

Our proposal for the Halgaswata Settlement is a series of interventions in the existing fabric, designed to increase the productivity areas and possibilities for integrating Urban Agriculture. We propose to develop the overall layout of the existing settlement in order to open up vacant spaces for Urban Agriculture for the residents. At a micro level, we have developed a series of innovative interventions, aimed to provide additional spaces for agriculture. A brief explanation of our proposal is given below:

- **Recuperating Open Land:**

The productivity area can be increased by providing ownership rights of vacant spaces in the settlement, to the households to be used for Urban Agriculture. The open spaces of a standard size should be allotted to adjacent housing units. Where this is not possible, the larger vacant spaces can be converted into community gardens with individual lots allotted to different households.

- **Impromptu Organization of Green Spaces:**

They can use cheap, locally available materials or recycled waste materials for dividing community garden spaces into individual lots, depending on the use of the space by the owner. The intention is to teach them a do-it-yourself garden organization that is indigenous, useful and productive.

- **Vertical Growing Dividers:**

This design intervention was derived from the simple observation that a typical fence cannot be eaten. However, a simple reorganization of materials into a new idea of what a fence should be, or what a wall could be, reveals an interesting opportunity. By addressing vertical, as well as horizontal surfaces, the locations where growing can take place increases dramatically. Every wall, fence and divider can become a garden. In tight pathways, compost filled structures can be built against existing walls, allowing for beautification and growth, as well as thermal benefits. This design intervention is ideally suited for existing settlements where densities are high and space is at a premium. It integrates into the existing community in a way that provides all of the benefits of additional growth with the minimum amount of impact on space.

- **Engaging, Defining and Protecting the Canal Edge:**

Ideas put forth for the canal are grounded in a need to define the water's edge using locally available materials. Perforated barrels, old tires

and cribbing made of stone and wire create a physical boundary and serve as additional areas for growing.

- **Bridging the Open Drains:**

At the location of the open drains, it is feasible to expand the existing practice of bridging the drain. This is accomplished with planters made of any locally available materials. Perforations on the bottom of the planters would permit excess water to drain directly into the trough and help wash away the night soil and black water.