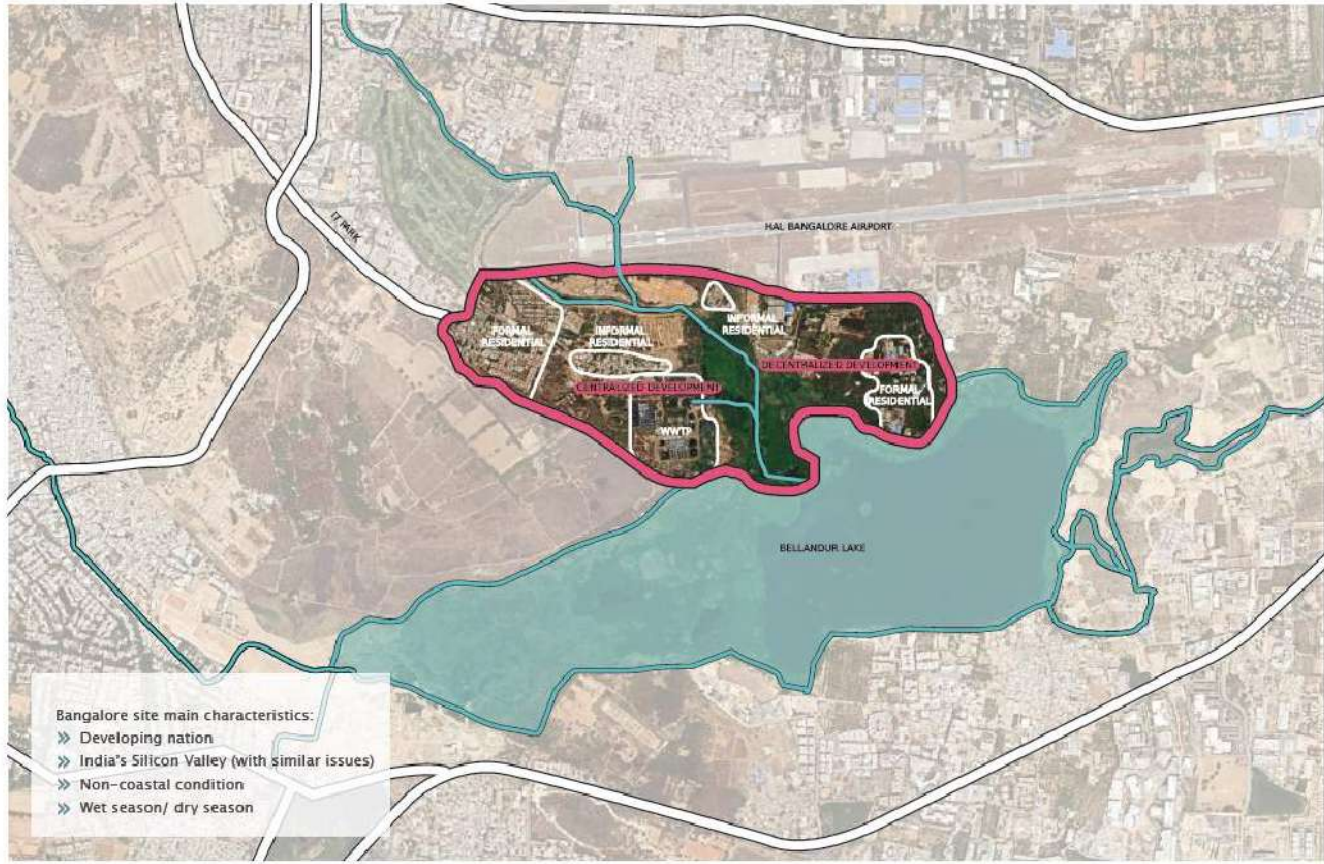
The City We Need forums stem from our belief that communities know what’s good for them. In 2015 we will host two forums, one in Bangalore, India and one in the Bay Area San Francisco, US to combine technical expertise and community water desires as they relate to water equity and the built environment. *The City We Need* conversations are fundamental to the change we hope to make.

Sherwood Institute participates in the UN Habitat conference on housing and sustainable development. New Urban Agenda will be set in Quito, Ecuador in 2016.

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CASE STUDY: BANGALORE

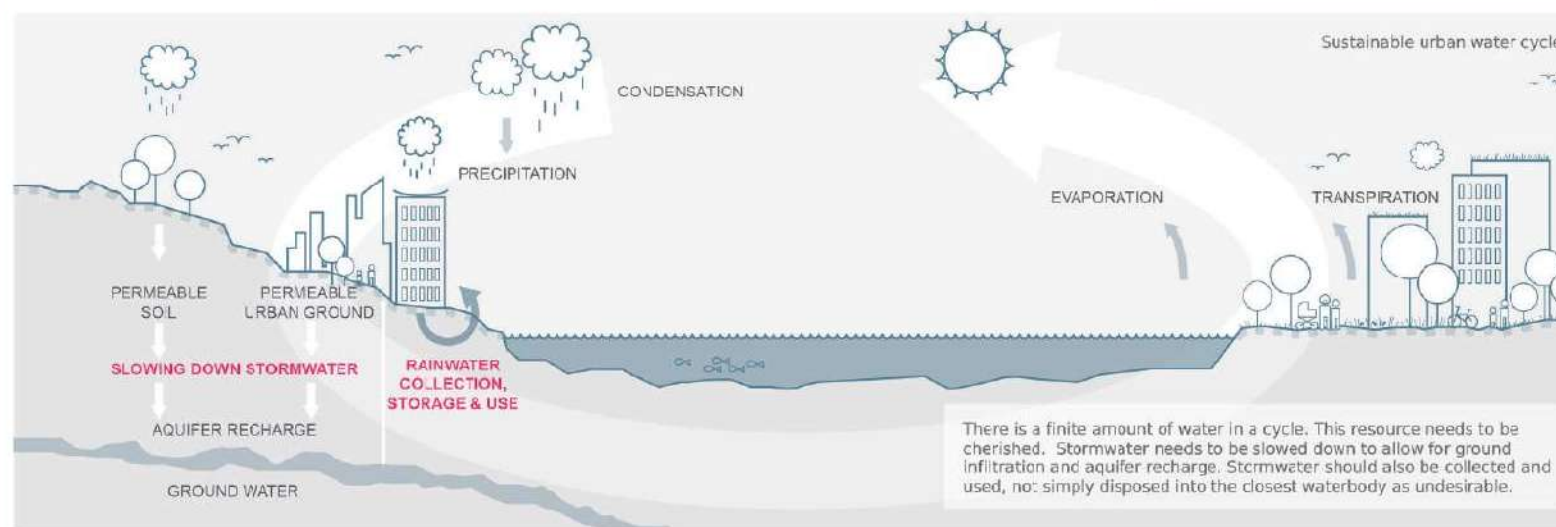


Hasselt Charter: Social Production of Habitat

“Small-scale, distributed projects can have a powerful aggregate effect”

Bangalore The City We Need will provide opportunities for real community engagement and learning. Residents and technical experts will design public water management in areas as small as two buildings or as large as a neighborhood. The water systems the community develops will be naturally more localized and resilient. Small-scale, distributed projects can have a powerful aggregate effect reducing impact on centralized city systems and creating neighborhood water wealth in more performative ecology. Sustainable infrastructure techniques will consider co-optimized systems and adaptable infrastructure and discuss the role of vision and leadership in making the resulting projects more widely implemented and accepted by groups across the socioeconomic spectrum.

Cities can become more water self-reliant neighborhood by neighborhood



Together we can make the City We Need

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