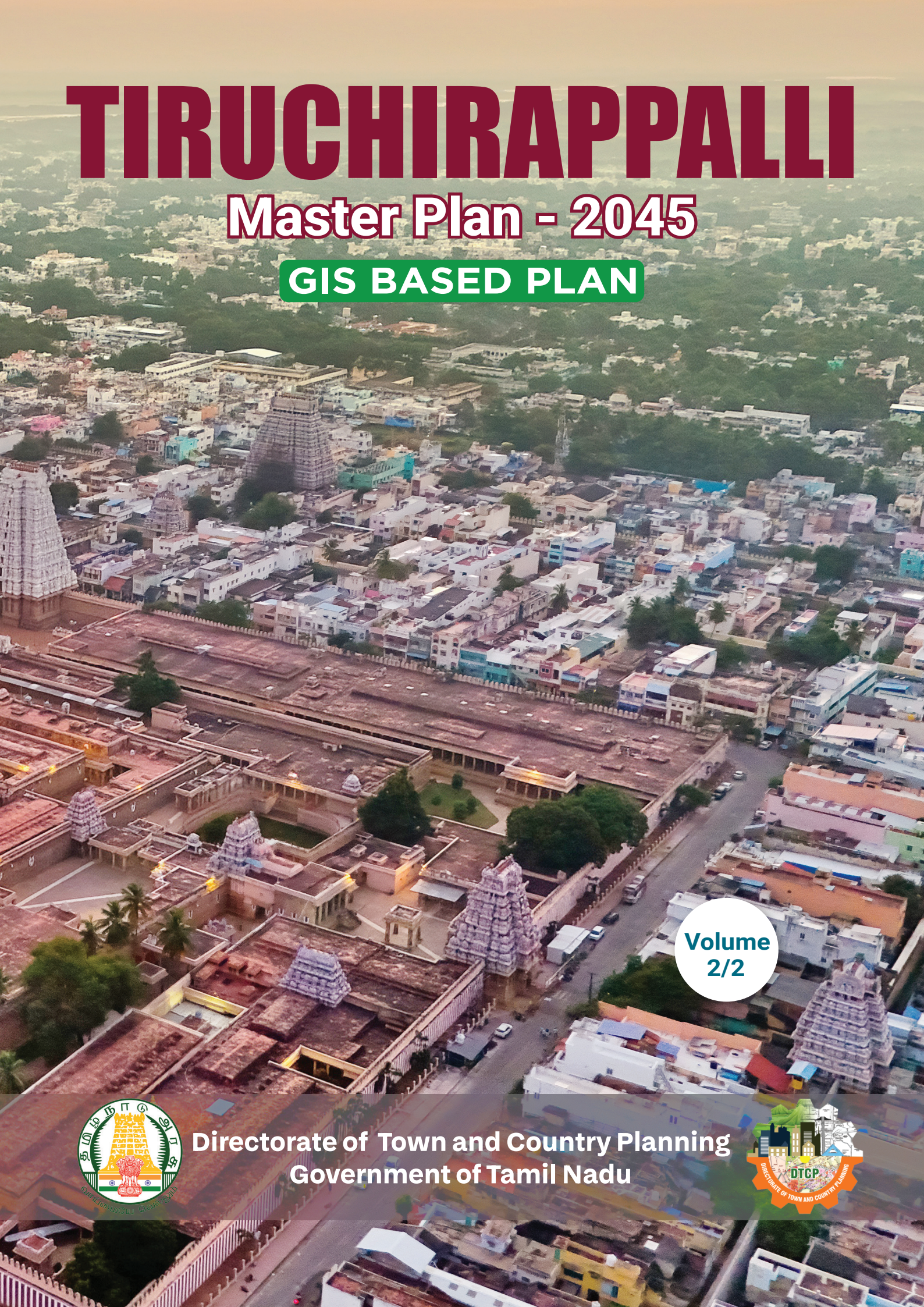
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

Master Plan - 2045

GIS BASED PLAN



Volume 2/2

Directorate of Town and Country Planning
Government of Tamil Nadu

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI MASTER PLAN - 2045

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

VOLUME – 2

DIRECTORATE OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING
GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

MASTER PLAN - 2045
FOR
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

Name of the Local Planning Authority	:	Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Authority
Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Authority Reference No	:	Roc No.246/2011/TD-3
Directorate of Town and Country Planning Reference No	:	Roc No.30302/2005/MP3 and 30304/2005/TCP2
Consent	:	Consented in G.O. (Ms). No. 13, Housing & Urban Development [UD4(2)] Department, Dated: 13.01.2024.

Approved Under Section 28 of Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 in G.O.(Ms)No: 66 Housing and Urban Development [UD4(2)] Department, dated: 04.03.2026

Joint Director (FAC) /
Member Secretary / Assistant Director,
Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Authority
District Town and Country Planning Office,
Tiruchirappalli

Assistant Director,
Directorate of Town and Country Planning,
Chennai

Joint Director
Directorate of Town and Country Planning
Chennai

Director
Directorate of Town and Country Planning
Chennai

ADDITIONAL CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT
Housing and Urban Development Department
Government of Tamil Nadu

PERFORMA

Name of the Office		:	District Town and Country Planning Office, Tiruchirappalli District
Name of the LPA		:	Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Authority
I.	**PROPOSAL**		
1.	Letter No. and date of DTCP in which proposals submitted to Government	:	Letter No.246/2011/TD-3, Dt: 11.12.2024.
II.	**NOTIFICATION**		
2.	The G.O details of Notification Under Section 10(1)	:	G.O(Ms)No.936, RD&LA Department, Dt: 05.04.1974.
3.	The G.O. details which confirmation was ordered under section 10(4)	:	G.O(Ms)No.1669, RD&LA Department, Dt: 16.07.1974.
4.	The G.O. details of Notification Under section 10(1)(b)	:	G.O(Ms)No.240, H&UD (UD4(2)] Department, Dt: 24.09.2013.
5.	The G.O. details which confirmation was ordered under section 10(4) &10(6)	:	G.O(Ms)No.88, H&UD (UD4(2)] Department, Dt: 30.06.2021.
6.	The G.O. details which declaration was ordered under TUDA section 2(48)	:	G.O(Ms)No.207, H&UD (UD4(2)] Department, Dt: 23.11.2022.
III.	**CONSTITUTION**		
7.	The G.O details in which Tiruchirappalli appointment of Members	:	G.O(Ms)No.100, H&UD (UD4(2)] Department, Dt: 14.08.2023.
IV.	**CONSENT**		
8.	The G.O details in which the Government Accorded consent Under Section 24(2)	:	G.O(Ms)No.13, H&UD (UD4(2)] Department, Dt: 13.01.2024.
V.	**PUBLICATION**		
9.	Notification in form No.1 in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette Under Section 26	:	Tamil Nadu Government Gazette No.6, Part-VI, Section-1, Page No.238, 239, dt: 07.02.2024.
10.	Resolution No. and date in which the Tiruchirappalli approved the Draft Master Plan	:	Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Authority Resolution No. 03, Dt: 12.09.2024

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VI. APPROVAL

11.	Submission of Master Plan to Government for final approval Under Section 28	:	Letter no. 246/2011/TD 3 Dt 18.02.2026.
12.	The G.O. details in which Government accorded its Approval under Section 28	:	G.O(Ms)No.66, H&UD (UD4(2)] Department, Dt: 04.03.2026.

VII. PUBLICATION DETAILS OF APPROVAL IN

13.	The Tamil Nadu Government Gazette under Section 30	:	Tamil Nadu Government Gazette No.144, Part-II, Section-2, dt: 04.03.2026.
14.	The notice board of the Local Body	:	
15.	One or more leading daily Newspaper Circulation in the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area		

Joint Director (FAC)/
Member Secretary/ Assistant Director,
Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Authority

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI MASTER PLAN - 2045

CERTIFICATE

It is certified that,

- All the procedures prescribed in the Master Plan are prepared, published and sanctioned.
- The boundary of Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area is reframed.
- Reports with the master plan are annexed and authenticated.
- The categorization in zoning map and the categorization in zoning regulation are tallied and found correct.

Joint Director (FAC)/

Member Secretary/ Assistant Director,

Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Authority

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Authority expresses its deep sense of gratitude to all individuals and institutions whose guidance, support, and collaboration have been instrumental in the preparation of the "GIS-Based Master Plan for Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area - 2045". The successful completion of this comprehensive planning document has been made possible through the collective efforts of numerous stakeholders.

We convey our sincere thanks to Tmt. Kakarla Usha, I.A.S., Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Housing and Urban Development Department (HUDD), Tamil Nadu, for her invaluable guidance and direction throughout the planning process.

We express our gratitude to Thiru B. Ganesan, I.A.S., Director, DTCP, for his strategic recommendations, leadership and continued mentorship, which greatly contributed to the successful completion of the Master Plan.

We also acknowledge the dedicated support of Thiru V. Saravanan, I.A.S., District Collector, Tiruchirappalli and Thiru M. Pradeep Kumar, I.A.S., Former District Collector, Tiruchirappalli for their assistance in facilitating stakeholder consultations and community engagement activities, critical to the development of this Master Plan.

Our sincere regards are also extended to Thiru Murugan C.S., Advisor, HUDD, and Dr. Kanchanamala S., Additional Secretary (Technical), HUDD, Government of Tamil Nadu, for their expert guidance and continuous support in shaping the document.

We gratefully acknowledge the significant contributions of the Chennai Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority (CUMTA) and the IC Centre for Governance Coimbatore (ICCfG), for their valuable inputs in the Mobility and Economic Development components of the Master Plan.

We place on record our appreciation for the expert insights and constructive participation of the Chamber of Commerce; Confederation of Indian Industry (CII); Confederation of Real Estate Developers' Associations of India (CREDAI); Guidance Tamil Nadu and Tiruchirappalli District Tiny & Small-Scale Industries Association.

We acknowledge the dedicated contribution of Thiru Rama Krishna Rao, Team Leader – Project Monitoring Unit, DTCP, Tmt. Vaidehi E P Deputy Team Leader – Master Plan Unit, DTCP, Thiru Sreevatsa G R, Chief Executive – Tapasya Design Studio, Auroville, CARE School of Architecture, Tiruchirappalli and Tmt. Shanthakumari P, Assistant Director, DTCP for their technical guidance, consistent review and coordination throughout the project period.

We express our appreciation to all stakeholders, Urban Local Bodies, and participating government departments for their cooperation and commitment to this collaborative effort.

Finally, we extend our sincere thanks to all officers and staff of the District Town and Country Planning Office, whose commitment, hard work, and consistent support ensured the timely completion of the Master Plan.

CORE TEAM:

Mr Akil R | Ms Aruna J | Ms Ashmi A | Mr Balaji J | Ms Bavithra K | Ms Chandavi C N | Ms Gayathri Venkatraman | Mr Guru Prasath A | Dr. Kathiravan R | Ms Khalida Sultana | Mr Kirti Chandra D | Ms Kokilavani S P | Ms Madhumitha B | Mr Manoj Kumar S | Ms Mithilaa Shri | | Ms Monisha P | Ms Monisha R | Ms Nandhini P | Ms Nikki Yadav | Ms Nivetha M | Mr Prabhu R | Mr Shanmuga Priyan R | Ms Renjitha R N | Mr Sesha Bharathy M | Ms Vaasli T | Mr Vallarasu K | Mr Venkat Ramanan A

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Joint Director (FAC)/

Member Secretary/ Assistant Director,

Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Authority

ABSTRACT

Urban Development – Master Plan 2045 for Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area – Approval under section 28 of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972) - Accorded – Orders – Issued.

==========

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT [UD4(2)] DEPARTMENT

G.O.(Ms).No.66 **Dated:04.03.2026**

விசுவாவசு வருடம், மாசி 20

திருவள்ளுவர் ஆண்டு 2057.

Read:

1. G.O.(Ms).No.240, Housing and Urban Development (UD4(2)) Department, dated 24.09.2013.
2. G.O.(Ms).No.88, Housing and Urban Development (UD4(2))Department, dated 30.06.2021.
3. G.O.(Ms).No.13, Housing and Urban Development (UD4(2))Department, dated 13.01.2024.
4. From the Director of Town and Country Planning, letter Na.Ka.No.30302/2024/TCP2, dated 19.12.2024 and 18.02.2026.

======

ORDER:

In the Government order second read above, orders were issued for declaring the revenue villages specified therein to be a local planning area, namely, Tiruchirappalli local planning area under sub-section (4) of section 10 of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972).

2. In the Government order third read above, orders have been issued giving consent under sub-section (2) of section 24 of the said Act to the Tiruchirappalli local planning authority for the publication of a notice under section 26 of the said Act for inviting objections and suggestions in the preparation of the Master Plan for Tiruchirappalli local planning area.

3. The Director of Town and Country Planning, in his letter fourth read above, has forwarded the draft Master Plan 2045 for the Tiruchirappalli local planning area as approved by the Tiruchirappalli local planning authority, and requested the Government to accord approval under section 28 of the said Act.

..2..

4. The Government, after careful consideration, have decided to accept the draft Master Plan 2045 for Tiruchirappalli local planning area, as approved by the Tiruchirappalli local planning authority submitted through the Director of Town and Country Planning in para 3 above.

5. Accordingly, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972), the Governor of Tamil Nadu, after consultation with the Director of Town and Country Planning, hereby approves the draft Master Plan 2045 for the Tiruchirappalli local planning area submitted by the Tiruchirappalli local planning authority.

6. The copies of the said Master Plan 2045 for the Tiruchirappalli local planning area as approved by the Government are communicated to the Director of Town and Country Planning, subject to condition that the master plan shall be reviewed every five years as per clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 32 of the said Act.

7. The following Notification shall be published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette. Tiruchirappalli local planning authority is directed to ensure that the Notification is republished in the manner as prescribed in rules 12 and 15 of the Master Plan (Preparation, Publication and Sanction) Rules.

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 30 of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972), the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby publishes the approval of the Government under section 28 of the said Act for the Master Plan 2045 for the Tiruchirappalli local planning area submitted by the Tiruchirappalli local planning authority.

2. The approved Master Plan 2045 for the Tiruchirappalli local planning area with all its enclosures shall be kept open for the inspection of the public during working days in the office of the Tiruchirappalli Municipal Corporation during office hours.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

KAKARLA USHA
ADDITIONAL CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To
The Works Manager,
Government Central Press,
Chennai – 600 001. (for publication of notification in the
Extra-ordinary issue of Tamil Nadu Government Gazette)
The Director of Town and Country Planning,
Chennai-600107.

..3..

The Collector, Tiruchirappalli District.
The Deputy Director / Member Secretary of Town and Country Planning, Tiruchirappalli. (Through Director of Town and Country Planning, Chennai-600 107).

Copy to

The Special Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister, (Housing and Prohibition & Excise), Chennai-600009.
The Private Secretary to Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Housing and Urban Development Department, Chennai-600009.
The Law (Hg&UD)Department, Chennai-600009.
The Housing and Urban Development (OP-1) Department, Chennai-600 009.
Stock File/Spare Copy.

//FORWARDED BY ORDER//

04/03/26

SECTION OFFICER.

04/03/2026

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2026

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TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 144] CHENNAI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 2026
Maasi 20, Visuvaavasu, Thiruvalluvar Aandu–2057

Part II—Section 2

Notifications or Orders of interest to a Section of the public issued by Secretariat Departments.

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

APPROVAL OF MASTER PLAN 2045 FOR TIRUCHIRAPPALLI LOCAL PLANNING AREA UNDER THE TAMIL NADU TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT, 1971.

[G.O.Ms. No.66, Housing and Urban Development [UD4 (2)], 4th March 2026, மாசி 20, விசுவாவசு, திருவள்ளுவர் ஆண்டு–2057.]

No. II(2)/HOU/166(b)/2026.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 30 of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972), the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby publishes the approval of the Government under section 28 of the said Act for the Master Plan 2045 for the Tiruchirappalli local planning area submitted by the Tiruchirappalli local planning authority.

2. The approved Master Plan 2045 for the Tiruchirappalli local planning area with all its enclosures shall be kept open for the inspection of the public during working days in the office of the Tiruchirappalli Municipal Corporation during office hours.

KAKARLA USHA,
Additional Chief Secretary to Government.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF STATIONERY AND PRINTING, CHENNAI
ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
ADS	-	Area Development schemes
AHP	-	Affordable Housing in Partnership
AIS	-	Automotive Industry Standards
AMASR-Act	-	The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Site and Remains Act 1958 (Amendment & Validation) 2010
AMC	-	Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation
AMRF	-	Automated Material Recovery Facility
AQI	-	Air Quality Index
ARHC	-	Affordable Rental Housing Complex
ASHRAE	-	American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers
ASI	-	Archaeological Survey of India
ATCC	-	Automatic Traffic Counter & Classifier
ATIS	-	Advanced Traveller Information System
ATM	-	Automated teller machine
AV	-	Audio Visual
BESS	-	Battery Energy Storage Systems
BHEL	-	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
BHELSIA	-	BHEL Small Industries Association
BIT	-	Bharathidasan Institute of Technology
BMTPC	-	Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council
BOD	-	Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand
BRTS	-	Bus Rapid Transit System
CA	-	Competent Authority
CAGR	-	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CBD	-	Central Business District
CBG	-	Compressed Bio Gas
CBO	-	Community-Based Organizations
CCTV	-	Closed-Circuit Television
CDZ	-	Cauvery Delta Zone
CE	-	Common Era
CETPs	-	Common Effluent Treatment Plants
CHC	-	Community Health Centre
CII	-	Confederation of Indian Industry

CKIC	-	Chennai–Kanyakumari Industrial Corridor
CMP	-	Comprehensive Mobility Plan
CPHEEO	-	Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization
CREDAI	-	Confederation of Real Estate Developers' Associations of India
CSI	-	Church of South India
CSR	-	Corporate Social Responsibility
CT	-	Census town
CT	-	Census Town
CWSN	-	Children With Special Needs
CWSS	-	Combined Water Supply Schemes
DAY-NULM	-	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission
dB	-	Decibels
DCC	-	District Development Committee
DCR	-	Development Control Regulation
DCS	-	District Cooling Systems
DDMA	-	District Disaster Management Authority
DDMC	-	District Disaster Management Committee
DDP	-	Detail Development Plan
DEWATS	-	Decentralised Wastewater Treatment System
DGPS	-	Differential Global Positioning System
DH	-	District Hospital
DIC	-	District Industrial Center
DPC	-	District Planning Committee
DTCP	-	Directorate of Town and Country Planning
Eco-Park	-	Ecological Park
ECS	-	Equivalent Car Space
EE	-	External - External
EI	-	External - Internal
ELCOT	-	Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited
ESI	-	Employees' State Insurance
EV	-	Electric Vehicle
E-Waste	-	Electronic Waste
EWS	-	Economically Weaker Section
FMCG	-	Fast Moving Consumer Goods
FP	-	Footpath
FSI	-	Floor Space Index

FSTP	-	Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant
FY	-	Financial Year
G.O.	-	Government Order
GCC	-	Global Capability Centre
GDDP	-	Gross District Domestic Product
GH	-	Government Hospital
GI	-	Geographical identification
GII	-	Gender Inequality Index
GIIP	-	Good International Industry Practices
GIS	-	Geographic Information System
GNI	-	Gross National Income
GoTN	-	Government of Tamil Nadu
GSDP	-	Gross State Domestic Product
GSVA	-	Gross State Value Added
GTM	-	Green Tamilnadu Mission
GVA	-	Gross Value Added
H&UD	-	Housing and Urban Development Department
Ha	-	Hectares
HAPP	-	Heavy Alloy Penetrator Plant
HCC	-	Heritage Conservation Committee
HDI	-	Human Development Index
HDR	-	Human Development Report
HFA	-	Housing for all
HG	-	Halting Group
HH	-	Households
HIG	-	Higher Income Group
HSC	-	Health Sub-Centre
HT	-	High Tension
HUDCO	-	Housing and Urban Development Corporation
IBT	-	Integrated Bus Terminus
ICCC	-	Integrated Control and Command Centre
ICCFG	-	IC Center for Governance
ICD	-	Inland Container Depot
ICH	-	Intangible Cultural Heritage
ICOMOS	-	International Council for Monuments and Sites
ICU	-	Intensive Care Unit

IE	-	Internal - External
IHSDP	-	Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme
II	-	Internal - Internal
IIA	-	Indian Institute of Architects
IIIT	-	Indian Institute of Information Technology
IIM	-	Indian Institute of Management
IMD	-	Indian Meteorological Department
INTACH	-	Indian National Trust for Art & Cultural Heritage
IPD	-	Inpatient Department
IPHS	-	Indian Public Health Standards
IPT	-	Intermediate Public Transport
IRC	-	Indian Road Congress
ISO	-	International Organization for Standardization
IT	-	Information Technology
ITES	-	Information Technology Enabled Services
IUCN	-	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWM	-	Integrated Water Management
IWMF	-	Integrated Waste Management Facility
JJM	-	Jal Jeevan Mission
KG	-	Kindergarten
KL	-	Kilo Litres
km	-	Kilometre
KPIs	-	Key Performance Indicators
KV	-	Kilovolts
kWh	-	Kilo Watts Hour
LID	-	Low Impact Developments
LIG	-	Lower Income Group
LL	-	Lakh Litres
LPA	-	Local Planning Area
LPCD	-	Liters per capita per day
LST	-	Land Surface Temperature
LT	-	Low Tension
M	-	Municipality
MAWS	-	Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department
MB	-	Mid Block
mbgl	-	Meters Below Ground Level

MCC	-	Micro composting Center
MGNREGS	-	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MIG	-	Middle Income Group
MLCP	-	Multi Level Car Parking
MLD	-	Million Litres per Day
MMR-HCS	-	Mumbai Metropolitan Region – Heritage Conservation Society
MoHUA	-	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
MPI	-	Multidimensional Poverty Index
MSME	-	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
MT	-	Metric Tonnes
MU	-	Million Units
MVA	-	Mega Volt Ampere
MW	-	Mega Watts
NBC	-	National Building Code
NCC	-	National Cadet Corps
NCD	-	Non-Communicable Disease
NDMA	-	National Disaster Management Authority
NDMI	-	Normalized Difference Moisture Index
NDVI	-	Normalized Difference Vegetation Index
NDWI	-	Normalized Difference Water Index
NFHS	-	National Family Health Survey
NGO	-	Non-Government organization
NH	-	National Highway
NHAI	-	National Highways Authority of India
NIT	-	National Institute of Technology
NKHLC	-	New Kattalai High-Level Channel
NMT	-	Non Motorized Transport
NRCB	-	National Research Centre for Banana
NRSC	-	National Remote Sensing Centre
NRW	-	Non-Revenue Water
NSG	-	Non Suburan Group
NSS	-	National Service Scheme
NTDA	-	New Town Development Area
NTDP	-	New Town Development Plan
NULM	-	National Mission Management Unit
OC	-	Outer Cordon

OD	-	Origin - Destination
OFT	-	Ordnance Factory Tiruchirappalli
OH	-	Overhead
OHTs	-	Over Head Tanks
OPD	-	Outpatient Department
ORR	-	Outer Ring Road
OSR	-	Open Space Reservation
OUV	-	Outstanding Universal Value
PBS	-	Public Bicycle System
PCU	-	Passenger Car Unit
PHC	-	Primary Health Centre
PIS	-	Passenger Information System
PLFS	-	Periodic Labour Force Survey
PM 10	-	Particulate Matter size 10
PM 2.5	-	Particulate Matter size 2.5
PMAY	-	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
POI	-	Points of Interest
PPH	-	Persons per Hectare
PPP	-	Public-Private Partnership
PSTP	-	Packaged Sewage Treatment Plants
PSU	-	Public Sector Undertaking
PWD	-	Public Works Department
R.m	-	Running Metre
RAY	-	Rajiv Awas Yojana
RC	-	Roman Catholic
RCC	-	Resource Recovery Center
RD & LA	-	Rural Developpment & Local Administration
RKVY	-	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
RMSA	-	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
ROW	-	Right of Way
RS	-	Railway Station
RSC	-	Residual Sodium Carbonate
RTE	-	Right to Education Act, 2009
RTO	-	Regional Transport Office
S&S	-	Site and Services Scheme
SAR	-	Sodium Absorption Ratio

SBR	-	Sequential Batch Reactor
SC	-	Scheduled Caste
SCADA	-	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
Scr CVC	-	Screen Line - Classified Volume Count
SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
SDH	-	Sub-District Hospital
SETC	-	State Express Transport Corporation
SEZ	-	Special Economic Zone
SFCPoA	-	Slum Free City Plan of Action
SH	-	State Highway
SHG	-	Self Help Group
SIDCO	-	Small Industries Development Corporation
SIPCOT	-	State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu
SLB	-	Service Level Benchmarks
SMT	-	Small-Medium town
SPG	-	Society for the Propagation of the Gospel
Sq.km	-	Square Kilometre
sq.m	-	Square metre
SSP	-	Shared Socioeconomic Pathway
ST	-	Scheduled Tribe
STP	-	Sewage Treatment Plant
STR	-	Student–Teacher Ratio
SuDS	-	Sustainable [Urban] Drainage Systems
SUH	-	Shelter for Urban Homeless
SWD	-	Storm Water Drains
SWOT	-	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TANGEDCO	-	Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited
TANSTIA	-	Tamil Nadu Small and Tiny Industries Association
TANTRANSCO	-	Tamil Nadu Transmission Corporation Limited
TCC	-	Tiruchirappalli City Corporation
TDS	-	Total Dissolved Solids
TES	-	Thermal Energy Storage
TH	-	Total Hardness
TIC	-	Tourism Information Centres
TIDITSSIA	-	Tiruchirappalli District Tiny and Small Scale Industries Association
TIIC	-	Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited

TIMEA	-	Tiruchirappalli Industrial Manufacturers and Entrepreneurs Association
TN	-	Tamil Nadu
TNCDBR	-	Tamil Nadu Combined Development and Building Rules, 2019
TNEB	-	Tamil Nadu Electricity Board
TNGECL	-	Tamil Nadu Green Energy Corporation Limited
TNGRHS	-	Tamil Nadu Government Rental Housing Scheme
TNHB	-	Tamil Nadu housing board
TN-HR&CE	-	Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious & Cultural Endowments Department
TNIBF	-	Tamil Nadu International Balloon Festivals
TNITPP	-	Tamil Nadu Integrated Tourism Promotion Project
TNPCB	-	Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board
TNPDCL	-	Tamil Nadu Power Distribution Corporation Limited
TNPGCL	-	Tamil Nadu Power Generation Corporation Limited
TNPHC	-	Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation
TNSAD	-	Tamil Nadu State Archaeology Department
TNSTC	-	Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation
TNUDP	-	Tamil Nadu Urban Development Programme
TNUHDB	-	Tamil Nadu Urban Habitat Development Board
TNULM	-	Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihood Mission
TNWWHCL	-	Tamil Nadu Working Women Hostels Corporation Limited
TOD	-	Transit Oriented Development
TP	-	Town Panchayats
TPJ	-	Tiruchirappalli Junction
TREAT	-	Tiruchirappalli Engineering and Technology Cluster
TRZ	-	Tiruchirappalli International Airport
TTDC	-	Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation
TVC	-	Traffic Volume Count
TWAD	-	Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board
UCHC	-	Urban Community Health Centre
UDA	-	Urban Development Authority
UG	-	Underground
UGD	-	Under Ground Drainage
UGSS	-	Under Ground Sewerage Scheme
UKG	-	Upper Kindergarten
ULB	-	Urban Local Body
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme

UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UPHC	-	Urban Primary Health Centre
URDPFI	-	Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation
VMS	-	Variable Message Signs
W	-	Watts
WHC	-	World Heritage Convention
WHO	-	World Health Organization
WPR	-	Workforce Participation Rate
WRD	-	Water Resource Department
WTP	-	Water Treatment Plant





11 SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Tiruchirappalli district presents a socially diverse landscape shaped by its historic urban core, temple towns, major educational institutions, and an extensive network of rural and peri-urban settlements. Over time, the district has demonstrated steady progress across several development indicators, supported by strong institutional frameworks in education, healthcare, public administration, and social welfare. Urban areas, particularly Tiruchirappalli Corporation and Srirangam, reflect a higher concentration of services and infrastructure, while rural and peri-urban areas display varied patterns influenced by settlement characteristics, connectivity, and socio-economic conditions.

The district's urban zones exhibit relatively stronger performance in indicators such as literacy, healthcare accessibility, and public service coverage, largely due to the long-established presence of higher educational institutions, specialised hospitals, and administrative establishments. Rural and fringe areas, in comparison, reflect diverse developmental trajectories shaped by agricultural livelihoods, emerging residential expansions, and variations in the availability of social infrastructure. These spatial and social differences emphasise the need for planning strategies that acknowledge the heterogeneity within the district.

This chapter presents a multi-dimensional overview of Tiruchirappalli's social development through indicators such as the Human Development Index (HDI), Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), Gender Inequality Index (GII), literacy rates, and the spatial distribution of education, health, and community infrastructure. These indicators provide a comprehensive understanding of the existing scenario and serve as key inputs for evidence-based planning.

The approach to social infrastructure in the Tiruchirappalli Master Plan focuses on strengthening accessibility, enhancing institutional capacity, and supporting context-responsive planning across the Local Planning Area. The strategy aims to align infrastructure provision with demographic growth, settlement expansion, and emerging development corridors, thereby facilitating balanced and inclusive social development. This approach seeks to ensure spatially equitable service delivery and supports long-term human capital development within the district.

11.1 Social Indicators

Tiruchirappalli district exhibits varied social development patterns shaped by its urban concentration, industrial growth areas, and extensive rural and peri-urban settlements. The district has recorded steady improvements in human development outcomes through advancements in education, healthcare, and public service delivery; however, the distribution of these benefits varies spatially. Urban areas, particularly within Tiruchirappalli Corporation and the Thiruverambur industrial region, exhibit comparatively better access to social infrastructure and institutional facilities, while several rural and peripheral blocks continue to reflect development patterns influenced by infrastructure availability, livelihood dependence, and local socio-economic conditions. These variations emphasise the need for targeted and spatially balanced planning interventions.

This section analyses Tiruchirappalli's social development through indicators such as the Human Development Index (HDI), Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), literacy levels, gender and child development indicators, and the distribution of social infrastructure to support evidence-based planning within the Local Planning Area.

11.1.1 Human Development Index (HDI)

Tiruchirappalli district records a Human Development Index (HDI) value of 0.774, as per the Human Development Report (HDR), 2017, ranking 10th among districts in Tamil Nadu. Within the state, Kanyakumari records the highest HDI at 0.944, while Ariyalur records the lowest at 0.282. The HDI reflects composite performance across health, education, and standard of living indicators. Variations in Tiruchirappalli district are largely influenced by differences in access to higher order services.

Urban areas such as Tiruchirappalli Corporation (0.878) record the highest HDI values, supported by well-established institutional infrastructure and service delivery systems. Other blocks such as Thiruverumbur (0.770), T.Pet (0.658), Thuraiyur (0.609) and Lalgudi (0.592) also demonstrate relatively higher HDI levels, reflecting better access to education, healthcare, and living standards.

Intra-district disparities remain evident between urban and rural blocks. Blocks such as Vaiyampatti (0.417), Manigandam (0.444), Mannapparai (0.446), Marungapuri (0.475), and Andanallur (0.484) record comparatively lower HDI values, influenced by variations in access to social facilities. These spatial disparities highlight the need for targeted planning interventions focusing on improving basic services, infrastructure access, and livelihood opportunities in comparatively underperforming blocks.

11.1.2 Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

According to the National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) estimates derived from NFHS-5 (2019–21), Tiruchirappalli district reflects gradual improvement across indicators related to education, health, and living standards. The MPI value declined from 0.014 in NFHS-4 (2015–16) to 0.011 in NFHS-5 (2019–21). Correspondingly, the proportion of the population identified as multidimensionally poor reduced from 3.73% to 2.92%. The intensity of deprivation recorded a marginal decline from 38.06% to 37.87%, indicating a slight reduction in the extent of overlapping deprivations among affected households. These trends indicate incremental improvements in access to social infrastructure and service delivery systems across the district.

11.1.3 Gender Inequality Index

Tiruchirappalli district records a Gender Inequality Index (GII) value of 0.082, as per the Human Development Report (HDR), 2017, ranking 18th among districts in Tamil Nadu, with state values ranging from 0.036 in The Nilgiris to 0.118 in Ariyalur. The index measures disparities across key dimensions including health outcomes, empowerment indicators, and labour market participation.

Blocks such as Andanallur (0.011), Uppiliapuram (0.011), Marungapuri (0.024), Thiruverumbur (0.027), and Tiruchirappalli Corporation (0.034) record lower GII values, indicating relatively better gender parity. These areas demonstrate improved maternal health outcomes, higher female literacy, better institutional healthcare access, and increased participation of women in local governance and non-agricultural employment sectors.

Conversely, blocks including Musiri (0.132), Vaiyampatti (0.106), Manapparai (0.089), Thuraiyur (0.089), and Thottiyam (0.077) exhibit comparatively higher gender inequality levels. These trends are associated with variations in female literacy, differences in work participation rates, wage disparities, and maternal health indicators. Rural and semi-rural livelihood structures, particularly dependence on agricultural employment and limited access to diversified economic opportunities, contribute to these disparities.

11.1.4 Literacy Rate

Tiruchirappalli has long been recognised as an educational centre within the State, and literacy levels in the district are higher than the State average, particularly within Corporation and municipal areas where institutional density is high.

As per Census 2011, Tiruchirappalli district records a literacy rate of 83.23%, with male literacy at 89.72% and female literacy at 76.87%. The Tiruchirappalli LPA records an overall literacy rate of 89.3%, comprising 93.7% for males and 85.0% for females, indicating a gender gap of around 9%. Literacy levels are highest in the Tiruchirappalli Corporation area (91.4%) and municipalities such as Thuvakudi (89.0%) and Lalgudi (91.9%), reflecting strong access to educational infrastructure and urban service networks. Town panchayats including Puvalur (87.1%), Manachanallur (86.3%), and S. Kannanur (83.8%) record moderate literacy levels, while rural areas in the rest of the LPA report comparatively lower literacy levels, averaging around 82.8%. The distribution indicates relatively higher literacy outcomes in urban and semi-urban areas compared to rural settlements, along with a continuing gender differential across administrative categories.

11.1.5 Spatial Trends in Social Infrastructure

A comparison of institutional land use between earlier master plan proposals and the existing land use indicates variations in the pace and spatial distribution of institutional development across Tiruchirappalli LPA. Under the Master Plan (2011), institutional land use was proposed at 25.06 sq.km (8.9%), whereas the existing land use in 2025 accounts for 21.30 sq.km (7.57%), indicating that the targeted level of institutional development was not fully realised even beyond the plan horizon period. This reflects the need to assess implementation constraints and evolving development priorities across the LPA.

In Navalpattu NTDA, the proposed institutional allocation under NTDA-2021 was 12.44 sq.km (5.97%), while the existing land use in 2025 records 11.68 sq.km (5.61%), showing only marginal variation from the proposed extent. The development pattern within the NTDA area indicates comparatively higher growth in residential and industrial uses, reflecting the area's role in accommodating planned urban expansion and economic activities.

11.1.6 Development Priorities

Tiruchirappalli has an established network of schools, colleges, hospitals, playgrounds, and public institutions distributed across the corporation area and older settlements, providing adequate access to essential social infrastructure. The pattern of social infrastructure growth in Tiruchirappalli shows a well-established institutional base within the urban core, supported by steady expansion into surrounding areas. As the city continues to expand in population, spatial extent, and economic activity, future demand for these facilities will increasingly arise in newly developing and peri-urban areas.

Development priorities shall therefore focus on both the upgradation of existing institutions and the provision of additional higher-order facilities in proportion to projected population growth. This includes strengthening healthcare, education, sports, and community infrastructure, improving service standards, and expanding capacity to meet increasing demand. Planning shall also ensure that social infrastructure is extended to growth corridors and emerging residential and mixed-use areas in a timely manner. Integrating facilities within new developments, improving connectivity to institutional centres through road and public transport networks, and providing accessible public spaces will support balanced and inclusive urban development.

The emphasis is to align the distribution, capacity, and quality of social infrastructure with the city's outward growth, ensuring convenient access to both essential and higher-order facilities for residents across the planning area.

11.2 School Education in Tiruchirappalli LPA

The Tiruchirappalli LPA has long been recognised as one of Tamil Nadu's prominent educational centres, with a strong and well-established school education network extending across both urban and rural settlements. The Tiruchirappalli LPA's educational infrastructure comprises a total of 781 schools distributed across various administrative units, including the Corporation, Municipalities, Town Panchayats, and Village Panchayats. These institutions are classified into four major categories—Pre-Primary & Primary Schools, Middle Schools, High Schools, and Higher Secondary Schools. The analysis of their spatial and category-wise distribution provides an overview of the

educational framework and highlights patterns of institutional concentration and service availability across the LPA.

11.2.1 Category-wise Distribution of Schools in Tiruchirappalli LPA

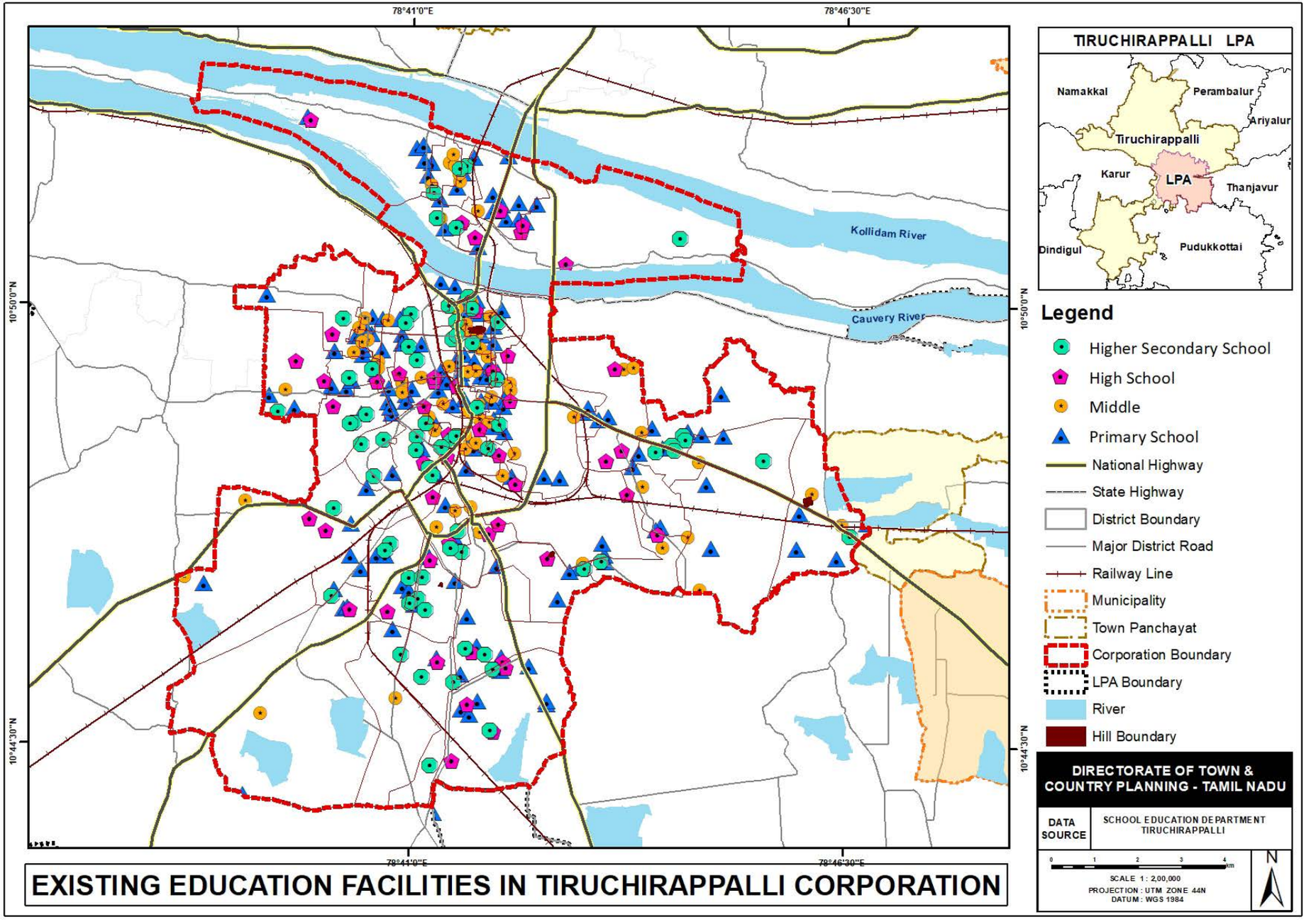
An analysis of the category-wise distribution of schools within Tiruchirappalli LPA, as illustrated in Table 11.1 and the corresponding map, indicates that Pre-Primary & Primary Schools constitute the largest share, accounting for approximately 52.5% (410 out of 781) of the total schools. This is followed by Higher Secondary Schools, which account for 19.8% (155 schools), and Middle Schools, representing 16.6% (130 schools). High Schools account for 11.0% (86 schools) of the total institutions. The spatial distribution illustrated in the map indicates a significant concentration of schools within the Tiruchirappalli Corporation area, particularly across all higher levels of education, while Village Panchayats exhibit a larger share of Pre-Primary, Primary, and Middle Schools, ensuring wider accessibility to foundational education in rural areas.

This distribution pattern reflects a structured educational hierarchy, wherein basic schooling facilities are widely dispersed to ensure accessibility, while secondary and higher secondary institutions tend to be relatively concentrated in urban and semi-urban centres to support specialised academic and infrastructural requirements.

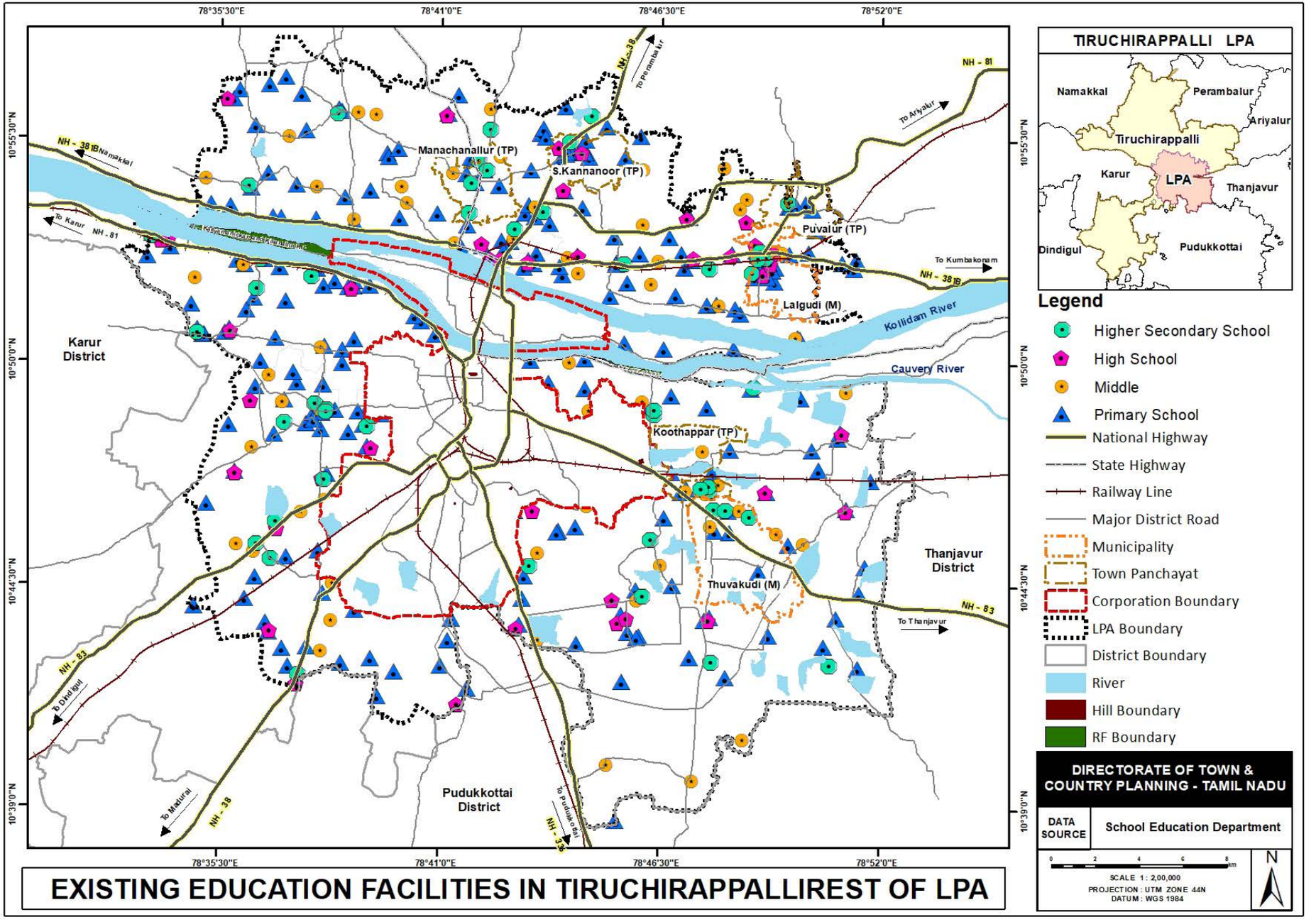
Table 11.1 Category wise Distribution of Schools in Tiruchirappalli LPA

School Category	Corporation	Municipality	Town Panchayat	Village Panchayat	Grand Total
Higher Secondary School	95	8	8	44	155
High School	46	3	2	35	86
Middle School	72	3	5	50	130
Pre-Primary & Primary School	170	21	22	197	410
Grand Total	383	35	37	326	781

Source: School Education Department, Tiruchirappalli



Map 11. 1 Distribution of Schools in Tiruchirappalli Corporation



Map 11. 2 Distribution of Schools in Tiruchirappalli in Rest of LPA

11.2.2 Funding-wise Distribution of Schools in Tiruchirappalli LPA

The Tiruchirappalli LPA accommodates a total of 781 schools across Corporation, Municipality, Town Panchayat, and Village Panchayat jurisdictions. Of these, 319 schools (40.85%) are run by the Government, 261 schools (33.42%) are unaided, 152 schools (19.46%) are fully aided, 43 schools (5.51%) are partially aided, and 6 schools (0.77%) are funded by the Central Government.

Corporation area: The majority are unaided institutions (42.82%), followed by fully aided (25.33%) and government schools (23.76%), while partially aided schools account for 7.57% and Central Government schools constitute 0.52%.

Municipality area: Unaided institutions form the largest share (42.86%), followed closely by government-run schools (40.00%). Partially aided schools constitute 11.43%, while fully aided schools account for 5.71%. No Central Government schools are present.

Town Panchayat area: Government schools are the most prevalent (48.65%), followed by unaided schools (27.03%) and fully aided schools (21.62%). Partially aided institutions account for 2.70%, with no Central Government schools recorded.

Village Panchayat area: Government schools dominate the educational landscape (60.12%), followed by unaided schools (22.09%) and fully aided institutions (13.80%). Partially aided schools account for 2.76%, while Central Government schools constitute 1.23%.

The distribution highlights that urban areas such as the Corporation and Municipality exhibit a higher proportion of unaided and aided private institutions, whereas semi-urban and rural areas rely predominantly on government-run schools. This pattern reflects variations in educational provisioning across administrative divisions and indicates the continued importance of government institutions in ensuring educational accessibility in peripheral and rural settlements.

Table 11.2 Funding wise Distribution of Schools in Tiruchirappalli LPA

Funding Category	Corporation	Municipality	Town Panchayat	Village Panchayat	Grand Total
Central Govt	2	-	-	4	6
Fully Aided	97	2	8	45	152
Government	91	14	18	196	319
Partially Aided	29	4	1	9	43
Un-aided	164	15	10	72	261
Grand Total	**383**	**35**	**37**	**326**	**781**

Source: School Education Department, Tiruchirappalli

11.2.3 Students Enrolment in School Education

Tiruchirappalli LPA has a total student enrollment of 2,51,958, with boys and girls accounting for 50.3% and 49.7%, respectively, indicating a balanced gender ratio. Un-aided schools enroll 48.36% of students, while Government, Fully Aided, and Partially Aided schools together serve 49.71%, with Central Government schools accounting for 1.93%. This distribution indicates that unaided institutions accommodate a significant share of students, while government and aided schools continue to play an important role in ensuring educational access across the LPA.

Table 11.3 School Management wise Students Enrolment in Tiruchirappalli LPA

Management	Total Number of Boys	Total Number of Girls	Total Number of Students
Central Govt	2535	2340	4875
Fully Aided	16712	22251	38963
Government	23637	23576	47213
Partially Aided	18242	20817	39059
Un-aided	65650	56198	121848
Grand Total	**126776**	**125182**	**251958**

Source: School Education Department, Tiruchirappalli

11.2.4 Student-Teacher Ratio in Tiruchirappalli LPA

The Student–Teacher Ratio (STR) in Tiruchirappalli LPA remains within the prescribed norms across all school categories. As shown in Table 11.4, the STR ranges from 20:1 in High Schools to 27:1 in Higher Secondary Schools, with Middle Schools and Primary Schools recording 22:1, and Pre-Primary & Primary Schools recording 24:1. This indicates adequate teacher availability and reflects a favourable learning environment consistent with the standards prescribed under the RMSA framework and RTE Act, 2009.

Table 11.4 Student -Teacher Ratio in Tiruchirappalli LPA

School Category	Students Enrollment	Teaching Staffs	Student Teachers Ratio	As per Norms
Higher Secondary School	160148	6039	27	30:1 (as per RMSA framework) 35:1 (as per RTE Act 2009)
High School	25342	1237	20	
Middle School	23957	1102	22	
Primary School	21515	992	22	30:1 (as per RTE Act 2009)
Pre-Primary & Primary School	20996	869	24	

Source: School Education Department, Tiruchirappalli

11.2.5 Differently Abled Schools and CWSN students in Tiruchirappalli LPA

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 emphasises inclusive and equitable quality education for all, including children with disabilities. Tiruchirappalli LPA has one special school for Differently Abled/CWSN students, as shown in Table 11.5. This government-run school is located within the Tiruchirappalli Corporation area. While the number of dedicated special schools is limited, the enrolment of CWSN students in mainstream schools across the LPA highlights the emphasis on inclusive education and the integration of children with special needs into the regular schooling system.

Table 11.5 Special Schools for Differently Abled Students/Children with Special Needs (CWSN)

Administration Area	Number of Schools	Management
Trichy Corporation	1	Government

Source: School Education Department, Tiruchirappalli

Comparison of CWSN/Differently Abled Students in Mainstream vs CWSN Schools in LPA: Out of a total of 576 CWSN/differently abled students in Tiruchirappalli LPA, 488 students (84.7%) are enrolled in mainstream schools, reflecting a strong emphasis on inclusive education, particularly at the Higher Secondary (276 students) and High School (212 students) levels, as shown in Table 11.6. Special schools cater to 88 students (15.3%), all at the Higher Secondary level, indicating the provision of specialised support for students requiring focused educational assistance at advanced stages of schooling. The distribution suggests scope for gradual strengthening of inclusive facilities at the primary and middle school levels.

Table 11.6 Comparison of CWSN/Differently Abled Students in Mainstream and Special Schools

Category	CWSN/Differently abled students in Mainstream Schools	CWSN/ Differently abled students in Special Schools
Higher Secondary School	276	88
High School	212	0
Middle School	0	0
Primary School	0	0
Pre-Primary School	0	0
Grand Total	**488**	**88**

Source: School Education Department, Tiruchirappalli

Management of CWSN/Differently Abled Students Composition in Schools in LPA: Tiruchirappalli LPA reflects inclusive education efforts with a total of 576 CWSN students enrolled across different school management types. Government schools accommodate the highest share with 400 students, followed by fully aided schools (90 students) and partially aided schools (76 students). This distribution highlights the significant role played by institutions in supporting the educational needs of differently abled children and advancing the objectives of inclusive and equitable quality education under SDG 4.

Table 11.7 Management wise CWSN/Differently Abled Students in Schools in LPA

School Type	Schools	Students	CWSN Students
Central Government	6	4875	0
Fully Aided	152	38963	90
Government	319	47213	400

School Type	Schools	Students	CWSN Students
Partially Aided	43	39059	76
Un-aided	261	121848	0
Grand Total	**781**	**251958**	**576**

Source: School Education Department, Tiruchirappalli

11.2.6 Adi Dravidar Department Schools

A total of 26 schools are operated by the Adi Dravidar Department across five administrative areas in Tiruchirappalli LPA, with an overall enrollment of 2,987 students. Tiruchirappalli Corporation records the highest enrollment with 2,068 students, followed by Manachanallur (528), Thiruverumbur (197), Lalgudi (129), and Anthanallur (65). The distribution highlights the role of these institutions in supporting equitable access to education across different parts of the LPA.

Table 11.8 Adi Dravidar Department School details in Tiruchirappalli LPA

Administration	Number of Schools	Students Enrollment
Tiruchirappalli Corporation	10	2068
Anthanallur	3	65
Lalgudi	5	129
Manachanallur	6	528
Thiruverumbur	2	197

Source: School Education Department, Tiruchirappalli

11.2.7 Spatial Coverage Analysis of Schools in Tiruchirappalli LPA

The spatial distribution of school education facilities within the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) has been assessed in accordance with the service distance norms generally adopted under the Tamil Nadu School Education framework, which aim to ensure equitable access and minimise travel distance for students. For the purpose of this analysis, a 1 km service radius has been considered for Nursery and Primary Schools, 3–5 km radius for High Schools, and an extended 8 km service radius for Higher Secondary and Integrated Schools, reflecting their wider functional catchments.

The spatial service coverage analysis, as presented in Map 11.3, Map 11.4, and Map 11.5, highlights a clear hierarchical pattern in educational accessibility across the LPA.

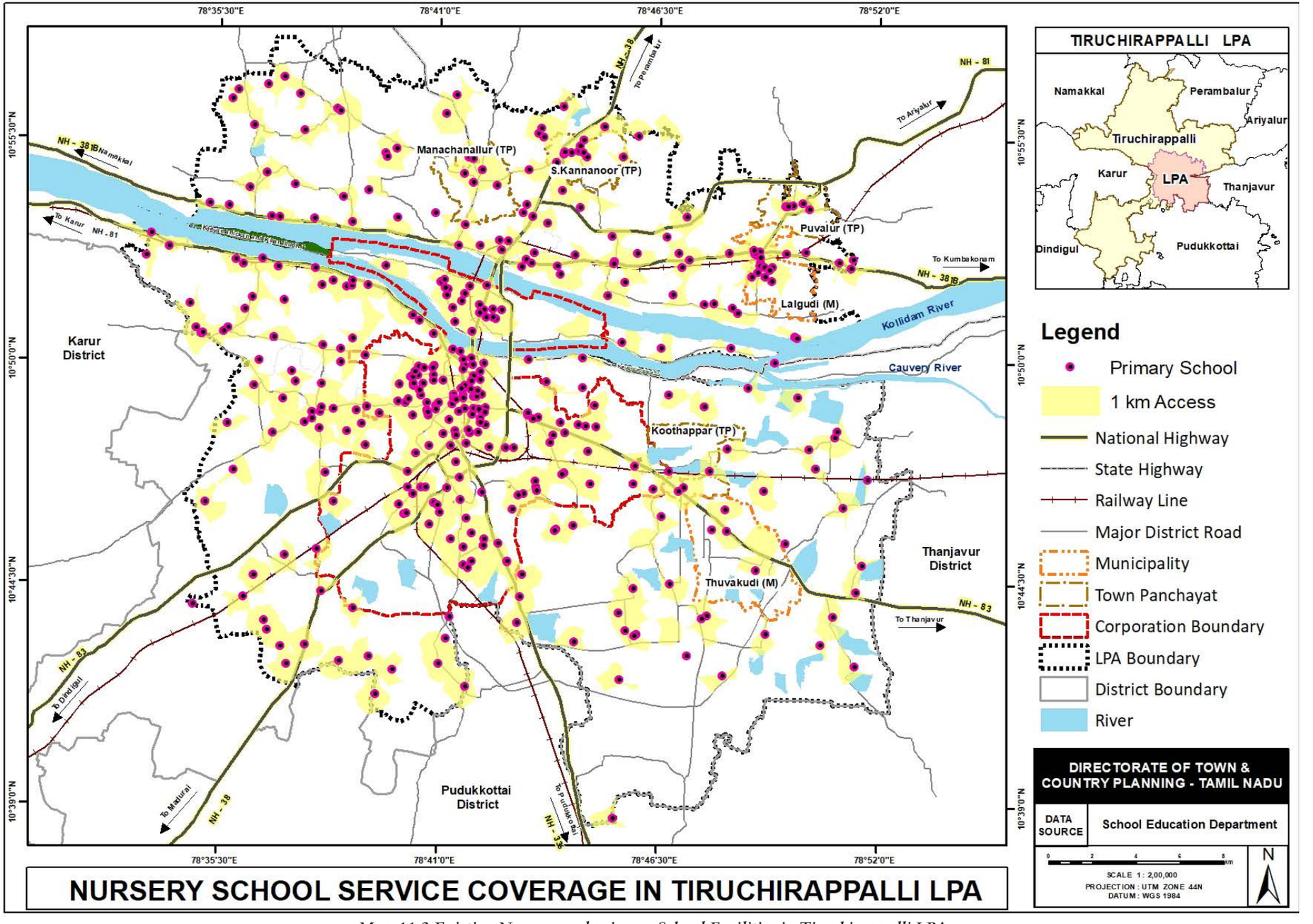
Table 11.9 Norms for Spatial Coverage Analysis for Schools as per TN Education School Policy

Type of institution	Distance (Km)
Primary	1 Km
Secondary	5 Km
Higher Secondary	8 Km

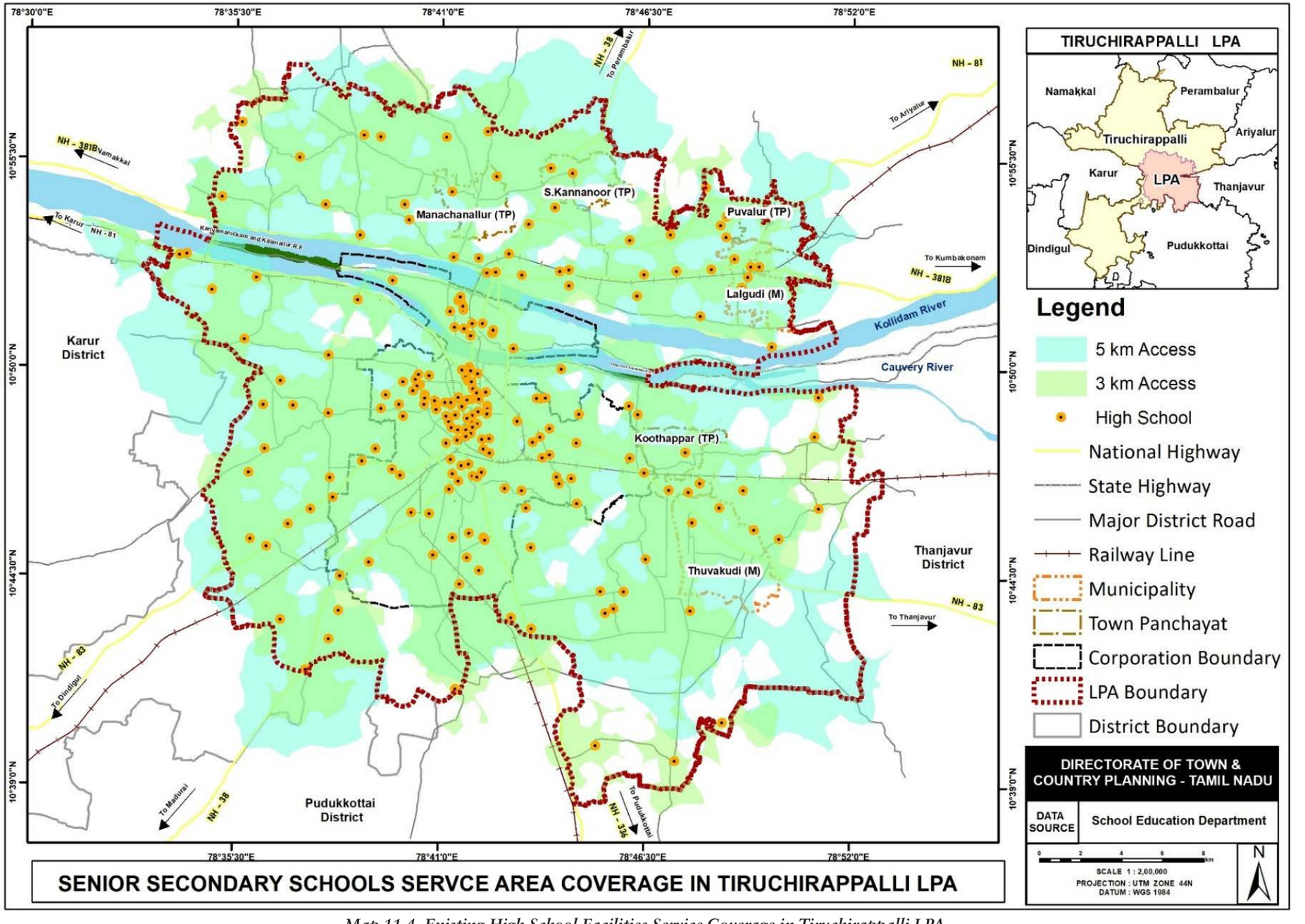
Source: School Education Department, Tiruchirappalli

The spatial coverage analysis shows that nursery and primary schools are predominantly concentrated within the Tiruchirappalli Corporation area, providing extensive 1 km service coverage across most urban neighbourhoods. Beyond the Corporation limits, coverage extends along major settlement corridors and into municipalities and town panchayats; however, certain peripheral villages and interior rural pockets fall outside the prescribed service radius, indicating comparatively lower accessibility for early-stage education.

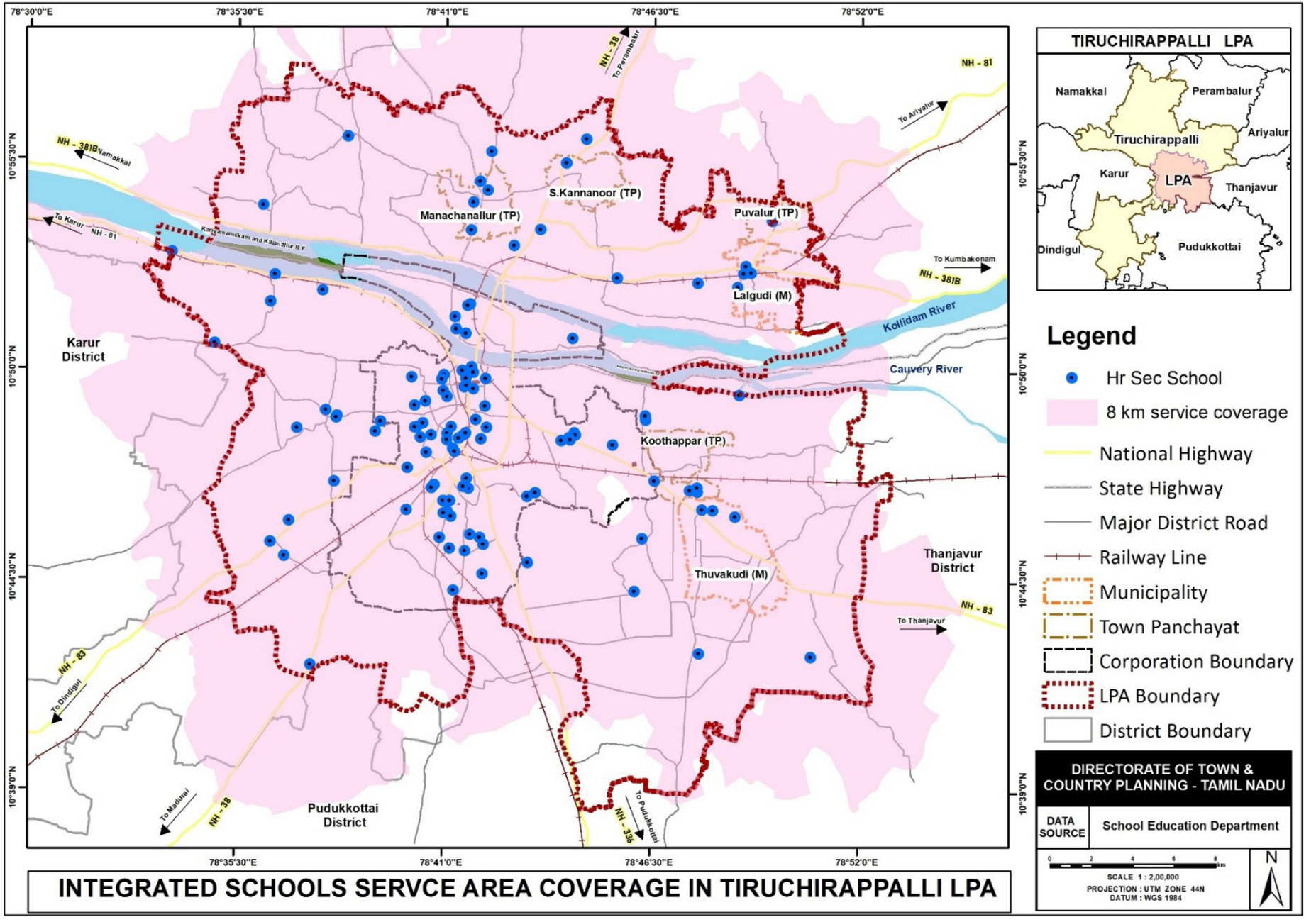
While high schools and higher secondary/integrated schools demonstrate wider spatial coverage across the LPA. High schools, with service radii of 3–5 km, cover most municipalities, town panchayats, and larger village clusters, while higher secondary schools, with an 8 km service radius, provide near-complete coverage of the planning area. This pattern indicates adequate accessibility at higher education levels, while highlighting the need to improve primary-level access in peripheral and low-density areas.



Map 11.3 Existing Nursery and primary School Facilities in Tiruchirappalli LPA



Map 11.4 Existing High School Facilities Service Coverage in Tiruchirappalli LPA



Map 11.5 Existing Integrated School Facilities Service Coverage in Tiruchirappalli LPA

11.2.8 Projections and Gaps for Education Facilities in Tiruchirappalli LPA

The URDPFI Guidelines prescribe population-based planning norms for different categories of educational institutions, which serve as indicators to assess the adequacy of school infrastructure within the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA).

Table 11.10 URDPFI Guidelines with Population Threshold for the School Institutions

URDPFI Category	Threshold Populations
Pre-primary, Nursery School	2500
Primary School (I–V)	5000
Senior Secondary (VI–XII)	7500
Integrated School without hostel facility (I–XII)	90000 - 1 lakh
Integrated School with hostel facility (I–XII)	90000 - 1 lakh

The number of schools under each category has been derived by consolidating institutions offering overlapping class levels, in accordance with the URDPFI guidelines. As several schools provide education across multiple stages, category-wise totals may include overlaps. However, the actual number of distinct schools operating within the Tiruchirappalli LPA is 781.

Table 11.11 URDPFI norms -Catagory wise existing school institutions in LPA

URDPFI Category	Category of School Education	No. of Schools In Tiruchirappalli LPA	Total No. of Schools in Tiruchirappalli LPA
Pre-primary, Nursery School	Nursery Only (PrkG-UKG)	2	125
	Nursery & Primary (Pre-KG-V)	123	
Primary School (I–V)	Primary Only (I-V)	285	538
	Nursery & Primary (Pre-KG-V)	123	
	Middle School (I-VIII)	130	

URDPFI Category	Category of School Education	No. of Schools In Tiruchirappalli LPA	Total No. of Schools in Tiruchirappalli LPA
Senior Secondary (VI–XII)	Middle School (I-VIII)	130	239
	High Schools (VI-X)	45	
	Hr.Sec School (VI-XII)	63	
	Hr.Sec Schools (XI-XII)	1	
Integrated School without hostel facility (I–XII)	High Schools (I-X)	41	132
	Hr.Sec School (I-XII)	91	

The projections for 2025, 2035, and 2045 indicate an increase in the requirement for school education facilities across Tiruchirappalli LPA, particularly in primary and senior secondary education. The total projected population of the LPA is expected to increase from 17,59,079 in 2025 to 26,35,610 by 2045, resulting in a corresponding rise in educational infrastructure demand. By 2045, the LPA is estimated to require 83 additional primary schools and 136 additional senior secondary schools to meet the prescribed service norms. While the integrated schools (I–XII) show an overall surplus across the planning horizon, indicating that existing integrated institutions are largely adequate to cater to projected demand and can also partially support future secondary school requirements.

Table 11.12 Projections and Gaps for Education Facilities in Tiruchirappalli LPA

Gaps	Gap in Schools 2025				Gap in Schools 2035				Gap in Schools 2045			
	Pop. 2025	Primary (I–V)	Senior Sec. (VI–XII)	Integrated School (I–XII)	Pop. 2035	Primary School (I–V)	Senior Sec. (VI–XII)	Integrated School (I–XII)	Pop. 2045	Primary (I–V)	Senior Sec. (VI–XII)	Integrated School (I–XII)
Tiruchirappalli Corporation	10,72,793	26	17 (Gap)	75	12,44,067	8 (Gap)	40 (Gap)	73	14,39,978	47 (Gap)	66 (Gap)	71
Lalgudi M	36,862	10	1 (Gap)	3	45,070	8	2 (Gap)	2	54,641	6	3 (Gap)	2
Thuvakudi M	44,840	3 (Gap)	1 (Gap)	2	58,296	6 (Gap)	3 (Gap)	1	72,714	9 (Gap)	5 (Gap)	1
Puvalur TP	9,769	3	1 (Gap)	0	10,358	3	1 (Gap)	0	10,947	3	1 (Gap)	0
Manachanallur TP	31,094	1 (Gap)	2 (Gap)	3	36,871	2 (Gap)	3 (Gap)	3	43,721	4 (Gap)	4 (Gap)	3
S. Kannanoor TP	15,678	6	0	1	20,336	5	1 (Gap)	1	26,378	4	2 (Gap)	1
Kothappar TP	17,577	4	4	1	21,921	4	3	1	27,337	3	2	1
Andanallur Block	2,08,741	3 (Gap)	15 (Gap)	2	2,55,685	12 (Gap)	21 (Gap)	1	3,10,836	23 (Gap)	28 (Gap)	1
Lalgudi Block	84,677	29	8	3	1,00,228	26	6	3	1,20,839	22	3	3
Manachanallur Block	19,169	56	19	5	20,558	56	19	5	23,270	55	19	5
Manikandam Block	1,13,596	25	3	10	1,64,719	15	4 (Gap)	9	2,38,931	0	14 (Gap)	8
Thiruverumbur Block	1,04,283	33	8	10	1,70,613	20	1 (Gap)	9	2,66,018	1	13 (Gap)	8
Total Gap in LPA	**17,59,079**	**7 (Gap)**	**37 (Gap)**	**Surplus**	**21,48,722**	**28 (Gap)**	**76 (Gap)**	**Surplus**	**26,35,610**	**83 (Gap)**	**136 (Gap)**	**Surplus**

Among the administrative units, Tiruchirappalli Corporation demonstrates the highest additional requirement due to its dominant share of population growth and urban concentration. By 2045, the Corporation alone accounts for a shortfall of 47 primary schools and 66 senior secondary schools, while maintaining a surplus in integrated school facilities. Other areas showing notable infrastructure requirements include Andanallur Block, which is projected to require 23 primary schools and 28 senior secondary schools, and Lalgudi Block, which is expected to require 22 additional primary schools. Moderate gaps are also observed in urbanizing regions such as Thuvakudi Municipality and Manachanallur Town Panchayat, reflecting emerging population pressures and expanding residential growth.

Table 11.13 Projections and Gap analysis for the School Education Institutions in Tiruchirappalli LPA as per URDPFI

Area Requirement 2045 in Sq.km		
Category	Primary School (I–V)	Senior Secondary (VI–XII)
Tiruchirappalli Corporation	0.188	1.188
Lalgudi M	-	0.054
Thuvakudi M	0.036	0.09
Puvalur TP	-	0.018
Manachanallur TP	0.016	0.072
S. Kannanoor TP	-	0.036
Kothappar TP	-	-
Andanallur Block	0.092	0.504
Lalgudi Block	-	-
Manachanallur Block	-	-
Manikandam Block	-	0.252
Thiruverumbur Block	-	0.234
Total Area Required	**0.332**	**2.358**

As per URDPFI, the additional land requirement by 2045 to accommodate the projected school infrastructure is estimated at approximately 0.332 sq.km for primary schools and 2.358 sq.km for senior secondary schools within the LPA. These projections emphasize the need for planned and spatially distributed educational infrastructure development to support balanced urban expansion and ensure equitable access to school education across Tiruchirappalli LPA.

11.3 Higher Education in Tiruchirappalli LPA

Tiruchirappalli LPA presents a distinctive higher education ecosystem shaped by the presence of nationally significant institutions, long-standing arts and science colleges, professional colleges, and emerging universities. Institutions such as the National Institute of Technology (NIT), Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Bharathidasan University, Anna University (BIT Campus), and K.A.P. Viswanatham Government Medical College form the academic backbone of the region. Alongside these, a large network of government, aided, and self-financing arts and science colleges serve the broader population across urban and rural settlements of the LPA.

This concentration of institutions has positioned Tiruchirappalli as an educational centre for central Tamil Nadu, drawing students from neighbouring districts and contributing significantly to skill development, research capacity, employment generation, and upward social mobility. The diversity of disciplines and the geographic spread of institutions enable inclusive access to tertiary education across the planning area.

11.3.1 Distribution of Higher Education Institutions in LPA

Tiruchirappalli has a number of higher education entities spanning different specialisations. Education directories indicate that Tiruchirappalli city and its surrounding areas accommodate several major universities and specialised institutes, including National Institute of Technology (NIT), Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Bharathidasan University, Anna University (Trichy), and other private or multi-disciplinary universities.

Tiruchirappalli functions as an important centre for higher education at both regional and national levels. The city is well connected by national highways, a major railway junction, and an operational airport, which enables easy access for students from surrounding districts and other states. This level of connectivity has supported the steady growth of educational activity and student movement into the city.

Table 11.14 Categories of Higher education in Tiruchirappalli LPA

Category	Number of Institutions
Engineering	11
Arts & Science	9
Polytechnic	7

Category	Number of Institutions
Medical College	1
Para Medical and Nursing	5
University	7

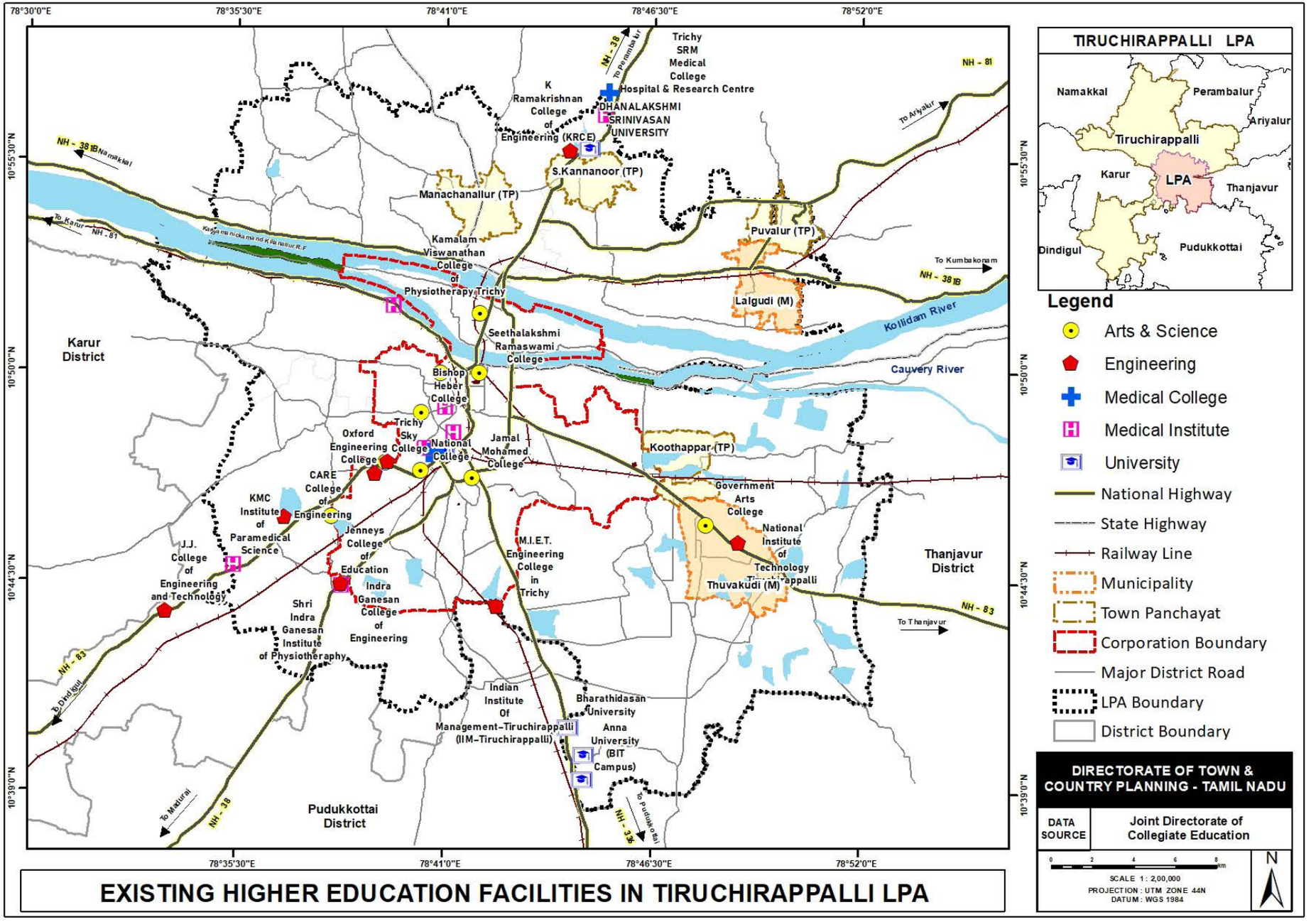
The presence of nationally recognised institutions such as National Institute of Technology Tiruchirappalli and Indian Institute of Management Tiruchirappalli, along with several established colleges and universities offering programmes in engineering, arts, science, law, and commerce, contributes to a diverse and active academic environment. These institutions attract students from a wide catchment beyond the city and state. The combination of strong transport access and a concentration of higher educational institutions has enabled Tiruchirappalli to serve as a key education hub, supporting academic, residential, and service activities associated with a large student population.

The concentration of nationally and state-recognized institutions generates consistent daily and seasonal travel demand along key corridors from multiple districts and states, connecting campuses with the city core, railway junction, and residential areas. Recognizing this pattern as Education-Oriented Development is important for planning, such as targeted zoning controls, pedestrian-friendly streets, improved public transport frequency, and regulated commercial activities in the influence zones of major institutions.

The presence of Bharathidasan University, Anna University BIT campus, and IIM in the southern and south-eastern periphery has created an education growth corridor that extends beyond the Corporation boundary into Lalgudi, Manachanallur, and Thuvakudi regions. This indicates that higher education has acted as a driver for peri-urban development and institutional land use expansion in these areas.

Another notable pattern is the proximity of multiple institutions to each other, forming education clusters. The Bishop Heber–Jamal Mohamed–National College–Holy Cross–Seethalakshmi Ramaswami cluster within the urban core forms a traditional academic district, while the NIT–IIM–IIIT–BIT campus cluster forms a modern technical education district. These clusters enhance academic interaction, student mobility, and shared infrastructure usage.

This spatial arrangement demonstrates that Tiruchirappalli's higher education network is extensive and strategically embedded within the city's mobility structure and growth pattern. It supports both neighbourhood-level access and regional-level academic influence.



Map 11.6 Distribution of Higher Education facilities in Tiruchirappalli LPA

11.3.2 Projection and Gap analysis for Higher Education Institutions

Tiruchirappalli region contains a strong base of Arts and Science colleges supported by a parallel network of engineering, medical, and university-level institutions. The Arts and Science segment forms the largest share, comprising Government, Aided, and Self-financing colleges.

Table 11.15 URDPFI Norms for Population Threshold of Higher Education Institutions

	Services	Threshold population
URDPFI guideline	Arts & Science College	1,25,000
	Engineering college	10,00,000
	Medical college	10,00,000

Table 11.16 Projections and Gap Analysis for Higher Education Institutions in Tiruchirappalli LPA

Category	Existing Institution numbers	Estimated population - 2025		Estimated population - 2035		Estimated population - 2045	
		Required	Surplus/ Gap	Required	Surplus/ Gap	Required	Surplus/ Gap
Arts	15	6	9	8	7	13	2
Engineering	3	1	2	1	2	2	1
Medical	1	1	0	1	0	2	1 (Gap)
Technical Education	7	1	6	1	6	2	5

An assessment of higher education infrastructure in the Tiruchirappalli LPA, based on population projections and URDPFI norms, indicates that the existing number of government institutions adequately meets the estimated requirement for the year 2025 across major categories, including arts, engineering, medical, and technical education, with surplus capacity observed in most sectors.

By 2045, while arts, engineering, and technical education institutions are projected to remain adequate with surplus availability, the medical education sector is expected to face a shortfall due to increasing population. However, Tiruchirappalli LPA accommodates several well-established private higher educational institutions across these streams, which substantially strengthen the overall educational network and support both current and future population requirements.

11.4 Health Care Facilities in Tiruchirappalli LPA

The Tiruchirappalli LPA is equipped with a distribution of healthcare facilities addressing primary, secondary, and tertiary care requirements across urban and rural settlements. The system comprises both government and private institutions that deliver services ranging from basic health services to specialised treatments and emergency response. Healthcare institutions are classified based on the level of services they provide, ensuring that communities across the LPA, in both urban and rural areas, have access to appropriate healthcare facilities. This distribution helps medical service delivery across the various administrative zones. The facilities are categorised as follows:

Table 11.17 Types of healthcare facilities

Facility Name	Care Level	Typical Services / Basic Equipment
Health Sub Centre (HSC / SC)	Primary Care	First contact point for rural population, maternal and child care, immunization, basic first aid, referral to PHCs
Primary Health Centre (PHC)	Primary Care	Outpatient care, maternity services, immunization, treatment of minor ailments, basic diagnostic support
Urban Primary Health Centre (UPHC)	Primary Care	OPD services, maternal & child health, immunization, NCD screening, basic laboratory and pharmacy services
Community Health Centre (CHC)	Secondary Care	Emergency services, labour room, diagnostic services, minor surgeries, specialist consultations
Taluk Hospital / Sub-District Hospital (SDH)	Secondary Care	General OPD and IPD, maternity care, basic surgeries, diagnostics, referral services
ESI Hospital / Medical College	Tertiary Care	Inpatient and specialist care, ICU, advanced diagnostics, trauma care, medical education and training
Government Hospital (GH)	Tertiary Care	Multispecialty services, surgeries, ICU, blood bank, emergency care, diagnostics
District Hospital (DH)	Tertiary Care	Comprehensive care including trauma services, surgery, ICU, multi-specialty diagnostics and treatment
Multi-specialty Hospital (Private Sector)	Tertiary Care	Advanced diagnostics, critical care, specialized surgeries, multiple specialty departments

Source: IPHS

11.4.1 Distribution of Health Care Facilities

The Tiruchirappalli LPA is supported by a well-layered network of healthcare facilities that comprises of government institutions, urban health centres, rural sub-centres, and a significant presence of private healthcare providers within

the Corporation limits. This distribution reflects the historical evolution of Trichy as a regional service centre and the spatial spread of settlements major transport routes.

The healthcare infrastructure in Trichy LPA comprises a total of 116 facilities, as shown in Table 11.18 forming a distributed network that serves the needs of urban, semi urban, and rural populations.

- Trichy Corporation has the highest concentration with 30 facilities, including 18 UPHCs, 1 Taluk Hospital, 1 Government Hospital, 1 Medical College, and 9 HSCs, indicating strong urban primary and institutional healthcare presence.
- Municipalities account for 6 facilities, consisting of 2 Taluk Hospitals and 4 HSCs, supporting healthcare access at the sub-urban level.
- Town Panchayats are served by 7 facilities, including 1 PHC, 1 Taluk Hospital, and 5 HSCs, catering to semi urban settlements with primary and referral care.
- Village Panchayats host the largest number with 73 facilities, comprising 3 UPHCs, 10 PHCs, and 59 HSCs spread across blocks providing primary healthcare services in rural areas.

This distribution ensures broad primary healthcare coverage, with higher order facilities concentrated in the Corporation and Municipality areas. With HSCs and CHCs located in villages, the rural healthcare system is oriented toward first-contact care, maternal and child health services, immunization, and basic diagnostics. This ensures that even remote habitations maintain access to essential primary healthcare within reachable distance.

Table 11.18 Distribution of Health Care Facilities in Tiruchirappalli LPA

Category	Corporation	Municipality	Town Panchayat	Village Panchayat	Total
UPHC/UCHC	18	0	0	3	21
PHC/CHC	0	0	1	10	11
Taluk/Sub District	1	2	1	0	4
GH	1	0	0	0	1
ESI/Medical College Hospital	1	0	0	1	2
HSC	9	4	5	59	77
Total	**30**	**6**	**7**	**73**	**116**

Source: District Health Office, Tiruchirappalli

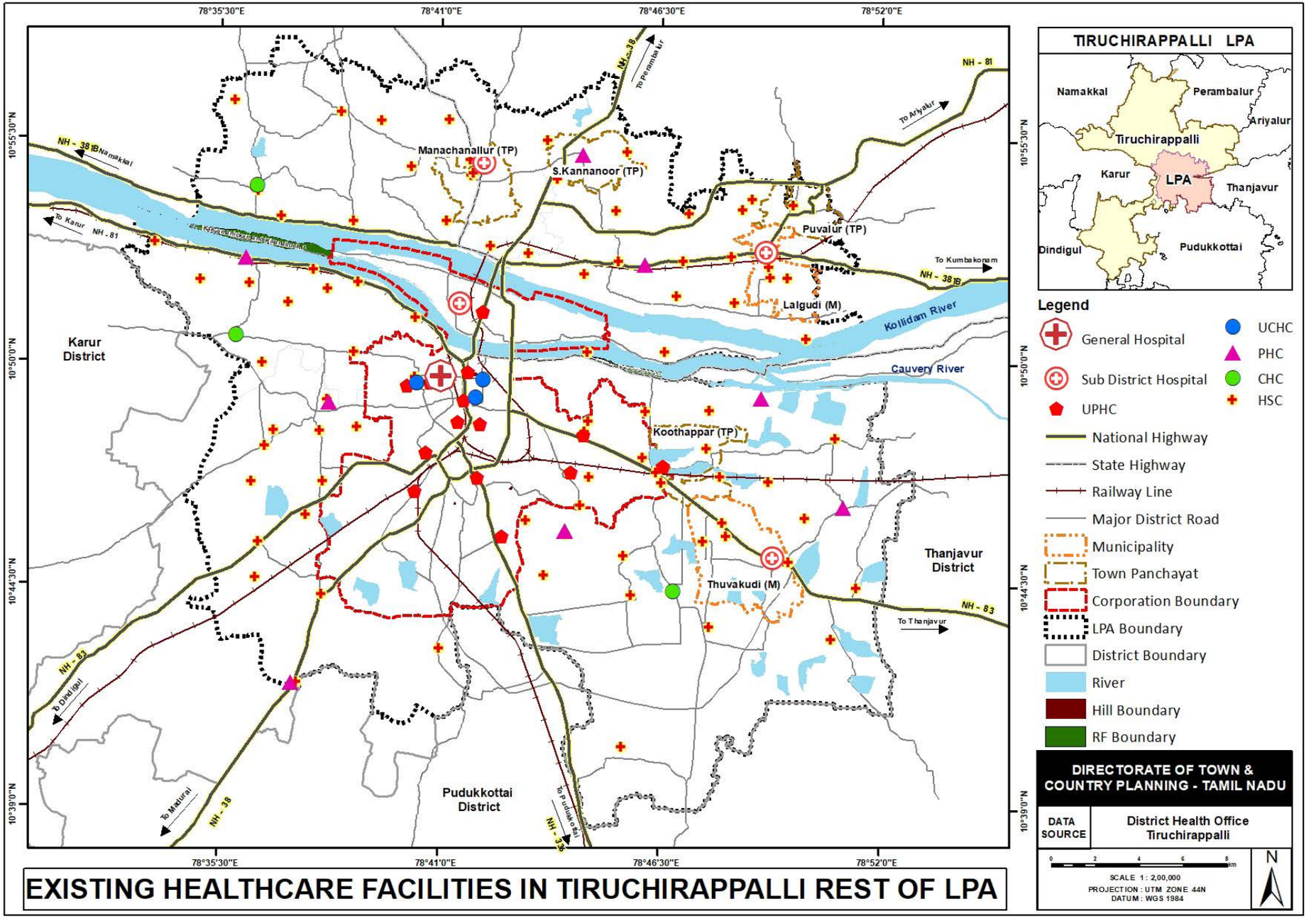
Municipalities and Town Panchayats operate as intermediate service centres. At the block level, they are supported by Health Sub-Centres (HSCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs), and Community Health Centres (CHCs) that cater to rural and peri-urban populations. These facilities ensure accessible delivery of routine and preventive healthcare closer to local communities.

Mental Health Care Units: Tiruchirappalli has a range of mental health care services delivered through private psychiatric hospitals, specialised clinics, and general hospitals with psychiatric support. These facilities provide psychiatric assessment, counselling, therapy, de-addiction care, and rehabilitative services for individuals across age groups. Dedicated institutional care is also available within the city for persons requiring long-term psychiatric support. Tiruchirappalli's mental health care ecosystem also includes community-based rehabilitation support through government-aided psychiatric rehabilitation centres, authorised to rehabilitate persons with mental illness and provide shelter and support. These centres offer residential care and psychosocial support helping individuals with chronic mental illness stabilize and reintegrate, complementing clinical services provided by psychiatric hospitals and outpatient clinics in the city.

Private hospitals and clinics additionally address mental health needs of children, including developmental, behavioural, and emotional conditions, often through multidisciplinary approaches. While most mental health services are concentrated within the urban areas, strengthening outreach through integration with primary health centres and decentralised service delivery can improve accessibility across the LPA.

11.4.2 Emergency Healthcare Accessibility and Trauma Response in Tiruchirappalli LPA

Emergency healthcare preparedness within the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) is closely associated with the spatial distribution and accessibility of trauma care centres during the critical "Golden Hour." As a major administrative, educational, and transport node with extensive road and rail connectivity, Tiruchirappalli experiences high volumes of vehicular movement, increasing the likelihood of trauma-related emergencies. Evaluating the reach of emergency healthcare services within this time-sensitive framework is therefore essential for strengthening system responsiveness and public safety. This section examines (i) Golden Hour–based emergency accessibility through network analysis, and (ii) the spatial distribution of trauma care facilities across the LPA.



Map 11.7 Existing Healthcare Facilities in Tiruchirappalli LPA

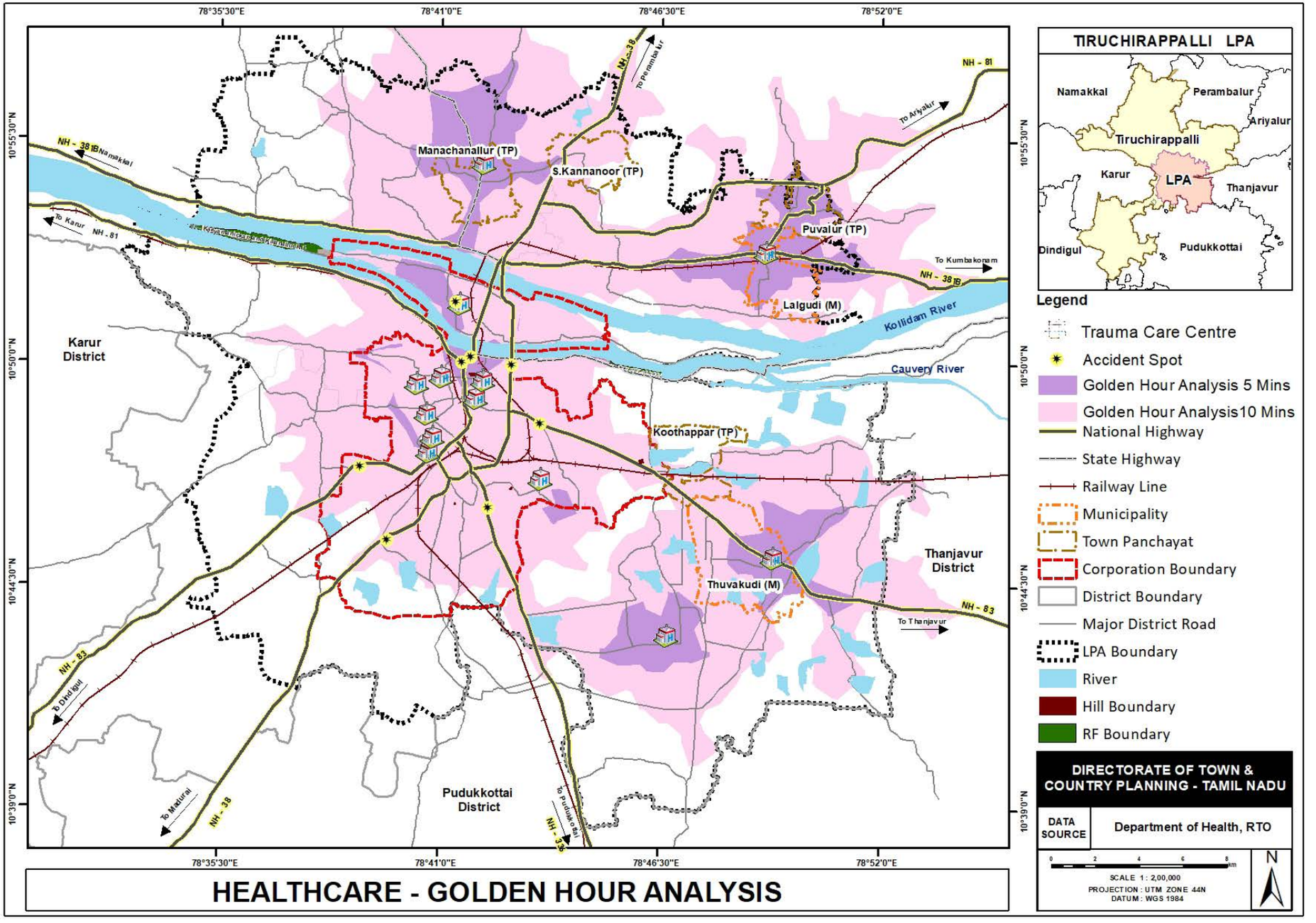
11.4.2.1 Golden Hour Access - Service Coverage Analysis

The "Golden Hour" refers to the initial 60-minute period following a traumatic incident, during which prompt medical intervention significantly improves survival outcomes. Within this timeframe, the first 5 to 10 minutes are particularly decisive, as they determine ambulance reach time and the feasibility of rapid transport to trauma care centres. Actual response times are influenced by factors such as road hierarchy, traffic conditions, urban density, and continuity of transport corridors.

The Golden Hour accessibility assessment for Tiruchirappalli LPA has been undertaken using GIS-based network analysis, integrating OpenStreetMap (OSM) road data to reflect realistic travel paths rather than straight-line distances. Service coverage has been analysed using 5-minute and 10-minute travel time thresholds, representing immediate and extended emergency response capability. **5-minute response coverage:** The analysis indicates that immediate trauma care accessibility is concentrated within the core areas of the Tiruchirappalli Corporation, where major trauma care centres are located and supported by a dense and well-connected road network. In addition to the urban core, parts of adjoining municipalities and select town panchayats also fall within the 5-minute coverage zone, reflecting strong connectivity and proximity to higher-order healthcare facilities.

10-minute response coverage: The 10-minute response zone extends beyond the urban core, covering the outer areas of the Corporation and spreading into surrounding municipalities and town panchayats. This expanded coverage highlights the role of National and State Highways and other major arterial roads in facilitating quicker emergency movement. However, despite this broader reach, certain peripheral and low-density areas at the outer edges of the LPA remain outside the optimal response window.

Overall, the Golden Hour analysis demonstrates that central Tiruchirappalli and well-connected urban settlements benefit from strong emergency accessibility, while response times gradually increase toward the peripheral areas of the LPA. These spatial patterns indicate the need for targeted strengthening of emergency response infrastructure in outer and underserved areas, including improved ambulance deployment and strategic enhancement of trauma care facilities, to ensure timely and equitable emergency healthcare access across the Tiruchirappalli LPA.



Map 11.8 Trauma care centres and Golden Hour analysis

11.4.2.2 Trauma Care Centres and Functional Capacity Distribution

The Tamil Nadu Accident and Emergency Initiative (TAEI) centre in Tiruchirappalli is located at Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Government Hospital. This facility functions as a specialised trauma and emergency care unit providing services for road traffic accidents, stroke, burns, cardiac emergencies, poisoning, and paediatric emergencies through a structured triage and resuscitation system. The casualty block has been upgraded into a dedicated Emergency Department with clearly defined care zones, supported by trained personnel and critical care infrastructure. Integration with the TAEI digital registry enables real-time tracking of patients transported by 108 ambulance services, ensuring timely intervention within the golden hour. As a major tertiary care node, this centre plays a crucial role in strengthening emergency response and trauma care coverage within the Tiruchirappalli corporation.

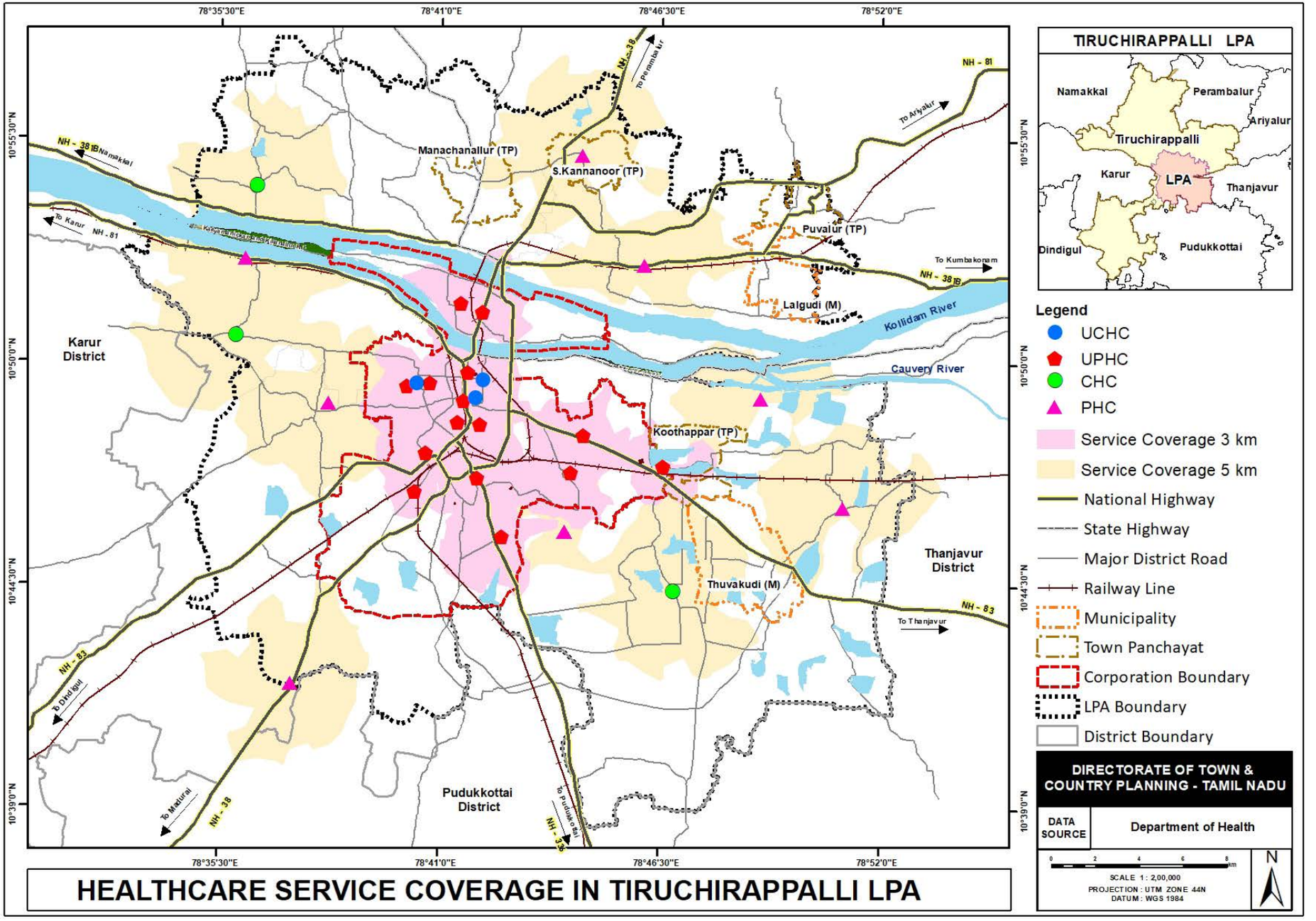
11.4.3 Spatial Coverage Analysis for the Health Care Facilities

The spatial service coverage analysis of healthcare facilities in Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA), as illustrated in Map Map 11.9, has been carried out for Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Urban Primary Health Centres (UPHCs), Urban Community Health Centres (UCHCs), and Community Health Centres (CHCs). The analysis adopts standard service radii of 3 km for UPHCs and UCHCs in urban areas and 5 km for PHCs and CHCs in rural areas.

The map indicates that the Tiruchirappalli Corporation area, along with major municipalities and town panchayats within the LPA, is well served the distributed network of PHCs, UPHCs, and CHCs. The central and eastern parts of the LPA, including Tiruchirappalli East Taluk, exhibit a higher concentration of facilities, with overlapping 3 km service coverage ensuring that most urban residents have access to primary healthcare within short travel distances. The alignment of facilities along major road networks further strengthens accessibility and service efficiency in high-population areas.

However, the analysis also reveals coverage gaps in certain peripheral and fringe areas of the LPA, particularly along the outer edges of the planning boundary and in sparsely populated rural pockets. These areas fall outside the prescribed service radii, indicating relatively limited access to primary healthcare facilities.

To address spatial gaps and ensure equitable healthcare access across the Tiruchirappalli LPA, additional facilities or strategic upgradation of existing centres in underserved areas are required to support balanced and inclusive coverage across urban and rural areas.



Map 11.9 Healthcare Services Coverage in Tiruchiappalli LPA

11.4.4 Projections and Gaps for Health Care Facilities in Tiruchirappalli LPA

As per the Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) 2022 guidelines, aligned with the National Health Policy, the planning of healthcare infrastructure is based on population thresholds to ensure equitable access to primary, secondary, and tertiary care across urban and rural areas.

The recommended norms provide guidance on the number of facilities and hospital beds required to serve a given population. These standards form the basis for assessing the adequacy of healthcare infrastructure within the Tiruchirappalli LPA.

Table 11.19 Indian Public Health Service Guidelines for Health Care Facilities

IPHS Guideline	Services	Population per Unit
HSC	Health Sub Centre	5,000
UPHC (Urban)	Urban Primary Health Centre	50,000
PHC	Primary Health Centre	30,000
CHC / UCHC	Community / Upgraded PHC	1,20,000
Taluk / Sub-District Hospital	Secondary Care Hospital	10,00,000

Source: IPHS

According to IPHS norms, one hospital bed per 1,000 population is considered the essential requirement to be met through the public health system. A desirable standard of two beds per 1,000 population is recommended to strengthen healthcare resilience.

Essential beds are to be provided through public healthcare infrastructure such as PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs, Taluk Hospitals, Sub-District Hospitals, and Government Hospitals. Beds available in tertiary care institutions such as medical colleges and large private hospitals are not considered under essential requirements but contribute toward the desirable bed capacity, as these institutions serve a wider regional catchment.

As per the Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS 2022), the planning of primary and secondary health care infrastructure is directly linked to population thresholds. These norms form the basis for assessing the adequacy of existing facilities and projecting future requirements within the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA).

The projected population for Tiruchirappalli LPA is estimated at 17,59,079 in 2025, 21,48,722 in 2035, and 26,35,610 in 2045. Using these projections, the requirement for various categories of health care facilities has been assessed against the existing infrastructure.

Table 11.20 Projections and Gap Analysis for Health Care Facilities in Tiruchirappalli LPA as per IPHS Norms

Administrative Unit	Health Care Facilities 2025			Health Care Facilities 2035			Health Care Facilities 4025		
	Population 2025	UPHC/PHC	UGPHC/CHC	Population 2035	UPHC/PHC	UGPHC/CHC	Population 2045	UPHC/PHC	UGPHC/CHC
Tiruchirappalli Corporation	1,072,793	6 (Gap)	6(Gap)	1,244,067	-10(Gap)	7 (Gap)	1,439,978	-14(Gap)	9 (Gap)
Lalgudi Municipality	36,862	1 (Gap)	0	45,070	1(Gap)	0	54,641	1(Gap)	0
Thuvakudi Muinicpality	44,840	1 (Gap)	0	58,296	1(Gap)	0	72,714	1(Gap)	1 (Gap)
Puvalur TP	9,769	1	0	10,358	1	0	10,947	1	0
Mannachanallur TP	31,094	1 (Gap)	0	36,871	1(Gap)	0	43,721	1(Gap)	0
Kannanoor TP	15,678	0	0	20,336	0	0	26,378	1(Gap)	0
Koothappar TP	17,577	0	0	21,921	0	0	27,337	1(Gap)	0
Andanallur Block	72,559	1 (Gap)	0	86,344	2(Gap)	0	104,419	2(Gap)	0
Lalgudi Block	83,644	2 (Gap)	1(Gap)	97,672	2(Gap)	1 (Gap)	114,732	3(Gap)	1 (Gap)
Manachanallur Block	104,964	3 (Gap)	0	125,786	4(Gap)	0	152,438	5(Gap)	0
Manikandam Block	105,642	2 (Gap)	1(Gap)	154,599	3(Gap)	1 (Gap)	226,098	6(Gap)	2 (Gap)
Thiruverumbur Block	163,657	2 (Gap)	0	247,402	5(Gap)	1 (Gap)	362,207	9(Gap)	2 (Gap)
Total Gaps	**1,759,079**	**18 (Gap)**	**8 (Gap)**	**2,148,722**	**29(Gap)**	**10** (Gap)	**2,635,610**	**44(Gap)**	15 (Gap)

Table 11.21 Projections Healthcare (Taluk Hospital) in Tiruchirappalli LPA

Taluk	Population 2025	Taluk Hospitals	Population 2035	Taluk Hospitals	Population 2045	Taluk Hospitals
Tirchy Corporation	1072793	0	1244067	0	1439978	0
Lalgudi	131308	1	155656	1	186427	1
Manachanallur	65941	1	77765	1	93369	1
Srirangam	322337	0	420404	0	549767	-1
Thiruverumbur	166700	1	250830	1	366069	1
Total	**686286**	**0**	**904655**	**0**	**2635610**	**1 (Gap)**

The healthcare infrastructure assessment for Tiruchirappalli LPA shown in the Table 11.21 indicates a projected requirement for additional Taluk Hospital facilities by 2045, driven by population growth in specific administrative units. While Lalgudi, Manachanallur, and Thiruverumbur currently possess Taluk Hospital facilities that remain adequate through the planning horizon, emerging gaps are observed in high-growth areas.

Srirangam, with a projected population increase from 3,22,337 in 2025 to 5,49,767 by 2045, is expected to cross the threshold necessitating an additional Taluk-level hospital. Tiruchirappalli Corporation, despite significant population growth from 1,07,279 in 2025 to 1,43,978 by 2045, continues to be served by higher-order medical institutions and therefore does not indicate a Taluk Hospital requirement within the planning period.

By 2045, the LPA as a whole reflects a net requirement of three additional Taluk Hospitals, primarily concentrated in rapidly growing urban and peri-urban zones, with Srirangam emerging as the most prominent location for new provision. This projection ensures that secondary care access remains aligned with demographic expansion and service norms across the planning area.

11.4.5 Veterinary Hospital Facilities

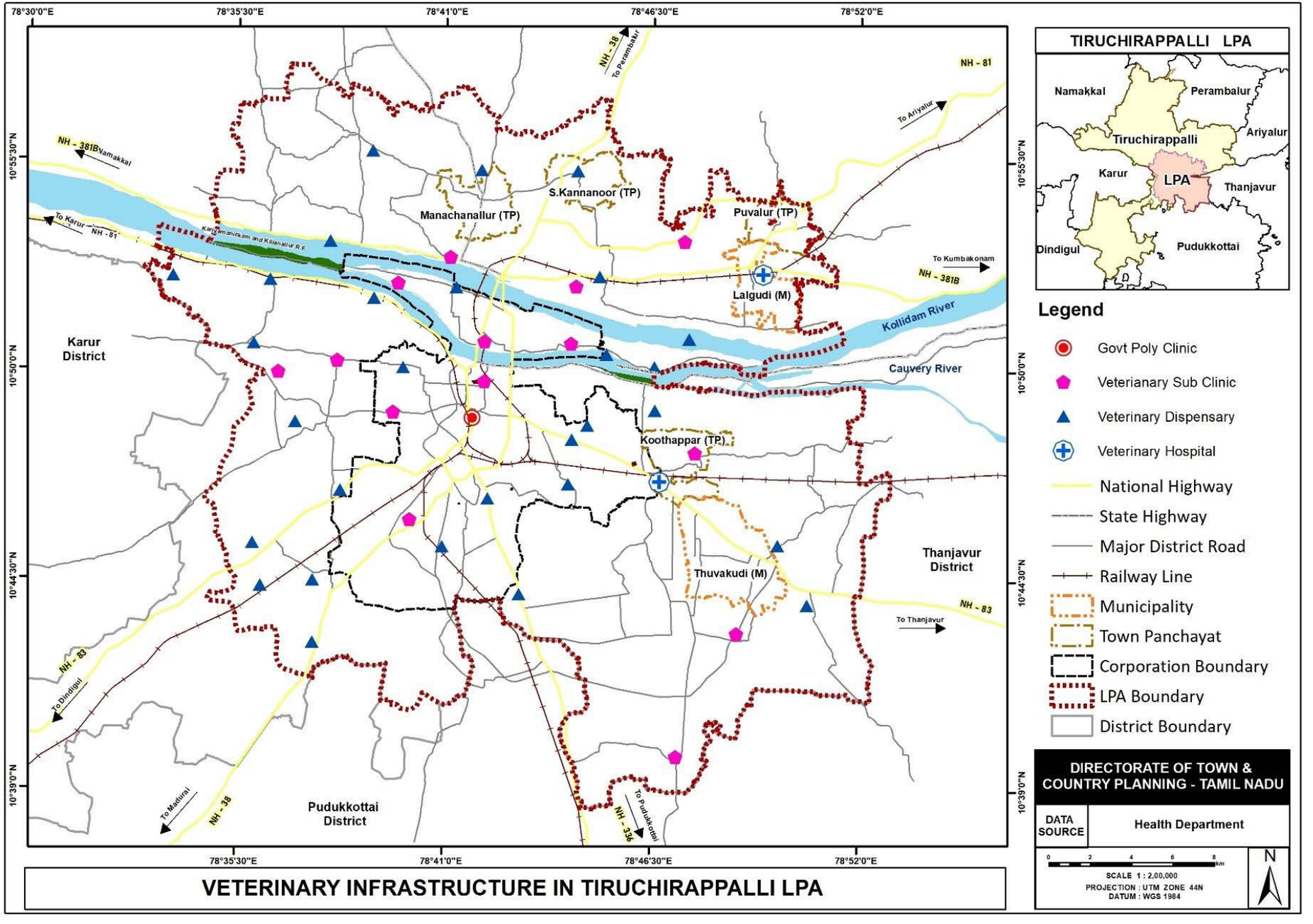
Veterinary healthcare services play a vital role in supporting livestock health, ensuring productivity, and sustaining rural livelihoods within the Tiruchirappalli LPA. As presented in Table 11.22 , a total of 7,30,310 animal cases have been treated through veterinary facilities across the LPA. Among the blocks and municipalities, Lalgudi (2,45,620 cases) and Manachanallur (2,13,891 cases) record the highest number of animals treated, together accounting for approximately 63% of the total caseload. This pattern reflects a strong livestock presence and corresponding demand for veterinary services in these predominantly rural and agrarian areas. Thiruverumbur, with 89,522 cases (12%), also exhibits notable service utilisation, indicative of sustained livestock activity in peri-urban and industrial-influenced zones. The Tiruchirappalli Corporation, Anthanallur, and Manikandam together account for around 25% of the total cases, suggesting moderate yet consistent veterinary service demand across urban and semi-rural areas. Overall, the distribution of treated cases indicates an actively utilised veterinary service network within the Tiruchirappalli LPA, with demand largely concentrated in rural blocks.

Table 11.22 Number of Treated animals in Tiruchirappalli LPA

Name of Block/ Municipalities	No. of Animals treated	Percentage of Animals Treated
Tiruchirappalli Corporation	63610	9%
Thiruverumbur	89522	12%
Anthanallur	57805	8%
Manikandam	59862	8%
Lalgudi	245620	34%
Manachanallur	213891	29%
Total	**730310**	**100%**

Source: District Statistical Handbook 2017

In anticipation of population growth and the associated increase in demand for veterinary services, infrastructure projections have been assessed for the horizon year 2045, based on the planning norm of one veterinary hospital per 5,00,000 population, as shown in Table 11.23. The assessment indicates that Tiruchirappalli Corporation is expected to require two additional veterinary hospitals to address future service gaps, while Srirangam is projected to require one additional facility. Thiruverumbur, which currently has one veterinary hospital, remains adequately served. Lalgudi and Manachanallur are assessed to remain within acceptable service thresholds, with no additional facilities required during the planning period.



Map 11.10 Veterianry Facilities in Tiruchirappalli LPA

Table 11.23 Projections of Veterinary Hospitals in Tiruchirappalli LPA

Taluk	Existing Veterinary Hospitals	Gap analysis of Veterinary Hospitals – (Additional Requirement by 2045)
Population Threshold	1 unit per 5,00,000 Population	
Tiruchirappalli Corporation	1	2 (Gap)
Lalgudi	1	1
Manachanallur	0	0
Srirangam	0	1 (Gap)
Thiruverumbur	1	0

A comparative assessment of current service utilisation and projected infrastructure requirements identifies Tiruchirappalli Corporation, Srirangam and Manachanallur as priority areas for veterinary infrastructure enhancement during the planning period. These areas demonstrate either high existing caseloads or identifiable future gaps, underscoring the need for targeted intervention to maintain service adequacy. Strategic augmentation of veterinary healthcare facilities in these locations will be essential for strengthening service accessibility and supporting livestock-based livelihoods within the LPA.

11.5 Recreational Facilities in Tiruchirappalli LPA

Tiruchirappalli has a distribution of parks, playfields, and open spaces that contribute to environmental balance and everyday urban life. These spaces function as neighbourhood breathing areas that enable physical activity, informal recreation, and social interaction. Beyond leisure, they assist in reducing urban heat, improving air quality and supporting micro level biodiversity. As the city grows the role of recreational spaces becomes increasingly important in sustaining wellbeing.

Table 11.24 Category wise distribution of Parks and Open spaces in Tiruchirappalli Corporation

Category	Total Area (sq m)	Total Area (sq km)
Parks	3284.06	0.003
OSR	461319.37	0.461
Total	464603.43	0.465

Source: Tiruchirappalli Corporation

The zone-wise distribution of parks and open spaces in Tiruchirappalli Corporation highlights that Zone 4 holds the largest share, covering approximately 0.226 sq.km, which constitutes 48.67 percent of the total green space. This is followed by Zone 3 with 0.117 sq.km (25.21%) and Zone 5 contributing 0.080 sq.km (17.21%). Zone 1 accounts for 0.022 sq.km (4.76%), while Zone 2 covers 0.019 sq.km (4.16%). The data indicates a need for improved green space planning, especially in under-served zones such as Zone 1 and Zone 2. On an average, the parks and open spaces account for 0.28% of the overall Corporation area.

Table 11.25 Zone wise distribution of Parks and Open Spaces in Tiruchirappalli Corporation

Zone	Zone wise Area (sq. km)	Park & Open Space Area (sq.km)	% of Park & Open Space Area in the Zone
Zone 1	25.02	0.022093	0.0883 %
Zone 2	13.91	0.019318	0.1389 %
Zone 3	44.93	0.117115	0.2607 %
Zone 4	62.32	0.226096	0.3627 %
Zone 5	21.05	0.079981	0.3800 %
Total	167.23	0.464603	0.2778 %

Source: Tiruchirappalli Corporation

Table 11.26 Recreation Space in Tiruchirappalli LPA

Categories	Corporation	Rest of LPA	Total
Park(Sq.km)	0.465	~0.042	0.506
OSR(Sq.km)	0.006	~0.070	0.076

Source: Tiruchirappalli Corporation, Municipality and Town panchayat

11.5.1 Unique Recretional spaces

Tiruchirappalli contains several large and functionally significant recreational spaces that operate beyond neighbourhood parks. These spaces support sports, environmental interaction, education, riverfront use, and public gathering at a city scale.

Tropical Butterfly Conservatory, Srirangam

Located within the Upper Anaicut reserve forest area between the Cauvery and Kollidam rivers, this conservatory extends over about 25 acres. The site

includes butterfly habitats, landscaped gardens, themed planting areas such as Nakshatravanam, and pedestrian pathways exceeding 1 km in length. The facility functions as an ecological recreation space combining walking, environmental learning, and passive leisure within a protected riverine landscape.

Mukkombu (Upper Anaicut) Recreational Area

Mukkombu is a major riverfront open space located at the headworks of the Kollidam River. The area contains extensive open lawns, tree cover, pathways, and viewpoints along the river edge. It is one of the largest informal public recreation areas in the city and is used for day outings, walking, and family gatherings, particularly during weekends and holidays. Its scale and riverfront setting make it a significant natural recreational zone for the city.

Anna Science Centre and Planetarium, Kottapattu

Established on a dedicated campus, the Anna Science Centre includes a 75-seat planetarium, science galleries, outdoor science exhibits, and an evolution park spread over about 2 acres. The centre functions as a combined educational and recreational facility attracting school groups, students, and families for interactive learning and leisure visits.

Trichy Birds Park, Kambarasampettai

Developed over about 4 acres, this bird park contains curated aviary spaces, walking paths, and viewing zones designed around different ecological themes. The park supports bird observation and environmental awareness and functions as a specialised recreational space within the urban area.



Figure 11. 1 Trichy Bird's Park

11.5.2 Multipurpose Grounds and Stadiums

Anna Stadium, Khajamalai

Anna Stadium at Khajamalai is the primary government sports complex in Tiruchirappalli, developed and maintained by the Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu (SDAT). The stadium serves as the central venue for district and state level sporting events and regular athletics training activities in the city.

The stadium has a seating capacity of approximately 10,000 spectators and is built around an 8-lane 400 m synthetic athletic track with a central natural turf field used for football and field events. The campus includes:

- Indoor stadium for basketball, volleyball, badminton, and indoor games
- Swimming pool facility for training and competitions
- Athletic training areas and warm-up zones
- Administrative blocks and spectator galleries

The stadium regularly hosts athletics meets, football matches, school and college sports competitions, and SDAT training programs. During non-event hours, the open campus is accessed by residents for walking and informal physical activity, making it an active recreational space throughout the day.

Anna Stadium functions as the principal organized sports node for Tiruchirappalli and plays a key role in supporting structured sports development alongside everyday public recreation within the city.

Corporation Plaza and Walking Track

Tiruchirappalli City Corporation has developed a pedestrian plaza and walking track along the drain corridor between Major Saravanan Road (formerly Lawsons Road) and Reynolds Road under the Namakku Naame scheme. This intervention converted a previously open drainage edge into a usable public space for walking and passive recreation.

Features of the facility include:

- 600 m long walking track developed along the drain edge, 15-foot wide drainage channel covered with concrete slabs, enabling pedestrian movement above
- Decorative tree planting and landscaped edges along the pathway with Seating benches and open resting spaces for users and LED street lighting installed throughout the stretch for safe evening use

The plaza functions as a linear neighbourhood recreational space used for daily walking, sitting, and informal social interaction. The design demonstrates adaptive reuse of urban drainage corridors to create functional pedestrian infrastructure within a dense residential setting.This facility is reported as well maintained and actively used by residents, indicating the effectiveness of small-scale public realm improvements in enhancing everyday urban liveability.

11.5.3 River Edge as an Emerging Public Space

The Cauvery riverfront represents the largest untapped open space opportunity for Trichy, the limited use of the Cauvery and Kollidam river edges as recreational open spaces. Except for specific locations such as the Butterfly Park near Srirangam and a few scattered parks along the river, the river corridor remains largely underutilized as a continuous public open space. This presents a significant opportunity for future planning interventions.

Recognizing this, the Corporation has initiated steps toward preparing a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for a riverfront park and public recreation space. The riverfront development can significantly enhance accessible open space in the city by transforming natural edges into structured public realms with walkways, seating, and recreational landscapes.

11.5.4 Projections and Gaps for Recreational Facilities in Tiruchirappalli LPA

In accordance with the URDPFI Guidelines, an urban area is required to provide approximately 10–12 sq.m of open space per capita. Similarly, the National Building Code (NBC) stipulates a minimum provision of 3 sq.m per capita. Both standards have been considered for assessing the requirement of recreational areas within the Tiruchirappalli LPA. This provision includes parks, playgrounds, gardens, and other public open spaces that support environmental sustainability, community interaction, and the overall physical and mental well-being of residents. lands.

Table 11.27 Projection of Recreational Area as per URDPFI Norms (12 sq.m / person)

Area	Existing Area (sq km)	Additional Area Required (2025)	Additional Area Required (2035)	Additional Area Required (2045)
Corporation	0.465	10.263	11.976	13.935
Rest of LPA	0.042	6.821	9.005	11.915
Total	0.506	17.084	20.981	25.850

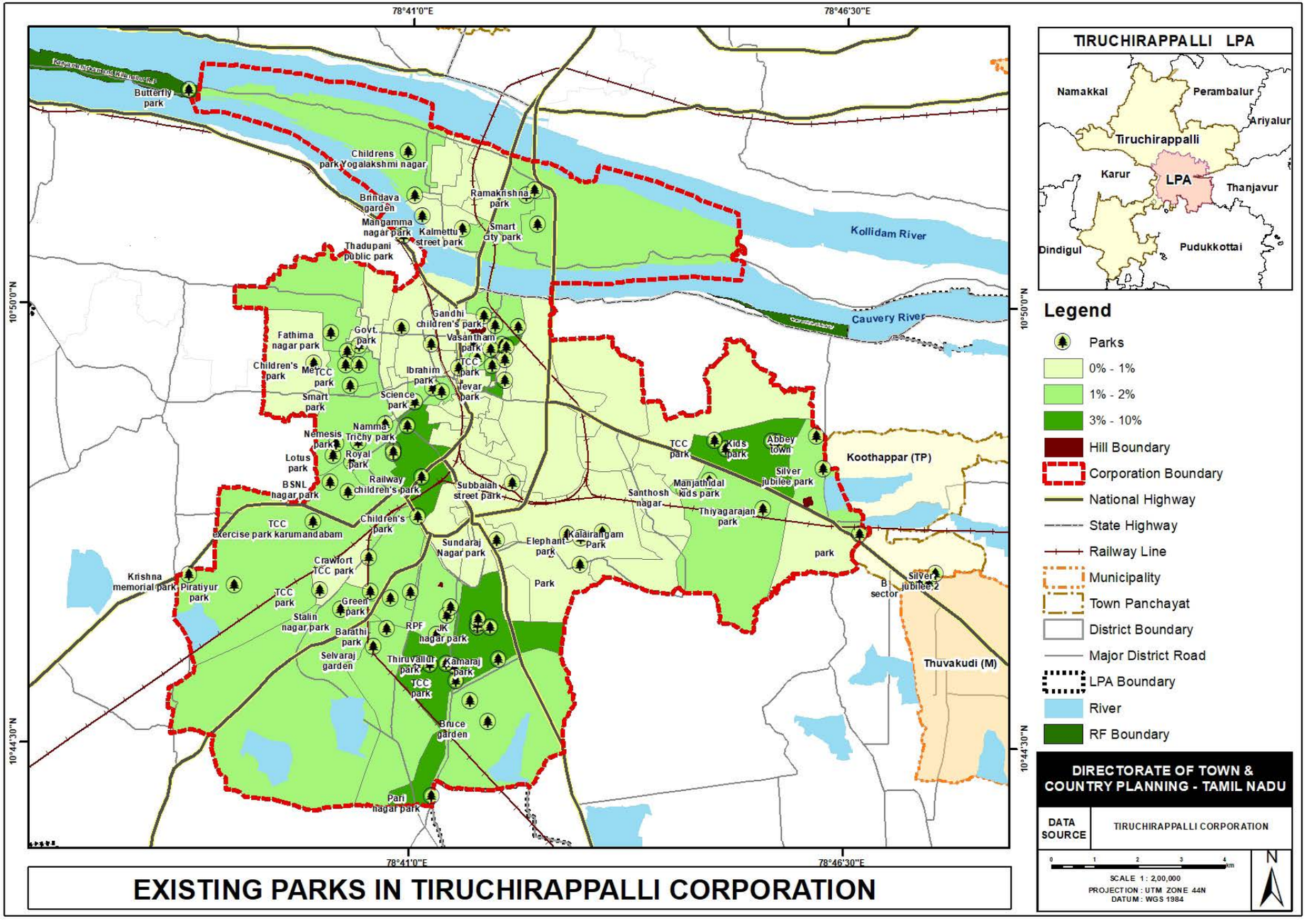
The projections indicate that the existing recreational area of 0.506 sq.km within the Tiruchirappalli LPA falls short of the URDPFI benchmarks, necessitating substantial additional provision to meet present and future demand.

Table 11.28 Projection of Recreational Area as per NBC Norms (3 sq.m / person)

Area	Existing Area	Additional Area Required (2025)	Additional Area Required (2035)	Additional Area Required (2045)
Corporation	0.465	2.754	3.268	3.855
Rest of LPA	0.042	2.017	2.672	3.545
Total	0.506	4.771	5.940	7.400

The projected demand for open spaces and recreational areas shall be addressed through the development of new parks, playgrounds, and designated buffer zones along major water bodies. Earmarking suitable government lands for the development of large parks, as well as promoting recreational and leisure activities along the Cauvery and Kollidam river corridors, will be essential to enhance the overall recreational area within the LPA.

The creation of public open spaces and green corridors adjoining river banks, canals, and water bodies will further strengthen ecological connectivity and community access. In addition, as per statutory provisions, 10% of the land in proposed residential layouts shall be reserved as Open Space Reservation (OSR), forming a significant component in meeting the projected recreational demand for Tiruchirappalli LPA.



Map 11.11 Existing Parks in Tiruchirappalli Corporation

11.6 Safety and Emergency Services

Within the Tiruchirappalli LPA, the safety and emergency infrastructure comprise police stations, fire stations, and prison/jail facilities, which together form the core of the region's public safety and emergency response framework. These facilities support law enforcement, fire and disaster response, and custodial services across the LPA. While the concentration of facilities within the Corporation area ensures relatively stronger emergency preparedness in the urban core, their distribution across municipalities, town panchayats, and blocks indicates varying levels of accessibility, highlighting the need for strengthened coverage in peripheral and semi-urban areas.

Table 11.29 Existing Safety and Security Facilities

Existing Number of Safety and Emergency Facilities in the LPA			
Location	**Police Station**	**Fire Station**	**Prison/Jail**
Corporation	14	3	2
Lalgudi M	2	1	0
Thuvakudi M	1	1	0
Puvalur TP	0	0	0
Manachanallur TP	1	0	0
S. Kannanoor TP	1	1	0
Kothappar TP	1	0	0
Andanallur Block	1	0	0
Lalgudi Block	1	0	0
Manachanallur Block	3	0	0
Manikandam Block	2	0	0
Thiruverumbur Block	1	2	0
Total Existing Facilities in LPA	**28**	8	2

Source: Commissionerate of Police,District Police Office, Tiruchirappalli ,Fire and Rescue Services , Tiruchirappalli,

11.6.1 Police Stations

The Tiruchirappalli LPA is served by a total of 28 police stations, with a significant concentration of 14 stations located within the Tiruchirappalli Corporation limits, reflecting higher population density and urban activity. The remaining police stations are distributed across municipalities such as Lalgudi and Thuvakudi, as well as several town panchayats and blocks including Manachanallur, Manikandam, Thiruverumbur, and Lalgudi Block. This spatial distribution provides basic policing coverage across the LPA, though the relatively lower presence in certain town panchayats and rural blocks suggests scope for improved decentralisation of police services.

Spatial Identification of Urban Safety Priority Zones

Tiruchirappalli district records a crime rate of ~242.85 per 1,00,000 population (2022), which is lower than the Tamil Nadu state average (~264.9 per 1,00,000 in 2023) and significantly below the national average (~448.3 per 1,00,000 in 2023). However, national and state data show a structural shift from traditional violent crimes to property offences, urban theft, cybercrime, and economic fraud, especially in urbanizing districts. This shift is highly relevant for Trichy as a transport hub, education centre, and emerging service economy city.

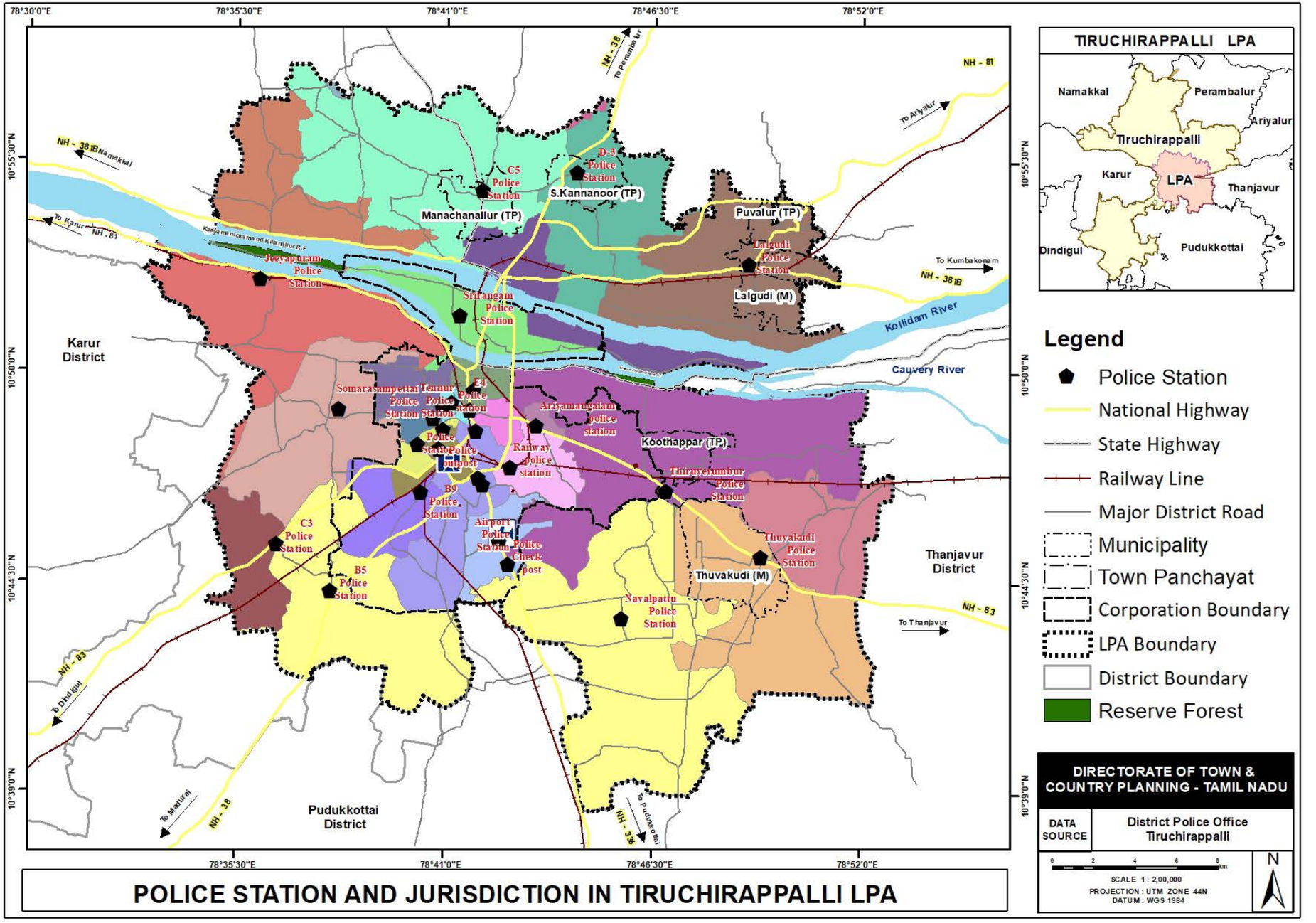
Table 11.30 Crime analysis of Tiruchirappalli LPA

Indicator	Tiruchirappalli (2022)	Tamil Nadu (2023)	India (2023)
Crime rate (per 1,00,000)	242.85	264.9	448.3
Trend direction	Stable–moderate	Moderate rise	7.2% rise (2022–23)
Emerging concern	Property & transit theft	Crimes against vulnerable groups, cyber	Cyber, economic offences

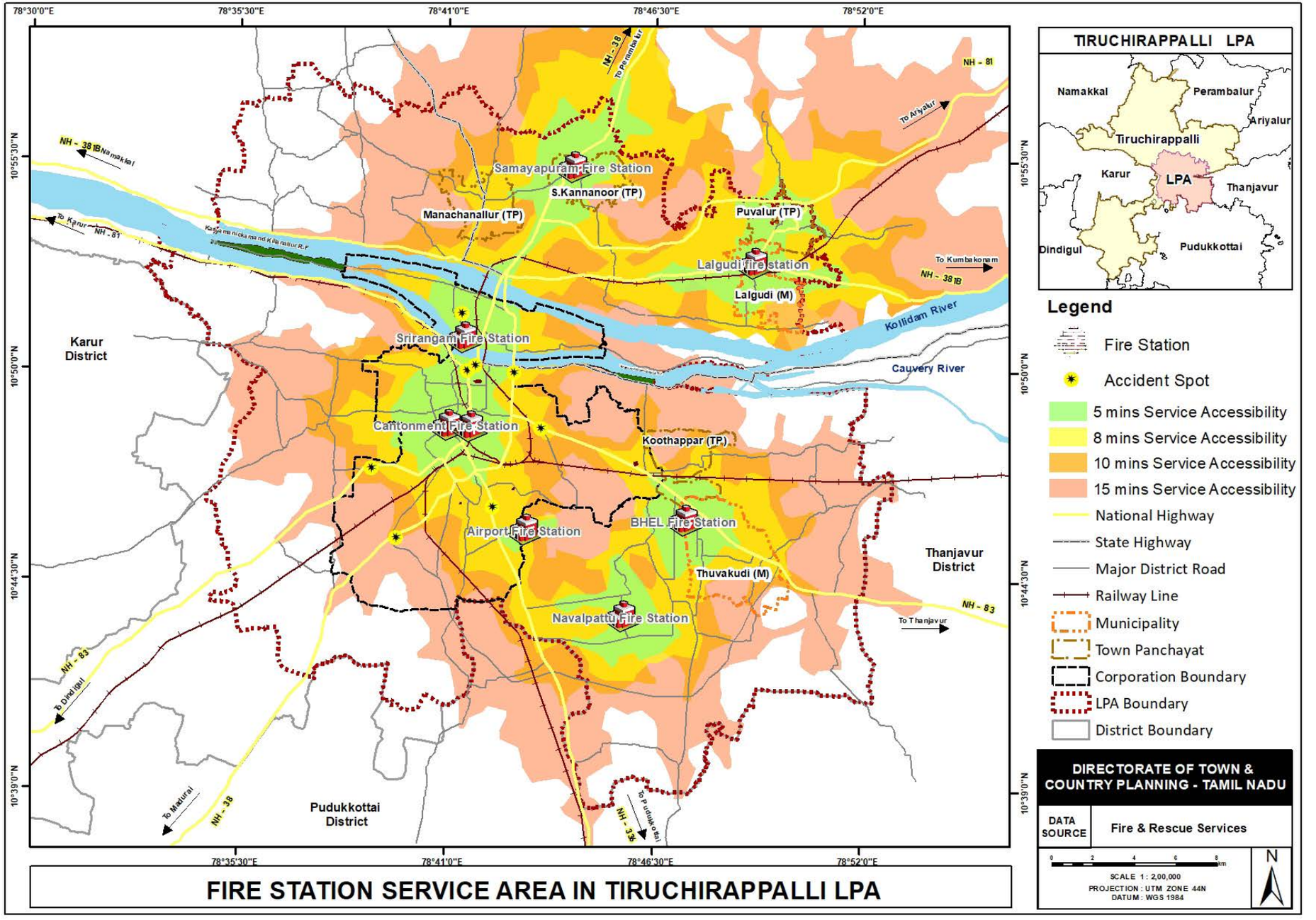
Source: Commissionerate of Police, Tiruchirappalli Corporation, District Police Office, Tiruchirappalli

11.6.2 Fire Stations

The Tiruchirappalli LPA comprises a total of 8 fire stations, of which three are located within the Tiruchirappalli Corporation area, serving as the primary fire and emergency response facilities for the urban core. Additional fire stations are located in Lalgudi Municipality, Thuvakudi Municipality, S. Kannanur Town Panchayat, and Thiruverumbur Block, catering to key municipal areas, industrial zones, and peri-urban settlements within the LPA. These facilities are strategically distributed in relation to population concentration and urban activity.



Map 11.12 Police station Distribution in Tiruchirappalli LPA



Map 11.13 Fire Station and Serviceability in Tiruchirappalli LPA

11.6.2.1 Fire Station Service Coverage Analysis – Tiruchirappalli LPA

The spatial assessment of fire station service coverage within the Tiruchirappalli LPA, as illustrated in the map, indicates that the urban core within the Corporation limits is largely covered within the 5–8 minute response zones, reflecting the concentration of fire stations in the central city area. Adjacent urban extensions and peri-urban areas surrounding the Corporation generally fall within the 8–10 minute serviceable range, ensuring reasonable emergency response coverage along major transport corridors. Municipal areas such as Lalgudi and Thuvakudi, along with select town panchayats including S. Kannanur and Puvalur, demonstrate coverage largely within the 10–15 minute response zone, indicating moderate accessibility to fire services. However, portions of the peripheral blocks and outer rural areas, particularly along the LPA fringes, extend beyond the optimal response range, falling predominantly within the 15-minute coverage zone. Overall, the spatial pattern suggests adequate fire service coverage in the urban core and key settlements, while response times increase progressively toward the rural periphery, highlighting variations in accessibility across the Tiruchirappalli LPA.

11.6.3 Projections and Gaps for the Safety and Emergency Services

As per the Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, one police station is required for every 90,000 population, one fire station for every 2,00,000 population, and one district jail for every 10,00,000 population. These norms form the basis for assessing future safety and emergency service requirements within the Tiruchirappalli LPA.

Table 11.31 Projections and Gaps for the Safety and Emergency Services in Tiruchirappalli LPA

Category	Population Threshold per Unit as per URDPFI Guidelines
Police station	90,000
Fire station	2,00,000
District Jail	10,00,000

A comparison of existing facilities with projected population growth indicates notable gaps in both police and fire station infrastructure, particularly outside the Corporation area. While the Tiruchirappalli Corporation currently has a relatively higher concentration of safety facilities, several municipalities, town panchayats, and blocks exhibit shortfalls when assessed against URDPFI population thresholds.

Table 11.32 Projected Additional Requirement for 2045 as per URDPFI

Projected Additional Requirement for 2045 as per URDPFI			
Location	**Police Station**	**Fire Station**	**Total Area in sq.km**
Corporation	2 (Gap)	4 (Gap)	0.07
Lalgudi M	1	1	-
Thuvakudi M	0	1	-
Puvalur TP	0	0	-
Manachanallur TP	1	0	-
S. Kannanoor TP	1	1	-
Kothappar TP	1	0	-
Andanallur Block	2 (Gap)	2 (Gap)	0.05
Lalgudi Block	0	1 (Gap)	0.01
Manachanallur Block	3	0	-
Manikandam Block	1 (Gap)	1 (Gap)	0.025
Thiruverumbur Block	2 (Gap)	1	0.03
Total Existing Facilities in LPA	**7 (Gap)**	**8 (Gap)**	**0.185**

Projections for the horizon year 2045 indicate a cumulative requirement of 7 additional police stations across the Tiruchirappalli LPA to meet the prescribed URDPFI service standards. Although URDPFI norms indicate an additional requirement for fire stations, the spatial service coverage analysis shows that the existing fire station network adequately serves the LPA, in line with NDMA response time norms of 5–8 minutes in urban areas and 15–20 minutes in rural areas. The current distribution effectively covers the urban core and major settlements, indicating that no immediate augmentation is required from a response-time perspective. However, any future provision may be strategically considered along the western side of the LPA to support long-term service preparedness.

11.7 Burial Grounds

Burial grounds play a crucial role in ensuring culturally respectful and dignified interment practices. In the Tiruchirappalli LPA, their planned distribution and availability are aimed at maintaining easy accessibility while avoiding congestion. Emphasis is placed on regular upkeep and protection of designated burial land to uphold both cultural values and public health standards. The below table provides an assessment of the current and future burial ground requirements across the taluks within Tiruchirappalli LPA. This demand analysis follows the URDPFI guidelines, which recommend one burial ground unit for every five lakh population, with each unit area having 4 hectares.

Table 11.33 Taluk wise Burial Ground Facilities in Tiruchirappalli LPA

S.No	Taluk	Existing Burial Ground Area in 2025 (sq.km)	Burial Ground Total area demand by 2045 (1 unit per 5 Lakh Population threshold)	Additional Area required (sq.km)
1	Tiruchirappalli Corporation	0.30	3(Gap)	0.18
2	Lalgudi	0.12		
3	Manachanallur	0.25		
4	Srirangam	0.21	1(Gap)	0.17
5	Thiruverumbur	0.12	1(Gap)	0.08
Total Existing Facilities in LPA		1.00	4(Gap)	0.44

For Tiruchirappalli, the assessment of burial ground provision across the Local Planning Area indicates a deficit in certain taluks when compared against the projected requirement for 2045 (at 1 unit per 5 lakh population norm).

While the total existing burial ground area within the LPA is 1.00 sq.km, the demand assessment shows a gap equivalent to 4 units, translating to an additional land requirement of approximately 0.44 sq.km to meet the planning horizon needs.

11.8 Socio-Cultural Facilities

Social welfare and civic utilities form an important part of the social infrastructure in the Tiruchirappalli LPA. Facilities such as libraries, anganwadis, orphanages, old age homes, regulated markets, Uzhavar Sandhais, and other community-oriented spaces support basic social needs and contribute to inclusive and balanced urban development. Their distribution across the Corporation area, municipalities, town panchayats, and rural blocks reflects the functional linkages between urban, peri-urban, and rural areas within the LPA.

Table 11.34 Administration-wise Existing Socio-Cultural Facilities in Tiruchirappalli LPA

Admin	Library	Anganwadi	Orphanage	Old Age Homes	Regulated Market	Uzhavar Sandhai
Corporation	20	182	3	14	12	2
Lalgudi M	2	15	0	0	0	1
Thuvakudi M	1	15	0	1	0	1
Puvalur TP	0	6	0	0	0	0
Manachanallur TP	1	8	0	1	1	1
S. Kannanoor TP	1	5	0	0	1	0
Kothappar TP	1	4	0	0	0	0
Andanallur Block	17	0	0	0	0	0
Lalgudi Block	21	54	0	0	0	0
Manachanallur Block	13	46	0	0	0	0
Manikandam Block	4	41	0	0	0	0
Thiruverumbur Block	3	9	0	1	0	0
Total Existing Facilities in LPA	**84**	**385**	**3**	**17**	**14**	**5**

11.8.1 Library

A total of 72 public libraries are functioning within the Tiruchirappalli LPA. Of these, 8 libraries are located within the Tiruchirappalli Corporation limits, while the remaining 64 libraries are distributed across municipalities, town panchayats, and rural blocks in the rest of the LPA.

The Tiruchirappalli Corporation accommodates 1 District Library, along with 1 branch library, 5 part-time libraries, and 1 village library. The rest of the LPA contains 1 additional District Library, 5 branch libraries, 30 part-time libraries, and 28 village libraries. A significant share of part-time and village libraries is located in rural blocks such as Lalgudi, Manachanallur, Andanallur, and Manikandam. Strengthening access to library facilities through infrastructure improvements and expansion in underserved locations shall be considered for future development planning.

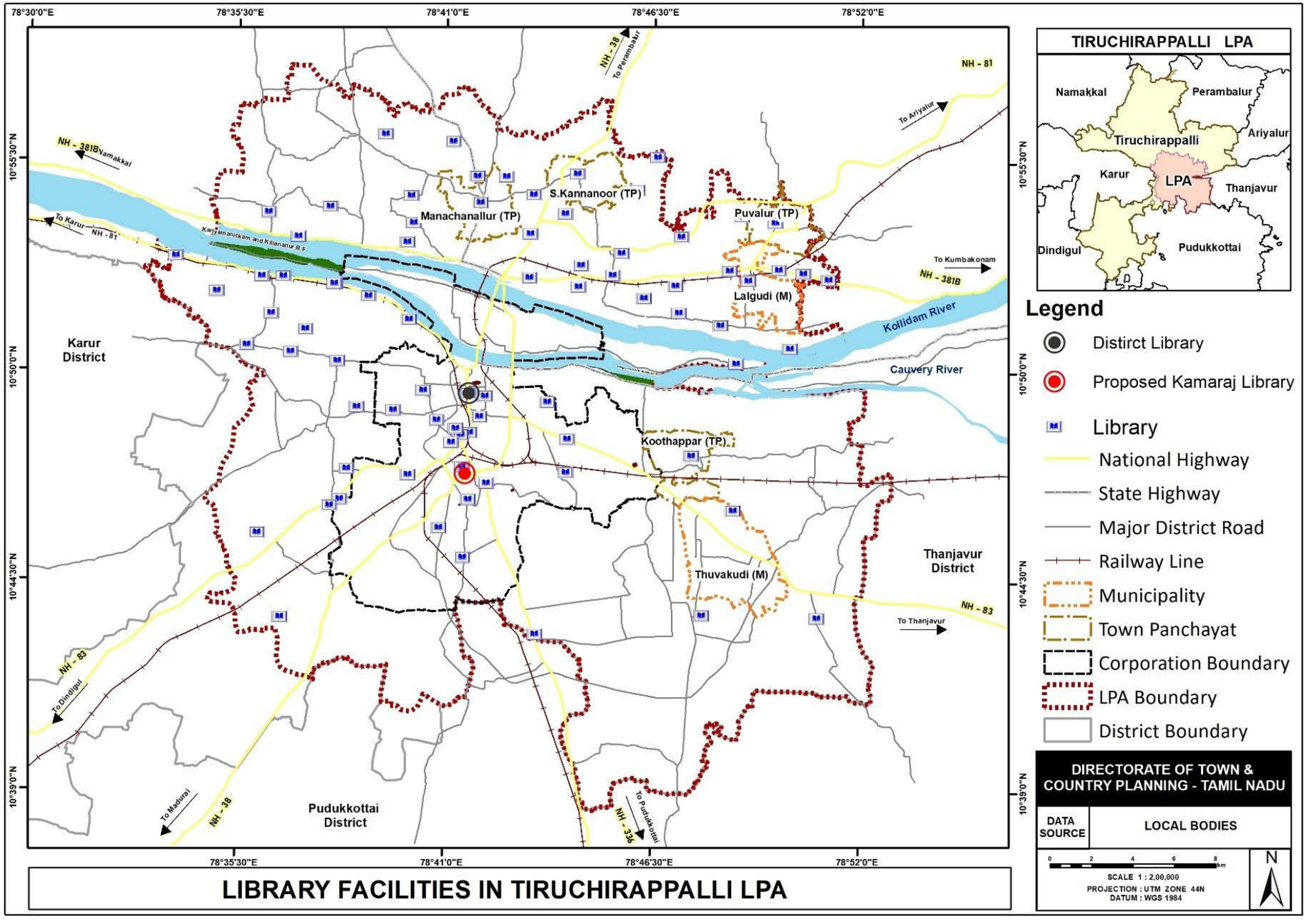
Table 11.35 Public libraries in Tiruchirappalli LPA

S. No	Library	Corporation	Rest of LPA	Total No.
1	District Library	1	1	2
2	Branch Library	1	5	6
3	Part-time Library	5	30	35
4	Village Library	1	28	29
5	**Total**	**8**	**64**	**72**

Source: Block Development Office, Local Bodies



Figure 11. 2 District Library Tiruchirappalli LPA



Map 11.14 Library Facilities at Tiruchirappalli LPA

11.8.2 Anganwadi Facilities

A total of 385 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) are currently operational within the Tiruchirappalli LPA and serve as key facilities for early childhood care, nutrition support, health monitoring, and pre-school education. Of these, 182 AWCs are located within the Tiruchirappalli Corporation, accounting for approximately 47.27% of the total.

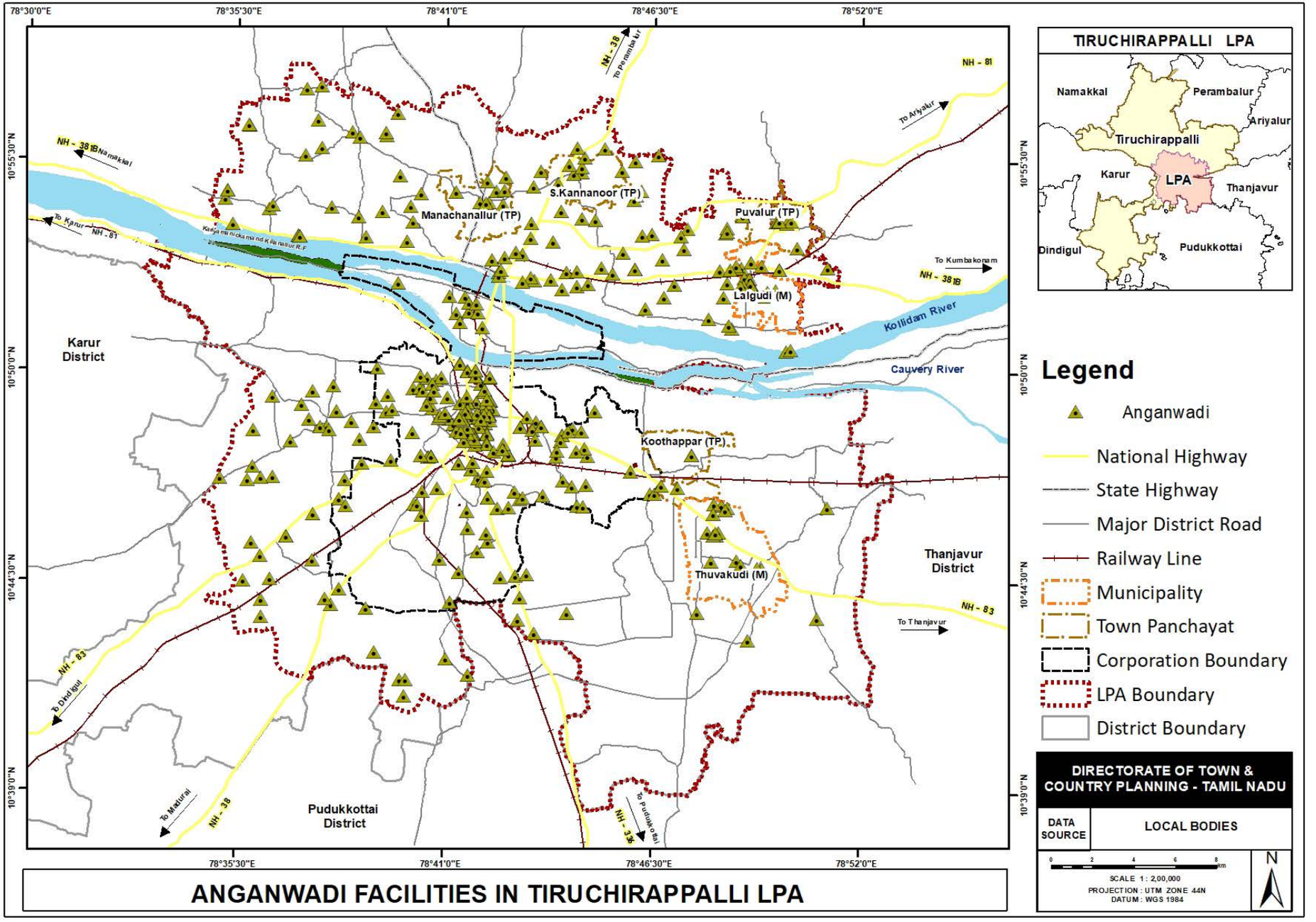
The municipalities of Lalgudi and Thuvakudi together account for 30 centres, while the town panchayats of Puvalur, Manachanallur, S. Kannanoor, and Kothappar together account for 23 centres. The remaining 150 AWCs (approximately 38.96%) are located across rural development blocks. Among these, Lalgudi Block and Manachanallur Block record the highest number of centres, with 54 and 46 centres respectively, followed by Manikandam Block (41 centres) and Thiruverumbur Block (9 centres). Andanallur Block currently does not have any anganwadi centres. The distribution indicates the requirement for strengthening early childhood service coverage, particularly in selected rural and peri-urban area.

11.8.3 Orphanages and Old Age Homes

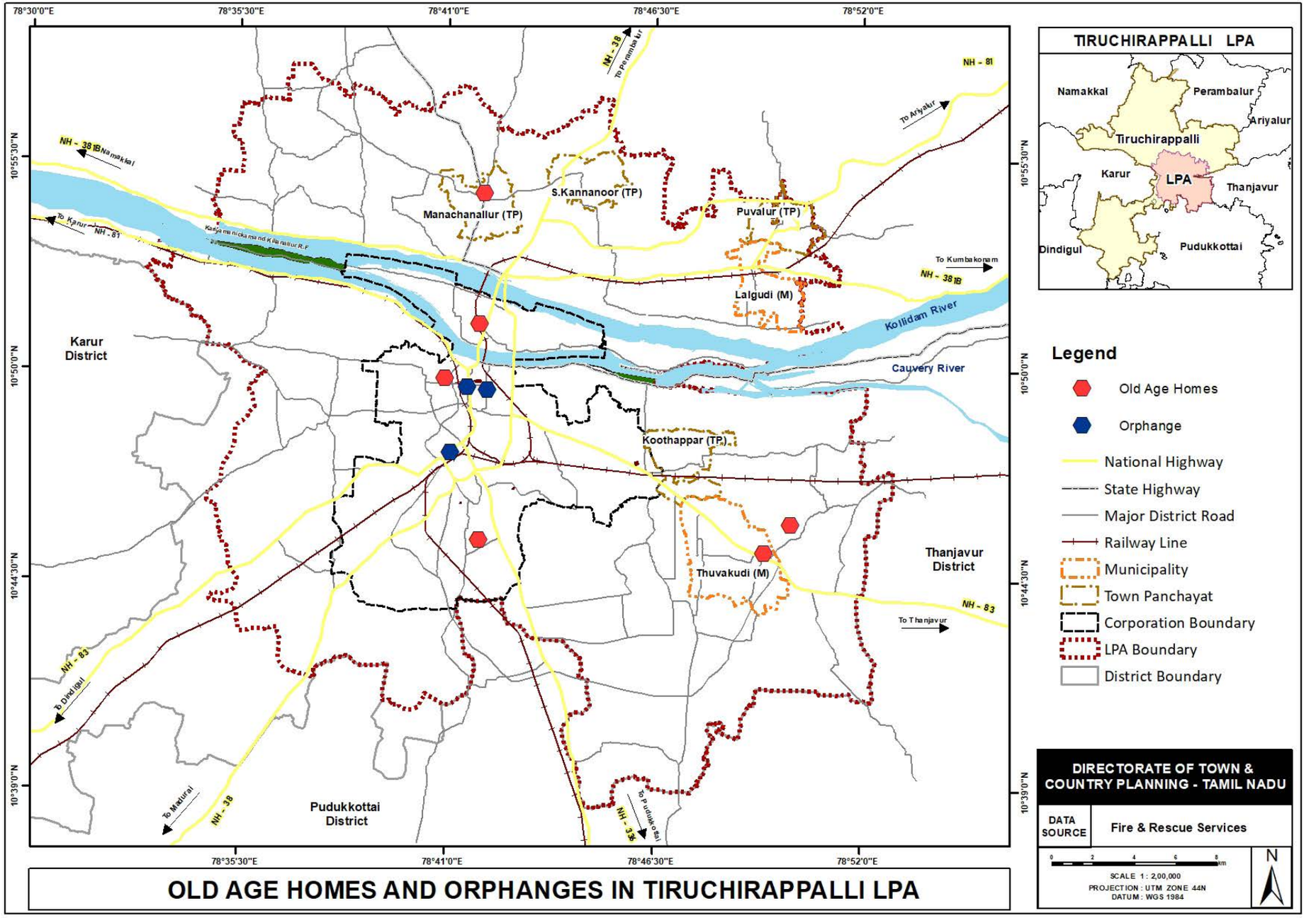
The availability of orphanages and old age homes within the Tiruchirappalli LPA reflects the social care infrastructure supporting vulnerable population groups such as orphaned children and elderly persons requiring institutional care.

Orphanages: A total of 3 orphanages are functioning within the Tiruchirappalli LPA. All three facilities are located within the Tiruchirappalli Corporation limits. These institutions provide residential care, educational support, and welfare services for children in need of social protection and support.

Old Age Homes: There are 17 old age homes operating within the Tiruchirappalli LPA. The Tiruchirappalli Corporation accounts for the majority share with 14 homes, while the remaining facilities are located in Thuvakudi Municipality, Manachanallur Town Panchayat, and Thiruverumbur Block, each accommodating one facility. These institutions provide residential and welfare support services for senior citizens, particularly those without access to family-based care systems.



Map 11.15 Anganwadi Facilities in Tiruchirappalli LPA



Map 11.16 Orphanage and Old Age Homes in Tiruchirappalli LPA

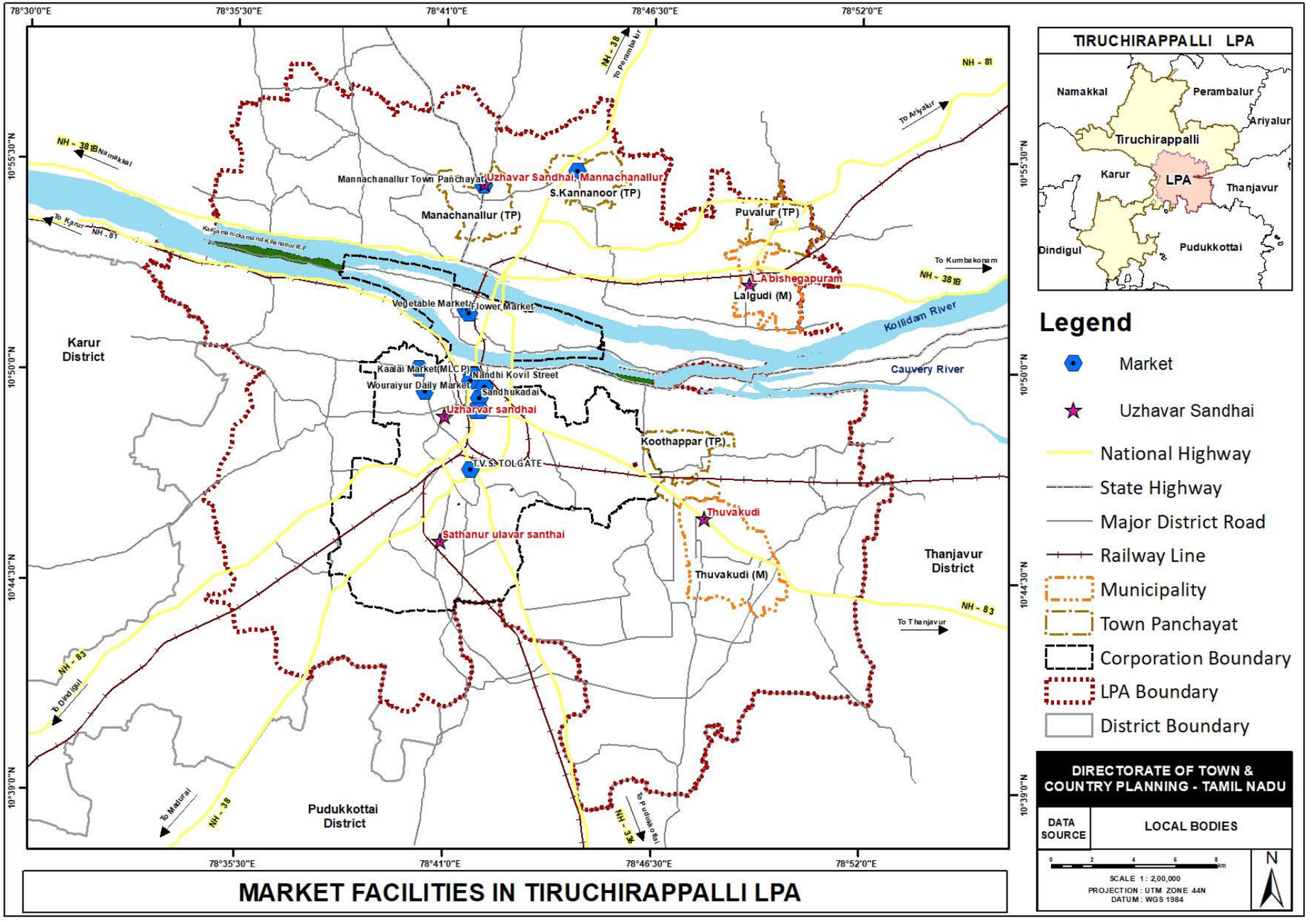
11.8.4 Regulated Markets and Uzhavar Sandhai

Agricultural and retail market infrastructure plays an important role in supporting rural-urban economic linkages, ensuring fair price mechanisms, and facilitating the distribution of essential commodities within the Tiruchirappalli LPA.

Regulated Markets: There are 14 regulated markets functioning within the LPA. The Tiruchirappalli Corporation accounts for 12 regulated markets, while Manachanallur Town Panchayat and S. Kannanoor Town Panchayat accommodate one regulated market each. Among these, the Gandhi Market functions as a major wholesale and retail market and serves as a key node in the urban food distribution network. These regulated markets operate under the supervision of the Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board and provide structured platforms for agricultural commodity trading.

Uzhavar Sandhais (Farmers' Markets): A total of 5 Uzhavar Sandhais function within the LPA. The Tiruchirappalli Corporation accommodates 2 Uzhavar Sandhais, while Lalgudi Municipality, Thuvakudi Municipality, and Manachanallur Town Panchayat each host one facility. These markets facilitate direct sale of fresh vegetables, fruits, and other perishable agricultural produce from farmers to consumers, thereby minimizing intermediary involvement and supporting local agricultural economies.

In addition to regulated markets and Uzhavar Sandhais, several traditional commercial areas and periodic markets such as NSB Road commercial corridor, Big Bazaar Street, Clock Tower–Singarathope retail area, Teppakulam weekly markets, and Thiruvarangappatti weekly vegetable market function as important local trade centres supporting daily and periodic commercial activities across the LPA.



Map 11.17 Market Facilities in Tiruchirappalli LPA

11.8.5 Projections and Gap Analysis for Other Amenities

The assessment identifies gaps in selected socio-cultural amenities within the Tiruchirappalli LPA based on projected population growth up to 2045 and service benchmarks prescribed under the URDPFI Guidelines.

Table 11.36 Projections and Gap Analysis for Other Amenities

Administrative Units	Library	Anganwadi	Orphanages	Old Age homes	Regulated Markets	Uzhavar Sandhai	Total Area Requirement for 2045
Population Threshold	**15000**	**5000**	**5 Lakh**	**10 Lakh**	**10 Lakh**	**10 Lakh**	
Corporation	76 (Gap)	106 (Gap)	0	13	11	1	0.184
Lalgudi M	2 (Gap)	4	0	0	0	1	0.003
Thuvakudi M	4 (Gap)	0	0	1	0	1	0.008
Puvalur TP	1 (Gap)	4	0	0	0	0	0.001
Manachanallur TP	2 (Gap)	1 (Gap)	0	1	1	1	0.004
S. Kannanoor TP	1 (Gap)	0	0	0	1	0	0.002
Kothappar TP	1 (Gap)	1 (Gap)	0	0	0	0	0.002
Andanallur Block	4 (Gap)	62 (Gap)	1 (Gap)	0	0	0	0.027
Lalgudi Block	13	30	0	0	0	0	-
Manachanallur Block	11	41	0	0	0	0	-
Manikandam Block	12 (Gap)	7 (Gap)	0	0	0	0	0.026
Thiruverumbur Block	15 (Gap)	44 (Gap)	1 (Gap)	1	0	0	0.043
Total Gap in LPA	**116 (Gap)**	**221 (Gap)**	**2 (Gap)**	**Surplus**	**Surplus**	**Surplus**	**0.299**

Libraries: A cumulative gap of 116 libraries is identified across the LPA. The highest requirement is observed within the Tiruchirappalli Corporation (76 libraries), followed by Thiruverumbur Block (15), Manikandam Block (12), and Manachanallur Block (11). Moderate requirements are noted in Andanallur Block (4) and Thuvakudi Municipality (4), while minor gaps are recorded in Lalgudi Municipality (2), Manachanallur Town Panchayat (2), and Puvalur, S. Kannanoor, and Kothappar Town Panchayats (1 each). These gaps indicate the need for expansion of library facilities across urban and rural areas of the LPA.

Anganwadi Centres: A total gap of 221 anganwadi centres is projected across the LPA. The largest requirement is in the Tiruchirappalli Corporation (106 centres). Significant gaps are also observed in Andanallur Block (62), Thiruverumbur Block (44), Manachanallur Block (41), and Lalgudi Block (30). Smaller requirements are identified in select municipalities and town panchayats. The projected gaps indicate the need to augment early childhood care and nutrition facilities in both urban and rural areas.

The projection and gap assessment for orphanages, old age homes, regulated markets, and Uzhavar Sandhais is based on population thresholds of 5 lakh for orphanages and 10 lakh each for old age homes, regulated markets, and Uzhavar Sandhais, as specified in the URDPFI Guidelines. Based on these norms, the existing provision of these facilities is adequate to meet projected population requirements within the Tiruchirappalli LPA up to 2045, and no additional facilities are identified as required during the planning period.

11.9 SWOT Analysis

11.9.1 Strengths

- Tiruchirappalli LPA possesses a well-established and diversified social infrastructure base, particularly within the urban core, which are generally aligned with state-level service norms, indicating a structurally sound framework for social infrastructure provision.
- The LPA functions as a regional educational hub with a concentration of reputed government and private institutions across school, higher, technical, and professional education streams.
- Healthcare infrastructure is comparatively robust, supported by major government hospitals, specialty institutions, and a wide network of private healthcare providers catering to both local and regional populations.
- Good connectivity and transport linkages improve access to social facilities, enabling the LPA to serve surrounding rural and peri-urban settlements.

11.9.2 Weaknesses

- Spatial distribution of social infrastructure is uneven, with higher concentration in the core city areas and relatively lower availability in peripheral and newly developing residential zones.
- Primary-level services—including schools and neighbourhood healthcare facilities—show coverage gaps in emerging growth areas, increasing travel distances for daily-use services.
- Land availability constraints within developed urban areas restrict expansion of large institutional facilities.

11.9.3 Opportunities

- The existing strong base of higher-order facilities presents opportunities to develop a tiered and decentralised service delivery model, improving system efficiency across the LPA.
- Integration of social infrastructure planning with upcoming residential layouts, transport corridors, and growth centres can improve service coverage and reduce spatial disparities.
- Upgradation and modernization of existing facilities can improve service quality and optimize utilization of existing institutional land and infrastructure.

11.9.4 Threats

- Rapid urbanisation and population growth may intensify demand for social infrastructure, potentially resulting in service gaps if infrastructure expansion does not keep pace with development.
- Over-dependence on facilities located in the urban core may lead to accessibility challenges for peripheral populations.
- Delays in timely provision of social infrastructure in emerging growth zones could lead to spatial inequities and service shortfalls over the planning horizon.

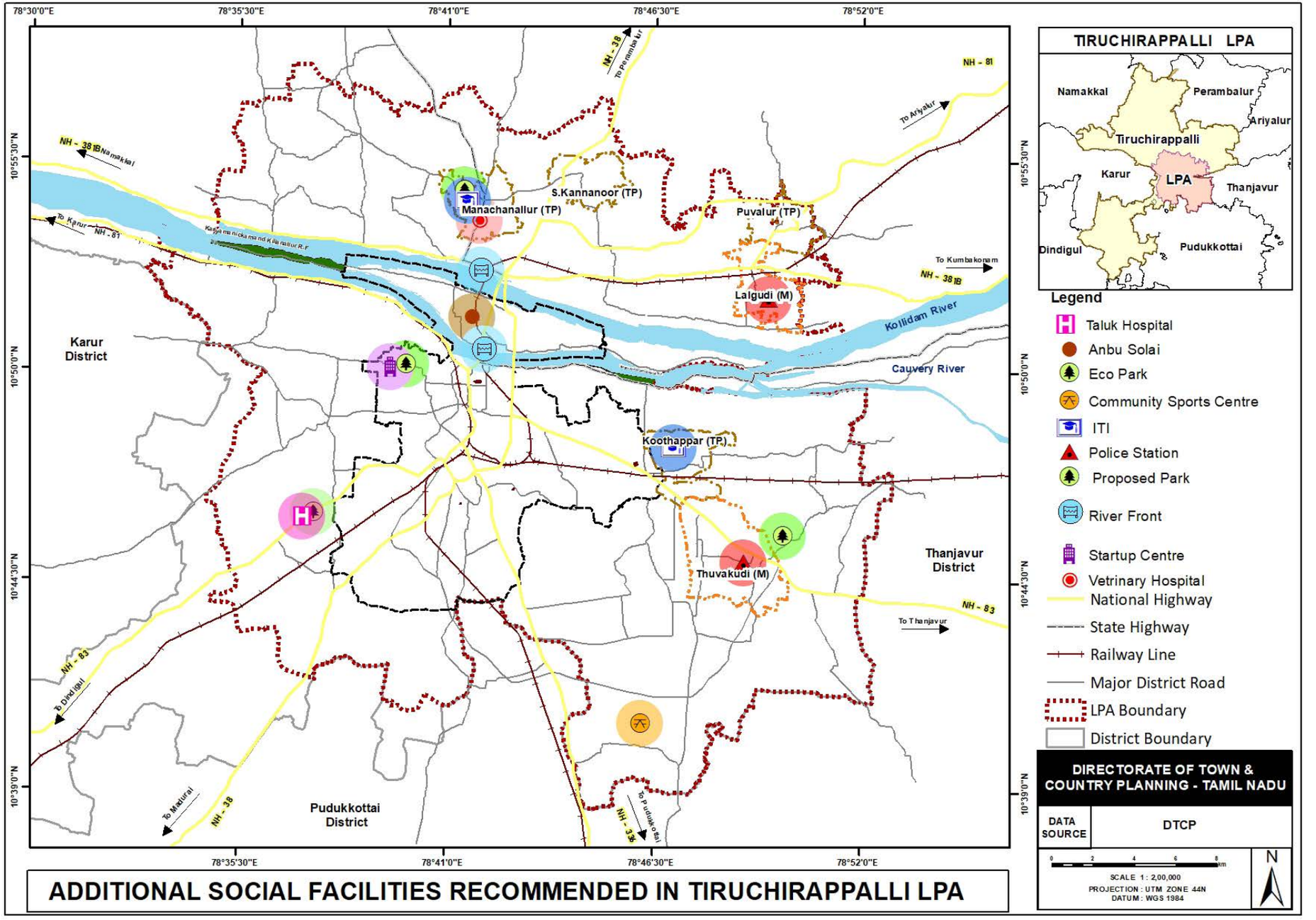
11.10 Strategic Measures and Policy Recommendations

The assessment of social infrastructure within the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA), supported by baseline analysis, service distribution studies, and SWOT evaluation, reveals distinct spatial variations in access to education, healthcare, recreational spaces, and safety infrastructure across the planning area. While the core corporation area of Trichy benefits from established institutional facilities and administrative concentration, the peri-urban growth corridors such as Panjapur, Thuvakudi, Manachanallur, Ariyamangalam, and Lalgudi exhibit increasing pressure on existing social amenities due to rapid residential expansion and emerging economic activities.

The analysis further indicates that several rural and semi-urban settlements continue to face deficiencies in primary healthcare access, school availability within walkable distance, open space provision, and emergency response coverage. Gender safety concerns and elderly care requirements are also emerging as critical components in social infrastructure planning. These variations underline the necessity for a balanced and inclusive approach to social infrastructure provision aligned with projected population growth up to the horizon year 2045.

In addition to addressing present deficiencies, opportunities exist to strengthen service delivery through cluster-based skilling initiatives, community-based infrastructure, digital safety systems, and integration of environmental assets such as the Cauvery riverfront into public space networks.

Accordingly, the strategic measures proposed in this section aim to redistribute and augment essential facilities such as schools, healthcare centres, parks, police stations, and emergency services in underserved areas, while also introducing gender-responsive, child-friendly, and elderly-inclusive infrastructure. The recommendations are structured to anticipate future demand and ensure equitable access to social amenities across the Trichy LPA in alignment with the objectives of the Master Plan.



Map 11.18: Additional Facilities Recommended in Tiruchirappalli LPA

11.11 Government Proposals in Tiruchirappalli

11.11.1 Proposal for Establishment of Government Arts & Science College at Panjapur

The Government of Tamil Nadu has proposed the establishment of a Government Arts & Science College at Panjapur, strategically located near the Integrated Bus Terminus. The location is well connected through regional and intra-city transport networks, enabling convenient access for students from both urban neighbourhoods and surrounding rural settlements within the LPA.

The proposal addresses the increasing demand for affordable higher education facilities in arts, science, and commerce streams, particularly benefiting economically weaker sections and first-generation learners. From a planning perspective, the institution functions as a major social infrastructure anchor within the Panjapur growth corridor, supporting balanced urban expansion and reducing educational travel dependency towards the city core.The establishment of this college is expected to catalyse educational growth in the southern part of the LPA and strengthen the spatial distribution of higher education institutions.

11.11.2 Senior Citizen Centre (Anbusolai)

A dedicated senior citizen centre is proposed with the objective of promoting active and healthy ageing within the community. The proposal includes recreational areas, wellness and counselling spaces, day-care facilities, and areas for cultural interaction. One centre is already inaugurated and functioning at Tiruverumbur. The centre responds to the increasing elderly population and the need for inclusive social infrastructure that promotes social engagement and mental well-being.

11.11.3 Kamarajar Grand Library and Intellectual Centre at Mannarpuram

The Kamarajar Grand Library and Intellectual Centre, currently under construction near Mannarpuram, is envisioned as a major knowledge hub for Trichy and surrounding districts. The seven-storey facility with a built-up area of approximately 1.97 lakh sq.ft includes a digital library, AI research centre, auditorium, and learning spaces. This facility significantly strengthens the educational and intellectual infrastructure of the city.

11.11.4 Community Kitchen at Bharathi Nagar, Ariyamangalam

A renewable energy-based community kitchen is proposed at Bharathi Nagar in Ariyamangalam Zone to support food security initiatives and social welfare

programmes. The facility will utilize solar and biogas energy sources, ensuring sustainability and reduced operational costs.

11.11.5 Integrated Wholesale Vegetable Market and Multi-Utility Facilities, Panjapur

The new wholesale market will span over 22 acres with hundreds of shops for fruit and vegetable trade, dedicated office spaces for dealers, a large auction zone for commodities like bananas, a canteen for traders/visitors, and extensive parking for two-wheelers, cars, and cargo trucks to streamline logistics and reduce city centre congestion. Adjacent to the bus terminus, the Multi Utility Facility Centre (MUFC) will host retail shops, food and beverage outlets, restrooms, and parking space in a well-designed commercial hub, often planned under a public-private partnership to enhance services for travellers and locals alike.

This modern transportation hub supports intracity, state, and interstate buses with large passenger waiting lounges, food courts, retail outlets, restrooms, digital ticketing and tracking, cargo/logistics zones, real-time information systems, green landscaping, rainwater harvesting/solar features, and huge parking for buses, autos, cars, and bicycles to improve connectivity and decongest central Trichy.

11.11.6 District Sports Complex and Olympic Academy, Elanthapatti (Thiruverumbur Block)

The Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu (SDAT) has proposed and commenced phase-wise development of a District Sports Complex and Olympic Academy at Elanthapatti covering approximately 47.8 acres with a phased outlay reported at Rs. 150 crore. The facility is planned to include standard athletics tracks, multi-discipline outdoor and indoor arenas, athlete residential and coaching facilities, and support infrastructure for high-performance training. A dedicated Para Sports arena has been incorporated to ensure inclusive access for athletes with disabilities. The scheme positions Trichy to host district and regional level training, talent identification programmes and competitive events. Early works and phase-I procurement have been reported, reflecting state prioritisation of sports infrastructure in the LPA.

The Elanthapatti site benefits from available contiguous land, accessibility from the northern residential belts and proximity to educational institutions that can act as feeder centres for sports science, physiotherapy and coaching courses. Embedding a high-performance facility in the Thiruverumbur corridor addresses the current deficit of consolidated, modern sports infrastructure and creates pathways for school-to-elite athlete progression.

Civil works will enable structured sports training, generate local employment during construction and operations, encourage community sports participation and strengthen Trichy's regional sports profile.

11.11.7 Cauvery Riverfront Development

A targeted riverfront development programme for selected stretches of the Cauvery River within the LPA has been approved to integrate flood-sensitive embankment strengthening, promenades, pedestrian access, and public recreation spaces. A planned beautification and ecological enhancement package for a 2.2-km stretch covering Odathurai and Srirangam is being undertaken by urban local bodies. The riverfront design emphasises native vegetation, erosion control using riverine engineering data and pilgrim-support amenities at ritual nodes.

Riverfront interventions interweave ecological restoration with public amenity creation; by strengthening bunds and providing accessible promenades, the initiative reduces flood vulnerability, improves riparian biodiversity, and reclaims the river edge as a continuous public realm that connects neighbourhoods and tourist precincts.

Enhanced urban resilience to flood events, increased open-space provision, improved tourist experience in Srirangam and Rockfort corridors, and opportunities for low-intensity economic activities (cafes, craft kiosks) that respect riverine ecology.

11.12 Recommended Demand-Based Social Facilities

11.12.1 Education Infrastructure

To meet the projected educational demand up to the year 2045, additional primary and secondary school infrastructure is recommended across Tiruchirappalli LPA based on population growth and settlement hierarchy. Within the Corporation area, primary schools and secondary schools are recommended to address urban densification and expansion of residential neighbourhoods. In Lalgudi Municipality, primary schools and secondary school are recommended, while Thuvakudi Municipality requires additional secondary schools to strengthen higher-level education access. The existing educational infrastructure in Puvalur and Kothappar Town Panchayats is adequate to meet future demand. Manachanallur Town Panchayat requires primary schools and secondary schools, and additional secondary school is recommended in S. Kannanur Town Panchayat.

Further, primary schools and secondary schools are recommended across rural villages within the LPA, strategically distributed to serve clusters of habitations and ensure equitable access to school education.

Henceforth, a total land area of 4.9 sq.km shall be reserved for the educational infrastructure within Tiruchirappalli LPA, with sites identified based on accessibility, service catchment, and future expansion potential.

11.12.2 Healthcare Infrastructure – UPHCs & PHCs

To address projected population growth and healthcare service gaps up to the planning horizon, additional primary healthcare facilities are recommended across Tiruchirappalli LPA. Eight (8) new Urban Primary Health Centres (UPHCs) are recommended within the Corporation area to cater to increasing urban densification and residential expansion. One (1) Primary Health Centre (PHC) each is recommended for Lalgudi Municipality, Thuvakudi Municipality, Manachanallur Town Panchayat, and Kothappar Town Panchayat to ensure equitable access to government healthcare services. One (1) additional PHC is proposed in Puvalur and S. Kannanur Town Panchayats to strengthen existing healthcare coverage.

Further, thirteen (13) additional PHCs are recommended across rural villages within the LPA, strategically located to serve clusters of habitations and improve accessibility to primary healthcare facilities. Henceforth, a land area of 0.05 sq.km per PHC / UPHC shall be earmarked to accommodate primary healthcare facilities.

11.12.3 Taluk Hospital and Trauma Care

Establishment of a Taluk-level Hospital with an exclusive Trauma Care Centre is proposed at Manikandam block, Srirangam Taluk by the horizon year 2045 to strengthen secondary healthcare services and improve emergency medical response for the rapidly urbanising northern growth corridor of Tiruchirappalli LPA. The facility is intended to function as a key referral healthcare node catering to west of the corporation and surrounding village panchayats, and adjoining growth areas, thereby reducing dependency on tertiary care institutions located within the Tiruchirappalli Corporation area.

The recommended hospital shall incorporate dedicated trauma and emergency care infrastructure, including stabilisation units, critical care facilities, diagnostic services, and round-the-clock emergency response support. The development of this facility is expected to enhance healthcare resilience, decentralise emergency medical services, and support balanced spatial distribution of secondary healthcare infrastructure within the LPA.

Table 11.37 Details of Hospital Taluk Hospital

Taluk Hospital				
S. No	Taluk	Village /TP / Municipality	Survey Number	Area
1	Srirangam	Kallikudi (North)	No. 273/10	3 hectares

11.12.4 Veterinary Hospital

A modern veterinary hospital is recommended at Manachanallur to improve animal healthcare services and disease management. The facility will support livestock-dependent livelihoods and dairy activities in surrounding rural areas. It will include outpatient care, diagnostic services, and emergency treatment facilities. The recommendation strengthens the rural–urban economic linkages within the planning area.

Table 11.38 Details of Veterinary Hospital

Veterinary Hospital				
S. No	Taluk	Village /TP / Municipality	Survey Number	Area
1	Manchanallur	Meelaseedevimangalam	No. 104/2B	7500 sq m

11.12.5 Fire Station

To enhance emergency preparedness and ensure adherence to the response time standards set by the URDPFI and the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)—one additional fire station shall be provided in the revenue Block, within the Trichy LPA.

Table 11.39 Details of Fire Station

Fire Station				
S. No	Taluk	Village /TP / Municipality	Survey Number	Area
1	Srirangam	Mekudi Inam	No. 216/2	1 hectare

11.12.6 Police Stations

New police stations are recommended at Thuvakudi and Lalgudi to enhance public safety and law enforcement reach. These facilities will reduce response time and improve crime prevention in growing urban and peri-urban areas. The stations will be equipped with modern surveillance and communication systems.This recommendations supports safer neighbourhoods and orderly urban growth.

11.12.7 Eco-Park

An Eco Park is recommended at Kallikudi Village in Manikandam Block, within the Taluk Hospital campus on a large and quiet site. The park will function as a multifunctional green space with native plantation, shaded walking tracks, seating areas, and biodiversity zones. Water-sensitive measures such as rainwater harvesting and permeable pathways will enhance groundwater recharge, while the park will serve as a restorative green buffer for hospital users and nearby residents.

Table 11.40 Details of Eco-Park

Eco-park				
S. No	Block	Village /TP / Municipality	Survey Number	Area
1	Manikandam	Kallikudi (North)	No. 273/10	30 hectares

11.12.8 Community Sports Park

A Sports Park is recommended at Sooriyur to promote both traditional and modern sports and to improve access to organized recreational infrastructure in the area. The establishment shall include development of multipurpose play courts, open grounds for traditional sports such as Mallakhamb, courts for modern games, jogging and walking tracks, outdoor gym equipment, seating areas, lighting, landscaping, and universal accessibility features. The Sports Park will encourage physical activity, support cultural sports practices, and strengthen community-level recreational facilities within the locality.

Table 11.41 Details of Community Sports Park

Community Sports Park				
S. No	Taluk	Village /TP / Municipality	Survey Number	Area
1	Tiruverumbur	Sooriyur	23	1 hectare

11.13 Strategic Recommendations

11.13.1 Cluster-Specific Skilling and Research Hubs

To align workforce development with Trichy's industrial profile, the Plan proposes a network of skilling hubs focused on the LPA's dominant clusters heavy engineering and fabrication, textiles and apparel, medical & allied health services, and AVGC/XR creative technologies. Each hub will incorporate short-term certification courses, industry-led apprenticeships, linkages with polytechnics and universities, and applied R&D labs for product testing and prototyping.

This recommended facility for AVGC-XR centre of excellence is suitable to be proposed in Koothapar and Manachanallur areas due to presence of allied educational infrastructure and regional connectivity. Core interventions include dedicated training infrastructure for, Amination, Visual effects, Gaming, Comics, alternate Reality labs, and green construction skill nodes. These hubs shall be co-located close to industrial estates and institutional partners to ensure practical training pathways and employer engagement.

Medical and Allied Sciences Skilling Hub

A Medical and Allied Sciences Skilling Hub is suggested to strengthen capacity in healthcare services, allied health professions, and biomedical technologies within the planning area. The hub aims to address workforce gaps in the healthcare sector while supporting skill development aligned with emerging medical technologies and service demands.

The recommendation is intended to complement and strengthen the existing medical and allied institutions in Tiruchirappalli by creating an integrated ecosystem for training, research support, and industry linkage, thereby enhancing the city's role as a regional healthcare and education centre.

Biomedical Innovation and Research Centre

The centre shall promote research in clinical trials, telemedicine, medical devices, and applied healthcare technologies. Partnerships with hospitals and health start-ups will enable translational research and practical application of innovations. Training in digital tools for health data analytics and disease tracking will strengthen community-level healthcare systems.



Figure 11.3 Linkages with Cluster Development Programmes

11.13.2 Industry–Academia Partnership Cells

Industry–Academia Partnership Cells are proposed to institutionalize collaboration between training institutions and local industries. These cells will facilitate structured apprenticeship programmes embedded within MSMEs and large industries, enabling trainees to gain practical exposure alongside theoretical instruction.

Joint curriculum development initiatives shall be undertaken with industry partners to ensure that course content remains relevant to current technological and production practices. This approach shall reduce the skill mismatch between graduates and employer requirements and strengthen local workforce readiness.

Knowledge & Research and IT / Technology Park

Emerging proposals and tenders indicate an expansion of Trichy's technology and R&D infrastructure, including a new state-backed IT park tendered for large scale development and discussions around a Research Park at institutional nodes. The recommended IT park tendered for construction would add approximately 5.5 lakh sq. Ft of office space, reflecting a strategic push to diversify the city's economic base beyond traditional manufacturing and engineering clusters. These investments provide a rationale for complementary skills and innovation infrastructure in the LPA. The facility for this infrastructure is suggested at Sooriyur and Thuvakudi areas due to proximity to industrial activity and presence of established institutes.

Locating knowledge-economy facilities near transport nodes and academic institutions leverages existing talent pipelines and reduces mismatch between skill supply and industry demand. Planning for adjacent support infrastructure

such as affordable student/resident housing, micro-incubation spaces, and last-mile transit will improve the absorptive capacity of local labour markets. Job creation in IT/ITES, multiplier effects in allied services, impetus for cluster-specific skill centres and potential for university–industry partnerships.

Linkages with Cluster Development Programmes

The skilling and research initiatives shall be integrated with existing cluster development schemes such as the Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) and the MSE Cluster Development Programme. These linkages will enable the creation of common manufacturing facilities, shared testing laboratories, and technology support centres that benefit multiple enterprises within the cluster.

Industrial Research and Innovation Hub

An Industrial Research and Innovation Hub is recommended to promote applied research and technological advancement in heavy engineering, metal fabrication, industrial components, and automation systems. The hub will establish R&D laboratories aligned with Trichy's industrial heritage and existing enterprises such the Golden Rock Railway Workshop. The integrated facility supporting these activities is suggested at Thillai Nagar due to presence of technical institutues, and at Panjappur due to regional connectivity and proposed economic clusters.



Collaboration with engineering colleges, polytechnics, and technical institutions in the region will be facilitated to promote joint research, product development, and testing facilities. This integration of academia and industry will strengthen innovation capacity and encourage technology transfer to MSMEs.

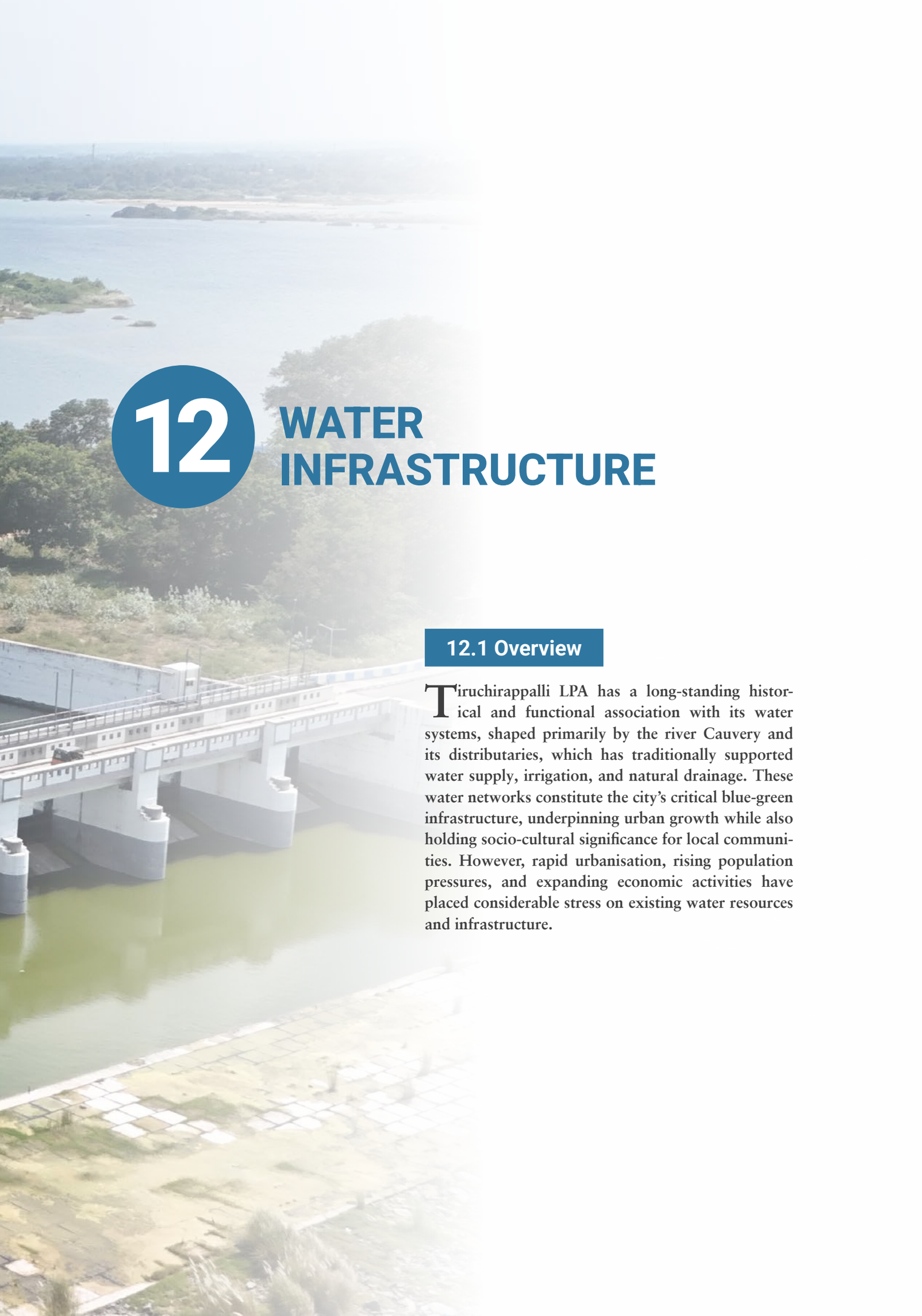
11.13.3 Urban Safety and Security Framework

Spatial crime analysis identifies higher incidence clusters in peri-urban wards including Thiruverumbur, sections of Ariyamangalam, Road corridor and Lalgudi. The Safe City approach suggested here constitutes a combined infrastructure and policy response: augmentation of police stations, establishment of ICCC sub-centres with expanded CCTV coverage at transit hubs and markets, satellite all-women police help desks co-located with One-Stop Centres, and community-based neighbourhood safety committees in vulnerable wards.

Policy measures shall include institutionalisation of gender-sensitive safety audits, deployment of monitored panic button and GPS features in intermediate transport, and promotion of digital reporting applications and school awareness programmes. Festival and tourist precinct security plans will be mainstreamed to protect high-density event zones such as Srirangam and Rockfort precincts.







12 WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

12.1 Overview

Tiruchirappalli LPA has a long-standing historical and functional association with its water systems, shaped primarily by the river Cauvery and its distributaries, which has traditionally supported water supply, irrigation, and natural drainage. These water networks constitute the city's critical blue-green infrastructure, underpinning urban growth while also holding socio-cultural significance for local communities. However, rapid urbanisation, rising population pressures, and expanding economic activities have placed considerable stress on existing water resources and infrastructure.

The city currently faces multiple water management challenges, including increasing demand, aging and inadequate infrastructure, contamination risks, and limited system resilience during adverse climatic conditions. In several areas, inefficiencies in storage, conveyance, and service delivery continue to affect reliability and sustainability.

The Master Plan seeks to address these challenges through an integrated water management strategy that promotes sustainable urban development, strengthens water supply systems, revitalises water bodies, improves storm water management, and expands piped sewerage coverage. Emphasis is placed on enhancing service efficiency, ensuring long-term water security, and building resilience to climate variability.

Aligned with the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,** particularly **Sustainable Development Goal 6: "Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all,"** this chapter outlines a strategic framework for achieving a water-secure and sanitation-resilient Tiruchirappalli LPA. Furthermore, acknowledging the role of safe water and sanitation in improving quality of life—as highlighted by **NITI Aayog's Multidimensional Poverty Index—**the proposed interventions aim to ensure equitable access, environmental sustainability, and institutional robustness in the city's water infrastructure systems.

12.2 Baseline Study

12.2.1 Water Supply

12.2.1.1 Water Supply Schemes

Tiruchirappalli LPA is entirely dependent on Rivers Cauvery and Kollidam and other local sources within the LPA for water supply. Water supply to the administrative units is managed predominantly by the TWAD board and Urban Local Bodies. There are around 53 supply schemes in total with a combined design capacity of 464.84 MLD from Cauvery and Kollidam. Water is pumped from Cauvery and Kollidam through 20 headworks located at various locations of the river beds.

Infographic and choropleth Map 12.1 illustrate the spatial water supply schema in Tiruchirappalli LPA. It is inferred that supply schemes from Kollidam cater to most parts of LPA, predominantly the Northern and the Eastern Part of LPA and most of the Tiruchirappalli City Corporation [TCC]. Supply schemes from Vaigai are predominantly focussed towards the Andanallur, Manikandam and parts of Thiruvermbur Blocks. Lalgudi Municipality, Manachanallur TP and certain VPs in Manachanallur also manage water supply through sources within the administrative units.



Figure 12.1: Water Supply Schema – Tiruchirappalli LPA

Table 12.1: Major Water Supply Source and Schemes – Tiruchirappalli LPA

Administrative Units	Water Source	Major Supply Schemes
Corporation	Cauvery & Kollidam River	CWSS to Pirattiyur CWSS to Thiruverumbur
Lalgudi Municipality	Own Source	Own Source
Thuvakudi Municipality	Kollidam River	CWSS to Thiruverumbur
Koothappar TP	Kollidam River	CWSS to Thiruverumbur
Manachanallur TP	Own Source	Own Source
Puvalur TP	Own Source	Own Source
S.Kannanoor TP	Kollidam River	CWSS to Thiruverumbur
Andanallur Block	Own Source / TWAD Board	CWSS to 71 Habitations CWSS to 141 Habitations CWSS to 144 Habitations
Lalgudi Block	Own Source / TWAD Board	CWSS to 109 Habitations CWSS to Perambalur

Manachanallur Block	Own Source	CWSS to Koodapalli CWSS to S Kannanur CWSS to Eachampatty CWSS to Moovanur CWSS to Thirupanjeeli
Manikandan Block	Own Source	CWSS to 144 Habitations CWSS to 71 Habitations
Thiruverumbur Block	Own Source	CWSS to Thiruverumbur CWSS to 48 Habitations

Source:TWAD Board and Village Panchayats

Analysis of the supply systems reveal that, though Kollidam schemes form the majority of supply within the LPA, supply schemes from Cauvery are tapped considerably amounting to 66% of the supply composition. This is followed by the Kollidam schemes at 31% and a minor contribution from sub-surface sources as depicted in the chart below.

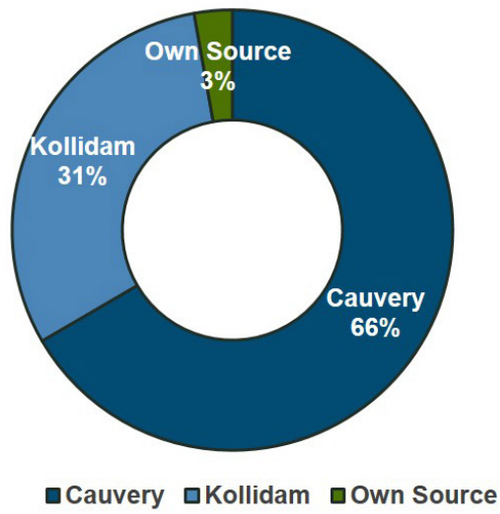
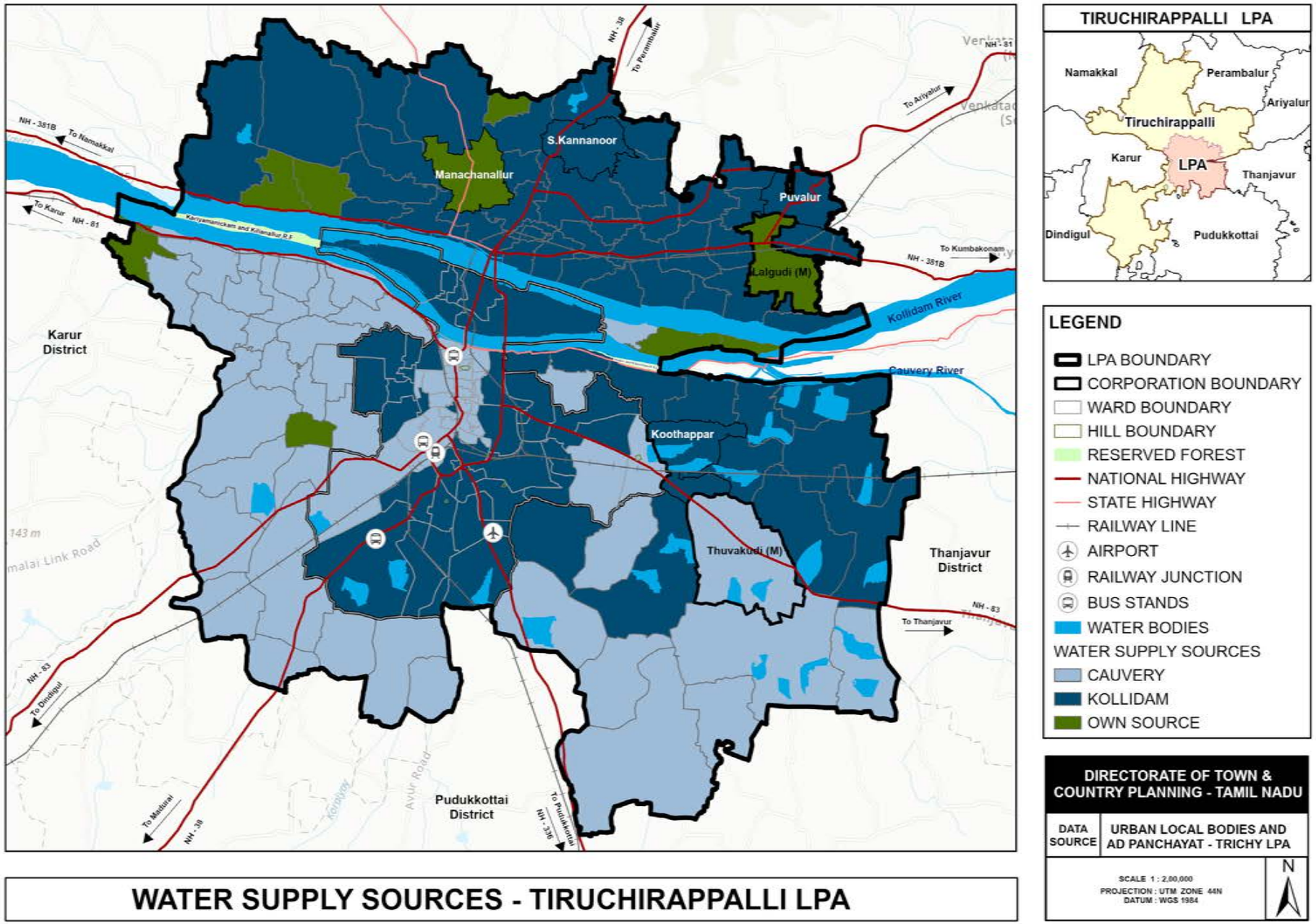


Figure 12.2: Water Supply Composition – Tiruchirappalli LPA

Map 12.2 presents the spatial networks of supply schemes from Cauvery and Kollidam and the locations of GSR for each of the schemes. Majority of the LPA is well served with major trunk water supply networks and storage reservoirs.



LEGEND

- LPA BOUNDARY
- CORPORATION BOUNDARY
- WARD BOUNDARY
- HILL BOUNDARY
- RESERVED FOREST
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- RAILWAY LINE
- AIRPORT
- RAILWAY JUNCTION
- BUS STANDS
- WATER BODIES

WATER SUPPLY SOURCES

- CAUVERY
- KOLLIDAM
- OWN SOURCE

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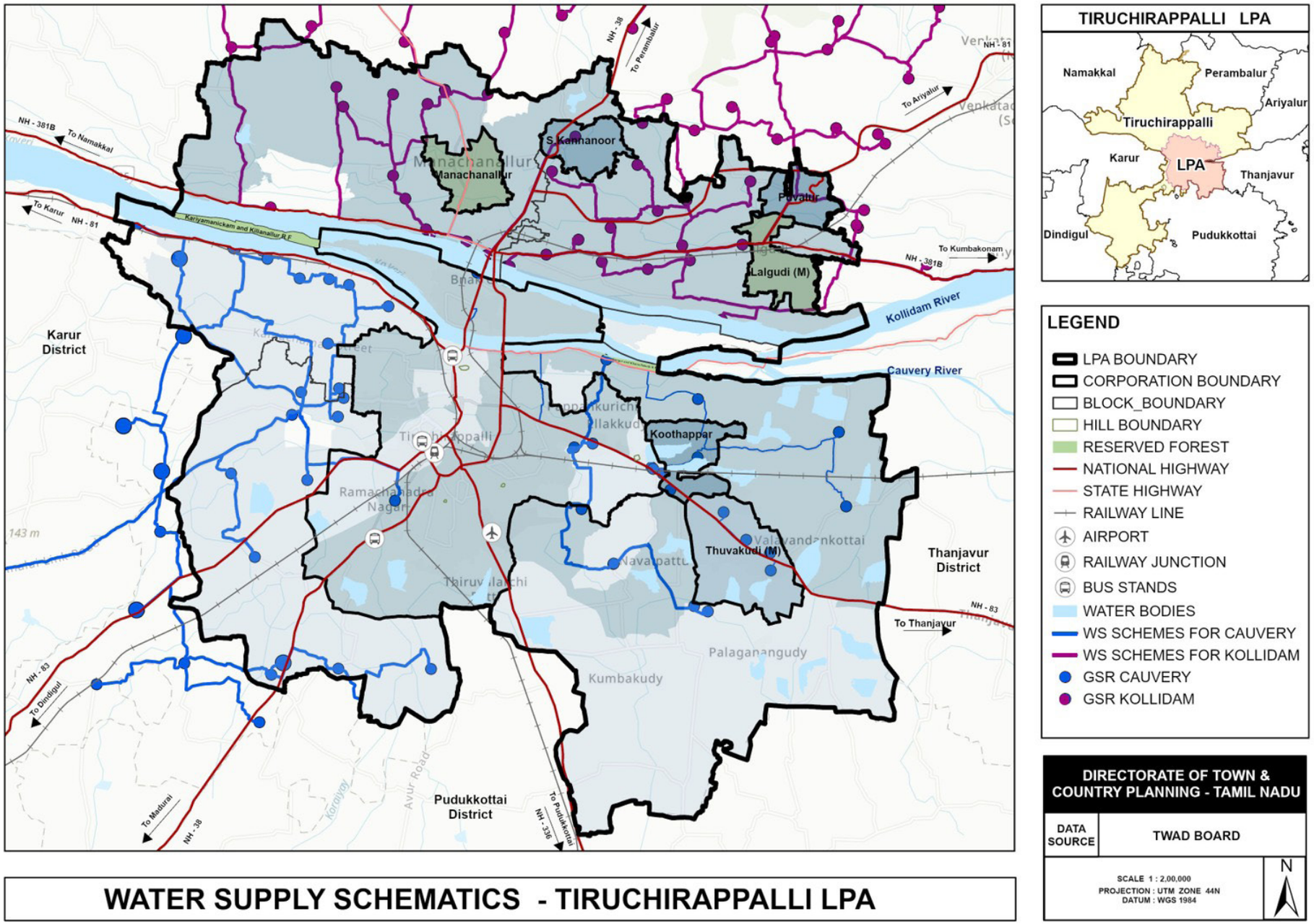
DATA SOURCE	URBAN LOCAL BODIES AND AD PANCHAYAT - TRICHY LPA

SCALE 1 : 2,00,000
PROJECTION : UTM ZONE 44N
DATUM : WGS 1984

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WATER SUPPLY SOURCES - TIRUCHIRAPPALLI LPA

Map 12.1: Water Supply Sources - Tiruchirappalli LPA



WATER SUPPLY SCHEMATICS - TIRUCHIRAPPALLI LPA

Map 12.2: Water Supply Schematics - Tiruchirappalli LPA



Figure 12.3: River Cauvery with Trunk Mains

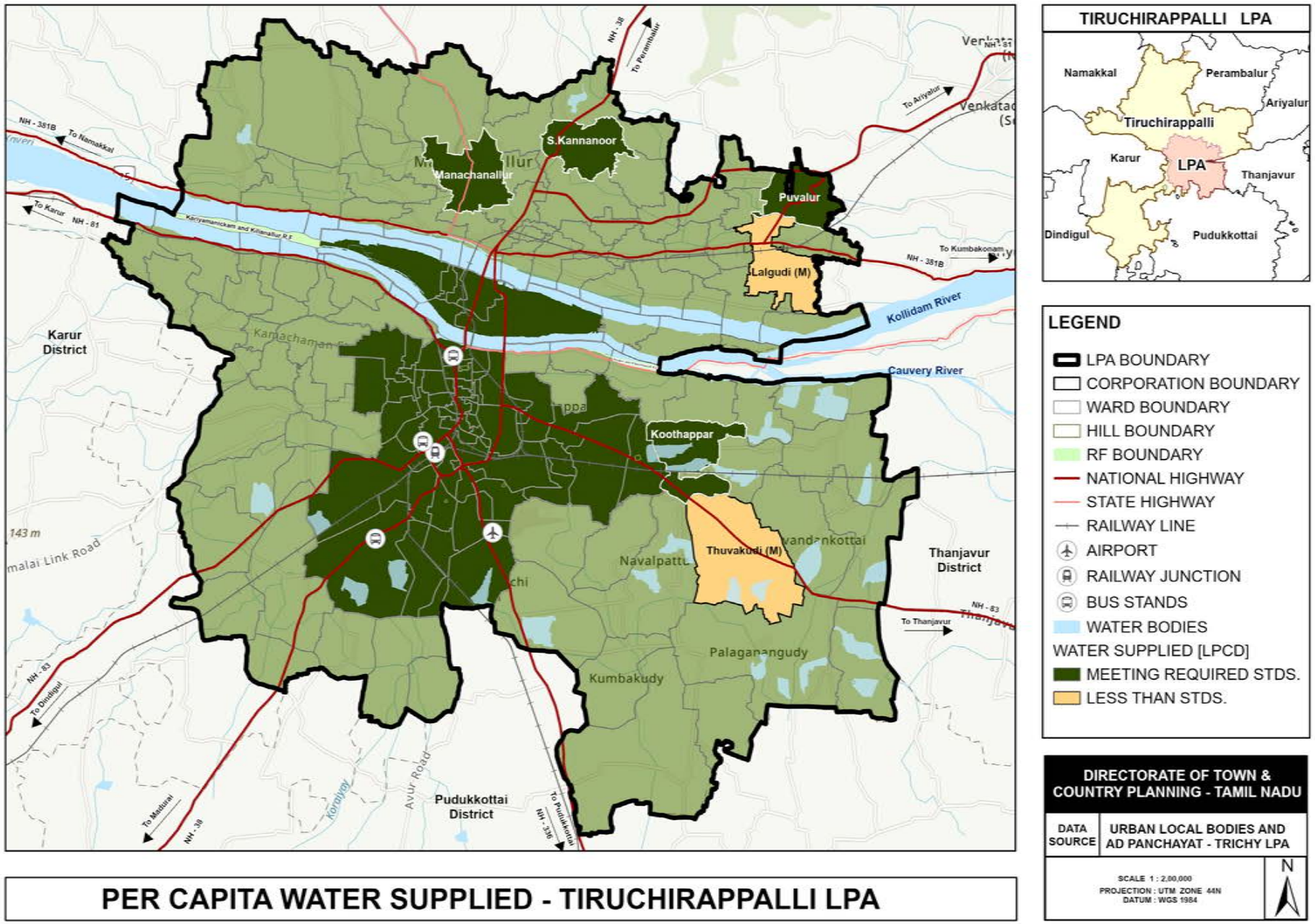
12.2.1.2 Current Water Supply – LPA

A review of the per capita water supply data highlights that, the Tiruchirappalli Corporation leads with a supply of 135 LPCD, aligning closely with metropolitan standards. In contrast, Municipalities like Lalgudi and Thuvakudi provide between 85 and 87 LPCD, while Town Panchayats range from 80 to 96 LPCD. The rural blocks—Andanallur, Lalgudi, Manachanallur, Manikandan, and Thiruverumbur—currently operate at a baseline of 55 LPCD. These figures indicate that while the core city is near the desired service levels, the peri-urban areas and fringe villages require substantial augmentation to meet the long-term projected demands of a growing population.

Table 12.2: Per Capita Water Supplied - Tiruchirappalli LPA

Administrative Units	Per Capita Water Supply (LPCD)
Corporation	135
Lalgudi Municipality	85
Thuvakudi Municipality	87
Koothappar TP	85
Manachanallur TP	80
Puvalur TP	82
S.Kannanoor TP	96
Andanallur Block	55
Lalgudi Block	55
Manachanallur Block	55
Manikandan Block	55
Thiruverumbur Block	55

Source: Tiruchirappalli Urban Local Bodies and Village Panchayats



PER CAPITA WATER SUPPLIED - TIRUCHIRAPPALLI LPA

Map 12.3: Per Capita Water Supplied - Tiruchirappalli LPA

12.2.1.3 Water Treatment Plants

Infographic below outlines the process of municipal water supply system, detailing the progression from initial extraction to end-user consumption. The process initiates at the Source – primarily Kollidam and Cauvery, where raw water is accessed, followed by Chlorination to ensure primary disinfection and the elimination of pathogens. Once treated, the water is transitioned through Pumping Stations, which provide the necessary mechanical pressure to move large volumes through the infrastructure.

The secondary phase involves the Trunk Main and Distribution network, a complex grid of primary pipelines that transport water across various geographic zones. This network feeds into Overhead Tanks (OHTs) – around 120 in TCC, which serve as localized storage reservoirs to manage peak demand and maintain consistent gravity-based pressure. The cycle concludes at the Consumers stage, delivering potable water to residential, commercial, and industrial uses.

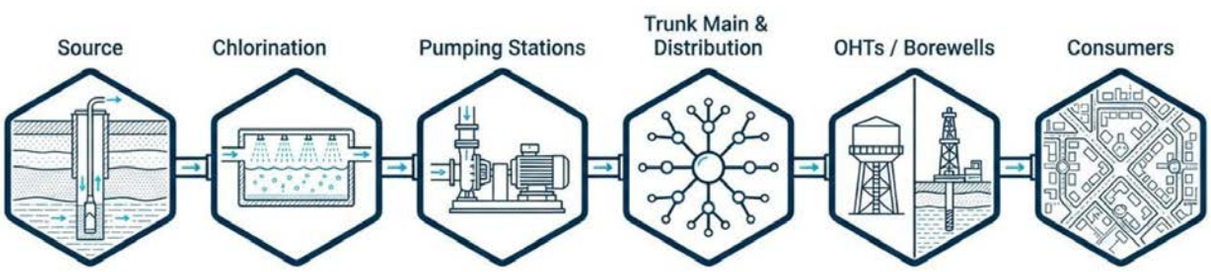
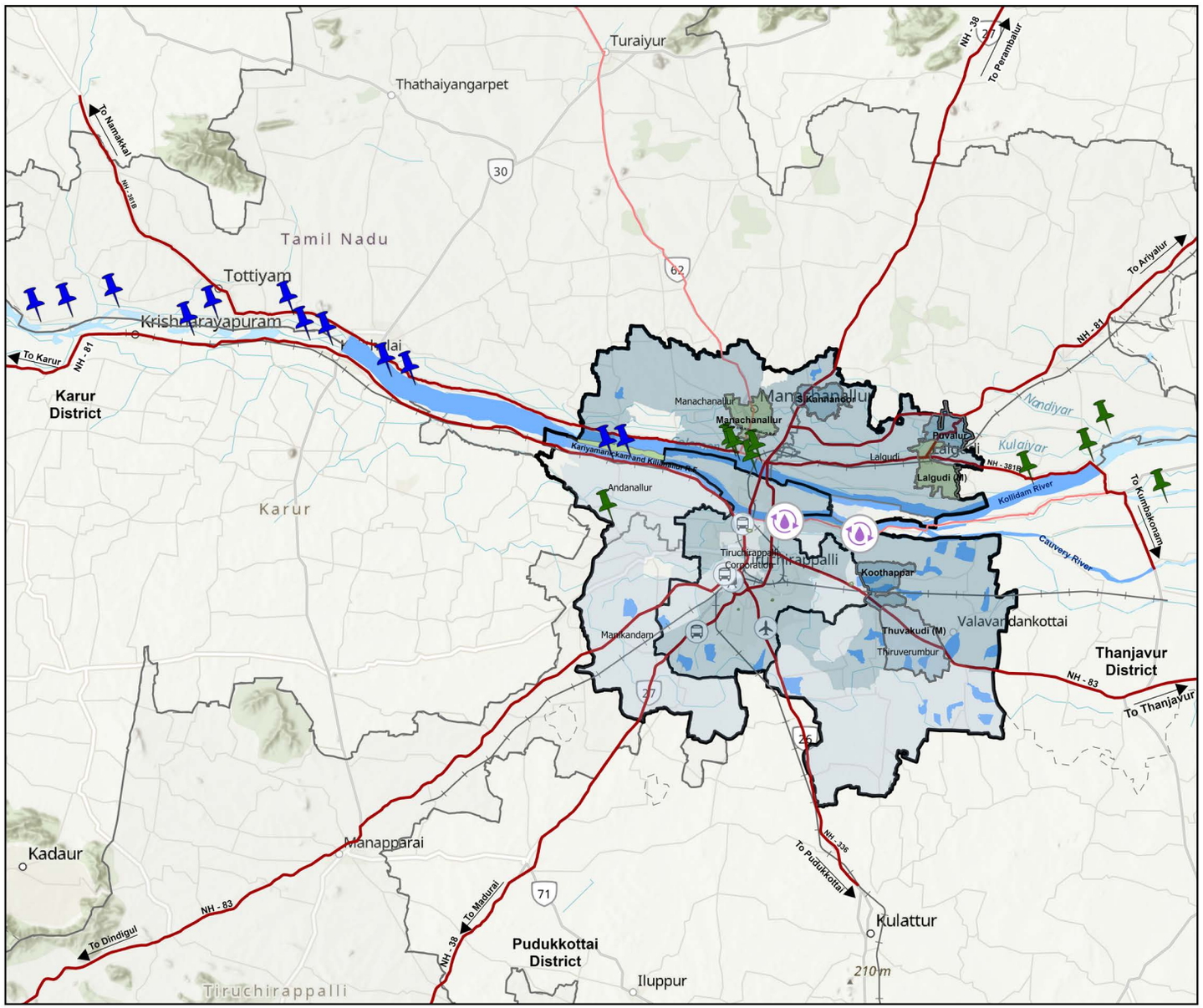


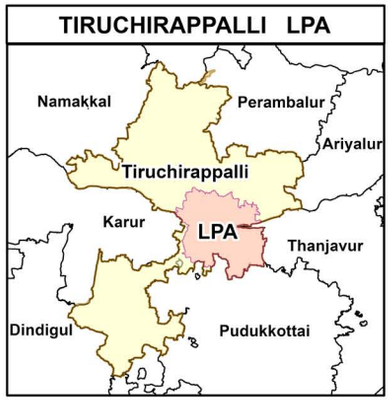
Figure 12.4: Water Supply Pattern in Tiruchirappalli LPA

12.2.1.4 Ground Water Scenario

Ground water levels over the 5-year period present a cyclical pattern characterized by significant seasonal fluctuations and a steady long-term improvement in baseline levels suggesting an approximate 30% improvement in the ground water table.

When evaluating the five-year averages, the disparity between the Pre-Monsoon Average and the Post-Monsoon Average highlights a robust annual recharge efficiency of 4.1 units. Although the pre-monsoon levels continue to reflect seasonal stress due to extraction and evaporation, they have remained below the 2020 peak, fluctuating between 17.5 and 20.68 indicating that the system is entering the dry season with progressively higher water reserves each year. It is observed that the local hydrologic cycle is currently in a state of positive recovery, with recharge rates effectively counteracting annual depletion.





LEGEND

- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- LPA BOUNDARY
- CORPORATION BOUNDARY
- BLOCK_BOUNDARY
- HILL BOUNDARY
- RESERVED FOREST
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- RAILWAY LINE
- AIRPORT
- RAILWAY JUNCTION
- BUS STANDS
- WATER BODIES
- CAUVERY HEAD WORKS
- KOLLIDAM_HEAD_WORKS
- WATER_TREATMENT_PLANTS

DIRECTORATE OF TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING - TAMIL NADU	
DATA SOURCE	TWAD BOARD
SCALE 1 : 2,00,000 PROJECTION : UTM ZONE 44N DATUM : WGS 1984	N

HEAD WORKS AND TREATMENT PLANTS - TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

Map 12.4: Head Works and Treatment Plants – Tiruchirappalli LPA

Table 12.3: Ground Water Levels in Tiruchirappalli – 5 Year pattern

Jan 2020	May 2020	Jan 2021	May 2021	Jan 2022	May 2022	Jan 2023	May 2023	Jan 2024	May 2024	5 Years Pre Monsoon Average	5 Years Post Monsoon Average
19.5	22.5	18.3	20.7	13.51	17.5	14.2	18.4	13.63	20.68	19.9	15.8

Source: TWAD Board

The assessment of groundwater extraction across the 43 monitored firkas as of 2023 highlights that 48.8% of the firkas (21 units) are classified as "Safe" with extraction rates below 70%. A substantial 41.8% (18 units) have reached an "Over Exploited" status, exceeding 100% extraction relative to annual recharge of which the Manikandam area is in the LPA. This indicates an urgent need for targeted groundwater management interventions and artificial recharge structures to prevent long-term environmental degradation and ensure future water security in the Manikandam area.

Table 12.4: Firka Wise Ground Water Extraction Rates – Tiruchirappalli

Categorisation Based On Extraction	No. of Firkas	Firkas
Over Exploited (>100%)	18	Eragudi, Kannanur, Kariyamanickam, Koppampatti, Manapparai, Manikandam, Marungapuri, Pannappatti, Pulivalam, Sengattuppatti, Thathaiyangarpettai, Thumbalam, Thuraiyur, Thuvarangurichi, Uppiliyapuram, V.Periyapatti, Vaiyampatti, Valiaiduppu.
Critical (90%-100%)	-	-
Semi Critical (70%-90%)	4	Kattuputhur, Musiri, Peruvalpur, Valanadu.
Safe (<70%)	21	Amoor, Andanallur, Elurpatti, Mannachanallur, Kallakkudi, KeelaAnbil, Kulumani, Lalgudi, Navalpattu, Pullambadi, Sirugambur, Somarasanpettai, Srirangam, Thottiyam, Tiruverumbur, Trichy(E)North, Trichy(E)South, Trichy(W)North, Trichy(W)South, Valadi, Vengur.
Others (Poor & Saline)	0	-
Total	43	

Source: TWAD Board

12.2.1.5 Storage Facilities

Analysis of the storage infrastructure across the 65 wards of the Corporation and various blocks reveals a varied distribution of Elevated Storage Reservoirs (ESRs) and Power Pumps. The Corporation maintains 120 OHTs with a total capacity of 702.8 Lakh Litres. However, ward-level data shows inconsistencies;

for instance, Ward 26 and Ward 56 have 5 to 6 OHTs each, whereas several wards like Ward 7, 10, and 11 report zero OHT storage, relying instead on direct power pumps or hand pumps. In the blocks, Manikandam and Thiruverumbur show higher storage capacities (102.49 and 90.81 Lakh Litres respectively) compared to Andanallur and Lalgudi. This suggests a need for localized storage augmentation in underserved wards to ensure uniform pressure and supply reliability.

Table 12.5: Potable Water Storage Facilities in Tiruchirappalli LPA

Administrative Unit/ Ward No.	Elevated Storage Reservoir		Hand Pump (in Nos.)	Power Pump (in Nos.)
	OHT (in Nos.)	Capacity (Lakh Litre)		
Ward 1	1	7	46	10
Ward 2	1	12	27	0
Ward 3	1	5	29	8
Ward 4	1	5	24	9
Ward 5	1	6	19	7
Ward 6	3	1.56	27	8
Ward 7	0	0	22	9
Ward 8	2	11	36	16
Ward 9	2	28	23	15
Ward 10	0	0	34	17
Ward 11	0	0	25	19
Ward 12	1	22	31	0
Ward 13	1	27	15	0
Ward 14	0	0	29	0
Ward 15	1	4	35	0
Ward 16	2	1.25	13	2
Ward 17	0	0	28	4
Ward 18	2	40	39	4
Ward 19	0	0	38	0

Administrative Unit/ Ward No.	Elevated Storage Reservoir		Hand Pump (in Nos.)	Power Pump (in Nos.)
	OHT (in Nos.)	Capacity (Lakh Litre)		
Ward 20	1	30	28	17
Ward 21	0	0	32	0
Ward 22	1	20	4	14
Ward 23	0	0	12	16
Ward 24	2	9.5	8	17
Ward 25	6	26	11	2
Ward 26	5	42.5	3	3
Ward 27	0	0	26	10
Ward 28	1	10	26	4
Ward 29	1	10	32	2
Ward 30	0	0	15	0
Ward 31	0	0	18	0
Ward 32	0	0	23	7
Ward 33	0	0	15	16
Ward 34	0	0	15	5
Ward 35	2	8	12	5
Ward 36	4	14	16	0
Ward 37	1	1	10	1
Ward 38	4	18	12	7
Ward 39	2	9	23	4
Ward 40	2	28	13	2
Ward 41	0	0	4	4
Ward 42	4	11.6	10	2
Ward 43	3	6.6	12	2
Ward 44	5	13	27	7

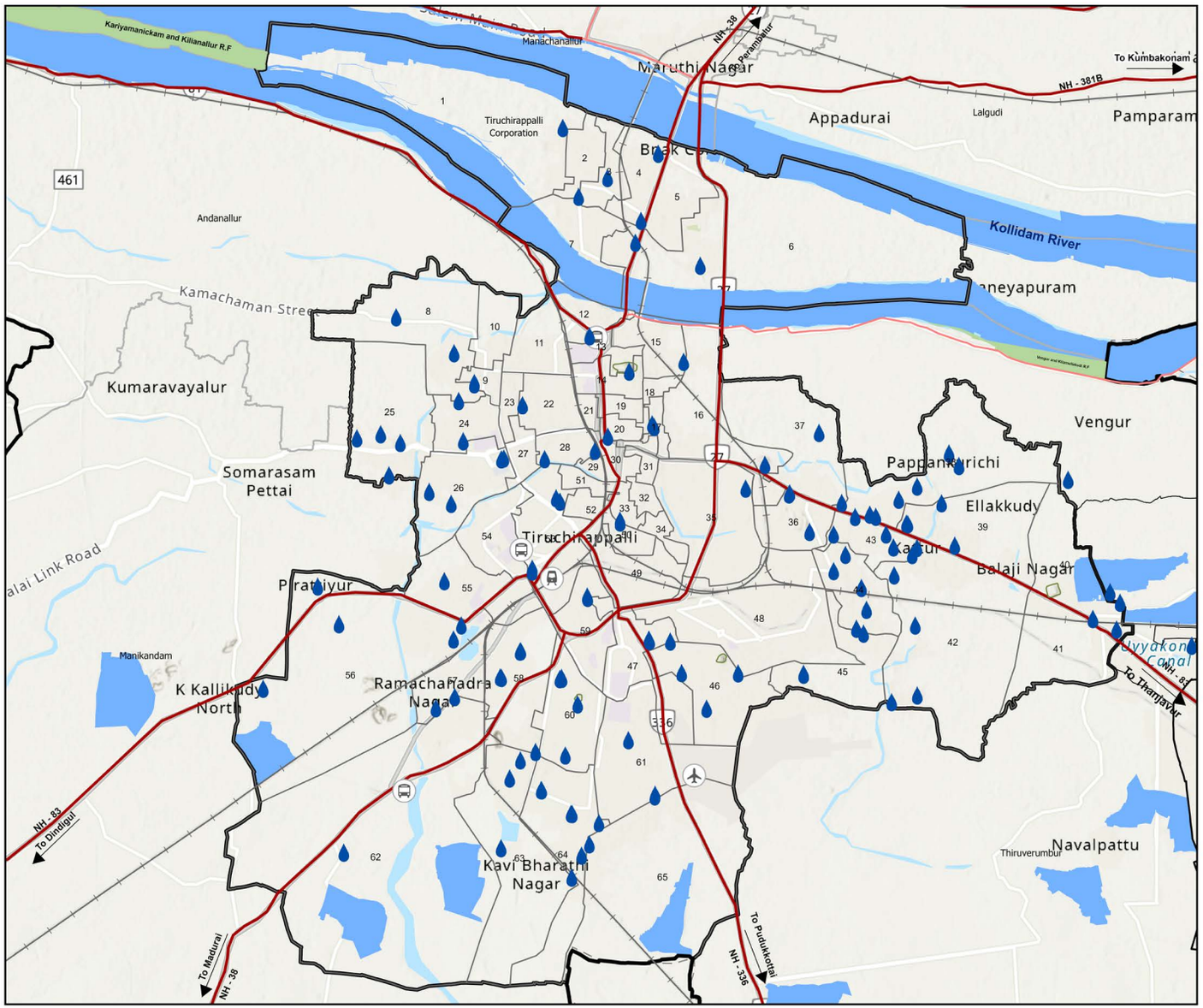
Water Infrastructure

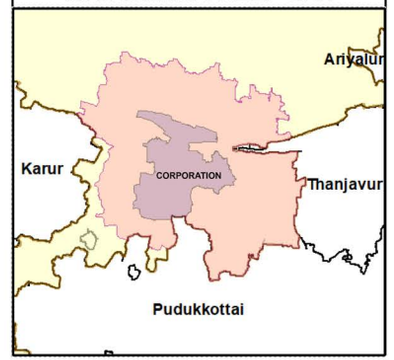
Administrative Unit/ Ward No.	Elevated Storage Reservoir		Hand Pump (in Nos.)	Power Pump (in Nos.)
	OHT (in Nos.)	Capacity (Lakh Litre)		
Ward 45	3	4	34	9
Ward 46	2	9	22	2
Ward 47	2	12	22	1
Ward 48	3	9	9	0
Ward 49	2	17	16	12
Ward 50	2	35	9	5
Ward 51	0	0	37	0
Ward 52	0	0	23	0
Ward 53	4	55	22	0
Ward 54	1	5	16	0
Ward 55	3	11	12	8
Ward 56	6	12.5	9	0
Ward 57	2	8	4	0
Ward 58	4	6.6	6	0
Ward 59	3	12	20	1
Ward 60	4	10.2	8	5
Ward 61	3	32	12	5
Ward 62	1	5	37	5
Ward 63	5	13	17	4
Ward 64	6	17.5	15	2
Ward 65	1	2	22	9
Total Corporation	**120**	**702.8**	**1662**	**343**
Municipality				
Lalgudi	6	15.3	174	24
Thuvakudi	4	28.5	9	63

Administrative Unit/ Ward No.	Elevated Storage Reservoir		Hand Pump (in Nos.)	Power Pump (in Nos.)
	OHT (in Nos.)	Capacity (Lakh Litre)		
Town Panchayat				
Koothappar	6	17.7	62	38
Manachanallur	3	10	50	4
Puvalur	5	6.1	62	6
S.Kannanoor	5	11.3	59	73
Blocks				
Andanallur	137	45.20	346	200
Lalgudi	130	47.32	180	168
Manachanallur	215	49.75	196	221
Manikandan	180	102.49	175	200
Thiruverumbur	238	101.00	420	254

Source: Tiruchirappalli Urban Local Bodies and Village Panchayats







LEGEND

- CORPORATION BOUNDARY
- WARD BOUNDARY
- BLOCK_BOUNDARY
- BUS STANDS
- AIRPORT
- RAILWAY JUNCTION
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- RAILWAY LINE
- RESERVED FOREST
- WATER BODIES
- OVER HEAD TANK

DIRECTORATE OF TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING - TAMIL NADU

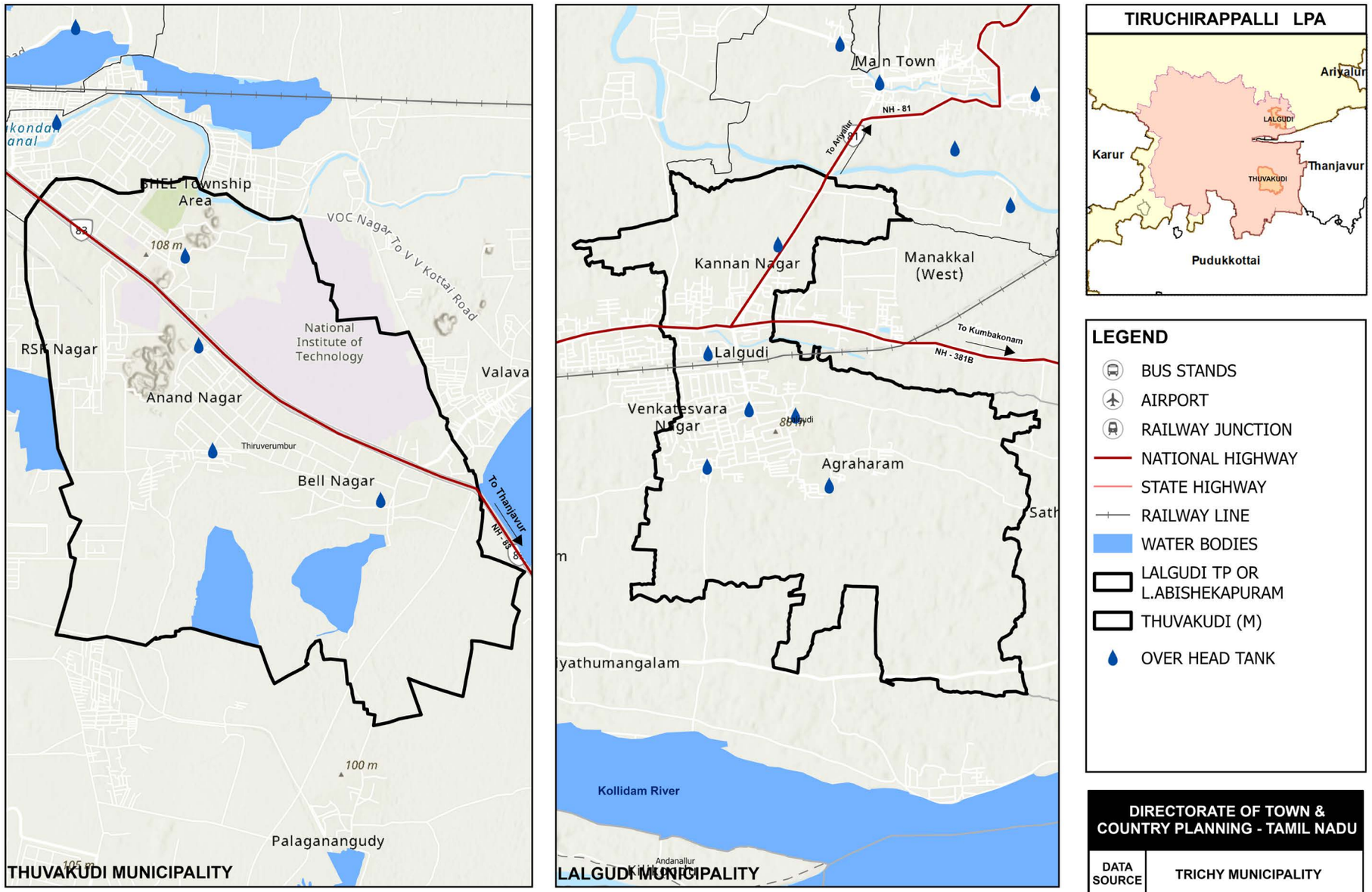
DATA SOURCE	TRICHY CORPORATION

SCALE 1 : 2,00,000
PROJECTION : UTM ZONE 44N
DATUM : WGS 1984

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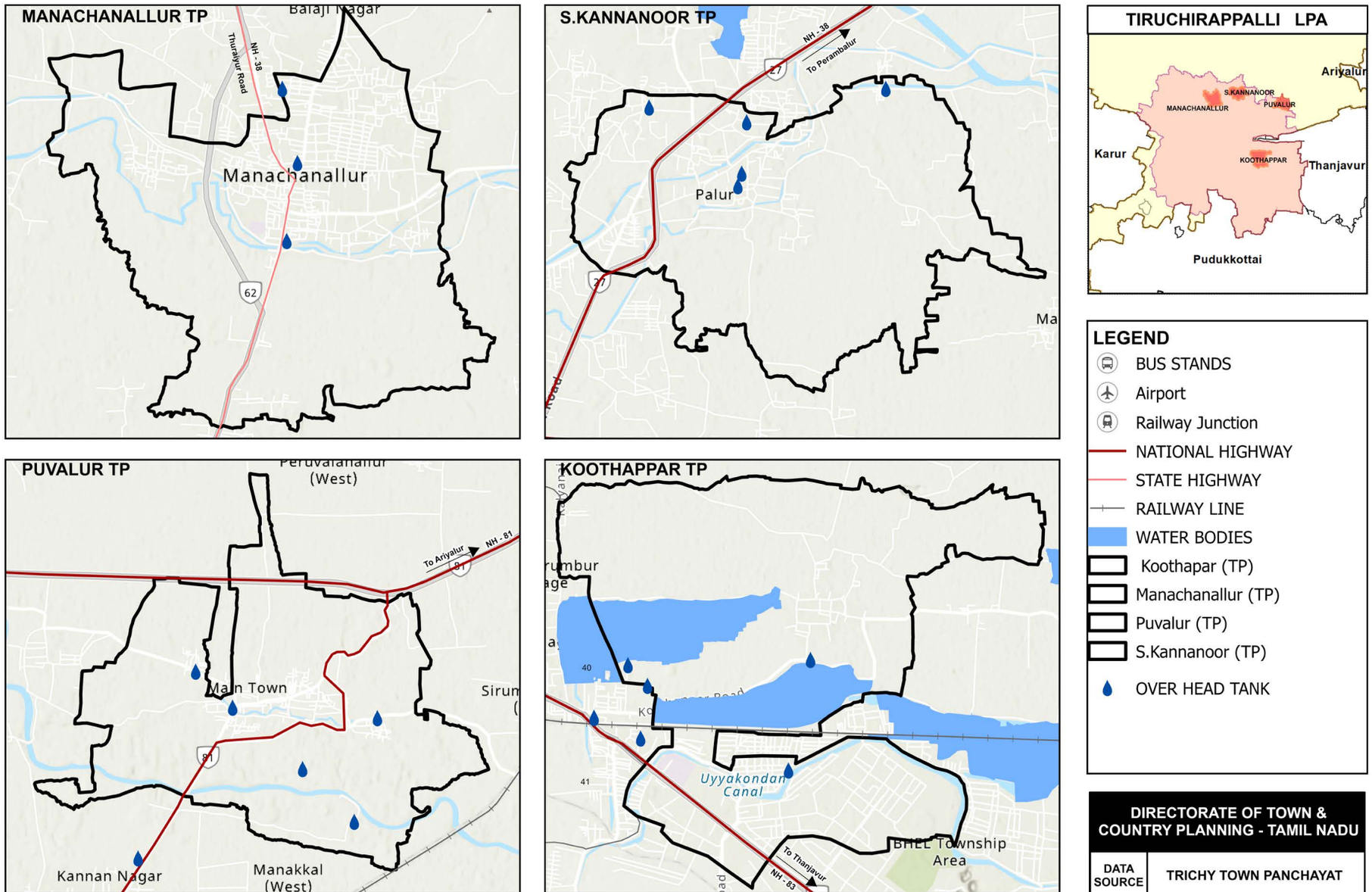
OHT LOCATIONS - TIRUCHIRAPPALLI CORPORATION

Map 12.5: OHT Locations – Tiruchirappalli Corporation



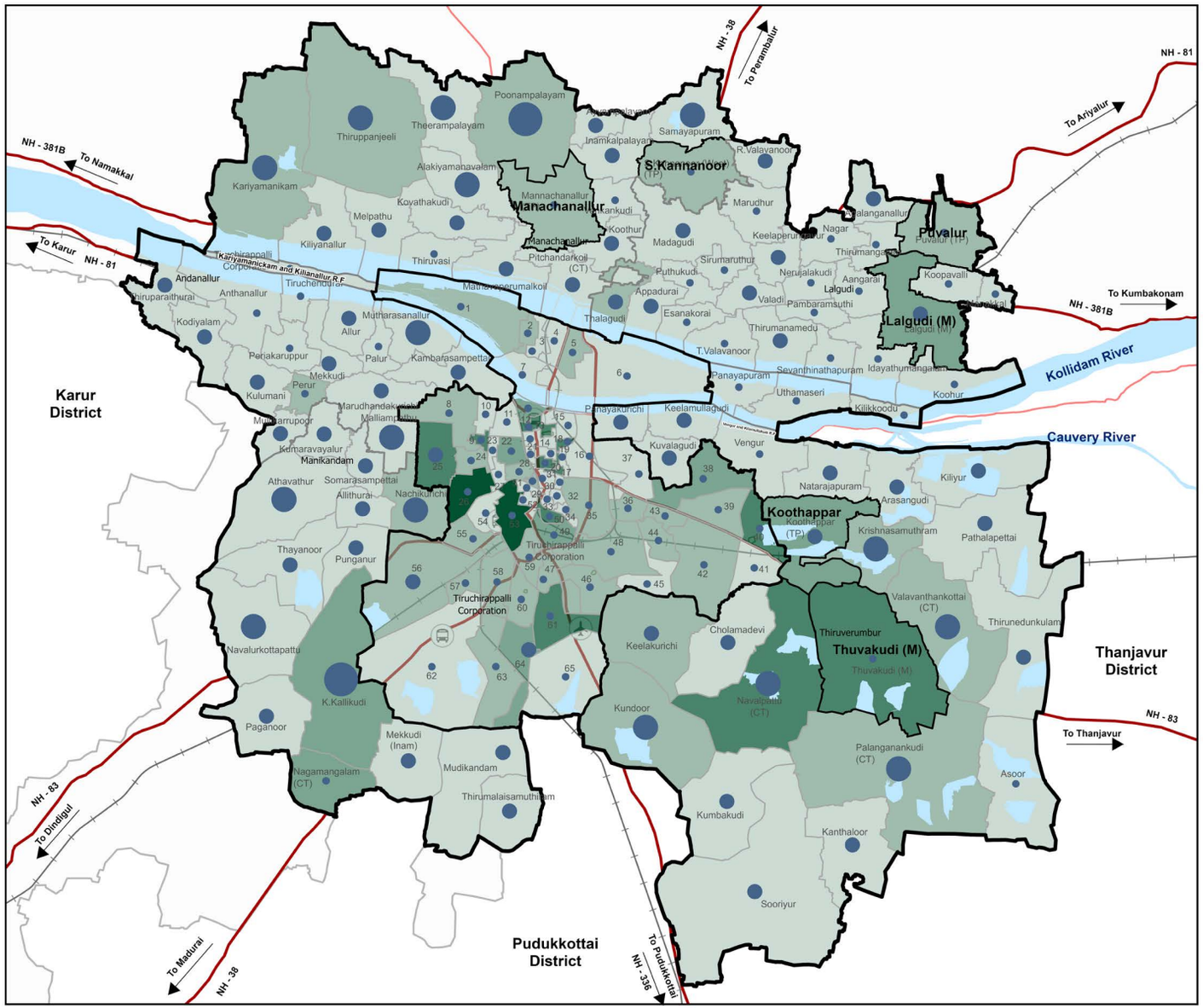
OHT LOCATIONS - MUNICIPALITIES IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI LPA

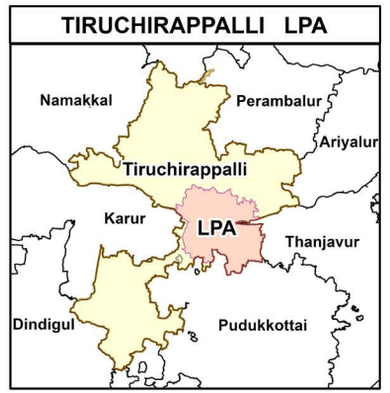
Map 12.6: OHT Locations – Municipalities in Tiruchirappalli LPA



OHT LOCATIONS - TOWN PANCHAYATS IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI LPA

Map 12.7: OHT Locations – Town Panchayats in Tiruchirappalli LPA





LEGEND

- LPA BOUNDARY
- CORPORATION BOUNDARY
- WARD BOUNDARY
- BLOCK_BOUNDARY
- HILL BOUNDARY
- RESERVED FOREST
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- RAILWAY LINE
- AIRPORT
- RAILWAY JUNCTION
- BUS STANDS
- WATER BODIES

OHT CAPACITY

- 0-5
- 5-15
- 15-25
- 25-40

OHT NUMBERS

- 0-5
- 5-15
- 15-25
- 25-35

DIRECTORATE OF TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING - TAMIL NADU	
DATA SOURCE	URBAN LOCAL BODIES AND AD PANCHAYAT - TRICHY LPA

SCALE 1 : 2,00,000
PROJECTION : UTM ZONE 44N
DATUM : WGS 1984

N

OHT NUMBERS AND CAPACITY - TIRUCHIRAPPALLI LPA

Map 12.8: OHT Numbers and Capacity - Tiruchirappalli LPA

12.2.1.6 Connections and Distribution Network

The assessment of the physical network and household (HH) connections shows a moderate level of achievement. For the Corporation, 99.01% of the road length is covered by water supply lines, leaving a gap of just 14.5 km. In terms of household connectivity, the Corporation has achieved 92.3% coverage, with 2,65,854 connections out of 287,998 households indicating robust coverage in terms of network length and House Supply Connections as well.

Among Municipalities, Thuvakudi has achieved 100% network coverage relative to its road length, yet only 39.47% of its households are connected, showcasing that while the mains are present, individual service connections remain a critical gap. Based on the data received from the ULB, it is evident that Lalgudi shows the lowest coverage in the entire LPA, mandating priority in service delivery. The rural Block-wise units (Andanallur, Manikandam, and Thiruverumbur) have achieved a perfect 100% supply connections and Village panchayats in Lalgudi and manachanallur blocks are approaching the 100% supply benchmark. This suggests that the district's rural water missions are highly effective, leaving only marginal gaps that likely represent new household constructions or remote topographic challenges.

Table 12.6: Existing Water Supply Infrastructure – Urban Local Bodies

Urban Local Body	Corporation	Lalgudi	Thuvakudi	Koothappar	Manachanallur	Puvalur	S.Kannanoor
Road Length (Km)	1469.09	45.796	62.058	30.092	60.196	24.3	31.808
Water Supply Line Length (Km)	1454.6	12.45	67.4	32	48.5	22.65	29.435
Gap (km)	14.49	33.346	-5.342	-1.908	11.696	1.65	2.373
Achieved (%)	99.01	27.19	100.00	100.00	80.57	93.21	92.54
House Holds (Nos.)	287998	9129	10831	5644	8436	2210	4201
House Holds Water Supply Connection	265854	386	4275	3824	4875	314	2101
Gap (HHC)	22144	8743	6556	1820	3561	1896	2100
Achieved (%)	92.31	4.23	39.47	67.75	57.79	14.21	50.01

Source: Tiruchirappalli Urban Local Bodies

Table 12.7: Existing Water Supply Infrastructure – Block Wise

Block Name	Andanallur	Lalgudi	Manachanallur	Manikandam	Thiruverumbur
House Holds	24151	24981	38749	42122	45453
House Holds Water Supply Connection	24151	24544	38372	42122	45453
Gap (HHC)	0	437	377	0	0
Achieved (%)	100	98.25	99.03	100	100

Source: Jal Jeevan Mission

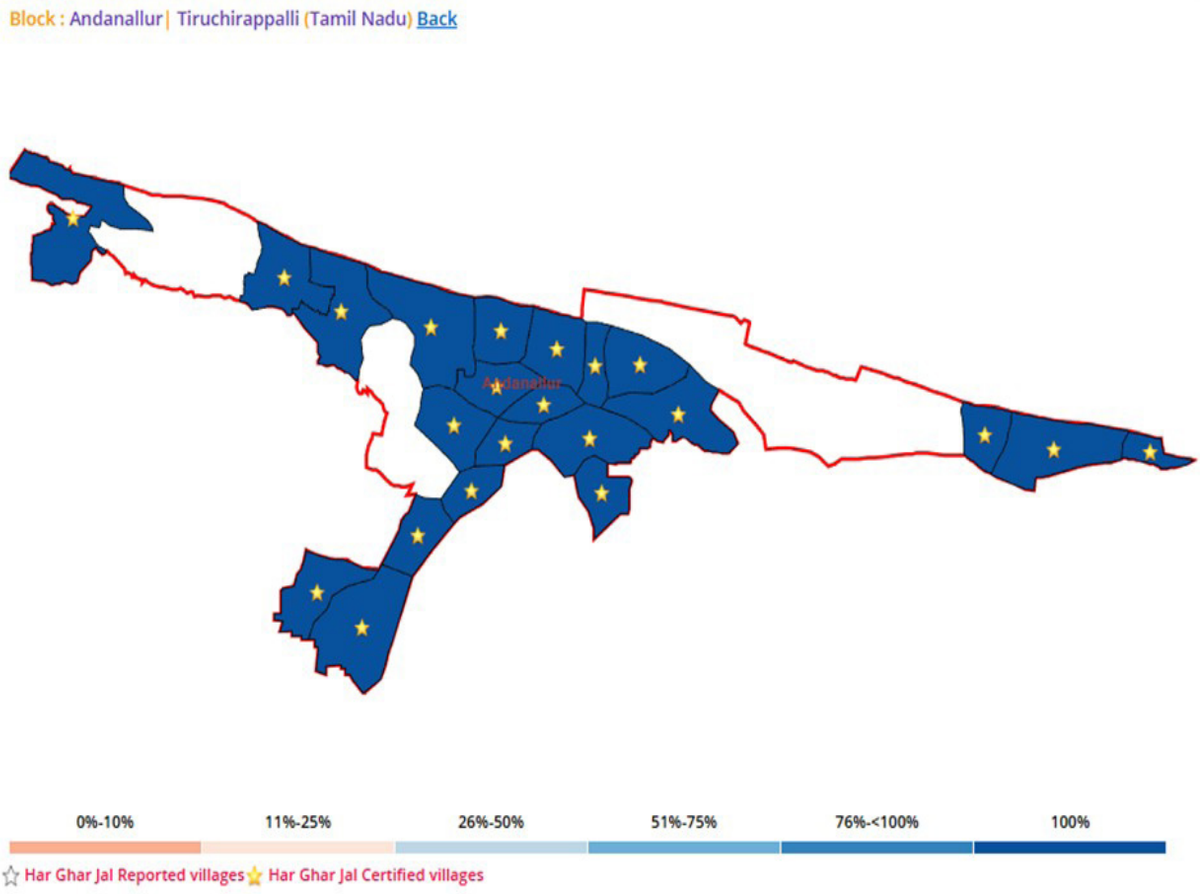


Figure 12.5: Household Connections – Andanallur Block

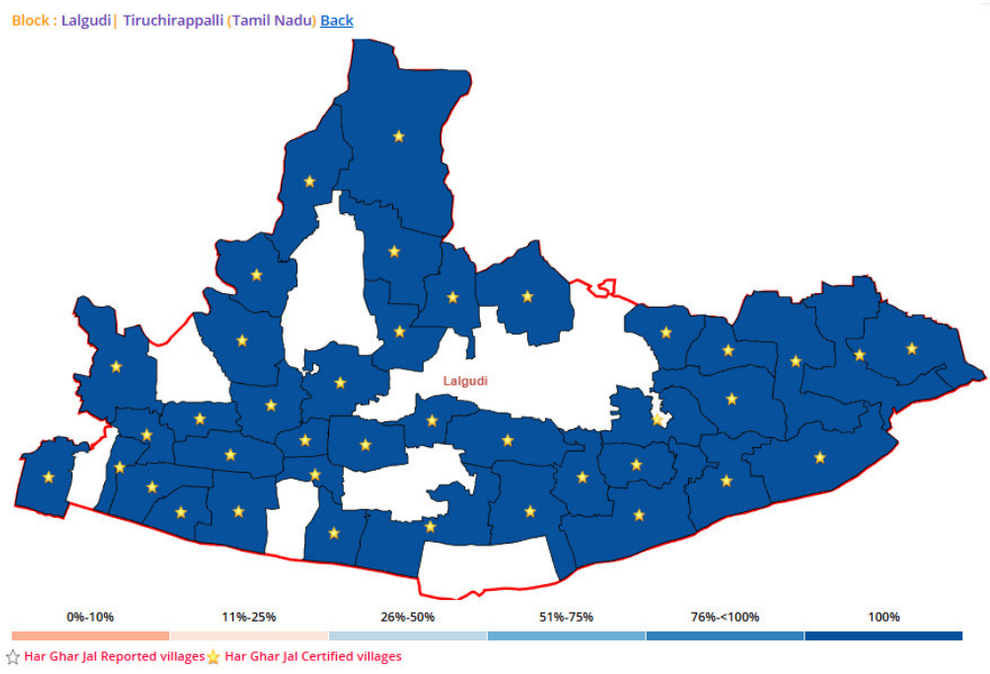


Figure 12.6: Household Connections – Lalgudi Block

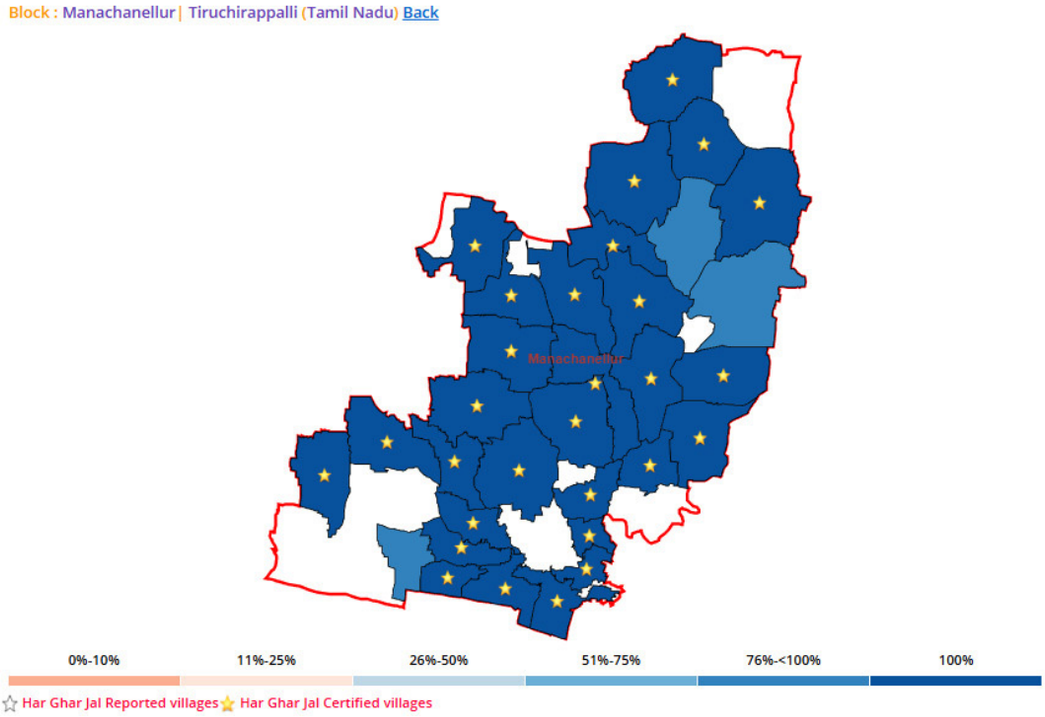


Figure 12.7: Household Connections – Manachanallur Block

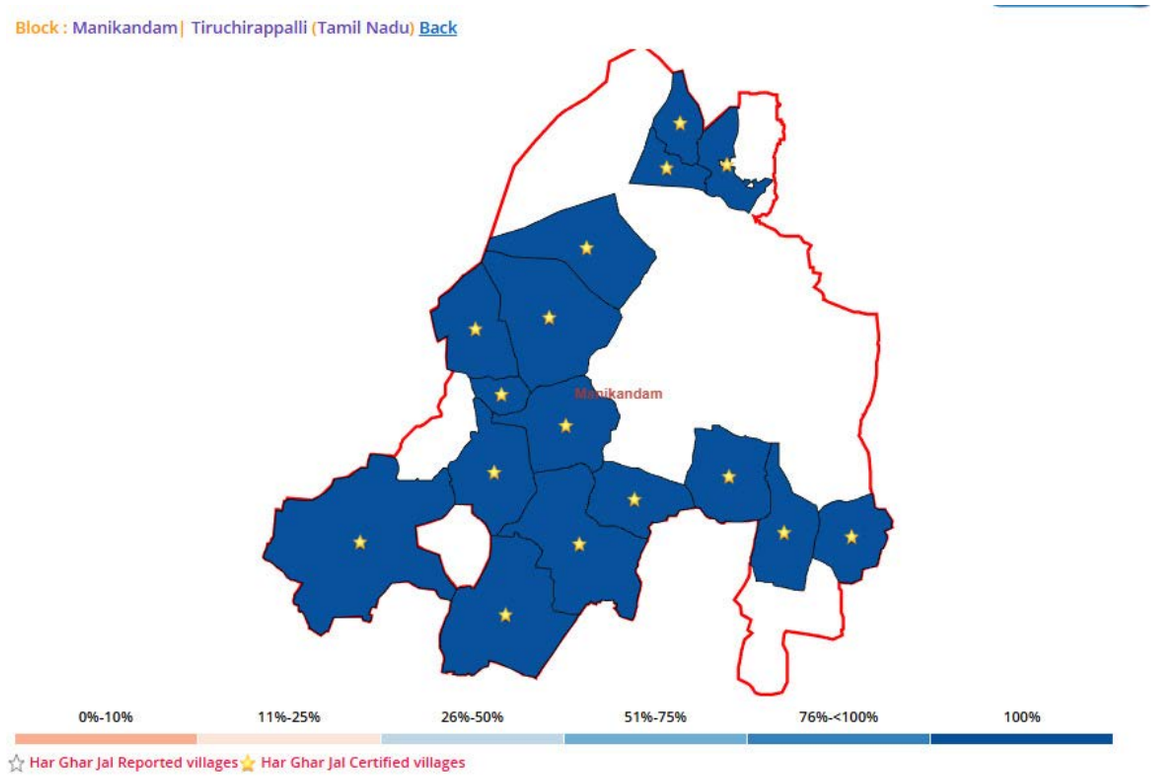


Figure 12.8: Household Connections – Manikandam Block

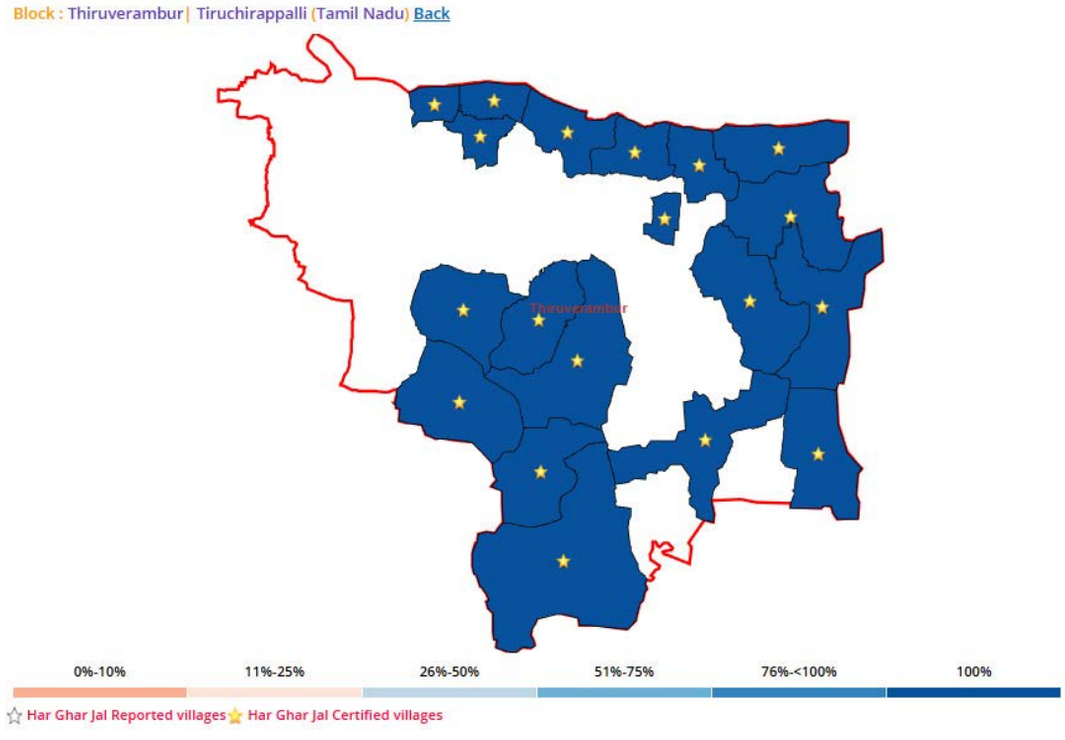
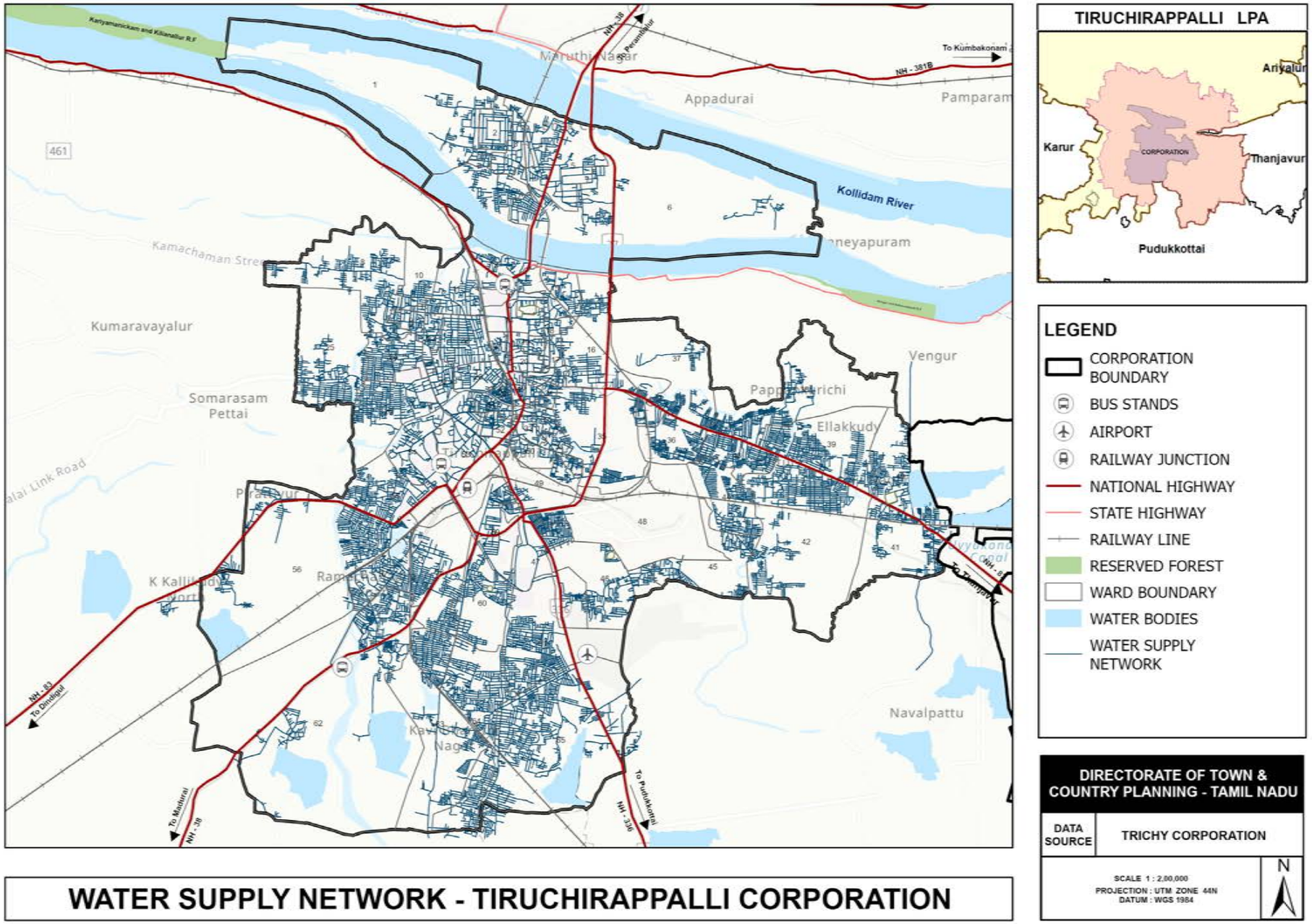


Figure 12.9: Household Connections – Thiruverumbur Block



WATER SUPPLY NETWORK - TIRUCHIRAPPALLI CORPORATION

Map 12.9: Water Supply Network - Tiruchirappalli Corporation

12.2.1.7 Continuity of Supply

Analysis of supply continuity throughout the LPA present that the frequency of supply is generally low, with the Corporation and most Municipalities receiving water for only 2 to 3 hours per day, and Town Panchayats like Koothappar receiving only 1 hour. Interestingly, rural blocks report higher durations (4 to 8 hours) specifically Andhanallur and Lalgudi, likely due to different distribution dynamics. Map 12.10 depicts the spatial representation of supply frequency within the LPA.

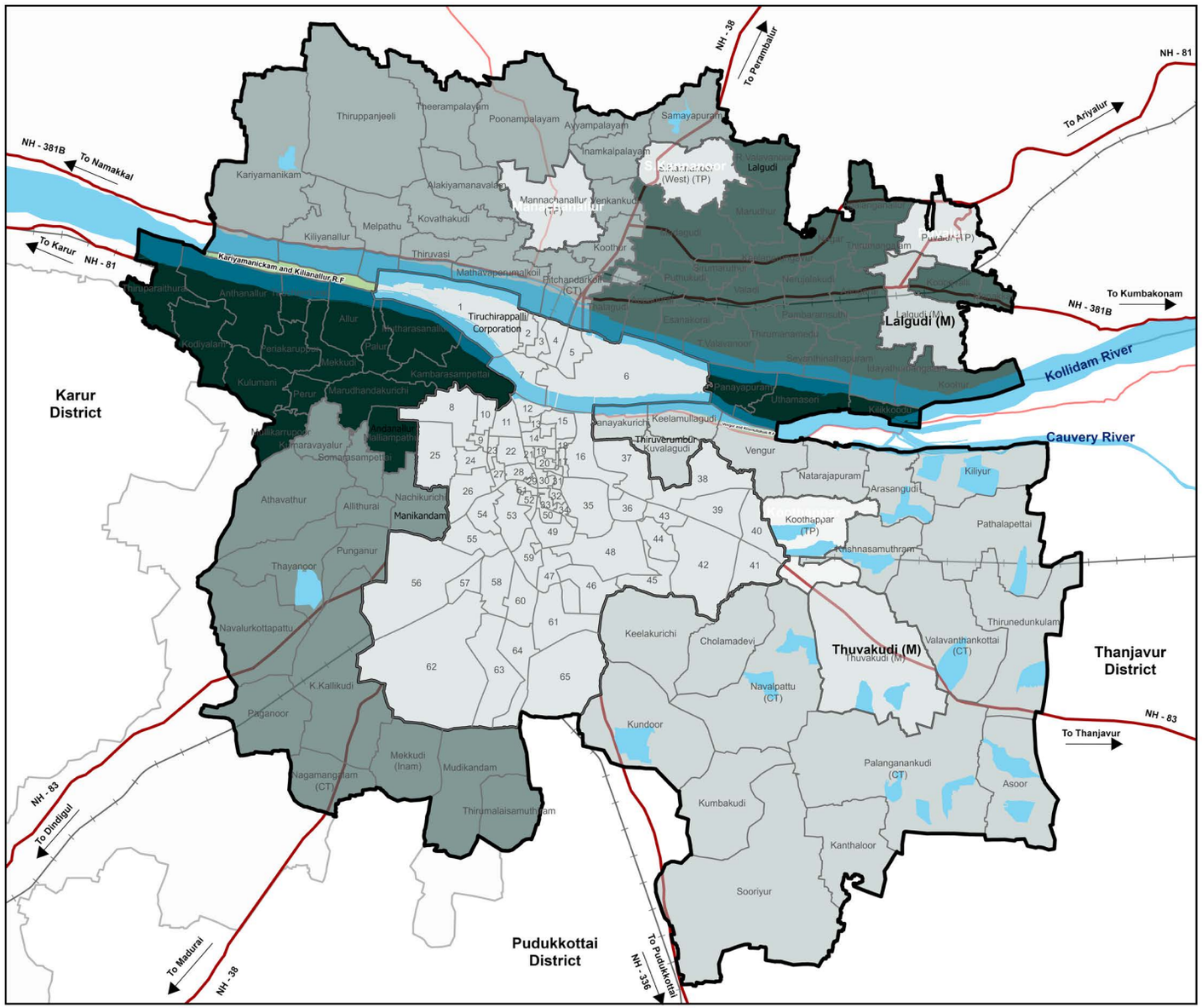
Table 12.8: Frequency of Water Supply – Tiruchirappalli LPA

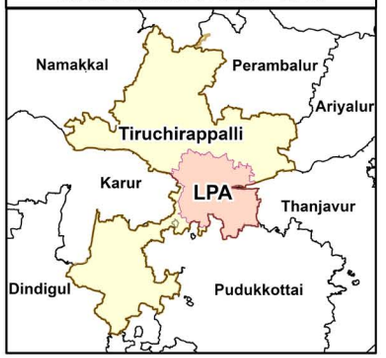
Administrative Units	Water Supply Frequency & Duration
Corporation	2 Hours/Day
Lalgudi Municipality	3 Hours/Day
Thuvakudi Municipality	2 Hours/Day
Koothappar TP	1 Hour/Day
Manachanallur TP	2 Hours/Day
Puvalur TP	2 Hours/Day
S.Kannanoor TP	2 Hours/Day
Andanallur Block	7 Hours/Day
Lalgudi Block	8 Hours/Day
Manachanallur Block	4 Hours/Day
Manikandan Block	6 Hours/Day
Thiruverumbur Block	3 Hours/Day

Source: Tiruchirappalli Urban Local Bodies and Village Panchayats

12.2.1.8 Tarriff Structure

The comparative assessment of water service delivery across various administrative units presents a difference between urban and rural pricing structures, alongside generally high operational efficiency in grievance redressal. The Corporation maintains the most robust revenue model with a metered system and the highest monthly charges across all sectors, specifically Rs.180 for domestic and up to Rs.940 for industrial use, while simultaneously managing





LEGEND

- LPA BOUNDARY
- CORPORATION BOUNDARY
- WARD BOUNDARY
- BLOCK_BOUNDARY
- HILL BOUNDARY
- RESERVED FOREST
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- RAILWAY LINE
- AIRPORT
- RAILWAY JUNCTION
- BUS STANDS
- WATER BODIES

FREQUENCY OF SUPPLY

- ONE HOURS
- TWO HOURS
- THREE HOURS
- FOURHOURS
- SIX HOURS
- EIGHT HOURS
- SEVEN HOURS

DIRECTORATE OF TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING - TAMIL NADU	
DATA SOURCE	URBAN LOCAL BODIES AND AD PANCHAYAT - TRICHY LPA
SCALE 1 : 2,00,000 PROJECTION : UTM ZONE 44N DATUM : WGS 1984	N

WATER SUPPLY FREQUENCY - TIRUCHIRAPPALLI LPA

Map 12.10: Water Supply Frequency - Tiruchirappalli LPA

a 20% non-revenue water (NRW) loss. Conversely, Town Panchayats (TPs) and Village Panchayats largely rely on non-metered systems with significantly lower domestic tariffs, ranging from Rs.60 to Rs.120, yet they demonstrate exceptional customer service with complaint redressal efficiencies reaching up to 100% in S.Kannanoor. Notably, while Manachanallur TP achieves the highest technical efficiency with the lowest NRW at 12%, the overall data suggests that larger municipal bodies are successfully leveraging metered charging to sustain infrastructure, whereas smaller units still depend on lumpsum rates.

Table 12.9 : Water Supply Tariff Structure – Tiruchirappalli LPA

Administrative Units	Extent of non-revenue water (NRW)	Efficiency in redressal of customer complaints	Metering and Charging System in water Supply	Domestic Monthly Charge	Commercial Monthly Charge	Industrial Monthly Charge
Corporation	20%	98%	Metered	Rs.180	Rs.660	Rs.940
Lalgudi Municipality	18%	90% to 95%	Metered	Rs.50	Rs.150	Rs.150
Thuvakudi Municipality	18%	90% to 95%	Metered	Rs.50	Rs.150	Rs.150
Koothappar TP	17%	98%	Non-Metered	Rs.100	Rs.200	Rs.400
Manachanallur TP	12%	98%	Non-Metered	Rs.75	Rs.175	Rs.175
Puvalur TP	22%	99%	Non-Metered	Rs.60	Rs.150	Rs.300
S.Kannanoor TP	19%	100%	Non-Metered	Rs.120	Rs.500	Rs.500
Village Panchayats	22%	90%	Non-Metered	Rs.60	-	-

Source: Tiruchirappalli Urban Local Bodies and Village Panchayats

12.2.1.9 Prevailing Service Level Benchmarks – TCC

Review of water management performance throws light on the gaps between operational benchmarks and environmental sustainability. While the corporation demonstrates high social responsiveness with a 98% efficiency in customer complaint redressal surpassing benchmark standards, technical and financial indicators show critical deficits, including a 25% shortfall in revenue collection and a 22-hour gap in daily water supply continuity stressing the need on focussed interventions on improving storage capacity and state of the art techniques in monitoring usage and revenue collection.

Table 12.10: Performance Indicators: Water Supply – Tiruchirappalli Corporation

S .No	Performance Indicator	TCC Levels	Benchmark	Gap/Comments/ Remark
1	Coverage of water supply	92.31%	100%	-
2	Per capita water supply [LPCD]	135	150	15 LPCD
3	Extent of NRW	20%	15%	5%
4	Continuity of water supply	2 hours	24 hours	upto 22 hours
5	Efficiency in redressal of customer complaints	98%	80%	Above benchmark
6	Efficiency in the collection of water supply-related charges	5% improvement YoY which is currently 65%	90%	25%

Source: Net Zero Climate Resilient City Action Plan for TCC_ICLEI

12.2.2 Sewerage

12.2.2.1 Existing Sewer Infrastructure

The current sewerage infrastructure in the Tiruchirappalli LPA is predominantly concentrated within the City Corporation, with limited penetration into the wider planning area. Spatial data and network tables reveal that the Corporation has a total sewer network length of 389.77 km, which covers only 26.53% of its total road length of 1469.09 km. This indicates a substantial infrastructure gap of over 1079 km within the core urban area alone. In the neighbouring Town Panchayats of Manachanallur and S.Kannanoor, network coverage relative to road length is higher (50.81% and 46.64% respectively), yet these systems remain localized and do not represent a contiguous regional network. The TCC has transitioned its septage disposal strategy from a single point at Panjapur to four decanting facilities at Anna Stadium, Pookollai, Vayaloor Road, and Srirangam to prevent illegal dumping. Despite these measures, reports of disposal into canals and drains persist when decanting stations are not easily accessible.

For the majority of the population in Municipalities like Lalgudi and Thuvakudi, sanitation is managed through on-site systems, with 73% to 94% of households relying on septic tanks.

12.2.2.2 Chronology of UGSS Improvements – Tiruchirappalli Corporation

TCC has had a progressive expansion of the Under Ground Sewerage Schemes (UGSS), characterized by a phased implementation strategy spanning over two decades. The infrastructure development began in 1997, initially targeting the old municipality area of Tiruchirappalli. This was followed by a more comprehensive project in 2000, the Tiruchirappalli Srirangam UGSS, which extended coverage to the Golden Rock and Srirangam municipal areas, while also addressing sections omitted during the first phase. The most recent iteration, the Srirangam 2018 scheme, signifies a targeted effort to complete the sanitation network by covering the remaining "left over" areas of Srirangam. Collectively, this timeline reflects a systematic transition from central municipal coverage to peripheral and previously underserved zones to ensure total urban sanitation.

Table 12.11: Chronology of UGSS Coverage - TCC

Scheme	Area covered
1997 – UGSS	Old municipality area of Tiruchirappalli
Tiruchirappalli Srirangam UGSS – 2000	Left our area of older municipal area of Tiruchirappalli, golden rock, Srirangam municipal area
Srirangam 2018	Left over area of Srirangam

Source: Tiruchirappalli Corporation

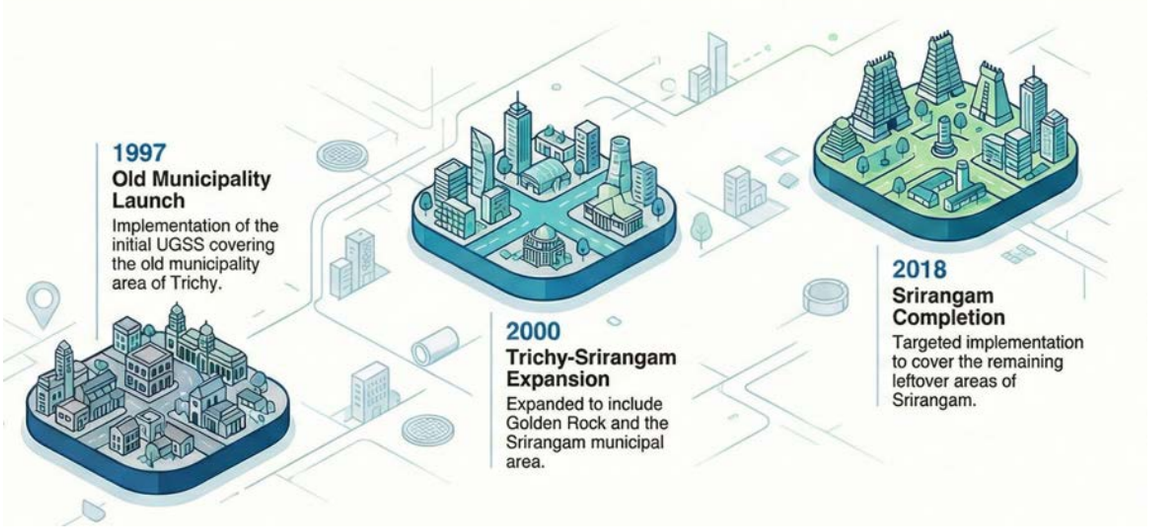


Figure 12.10: Evolution of Tiruchirappalli's UGSS

The areas not covered under the sewerage scheme are proposed to be included in the network through upgrades and improvements in the existing system under programmes/schemes, primarily the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). Under Ground Sewerage Scheme (UGSS) network expansion is proposed for the city in four phases.

i. The first phase covers the network-omitted area in Srirangam Zone and is currently in progress.

ii. The second covers the network-omitted area in the city's core and rehabilitates existing STP, expanding the UGSS with an additional STP at Keelakalkandarkottai. This will aid in the prevention of unauthorized raw sewage disposal into the Cauvery and Koraiyar rivers, and Uyyakondan canal.

iii. The third phase is geared towards expanding the UGSS network with an additional STP at Panjapur with a capacity of 100 MLD.

iv. The last phase is focussed towards expanding the UGSS network in TCC with additional STP at Kulumani Road.

Table 12.12: Proposed Sewerage Coverage - Phase wise

Scheme	UGSS – Phase 2	UGSS – Phase 3	UGSS – Phase 4
Funding	**AMRUT & ABD**	**AMRUT & ABD**	**AMRUT**
Wards	8,9,10,11,12,15,16,17.18,21,24,25,26, 35,40,41, 42,45,54 (parts)	25,26,40,41,42,45,46,55,58,60,61,63 (parts)	For the left-over area Ward, no - 8,25,46,55,56,63,64 and 65
	36,37,38,43,44 (complete wards)	57,59,62,65 (complete wards)	
Total Wards covered	24 wards	16 wards	8 wards
Total length	287.825 Km	300.445 Km	143.662 Km
Pumping mains	29.735 km	32 km	35.08km
Deep penetration tank	11264	11976	5872
Pumping station	29	6	9
Road side pumping station	20	20	20
House connection	36469	37004	12801
Completion Status	99.02%	95.01%	15.09%

Source: Tiruchirappalli Corporation

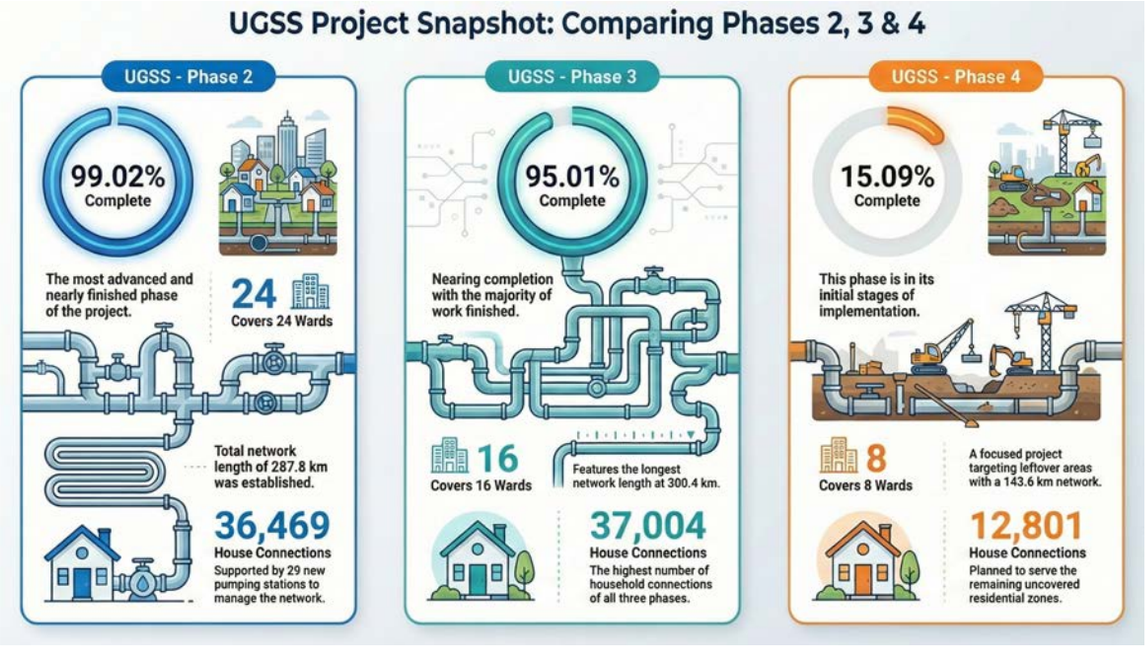
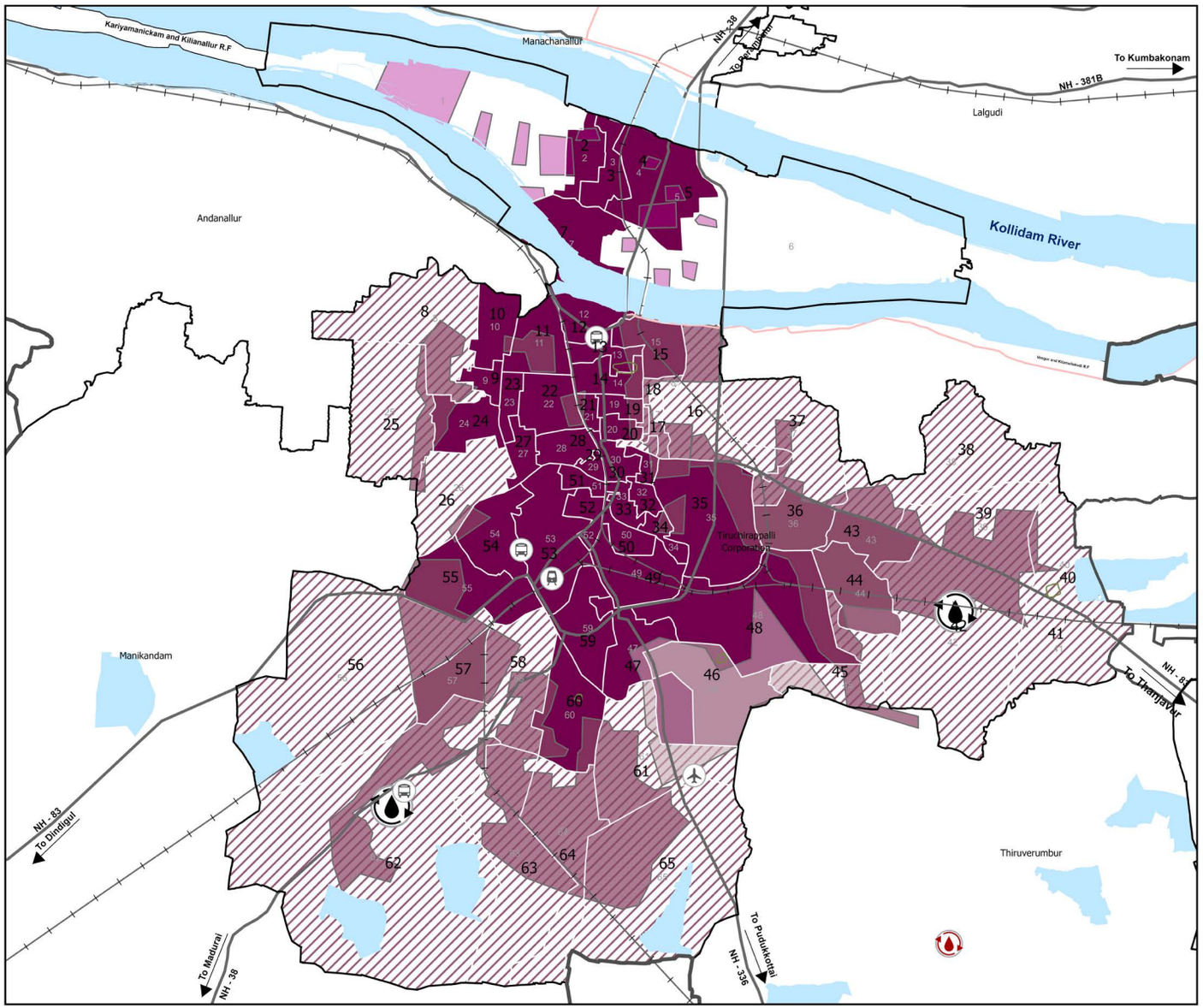
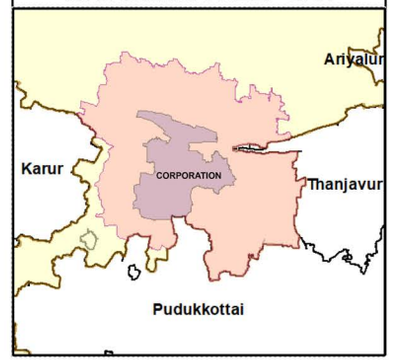


Figure 12.11: Phase-wise status of UGSS completion - TCC

The spatial distribution of the sewer network provided in the map below in the Tiruchirappalli Corporation map provides a clear visual representation of the implementation phases outlined in the previous data. The high-density grid located in the central and southern wards corresponds to the 1997 UGSS and 2000 Tiruchirappalli Srirangam UGSS, where the infrastructure was established to serve the old municipality and the Golden Rock area. Conversely, the more dispersed lines extending toward the northern bank of the Kollidam River align with the 2018 Srirangam scheme, which aimed to cover the "left over" municipal areas. This visual correlation confirms that the city's sanitation strategy has moved from a centralized core toward the northern and peripheral blocks, ensuring that the newer developments in Srirangam are integrated into the primary urban sewer network.





LEGEND

- CORPORATION BOUNDARY
- BLOCK_BOUNDARY
- WARD BOUNDARY
- BUS STANDS
- AIRPORT
- RAILWAY JUNCTION
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- RAILWAY LINE
- RESERVED FOREST
- WATER BODIES

PHASE WISE UGSS COVERAGE

- PHASE I
- PHASE II
- PHASE III & IV
- SEWERED AREA
- FSTP
- STP

DIRECTORATE OF TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING - TAMIL NADU

DATA SOURCE	TRICHY CORPORATION

SCALE 1 : 2,00,000
PROJECTION : UTM ZONE 44N
DATUM : WGS 1984

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UGSS COVERAGE - TIRUCHIRAPPALLI CORPORATION

Map 12.11: UGSS Coverage - Tiruchirappalli Corporation

12.2.2.3 House Sewer Connections under UGSS

A review of the connection data highlights a significant lag between physical network presence and actual household (HH) integration. While the Corporation has a network covering roughly a quarter of its roads, only 56.35% of households (125707 out of 287,998) are currently integrated into the Under-Ground Sewerage Scheme (UGSS) with the rest with Septic Tank facilities. When it comes to decentralized sewage treatment, 25.55% of the HH completely depend on Septic tanks where septage is collected by private players and transmitted to STP for treatment while 18.1% of the HHs with septic tanks, let out sewage in open drains that connect to the STP for treatment.

Table 12.13: Sewerage Coverage

Urban Local Body	Corporation	Manachanallur	S.Kannanoor
Road Length (Km)	1469.09	60.196	31.808
Sewer Network Length (Km)	389.77	30.586	14.835
Gap (km)	1079.32	29.61	16.973
Achieved (%)	26.53	50.81	46.64
House Holds (Nos.)	287998	8436	4201
House Holds Sewer Connection	162291	3675	1191
Gap (HHC)	125707	4761	3010
Achieved (%)	56.35	43.56	28.35

Source: Tiruchirappalli Corporation and Town Panchayats

This disparity is even more pronounced in Town Panchayats; for instance, in S.Kannanoor, despite a nearly 50% network coverage, only 28.35% of households have formal connections. These figures suggest that the "last-mile" connectivity remains a primary bottleneck in achieving effective urban sanitation coverage.

In areas where the UGSS is absent, particularly in the Municipalities, on-site sanitation systems serve as the primary mode of waste management. Data for Lalgudi and Thuvakudi Municipalities show an overwhelming reliance on septic tanks, with 94.67% and 73.70% of households utilizing these systems respectively. This high prevalence of on-site systems, combined with the gaps in formal sewerage, underscores the critical role that septage management and desludging services play in the LPA's current sanitation ecosystem, especially in the peripheral municipal zones.

Table 12.14: Septic Tank Connections - Municipalities

Municipality Name	Lalgudi	Thuvakudi
House Holds	9129	10831
Number of Houses with Septic Tank	8642	7982
Gap (HHC)	487	2849
Achieved (%)	94.67	73.70

Source: Lalgudi & Thuvakudi Municipality

12.2.2.4 Sewage Collection Mechanisms

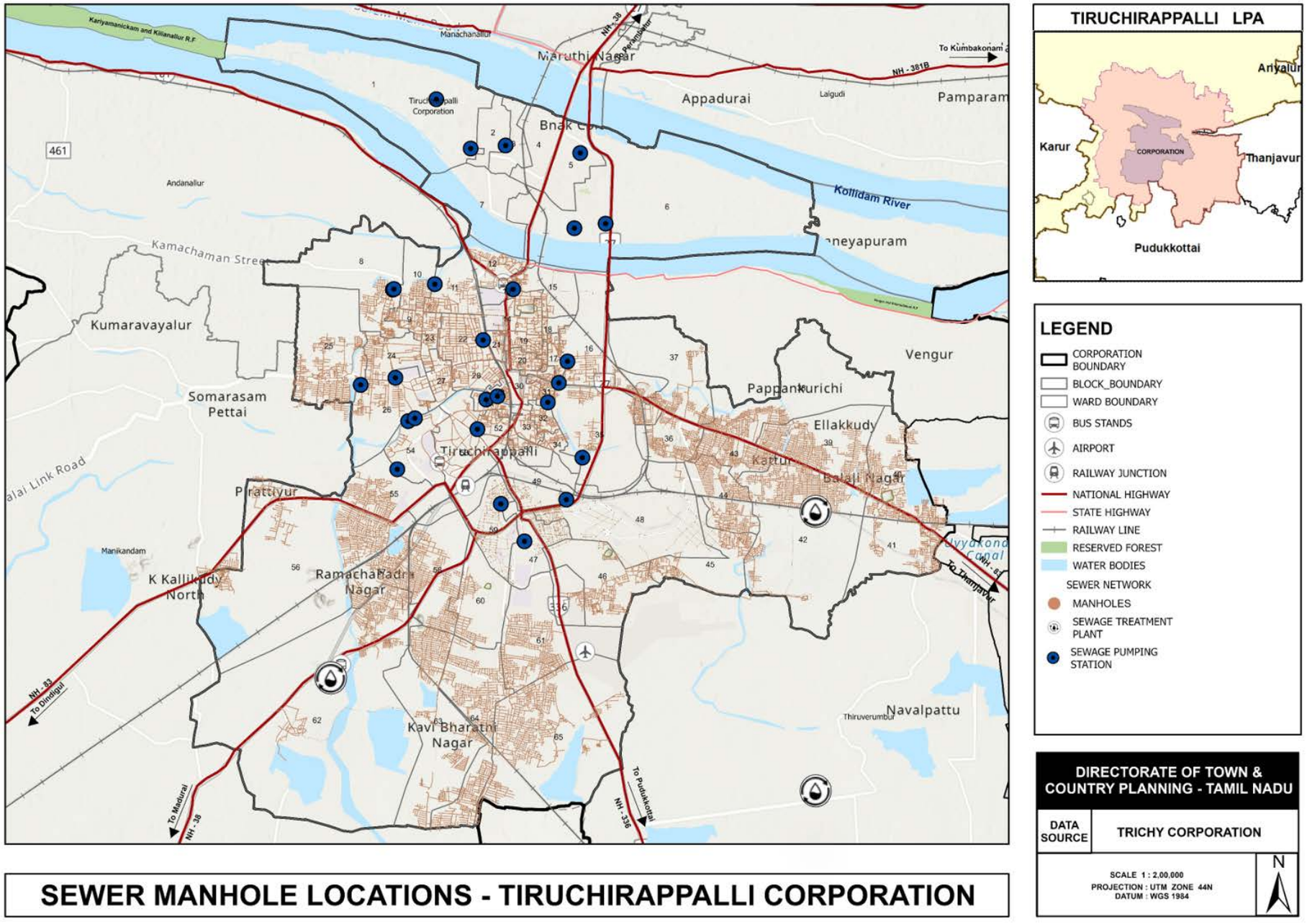
The mechanisms for sewage collection and pumping are currently centred around the Corporation's infrastructure, which manages a daily generation of 112.8 MLD through a network supported by 67 pumping stations and 1,097 manholes. In contrast, the smaller systems in Manachanallur and S.Kannanoor generate significantly less volume (3.85 and 1.25 MLD respectively) and operate with minimal pumping infrastructure.

Table 12.15: Sewerage Infrastructure - TLPA

Components	Corporation	Manachanallur TP	S.Kannanoor TP
Sewage generation	112.8	3.85	1.25
Manholes (No.)	1097	1186	572
Sewage pumping station	67	1	1

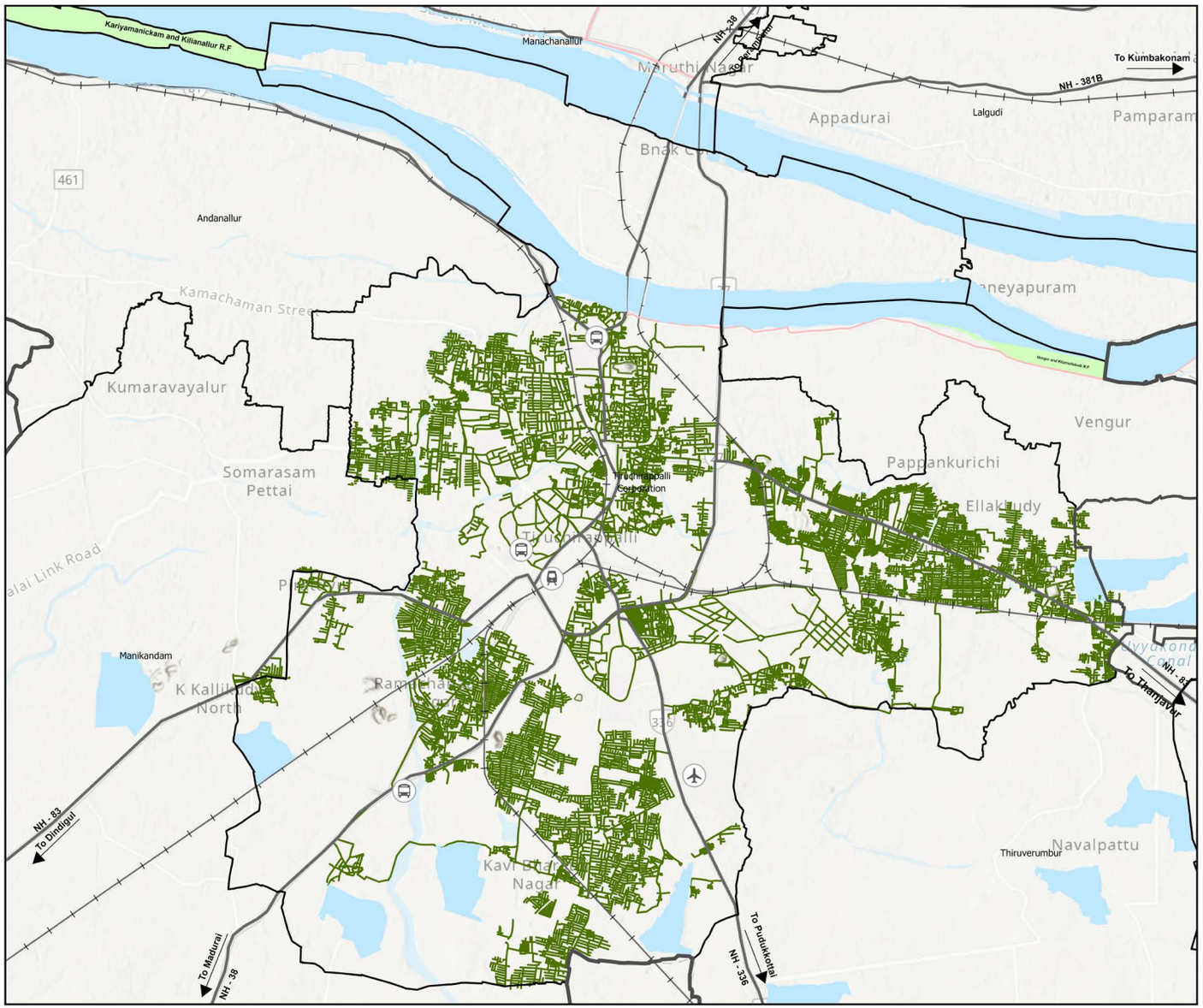
Source: Tiruchirappalli Urban Local Bodies

UGSS Network coverage for the corporation is spatially represented in the map below depicting an integrated and strategically distributed sanitation infrastructure within the Tiruchirappalli Corporation, where the density of the sewer network and the placement of sewage pumping stations align closely with the city's historical and commercial evolution. The infrastructure exhibits a centralized concentration within the core urban wards, likely reflecting the 1997 and 2000 UGSS phases, while the presence of pumping stations across the Kollidam River indicates the successful execution of the 2018 Srirangam expansion. It is also observed that, though the peripheral blocks in the East and South have the network in principle, house hold connections and pumping infrastructures seems to be lacking at present.



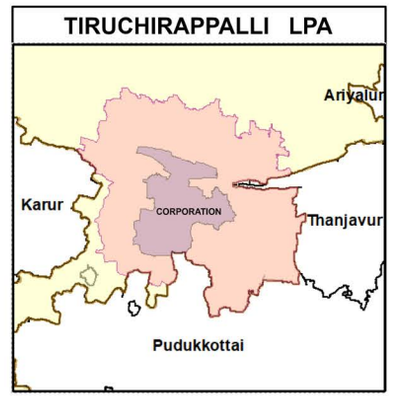
SEWER MANHOLE LOCATIONS - TIRUCHIRAPPALLI CORPORATION

Map 12.12: Sewer Manhole Locations - Tiruchirappalli Corporation



SEWER NETWORK - TIRUCHIRAPPALLI CORPORATION

Map 12.13: Sewer Network - Tiruchirappalli Corporation



LEGEND

- CORPORATION BOUNDARY
- BLOCK_BOUNDARY
- BUS STANDS
- AIRPORT
- RAILWAY JUNCTION
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- RAILWAY LINE
- RESERVED FOREST
- WATER BODIES
- SEWER NETWORK

DIRECTORATE OF TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING - TAMIL NADU	
DATA SOURCE	TRICHY CORPORATION
SCALE 1 : 2,00,000 PROJECTION : UTM ZONE 44N DATUM : WGS 1984	N

It is also important to note that, sewage collected from decentralized mechanisms through private players is eventually sent to the STPs for further treatment. The management of septage has undergone a strategic shift to mitigate illegal dumping and improve operational efficiency. Previously, the Panjapur STP was the sole disposal point, but the Corporation has since decentralized this by establishing four decanting facilities at Anna Stadium, Pookollai, Vayaloor Road, and Srirangam. This spatial distribution allows private operators to discharge septage at the nearest facility based on customer location. However, field reports indicate that operators servicing peripheral areas like Samayapuram or those facing long travel distances still occasionally resort to illegal disposal in canals or open in open areas near bypass like NH45, emphasizing the need for further decentralized decanting points in the city's outskirts.

12.2.2.5 Sewage Treatment Plants

Sewage treatment is currently handled by facilities at Panjapur and Kilakalkandarkottai. The Panjapur Waste Stabilization Pond (WSP) operates at a capacity of 58.64 MLD functioning by WSP method (ancient method) and it takes vast of land stretch to treat the effluent water, around 250 acres. The newer plant with advanced SBR technology at Kilakalkandarkottai (37 MLD) is in its trial run phase. An additional 100 MLD SBR plant is proposed for Panjapur to handle future loads. While these facilities address urban sewage, smaller units like Manachanallur and S.Kannanoor report minimal sewage generation (3.85 and 1.25 MLD).

Table 12.16: Sewage Treatment Plant Capacity

STP/FSTP Name	Capacity (MLD)
Panjapur STP	58.64
Kilakalkandarkottai STP	37
Kazhankuthu STP	2
Mannachanallur STP	6.41
Navalpattu FSTP	0.1

Source: TWAD Board and Tiruchirappalli Urban Local Bodies

The LPA's treatment capacity is currently in a state of transition and expansion. The primary facility at Panjapur uses Waste Stabilization Pond (WSP) technology with a capacity of 58.64 MLD. To meet growing demands and higher environmental standards, the city is moving toward advanced Sequential Batch Reactor (SBR) technology. A 37 MLD SBR plant at Kilakalkandarkottai is currently in its trial run phase, and a massive 100 MLD SBR facility is proposed for Panjapur. This technological shift is essential for improving the quality of treated effluent and supporting the city's goals for water reuse.

Table 12.17: Sewage Treatment Plant Details

S.No	Location of the STP	Capacity (MLD)	Technology	Present Stage
1	Panjapur	58.64	WSP (Waste Stabilization Pond)	Running Condition- 58.00 MLD sewage treated.
2	Kilakalkandarkottai	37.00	SBR Technology	All works completed and trial run in progress.
3	Panjapur	100.00	SBR Technology	Under Construction

Source: TWAD Board



Figure 12.12: Panjapur Sewage Treatment Plant

12.2.2.6 Disposal and Reuse of Treated Water

With respect to the corporation, the treated water from Panjapur WSP is let into River Koraiyar for surface recharge whereas, Town panchayats such as Manachanallur and S.Kannanoor provide treated wastewater free of charge for irrigation, demonstrating a localized approach to resource recovery. However,

there is a huge scope and market for treated water reuse for industrial, construction and other sectors and the existing model could be scaled up to other uses as well as the LPA expands its treatment capacities.

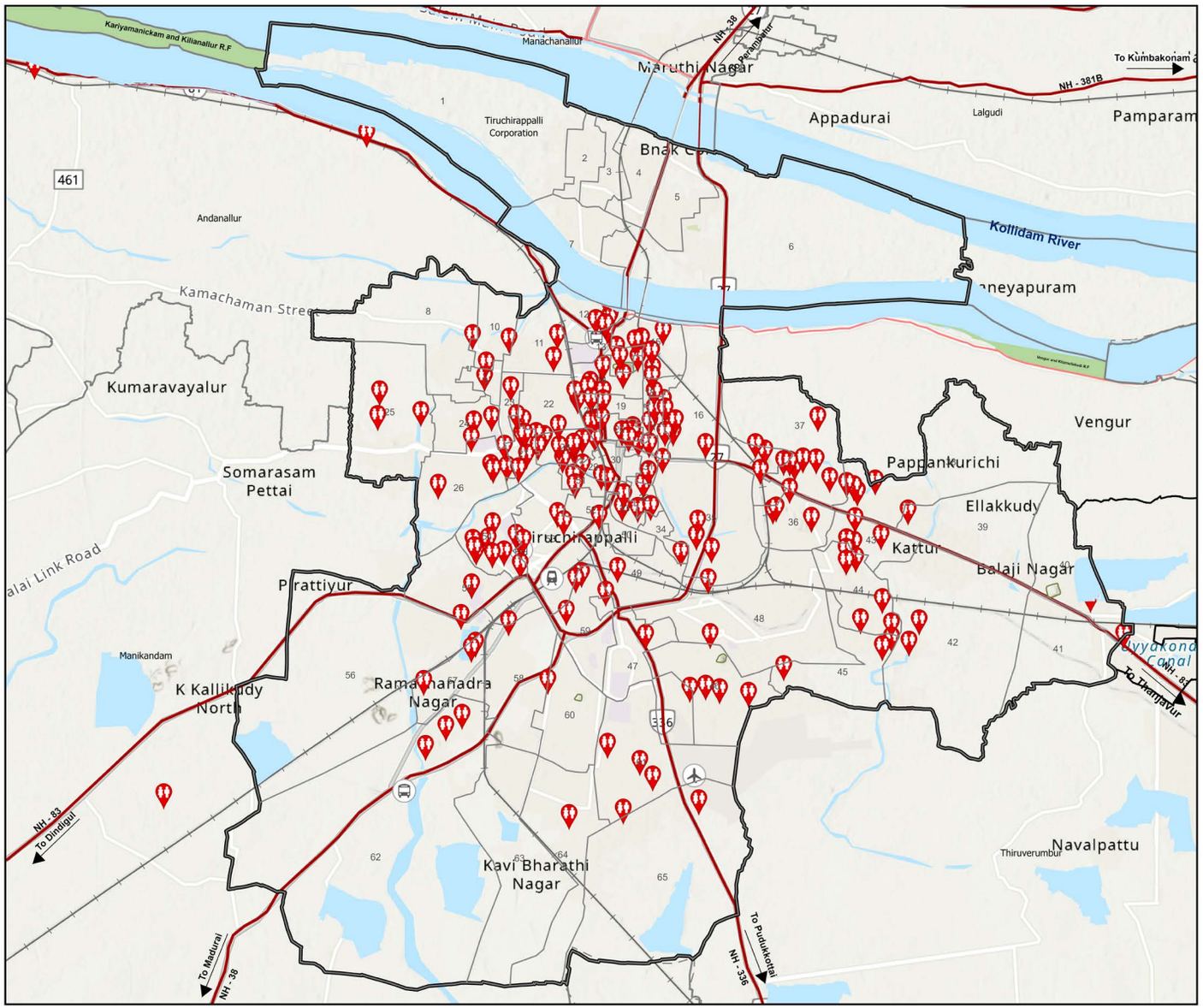
12.2.2.7 Sanitation Facilities

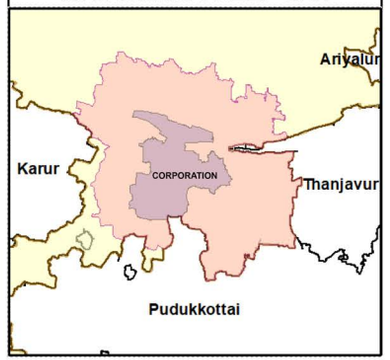
The assessment of sanitation facilities and the Open Defecation Free (ODF) status within the Tiruchirappalli LPA highlights a comprehensive institutional effort to eliminate open defecation and provide adequate public hygiene infrastructure. As depicted in maps below, the spatial distribution of these facilities and the ODF status map reveal a city-wide achievement of baseline sanitation goals.

The Tiruchirappalli City Corporation (TCC) has historically prioritized sanitation, leading to its certification as an Open Defecation Free (ODF)++ city. Spatial mapping of sanitation facilities shows a strategic placement of public toilets and 21 community toilets across the 65 wards to cater to high-density and floating populations. To maintain this status, the Corporation has implemented a "No Open Defecation" policy, supported by regular enforcement and the establishment of decanting facilities to ensure safe septage disposal.

Though the municipalities are adequately provided with sanitation facilities in public places and settlements, certain TPs lack access to sanitation all together such as in S Kannanur and Koothappar highlighting the need for targeted interventions particularly in Town Panchayats.







LEGEND

- CORPORATION BOUNDARY
- WARD BOUNDARY
- BLOCK_BOUNDARY
- BUS STANDS
- AIRPORT
- RAILWAY JUNCTION
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- RAILWAY LINE
- RESERVED FOREST
- WATER BODIES
- PUBLIC TOILETS

DIRECTORATE OF TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING - TAMIL NADU

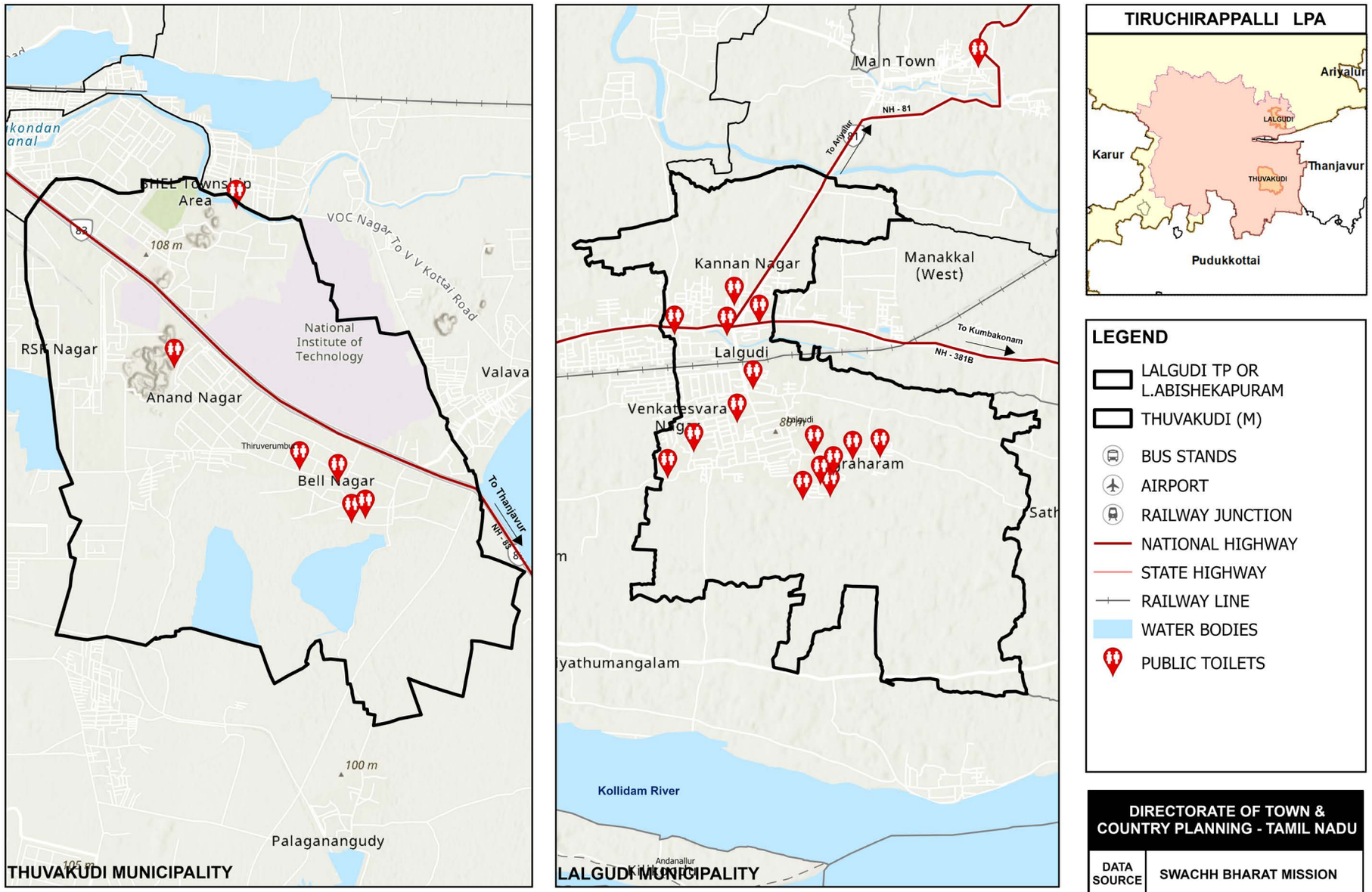
DATA SOURCE	SWACHH BHARAT MISSION

SCALE 1 : 2,00,000
PROJECTION : UTM ZONE 44N
DATUM : WGS 1984

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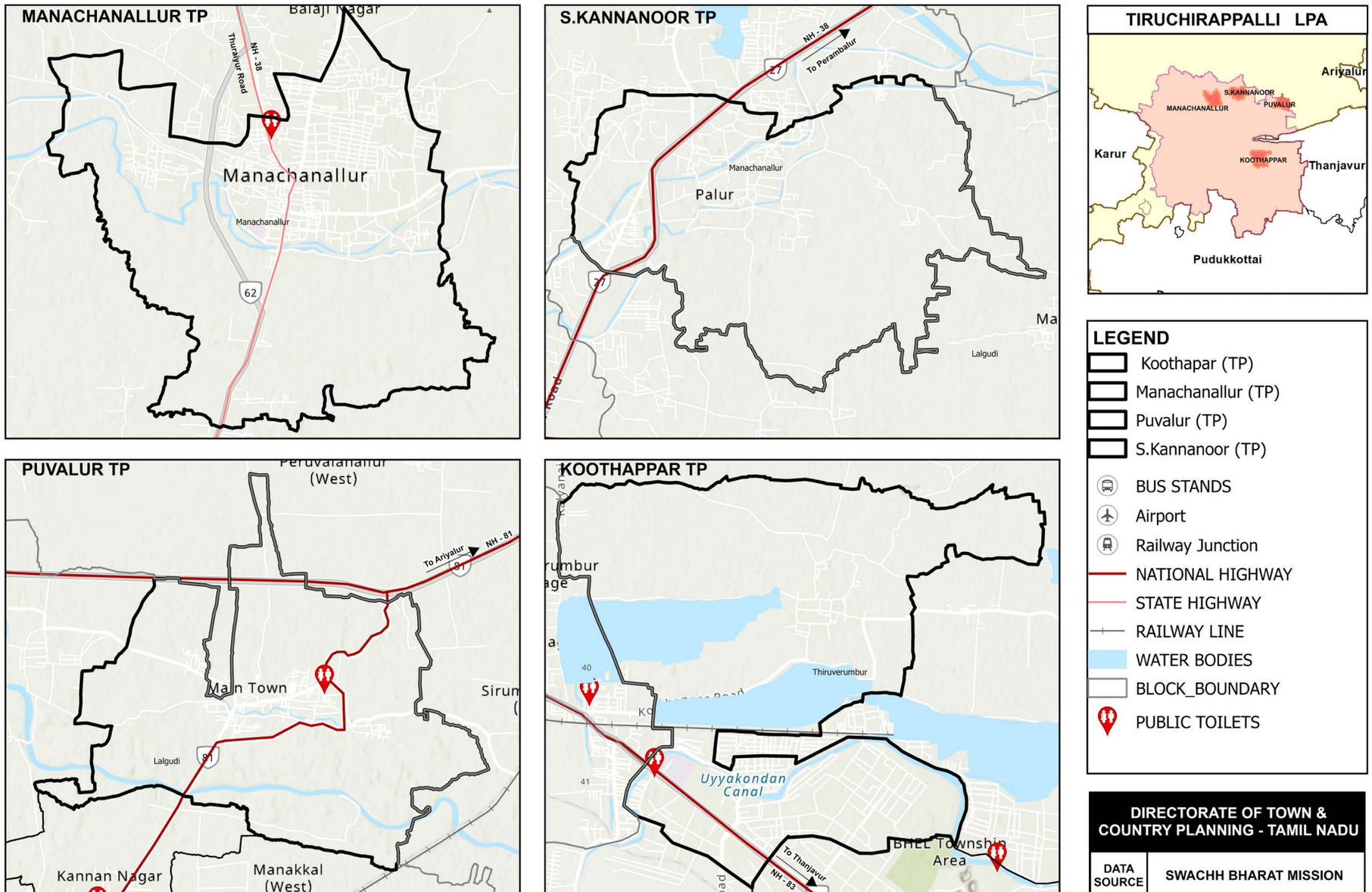
SANITATION FACILITIES - TIRUCHIRAPPALLI CORPORATION

Map 12.14: Sanitation Facilities - Tiruchirappalli Corporation



SANITATION FACILITIES - MUNICIPALITIES IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI LPA

Map 12.15: Sanitation Facilities - Municipalities in Tiruchirappalli LPA



SANITATION FACILITIES- TOWN PANCHAYATS IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI LPA

Map 12.16: Sanitation Facilities - Town Panchayats in Tiruchirappalli LPA

Data obtained from Mission Anthyodhaya & SBM and presented in the bar charts below illustrate a highly variable distribution of sanitation facilities across the Manachanallur, Thiruverumbur, Manikandam, Andanallur, and Lalgudi blocks, highlighting a decentralized infrastructure model where specific villages serve as primary hubs. In Lalgudi, Madagudi dominates with the highest count of 44 facilities, while Kilunallur (34) in Manachanellur and Vengur (23) in Thiruverumbur represent the leading sanitation centers in their respective blocks. Additionally, the data also presents the infrastructure gaps, with several villages such as Iyyampalayam, Kundoor, Navalurkottapattu, and Panayapuram reporting zero facilities, indicating an urgent need for targeted development in these underserved areas especially the Lalgudi Block.

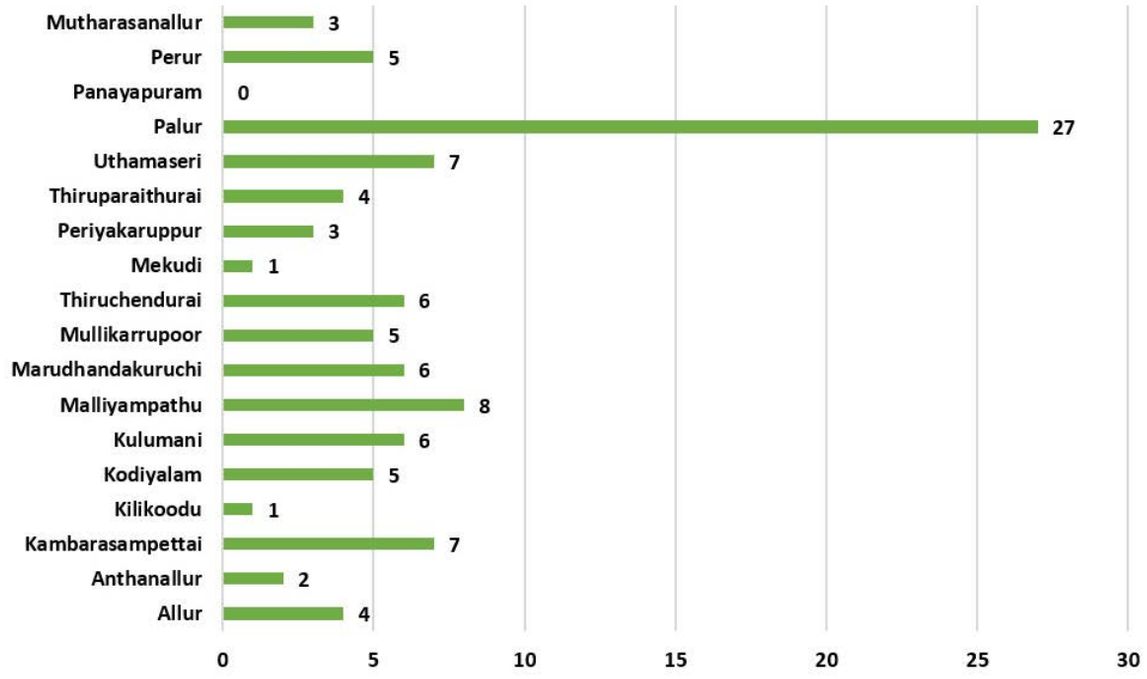


Figure 12.13: Existing Status of Sanitation Facilities – Andanallur Block

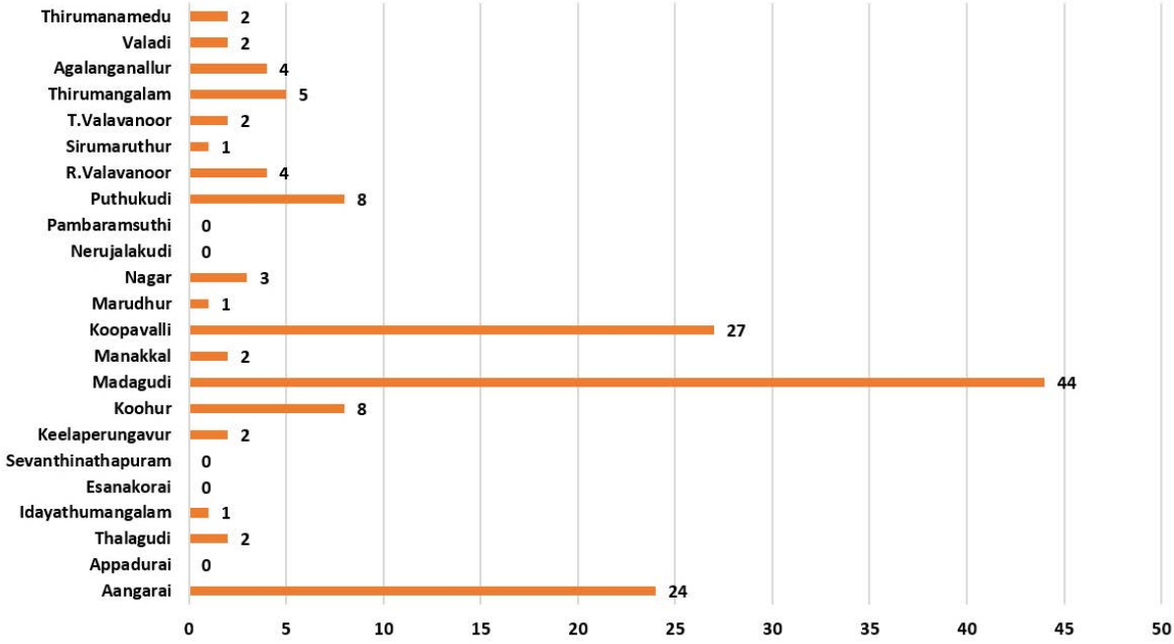


Figure 12.14: Existing Status of Sanitation Facilities – Lalgudi Block

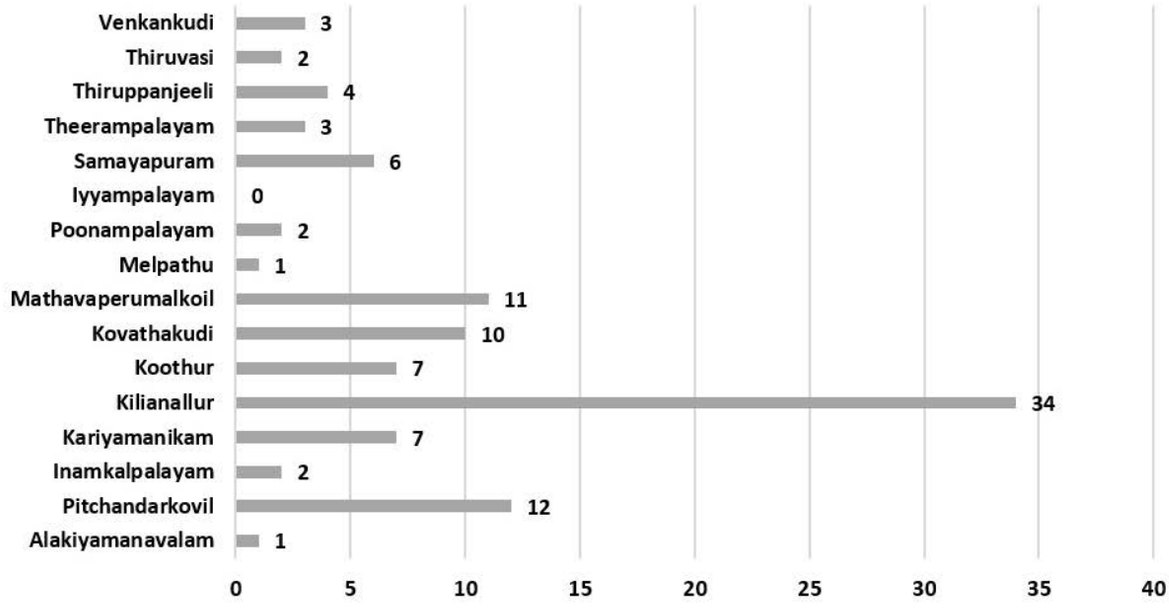


Figure 12.15: Existing Status of Sanitation Facilities – Mannachanallur Block

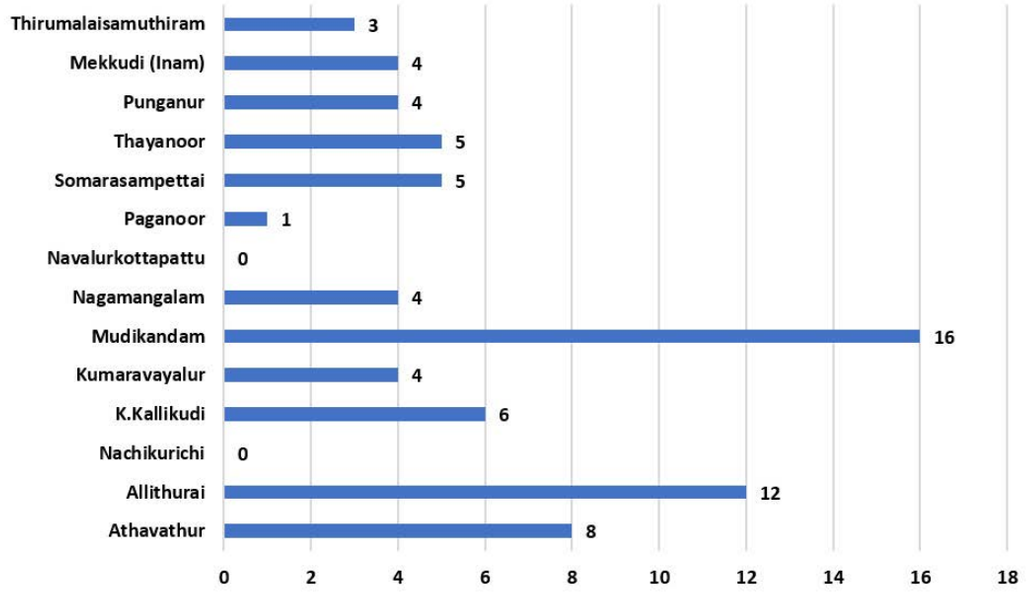


Figure 12.16: Existing Status of Sanitation Facilities – Manikandam Block

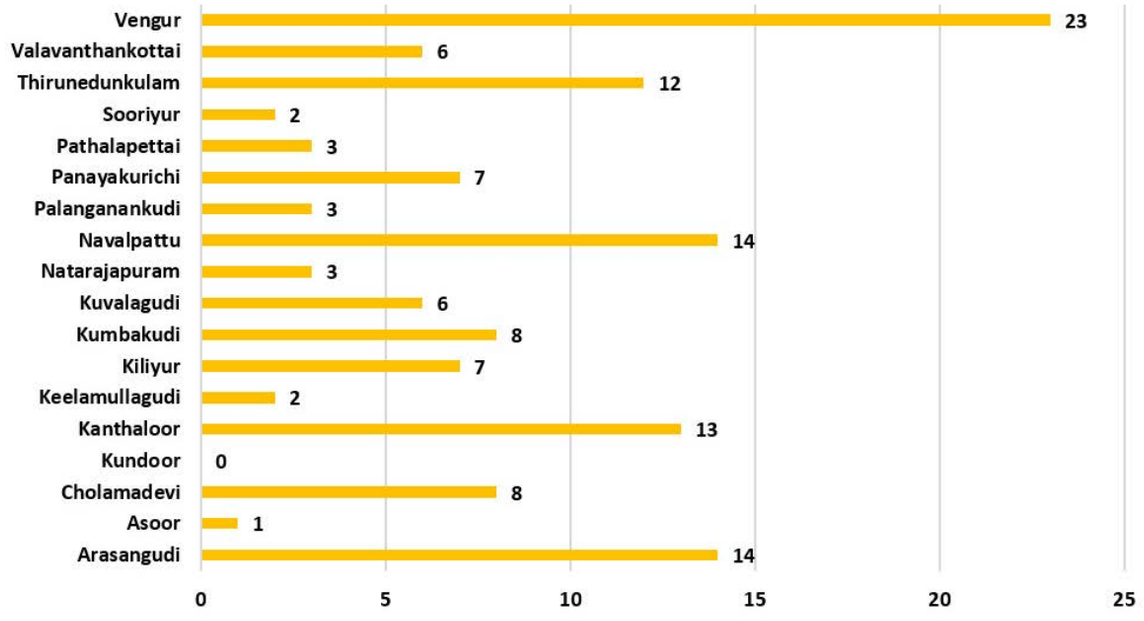
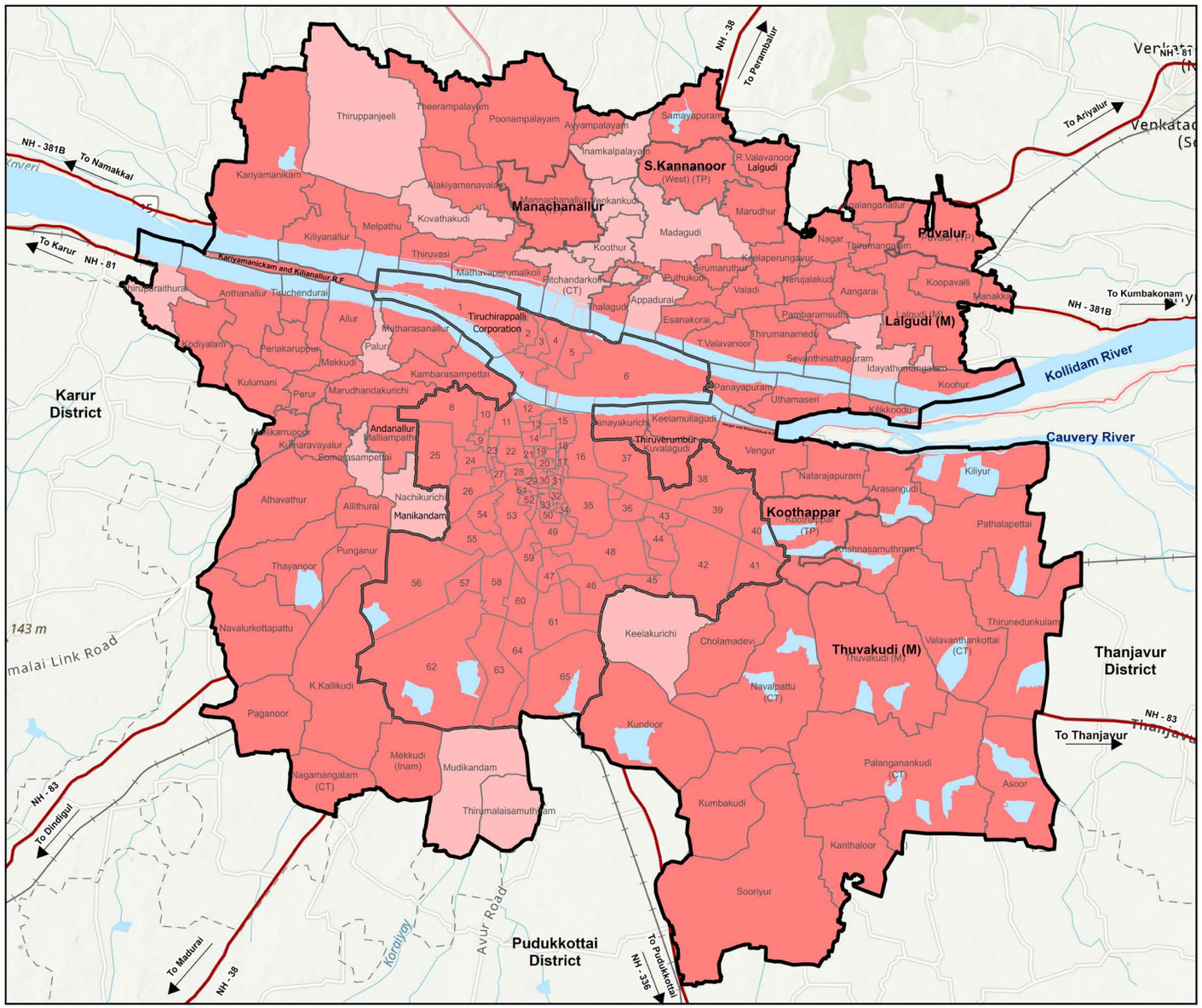
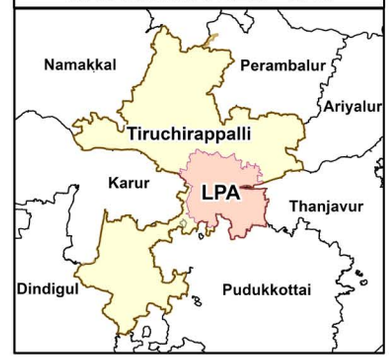


Figure 12.17: Existing Status of Sanitation Facilities – Thiruverumbur Block

Choropleth Map 12.17 spatially presents the ODF status in the Tiruchirappalli LPA.





LEGEND

- LPA BOUNDARY
- CORPORATION BOUNDARY
- WARD BOUNDARY
- BLOCK_BOUNDARY
- HILL BOUNDARY
- RESERVED FOREST
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- RAILWAY LINE
- AIRPORT
- RAILWAY JUNCTION
- BUS STANDS
- WATER BODIES

ODF STATUS

- OD OBSERVED IN MORE THAN 1 OCCASSION
- ODF CERTIFIED

DIRECTORATE OF TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING - TAMIL NADU

DATA SOURCE	MISSION ANTYODAYA

SCALE 1 : 2,00,000
PROJECTION : UTM ZONE 44N
DATUM : WGS 1984

N

OPEN DEFECATION FREE STATUS - TIRUCHIRAPPALLI LPA

Map 12.17: Open Defecation Free Status - Tiruchirappalli LPA

12.2.2.8 Tariff Details for UGD Maintenance Charges

The financial recovery of the Under Ground Sewerage Scheme (UGSS) in the Tiruchirappalli City Corporation (TCC) is managed through a structured tariff system based on the built-up area of the connected property. For domestic connections, monthly user charges range from Rs.100 for smaller units (less than 600 sq.ft.) to Rs.220 for larger residences (above 1,801 sq.ft.). Non-domestic connections follow a similar tiered structure but at a significantly higher rate, ranging from Rs.300 to Rs.660 per month. While these tariffs are designed to ensure maintenance and cost recovery, the broader service level assessment indicates a significant gap in collection efficiency.

Currently, the collection efficiency for water and sewerage-related charges stands at 65%, falling short of the 90% benchmark. Although there is a year-on-year improvement of 5%, increasing the collection efficiency remains a critical objective for the TCC to ensure the long-term operational viability of its expanding sewage treatment and network infrastructure.

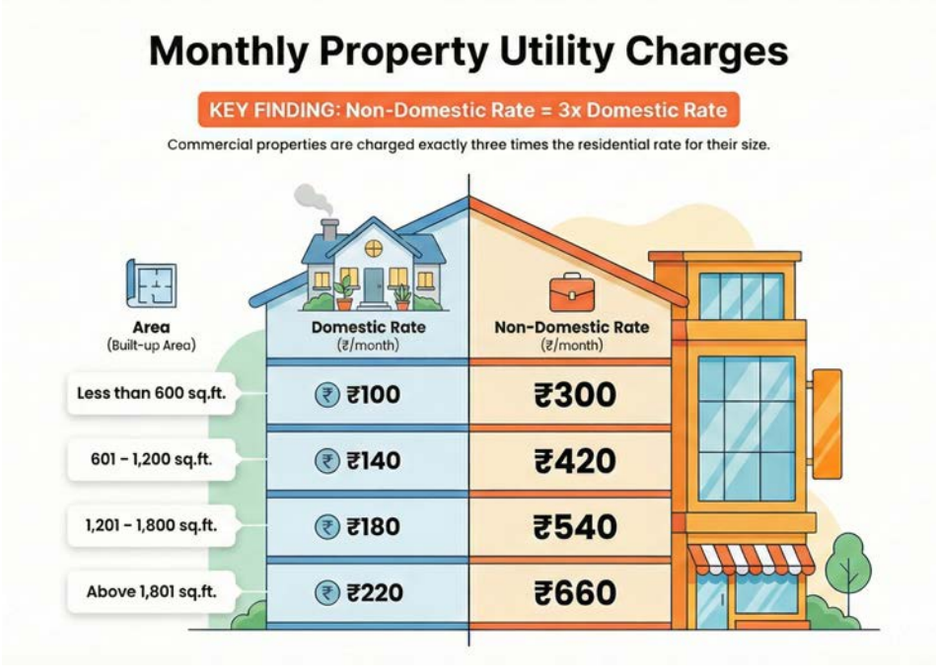


Figure 12.18: Monthly UGSS Charges - Tiruchirappalli Corporation

12.2.3 Storm Water Management

12.2.3.1 Rainfall Pattern in Tiruchirappalli

The LPA receives major share of its rainfall from North East monsoon. Northeastern monsoon occurs during November – December during which it receives intermittent rainfall of 722.6 mm.

The analysis of rainfall data for Tiruchirappalli over the 5-year period, reveals a pattern of significant inter-annual variability, with actual precipitation often deviating from the established normal rainfall of 818 mm. The region experienced a major surplus in 2021, reaching a peak of 1222.7 mm, followed by a steady decline through 2023. Seasonally, the climate is characterized by a distinct dry period in the first quarter, followed by a substantial increase in precipitation during the North-East Monsoon months of October and November, which serve as the primary contributors to the annual water table. The correlation between the number of rainfall days and total precipitation indicates that while rain events are frequent in the latter half of the year, the intensity of these events is highest in November, necessitating robust urban drainage systems to manage sudden peak flows.

Table 12.18: Tiruchirappalli's Rainfall Pattern

Actual Rainfall (mm)						Normal Rainfall (mm)
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 (Up to 30.09.2024)	
635	748.8	1222.7	854.1	645.4	378	818

Source: TWAD Board

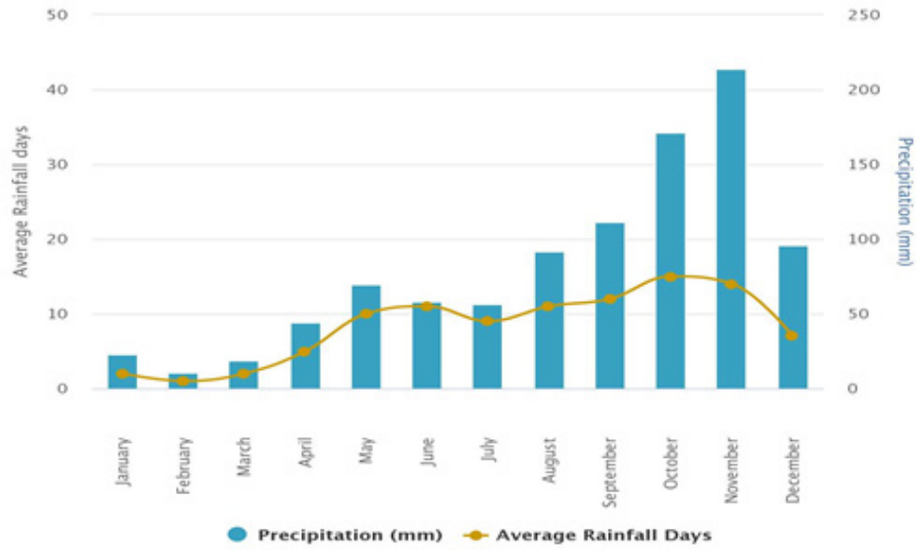


Figure 12.19: Average Rainfall - Tiruchirappalli

Source: TWAD Board and WRD

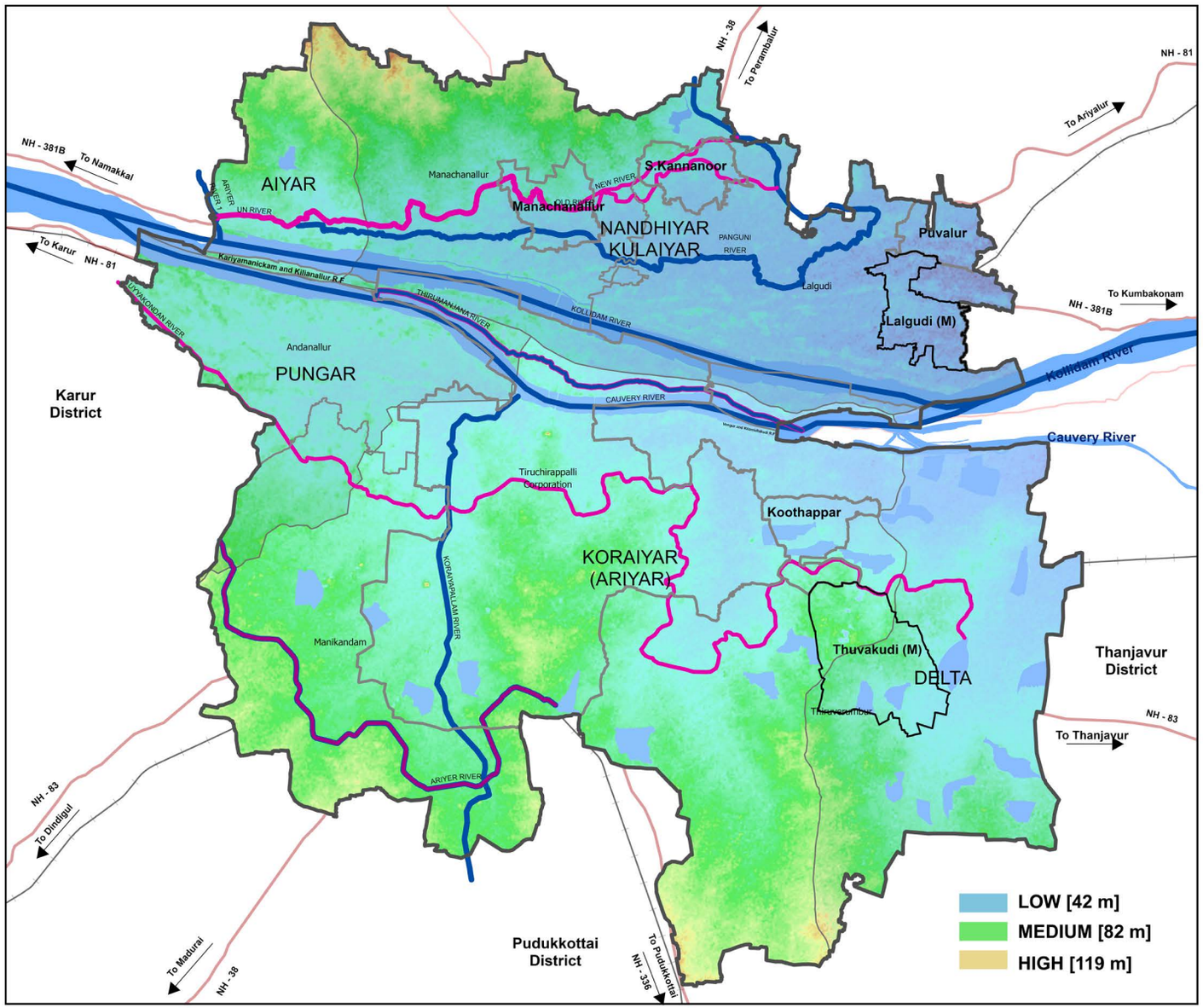
12.2.3.2 Primary Channels and Flow Pattern

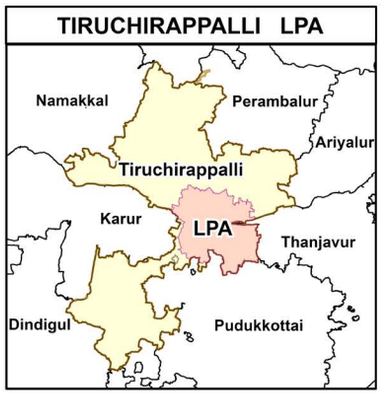
The drainage network map below identifies five sub-basins in the LPA under the Overall Cauvery River Basin [CRB] viz., Aiyar, Nandhiyar/Kulayar, Pungar, and Koraiyar/Ariyar and Delta which dictate the flow patterns across the LPA. The overall elevation profile is also such that the land gently slopes toward the Cauvery in the southern part of the LPA and towards the East in the northern part of the LPA particularly the Lalgudi Taluk.

The primary river system in the LPA comprises of Rivers Cauvery, Kollidam, Ariyar and Panguni Rivers and the flood carriers are the major primary channels such as Uiyyakondan, traversing E-W along the LPA, Koraiyaaru that flows N-S and the New Kattalai High Level Channel that drains into the Cauvery followed by the Thirumanjana Kaveri cutting across Srirangam.

This natural topography is augmented by an engineered network of over 22 existing drain branches and integrated storage tanks that funnel urban runoff toward major arteries like the Uyyakondan and the New Kattalai High Level Channel, eventually reaching primary discharge points at the Cauvery and Kollidam Rivers.







LEGEND

- LPA BOUNDARY
- CORPORATION BOUNDARY
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- HILL BOUNDARY
- RESERVED FOREST
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- RAILWAY LINE
- AIRPORT
- RAILWAY JUNCTION
- BUS STANDS
- WATER BODIES
- RIVERS
- PRIMARY CHANNELS

DIRECTORATE OF TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING - TAMIL NADU	
DATA SOURCE	WRD/DDMA
SCALE 1 : 2,00,000 PROJECTION : UTM ZONE 44N DATUM : WGS 1984	N

DRAINAGE NETWORK - TIRUCHIRAPPALLI LPA

Map 12.18: Drainage Network - Tiruchirappalli LPA

12.2.3.3 Drainage Pattern in TCC

The drainage pattern in Corporation is such that it is divided into four major zones viz.,

- The Srirangam where the primary channels are the Malattar and Thirumanjana Kaveri ultimately draining into the Kollidam.
- Zone 2 covers the terrain between the Uyyakondan channel and the Cauvery River, which is the northern part of the corporation comprising major wards [9 to 24], leveraging the Uyyakondan's secondary network to discharge runoff back into the Cauvery River
- Zone 3, which is bounded by the city's corporation limits to the North, South, and West and the Koraiyar River to the East, relies on the distributaries of the New Kattalai High-Level Channel (NKHLC) to channel water into the Koraiyar River which encompasses the peripheral areas of the Corporation.
- Zone 4 manages the complex intersection of the Uyyakondan Channel and the Koraiyar River, using a combination of drainage channels and NKHLC distributaries to discharge into both the Uyyakondan Channel and the Koraiyar River.

Table 12.19: Existing Drainage Zones - TCC

S.No	Zone Boundary	Storm Water Carriers	Ultimate Carrier
1	Area between the Cauvery River and the Kollidam River	Distributaries of Malattar Channel	Kollidam River
2	Area between the Uyyakondan channel and the Cauvery River	Distributaries of Uyyakondan Channel	Cauvery River
3	Area Bounded between Corporation limit from North, South, West and Koraiyar River from East	Distributaries of New Kattalai High-Level Channel (NKHLC)	Koraiyar River
4	Area Bounded by Uyyakondan Channel, Koraiyar River and Corporation Limit from South East	Drainage Channels and Distributaries of NKHLC	Uyyakondan Channel & Koraiyar River

Source: Net Zero Climate Resilient City Action Plan for TCC_ICLEI

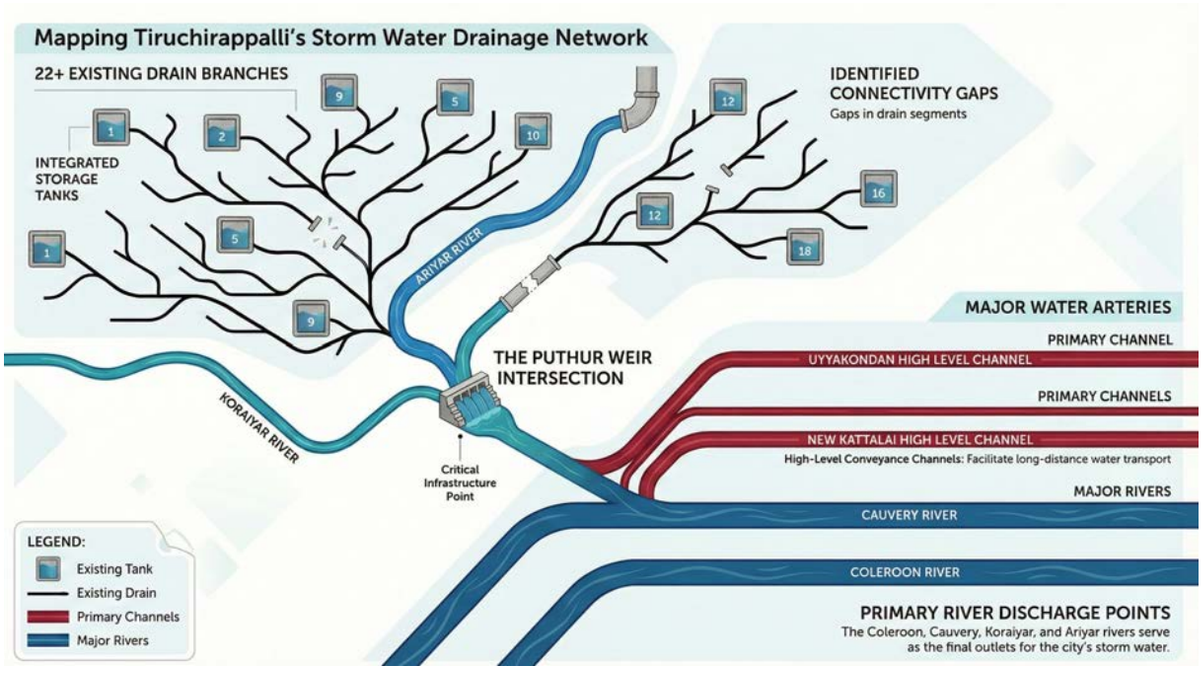


Figure 12.20: Storm Water Drainage Network – Tiruchirappalli

The hydrological landscape of the Tiruchirappalli Corporation is defined by an intricate network of tanks that serve as critical reservoirs for groundwater recharge, urban drainage and micro-climatic management. A primary inference from the data presented in the table below is the central role of the New Kattalai High Level Channel (NKHLC), which acts as the primary feeder for over half of the water bodies in the Corporation. Tanks such as Pirattiyur, Kothamangalam Chinna Kulam, and the Mela Panjapur Tank are directly sustained by specific NKHLC distributaries.

This system often operates through a cascading flow where the Chetti Tank is fed by Distributary No. 14 of the NKHLC only after it passes through Sengulam Tank. And the Sengulam Tank receives its supply after water passes through Kanakkan Tank. This inter-dependency pronunces that any blockage or encroachment in an upstream tank or its feeder channel directly impacts the water security of the downstream tanks making the entire chain sensitive to localized blockages or environmental degradation.

As the network extends into more densely populated urban zones near Tanjore Road and Pudukottai Road, the reliance on the canal system shifts toward local catchment management. In these areas, tanks such as Ammankulam and Vanivan Kulam function primarily as collection points for stormwater runoff from surrounding residential colonies. Furthermore, the system plays a vital role in protecting critical infrastructure; for instance, the Parai Tank is specifically designated to receive outfall from the airport area. This data highlights the significant environmental challenges facing the region's water security.

Table 12.20: Lakes in Tiruchirappalli Corporation

Sl.No	Name of Tank	Locations	Fed By
1	Pirattiyur Tank	Located along NH 45	Distributary No. 2 of New Kattalai High Level Channel (NKHLC)
2	Kothamangalam Chinna Kulam	Located in Ramji Nagar NH 45	
3	Kothamangalam Periya Kulam	Located along railway track towards Dindigul in Ramji Nagar	Distributary No. 4 of New Kattalai High Level Channel (NKHLC)
4	Mela Panjapur Tank	Located along Madurai Road	Distributary No. 6 of New Kattalai High Level Channel (NKHLC)
5	Sengurichi Tank	Located along Madurai Road in Panjapur	
6	Kallan Kulam	Located between NH 45 & NH 45B in Karumandapam	Distributary No. 14 of New Kattalai High Level Channel (NKHLC)
7	Chetti Tank	Located along Pudukottai Railway Line	Distributary No. 14 of NKHLC after passing through Sengulam Tank
8	Sengulam Tank	Located near crossing of Pudukottai railway line & sathanur main road	Distributary No. 14 of NKHLC after passing through Kanakkan Tank
9	Sathanur Periya Kulam	Located in K. Sathanur	Distributary No. 14A New Kattalai High Level Channel (NKHLC)
10	Kanakkan Tank	Located eastern of K. Sathanur Road	
11	Sengulam Tank	Located along Pudukottai Road	Receives water from local colonies; passes to Uyyakondan Channel
12	Periya Kulam	Located along Pudukottai Road near National Dairy Development Board	Distributary No. 15A of New Kattalai High Level Channel (NKHLC)
13	Parai Tank	Located Near Kottappatu Village	Storm water from airport area outfalls into this tank

14	Rayappa Udhaiyan Tank	Located along Pudukottai Road Near Sembattu Area	Distributary No. 15 of New Kattalai High Level Channel (NKHLC)
15	Sembattu Periya Kulam	Located in Sembattu village near Pudukottai Road	
16	Ammankulam	Located northern side of Tanjore Road	Storm water from Surya, Nehru, and Jagannathapuram areas
17	Vanivan Kulam	Located near Swaminathan St.	Storm water from Tanjore road and surrounding Nagar areas
18	Valathivar Tank	Located across Tanjore railway line near Ambikapuram Road	Rainfed Tank
19	Vadakku Mulli Tank	Located South of Tanjore Railway Line Near Ambikapuram Rd	Rainfed Tank
20	Teru Tank	Located Near Kamaraj Road	Rainfed; receives sewage/storm water from residential areas
21	Thattan Tank	Located Near Kamaraj Road	Rainfed Tank
22	Mavadi Kulam	Located Near Poneripuram Main Road	Distributary No. 15 of New Kattalai High Level Channel (NKHLC)

Source: Net Zero Climate Resilient City Action Plan for TCC_ICLEI

12.2.3.4 Distribution Network and Typology

The storm water drainage (SWD) system shows a moderate coverage of 52.97% against the road network in the Corporation, with 778.12 km of drain. However, the typology of the drains is a concern; the vast majority of the Corporation's drains are open (485.4 km) compared to only 38.5 km of closed drains. This pattern is consistent across Municipalities and Town Panchayats, where closed drains are almost non-existent. This reliance on open drains poses significant risks of contamination, blockage by solid waste, and reduced efficiency during peak rainfall events, necessitating a shift toward integrated and closed drainage systems.

From the map below, it can be deciphered that most parts of Thiruverumbur, Manikandam and Andanallur block depend on open drain system that call for frequent maintenance and prone to encroachment. It is also observed that the fringe villages of the corporation lack storm water drains which incidentally are highly flood prone mandating targeted interventions.

Table 12.21: Storm Water Distribution Network and typology

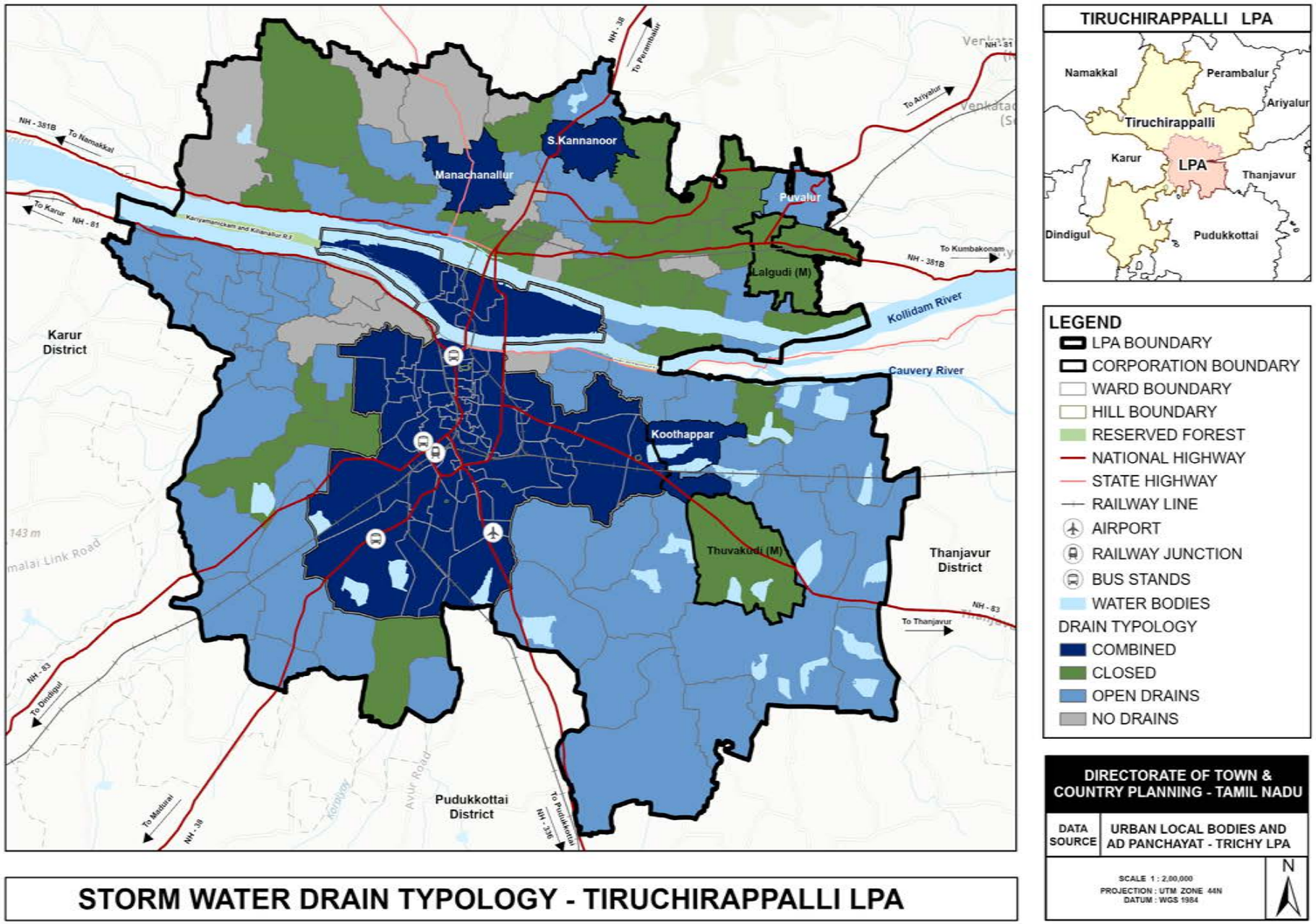
Name	No of HH	No of HH with SWD connection	Gap (km)	Achieved (%)	Length of road (Km)	Length of Storm water drain (Km)	Gap (km)	Achieved (%)
Corporation	287998	201346	86652	69.91	1469.09	778.124	690.97	52.97
Thuvakudi (M)	10894	4634	6260	42.54	62.05	27.714	34.34	44.66
Lalgudi (M)	9050	4525	4525	50.00	45.796	17.366	28.43	37.92
Koothappar (TP)	3824	3022	802	79.03	30.092	14.09	16.00	46.82
Mannachanallur (TP)	8436	4361	4075	51.70	60.196	16	44.20	26.58
Puvalur (TP)	2210	1989	221	90.00	24.3	6.083	18.22	25.03
S.Kannanoor (West) (TP)	4201	3568	633	84.93	31.808	16.721	15.09	52.57

Source: Tiruchirappalli Urban Local Bodies

Table 12.22: Storm Water Drain Typology

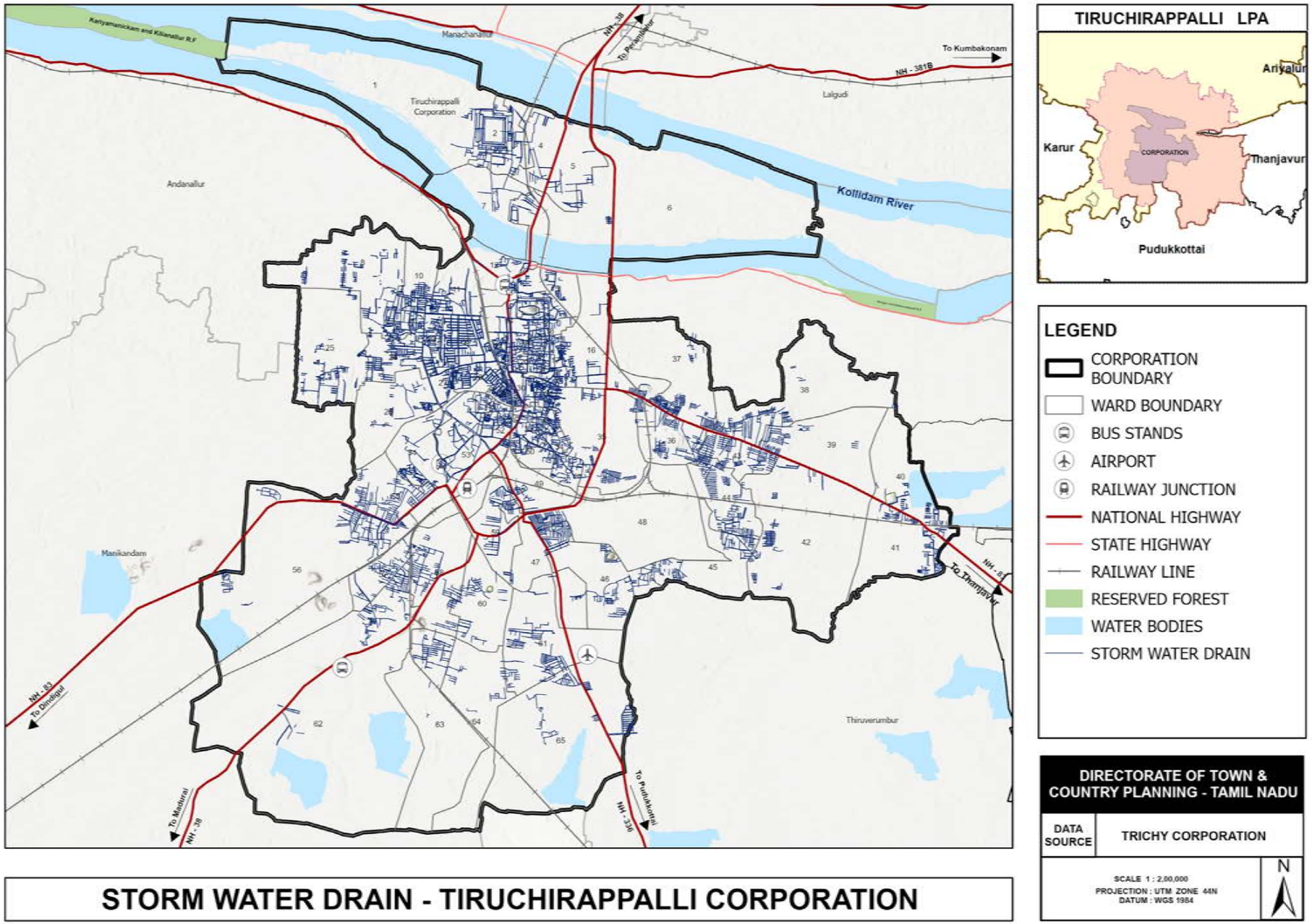
Administrative Unit	Length of Open drain (in Km)	Length of Closed drain (in Km)
Corporation	485.397	38.546
Thuvakudi (M)	27.714	0
Lalgudi (M)	17.366	0
Koothappar (TP)	13.59	0.5
Mannachanallur (TP)	1	15
Puvalur (TP)	6.083	0
S.Kannanoor (West) (TP)	16.521	0.2

Source: Tiruchirappalli Urban Local Bodies



STORM WATER DRAIN TYPOLOGY - TIRUCHIRAPPALLI LPA

Map 12.19: Storm Water Drain Network - Tiruchirappalli Corporation



LEGEND

- CORPORATION BOUNDARY
- WARD BOUNDARY
- BUS STANDS
- AIRPORT
- RAILWAY JUNCTION
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- RAILWAY LINE
- RESERVED FOREST
- WATER BODIES
- STORM WATER DRAIN

DIRECTORATE OF TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING - TAMIL NADU	
DATA SOURCE	TRICHY CORPORATION
SCALE 1 : 2,00,000 PROJECTION : UTM ZONE 44N DATUM : WGS 1984	N

STORM WATER DRAIN - TIRUCHIRAPPALLI CORPORATION

Map 12.20: Existing Storm Water Drain - Tiruchirappalli Corporation

12.2.3.5 Inundation Hotspots

The data on vulnerable hotspots from Tiruchirappalli District Disaster Management Plan – 2024 presents that, the highest vulnerability is concentrated in the urban core, specifically in wards along the Uiyyakondan and Koraiyaaru channels where the natural drainage capacity has been severely compromised by high-density settlements. In these areas, the "Very High" risk rating is a direct result of the hydraulic pressure placed on constricted channels that act as bottlenecks during peak monsoon discharge, leading to frequent pluvial flooding in residential pockets.

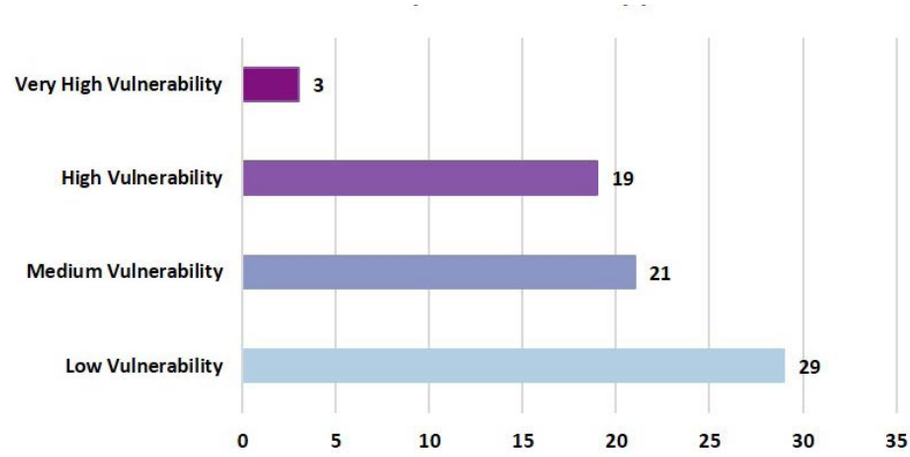


Figure 12.21: Inundation Hot Spots – Tiruchirappalli LPA

In the peri-urban and rural blocks such as Thiruverumbur and Anthanallur, the vulnerability profile shifts toward riverine and floodplain risks. Areas like Mutharasanallur and Kambarasampettai exhibit "High" vulnerability due to their proximity to active river bunds and their low-lying topography within the Cauvery-Kollidam interface. Furthermore, the data indicates a growing "Medium" to "High" risk in southward expansion zones like Manikandam (Somarasampettai and Natchikurichi), attributed to obstructed natural runoff paths. This profile underscores a systemic vulnerability where the loss of "blue-green" spaces due to dense development has compromised the region's natural buffers, leaving both marginalized urban clusters and rural pockets increasingly exposed to inundation. It is to be noted that, although Lalgudi blocks has the lowest elevation profile in the LPA, it is resilient to flooding due to the strong drain network present, emphasizing on the importance of natural and man-made drain networks for efficient drainage.

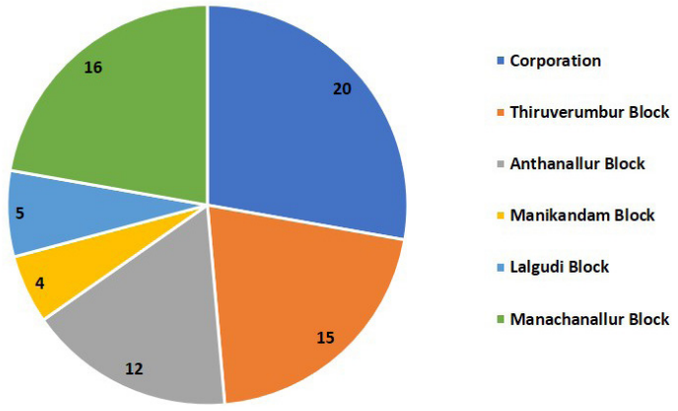


Figure 12.22: Concentration of Inundation Hotspots – Block wise

Chart above explicitly presents that the Corporation records the maximum number of inundations hotspots followed by the Thiruverumbur block with targeted developments along transit corridors due to pluvial flooding. Anthanallur block records higher incidences of waterlogging due to the absence of drain infrastructure and its proximity to the Cauvery flood plains.

Table 12.23: Flood Vulnerable Areas and Severity – Tiruchirappalli LPA

S.No	Vulnerable Area	Name of the Block	Name of the Village/ Ward	Type of Vulnerability
1	Ukkadai Ariyamangalam	Ward No.7	Ward No.7	High
2	Veeramuthu Naga	Ward No.8	Ward No.8	Very High
3	Oodathurai, Cauvery Park, Mela Chinthamani	Ward No.9	Ward No.9	Very High
4	Tharanallur Rettai Vaikkal	Ward No.21	Ward No.21	Very High
5	Chettipatti Padugai	Ward No.39	Ward No.39	Medium
6	Keela Panchapoor	Ward No.39	Ward No.39	Low
7	Kuttimalai	Ward No.39	Ward No.39	Low
8	Chettiyapatti, Thulasinga Nagar	Ward No.39	Ward No.39	Low
9	Edamalaipatti puthur, Ramachandra Nagar, Nehru Nagar, Indira Nagar, Healthy Colony, Anbu Nagar	Ward No.39	Ward No.39	Medium
10	Kuduppa Pallam, Murugavel Nagar	Ward No.42	Ward No.42	Medium
11	Anbu Nagar	Ward No.45	Ward No.45	Medium
12	Karumandapam, Vinayaka Nagar, Alpha Nagar, Krishnanoorthy Nagar	Ward No.45	Ward No.45	Medium

Water Infrastructure

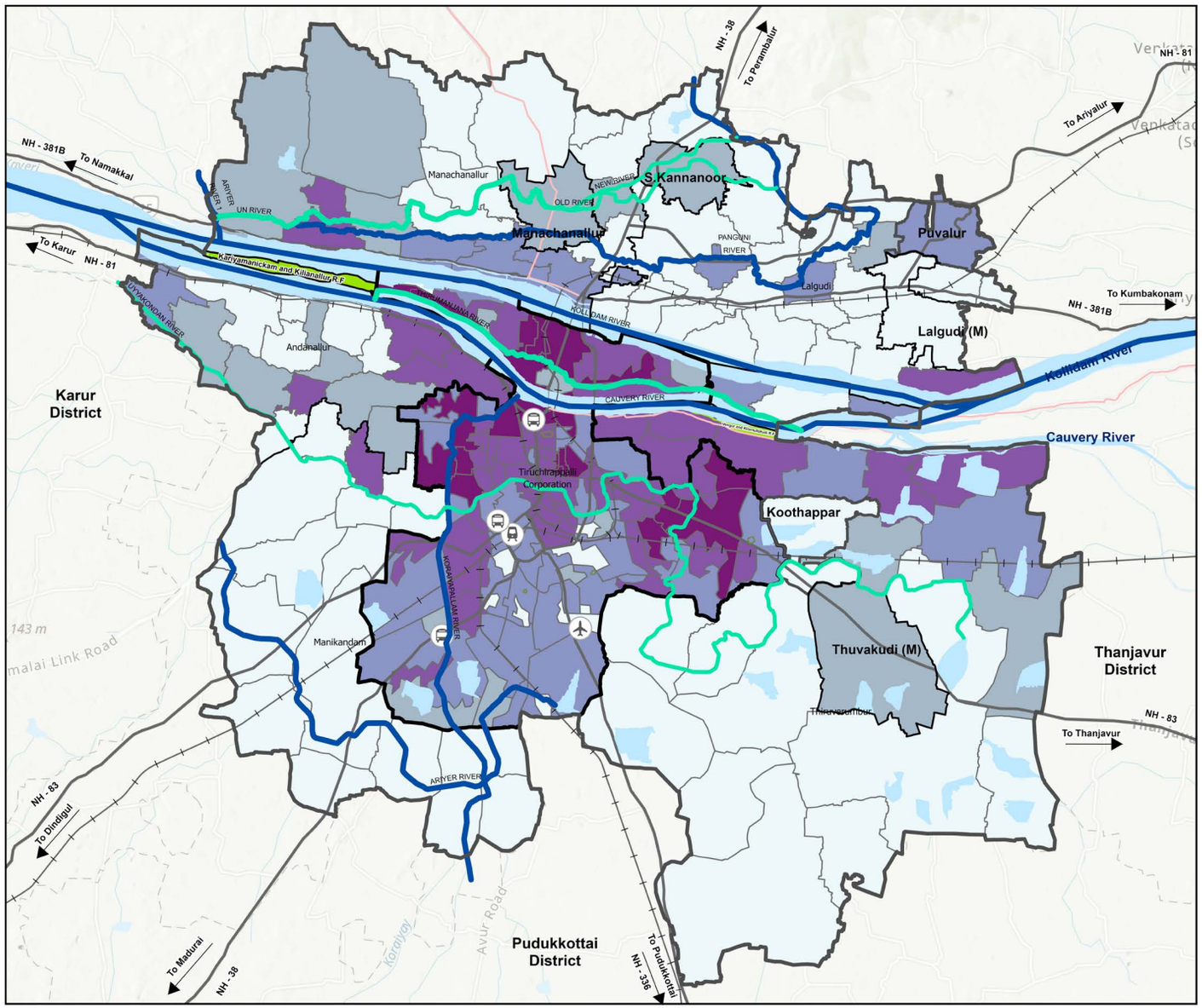
S.No	Vulnerable Area	Name of the Block	Name of the Village/ Ward	Type of Vulnerability
13	Milaguparai Aadhi-Dravidar Street	Ward No.46	Ward No.46	Medium
14	AmmaiyappaNagar, Shantha Sheela Nagar, Vinobaji Nagar, Kumaran Nagar, Srinivasa Nagar	Ward No.52	Ward No.52	Low
15	Ramalingam Nagar, Gnanam Colony, Ahamad Colony, Syndicate Bank Colony	Ward No.52	Ward No.52	Low
16	Uyyakondan Thirumalai, M.M.Nagar	Ward No.53	Ward No.53	Medium
17	Shanmuga Nagar, Ganapathi Nagar, Renga Nagar	Ward No.53	Ward No.53	Medium
18	Anna Nagar, Thillai Nagar	Ward No.56	Ward No.56	Low
19	Woraiyur, Fathima Nagar, Beschi Nagar, Thiyagaraja Nagar	Ward No.60	Ward No.60	Medium
20	A.U.T. Colony, Aravanoor, Melapandamangalam, Lingam Nagar	Ward No.60	Ward No.60	Low
21	Nochivayalputhur, Malaikovil, Indiranagar	Thiruverumbur	Thiruverumbur	Low
22	Samiyar Street, Ganapathi Nagar, V.O.C .Nagar	Thiruverumbur	Krishnasamuthiram	Low
23	Rajivgandhinagar	Thiruverumbur	Thuvakudi	Low
24	Pathalapettai Keela mangavanam Chetiarpettai Kottarapatti	Thiruverumbur	Pathalapettai	Medium
25	Thirunedungulam Madakoil Street Harijan Street, Kuditheru	Thiruverumbur	Thirunedungulam	Low
26	Ellakudi	Thiruverumbur	Ellakkudi	High
27	Pappakurichi, Annanagar, Vasanthanagar, Saraswathi nagar, Pandian Nagar	Thiruverumbur	Kattur Pappakurichi	Medium
28	Agaram, Shanthosh nagar, Prakash Nagar	Thiruverumbur	Agaram	Low
29	Charkarpalayam Madakovil Street, Mariyamman Kovil Street	Thiruverumbur	Panayakurichi	High
30	Keelamullakudi Ottakudi Putthapuram, Gandhipuram	Thiruverumbur	Keelamullaikudi	High

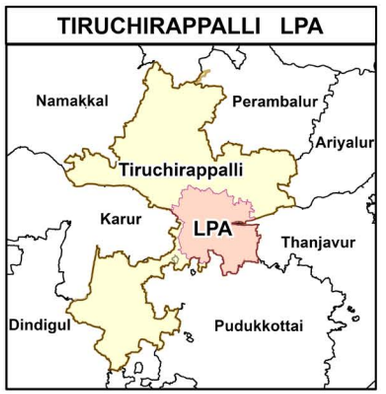
S.No	Vulnerable Area	Name of the Block	Name of the Village/ Ward	Type of Vulnerability
31	Kuvalakudi Pudumanai Mariyamman Kovil Street, Veethivadangam	Thiruverumbur	Kuvalakudi	High
32	Vengur-Kalaingar colony, Kalappu colony, North Street, Keelamurukur	Thiruverumbur	Vengur	High
33	Nadarajapuram	Thiruverumbur	Natarajapuram	Medium
34	Arasankudi Sivankoil Street, Melaarasandkudi Mathakovil Street, Mudukupatti, Thondaimanpatti	Thiruverumbur	Arasankudi	High
35	Kiliyur Mathakoil Street	Thiruverumbur	Kiliyur	High
36	Kodiyalam	Anthanallur	Kodiyalam	Low
37	Tirupparaithurai	Anthanallur	Tirupparaithura	Medium
38	Malliyampathu	Anthanallur	Maliyampathu	Low
39	Mekudi	Anthanallur	Mekudi	Low
40	Marudhandakuruchi	Anthanallur	Maruthandakurichi	Low
41	Kulumani	Anthanallur	Kulumani	Low
42	Perur	Anthanallur	Perur	High
43	Panayapuram	Anthanallur	Panayapuram	Medium
44	Kilikudu	Anthanallur	Kilikudu	Medium
45	Mutharasanallur	Anthanallur	Mutharasanallur	High
46	Melur	Anthanallur	Tiruchirappalli Corporation	High
47	Kambarasampettai	Anthanallur	Kambarasampettai	High
48	Somarasampettai	Manikandam	Somarasampettai	High
49	Adhavathur (West)	Manikandam	Athavathur (West)	Low
50	Nachikuruchi	Manikandam	Natchikurichi	High
51	Cholanganallur	Manikandam	Natchikurichi	High
52	Kookur Keelavayalur, Hospital Street, Colony Street	Lalgudi	Kookur Village	High
53	Poovalur (East) – Thenkal	Lalgudi	Poovalur (East) Village	Medium
54	Thirumangalam - Agalanganallur, Keelmarimangalam	Lalgudi	Thirumangalam Village	Low

Water Infrastructure

S.No	Vulnerable Area	Name of the Block	Name of the Village/ Ward	Type of Vulnerability
55	Nathamangudi - Mangudi, TELC Mission Street, Kallar Street	Lalgudi	Mangudi Village	High
56	Sirumaruthur - Keela Street	Lalgudi	Sirumarudhur Village	Medium
59	Kariyamanickam (West)	Manachanallur	Kariyamanickam	High
60	Kariyamanickam (West)	Manachanallur	Kariyamanickam	Low
61	Kiliyanallur (North)	Manachanallur	Kiliyanallur	Medium
62	Kiliyanallur (North)	Manachanallur	Kiliyanallur	High
63	Melpathu	Manachanallur	Melpathu	Low
64	Thiruvasi	Manachanallur	Thiruvasi	Medium
65	Madhava Perumal Kovil	Manachanallur	Madhava Perumal Kovil	Medium
66	Pitchandar Kovil – Keela Theru	Manachanallur	Pitchandar Kovil	Medium
67	Thiruppanjeeli (North)	Manachanallur	Thiruppanjeeli	Low
68	Thiruppanjeeli (South)	Manachanallur	Thiruppanjeeli	Low
69	Mannachanallur	Manachanallur	Manachanallur	Low
70	Koothur	Manachanallur	Koothur	Low
71	Melaseedevimangalam	Manachanallur	Manachanallur	Low
72	Vengangudi	Manachanallur	Vengangudi	Low
73	S.Kannanur (West)	Manachanallur	S.Kannanur	Low
74	S.Kannanur (East)	Manachanallur	S.Kannanur	Low

Source: Tiruchirappalli District Disaster Management Plan 2024





LEGEND

- CORPORATION BOUNDARY
- BLOCK_BOUNDARY
- BUS STANDS
- AIRPORT
- RAILWAY JUNCTION
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- RAILWAY LINE
- RESERVED FOREST
- WATER BODIES

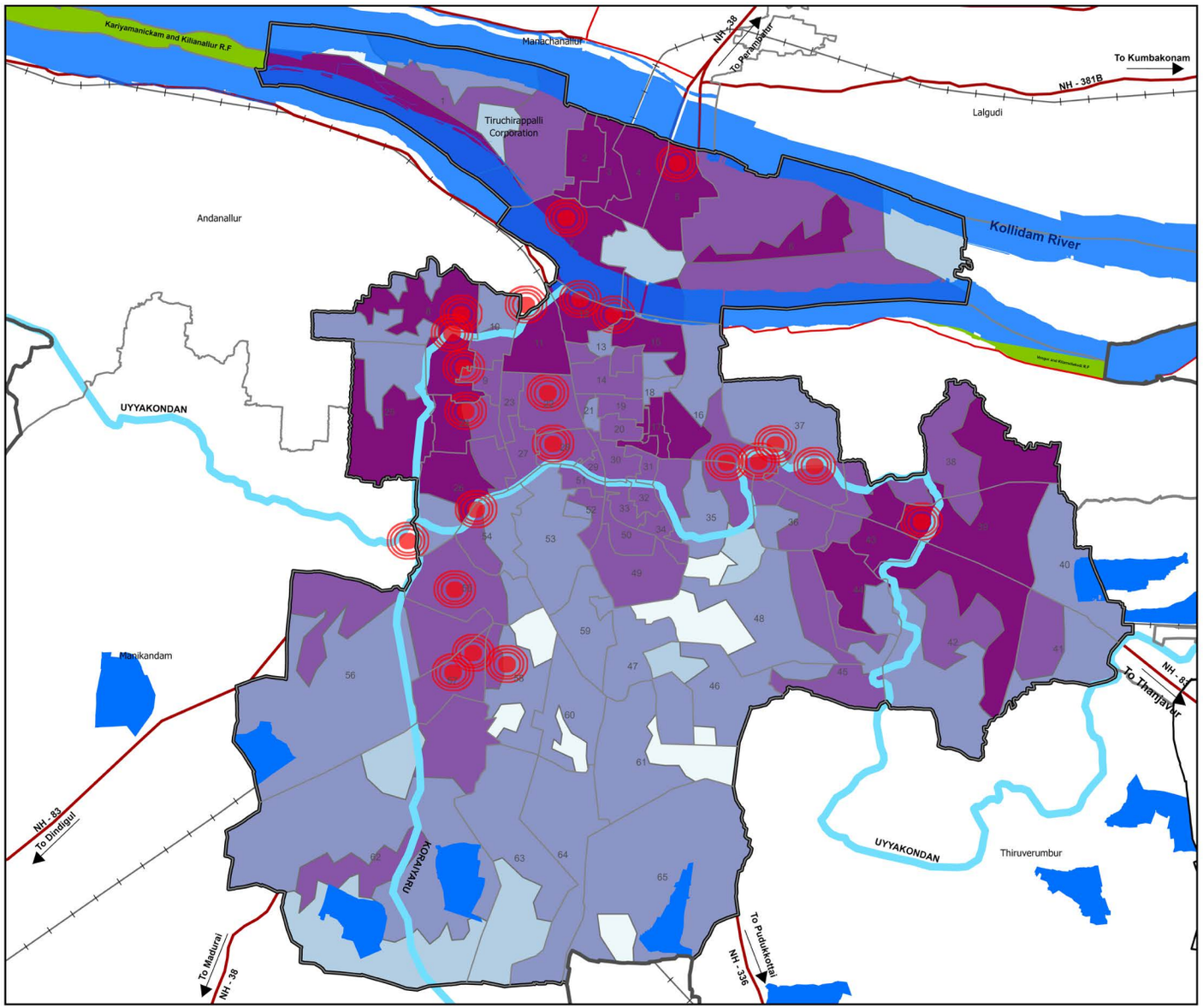
FLOOD PRONE LOCATION

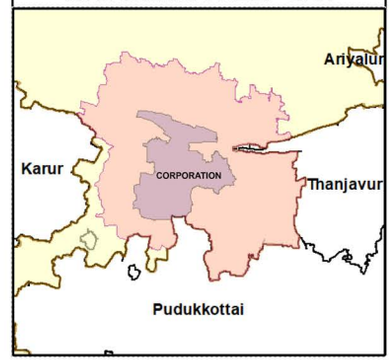
- VERY LOW
- LOW
- MODERATE
- HIGH
- VERY HIGH

DIRECTORATE OF TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING - TAMIL NADU	
DATA SOURCE	DDMA
SCALE 1 : 2,00,000 PROJECTION : UTM ZONE 44N DATUM : WGS 1984	N

FLOOD PRONE AREAS - TIRUCHIRAPPALLI LPA

Map 12.21: Flood Prone Areas - Tiruchirappalli LPA





LEGEND

- CORPORATION BOUNDARY
- WARD BOUNDARY
- BLOCK_BOUNDARY
- BUS STANDS
- AIRPORT
- RAILWAY JUNCTION
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- RAILWAY LINE
- RESERVED FOREST
- WATER BODIES

FLOOD PRONE LOCATIONS

- VERY LOW
- LOW
- MODERATE
- HIGH
- VERY HIGH
- REPORTED FLOOD HOTSPOTS

DIRECTORATE OF TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING - TAMIL NADU	
DATA SOURCE	TRICHY-DDMA
SCALE 1 : 2,00,000 PROJECTION : UTM ZONE 44N DATUM : WGS 1984	N

FLOOD PRONE AREAS - TIRUCHIRAPPALLI CORPORATION

Map 12.22: Flood Prone Areas - Tiruchirappalli Corporation

12.3 SWOT Analysis



Figure 12.23: SWOT Analysis – Water Infrastructure

12.3.1 Key Issues

The following critical issues must be addressed to achieve the vision of a water-secure and resilient Tiruchirappalli:

- **Low Household Connectivity:** While trunk mains exist, actual household connection rates for sewerage (56.35%) in the Corporation remain low, indicating gaps in "last-mile" delivery.
- **High Non-Revenue Water (NRW):** The extent of NRW is currently 20%, exceeding the 15% benchmark, which points to leakages or unauthorized connections in the system.
- **Inadequate Drainage Typology:** The predominance of open drains (485 km open vs. 38 km closed in the Corporation) results the mixing of sewage with storm water, leading to the pollution of major water bodies like the Cauvery.
- **Financial Sustainability:** Collection efficiency for water and sewerage-related charges is currently at 65%, significantly below the 90% benchmark required for self-sustaining operations.
- **Management of Floating Populations:** High daily influx (estimated at 250,000) places additional temporary load on public sanitation and water facilities that the current infrastructure is not fully designed to handle.

12.4 Benchmark Standards and SDG's

12.4.1 Sustainable Development Goals [SDGs]

The assessment of water infrastructure in Tiruchirappalli LPA (Local Planning Area) carefully integrates relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Service Level Benchmarks, enabling a structured evaluation of existing systems. These benchmarks and SDGs serve as standards and guiding principles to measure and improve water supply and sanitation services across urban, municipal, and peri-urban areas.

The SDGs most relevant to water infrastructure—SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions)—form the backbone of infrastructure planning. Service-level benchmarks derive from these SDGs and translate them into action points for municipal performance and outcomes.

Specific targets that relate to Water Infrastructure planning are listed below,

3.9: Reduce illnesses and deaths from pollution and contamination

6.1: Universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water

6.2: Access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene; end open defecation

6.3: Improve water quality, reduce pollution, and increase safe reuse

6.4: Increase water-use efficiency; address water scarcity

6.5: Implement integrated water resources management

6.6: Protect and restore water-related ecosystems

6.a: Expand international cooperation and support for water and sanitation

6.b: Support participation of local communities in water management

9.1: Develop quality, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure

11.6: Reduce environmental impact of cities (focus on air quality and waste management)

11.7: Provide safe, inclusive green and public spaces

11.b: Implement disaster risk reduction and resilience in urban planning



Figure 12.24: Relevant SDGs pertaining to Water Infrastructure

For Tiruchirappalli LPA, these SDGs emphasize:

- Universal access to safe water and sanitation as a non-negotiable baseline.
- Ensuring health outcomes by reducing waterborne diseases through continuous supply.
- Promoting sustainable consumption patterns and urban resilience.
- Encouraging equity in services with focus on reducing inequalities in vulnerable localities.

12.4.2 Service Level Benchmarking

Service level benchmarks, as adopted from the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), include indicators such as water supply connections, per capita supply of water, extent of non-revenue water, continuity of supply, efficiency of complaint redressal, and network coverage. These are closely aligned with the SDGs for measuring:

- Water supply adequacy and distribution effectiveness
- Service continuity and reliability
- Customer grievance mechanisms
- Non-revenue water management (leakage, illegal connections)

In the context of Tiruchirappalli LPA, these benchmarks are systematically mapped to the jurisdictional responsibilities and performance indicators of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), such as the Corporation, Municipalities, and Panchayats.



Figure 12.25: Urban Infrastructure – Key Performance Indicators

12.4.3 Radar Mapping of Service Level Benchmarks

A radar chart is utilized to visually rank Tiruchirappalli LPA's performance across water supply, sewerage (UGSS), and stormwater management on a scale of 1–10 against established benchmarks. For water and sewerage, the analysis evaluates critical factors like service coverage, supply per capita, non-revenue water, and resource recovery (reuse/recycle), alongside social indicators like complaint redressal and open defecation status. Stormwater management is similarly assessed by examining drainage coverage, infrastructure typology, and the frequency of waterlogging incidents.

In the Water Supply sector, the Corporation stands out as the most efficient administrative unit, achieving high scores in connection coverage, collection efficiency, and complaint redressal. While Municipalities maintain relatively good collection mechanisms, they show a noticeable drop in the high connection rates, continuity of supply and per capita availability compared to the Corporation. Village Panchayats, despite having high connection coverage and consistent per capita supply, reflect sub-par collection mechanisms and high Non-Revenue Water.

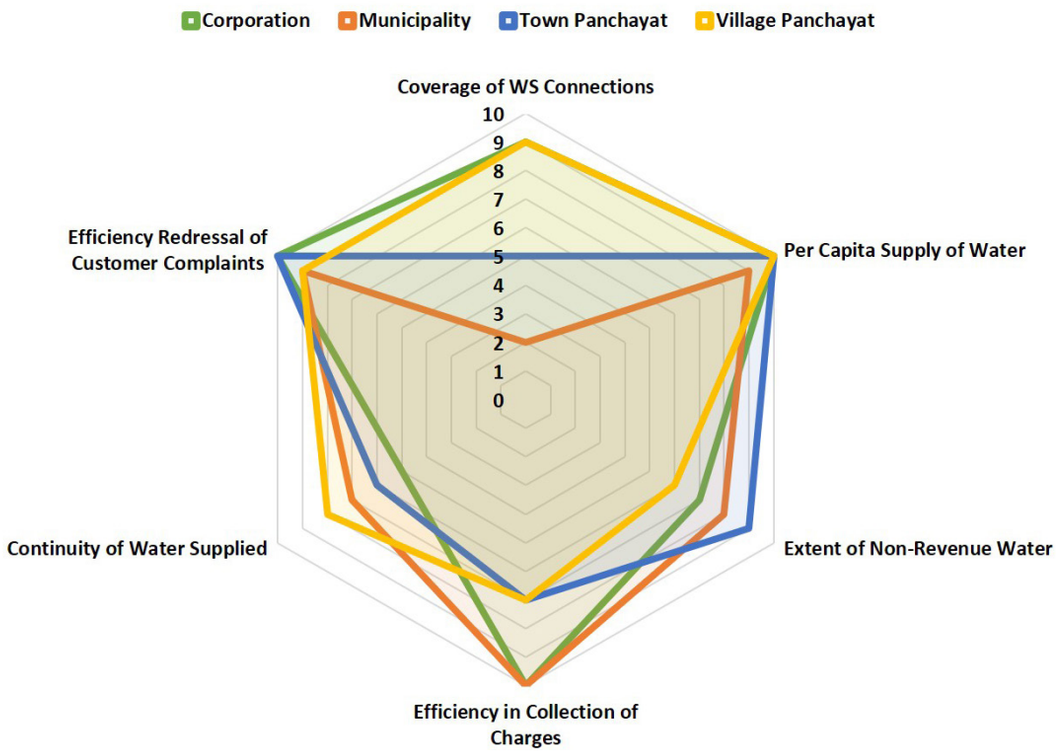


Figure 12.26: Radar Mapping of SLBs for Water Supply - Tiruchirappalli LPA

The Sewerage sector reveals a stark contrast between social sanitation achievements and physical infrastructure. All administrative units—from the Corporation to Village Panchayats—show exemplary performance in maintaining Open Defecation Free (ODF) status, with scores nearing perfection. However, actual sewerage network coverage and the reuse/recycling of treated water remain critically low across all categories. The Corporation leads slightly in network coverage, but overall, cost recovery for wastewater management is a shared weakness that limits the sustainability of these systems across the LPA.

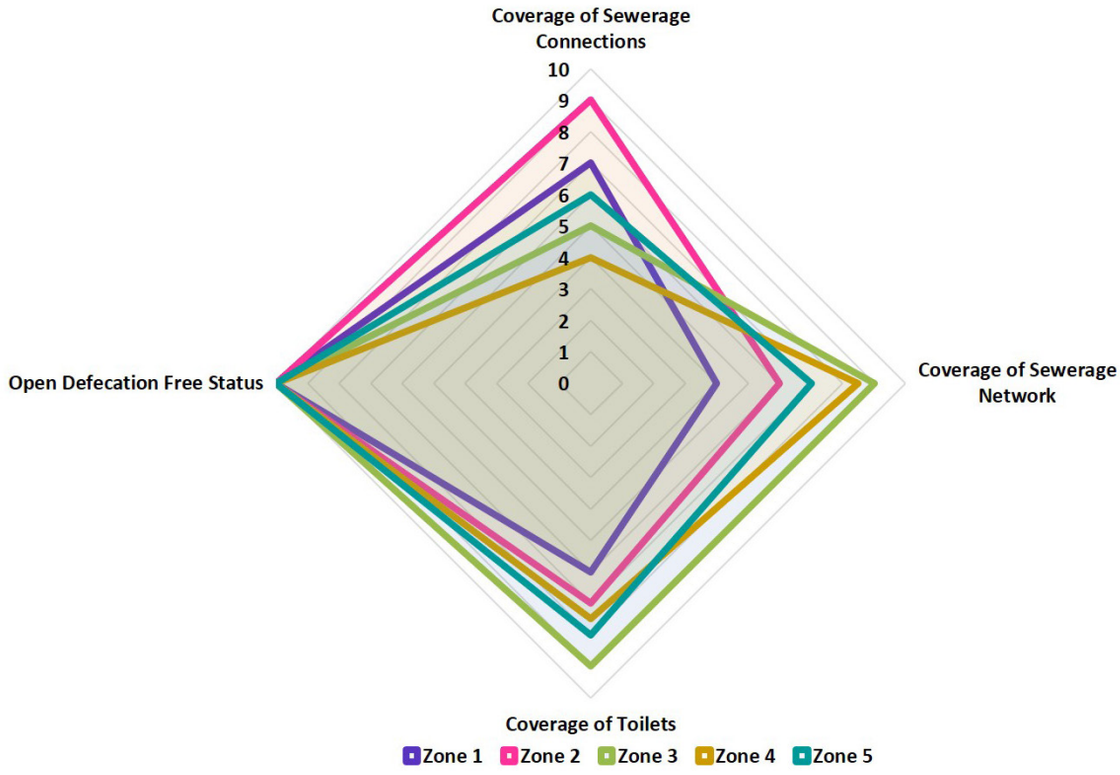


Figure 12.27 Radar Mapping of SLBs for Sewerage - Tiruchirappalli LPA

Performance in Storm Water Management is the weakest of the three sectors, characterized by low scores across every administrative level. The Corporation possesses the most developed drainage typology and coverage, yet it still struggles with moderate performance scores due to higher incidences of water logging. In Town and Village Panchayats, the lack of formal drainage infrastructure is most evident, directly correlating with a higher vulnerability to waterlogging incidents. Across the board, this sector indicates a pressing need for integrated drainage planning to improve climate resilience in both urban and rural pockets.

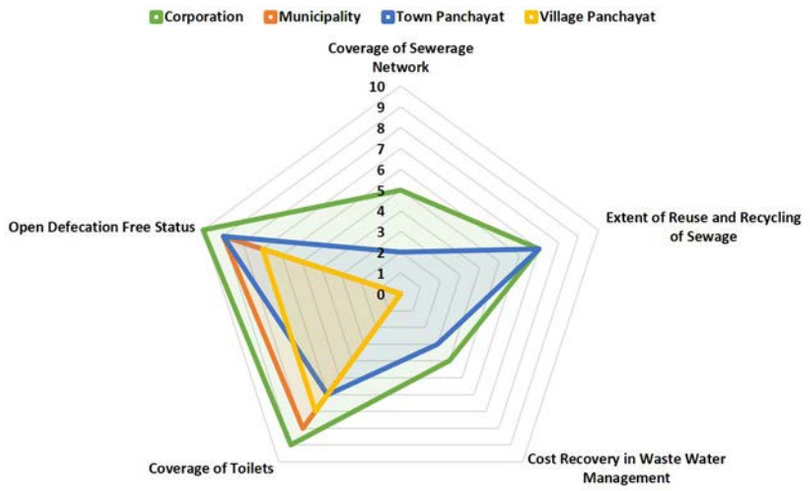


Figure 12.28 Radar Mapping of SLBs for Storm Water Management - Tiruchirappalli LPA

12.4.3.1 Zone Wise Radar Mapping – Tiruchirappalli Corporation

A similar exercise has been carried out to understand the level of service among the five zones in the corporation revealing significant disparity in water infrastructure development across the five zones, where Per Capita Supply of Water stands as the only universally high-performing metric. Zone 5 leads in performance with superior transmission and storage capabilities, whereas Zones 1 and 2 consistently underperform, indicating a critical need for modernization.

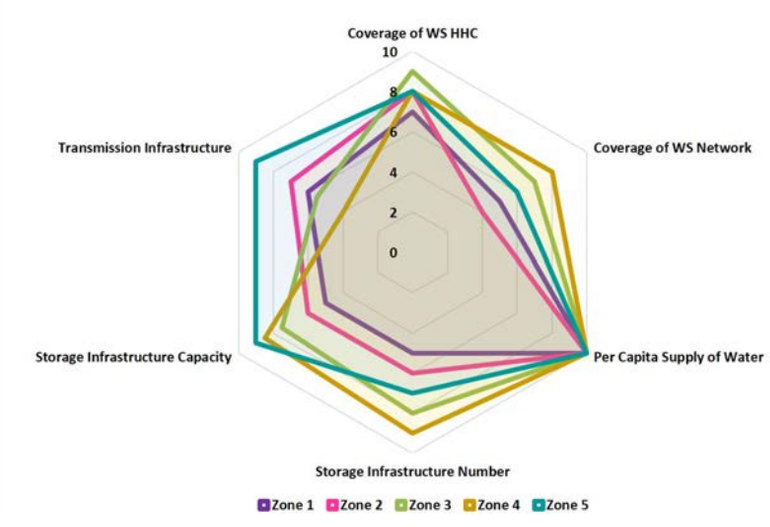


Figure 12.29 Zone Wise Radar Mapping of SLBs for Water Supply - TCC

The sanitation radar map indicates that while all zones have successfully achieved a perfect score in Open Defecation Free Status, Zones 1 and 2 are the

weak performers, with lower house connections and toilet access and network coverage pointing to a potential reliance on decentralized systems like septic tanks rather than a centralized grid.

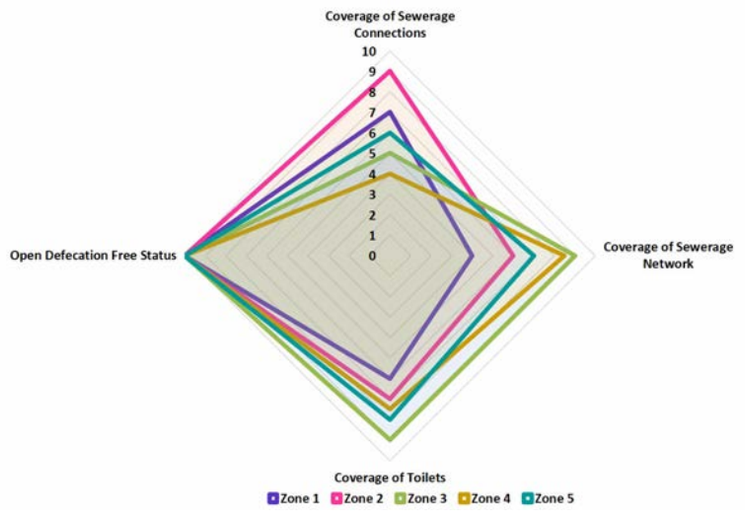


Figure 12.30 Zone Wise Radar Mapping of SLBs for Sewerage - TCC

In stormwater management, Zone 5 leads in network coverage, while Zone 2 demonstrates the most effective mitigation of flood vulnerability and water logging incidence. Conversely, Zone 1 is consistently underperforming with lowest scores across all stormwater indicators, signifying infrastructure and resilience gaps and zone 4 reflects high susceptibility to flood.

These findings suggest that Zones 1 [Srirangam] and 2 [Ariyamangalam] require immediate, focused and comprehensive interventions to bridge service delivery gaps.

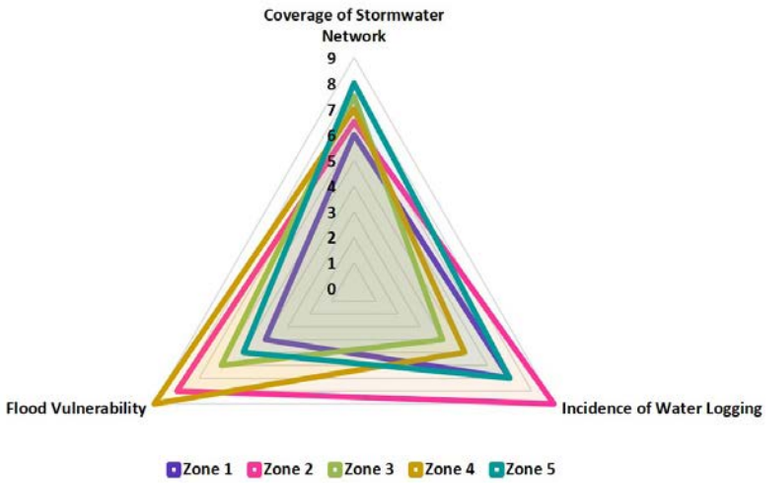


Figure 12.31 Zone Wise Radar Mapping of SLBs for Storm Water Management – TCC

12.5 Visioning Exercise

Keeping in mind the key issues that have been identified based on the Existing Situational Assessment of the Water Infrastructure scenario and the targeted SDGs and benchmarks to be achieved, the following vision statement has been derived for management and conservation of water infrastructure in Tiruchirappalli LPA.

Vision: Securing the future of Tiruchirappalli through unified water strategies that provide superior standards, durable strength, and the restoration of its historic water legacy as a valued communal asset.

Goals: This vision is upheld by three primary goals:

1. **Advance and safeguard Tiruchirappalli's water infrastructure and purity:** This objective centers on boosting the collective well-being and security of the urban water supply.

2. **Strengthen Tiruchirappalli's endurance via Sustainable Water Governance:** This seeks to strengthen the city's capacity to endure and bounce back from water-based pressures, including dry spells and climate shifts, through the through eco-friendly interventions.

3. **Boost quality of life by upgrading natural and civic environments:** This objective acknowledges the link between water networks and the wider landscape, aiming to refine both wildlife areas and city growth through optimized water oversight.

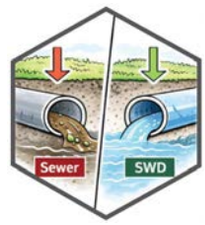


Figure 12.32 Recommended Goals – Water Infrastructure

Objectives: To achieve these goals, a set of specific objectives has been identified:



Purify current water sources and expand treatment capacity: This focus centres on the urgent requirement to decontaminate existing water supplies for drinking purposes while upgrading infrastructure to ensure high-quality potable water.



Implement distinct Sewage and Stormwater systems to protect water bodies: Involves segregating wastewater and storm water drain networks to prevent accidental pollution and for effective reuse with varied treatment systems.



Utilize NbS and LID to alleviate drainage system stress: This objective advocates for Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and Low Impact Development (LID) to naturally manage runoff, easing the burden on the city's primary stormwater infrastructure.



Promote water reclamation and source replenishment: This priority emphasizes the collection of rainwater and the recycling of treated effluent to conserve both surface water reservoirs and underground aquifers.



Deploy localized management systems for resource optimization: This involves adopting decentralized solutions to ensure precise control and efficient distribution of resources.



Leverage heritage infrastructure for climate resilience: This objective focuses on restoring ancient water management systems to help the city adapt to and mitigate the impacts of a changing climate.

12.6 Projections

12.6.1 Guidelines

To evaluate the water supply infrastructure needs of the LPA, the URDPFI Guidelines (2015) and CPHEEO standards are referenced for determining Per capita norms and land requirements for physical infrastructure. Demand forecasting is based on LPCD values that align with the region's current growth trends.

Table 12.24: Water Supply Guidelines

S. No.	Classification of Town / Cities	Recommended maximum Water Supply Levels (LPCD)
1	Towns provided with piped water supply but without sewerage system	70
2	Cities provided with piped water supply where sewerage system is existing/contemplated	135
3	Metropolitan and Mega cities provided with piped water supply where sewerage system is existing/ contemplated	150

Source: URDPFI Guidelines, 2015

Table 12.25: Water Supply Standards

S. No.	Urban Local Bodies	WS [LPCD]
1	Potable supply for rural areas	40
2	Towns provided with piped water supply but without sewerage system	70
3	Towns provided with piped water supply with sewerage system & Towns adjoining the boundary of Corporation	90
4	Municipalities provided with piped water supply without sewerage system	90
5	Municipalities provided with piped water supply with sewerage system	135
6	Rate of supply for Floating Population	
6A	Bathing facilities provided	45
6B	Bathing facilities not provided	25
6C	Floating population using only public facilities (such as market traders, hawkers, non-residential tourists, picnickers, religious tourists, etc.	15

Source: CPHEEO Standards

Floating population may be considered as percentage of ultimate Stage population as provided,

- Class I cities: 2-5%
- District HQ: 2-3%
- Hill Stations: 5-10%
- Seaside cities: 5-10%
- Small towns: 1-3%

Source: CPHEEO Standards

Table 12.26: Recommended Land requirement based on Capacity

S. No	Identified Capacities	Land Requirement (Hectares)
1	5 MLD	0.1
2	10 MLD	0.19
3	50 MLD	0.93
4	100 MLD	1.87
5	200 MLD	3.73
6	500 MLD	9.34

Source: URDPFI Guidelines, 2015

Given Tiruchirappalli Corporation's projected metropolitan status and the widespread use of flush toilets, a standard water supply norm of 150 LPCD is recommended. For areas without sewerage systems, the prescribed supply levels are 90 LPCD for Municipalities, 70 LPCD for Town Panchayats, and 40 LPCD for Village Panchayats, while the Jal Jeevan Mission suggests a benchmark of 55 LPCD for Village Panchayats. These norms form the basis for water demand estimation. In line with standard practice, it is assumed that 80% of the supplied water converts to sewage, and the sewage generation for Tiruchirappalli LPA is proposed to be calculated accordingly. Additionally, land requirements for sewage treatment infrastructure are identified based on URDPFI guidelines, which correlate land needs with treatment capacity.

12.6.2 Projected Water Supply and Sewage Demand, Treatment and Storage

12.6.2.1 Scenario I – Business as Usual [BAU]

Scenario I [Table 12.27] is computed considering the benchmark supply of potable water to Tiruchirappalli Corporation and rest of the LPA that considers the minimum standards for potable water supply that have to be achieved at each of the administrational units to provide basic living standards. Additionally, in cases where the existing supply standards are being higher than the prescribed standards [especially in Town Panchayats], the higher LPCD is considered for 2045 demand calculation [Benchmark: 150-90-75-55]. LPCD for TCC is considered to be 150 due to the projected transition to metropolitan status of the Corporation by 2045.

Similarly, during demand calculation, an additional 25 LPCD is considered for floating population and miscellaneous public activities. As Tiruchirappalli's floating and tourism population is much higher, based on the growth rates from tourism department, the projected population is arrived for 2045.

Furthermore, 10% of the total Domestic demand is considered for potable water usage in the industries and 11% of the demand is considered for transmission losses as per TWAD Board recommendations. Additionally, 1% of the domestic demand is considered for fire services and other exigencies.



Table 12.27: Water Supply Projections – Scenario - I

SCENARIO 1 - Business As Usual									
Description	Corporation LPCD 150	Municipality - 90 LPCD		Town Panchayats - 80-96 LPCD				Village Panchayat 55 LPCD	LPA LPCD
		Lalgudi	Thuvakudi	Puvalur	Manachannalur	S Kannoor	Koothappar		
Population at 2045	1439978	54641	72714	10947	43721	26378	27337	959894	2635610
Domestic Demand water Supply	215.997	4.918	6.544	0.898	3.498	2.532	2.324	52.794	290
Demand for Public Places at 25 LPCD (Floating Population)	3.60	0.14	0.18	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.07	1.20	5
Sub Total (Domestic Demand + Public Places)	219.597	5.054	6.726	0.911	3.552	2.565	2.392	53.994	295
Industrial Use (10% of Domestic Demand)	21.600	0.492	0.654	0.090	0.350	0.253	0.232	5.279	29
Transmission Loss (11% of Domestic Demand)	23.760	0.541	0.720	0.099	0.385	0.279	0.256	5.807	32
Fire Demand (1% of Domestic Demand)	2.160	0.049	0.065	0.009	0.035	0.025	0.023	0.528	3
Total Demand (MLD) for 2045	267.116	6.136	8.166	1.109	4.322	3.122	2.903	65.609	358.483
Existing Supply in 2025 in MLD	165.180	2.680	2.850	0.080	2.450	1.450	1.350	25.337	201.38
Additional requirement in 2045 in MLD	101.936	3.456	5.316	1.029	1.872	1.672	1.553	40.272	157.11
Land Area Required in Hectare	1.90	0.07	0.11	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.75	2.95
Exisiting Storage Capacity [MLD]	70.28	1.53	2.85	0.61	1	1.13	1.77	34.576	113.746
Proposed Facilities (MLD)	3.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.88	4.38
Proposed Facilities (In No.)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	17
Additional Storage Capacity Required [ML]	66.456	1.691	1.437	-0.028	1.269	0.509	-0.246	-1.011	70.08
No. of OHTs Required	12	6	5	-0	6	3	0	0	31
Assumed Storage Capacity of each OHT [LL]	55	3	3	0	2	2	0	0	65
Additional WTP Capacity [MLD]	267.116	6.136	8.166	1.109	4.322	3.122	2.903	65.609	358.483
Additional WTP Area Required [Hectare]	4.99	0.12	0.16	0.02	0.09	0.06	0.06	1.23	6.72

Source : DTCP Analysis

Table 12.28: Sewerage Projections – Scenario – I

Description	Corporation	Municipality - 90 LPCD		Town Panchayats - 75 LPCD				Village Panchayat	LPA
		Lalgudi	Thuvakudi	Puvalur	Manachanallur	S Kannanoor	Koothappar		
Population at 2045	1439978	54641	72714	10947	43721	26378	27337	959894	2635610
Projected WS Demand for 2045 [MLD]	267.116	6.136	8.166	1.109	4.322	3.122	2.903	65.609	358.483
Projected Sewage Generation for 2045 [MLD]	213.693	4.909	6.533	0.887	3.457	2.498	2.323	52.487	286.786
Existing Treatment Capacity [MLD]	95.64	0	2	0	6.41	0	0	0.1	104.15
Proposed Facilities (MLD)	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Additional Treatment Facility Required by 2045 [MLD]	18.053	4.909	4.533	0.887	-2.953	2.498	2.323	52.387	85.589
Land area required [Ha]	0.337	0.093	0.086	0.018	-0.059	0.050	0.046	0.980	1.551

Source : DTCP Analysise

12.6.2.2 Scenario II – Integrated Water Management [IWM]

Integrated Water Management is a strategy that combines various water sources, usages, services, and governance frameworks into a single system. At its core, this model emphasizes the coordination of essential water services including water supply, sanitation, urban drainage, and flood management, effectively linking them to ensure holistic and seamless operations.

The primary objective driving this integrated process is the enhancement of quality of life and environmental conservation, which serves as the benchmark for prioritizing and evaluating all planning initiatives. The model highlights the cyclical and reinforcing relationship between these components: effective planning drives institutional development, which subsequently supports the attainment of broader societal and environmental goals. Ultimately, these elements are harmonized through the central coordination of urban water services, an approach that is fundamental for fostering resilience, sustainability, and the well-being of both urban populations and their ecosystems.

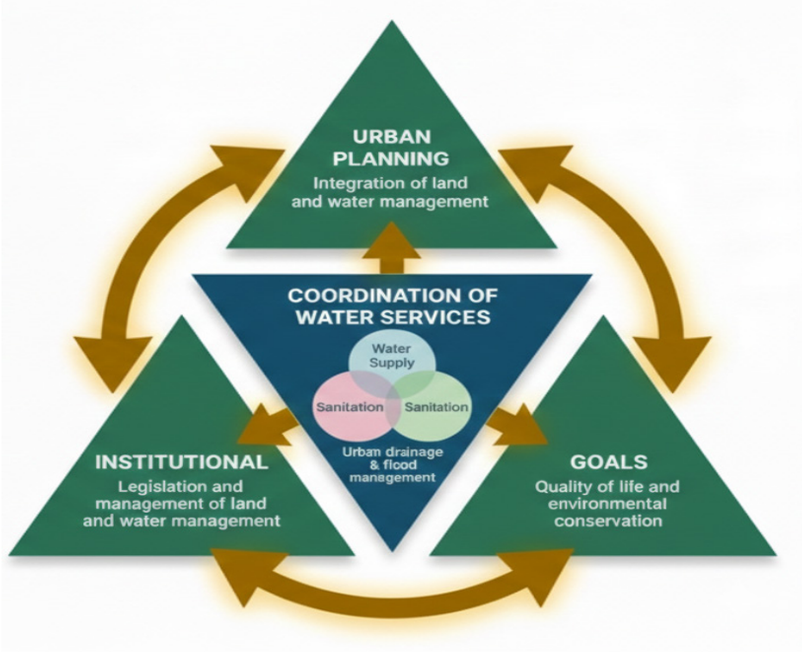


Figure 12.33 Integrated Water Management

Based on this approach, scenario II [Table 12.29] is mapped considering the usage of both potable and treated water [with the prescribed quality standards] to manage the standard water requirements of the LPA. This scenario takes into account the water requirements of the corporation as 150 LPCD and the remaining LPA's requirements as 120 LPCD which is recommended to be achieved through the combination of potable and treated water supply. Based on the requirements of potable water supply for drinking, cooking, bathing, washing and other essential requirements and treated water for

flushing, gardening and other non-essential aspects, the LPCD is apportioned accordingly as detailed in the Table 12.29. This approach aids in significantly reducing the pressure on potable water sources and simultaneously promotes better use of treated water.

In this scenario, the floating and the tourist population are catered with 15LPCD and 45 LPCD as prescribed in the CPHEEO norms. Industrial demand will be catered to with a mix of potable and treated water, and fire demand will be met exclusively with treated water.

The rationale behind the calculation of OHT storage capacity is that, assuming an 18-hour storage of average daily demand, the water supply quantity is apportioned as 30% for Ground Storage Reservoirs and 70% for Elevated Storage Reservoirs for better distribution of water supply. Based on this, the required storage capacity has been arrived. Considering the existing maximum storage of the ESR, in the administrational unit, the number has been arrived accordingly.

Based on the Existing Situational Assessment, the projected water requirement of the LPA and the sewage generated for the two scenarios are analysed [Table 12.28 and Table 12.30]. Treatment and storage facilities and land requirement for the projected water requirement and sewage generation is arrived considering the scenario that estimates the highest requirement for infrastructure so it can, in itself, satisfy the requirements of the other scenario.



Table 12.29: Water Supply Projections – Scenario - II

SCENARIO 2 - Sustainable Water Management																		
Description	Corporation - 150 LPCD		Municipality				Town Panchayats - 120 LPCD						150 LPCD		Village Panchayat - 120 LPCD		LPA	
			Lalgudi 120 LPCD		Thuvakudi 150 LPCD		Puvalur		Manachanallur		S.Kannanoor		Koothappar					
	Portable 90 LPCD	Treated 60 LPCD	Portable 50 LPCD	Treated 70 LPCD	Portable 90 LPCD	Treated 60 LPCD	Portable 40 LPCD	Treated 80 LPCD	Portable 40 LPCD	Treated 80 LPCD	Portable 40 LPCD	Treated 80 LPCD	Portable 90 LPCD	Treated 60 LPCD	Portable 40 LPCD	Treated 80 LPCD	Portable	Treated
Population at 2045	1439978		54641		72714		10947		43721		26378		27337		959894		2635610	
Domestic Demand water Supply	129.598	86.399	2.732	3.825	6.544	4.363	0.438	0.876	1.749	3.498	1.055	2.110	2.460	1.640	38.396	76.792	183	179.5
Demand for Public Places at 25 LPCD (Floating Population)	3.24	9.72	0.07		0.09		0.01		0.05		0.03		0.03		1.20		13	
Sub Total (Domestic Demand + Public Places)	142.558	86.399	2.800	3.825	6.635	4.363	0.452	0.876	1.803	3.498	1.088	2.110	2.495	1.640	39.596	76.792	197.427	179.5
Industrial Use (15% of Domestic Demand)	12.960	4.320	0.273	0.191	0.654	0.218	0.044	0.044	0.175	0.175	0.106	0.106	0.246	0.082	3.840	3.840	18.297	9.0
Transmission Loss (11% of Domestic Demand)	14.256	9.504	0.301	0.421	0.720	0.480	0.048	0.096	0.192	0.385	0.116	0.232	0.271	0.180	4.224	8.447	20.127	19.7
Fire Demand (1% of Domestic Demand) (Treated)	2.160		0.066		0.109		0.013		0.052		0.032		0.041		1.152		3.625	
Total Demand (MLD) for 2045	169.773	102.382	3.374	4.502	8.009	5.170	0.544	1.029	2.171	4.110	1.310	2.480	3.011	1.944	47.659	90.230	235.851	211.847
Existing Supply in 2025 in MLD	165.180		2.680		2.850		0.080		2.450		1.450		1.350		25.337		201.38	
Additional requirement in 2045 in MLD	4.593	102.382	0.694	4.502	5.159	5.170	0.464	1.029	-0.279	4.110	-0.140	2.480	1.661	1.944	22.322	90.230	34.474	211.847
Land Area Required in Hectare	0.09	1.91	0.01	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.04	0.42	1.69	0.620	3.959

Source : DTCP Analysise Source : DTCP Analysise

Table 12.30: Sewerage Projections – Scenario - II

SCENARIO 2 - Sustainable Water Management									
Description	**Corporation**	**Municipality - 90 LPCD**		**Town Panchayats - 75 LPCD**				**Village Panchayat**	**LPA**
		Lalgudi	**Thuvakudi**	**Puvalur**	**Manachanallur**	**S Kannanoor**	**Koothappar**		
Population at 2045	1439978	54641	72714	10947	43721	26378	27337	959894	2635610
Projected WS Demand for 2045 [MLD]	272.156	7.877	13.179	1.573	6.281	3.789	4.955	137.889	447.698
Projected Sewage Generation for 2045 [MLD]	217.725	6.301	10.544	1.258	5.024	3.031	3.964	110.311	358.158
Existing Treatment Capacity [MLD]	95.64	0	2	0	6.41	0	0	0.1	104.15
Proposed Facilities (MLD)	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Additional Treatment Facility Required by 2045 [MLD]	22.085	6.301	8.544	1.258	-1.386	3.031	3.964	110.211	154.008
Land area required [Ha]	0.412	0.120	0.162	0.025	-0.028	0.061	0.079	2.055	2.887

Source : DTCP Analysise Source : DTCP Analysise

12.6.3 Projected Gap for Storm Water Network

Projected storm water drainage infrastructure requirements for the horizon period are presented in Table below. Across all administrative units, there is a substantial gap where the length of road networks far exceeds the length of existing stormwater drains. The Corporation faces the largest absolute infrastructure challenge, with a gap of 730.506 km between its whereas, Mannachanallur (TP) exhibits the most severe proportional deficit, having only 16 km of drains for a 63.086 km road network, leaving nearly 75% of its roads without dedicated drainage. This highlights the need for targeted drainage network expansion to achieve comprehensive stormwater management across all ULBs within the LPA.

Table 12.31: Storm Water Projection

SWD NETWORK PROJECTIONS AND ESTIMATED GAP - 2045			
Administrative Unit	**Length of Proposed Road Network (Kms)**	**Length of Storm Water Drains (Kms)**	**Gap (Kms)**
Corporation	1508.63	778.124	730.506
Thuvakudi (M)	71.49	27.714	43.776
Lalgudi (M)	48.206	17.366	30.84
Koothappar (TP)	32.512	14.09	18.422
Mannachanallur (TP)	63.086	16	47.086
Puvalur (TP)	27.34	6.083	21.257
S.Kannanoor (West) (TP)	32.808	16.721	16.087

Source : DTCP Analysis

12.7 Proposals/Recommendations

12.7.1 Infrastructure Augmentation

12.7.1.1 Projects in Pipeline

In order to establish a well-developed storm water management system in the Corporation, the following projects have been identified, specifically in flood prone areas and are under various stages of progression. These projects would support in developing an overall flood management system in the city.

Table 12.32: Pipeline Projects – Storm Water Management

Project Name	Location/ Wards	Description	Status	Expected Outcome
Flood Mitigation Plan	Wards 55, 56, 57, 58, 60 (Pirattiyur, Karumandapam, KK Nagar)	8.5 km new drains, widened channels, silt catch pits; outlets to Kollankulam-Koraiyar-Cauvery system	Submitted for state funding approval	18-month completion; 20-30% reduced flooding in southern zones
Woraiyur Stormwater Drains	Ward 23 (Palayam Bazaar, Thevar Colony, Thillai Nagar)	715m + 385m new drains to Kudamurutti via Thillai Nagar	Expedited execution	Monsoon readiness
Reynolds Road/ Benwells Junction Drain	Ward 54 (Defence Quarters)	200m new drain to Uyyakondan canal	Ongoing	Prevent inundation in defence area
Cauvery Nagar Wall Renovation	Ward 43	Renovated 132-ft damaged bund wall	Completed	Prevent flood inundation
Sungam-Ramanathapuram Channel	Valankulam to Sanganoor (via Puliyakulam, Gandhi Nagar)	2.1 km channel (1.2m wide × 2m deep)	Completed/ Functional	Drainage to Cauvery
Canal Strengthening & Flood Walls	Major canals across corporation area	New flood walls, bund repairs, channel strengthening	Ongoing (2025-26 budget)	Prevent stagnation & overflow

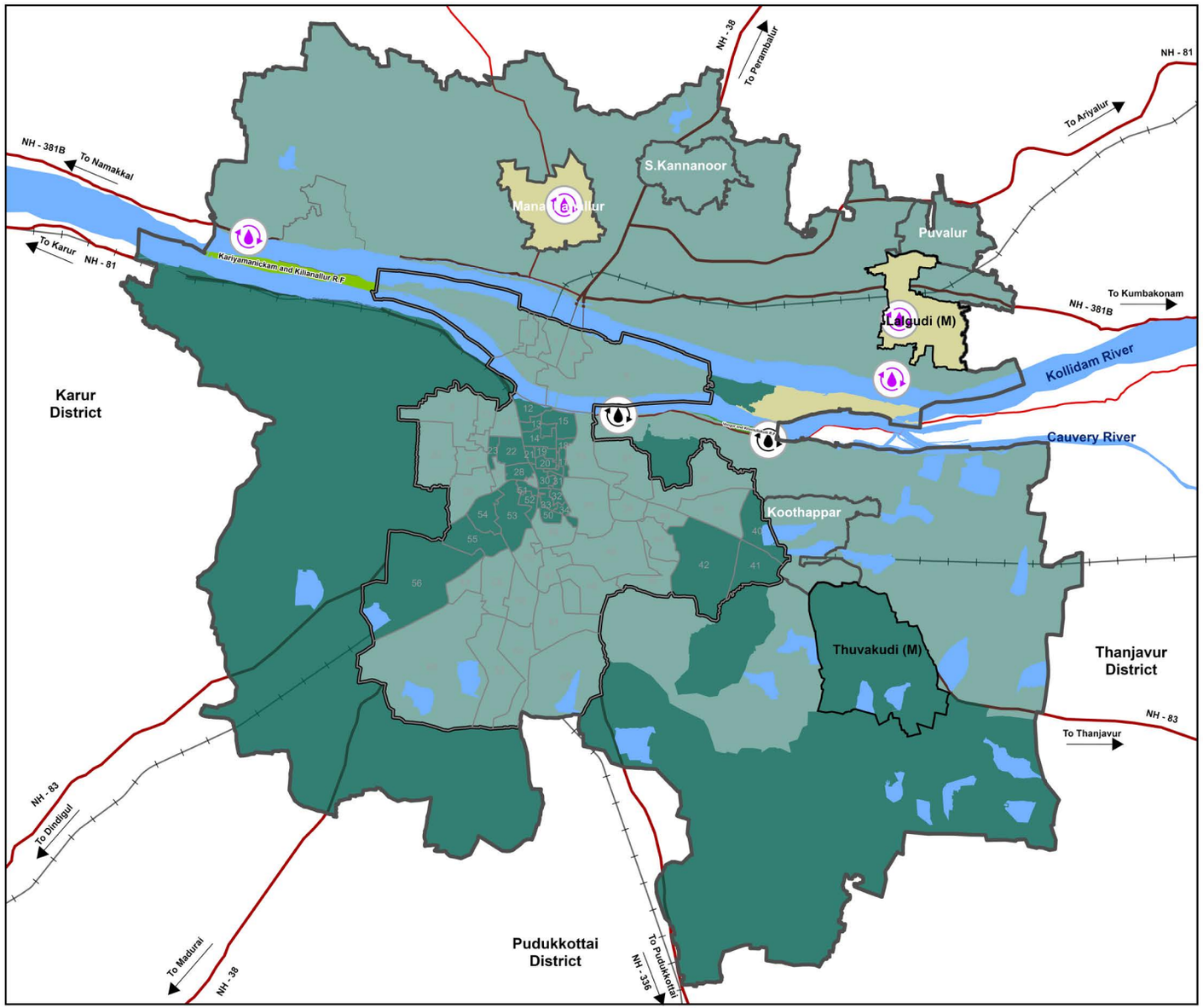
Project Name	Location/ Wards	Description	Status	Expected Outcome
Uyyakondan Canal Pollution Prevention	Uyyakondan canal system	Block illegal residential/ commercial wastewater inlets	Approved Jan 2026	Water quality improvement; reduce blockages
District Disaster Management Plan	Tiruchirappalli district	Early warning systems, desilting protocol, infrastructure resilience upgrades	Active implementation (DDMP 2024)	Enhanced flood preparedness
Annual Desilting Program	Thillai Nagar, Karur Bypass, urban channels	Manual silt/ waste removal, channel inspections, maintenance	Annual/ Ongoing	Maintain drain capacity

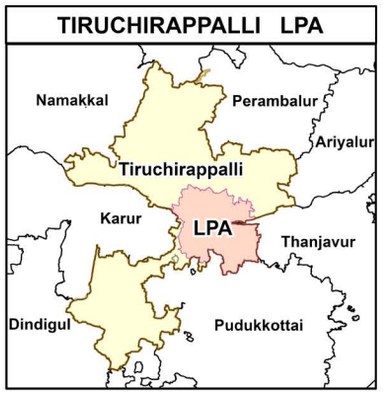
Source : Data compiled based on multiple sources

Cauvery [Kattalai]-Vaigai-Gundar Link Project

The scope the project centres on the formation of a 118.45 km contour canal originating from the Cauvery River at Kattalai (Mayanur Barrage) and extending to the South Vellar River. While its primary goals are sustaining drinking water needs and groundwater recharge in drought-prone districts like Karur, Tiruchirappalli, and Pudukottai, it serves as a critical flood management intervention for the Cauvery Delta. On the core highlighted benefit of the project, is the protection of urban habitations from seasonal monsoon damage particularly in Srirangam towns and parts of Tiruchirappalli. The canal is designed to divert approximately 6,000 cusecs of flood water from the Cauvery River. By rerouting this surplus through the flood carrier canal and utilizing it within that basin, the project aims to specifically prevent the Tiruchirappalli and Srirangam towns being inundated by floodwaters. To manage flood discharge effectively, the project integrates existing channels (South Bank Canal, New Kattalai High Level Canal) into a master canal system. By providing outlets at all major river crossings (such as the Pungar, Ariyar, and Koraiyar), the system can meet downstream demands while simultaneously reducing the peak flood load that would otherwise impact the urban core of Tiruchirappalli. Alignment of the flood carrier canal is provided in Map12.25

Source: Cauvery (Kattalai)–Vaigai–Gundar Flood carrier canal project [Phase-I] -DPR





LEGEND

- LPA BOUNDARY
- CORPORATION BOUNDARY
- WARD BOUNDARY
- HILL BOUNDARY
- RESERVED FOREST
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- RAILWAY LINE
- AIRPORT
- RAILWAY JUNCTION
- BUS STANDS
- WATER BODIES

WATER SUPPLY SOURCES

- CAUVERY
- KOLLIDAM
- OWN SOURCE
- PROPOSED WTP

DIRECTORATE OF TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING - TAMIL NADU	
DATA SOURCE	DTCP ANALYSIS

SCALE 1 : 2,00,000
PROJECTION : UTM ZONE 44N
DATUM : WGS 1984

N

PROPOSED TREATMENT PLANTS AND COVERAGE - TIRUCHIRAPPALLI LPA

Map 12.23: Proposed Treatment Plants and Coverage - Tiruchirappalli LPA

12.7.1.2 Sewer Network Augmentation

The Panjapur Sewage Treatment Plant is slated for a significant capacity augmentation of 100 MLD, transitioning from traditional Waste Stabilization Ponds [WSP] to advanced Sequential Batch Reactor [SBR] technology. This strategic shift facilitates superior effluent quality and higher treatment efficiency within a significantly reduced physical footprint. Complementing this expansion, a newly constructed 37 MLD facility at Kilakalkandarkottai, also utilizing SBR technology, has entered its trial run phase. Together, these infrastructure upgrades are designed to proactively address the increasing wastewater treatment demands of the Tiruchirappalli City Corporation (TCC), ensuring long-term sustenance.

12.7.2 Additional Infrastructure

12.7.2.1 Water Treatment Plants

To treat the estimated quantity of water that is sourced within the LPA, additional WTPs are identified in Lalgudi and Manachanallur. These proposed locations are identified in such manner that, they are very close to potential water sources as depicted in the map below. Additionally, two other WTPs close to Cauvery and Kollidam Head works with a combined capacity of 267.11 MLD are recommended to enable treatment before supply to the LPA. The recommended locations and treatment coverage of the WTPs are provided in the table below.

Table 12.33: Proposed Water Treatment Plants

S.No	Treatment Capacity	Area Required	Village Name & Survey No.	Treatment Coverage
	[MLD]	[Hectare]		
1	6.136	0.12	L.Abhishekapuram (82)	Lalgudi Municipality
2	4.322	0.09	Ulunthangudi (20)	Manachanallur TP
3	125.54	2.35	Kariyamanickam West (249)	For all areas under Cauvery Supply Schemes
4	141.57	2.65	Idaiyathumangalam(160/6)	For all areas under Kollidam Supply Schemes

Source : DTCP Analysis

12.7.2.2 Over Head Tanks

It is also observed that, in parts of the LPA, currently there are inadequate OHTs to store the current water supplied. Considering this storage gap and the future needs, OHTs are suggested in each of the administrational units. This will also ensure that there is an uninterrupted supply of water throughout the LPA.

In the table, OHT requirements in specific blocks to store the future projected Water Supply requirements have been presented. In the remaining Village Panchayats, existing OHTs and their capacities are sufficient to manage the future requirements.

Table 12.34 : Block-wise OHT Projections – Tiruchirappalli LPA

Blocks	No. of Villages Panchayats	Additional requirement in 2045 in (MLD)	Existing Storage Capacity (MLD)	No. of OHTs Required	Total Storage Capacity of OHT (LL)
Corporation	-	66.456	70.28	12	665
Lalgudi M	-	1.691	1.53	6	17
Thuvakudi M	-	1.437	2.85	5	15
Koothappar TP	-	0	1.77	-	-
Manachanallur TP	-	1.269	1	6	13
Puvalur TP	-	0	0.61	-	-
S.Kannanoor TP	-	0.509	1.13	3	6
Lalgudi	23	3.31	4.732	7	10
Manachanallur	16	4.75	4.975	14	23
Manikandan	14	9.80	10.249	12	23
Thiruverumbur	20	16.04	10.1	21	39

Source : DTCP Analysis

12.7.2.3 Sewage Treatment Plants

As presented earlier, since all improvement and new projects on sewer infrastructure is focussed towards utilizing the two STPs – Panjapur and Kilakalkandarkottai, for the purpose of retaining the collection and distribution networks, it is suggested to augment the treatment capacity of Kilakalkandarkottai STP to 60 MLD. This will be enabling the STP to treat the additional sewage proposed to be generated by 2045.

For the remaining areas within the Local Planning Area (LPA), including municipalities, town panchayats, and revenue villages, wastewater treatment infrastructure with a total capacity of 132 MLD is required. To address this future demand and rectify the existing service provision gap, the following approach is recommended.

The implementation of Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Plants [DEWATS] at the community or cluster level is proposed. This approach offers a viable solution for minimizing transportation costs by enabling on-site treatment at the point of waste generation. DEWATS also present advantages in terms of cost efficiency, minimal maintenance requirements, and reduced human intervention.

Considering these factors, the following strategies are proposed for the efficient sewage management and recycle in the rest of LPA. On further analysis, and depending on the communities' size, requirement and land availability one of the below strategies can be adopted. Additionally, keeping climate change combating in mind, it is strongly recommended to transition to low-carbon technologies in all wastewater treatment processes where new wastewater treatment plants can use anaerobic treatment systems with dual membrane technology for bio-gas capture.

12.7.2.4 DEWATS

DEWATS serve as a viable substitute for large-scale centralized sewerage, especially in scenarios where conventional infrastructure is hindered by steep expenses, long building timelines, and upkeep difficulties. By treating wastewater close to where it is generated through compact, modular units, these systems remove the necessity for massive, complex piping networks.

The advantages of DEWATS are multifaceted, encompassing lower capital and running costs, a smaller ecological footprint, and better prospects for water recycling. Furthermore, they boast high energy efficiency and adaptable scaling. These systems are especially beneficial for isolated locations or specific sites, elevating community health standards by providing dependable sanitation.

12.7.2.4.1 Packaged Sewage Treatment Plants (PSTPs)

PSTPs are a sophisticated evolution of decentralized technology, utilizing pre-assembled, "plug-and-play" units built from robust Fiber-Reinforced Plastic (FRP). These compact systems allow for extremely fast setup and require very little on-site civil work, making them a perfect fit for rural communities where speed and budget-efficiency are essential.

Table below presents the treatment are and capacity required for each of the block with the recommended technology and location. However, the technology needs to be finalized based on the quality of the raw sewage and ground conditions.

Table 12.35: Blockwise DEWATS Projections

BLOCK	Treatment Capacity [MLD]	Area Required [Hectare]	Recommended DEWATS Technology	Village Name & Survey No.
Andanallur	5.710	0.114	Packaged STP Moving-Bed Biofilm Reactor	Kulumani (26)
Manikandan	12.363	0.247	STP /Activated Sludge Process	
Lalgudi	6.274	0.125	Prefab STP Activated Sludge Process/Sequencing Batch Reactors	S. Kannanor (18)
Manachanallur	8.335	0.167	Activated Sludge Process	Kovathakudi (64)
Thiruverumbur	19.805	0.396	STP /Activated Sludge Process	Navalpattu (18)

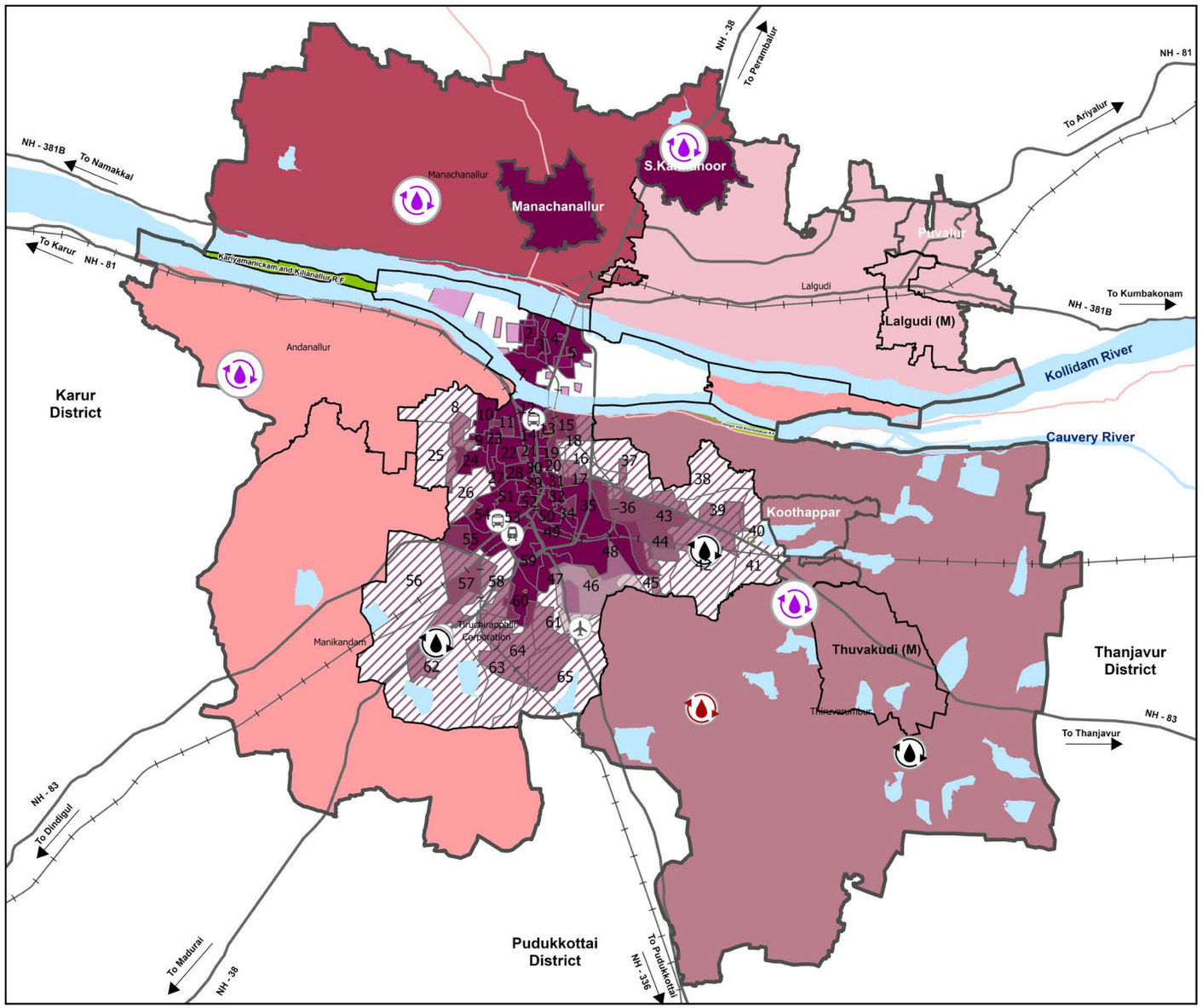
Source : DTCP Analysis

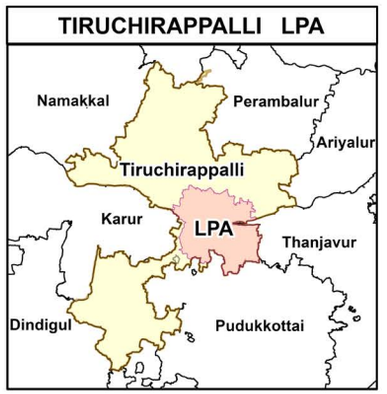
A comprehensive list of sewer network improvement projects and recommendations are spatially represented in the Map 12.24.

12.7.2.5 Storm Water Management

To enhance urban resilience, the city aims to achieve 100% stormwater drainage (SWD) coverage by expanding networks into flood-prone areas, constructing systems capable of managing cloud-bursts, and fully restoring historic natural drainage paths.

The recommended Storm Water Drain (SWD) linkages provided in the Map 12.25 further illustrates a three-phase system to integrate and strengthen the existing urban drainage system. While the northern and central areas are prioritized for existing and Phase I drainage (indicated in red) which are highly flood prone, the southern expansion zones near the airport are slated for later phases (green) to manage heavy outfalls into receptors like the Parai Tank. The phasing is carried out in accordance with the severity of vulnerability in the wards and the absence of drainage systems. This spatial planning underscores a transition to an interconnected urban drainage network designed to prevent waterlogging across the Tiruchirappalli Corporation.





LEGEND

- LPA BOUNDARY
- CORPORATION BOUNDARY
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- WATER BODIES
- EXISTING FSTP
- EXISTING STP
- DECENTRALIZED TREATMENT PLANTS
- EXSISTING UGSS
- PROPOSED UGSS

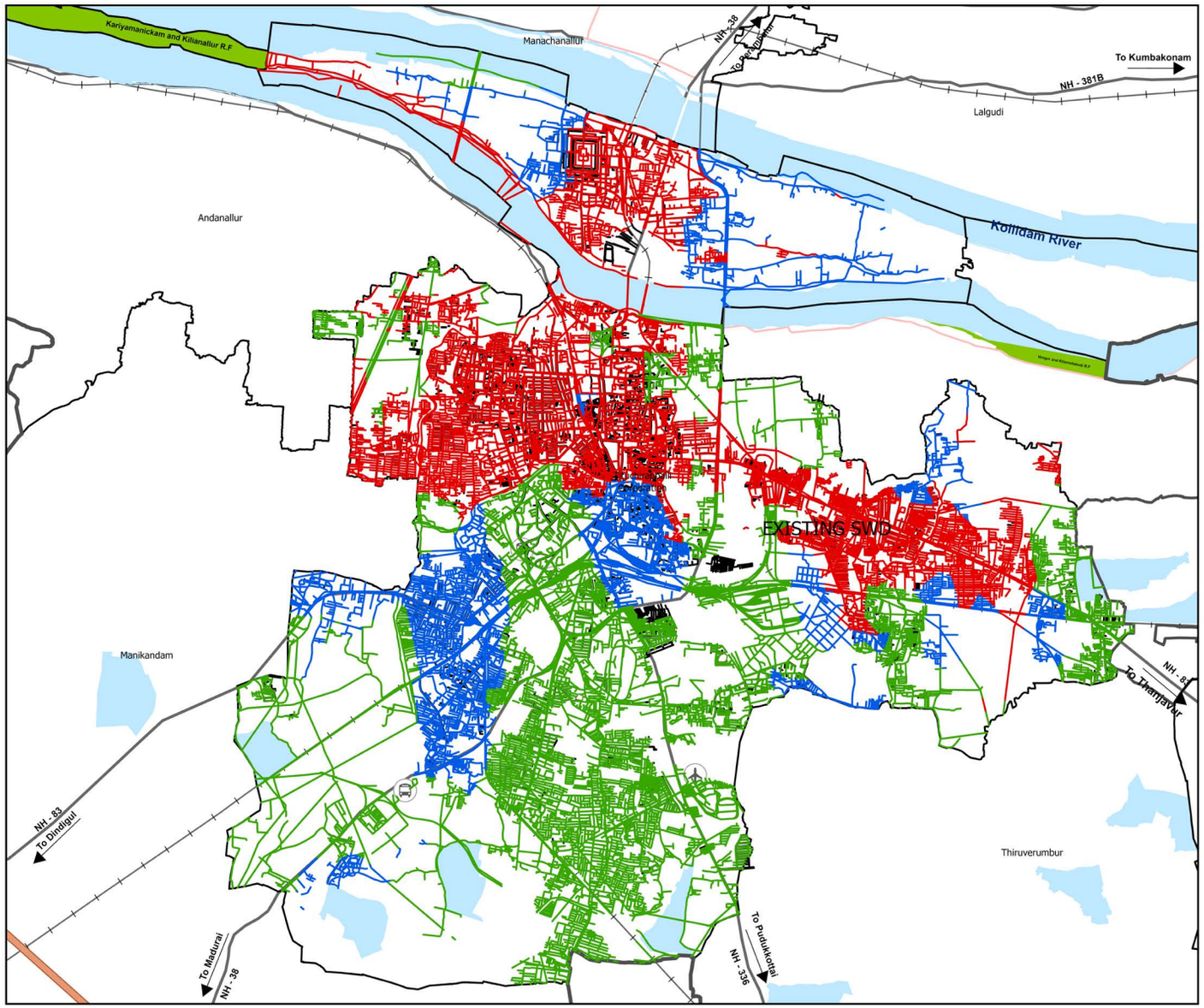
PROPOSED DEWATS

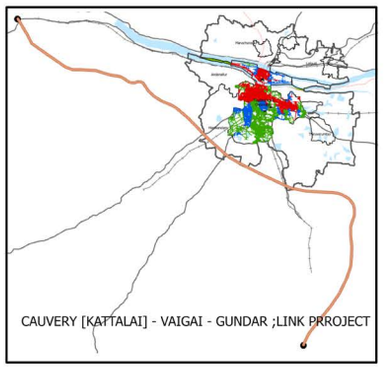
- ANDANALLUR & MANIKANDAM
- LALGUDI
- MANACHANALLUR
- THIRUVERUMBUR

DIRECTORATE OF TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING - TAMIL NADU	
DATA SOURCE	DTCP ANALYSIS
SCALE 1 : 2,00,000 PROJECTION : UTM ZONE 44N DATUM : WGS 1984	N

PROPOSED SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITES & COVERAGE - TIRUCHIRAPPALLI LPA

Map 12.24: Proposed Sewage Treatment Facilities & Coverage - Tiruchirappalli LPA





TIRUCHIRAPPALLI LPA

LEGEND

- CORPORATION BOUNDARY
- BLOCK_BOUNDARY
- BUS STANDS
- AIRPORT
- RAILWAY JUNCTION
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- RAILWAY LINE
- RESERVED FOREST
- WATER BODIES
- CAUVERY [KATTALAI] LINKAGE
- EXISTING SWD

PROPOSED SWD

- PHASE I
- PHASE II
- PHASE III

DIRECTORATE OF TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING - TAMIL NADU

DATA SOURCE	DTCP ANALYSIS

SCALE 1 : 2,00,000
PROJECTION : UTM ZONE 44N
DATUM : WGS 1984

PROPOSED STORM WATER DRAIN LINKAGES- TIRUCHIRAPPALLI CORPORATION

Map 12.25: Recommended Storm Water Drain Linkages [Phase wise] - Tiruchirappalli Corporation

12.7.3 Strategic Recommendations

12.7.3.1 100% Connectivity in LPA

Attaining universal household connectivity to the water supply network is a critical step toward ensuring fair and comprehensive service delivery across the Local Planning Area (LPA). By providing every residence with a direct municipal connection, the region establishes a vital framework for improved public health and a higher quality of life. This inclusive strategy removes service gaps that force a reliance on substandard water sources, thereby eliminating the disparities often found between different socioeconomic groups. Furthermore, total network coverage allows utilities to maintain consistent standards, monitor infrastructure performance in real-time, and execute proactive maintenance. To achieve this sustainable and efficient framework, it is essential that coordinated efforts are launched to secure 100% connectivity throughout the LPA, with a strategic goal for all residential buildings to be integrated into the system within the next five years. This will also assist in recovering significant revenue by regularizing illegal connections that previously drained the system without payment.

12.7.3.2 Reduction of Non-Revenue Water

A significant operational challenge confronting water utility pertains to the substantial water loss within distribution networks, resulting in a high volume of unaccounted-for water. On an average, 18% of water supplied is unaccounted for in the LPA. Consequently, the reduction of Non-Revenue Water (NRW) in non-urban areas necessitates a high degree of prioritization throughout the Master Plan's implementation period.

Elevated levels of water loss pose a considerable threat to existing water resources and will inevitably escalate the operational expenditures of water service providers. It is recognized that leakages constitute approximately 50% of the total losses within the water distribution system, representing the primary component of Non-Revenue Water (NRW).

To achieve 15% Non-Revenue Water (NRW) by the plan period, a highly effective strategy involves the deployment of a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system. This technology facilitates the timely identification of water leakages, complemented by an integrated command unit that supports both detection and the prompt remediation of such incidents. This solution is currently being implemented in select administrative divisions of the corporation. To maximize its impact, the expansion of this system to other urbanized zones within the Local Planning Area (LPA) should be considered.

12.7.3.3 ICCC & SCADA [Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition]

The Integrated Command and Control Centre (ICCC) of Tiruchirappalli Corporation, developed under the Smart Cities Programme, acts as a

centralized system for real-time monitoring and management of urban services and infrastructure. By integrating SCADA systems and environmental sensors, the ICCC enhances the efficiency of water supply operations through improved leakage detection, control, and data analysis. This unified platform enables better resource allocation, strengthens inter-departmental coordination, and supports data-driven decision-making, thereby contributing to more effective urban governance. Moreover, it promotes sustainable development by facilitating efficient resource management and continuous environmental monitoring across the urbanized areas of the Local Planning Area (LPA).

12.7.3.4 Neeramudhu: The Water Centre

To support the effective rollout of decentralized Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and promote a circular water economy, the following formal recommendations and strategic frameworks are suggested:

Policy Support and Advocacy: Developing robust policies is vital to encourage the installation of small-scale, decentralized STPs, which have traditionally been the primary drivers of sustainable sanitation progress in India.

Standardized Water Reclamation: Clear regulations and mandates are required to manage the efficient reuse of treated effluent for irrigation, aquifer recharge, construction, and non-potable industrial uses.

Following models like the BWSSB, the creation of a specialized water centre, **"NEERAMUDHU",** is recommended to act as a central hub for regional water data, treated water policies, and demand-side management[1]. It is suggested that the TWAD Board act as the lead agency to align local initiatives with national standards, including the National Framework on Safe Use of Treated Water and CPHEEO guidelines.

The proposed centre should lead a formal policy framework focusing on:

A. Guidelines on Mandating Treated Water Reuse

Strategic Goal Setting: Defining specific objectives for large-scale wastewater reclamation across the region and targeting high-demand sectors like industry, construction, and urban landscaping for integration.

Quality Benchmarking: Establishing strict water quality standards customized for specific end-uses to protect public health and the environment.

Incentive Mechanisms: Creating financial and regulatory rewards to encourage industries, businesses, and residential clusters to adopt reclaimed water.

1 Tamil Nadu Water Resources Act, 2026 (L.A. Bill No. 6) was introduced in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and published in the Government Gazette on January 23, 2026. This bill aims to overhaul the state's water management system through the establishment of a state-wide institutional framework treating surface and groundwater across the entire state as an economic good while prioritizing ecological and domestic needs. This landmark initiative is in close relevance with the recommended Water Centre.

Regulatory Compliance: Ensuring quality standards of treated water for non-potable applications as prescribed by TNPCB.

B. Digital Marketplace for Reclaimed Water

A centralized web portal, overseen by the TWAD Board in partnership with the TNPCB, shall serve as a digital platform for:

Real-Time Inventory: A live dashboard showing the volume, location, and real-time quality metrics of treated water available from different STPs.

Commercial Exchange: An online marketplace where Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and private entities can sell excess treated effluent to registered buyers based on their needs.

These initiatives are designed to foster a water-secure region by restoring natural aquifers and maximizing the value of recycled water within a sustainable urban ecosystem

12.7.3.5 Participatory Approach – Community Led Initiatives

Conservation strategies in the region can leverage the deep-seated cultural and spiritual connection between the people and the river Cauvery, often referred to as the "Ganga of the South". Traditional knowledge systems held by local and indigenous communities offer invaluable insights into sustainable water management and seasonal ecosystem dynamics that modern engineering often overlooks. By centering conservation around cultural landmarks, these initiatives foster a natural sense of stewardship that encourages the public to protect the river as a vital part of their communal identity.

12.7.3.5.1 Nadanthai Vazhi Cauvery

Nadanthai Vazhi Cauvery is an initiative to rejuvenate the Cauvery River through pollution control, sewage treatment, and riverfront development, akin to Namami Gange, with Phase I approved at Rs. 934 crore covering Mettur dam downstream to Tiruchirappalli.

This project aims to clean the Cauvery and tributaries by intercepting sewage through building STPs, and promoting biodiversity, with Union (60%) [Rs.560 Cr] and State (40%) [Rs.374 Cr] funding for Phase I. Phase I spans from post-Mettur to Tiruchirappalli, including CETPs and Phase II extends to Poompuhar, integrating tree planting and other schemes like Kudimaramathu for holistic basin restoration.

Tiruchirappalli marks the Phase I endpoint, with river cleaning, bank afforestation, and channel rejuvenation to reduce pollution entering the delta. It supports CETP upgrades upstream and monitors water quality for downstream agriculture; progress reviews emphasize coordination with local bodies. Analysis shows potential for 20-30% pollution reduction in Tiruchirappalli

stretches, boosting groundwater and fisheries, though effluent compliance remains challenging.

12.7.3.5.2 Kudi Maramathu - Restoration of water bodies

Since 2016-17, the Government of Tamil Nadu has engaged user communities in the revitalization of water bodies through the Kudimaramathu initiative, focusing on restoring infrastructure such as supply channels, canals, tanks, and surplus weirs. These efforts have improved irrigation capacity by up to 30% and increased the cultivable land by 10%, underscoring the crucial role that community participation plays in maintaining and enhancing local water resources.

Kudimaramathu in Tiruchirappalli has targeted Local Panchayat's association to clean system tanks via community-led desilting and repairs to enhance irrigation storage. Launched in 2020, it rejuvenates PWD-maintained LPA tanks (small system tanks under local panchayats) via desilting, bund strengthening, and silt distribution where the farmers contribute 10% and use machines/ contractors under PWD supervision. Improvements include Madhanam tank near Tiruchirappalli-Ariyalur Road, revived after 30 years via Peruvalai feeder channel works, storing more water for irrigation. In Tiruchirappalli, it complements Cauvery releases from Mettur, increasing ayacut (irrigated area) by through the restored tanks. To further conserve the water bodies within the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA), similar community-driven models can be strengthened and expanded upon.

12.7.3.5.3 Water Atlas

A primary achievement of the Nellai Neervalam initiative is the creation of a Digital Water Atlas. This platform utilizes geotagging to map water bodies while aggregating critical data on biodiversity, hydraulic metrics, and illegal encroachments to inform policy and restoration efforts. By 2025, the program remains highly effective, driven by consistent volunteer participation, innovative groundwater recharge techniques, and a GIS-based system that allows for the rapid resolution of public grievances via crowdsourced data.

This framework is exceptionally well-suited for Tiruchirappalli, given its extensive network of traditional tanks and aquatic ecosystems. By integrating the core pillars of the Nellai Neervalam model specifically geospatial mapping, multi-stakeholder partnerships, and community-driven data collection, Tiruchirappalli can develop its own interactive water atlas. Implementing this strategy would strengthen ecological resilience and promote local ownership, ensuring that water management decisions are backed by real-time, transparent data.

12.7.3.5.4 Cauvery Calling - Agroforestry and Sustainable Livelihood Transitions

Large-scale community mobilization in the Cauvery Basin, such as the "Cauvery Calling" movement, has demonstrated that environmental restoration can be effectively linked to economic stability for local residents. By empowering over 213,000 farmers to transition to tree-based agriculture, these initiatives have resulted in the planting of approximately 109 million trees as of 2024. This community-led shift not only restores catchment hydrology and improves soil health but also significantly boosts farmer incomes, reportedly by 3 to 8 times, thereby reducing the socio-economic pressures that often lead to environmental degradation. In the Tiruchirappalli region, these efforts are supported by a network of "tree ambassadors" and volunteers who bridge the gap between scientific forestry and on-the-ground agricultural practice.

12.7.3.5.5 Citizen-Led Science and Participatory Monitoring

The integration of citizen science into river management has emerged as a vital tool for ensuring accountability and real-time data collection in urban centers like Tiruchirappalli. Through models such as this approach, local volunteers and youth are trained to conduct data-driven audits of river health and manage waste control at the grassroots level. These participatory audits transform residents into active river stewards who can identify and report pollution hotspots, providing a necessary independent check on industrial and urban discharge that complements official state monitoring efforts.

12.7.3.6 Institutional Collaboration and the cCauvery Research Hub

The role of educational institutions has been formalized through the establishment of the Centres for Cauvery River Basin Management Studies (cCauvery) at NIT Tiruchirappalli. Operating as a "Brain Trust" in collaboration with IISc Bengaluru, this centre serves as a critical knowledge wing that facilitates stakeholder engagement and evidence-based advocacy. By involving local experts and students in the condition assessment and management planning of the river, the hub ensures that technical water infrastructure proposals are grounded in local ecological data and community needs.

12.7.3.7 Adaptive Reuse of Mined Lands for Water Capture

The adaptive reuse of abandoned mining sites presents a significant opportunity to enhance water security and infrastructure resilience within the Local Planning Area (LPA). SuWaSeM [Sustainable Water Security Mission] by TWAD Board and the Green Fund initiative by the Industries department incentivises the reclamation, rehabilitation and restoration of abandoned quarries. This recommendation outlines a framework for transforming mined lands into productive water capture facilities, leveraging existing topographical modifications to create sustainable water storage solutions. Based on the assessment criteria established in the State Planning Commission's 2025 report

"Mapping Mines in Tamil Nadu and assessing their restoration potential," this initiative represents a paradigm shift from remediation to productive reuse. This process necessitates consideration of a wide array of interrelated factors, including but not limited to the physical characteristics of the site, the legal and institutional framework, and the active engagement of stakeholders. Key priorities include the careful selection of sites based on their inherent suitability, considering both natural features and engineered improvements that support hydrological integrity, erosion control, and water quality assurance. Equally important is the permanence and enforceability of protective measures, such as legal protections and robust ownership or lease agreements, which provide stability and enable long-term planning.

Socio-economic and ecological aspects play a vital role in enhancing project outcomes. Fostering meaningful involvement of local communities, integrating projects within existing ecological systems, and ensuring connectivity to regional water networks are all important for sustaining environmental benefits and garnering public support. Transparent processes and clear delineation of responsibilities between landowners, project stakeholders, and regulatory bodies further strengthen governance and risk management.

Figure below represents the key factors and their assessment criteria to be considered for the adaptive reuse of mined lands for water security as prescribed in the report on Mapping Mines in Tamil Nadu and assessing their restoration potential by State Planning Commission, 2025.

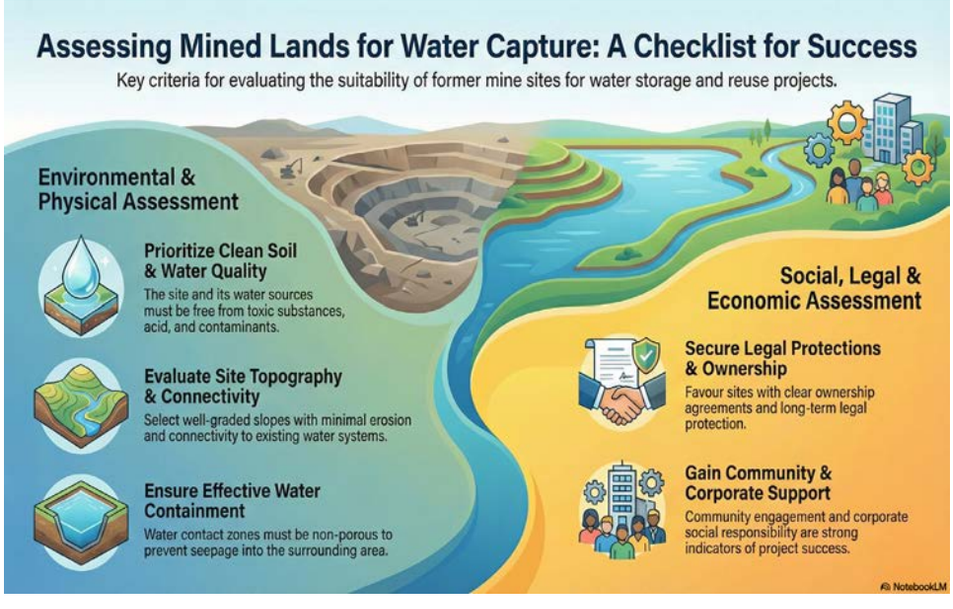


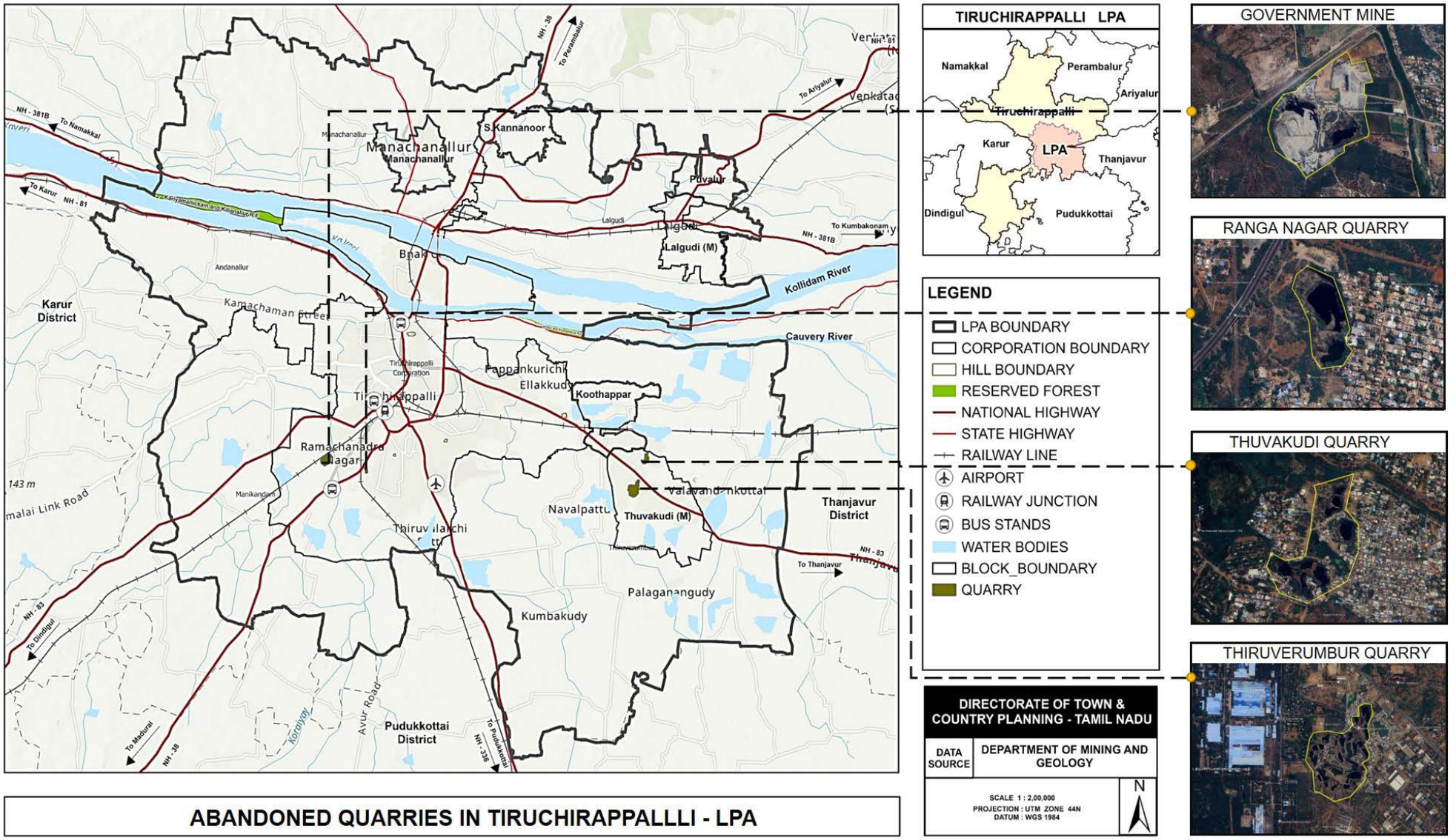
Figure 12.34 Assessment Criteria for the Adaptive Reuse of Mined Lands for Water Capture

Satellite imageries of the Thiruverumbur abandoned quarries [Based on the data received from Dept of Geology & Mines] in today's scenario are presented below. Additionally, these quarries are suggested to be geo-scaped as recreational facilities, with the following facilities.

- Integrating landscaping and native plant species to create a visually appealing and ecologically-friendly environment.
- The environment can be further upgraded with pavilions, picnic spots, and walking trails.
- Furthermore, fishing platforms or designated fishing zones can be created within the abandoned quarries.
- To cater to the public needs, restrooms, changing rooms, concession stands, and parking spaces.
- These quarries can also be transformed as educational centres or interpretive signages to highlight the importance of ecological restoration.

Figure12.35 Potential Abandoned Quarries for Water Capture & Geo-Scaping





Map 12.26: Abandoned Quarries - Tiruchirappalli LPA

12.7.3.8 District Cooling Systems [DCS]

Due to rising temperatures and the corresponding surge in air conditioner usage, projections indicate that, by 2050, cooling could be responsible for 60% of peak energy demand in India.

District Cooling System [DCS] centralized system produces chilled water and distributes it through a network of insulated pipes to cool multiple buildings. Thermal heat transfer using heat exchangers delivers cooling to each building, with warmer water recirculated back to the plant to be chilled again.

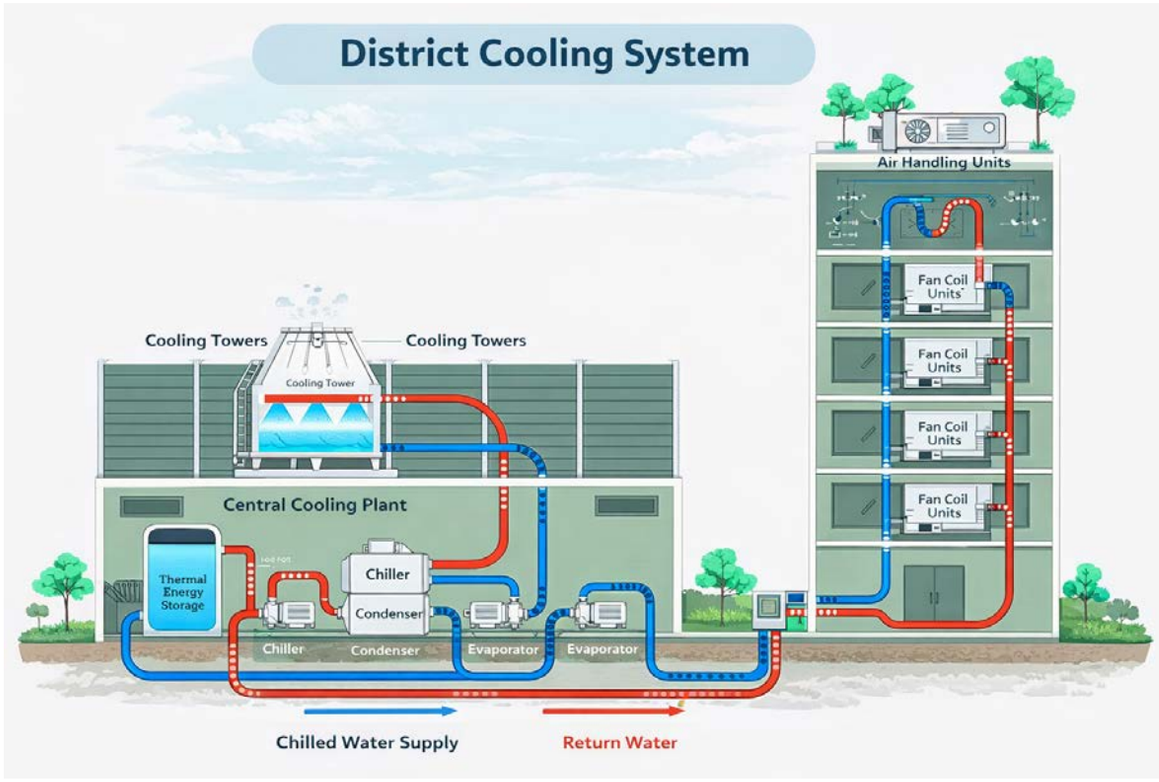


Figure 12.36 District Cooling System – Schematics

Source: Kulir Nagarangal: District Cooling's Impact on TNs Resource Use Landscape

Innovative business models like Cooling as a Service (CaaS) can make District Cooling affordable and accessible making it 50% more energy efficient. It can reduce peak power demand by up to 40%. Technology can be easily adopted in Brown-field areas by retrofitting existing buildings with super-efficient chillers, cooling towers, and pumps that can significantly improve energy efficiency. Early integration of District Cooling in the design phase of new developments can optimize cooling demand and reduce costs.

Recommendation for Incorporating District Cooling Systems (DCS) in Tiruchirappalli LPA with focus on Treated Water Reuse:

To facilitate the successful implementation of District Cooling Systems (DCS) in Tiruchirappalli, the Master Plan recommends several strategic "Cooling Clusters" characterized by high-density, mixed-use development. A primary focal point is the Integrated Bus Terminal (IBT) at Panjapur, where the concentration of commercial activities and public infrastructure creates an ideal node for a localized network. Similarly, dense commercial zones like the Central Business District and the areas surrounding Rockfort could significantly improve efficiency by replacing individual split AC units with a centralized system, while large campuses, such as those housing the City Municipal Corporation and various district offices, offer immediate opportunities for early institutional adoption.

A critical pillar of this sustainable cooling strategy is the circular integration of treated wastewater, specifically leveraging the synergy with the Panjapur Sewage Treatment Plant (STP). By utilizing the significant volumes of treated effluent generated, the city can provide water for cooling towers without straining the Cauvery River or local groundwater supplies. To ensure operational longevity and safety, rigorous water quality benchmarks can be established to prevent infrastructure issues like scaling or corrosion while safeguarding public health.

The environmental and economic impact of this shift is substantial, with the transition from traditional air-cooled units to water-cooled DCS estimated to reduce energy consumption by 30% to 50%. Beyond simple reduction, DCS enables "peak shaving" through thermal energy storage, such as ice or chilled water tanks, which allows for cooling generation during off-peak hours when electricity is more affordable and available. This transition is a vital component of Tiruchirappalli's Net-Zero Climate Resilient City Action Plan, which targets a significant reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2070.

In the later phases, DCS can be expanded into Tiruchirappalli's industrial and IT landscape, particularly within the SIPCOT industrial parks, ELCOT and IT Parks in Navalpattu and Panjapur. By integrating these industrial needs with centralized cooling, Tiruchirappalli can strengthen its economic infrastructure while maintaining a commitment to a sustainable, water-secure urban ecosystem.

12.7.4 Summary of Recommendations

Table 12.36: Summary of Recommendations - Water Infrastructure

Recommendations for Additional Infrastructure					
S.No	**Administrative Units**	**OHTs**	**WTPs**	**STPs**	**SWD**
1	**Thiruchirappalli Corporation**	12	2+2*	2 [Augmentation - 1]	730.51 Kms Integrated with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems [SUDS]
2	**Lalgudi Municipality**	6	1	1*	74.62 Kms
3	**Thuvakudi Municipality**	5	1*	1	
4	**Puvalur TP**	-	-	1	102.85 Kms
5	**Manachannallur TP**	6	1	1	
6	**S Kannanoor TP**	3	-	-	
7	**Koothappar TP**	-	-	-	
8	**Village Panchayats**	62	2*	4 [DEWATS] +1[FSTP]*	Desilting and conservation of drain channels
**Coverage beyond Administrative Units*					
Recommended Strategies					
S.No	**Strategy/ & Existing Institutions**	**Remarks**			
1	**100% Connectivity in LPA**	To ensure equitable access and recovery of revenue by regularizing illegal connections			
2	**Reduction of NRW**	To achieve 10% NRW by Plan period through improved real-time leak detection and theft control.			
3	**ICCC & SCADA**				

4	**Neeramudhu: Water Centre**	Aims to centralize water management efforts by shifting towards a holistic approach that integrates both increasing water supply and managing demand more effectively, thereby promoting a circular economy within the water sector. This centre shall, • Develop comprehensive Treated Water Reuse Policies • Mandate Treated Water use for non-potable purposes in industries, institutions, irrigation, GW recharge and new constructions • Create a digital marketplace for treated water
5	**cCauvery**	Serves as a critical knowledge wing that facilitates stakeholder engagement and evidence-based advocacy ensuring that technical water infrastructure proposals are grounded in local ecological data and community needs.
6	**Adaptive Reuse of Mined lands for Water Capture**	To enhance water security and infrastructure resilience within the Local Planning Area through transformation of mined lands into productive water capture facilities, post detailed assessment, leveraging existing topographical modifications to create sustainable water storage solutions.
7	**District Cooling Systems**	In phased stages with focus on effective use of recycled water for industrial/IT clusters and educational institutions with later expansion to commerce and other activities.
8	**Participatory Approach – Community Led Initiatives**	
A	**Nadanthai Vazhi Cauvery**	Aims to clean the Cauvery and tributaries by intercepting sewage and building STPs, CETPs
B	**Kudimaramathu**	Community aids in rejuvenation of tanks (small system tanks under local panchayats) via desilting, bund strengthening, and silt distribution
C	**Water Atlas**	Geotagging to map water bodies while aggregating critical data on biodiversity, hydraulic metrics, and illegal encroachments to inform policy and restoration efforts.
D	**Cauvery Calling**	River and the environs restoration effectively linked to economic stability for local residents by transitioning to tree-based agriculture.
E	**Citizen Led Science**	Local volunteers and youth are trained to conduct data-driven audits of river health and manage waste control at the grassroots level

Source : DTCP Analysis





13 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

13.1 Introduction

Solid Waste Management (SWM) is a critical component of urban environmental management and public health, particularly within rapidly urbanizing regions such as the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA). The Tiruchirappalli LPA comprises both Urban and Rural areas, each exhibiting varying levels of waste generation, collection efficiency, and treatment infrastructure. Tiruchirappalli city has shown steady improvement in solid waste management, as reflected in its Swachh Survekshan performance, ranking 49th among 95 cities at the national level and securing 9th position within Tamil Nadu. This indicates better service delivery and adoption of improved waste management practices in the city.

In the urban areas, the solid waste Management is privatised, enabling organised door to door collection, segregation, transportation and processing of the solid waste. Urban areas are supported by relatively advanced waste treatment facilities such as Micro Composting Centres (MCCs), Resource Recovery Centres (RRCs), Bio methanation units, and decentralised composting systems. The city has also initiated bio-mining of legacy waste at Ariymanagalm dump yard under the Smart City Mission, with Phase II currently under progress. In rural areas, solid waste management is primarily handled by the Village Panchayats with basic collection and Windrow composting practices but limited infrastructure and treatment capacity.

Overall, the solid waste management system in Tiruchirappalli LPA reflects a dual structure, with comparatively advanced systems in urban areas and evolving practices in rural regions. This chapter examines the existing solid waste management scenario, identifies gaps across different local bodies, and provides a basis for formulating integrated, sustainable, and inclusive waste management strategies for the Tiruchirappalli LPA.

13.2 Existing Scenario of Solid Waste Management in LPA

Solid waste management practices within the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) vary significantly between urban and rural areas, particularly in terms of waste collection, segregation, and treatment systems. To comprehensively assess the existing solid waste management scenario, urban and rural areas within the LPA have been examined separately. This approach enables a clearer understanding of prevailing conditions, operational challenges, and system gaps specific to each context.

The total solid waste generated within the Tiruchirappalli LPA is approximately 525.30 MT per day, with a per capita waste generation of about 299grams per person per day, which is comparatively low when assessed against NEERI standards. A higher concentration of solid waste generation is observed in the Municipal Corporation area, while the Village Panchayats contribute the least share, accounting for only about 14.33 MT per day.

Solid waste generated within the LPA is collected by the respective local bodies and transported to designated waste processing facilities. Urban areas are supported by higher-order treatment infrastructure, whereas rural areas are primarily served through compost pits and vermicomposting systems. The overall recycling rate within the LPA is maintained at approximately 44%, placing the city in the moderate-performing category under Swachh Bharat Mission–Urban (SBM-U). While this performance is higher than the national average, it also indicates scope for further strengthening waste processing and recycling infrastructure to achieve higher compliance with SBM-U objectives.

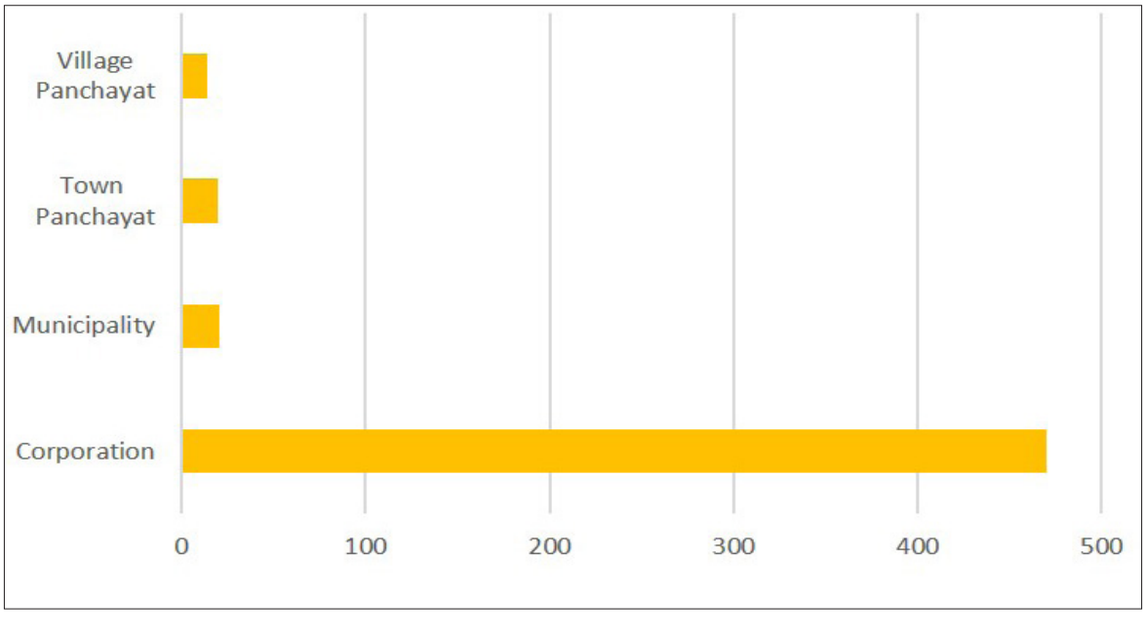


Figure 13.1: Solid Waste Generation in Tiruchirappalli LPA in (MT/day)

13.2.1 Solid Waste Management in Corporation

Tiruchirappalli City Municipal Corporation demonstrates comparatively strong performance in solid waste management when assessed against other areas within the Local Planning Area (LPA). The privatisation of solid waste collection has significantly enhanced the efficiency of waste collection and treatment operations. Waste is segregated at source and processed through decentralised treatment facilities. In addition, the Corporation operates a sanitary landfill at Ariyamangalam, where biomining activities have been initiated under the Smart City Mission to address legacy waste.

13.2.1.1 Solid Waste Generation

Tiruchirappalli City Municipal Corporation spans an area of 167.23 sq. km and has a population of 10,72,793 as of 2025. The Corporation generates approximately 470 tonnes of solid waste per day with per capita waste generation of 438 grams per day. To strengthen solid waste management, a privatised waste collection system has been adopted, achieving a high household coverage of 96.7%. An assessment of waste generation patterns reveals that residential areas are the primary contributors; accounting for nearly 49% of the total solid waste generated within the Corporation, and lower waste generations is from institutions with less than 5% of solid waste generation.

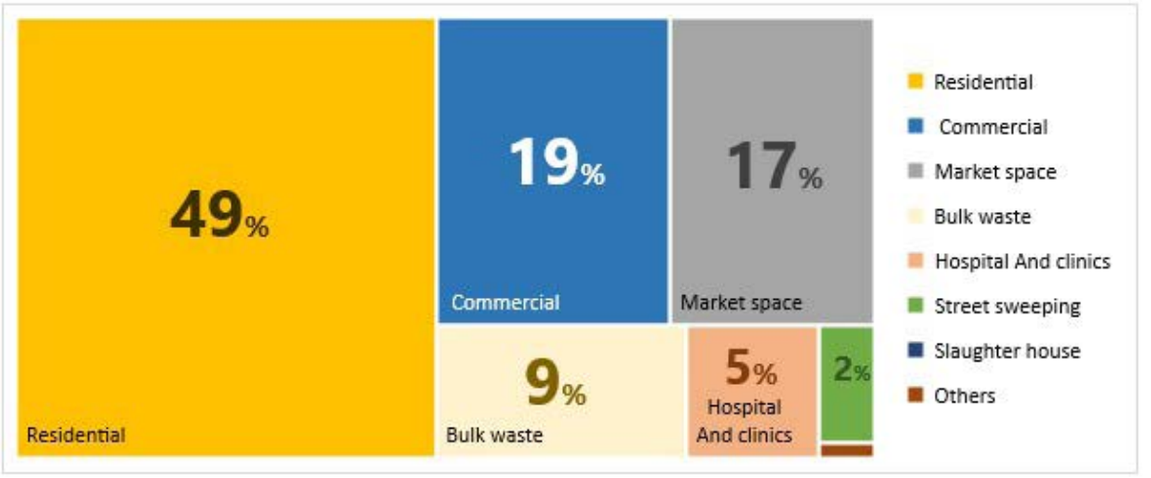


Figure 13.2: Solid Waste Generation - Tiruchirappalli Corporation

Source: Tiruchirappalli Corporation

Zone 5 generates the highest quantity of solid waste at 118 MT/day, accounting for approximately 25% of the total waste generated, while Zone 2 records the lowest generation at about 13% of the total solid waste generated in the corporation. Population density is a key factor influencing waste generation, with Zone 5 comprising high-density residential areas such as Thillai Nagar, Anna Nagar, and Woraiyur, which account for higher solid waste generation. In contrast, Zone 2 is predominantly characterised by institutional land uses, including Golden Rock workshop, Railway Colony, and Bharathidasan University, which results in comparatively lower solid waste generation.

13.2.1.2 Composition of Solid Waste

The solid waste generated within the Corporation is segregated at source into wet and dry waste and is further segregated during pre-processing into biodegradable and non-biodegradable components, achieving an overall segregation efficiency of approximately 70%. Analysis of the waste composition indicates that the major share of solid waste consists of dry waste (recyclable and non-recyclable) and organic matter, together accounting for 94.5% of the total waste collected. Of this, dry waste (bio degradable) is about to 46.60%, organic matter accounts for 44%, and plastic waste contributes about 4%. The remaining 4.5% comprises construction and demolition waste along with other residual categories, while hazardous waste represents a minimal share of approximately 0.85% of the total solid waste generated.

Table 13.1: Composition of Solid Waste - Tiruchirappalli Corporation

Category of waste	Waste collected in (MT)	% of Solid waste share
Organic Matter	207	44.04
Dry Waste (Bio Degradable)	219	46.60
Dry Waste (Non Bio degradable)	19	4.04
Construction and Demolition waste	21	4.47
Hazardous waste	4	0.85
Total solid waste Collected	**470**	**100**

Source: Tiruchirappalli corporation

13.2.1.3 Treatment Facilities

The City Municipal Corporation is supported by an integrated solid waste management infrastructure comprising of 40 Micro Composting Centres (MCCs), 5 Resource Recovery Centres (RRCs), 5 incinerators, and 5 bio methanation plants for the treatment of solid waste generated within the Corporation limits. Source-segregated organic waste generated from residential area is transported to decentralised MCCs and the bulk organic waste collected from Markets are sent to bio methanation plants for processing and biogas generation. Recyclable dry waste is further segregated and processed at the Material Recovery Facilities located at the five RRCs distributed across the Corporation area, the recyclable waste are sold to private agency for recycling. Non-recyclable and non-saleable dry waste, along with construction and demolition waste, is transported to cement manufacturing units in Ariyalur for further processing and reuse. Hazardous waste generated within the Corporation is treated at the five incineration facilities established by the Corporation.

Table 13.2: Treatment Facilities in Tiruchirappalli Corporation

Category of waste	Source of waste	Treatment Facility	Output	Capacity (in MT)
Organic Waste	Households	Micro Composting Plant (40 nos.)	Compost Manure	200
	Markets, Slaughter house	Bio Methanation Plant (5 nos.)	Bio gas	16
Dry Waste (saleable, re-usable)	Households, Institutions, Market	Resource Recovery Centre (5 nos.)	Recycled	25
Dry Waste (Non-saleable)			Sent to Cement factory	
Construction and Demolition waste	Construction sites			
Hazardous waste	Residential, Slaughter house and Hospitals	Incinerator (5 nos.)	Ash	6
Total Capacity of treatment facility in Corporation(in MT/day)				**247**

Source: Tiruchirappalli Corporation

The compost produced at the MCCs is marketed as organic manure, while the biogas generated from the bio methanation plants is utilised for community kitchens (Amma Unavagams) and crematorium. The dry saleable waste is recycled as mats, bags etc and sold within the corporation. The treatment facilities in the Corporation is shown in map 13.1

13.2.1.4 Bio Mining at Ariyamangalam

Bio-mining operations were initiated by the Tiruchirappalli City Municipal Corporation in 2019 under the Smart Cities Mission for the scientific remediation of legacy waste at the Ariyamangalam landfill site. The landfill, spread over an area of 47.7 acres, had accumulated a substantial quantity of legacy waste over several years. With the objective of reclaiming valuable land and mitigating environmental impacts, the bio-mining project was implemented in three phases. Phase I and Phase II have been completed, resulting in the clearance of approximately 758,560 m^3 and 331,285 m^3 of legacy waste, respectively and the successful reclamation of about 39 acres of land. Phase III is currently under proposal and aims to process 6.17 lakh metric tonnes of remaining legacy, including the waste belowground level.

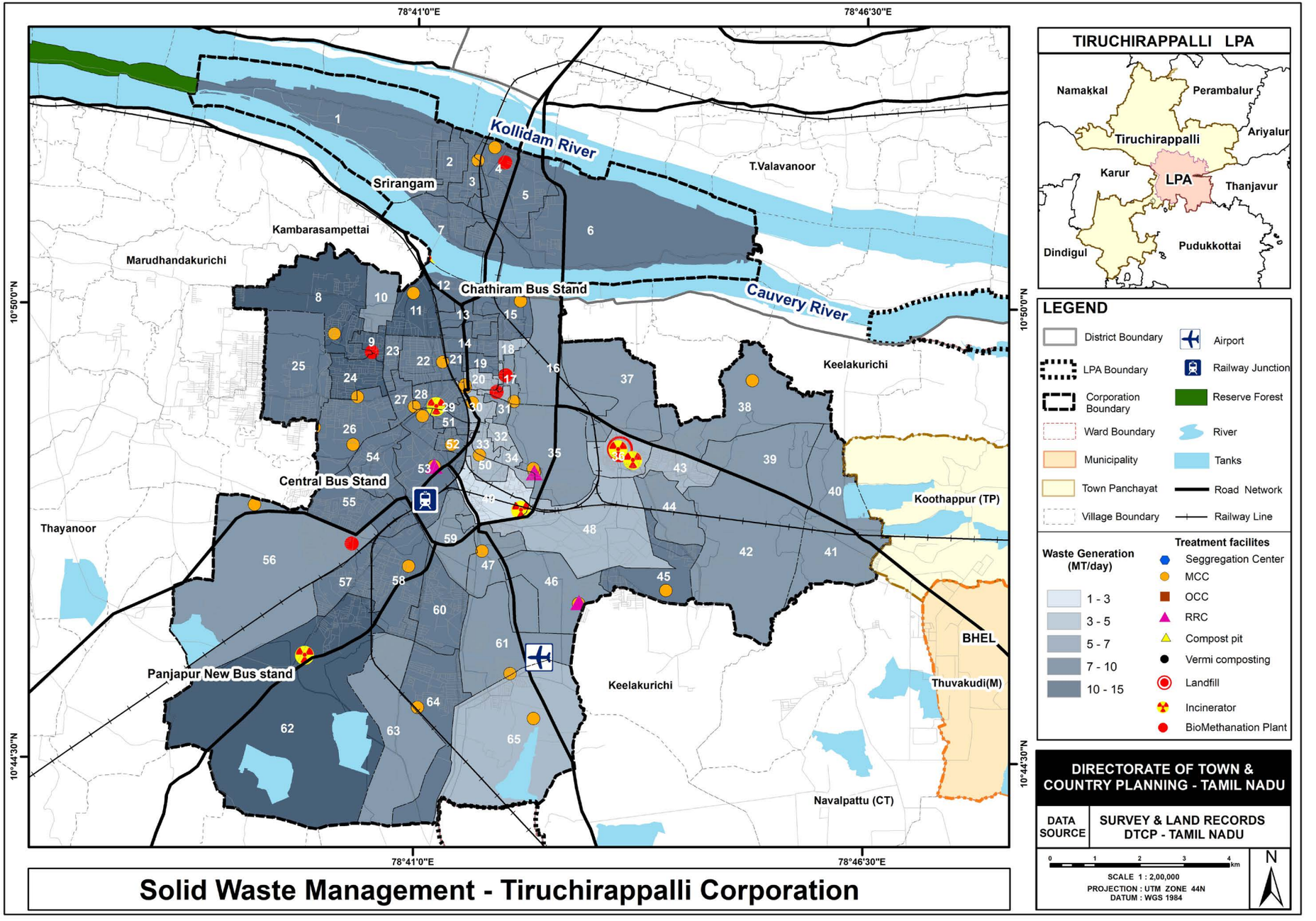


Figure 13.3: Bio-Mining at Ariyamangalam

Table 13.3: Bio mining at Ariyamangalam - Tiruchirappalli Corporation

Description	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III (Proposed)
Solid waste cleared (in m^3)	758560	331285	617000
Land Reclaimed (in acres)	36	3	8.7

Source: Tiruchirappalli Corporation



Map 13.1 : Solid Waste Management - Tiruchirappalli Corporation

13.2.2 Solid Waste Management in Municipalities

Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) comprises two Municipalities, Lalgudi and Thuvakudi located in the north-eastern and south-eastern parts of the LPA, respectively. Solid waste collection in both municipalities has been privatised, enabling organised door-to-door collection and source segregation. The source-segregated waste is transported to designated treatment facilities for further processing and disposal. The municipalities have achieved an average segregation rate of approximately 92%, while the remaining waste is subjected to secondary segregation at Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs). Additionally, door-to-door waste collection coverage is maintained at around 95% within the municipal areas.

13.2.2.1 Solid Waste Generation & Composition

The total solid waste generated from the municipality is about 20.87 MT/day, of which 57% of solid waste is wet waste and a minimum of 0.28% of solid waste generated is hazardous waste, largely comprising household hazardous and sanitary waste. The total population of people residing in the municipal area is 81,702 and has a per capita waste generation of 256 grams. Residential areas are the primary contributors of municipal solid waste, accounting for nearly 75% of the total wet and dry waste generated, reflecting the dominance of household waste streams. Commercial areas contribute approximately 15% of the total waste generation, mainly from shops, markets, and service establishments. In addition, bulk waste generators, including restaurants, wedding halls and institutions, account for about 4.3% of the total waste generated within the Municipality.

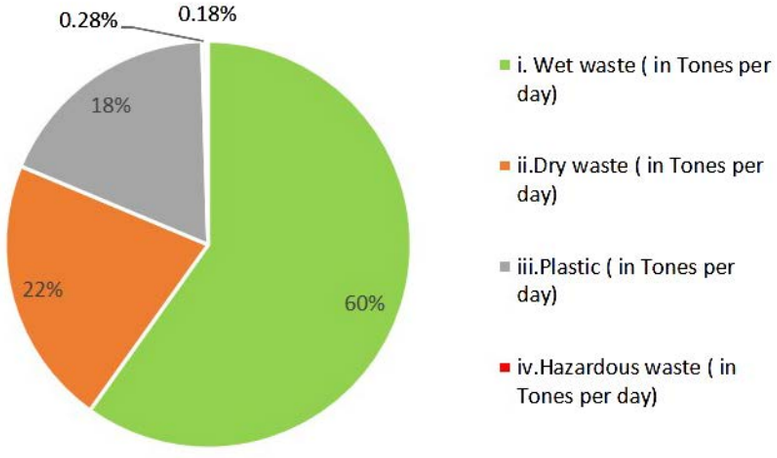


Figure 13.4: Composition of Solid Waste - Municipalities

13.2.2.2 Treatment Facilities

The wet waste and biodegradable dry waste generated within the municipality are processed and converted into organic manure through Micro Composting Centres (MCCs) and windrow composting systems. Recyclable dry waste is segregated and sold to private recyclers, while non-saleable waste is transported to cement plants for further processing along with construction and demolition waste. Overall, the municipality achieves a recycling rate of approximately 8 per cent.

The Municipalities are equipped with a 5 MT Micro Composting Centre for the treatment of biodegradable waste and a Resource Recovery Centre (RRC) for material recovery. In addition, windrow composting is also practised in Thuvakudi to manage wet waste. The manure produced from the MCC and windrow composting is sold for agricultural use, while value-added products such as mats, ropes, and other products made from recovered materials are sold within the Municipality.

Table 13.4: Solid Waste Treatment Facilities in Municipalities

Municipality	Treatment facility	Category of solid waste	Capacity (in MT)
Thuvakudi	Micro composting plant	Organic waste, biodegradable dry waste and silt	5
	Resource Recovery Centre	Recyclable dry waste	7
	Windrow composting	Wet waste, silt	2
Lalgudi	Micro composting plant	Organic waste, biodegradable dry waste and silt	5
	Resource Recovery Centre	Recyclable dry waste	4
Total capacity of treatment facility in Municipalities (in MT/day)			**23**

Source: Data received from Municipalities

13.2.3 Solid Waste Management in Town Panchayat

Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) comprises four Town Panchayats, Koothappar, Manachanallur, Puvalur, and S. Kannanoor (West), located along the northern and eastern parts of the LPA. Solid waste collection in these Town Panchayats is managed by the respective Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), with waste being transported to designated treatment facilities for processing and disposal.

The Town Panchayats are equipped with essential waste processing facilities within the Panchayats for effective processing and disposal. A high level of source segregation of 90% is being maintained, ensuring effective downstream

processing. Recyclable dry waste is recovered through Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs), while residual waste is managed at Resource Recovery Centres (RRCs). Overall, the Town Panchayats achieve a recycling rate of about 48% of the total solid waste generated, reflecting a relatively efficient and well-organised solid waste management system.

13.2.3.1 Solid Waste Generation & Composition

The total quantity of solid waste generated in the Town Panchayats is approximately 20.1 MT per day, accounting for about 38% of the total solid waste generated within the LPA. Of this, nearly 64% of the waste originates from residential areas, followed by 22.69% from commercial establishments. A notable proportion of waste is also generated from slaughterhouses and street sweeping activities, which together contribute about 3.83% of the total waste generated.

The average per capita solid waste generation in the Town Panchayats is estimated at 271 grams per person per day, which is relatively low compared to NEERI standards for urban areas, reflecting the semi-urban character of the Town Panchayats. Among the Town Panchayats, Manachanallur (TP) records the highest solid waste generation of 9.5 MT per day, while Puvalur (TP) generates the least, with a total waste generation of approximately 2.1 MT per day.

Given that a substantial share of waste is collected from residential areas, the waste composition is predominantly wet waste, constituting about 56% of the total waste generated. This is followed by dry waste, accounting for approximately 39%. A small yet significant fraction of hazardous waste, about 0.25% (0.05 MT) is generated, which is treated through a local incinerator available within the Town Panchayat. Construction and demolition (C&D) waste forms around 1.25% of the total waste generated and is transported to cement factories for co-processing and safe disposal.



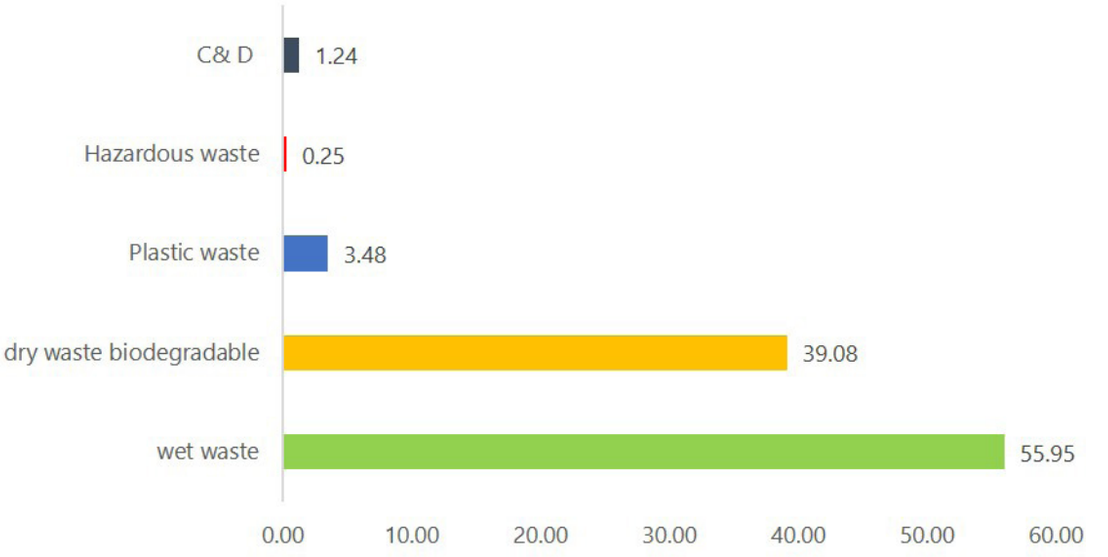


Figure 13.5: Composition of Solid Waste in Town Panchayat - Tiruchirappalli LPA

13.2.3.2 Treatment Facilities

The Town Panchayats within the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) are supported with combined solid waste treatment facilities, adopting separate treatment methods for wet and dry waste streams. Resource Recovery centres (RRCs) support the processing of dry waste, where recyclable and saleable materials are segregated and transported to authorised private recyclers for further recycling. Wet waste, along with biodegradable dry waste, is treated through windrow composting and vermicomposting processes, with a treatment cycle of approximately 45–60 days, resulting in the production of organic manure. In addition, high-calorific organic waste is processed in bio methanation plants for energy recovery.

Non-biodegradable and non-saleable dry waste, including construction and emolition (C&D) waste, is transported to cement manufacturing units for further processing. Household hazardous waste, such as sanitary napkins and diapers, is treated using a local incinerator in compliance with prescribed environmental norms. The organic manure produced from composting activities is utilised for agricultural purposes, while value-added products derived from recyclable dry waste are manufactured and sold within the Town Panchayat, thereby supporting circular economy practices and local livelihoods.

Table 13.5: Solid waste Treatment facilities in Town Panchayat

Town Panchayat	Treatment facility	Category of solid waste	Capacity (in MT)
Koothappar	Resource Recovery Centre	Recyclable dry waste	0.03
	Windrow composting	Organic wet waste, biodegradable dry waste and silt	1.15
	Vermi-Composting	Organic wet waste and silt	0.21
	Incinerator	Household hazardous waste	0.001
Mannachanallur	Resource Recovery Centre	Recyclable dry waste	9.5
	Incinerator	Household hazardous waste	0.03
	Bio methanation plant	Organic wet waste	0.012
	Vermi-Composting	Organic wet waste and silt	0.23
Puvalur	Resource Recovery Centre	Recyclable dry waste	1.5
	Windrow composting	Organic wet waste, biodegradable dry waste and silt	0.45
	Incinerator	Household hazardous waste	0.01
	Vermi-Composting	Organic wet waste and silt	0.2
S.Kannanoor	Vermi composting	Organic wet waste, biodegradable dry waste and silt	0.5
Total capacity of treatment facility in Town Panchayats (in MT/day)			**13.82**

Source: Data collected from Town Panchayat, Tiruchirappalli LPA

13.2.4 Solid Waste Management in Village Panchayat

The Tiruchirappalli LPA comprises 91 Village Panchayats, distributed across five administrative blocks. The total solid waste generated from these Village Panchayats is 14 MT per day, contributing about 2.8% of the total solid waste generated within the LPA. In contrast to the urban area of LPA, the Village Panchayat lacks higher order treatment facilities like Micro composting plant, incinerator and bio methanation plant. Instead, solid waste management in rural areas is primarily supported through conventional treatment methods, predominantly vermicomposting and compost pits.

13.2.4.1 Solid Waste Generation & Composition

Solid waste generation in the Village Panchayats is characterised by a higher proportion of wet waste and dry biodegradable waste. The waste generated is collected by the respective Village Panchayats and transported to segregation sheds, where saleable dry waste is separated. The remaining biodegradable waste is sent to vermicomposting units for treatment, with a processing cycle of approximately 45–60 days. Through this process, the waste is converted into organic manure, which is primarily utilised for agricultural purposes. Among the administrative blocks, Manikandam Block accounts for the highest share of solid waste generation at 6.27 MT per day, followed by Andanallur Block with 5.43 MT per day.

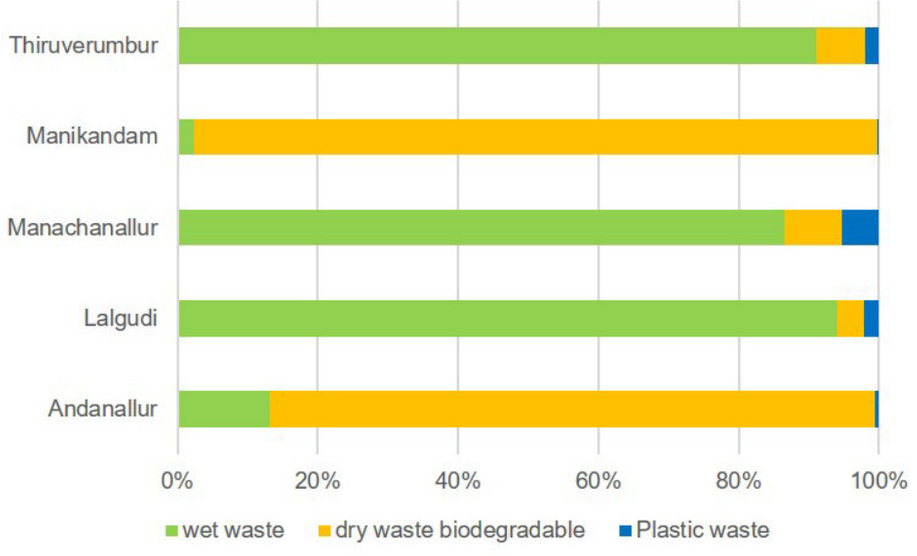
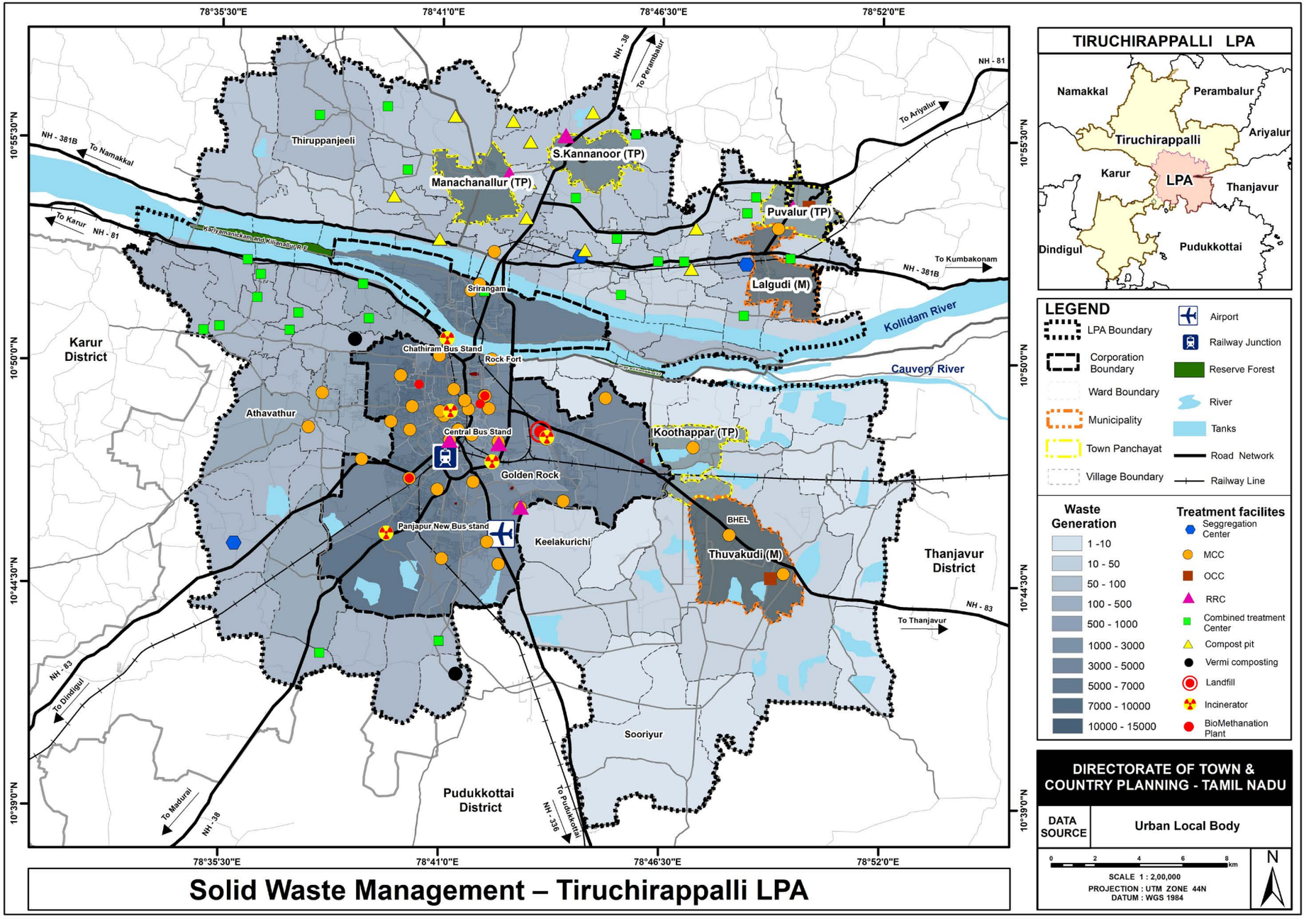


Figure 13.6: Composition of Solid Waste in Village Panchayat - Tiruchirappalli LPA

13.2.4.2 Treatment Facilities

Solid waste treatment facilities in the Village Panchayats are decentralised at the village level and are limited primarily to segregation sheds and vermicomposting units or compost pits. To augment solid waste treatment capacity in rural areas, Manikandam Block is additionally supported by three Micro Composting Centres (MCCs) located at Allithurai, Nachikurichi, and Somarasampettai. The solid waste collected from the Village Panchayats is transported to segregation sheds, where recyclable waste are separated and sold to authorised private recyclers, while the biodegradable fraction is treated through vermicomposting units and compost pits for further processing. The vermi composting and the compost pits has cycle duration of 45 -60 days. The treatment facilities in overall LPA is shown in Map 13.2.



Map 13.2: Solid Waste Management - Tiruchirappalli LPA

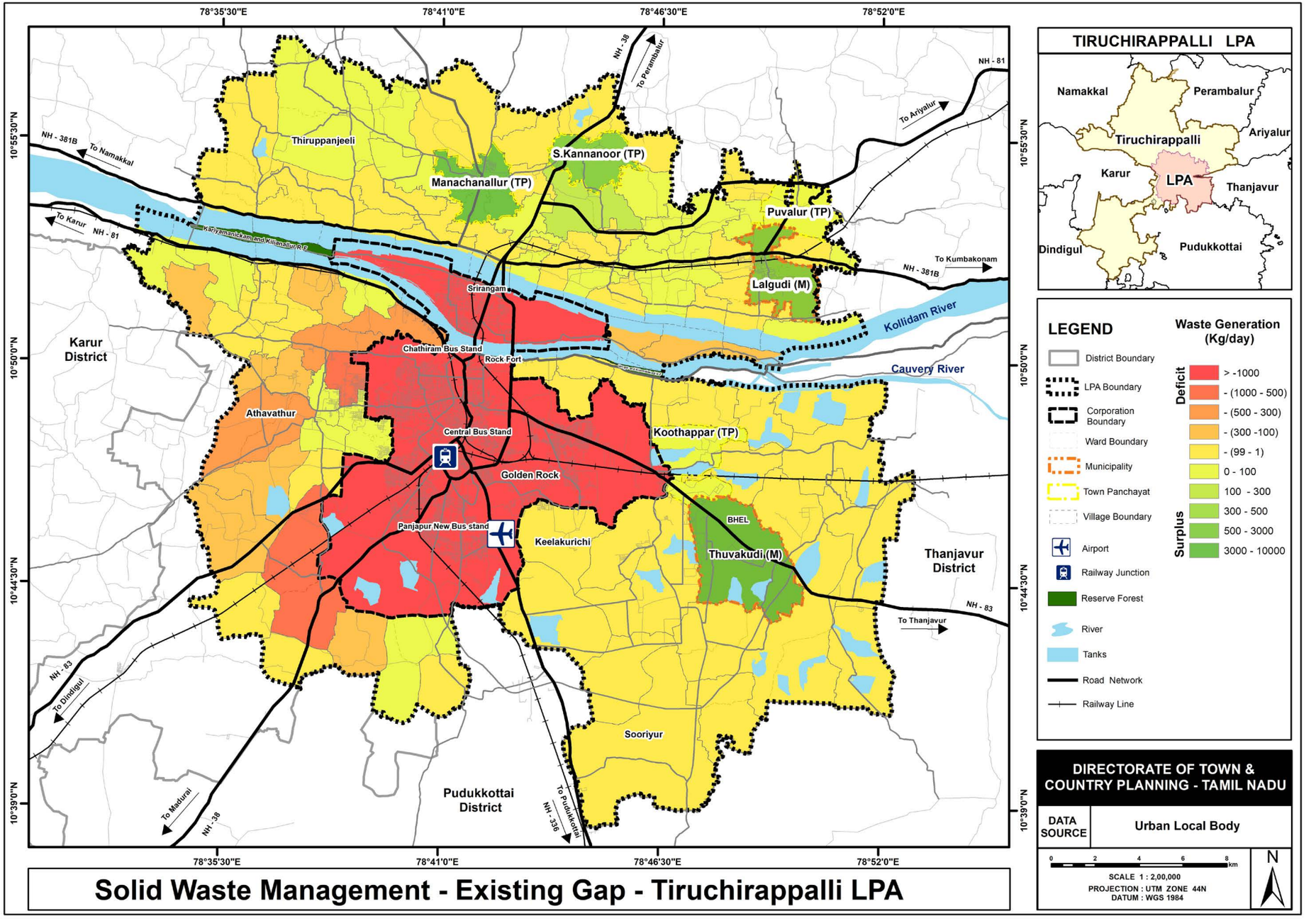
Table 13.6: Solid waste Treatment facilities in Village Panchayat

Village Panchayat	Treatment Centre	Category of solid waste	Capacity (in MT)
Andanallur	Segregation shed	Recyclable dry waste	1.98
	Vermi-Composting	Organic wet waste, biodegradable dry waste and silt	0.48
	Compost Pit		0.55
	Total capacity in MT/day		3.01
Lalgudi	Segregation shed	Recyclable dry waste	0.25
	Vermi-Composting	Organic wet waste, biodegradable dry waste and silt	0.68
	Compost Pit		0.68
	Total capacity in MT/day		**1.60**
Manachanallur	Segregation shed	Recyclable dry waste	0.12
	Micro composting centre	Organic wet waste, biodegradable dry waste and silt	0.091
	Compost Pit		0.65
	Total capacity in MT/day		**0.86**
Manikandam	Segregation shed	Recyclable dry waste	1.63
	Micro composting centre	Organic wet waste, biodegradable dry waste and silt	2.5
	Vermi-Composting		0.05
	Compost Pit		0.45
	Total capacity in MT/day		4.63
Total capacity of treatment Centre in Village Panchayats (in MT/day)			**10.10**

Source: Data collected from Village Panchayat, 2025 and DTCP Analysis

13.3 Solid Waste Management Gap Analysis

The existing gap in solid waste management facilities has been assessed by comparing the quantity of solid waste generated and the existing treatment capacity in Municipal Corporation, Municipalities, Town Panchayats, and Village Panchayats within the LPA. The analysis indicates that the Village Panchayats collectively exhibit the highest deficit in existing treatment capacity, with a gap of approximately 4.23 MT per day, followed by the Tiruchirappalli Municipal Corporation, which has a treatment gap of about 4 MT per day. In contrast, the Municipalities and Town Panchayats demonstrate comparatively adequate treatment capacities, with existing treatment facilities exceeding the current waste generation levels, resulting in a surplus treatment capacity. Map 13.3 shows the existing gap in solid waste treatment facilities in the LPA.



Map 13. 3: Existing Gap in Solid Waste Treatment Facilities

Table 13.7: Solid Waste Management – GAP Analysis

Category	Solid Waste Generated (MT/day)	Existing Treatment Capacity (MT/day)	Quantity of waste recycled	Existing GAP
Corporation	470	247	219	-4.00
Municipalities	20.87	23	1.68	3.81 (Surplus)
Town Panchayats	20.1	18.82	9.60	8.32 (Surplus)
Village Panchayats	14.33	10.1	0	-4.22
Total	**525.30**	**298.93**	**230.28**	**3.92 (Surplus)**

Source: Data collected from ULB, 2025 and DTCP Analysis

13.4 Key Issues in Solid Waste Management in LPA

- **Inadequate source segregation in urban areas:** While the average source segregation rate across the LPA is approximately 88%, the Tiruchirappalli Municipal Corporation currently achieves only about 70.63%, indicating significant scope for improvement in segregation practices at the source.
- **Limited recycling efficiency due to mixed waste:** The overall recycling rate within the LPA is maintained at around 44%. However, a considerable portion of non-segregated waste is subsequently processed at Resource Recovery Centres (RRCs). Due to the mixed nature of the waste collected, the quality and recoverability of recyclable materials are compromised, resulting in reduced recycling efficiency.
- **Gap in existing treatment capacity:** There exists an estimated treatment capacity gap of approximately 4.0 MT per day in the Municipal Corporation area and about 4.2 MT per day in the Village Panchayats. As a result of this deficit, a portion of solid waste remains untreated and is disposed of in landfills within the LPA.
- **Limited treatment options in rural areas:** Solid waste management in many Village Panchayats relies predominantly on vermicomposting and open windrow composting methods. The absence of diversified and higher-order treatment facilities constrains effective processing and limits the ability to manage increasing waste quantities.
- **Absence of Dedicated E-Waste Collection Mechanism:** Currently, E-waste is mixed with dry waste and is neither collected nor processed through a separate, authorised system, resulting in improper handling and management.

13.5 SWOC

SWOC analysis has been carried out for the Solid Waste Management in Tiruchirappalli LPA to evaluate existing conditions and guide future planning proposals effectively.

Strengths

- Advanced treatment infrastructure: Presence of higher-order waste treatment facilities within the Corporation enables efficient processing, with a recycling rate of 46%, indicating strong potential for a circular economy.
- High organic waste share: Organic waste constitutes approximately 45% of total solid waste, creating significant scope for biogas - CNG production.
- Surplus treatment capacity in Town Panchayats: Existing excess capacity can be leveraged to handle additional waste from surrounding areas.
- In-situ rural waste treatment in rural villages reduces dependence on urban disposal facilities and lowers transportation requirements.
- Efficient privatised collection system: Privatisation of solid waste collection has resulted in 95% door-to-door collection coverage and 87.7% source segregation in the urban areas of the LPA.
- **Spatially distributed treatment facilities:** Decentralised and well-distributed treatment facilities across the LPA help minimise centralised pressure while reducing transportation costs and operational losses.

Weakness

- Treatment capacity gap: There is an estimated 4 MT/day treatment gap within the Corporation limits, and 33 Village Panchayats lack dedicated treatment facilities.
- Limited treatment methods in Village Panchayats: Rural areas rely largely on conventional compost pits, with inadequate segregation and no defined system for disposal of non-biodegradable and recyclable waste.
- Improper handling of household hazardous waste: Household hazardous waste is currently mixed with organic waste, posing environmental and health risks.
- Large volume of legacy waste: Approximately 331,285 cubic meters of legacy waste remains untreated at the Ariyamangalam dumping site, in addition to ongoing disposal of untreated current waste.

Opportunity

- Adoption of emerging technologies: Implementation of modern and scientifically designed waste treatment facilities in urban areas, and decentralised treatment facilities in Village Panchayats can enhance sustainability and energy recovery.
- Utilisation of surplus Town Panchayat capacity: Excess treatment capacity in Town Panchayats can be strategically used to offset shortfalls in nearby urban and rural areas.
- Policy and incentive frameworks: Introduction of Zero Waste policies, incentive-based segregation systems, and digital monitoring platforms can improve operational efficiency and citizen participation.
- Bio-mining and land reclamation: Ongoing biomining initiatives offer opportunities to reclaim valuable land and significantly reduce the environmental impact of legacy waste.

Challenges

- Electronic waste accumulation: The presence of numerous industries within Tiruchirappalli LPA increases the risk of E-waste accumulation, while an efficient and dedicated E-waste collection and processing system is currently lacking.
- Pressure on eco-sensitive areas: Rapid population growth has led to waste accumulation near water bodies and other eco-sensitive zones, increasing environmental vulnerability.
- Rapid growth in waste generation: Future waste generation is projected to reach 836 TPD, representing a 59% increase over current levels, posing significant challenges to existing collection, treatment, and disposal infrastructure.

13.5.1 Service Level Benchmarks Analysis in Corporation

The radar analysis evaluates the Solid Waste Management (SWM) performance of the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) based on the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) service level benchmarks. The assessment is carried out using performance scores derived from Tiruchirappalli City Corporation data. The analysis highlights zone-wise strengths, gaps, and priority areas for improving waste management services.

The following parameters were considered for the analysis:

- Household-level coverage of Solid Waste Management services
- Efficiency of collection of Municipal Solid Waste
- Extent of segregation of Municipal Solid Waste

- Extent of Municipal Solid Waste recovered
- Extent of scientific disposal of Municipal Solid Waste

An 8-point ranking scale was applied across all five service benchmarks for each zone: Good (8), Moderate (6–7), and Weak (<5).

Zone-wise Performance Assessment

- **Zone1**

  Zone 1 comprises predominantly residential areas such as Srirangam, Venkateshwara nagar, and Vasanth Nagar, along with the Jambukeswarar Temple, a major tourist attraction. The zone demonstrates good performance in collection coverage, while the extent of solid waste segregation and recovery is moderate.

- **Zone 2**

  Zone 2 includes major markets and mixed-use areas such as Gandhi Market, Palakarai, Sangiliyandapuram, and the Railway Colony. With a blend of residential and commercial activities, the zone performs moderately well in collection efficiency, service coverage, and treatment facilities, but shows weak performance in recycling and waste recovery.

- **Zone 3**

  Zone 3 covers predominantly residential areas such as Ariyamangalam, Balaji Nagar, and Cauvery Nagar. The zone performs well in terms of treatment facility availability, while collection efficiency, service coverage, and segregation are moderate. However, the recycling and recovery of solid waste remains poor.

- **Zone 4**

  Zone 4 includes areas such as Panjapur, Edamalaipatti, and Anna Nagar, characterised by a mix of dense settlements and newly developing residential areas. The zone shows good performance in collection coverage and collection efficiency, moderate performance in recycling and treatment capacity, and poor performance in source segregation of solid waste.

- **Zone 5**

  Zone 5 comprises predominantly residential areas such as Tennur, Pudur, and Thillai Nagar and is relatively smaller in size compared to other corporation zones. This zone emerges as the best-performing zone overall, particularly in collection efficiency and service coverage, while showing moderate performance in segregation, recycling, and treatment facilities.

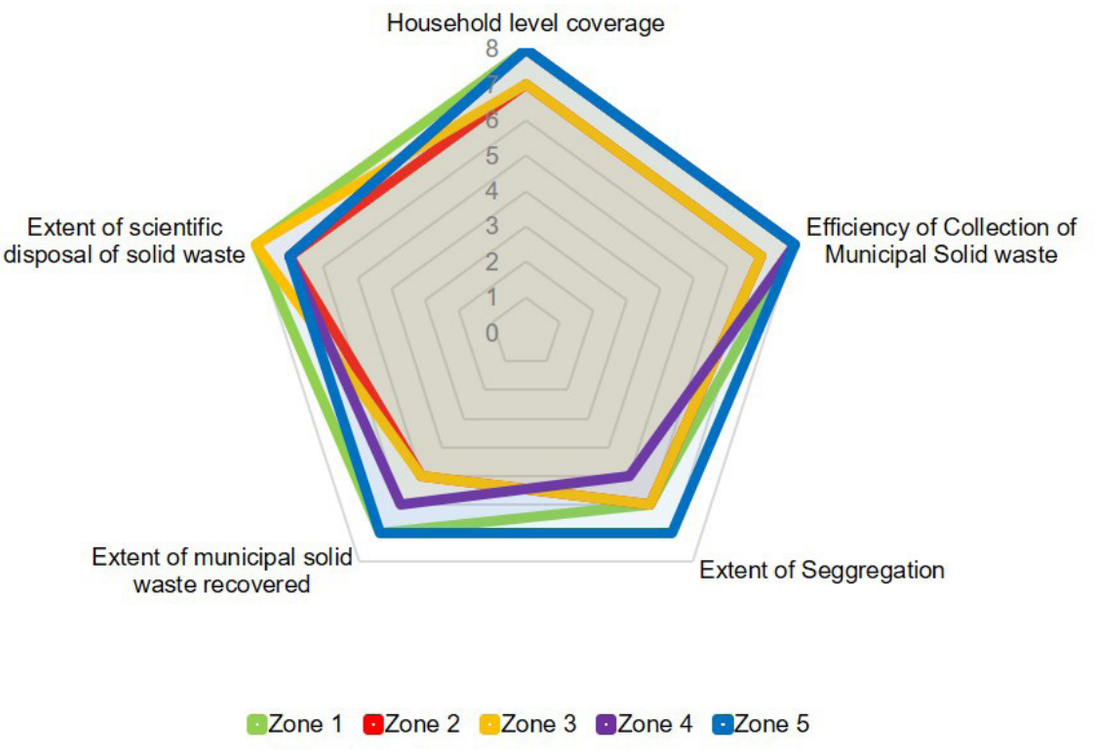


Figure 13.7: Radar Chart Showing the Existing Situation of Zones in Tiruchirappalli Corporation

Scoring: Good (8), Moderate (6–7), and Weak (<5).

Table 13.8: Ranking of Zones in Tiruchirappalli Corporation

Service Level Benchmarks	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5
Household-level coverage of Solid waste management services	Good	Moderate	Moderate	Good	Good
Efficiency of collection of municipal solid waste	Good	Moderate	Moderate	Good	Good
Extent of segregation of municipal solid waste	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Weak	Moderate
Extent of municipal solid waste recovered	Moderate	Weak	Weak	Moderate	Moderate
Extent of scientific disposal of municipal solid waste	Good	Moderate	Good	Moderate	Moderate

Source: DTCP Analysis

While Tiruchirappalli Corporation has achieved good compliance with MoUD benchmarks in collection efficiency and scientific disposal, the transition towards a resource-efficient and circular solid waste management system requires focused improvements in source segregation and material recovery rates, particularly in mixed-use and market-dominated zones. Strengthening treatment infrastructure through the development of an integrated solid waste management centre along with policy framework mandates for improving source segregation of the solid waste, will be critical to improving overall system performance.

13.5.2 Service Level Benchmarks Analysis in Tiruchirappalli LPA

- **Corporation:** The City Corporation, covering the core areas of the LPA such as Srirangam, Thillai Nagar, and Gandhi Market, is characterised by high population density and a predominance of mixed land use. The Corporation demonstrates good performance in household-level service coverage, collection efficiency, availability of treatment facilities, and recycling rates. However, the extent of source segregation of solid waste remains moderate. Overall, the Corporation exhibits better SWM performance compared to other local bodies within the LPA.
- **Municipalities:** Lalgudi and Thuvakudi Municipalities show good efficiency in solid waste collection operations. However, they lag significantly in recycling rates and the availability and effectiveness of treatment facilities. Household-level service coverage and source segregation practices in these municipalities are assessed as moderate, indicating scope for improvement in upstream waste management processes.
- **Town Panchayats:** The Town Panchayats, which are predominantly residential in character, demonstrate good performance in household coverage, collection efficiency, and source segregation, in several cases outperforming both the Corporation and Municipalities. However, recycling rates remain low, and the treatment infrastructure is weak or inadequate, limiting the overall effectiveness of the SWM system.
- **Village Panchayats:** It records the lowest overall SWM performance scores within the LPA. While collection efficiency is moderate, performance is weak in household coverage, source segregation, and recycling rates. The lowest scores are observed in treatment facilities, reflecting the absence of adequate processing infrastructure. Although SBM-supported segregation centres exist, operational consistency is poor. Limited infrastructure, lack of trained personnel, and reliance on traditional disposal practices continue to constrain effective solid waste management implementation across rural areas.

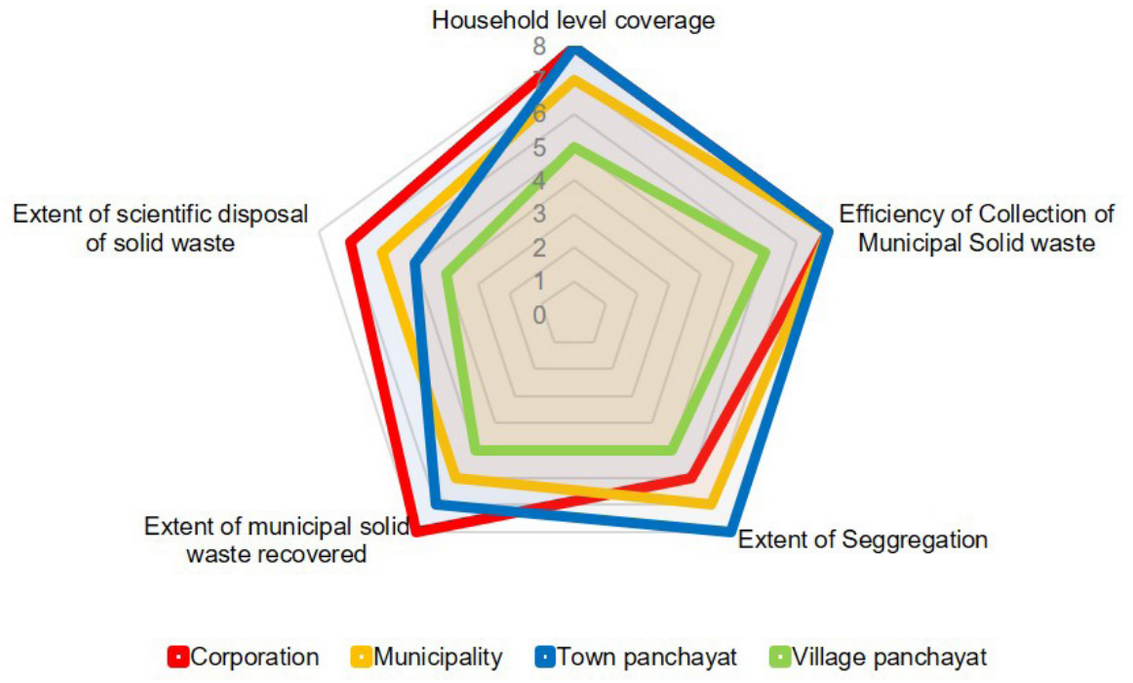


Figure 13.8: Radar Chart Showing the Existing Situation of Tiruchirappalli LPA

13.6 Future Projections

Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) is projected to generate approximately 836 MT/day of solid waste by the year 2045, corresponding to an estimated population of 26,35,610 persons. To ensure a safe, efficient, and sustainable solid waste management system, it is imperative to address both the existing infrastructure shortfalls and the anticipated future demand. The current recycling rate, which demonstrates significant potential for material recovery and promotion of a circular economy, is assumed to continue in the future. Accordingly, the future treatment demand has been estimated by considering the existing treatment capacity and prevailing recycling rates.

The future solid waste generation for the LPA has been calculated based on NEERI standards and existing per capita waste generation trends, with the higher value of the two estimates adopted for planning purposes to ensure adequacy of infrastructure. The windrow composting facility at S. Kannanoor (West) Town Panchayat has been considered as a treatment capacity gap while assessing the adequacy of facilities to meet the projected future demand

Table 13.9: Projected Solid Waste Generation and Demand – Tiruchirappalli LPA

Category	Projected population 2045	Projected Waste Generation (MT/day)	Existing Treatment Capacity (MT/day)	Proposed Recycling		Future Treatment Demand (MT/day)
				(%)	(MT/day)	
Corporation	14,39,978	719.99	247	46.6	335.52	137.48
Municipalities	1,27,355	34.39	23	8.01	2.75	8.63
Town Panchayats	1,08,383	33.48	13.82	49.55	15.83	3.83
Village Panchayats	9,59,894	48.02	10.1	0	0	37.92
Total	**26,35,610**	**835.88**	**293.92**	**42.45**	**354.1**	**187.86**

Source: DTCP Analysis

13.7 Proposals / Recommendations

Based on projected future demand, appropriate solid waste treatment facilities have been planned for the local bodies within the Tiruchirappalli LPA. In urban areas, higher-order treatment facilities incorporating advanced technologies are being proposed to efficiently manage the waste stream. Simultaneously, to ensure sustainability and minimise environmental impact, decentralised in-situ treatment solutions are planned for Village Panchayat.

13.7.1 Integrated Waste Management Facility (IWMF) at Ariyamangalam

The Ariyamangalam landfill site is expected to complete the bio-mining and scientific remediation of legacy waste by the year 2026. Upon completion, approximately 47 acres of land will be reclaimed and rendered environmentally safe for productive use. The Tiruchirappalli City Municipal Corporation proposes to utilise this reclaimed land for the development of an Integrated Solid Waste Management centre, comprising multiple waste processing and resource recovery units. The proposed integrated centre aims to ensure sustainable solid waste management, maximise material recovery, reduce dependence on landfilling, and promote circular economy principles within the city. Based on waste composition and future projections, the Corporation is estimated to generate 719.99 MT of solid waste per day by the year 2045, for which the following facilities are proposed.

Facility 1: Bio-CNG Plant at Ariyamangalam – Tiruchirappalli Corporation

The total quantity of organic waste projected to be generated in the Corporation by 2045 is estimated at approximately 317 MT per day by assuming waste composition (44.04% of total estimated waste) similar to the current scenario. To effectively treat the wet organic fraction, a Bio-CNG plant is proposed at Ariyamangalam with a design capacity of 100 TPD in addition to the existing Micro-Composting facilities and Bio-Methanation plants in the Corporation. The facility will treat high-calorific organic wastes through anaerobic digestion, producing Bio-CNG (Compressed Biogas). The plant is proposed to be developed on a land area of 8 acres and is expected to generate approximately 4–5 tonnes of Bio-CNG per day, which can be supplied to local users at a price of Rs.65 per kg. Based on projected production and operating parameters, the annual net revenue from the Bio-CNG plant is estimated to be in the range of Rs.4.2–5.0 crore after accounting for operating expenses. In addition to revenue generation, the project will significantly reduce the quantity of organic waste sent to landfills, lower greenhouse gas emissions, and produce valuable bio-fertiliser as a by-product.

The proposed Bio-CNG facility thus represents a sustainable waste-to-energy solution, aligning with the principles of circular economy, resource recovery, and environmental sustainability, while contributing to clean energy generation and local economic development.

Facility 2: Automated Material Recovery Facility at Ariyamangalam

The total dry solid waste projected to be generated in the Corporation by 2045 is estimated at approximately 335 MT per day out of the total projected solid waste generation (720 MT). As an initiative to enhance the recycling rate and maximise material recovery from the municipal solid waste stream, it is proposed to establish an Automated Material Recovery Facility (MRF) at Ariyamangalam in addition to the existing resource recovery centres in the Corporation. The facility will be developed on an area of 5 acres with a design capacity of 250 TPD.

The proposed MRF will enable efficient segregation and recovery of recyclable materials from the dry waste stream, complementing the existing Resource Recovery Park in Tiruchirappalli Corporation. By adopting advanced automation and processing technologies, the facility is expected to significantly improve the overall recycling rate, reduce the quantity of waste sent to landfills, and contribute to a sustainable and circular waste management system for the city.

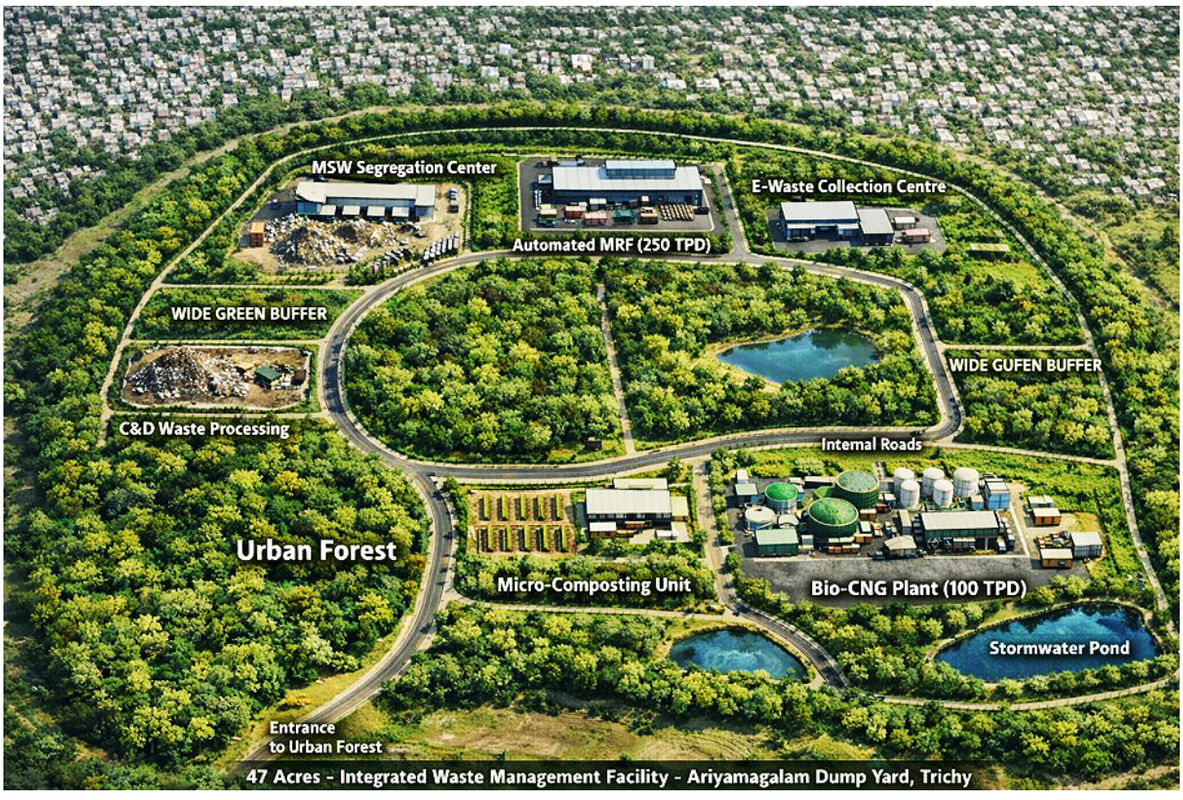


Figure 13.9: Conceptual Design of Integrated Solid Waste Management Facility at Ariyamanagalam -Tiruchirappalli Corporation

Facility 3: Construction and Demolition Waste Management Centre

At present, the Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste generated within the Corporation limits is being sent to cement factories for processing. By 2045, the total C&D waste is projected to reach approximately 32.40 MT per day. Considering this potential, it is proposed to establish a Construction and Demolition Waste Management facility with a design capacity of 50 MT per day. The facility will enable effective collection, transportation, segregation, and processing of C&D waste within the Corporation limits, reducing dependency on external disposal options. The project is estimated to require a budget of Rs.3 crore.

Facility 4: Electronic Waste Collection Centre

Tiruchirappalli Corporation, being one of the major consumers of electronic appliances, is estimated to generate approximately 3 MT/day of electronic waste (E-waste) by 2045, based on the standards of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) and the E-Waste Management Rules, 2016. Currently, E-waste is mixed with dry waste, segregated as saleable dry waste, and sold to recyclers. To ensure effective segregation and environmentally sustainable processing of E-waste, it is proposed to establish an Electronic Waste Collection Centre within the Corporation limits. The facility will be developed on an area of 1,000 sq.m with a design capacity of 5 MT/day.

The proposed centre will collect, segregate, and store E-waste for a maximum of 80 days, in full compliance with the E-Waste Management Rules, 2016. Subsequently, the collected E-waste will be transferred to authorised E-waste treatment and recycling facilities prescribed by TNPCB, ensuring safe and sustainable E-waste management for the city.

Table 13.10: Integrated Solid Waste Management Facility at Ariyamangalam

Proposals	Particulars	Quantity
Bio -CNG Plant at Ariyamangalam – Tiruchirappalli Corporation	Capacity (MT)	100
	Area (acres)	8
	Category of Waste Treated	Organic waste
	Estimated Initial cost (in cr.)	Rs. 35 crore
	Net Annual revenue (in cr.)	Rs. 4.2 – 5 crore
Automated Material Recovery Facility at Ariyamangalam	Capacity (MT)	250
	Area (acres)	5
	Category of Waste Treated	Dry waste
	Estimated Initial cost (in cr.)	Rs. 25.40 crore
	Net Annual revenue (in cr.)	Rs. 4.1 -5.8 cr
Construction and Demolition Waste Management Centre	Capacity (MT)	50
	Area (sq.m)	5000
	Category of Waste Treated	Construction and Demolition waste
	Estimated Initial cost (in cr.)	3
	Net Annual revenue (in cr.)	Rs. 0.4 crore
Electronic Waste Collection Centre	Capacity (MT)	5
	Area (sq. m)	1000
	Category of Waste Treated	Electronic waste
	Estimated Initial cost (in cr.)	Rs. 2 crore
	Net Annual revenue (in cr.)	Rs. 0.66 crore
Total Capacity of Integrated Waste Management Facility (in MT)		**405**

Source: Tiruchirappalli corporation budget 2025-26, DTCP analysis

13.7.2 Combined Treatment Facility at Municipality

Lalgudi Municipality

Lalgudi Municipality is estimated to generate approximately 14.75 MT of solid waste per day, whereas the existing treatment infrastructure has a processing capacity of only 10.59 MT per day. This shortfall highlights the need for additional treatment facilities to address future waste management requirements. To bridge this gap, a combined solid waste treatment facility is proposed within the municipal limits. The proposed facility will comprise an incinerator for the safe disposal of household hazardous waste, an additional Micro Composting Centre (MCC) with a capacity of 2 MT per day for the treatment of organic waste, and a Resource Recovery Centre (RRC) with a capacity of 1.5 MT per day for processing dry recyclable waste.

The facility is proposed to be developed on an area of approximately 950 sq.m. Upon implementation, the combined treatment facility is expected to significantly enhance the recycling rate, improve operational efficiency, and contribute to the overall sustainability of solid waste management within Lalgudi Municipality.

Thuvakudi Municipality

Thuvakudi Municipality generates approximately 19.63 MT/day of solid waste, while the existing facility can process only 15.17 MT/day. To meet future demand, a combined solid waste treatment facility is proposed within the municipal area, comprising an incinerator for household hazardous waste, an additional 2 MT/day Micro Composting Centre (MCC) for organic waste, and a 2.5 MT/day Resource Recovery Centre (RRC) for dry waste.The facility is proposed on an area of 1,050 sq.m and is expected to improve recycling efficiency and enhance the overall sustainability of the municipal solid waste management system.





Figure 13.10: Conceptual Design of Combined Treatment Facility in Municipalities

Table 13.11: Combined Treatment Facility at Municipalities

Particulars	Lalgudi	Thuvakudi
Total solid waste generated for 2045 (in MT)	14.75	19.63
Existing Capacity including the recycling rate (in MT)	10.59	15.17
Future Demand (in MT)	4.17	4.47
Capacity of Incinerator (in MT)	1	1
Capacity of MCC (in MT)	2	2
Capacity of RRC (in MT)	1.5	2
Total capacity of Proposed facility (MT)	4.5	5
Land requirement (sq.m)	950	1050
Total land required (sq.m)	**2000**	

Source: DTCP analysis

13.7.3 Proposed Treatment Facility in Town Panchayat

The Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) comprises four Town Panchayats. While the existing waste treatment capacity is presently in surplus, additional treatment facilities are required to cater to the projected increase in solid waste generation. By the year 2045, the total solid waste generation from the Town Panchayats is estimated to reach 33.48 MT per day, resulting in an additional treatment requirement of approximately 4.33 MT per day. To address this future demand, decentralised Micro Composting Plants (MCCs) and Resource Recovery Parks (RRPs) are proposed in Koothappar, Manachanallur, and S. Kannanoor Town Panchayats. The proposed decentralised facilities will enhance treatment efficiency, improve resource recovery, and strengthen the sustainability of solid waste management across the Town Panchayats within the Tiruchirappalli LPA. The Table 13.2 illustrates particulars of only 3 Town Panchayats excluding Manachanallur Town Panchayat.

Table 13.12: Proposed Treatment Facility in Town Panchayat

Particulars	Town Panchayat		
Total solid waste generated for 2045 (in MT)	20.12		
Existing Capacity including the recycling rate (in MT)	11.44		
Future Demand (in MT)	8.68		
Total number of MCC (nos.)	3		
Location of MCC	Koothappar	Puvalur	S. Kannanoor
Capacity of MCC (in MT)	3	2	3
Capacity of RRC (in MT)	-	-	3
Land Requirement (sq.m)	600	400	1200
Total Capacity of Proposed Facility (MT)	**11**		
Total Land Required (sq.m)	**2200**		

Source: DTCP analysis

13.7.4 Proposed Treatment Facility in Village Panchayat

The Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) comprises 91 Village Panchayats distributed across five administrative blocks. The total solid waste generation from these Village Panchayats is estimated at 48.02 MT per day. After accounting for existing treatment facilities, the additional future treatment requirement is assessed at approximately 37.92 MT per day. To promote sustainable waste management and ensure efficient operations, in-situ and decentralised treatment facilities are proposed at the block level. This decentralised approach aims to minimise transportation distances and costs while improving operational effectiveness. Accordingly, a total of 22 Micro Composting Centres (MCCs) and 17 Resource Recovery Centres (RRCs) are proposed across the 91 Village Panchayats, increasing the treatment capacity to 40 MT in order to meet the projected future demand.

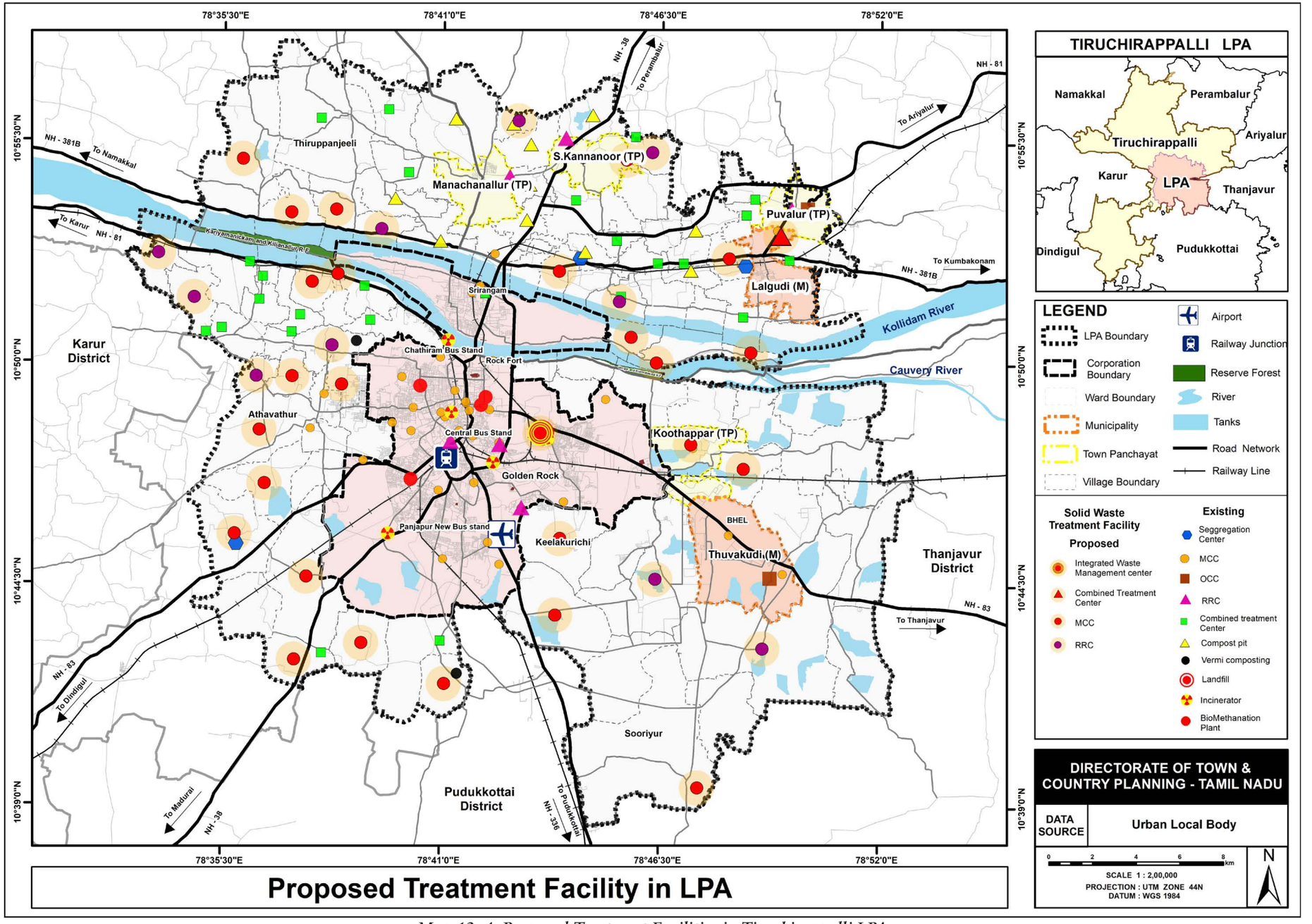
Table 13.13: Proposed Treatment Facility in Village Panchayat

Particulars	Town Panchayat
Total solid waste generated for 2045 (in MT)	48.02
Existing Capacity including the recycling rate (in MT)	10.10
Future Demand (in MT)	37.92
Total number of MCC (nos.)	22
Total number of RRC (nos.)	17
Total capacity of Proposed facility (MT)	**40**
Total land required (sq.m)	**8000**

Source: DTCP analysis

13.7.5 Area Requirement

The area requirement for the proposed treatment facility is consolidated and the same will be added as institutional land use in the proposed land use of Tiruchirappalli LPA. 7.08 Ha (17.50 acres) of total land area is required for the proposed solid waste treatment facilities of which about 5.86 Ha (14.48 acres) is already available in the Ariyamangalam land fill site to set up the integrated waste treatment facility, and hence the net additional area required is about 1.22Ha (3.02 acres). Map 13. 4 shows the location of the proposed treatment facilities in Tiruchirappalli LPA.



Map 13. 4: Proposed Treatment Facilities in Tiruchirappalli LPA

Table 13.14: Area Requirement for the proposed Facilities - Tiruchirappalli LPA

Proposals	Location	Survey number	Area (in Acres)
Integrated Waste Management facility (IWMF)	Ariyamangalam	Ward S, Block 58, TS.no. 1	14.48
Combined Treatment Facility for Municipalities	Lalgudi (M) - Sirudhaiyur	15	0.23
	Thuvakudi	14	0.26
Treatment facility in Town Panchayats	Koothappar	186	0.15
	Puvalur west	34/2A	0.10
	S. Kannanoor East	213/5	0.30
MCC & RRC in Village Panchayats	Andanallur block	Land available within the respective Village Panchayat	0.40
	Lalgudi block		0.22
	Manachanallur block		0.27
	Manikandam block		0.69
	Thiruverumbur block		0.40
Total area of the proposed facility (in acres)			**17.50**
Area available in Ariyamangalam			14.48
Total additional area required (in acres)			3.02

Source: DTCP analysis

13.7.6 Polices and Strategies

In order to obtain efficient Solid waste Managementin Tiruchirappalli LPA, the following policies and strategies are proposed Strategies

- **Moving Towards a Net-Zero Waste Policy Framework:** Tiruchirappalli LPA aims to minimise landfill dependency by maximising waste reduction, reuse, and resource recovery. Decentralised processing through MCCs, Bio-CNG plants, and RRCs will ensure efficient treatment of municipal solid waste.
- **Complete Ban on Single-Use Plastics:** Single-use plastics contribute significantly to landfill and environmental pollution. A city-wide ban, supported by alternatives and public awareness, will reduce littering and improve urban aesthetics.

- **Geo-Tagging and Digital Waste Management Platform:** All collection points, vehicles, and bins will be geo-tagged and integrated into a **digital platform** for real-time monitoring and route optimisation. Citizens can use the platform to track waste collection schedules and report issues, enhancing transparency and operational efficiency.
- **Awareness Programs on Waste Segregation:** Educational campaigns will target households, i2nstitutions, and markets to promote wet, dry, and hazardous waste segregation. Street workshops, school programs, and media outreach will reinforce citizen participation.
- **Introduction of a Three-Bin System:** Households and commercial establishments will use separate bins for organic, recyclable, and hazardous waste. This system will streamline collection and processing while reducing contamination.
- **Incentivising Recycling:** Financial and non-financial incentives will be offered to encourage segregation and recycling. Schemes include buyback of dry waste, discounts on utility charges, and recognition for high-performing participants.
- **Charges on Bulk Waste Generators:** Markets, institutions, and large commercial establishments will pay fees proportional to the waste generated. These funds will be reinvested into infrastructure, decentralised treatment, and awareness programs.
- **Public Recognition**: High-performing neighbourhoods shall be rewarded with awards to encourage sustained community participation and maintain high standards of cleanliness and hygiene.
- **Establishment of an Urban Sanitation Cell:** An Urban Sanitation Cell shall be constituted within the Urban Local Body to oversee planning, implementation, monitoring, and coordination of solid waste and sanitation services. The cell will be responsible for data management, compliance with service-level benchmarks, inter-departmental coordination, capacity building, and continuous improvement of sanitation outcomes across the LPA.

13.8 SWM Strategies / Recommendation Under Swachh Survekshan

Tiruchirappalli scored 8,239/12,500 Swachh Survekshan 2024-25, which shows better performance of the city in cleanliness, waste management, sanitation access, governance and citizen engagement. The city is performing better than 2023, when it was in 112th rank nationally and now improved to 49th rank nationally out of 95 cities (population between 3 lakh and 10 lakh) category. In order to improve the city into much better state, the following interventions are provided with respect to Solid Waste Management.

Table 13.15: Solid Waste Management Strategies / Recommendations

S.no	Category	Existing Issues in Tiruchirappalli	Master Plan Proposal / Recommendations
1	Solid Waste Management	1. Legacy dumpsites at Ariyamangalam	Bio mining is under progress and Phase III to clear 617000 m^3 of waste is proposed
		2. Inadequate processing and treatment capacity in LPA.	Integrated and Decentralised Waste treatment facilities are proposed • Corporation – Integrated Waste Management Facility • Municipality – Combine Treatment Facility • Town Panchayat – Additional MCC and RRC • Village Panchayat – 22 MCC and 17 RRC
		3. Absence of E-waste Collection	E-waste collection centre of 5MT is proposed in the Corporation
		4. Low recycling rate	Recycling will be incentivised through financial and non-financial measures
2	Segregation, Collection & Transportation of Waste	5. Inconsistent collection and segregation at source • Tiruchirappalli (70.63 %) • Lalgudi (85%) • Village Panchayat (50%)	100% 3 bin door-to-door waste collection and segregation for Overall LPA.
			GPS-enabled and 100% battery-operated vehicles
			Establish Urban Sanitation Cell for urban local bodies in Tiruchirappalli LPA

Source: DTCP analysis





14 ENERGY

14.1 Introduction

Energy systems are a critical enabler of urban growth, economic activity and service delivery in Tiruchirappalli (Trichy), a city with diverse, strategically important and nationally significant functions. As a regional administrative centre, a major hub for higher education and healthcare, a defence and heavy engineering location, and a key rail–road junction in central Tamil Nadu, Tiruchirappalli exhibits a complex and sustained demand for reliable, high-quality electricity that extends well beyond conventional residential and commercial uses.

In addition to being a major urban consumer of electricity, Tiruchirappalli plays a strategic role in India's power and heavy engineering sector. The city hosts one of the country's most important centres for power equipment manufacturing and high-pressure fabrication, anchored by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), Tiruchirappalli. The BHEL complex and its associated ancillary industries manufacture high-pressure boilers, pressure parts, heavy fabrication components and related systems that are critical to thermal, nuclear and industrial power plants across the country and for export. This specialised industrial ecosystem positions Tiruchirappalli as a "Fabrication capital for pressure components and power plant equipment", making the reliability and quality of local power supply a matter of national industrial significance.

The Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) comprises the Municipal Corporation, two surrounding Municipalities, four Town Panchayats and other Village Panchayats, all of which contribute to aggregate electricity demand and place varying pressures on the power supply and distribution network. Large public institutions, universities, hospitals, defence establishments, railway infrastructure and industrial units within the LPA require uninterrupted and stable electricity, while expanding residential neighbourhoods and commercial corridors contribute to steady growth in household and service-sector demand.

Climatic conditions further intensify energy demand and infrastructure stress. High summer temperatures increase cooling loads across residential, institutional and healthcare facilities, resulting in elevated peak electricity demand. At the same time, low-lying and flood-prone areas along the Cauvery River system are vulnerable to service disruptions affecting substations and local distribution infrastructure during extreme rainfall events. Tiruchirappalli LPA does not host major conventional power generation facilities and is therefore largely dependent on the State and regional grid for base-load and peak electricity supply, making the reliability and resilience of local transmission and distribution systems a critical planning concern.

This chapter examines energy supply and demand in an integrated manner at the scale of the LPA, covering sources of power and grid dependence, electricity consumption patterns across residential, industrial, institutional, commercial and transport-related uses, and the adequacy and spatial distribution of transmission infrastructure, substations and distribution networks in relation to existing development and projected urban expansion. The planning focus is to ensure a reliable, resilient and efficient power supply for critical urban functions—particularly healthcare, defence, transport and power-sector manufacturing—while supporting economic growth and institutional activities through improved energy delivery and infrastructure planning. Emphasis is placed on energy efficiency, decentralised renewable energy systems and climate-resilient infrastructure siting, to support sustainable urban development within the Tiruchirappalli LPA up to the year 2045.

Alignment With SDG 7: Access, Reliability And Energy Transition

The objectives of Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG 7)—ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy—provide an appropriate framework for guiding energy planning in the Tiruchirappalli LPA. As a major inland urban centre with a diversified economy encompassing power equipment manufacturing, defence production, healthcare, higher education, transport infrastructure and expanding residential areas, Tiruchirappalli's electricity demand is predominantly met through the State and regional grid, with a continued dependence on conventional generation sources.

Achieving SDG 7 within the LPA therefore requires a balanced and integrated planning approach that strengthens transmission and distribution infrastructure, improves system reliability and power quality, and reduces technical and commercial losses, while ensuring uninterrupted electricity supply to strategic industrial and institutional users. Given Tiruchirappalli's role as a national hub for high-pressure power equipment fabrication, reliable electricity supply within the LPA supports not only local urban functions but also the wider national power sector and infrastructure delivery systems.

At the same time, Tiruchirappalli's climatic conditions, urban form and the availability of large institutional, industrial and public building stock present significant opportunities for decentralised renewable energy adoption, particularly rooftop solar photovoltaic systems and solar-powered public infrastructure. The Master Plan promotes the integration of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures across residential, commercial, institutional and industrial sectors, supporting a gradual transition towards cleaner and more sustainable energy systems.

By integrating energy planning with land use planning, transport systems and urban infrastructure development, the Master Plan seeks to advance reliable access, improved resilience and a low-carbon energy transition in line with SDG 7. This approach ensures that Tiruchirappalli's present and future energy needs are met in an inclusive, efficient and sustainable manner, while reinforcing the city's strategic economic and industrial role within Tamil Nadu and at the national level.

14.2 Regional and Policy Context

14.2.1 National and State Energy Framework

India's energy sector is guided by a range of national policies aimed at ensuring reliable and affordable electricity supply while enabling a gradual transition towards cleaner and more sustainable energy systems. The National Electricity Policy and the National Energy Policy provide overarching direction for capacity expansion, strengthening of transmission and distribution networks,

integration of renewable energy sources, and demand-side management. These policies emphasise universal access to electricity, grid stability, affordability and the reduction of technical and commercial losses, while promoting a diversified generation mix supported by solar, wind and emerging energy storage initiatives. India's commitment to achieving net-zero emissions by 2070 establishes a long-term framework for decarbonising the power sector, even as conventional generation continues to play a role in meeting base-load demand during the transition period.

Within this national framework, Tamil Nadu has emerged as a leading state in renewable energy adoption, ranking among the top states nationally in total renewable energy capacity and wind energy generation. The State aims to derive 50 per cent of its energy consumption from renewable sources by 2030, along with a substantial reduction in carbon emissions, as articulated in the Tamil Nadu Energy Policy 2024. Sector-specific policies, including the Tamil Nadu Solar Policy 2019, the Wind Energy Policy and the Electric Vehicle Policy 2023, further support the expansion of renewable energy, grid integration, energy efficiency and electrification of transport. Together, these policies have a direct bearing on urban energy planning and infrastructure development.

For the Tiruchirappalli LPA, these national and state policies provide the regulatory and strategic context for local energy planning. The city's electricity demand—driven by industrial zones, power equipment manufacturing, educational and healthcare institutions, commercial establishments and expanding residential areas—forms an increasing share of regional consumption. Tiruchirappalli's peak load and consumption patterns are closely linked to Tamil Nadu's overall demand trends, which reached 20,830 MW on 02.05.2024, with an estimated growth of approximately 6 per cent in the following year. This trend indicates increasing pressure on generation, transmission and distribution systems across the State. Local implementation of renewable energy policies—particularly rooftop solar deployment, solarisation of public infrastructure and support for electric mobility—combined with targeted grid and distribution network enhancements, will be essential to ensuring a reliable, resilient and low-carbon energy system aligned with both national and state objectives.

14.2.2 Relevance to Tiruchirappalli

Energy planning for the Tiruchirappalli LPA is shaped by the city's distinctive urban, industrial and institutional profile, as well as by its integration within the State and regional electricity grid. Tiruchirappalli hosts a diverse mix of manufacturing industries, including power equipment and heavy engineering units, defence establishments, educational institutions, healthcare facilities and rapidly expanding residential areas. Together, these activities contribute to steadily increasing electricity demand, which is primarily met through the State grid, with thermal and large-scale renewable sources supplying base-load and peak electricity requirements.

Accordingly, energy planning for the Tiruchirappalli LPA must respond simultaneously to urban growth pressures, industrial power quality requirements and the State's renewable energy and decarbonisation targets. The city's growth trajectory highlights several key priorities for local energy planning:

- Strengthening Transmission and Distribution Networks – Upgrading and augmenting substations, feeders and distribution infrastructure within the LPA to reduce technical and commercial losses, improve reliability and support increasing peak loads.
- Decentralised Renewable Energy Deployment – Promoting rooftop solar photovoltaic systems across residential, commercial and institutional buildings, along with the solarisation of public infrastructure, in alignment with Tamil Nadu's target of achieving 50 per cent renewable energy consumption by 2030.
- Energy Efficiency and Demand Management – Encouraging efficient energy use in industries, institutions and households through the adoption of energy-efficient technologies, smart metering and demand-side management measures.
- Support for Emerging Technologies – Facilitating the adoption of electric vehicles and associated charging infrastructure, while planning for the future integration of energy storage systems and smart grid solutions.

By aligning city-level energy interventions with national and state policy frameworks, the Tiruchirappalli LPA can ensure a reliable, resilient and low-carbon energy system capable of meeting current needs and supporting sustainable urban growth through 2045.

14.2.3 Institutional Framework

The effective delivery of energy services in Tiruchirappalli depends on the institutional arrangements governing electricity generation, transmission, distribution and renewable energy promotion in Tamil Nadu. Over time, the State has restructured its power sector to improve operational efficiency, transparency and the integration of cleaner energy sources.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB), which was originally responsible for all power sector functions, was restructured under the Electricity Act, 2003 into a holding company, TNEB Limited, with distinct functional subsidiaries. Power generation and distribution functions were initially assigned to Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited (TANGEDCO), while transmission functions were entrusted to Tamil Nadu Transmission Corporation Limited (TANTRANSCO). This restructuring enabled greater functional specialisation and supported the modernisation of the State's electricity infrastructure.

In 2024, Tamil Nadu further streamlined its energy governance structure by establishing the Tamil Nadu Green Energy Corporation Limited (TNGECL), which is responsible for the development and promotion of renewable energy sources including solar, wind, hydro and other green technologies. Conventional power generation functions are now undertaken by Tamil Nadu Power Generation Corporation Limited (TNPGCL), while electricity distribution is managed by Tamil Nadu Power Distribution Corporation Limited (TNPDCL). Supporting agencies continue to promote energy efficiency, grid reliability and emerging technologies such as electric mobility, although their influence on spatial planning decisions is largely indirect.

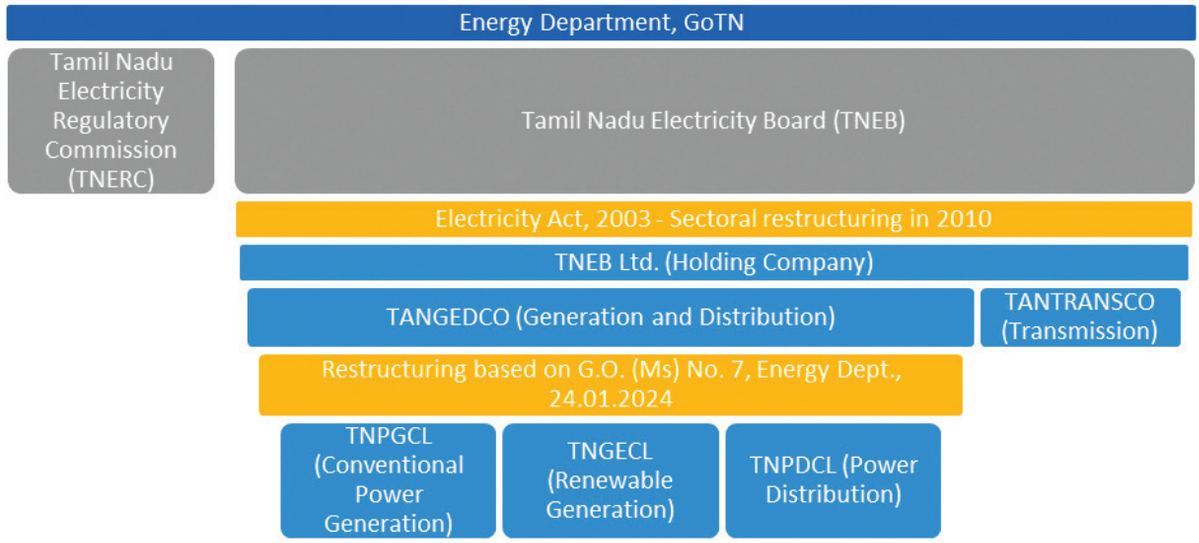


Figure 14.1 Institutional Framework- Energy in Tamil Nadu

Source: Generated using data from TNPDCL Website

For the LPA, these institutions collectively determine how electricity flows from generation to end users. Transmission lines and substations operated by TANTRANSCO, together with the distribution network managed by TNPDCL, form the backbone of the city's electricity system. TNGECL plays a key role in facilitating the deployment of rooftop solar systems, grid-connected renewable projects and other low-carbon solutions within the LPA. While these institutions operate primarily at the State level, effective coordination at the city scale is critical for timely substation augmentation, feeder upgrades and the integration of decentralised renewable energy systems. Framing Tiruchirappalli's energy planning within this institutional structure ensures that future interventions—such as upgrading substations, expanding distribution networks and promoting decentralised renewable energy systems—are well aligned with State policies and regulatory requirements, enabling a resilient and low-carbon energy system capable of meeting the city's needs through 2045.

14.3 Administrative and Supply Jurisdiction

14.3.1 TNPDCL Administrative Boundary within LPA

The electricity distribution within Tiruchirappalli Region of TNEB Limited, is organised in a four-tier administrative structure comprising the Circle, Division, Sub-Division, and Sections. The LPA falls within the operational jurisdiction of the Tiruchirappalli Metro Circle.

Within the Tiruchirappalli Metro Circle, electricity distribution across the LPA is managed through four divisions, namely Tiruchirappalli Urban, East Tiruchirappalli, Lalgudi, and Srirangam. Among these, the Tiruchirappalli Urban and East Tiruchirappalli divisions cater predominantly to the dense municipal core and its immediate extensions in the southern LPA, reflecting higher consumer concentration and load intensity. The Lalgudi and Srirangam divisions serve a combination of town panchayats, temple towns, and adjoining northern rural settlements, indicating a transition from compact urban demand profiles to more dispersed consumption patterns.

At the Sub-Division level, the Tiruchirappalli Urban Division is organised into Thennur, Rockfort, Palakkarai, and Cantonment sub-divisions, while the East Tiruchirappalli Division comprises Crawford, Mannarpuram, Subramaniyapuram, K.K. Nagar, Sempattu, Rural Tiruchirappalli, Thiruverumbur, and Thuvakudy sub-divisions. The Lalgudi Division operates through the Lalgudi sub-division, and the Srirangam Division includes Srirangam, Manachanallur, and Samayapuram sub-divisions. This mix of urban, peri-urban, and rural sub-divisions within the LPA highlights the need for differentiated distribution strategies, network design standards, and service management approaches.

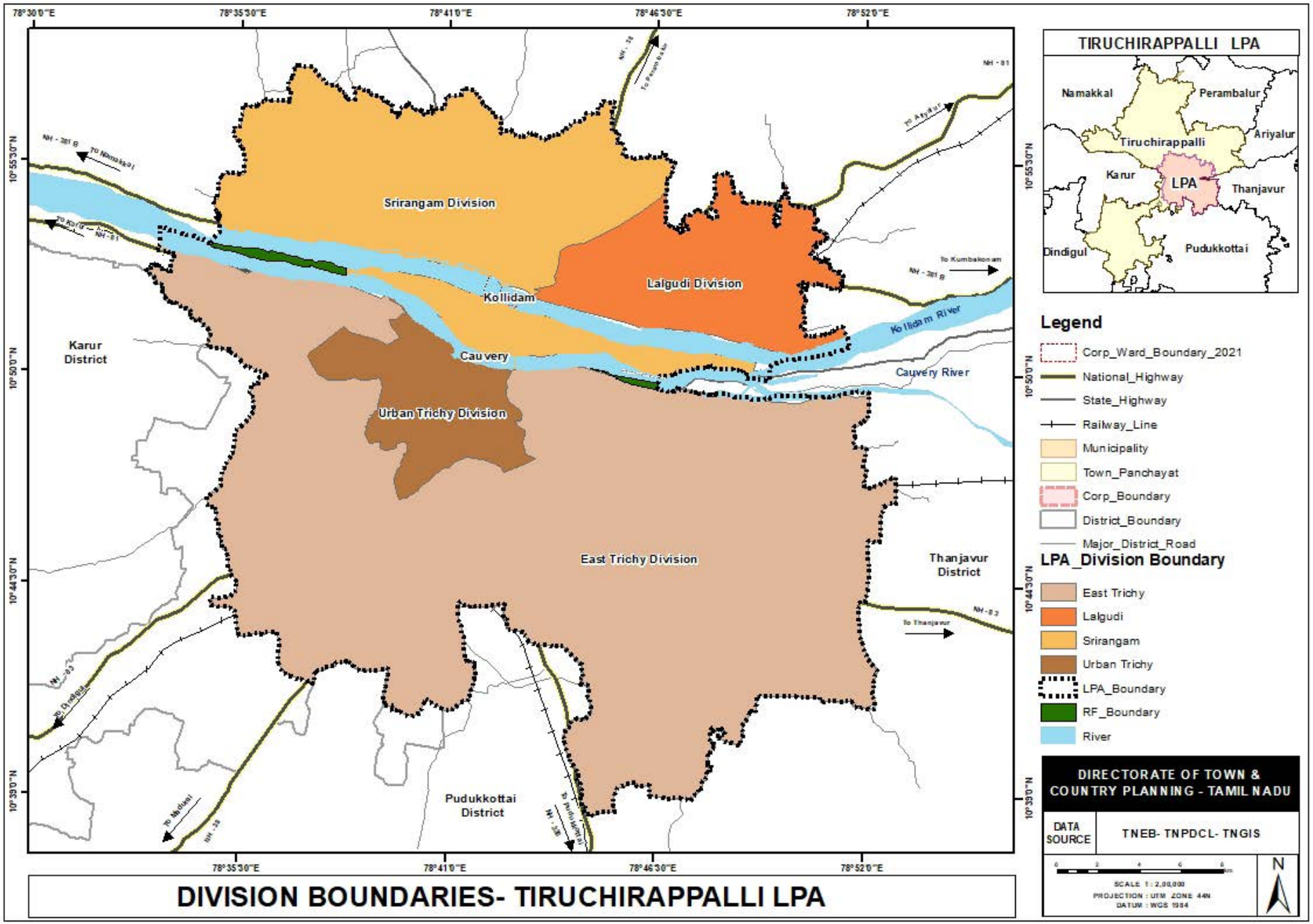
At the most granular level, the LPA is served by 44 Sections, as detailed in Table 14.1. Sections such as Thennur, Woraiyur, Thillai Nagar, Rockfort, Palakkarai, Cantonment, Junction, K.K. Nagar, Thiruverumbur, Thuvakudy, and Srirangam represent high-load urban and institutional areas requiring intensive network monitoring and capacity augmentation. In contrast, sections under Rural Tiruchirappalli, Lalgudi, Manachanallur, Samayapuram, and peripheral Srirangam areas cover larger geographic extents with comparatively lower load densities. This hierarchical and layered arrangement enables systematic network expansion and responsive service delivery, reflecting a finely segmented administrative framework closely aligned with the Tiruchirappalli urban agglomeration's spatial structure, settlement diversity, functional complexity, and spatially varied electricity demand.

Table 14.1: Administrative Jurisdiction of TNPDCL

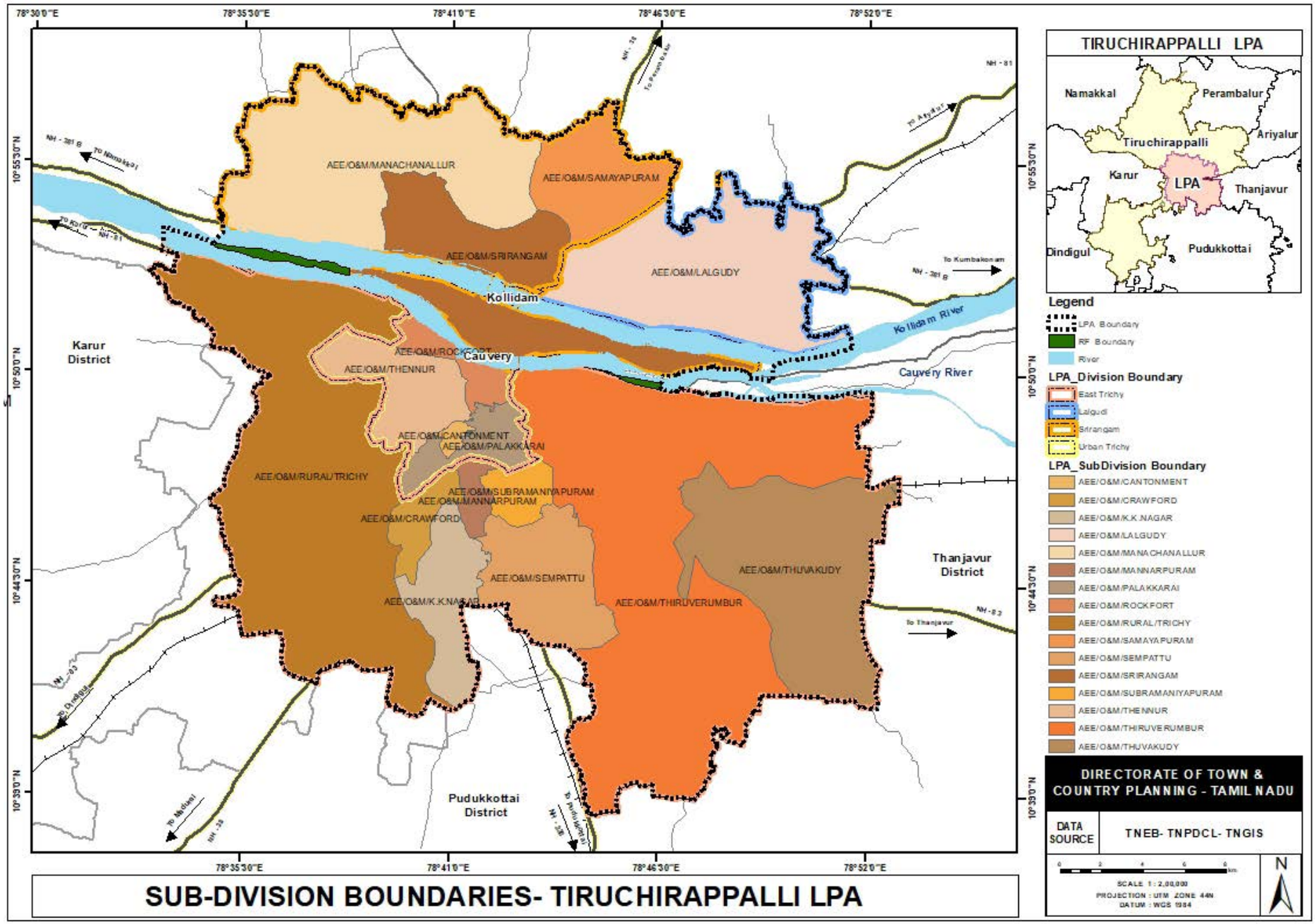
S.No	Circle	Division Boundary	Sub Division Boundary	Section Boundary	Section Id
1	Tiruchirappalli Metro	Tiruchirappalli Urban	Thennur	Thennur	201
2	Tiruchirappalli Metro	Tiruchirappalli Urban	Thennur	Srinivasa Nagar	202
3	Tiruchirappalli Metro	Tiruchirappalli Urban	Thennu	Woraiyur	203
4	Tiruchirappalli Metro	Tiruchirappalli Urban	Thennur	Thillai Nagar	204
5	Tiruchirappalli Metro	Tiruchirappalli Urban	Rockfort	Rockfort	205
6	Tiruchirappalli Metro	Tiruchirappalli Urban	Rockfort	Main Guard Gate	206
7	Tiruchirappalli Metro	Tiruchirappalli Urban	Rockfort	Chinthamani	207
8	Tiruchirappalli Metro	Tiruchirappalli Urban	Palakkarai	Palakkarai	208
9	Tiruchirappalli Metro	Tiruchirappalli Urban	Palakkarai	Senthaneerpuram	209
10	Tiruchirappalli Metro	Tiruchirappalli Urban	Palakkarai	Gandhi Market	210
11	Tiruchirappalli Metro	Tiruchirappalli Urban	Palakkarai	Junction	211
12	Tiruchirappalli Metro	Tiruchirappalli Urban	Cantonment	Cantonment	212
13	Tiruchirappalli Metro	Tiruchirappalli Urban	Palakkarai	Ponnagar	213
14	Tiruchirappalli Metro	Tiruchirappalli Urban	Palakkarai	Mahalakshmi Nagar	214
15	Tiruchirappalli Metro	Lalgudi	Lalgudi	Urban Lalgudi	215
16	Tiruchirappalli Metro	Lalgudi	Lalgudi	Rural Lalgudi	216
17	Tiruchirappalli Metro	Lalgudi	Lalgudi	Valady	218
18	Tiruchirappalli Metro	East Tiruchirappalli	Crawford	Crawford	221
19	Tiruchirappalli Metro	East Tiruchirappalli	Mannarpuram	Mannarpuram	222
20	Tiruchirappalli Metro	East Tiruchirappalli	Subramaniyapuram	Subramaniyapuram	223
21	Tiruchirappalli Metro	East Tiruchirappalli	K. K. Nagar	K. K. Nagar	224
22	Tiruchirappalli Metro	East Tiruchirappalli	Sempattu	Sempattu	225

S.No	Circle	Division Boundary	Sub Division Boundary	Section Boundary	Section Id
23	Tiruchirappalli Metro	East Tiruchirappalli	Rural Tiruchirappalli	Somarasampettai	226
24	Tiruchirappalli Metro	East Tiruchirappalli	Rural Tiruchirappalli	Rural Tiruchirappalli	227
25	Tiruchirappalli Metro	East Tiruchirappalli	Rural Tiruchirappalli	Thiruparaithurai	228
26	Tiruchirappalli Metro	East Tiruchirappalli	Rural Tiruchirappalli	Manikandam	229
27	Tiruchirappalli Metro	East Tiruchirappalli	Thiruverumbur	Mariyamangalam	230
28	Tiruchirappalli Metro	East Tiruchirappalli	Thiruverumbur	Kattur	231
29	Tiruchirappalli Metro	East Tiruchirappalli	Thiruverumbur	Thiruverumbur	232
30	Tiruchirappalli Metro	East Tiruchirappalli	Thiruverumbur	Navalpattu	233
31	Tiruchirappalli Metro	East Tiruchirappalli	Thuvakudy	Kailasapuram	234
32	Tiruchirappalli Metro	East Tiruchirappalli	Thuvakudy	East Thuvakudy	235
33	Tiruchirappalli Metro	East Tiruchirappalli	Thuvakudy	West Thuvakudy	236
34	Tiruchirappalli Metro	East Tiruchirappalli	Thuvakudy	South Thuvakudy	237
35	Tiruchirappalli Metro	East Tiruchirappalli	Thiruverumbur	Kalkandarkottai	238
36	Tiruchirappalli Metro	Srirangam	Srirangam	Srirangam	261
37	Tiruchirappalli Metro	Srirangam	Srirangam	Thiruvanai Kovil	262
38	Tiruchirappalli Metro	Srirangam	Srirangam	Sirugampoor	263
39	Tiruchirappalli Metro	Srirangam	Srirangam	Bitchandar Kovil	264
40	Tiruchirappalli Metro	Srirangam	Manachanallur	Town Manachanallur	265
41	Tiruchirappalli Metro	Srirangam	Manachanallur	East Manachanallur	266
42	Tiruchirappalli Metro	Srirangam	Manachanallur	West Manachanallur	267
43	Tiruchirappalli Metro	Srirangam	Samayapuram	Samayapuram	268
44	Tiruchirappalli Metro	Srirangam	Srirangam	Amma Mandapam	270

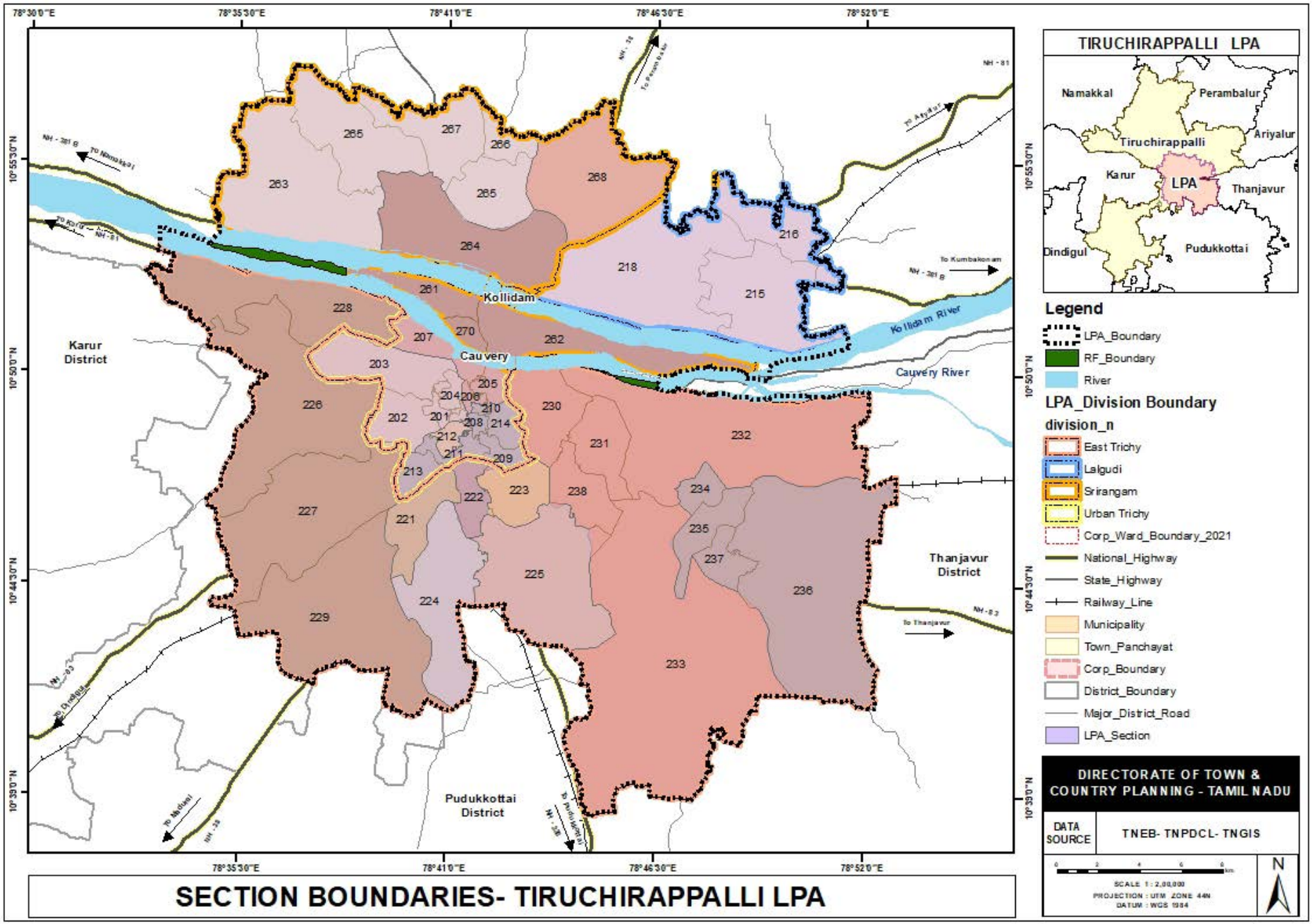
Source: TNGIS and TNEB- TNPDCL



Map 14.1: TNPDCL Division Boundaries within LPA



Map 14.2: TNPDCL Sub-Division Boundaries within LPA



Map 14.3: TNPDCL Section Boundaries within LPA

14.4 Installed Power Capacity and Generation

A comparison of installed power generation capacity at the national, state and district levels helps to contextualise the role of Tiruchirappalli within Tamil Nadu's overall energy landscape. Tiruchirappalli District does not host any large-scale conventional power generation facilities such as thermal, hydroelectric, nuclear or gas-based plants. The absence of such infrastructure implies limited local environmental and land-use impacts typically associated with conventional power plants. Electricity supply to the district is therefore predominantly dependent on the State and regional grid.

Local power generation within Tiruchirappalli District is derived entirely from renewable energy sources, with solar energy forming the dominant component, supplemented by limited wind and bio-energy installations at the district level. As presented in Table 14.2, Tiruchirappalli District accounts for approximately 3.46 per cent of Tamil Nadu's installed non-conventional energy capacity, with solar power contributing the largest share. The district has no installed capacity in conventional power categories, reinforcing its dependence on external sources for base-load electricity supply.

Table 14.2: Tiruchirappalli District's Installed Power Capacity Comparison with TN and India

Energy Source	India	Tamil Nadu	TN's share in India	Tiruchirappalli District	District's share to TN
	Capacity MW	Capacity MW		Capacity MW	
Conventional Power	3,11,228	19,887	6.39 %	0	0 %
Thermal power	2,46,942	16,138	6.54 %	0	0 %
Nuclear power	8,780	1,448	16.49 %	0	0 %
Hydro power	55,507	2,301	4.15 %	0	0 %
Non- Conventional Power	1,98,448	24,577	12.38 %	851.45	3.46 %
Wind power	53,986	12,014	22.25 %	65.1	0.54 %
Solar power	1,32,848	11,516	8.67 %	760.35	6.60 %
Bio power	11,614	1,047	9.01 %	26.00	2.48 %
Total power (Conventional & Non-Conventional)	**5,09,677**	**44,464**	**8.72 %**	**851.45**	**1.91 %**

Source: Central Electricity Authority of India and National Power Portal

Within the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA), there are no conventional power generation facilities, and no wind or bio-energy installations are located within the LPA boundary. Consequently, all locally installed power generation capacity within the LPA is derived exclusively from solar photovoltaic systems, as shown in Table 14.3.

Solar energy installations constitute the sole form of local electricity generation within the Tiruchirappalli LPA. These solar photovoltaic systems are connected across multiple voltage levels ranging from 11 kV to 230 kV and comprise a mix of one relatively high-capacity installation and a large number of medium- and small-capacity systems. This pattern indicates a decentralised adoption of solar energy across the planning area, including utility-scale, institutional and distributed rooftop installations.

Table 14.3: Installed Power Capacity of Tiruchirappalli LPA in Comparison with Tiruchirappalli District

Energy Source	Tiruchirappalli District	District's share to TN	Tiruchirappalli LPA	LPA's Share to District
	Capacity MW		Capacity MW	
Conventional Power	0	0 %	0	0
Thermal power	0	0 %	0	0
Nuclear power	0	0 %	0	0
Hydro power	0	0 %	0	0
Non- Conventional Power	851	3.46 %	825.45	89.3%
Wind power	65.1	0.54 %	0	0%
Solar power	760.35	6.6 %	760.35	100%
Bio power	26	2.44 %	0	0%
Total power (Conventional & Non-Conventional)	**851**	**1.91 %**	**760.35**	**89.3%**

Source: National Power Portal and TNEB Trichy Metro Circle

A detailed breakdown of installed solar power capacity within the LPA is provided in Table 14.4. The total installed solar generation capacity within the Tiruchirappalli LPA amounts to 760.35 MW, which represents approximately 89.3 per cent of the district's total renewable energy capacity. This highlights the LPA's central role in the district's renewable energy profile, despite the absence of conventional generation facilities.

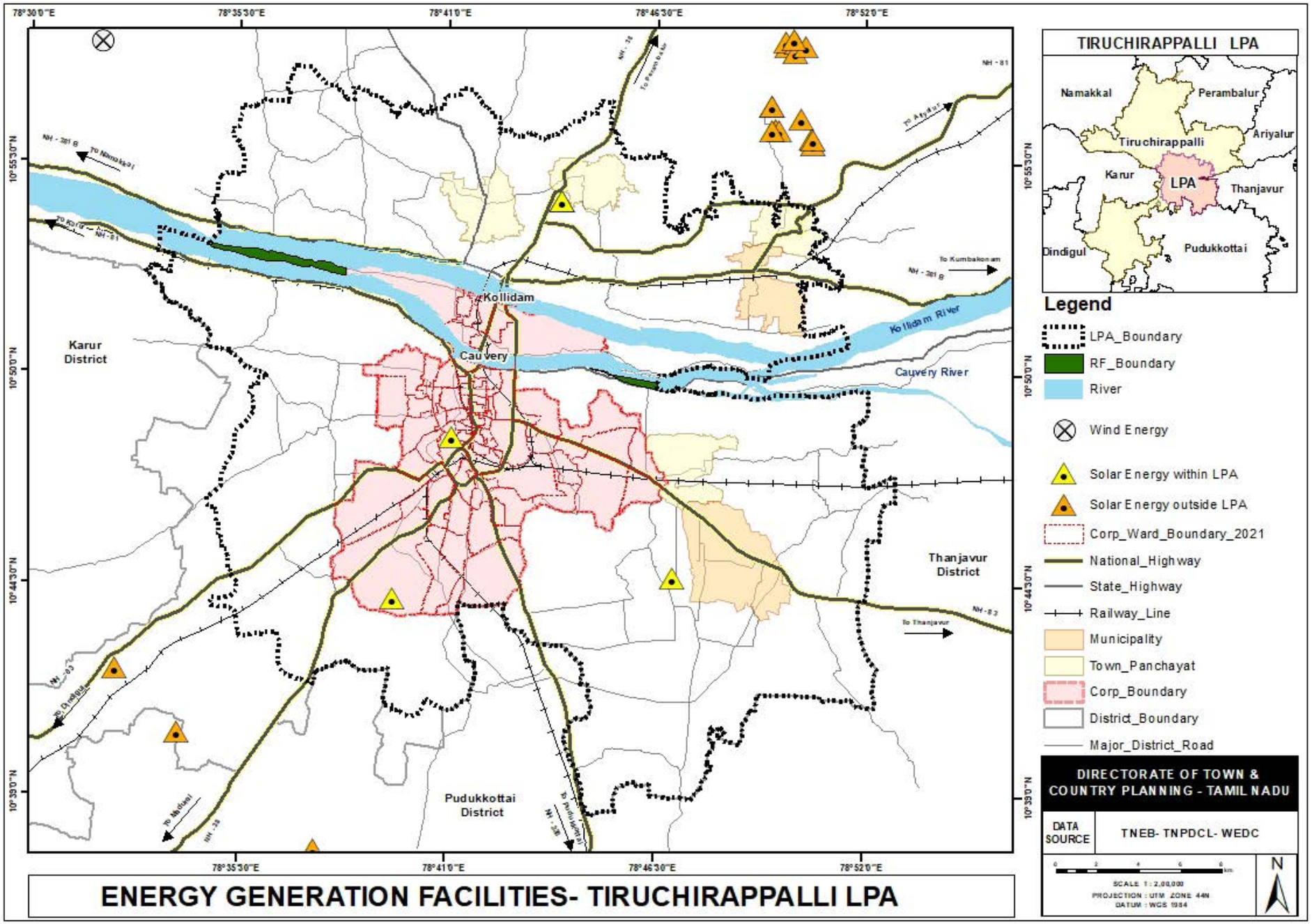
Table 14.4: Total Installed Solar Power Capacity within Tiruchirappalli LPA

S.No.	Type	Ratio	Count	Capacity in MW
1	Solar	230 KV	1	50
2	Solar	110 KV	7	293.5
3	Solar	33 KV	54	242.1
4	Solar	22 KV	22	98
5	Solar	11 KV	25	76.75
Total Capacity				**760.35**

Source: TNEB Trichy Metro Circle

While the aggregate quantum of locally generated solar energy remains supplementary to the overall electricity demand of the LPA, it demonstrates the presence of an established base for decentralised renewable energy generation. This provides a strong foundation for scaling up rooftop solar systems, institutional installations and distributed photovoltaic capacity in line with the sustainability, energy efficiency and climate resilience objectives of the Master Plan.

Map 14.4 illustrates the spatial distribution of energy generation facilities within and around the Tiruchirappalli LPA, clearly distinguishing solar installations located within the planning boundary from other renewable energy assets in the surrounding district.



Map 14.4: Energy Generation Facilities within and around the LPA

14.5 Transmission and Distribution

14.5.1 Substations at the Transmission Interface

Bulk power supply to the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) is supported by 230/110 kV transmission substations, which form the primary interface between the State transmission grid and the regional distribution network. At present, the LPA is directly served by two 230 kV substations, located at Piratiyur and Thuvakudy, with a combined installed transformation capacity of 400 MVA.

The 230 kV Tiruchirappalli (Piratiyur) Substation is the principal bulk power supply point for the region. Equipped with three 100 MVA transformers, it has an installed capacity of 300 MVA and plays a critical role in meeting the electricity demand of the Tiruchirappalli urban core, major institutional areas and key infrastructure facilities. The 230 kV Thuvakudy Substation, with one 100 MVA transformer, provides 100 MVA of installed capacity and supports industrial areas, defence establishments and expanding urban development in the southern part of the LPA.

In addition to substations located within the LPA, a portion of the electricity demand of the Tiruchirappalli LPA is met through grid-connected 230/110 kV substations located outside the LPA boundary, namely Alundur, Thachankuruchy, Mondipatty and Jambunathapuram. These external substations collectively provide 780 MVA of transmission-level capacity and enhance regional supply reliability by offering operational flexibility during peak demand conditions and contingency situations.

Overall, the transmission interface substations serving the Tiruchirappalli LPA provide a robust bulk power supply framework, forming a strong foundation to accommodate future load growth arising from urban expansion, industrial activity and infrastructure development, supported by both internal and external grid assets.

Table 14.5 Transmission Interface (230/110 KV) Substations within LPA

S.No	Substation Name / Location	Voltage KV	No of Transformer	Capacity MVA
	Within Tiruchirappalli LPA			400
1	230 KV Tiruchirappalli SS/ Piratiyur	230/110	3 x 100 MVA	300
2	230 KV Thuvakudy SS/ Thuvakudy	230/110	1 x 100 MVA	100
	Outside Tiruchirappalli LPA			780
1	230/110 KV Alundur Substation	230/110		200
2	230/110 KV Thachankuruchy Substation	230/110		200
3	230/110 KV Mondipatty Substation	230/110		180
4	230/110 KV Jambunathapuram Substation	230/110		200
Total				**1180**

Source: TNEB Trichy Metro Circle

14.5.2 Primary and Secondary Distribution Substations

The electricity distribution system within the Tiruchirappalli LPA is supported by an integrated network of primary (110 kV) and secondary (33 kV) distribution substations. These facilities enable the progressive step-down of bulk power received from the transmission grid to voltage levels suitable for supply to urban, peri-urban and rural consumers.

As per the current assessment, the Tiruchirappalli LPA is served by 14 primary distribution substations operating at 110/33–22–11 kV levels and 6 secondary distribution substations operating at 33/11 kV, which together form the backbone of the local electricity distribution infrastructure.

14.5.2.1 Primary Distribution Substations (110/33-22-11 kV)

The primary distribution network within the Tiruchirappalli LPA consists of 110/33–11 kV, 110/22–11 kV and 110/11 kV substations, with a total installed capacity of 581 MVA. These substations receive power from the transmission system and distribute it to secondary substations as well as to large industrial, institutional and commercial consumers.

Within the Municipal Corporation area, eight primary distribution substations—Tiruchirappalli, Kambarasampettai, Thennur, Ambikapuram, K. Sathanoor, Srirangam, Thiruvanaikovil and Court Campus—together provide an installed capacity of 360 MVA, catering to high-density residential neighbourhoods, commercial corridors, institutional zones and heritage areas within the urban core.

The Municipality area within the LPA is served by the Thuvakudy 110/11 kV Substation, which provides 32 MVA of installed capacity and supports industrial, defence-related and mixed-use developments. In the Town Panchayat areas, primary substations located at Poovalur and Samayapuram together contribute 93 MVA of installed capacity, supplying electricity to small towns and rapidly urbanising settlements. The Village Panchayat areas are supported by primary substations at Valavanthankottai, Manikandam, Valady, Athavathur and Thiruverumbur, with a combined installed capacity of 96 MVA, serving dispersed rural settlements, agricultural loads and emerging peri-urban growth areas.

Collectively, the primary distribution substations within the Tiruchirappalli LPA provide 581 MVA of installed capacity, forming a critical intermediate link between the transmission system and the secondary distribution network.

Table 14.6 Primary Distribution (110/33-11 KV) Substations Installed Capacity

S.No	Substation Name / Location	Voltage KV	No of Transformer	Capacity MVA
	Corporation			360
1	Tiruchirappalli 110/33-11 KV SS	110/33-11	5	80
2	Kambarasampettai 110/33-11 KV SS	110/33-11	3	48
3	Thennur 110/33-11 KV SS	110/33-11	3	48
4	Ambikapuram 110/33-11 KV SS	110/33-11	4	64
5	K.Sathanoor 110/33-11 KV SS	110/11	3	48
6	Srirangam 110/11 KV SS	110/11	2	20
7	Thiruvanaikovil 110/11 KV SS	110/11	2	20
8	Court Campus 110/11 KV SS	110/11	2	32
	Municipality			**32**
1	Thuvakudy 110/11 KV SS	110/11	2	32
	Town Panchayat			**93**
1	Poovalur 110/33- 11 KV SS	110/33-11	3	48
2	Samayapuram 110/22-11 KV SS	110/22-11	3	45
	Village Panchayat			**96**
1	Valavanthankottai 110/11 KV SS	110/11	2	20

2	Manikandam 110/11 KV SS	110/11	1	10
3	Valady 110/11 KV SS	110/11	2	20
4	Athavathur 110/11 KV SS	110/11	2	26
5	Thiruverumbur 110/11 KV SS	110/11	2	20
Tiruchirappalli LPA				**581**

Source: TNPDCL Tiruchirappalli

14.5.2.2 Secondary Distribution Substations (33/11 kV)

The secondary distribution network within the Tiruchirappalli LPA comprises six 33/11 kV substations with a combined installed capacity of 96 MVA. These substations play a key role in local voltage regulation and load management, stepping down power from 33 kV to 11 kV for distribution to end consumers.

Within the Municipal Corporation area, five major 33/11 kV substations—EB Road, Mannarpuram, Mainguard Gate, Varaganeri and Edamalaipatty Puthur—together account for 80 MVA of installed capacity and serve dense residential areas, commercial zones, public institutions and service-sector activities.

In the Municipality area, the L. Abishekapuram 33/11 kV Substation contributes 16 MVA of installed capacity and supplies comparatively lower-density settlements with mixed residential, commercial and local agricultural loads.

Table 14.7 Secondary Distribution (33/11 KV) Substations Installed Capacity

S. No	Substation Name / Location	Voltage KV	No of Transformer	Capacity MVA
	Corporation			**80**
1	EB Road 33/11 KV SS	33/11	2	16
2	Mannarpuram 33/11 KV SS	33/11	2	16
3	Mainguard Gate 33/ 11 KV SS	33/11	2	16
4	Varaganeri 33/11 KV SS	33/11	2	16
5	Edamalaipatty Puthur 33/11 KV SS	33/11	2	16
	Municipality			**16**
1	L.Abishekapuram 33/11 KV SS	33/11	2	16
	Tiruchirappalli LPA			96

Source: TNEB Trichy Metro Circle

14.5.2.3 Supporting Substations Outside LPA

In addition to substations located within the LPA, several primary and secondary distribution substations situated outside the LPA boundary provide supplementary support to the Tiruchirappalli electricity network. These include substations at Alundur, Ammapettai, Gunaseelam, Mathur, Pettavaithalai, Puthanampatti, Sengipatti, Sirugamani, Thondaiman Nallur and Veeramarasan Pettai, with a combined installed capacity of 218 MVA.

These substations strengthen the regional distribution framework and contribute to continuity of supply, load balancing and operational flexibility, particularly during peak demand periods and maintenance or outage conditions.

It may be noted that these facilities operate at the distribution level and complement the transmission interface substations discussed in Section 14.5.1, together ensuring a resilient and reliable electricity supply system for the Tiruchirappalli LPA.

Table 14.8 Supporting Distribution Substations Installed Capacity – Outside Tiruchirappalli LPA

S.No	Substation Name / Location	Voltage KV	No of Transformer	Capacity MVA
1	Alundur 110/33-11 KV Substation	110/33-11	4	52
2	Ammapettai 110/11 KV Substation	110/11	2	20
3	Gunaseelam 33/11 KV Substation	33/11	2	16
4	Mathur 110/11 KV Substation	110/11	-	16
5	Pettavaithalai 110/33-11 KV Substation	110/33-11	1	32
6	Puthanampatti 110/22-11 KV Substation	110/22-11	2	26
7	Sengipatti 33/11 KV Substation	33/11	1	8
8	Sirugamani 33/11 KV Substation	33/11	2	16
9	Thondaiman Nallur 110/11KV Substation	110/11	-	16
10	Veeramarasan Pettai 110/22-11 KV Substation	110/22-11	-	16

Source: TNPDCL

14.5.2.4 EHT Lines and HT/LT Lines

The electricity distribution network within the Tiruchirappalli LPA comprises a combination of overhead (OH) and underground (UG) lines at multiple voltage levels. The configuration reflects variations in urban density, right-of-way availability, and local development characteristics.

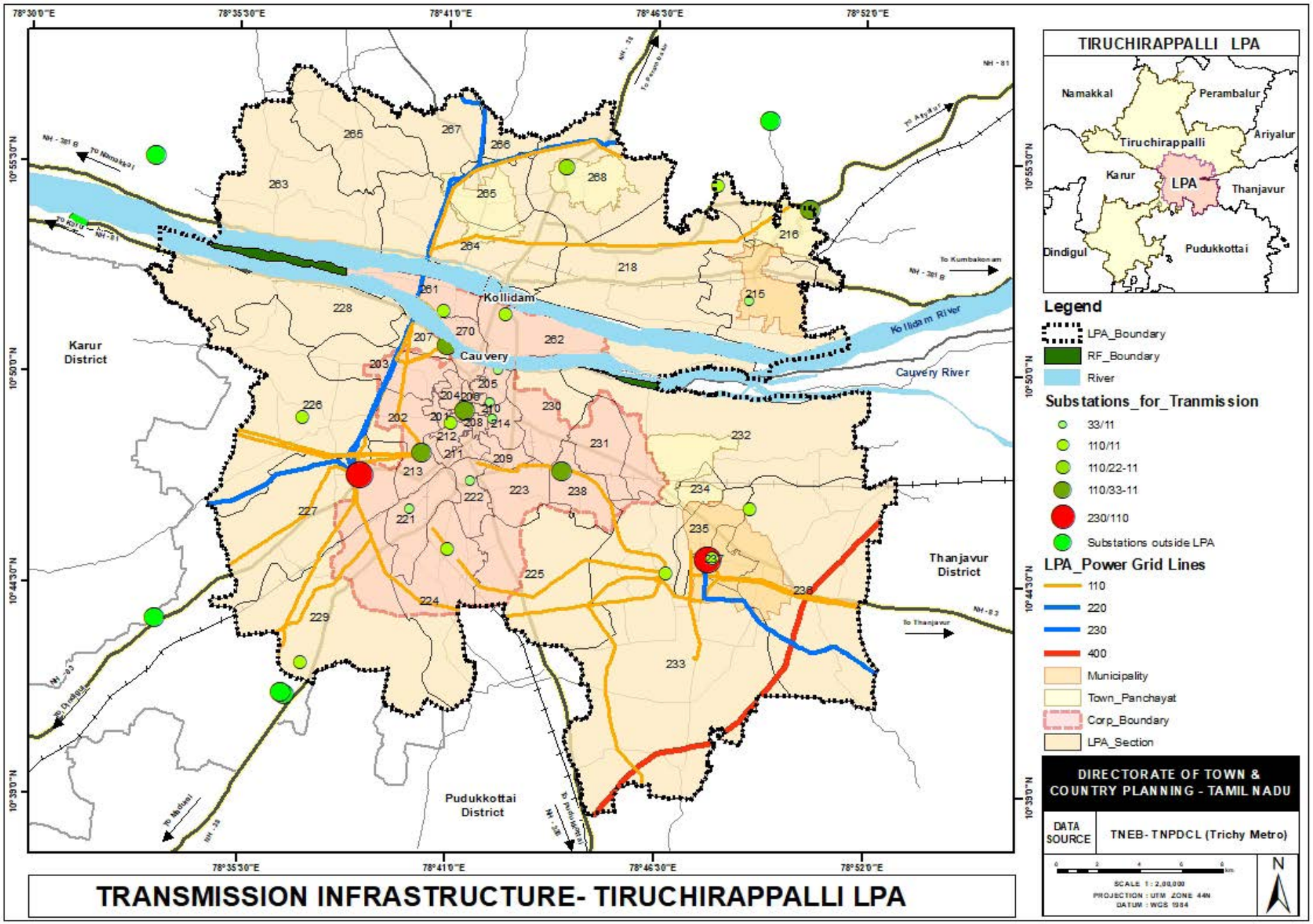
Table 14.9 EHT/HT/LT Lines within the LPA

S.No.	EHT Lines	Overhead (km)	Under Ground (km)
1	230 KV	216.312	-
2	110 KV	438.8	1.4
S.No.	**HT/LT Lines**	**Overhead (km)**	**Under Ground (km)**
1	33 KV	225.03	11.76
2	22 KV	1183.6	-
3	11 KV	5379.055	77.665
4	LT	20975.5	36.48

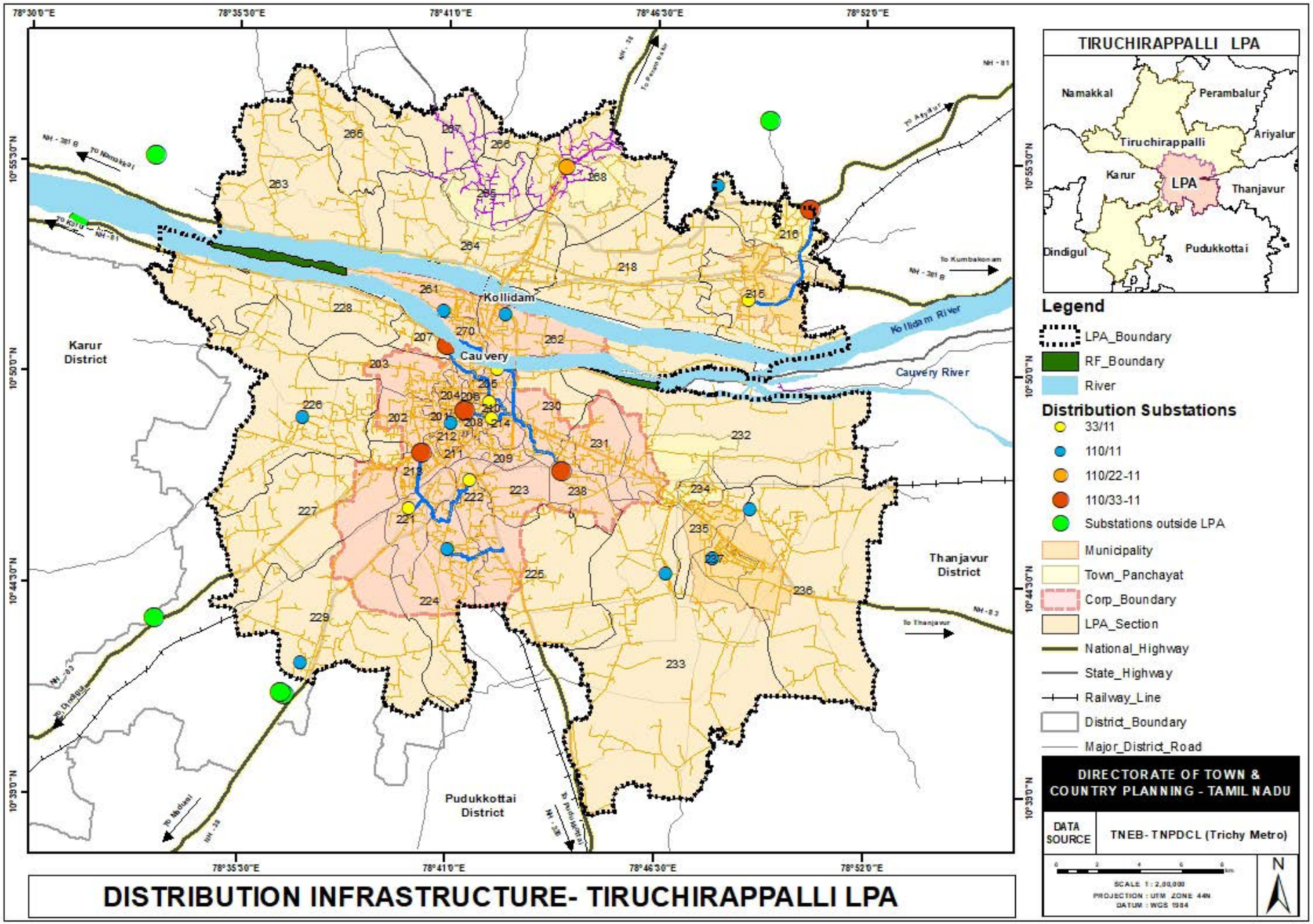
Source: TNEB Trichy Metro Circle

At the 33 kV level, the network extends about 225 km overhead and 11.76 km underground, primarily serving as HT feeders in urban and peri-urban areas, with limited undergrounding in selected locations. The 22 kV network is predominantly overhead, spanning approximately 1,183.6 km, reflecting its use in semi-urban and peripheral areas where overhead alignments remain operationally viable. At the 11 kV level, the network forms the backbone of urban power supply, with 5,379.06 km overhead and 77.67 km underground. Underground sections are concentrated in high-density urban pockets and key corridors to enhance reliability and safety.

The LT network is highly extensive, covering around 20,975.5 km overhead, supplemented by 36.48 km underground, primarily in dense urban areas for reliability and aesthetics. Overall, the existing OH-UG mix reflects a gradual modernization of the distribution network, with undergrounding selectively implemented in high-demand urban locations, while overhead lines continue to serve semi-urban and rural areas efficiently.



Map 14.5: Transmission Infrastructure within the LPA



Map 14.6: Distribution Infrastructure within the LPA

14.5.2.5 Distribution Transformers and Street Lighting

The Tiruchirappalli LPA is supported by a total of 6,344 distribution transformers, with an aggregate capacity of 947,504 kVA, reflecting the diversity of electricity demand across urban, semi-urban, and rural areas.

- Corporation area: 3,446 transformers with 599,844 kVA, reflecting high population density and concentrated commercial, institutional, and service-sector loads.
- Municipalities (Lalgudi and Thuvakudi): 349 transformers totaling 60,495 kVA, indicating moderate urban demand.
- Town Panchayats (Koothappar, Mannachanallur, Puvalur, S. Kannanoor West): 302 transformers with 38,480 kVA, catering to mixed residential and local economic activities.
- Village Panchayats (91 settlements): 2,247 transformers with 248,685 kVA, providing wide spatial coverage for dispersed rural loads.

The distribution pattern indicates a high concentration of transformer capacity in the urban core, gradually decreasing towards peripheral and rural areas. This highlights the need for capacity augmentation and future load balancing to support anticipated growth in the LPA.

Table 14.10 Distribution Transformers within LPA

S.No	Village	No of Transformer	Total Transformer Capacity KVA
	Corporation	3,446	5,99,844
1	Tiruchirappalli Corporation	3,446	5,99,844
	Municipalities	**349**	**60,495**
1	Lalgudi (M)	98	12,586
2	Thuvakudi (M)	251	47,909
	Town Panchayats	302	38,480
1	Koothappar (TP)	97	11,576
2	Mannachanallur (TP)	96	14,023
3	Puvalur (TP)	53	4,475
4	S.Kannanoor (West) (TP)	56	8,406
	Village Panchayats	**2,247**	**2,48,685**
1	Aangarai	28	3,814

S.No	Village	No of Transformer	Total Transformer Capacity KVA
2	Agalanganallur	3	225
3	Alakiyamanavalam	31	2,887
4	Allithurai	23	1,852
5	Allur	12	883
6	Anthanallur	19	1,959
7	Appadurai	22	1,725
8	Arasangudi	3	300
9	Asoor	16	1,742
10	Athavathur	51	5,321
11	Ayyampalayam	7	589
12	Cholamadevi	19	1,546
13	Esanakorai	24	2,018
14	Idayathumangalam	31	3,048
15	Inamkalpalayam	16	1,451
16	K.Kallikudi	47	5,701
17	Kambarasampettai	34	3,366
18	Kanthaloor	13	1,395
19	Kariyamanikam	51	4,580
20	Keelakurichi	32	4,027
21	Keelamullagudi	7	813
22	Keelaperungavur	28	2,156
23	Kilikkoodu	4	400
24	Kiliyanallur	14	1,738
25	Kiliyur	6	338
26	Kodiyalam	14	952
27	Koohur	24	1,851

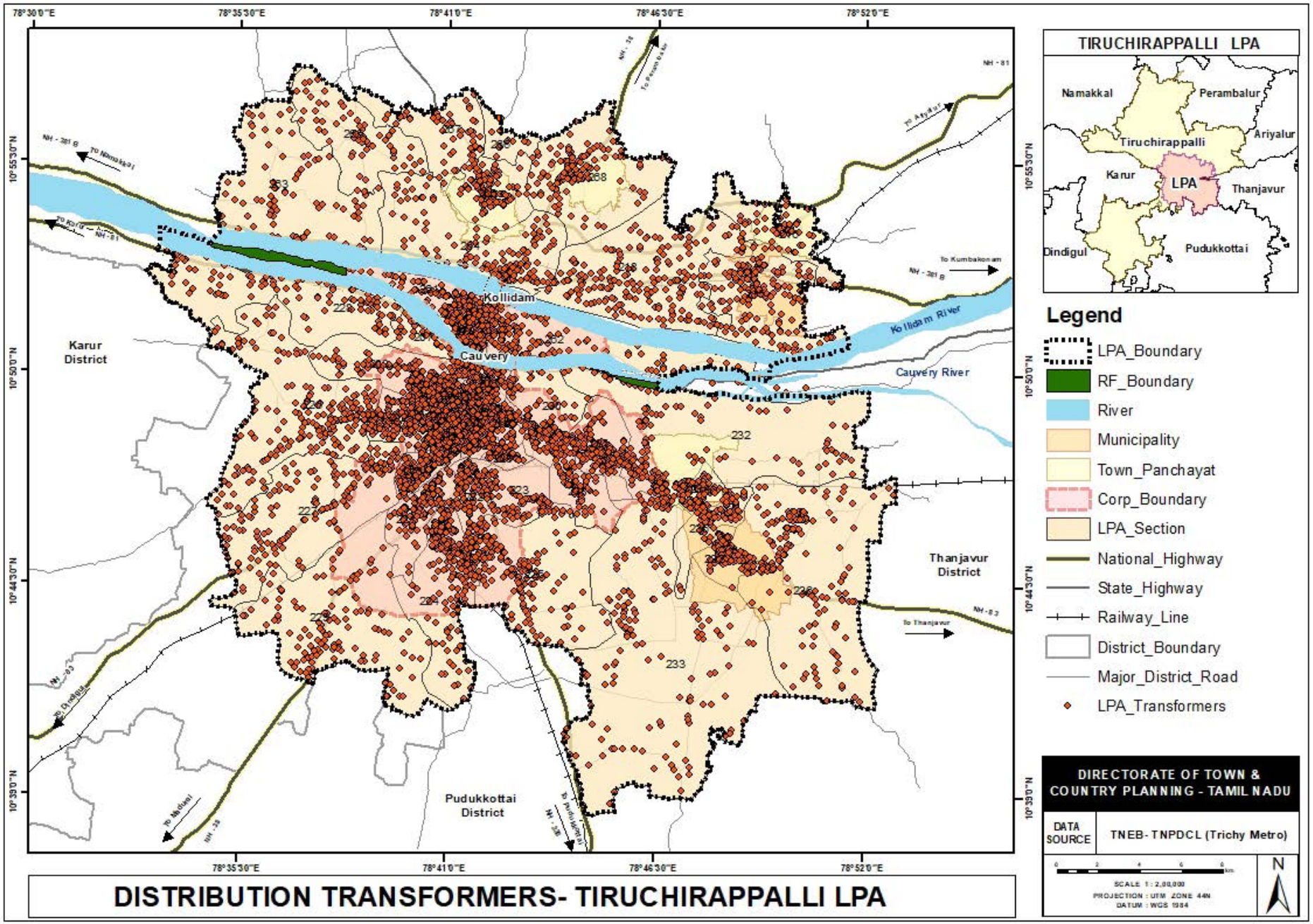
S.No	Village	No of Transformer	Total Transformer Capacity KVA
28	Koopavalli	18	1,737
29	Koothur	21	2,430
30	Kovathakudi	11	821
31	Krishnasamuthram	47	3,862
32	Kulumani	8	998
33	Kumaravayalur	13	1,508
34	Kumbakudi	19	2,229
35	Kundoor	66	10,153
36	Kuvalagudi	10	1,039
37	Madagudi	20	2,139
38	Malliampathu	23	1,808
39	Manakkal	7	589
40	Marudhandakurichi	14	1,290
41	Marudhur	7	299
42	Mathavaperumalkoil	14	1,889
43	Mekkudi	19	1,212
44	Mekkudi (Inam)	6	563
45	Melpathu	13	1,282
46	Mudikandam	36	3,354
47	Mullikarrupoor	2	116
48	Mutharasanallur	35	4,539
49	Nachikurichi	76	8,579
50	Nagamangalam (CT)	41	4,828
51	Nagar	16	1,200
52	Natarajapuram	5	388
53	Navalpattu (CT)	88	16,242

S.No	Village	No of Transformer	Total Transformer Capacity KVA
54	Navalurkottapattu	60	5,408
55	Nerujalakudi	18	1,657
56	Paganoor	22	2,054
57	Palanganankudi (CT)	45	5,535
58	Palur	3	226
59	Pambaramsuthi	16	1,292
60	Panayakurichi	11	1,776
61	Panayapuram	5	416
62	Pathalapettai	26	2,706
63	Periakaruppur	12	734
64	Perur	7	588
65	Pitchandarkoil (CT)	72	10,487
66	Poonampalayam	92	10,433
67	Punganur	22	2,971
68	Puthukudi	20	1,910
69	R.Valavanoor	7	551
70	Samayapuram	28	3,881
71	Sevanthinathapuram	18	1,353
72	Sirumaruthur	10	572
73	Somarasampettai	29	3,044
74	Sooriyur	44	6,105
75	T.Valavanoor	20	1,580
76	Thalagudi	17	1,692
77	Thayanoor	33	3,488
78	Theerampalayam	35	3,059
79	Thirumalaisamuthiram	13	1,415

S.No	Village	No of Transformer	Total Transformer Capacity KVA
80	Thirumanamedu	46	3,521
81	Thirumangalam	14	1,064
82	Thirunedunkulam	27	4,696
83	Thiruparaithurai	17	1,413
84	Thiruppanjeeli	66	5,696
85	Thiruvasi	9	732
86	Tiruchendurai	8	1,063
87	Uthamaseri	15	877
88	Valadi	25	1,923
89	Valavanthankottai (CT)	86	17,002
90	Vengur	26	2,968
91	Venkankudi	9	1,026
	Tiruchirappalli LPA	**6,344**	**9,47,504**

Source: TNPDCL

The street lighting infrastructure in the LPA is integrated with the transformer network, ensuring reliable public lighting across urban, peri-urban, and rural settlements. Transformer capacity and distribution coverage collectively provide a resilient base for electricity supply and future expansion in line with urban development and Master Plan objectives.



Map 14.7: Distribution Transformers within the LPA

14.6 Existing Power Consumption Profile

14.6.1 Present Power Consumption

As of 2025, the Tiruchirappalli LPA has a total peak electricity demand of 448 MW and an annual energy consumption of 1,661 MU, serving a population of approximately 17.59 lakh. The urban core continues to dominate consumption, while peri-urban and rural areas are showing rapid growth in electricity demand, underscoring the need for strengthened distribution networks, load balancing, and the integration of decentralized renewable energy sources.

14.6.1.1 Village-wise Consumption

A village-wise analysis of electricity demand shows significant variation across the Tiruchirappalli LPA. The Tiruchirappalli Corporation accounts for the largest share of demand, while peri-urban municipalities, town panchayats, and village panchayats together contribute substantially to the overall load. Detailed peak demand and energy consumption at the settlement level for 2025 are summarized in Table 14.11.

Table 14.11: Village Wise Demand and Consumption in 2025 (MW & MU)

Villages	Population -2025	Demand 2025 in MW	Energy Consumption 2025 in MU
Corporation	**10,72,793**	**231**	**881**
Tiruchirappalli Corporation	10,72,793	230.7	881
Municipalities	**81,702**	**29**	**88**
Lalgudi Municipality	45,070	16.5	35
Thuvakudi Municipality	44,840	12.2	52
Town Panchayat	**74,118**	**18**	**39**
Koothappar (TP)	17,577	4.2	13
Mannachanallur (TP)	31,094	6.7	12
Puvalur (TP)	9,769	3.6	8
S.Kannanoor (West) (TP)	15,678	3.4	6
Village Panchayat	**5,30,466**	**170**	**653**
Aangarai	8,805	2.6	11
Agalanganallur	1,617	0.4	1

Villages	Population -2025	Demand 2025 in MW	Energy Consumption 2025 in MU
Alakiyamanavalam	4,555	1.9	4
Allithurai	7,754	3.6	17
Allur	5,317	2.4	10
Anthanallur	6,671	3.0	12
Appadurai	6,351	1.9	11
Arasangudi	2,407	1.2	4
Asoor	3,007	0.8	4
Athavathur	10,596	4.9	24
Ayyampalayam	1,031	0.2	0
Cholamadevi	9,002	1.6	9
Esanakorai	2,709	0.7	2
Idayathumangalam	2,484	0.7	3
Inamkalpalayam	5,603	1.2	2
K.Kallikudi	13,276	3.5	15
Kambarasampettai	7,503	3.4	14
Kanthaloor	2,095	0.4	2
Kariyamanikam	14,090	5.8	12
Keelakurichi	19,922	4.3	16
Keelamullagudi	2,826	1.4	5
Keelaperungavur	2,682	0.7	2
Kilikkoodu	1,434	0.4	2
Kiliyanallur	3,194	1.3	3
Kiliyur	2,506	1.3	4
Kodiyalam	5,029	2.3	9
Koohur	2,280	0.7	3
Koopavalli	1,443	0.5	1

Villages	Population -2025	Demand 2025 in MW	Energy Consumption 2025 in MU
Koothur	6,618	1.9	11
Kovathakudi	3,379	1.4	3
Krishnasamuthram	17,462	4.2	13
Kulumani	6,204	2.9	14
Kumaravayalur	2,077	1.0	5
Kumbakudi	5,402	1.0	6
Kundoor	18,201	3.3	19
Kuvalagudi	3,341	1.7	6
Madagudi	8,526	2.2	7
Malliampathu	5,517	2.5	10
Manakkal	5,656	2.1	4
Marudhandakurichi	4,161	1.9	8
Marudhur	3,283	0.8	3
Mathavaperumalkoil	8,169	3.4	7
Mekkudi	2,567	1.2	5
Mekkudi (Inam)	1,949	0.9	3
Melpathu	3,138	1.3	3
Mudikandam	3,260	1.5	5
Mullikarrupoor	1,556	0.7	3
Mutharasanallur	8,939	4.0	16
Nachikurichi	24,842	5.3	20
Nagamangalam (CT)	9,243	4.2	13
Nagar	2,581	0.7	2
Natarajapuram	1,664	0.8	3
Navalpattu (CT)	26,762	4.9	28
Navalurkottapattu	5,579	1.5	6

Villages	Population -2025	Demand 2025 in MW	Energy Consumption 2025 in MU
Nerujalakudi	3,212	0.8	3
Paganoor	2,519	1.1	4
Palanganankudi (CT)	17,297	4.7	20
Palur	1,896	0.9	3
Pambaramsuthi	1,913	0.6	2
Panayakurichi	3,185	1.6	5
Panayapuram	1,580	0.5	3
Pathalapettai	3,061	0.6	3
Periakaruppur	1,491	0.7	3
Perur	2,058	0.9	5
Pitchandarkoil (CT)	17,139	5.0	28
Poonampalayam	8,050	3.3	7
Punganur	6,154	1.6	7
Puthukudi	2,556	0.7	2
R.Valavanoor	1,552	0.4	1
Samayapuram	6,872	1.5	3
Sevanthinathapuram	1,442	0.4	2
Sirumaruthur	1,812	0.5	2
Somarasampettai	12,927	5.8	24
Sooriyur	4,165	0.8	4
T.Valavanoor	1,671	0.5	2
Thalagudi	7,260	2.1	12
Thayanoor	4,372	1.1	5
Theerampalayam	4,989	2.1	4
Thirumalaisamuthiram	1,094	0.5	2
Thirumanamedu	4,539	1.3	6

Villages	Population -2025	Demand 2025 in MW	Energy Consumption 2025 in MU
Thirumangalam	3,742	1.1	5
Thirunedunkulam	4,641	1.1	3
Thiruparaithurai	4,585	2.1	8
Thiruppanjeeli	13,758	5.7	12
Thiruvasi	2,109	0.9	2
Tiruchendurai	3,593	1.6	7
Uthamaseri	2,458	0.7	4
Valadi	5,528	1.4	5
Valavanthankottai (CT)	11,502	2.8	9
Vengur	5,209	2.6	9
Venkankudi	2,270	0.5	1
Tiruchirappalli LPA	**17,59,079**	**448**	**1,661**

Source: TNPDCL

14.6.1.2 Sector wise Consumption

The electricity demand in the Tiruchirappalli LPA is predominantly residential, accounting for 1,214 MU (54%), reflecting the strong domestic load base and ongoing expansion of housing areas.

The commercial sector is the second-largest consumer, at 341.9 MU (15.2%), driven by offices, retail outlets, educational institutions, healthcare facilities, and service establishments. Industrial consumption totals 298.43 MU (13.3%), primarily from small- and medium-scale manufacturing clusters, with limited heavy industry.

Public lighting and municipal services together account for 246.93 MU (11%), highlighting the significance of street lighting and municipal infrastructure. Agricultural and hut category consumption is minimal at 4.68 MU (0.21%), consistent with the largely urbanized character of the LPA. Other miscellaneous uses contribute 6.29%, covering institutional, temporary, and special-purpose connections.

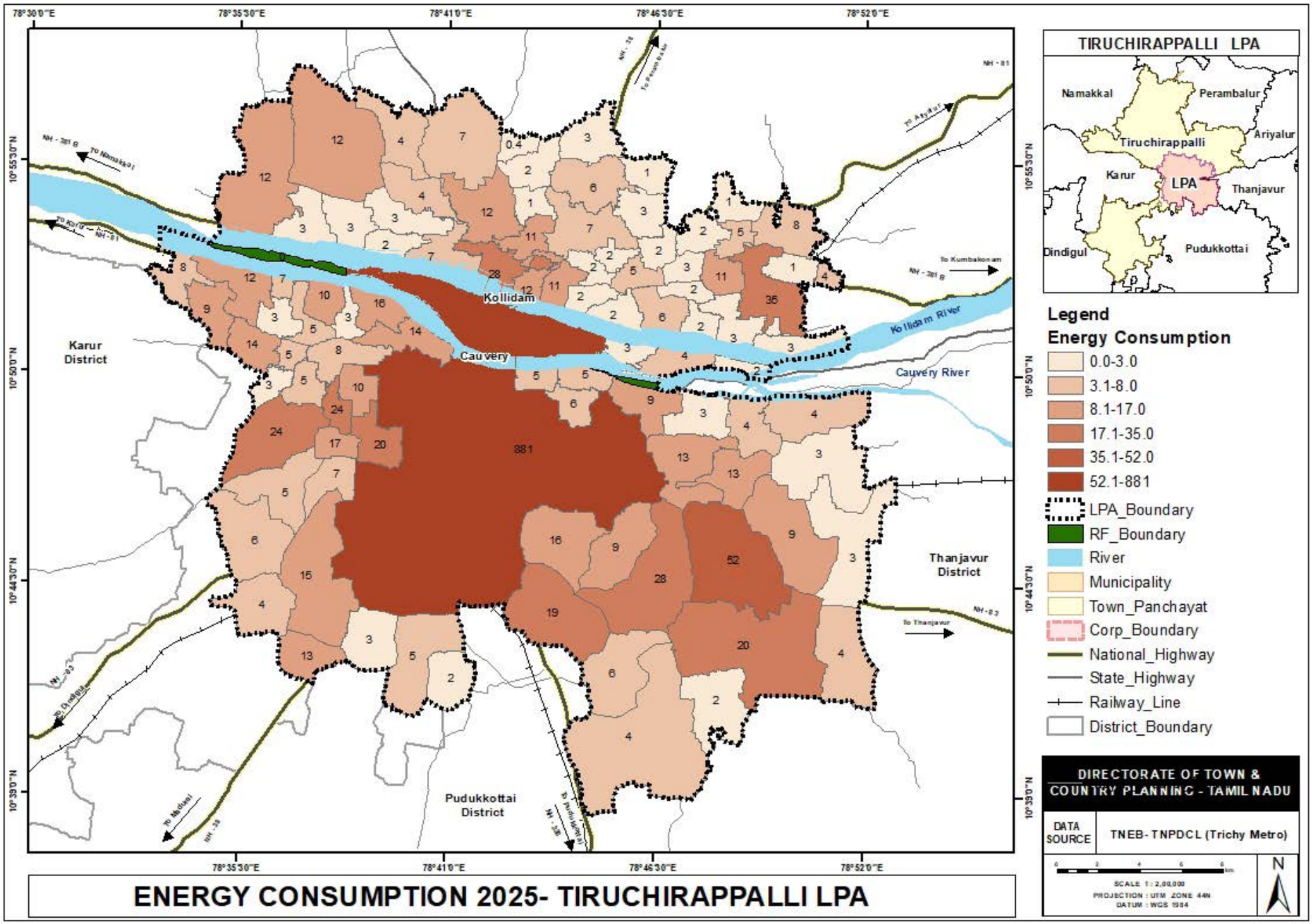
Table 14.12: Sector-wise Consumption and Share

S.No.	Sectors	Consumption (M.U)	% of the Consumption
1.	Industries	298.43	13.29
2.	Agriculture & Huts	4.68	0.21
3.	Domestic	1214.01	54.02
4.	Commercial	341.90	15.21
5.	Public lighting and Public Works	246.93	10.98
6.	Others	92.66	4.12
7.	Miscellaneous	48.68	2.17
	Total	**2247.29**	**100**

Source: TNEB Trichy Metro Circle

Note: Table 14.12 represents connected load sector-wise, whereas total LPA energy consumption is 1,661 MU (2024-25)

Overall, the urban core, particularly Tiruchirappalli Corporation, dominates electricity demand. Peri-urban and rural settlements are emerging as significant contributors, reflecting a gradual decentralization of energy use. Localized high-load clusters in some villages indicate the need for careful planning of distribution networks, effective load management, and integration of decentralized renewable energy and energy efficiency measures.



Map 14.8: Energy Consumption 2025 (MU) within LPA

14.6.1.3 Per Capita Energy Consumption

The per capita electricity demand across the Tiruchirappalli LPA shows significant spatial variation. In 2025, the LPA's population of approximately 17.59 lakh corresponds to an average per capita demand of 255 W and annual consumption of 944 kWh, primarily residential with emerging non-residential loads in peri-urban and village areas.

Within Tiruchirappalli Corporation (population ~10.73 lakh), per capita demand is relatively low at 215 W, with annual consumption of 821 kWh, driven by households, commercial establishments, public institutions, and municipal services.

Municipalities, particularly Thuvakudi, show higher per capita consumption (1,072–1,167 kWh), reflecting industrial, defence, and institutional activities. Lalgudi exhibits moderate consumption due to mixed residential and commercial use.

Town Panchayats average 531 kWh per capita, mainly residential. Village Panchayats register the highest per capita consumption at 1,231 kWh, driven by dispersed industrial units, agricultural pumping, educational institutions, and infrastructure loads. Several villages—including Allithurai, Athavathur, Kulumani, Kumaravayalur, and Perur—exceed 2,200 kWh per capita, reflecting peri-urban transformation and localized high-load activities.

Overall, electricity demand in Tiruchirappalli LPA shows a decentralization trend. This highlights the importance of targeted strengthening of distribution infrastructure, improved load forecasting, and integration of energy efficiency and decentralized renewable energy solutions to sustainably meet growing demand.

Table 14.13 Per Capita Energy Demand (W) and Consumption (kWh) by Village – 2025

S. No.	Villages	Population -2025	Per Capita Energy Demand (Watts)	Per Capita Energy Consumption (KWh)
	Corporation	**10,72,793**	**215**	**821**
1	Tiruchirappalli Corporation	10,72,793	215	821
	Municipalities	**81,702**	**352**	**1,072**
1	Lalgudi Municipality	45,070	367	782
2	Thuvakudi Municipality	44,840	273	1,167
	Town Panchayat	**74,118**	**241**	**531**

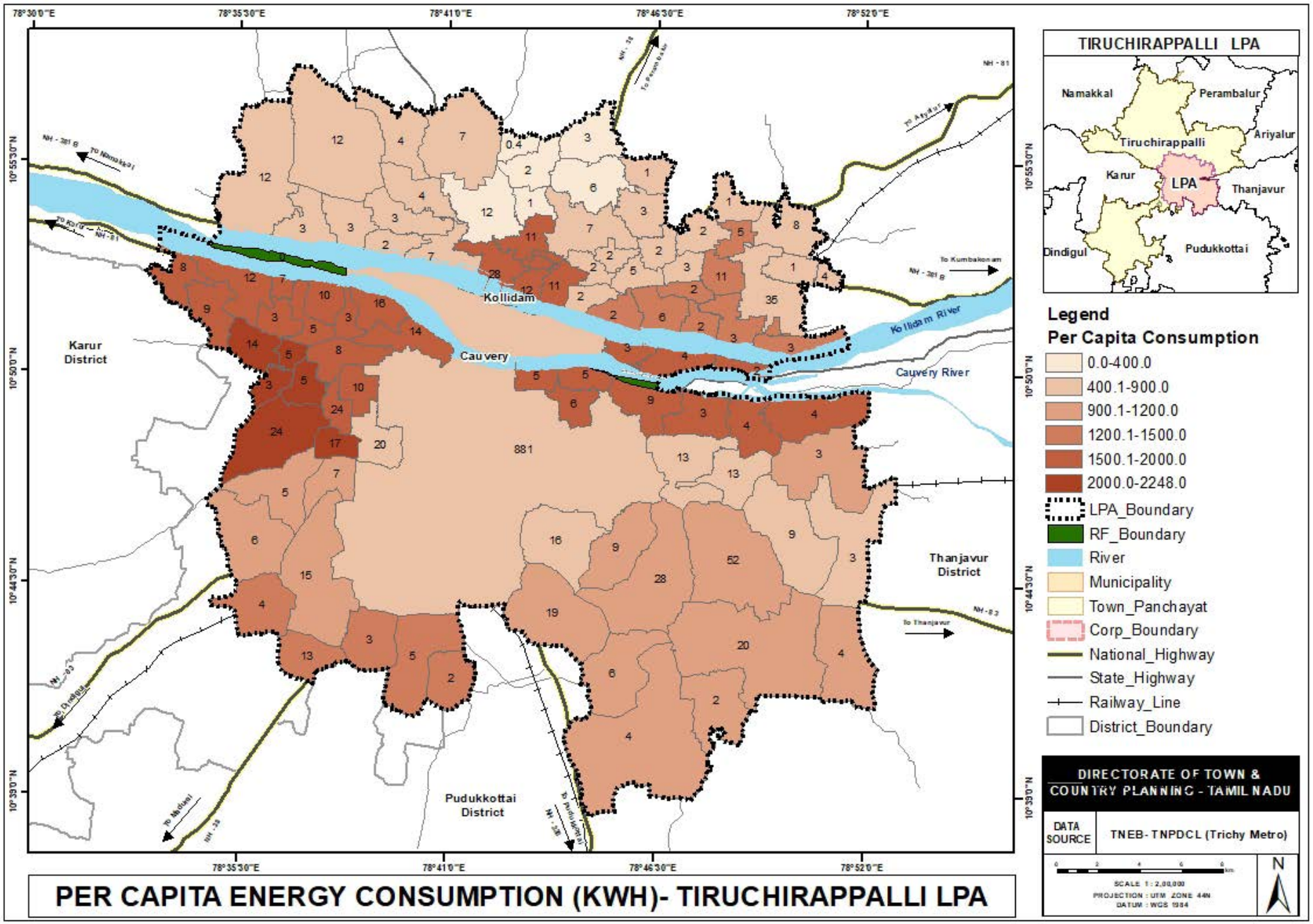
S. No.	Villages	Population -2025	Per Capita Energy Demand (Watts)	Per Capita Energy Consumption (KWh)
1	Koothappar (TP)	17,577	241	742
2	Mannachanallur (TP)	31,094	215	400
3	Puvalur (TP)	9,769	367	782
4	S.Kannanoor (West) (TP)	15,678	215	400
	Village Panchayat	**5,30,466**	**321**	**1,231**
1	Aangarai	8,805	293	1,265
2	Agalanganallur	1,617	257	832
3	Alakiyamanavalam	4,555	412	886
4	Allithurai	7,754	460	2,248
5	Allur	5,317	448	1,826
6	Anthanallur	6,671	448	1,826
7	Appadurai	6,351	293	1,657
8	Arasangudi	2,407	499	1,703
9	Asoor	3,007	273	1,167
10	Athavathur	10,596	460	2,248
11	Ayyampalayam	1,031	215	400
12	Cholamadevi	9,002	183	1,034
13	Esanakorai	2,709	257	832
14	Idayathumangalam	2,484	293	1,265
15	Inamkalpalayam	5,603	215	400
16	K.Kallikudi	13,276	263	1,157
17	Kambarasampettai	7,503	448	1,826
18	Kanthaloor	2,095	183	1,034
19	Kariyamanikam	14,090	412	886
20	Keelakurichi	19,922	215	821

S. No.	Villages	Population -2025	Per Capita Energy Demand (Watts)	Per Capita Energy Consumption (KWh)
21	Keelamullagudi	2,826	499	1,703
22	Keelaperungavur	2,682	257	832
23	Kilikkoodu	1,434	293	1,657
24	Kiliyanallur	3,194	412	886
25	Kiliyur	2,506	499	1,703
26	Kodiyalam	5,029	448	1,826
27	Koohur	2,280	293	1,265
28	Koopavalli	1,443	367	782
29	Koothur	6,618	293	1,657
30	Kovathakudi	3,379	412	886
31	Krishnasamuthram	17,462	241	742
32	Kulumani	6,204	460	2,248
33	Kumaravayalur	2,077	460	2,248
34	Kumbakudi	5,402	183	1,034
35	Kundoor	18,201	183	1,034
36	Kuvalagudi	3,341	499	1,703
37	Madagudi	8,526	257	832
38	Malliampathu	5,517	448	1,826
39	Manakkal	5,656	367	782
40	Marudhandakurichi	4,161	448	1,826
41	Marudhur	3,283	257	832
42	Mathavaperumalkoil	8,169	412	886
43	Mekkudi	2,567	448	1,826
44	Mekkudi (Inam)	1,949	456	1,414
45	Melpathu	3,138	412	886

S. No.	Villages	Population -2025	Per Capita Energy Demand (Watts)	Per Capita Energy Consumption (KWh)
46	Mudikandam	3,260	456	1,414
47	Mullikarrupoor	1,556	460	2,248
48	Mutharasanallur	8,939	448	1,826
49	Nachikurichi	24,842	215	821
50	Nagamangalam (CT)	9,243	456	1,414
51	Nagar	2,581	257	832
52	Natarajapuram	1,664	499	1,703
53	Navalpattu (CT)	26,762	183	1,034
54	Navalurkottapattu	5,579	263	1,157
55	Nerujalakudi	3,212	257	832
56	Paganoor	2,519	456	1,414
57	Palanganankudi (CT)	17,297	273	1,167
58	Palur	1,896	448	1,826
59	Pambaramsuthi	1,913	293	1,265
60	Panayakurichi	3,185	499	1,703
61	Panayapuram	1,580	293	1,657
62	Pathalapettai	3,061	183	1,034
63	Periakaruppur	1,491	448	1,826
64	Perur	2,058	460	2,248
65	Pitchandarkoil (CT)	17,139	293	1,657
66	Poonampalayam	8,050	412	886
67	Punganur	6,154	263	1,157
68	Puthukudi	2,556	257	832
69	R.Valavanoor	1,552	257	832
70	Samayapuram	6,872	215	400

S. No.	Villages	Population -2025	Per Capita Energy Demand (Watts)	Per Capita Energy Consumption (KWh)
71	Sevanthinathapuram	1,442	293	1,265
72	Sirumaruthur	1,812	257	832
73	Somarasampettai	12,927	448	1,826
74	Sooriyur	4,165	183	1,034
75	T.Valavanoor	1,671	293	1,265
76	Thalagudi	7,260	293	1,657
77	Thayanoor	4,372	263	1,157
78	Theerampalayam	4,989	412	886
79	Thirumalaisamuthiram	1,094	456	1,414
80	Thirumanamedu	4,539	293	1,265
81	Thirumangalam	3,742	293	1,265
82	Thirunedunkulam	4,641	241	742
83	Thiruparaithurai	4,585	448	1,826
84	Thiruppanjeeli	13,758	412	886
85	Thiruvasi	2,109	412	886
86	Tiruchendurai	3,593	448	1,826
87	Uthamaseri	2,458	293	1,657
88	Valadi	5,528	257	832
89	Valavanthankottai (CT)	11,502	241	742
90	Vengur	5,209	499	1,703
91	Venkankudi	2,270	215	400
	Tiruchirappalli LPA	**17,59,079**	**255**	**944**

Source: Tiruchirappalli Electricity Distribution Circle



Map 14.9: Per Capita Energy Consumption (KWH) within LPA

Comparison With Other Cities

Per capita electricity consumption indicates the intensity of urban energy use and depends on factors such as economic activity, industrial presence, service-sector concentration, climate, and household consumption patterns. In 2023, the national average per capita electricity consumption was around 1,395 kWh, while Tamil Nadu recorded a higher average of 1,792 kWh, reflecting its higher urbanisation and industrialisation levels. Major metropolitan cities show substantially higher consumption: Bangalore – 4,093 kWh, Chennai – 3,022 kWh, and Delhi – 2,177 kWh, highlighting the energy-intensive nature of large urban economies.

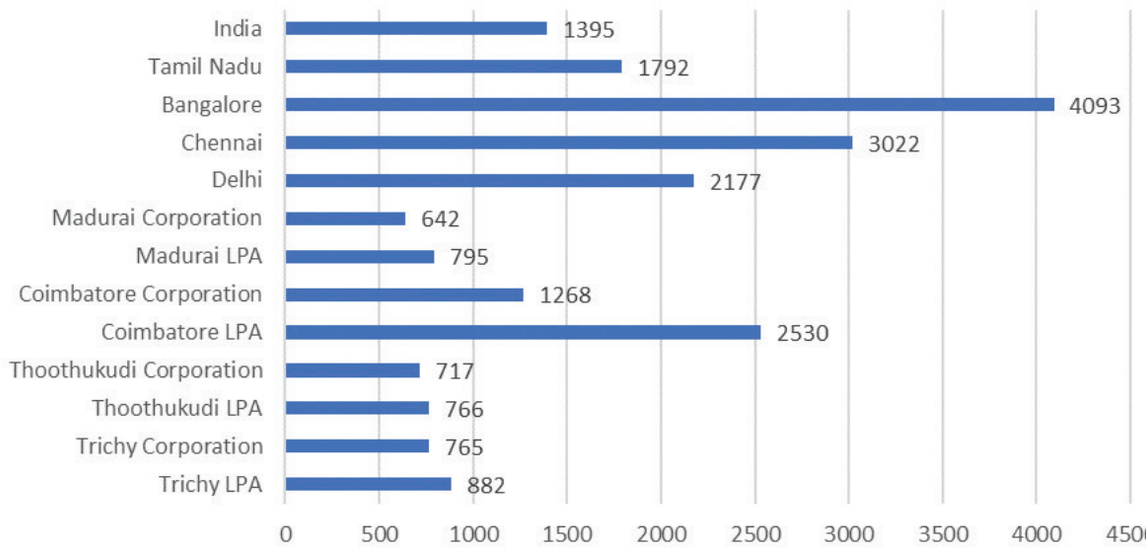


Figure 14.2 Per capita energy consumption 2023 in KWh

Source: Generated using data from Central Electricity Authority of India

In secondary cities of Tamil Nadu, per capita electricity consumption varies considerably between municipal corporations and their wider LPAs. Coimbatore LPA records a relatively high value of 2,530 kWh, well above state and national averages, reflecting a strong industrial base and rapid peri-urban growth, whereas Coimbatore Corporation records 1,268 kWh. Madurai shows moderate levels, rising from 642 kWh in the Corporation area to 795 kWh in the LPA, and Thoothukudi from 717 kWh to 766 kWh, illustrating the impact of industrial, institutional, and infrastructure loads outside the urban core.

In Tiruchirappalli, per capita electricity consumption is 765 kWh within the Corporation and 882 kWh across the LPA, remaining below both state and national averages and significantly lower than metropolitan benchmarks. This reflects Tiruchirappalli's functional profile as an administrative, institutional, and educational centre with limited heavy industrial activity. The higher LPA-level consumption indicates a gradual decentralisation of electricity

demand into peri-urban areas. Overall, Tiruchirappalli currently exhibits a low-to-moderate energy-intensity urban profile compared with metropolitan centres. This suggests potential for future growth in per capita demand driven by urbanisation, rising incomes, electric mobility, and increased cooling requirements, highlighting the need for proactive planning of distribution infrastructure, energy efficiency measures, and decentralised renewable energy systems.

14.6.1.4 Number of Service Connections

The Tiruchirappalli LPA electricity consumer profile is dominated by Low Tension (LT) connections, reflecting its largely residential base and small-scale economic activities. Of 12,46,715 total service connections, 12,46,443 are LT and 272 are High Tension (HT), indicating that bulk electricity demand is concentrated among a small number of high-load users.

Among HT consumers, industrial connections (108) form the largest category, followed by commercial establishments (86) and educational institutions (58), reflecting the contribution of organised industry, service-sector activities, and institutional campuses to high-voltage demand. Smaller numbers of HT connections serve public worship facilities, traction loads, and temporary supplies. Limited HT-level public EV charging infrastructure indicates the early adoption of electric mobility within the distribution network.

The LT consumer base is dominated by domestic connections (8,93,022), reflecting the primarily residential character of the LPA. Hut connections (39,826) and agriculture/allied activities (95,724) indicate inclusion of lower-income households and peri-urban/rural livelihoods.

Significant LT demand also comes from public buildings and water works (30,742), miscellaneous commercial establishments (1,36,843), and construction/temporary connections (14,193), highlighting ongoing urban development. Other LT categories include industries and IT services (6,194), cottage industries and power looms, public worship facilities, and government/educational institutions, illustrating a broad and diversified consumption base.

Additionally, 51 LT public EV charging connections and 1,592 LT CT consumers represent emerging load types that require careful integration into future distribution planning.

Overall, the service connection profile reveals a highly granular, consumer-intensive distribution network, with residential and small commercial users forming the backbone of electricity demand, while a limited number of HT consumers account for concentrated loads.

Table 14.14 Number of Service Connections

S.No	Service Connection Name	Service Connection
HT Consumers		
1	Industrial (I-A)	108
2	Traction (II-B)	3
3	Educational Institutions (II-A)	58
4	Public Worship (II-B)	15
5	Commercial (III)	86
6	Public EV Charging Stations (V)	1
7	Temp. Supply	1
Total HT Service Connections		**272**
LT Consumers		
1	Domestic (I-A)	8,93,022
2	Huts (I-B)	39,826
3	Notified Category (I-C)	67
4	Common Facilities in Multi-tenements (I-D)	9,745
5	Public Building & Water Works (II-A)	30,742
6	Govt. (II B-1) and Recognised Educational Institutions (II B-2)	3,698
7	Public Worship (II-C)	5,651
8	Cottage Industries (III-A(1))	8,910
9	Power Looms (III-A(2))	185
10	Industries & Information Technology Services (IIIB+ IIIC)	6,194
11	Agriculture & Allied Activities (IV)	95,724
12	Miscellaneous- Commercial (V)	1,36,843
13	Construction & Temporary Supply (VI)	14,193
14	Public EV Charging Stations (VII)	51
15	No. of LT CT Consumers	1,592
Total LT Service Connections		**12,46,443**
Total Service Connection		**12,46,715**

Source: District Office- TNEB

In Tamil Nadu, electricity tariffs are broadly categorised as High Tension (HT) and Low Tension (LT) based on voltage level and usage type. Rates differ by consumer category—domestic, industrial, commercial, institutional, agricultural, construction, and EV charging—with subsidies and free power provided to priority sectors such as households, agriculture, and select public services.

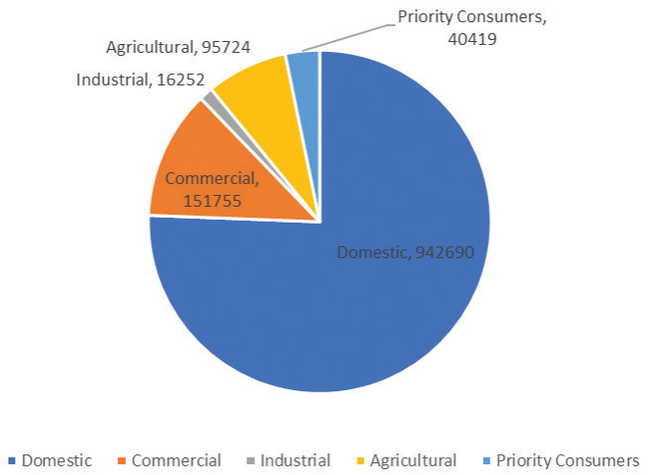


Figure 14.3 Sector-wise Distribution of Electricity Service Connections in LPA

Source: Generated using data from TNEB

14.7 Assessment of Energy Adequacy and Gaps

14.7.1 Substation-wise Energy Gap

The Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) is served by an extensive network of 110/33/11 KV and 33/11 KV substations, which are strategically distributed across the Corporation, municipalities, town panchayats, and village panchayats. As of 2024–25, the total installed substation capacity across the LPA is 677 MVA, while the peak demand is 474 MVA, resulting in an overall surplus of 203 MVA. This indicates that the LPA has sufficient capacity to meet current electricity demand while also accommodating near-term growth.

Within the Corporation area, substations collectively provide 440 MVA against a peak demand of 325.12 MVA, leaving a surplus of 114.88 MVA. Major substations, including Tiruchirappalli 110/33-11 KV (80 MVA), Ambikapuram 110/33-11 KV (64 MVA), and Kambarasampettai 110/33-11 KV (48 MVA), have adequate spare capacity to support residential, commercial, and institutional loads. Smaller 33/11 KV substations, such as E.B. Road, Edamalaipattypudur, Mainguardgate, Mannarpuram, and Varaganery, provide critical local distribution support, with energy margins ranging from 1.53 MVA to 4.57 MVA, ensuring reliable supply at the neighborhood level.

Municipalities are served by a combined substation capacity of 48 MVA, while the peak demand stands at 28.52 MVA, resulting in a surplus of 19.48 MVA. Key facilities include Thuvakudy 110/11 KV (32 MVA) and L. Abishegapuram 33/11 KV (16 MVA) substations, which reliably cater to industrial, institutional, and residential consumers. Town panchayats have a total capacity of 93 MVA against a peak demand of 54.58 MVA, leaving a surplus of 38.42 MVA. The Poovalur 110/33-11 KV (48 MVA) and Samayapuram 110/22-11 KV (45 MVA) substations play a vital role in supporting emerging peri-urban settlements as well as localized commercial and residential loads.

In village panchayats, the total substation capacity is 96 MVA, serving a peak demand of 65.78 MVA and leaving a surplus of 30.22 MVA. Key substations in these areas include Athavathur (26 MVA), Thiruverumbur (20 MVA), Valadi (20 MVA), Valavanthankottai (20 MVA), and Manikandam (10 MVA), which cater to dispersed rural and peri-urban loads such as agricultural pumping, small-scale industries, and residential consumption. The distribution network in village panchayats is crucial for maintaining energy access to both rural livelihoods and developing peri-urban settlements.

Overall, the Tiruchirappalli LPA exhibits a healthy distribution margin, with sufficient substation capacity to meet current demand across all settlement types. The spatial arrangement of substations ensures reliable coverage for urban, peri-urban, and rural areas. However, as urbanisation and industrial activity expand, particularly in emerging peri-urban clusters and industrial corridors, certain high-demand areas may require future capacity reinforcement to maintain system reliability and accommodate growing electricity needs. The current surplus provides flexibility for load growth, integration of new service connections, and potential expansion to support industrial, commercial, and residential development in the LPA.

Table 14.15 Substation-wise Capacity, Peak Demand and Energy Surplus- LPA (2024-25)

S.No	Substation Name / Location	Voltage KV	Capacity MVA	Max Demand MVA (2024-25)	Energy Gap (Surplus)
Corporation			**440**	**325.12**	**114.88**
1	Tiruchirappalli 110/33-11 KV SS	110/33-11	80	66.12	13.88
2	Kambarasampettai 110/33-11 KV SS	110/33-11	48	32.47	15.53
3	Court Campus 110/11 KV SS	110/11	32	20.00	12.00
4	Ambikapuram 110/33-11 KV SS	110/33-11	64	44.88	19.12

S.No	Substation Name / Location	Voltage KV	Capacity MVA	Max Demand MVA (2024-25)	Energy Gap (Surplus)
5	K.Sathanoor 110/33-11 KV SS	110/33-11	48	30.09	17.91
6	Srirangam 110/11 KV SS	110/11	20	11.43	8.57
7	Thiruvanaikovil 110/11 KV SS	110/11	20	13.97	6.03
8	Thennur 110/33-11 KV SS	110/33-11	48	41.64	6.36
9	E.B. Road 33/11 KV Substation	33/11	16	11.43	4.57
10	Edamalaipattypudur 33/11 KV Substation	33/11	16	12.66	3.34
11	Mainguardgate 33/11 KV Substation	33/11	16	11.72	4.28
12	Mannarpuram 33/11 KV Substation	33/11	16	14.47	1.53
13	Varaganery 33/11 KV Substation	33/11	16	14.24	1.76
Municipality			**48**	**28.52**	**19.48**
1	Thuvakudy 110/11 KV SS	110/11	32	19.76	12.24
2	L.Abishegapuram 33/11 KV Substation	33/11	16	8.76	7.24
Town Panchayat			**93**	**54.58**	**38.42**
1	Poovalur 110/33- 11 KV SS	110/33-11	48	21.92	26.08
2	Samayapuram 110/22-11 KV SS	110/22-11	45	32.66	12.34
Village Panchayat			**96**	**65.78**	**30.22**
1	Manikandam 110/11 KV SS	110/11	10	8.57	1.43
2	Valady 110/11 KV SS	110/11	20	10.29	9.71
3	Athavathur 110/11 KV SS	110/11	26	15.47	10.53
4	Thiruverumbur 110/11 KV SS	110/11	20	17.77	2.23
5	Valavanthankottai 110/11 KV SS	110/11	20	13.68	6.32
	Tiruchirappalli LPA		**677**	**474**	**203**

Source: Generated using data from TNEB

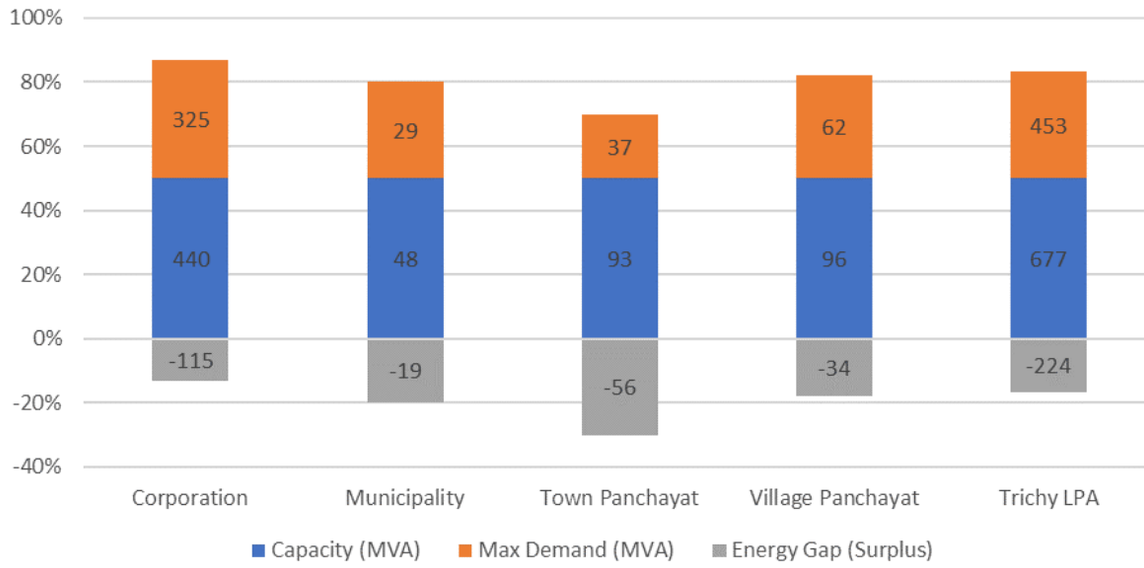


Figure 14.4 Capacity- Demand Gap Analysis for LPA

Source: Generated using data from TNEB

14.7.2 Key Issues and Constraints

Electricity is the primary form of energy consumption in Tiruchirappalli, particularly across residential buildings, commercial and institutional establishments, and municipal services such as street lighting, water supply, and sewerage systems. Consequently, the built environment sector accounts for a substantial share of the city's greenhouse gas emissions, driven largely by dependence on grid-supplied electricity. Municipal operations including pumping stations, treatment facilities, and public lighting represent continuous and predictable loads, making them critical targets for energy efficiency and demand management interventions.

Rapid urbanisation, population growth, and the expansion of commercial and service-sector activities have led to a steady increase in electricity demand. Peak loads, especially during summer months, are rising due to higher cooling requirements, often straining the existing distribution network. This results in feeder overloads, voltage fluctuations, and occasional supply interruptions. The pace of demand growth has increasingly outstripped infrastructure augmentation, creating reliability challenges for residential, commercial, and institutional consumers alike.

A significant constraint in the energy sector is the ageing and stressed distribution infrastructure. Many substations, feeders, and underground cables require upgrading to meet current and projected load requirements. The limited deployment of smart grid technologies, advanced metering infrastructure, and

real-time monitoring systems further restricts the utility's ability to efficiently manage technical losses, detect faults quickly, and balance loads—challenges that are amplified as renewable energy penetration increases.

Despite favourable solar irradiation and substantial rooftop availability, the adoption of decentralised renewable energy systems remains limited. Grid stability concerns, insufficient energy storage capacity, and regulatory barriers related to net metering and open access have constrained large-scale deployment of rooftop solar, particularly within the residential sector. As a result, solar energy is largely viewed as a future opportunity rather than a core component of the city's electricity supply.

From an economic perspective, electricity tariffs and peak-hour charges impose a cost burden on industries, MSMEs, and commercial establishments, affecting competitiveness and discouraging energy-intensive and technology-driven investments. Small and medium enterprises, which constitute a significant portion of the city's economic base, are especially sensitive to rising energy costs and supply uncertainties. Emerging demand drivers, including electric vehicle adoption and continued urban infrastructure expansion, present additional challenges. The current EV charging infrastructure is insufficient to support large-scale adoption and may introduce new peak loads if not integrated with grid strengthening and load management strategies. Simultaneously, limited implementation of energy efficiency measures in buildings, municipal services, and public infrastructure contributes to higher overall consumption and carbon intensity, underscoring the need for a systematic approach to energy-efficient urban development in Tiruchirappalli.

14.8 Future Energy Demand Projection – 2045

14.8.1 Drivers of Future Demand

Tiruchirappalli LPA is expected to experience significant population growth over the next two decades, with the total population rising from 17.59 lakh in 2025 to 26.36 lakh by 2045, representing nearly a 50% increase. This population expansion will drive substantial electricity demand across all settlements. The Corporation remains the dominant consumer, with its population increasing from 10.73 lakh to 14.40 lakh. Consequently, peak demand is projected to grow from 231 MW to 697 MW, while annual energy consumption is expected to rise from 881 MU to 2,660 MU. Key factors contributing to this growth include rising urban density, higher per-capita electricity use, expansion of energy-intensive services, the proliferation of commercial establishments, and high-rise residential developments.

Municipalities such as Lalgudi and Thuvakudi are likely to witness moderate population growth, but electricity demand will escalate more rapidly due to expanding commercial activity, service-sector presence, and proximity to the urban core. Town Panchayats are gradually transitioning into peri-urban hubs, where population densification, local commercial expansion, and institutional development will drive increasing electricity needs. Village Panchayats are also projected to experience higher electricity requirements as peri-urbanization, industrial spillover, and new residential layouts expand energy demand in these areas.

14.8.2 Energy Demand Projection

Overall, electricity demand across the Tiruchirappalli LPA is projected to increase from 448 MW in 2025 to 818 MW by 2035 and reach 1,520 MW by 2045. Annual energy consumption is expected to grow from 1,661 MU to 5,728 MU over the same period. The Corporation continues to account for the largest share of demand, while municipalities and Town Panchayats are projected to experience near threefold increases due to rising commercial and service-sector activities. Town Panchayats' peak demand is expected to grow from 18 MW to 60 MW, reflecting their emergence as secondary urban nodes. This pattern indicates a gradual shift in electricity demand from the city core toward the urban fringe, driven by population growth, higher per-capita consumption, and expansion of residential, commercial, and institutional energy use.

14.8.3 Village Wise Power Generation Capacity Projection

Village Panchayats are projected to nearly double their population from 5.30 lakh in 2025 to 9.60 lakh in 2045. Correspondingly, peak electricity demand is expected to rise from 170 MW to 673 MW, while annual energy consumption will increase from 653 MU to 2,648 MU. High-growth nodes include Nachikurichi, Navalpattu, Nagamangalam, Pitchandarkoil, K.Kallikudi, Kundoor, and Somarasampettai, where rapid peri-urbanization, industrial and institutional spillover, and new residential developments will drive concentrated electricity requirements. To meet these growing demands, strategic planning will be essential, including substation augmentation, feeder strengthening, transformer upgrades, and integration of decentralized renewable energy systems, ensuring reliable and sustainable electricity supply across emerging high-load villages.

Overall, the projected demand trends highlight the need for proactive distribution planning, enhanced grid reliability, and adoption of energy-efficient and renewable solutions to accommodate the growing electricity needs of Tiruchirappalli LPA through 2045.

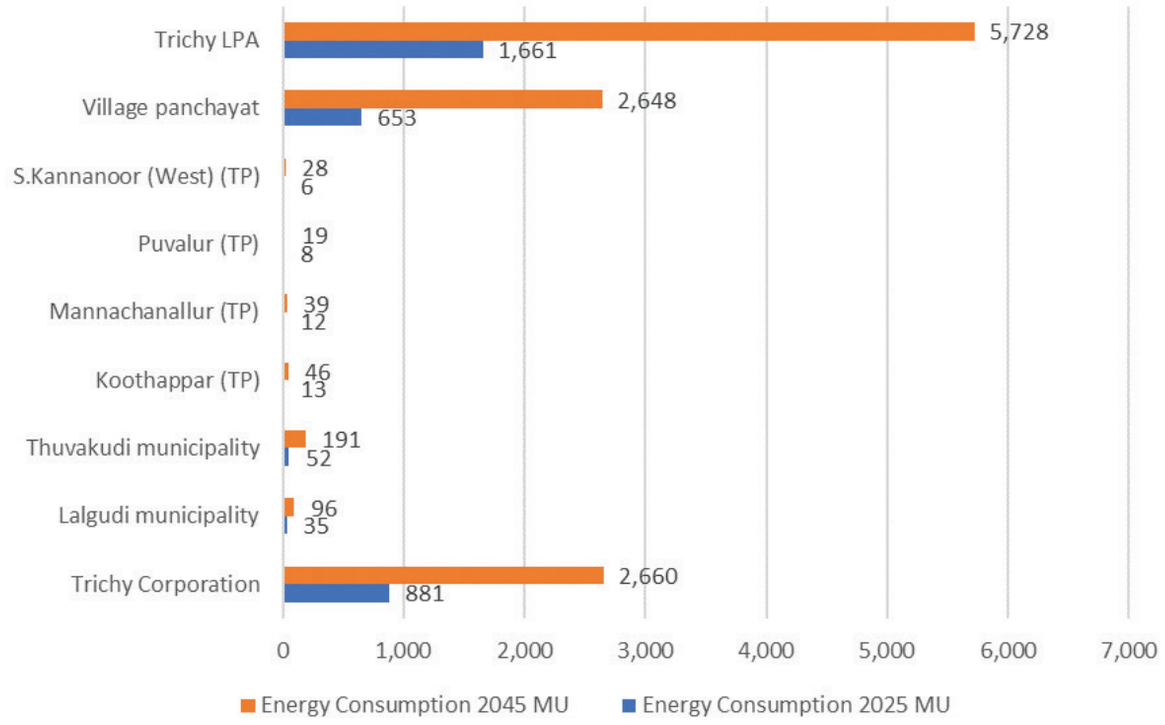


Figure 14.5 Energy Projection 2045- Summary

Source: Generated using data from TNEB

Table 14.16 Energy Projection 2045

Villages	Population -2035	Demand 2035 MW	Energy Consumption 2035 MU	Population -2045	Demand 2045 MW	Energy Consumption 2045 MU
Corporation	**12,44,067**	**401**	**1,532**	**14,39,978**	**697**	**2,660**
Tiruchirappalli Corporation	12,44,067	401.2	1,532	14,39,978	697	2,660
Municipalities	1,03,366	54	166	1,27,355	90	287
Lalgudi Municipality	54,641	30.1	64	54,641	45	96
Thuvakudi Municipality	58,296	23.9	102	72,714	45	191
Town Panchayat	**89,486**	**32**	**71**	**1,08,383**	**60**	**133**
Koothappar (TP)	21,921	7.9	24	27,337	15	46
Mannachanallur (TP)	36,871	11.9	22	43,721	21	39
Puvalur (TP)	10,358	5.7	12	10,947	9	19
S.Kannanoor (West) (TP)	20,336	6.6	12	26,378	15	28
Village Panchayat	**7,11,803**	**331**	**1,289**	**9,59,894**	**673**	**2,648**
Aangarai	11,440	5.0	22	14,862	10	42
Agalanganallur	1,927	0.7	2	2,297	2	5
Alakiyamanavalam	4,955	3.1	7	5,354	5	11
Allithurai	8,922	6.2	30	10,267	11	52
Allur	6,140	4.1	17	7,092	7	29
Anthanallur	10,941	7.4	30	17,946	18	74
Appadurai	8,389	3.7	21	11,082	7	41
Arasangudi	2,633	2.0	7	2,880	4	12
Asoor	3,632	1.5	6	4,388	3	12

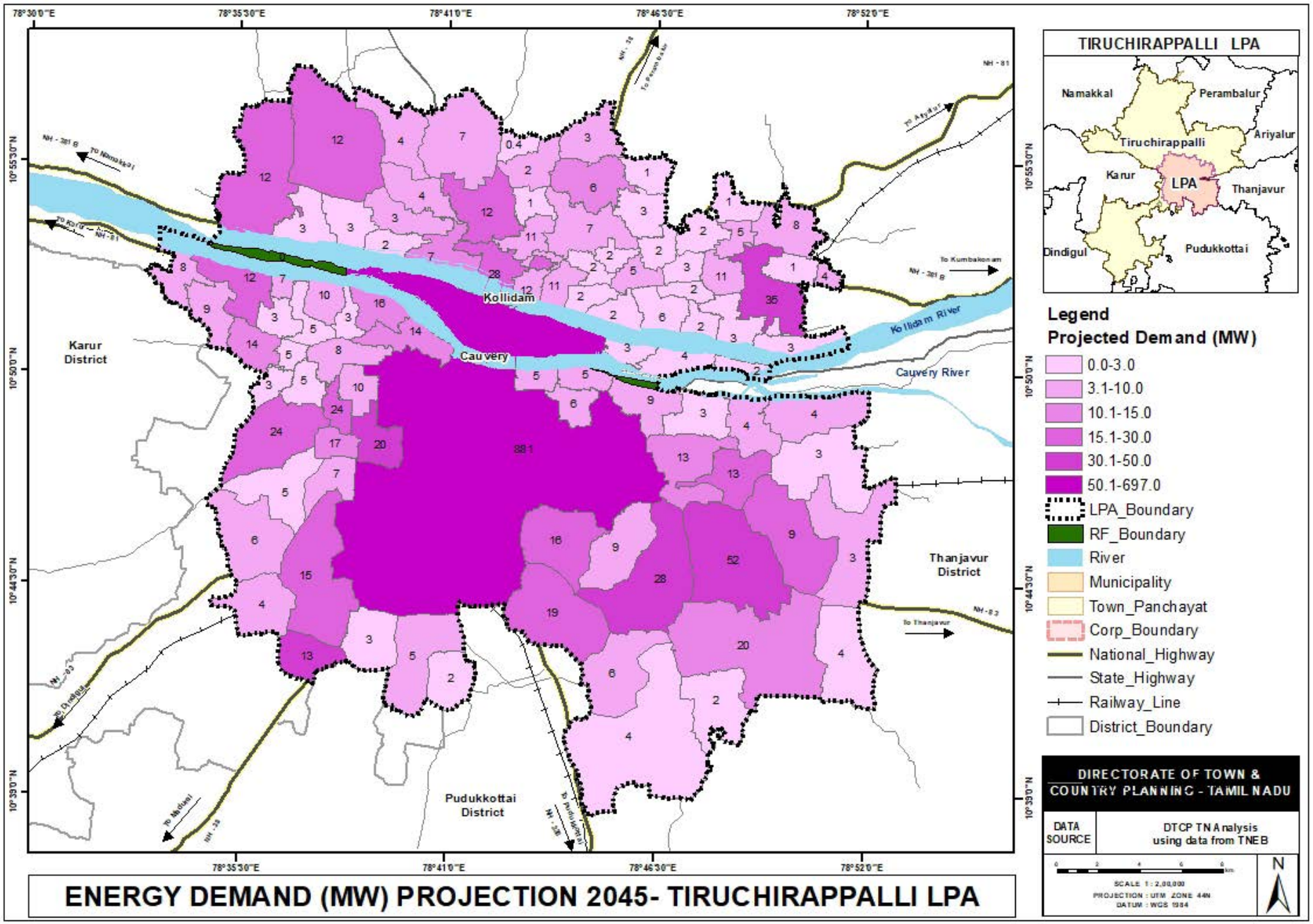
Villages	Population -2035	Demand 2035 MW	Energy Consumption 2035 MU	Population -2045	Demand 2045 MW	Energy Consumption 2045 MU
Athavathur	12,119	8.4	41	13,862	17	84
Ayyampalayam	1,097	0.4	1	1,167	1	1
Cholamadevi	13,975	3.8	22	21,694	9	50
Esanakorai	3,005	1.2	4	3,335	2	6
Idayathumangalam	2,563	1.1	5	2,642	2	8
Inamkalpalayam	6,480	2.1	4	7,494	4	7
K.Kallikudi	25,615	10.1	44	37,954	22	99
Kambarasampettai	9,210	6.2	25	11,306	11	46
Kanthaloor	2,374	0.7	4	2,689	1	6
Kariyamanikam	15,657	9.7	21	17,399	16	35
Keelakurichi	30,795	9.9	38	47,604	23	88
Keelamullagudi	4,648	3.5	12	7,646	9	29
Keelaperungavur	2,919	1.1	4	3,177	2	6
Kilikkoodu	1,611	0.7	4	1,811	1	7
Kiliyanallur	2,631	1.6	3	2,067	2	4
Kiliyur	2,861	2.1	7	3,267	4	13
Kodiyalam	5,457	3.7	15	5,884	6	24
Koohur	2,290	1.0	4	2,301	2	8
Koopavalli	1,598	0.9	2	1,769	2	4
Koothur	8,448	3.7	21	10,785	7	40
Kovathakudi	3,652	2.3	5	3,925	4	8

Villages	Population -2035	Demand 2035 MW	Energy Consumption 2035 MU	Population -2045	Demand 2045 MW	Energy Consumption 2045 MU
Krishnasamuthram	26,475	9.6	29	40,139	28	87
Kulumani	7,001	4.8	24	7,900	11	52
Kumaravayalur	2,175	1.5	7	2,273	2	11
Kumbakudi	8,965	2.5	14	14,877	6	35
Kundoor	26,585	7.3	41	38,831	16	90
Kuvalagudi	3,794	2.8	10	4,309	5	17
Madagudi	10,301	4.0	13	12,444	9	28
Malliampathu	6,407	4.3	18	7,441	8	31
Manakkal	6,347	3.5	7	7,121	6	13
Marudhandakurichi	4,699	3.2	13	5,306	5	22
Marudhur	3,627	1.4	5	4,007	2	8
Mathavaperumalkoil	10,808	6.7	14	14,300	13	29
Mekkudi	2,793	1.9	8	3,018	3	12
Mekkudi (Inam)	2,163	1.5	5	2,401	3	10
Melpathu	3,271	2.0	4	3,405	3	7
Mudikandam	3,939	2.7	8	4,761	5	15
Mullikarrupoor	1,611	1.1	5	1,665	2	8
Mutharasanallur	10,955	7.4	30	13,427	14	55
Nachikurichi	43,568	14.1	54	76,412	37	141
Nagamangalam (CT)	16,914	11.6	36	30,951	32	98
Nagar	2,715	1.0	3	2,849	2	5

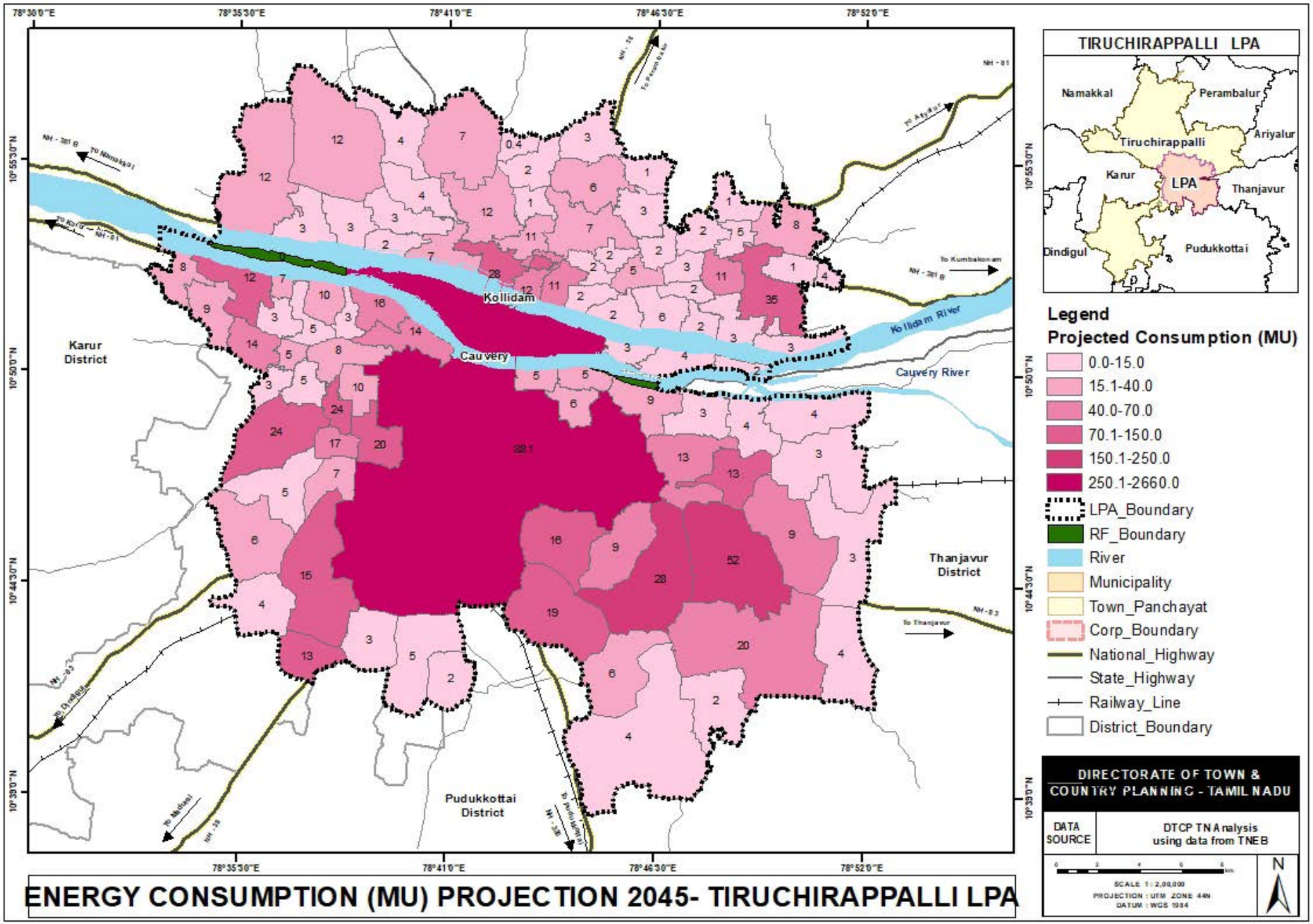
Villages	Population -2035	Demand 2035 MW	Energy Consumption 2035 MU	Population -2045	Demand 2045 MW	Energy Consumption 2045 MU
Natarajapuram	1,800	1.3	5	1,936	2	7
Navalpattu (CT)	57,403	15.8	89	95,483	39	222
Navalurkottapattu	6,268	2.5	11	7,041	4	18
Nerujalakudi	3,429	1.3	4	3,646	2	7
Paganoor	2,852	2.0	6	3,229	4	11
Palanganankudi (CT)	20,207	8.3	35	23,607	15	62
Palur	2,108	1.4	6	2,344	2	10
Pambaramsuthi	2,115	0.9	4	2,338	2	7
Panayakurichi	3,902	2.9	10	4,780	5	18
Panayapuram	1,709	0.8	4	1,837	1	7
Pathalapettai	3,232	0.9	5	3,404	1	8
Periakaruppur	1,581	1.1	4	1,670	2	7
Perur	2,593	1.8	9	3,268	3	17
Pitchandarkoil (CT)	23,958	10.5	60	33,489	22	125
Poonampalayam	9,173	5.7	12	10,453	10	21
Punganur	7,061	2.8	12	8,101	5	21
Puthukudi	3,392	1.3	4	4,502	3	8
R.Valavanoor	1,679	0.6	2	1,805	1	3
Samayapuram	9,223	3.0	6	12,379	6	11
Sevanthinathapuram	1,501	0.7	3	1,562	1	4

Villages	Population -2035	Demand 2035 MW	Energy Consumption 2035 MU	Population -2045	Demand 2045 MW	Energy Consumption 2045 MU
Sirumaruthur	2,117	0.8	3	2,474	2	5
Somarasampettai	16,724	11.2	46	21,636	22	89
Sooriyur	4,722	1.3	7	5,353	2	12
T.Valavanoor	1,814	0.8	3	1,958	1	6
Thalagudi	8,853	3.9	22	10,796	9	50
Thayanoor	5,014	2.0	9	5,749	3	15
Theerampalayam	5,644	3.5	8	6,386	6	13
Thirumalaisamuthiram	1,265	0.9	3	1,461	1	5
Thirumanamedu	4,802	2.1	9	5,065	3	14
Thirumangalam	4,460	2.0	8	5,316	4	15
Thirunedunkulam	5,578	2.0	6	6,705	4	11
Thiruparaithurai	4,712	3.2	13	4,838	5	20
Thiruppanjeeli	15,820	9.8	21	18,190	17	36
Thiruvasi	2,260	1.4	3	2,412	2	5
Tiruchendurai	4,144	2.8	11	4,779	5	20
Uthamaseri	2,672	1.2	7	2,887	2	11
Valadi	6,389	2.5	8	7,384	5	17
Valavanthankottai (CT)	17,799	6.4	20	25,654	18	56
Vengur	6,022	4.5	15	6,961	8	27
Venkankudi	2,709	0.9	2	3,233	2	3
Tiruchirappalli LPA	**21,48,722**	**818**	**3,058**	**26,35,610**	**1520**	**5,728**

Source: Generated by Author using data from TNEB



Map 14.10: Village wise Energy Demand Projection (MW) for 2045



Map 14.11: Village wise Energy Consumption Projection (MU) for 2045

14.9 Energy Strategy and Recommendations

Tiruchirappalli's energy strategy under the Master Plan framework recognizes the city primarily as a major electricity consumer rather than a power generation hub. The long-term approach focuses on improving energy efficiency, scaling up decentralized renewable energy systems, strengthening demand-side management, and optimising reliance on grid-based power supply, rather than pursuing land-intensive generation projects within the LPA. Given the projected increase in electricity demand across urban, peri-urban, and rural areas of Tiruchirappalli LPA, the Master Plan prioritizes a strategy focused on efficiency, decentralized renewables, and grid augmentation.

14.9.1 Energy Efficiency Strategies

Enhancing energy efficiency across municipal infrastructure and the built environment forms the cornerstone of the city's strategy. The city plans to transition its street lighting system to LED-based technology across both arterial and local roads, which will reduce municipal electricity consumption and operational costs. Water supply and sewerage systems are proposed to be upgraded with energy-efficient pumping systems, supported by regular energy audits to identify and mitigate system-level inefficiencies. Existing public buildings, including government offices, educational institutions, healthcare facilities, and transport infrastructure, will be systematically retrofitted with energy-efficient lighting, appliances, and smart metering systems, while periodic energy performance assessments will enable data-driven operational improvements, institutionalizing energy efficiency across municipal assets.

14.9.2 Policy, Regulatory and Demand Management Measures

To ensure sustained implementation, energy efficiency and renewable energy provisions will be integrated into Development Control Regulations and building approval processes. Incentive mechanisms such as additional Floor Space Index (FSI), reduced approval fees, or expedited clearances may be offered to developments adopting green building practices and on-site renewable energy systems. City-level initiatives will be aligned with state and national energy and climate policies to leverage technical and financial support. Demand-side management measures, including smart metering for municipal electricity consumption, automated lighting controls, and time-based operation of high-load systems, will be progressively implemented. Large consumers are encouraged to adopt load balancing and time-of-day tariff optimization to reduce peak demand stress on the distribution network. Demand-side measures will be particularly critical in high-growth Corporation wards, Town Panchayats, and emerging village nodes such as Nachikurichi, Navalpattu, and Pitchandarkoil, where peak demand is expected to increase substantially.

14.9.3 Capacity Building and Awareness

Effective implementation of the energy strategy requires sustained capacity building and stakeholder engagement. Public awareness programs will focus on energy conservation, rooftop solar adoption, and efficient appliance use at both neighbourhood and institutional levels. Municipal staff will receive training in energy-efficient operations, renewable energy system maintenance, and performance monitoring. Private sector participation through PPP models will be encouraged for large-scale solar and energy efficiency projects for large-scale solar deployment and energy efficiency retrofitting projects.

14.9.4 Substation Expansion

Electricity demand across the Tiruchirappalli LPA is projected to grow sharply, increasing from 909 MVA in 2035 to 1,689 MVA by 2045, with corresponding substation capacity increasing from 1,136 MVA to 2,111 MVA. Within the Tiruchirappalli Corporation, the primary load center, demand is expected to rise from 446 MVA to 774 MVA, supported by an increase in substation capacity from 557 MVA to 967 MVA. This growth reflects population increase, vertical development, commercial and institutional expansion, and higher per-capita electricity use, consistent with projected demand of 1,520 MW by 2045. To prevent local overloads and reliability issues, feeder strengthening, transformer augmentation, redundancy planning, and smart grid interventions will be essential.

Table 14.17 Substation Expansion

Local Body	2035		2045	
	Demand MVA	Substation Capacity MVA	Demand MVA	Substation Capacity MVA
Corporation	446	557	774	967
Lalgudi Municipality	33	42	50	63
Thuvakudi Municipality	27	33	50	62
Koothappar (TP)	9	11	16	21
Mannachanallur (TP)	13	17	24	29
Puvalur (TP)	6	8	10	13
S.Kannanoor (West) (TP)	7	9	17	21
Village Panchayat	368	460	748	935
Tiruchirappalli LPA	**909**	**1,136**	**1,689**	**2,111**

Source: Generated by Author using data from TNPDCL

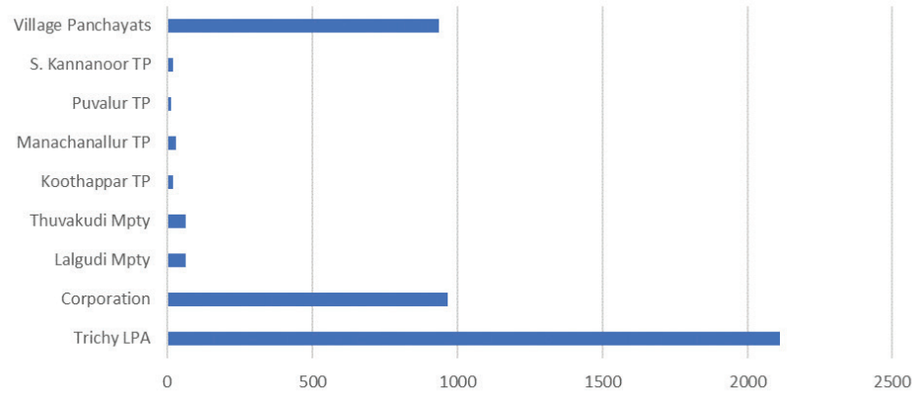


Figure 14.6 Recommended Grid/ Non-Grid Substations Capacity Expansion MVA- 2045

Municipalities, namely Lalgudi and Thuvakudi, are collectively projected to experience electricity demand growth from 60 MVA in 2035 to 100 MVA by 2045, with corresponding substation capacity increasing from 75 MVA to 125 MVA. These municipalities are evolving into important urban service and employment centres, supported by educational institutions, small-scale industries, commercial activity and residential expansion. While the aggregate substation capacity appears adequate, the relatively limited reserve margin highlights the need for timely substation augmentation, feeder strengthening and network reinforcement to accommodate industrial loads and emerging electric mobility demand.

Town Panchayats, including Koothappar, Mannachanallur, Puvalur and S. Kannanoor (West), are expected to witness a significant increase in electricity demand from 35 MVA in 2035 to 67 MVA by 2045. Correspondingly, substation capacity in these areas is projected to increase from 45 MVA to 84 MVA. These settlements are rapidly transitioning into peri-urban residential and mixed-use zones influenced by Tiruchirappalli's outward growth, necessitating proactive planning for substation upgrades, feeder capacity enhancement and improved distribution reliability.

Village Panchayats and high-growth Census Towns collectively account for a substantial share of future electricity demand within the Tiruchirappalli LPA, increasing from 368 MVA in 2035 to 748 MVA by 2045, with substation capacity rising from 460 MVA to 935 MVA. This growth reflects changes in rural energy consumption patterns driven by housing development, commercial activities, agro-processing units and improving living standards. Although aggregate capacity appears sufficient, the dispersed settlement pattern increases the risk of technical losses and transformer overloading, underscoring the need for additional 33/11 kV substations, distribution transformer augmentation and strengthening of rural feeders.

High-growth locations such as Nachikurichi, Navalpattu (CT), Nagamangalam (CT), Pitchandarkoil (CT), Somarasampettai, Krishnasamuthram, K. Kallikudi, Keelakurichi and Thiruppanjeeli are expected to experience accelerated demand growth due to urban spillover, highway connectivity, institutional development and real estate activity. Targeted infrastructure planning, including dedicated substations, higher-capacity transformers and improved feeder segregation, will be required in these areas.Smaller and relatively stable villages, such as Ayyampalayam, R. Valavanoor, Sevanthinathapuram, Nagar, and Sirumaruthur, are expected to maintain low absolute demand even by 2045. Although they do not pose immediate capacity constraints, these areas are vulnerable to power quality issues and prolonged outages due to long feeders and limited redundancy. For these locations, decentralized solutions such as rooftop solar, selective transformer upgrades, and feeder improvements will be more effective than large-scale capacity additions.

Based on the existing primary and secondary substation infrastructure described in Section 14.5, the Tiruchirappalli Corporation, as of 2024–25, has a total installed substation capacity of 440 MVA against a peak demand of 325.12 MVA, resulting in a surplus of 114.88 MVA. Municipal areas have a combined capacity of 48 MVA serving a demand of 28.52 MVA, while Town Panchayats collectively provide 93 MVA against a peak demand of 54.58 MVA. Village Panchayats have 96 MVA of installed capacity supporting a demand of 65.78 MVA.

Overall, the Tiruchirappalli LPA has a total installed substation capacity of 677 MVA against a peak demand of 474 MVA, yielding a surplus of 203 MVA, which provides an adequate buffer for current and near-term growth while underscoring the importance of timely network strengthening in high-growth pockets.

14.9.5 Current and Proposed Projects and Schemes by TNEB

The following projects, at various stages of implementation, support the LPA's projected demand growth and enhance distribution network resilience. The table below summarises major ongoing and proposed electricity distribution projects within the Tiruchirappalli LPA, as well as regionally significant substations outside the LPA that contribute to its power supply and future demand requirements.

Table 14.18 Existing Proposals by TNEB

S.No.	Details of Projects / Schemes	Estimate Cost	Present Stage
1	Upgradation of Mannarpuram 33 / 11 KV Sub – Station into Mannarpuram 110 / 33 – 11 KV SS	Rs.1141.35 Lakhs	Work Under Progress
2	Establishment of New 33 / 11 KV O.Krishnapuram Sub-station at Thuraiyur	Rs.620.83 Lakhs	Tender work under Process. Work to be taken Up under RDSS.
3	Establishment of New 110 / 22 KV Kanakiliyanallur Sub-station at Lalgudy	Rs.1040.15 Lakhs	Tender work under Process. Work to be taken Up under RDSS.
4	Establishment of New 33 / 11 KV Thiruppanjeeli Sub-station at Srirangam	Rs.657.88 Lakhs	Tender work under Process. Work to be taken Up under RDSS.
5	Renovation of Existing 33 / 11 KV Nadupatty Sub-station at Vaiyampatty	Rs.568.35 Lakhs	Tender work under Process. Work to be taken Up under RDSS.
6	Establishment of New 33 / 11 KV Valasiramani Sub-station at Musiri	Rs.671.55 Lakhs	Tender work under Process. Work to be taken Up under RDSS.
7	Establishment of New 110 / 22 KV Mannachanallur Sub-station at Mannachanallur	Rs.1944.24 Lakhs	Tender work under Process. Work to be taken Up under RDSS.
8	Establishment of New 110 / 11 KV Panjappur Sub-station at Panjappur	--	Awaiting for Administrative Approval.
9	Establishment of New SIPCOT 110 / 33 - 11 KV Panjappur Sub-station at Manapparai	--	Awaiting for Administrative Approval.
10	Establishment of New 110 / 11 KV ELCOT Sub-station at Thiruverumbur	--	Proposal sent to Head quarters for Administrative Approval.
11	Establishment of New 33 / 11 KV Kattur Sub-station at Thiruverumbur	--	Govt. Poromboke land yet to be identified.
12	Establishment of New 33 / 11 KV VazhaiAraiychiMaiyam Sub-station at Tiruchirappalli	--	Govt. Poromboke land yet to be identified.
13	Establishment of New 33 / 11 KV Mattaparaipatty Sub-station at Manapparai	--	Govt. Poromboke land yet to be identified.

S.No.	Details of Projects / Schemes	Estimate Cost	Present Stage
14	Establishment of New 33 / 11 KV Kamatchipatty Sub-station at Musiri	--	Govt. Poromboke land yet to be identified.
15	Establishment of New 33 / 11 KV Elurpatty Sub-station at Musiri	--	Govt. Poromboke land yet to be identified.
16	Establishment of New 110 / 11 KV PerumalmalaiAdivaram Sub-station at Thuraiyur	--	Govt. Poromboke land yet to be identified.
17	Establishment of New 33 / 11 KV Thumbalam Sub-station at Musiri	--	Govt. Poromboke land yet to be identified.

Source: Tiruchirappalli Electricity Distribution Circle

14.9.6 Renewable Energy Strategies

India's transition towards non-conventional and renewable energy is central to its long-term energy and climate strategy. Rising electricity demand, dependence on fossil fuels, and commitments to emission reduction are accelerating the shift toward cleaner, sustainable sources. The national objectives include achieving a substantial share of electricity generation from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030 and attaining net-zero emissions by 2070.

At the national level, renewable energy development follows a diversified approach supporting both large-scale and decentralised generation. Solar energy forms the cornerstone of this transition, implemented through utility-scale projects, rooftop systems, and building-integrated solutions. Wind energy contributes in regions with favourable wind regimes, while bio-energy—through biomass power, biogas, compressed biogas (CBG), and waste-to-energy projects—supports decentralised, circular energy models. Small hydro power has limited but location-specific potential, and emerging technologies such as green hydrogen are positioned as long-term enablers for decarbonising industry and transport.

Urban regions like Tiruchirappalli are expected to play a key role by integrating renewable energy into land use planning, infrastructure development, and service delivery systems, thereby reducing reliance on conventional power sources and enhancing local energy resilience.

Renewable Energy Potential in Tiruchirappalli

Tiruchirappalli's renewable energy potential is shaped by its inland location, predominantly urban electricity demand, strong institutional presence, and surrounding peri-urban agricultural areas. Unlike coastal or resource-intensive regions, the city's renewable strategy is best suited to decentralised, consumption-linked generation rather than large standalone projects.

Solar energy is the most viable and scalable option due to favourable climatic conditions and extensive rooftop availability. The Master Plan recommends mandatory rooftop solar on all public and institutional buildings, supported by net-metering mechanisms. Residential and commercial consumers are encouraged to adopt rooftop systems through subsidies, simplified approvals, and awareness programs. In peripheral and newly developing areas, solar-powered street lighting is proposed to reduce grid dependence and enhance service reliability.

Solarisation of water pumping stations and other high-energy municipal facilities is a key intervention to offset operational electricity demand and improve resilience during peak load periods. Moderate opportunities exist for bio-energy, particularly via anaerobic treatment systems in new sewage treatment plants, which capture methane for energy generation, aligning with circular economy principles.

Wind energy potential within the LPA is limited, as the city does not lie in Tamil Nadu's major wind corridors. Local generation is therefore not a priority, though Tiruchirappalli benefits from wind power fed through the state grid.

Bio-energy offers moderate potential in peri-urban and rural areas. Agricultural residues, animal waste, and organic municipal waste can support decentralised biogas and CBG systems at community or institutional scales, improving both energy generation and waste management.

Small hydro power and ocean-based renewable technologies are not feasible due to the city's inland location. Green hydrogen is not a near-term focus due to limited heavy industry, though pilot-scale applications could be explored in the long term.

Overall, Tiruchirappalli's renewable energy strategy focuses on decentralised solar generation, energy recovery from waste, and integration of renewable measures into urban planning, building regulations, and infrastructure projects to support a sustainable energy transition.

Solar Energy

Tiruchirappalli possesses favourable conditions for expanding the use of solar energy, particularly through distributed and consumer-level installations integrated within the existing urban fabric. The city's development pattern—characterised by compact residential neighbourhoods, a high concentration of educational and institutional campuses, commercial corridors, and an expanding peri-urban fringe—offers substantial scope for integrating solar energy into buildings, infrastructure facilities, and agricultural operations. Government policy support at both the central and state levels plays a key role in translating this technical potential into implementable projects.

Residential rooftop solar adoption in Tiruchirappalli is primarily supported through the PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana, which facilitates household-level solar installations by reducing upfront costs and improving access to institutional finance. By enabling grid-connected rooftop systems, the scheme supports household energy self-reliance while also contributing to peak load reduction within the urban distribution network. This is particularly relevant for Tiruchirappalli, where domestic consumption constitutes a major share of electricity demand.

At the state level, Tamil Nadu's Chief Minister's Solar Rooftop Capital Incentive Scheme strengthens this transition by offering additional financial incentives for domestic consumers. When combined with net-metering provisions, these measures improve the economic feasibility of rooftop systems and encourage participation from individual households, apartment associations, and institutional building owners. The cumulative impact of these incentives is the gradual embedding of decentralised solar generation within the city's electricity system rather than reliance on large, centralised installations alone.

Beyond the urban core, decentralised solar applications are increasingly relevant in the peri-urban and Tiruchirappalli offers favourable conditions for distributed solar installations. Its compact residential neighbourhoods, concentration of educational and institutional campuses, commercial corridors, and expanding peri-urban areas provide substantial scope for integrating solar energy into buildings, infrastructure, and agricultural operations.

Residential rooftop solar adoption is primarily supported through the PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana, which reduces upfront costs and facilitates access to finance, enabling grid-connected rooftop systems. This supports household energy self-reliance and contributes to peak load reduction.

At the state level, Tamil Nadu's Chief Minister's Solar Rooftop Capital Incentive Scheme provides additional financial support. Combined with net-metering, these measures improve economic feasibility for households, apartment associations, and institutional building owners.

In peri-urban and rural areas, the PM KUSUM Scheme promotes solar-based irrigation, feeder-level solarisation, and small grid-connected plants on underutilised land. These interventions reduce pressure on the conventional grid, improve daytime reliability, and offer economic benefits to farmers through energy savings and surplus power export.

Together, these policies create a flexible, location-responsive pathway for increasing solar penetration. Alignment with land-use planning, building regulations, public infrastructure, and grid augmentation is essential to maximise benefits, enhance energy resilience, and support sustainability objectives.

Solar Farms and Industrial Integration

In addition to rooftop and distributed solar, the Master Plan recommends the installation of solar farms or solar parks within large industrial establishments, particularly in regions with significant industrial activity. These installations serve a dual purpose: generating renewable energy to support industrial consumption and mitigating heat risks in industrial zones.

Currently, Manachanallur and Thuvakudy are identified as priority areas for this intervention, due to high localized temperatures and planned industrial pockets. Solar farms within industrial estates can reduce ambient heat through partial shading of outdoor areas, improve energy security for industries, and offset peak load on the municipal grid.

The approach involves:

- Deploying ground-mounted solar panels in underutilized open spaces within industrial sites.
- Integrating solar generation with on-site energy management systems, including battery storage where feasible.
- Aligning with corporate sustainability commitments and potential state or central incentives for industrial solar deployment.
- Coordinating with urban planning authorities to ensure land use compatibility and environmental compliance.

By combining renewable energy generation with heat mitigation and energy resilience, industrial solar parks complement the city's broader decentralised solar strategy, contributing to both climate adaptation and mitigation objectives in the Tiruchirappalli LPA.

Rooftop Solar

About 30% of the total rooftop area in the Tiruchirappalli LPA is technically suitable for solar installations, accounting for structural feasibility, orientation, and shading constraints. This corresponds to roughly 57.43 lakh sq. m in Corporation limits and 121.70 lakh sq. m in the rest of the LPA.

Table 14.19 Rooftop Solar Energy Potential within LPA

Local Body Type	Rooftop area (Sq. M)	Suitable Area @30% of Rooftop (Sq. M.)	Solar Power (MW)	Power Generation (MU)	Eliminates - CO2 emissions (Metric tons)
Corporation	1,91,42,980	57,42,894.0	479	718	589
Rest of LPA	4,05,68,303	1,21,70,490.9	1014	1481	1214
Tiruchirappalli LPA	5,97,11,283	1,79,13,384.9	1493	2,199	1803

Source: Generated by Author using Built Up Area Footprint and Solar Potential

The total rooftop solar potential of 1,493 MW could generate 2,199 MU annually, offsetting significant grid electricity consumption and reducing CO₂ emissions by 1800 metric tonnes per year.

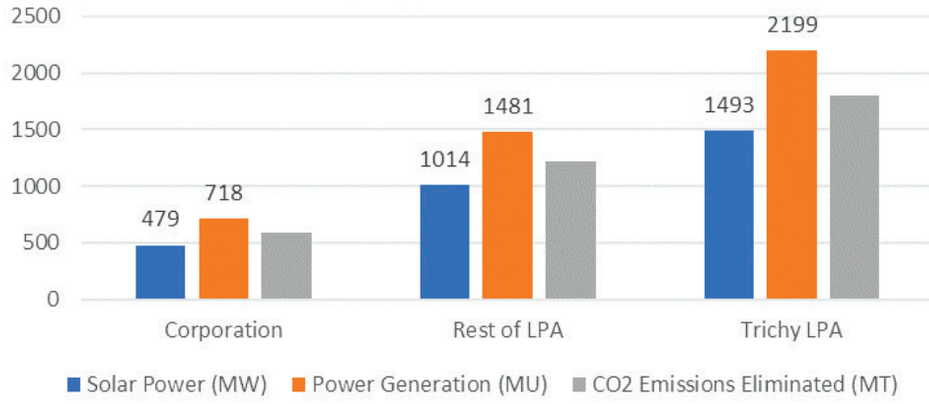


Figure 14.7 Rooftop Solar Energy Potential within LPA

Source: Generated by Author

Solar Subsidy Scheme – Beneficiary Status in Tiruchirappalli LPA

A total of 2,054 consumers have benefitted, installing ~10.27 MW of rooftop solar. An additional 140 applications (0.56 MW) are under process, demonstrating growing awareness and acceptance of solar energy in the LPA.

Table 14.20 Beneficiaries under the Solar Subsidy Scheme

Ratio	Count	Capacity in KW
Subsidy Beneficiaries	2054	10270
Under Process	140	560

Source: District Office- TNEB

14.10 Recommendations

14.10.1 Heat-Responsive Energy Infrastructure Planning

- Prioritise grid strengthening, transformer capacity augmentation, and substation upgradation in high and very high heat risk zones, particularly in the southern, south-eastern, and eastern parts of the LPA.
- Promote district cooling systems, absorption cooling technologies, and thermal energy storage (TES) in dense commercial, institutional, and industrial clusters to manage rising cooling demand and flatten peak loads.
- Encourage waste heat recovery systems and solar thermal applications in industrial estates and large commercial facilities for productive heat utilisation.
- Enforce cool roof standards, high-performance building envelopes, and energy-efficient HVAC systems through Development Control Regulations (DCR) to reduce cooling energy demand.
- Integrate heat risk mapping into electricity demand forecasting and network planning to enable proactive grid investments.

14.10.2 Flood-Resilient Energy Infrastructure Development

- Restrict siting of major substations, switching stations, and battery energy storage systems (BESS) within flood-prone and riverine buffer zones.
- Mandate elevated plinth levels, waterproof electrical systems, and protected cable corridors for all critical energy assets.
- Promote redundant and looped power distribution networks, dual feeding arrangements, and decentralised microgrids to ensure continuity of supply during extreme flood events.
- Introduce flood-risk overlay zoning for energy infrastructure within the Master Plan to guide safe and resilient siting decisions.

14.10.3 Groundwater-Sensitive and Water-Efficient Energy Systems

- Promote air-cooled, hybrid cooling, and water-efficient technologies in power generation and industrial energy systems to reduce dependence on groundwater.
- Mandate use of treated wastewater from STPs for cooling and industrial processes, integrating energy planning with urban water management strategies.

- Ensure rainwater harvesting, recharge trenches, and permeable paving within energy campuses and substations to enhance local aquifer recharge and reduce runoff.

14.10.4 Renewable Energy and Distributed Systems for Climate Adaptation

- Prioritise rooftop solar deployment, solar parking canopies, and industrial solar installations in high heat exposure zones.
- Promote floating solar and canal-top solar systems to simultaneously generate clean energy and reduce evaporation losses.
- Develop solar-plus-storage microgrids for hospitals, water supply systems, sewage pumping stations, emergency shelters, and disaster response facilities.

14.10.5 Integrated Multi-Hazard Energy Zoning and Governance

- Develop Climate–Energy Overlay Zones integrating flood risk, heat exposure, and groundwater vulnerability to guide energy infrastructure siting, technology selection, and investment prioritisation.
- Incorporate climate risk screening as a mandatory requirement for all major energy projects.







15 HERITAGE AND CULTURE

15.1 Overview

Heritage and Culture are vital for Tiruchirappalli's identity and longevity, extending protection and preservation beyond famous monuments and landmarks. The focus is on heritage-inclusive planning, integrating both tangible and intangible cultural resources, including vernacular architecture, ritual routes, and historic streetscapes, with contemporary urban and infrastructure needs. This approach aims to



Figure 15.1 Approach to Heritage & Culture Inclusive Master Planning

The approach recognises that heritage sustenance is not merely about preserving structures but about sustaining the living culture—the customs, rituals, built forms, and spaces that are embedded in Tiruchirappalli's urban fabric. The masterplan emphasizes sustaining Tiruchirappalli's living culture—arts, crafts and festivals embedded in Tiruchirappalli LPA. The plan also recommends administrative changes and encourages community participation, directly addressing SDG 11.4 to safeguard cultural heritage.

15.2 Cultural Identity of Tiruchirappalli

Tiruchirappalli is a prominent heritage city renowned for its layered historical legacy, architectural grandeur, and deeply rooted religious and cultural traditions that together constitute its rich tangible and intangible heritage. The city's narrative is inseparable from the legacy of the early Chola, Pallava, and Nayaka dynasties, whose religious structures, water management systems, and urban settlements stand as enduring testimonies to their political, artistic, and engineering excellence. Adding another significant layer to this history is Tiruchirappalli's role as a strategic centre during colonial conflicts between the British and the French, evident in its forts, cantonment areas, churches, and stately colonial-era buildings that reflect a period of military, administrative, and cultural transformation. Alongside these political and architectural milestones, Tiruchirappalli has long been an educational hub;

learning traditions flourished here from ancient Gurukul systems and temple-centred scholarship to modern institutions established during the advent of Christianity, when missionaries played a pivotal role in introducing structured modern education, printing, and social reform through schools and colleges. Educational Institutions missionary-founded establishments positioned Trichy as a centre for higher learning, rational thought, and intercultural exchange. Altogether, Tiruchirappalli emerges as a city where heritage, faith, education, and history converge, reflecting a continuous and evolving cultural landscape that has shaped its identity across centuries.

15.2.1 Etymology

One of the ancient names of the city, Chirapalli, meaning "Chira", referencing a jain monk and "Palli", referencing a monastery, with interpretations linking it to a Jain caves and meditation spaces on the sacred hill. Similarly, "Tiruvarangam," meaning "Holy Island," combining "Thiru" (Holy) with "Arangam" meaning an island or stage. Scholarly Alternatives: Telugu scholar C.P. Brown suggested the name was a corruption of Chiruta-palli, meaning "little town".

- **The Holy Rock:** Yule and Burnell proposed the name is actually Tiru-ssila-palli, which translates to "holy-rock-town". This theory is supported by the fact that the great rock is the town's most prominent feature and this specific form of the name appears in a 16th-century inscription (Figure 15.2).

- **Holy Little Town:** A final suggested etymology is Tiru-chinna-palli, meaning "holy little town". The name Trichinopoly is a European corruption of the Tamil name Tiruchirappalli.

- **The Legend of Trisira:** One fanciful derivation comes from Trisim ("the three-headed") and palli ("a town"). According to local legend, the place is named after Trisira, the three-headed brother of Ravana. He was a devout worshipper of Siva, and in a fit of mortification because the god did not appear to him, he struck off two of his heads. Siva then appeared to him and granted his prayer that the village and local deity be named after him. In local religious texts, the location is called Trisirapalli.

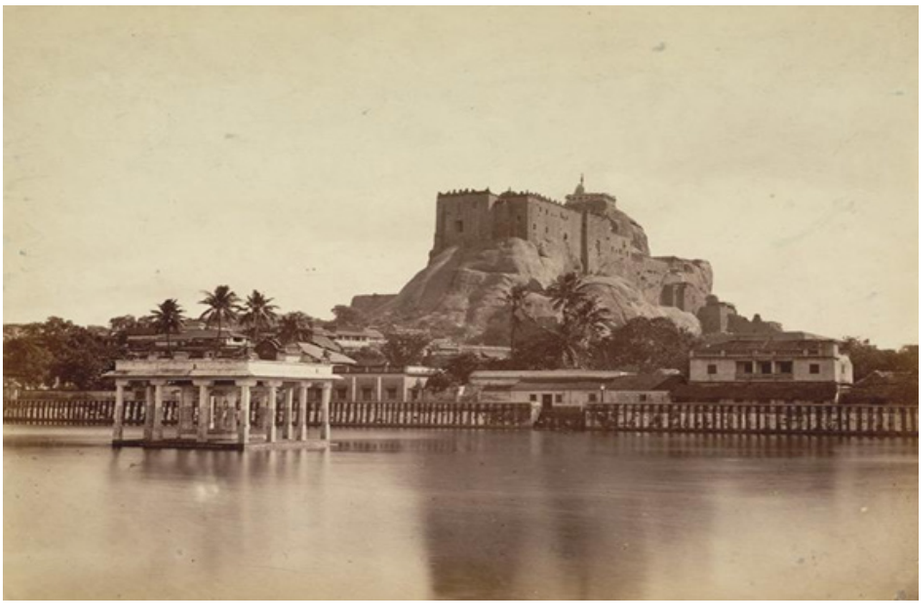


Figure 15.2 Rock Fort Temple in Tiruchirappalli (1860 CE)

Source: British Library Archives

15.2.2 Legacy of The Historic Twin Town

The twin towns of Tiruchirappalli and Thiruvarangam represent a unique urban continuum where geography, spirituality, and strategic military history converge. Shaped by the Cauvery River, they form a complementary system: Thiruvarangam as a sacred island nucleus and Trichy as a fortified administrative centre.

15.2.2.1 The Riverine Influence

The Cauvery River (meaning "Wide River") serves as a historical boundary and vital trade corridor, defining the region's "sacred geography." Its most prominent feature is the 2,980-hectare island of Thiruvarangam, the largest of 245 islands along its course. Despite its scale, the island's narrow shape has restricted dense urban sprawl, fostering a vibrant yet serene environment dominated by religious institutions.

The "Great Divide" occurs where the Cauvery bifurcates into the northern Kollidam and southern Cauvery, enclosing Thiruvarangam before nourishing the agrarian delta. Celebrated in Chola tradition as Ponni ("The Golden River") for its exceptional fertility, this bifurcation marks the threshold of the Cauvery Delta. Today, the river maintains its role as a lifeline through deep ecological and spiritual bonds, characterized by ancient irrigation systems, ritual bathing ghats, and the natural sanctuary of the riverine islands.

15.2.2.2 Thiruvarangam: The Sacred Nucleus

Recognized as a cultural landscape, Thiruvarangam is revered as Antaranga Kshetra, the third sacred island in a triad that includes Srirangapatna and Shivanasamudra. The island is dominated by the Sri Aranganatha Swamy Temple, a vast temple complex with seven prakarams, and holds primacy among the 108 Divya Desams.

Thiruvarangam is home to the Sri Aranganatha Swamy Temple, one of the world's largest functioning temple complexes.

- **Spatial Order:** The town is organized in concentric prakarams (enclosures) where residential, commercial, and ritual lives blend seamlessly.
- **Spiritual Weight:** It is the foremost of the 108 Divya Desams, centred on the reclining form of Lord Aranganatha.

15.2.2.3 Trichy: The Fortified Core

While Thiruvarangam is the spiritual heart, Trichy (Tiruchirappalli) developed as a strategic military and administrative hub.

- **The Rock Fort (Malaikottai):** A massive granite outcrop that dominates the skyline, serving as both a fortress and a spiritual anchor (Ucchi Pillaiyar Temple).
- **Administrative Legacy:** Both towns were among the earliest municipalities in Tamil Nadu (1860s–70s), showcasing a long history of organized civic management.

15.2.2.4 Cultural Synergy & Resilience

The region is a "living heritage" site characterized by:

- **Cross-Cultural Linkages:** Centuries of inland trade and pilgrimage brought together diverse communities' artisans, scholars, and traders.
- **Social Coexistence:** A layered landscape that successfully integrated early medieval traditions with later colonial influences.

15.2.3 Origin of Tiruchirappalli

Tiruchirappalli, one of Tamil Nadu's oldest continuously inhabited cities, traces its origins to the Sangam period, with its early history centered in Woraiyur. Serving as the Chola capital from the 3rd century BCE, Woraiyur was recognized by Ptolemy as 'Orthura' and became a vital commercial hub at the confluence of the Chera, Chola, and Pandya territories.

The city's medieval evolution began in the 6th century under Pallava King Mahendravarman I, who commissioned the first rock-cut cave temples. This strategic significance deepened during subsequent Chola and Pandya rule, revolving around the Malaikottai Rock Fort. Rising 273 feet, this stronghold served as the administrative nucleus, its historic defenses eventually dictating the modern urban layout.

Tiruchirappalli's religious sanctity was solidified in Thiruvarangam (Srirangam), where 10th-century inscriptions and the settlement of the saint Ramanujacharya established it as a premier spiritual center. Archaeological finds including roulette ware, terracotta, and iron tools confirm a sophisticated material culture and ancient trade networks reaching as far as Rome, likely using Cauverypattinam as a maritime outlet.

Over centuries, Tiruchirappalli absorbed influences from the Pallavas, Cholas, Pandyas, Nayakas, Nawabs, and the British, creating a unique, layered identity where geography, mythology, religion, and history coexist (Figure 15.3). The city's temples, fortifications, inscriptions, and archaeological finds collectively reflect its enduring role as a political, religious, and cultural hub, sustaining a vibrant cultural landscape in present-day Tamil Nadu.

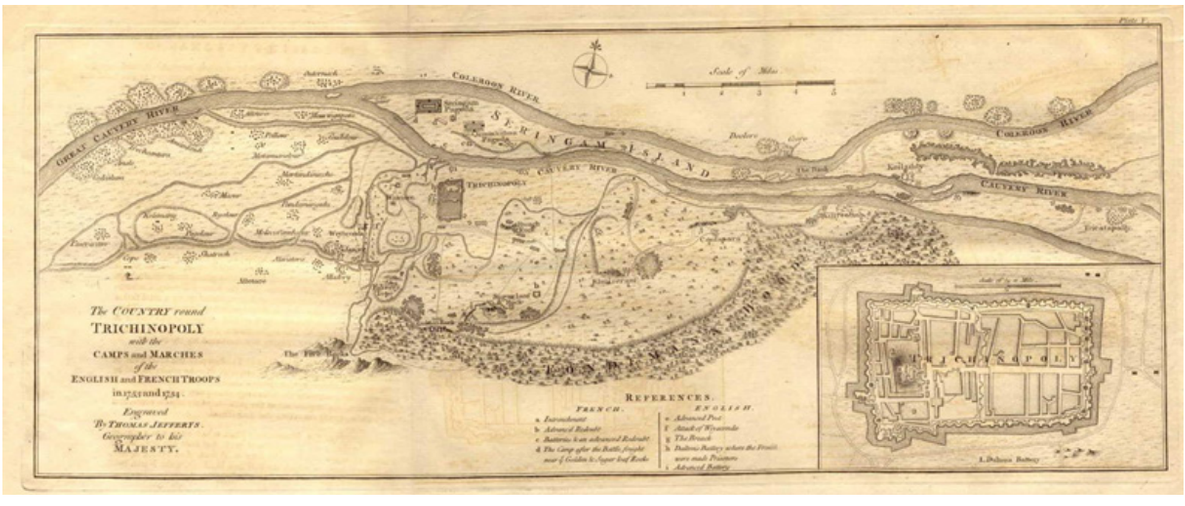


Figure 15.3 The French and English lines during their battles in the Trichinopoly area, 1753-54

Source: franpritchett.com

15.3 Multi Religious Foci

15.3.1 The Spiritual Legacy of Trichinopoly and Thiruvarangam

The twin towns of Trichinopoly and Thiruvarangam represent two distinct but intertwined pillars of South Indian devotion. While Trichinopoly served

as a formidable military seat of power centred around its iconic Rock Fort, it was simultaneously a site of deep Saivite significance. The Hillock houses ancient cave temples with inscriptions dating back to the Pallava (7th century) and Pandya (9th century) dynasties, marking it as a centre of worship for over a millennium. Across the river, Thiruvarangam emerged as the Spiritual Landmark for Vaishnavism, an island sanctuary where the coexistence of the temple and the town are inseparable. This geographic proximity allowed the region to become a vibrant stage for the Bhakti movement's expression through poetry, architecture, and scholarly pursuit.

15.3.1.1 Saivism and Vaishnavism at the Thiruvarangam Sanctuary

The spiritual landscape of the region is defined by the dual legacies of Saivism and Vaishnavism, which transformed local shrines into enduring centers of community and liturgical life. The Saivite tradition was elevated by the Nayanar saint-poets, such as Appar, whose hymns sanctified temples like Thirumaanthurai and Tiruppainjili, where religious reverence also served to protect sacred ecological groves. Simultaneously, Thiruvarangam emerged as the "Adi Rangam" (Figure 15.4) or premier sanctuary of Vaishnavism, housing the Aranganatha Temple, the largest in South India. This site became a bastion for the Bhakti movement, blending emotional devotion with the intellectual rigor of Vedic schools that preserved Sanskrit traditions. Together, these landmarks ranging from the Arappalisvaran Kovil in the Kollimalais to the grand island sanctuary of Srirangam established a "sacred geography" so significant that its preservation remained a priority for rulers and colonial powers even through the political upheavals of the Mysore Wars (Figure 15.5).

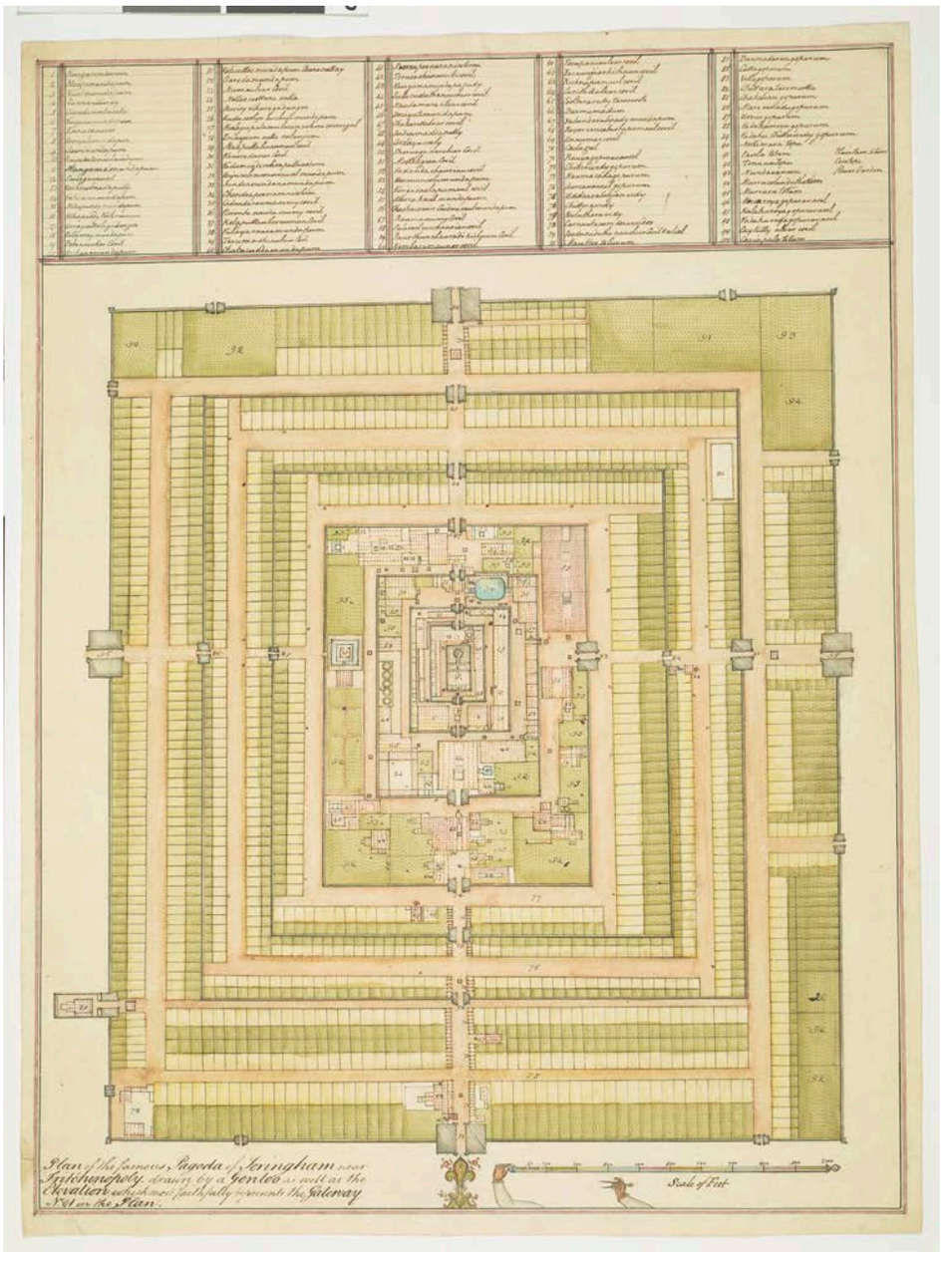


Figure 15.4 Titled - "Plan of the famous Pagoda of Seringham(1800 CE) 1

1. 1800_drawn in pen-and-ink and wash by local south Indian draughtsmen in the service of the East India Company. They were commissioned by Colin MacKenzie, the first Surveyor-General of India



Figure 15.5 Titled "The temple of shri ranganatha" & Titled - "The Rock at Trichinopoly (Tiruchchirappalli), with a lingam shrine and the shrines of the Devi, Ganesha and Shiva"

Source: Archives of Victoria &Albert Museum(vam.ac.uk)

Integration of Folk and Classical Traditions

The region's religious landscape blends classical Bhakti with local folk worship. Village deities, such as Tiruchirappalli Kaliamman in Siruvachur, were integrated into broader traditions. Though sometimes feared for their "malevolent" powers during epidemics, these deities were honored with festivals attracting thousands of pilgrims. This synthesis allowed the hymns of the Alwars and Nayanars to coexist with intense local practices, such as the "bed of thorns" at Mobiri.

15.3.1.2 Christianity – Jesuit Missionaries- The Early Foundations and Presence

The roots of Christianity in the region are tied to the Madura Mission, established by the Jesuits in the early 17th century. Notable figures like Robert de Nobili (the pioneer of the mission) and Constantius Beschi (known as Veeramamunivar, a celebrated Tamil scholar) laid the groundwork for Christian influence. However, following the universal suppression of the Society

of Jesus in 1773 CE, the mission faced a period of decline. It was only after the restoration of the Society in 1814 that the "New Madura Mission" was founded, with Trichinopoly becoming its headquarters. French Jesuits arrived in the mid-19th century, revitalizing the religious landscape and establishing the town as a central hub for Catholic administration and outreach.

Religious Activity and Cross-Cultural Engagement: The religious activity of the Jesuit missionaries was noted for its adaptability and scholarly depth. Missionaries often mastered the local languages and customs to engage more effectively with the population. In Trichinopoly, the St. Lourdes Church, located at the foot of the Rock Fort, stands as a prominent symbol of this presence. The Madras District Gazetteers: Trichinopoly (1907) notes that the Christian community was diverse, comprising both European residents in the Cantonment and a growing local congregation. Beyond the Jesuits, other groups like the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (SPG) and the Wesleyan Mission were also active, with the SPG notably succeeding the work of the famous missionary Christian Friedrich Schwartz, who founded a church and school in the town as early as 1772 CE.

The Educational Revolution: St. Joseph's and Beyond: The most enduring legacy of the Jesuit mission in Trichinopoly is its contribution to modern education. The missionaries were pioneers in moving beyond religious instruction to provide high-quality secular and scientific education.

- **St. Joseph's College:** Originally founded in Nagapattinam in 1844, it was transferred to Trichinopoly in 1883. It quickly became one of the premier educational institutions in Southern India, noted for its expansive buildings, library, and museum.

- **Broadening Access:** The missions were instrumental in providing education to the "oppressed classes" and marginalized communities at a time when state-led efforts were minimal.

- **Infrastructure:** By the early 20th century, the Jesuit and SPG missions supported a vast network of schools, including primary, secondary, and industrial schools, effectively creating an "educational ladder" that facilitated social mobility for many in the district.

- **Social and Institutional Impact:** The presence of the missions extended into public health and social welfare. The gazetteer mentions the establishment of hospitals, dispensaries, and orphanages managed by various Christian denominations. These institutions, alongside the colleges, transformed Trichinopoly from a purely military and religious site into a modern centre of learning and social reform. The Jesuit commitment to "the progress of souls" thus manifested not only in the building of churches but in the creation of a literate and socially

conscious citizenry through their rigorous and disciplined educational system.

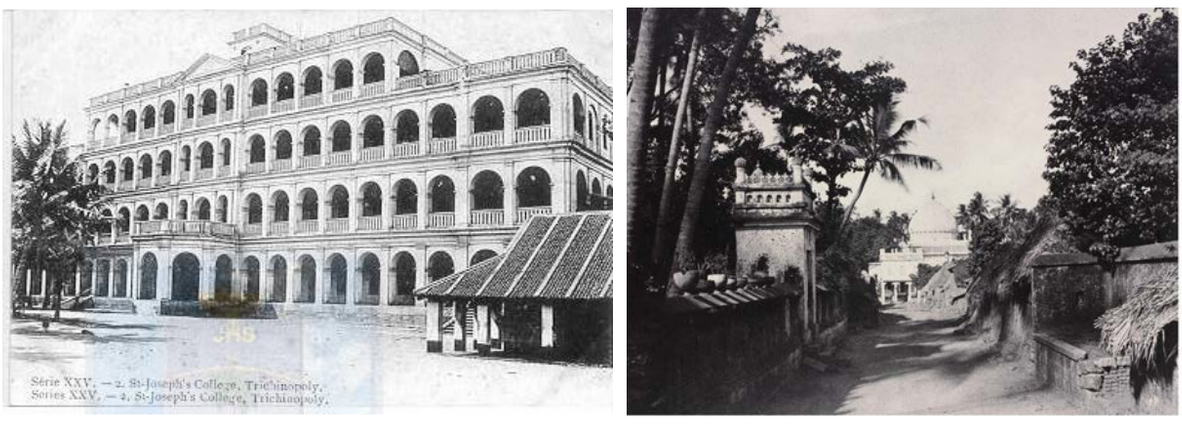


Figure 15.6 Old photograph of Jesuit Home at St. Joseph's College Campus (1896 CE) & Musjid of Nuttur Auleah (1858 CE)

Source: St. Joseph's College & Archival of Victoria &Albert Museum; photographed by Lineaus Tripe.

15.3.1.3 The Sultanate Period and Political Transition

The Islamic influence in the Trichinopoly region began in earnest during the 14th century. While the Gazetteer notes that the Pandya line remained in records until at least 1321 CE, they were no longer independent as the incursions of the Muhammadan kings of the Deccan began to press southwards. By the late 17th century, the Carnatic north of the Coleroon river (Kollidam) was under direct Muhammadan rule. The local representative of the Mughal Emperor was the Nawab of Arcot, with an intermediate authority held by the Nizam of Hyderabad. This period saw Trichinopoly become a central strategic prize, eventually leading to the rule of Chanda Sahib and later Muhammad Ali, who utilized the Rock Fort as a primary seat of power during the Carnatic Wars.

Sufism and Holy Places

The presence of Islam in the district is marked by several "holy places" and the veneration of Sufi saints. The Gazetteer highlights the spiritual significance of these sites, which often served as centres of pilgrimage.

- **Holy Sites:** Trichinopoly and its surroundings contain several important Muhammadan holy places that remained active through the colonial era.
- **Veneration:** The text mentions the tomb of Saiyad Ali as a notable religious landmark in the region.

- **Inter-religious Relations:** Interestingly, the relations between Muhammadans and Hindus were generally characterized by mutual participation in certain local customs and a shared respect for various holy places.

Philosophy and Administrative Systems

The Sultanate and subsequent Muhammadan rule introduced distinct philosophical approaches to governance and land management.

- **Land Revenue Systems:** The "Muhammadan systems" of revenue were characterized by specific administrative divisions, such as the nirarambam (river-irrigated) and kadarambam (rain-fed) tracts.
- **Legal and Social Order:** The administration under the Nawabs involved complex systems of grain monopolies and unauthorized exactions that the British later sought to reorganize. This period reflected a philosophy of centralized control over the district's fertile river valleys.

Educational and Social Contributions

While the Jesuit missions dominated the modern educational landscape of the 19th century, the Muhammadan period laid the groundwork for communal and religious learning centres.

- **Traditional Education:** The Muslim community maintained their own religious and educational traditions, often centreed around mosques and the local "holy places" mentioned in the text.
- **Industrial Influence:** The Sultanate period also left a legacy in local industries; for example, Musalman weavers from neighboring Salem were noted for their contributions to the region's textile trade.
- **Urban Development:** The "big fort" and the surrounding urban layout of Trichinopoly were significantly shaped during the time of the Nawabs, with the fortifications being maintained and expanded by Muhammadan rulers before the British took full possession in 1801.

15.4 Morphology of Tiruchirappalli

The urban morphology of Tiruchirappalli has evolved through successive political regimes, with the Rock fort and fort precinct forming the historic nucleus of the city. Subsequently Chola, Pallava, Pandya, Nayak, and colonial influences guided the expansion of settlements within the LPA along strategic, administrative, and trade corridors. Figure 15.7 depicts the political history pertaining to the Evolution of Trichy.

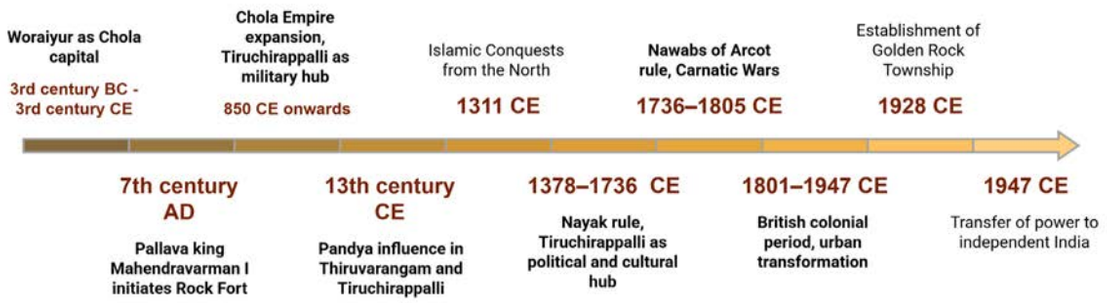


Figure 15.7 Chronological Evolution and Urban Development Timeline of Trichy

15.4.1 Early Settlements

Tiruchirappalli served as an important centre of the Early Cholas with Woraiyur, now a suburb of the city, functioning as their capital from the 3rd century BC to the 3rd century AD and known as Kozhiyur during the Sangam period.

The Archaeological excavations at Woraiyur reveal its antiquity, cultural prominence, and trade links with Rome. The medieval history of Tiruchirappalli began under Pallava king Mahendravarman I in the 7th century AD, who initiated the Rock Fort, now a cultural symbol of the city.

15.4.2 Landscape of Trichy Under Cholas

With the expansion of the chola empire under Vijayalaya Chola (850CE onwards), the capital was moved to Thanjavur due to a strategic depth for such a growing empire with Tiruchirappalli functioning as its vital second administrative hub and a military stronghold. Built by Karikala Cholan in 2nd century CE, The Grand Anicut regulator remains a key contribution in infrastructure. Being a religious centre, Thiruvarangam temple received patronage from the Cholas for the uplifting and infrastructural development of the temple, expanding it into one of the largest temple complexes functioning as a spiritual hotspot in the Cauvery basin.

Earlier Pandya influence is evidenced in Thiruvarangam and Tiruchirappalli through inscriptions dating from the 13th century, highlighting the region's sustained historical significance. Following the decline of the Chola Empire, the region came under Pandya rule until 1311, when it was conquered by Malik Kafur.

15.4.3 The Nayaks of Madurai

The Nayakas of Madurai were the primary architects of Tiruchirappalli's transition from a regional stronghold into a premier political and cultural hub. Midst 1311 and 1378, Tiruchirappalli was under the Delhi and Madurai Sultanates, after which it was allied by the Vijayanagar Empire and later governed by the Tiruchirappalli Nayaks until 1736. During the Nayak period, the city served as a strategic military stronghold and functioned as the capital during multiple phases, reflecting its political and administrative prominence. Their rule redefined the city's landscape through strategic governance and grand architecture.

Figure 15.8 illustrates the historic Trichy Fort precinct, decoded from colonial-era maps and overlaid on the present-day satellite imagery of the old city. It delineates the fortified urban core, highlighting the Rock Fort, palace complex, gateways, moats, and associated water structures such as the Teppakulam. The spatial configuration reflects the fort's relationship with the River Cauvery and its controlled access through multiple gates.

15.4.3.1 Strategic and Administrative Shift

Recognizing the strategic advantage of the Cauvery delta, Muthu Virappa Nayaka and later Chokkanatha Nayaka shifted the administrative capital from Madurai to Tiruchirappalli. This move transformed the city into a military capital, utilizing the Rock Fort as an impregnable citadel to defend against the Bijapur and Mysore Sultanates.

15.4.3.2 Architectural and Religious Evolution

The contribution of the Nayaks to the landscape of Tiruchirappalli is immense. The upgradation of the rock-cut shrines of Pandya and Pallava time periods with addition of Thayumanaswamy temple along with fortification walls is one of the major interventions of this period. The Nayaks' contribution to the development of temple complexes as donations is a key factor to understand the architectural heritage of Aranganathaswamy temple complex, Jambukeshwarar temple complex with its towering gopurams and ornate mandapams. Civic structures like Rani Mangammal Kolu Mandapam, which now stands as a museum is a testament to the unique architectural style of Nayaks.

15.4.3.3 Social Life and Urbanism

Under Nayaka rule, Trichy became a center of social and cultural synthesis. The court patronized Telugu and Tamil literature, while the "Temple-Town" urban planning fostered vibrant trade and religious festivals. The construction of irrigation canals and the Teppakulam tank improved civic life, ensuring the city thrived as both a fortress and a flourishing center of commerce.

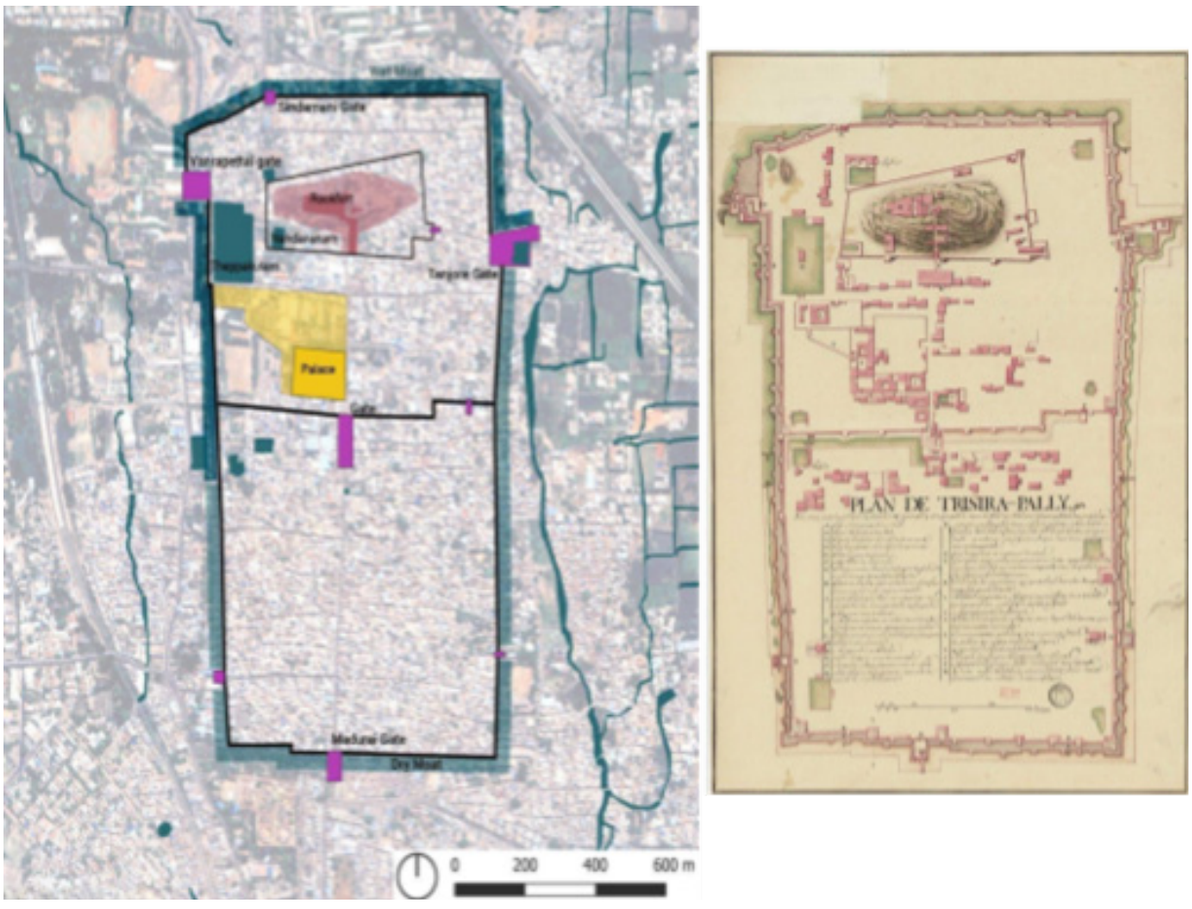


Figure 15.8 Map drafted by French during the Carnatic Wars in colonial era and present day interpretation

Source: British Library Archives & Trichy Urban Lab

15.4.4 Nawabs of Arcot

In the 18th century, Tiruchirappalli became the epicentre of the Carnatic Wars, transitioning from a Nayak royal seat to a contested military stronghold. Following the end of Queen Meenakshi's reign in 1736, a power struggle erupted between Chanda Sahib (French-backed) and the Nawabs of Arcot (British-backed). Robert Clive's successful defence of the Rock Fort secured the reign of Muhammad Ali Khan Wallajah, whose dynasty governed until 1805.

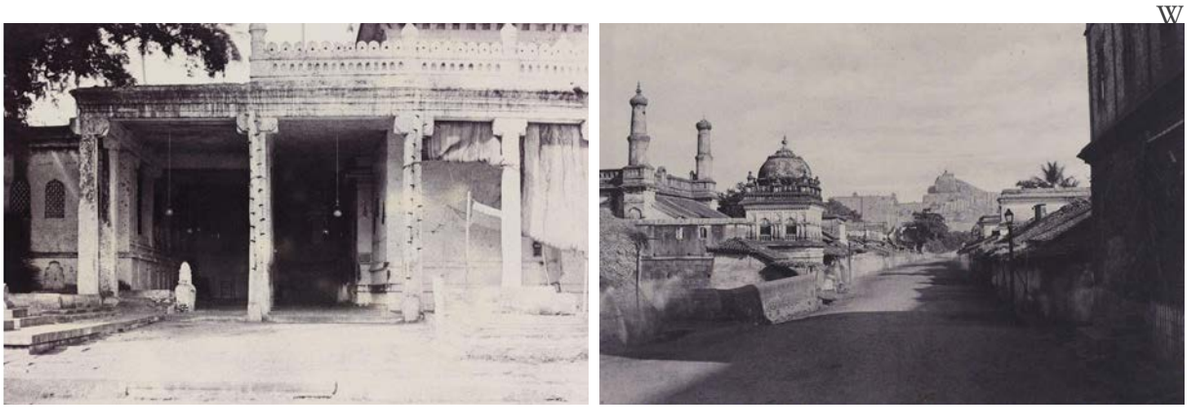


Figure 15.9 "Tomb of Wallajah inside Nuttur Auleah Musjid(1860 CE) & Hazrat Kapadi Peer Dargah on Big Bazaar Street of Rock Fort (1860 CE)

Source: Archives of Victoria Albert Museum; photographed by Lineaus Tripe

This era significantly influenced Trichy's urban morphology, solidifying the Rock Fort as the city's administrative and defensive nucleus. While much of this period's physical footprint has faded, the Mohammedia Masjid, Hazrat Kapadi Peer Dargah & Hazrat Saiyyad Kajah Ahamadullah Dargah at Kajahmalai hill top and the historic Nawab Thottam Road in Woraiyur remain as modern testimonies to the Wallajah dynasty's impact on the city's layered identity

15.4.5 British Colonial Period

British colonial rule transformed Tiruchirappalli from a medieval stronghold into a sprawling military, industrial, and administrative powerhouse. The city's centre of gravity shifted as the British established a massive Cantonment, moving organized development away from the Rock Fort. Initial interventions like Clive's Hostel and missionary schools, such as St. John's Vestry and Bishop Heber (1766), anchored this new urban zone.

A pivotal morphological shift occurred in the 1860s when the Nayaka-era fortifications were demolished. The former moats were repurposed into the West and East Boulevard Roads, introducing improved sanitation and open circulation. This expansion facilitated the construction of the Gandhi Market and the Central Prison, creating clear "leading lines" for multi-directional growth.

The arrival of the South Indian Railway headquarters further modernized the landscape, culminating in the 1928 establishment of the Golden Rock Township—a 200-acre industrial "mini-city." Architecturally, the introduction of Indo-Saracenic judicial complexes and colonial institutions created a distinct dual identity: a traditional, dense river-centred core juxtaposed with structured, planned military and logistics zones. This hybrid layout cemented Trichy's enduring role as a vital logistics hub for South India.

15.5 Heritage Resources of Tiruchirappalli

15.5.1 Natural Legacy

Trichy's landscape exemplifies natural heritage[2] through its unique geological formations and vital ecosystems. Rocky outcrops such as the Malaikottai, Ponmalai and Sugar Loaf Hillock, represent remarkable physiographical features. Island of Thiruvarangam and riparian lands parcels such as the Butterfly park & Bird conservatory along the rivers are critical habitats, supporting rich biodiversity. These sites possess outstanding value from a scientific and conservation standpoint. Furthermore, the Cauvery and Kollidam rivers are foundational natural systems, providing essential water resources that have sustained regional life for centuries. This blend of distinctive geology as shown in Table 15.1 crucial biodiversity, and life-giving rivers showcases Trichy's profound and multi-faceted natural heritage.

Table 15.1 Natural heritage features in Trichy LPA and their significance

Type	Natural Feature	Significance
Hills & Hillocks	Malaikottai Hillock	Iconic granite hill symbolising Trichy's historical identity and strategic importance.
	Pon Malai (Golden Rock)	Marks the transition between natural terrain and industrial–residential development.
	Sugar Loaf Hill (Kajah Malai)	Distinct conical hill shaping Trichy's skyline and visual character.
	Thiruverumbur	Early Chola religious landscape centred around the Erumbeeswarar Temple and ritual practices.
Rivers & Canals	Cauvery River	Sacred river supporting historic settlements, Chola urbanism, agriculture, and ritual landscapes.
	Kollidam River	Major distributary acting as flood regulator and agrarian lifeline for Thiruvarangam region.

2 *According to the World Heritage Convention, natural heritage includes "natural features consisting of physical and biological formations" and "geological and physiographical formations" (UNESCO, 1972).*

Type	Natural Feature	Significance
Rivers & Canals	Malar Channel	Historic irrigation and flood-discharge channel sustaining rural settlements and temple tanks.
	Uyyakondan Canal	Ancient Chola canal ensuring irrigation, groundwater recharge, and urban climate moderation.
	Koraiyar Canal	Key irrigation and stormwater channel aiding flood management in low-lying urban areas.

15.5.2 Cultural Heritage: A Tapestry of History and Tradition

Tiruchirappalli, boasts a rich cultural heritage[3] that is a remarkable blend of ancient history, architectural grandeur, and vibrant living traditions. This heritage is evident in its archaeological sites, its diverse architectural landscape, and the intangible cultural practices that are a part of daily life.

15.5.2.1 Archaeological Heritage

Tiruchirappalli is renowned for its rock-cut cave heritage, reflecting early South Indian temple architecture and religious practices. These caves, primarily excavated during the Pallava and early Chola periods, represent the transition from rock-cut to structural temple forms and form an integral part of the city's cultural and spiritual legacy.

The Rock Fort Hill (Malai Kottai) serves as a premier repository of early Dravidian heritage, housing rock-cut cave temples dating to the Pallava period (6th–7th century CE). The Lower Cave temple, dedicated to Lord Shiva, features characteristic pillared halls and a sanctum that continues to host vibrant ritual processions. Near the summit, the Upper Cave shrine represents a later phase of rock-cut activity, maintaining immense ritual significance as an active pilgrimage site.

Centrally, the Pallava Cave Temple Inscriptions provide critical epigraphical evidence of early Tamil script and religious endowments(Figure 15.6), reflecting the socio-political conditions of the era. These caves, dedicated to both Shiva and Vishnu, functioned as the historical nucleus for the subsequent development of the Thayumanaswamy and Ucchi Pillaiyar temples. Together, these sites demonstrate a seamless continuity of worship and architectural evolution, anchoring Tiruchirappalli's identity as an ancient religious and

3 According to World Heritage convention, cultural heritage consists of monuments, groups of buildings, and sites with "outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science." (UNESCO 1972)

strategic stronghold.



Figure 15.10 Pallava: Lower rockcut cave & Upper Rockcut Cave at Rock Fort

Though primarily known for the Erumbeeswarar Temple, the Thiruverumbur hill exhibits early rock-cut features and natural caves adapted for religious use. These elements reflect early Saivite worship practices and the integration of natural rock formations into sacred architecture. The hill continues to retain ritual and cultural significance.

15.5.2.2 Architectural Heritage

As a long-standing strategic centre for shifting regional powers, Tiruchirappalli has inherited a diverse and layered architectural vocabulary. This multifaceted influence is most evident in the city's religious, administrative, infrastructural and institutional buildings, which have collectively defined its modern identity as a premier educational hub. The following cartographic analysis illustrates the distribution of these heritage structures, mapping their significant impact on the contemporary urban fabric.

Sites of Religious Importance: Rooted within the urban fabric of Tiruchirappalli, lies a collage of belief systems that had sustained here in this landscape. This is a collation of locations and mapping of heritage sites which had played a role in the religious aspect of the settlement at various time periods.

Hindu Places of Worship

This significant temple as in Table 15.2 and Figure 15.11 outlines the sacred landscape of Tiruchirappalli, a region defined by its profound religious heritage and monumental Dravidian architecture. Map 15.1 highlights a network of ancient temples situated in Tiruchirappalli emphasizing the city's role as a cornerstone of South Indian Hindu pilgrimage. Table 15.3 shows listed heritage temples under the purview of HR & CE department. These temples are categorized based on the annual revenue as 46-i, ii, iii, and 49 (sub temple).

Table 15.2 Significant Hindu Places of Worship within Tiruchirappalli LPA

S. no	Temple Name	Deity	Significance	Location
1	Arulmigu Aranganatha Swamy Temple, Thiruvarangam	Lord Aranganatha Swamy (Vishnu)	The largest functioning Hindu temple in the world; the first of the 108 Divya Desams.	Thiruvarangam
2	Arulmigu Jambukeswarar Akilandeswari Temple, Thiruchirappalli	Lord Jambukeswarar & Goddess Akilandeswari	Represents Water (Appu), one of the five elements (Pancha Bhoota Stalam).	Thiruvanaikovil
3	Arulmigu Mariamman Temple (Samayapuram)	Goddess Samayapuram Mariamman	Renowned for its healing powers; the deity is made of herbal paste (Kadu Sarkara Yogam).	Samayapuram
4	Arulmigu Erumbeeswarar Temple	Lord Erumbeeswarar (Shiva)	Built on a hillock,famous for the "slanted" Lingam to allow ants (Erumbu) to worship.	Thiruverumbur
5	Arulmigu Thayumanaswamy Temple, Rock Fort, Thiruchirappalli	Lord Thayumanaswamy	Built into a massive rock; the Lord is said to have appeared as a mother to help a woman in labor.	Rock Fort, Tiruchirappalli
6	Arulmigu Vekkaliamman Temple, Thiruchirappalli – 620003	Goddess Vekkali Amman	A unique temple where the sanctum has no roof; the deity faces North (symbolizing victory).	Woraiyur
7	Arulmigu Subramaniya Swamy Temple, Kumaravayalur, Kumaravayalur	Lord Murugan	Associated with the saint Arunagirinathar; known as the place where the Lord "wrote" on the saint's tongue.	Kumaravayalur
8	Arulmigu Gneeliwaneswarar Temple, Thiruppanjeeli, Thiruppanjeeli	Lord Gneeliwaneswarar	Known as "South Gaya"; famous for the Banana tree (Gneeli) and the Lord Yama shrine.	Thiruppanjeeli
9	Sri Pundarikaksha Perumal Temple, Thiruvellarai	Lord Pundarikaksha (Vishnu)	Notable for its 18-step entrance representing the Bhagavad Gita & Swastik Stepwell	Thiruvellarai

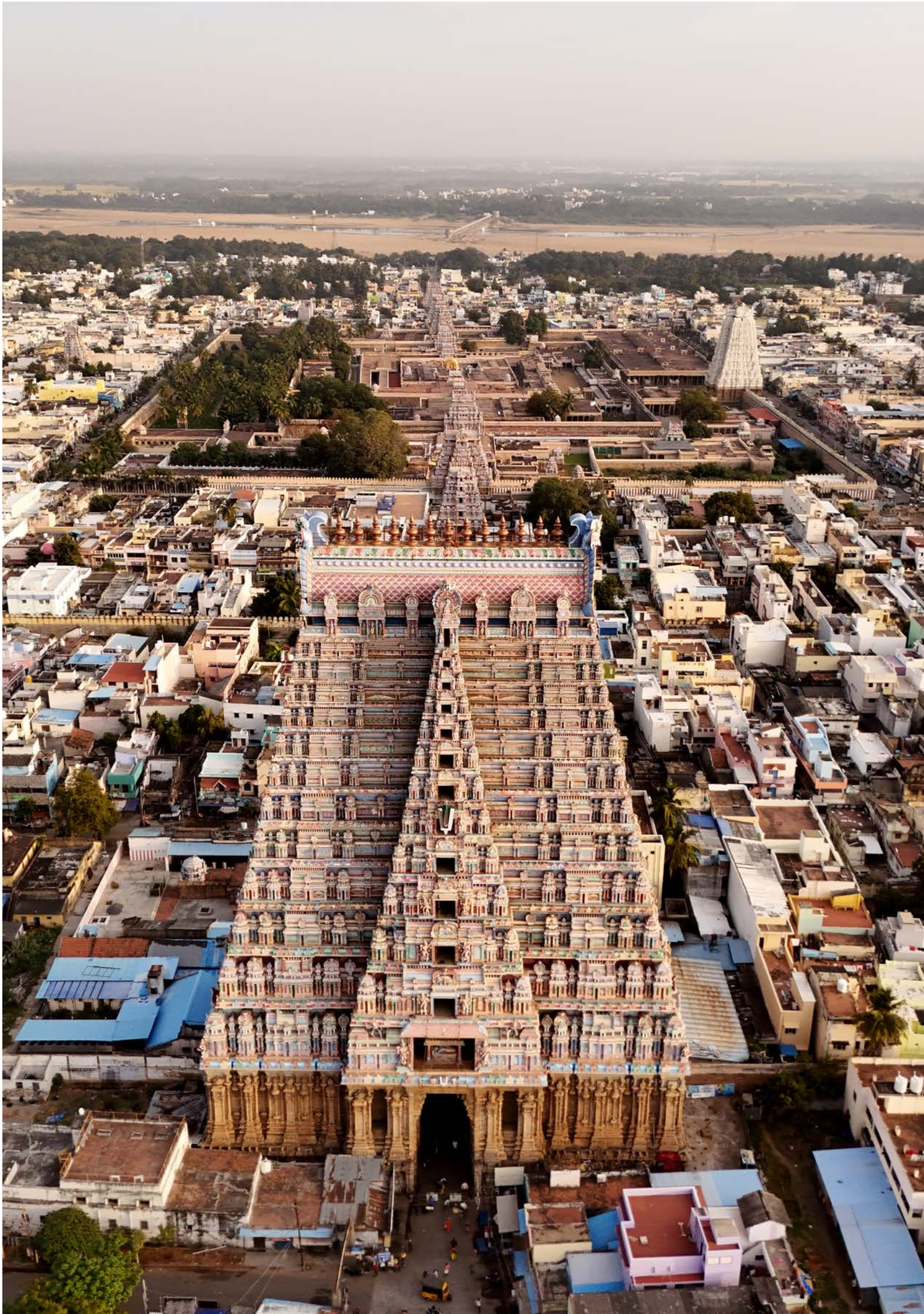
Table 15.3 Heritage Temple (Listed) under HR& CE purview

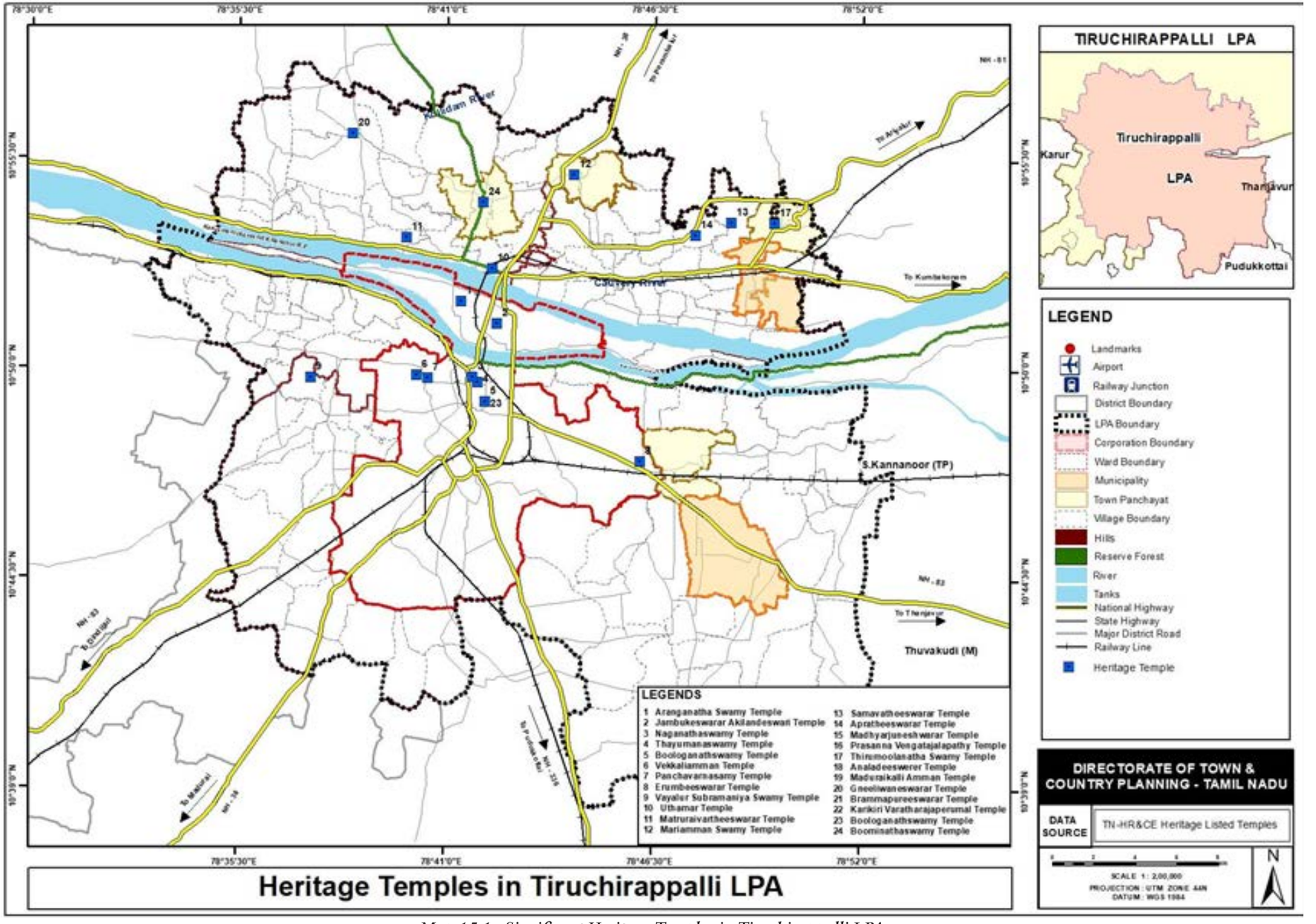
S. no	Temple Name	Temple Category 46(i/ii/iii),49	Location	Revenue village	Taluk
1	Arulmigu Aranganatha Swamy Temple, Srirangam	46(III)	South Uthra street, Srirangam -620006	Vellithirumuttham	Srirangam
2	Arulmigu Mariamman Swamy Temple, Samayapuram	46(III)	Samayapuram, Trichy-	Samayapuram	Mannachanallur
3	Arulmigu Vekkaliamman Temple	46(III)	Vekkaliamman kovil street -620003	Pandamangalam	Thiruchirapalli-West
4	Arulmigu Thayumanaswamy Temple, Rock Fort	46(III)	N.S.B Road Rock Fort -620002	Trichy Town	Tiruchirappalli-East
5	Arulmigu Jambukeswarar Akilandeswari Temple	46(III)	Thiruvanaikkaval -620005	Vellithirumuttham	Srirangam
6	Arulmigu Subramaniya Swamy Temple	46(III)	North Car Street, Kumaravayalur -620102	Kumaravayalur	Srirangam
7	Arulmigu Panchavarnasamy Temple, Woraiyur	46(II)	PVS koil Street -620003	Trichy Town	Tiruchirappalli-East
8	Arulmigu Uthamar Temple, Mannachanallur	46(III)	Sivan Kovil Street, No1. Tolgate -621216	Pitchandarkoil	Mannachanallur
9	Arulmigu Samavatheeswarar Temple, Thirumangalam	46(II)	Madavilaaham -621703	Thirumangalam	Lalgudi
10	Arulmigu Apratheeswarar Temple	46(I)	Vedaku Street -621703	Nagar	Lalgudi
11	Arulmigu Madhyarjuneshwarar Temple	46(III)	Devasthanam, Pettavaithalai -639112	Pettavaithalai	Srirangam
12	Arulmigu Prasanna Vengatajalapathy Temple,	46(III)	Perambalur Road, Sorathur-621002	Pachaperumalpatti North	Thuraiyur

S. no	Temple Name	Temple Category 46(i/ii/iii),49	Location	Revenue village	Taluk
13	Arulmigu Naganathaswamy Temple,	46(III)	Nandhikovil Street Rock Fort Area- 620002	Trichy Town	Tiruchirappalli-East
14	Arulmigu Boologanathswamy Temple	46(II)	E. Boulevard Road, Rock Fort Area- 620008	Trichy Town	Tiruchirappalli-East
15	Arulmigu Erumbeeswarar Temple	46(I)	Sannathi Street, Tiruverumbur-620013	Thiruverumbur	Thiruverumbur
16	Arulmigu Thirumoolanatha Swamy Temple	46(II)	Madavilakam Street, Poovalur-621712	Poovalur(East)	Lalgudi
17	Arulmigu Analadeeswerer Temple	46(II)	South Street, Thottiyam- 621215	Sithur	Thottiam
18	Arulmigu Maduraikalli Amman Temple	46(II)	Thottiyam – 621215	Sithur	Thottiam
19	Arulmigu Gneeliwaneswarar Temple	46(III)	Sannathi Street, Thiruppanjeeli – 621005	Thiruppanjeeli (North)	Mannachanallur
20	Arulmigu Brammapureeswarar Temple	46(III)	Eswaran Kovil street, Thirupattur -621105	Thirupattur	Mannachanallur
21	Arulmigu Matruraivartheeswarar Temple	46(II)	Sivan Kovil Street, Thirvasi - 621216	Thirvasi	Mannachanallur
22	Arulmigu Karikiri Varatharajaperumal Temple	46(II)	Marungapuri- 621308	Marungapuri	Marungapuri
23	Arulmigu Pundarikatcha Perumal Temple	Sub Temples	Anbil- 621009	L.Abisekapuiram	Lalgudi
24	Arulmigu Boominathaswamy Temple	46(I)	Temple Street, Mannachanallur-621005	Mannachanallur	Mannachanallur

Source: TN- HR&CE







Map 15.1: Significant Heritage Temples in Tiruchirappalli LPA



Figure 15.11 Clockwise from top: Aranganatha Swamy Temple, Thiruvarangam; Jambukeswarar Temple, Thiruvanaikovil; Mariamman Temple, Samayapuram; Erumbeeswarar Temple, Thiruverumbur;Vekkali Amman temple, Woraiyur; Arulmigu Thayumanaswamy Temple, Rock Fort, Thiruvellarai temple

Christianity

The distribution of Churches and other Christian institutions reflect the city's long-standing history as a centre for missionary activity and colonial-era development, with sites ranging from grand cathedrals to historic parochial schools. Table 15.4 & Map 15.2 outlines the Christian religious and educational landscape of Tiruchirappalli, showcasing a high density of heritage sites concentrated within the urban core and extending along key historical corridors. A few of the Significant churches identified in Tiruchirapalli LPA include:

- **St. John's Church and St. Paul's Church:** Established in 1812 to serve the British infantry, St. John's Church stands as a premier example of English Gothic architecture, featuring high vaulted ceilings and historic louvred windows. In the eastern sector, the mid-19th-century St. Paul's Church reflects a colonial-vernacular style, serving as a foundational site for early regional missions.

- **CSI Christ Church Fort (F. Schwartz Church):** the missionary Christian Friedrich Schwarz under the patronage of the Nawab of Arcot, established a Neo-Classical church in 1766. It is one of the oldest Protestant churches in India. Its proximity to the city's primary fortifications underscores its strategic and spiritual significance during the 18th-century colonial expansion.

- **St. Mary's Cathedral and St. John's Cathedral:** St. Mary's Cathedral is a monumental Gothic Revival landmark completed in 1916, distinguished by its towering twin spires and intricate stained-glass artistry that anchors the southern urban landscape. Complementing this is St. John's Cathedral, which features grand colonial proportions and serves as the primary ecclesiastical seat for the CSI Diocese.

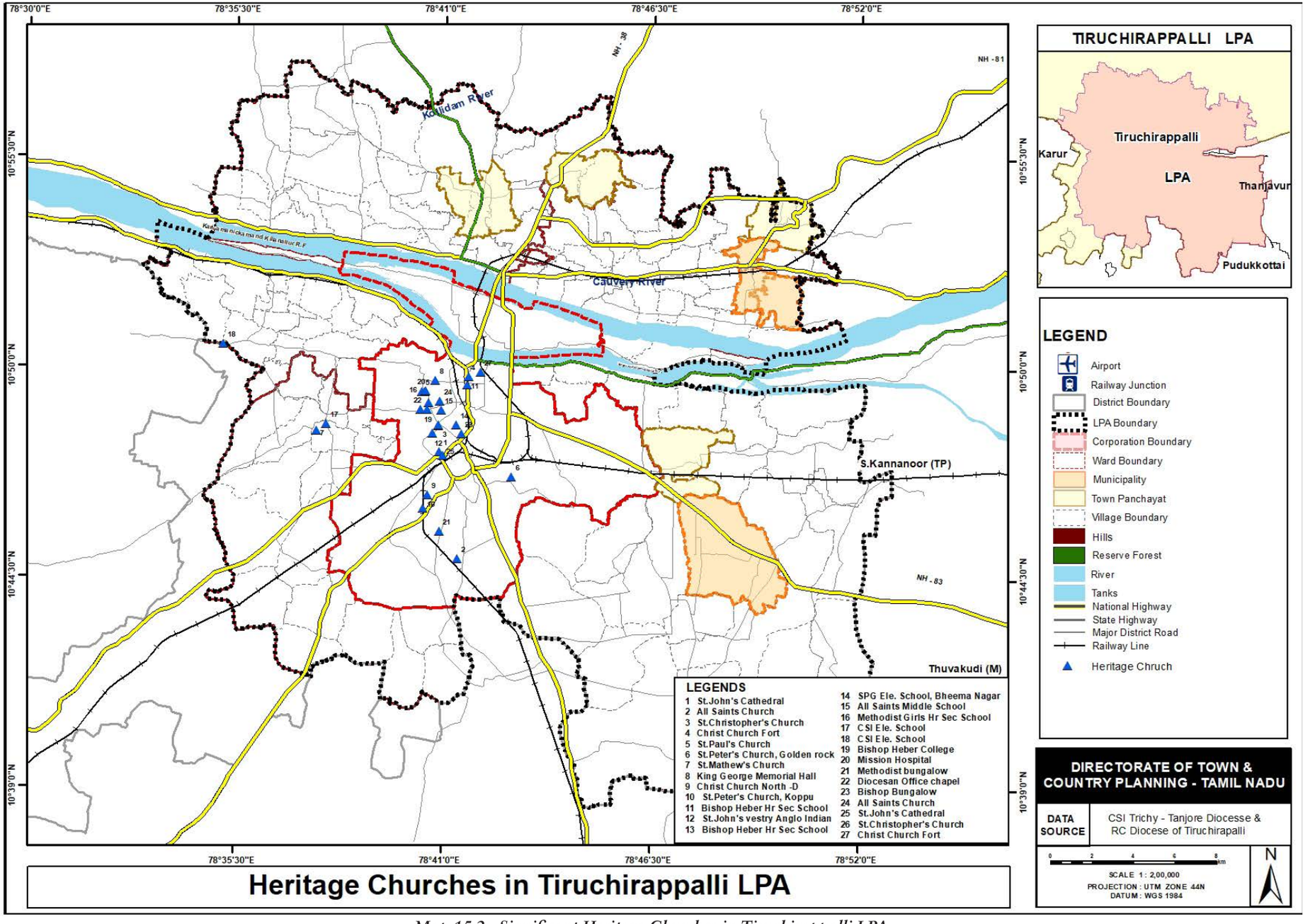
- **Bishop Heber College and Bishop Bungalow:** Tracing its academic heritage to mission schools founded in 1762, Bishop Heber College represents a long-standing intersection of higher education and religious history. Nearby, the late 19th-century Bishop Bungalow preserves colonial administrative architecture, characterized by its traditional Madras Terrace roofing and expansive wrap-around verandas.

- **St. Peter's Church, Golden Rock:** Constructed in the 1920s to support the burgeoning South Indian Railway community, St. Peter's Church features robust Romanesque brickwork. It remains a vital heritage site that highlights the social and industrial development of the eastern railway colony.

Table 15.4 lists down all the heritage churches within Tiruchirappalli LPA.

Table 15.4 Heritage Churches in Tiruchirappalli LPA

S. no	Property name	Establishment year/ Period of Construction	Typology	Revenue Village	Taluk
1	Bishop Heber Hr Sec School	1762	School	Trichy	Trichy
2	St.John's Anglo Indian Vestry	1763	School	Trichy	Trichy
3	Christ Church Fort	1766	Church	Trichy	Trichy
4	Christ Church Fort	1766	Cemetery	Trichy	Trichy
5	Diocesan Office chapel	1804	Chapel	Trichy	Trichy
6	St.John's Cathedral	1807	Cemetery	Trichy	Trichy
7	St.John's Cathedral	1816	Church	Trichy	Trichy
8	St.Christopher's Church	1849	Church	Trichy	Trichy
9	SPG Elementary School, Bheema Nagar	1849	School	Trichy	Trichy
10	St.Christopher's Church	1849	Cemetery	Trichy	Trichy
11	All Saints Middle School	1850	School	Trichy	Trichy
12	St.Mathew's Church	1886	Church	Allithurai	Trichy
13	CSI Elementary School	1892	School	Allithurai	Srirangam
14	All Saints Church	1895	Church	Trichy	Trichy



Map 15.2: Significant Heritage Churches in Tiruchirappalli LPA

S. no	Property name	Establishment year/ Period of Construction	Typology	Revenue Village	Taluk
15	All Saints Church	1895	Cemetery	Trichy	Trichy
16	Methodist Girls Hr Sec School	1905	School	Trichy	Trichy
17	Methodist bungalow	1905	Bungalow	Trichy	Trichy
18	Bishop Heber Hr Sec School	1906	School	Trichy	Trichy
19	Mission Hospital	1910	Hospital	Trichy	Trichy
20	King George Memorial Hall	1911	Parish Hall	Trichy	Trichy
21	Bishop Heber College	1926	College	Trichy	Trichy
22	St.Paul's Church	1932	Church	Trichy	Trichy
23	St.Peter's Church, Golden rock	1932	Church	Trichy	Trichy
24	Christ Church North	1932	Church	Trichy	Trichy
25	Bishop Bungalow	1933	Bungalow	Trichy	Trichy
26	St.Peter's Church	1940	Church	Koppu	Srirangam
27	CSI Elementary School	1940	School	Koppu	Srirangam

Source: CSI Diocese of Tiruchirappalli, Diocese of Tiruchirappalli (Roman Catholic)

Significant Islamic Sites

The Islamic cultural landscape of Tiruchirappalli dates back to the 8th century through a network of historic dargahs and mosques. The distribution of these sites across the Cauvery River basin highlights the city's historical evolution as a major centre for Sufism and trade in South India.

Key Islamic sites of Dargah and Pallivasal identified in Tiruchirappalli include:

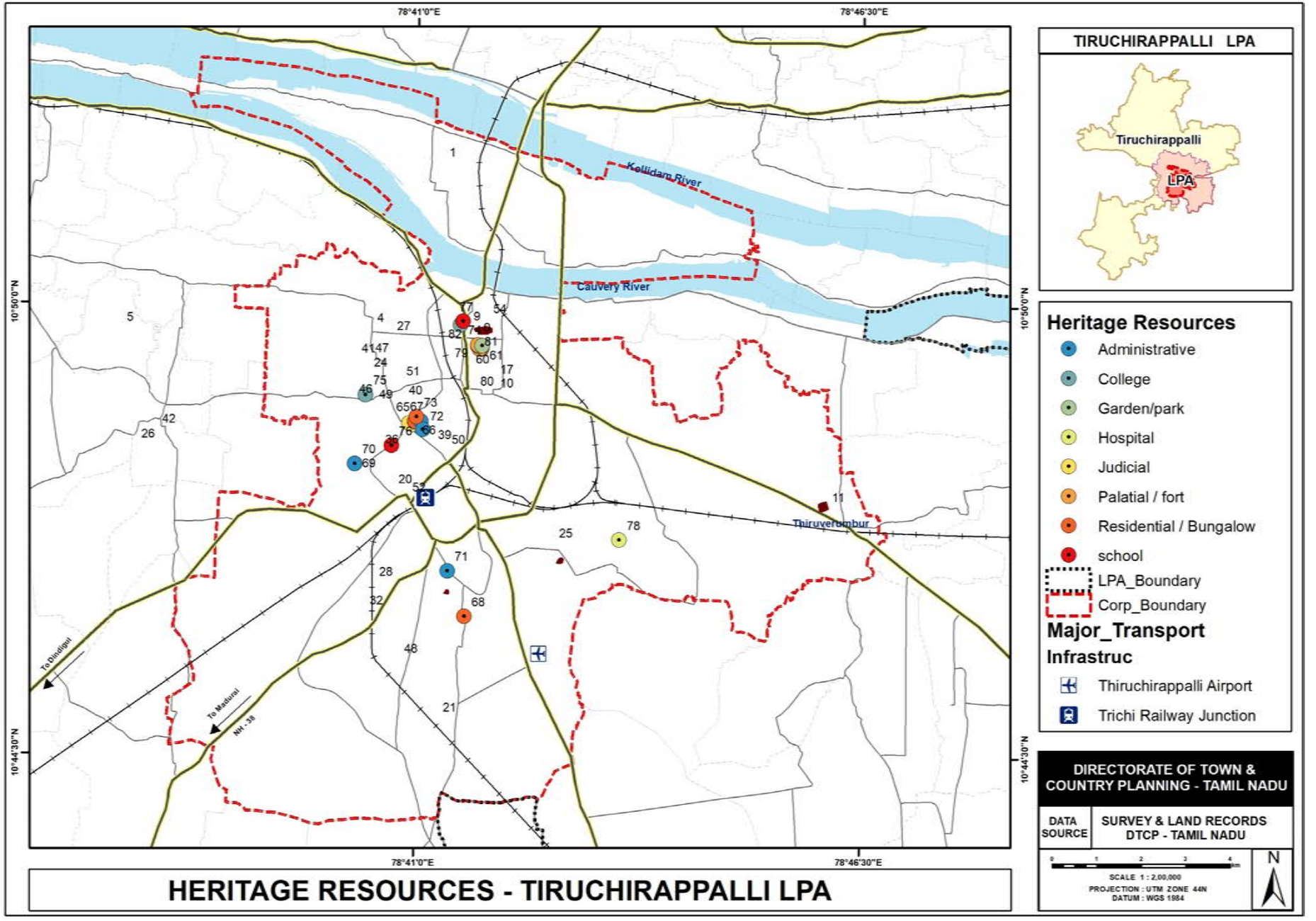
- **Hazrath Nathar Vali Dargah (Natharsha Pallivasal):** The Hazrath Nathar Vali Dargah, also known as Natharsha Pallivasal, is a 1,000-year-old Sufi shrine established over a repurposed ancient structural base, serving as a premier symbol of the city's spiritual antiquity and communal harmony. It is the final resting place of the Sufi saint Hazrath Nathar Vali, whose presence transformed the site into one of South India's most significant pilgrimage centres for devotees across all faiths.

- **Mohammedia Masjid:** Built by Mughal Emperor Nawab Asatullah Khan in 1765. Surviving for over 250 years, the mosque boasts of walls and pillars made of stones from Karnataka's Gulbarga district that were brought in by road, carried by elephants. The beauty of the structure is magnified by the fact that it's almost impossible to decipher how each stone is interlinked, adding to the old-world charm of the mosque. The prayer space and the outer Sehan are both 75 feet by 75 feet, highlighting the magnificent scale of the mosque. In addition, the garden pond here is India's unique feature, measuring 75 feet wide, 75 feet long and a staggering 75 feet deep. Truly, this mosque is a testament to Islamic and Mughal architectures, and a proud feature of Trichy's identity.

- **Old Mecca Pallivasal / Kalluppalli:** Built in 734 CE, (116 hijri year), this mosque features Dravidian architectural style with pillars (square at base and top, and octagonal at the middle), resembling a mandapam structure. Housing an ancient Arabic inscription placed above the Mihrab, this mosque preserves several pious graves, including those of Mohamed Ibrahim and Hazrat Haji Abdullah, and houses an antique copy of the Holy Quran.

- The **Hasan Bagh Mosque: A**lso known as the **Nawab Wallajah Mosque**, was constructed in the **18th century** endowed by H. H. Prince of Arcot **Muhammad Ali Khan Wallajah**. Architecturally, it blends with the urban fabric with key Islamic architectural elements, standing as a physical testimony to the **Nawab's era** in the Rock Fort area. Its significance lies in its historical role as a spiritual anchor for the Wallajah dynasty, securing their cultural presence within the city's urban fabric.

- The **Kajamalai Dargah**: The Dargah is the tomb of **Hazrat Kaja Syed Shahul Hameed**, established in the **early 18th century** (though its origins



Map 15.3: Other Heritage Resources in Tiruchirappalli LPA

trace back to the saint's arrival centuries prior) and serves as a vital symbol of the city's religious pluralism, attracting devotees of all faiths for its spiritual healing and communal harmony



Figure 15.12 Hazrat Kaja Syed Shahul Hameed Dargah & Mohamedia Masjid

Source: Trichy Tourism

Other Heritage Resources

Map 15.3 depicts the locations of administrative, educational, Royal & Palatial structures and Social Infrastructure elements that are heritage structures. This analysis provides a comprehensive overview of the historical development zones, growth vectors, and evolving urban functions that have cumulatively shaped the contemporary urban fabric of Tiruchirappalli.

Royal and Palatial Buildings

Unlike the widely dispersed religious sites, these buildings are highly concentrated within a central historic nucleus near the Cauvery River, reflecting a legacy of concentrated governance and public service. These landmarks often blend traditional regional aesthetics with colonial-era architectural influences, serving as a testament to the city's evolving socio-political history.

Rani Manammal Complex in Rock Fort:

The Rani Mangammal Palace complex, built in the mid-17th century by Chokkanatha Nayak, served as a Durbar Hall and royal residence when Tiruchirappalli was the Nayak capital. The architecture features a blend of original Nayaka elements, such as circular columns, arches, vaults, and intricate floral ceiling motifs, with later colonial-era additions. Notable structures include the Audience Hall, which features a vibrant circular dome on an octagonal base Figure 15.13.

Today, the complex has transitioned into a multi-use civic hub. Its remnant structures function as the Tiruchirappalli Government Museum, various government offices such as the Sub-register office Town Hall police station, and the Government Girls Higher Secondary School. The site also encompasses Coronation Park, inaugurated in 1901. Conservation efforts are ongoing to address significant issues like dampness, vegetation growth, and inappropriate modern interventions.



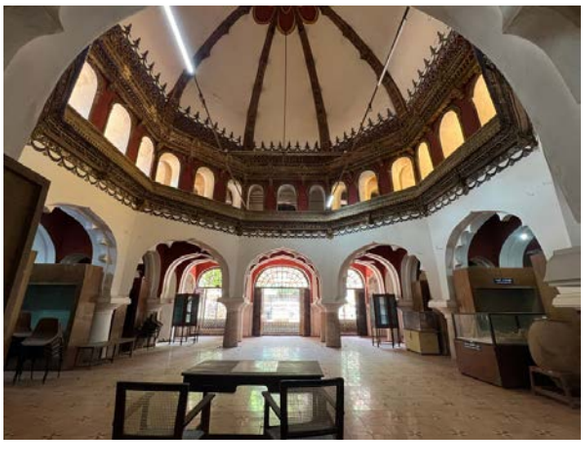




Figure 15.13 Aerial view of Rani Mangammal Palace Complex, Interior view of the District museum topped by Dome, Town Hall Police station

Educational Institutions

Tiruchirappalli is renowned as the "Oxford of the South" due to its high concentration of historic educational institutions, many established during the colonial period. Concentrated mainly in the central and southern parts of the city, these institutions highlight Trichy's long-standing role as a regional centre for education, intellectual growth, and social development, with heritage buildings reflecting diverse architectural styles. Key educational heritage sites identified include:

- **St. Joseph's College** Established in 1844 by the Jesuit Fathers and relocated to its current campus in 1883, this landmark institution is renowned for its monumental Italianate and Gothic architectural influences. The campus features grand arched corridors and the iconic Lawley Hall, which reflects the academic tradition and structural grandeur of one of India's oldest premier colleges.

- **National High School** Founded in 1886 as a pioneer of indigenous education in the city's core, this historic school represents the region's early movement toward formalized secondary education outside of missionary frameworks. Its architecture maintains a traditional academic aesthetic with sturdy masonry and high-ceilinged classrooms designed for the local climate.

- **Bishop Heber School:** Founded in 1762 by Christian Frederick Schwartz, Bishop Heber School is one of Tamil Nadu's oldest educational institutions. Its architectural centrepiece, the Devasikhamani Block (1914), was designed by Robert Fellowes Chisholm in the Indo-Saracenic style to honour the school's first Tamil headmaster. The block is a model of colonial-era climatic engineering, featuring high ceilings, arched corridors, and strategic ventilation. Built with a stone plinth, Dorman Long iron beams, and Burma teak, the structure is distinguished by its imported cast-iron spiral staircase, reflecting the superior craftsmanship of the early 20th century.

- **S.P.G. College (Bishop Heber)** Tracing its origins to the mission school founded by C.F. Schwarz in 1762, the collegiate site toward the western edge was formally established by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The heritage buildings are characterized by their simple yet dignified colonial brickwork, marking the long-standing integration of religious history with high-level academic instruction.

- **St. John's Vestry School** Dating back to 1763, this is one of the oldest schools in the city and was originally housed in the vestry of St. John's Church in the southern sector. Its architecture reflects a legacy of early missionary-led education, featuring classic colonial schoolhouse designs with wide porches and thick lime-mortar walls.

Administrative Buildings

The Judicial and Administrative Heritage of Tiruchirappalli, centres that transitioned from the seats of dynastic power to modern institutional landmarks are planned just at the edge of the cantonment abutting the Uyyakondan Canal edge, marking an apparent boundary of the then extent of the urban fabric of Tiruchirappalli. The city's administrative history is anchored by its evolution from a strategic Chola citadel and a Nayak capital to a prominent British

district headquarters. The concentration of these sites in the central urban area reflects a legacy of organized governance that has shaped the city's spatial development for centuries.

Key judicial and administrative heritage sites identified on the map include:

- **Tiruchirappalli District Court** Formally inaugurated in 1919, this monumental judicial landmark is a rare architectural tribute to the London District and Sessions Court. The structure is defined by its dignified colonial aesthetic, featuring soaring ceilings, heavy timbered courtrooms, and a grand facade that reflects the gravity of the legal system established during the British era.

- **Rani Mangammal Mahal (Old Collectorate)** This 17th-century palace, constructed during the Nayak dynasty, stands as a testament to the region's royal heritage before it was repurposed as the British Collector's office. The architecture is celebrated for its unique "elephant corridor," designed to accommodate royal processions, and its magnificent octagonal hall, which showcases the intricate masonry and cooling ventilation systems of the Nayak period.

- **City Municipal Corporation Headquarters** Serving as the central administrative hub for city governance, this institution is housed in a prominent three-story historic building. The structure exhibits classic mid-20th-century civic architecture, characterized by its wide corridors and rhythmic window placements, symbolizing the city's transition from colonial administration to modern municipal self-governance.

Social Infrastructure

Social Infrastructure sights have historically supported the city's public health, recreational, and high-level residential needs. These landmarks are primarily situated within the city's established central and western corridors, representing the social framework that evolved alongside the city's urban expansion. Key social infrastructure sites identified include:

- **Coronation Park:** At the center of the park, beneath a bower, stands a statue of Queen Victoria, indicating that the park was inaugurated in 1901 by R.H. Shipley, the Collector of Trichy. The park was established to commemorate the coronation of King Edward VII that year. Sponsored by the plantain brokers of the Teppakulam area, the park is densely populated with trees, remaining shaded for most of the day and hundreds of birds roost in the evenings (Figure 15.14).

- The **Thayumanaswamy Thaipoosam Mandapam** is a significant Dravidian-style structure situated on the south bank of the Cauvery. Historically, this ritual pavilion served as the focal point for the deity's

annual Thaipoosam visit and ritual bathing ceremonies. It features a traditional padithurai (bathing ghat), facilitating sacred immersion in the river. Today, the mandapam remains a vital component of the Tiruchirappalli's sacred geography, linking architectural heritage with enduring spiritual and ecological bonds (Figure 15.14).

- **Railway Hospital:** Located in the southern sector, this vital medical heritage site was originally established to cater to the extensive workforce of the South Indian Railway. The architecture is characterized by its long, airy pavilions and wide verandas typical of early 20th-century healthcare facilities, designed to prioritize natural ventilation and hygiene for the railway community.

- **Railway Mangalam:** Functioning as a prominent social gathering space within the historic railway colony district, this site represents the community-centric urban planning of the 1920s. The structure serves as an architectural anchor for the "Railway City," facilitating the social and cultural integration of the colony's residents through its spacious halls and communal design.



Figure 15.14 Coronation Park, Thaipoosa Mandapam on the South Bank of Cauvery

15.5.3 Intangible Cultural Heritage

The intangible cultural heritage of Tiruchirappalli is reflected in its vibrant festivals, temple rituals, folk arts, traditional crafts, and agrarian practices deeply connected to the Cauvery river. These living traditions continue to shape the city's cultural identity and community life across generations.

15.5.3.1 Festivals and Festivities

Pongal: A Harvest Celebration Rooted in the Cauvery's Agrarian Heartland

Pongal is celebrated with great vibrancy in Tiruchirappalli, reflecting the district's deep-rooted agrarian identity. Surrounded by the fertile plains of the

Cauvery River, Trichy's agrarian landscape makes the harvest festival especially significant, as it marks gratitude to nature, the sun, and farmers for a successful agricultural season. Villages and towns come alive with traditional rituals such as Pongal in vibrant traditional events, decorating homes with Kolams and worshipping cattle during Mattu Pongal.(Figure 15.15) The celebration strongly highlights Trichy's agrarian heritage, communal bonding and its enduring connection to agriculture as a way of life.



Figure 15.15 Pongal Celebrations at Holy Cross College & Elephant Pongal Day celebrated at the Elephant Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre

Source: Holy Cross College & The Hindu

Aadi Perukku: The Festival of Flowing Prosperity

Aadi Perukku is a culturally significant festival in Tiruchirappalli, deeply rooted in its riverine landscape shaped by the Cauvery River. Celebrated during the Tamil month of Aadi, the festival marks the rise of water levels in the Cauvery, symbolizing prosperity, fertility, and life. For Trichy's agrarian communities, Aadi Perukku is an expression of gratitude for timely monsoon flows that sustain agriculture, livelihoods, and the region's rich alluvial plains. Families gather along riverbanks to offer prayers, flowers, and traditional food, reinforcing the spiritual bond between people and the river. The festival highlights Trichy's identity as a river-dependent cultural landscape, where water is revered not just as a resource, but as a life-giving force central to tradition, ecology and collective well-being.

Aadi Perukku in Tiruchirappalli is prominently celebrated at key congregational spaces along the Cauvery (Figure 15.16), notably beneath major river bridges within the city and at the historic Amma Mandapam in Thiruvarangam, where large community gatherings take place along the riverbanks.

Vaikunta Ekadasi: The Cosmic Gateway of Thiruvarangam

Vaikunta Ekadasi is one of the most sacred festivals celebrated at the Sri Aranganatha Swamy Temple, Thiruvarangam, during the Tamil month of *Margazhi*. Dedicated to Lord Vishnu as Sri Aranganatha, this day symbolizes spiritual liberation and divine grace (Figure 15.17).

The highlight of the festival is the opening of the *Vaikunta Dwaram* (northern gateway) which is opened only once a year. Devotees believe that passing through this sacred gateway with devotion grants *moksha* (freedom) from the cycle of birth and rebirth. Lakhs of devotees observe fasting, prayers and night-long vigils to participate in this moment.

At Thiruvarangam, Vaikunta Ekadasi is not just a ritual but a cosmic experience where temple architecture, processions of *Namperumal* and Vaishnava traditions come together. The festival transforms Thiruvarangam into a living spiritual city, reinforcing its identity as the foremost of the 108 Divya Desams.

Thus, Vaikunta Ekadasi at Thiruvarangam stands as a powerful symbol of the soul's journey toward the divine, making the temple a true cosmic gateway between the earthly and the transcendental.



Figure 15.16 Aadi Perukku on the Ghats of Cauvery & Diety taken through Vaikunta Dwaram (Paramapadham Vasal)

Source: News18 Tamil Nadu & Call of the Vedas

Teppotsavam at Rock Fort, Trichy – Devotion afloat in Light and Tradition

The Teppotsavam (Float Festival) in Tiruchirappalli is a vibrant and spiritually significant annual celebration held at the Sri Thayumanavar Temple, located within the historic Rock Fort complex. During the festival, the processional deity is taken in a beautifully decorated float and ceremoniously floated on the temple tank, accompanied by Vedic chants, devotional music and illuminated surroundings.

Situated against the majestic Rock Fort hill, the event symbolizes divine grace,

harmony between nature and faith, and the rich cultural heritage of Trichy. The festival draws large numbers of devotees and visitors, transforming the Rock Fort area into a glowing hub of devotion, tradition, and celebration.

Poo Choridhal: The Fasting Goddess of Samayapuram

Poo Choridhal is a unique and sacred ritual of the Sri Mariamman Temple at Samayapuram, near Tiruchirappalli. It highlights Goddess Mariamman as a powerful guardian deity associated with health, protection from disease, and divine grace.

The ritual symbolizes intense devotion and self-discipline, where the goddess is adorned with flowers while devotees observe strict fasting and vows (vrathams). Unlike festive celebrations, Poo Choridhal is marked by austerity and spiritual restraint, reflecting the ascetic nature of the goddess. This observance reinforces Mariamman's identity as a fasting goddess, believed to alleviate illness, remove misfortune, and protect devotees. Rooted in Tamil folk traditions, Poo Choridhal is both a personal and collective act of faith, preserving centuries-old cultural and spiritual practices.



Figure 15.17 Trichy's Annual Poochorithal festival, Samaypuram & Kuttikudi Thiruvizha

Image credits: The Hindu & alamy.com

Kuttikudi Thiruvizha

Kuttikudi Thiruvizha is a traditional festival dedicated to the local guardian deity Kuzhumayee Amman, celebrated during February–March in Puthur, Tiruchirappalli. The festival unfolds over nearly a month, beginning with ritual preparations such as Kappu Kattudhal and gradually progressing through a series of religious and community events. The celebrations culminate on the main festival day, marked by vibrant rituals and large public participation. Significantly, the Kuzhumayee Amman Temple is situated along the banks of the **Uyyakondan Canal**, highlighting the strong connection between local worship practices and Trichy's historic water landscape.

St. Lourdes Church – Adoration Day & Festival Procession

St. Lourdes Church holds devotional processions on Adoration Day and during the September festival, where the Blessed Sacrament and the statue of Our Lady of Lourdes are taken through nearby streets. Marked by prayers and hymns, the procession reflects deep faith, unity, and the church's importance as a centre of worship and community life.

Syncretic Festivities at Adaikkala Matha Church in Periyavarseeli & Navalurpkuttapattu

The churches dedicated to Adaikala Madha (Our Lady of Refuge) in Periyavarseeli and Navalurkuttapattu serve as vital spiritual landmarks in the Tiruchirappalli region, blending religious devotion with distinct local traditions.

In Periyavarseeli, located along the Lalgudi route, the church is renowned for its grand Ther Festival (Chariot Procession) held annually in honour of Mother Mary. During this celebration, a beautifully decorated chariot carries the idol through the streets, drawing thousands of devotees who offer prayers and fulfill vows.

Conversely, the church at Navalurkuttapattu is famous for its association with Jallikattu. Organized as part of the church festival celebrations, this traditional bull-taming event reflects the unique cultural synthesis of the region, where religious feast days are marked by local heroic sports. Both sites exemplify the "layered identity" of Tiruchirappalli, where Christian liturgical traditions and Tamil cultural practices coexist, sustaining a vibrant communal heritage (Figure 15.18).



Figure 15.18 Ther Festival at Periyavarseeli and Jallikattu organised by the Church

source:Social Media pages of the Churches

Festivals in Woraiyur – A Historic Cultural Nucleus of the Chola Period

Woraiyur, one of the oldest inhabited settlements in Tiruchirappalli served as the capital of the early Cholas until the 3rd century CE and held great prominence during the Sangam period. Renowned for its political authority, thriving trade, and cultural vitality, Woraiyur was a key urban centre that shaped early Tamil civilization. Its historical importance has deeply influenced local traditions since ages, making the town a vibrant hub of festivals and ritual practices as listed in Table 15.5.

Table 15.5 Significant festivals in Woraiyur

Temple	Festival Name	Festival Month	Celebration Style	Duration
Vekkali Amman	Chithirai Thiruvizha	Chithirai (Apr–May)	Car Festival: The deity is taken in a grand procession on a Golden Chariot through the streets of Woraiyur.	10 Days
	Panguni Poochoridal	Panguni (Mar–Apr)	Flower Festival: Devotees carry baskets of flowers in processions to shower the roofless deity.	1 Day
	Sarva Chandi Homam	Avani (Aug–Sept)	Fire Ritual: Elaborate sacrificial prayers (Homam) performed for universal peace and protection.	5 Days
Nachiyar Koil	Serthi Sevai	Panguni (Mar–Apr)	Divine Procession: Lord Namperumal from Thiruvarangam crosses the Cauvery in a golden palanquin to meet Kamalavalli Nachiyar.	1 Day (The main reunion)
	Thiruppaan Alvar Jayanthi	Karthigai (Nov–Dec)	Recitation & Procession: Chanting of Amalanaathipiraan and a formal procession to honor the saint's birth.	10 Days

Temple	Festival Name	Festival Month	Celebration Style	Duration
Nachiyar Koil	Teppa Utsavam	Masi (Feb–Mar)	Float Festival: The processional deities are taken on a decorated raft in the temple tank (Kamala Pushkarini).	7 Days
Panchavarnaswamy	Vaikasi Brahmotsavam	Vaikasi (May–June)	Grand Utsavam: Daily processions on different vahanams (vehicles) like the Bull (Nandi) and Horse.	10 Days
Thanthoneeswarar	Bangle Festival (Valaikappu)	Thai (Jan–Feb)	Ritual Offering: Special bangles are offered to the Goddess, commemorating the legend of Shiva as a midwife.	1 Day

15.5.3.2 Festivals involving Procession (Veethi Ula)

Tiruchirappalli's calendar is defined by an unbroken sequence of festivals that transform its streets into living theatres of devotion, vibrancy, and social exchange. Across the year, every month is marked by processions, rituals, and celebrations that engage the entire city, bringing together temple, street, and neighbourhood in a shared cultural rhythm. This continuum of festivities ensures that the sacred and the civic remain intertwined, with the city's spatial and temporal order deeply shaped by its religious calendar.

The processional tradition, known locally as Ula, plays a central role in the cultural celebrations. Deities from the temples and other shrines are ceremonially taken out on chariots or palanquins to traverse the "Mada veedhi"s (temple streets) and beyond, symbolically visiting their devotees rather than remaining confined to the sanctum. These processions not only reassert the centrality of various religious landmarks' in the life of Tiruchirappalli but also animate the urban fabric, ensuring that every street becomes part of the ritual landscape. Each month's celebrations follow a thematic rhythm tied to seasonal, agricultural, and mythological associations

Table 15.6 Festivals involving Procession

S.No.	Festival Name	Religion	Time of the year
1	Lourdes Church Feast	Christian	February (~ 11th Feb)
2	St. Mary's Cathedral Feast	Christian	September (8th Sept)
3	Good Friday Procession (Way of the Cross)	Christian	Easter Season (Mar–Apr)
4	St. John's Vestry Annual Walk	Christian	Varies
5	Serthi Sevai (Panguni Uthiram)	Hindu	Panguni (Mar–Apr)
6	Chithirai Car Festival (Rock Fort)	Hindu	Chithirai (Apr–May)
7	Vekkali Amman Ther Festival	Hindu	Chithirai (Apr–May)
8	Panguni Poochoridal	Hindu	Panguni (Mar–Apr)
9	Teppa Thiruvizha (Float Festival)	Hindu	Masi (Feb–Mar)
10	Vaikunta Ekadashi (Thiruvarangam overflow)	Hindu	Margazhi (Dec–Jan)
11	Aadi Perukku	Hindu	Aadi (July–Aug)
12	Navaratri Golu Processions	Hindu	Purattasi (Sept–Oct)
13	Annual Urs (Sandanakoodu)	Islamic	Ramzan month (Variable)
14	Muharram Procession	Islamic	Muharram (Variable)
15	Milad-un-Nabi	Islamic	Rabi' al-awwal (Variable)
16	Gandhi Market "Kumbabishekam" Anniversaries	Inter-faith	Varies

15.5.3.3 **Arts & Crafts**

As a vital cultural gateway to the Cauvery Delta, Tiruchirappalli (Trichy) maintains a sophisticated artisan ecosystem where ancient temple traditions converge with vibrant cottage industries. The city's identity is deeply intertwined with its metalwork, particularly in the crafting of brass and bronze. Skilled artisans in the Tiruchirappalli and Thiruvarangam areas are renowned for their intricate brass miniatures and the production of Kuthuvilakku (Figure 15.19), the traditional oil lamps central to South Indian spiritual life. Furthermore, the region preserves the prestigious "lost-wax" casting method to produce bronze icons with extremely intricate details, upholding a metallurgical legacy that has defined the Tamil Nadu craft landscape for centuries.



Figure 15.19 Making of Kuthuvilaku & Stone carving in Woraiyur

source: swadeshonline.com & The Hindu

The textile industry remains a cornerstone of Trichy's heritage, characterized by a diverse range of handloom and decorative fabric arts. The city is a noted centre for high-quality cotton and silk-cotton sarees, alongside the intricate traditions of Batik and Kalamkari. A specialized highlight of the region is the Applique work from nearby Lalgudi. This technique, which involves stitching fabric layers to create complex decorative patterns, is essential for creating the ceremonial umbrellas and ornate wall hangings used in temple processions.

In addition to textiles and metals, Trichy serves as a significant hub for religious and decorative arts that cater to both pilgrims and connoisseurs. While neighbouring Thanjavur is the birthplace of the gold-leaf Tanjore painting, Trichy has evolved into a primary centre for its production and trade. The city also hosts unique niche crafts, such as Pith work carving of delicate temple models from the soft core of the pith plant and traditional stone carving. In the latter, modern-day Sthapathis (sculptors) continue the architectural legacy of the Chola and Nayak dynasties by carving granite into monumental statues and pillars.

The local economy is further bolstered by specialized crafts that showcase the region's versatility. Trichy has long been recognized for its gem-cutting and polishing industry, particularly for synthetic and semi-precious stones. Other significant local outputs include the weaving of eco-friendly Korai grass mats and elaborate wood carving. These woodworkers are responsible for the massive, ornate temple doors and the Vahanams, or ritual vehicles, that are centrepiece features of the region's frequent religious festivals.

The arts and crafts of Tiruchirappalli can be explored in the "Poompuhar Sales Showroom" along the W. Boulevard road and also be seen along the "Chinna Kadai Street" as a street shopping scenario.

15.5.3.4 Geographical Identification Tag

Tiruchirappalli district possesses a diverse portfolio of GI-tagged products that reflect its historical significance as a centre of trade, agriculture and craftsmanship. These tags provide a legal framework for protecting traditional knowledge and offer a unique branding opportunity for the district's economic development.

Table 15.7 GI Products of Trichy District

S.No.	Name of The GI Tagged Product	Significance	Clusters
1.	Woraiyur Cotton Saree	Significant for their fine handwoven craftsmanship and breathable fabric	Woraiyur, Manamedu, Kottathur and Paithamparai.
2.	Manapparai Murukku	Valued for its unique taste, artisanal preparation and strong cultural identity.	Manapparai
3.	Trichinopoly Cigar	Represents Tiruchirappalli's traditional craftsmanship long-standing tobacco-rolling tradition Strong international reputation & Historically favoured by world leaders like Winston Churchill	Woraiyur

Woraiyur Cotton Saree (Handicraft)

Woraiyur was the ancient capital of the early Cholas. The weaving tradition here is immortalized in Tamil literature (e.g., *Silapathikaram*) and was even used during the British Raj to produce fine medical dressings. It is known for high thread counts (80s count) and a lightweight, breathable texture (Figure 15.20). It features the distinctive Korvai border (where the border and body are woven separately and joined) and geometric motifs like mango, bangle, and pearl designs.

Primary production centres that can be identified as weaving clusters include Woraiyur, Manamedu, Kottathur and Paithamparai.

Trichinopoly Cigar

Trichinopoly Cigar is a traditional hand-rolled cheroot originating from Tiruchirappalli (Figure 15.20). Renowned since the colonial era for its distinctive aroma, craftsmanship, and quality, it earned a strong international reputation during the 19th and early 20th centuries and historically favoured by world leaders like Winston Churchill.

The cigar received the Geographical Indication (GI) tag in December 2025, which legally protects its name and authenticity. This recognition helps preserve cultural heritage, prevent imitation and support local artisans by safeguarding their traditional knowledge and livelihoods.

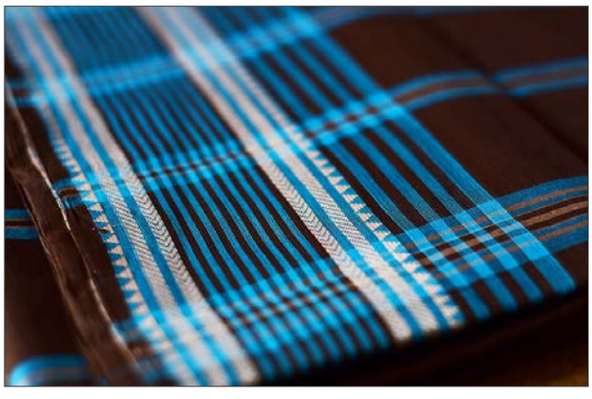




Figure 15.20 Woraiyur Cotton Saree & Trichinopoly Cigars

Source: Gaatha Store & https://www.cigarslounge.co.in/

15.6 Ownership & Management of Heritage Resources

15.6.1 Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

There are 3 archaeological sites in the Tiruchirappalli District. These are monuments of National importance. These sites reflect the city's layered history from early rock-cut architecture and medieval temple traditions to Nayak and colonial-period interventions. The Monuments listed are protected and preserved as outlined in the The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Site and Remains Act 1958 AMASR (Amendment & Validation) 2010. depict the sites of national importance under the purview of Archaeological Survey of India within Tiruchirappalli district and LPA respectively. Map 15.4 and Table 15.8 lists the archaeological sites under the purview of ASI in Tiruchirappali LPA.

15.6.1.1 Pallava Cave Temple Inscriptions, Rock Fort

Several rock-cut inscriptions carved into the cave walls at Rock Fort record Pallava patronage and religious endowments. These inscriptions provide

valuable historical evidence of early Tamil script, temple administration, and socio-political conditions. They enhance the archaeological and epigraphical importance of the cave complex.

15.6.1.2 Lower Cave (Thayumanaswamy Cave Temple)

The lower cave temple at Rock Fort is dedicated to Lord Shiva and showcases early Dravidian rock-cut architectural features. The cave contains a sanctum, pillared hall, and inscriptions attributed to Pallava rulers. It remains a significant living heritage site, closely associated with festivals and ritual processions.

15.6.1.3 Upper Cave (Ucchi Pillayar Cave Shrine)

Located near the summit of Rock Fort Hill, this cave shrine represents a later phase of rock-cut religious activity. Though modest in scale, it holds immense ritual importance due to its elevated sacred location. The cave continues to function as an active pilgrimage site, reinforcing the continuity of worship traditions.

15.6.1.4 Rock Fort Cave Temples (Malai Kottai)

The Rock Fort Hill houses some of the earliest rock-cut cave temples in Tamil Nadu, dating to the Pallava period (6th–7th century CE). These caves exhibit finely carved pillars, inscriptions, and shrine chambers dedicated to Shiva and Vishnu. They served as early centres of worship and later formed the nucleus for the development of the Thayumanaswamy and Ucchi Pillaiyar temples.

15.6.1.5 Thiruverumbur Rock-Cut Cave

Though primarily known for the Erumbeeswarar Temple, the Thiruverumbur hill exhibits early rock-cut features and natural caves adapted for religious use. These elements reflect early Saivite worship practices and the integration of natural rock formations into sacred architecture. The hill continues to retain ritual and cultural significance.

Table 15.8 Sites in Tiruchirappalli District under the purview of Archaeological Survey of India

S. no	Monument Name	Locality	Location
1	Erumbeeswarar Kovil (Siva temple)	Thiruverumbur	Within LPA
2	Fort Gateway (Main Guard Gate)	Rock Fort	Within LPA
3a	Lower Cave	Rock Fort	Within LPA

S. no	Monument Name	Locality	Location
3b	Path leading to the site in front of the lower cave	Rock Fort	Within LPA
3c	Path leading to the upper cave	Rock Fort	Within LPA
3d	Site in front of the lower cave	Rock Fort	Within LPA
3e	Upper cave	Rock Fort	Within LPA

Source: ASI Trichy Circle

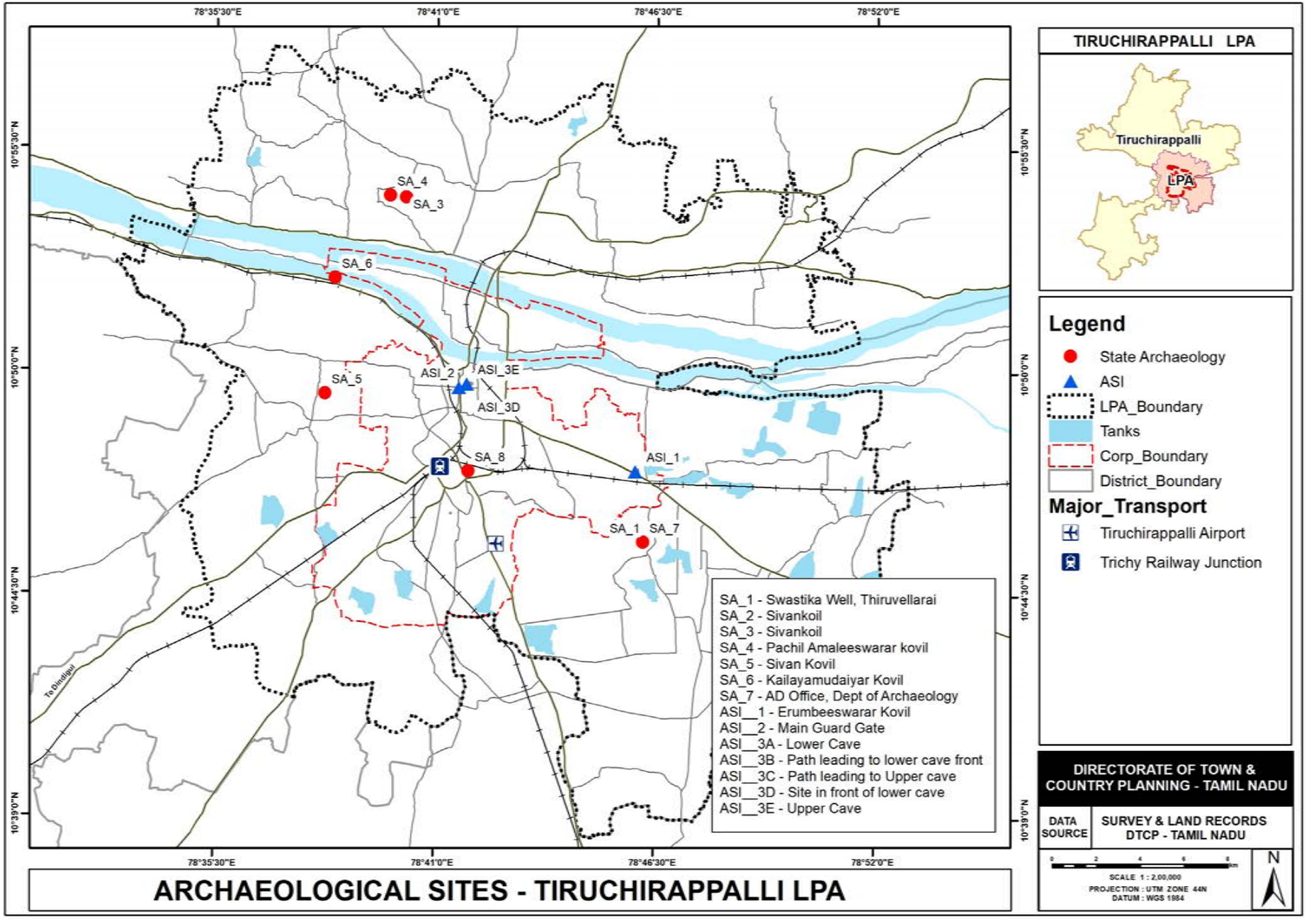
15.6.2 Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology

Similar to Archaeological survey of India's management of archaeological sites in Tiruchirappalli District, Tamilnadu state Department of Archaeology has 8 different sites under its purview. Table 15.9 and Map 15.4 lists the sites of regional importance under the purview of State Archaeology Department of Tamil Nadu within Tiruchirappalli district and LPA respectively.

Table 15.9 Sites in Tiruchirappalli District under the purview of TN-Department of State Archaeology

S. no	Name	Type of Monument	Location
1	Swastika Well	Tank	Thiruvellarai
2	Sivankoil	Temple	Alambakkam
3	Sivankoil	Temple	Alagiamanavalam (Gopurapatti)
4	Pachil Amaleeswarar Sivankoil	Temple	Alagiamanavalam
5	Agastheeswarar Temple	Temple	Perungudi
6	Sivankoil	Temple	Pazhur
7	Sri Kailayamudaiyar Koil	Temple	Cholamadevi
8	Department of Archaeology AD Office	Government Office (Private Building)	Haneefa Colony

Source: TN- State Archaeology Department



Map 15.4 Sites under the purview of ASI and TN- State Archaeology Department

15.6.3 Hindu Religious & Cultural Endowments Department

The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (HR&CE) department is the government body responsible for the administration and supervision of numerous temples in Tiruchirappalli, a city renowned as the temple city. The department's role is crucial in ensuring the financial, cultural, and spiritual integrity of the temples, mandapams, Nandhavanams, temples tanks and associated temple lands.

The HR&CE's responsibilities are multifaceted. It oversees the management of temple assets, including land and property, to ensure their use is only for religious and charitable purposes. Furthermore, it is responsible for the conservation and maintenance of these historic temple structures, protecting them from decay and encroachment. Conservation and Maintenance Manual of Temples under HR&CE is a (working draft) guiding the conservation policies and principles, structural aspects, maintenance protocols to be followed in the temples. In essence, the HR&CE department acts as a custodian, ensuring that Tiruchirappalli's rich temple heritage remains vibrant and accessible to devotees and tourists alike. The most prominent temples under the department's purview are the iconic Arulmigu Aranganatha Swamy Temple (Thiruvarangam), Arulmigu Mariamman Temple (Samayapuram), Arulmigu Thayumanaswamy Temple (Rock Fort), Arulmigu Jambukeswarar Akilandeswari Temple (Thiruvanaikoil) and Vekkaliamman temple (Woraiyur). The department also oversees the proper conduct of daily rituals, month long festivals such as the famous Vaikunda Ekadeshi, Poo Chorithal and Theppostavam festival.

The department manages 2,441 temples and their associated endowments in the district of which 417 (17.08 %) are located within the LPA. Table 15.10 outlines Temples and endowments under HR & CE purview categorized by Revenue generated annually. Their annual revenue as outlined in the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959, categorizes the temples.

Table 15.10 Temples and endowments under HR & CE purview categorized by Revenue generated

Section of Act	Revenue Category	Temples within LPA	Temples in the District#	% of Sites within LPA
46(iii)	> ₹ 10,00,000	14	17	90.47%
46(ii)	> ₹ 2,00,000 upto ₹10,00,000	18	25	76.9 %
46(i)	> ₹10,000 upto ₹2,00,000	88	283	31 %
49	<= ₹10,000	846	2,116	40.1 %
	Total	966	2,441	39.56 %

Source: TN- HR & CE

15.6.4 Tamil Nadu Waqf Board

The Tamil Nadu Waqf Board is a statutory body responsible for the management and administration of properties/ endowments donated by Muslims for religious, educational, and charitable purposes. Its role is crucial in ensuring that these properties, known as Waqfs, are used for their intended benefit. Table 15.11 lists down all the types of properties under the purview of TN-Waqf board.

Table 15.11 Properties and sites under Waqf Board's purview

S. no	Type	Counts within LPA	Total Nos in the District	% of Sites within LPA
1	Masjid	17	20	85 %
2	Dargah	15	20	75 %
3	Burial Ground (Registered)	18	20	90 %
4	Janda	16	20	80 %
5	Ashurkhana	8	12	66.6 %
6	Madrasa	8	14	57.1 %

Source: TN- Waqf Board

15.6.5 Department of Art & Culture

The Directorate of Art and Culture is dedicated to preserving and promoting the rich cultural heritage of Tamil Nadu. It coordinates various government schemes to support a wide range of art forms, including music, dance, drama, and folk arts. The department works to encourage and provide opportunities for artists, educate the younger generation, and make these ancient traditions accessible to the public.

Regional Art and Cultural Centres (RACC) to implement various schemes and activities of the department, seven Regional Art and Cultural Centres have been created under Assistant Directors. They organize art competitions, cultural events, art training, painting sculpture exhibitions, dance, drama and music festivals in the Regions. They also co-ordinate the administrative works of District Art Societies, District Music Schools, Folk Artistes Welfare Board and Tamil Nadu Eyal Isai Nataka Manram.

Table 15.12 Department of Art & Culture Schemes to Aid Artist & Craftsperson

Scheme	Established in	Focus Area	Key Schemes / Activities
Eyal Isai Nataka Manram	1955 (renamed 1973)	Performing arts – literature, music, theatre, dance, folk arts	• Kalaimamani Awards • Grants for drama, dance-drama, folk artists • Book publication support • Cultural exchange (inter-state & international)
Folk Artistes Welfare Board	2007	Welfare & social security for folk artists	• Marriage, education, childbirth, spectacles, natural/accidental death aid
Jawahar Siruvar Manram	1979	Children's arts education (5–16 years)	• Training in dance, drama, crafts, yoga • District/state-level competitions • Summer/winter camps • National Bal Shree Award participation
Oviya Nunkalai Kuzhu	1975 (Dept. 2008)	Fine arts – painting, sculpture, printmaking	• Kalaichemmal Awards • State-level art exhibitions • Scholarships for BFA/MFA students • Financial aid for one-man & group shows

Source: Department of Art & Culture

Distribution of Performance Arts

The artist distribution in Tiruchirappalli as shown in Figure 15.21 that Classical traditions dominate, accounting for nearly 50% of practitioners, while Folk arts make up the rest. Within Folk forms, dance and instrumental traditions such as Parai, Oyilattam, Karagattam, and Silambattam hold a significant share, reflecting the strong community-oriented and performance-driven culture of the region. Classical arts, including Bharatanatyam, Nadaswaram, and Carnatic music, remain central to temple rituals and cultural festivals, sustaining Tiruchirappalli's deep-rooted spiritual and artistic heritage. This balance highlights how Tiruchirappalli thrives as a cultural hub where devotional classical traditions and vibrant folk practices coexist.

The Tamil Nadu Department of Art and Culture plays a key role in sustaining these traditions. Through initiatives such as Artist Identity Cards & Recognition, Welfare Schemes, grants and Scholarships, Cultural Festivals and Competitions and Training Centres that both classical and folk artists receive recognition, livelihood support, and platforms to showcase their skills, thereby preserving the cultural continuum while adapting to contemporary needs.

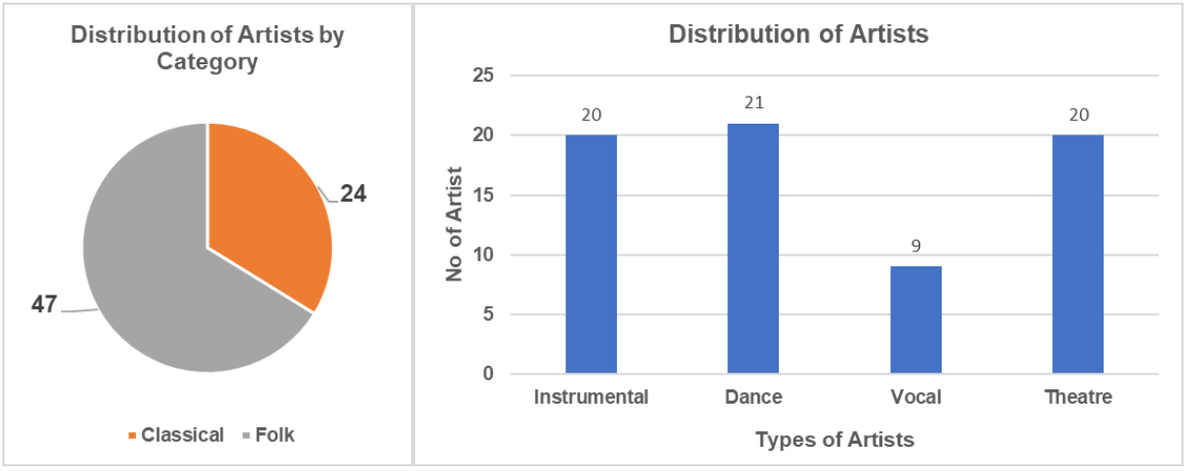


Figure 15.21 Distribution of Artist by Type and category of performance

Source: TN-Department of Art & Culture

15.6.6 Department of Handlooms, Handicrafts, Textiles and Khadi

The Department of Handlooms, Handicrafts, Textiles and Khadi is a government body dedicated to the promotion and preservation of traditional crafts. Through its various initiatives, it supports artisans and weavers by providing them with crucial infrastructure and employment opportunities. A key component of its work is the operation of Poompuhar, which includes a Sales showroom in Singarathope that provides a direct outlet for customers to purchase authentic handcrafted goods. These centres are instrumental in providing regular employment to artisans ensuring a steady income and the continuation of these traditional skills. Figure 15.21 outlines the distribution of registered artists in Handicrafts.

This facility provides shared resources and modern equipment, helping artisans to improve their productivity and the quality of their products. Additionally, the department is committed to skill development through various programs. It organizes Training Schemes / Workshops for Brass lamp and Brass artware, as well as Design Development workshops. These initiatives are crucial for helping artisans refine their techniques and create contemporary designs that appeal to a wider target market.

The department also focuses on creating effective marketing channels for artisans. The department's commitment also extends to Handloom Production Centres in Tiruchirappalli, Manachanallur and Lalgudi that supports the production of this traditional fabric.

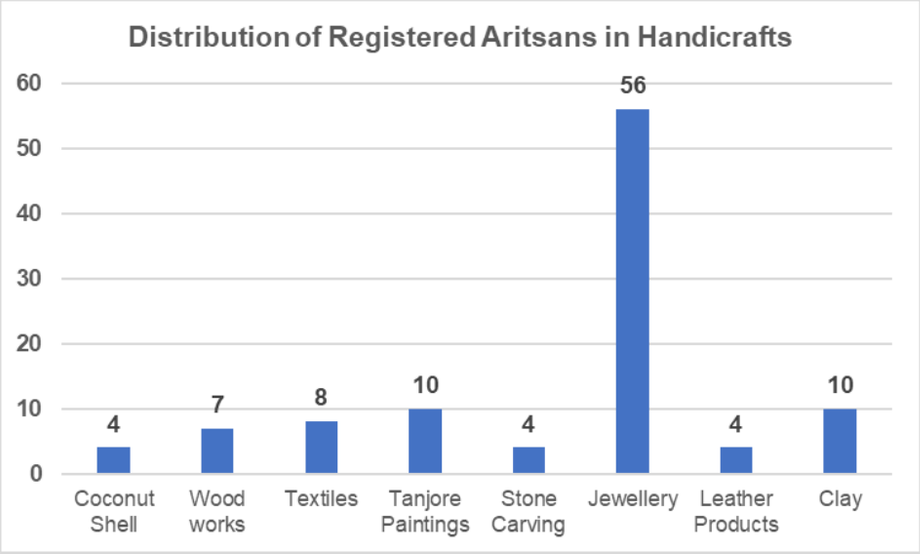


Figure 15.22 Distribution of Registered Artisans in Handicrafts

The Tamil Nadu Department of Handlooms' 2022–23 Action Plan aims to strengthen the handloom sector through infrastructure development, skill enhancement, market expansion, and welfare support. A key highlight is the Trichy Mega Handloom Cluster, envisioned as a large-scale, sustainable production hub to improve productivity and secure weavers' livelihoods through cluster-based interventions.

The plan emphasizes infrastructure support by establishing common work sheds, upgrading looms under the Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata scheme, and conducting diagnostic studies. Skill upgradation and design development are supported through designer engagement and wage compensation during training. Marketing initiatives include exhibitions, product diversification, and promotion through platforms like Loomworld. Additionally, weaver welfare is strengthened through schemes such as the Distribution of Sarees and Dhoties and health insurance coverage.

15.6.7 Department of Museums

15.6.7.1 Rani Mangammal Museum:

The Government Museum was established in 1983 by the State Department of Museums at Cantonment as a Principle of the Government of Tamil Nadu to make it mandatory to have a museum in every district. Later in 1997, this museum was moved to Rani Mangammal Darbar Hall in the Mangammal Palace complex. Present location (Figure 15.23) is a monument that was built during the rule of the Chokkanatha Nayak. The museum is currently being conserved and maintained by the Public Works Department.

The Government Museum in Tiruchirappalli houses rich indoor and outdoor exhibits showcasing the region's cultural, historical, and ecological heritage. Indoor galleries feature prehistoric tools, megalithic sculptures, stone-age inscriptions, ancient carvings, Chola-era coins, currencies, Tanjore paintings, rare documents, fossils, palm-leaf manuscripts, and weapons from the period of Hyder Ali. A major highlight is the collection of stunning sculptures of Gautama Buddha, Mahavira, Lord Vishnu, and other deities, along with detailed wooden carvings and models of Rock Fort Temple, Thiruvarangam Temple, and a Great Ship. The museum also includes dedicated sections on tribal life from Pachamalai and Kolli Hills and an Ecology Gallery displaying rare insects, birds, and mammals, making it valuable for students and researchers.



Figure 15.23 Rani Mangammal Museum

15.6.8 Public Works Department

The Public Works Department (PWD) plays a key role in conserving and maintaining Tiruchirappalli's heritage buildings. These structures, ranging from palaces and offices to colleges and churches, embody centuries of history. Many remain in active use, while some abandoned sites highlight the need for renewed focus on adaptive reuse and preservation. Table 15.13 is a draft list of Heritage buildings in Tiruchirappalli District prepared by PWD.

Table 15.13 Table Heritage Buildings list (Draft) by PWD

S .no	Name	Building	Type	Location
1	Rani Mangammal Place Campus, Town Hall, Tiruchirappalli	Government Girls's Higher Secondary School, Town Hall	School	Townhall St, Singarathope
2		Sub Registrar office, Townhall	Office	
3		Town hall police station	Police station	
4		Old Village Assistant Association Building	Office	
5		Tiruchirappalli Government Museum	Museum	
6		Local Fund Audit office	Office	
7		Coronation park	Park	
8	Tiruchirappalli Munsif court complex	Principal District and Sessions Court	Court	Bhima Nagar, Thillai Nagar
9		Old Combined Court for Sub Courts	Court	
10		Chief Judicial Magistrate Court	Court	
11		Mahila Court Building	Court	
12		Old District Judge's Bungalow	Residential-Bungalow	
13		Office of the district registrar	Office	
14	Starthmore Bungalow	Inspection Bungalow	Residential-Bungalow	Kajamalai, KK Nagar
15	Old District Collectorate Campus	Old Collector Office/ Trichy District Educational Office	Office	Raja Colony
16	Collector's Camp office Building		Office	NA

Source: Draft List of Heritage Buildings – TN PWD

15.6.9 Water Resources Department (WRD)

The Water Resources Department acts as the primary custodian of the region's ancient hydrological legacy, managing a vast network of irrigation systems that trace back to the Chola era. Central to its mission is the preservation and desilting of the Cauvery and Kollidam rivers, whose split at the Upper Anicut

defines the sacred geography of Srirangam Island. The department is responsible for the upkeep of the Uyyakondan Canal, a 1,000-year-old engineering marvel commissioned by Raja Raja Chola that remains a vital artery for the city's traditional water supply. Additionally, the WRD regulates the flow and structural integrity of key tributaries like the Koraiyar and Ariyar, which are essential for flood mitigation and groundwater recharge in the southern urban sectors.

15.6.10 Tiruchirappalli Corporation: Streets & Utilities

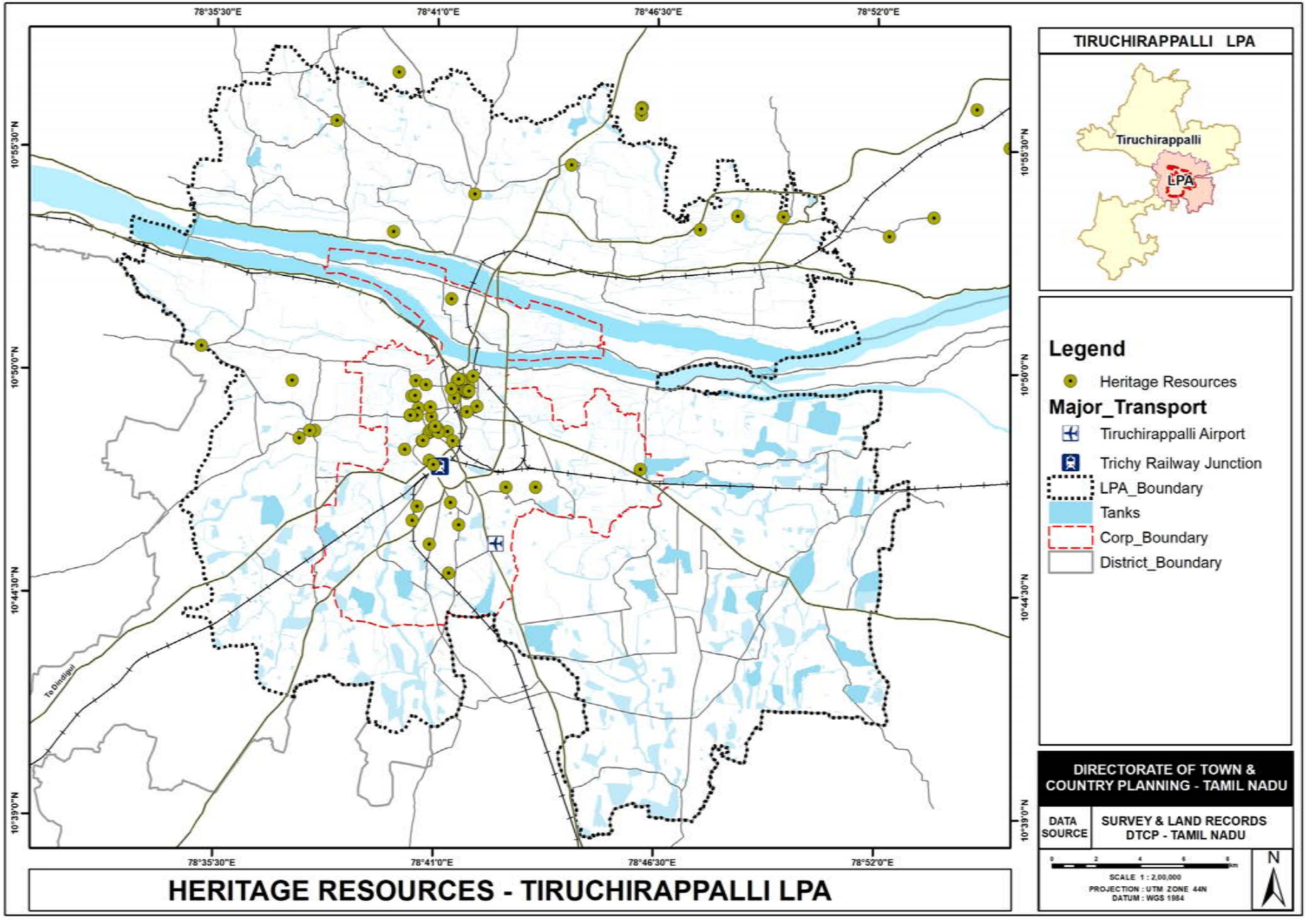
The Tiruchirappalli City Municipal Corporation serves as the executive authority for preserving the civic and cultural identity of the city's historic core. It plays a critical role in the beautification and protection of the Main Guard Gate, a vital remnant of the Nayak-era fortifications, by coordinating with archaeological authorities to manage local commerce and remove encroachments. The Corporation oversees the maintenance of the Rock Fort surroundings and the Teppakulam masonry tank, ensuring these iconic landmarks are integrated with modern public amenities and sustainable lighting. Furthermore, the municipality focuses on the adaptive reuse and upkeep of the Gandhi Market, a historic structure originally opened in 1868 as the Fort Market, balancing its role as a bustling wholesale hub with the preservation of its colonial-era façade.

15.6.11 Other Agencies and Bodies

CSI Diocese of Tiruchirappalli, Diocese of Tiruchirappalli (Roman Catholic) & other Independent Churches

Tiruchirappalli's Christian heritage is anchored by the CSI Diocese and various Roman Catholic and independent congregations, which together maintain a network of historic churches, landmark cathedrals, and long-standing educational campuses. These precincts serve as vital community hubs where colonial and vernacular architecture blend seamlessly with active spiritual life, social service, and welfare programs. By hosting vibrant festivals and sustaining diverse liturgical traditions, these sites represent a living heritage that offers significant potential for heritage-sensitive upgrades. Future priorities focus on coordinated maintenance, campus greening, and the adaptive reuse of ancillary buildings to enhance safety and the visitor experience while ensuring these sacred and educational spaces continue to serve their modern congregations.

Tiruchirappalli's Catholic parishes and independent congregations form a dense spiritual landscape, from landmark cathedrals to neighbourhood chapels. Their precincts host festivals, education, and welfare programs, sustaining living heritage. Priorities include coordinated maintenance that respects liturgical use while improving safety and visitor experience.



Map 15.5 Built Heritage Resources (Indicative) identified in Tiruchirappalli LPA

15.7 Identification Of Potential Heritage & Cultural Sites

Tiruchirappalli's heritage is evaluated through a framework assessing historical importance, architectural merit, rarity, and socio-cultural influence. Based on these criteria, several Heritage Character Zones have been identified within the LPA, anchored by religious, administrative, and archaeological significance. These buildings, sites, and precincts — identified based on their concentration in characteristic location — serve key public functions, including religious, administrative, and cultural activities. They are predominantly public-use structures and are either owned or managed by statutory authorities or religious and cultural endowment institutions.

When determining the significance of a site, group of buildings or precinct, a comprehensive evaluation is essential to understand its value. The criteria below provide a framework for assessing whether a building, group of buildings/ precinct deserves to be recognised and preserved as part of shared heritage. It goes beyond popularity to consider a site's unique historical, aesthetic, socio-cultural contributions and extent of regional influence. Map 15.5 is a compilation (tentative list) of the built heritage resources identified within the LPA.

Table 15.14 Criteria for Identification of potential Heritage & Cultural Sites

Criterion	Description
Historical Importance	Connection to significant events, people, or historical trends. primary example of a particular historical period Strongly associated with a major event or individual that shaped history.
Architectural and Aesthetic Value	Evaluation a site's design, style, and artistic merit. represents a unique architectural style, masterpiece of its era Displays a high level of artisanship and design.
Rarity and Uniqueness	Possesses features are rare or unique to its geographic area. the last remaining example of its kind
Social and Cultural Importance	Role in the social and cultural life of a community. focal point for community identity, social traditions Landmark for a particular lifestyle or community's history.
Region of Influence	National or Historic Importance (sites of highest significance) Regional or Local Importance (Sites of Regional level significance) Townscape and Community Importance (Site of local importance/defining local character)

15.7.1 Potential Heritage & Cultural Character Zones

The city of Tiruchirappalli, with its deep historic connectivity, has been the place for political flux since the Sangam period itself. This very constant decision of considering the city on the banks of Cauvery has been fruitful for many rulers and thus has been a place of continuous inhabitation. The rock fort, by virtue of its unique natural form and location, would have been a landmark since human settlements began. Which combined with the location on the fertile basin of Cauvery makes it a fabric of mixed traditions, culture, tangible & intangible heritage built, sustained and evolved over centuries. With this context, certain zones have been identified within and outside the LPA boundary as Heritage Zones.

Rationale behind identification of zones

- The key anchor point is either Religious, Administrative, Industrial, Educational, or Archaeological Significance (ASI & State Archaeological sites), etc.
- Presence of Tangible heritage structures.

- Presence of strong Intangible Cultural heritage as practices sustained for a long period of time.

Based on these considerations, there are two sets of clusters identified as listed in Table 15.15, namely

Heritage Zones: Larger areas with larger stakeholder volume, maintained by different institutions including Tiruchirappalli Corporation, WRD, ASI, State Archaeology, etc.

Historic Enclaves: Campuses, with less stakeholders involved in terms of the ownership and maintenance roles which aren't necessarily under the government completely.

Table 15.15 Identified Potential Character Zones

S.No.	Location	Significance
Heritage Zones		
1	Malaikottai (Rock Fort Area)	Fortification of the Nayaka Period Multi-religious Landmarks
2	Thiruvanaikovil temple precinct	Religious & Cultural Landscape
3	Thiruvarangam temple precinct	Religious & Cultural Landscape
4	Thiruverumbur	Religious + Archaeological Importance
Historic Enclaves		
1	Old Collector Office zone	Administrative buildings of the British Colonial Period
2	St. Joseph's College campus	Educational Campus of the Jesuit Mission
3	Court Campus zone	Judiciary Campus of Colonial Heritage Buildings

15.7.1.1 Heritage Area: Malaikottai (Rock Fort Area)

As the city's primary geological and military landmark, this zone represents the fortified area of Tiruchirappalli which has served as the capital. It encompasses the ancient fortified settlement where Jain, Pallava, Nayaka, and British layers of history overlap, anchored by the Thayumanaswamy Temple in today's context. The zone is a collage of multiple power houses with varying religious connotations that had ruled over time from this fort, which was later destroyed. The area serves as the dense urban core where tangible fort remnants meet the

intangible heritage of the festivals. With modern-day interventions and heritage structures across the fabric, this zone is a key potential site that exhibits the multi-cultural and evolving nature of Tiruchirappalli.

The Rockcut temples of Pandya – Jain and Pallava – Jain intersection are key monuments if the rockcut typology. Continuing with the expansion activities of Nayaks, the fortification hosted two distinct zones, the north and south parts which divided the common public from the administrative zones, royalties and guests of the ruler. Typical planning strategies of Nayaks as found in Madurai, in terms of locating temple tanks not as destinations, but as a sudden open space along key movement pathway is found here in the zone too.

The conversion of smaller water bodies and open spaces as a result of urbanisation within the demarcated area into religious connotations later on, or conversion as parks in modern day context is still decipherable from the urban fabric. The Boogola Nathar street and Nadu Gujili Street, the two diverging lines, running at a completely different angle, both ending at a religious element right at the edge of fortified boundary shows historic desired lines within. While the Mangammal Palace, currently used as a museum stands along the axis, the spatial interaction and proximity with the Muhamedia Mosque to the Coronation park is a notable nexus of administrative and religious entitites opening up to the main street held by the massive rock in the frame.

The British interventions like the Clive Hostel building abutting the teppakulam and the watch tower standing atop the Rock Fort are notable interventions of the Indo Saracenic style of architecture. The expansion of the cityscape after bringing down the fortification, is a typical british way of handling with institutional uses located at the new opened periphery, resulting in a clear boundary for previously urbanised areas, bound by larger plots of public utility usage. And extension of previously used movement axes as fort station roads (on the west), salai road extension, etc., creating further development options in terms of urban expansion.

The religious typology variations are diversely spread within the boundary including various other religious practices like local deities, to hindu temples, jain rock-cut caves, Islamic structures all working in tandem as one city, one people despite the differences, which is noteworthy (Figure 15.25).

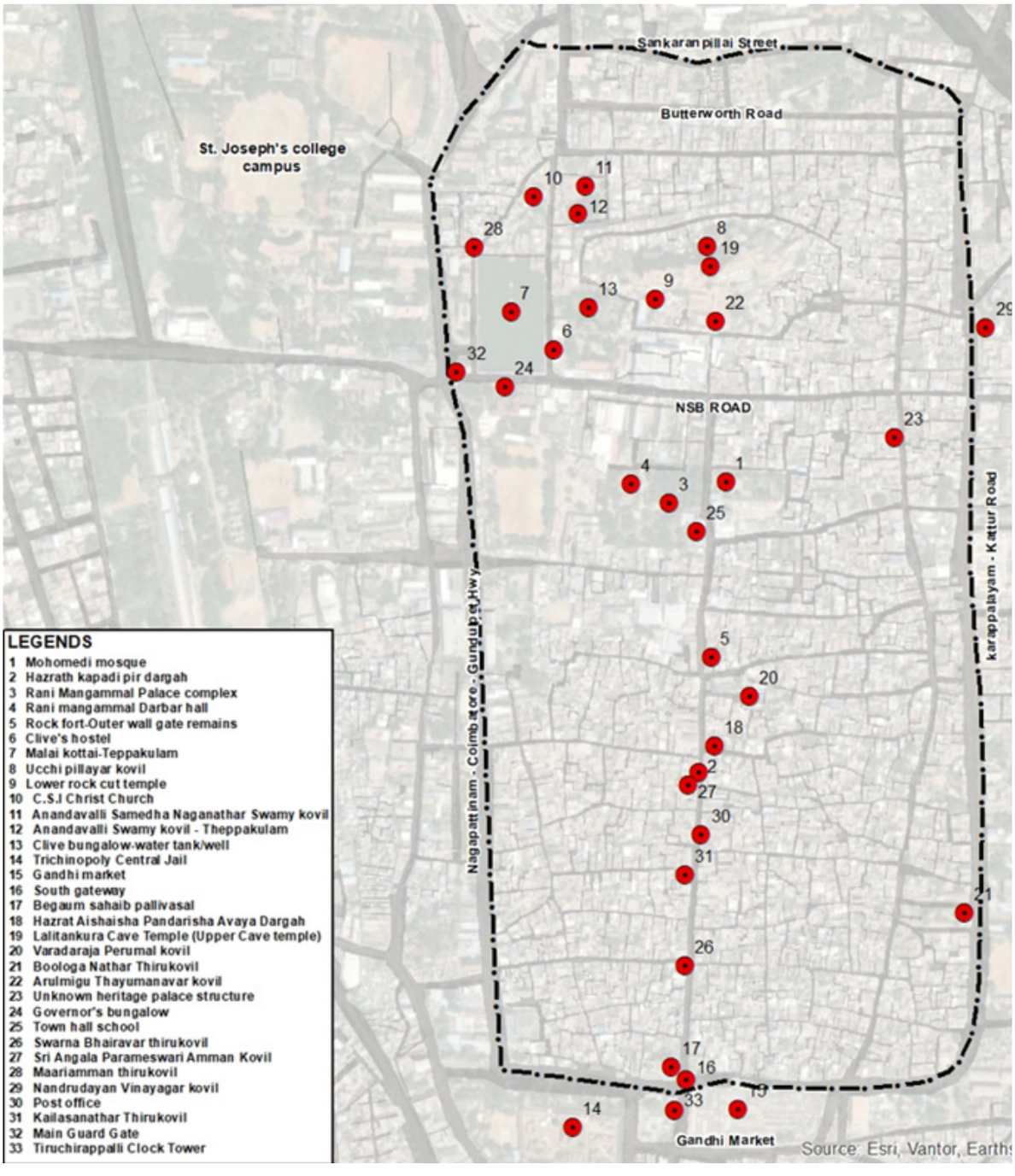


Figure 15.24 Heritage Resources of Malaikottai (Rock Fort Area)



Figure 15.25 View of Malaikottai from the Theppakulam (1875-76 CE); Clive House, Hasan Bagh Mosque and Nandhavanam as seen from the Rock Fort Top (1870 CE); Big Bazaar Street (1860 CE); Part of Rani Mangammal Palace (1858)

Source: Prince of Wales Tour of India Photo Album-nationalgalleries.org & Archives of Victoria & Albert Museum; Photographed by Lineaus Tripe, Prince of Wales.

15.7.1.2 Heritage Area: Thiruvarangam Temple Precinct

The Aranganatha Swamy temple complex is a premier religious anchor and a living heritage city designed in concentric Saptha-Prakaram enclosures. It preserves an immense repository of Chola, Vijayanagara and Nayaka architecture alongside centuries-old ritualistic traditions. While the South facing main deity is a unique aspect, dictating the urban morphology, some traditions like the recurring act of drawing water from ThirumanjanaCauvery with an elephant accompanying are so strong, that they dictate the urban development direction, and morphology just like the act dictates the necessity of the street width to be accommodating.

The Amma Mandapam to the Cauvery edge, and series of Ghat sections including Aalavandan Ghat and Thirumangai Mannan padithurai to the Kollidam edge of this island settlement are key notable elements of placemaking backed up by religious connotations. The Aranganatha Swamy Temple's Teppakulam, west of the temple along the central axis and the way the settlements cease at the edge is also a notable anomaly in the urban fabric of Thiruvarangam island.



Figure 15.26 The Towers of Srirangam (1875-56); sculptures in the Sheshagirirayar Mandapa or Horse Mandapa in the srianganatha Temple(1860s)

Source: Prince of Wales Tour of India Photo Album-nationalgalleries.org & Archives of Victoria & Albert Museum; Photographed by Lineaus Tripe, Prince of Wales.

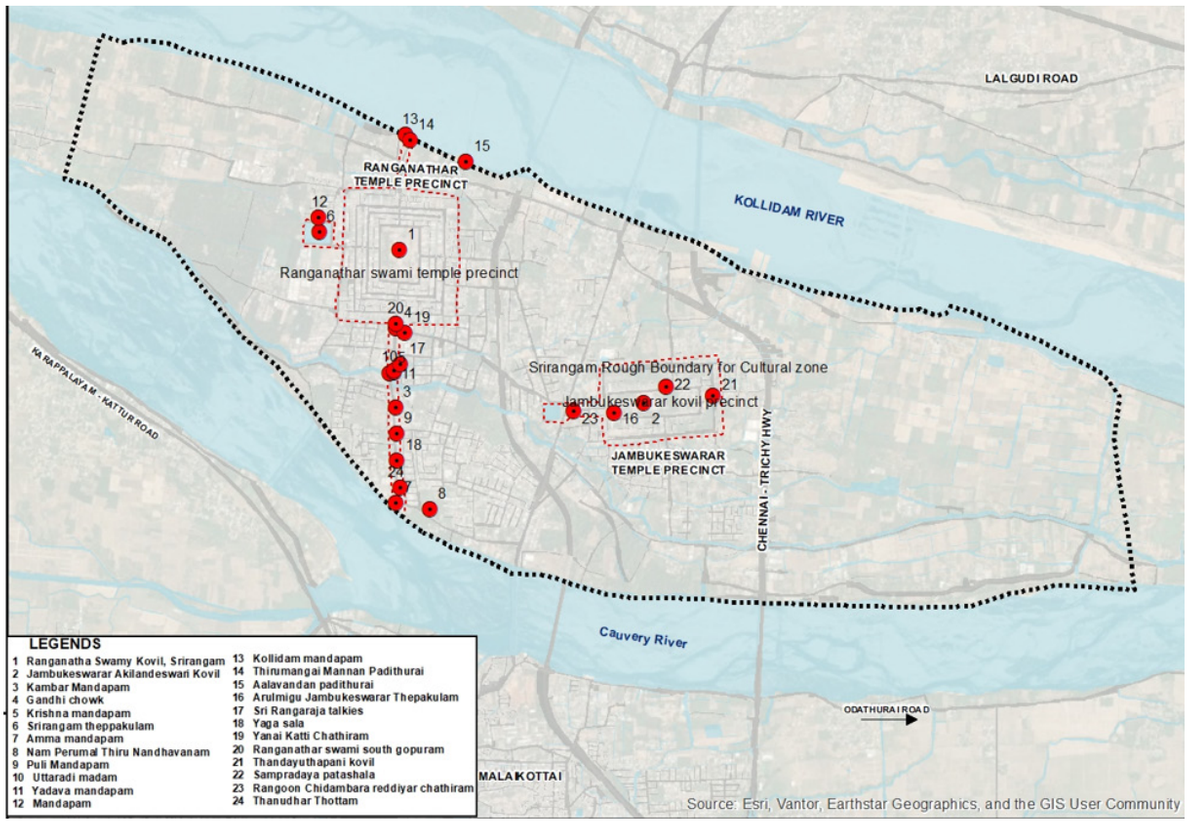


Figure 15.27 Heritage Resources of Thiruvarangam & Thiruvanaikovil

15.7.1.3 Heritage Area: Thiruvanaikoil Temple Precinct

The Jambukeswarar temple, with its main sanctum facing towards west, backed up with a myhological story, is one of the few temples with west facing main deity. The Puthumandapam, which seems like a later addition to the temple complex, is positioned very differently, in the sense of not hosting the main axis of the temple within, but at one of the edges, where the other edge of the axis holds the temple tank (Soorya Theertham) with an intricately detailed piece of mandapam at the centre of waterbody (Figure 15.28). The existence of another temple tank in a totally different alignment, at the centre of the axis ending there, is another specialty in terms of the urban decision of the then time period. Singificant heritage resources of Jambukeswarar temple are listed in Figure 15.27.



Figure 15.28 Massive Thers(Cars) of THiruvanaikovil (1898 CE); tank and central mandapa of the Jambukeshvara Temple at the Tiruvanaikovil (1898 CE)

Source: Archives of Victoria & Albert Museum

15.7.1.4 Heritage Area: Thiruverumbur temple on the Hillock

The Erumbeeswarar Temple, a protected ASI monument that stands atop a small hillock, highlighting early Chola stone architecture, anchors this zone. It highlights the city's archaeological depth protected by ASI, marking a point where early religious structures provided the foundation for local settlements. The site is a key link in the regional heritage corridor, bridging the gap between ancient temple culture and the city's industrial expansion.



Figure 15.29 Thiruverumbur ASI Precinct



Figure 15.30 Aerial View of Thiruverumbur Hillock & Erumbeeswarar temple ASI Precinct

Source: trichyportal.com & indiancolumbus.blogspot.com

15.7.1.5 Historic Enclave: Old Collector Office Campus (Administrative)

This campus is a repository of the Nayaka & British Colonial administrative layer of Trichy's history, characterized by high ceilings, thick masonry walls-vaults, and large arched windows typical of British civil architecture. It serves as the historic "nerve centre" from which the British controlled the district's administration, revenue and logistics. The cluster of heritage buildings in Figure 15.31 and Figure 15.32 here reflects the city's transition into a modern administrative headquarters during the 19th & 20th century CE.

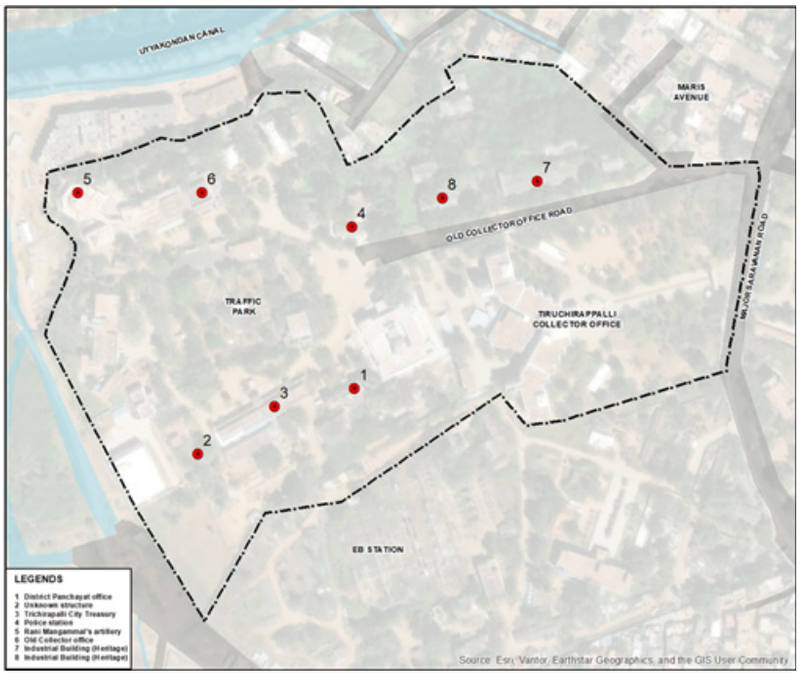


Figure 15.31 Heritage resources of Old Collector Office Campus



Figure 15.32 Mangammal Palace/ Old Collector Office; District Panchayat Office & Town Planning Office

15.7.1.6 Historic Enclave: St. Joseph's College Campus (Educational)

An Educational Anchor since 1844, this campus is a testament to the Jesuit contribution to the city's education and addition to tangible heritage, most notably through the Neo-Gothic St. Lourdes Church and neo-classical academic blocks. The campus preserves a scholarly atmosphere where historic hostels and laboratories have stood for over a century. It functions as a "fabric of mixed traditions," where European architectural styles were successfully integrated into the local tropical landscape.



Figure 15.33 Jesuit Missionary House from the campus (left) and Lawley hall from W.Boulevard road (right)



Figure 15.34 Aerial view of Our lady of Lourdes Church and St. Joseph's College campus

15.7.1.7 Historic Enclave: Court Campus Zone (Judiciary)

The Court Campus is a vital heritage precinct that displays the "Judiciary" anchor through its stately Indo-Saracenic and colonial buildings. These structures, with their imposing facades, represent the formalization of law and order in the region during the British Raj. The zone is significant not only for its grand architecture but also for its role in the city's continuous administrative and civic evolution (Figure 15.35).



Figure 15.35 District Court; Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM) court

15.8 Existing Heritage Rules And Regulations

15.8.1 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Site and Remains Act 1958 AMASR (Amendment & Validation) 2010

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act of 1958, with its 2010 amendment& Validation, is the principal legislation in India for the preservation of ancient heritage. The act provides a framework for the protection and management of historical sites and monuments that are protected by the Archaeological Survey of India.

15.8.1.1 Key pointers of the Act

- **Protected Area:** This refers to the land around a protected monument or archaeological site. This area is under the control of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) to ensure the monument's safety and integrity.
- **Protected Monument:** This is a monument or archaeological site that has been declared to be of national importance by the Central Government. The ASI is responsible for its maintenance, preservation, and protection from damage or encroachment.
- **Prohibited Area:** This is a 100-meter zone immediately surrounding a protected monument. All new construction and rebuilding activities are strictly prohibited within this zone to prevent any adverse impact on the monument's structural stability and visual setting.
- **Regulated Area:** This is the area beyond the 100-meter prohibited zone, extending up to 300 meters from the monument. In this area, any new construction or rebuilding requires a prior permit from the relevant authorities. This ensures that new developments do not obstruct views or damage the monument's surroundings.
- **Regulation of Construction Activity:** The act mandates that any construction, repair, or renovation within the regulated area must be approved by the National Monuments Authority (NMA) to protect the monument's historical and cultural context. The NMA ensures that new construction is harmonious with the heritage site and does not pose any threat to it.

15.8.2 The Tamil Nadu Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act (TN-AMASR Act 25 of 1966)

The Tamil Nadu Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1966, serves as the state-specific legislation for protecting heritage. It mirrors the central AMASR Act of 1958 but focuses on sites of state-level importance. The act defines and establishes procedures for declaring a site as a "Protected Monument" under the state's authority.

Similar to the central law, the Tamil Nadu act regulates all construction and development activities in the vicinity of these protected sites. While the Tamil Nadu Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1966, defines prohibited and regulated areas for heritage sites, many of these are located on hills and non-urbanised area where such boundaries haven't been clearly demarcated. This lack of demarcation for sites on hilly terrain poses a challenge to the effective enforcement of the act's regulations.

The act empowers the state's Department of Archaeology to enforce these regulations and ensures the preservation of Tamil Nadu's unique historical and cultural heritage.

15.8.3 Tamil Nadu Combined Development and Building Rules, 2019 (TNCDBR)

The Tamil Nadu Combined Development and Building Rules (TNCDBR), 2019, provides a comprehensive framework for the protection and conservation of heritage sites beyond the scope of sites protected by the AMASR act- 1958 (Amendment & Validation) 2010 and TN-AMASR act-1966. Under Rule 30(4), the government is empowered to declare specific areas as "Heritage Towns" and notify heritage precincts with defined boundaries. Around these precincts, conservation zones are established where all new construction must adhere to special guidelines regarding height, land use, and other parameters, ensuring that modern development does not compromise the historic character of the area.

Furthermore, Rule 67 addresses buildings not covered by the central Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. It allows the Competent Authority (District magistrate/Corporation/ Municipality/other ULBs) to list and notify any building or premises of historical or architectural interest for conservation. This proactive measure shall ensure that a broader range of valuable heritage, including local and regional landmarks, receives protection.

Annexure XVI of the TNCDBR outlines the actions required for heritage conservation. It mandates the creation of a list of heritage buildings and precincts,

establishes a Heritage Conservation Committee to oversee these efforts, and provides for restrictions on development, redevelopment, and repairs. The rules also introduce the concept of Transferable Development Rights (TDRs) to incentivize conservation, and include provisions for maintaining the skyline and establishing a repair fund. This holistic approach ensures that heritage is not merely preserved but is integrated into the city's overall development strategy.

15.8.4 TN Heritage Commission Act 2012 (Amendment - 2024)

The Tamil Nadu Heritage Commission Act, 2012, was established to constitute a dedicated commission for the preservation and protection of the state's heritage. Its primary goal is to protect buildings and sites not already covered by central or other state-level acts. The Tamil Nadu Heritage Commission is a statutory body empowered to identify, restore, and preserve heritage buildings. It advises the government on a range of matters, including the classification of heritage buildings, special regulations for their use, and penal measures for defacement.

The 2024 amendment to the act introduced several key changes to strengthen its provisions. It redefined the term "local authority" to include any government authority entrusted with the superintendence of a heritage building or monument. A significant addition to the Commission's composition was the inclusion of the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (HR&CE) Department, Chennai, as an ex-officio member. This addition ensures better coordination and expertise for the preservation of temple heritage. Furthermore, the amendment substituted the expression "local authorities" with "authorities concerned" in a section related to advisory functions, broadening the scope of entities the Commission can advise. These updates aim to enhance the protection of Tamil Nadu's heritage through a more inclusive and effective administrative structure.

15.8.5 Conservation Measures and development scrutiny in and around Heritage precincts

While the PWD's Heritage Buildings Circle is tasked with the conservation of public and administrative buildings, there's a significant gap in the state of overall heritage framework and conservation measures. Currently, there are no specific regulations or scrutiny to guide building approvals in and around heritage sites, leaving many monuments vulnerable to unrestricted development activity.

The PWD's draft list of heritage buildings is not comprehensive and its conservation efforts only covers public and administrative buildings, leaving out many potential heritage properties. This non-exhaustive and limited approach means that a large number of unlisted heritage buildings, sites

and precincts lack the necessary legal protection and conservation measures. Without a comprehensive inventory and a robust regulatory mechanism for all heritage buildings, both public and private, their long-term preservation remains a significant challenge.

15.9 SWOT Analysis

Table 15.16 analysis outlines the internal factors (Strengths and Weaknesses) and external factors (Opportunities and Threats) affecting the preservation, management, and promotion of Tiruchirappalli's unique cultural and historical assets.

Table 15.16 SWOT Analysis

Strengths (S)	Weaknesses (W)	Opportunities (O)	Threats (T)
Deep Heritage: 1000+ year old tradition, strong cultural identity, and centre for language and literature	Preservation Indifference: Public awareness exists, but general indifference hinders preservation efforts.	Reviving Cultural Attractions: Developing lesser-known cultural sites for safeguarding heritage and knowledge dissemination.	Irreversible Loss: Urban decay, demolition, and insensible modifications cause permanent loss of urban fabric and underutilized heritage sites.
Vibrant Festivals: Hosts year-round festivals, including the massive Vaikunda Ekadasi, Poochorithal & Aadi Perukku.	Uncontrolled Urbanization: Ad-hoc growth is encroaching on heritage sites, water bodies, and green spaces.	Community Engagement: Conservation efforts can be fuelled by community-wide efforts and grassroots initiatives (heritage walks, clean-up drives).	Carrying Capacity: High floating population and traffic constantly threaten the capacity of heritage cores.
Historical Palimpsest: Coexistence of ancient, medieval, and colonial forms from Chola, Pallava, Pandya, Nayak, and British periods.	Infrastructure Strain: Insufficient infrastructure for large tourist populations, especially during festivals.	World Heritage nomination: Cultural Landscape of Thiruvarangam & Thiruvanaikovil along with Cauvery & Kollidam has potential as Cultural Heritage & Intangible Cultural Heritage	Loss of Traditional Knowledge systems: Discontinuation of Kudimaramathu (community water management) leading to degradation of waterbodies due to urbanization, encroachment, and loss of social significance.

Strengths (S)	Weaknesses (W)	Opportunities (O)	Threats (T)
Rich Resources: Abundant variety of tangible resources (Architectural and Archaeological) and intangible assets (festivals, arts, performance arts, traditional sports).	Regulatory Gaps: Need of heritage cell, bylaws and development guidelines.	Judicial & Administrative Support: Heritage City policy and preservation frameworks can provide a legal mechanism to strengthen conservation efforts.	Landmark Disappearance: Modifications & Negligence have destroyed historical landmarks like the Ritual Mandapams.
Protection: Key archaeological sites are protected by Central and State AMASR Acts; strong local pride in culture.	Neglected Sites: Lesser-known sites lack amenities, proper signage, and suffer from vandalism.	Urban Renewal Demonstration: Pilot projects of Conservation of Public buildings to initiate more projects & motivate heritage property owners to take up heritage-sensitive interventions and livelihoods	Systemic Failure: Administrative bottlenecks and a lack of a coherent framework hinder action.
Public Awareness: Commitments to Language and Cultural Belief Systems	Intangible Heritage Recognition Gap: Lack of formal recognition for Tiruchirappalli's intangible cultural heritage.	Tourism Boost: New infrastructure (thematic museums, epigraphy centres) can enhance heritage centric tourism. Developing the Vayalur–Uyyakondan Thirumalai–Woraiyur corridor with cohesive storytelling.	Recognition Lag: The slow pace of UNESCO nominations threatens the formal preservation of diverse intangible heritage.

15.10 Case Studies

Integrating the successful frameworks of Jaipur, Ahmedabad, and Pondicherry provides a holistic roadmap for heritage-inclusive planning in Tiruchirappalli.

15.10.1 Strategic Case Study Models

- **Jaipur (Administrative Governance):** Offers a blueprint for legal frameworks through the **Walled City Byelaws (2020)**. Its three-tiered institutional mechanism and "Heritage Fund" ensure conservation is legally binding and community-funded.

- **Ahmedabad (Statutory Integration):** Demonstrates the power of embedding conservation controls directly into **General Development Control Regulations** (GDCR), successfully boosting tourism and property values without displacing local communities.

- **Pondicherry (Adaptive Reuse & Collaboration):** Showcases a partnership model between **INTACH** and local government. By documenting over 1,800 buildings, Pondicherry prioritizes **adaptive reuse**—turning historic structures into functional spaces like hotels (Hotel De L'Orient; Figure 15.36) or schools—and focuses on entire **streetscape restoration** (e.g., Vysial Street; Figure 15.37) rather than isolated monuments.



Figure 15.36 Heritage Buildings Restore and Repurposed (Hotel De L'Orient)

Source: INTACH Pondicherry



Figure 15.37 Model Street Restoration: Vysial Street, French Town

Source: INTACH Pondicherry

15.10.2 Actionable Takeaways for Trichy

To harmonize modern growth with its temple-city morphology, Trichy should:

- **Establish a Municipal Heritage Cell:** Create a dedicated unit to manage a comprehensive asset inventory.
- **Enforce Adaptive Reuse & Zoning:** Prioritize façade retention while giving old buildings new economic purposes.
- **Enhance Public Realm**: Adopt Pondicherry's model of eco-friendly transport (EVs/bicycles) and improved infographic signage to enhance the pedestrian experience.
- By synthesizing these models, Trichy can move beyond "superficial beautification" toward a policy-driven, living heritage identity.

15.11 Recommendations & Proposals

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

15.11.1 Heritage Conservation Committee (HCC)

To effectively manage Trichy's diverse and rich heritage, a Heritage Conservation Committee (HCC), a statutory regulatory body needs to be formed based on the Tamil Nadu Heritage Commission Act, 2012 and TNCSBR Act 2019. It will function as the high-level regulator and a statutory under the Local Planning Authority (LPA)/Urban Development Authority (UDA) to manage operational conservation efforts. The HCC acts as the key intermediary, coordinating policies between government agencies, public and other stakeholders. This committee shall address an important institutional gap required to protect and revive the invaluable heritage of Trichy. It is pertinent to address this gap at the earliest to ensure the Heritage is not lost due to rapid urbanisation. The act also mandates the constitution of a statutory body to advice competent authority (CA) on the identification, restoration, and preservation of heritage.

15.11.2 Intangible cultural heritage Promotion Body

A specialized Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) Promotion Committee is necessary to safeguard Tirchirappalli's non-physical traditions, drawing inspiration from the Ahmedabad model. This framework focuses on four pillars: Inventory and Documentation (for traditions like the Vaikunda Ekadasi, Samayapuram Poochorithal and local cuisine), Impact and Risk Assessment of urban development, ensuring Local Participation, and implementing Mitigation and Preservation Measures. Its mandate shall be to promote the region's heritage globally, potentially working towards World Heritage status, while leveraging traditional skills for economic development.

The Tentative Committee Framework is a collaborative body that unites representatives from diverse religious/cultural endowments (e.g., TN-HR&CE, Waqf Board) and NGOs with key Government departments. This holistic approach ensures comprehensive preservation, covering traditional crafts, textiles, tourism leverage, environmental sustainability, documentation, and traditional sports, for integrated cultural heritage management.

The setting up of this committee is an important keystone of administrative reform required to preserve the thriving culture of Tiruchirappalli. The government is duly bound to ensure the rich cultural tapestry of Trichy is preserved and cherished for the continuum of heritage and culture.

15.11.3 Institutional Framework for the urban local bodies- Heritage Cell

To ensure effective, on-the-ground management of Trichy's architectural and cultural legacy, a dedicated Heritage Cell/Department is recommended within the Tiruchirappalli Corporation as a first phase and other concerned Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) at later stages, modelled after successful frameworks of Mumbai Metropolitan Region – Heritage Conservation Society (MMR-HCS) and Heritage department of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC). This cell will function as the primary technical body and Competent Authority (CA) for the entire Local Planning Area. This specialized unit can provide regulatory oversight and expert guidance essential for preserving the city's unique character and also, implement projects. Its core responsibilities and functions may include Listing- Grading of heritage buildings, sites and precincts, assisting HCC in notifying them, identification of Heritage TDR & Incentives, Character Zone Delineation and preparation of heritage byelaws, implementation of Heritage revitalization plans and Capacity building.

Its core responsibilities and functions could be (but not limited to) as follows:

- Preparation of list of heritage buildings, precincts and sites
- Grading of Listed heritage buildings and Precincts
- Assist HCC in notifying heritage resources
- Identification of Transferable Development Rights
- Maintaining Skyline
- Restrictive Covenants
- Restriction on Development/Redevelopment/Repairs, etc:
- Creation of new incentives for Heritage Conservation:
- GIS-Based Multi-Layered Mapping
- Character Zone Delineation and preparation of heritage byelaws

- Implementation of Special Heritage Development Plans
- Capacity Buildings and Knowledge dissemination:
- Maintaining Registry of Heritage Restoration Experts
- Guiding in Repair and Restoration

Listing and Grading of the Heritage buildings, precincts and sites:

Heritage Cell shall be responsible for listing of heritage buildings, precincts and sites. The listed resources may be graded into three categories. The heritage cell, functioning as a competent authority, must assist the HCC in notification of the listed heritage resources. The meaning of these Grades and basic guidelines for development permissions are as in Table 15.17.

Table 15.17 Grading of Listed heritage Buildings, sites & Precincts

Grade-I	Grade-II (A &B)	Grade-III
Definition		
Comprise of buildings, and precincts of national or historical importance, embodying excellence in architectural style, design, and technology and material usage. They may be associated with a great historical event, personality, movement or institution. They have been and are the prime landmarks of the City.	Comprises of buildings, or regional or local importance, possessing special architectural or aesthetical merit, cultural or historical value, though of a lower scale than in Heritage Grade. They are local landmarks, contributing to the image and identity of the City. They may not be the work of master, artisan or may be models or proportion and ornamentation, or desi-gned to suit particular climate.	Comprises importance for town space; they evoke architectural aesthetic or sociological interest though not as much as in Heritage Grade-II. These contribute to determine the character of the locality, and can be representative of lifestyle of a particular community or region and may be distinguished by setting on a street line, or special character of the façade and uniformity of height width and scale.
Scope of Changes		
No interventions would be permitted either on the exterior or interior unless it is necessary in the interest of strengthening, and prolonging, the life of the buildings or precincts or any part or features thereof. For this purpose, absolutely essential and minimal changes would be allowed and they must be in accordance with the original.	Grade-II (A) Internal changes and adaptive reuse will be generally allowed, but external changes will be subject to scrutiny. Care would be taken to ensure the conservation of all special aspects for which it is included in Heritage Grade II. Grade-II(B) In addition to above extension or additional buildings in the same plot or compound could in certain circumstances, be allowed provided that the extension/ additional buildings is in harmony with (and does not detract from) existing heritage building(s) or precincts especially in terms of height and facade.	External and internal changes and adaptive reuse would generally be allowed. Changes can include extensions, additional buildings in the same plot or compound provided that extension/additional buildings is in harmony with and does not attract from the existing heritage buildings/Precinct especially in terms of height and/or façade. Reconstruction may be allowed when the building is structurally weak or unsafe or when it has been affected by accidental fire or any other calamity or if reconstruction is required to consume the permissible FSI and no option other than, reconstruction is available. However, unless absolutely essential, nothing should spoil or destroy any special features or attributes for which it is placed in the Heritage List

Grade-I	Grade-II (A &B)	Grade-III
Development Permission		
Development permission for the changes would be given by the Planning Authority on the advice of the Heritage Conservation Committee to be appointed by State Government.	Development permission for the changes would be given by the Planning Authority on the advice of the Heritage Conservation Committee to be appointed by State Government.	Development permission would be given for changes by the Planning Authority on the advice of the Heritage Conservation Committee to be appointed by State Government
Vistas/Surrounding Development		
All development in areas surrounding Heritage Grade-I shall be regulated and controlled, ensuring that it does not mar the grandeur of or views from, Heritage Grade-I	NA	NA

In addition to the incentivizing heritage, the heritage cell shall undertake the activities (or individuals / non- profit organisations) as listed out in Table 15.18

Table 15.18 Types of activities potentially undertaken by Heritage Cells in ULBs

Category	Key Activities
Precinct/Settlement Studies	• Identification, mapping, assessment, and photo-documentation of heritage precincts and buildings in Trichy LPA. • Developing guidelines and action plans for the conservation and improvement of these precincts.
Heritage Listing	• Identification, listing, and grading of heritage sites (buildings and precincts) • Developing conservation guidelines and heritage-bylaws for character zones.
Studies and Research	• Conducting research on heritage within Trichy LPA. • Research on conservation methods. • Documentation of heritage buildings and sites.
Awareness & Capacity Building	• Conducting training programs on heritage conservation for government and non-government groups. • Conducting awareness programs for the public. • Organizing symposiums, seminars, and workshops to share studies and generate discussions. • Publication of studies, manuals, films, and audio materials. • Exhibiting studies and works.

Tentative Institutional Setup/Organogram: The proposed Heritage Cell shall be specialized, technical unit dedicated to lead heritage conservation efforts,

reporting to a Head from an Architecture or Urban Planning background who manages overall coordination and liaison with the ULBs. The cell comprises crucial roles focused on different aspects of heritage management. These include a Conservation Architect/Engineer for comprehensive conservation management planning, structural assessments and establishing restoration standards, an Urban Designer for integrating conservation into contemporary urban planning and developing sensitive guidelines for historic zones, and a Heritage Planner responsible for drafting special development plans and byelaws. Surveying unit shall have A Documentation Specialist/Historian maintains the digital inventory and documents historical significance, while a Community Liaison Officer ensures collaborative, stakeholder-inclusive conservation efforts.

15.11.4 Heritage City Policy formulation:

A comprehensive Heritage City Policy is vital for protecting Tiruchirappalli's years old historical and cultural identity from unmanaged urban expansion. The policy shall aim to integrate heritage protection directly into the planning process, allowing for differentiated development based on the specific needs of various heritage zones. It will not only provide guidelines for all developmental actions—even minor infrastructure work—but also extend its scope beyond urban limits to include rural settlements and sacred landscapes. Supporting this policy is Cultural Resource Mapping, an initiative by the Heritage Cell to create holistic, multi-layered maps that use heritage as a catalyst for urban growth, tourism, and a heritage-led economy.

- **Policy Dimensions:** The core policy dimensions for heritage conservation in Trichy are based on recommendations derived from a comprehensive assessment of cultural significance, community involvement, and the statutory body responsibilities. These policies aim to:
- **Retain Significance:** Preserve the historical and cultural importance of a place.
- **Find Compatible Uses:** Discover new functions for heritage buildings that are consistent with their original character.
- **Advantage for Development:** Utilize heritage as a catalyst for economic and urban growth.
- **Work within Requirements:** Ensure all actions are feasible and align with available resources and regulations.

15.11.5 Need for Virtual Management Systems:

The effective management and conservation of heritage properties represent a core mission for governing institutions. Historically, the collection and dissemination of data related to these properties have posed significant

challenges. However, a clear path forward is now emerging through the adoption of advanced technology. By embracing these innovations, the Heritage Cell (CA) shall establish a comprehensive virtual data system that will transform the entire management process.

This user-friendly virtual ecosystem will enable seamless data sharing and access, significantly enhancing workflow efficiency. Our immediate priority is to formulate and integrate this system to ensure that our invaluable heritage is preserved and accessible for future generations.

Key Parameters for Data Integration

This virtual management system shall incorporate a diverse range of critical data points to facilitate informed decision-making and enhance operational efficiency. The system will include:

- A detailed list of heritage buildings that have been accurately mapped and projected.
- Geospatial data on lands owned and managed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (HR&CE) and other governing bodies.
- Specific information on various heritage properties, including their historical context and architectural details.
- Design codes and guidelines relevant to conservation and restoration efforts.
- Delineated character zones to support informed decisions regarding urban planning and property management.

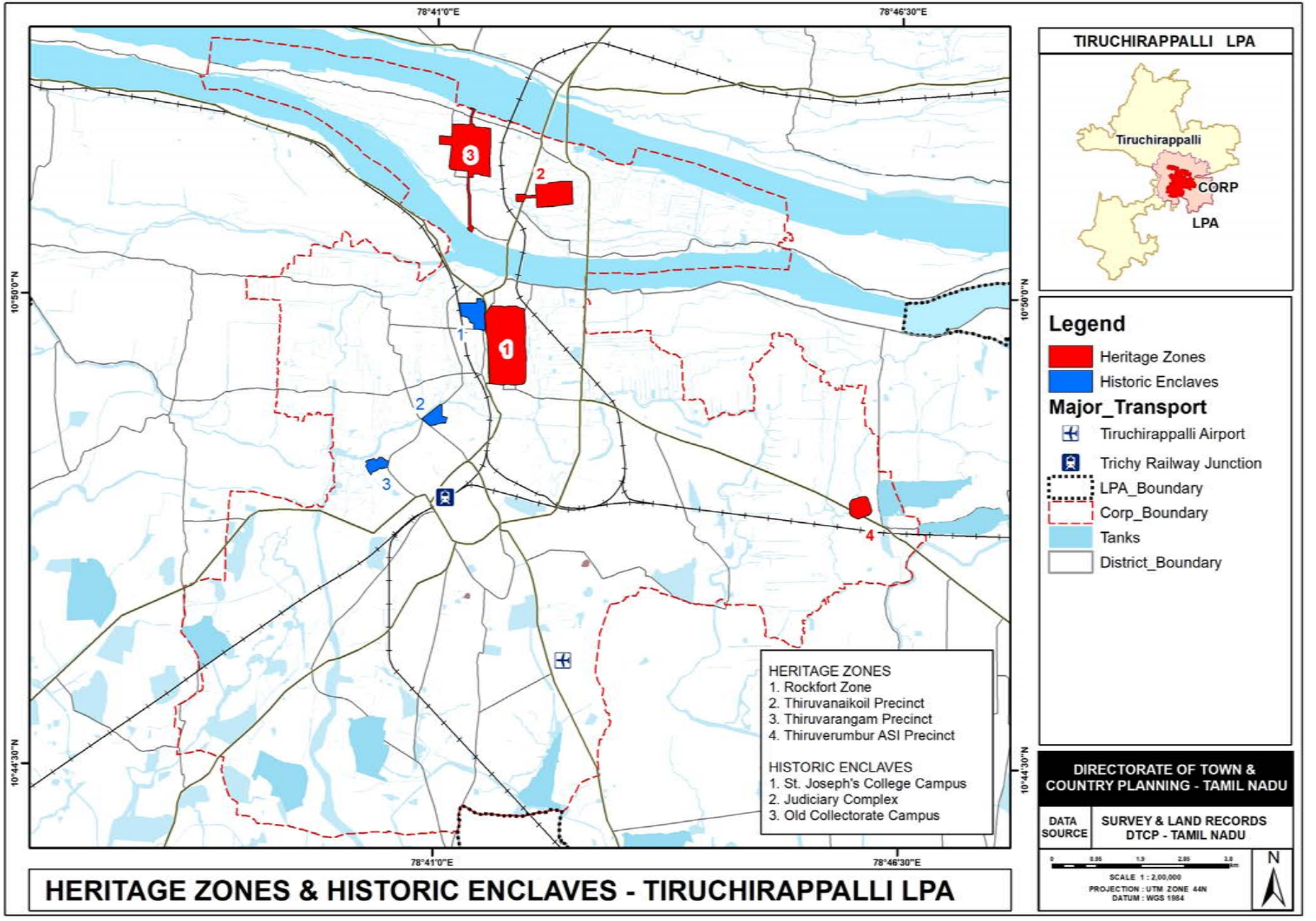
This integrated approach shall also play a pivotal role in the **promotion of tourism,** by making detailed information on heritage sites readily available to the public. Following are two examples from implemented projects in India that are **focussed towards knowledge dissemination and informed decision making.**

15.11.6 Delineation of Character Zones (Heritage Zones and Historic Enclaves)

Strategies for Identification and future roadmap for Character Zones

The strategy for the integrated development of Trichy, with a focus on heritage, needs a comprehensive approach. It shall aim at careful management of change over time focussing on the five key areas:

- **Protecting Existing Heritage:** The priority is to preserve well-known sites of significance such as places of worship that are currently in good condition, ensuring they remain intact for future generations.



Map 15.6: Heritage Zones & Historic Enclaves identified for Delineation

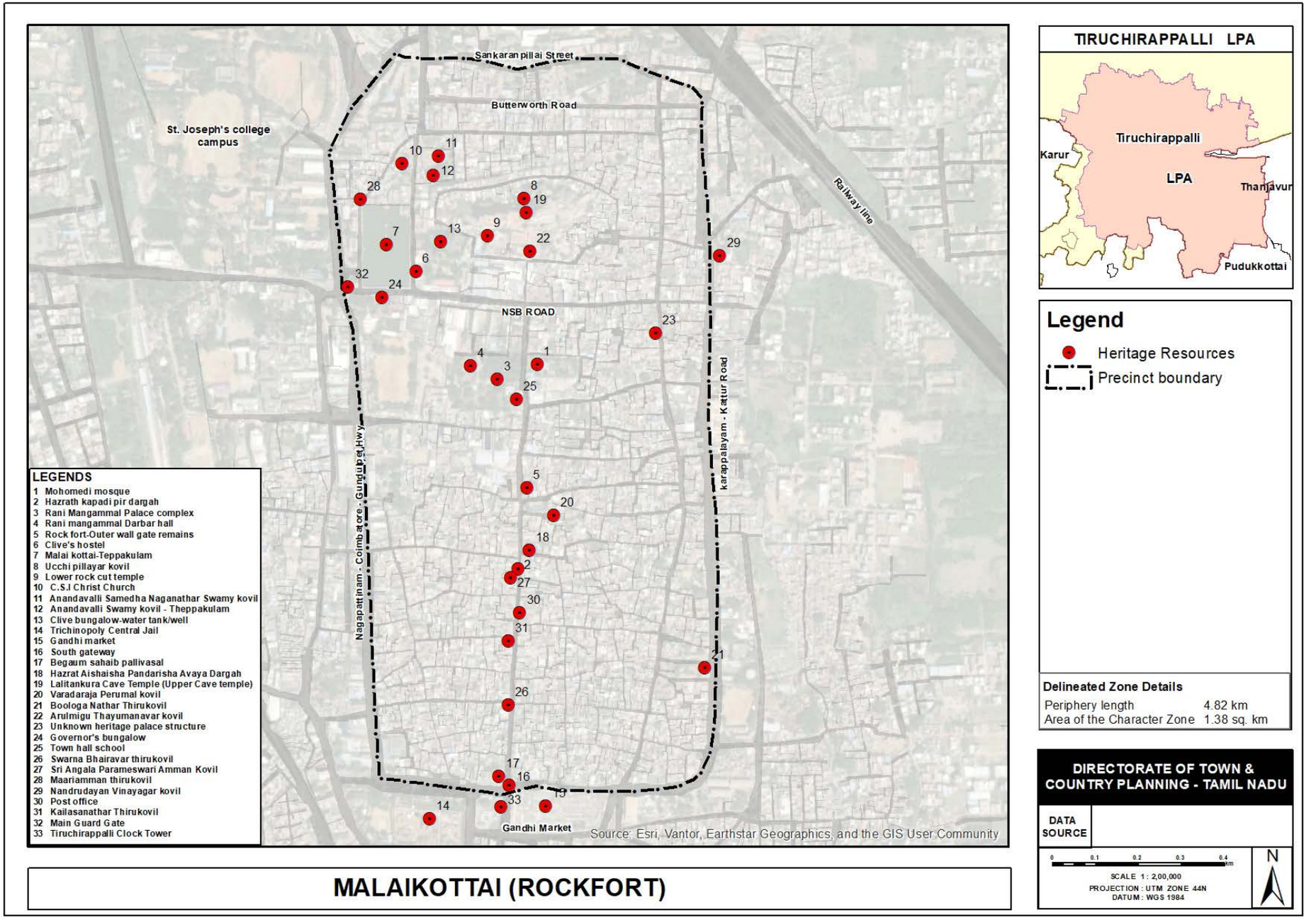
- **Restoring Degraded Areas:** For heritage sites that have fallen into disrepair, the strategy calls for active conservation and improvements to restore them to their former state.
- **Enhancing Compatibility:** The plan aims to remove any non-conforming activities or land uses that clash with the character and integrity of heritage sites and precincts.
- **Upgrading essential Infrastructure:** To support these efforts, the plan will focus on modernising essential services such as sanitation, mobility, and recreational spaces; ensuring that the city's infrastructure can support both Trichy's development and heritage-focused goals.
- **Improving user Experience:** The strategy shall focus on providing better facilities and amenities, which in turn enhances the imageability of all culturally significant places of interest making it accessible and enjoyable to the visitors, pilgrims and tourists.

Specific zones within LPA shall be demarcated as "Character Zones / Heritage Zones". These zones shall be subject to development controls and byelaws designed by the heritage cell to preserve their unique historical and cultural identity. Following are character Zones Identified based on the concentration of cultural resources identified.

These character zones as in Table 15.19 and represented in Map 15.6 are indicative and are not limited to only the following. Notable precincts and settlements of significance that are potential for Heritage Zone Delineation are Woriyur, Thiruppanjeeli, Thiruvellarai, Allur, Lalgudi, Manichanallur, Uyyakondan Thirumalai and Uttamarseeli. The concerned heritage cell shall undertake studies, research and assessment before notifying a character zone.

Table 15.19 Summary of Character Zones identified

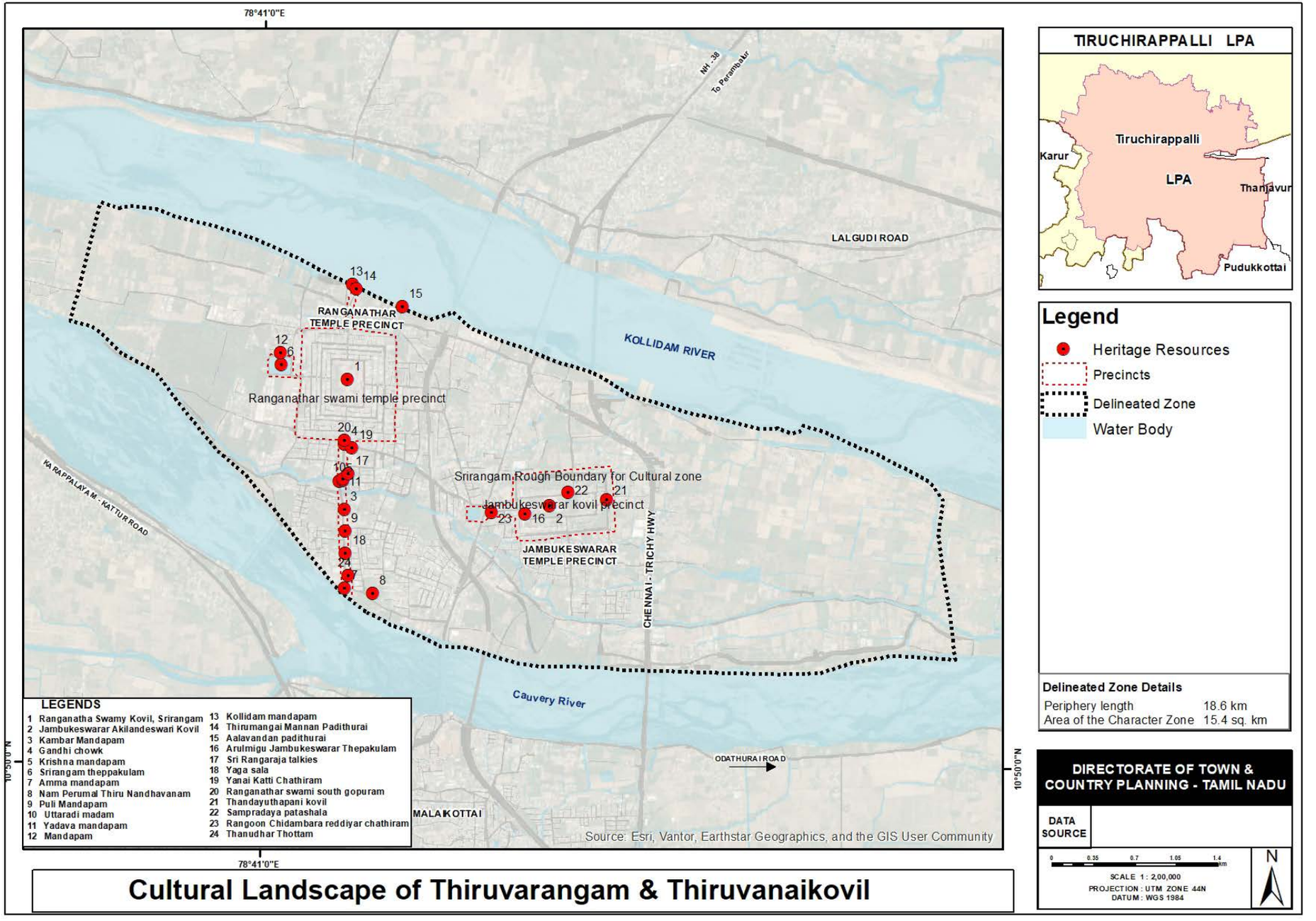
Type	Tag	Location	Periphery or route Length (km)	Area of the Character Zone (sq.km)
Heritage Zones				
1	ZONE 1	Malaikottai (Rock Fort Area)	4.82	1.38
2	ZONE 2	Thiruvanaikoil temple precinct	3.62	0.44
3	ZONE 3	Thiruvarangam temple precinct	7.74	1
4	ZONE 4	Thiruverumbur	1.10	0.1
Historic Enclaves				
1	CAMPUS 1	Old Collector Office zone	1.57	0.13
2	CAMPUS 2	St. Joseph's College campus	2.27	0.25
3	CAMPUS 3	Court Campus zone	1.6	0.13



Map 15.7: Z1_Malaikottai (Rock Fort Area)

Table 15.20 Rock Fort Area – Description of the Boundary

Z1_Malaikottai (Rock fort Fortification Area)	
Periphery length	4.82 km
Area of the Character Zone	1.38 sq. km
Description of the Boundary (refer Map 15.7)	
North	The Northern edge is bound by Sanakaranpillai Lane including the first line of buildings abutting/ gaining access from either side of the said streets/roads and the Railway line.
East	The Eastern edge is bound by Karapalayam - Kattur Road including the first line of buildings abutting/ gaining access from either side of the said streets/roads.
South	The Southern edge is bound by Rengasamy Chetti Street & Rani Street including the first line of buildings abutting/ gaining access from either side of the said streets/roads.
West	The Western edge is bound by West Boulavard Road & College Road including the first line of buildings abutting/ gaining access from either side of the said streets/roads.



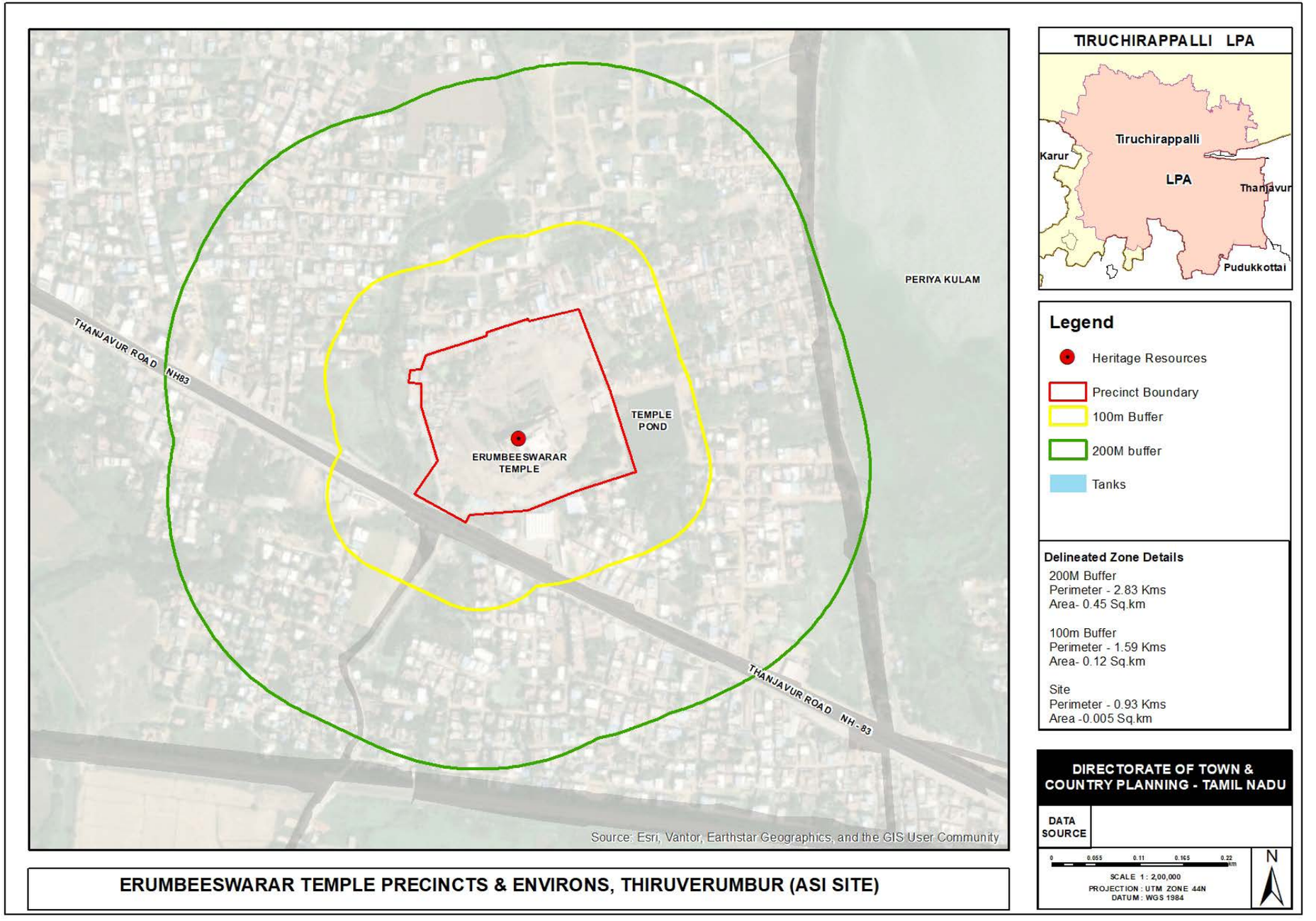
Map 15.8: Z2 & Z3_Heritage Precincts_Thiruvarangam & Thiruvanaikovil

Table 15.21 Z2_Aranganathaswamy temple, Thiruvarangam Precinct – Boundary Description

Z2_Aranganathaswamy temple, Thiruvarangam Precinct	
Periphery length	3.62 km
Area of the Character Zone	0.44 sq. km
Description of the Boundary (Refer Map 15.8)	
North	The Northern edge is bound by North Viboothi Pragaram road along with the first set of plots abutting the road
East	The Eastern edge is bound by Thambiran street along with the first set of buildings abutting the road
South	The Southern edge is bound by the Thambiran road that extends from East, and leads along south, along with the first set of plots abutting the road
West	The Western edge is bound by West Viboothi Pragaram Street, along with the first set of plots abutting the road
Extensions from this boundary	To the West - The Teppakulam located at the periphery of the Highway road, its boundary roads and first set of plots abutting the road, and the Sannathi street that connects the Teppakulam and the West Gopuram of the temple, along with the first abutting plots

Table 15.22 Z3_Jambukeswarar temple & Environs, Thiruvanaikoil Precinct – Boundary Description

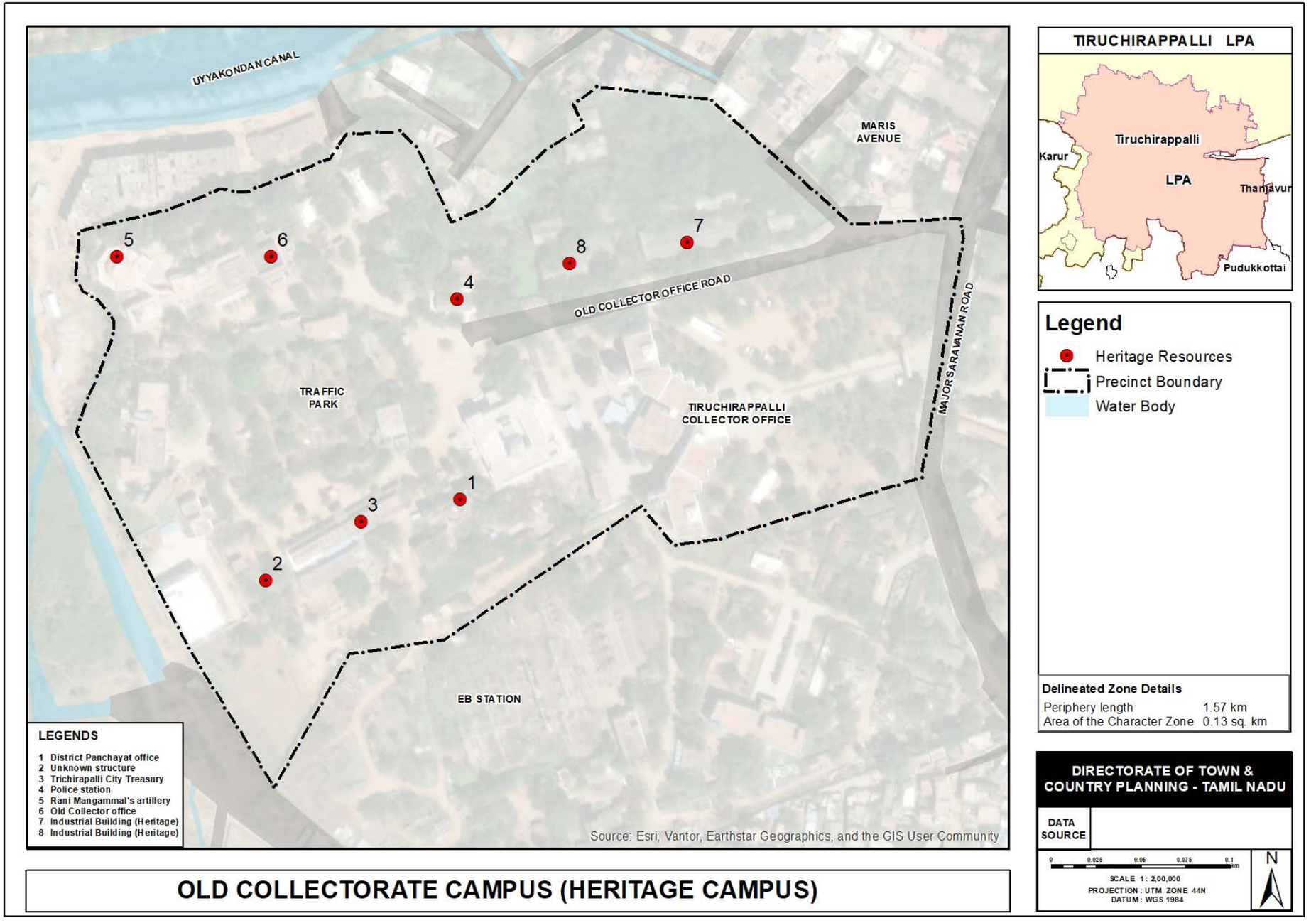
Z3_Jambukeswarar temple & Environs, Thiruvanaikoil Precinct	
Periphery length	7.74 km
Area of the Character Zone	1 sq. km
Description of the Boundary (Refer Map 15.8)	
North	The northern edge is defined by Melur Road and Alarmel Avenue along with the first plot adjoining the roads
East	The Eastern edge is bound by Keerakara Street and North Devi street along with the first adjoining plots abutting the road
South	The Southern edge is bound Gandhi Road and Thiruvadi Street along with the first adjoining plots abutting the roads
West	The Western edge is bound by Vertical Road of Melur Settlement.
Extensions from this boundary	To the west - The teppakulam situated outside the boudary wall of the temple, its leading road, boundary road and first set of plots abutting the boundary To North and South - Axial lines leading from the temple precinct, leading towards Amma Mandapam in the Cauvery edge on south and Thirumangai Mannan Padithurai on the Kollidam edge on North



Map 15.9: Z4_Erumbeeswarar temple precincts & environs, Thiruverumbur (ASI Site)

Table 15.23 Z4_Erumbeeswarar temple precincts & environs, Thiruverumbur (ASI Site) – Description of the Boundary

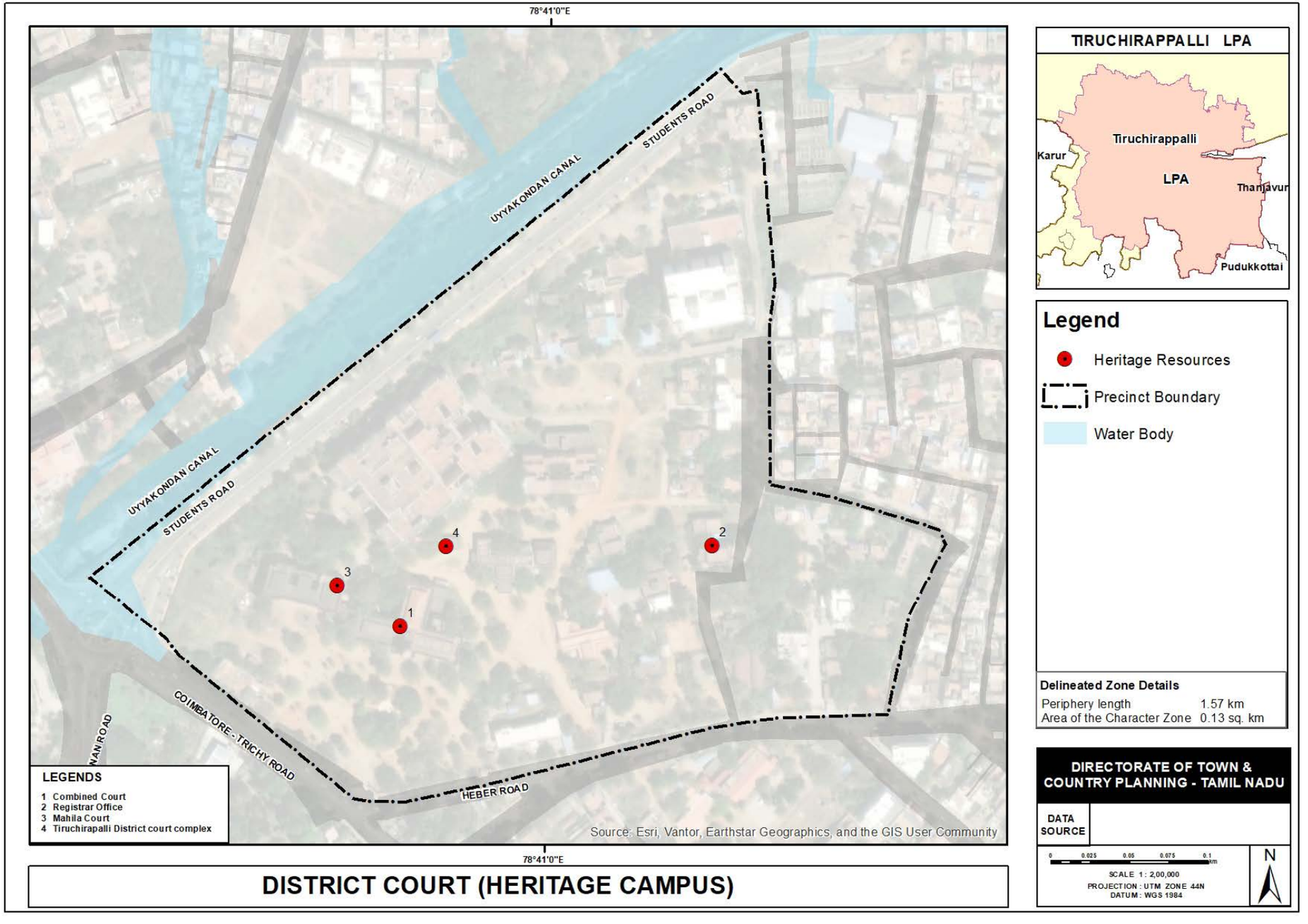
Z4_Erumbeeswarar temple precincts & environs, Thiruverumbur (ASI Site)	
Description of the Boundary (Refer Map 15.9)	
Perimeter	
Site Boundary	0.93 km
100m Buffer (Restricted Area)	1.59 km
200m Buffer (Regulated Area)	2.83 km
Area of the Zone	
Site Boundary	0.005 sq. km
100m Buffer (Restricted Area)	0.12 sq. km
200m Buffer (Regulated Area)	0.45 sq. km



Map 15.10: Z5_Old Collectorate Campus (Heritage Administrative Campus)

Table 15.24 Z5_Old Collectorate Campus (Heritage Administrative Campus) Description of the Boundary

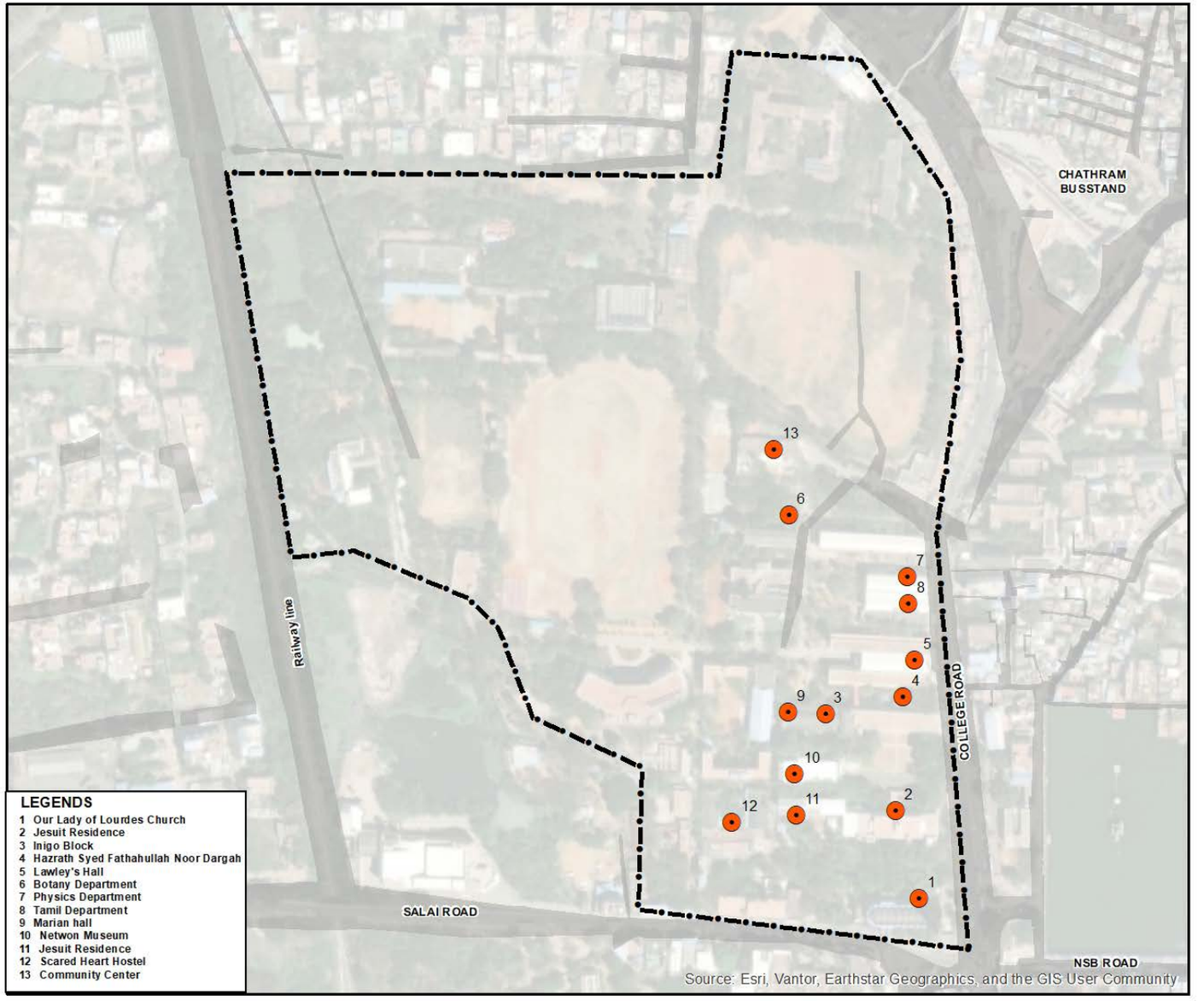
Z5_Old Collectorate Campus (Heritage Administrative Campus)	
Periphery length	1.47 km
Area of the Character Zone	0.10 sq. km
Description of the Boundary (Refer 15.10)	
North	The Northern edge is bound by South Canal Bank Road & Uyyakondan Canal including the first line of buildings abutting/ gaining access from either side of the said street.
East	The Eastern edge is bound by Friends Enclave and Maris Avenue including the first line of buildings abutting/ gaining access from east side of the said road.
South	The Southern edge is bound by Old Collector's Office Road and EB Station including the first line of buildings abutting/ gaining access from Northern side of the said road.
West	The Western edge is bound by Small Channel from Uyyakondan canal including the first line of building abutting/ gaining access from either side of the said streets.



Map 15.11: Z6_District Court Campus (Judicial Heritage Campus)

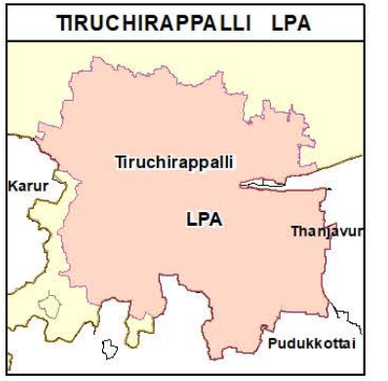
Table 15.25 Z6_District Court Campus (Judicial Heritage Campus) - Description of the Boundary

Z6_District Court Campus (Judicial Heritage Campus)	
Periphery length	1.57 km
Area of the Character Zone	0.13 sq. km
Description of the Boundary (Refer 15.11)	
North & North West	The Northern edge is bound by Students Road & Uyyakondan Canal including the first line of buildings abutting/ gaining access from either side of the said street.
East	The Eastern edge is bound by Ganapathi puram including the first line of buildings abutting/ gaining access from east side of the said road.
South	The Southern edge is bound by Heber Road including the first line of buildings abutting/ gaining access from Northern side of the said road.
West	The Western edge is bound by BharadhiDasan Salai / Coimbatore- Trichy Road including the first line of building abutting/ gaining access from either sides of the said streets.



LEGENDS

1 Our Lady of Lourdes Church
2 Jesuit Residence
3 Inigo Block
4 Hazrath Syed Fathahullah Noor Dargah
5 Lawley's Hall
6 Botany Department
7 Physics Department
8 Tamil Department
9 Marian hall
10 Netwon Museum
11 Jesuit Residence
12 Scared Heart Hostel
13 Community Center



Legend

Heritage Resources

Precinct Boundary

Delineated Zone Details

Periphery length	2.27 km
Area of the Character Zone	0.25 sq. km

DIRECTORATE OF TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING - TAMIL NADU

DATA SOURCE

0 0.04 0.08 0.12 0.16 km

SCALE 1 : 2,00,000
PROJECTION : UTM ZONE 44N
DATUM : WGS 1984

N

St. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE

Map 15.12: Z7_St. Joseph's College (Heritage Educational Campus)

Table 15.26 Z7_St. Joseph's College (Educational Heritage Campus) - Description of the Boundary

Z7_St. Joseph's College (Heritage Educational Campus)	
Periphery length	2.27 km
Area of the Character Zone	0.25 sq. km
Description of the Boundary (Refer 15.12)	
The boundary is defined by the college campus extent, including all the buildings within the campus.	

15.11.7 Revitalization Recommendation & Proposals of Heritage Zones

15.11.7.1 Formulation of Heritage Byelaws (Recommendations)

The Differential Bye-Laws for Tiruchirappalli's core are recommended, aiming to holistically preserve its built and living heritage. Key recommendations include building height regulations around the precincts of Thiruvarangam, Thiruvanaikovil, Malaikottai and Thiruverumbur etc., to maintain the skyline, mandatory no-build buffer zones for structural stability and visual prominence of heritage sites, Form Based Codes ensuring homogeneity for new developments. These codes ensure architectural harmony, referencing traditional designs, and promote climate-conscious planning, all while utilizing tools like Transferable Development Rights (TDR) to incentivized private conservation efforts.

Directions for some of the generic sets of bylaws are explained as follows -

A. **Recommended Building Height Regulation:** Buildings included in Listed Heritage Precincts and newer developments/ additions and modifications shall maintain the sky line in the precincts (without any High-Rise Development) as may be existing in the surrounding area, so as not to diminish or destroy the value and beauty of the said listed Heritage Buildings/Heritage precincts. The development within the precincts shall be in accordance with the guidelines framed by the CA in consultation with HCC.

B. **Buffer around Notified Heritage Buildings and Sites:** The regulation seeks to ensure that new constructions or modifications in the immediate vicinity of notified heritage sites and precincts do not adversely affect their visual prominence, architectural character, and structural integrity. A no-build buffer essential for the following key reasons

- **Structural Stability:** It prevents construction-related damage (vibration, excavation) to the fragile, older foundations of the heritage building, ensuring its structural integrity.

- **Visual Prominence:** It creates a necessary setback, ensuring that new, modern structures do not crowd the site, preserving the heritage building's visual prominence and allowing its architectural character to be fully appreciated.

- **Maintenance and Safety:** It guarantees mandatory **access** for conservation works (scaffolding and repairs) and provides a crucial firebreak between old and new constructions.

- **Regulatory Clarity:** It establishes a clear boundary against encroachment, simplifying enforcement for the Competent Authority.

A minimum no-build buffer zone must be maintained around the periphery of a significant heritage structure[4]. No permanent structures, extensions, or encroachments are permitted within this buffer.

This byelaw applies to all significant buildings and heritage structures officially listed or notified by the competent authority (refer indicative list of heritage buildings). It also applies to any unlisted heritage structures that will be identified in the future

C. **Form Based Iterations for New Buildings:** The demarcated character zones, across and within each zone are complex collages of various waves of development across the timeline, holding an array of variations of plots based on their plot area, plot orientation, access routes, adjacent plots, and their associations with the neighbouring plots. The competent authority shall undertake a detailed study on unique built-use clusters and architectural typologies.

As a result of the study, the CA shall arrive at form/ volume-based codes for optimum design of new developments that in coherence with the existing/ predominant architectural language of the zones identified and also are climate efficient with good lighting, ventilation and permeability. These iterations/ codes are taken up as guiding elements along with the other differential bylaws.

D. **Imageability of Important Structures:** This exercise shall include steps like underground wiring, proper streetscaping, pedestrian infrastructure improvement, lighting solutions etc. in helping highlight the heritage structure as a key intent but also to facilitate modern-day economic requirements of the residents of the area, with supporting activities to be allowed linking the street's contemporary function in the larger structure of city.

4 *Exceptions: The buffer requirement may be relaxed if the adjoining structure/ site is itself a listed heritage building/site. If redevelopment in the adjoining site need be, the buffer is mandatory. As this bye-law is a recommendation, implementation requires both a thorough feasibility assessment and input from stakeholder consultation.*

E. **Reconstruction & Architectural Integrity:** Where a heritage building or notified structure is partially demolished, severely dilapidated, or requires reconstruction/new development adjacent to an existing heritage element, the following regulations shall apply to maintain the Homogeneous Architectural language of the streetscape.

New development or reconstruction of a partial heritage façade must blend seamlessly with the existing structure and streetscape, taking direct architectural and material references. Which shall be scrutinized, regulated by the HCC, and shall provide a NOC for construction works within the boundary.

Rigorous scrutiny will need to be applied to the proposed form, proportion, materials, texture, and architectural detailing (like fenestration rhythm, cornices, columns, and arches) to ensure historical authenticity.

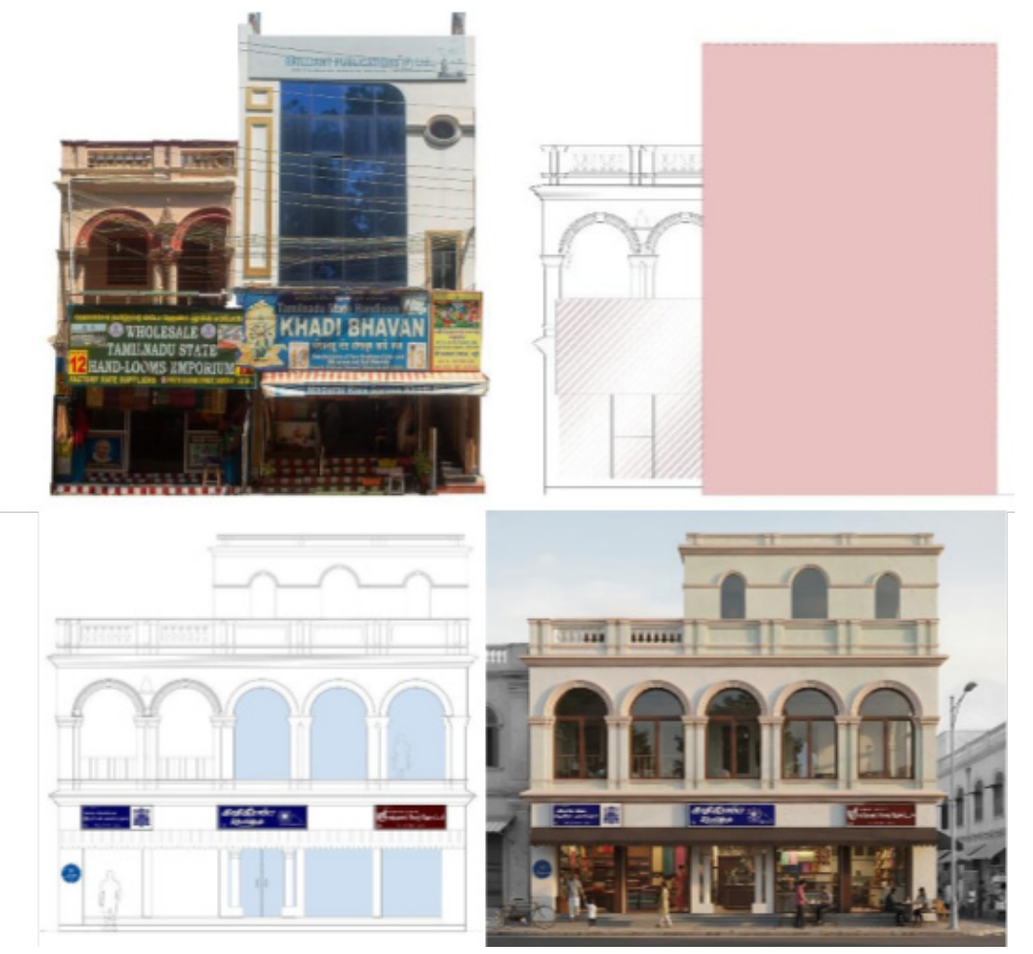


Figure 15.38 Visualization of Architectural Regeneration of a dilapidated building

Source: Heritage & Culture, Madurai Masterplan 2044

F. **Facade Control Regulations:** The facade control regulations are fundamental and shall aim to retain the heritage character while ensuring a homogeneous visual grammar for new constructions by regulating the factors including but not limited to Homogeneity in façade elements and color palette.

- **Retention and Homogeneity**: Regulations will mandate retaining the existing facade character and applying a consistent style (homogeneous grammar) for new builds.
- **Color Palette**: The color palette for buildings in Madurai's core should be designed to honor the city's living heritage while ensuring visual harmony along historic streets, reflecting the city's perpetually vibrant socio-cultural life animated by year-round festivals. The primary approach involves drawing from the traditional hues observed in temple architecture and old residential sectors.

G. **Revitalisation of Public Space:** Key public nodes and open spaces within the precinct shall be identified and the edges be regulated with specific urban design guidelines for creating a flowing public space through the green areas. Thoroughfare and/or creating active facades looking inside the open spaces shall be promoted to create an active life within these identified open spaces that can spill over to the streets. Super Bazaar, one of the commercial spaces, which is inward looking is a primary example of linking the peripheral structures with the open space in between. This typology can be repeated at various scales for different green and open spaces hidden within the dense knit urban fabric of the heritage precinct to promote a positive urban life.

H. **Additional Regulations & Markers:** A detailed documentation exercise shall be undertaken for the demarcated area, to identify, rate and prepare a phase wise implementation programme of urban conservation exercise for the precinct. The HCC shall monitor all these activities, with a mixed group of professionals placed in the committee to ensure an overall rounded development for the precinct without missing out on heritage and contemporary aspects.

The spatial implications beyond documentation shall include highlighting the heritage structure inside the urban fabric by means of preparing homogenic markers and specific street-building threshold design guidelines to create a positive impact for users with the heritage buildings (to act as an incentive for conserving the buildings). Additionally, for newer developments, considering the housing requirements of the area and the available serviceability under consideration, the competent

authority in collaboration with the HCC, shall prepare set of building regulations (for heights, built-up area, FSI, OSR, etc.)

I. **Visual Homogeneity in design elements:** The primary strategy is to use a **unified color-coding system** across Delineated Heritage Zones for better identification and visual clarity:

- **Zoning and Identity:** Recommended to Implement a distinct colour code for character zones and residential neighbourhoods to clearly demarcate them, along with a specialized signage for Significant Places of Interest (POI).

- **Homogeneity in Trade and Commerce signboards:** To ensure the character of the subzones unified hoardings and signboards for all commercial activities are vital and is recommended to be enforced. A specific colour theme will be assigned to shop name boards based on the type of commerce to promote visual order (Figure 15.4.). Regulations will set fixed dimensions and locations for these boards to ensure visual homogeneity across the streetscape. This involves assigning specific colors to ensure visual harmony and easy identification of business types as shown in the following table and illustrations.

- **Informational Signage:** Install detailed information signage at street entry points for significant streets. These boards will contain information about the historic places within the street and the specific, dominant market activity found there.

- **Heritage Markers:** Explanatory boards and marker elements must be integrated into the facade design for all listed heritage structures to provide information and enhance their legibility to the public.



Figure 15.39 Illustration of Colour coded Hoarding/boards for trade and commerce in the delineated area(left); Info Signages of Heritage Structures & Streets (Top Right) & Heritage ID markers integrated into façade design (Right bottom)

source: Madurai Masterplan 2044

15.11.7.2 Z1 - Malaikottai Rock Fort

Rock Fort, Tiruchirappalli, is a unique convergence of geological antiquity, cultural continuity, and architectural significance. Rising prominently above the city, the Rock Fort hill is not merely a religious landmark but a rare rock heritage element that has shaped the historical, spiritual, and urban evolution of Trichy over centuries. Its nomination as an Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) protected site is essential to ensure long-term conservation, regulated development, and recognition at the national level.

In total, based on the continuity, street to street integration and axiality, the key structural streets of the demarcated area are identified into 3 typologies namely, concentric streets, axial streets and segmented streets as illustrated in Figure 15.40.

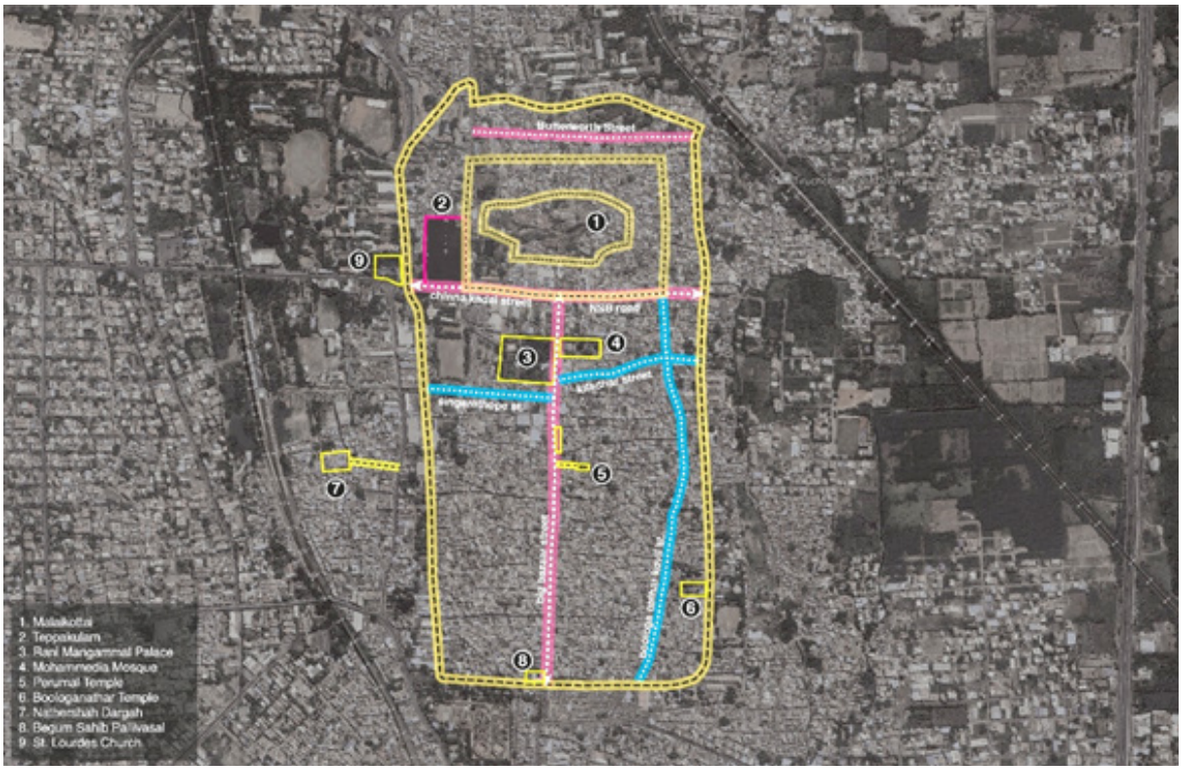


Figure 15.40 Categorization of Streets in Rock Fort

1. Street Specific Urban Design

These streets shall be proposed with unique streetscaping ideas, urban design guidelines to ensure better walkability, visibility to key heritage structures, promoting pedestrian crowd than vehicular traffic, on-street parking at regulated spaces, better lighting solution etc.

Concentric Streets (Yellow Coded)

Sets of looping streets around the Rock Fort hill, connects different exit streets to other parts of the city from this heritage precinct at various scales. Beyond the street level urban design proposals, key building control regulations for building heights, OSR and frontage control shall also be proposed and regulated based on incentivization as a tool for implementation.

Key nodes shall be identified, linking with visual axes focussing the hill as an exhibit and the city fabric as a museum at larger scale, connecting, with a detailed mapping exercise the heritage structures within the demarcated zone. Key open spaces in the current scenario within and at the periphery of these streets shall be included into a larger level planning exercise for re-inventing new small-scale urban pockets inside the precinct.

Axial Streets (Pink Coded)

The axial streets are primarily leading lines towards key heritage structures within and at the periphery of the demarcated precinct. These streets shall have location specific design guidelines, governing the visibility of structures, harmonic architectural language, highlighting key nodes, providing regular pause points etc.

Segmental Streets (Cyan Coded)

Key connector streets that have existed from the fortification's time till now shall be identified in this category, which are important to regulate crowd within the precinct. Specific urban design guidelines shall be proposed intending an urban regeneration for these streets to better manage flow within the precinct.

2. Conservation of Waterbodies

The three water storage elements within the precinct are Teppakulam, Nandavanam's tank (Aadhinam's ownership) and the Tank within Naganatha swamy temple (North-West of the Rock Fort hill). A comprehensive conservation and management plan shall be prepared for these waterbodies, to ensure structural stability and ecological sustainability, linking it with existing pedestrian networks to better utilise these spaces on the public front.

Theppakulam

The Theppakulam Rock Fort area forms the historic and cultural core of Tiruchirappalli, where the ancient Rock Fort hill and the temple tank together define a significant heritage landscape. Historically, Theppakulam functioned as a sacred water body and civic gathering space associated with Rock Fort temples, supporting rituals, festivals, and everyday social life. As the foreground to the 3.8-billion-year-old Rock Fort, the precinct has long shaped the city's identity through the integration of geology, religion, water, and urban form.

Urban Design Guidelines: Focus on strengthening this precinct as a high-quality public space while conserving its heritage value.

Key guidelines include:

- Protecting visual corridors and skyline dominance of Rock Fort through height and signage controls; revitalising Theppakulam as an active civic open space with improved water management, seating edges and festival-ready platforms.
- Prioritising pedestrian movement through traffic calming and shaded walkways.

- Supporting cultural and community activities through flexible-use spaces.

- Enhancing environmental comfort with native landscaping and climate-responsive design; and introducing sensitive heritage interpretation and wayfinding.

Together, these measures aim to reinforce the precinct as a walkable, inclusive, and culturally vibrant public realm within the city's master plan framework.

Nandhavanam

The Nandavanam zone, abutting the Clive Hostel campus to its south and west, is the only open space directly leading from the first loop of accessway from the Rock Fort hill. Under the ownership of Aathinam, this parcel of land holds a vital position to permeability from the raised street in the core to reach the next set of streets (NSB road and Teppakulam) as shown in Figure 15.41. This shall be achieved by incorporating PPP scheme with the Clive hostel building, to allow a pedestrian only access way through the building to reach Teppakulam which is the frontage to Burma Bazaar in today's context. This accessibility shall be incorporated as a scheme to other parts of the overall demarcated heritage precinct to bring in better walkability and climate-sensitive narrower streets connecting the heritage precinct between the streets and from outside of the zone too.



Figure 15.41 Making Nandhavam a permeable landscape

3. Restoration of Rani Mangammal Palace Complex and environs

The Competent authority shall prepare a Comprehensive Conservation and Management plan will be a fundamental step in conservation, maintenance and operations of the complex along with its environs. The conservation efforts taken toward the heritage structure shall be continued with material sensitive additions if necessary and using appropriate construction and conservation methodologies.

The conservation process shall not just be limited to the structures alone, but to revive the whole complex as an active public space again shall be pushed forward. Linking with the Coronation park on the east, Super Bazaar to the west, by promoting active facades for the structures abutting the open space to the North & South, an exercise of Revitalising shall be taken up meticulously.



Figure 15.42 Rani Mangammal Campus

Source: Restoration and Upgradation of Rani Mangammal Palace complex, Rock fort prepared by TN-PWD

Upgradation of the District Museum: Physical interventions to upgrade the museum in functional and experiential aspects shall be taken up and managed regularly. Lighting solutions for the museum exhibits, maintenance of the exhibits, digital documentation of the exhibits shall be key steps in the upgradation process.

A. Parking Solutions

The parking solution shall be considered as one of the major areas for deciphering, to ensure the sustained usage of the historic core of Tiruchirappalli. Public – Private Partnership schemes shall be explored to arrive at a possible solution for parking deficit within the delineated zone of Rock fort. Structures with larger footprints shall be mandated in this scheme to take up responsibility to declutter the on-street crowding caused by temporary parking activities.

A neighbourhood parking plan shall be prepared along with the conservation plan specifically for the first looping street around the Malaikottai, which sits on a higher level and has only one road to access the streets. This parking plan shall be prepared as a participatory planning exercise with the stakeholders and the general public (including tourists). An on-street parking plan shall be prepared for the Karapalayam – Kattur road (eastern edge of the precinct), creating the wider road as a possible drop-off zone before switching onto NMTs preferably to navigate within the demarcated precinct.

Special care shall be given also on the open space reservation for new constructions, along with the height restrictions that are necessary to regulate a serviceable amount of people's stay and floating population within the demarcated area.

B. Plot Amalgamation regulations

The Competent authority, in the comprehensive development plan for the heritage zone, shall arrive at a feasible cap on plot amalgamation focussing on retaining the heritage character bring out better urban life. A detailed urban design exercise shall be conducted to arrive at possible solutions driven towards better walkability, micro to macro level pause points, streetscaping design ideations and readability of the urban fabric.

C. Imageability

Linking with the tourist circuits proposal detailed out in tourism chapter, the key circuit lines are to be undertaken for a detailed urban conservation process. The conversion of these circuit's pathway as mixed-use functions will be crucial in regulating public monitoring and creating a vibrant public space for all stakeholders and users.

Decluttering exercise shall be taken up along the axes connecting key historic landmarks such as Begum Sahib Pallivasal, Varadaraja Perumal Temple, Hazrat Kapadi Pir Dargah, Aishaisha Pandaria Avariya Dargah, Fort Outer Gate Wall, Mohamedia Masjid, Mangammal Palace campus (Town Hall, Coronation Park and others), Fort Wall and Main Guard Gate.

15.11.7.3 Z2_Aranganathaswamy temple precinct, Thiruvarangam and Z3_Jambukeswarar temple precinct, Thiruvanaikovil

Thiruvanaikovil and Thiruvarangam exemplify the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL)[5] through their intricate layering of natural and cultural values. As riverine settlements on the Kaveri island, their morphology is defined by concentric temple enclosures, ritual streetscapes, and ancient hydraulic systems. This setting integrates sacred Dravidian architecture with evolving residential and commercial functions, creating a continuous urban fabric where intangible traditions and geomorphological features are as significant as the physical monuments themselves. Following are the recommendation for conservation and management of cultural landscapes of Thiruvarangam and Thiruvanaikovil as HUL.

A.Recommended Building Height Regulation

Building[6] shall be constructed or reconstructed or altered or added not exceeding a height of 9 meters up to a radius of 1km from the outer enclosure of the temple precincts. The development within the precincts shall be in accordance with the guidelines framed by the CA in consultation with HCC. The specific property survey numbers subject to these height restrictions are detailed in schedule 2.

B. Street Specific Urban Design

The proposed urban design framework aims to revitalise the heritage precinct through a categorised streetscaping strategy (Refer Figure 15.43). Concentric Streets (yellow) will employ looping connectivity and strict building controls—regulating heights and frontages via incentivisation—to transform the fabric into an "outdoor museum." Axial Streets (pink) serve as leading lines toward heritage landmarks, governed by guidelines that ensure visual harmony and pedestrian pause points.

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5 *According to the UNESCO 2011 Recommendation, the* **Historic Urban Landscape** *is defined as the urban area understood as the result of a historic layering of cultural and natural values and attributes, extending beyond the notion of a "historic centre" to include the broader urban context and its geographical setting. (whc.unesco.org/en/hul accessed in December, 2025)*

6 *Exceptions: The height regulation requirement may be relaxed if the building / site is itself a listed heritage building / site. If redevelopment in the site need be, the buffer is mandatory.*

Finally, Segmental Streets (cyan) focus on urban regeneration and crowd management along historic connector routes. Together, these interventions prioritise walkability, visibility, and the creation of small-scale urban pockets to enhance the precinct's historic character.

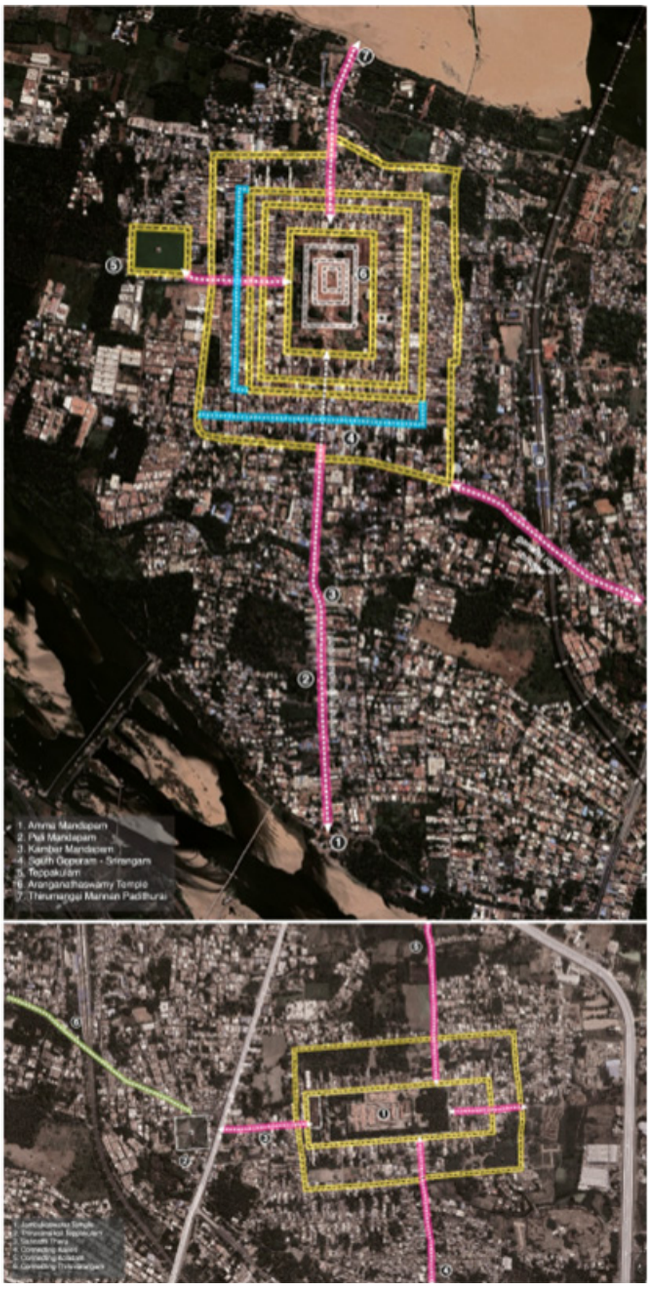


Figure 15.43 Categorization of Streets in Thiruvarangam & Thiruvanaikovil

C. Integrating Historic Urban Landscape of the Sacred Precincts

Special connection routes such as Gandhi road and Keezhavasal shall be identified for connecting the Aranganatha Swamy temple and Jambukeswarar temple via pedestrian and vehicular networks. The Competent Authority shall prepare a detailed urban design guideline for these routes to enhance the walking or vehicular experience and betterment of local tourism centric economy.

- **Pedestrianisation and Non-Motorised Transport (NMT):** Prioritising NMT through dedicated shaded walkways will reduce vehicular dependency around the temple precincts. With the aid of EV shuttles, a shift towards a "slow-mobility" network shall aim to improve air quality and ensure a safer, more accessible environment for both residents and pilgrims.

- **Breathing spaces:** These shall be created along nodes of high vehicular and pedestrian traffic routes. The Competent Authority shall identify strategies to carve out open spaces at different scales, and carry out urban design exercises to enhance the incidental activity generation capacity of these breathing spaces. With passive surveillance, these spaces shall become new hotspots for the urbanity of Thiruvarangam island.

- **Transforming Pilgrimage Experience:** The pilgrimage will be reimagined as a cohesive journey through curated heritage trails that offer seamless physical and visual connectivity between shrines. By integrating modern amenities with traditional pause points, the experience evolves from a transactional visit into an immersive cultural engagement with the island's history.

- **Interlacing end users with Rivers:** The project seeks to restore the community's cultural bond with the river by revitalising Padithurais and creating interactive riparian buffers. These edges will serve as socio-cultural conduits, facilitating daily rituals and leisure while fostering a stewardship-based relationship with the Kaveri & Kollidam's natural ecosystem.

- **Rejuvenation of existing water edges**: This of the island (Cauvery river edge, Kollidam edge, Thirumajana Cauvery edge) as riparian landscapes with addition of non-polluting activity spaces as part of local trails rather than separate destinations shall be taken up by the Competent Authority. Connecting the river edges with the two key temples of the island shall be taken up, to form a larger level circuit that connects both the rivers through the temples, and a waterfront development that suffices the requirements of everyday users and striking a balance with the pilgrim-tourist amenities. A riverfront development is elaborated in proposal section of the Tourism chapter.

- **Flood Mitigation in the Island:** Adaptive flood management strategies, including the restoration of traditional drainage channels and the use of permeable paving, shall be integrated into the urban fabric. These nature-based solutions shall enhance the island's resilience against seasonal inundation while replenishing the underground water table.

- Inclusion of **Street Art** as a part of the placemaking process is recommended, which is regularly managed and changed at regular intervals not over a year. Including the local artisans in this scheme is a feasible way to create better liveability for artists and artisans.

D. Strategies for Thiruvarangam Island Urbanism

The main focus apart from the general guidelines shall be to connect these two precincts creating a mutually thriving zones Figure 15.44. The key aspects for the upgradation of the whole island's user experience shall include:

- **Thiruvarangam as a 24x7 place –** Tapping with the advantages of existing structural elements of the island such as religious compounds and civic open spaces to plan for activities to continue throughout the day. Which will in-turn result in a much safer and welcoming environment for the visitors which is a positive aspect.

- Implementation of **latest technologies** to help in understanding the **historic** value, **architectural** value, **social** value and **environmental** value of the island in total

- Upgradation of **smaller nodes** of streets into thriving urban nodes with more support to local businessmen

- **Everydayness** of the Island has to be given higher priority to prevent over-tourism which is a global issue in the current scenario. Striking a balance between the Residents of the island and visitors shall be a key factor that the HCC shall address while preparing the regulations.

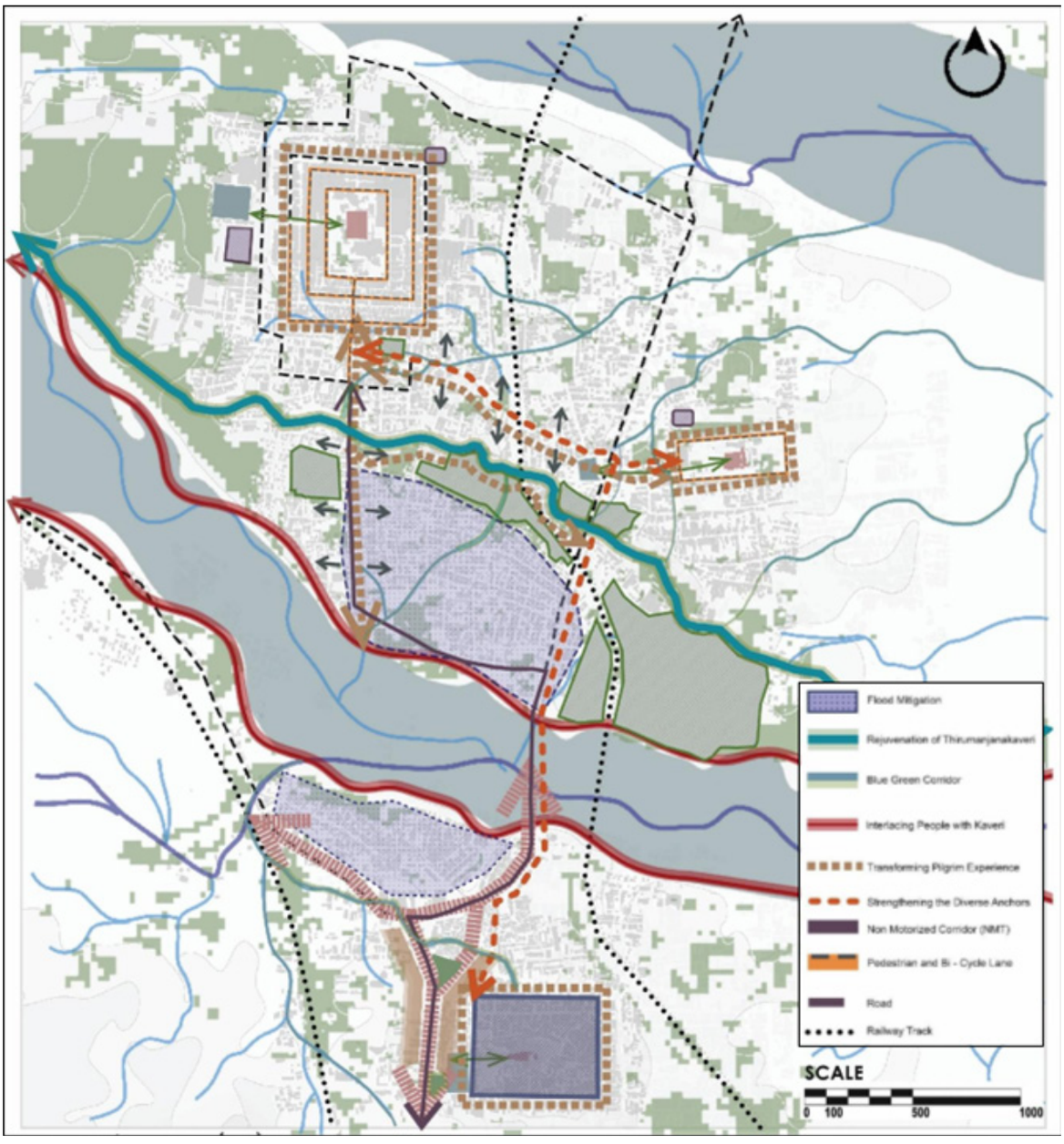


Figure 15.44 Thiruvarangam & Thiruvanaikovil - Recommendations

Source: 3rd Semester- Urban Design Studio. M.Arch (Urban Design) 2022-24- SPA Vijayawada

15.11.8 Revitalization Recommendation & Proposals for Historic Enclaves

15.11.8.1 Comprehensive Conservation Management Plan

The preparation of the Comprehensive Conservation Management Plan shall be the first key step for planning for the future of these heritage campuses, to

be undertaken by the Competent authority. This document shall address key aspects such as

A. Cultural Resource Mapping

A documentation exercise not only focused on the larger level, but a cultural resource mapping of the heritage structures within the campus, linking it with the edge of the campus and adjacent structures that forms the environs. This exercise shall be aimed at the grading of heritage structures and subsequent conservation planning.

B. Buffer around Heritage structures

Decluttering any accretions around the structure to achieve a clear no-build buffer around the heritage structures shall be crucial in achieving the following aspects.

- **Structural Stability:** It prevents construction-related damage (vibration, excavation) to the fragile, older foundations of the heritage building, ensuring its structural integrity.
- **Visual Prominence:** It creates a necessary setback, ensuring that new, modern structures do not crowd the site, preserving the heritage building's visual prominence and allowing its architectural character to be fully appreciated.
- **Maintenance and Safety:** It guarantees mandatory access for conservation works (scaffolding and repairs) and provides a crucial firebreak between old and new constructions.
- **Regulatory Clarity:** It establishes a clear boundary against encroachment, simplifying enforcement for the Competent Authority.

C. Imageability of the structures

To ensure the better imageability of the structures inside the campus, specific nodes shall be identified with better viewing angle for the heritage structures and furnishing them with urban elements that creates a pause for the passer-by, such as public seater, water points, designated kiosk locations, etc. Apart from the furnishings, the Competent authority shall also ensure the implementation of other by-laws and regular management by the owners/ managers of these enclaves. Design guidelines for the special nodes shall also focus on creating a visually complimentary space to function better with the heritage structure in vicinity.

D. Promotion of the campus

The Management Committee for each campus shall organize public events including (but not limited to) Focused Public gatherings, Political dialogues, Mela type events, Annual events at festival times etc. which acts as a passive promotion activity. The Intangible Cultural Heritage Promotion body shall take up the responsibility on ensuring regular events and in the promotion activities across the city via Physical and Digital mediums.

E. Façade Control regulations

The Competent authority shall delineate specialised build-to lines, elements of architecture, for the campuses to realise on their public threshold aiming to create safer public space. These façade control regulations shall be aimed at creating homogeneous and readable urban environment directing public to designated public open spaces at varying scales in the form of nodes, parks, etc. Special care shall be given in creating the Heritage structures as active backgrounds for activities to pop-up, aiming at creating more affiliation and an overall positive association to the space as well as the heritage structures.

F. Homogeneity in visual language

Taking architectural cues from the campus' architectural characteristics, the competent authority shall prepare homogenized palette of materials, colours, finishes, elements of urban design such as Lamp Posts, Designated Poster walls etc., as guidelines without creating a ubiquitous space.

15.11.8.2 Democratization of Campuses

These campuses represent spaces in the urban fabric that have historically been a place for commons. With the backing of such a spatial memory, these campuses shall be looked upon as pioneers in the trial to give these campuses back into the city, for general public, in an inclusive manner. Democratization of these campuses, in true terms is to achieve an all-inclusive, time unrestricted, safer environment for any visitor or passer-by. These shall be achieved by addressing key aspects such as

A. Permeable boundaries

The boundaries of these campuses that are currently long, blank and unhindered wall necessarily, shall be re-iterated to be more permeable and to have an active façade along their boundaries / edges. The basic regulations for arriving at the minimum distance between breakage or people entry point into the boundary shall be proposed after hosting local area planning exercise with the stakeholders. The façade activation, in case of necessary closed boundaries (like schools or colleges) shall be along just the edge, with the boundary wall's

build-to line taken behind the plot boundary – to create a walkable pathway with small commerce activating the boundary. PPP scheme and Incentivization shall be considered as tools of implementation.

B. Universal Design: Accessibility for all

A key aspect for a public space shall be mandated. Universal design ideations such as un-hindered pedestrian pathway, climate sensitive material usage, braille system integration on pathways to billboards, ramp access to structures, etc. shall be properly planned and maintained by the owners/ managers of the enclaves and to be ensured by the competent authority.

C. 24x7 edges

The campus edges, as discussed earlier shall be re-imagined as active and permeable – depending on the on-ground conditions and function of the campus. Along with this, the concept of 24x7 serviceability shall be implemented in the development plan for each campus, making these as hotspots for activities – creating uniqueness, which is achieved by means of infrastructural upgradations and regulation to govern these functions working in tandem. Having in mind, the student crowd of Tiruchirappalli, these campuses shall be imagined as congregation spaces, gathering spots, that provides short-term pauses within the fabric.

D. Mixed-use functions

The campuses identified are commonly mono-functional in term of the typology, which makes these spaces time-bound. The proposal shall address the idea of converting the functions of the adjoining environs of these campuses to support multitude of activities along the edges, which can permeate into these campuses, creating a much more activated public space. Identification of special nodes or plots for proposing new anchor elements shall be undertaken as a part of detailed planning process – to bring in a new typology of function into or along the edges of the campuses which can populate the space in the time when the major functions end up in a day. These new anchor elements shall be of any function that can work sensibly towards creating a better urban space which is held together by the heritage campus, which shall be ensured by the competent authority.

E. Streets as the storytellers

The streets, which connects other destinations and the heritage campus shall be taken up as the space for narratives, by including on-street elements that works affiliated to the functions of these campuses and their environs. These elements may include but not limited to On-Street Furniture, Street Art, Sculptures depicting stories on the go, Interactive elements like water-points, poster walls, etc., placed at strategic positions to enhance the campus' activities and also the urban life around them.

F. Incidental Activity Generators

The urban elements shall be re-imagined to be these incidental activity generators in the urban fabric which has the potential to transform blank urban spaces into highly functional and thriving spaces. The key function of these elements is to create smaller pause points and initiators of conversations, which results invariably in gathering of people of various group sizes. This helps in regulating the passive surveillance of the space and enhances the walkability of these zones. Such elements shall be meticulously planned and intervened as short-term proposals to study and rework on regular basis.

15.11.8.3 Campus Specific Recommendations

Old Collectorate Campus

The campus of the Old Collectorate of Tiruchirappalli, located on the southern bank of Uyyakondan Channel, a key infrastructural development of the later Chola dynasty, is a place of continuous spatial and public space interventions in the fabric of the city. The precinct comprises various structures associated with key personalities in the state's power, such as Rani Mangammal and the British Colonial Power. The location on a natural edge to a city has also played a key role in attracting industrial land use at a point in history, which is still in place on the edge of this precinct.

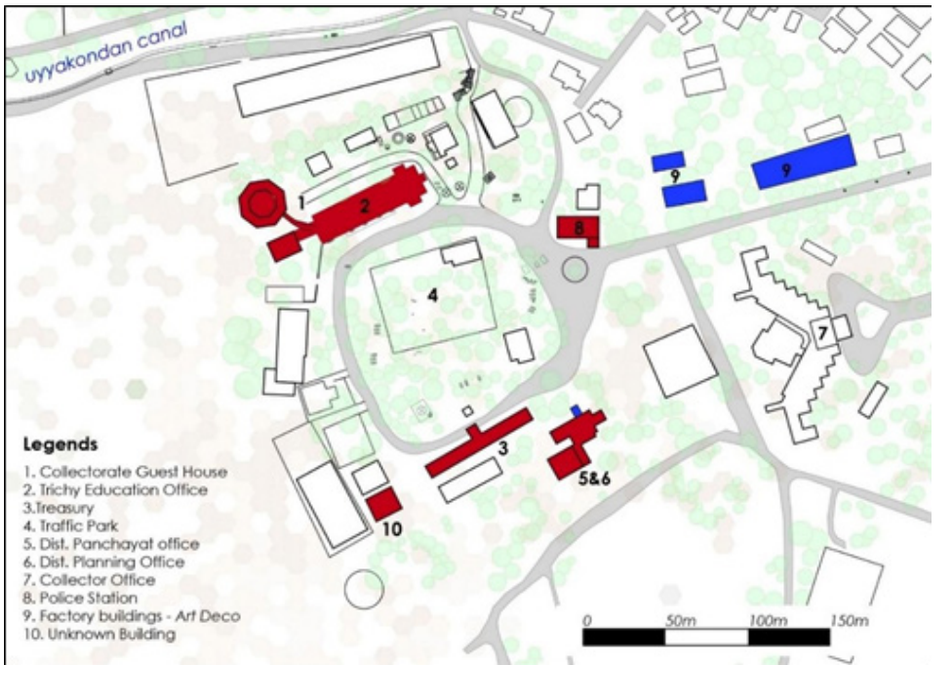


Figure 15.45 Old Collectorate - List of Heritage Structures

Source: 8th Semester (2018-23) Architectural Design Studio titled 'Urban Edges'- CARE School of Architecture, Trichy

A cultural resource mapping exercise shall be undertaken and subsequently conservation of heritage structures shall be taken up in phases adhering to appropriate conservation techniques. A Participatory Planning exercise shall be executed in the locality with the stakeholders and the public to arrive at an all-inclusive public space within the campus.

A. Traffic park, located centrally within the zone shall be opened up from being bounded, and to add walkway at the edge, to promote walking adjacent to the park rather than the structures to create better opportunity for the heritage structures to be seen, and a better walkable environment for the user.

B. The Old Collectorate road, leading from Major Saravanan Road, with the new collectorate on one edge and large compounded plots on the other shall be re-imagined for creating active façade in these government owned parcels looking towards the road, making it a safer and walkable street with wider and universally accessible pedestrian pathways.

C. Repurposing of the industrial structures under PPP scheme to bring in a new function with proper conservation of the industrial heritage structures shall be taken up and managed by the competent authority in collaboration with residents of the area.

PROJECT PROPOSALS

15.11.9 Rejuvenation of Blue Green Infrastructure

Tiruchirappalli's continuous habitation is rooted in its strategic position within the Kaveri basin and its landmark geological formations. Over centuries, human intervention has reshaped these natural systems, making the city's blue-green infrastructure a vital component of its heritage. Consequently, these urban conservation proposals aim to celebrate this historic infrastructure by reintegrating it into the city's everydayness.

By identifying key nodes (some listed below) within the Local Planning Area for tactical urbanism and detailed design, the framework addresses the public-private threshold to enhance the civic experience. Through tailor-made urban design guidelines, building regulations, and art-led placemaking, these interventions will highlight both tangible and intangible landmarks. These pilot projects will be meticulously observed and analysed to serve as a sustainable resource for guiding Tiruchirappalli's future heritage-led development.

15.11.9.1 **Mukkombu and Kallanai**

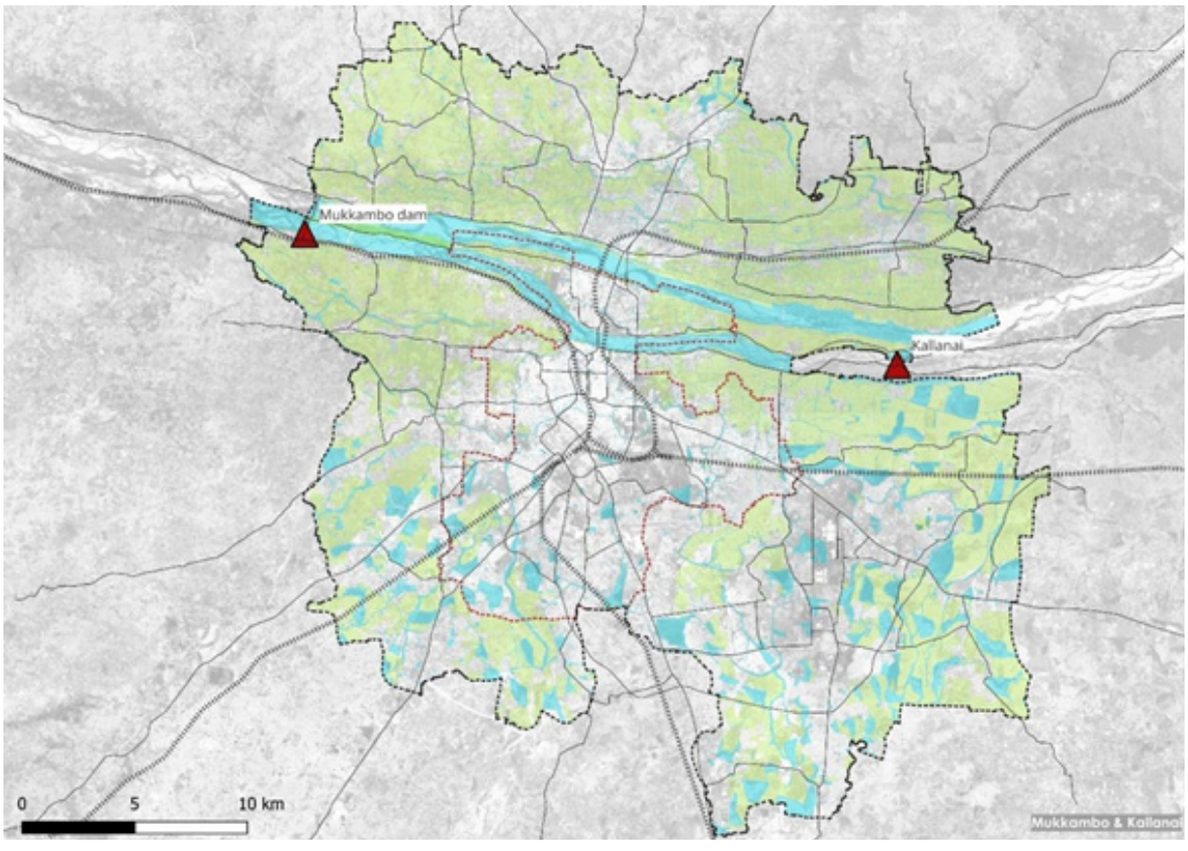


Figure 15.46 Mukkombu & Kallanai located on either edges of the LPA boundary

Mukkombu and Kallanai represent the pinnacle of Tiruchirappalli's hydraulic heritage, functioning as vital blue-green infrastructure. The 19th-century Mukkombu regulator manages the critical Kaveri-Kollidam bifurcation, while the 2nd-century Kallanai stands as a global engineering precursor for sustainable water diversion. Beyond their historical value, these living museums are indispensable for the city's future resilience. They provide a primary defence against climate-induced flooding, sustain regional biodiversity, and ensure groundwater security through natural percolation. Conserving these sites is essential to maintaining the agricultural prosperity of the delta and preserving the physical legacy of a Tamil civilisation that mastered ecological management. This integration of heritage and utility serves as the baseline for protecting the city's environmental and cultural identity.

The proposal shall start with designation of Mukkombu and Kallanai as Special Heritage Zones (SHZ) with specific Buffer Requirements. This involves restricting high-density construction within a defined radius to prevent soil compaction and ensure that the Green infrastructure (floodplains) can continue to support the Blue infrastructure. With flood-line zones demarcated, these zones

shall support eco-tourism aspects, where specific architectural intervention shall be incorporated to host the documentation of these structures and act as an information centre for tourists to visit.

The competent authority shall organise social events in the allowed premises of these areas, making it a key node not just for tourists, but also for the residents of the city itself creating a more positive spatial memory and association with the place.

15.11.9.2 Uyyakondan Canal

Constructed during the Chola dynasty, the 72-km Uyyakondan Canal is a vital historic irrigation channel branching from the Kaveri. Beyond its agrarian role, it supports groundwater recharge and moderates Tiruchirappalli's microclimate. Despite modern threats of pollution and encroachment, current revival strategies envision the canal as a heritage water system. By integrating green corridors and pedestrian pathways, these efforts aim to transform this ancient infrastructure into a catalyst for urban rejuvenation and ecological sustenance.

As an extension, the Uyyakondan Canal's node with the Major Saravanan Road shall be taken up as a development area, where access ways such as ghat sections shall be provided from the Students road public space that is currently under use, along with greening and using appropriate climate sensitive materials for the Students road edge and also the new ghat section that is proposed.

The array of proposals of public spaces along this historic infrastructure can be seen only downstream beyond the Judiciary complex, due to the dense urbanisation upstream. A systemic approach shall be incorporated to identify smaller nodes to access the canal upstream, and be multiplied across the length of the canal to achieve an inclusive and integrated development plan for the canal edge throughout.

15.11.9.3 Koraiyar Channel

Koraiyar Channel flows through the southern parts of Tiruchirappalli and has historically served a dual purpose as an irrigation channel for agricultural lands and as a stormwater drainage system during the monsoon season. It plays a critical role in linking multiple local water bodies and in preventing flooding in low-lying urban areas. The channel's alignment and carrying capacity are therefore integral to the city's flood management and resilience strategy, making it an important component of the urban fabric.

Strengthening and maintaining the Koraiyar Channel can significantly enhance the city's water retention capacity, reduce seasonal flooding, and transform its edges into active public spaces, particularly along the Dindigul Road corridor. Treating the channel and its banks as accessible, well-managed public spaces

will support both ecological performance and urban liveability shall be the intent behind the proposal, linking to nearby residential areas like Dheeran Nagar, Bharathi Nagar, Karumandapam, Thiru Vi Ka Nagar and Raja Colony.



Figure 15.47 Uyyakondan Canal at the Kulumayee Amman Temple and Koraiyar Canal

15.11.10 Handloom Experience Centre & GI Promotion Hub

Leveraging Tiruchirappalli's central location for state-wide accessibility, this hub will serve as a premier cooperative centre for all GI-tagged products of Tamil Nadu. It will function as a relationship-building space for the recognition and promotion of regional arts and crafts.

Table 15.27 Current and Potential GI Tags of Tiruchirappalli

Category	Product	Key Feature
GI TAGGED	Woraiyur Cotton Sari (2025)	Chola-era heritage; famous for Korvai borders.
	Trichinopoly Cigar (2008)	Historically favoured by world leaders; handmade.
	Manapparai Murukku(2023)	Iconic snack made with local well water.
POTENTIAL	Pachamalai Jackfruit	High-altitude sweetness & firm texture.
	Manamedu Cotton	High thread count; extremely breathable fabric.
	Lalgudi Glasswork	Traditional mouth-blown glass techniques.
	Thuraiyur Towels	Unique honeycomb weave; Durability.

A core feature is the **Handloom Demonstration cum Experience Centre.** Operating in collaboration with **Co-optex** and **Poompuhar,** this **Handloom Hub** will offer an immersive curriculum:

- **Live Weaving Sessions:** Visitors witness the intricate creation of regional silks and cottons.
- **Hands-on Workshops:** Scheduled classes where tourists can try their hand at traditional looms.
- **Artisan Storytelling:** Interactive sessions detailing the history of Chola-era weaving and Korvai borders.

This dual-natured functionality is proposed to be located near the old Collectorate campus, with Adaptive Reuse of the un-maintained Industrial structures for this proposed function. The locational advantage, and a heritage structure to better narrate the story also has the capacity to influence the activities outside. This outlet will serve as a dual-natured demonstration and sales centre, blending traditional craftsmanship with modern promotion to stimulate a tourism-based economy within a heritage complex.

15.11.11 Promoting Rural Heritage

The key resource that has attracted a continuous inhabitation, evolving over multiple layers and under various powerhouses, by creating a unique palette of Urbanity and Heritage is the riverine edge of Kaveri and Kollidam rivers. Aiming at promoting rural economy, documentation and appropriately conserve with a community-led programme, the heritage of the landscape of Kaveri and Kollidam Basin. Suitable villages with heritage importance (such as Allur, Mutharasanallu, Melur, Gunaseelam and Thiruvasi as public and privately-owned heritage structures and / or historic importance shall be identified and promoted for rural tourism in a community-led programme.

LONG TERM PROPOSALS

15.11.12 Nomination as Cultural Heritage - World Heritage Site

15.11.12.1 Island Towns of Thiruvarangam & ThiruvanaiKovil

Tentative List: Sri Aranganatha Swamy Temple, Thiruvarangam

The nomination of Sri Aranganathaswamy Temple, Thiruvarangam for UNESCO World Heritage status is based on its profound historical and cultural significance, which presents a compelling case for its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). The city's unique, temple-centric urban evolution and its rich heritage provide a powerful narrative for potential inscription. However, the roadmap to successful nomination must navigate challenges common to living heritage cities in India, such as the conflict between conservation and development, the strain of modern urban pressures on infrastructure, and the complexity of governance.



Figure 15.48 Sri Aranganatha Swamy Temple, Tiruchirappalli

The **Sri Aranganathaswamy Temple** in Thiruvarangam was officially placed on the **UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List** (Ref: 5894)on **April 15, 2014**[7]. The nomination was a formal process initiated by the **Permanent Delegation of India to UNESCO** on behalf of the Ministry of Culture. The proposal highlighted Thiruvarangam not just as a religious site, but as a unique "Temple Town" where the urban fabric is intricately woven into the temple's seven concentric enclosures.

A major milestone following this was in **2017**, when the temple received the **UNESCO Asia-Pacific Award of Merit** for cultural heritage conservation. This award recognized the intensive restoration effort that removed 60,000 tonnes of debris and restored historical drainage systems using traditional methods, further strengthening its case for full World Heritage status.

The Criteria for Nomination (Tentative List)

Thiruvarangam was submitted under four criteria as **Error! Not a valid bookmark self-reference.**.

7 *https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/5894/*

Table 15.28 Criteria Under Which Sri Aranganathaswamy Temple, ThiruvaRangam is nominated

Criterion No	Criteria
Criterion (i)	A masterpiece of human creative genius (evident in the massive Raja gopuram and the Hall of 1000 Pillars).
Criterion (ii)	Exhibits an important interchange of human values on developments in architecture and town planning.
Criterion (iii)	Bears a unique testimony to a living cultural tradition (the Sri Vaishnava tradition).
Criterion (v)	An outstanding example of a traditional human settlement representative of a culture.

Source: https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/5894

Proposal for Revising the Thiruvarangam Tentative Listing

The current tentative listing, focused solely on the Sri Aranganathaswamy Temple (2014), should be revised into a "Cultural Landscape" category to encompass the entire island of Thiruvarangam. This expanded boundary integrates the Thiruvanaikovil Jambukeswarar Temple, representing the sacred Sapta-Prakaram (seven-enclosure) urban planning and the *Pancha Bhoota* (Water) element.

The revised nomination highlights the island as a unique riverine cultural landscape (as shown in Figure 15.45) where the Cauvery and Kollidam rivers define a sacred geography. This "Temple-Town" ecosystem demonstrates an exceptional interchange of human values in Dravidian town planning, where hydraulic engineering, agricultural "Thirunamathukkani" lands, and living traditions form an inseparable heritage unit.

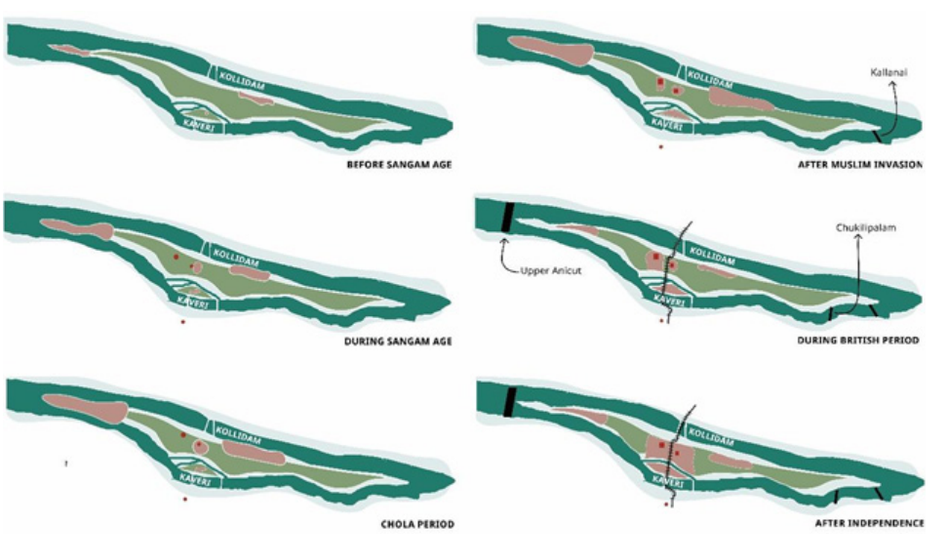


Figure 15.49 Evolution of the Riverine island of Thiruvarangam

Source: 3rd Semester- Urban Design Studio. M.Arch (Urban Design) 2022-24- SPA Vijayawada

The Revision and Nomination Process

Revising a UNESCO tentative listing is a strategic multi-step process:

- **Inventory Revision:** The State Party (via the Ministry of Culture/ ASI) submits a revised Annex 2A form to the World Heritage Centre. This update replaces the single monument entry with the expanded "Cultural Landscape of Thiruvarangam - Thiruvanaikovil" and updated boundaries.
- **Preliminary Assessment:** As per the latest UNESCO guidelines, a Preliminary Assessment (Phase I) is conducted to evaluate the site's potential "Outstanding Universal Value" (OUV) before a full dossier is prepared.
- **Nomination Dossier:** A comprehensive technical document is compiled, detailing management plans, buffer zones, and comparative analyses with other riverine sacred sites.
- **Evaluation:** Independent advisory bodies (ICOMOS for cultural sites) perform field missions and desk reviews to verify the site's authenticity and integrity.
- **Final Inscription:** The World Heritage Committee reviews the evaluation during its annual session to grant the final World Heritage status.

Precise Buffer Zone Delineation

For a **Cultural Landscape** nomination of the Thiruvarangam-Thiruvanaikovil island, the Buffer Zone must transition from a simple monument-centric radius to a **geographical and functional boundary**. The proposed Buffer Zone should be defined by the following precise parameters:

- **Hydrological Boundaries:** The entire northern bank of the **Kollidam River** and the southern bank of the **Cauvery River** serve as the natural perimeter. This ensures the riverine setting (the "Island" identity) is protected.
- **Visual Corridors:** A regulated **height-clearance zone** extending 1 kilometre from the outermost temple boundary of both temples precincts to preserve the skyline and "Gopuram-to-Gopuram" visibility.
- **Historical Environs:** Inclusion of the **inter-temple corridor**—the historic path connecting Thiruvarangam and Thiruvanaikovil—preserving the traditional *Maada Veethis* (processional streets) and the original settlement grain.
- **Ecologica-l Buffer:** The inclusion of the remaining **agricultural fields** (**Nandavanams**) and riparian vegetation along the riverbanks, which are essential to the temple's daily rituals and micro-climate.

Justification for the Buffer Zone

The Buffer Zone is not merely a restrictive layer; it is a **functional requirement** for maintaining the site's **Integrity and Authenticity** under UNESCO guidelines:

- **Protection of the "Island" Context:** As a cultural landscape, the site's OUV is derived from its isolation between two rivers. The buffer protects the riverfronts from unsympathetic commercial development that would sever this geographical connection.
- **Skyline Integrity:** Precise height regulations prevent high-rise structures from overshadowing the sacred towers, ensuring the Vimanas and Gopurams remain the dominant vertical elements of the urban landscape.
- **Socio-Cultural Continuity:** The buffer secures the processional routes and traditional market areas that support the living heritage of the festivals (Vaikunta Ekadasi), ensuring that modern urban pressure does not erode the ceremonial functionality of the space.
- **Hydraulic System Preservation:** Many of the ancient drainage and irrigation systems that feed the temple tanks originate within this zone. Protecting the land use here is critical for the physical survival of the monuments' foundations.

15.11.12.2 Nomination of Rock Fort Area as World Heritage Site

The Tiruchirappalli Rock-Fort is a unique convergence of geological antiquity of 3.8 Billion years, cultural continuity, and architectural significance. Rising prominently above the cityscape, it is a rare rock heritage element that has shaped the historical, spiritual, and urban evolution of Tiruchirappalli over centuries. Its nomination as a World Heritage site is essential to ensure long-term conservation and global recognition of its multi-layered history.

Justification of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)

- **Geological Antiquity:** The precinct is anchored by a 3.8-billion-year-old rock formation, making it one of the oldest geological structures in the world and a significant natural landmark.
- **Human Creative Genius:** The site exhibits a masterpiece of human creative genius through its Pallava-era rock-cut cave temples (6th–7th century CE), which feature finely carved pillars and shrine chambers excavated directly into the granite face.
- **Living Heritage Precinct:** It represents a "living heritage" site where ancient fortified settlements and medieval temple traditions have evolved into a dense, vibrant urban core that still hosts centuries-old festivals and rituals.

Comparative Analysis

To establish its global significance, the Rock-Fort can be compared to the World Heritage properties. The Tiruchirappalli Rock-Fort is a globally significant site that blends ancient geology with military fortification and spiritual architecture. It stands alongside world-class landmarks like Sigiriya, Sri Lanka and Meteora, Greece and Hill forts of Rajasthan, Rock shelters of Bhimbetka at the national level by uniquely integrating sacred spaces into a strategic, high-altitude natural landscape.

15.11.13 World Heritage Nomination - Intangible Cultural Heritage

Exploring the Potential for a UNESCO Nomination

Tiruchirappalli, with its sacred and highly theatrical traditions, presents a compelling case for nomination to UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. This is a significant opportunity to elevate a globally unique cultural expression. The potential for a successful nomination rest on a thorough exploration of how the festival aligns with UNESCO's core criteria.

Tiruchirappalli, in its urban form had evolved as a place of multiple power centres across the timeline, also being a key node in the agrarian landscape of Cauvery River basin has shaped this city fabric to be a very much visited upon, settled down place. Invariably, this has brought in various belief systems across and within religions, as part and parcel of the fabric. The Rock Fort zone, with Shaivite temple of Thayumaanaswamy, Vaishnavite temple of Varadaraja Perumal, Islamic sites like Mohamedia mosque, Nathar Vali Dargah, Christian site of Our Lady of Lourdes church at the extent overlooking the Theppakulam and Local deity shrines in specific is a good example of understanding the multi-religious syncretism that the rock fort area exhibits. Beyond just the location, these religious institutions' festival time periods showcase the inclusive mindset of the people of Tiruchirappalli (ReferTable 15.29). The city's re-organisation in an organic manner during the festivals of these belief systems, and the way the **Festival Syncretism** is showcased makes up a key element of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Tiruchirappalli.

Table 15.29 Listing of key festivals in Tiruchirappalli LPA

Name of Festival	Time Period	Category	Importance / Key Features
Vaikunta Ekadasi	Margazhi (Dec–Jan)	Spiritual	Opening of the Vaikunta Dwaram; Thiruvarangam's signature 21-day festival.
Pragyan	Feb–March	Educational	NIT Tiruchirappalli's international techno-managerial fest; one of India's largest, featuring robotics and global guest lectures.

Name of Festival	Time Period	Category	Importance / Key Features
Festember	September	Cultural	NIT Tiruchirappalli's national-level cultural extravaganza; features "Pro-Shows" with celebrity artists and inter-college arts contests.
Tiruchirappalli Book Fair	Sept or July	Educational	Organized by the District Administration; a major event for bibliophiles with lakhs of books and literary discussions.
Aadi Perukku	Aadi (July–Aug)	Cultural/ Nature	Gratitude to the Kaveri River; families gather at Amma Mandapam for community dining and rituals.
Saint Tyagaraja Aradhana	January	Cultural	Held in nearby Thiruvaiyaru; a world-renowned Carnatic music festival where thousands sing the Pancharatna Kritis in unison.
Pongal / Uzhavar Thirunal	Thai (Jan 14–17)	Secular/ Agrarian	The Farmers' Festival; includes Mattu Pongal (cattle worship) and Jallikattu (bull-taming) in surrounding villages like Suriyur.
Kaanum Pongal	Jan 17th approx.	Secular	A day for public outings; thousands flock to the Kaveri riverbanks, Mukkombu (Upper Anaicut), and Anna Science Centre.
Flower Show (Anna Science Centre)	Jan–Feb	Secular	Annual horticultural exhibition at the Planetarium complex showcasing rare flora and garden competitions.
Chithirai Car Festival	Chithirai (Apr–May)	Spiritual/ Social	Grand chariot procession; a major local holiday that brings the entire city's commerce and community together.
National Science Day	Feb 28th	Educational	Celebrated at Anna Science Centre & Planetarium with sky-watching sessions and science exhibitions for schools.
Lourdes Church Feast	February	Spiritual/ Social	Commemorates the appearance of Our Lady of Lourdes; includes a grand street procession near Rockfort.
Annual Urs (Sandanakoodu)	Variable (Islamic)	Spiritual/ Social	Sandalwood paste procession; a symbol of communal harmony involving people of all faiths in Tiruchirappalli.
Teppotsavam (Float Festival)	Masi (Feb–Mar)	Spiritual/ Social	Visual spectacle at the Rockfort Teppakulam and Thiruvarangam; the city lights up for these evening raft processions.

- **As Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH):** The festival is a prime example of a **"social practice, ritual, and festive event."** Diverse festive events represent a living tradition, that gives Tiruchirappalli its sense of identity and continuity shall be identified and mapped.

- **Promoting Visibility**: Inscription would provide a global platform for the festival, increasing international awareness of its artistic and cultural significance. It would highlight how deeply interlinked religious and folk traditions can be, promoting dialogue and understanding.

- **Community and Consent**: The nomination process requires the "widest possible participation" and "free, prior, and informed consent" of the communities involved. The festivals mean engaging not only the temple authorities but also the specific communities of potters, musicians, and performers who are the true bearers of the ritual practices. Their stories and roles are central to a successful nomination file.

- **National Inventory**: As a first step, the festival must be officially included in India's national inventory of intangible cultural heritage. This formal recognition is a prerequisite for any international nomination and demonstrates a commitment to its safeguarding at the national level.

Management and Institutional Framework

A successful nomination requires a robust institutional framework to manage the process and ensure the long-term safeguarding of the festival.

- **Formation of a Core Committee**: A dedicated, multi-disciplinary committee is essential. The Intangible Cultural Heritage Promotion Body shall administer the nomination and management processes, with members from TN-HR&CE Department, TN-Waqf Board cultural experts, and representatives from the participating communities.

- **Systematic Documentation**: The framework would initiate a systematic and scientific documentation project. This would involve recording every aspect of the festival—the oral traditions, the unique music and performing arts, the preparation of ceremonial objects, and the routes of the processions—in a comprehensive format.

- **Safeguarding Plan Development**: The committee would be responsible for creating a detailed safeguarding plan. This plan would address modern challenges like crowd management, the impact of urbanization on procession routes, and the need to pass on traditional knowledge to the next generation. The plan should be a living document, evolving with the festival's needs.

- **Continued Collaboration**: The most critical function of this framework is to foster continued collaboration and dialogue among all stakeholders. The nomination is not an end in itself; it is the beginning of a sustained effort to protect and celebrate this unique cultural jewel.

15.11.14 Selection and Management of Bio-Diversity Sites

The declaration of the Tropical Butterfly Conservatory and Bird Sanctuary on the Island of Thiruvarangam as a Biodiversity Heritage Site would follow the successful precedent of Arittapatti in Madurai, safeguarding a unique riverine ecosystem. By formally designating this site under Section 37 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, the state can empower local bodies to protect these critical ecological and cultural assets from urban pressure.

Justifications for Declaration:

- **Critical Riparian Biodiversity:** Situated within the "Great Divide" of the Cauvery and Kollidam rivers, the sanctuary serves as a vital habitat for migratory birds and diverse butterfly species, functioning as an essential ecological anchor for the Sri Rangam island.
- **Fusion of Natural and Cultural Heritage:** As part of a "Cultural Landscape," the sanctuary protects the riparian land parcels and "Nandavanams" (sacred groves) that have historically sustained the region's micro-climate and temple rituals for centuries.



Figure 15.50 Aerial view of Butterfly Park and Bird Conservatory





16 TOURISM

16.1 Overview

Tiruchirappalli possesses immense potential with its rich cultural heritage, historic landmarks, and lesser-known destinations. Often ranked among the state's top districts for domestic tourist arrivals, the city is anchored by the Rockfort, a 3.8-billion-year-old rock formation housing the Ucchi Pillayar and Thayumanaswamy temples, which offers panoramic views and serves as a living record of the rich layers of Tiruchirappalli's history. Culturally, Tiruchirappalli is a colossal pilgrimage center, it hosts Srirangam's Sri Aranganathaswamy Temple, the world's largest functioning Hindu temple complex, and the Jambukeswarar Temple at Thiruvanaikovil, a revered Pancha Bhoota Sthalam representing the element of water.

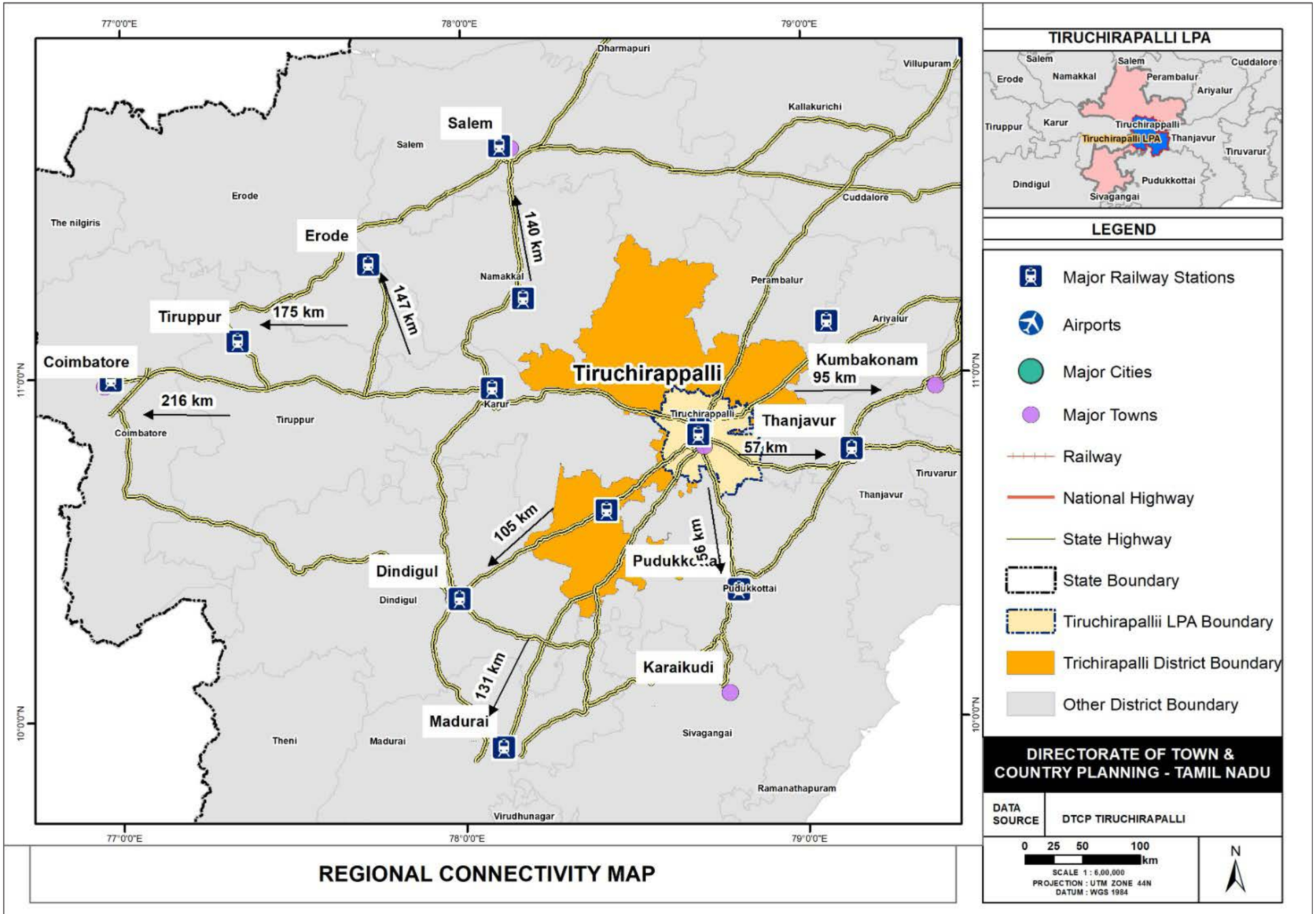
Beyond spirituality, Tiruchirapalli offers a diverse cultural landscape shaped by ancient engineering marvels, ecological attractions along the Cauvery and Kollidam rivers, renowned educational institutions and science centres, as well as unique destinations such as the Tropical Bird and Butterfly Conservatory and notable colonial-era landmarks. Benefiting from a diverse array of cultural and historical anchors, Tiruchirappalli has evolved into a multi-dimensional tourism powerhouse.

Strategically located at the heart of the state, Tiruchirappalli serves as the premier gateway to the Cauvery Delta and Southern Tamil Nadu, drawing both domestic and international tourists through its robust multi-modal transportation network. By leveraging its strategic highway nexus, historic railway junction, and recently upgraded international airport, the city stands as an ideal hub for developing a "Central Tamil Nadu Culture and Heritage Tourism Circuit." Through the adoption of sustainable practices and the creation of immersive visitor experiences, Tiruchirappalli is poised to play a pivotal role in advancing the Tamil Nadu government's one-trillion-dollar economy vision.

16.2 Tiruchirappalli as the Gateway and Nodal Transit Centre

Owing to its historical and geographical significance, the city has evolved into a major administrative, industrial, educational, and commercial center. Its centrality is reinforced by the convergence of road, rail, air, and bus networks, providing convenient access to major destinations such as Thanjavur, Madurai, Pudukkottai, Karaikudi, Ariyalur, Karur, and Perambalur. Tiruchirappalli serves as the headquarters of the Tiruchirappalli Railway Division, with major rail corridors radiating in multiple directions. Furthermore, the Tiruchirappalli International Airport (TRZ), the second largest in Tamil Nadu, facilitates a global influx of visitors and acts as a regional gateway for nearly twelve surrounding districts. The airport functions as an economic gateway, directly linking the city to the Tamil diaspora (Malaysia, Singapore, Sri Lanka), which sustains the flow of both leisure and pilgrimage travellers.

Beyond its role as a transit node, Tiruchirappalli's a significant center for tourism and regional exploration. High passenger concentrations occur in the city's core due to major heritage and pilgrimage landmarks and during important festivals While it has historically functioned as a transit node within the Heritage Corridor of Thanjavur, Madurai and Karaikudi, recent infrastructure investments like the Panjapur Integrated Bus Terminal are strategically shifting the economic focus toward increasing the "average length of stay," transforming transient visitor flows into sustained hospitality revenue.



Map 16.1: Tiruchirappalli as a Nodal Transit Centre

Boosting Tourism Footfall and Investment:

On average, Tiruchirappalli commands approximately 5.5% to 7% of Tamil Nadu's total annual tourist footfall. While this percentage seems modest against the state's massive aggregate (which includes Chennai and spiritual heavyweights like Tiruvannamalai), Tiruchirappalli consistently ranks in the Top 3 to Top 5 districts state-wide, frequently outperforming coastal and hill station destinations.

Contribution to the Economy:

Tourism is a vital driver of Tiruchirappalli's economy, with the tertiary sector playing a dominant role. Between 2013 and 2024, tourism contributed substantially to the region's Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP), and Tiruchirappalli continues to account for a noteworthy share of Tamil Nadu's overall tourist footfall. This sector is primarily driven by religious pilgrimage, with the Srirangam Aranganathaswamy and Rock Fort temples ensuring steady, year-round domestic footfall that often outpaces traditional heavyweights in the state. Complementing this volume is the high-value medical and educational tourism sector, where Tiruchirappalli has emerged as a low-cost hub for patients from the Middle East and Southeast Asia, as well as students from across India attracted by major institutions, including the National Institute of Technology (NIT). The economic viability of this tourism profile is heavily reinforced by strategic international connectivity—a unique differentiator for a Tier-II city.

16.3 Places of interest in the local planning area

Table 16.1 List of Significant Tourist Sites and Precincts

S.R No.	List of Significant Sites and Precincts	Location	Significance
1.	Rock Fort Temple	Tiruchirappalli core	A vital spiritual landmark and a symbol of Tiruchirappalli's cultural identity
2.	Sri Aranganathaswamy Temple, Srirangam	Srirangam Town	One of the largest functioning temple complexes in the world and foremost centre of Vaishnavite tradition
3.	Samayapuram Mariamman Temple	Samayapuram	Major Sakthi shrine and attracts over a million devotees from all over the world.
4.	Lady of Lourdes Church	College road, Theppakulam	An important Catholic pilgrimage centre, reflecting the city's colonial religious history.
5.	St. John's Cathedral	Cantonment	A prominent landmark, symbolising the development of Tiruchirappalli cantonment as a colonial administrative and military centre.

S.R No.	List of Significant Sites and Precincts	Location	Significance
6.	Hazrath Nathar Vali Dargha	Tharanallur	A significant Sufi shrine, a symbol of Tiruchirappalli's Islamic historic layer
7.	Kallanai/ Grand Anicut Dam & Museum (Outside LPA)	Thogur	Built during the Chola period, is the oldest functioning water division structures in the world.
8.	Mukkombu/ Upper Anaicut	Andanallur	Critical hydraulic structure that regulates the flow of Cauvery river
9.	St. Joseph's College and Museum	College road, Theppakulam	Colonial educational institute that has contributed significantly to higher education in Tiruchirappalli
10.	Rani Mangammal palace/ Tiruchirappalli District Government Museum	Tiruchirappalli core	A notable Nayaka period structure, reflecting the political and administrative history of Tiruchirappalli.

16.3.1 Religious Tourism

Rock Fort Temple

Tiruchirappalli's most iconic landmark is the Rock Fort Temple, perched atop a massive 275 ft. ancient rock formation (about 3 million years old or more), showcasing the city's layered religious and political past, with structures dating back to the Pallava, Pandiya, Nayaka and the British. It continues to be a vital spiritual landmark and a symbol of Tiruchirappalli's cultural identity and urban evolution, as well as providing a panorama of the whole City from its top.

Sri Aranganathaswamy Temple, Srirangam

Sri Aranganathaswamy temple of the Srirangam is the foremost of the eight self-manifested shrines of Lord Vishnu, established in 156 acres of land. It is also considered the first, foremost and the most important of the 108 main Vishnu temples. The temple attracts millions of pilgrims annually from across the country and abroad. Its vast temple complex, festival calendar forms the core of pilgrimage tourism in Tiruchirappalli.

Samayapuram Temple

Samayapurathu Mariamman Temple is one of the most famous Amman temples in India. The Main tower (Raja Kopuram) is adorned with gold plates. People from all over the world visit this temple in large numbers, especially Sri Lanka, Malaysia and Singapore.

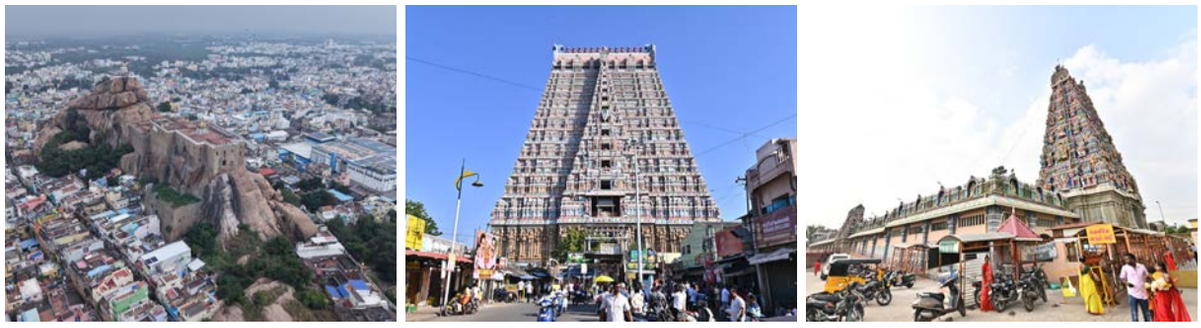


Figure 16.1 (From left to right) Rock fort temple, Srirangam temple and Samayapuram Mariamman temple

Lady of Lourdes Church, Main Guard Gate

The Roman Catholic Basilica is devoted to Our Lady of Lourdes. The Church was constructed in the year 1895, inspired by the Marian shrine at Lourdes in France, it reflects Indo-Gothic style of Architecture. Prominent façade, massive walls, round pillars and topped arches are few significant architectural elements.

St. John's Cathedral Church

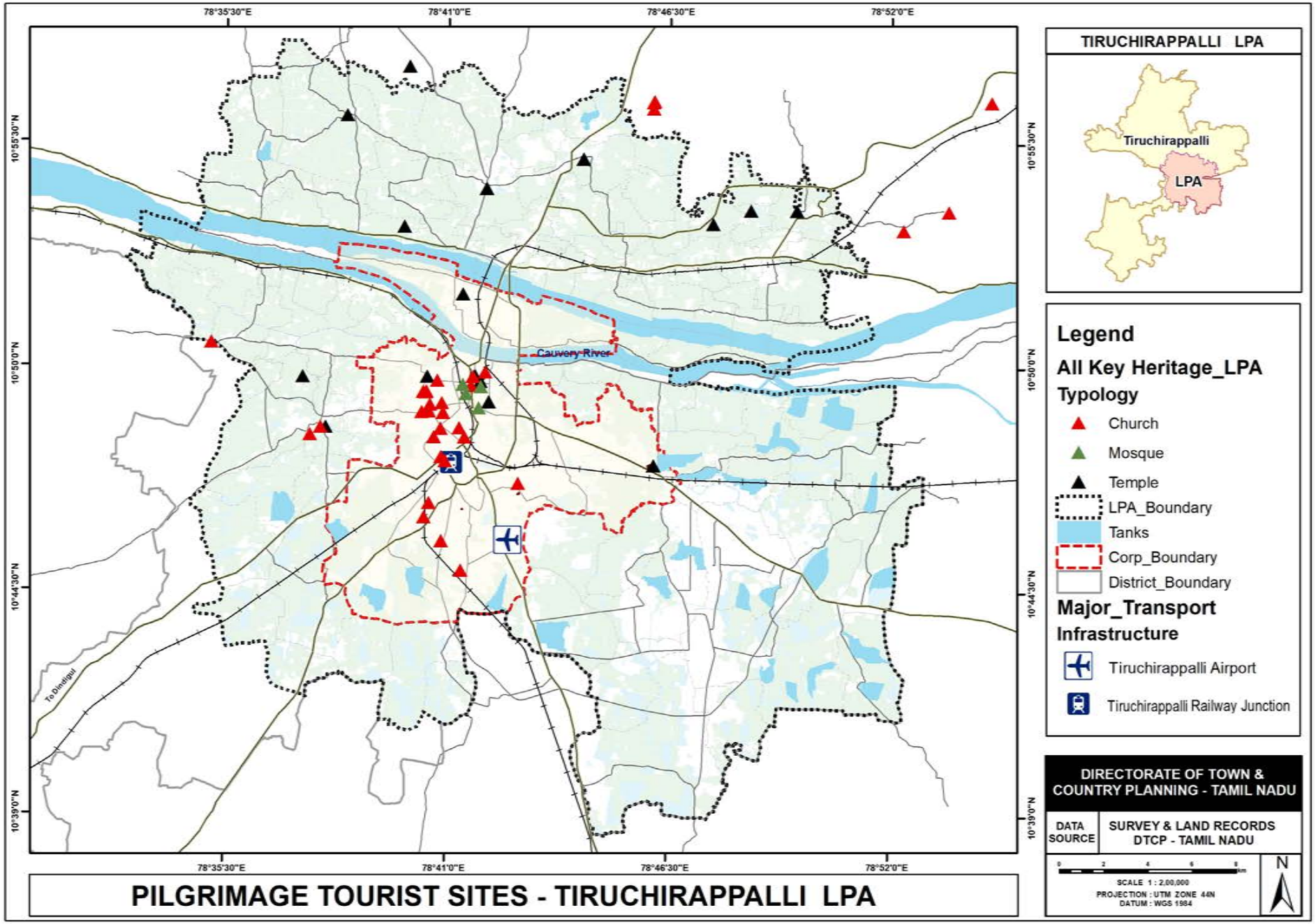
St. John's Cathedral, a 200-year-old landmark in Cantonment, originally built in 1816 by the British East India Company. The church reflects Gothic revival Architecture. It serves as the cathedral church of the Tiruchirappalli- Thanjavur Diocese of the Church of South India.

Hazrath Nadirshah / Nathar Vali Dargha

Hazrath Nathar Vali Dargah is one of the oldest and most revered **Sufi shrines** in South India, serving as a powerful symbol of Tiruchirappalli's religious pluralism. Dedicated to Sultan Syed Shah Mutaharuddin Suhrawardi (969–1039 CE), the dargah commemorates his mission to spread Islam through peace and service. The architecture of the Dargah is a blend of Islamic and Dravidian style. Annual festival gathers a huge number of pilgrims, which commemorates the death anniversary of Sultan Saiyad Babayya Nathar Shah.



Figure 16.2: (From left to right) Lady of Lourdes church, St John's Cathedral and Hazrath Nathar vali Dargah



Map 16.2: Pilgrimage tourist sites in and around Tiruchirappalli

16.3.2 Ecological Tourism

Mukkombu (Upper Anaicut)

Mukkombu or Upper Anaicut, is a key hydraulic structure on the River Cauvery that regulates flow and supports irrigation. Its nearby park and recreational facilities draw many visitors, especially on weekends and holidays. With its scenic river setting and leisure amenities, Mukkombu is a popular eco-leisure destination in Tiruchirappalli LPA, boosting river tourism and local recreation.

Kallanai (Grand Anicut) Dam & Museum

Kallanai is one of the world's oldest functional water diversion structures, built across the River Cauvery by Chola king Karikala in the 2nd century CE. Though the dam and museum are outside Tiruchirappalli's Local Planning Area, they are within its influence due to proximity and functional ties. The museum highlights its historical significance and the Cauvery basin's irrigation system.



Figure 16.3: (From left to right) Kallanai Dam and Museum and Mukkombu (upper anicut)

16.3.3 Educational Tourism

St. Joseph's College and Museum

The St. Joseph's College Museum showcases the college's rich academic heritage with collections in natural history, geology, archaeology, zoology, botany, and academic instruments. Housed on a heritage campus, it adds cultural value and has significant tourism potential as a niche educational attraction for students, scholars, and special-interest visitors. Located in an urban area near other cultural sites, it can be integrated into educational and heritage tourism circuits. With proper interpretation, scheduled public access, and links to city tourism programs, the museum can become a key knowledge-based tourism destination in Tiruchirappalli.

Rani Mangammal palace/ Tiruchirappalli District Government Museum

Located in the Rani Mangammal Darbar Hall within the Town Hall Complex, the Tiruchirappalli District Government Museum is a vital cultural institution.

It displays archaeological artefacts, inscriptions, sculptures, coins, geological samples, and ethnographic collections that showcase the region's history. Near Rockfort and other heritage sites, it plays a key role in the city's tourism circuit and can be further enhanced with interpretive facilities, guided tours, and heritage walks.




Figure 16.4: St. (From left to right) St. Joseph's College campus and Tiruchirappalli District Government Museum

Other Destinations in and Around Tiruchirappalli

Tiruchirappalli offers a multi-dimensional tourism experience (apart from the above listed sites and precincts), encompassing both stand-alone attractions and broad regional circuits. Key pilgrimage destinations within this network include

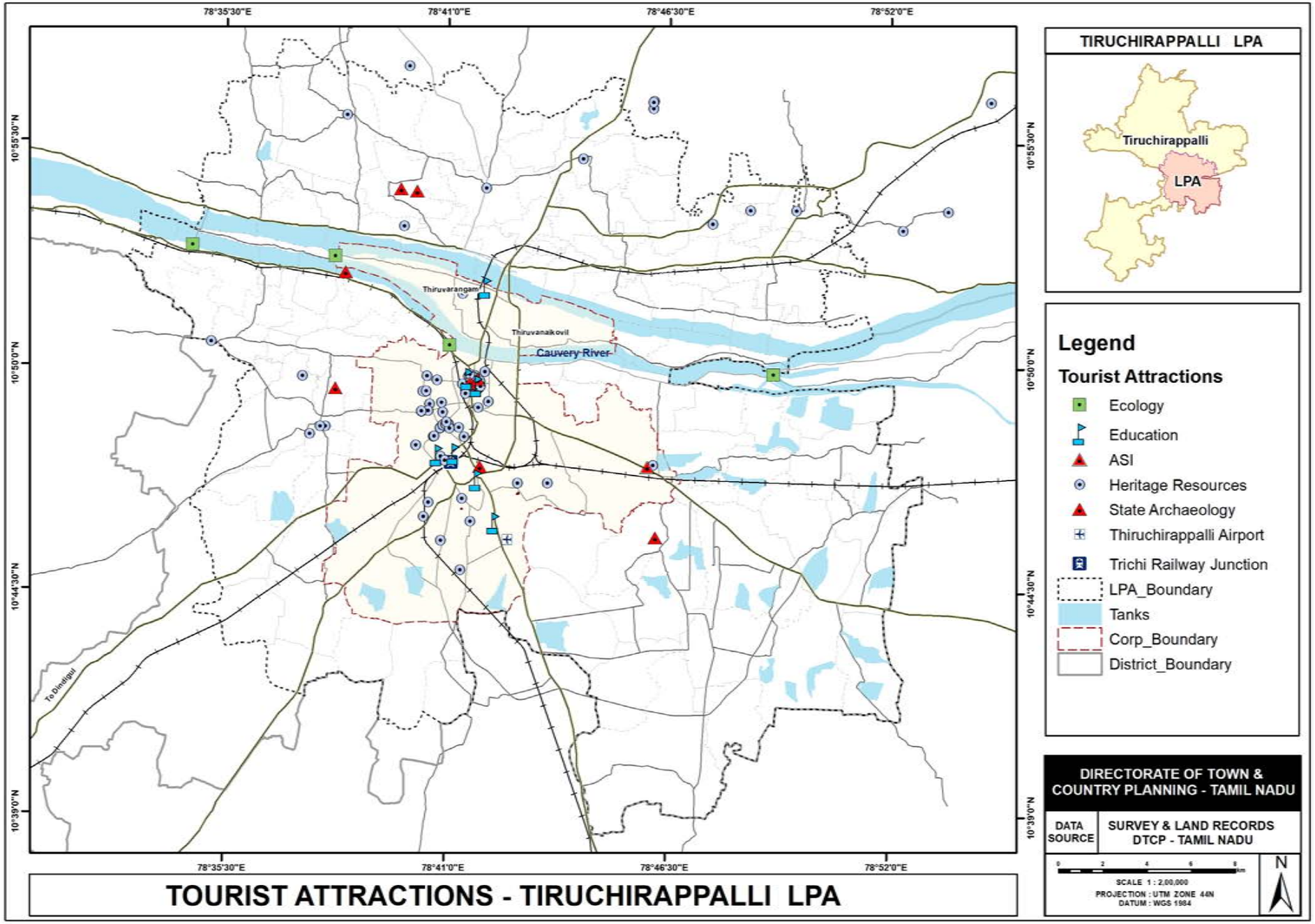
Table 16.2 Other Significant Tourist Sites in Tiruchirappalli

Ecological	Archaeological	Historical	Knowledge	Religious
Historic canals- Uyyakondan Canal, Thirumanjana cauvery	Cholamadevi temple, Thiruvermbur – State Archeology	Historic settlements from Chola Dynasty- Uyyakaondan Thirumalai, Vayalur, and Woraiyur	Anna Science Centre & Planetarium	The group of rock-cut temples at Rockfort
Bird park and Butterfly Park	Thiruvellarai – Swastika Well (outside LPA) – State Archaeology	Cantonment area – developed during the British period	Jamal Mohammed College & museums	Other Hindu pilgrimage sites- Jambukeswarar temple, Vayalur Murugan temple,. Etc.

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Heritage water infrastructures- Theppakulam (water tanks)	Pachil Amaleeswarar Sivankovil, Alagiamanavalam – State Archaeology	Cultural resources across Srirangam island	The Tiruchirappalli District Government Museum	Islamic Pilgrimage sites- Old Mekka Pallivasal (Kalluppalli), Mohamedia Masjid, Begum Sahaib Pallivasal,. Etc.
Puliancholai Forest (outside LPA), Pachamalai Hills (outside LPA)	Agastheeswarar Temple, Perungudi – State Archaeology	Other historic settlements of Mannachanallur, Lalgudi, Samayapuram, Thiruppanjeeli	Tiruchirappalli Railway Museum	Christianity Pilgrimage sites- St. Mary's Cathedral Church, CSI Christ Church,. Etc.
Cauvery and Kollidam river edges			Sir C.V. Raman STEM Park	





Map 16.3: Map of Tourist Attractions within LPA

16.4 Levels Of Tourism

The classification of tourist trails into micro, meso, and macro levels highlights Tiruchirappalli's multi-scalar tourism structure, ranging from walkable urban heritage precincts to regional eco-tourism and engineering heritage destinations. This hierarchy supports integrated tourism planning, targeted infrastructure provisioning, and phased investment strategies aligned with visitor behaviour and travel duration.

Table 16.3: Tourist Trails at Micro, Meso and Macro Level

Tourism Level	Scope	Key Features & Examples
Micro Tourism (Neighbourhood & Site Level)	What a single visitor experiences within a few streets or a single site	**Historic precincts:** Rock fort area, Srirangam temple precinct and Old collectorate **Recreation sites:** Uyyakondan canal front, Rockfort Theppakulam and Srirangam theppakulam **Major festive events:** Aadi perukku and Vaikunta ekadasi
Meso Tourism (City & Day-Trip Scale)	How Tiruchirappalli functions as a 2 to 3-day destination	**Temple circuits:** Tourist destination Rockfort–Town Hall Area, Srirangam Temple Precinct, Thiruvanaikoil, Thiruverumbur, Samayapuram, and Woraiyur **Christian heritage circuit** **Museums & Cultural Institutions** **Science & Educational Attractions** **Riverfront Eco-Recreation** (Within LPA) and other eco tourism sites
Macro Tourism (Regional, State & National Scale)	How Tiruchirappalli sits within broader travel patterns	**Pilgrim & Heritage Corridors**: Gateway to Thanjavur, Madurai, Karaikudi, Pudukkottai, Ariyalur, Karur, and Perambalur. Eco-Tourism & Hill Landscape Trail along Puliancholai Forest, Pachamalai Hills

16.5 Tourism Flow And Trend (2016–2024) – Tiruchirappalli

The Table 16.4 presents the annual tourist arrivals in Tiruchirappalli District from 2016 to 2023, capturing both domestic and international visitors. The data reflects long-term growth trends, the disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, and the subsequent recovery phase. Tiruchirappalli's tourism performance highlights its role as a major pilgrimage, heritage, and educational tourism hub in Central Tamil Nadu, supported predominantly by domestic visitor flows.

16.5.1 Tourist Population At Tiruchirappalli District

Tiruchirappalli's tourism sector has demonstrated strong resilience over the assessment period, with a steady pre-pandemic growth phase, a sharp decline during the COVID-19 years, and a robust recovery thereafter. Similar to other major heritage cities in Tamil Nadu, the district's tourism economy is largely anchored by domestic tourism, while international arrivals form a comparatively smaller but culturally significant segment.

Table 16.4: Tourist Population to Tiruchirappalli District (2016–2023)

Year	Domestic	International	Total	Domestic % Change	International % Change	Total % Change
2016	1,78,97,140	4,28,048	1,83,25,188	-	-	-
2017	2,98,91,282	5,34,682	3,04,25,964	67.02%	24.91%	66.04%
2018	2,95,87,503	4,38,088	3,00,25,591	-1.02%	-18.07%	-1.32%
2019	2,71,32,490	3,97,750	2,75,30,240	-8.30%	-9.21%	-8.31%
2020	1,04,10,946	1,02,797	1,05,13,743	-61.63%	-74.17%	-61.81%
2021	1,46,62,517	6,267	1,46,68,784	40.83%	-93.90%	39.51%
2022	2,03,65,852	76,560	2,04,42,412	38.90%	1121.50%	39.36%
2023	2,48,58,542	1,03,455	2,49,61,997	22.06%	35.13%	22.11%

Source: *Tourism Department, Government of Tamil Nadu*

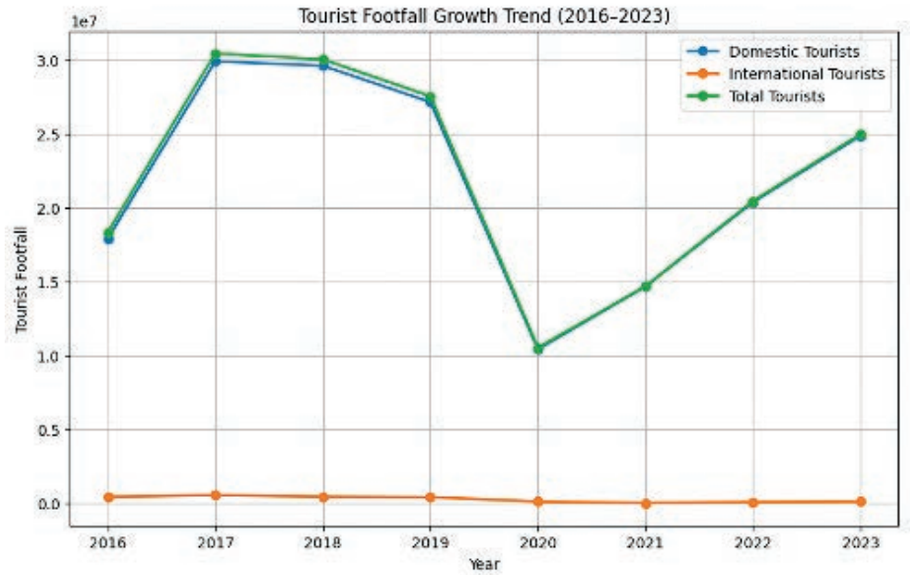


Figure 16.5: Tourist Footfall Growth Trend

Pre-Covid Growth (2016–2019)

During the pre-COVID period, Tiruchirappalli experienced rapid growth in domestic tourism, driven primarily by pilgrimage tourism to Srirangam, Samayapuram, Rockfort, and Thiruvellarai, along with heritage and educational travel. Domestic tourist arrivals increased sharply from 1.79 crore in 2016 to nearly 3.0 crore in 2017, followed by a phase of consolidation and moderate decline, reaching 2.71 crore by 2019.

International tourist arrivals showed a gradual downward trend, decreasing from 4.28 lakh in 2016 to about 3.98 lakh in 2019, indicating limited international market penetration and a stronger reliance on domestic visitor flows. Overall, despite year-to-year fluctuations, Tiruchirappalli maintained a high-volume tourism profile, with total tourist arrivals consistently exceeding 2.7 crore prior to the pandemic.

Covid Impact (2020–2021)

The COVID-19 pandemic had a severe impact on tourism in Tiruchirappalli, reflecting restrictions on mobility, suspension of religious gatherings, and closure of major pilgrimage centres. Domestic tourist arrivals declined sharply by over 61% in 2020, dropping to 1.04 crore visitors, while international arrivals fell by more than 74%, reducing to just over 1.0 lakh.

In 2021, although domestic tourism showed a partial recovery with a 41% increase compared to 2020, total arrivals remained well below pre-COVID levels. International tourist arrivals almost collapsed in 2021, with only 6,267 visitors, underscoring Tiruchirappalli's heavy dependence on domestic tourism and the vulnerability of international travel during crisis periods.

Post-Covid Recovery (2022–2023)

The post-pandemic period marks a strong and sustained recovery in Tiruchirappalli's tourism sector. Domestic tourist arrivals increased by nearly 39% in 2022, reaching 2.04 crore, followed by a further 22% growth in 2023, touching 2.49 crore visitors. This rebound reflects the revival of pilgrimage activities, reopening of heritage sites, and renewed travel confidence.

International tourism also recovered from the extremely low base of 2021, rising sharply to 76,560 arrivals in 2022 and further to 1.03 lakh in 2023. While the percentage growth appears high, international tourist volumes remain modest compared to domestic inflows. Overall, total tourist arrivals in Tiruchirappalli recovered to approximately 2.5 crore by 2023, indicating a near-complete recovery of the tourism sector, though still marginally below the earlier PRE-COVID peak.

16.5.2 Month-Wise Tourist Comparison – 2022 (Tiruchirappalli)

The month-wise tourist flow in Tiruchirappalli District for 2022, compared with overall Tamil Nadu figures as presented in Table 16.5, indicates that Tiruchirappalli accounted for a moderate but consistent share of the State's total tourist arrivals. Peak visitation occurred during December, coinciding with the winter tourism season, while the lowest inflow was observed in January, reflecting the early POST-COVID recovery phase. The trend highlights Tiruchirappalli's dependence on seasonal domestic tourism and pilgrimage-driven travel patterns.

Table 16.5: Tourist Flow in Tiruchirappalli District in Comparison with All of Tamil Nadu (2022)

Month (2022)	Tiruchirappalli – Domestic	Tiruchirappalli – International	Tiruchirappalli – Total	Tamil Nadu – Domestic	Tamil Nadu – International	Tamil Nadu – Total
January	11,21,298	1,524	11,22,822	28,150,118	137,263	28,287,381
February	14,24,236	1,579	14,25,815	24,315,380	139,844	24,455,224
March	15,81,305	2,628	15,83,933	24,711,235	134,190	24,845,425
April	19,27,673	4,345	19,32,018	24,318,116	86,140	24,404,256
May	16,97,265	5,572	17,02,837	30,657,969	74,781	30,732,750
June	15,63,825	8,256	15,72,081	22,757,890	73,078	22,830,968
July	17,70,055	7,632	17,77,687	24,716,438	79,022	24,795,460
August	18,10,416	8,277	18,18,693	26,551,539	81,518	26,633,057
September	17,35,075	7,932	17,43,007	23,655,978	80,719	23,736,697
October	17,71,265	6,104	17,77,369	24,190,847	77,285	24,268,132
November	15,86,638	9,148	15,95,786	23,896,523	89,714	23,986,237
December	23,76,801	13,563	23,90,364	28,919,981	107,748	29,027,729
Total	**2,03,65,852**	76,560	2,04,42,412	306,842,014	1,161,302	308,003,316

Source: Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation

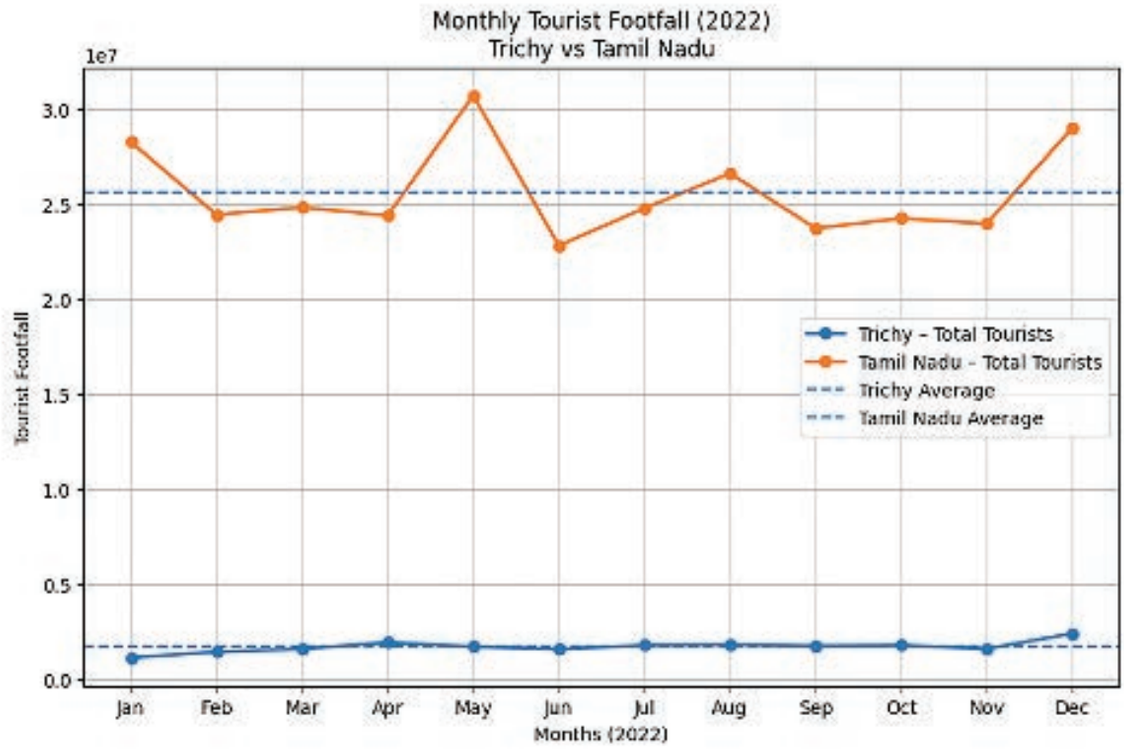


Figure 16.6: Monthly Tourist Footfall Tiruchirappalli vs Tamil Nadu

In 2022, Tiruchirappalli accounted for an average of about 6.6% of Tamil Nadu's total tourist arrivals, with its monthly share ranging roughly between 4% and 8%. The city recorded its peak inflow in December (~23.9 lakh visitors), coinciding with the winter travel season and revival of pilgrimage activities, while January witnessed the lowest arrivals (~11.2 lakh), reflecting the early post-COVID recovery phase. These variations indicate that Tiruchirappalli's tourism flow is strongly influenced by seasonality and pilgrimage-led demand, underscoring the need for strategic planning to manage peak loads and promote more balanced year-round tourism.

16.6 Tourist Flow During Festival a Deep Dive into Tiruchirappalli's Celebrations

Tiruchirappalli's cultural calendar features vibrant festivals that attract pilgrims and cultural tourists, generating predictable demand peaks and shaping distinct periods of tourist movement.

Major Festivals and Their Significance

Table 16.6: Festivals in Tiruchirappalli and its significance

Month	Festival	Significance
January	**Pongal (Harvest Festival)**	three-day festival pays tribute to the Sun, Nature, and cattle for a bountiful harvest Pongal, Maatu Pongal and Kaanum Pongal
January/ February	**Thai Poosam**	Thai poosam celebrated at Vekkaliyamman Temple
February-March	**Poo choridhal**	Dedicated to Goddess Mariamman at Samayapuram mariamman temple during the Tamil month Masi.
April/May	**Chithirai festival**	Srirangam Chithirai ther/ Viruppan thirunaal at theSri Ranganathan temple is a 11-day festival featuring chariots carrying the deities through Srirangam. Rock fort car festival for Ucchi Pillaiyar temple
July/ August	**Aadi Perukku and Aadi amavasai**	People visit the river Cauvery during Aadi perukku and offer their prayers and thanks to the river, as the river is the main source for agriculture. People gather during Aadi Amavasai particularly at Amma Mandapam in Srirangam, to perform *Pitru Tarpanam*
September	**Navarathri**	Lighting of Lamps in all the temples
December/ January	**Vaikunta ekadasi / Mukkoti Ekadashi**	At Sri Aranganathaswamy Temple where thousands of people gather at the temple to get the glimpses of deities. It is also Thiruvempavai, Sabari malai season



Figure 16.7: Clockwise from top left: Pongal (Harvest Festival), Thai Poosam, Poo Choridhal, Chithirai Festival, Aadi Perukku & Aadi Amavasai, and Mukkoti Ekadashi.

Source: www.newindianexpress.com and other social media platforms

16.6.1Tourist Inflow and Economic Impact during Festivals

Tiruchirappalli celebrates a rich array of festivals throughout the year, each with unique cultural and religious significance. Tiruchirappalli's vibrant festival calendar especially Vaikunta Ekadashi at Srirangam and Aadi Perukku along the River Cauvery attracts large numbers of pilgrims and cultural tourists, resulting in predictable demand peaks and reinforcing the city's strong cultural tourism experience, with more than a Lakh people from all over the country and abroad converging at Tiruchirappalli to participate. This massive inflow significantly boosts the local economy. Research on fairs and festivals across India indicates that visitors specifically travel to a destination to attend such events. While festivals drive significant tourist numbers and spending, they also present challenges related to infrastructure and accommodation. This highlights that while festivals boost tourist numbers and spending, a significant portion of visitors opting for informal lodging means that the full economic benefits. This points to the need for strategic planning to capture more economic benefits and manage the overall visitor experience effectively.

16.6.2 Challenges during Peak Festival Periods

Peak festival periods in Tiruchirappalli, particularly during Vaikunta Ekadashi, Aadi perukku, Chithirai, and major temple events, bring significant challenges including severe traffic congestion, massive crowd surges in commercial hubs like NSB road, waste management strain, and infrastructure limitations. Management strategies involve deploying police to regulate crowds, implementing crowd control in commercial areas, improving waste segregation, and upgrading tourism infrastructure.

Key Challenges During Peak Festival Periods in Tiruchirappalli

- **Layout and circulation:** Tiruchirappalli's narrow streets, limited entry and exit routes create major circulation problems during peak festivals. The sudden surges of devotees after important rituals or processions often overwhelm these confined spaces, leading heavy congestion.
- **Crowd Control & Safety, Monitoring:** Significant gatherings in commercial hubs and major temple festivals necessitate heavy police intervention to prevent congestion. Crowd control is particularly challenging to manage due to shortages of trained personnel and volunteers, as well as inadequate staff placement in high-risk areas.



Figure 16.8: Vedupari celebrated at Srirangam temple - Gathering of many devotees

Source: The Hindu

- **Traffic Management:** To address the significant influx of visitors, the city will implement a strategic traffic management plan to mitigate widespread urban congestion. This requires specialized traffic regulations, including real-time vehicle monitoring, temporary one-way corridors,

and designated high-capacity transit lanes, parking plans and parking facilities.

- **Infrastructure Facilities:** Facilities such as restrooms, drinking water, and emergency services are insufficient to meet the needs of the crowd at important tourist destinations. This results in creating pressure points and leading to disruptions in guest flow. Despite having better segregation rates (89%) in Tamil Nadu, Tiruchirappalli faces challenges with inadequate processing infrastructure during high-waste generation periods, such as festivals. Additionally, visitors, especially those unfamiliar with the city, face difficulties due to the lack of clear signages and inadequate lighting along pathways, junctions, and exit routes. This adds to confusion and safety concerns during high-density periods.



Figure 16.9: Condition of the street during and after festivals

- **Limited Global Visibility:** Insufficient marketing and promotional efforts hinder Tiruchirappalli's recognition on the global tourism map. Even with Srirangam's tentative UNESCO listing, many aspects of the district's rich history remain under-promoted and largely unnoticed by international travellers.
- **Inadequate Signages:** Despite Tiruchirappalli's significant heritage and pilgrimage sites, many historic zones lack clear, consistent, and well-maintained signage. The absence of directional markers, multilingual information, and interpretive panels limits visitor understanding.

Strategically designed, uniform, and conservation-sensitive signage with digital integration can greatly improve wayfinding, heritage awareness, and tourism management.



Figure 16.10 Tampered signages in heritage core areas

- **Issue due to Climatic conditions:** High average temperatures and the lack of shade make the city generally non-walkable.

16.6.3 Seasonal Variations in Tourism: Peak and Non-Peak Periods

District statistics and tourism reports, including the 2025 dataset, reveal that Tiruchirappalli's tourism is uniquely constrained by its intense tropical climate. Unlike coastal destinations that enjoy steady visitor flow, Tiruchirappalli experiences extreme heat since it is land locked and hard strata which restricts outdoor activities, most notably the steep ascent required for the Rock fort. Consequently, the city's tourism strategy relies on precision aligning promotional efforts with favourable weather windows and major festival periods is essential to maximize visitor volume and ensure a comfortable experience.

The optimal window for visiting Tiruchirappalli is the winter season, broadly spanning October to March, though the most comfortable period is specifically from mid-December to February. During these months, the city experiences a rare respite from its tropical heat, with temperatures ranging between a pleasant 19°C (66°F) and 28°C (82°F). This cooler climate is crucial for physical excursions, such as the strenuous 437-step climb to the Rockfort Temple, which can be exhausting in other seasons. Furthermore, this window aligns with the culturally vibrant Margazhi season, culminating in the massive Vaikunta Ekadashi festival at Srirangam, making it the peak time for both heritage tourism and pilgrimage.

Factors Influencing Seasonal Flow

- **Festivals** Religious events drive Tiruchirappalli's tourism peaks. The winter zenith occurs during Srirangam Vaikunda Ekadashi, drawing lakhs of devotees. Surprisingly, the Aadi Perukku river festival in August creates a massive secondary surge in 2025, its propelled Tiruchirappalli to the top spot in Tamil Nadu with over 2.3 million visitors.
- **Climate** Weather dictates visitor activity. The cool winter months (19°C–29°C) are perfect for climbing the Rockfort. In contrast, the searing summer heat (March–June), reaching 41°C, drastically reduces leisure tourism as the granite terrain becomes unbearable. The monsoon serves as a moderate shoulder season for wellness travellers.
- **Education** School schedules sustain tourism during the harsh summer. Despite temperatures soaring above 38°C, the long academic break from March to June drives family travel. This period ensures a steady flow of domestic visitors who utilize the holidays for pilgrimages, preventing a complete drop in footfall during the off-season.

  Given its concentration of a significant number of institutions, Tiruchirappalli experiences a consistent influx of educational tourists, including students, scholars, and families, with peak activity occurring during academic admissions and seasonal educational breaks.
- **Connectivity and Hub Status** Tiruchirappalli's geographic centrality buffers against seasonal lows. Even during the hot lean months, its position on the Chennai-Kanyakumari route creates consistent transit tourism. Travelers frequently use the city as a logistical overnight stop, ensuring hotels maintain occupancy rates year-round regardless of adverse weather conditions.

16.7 Accommodation

As represented in Figure 16.11 only 20 (11%) are star-category hotels out of 190 hotels in Tiruchirappalli, while the majority 170 (89%) are other hotels. Star hotels, despite being few in number, contribute 1000 rooms about 17% of the city's total rooms whereas the bulk (83%, or 6,500 rooms) is in other hotels. This does not include Company Guest houses, Guest houses run by trusts, Dormitories, free Chathirams, tourist bungalows, and free accommodation units in the state of Tamil Nadu. Based on this, the capacity for the incoming tourist is calculated. The hospitality infrastructure in Tiruchirappalli's heavily skewed towards non-star hotels in terms of both quantity and room capacity. However, the star hotels, with fewer establishments, still manage to contribute a significant share of higher-quality accommodations. For premium tourism or high-end events, there may be a constraint in star hotel capacity, making

advance booking important. Conversely, budget and mid-range travellers have far more options. Table below show the accommodation availability in Tiruchirappalli.

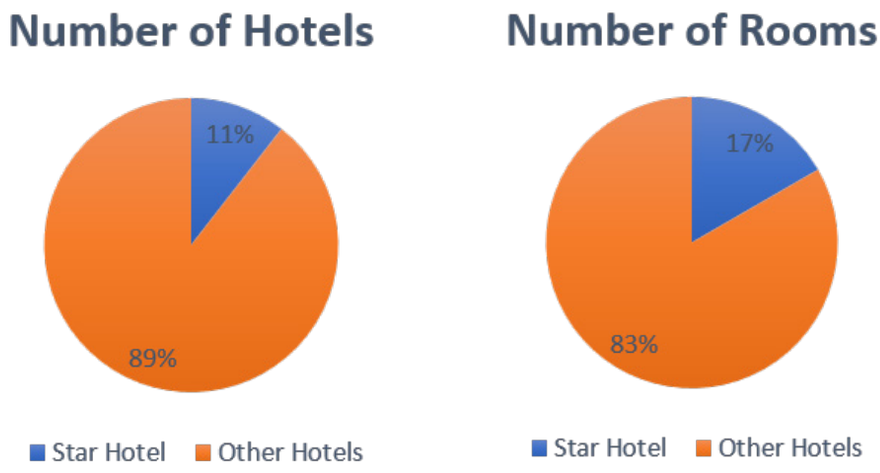


Figure 16.11: Pie chart of existing percentage of hotels in Tiruchirappalli

Source: Tiruchirappalli district Handbooks 2016 to 2023

Table 16.7: Accommodation availability in Tiruchirappalli

Accommodation in Tiruchirappalli	Number of Hotels	Total Number of Rooms	Average number of rooms per hotel
Star Hotels	20	1000	~ 50
Other Hotels	170	5500	~ 30
Total	**190**	**6500**	-

Source: Tiruchirappalli District Handbooks 2016 to 2023

The hoteliers in Tiruchirappalli district are of the opinion that the average occupancy rate is just 60 per cent for year 2022. Given the tendency for a significant portion of domestic tourists to travel in groups, the average number of tourists per occupied room in India is between 2.25 and 2.9. Therefore, the average number of domestic tourists per room is considered 2.5 and foreign tourist as 2. The average days of stay are 1 for domestic and 2 for foreign tourists. According to the report, 30% of the tourist arrivals stay overnight, who are expected to need accommodation. Therefore, based on these assumptions that 60% of the total district population will visit within LPA boundary, the number of rooms needed is calculated as in the below table.

Table 16.8: Number of Rooms required in the Tiruchirappalli district in 2022

Parameter	Domestic	Foreign	Total
2022 Tourist Population	2,03,65,852	76,560	2,04,42,412
Overnight Stays (30%)	61,09,756	22,968	61,32,724
Avg. no. of tourists in a room	2.5	2	
No. of rooms per year	24,43,902	11,484	24,55,386
Avg. duration of stay	1	2	-
No. of room days per year	24,43,902	22,968	
No. of rooms per day	6696	63	6,759
Existing no. of rooms			**6500**
Surplus / Deficit no. of rooms			**-259**

Based on the above calculation, there is a deficit of 259 rooms in the Tiruchirappalli District. 80% of the hotels are located in the Corporation. Within the corporation, 160 hotels are located within the core in the vicinity of the Railway Junction, Srirangam Temple and Bus stand. These hotels cater to the tourist population that are primarily visiting the Srirangam temple and for other leisure & recreation.

The Table 16.9 provides a comprehensive overview of the infrastructure facilities available at major landmarks and significant cultural heritage sites in Tiruchirappalli. Prominent destinations such as Srirangam Arulmigu Aranganathaswamy temple, Rockfort, Butterfly park and Tiruchirappalli District Government Museum are relatively supported with amenities including public transport access, organized parking, drinking water supply, toilet facilities, street lighting, and information signage, ensuring an accessible and convenient visitor experience. However, certain key sites still lack essential facilities like organized parking and drinking water, which requires attention.

16.8 Tourism Infrastructure

The core tourism infrastructure within the planning area is deemed satisfactory however, further field surveys reveal deficiencies in accommodation options and connectivity between tourist spots. During festivals, religious sites experience overcrowding, posing challenges for procession and crowd management.

The decline in foreign footfalls may be attributed to the global pandemic, but future planning efforts is aiming to revitalize tourist visits to these locales. Strategic planning for a tourism circuit in the region will position Tiruchirappalli as a central hub, benefiting from its extensive connectivity across various modes of transport. This approach will enhance the appeal of the region and attract more visitors, both domestic and international, fostering economic growth and cultural exchange.



Figure 16.12: Infrastructure facilities around the Golden Temple - Amristar

Source: Wikimedia Commons

Table 16.9 outlines the range of facilities available within the planning area, including public transport access, parking facilities, drinking water, public toilets, street lighting, information signage, and seating areas. The findings indicate that only five visitor locations are fully equipped with all essential public amenities for tourists and local residents, while the remaining sites are deficient in one or more basic facilities.

Table 16.9: Infrastructure facilities at historic sites

S. No	Historic Site	Toilets (Men)	Toilets (Women)	Feeding / Transgender Toilet	Accommodation (Rooms / Dorms)	Public Transport Access (Bus Routes – indicative)	Parking – 2W	Parking – 4W	Drinking Water	Street Lights	Info Signage	Queue / Resting Area
1	Rockfort (Ucchi Pillayar	3	3	✕	Lodges nearby	City Bus – Rockfort / Chathiram	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Srirangam Ranganathaswamy Temple	4	4	✕	Guest houses / Choultries	City Bus – Srirangam	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Jambukeswarar Temple (Thiruvanaikaval)	3	3	✕	Lodges nearby	City Bus – Thiruvanaikaval	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Erumbeeswarar Temple	✕	✕	✕	NA	Limited City Bus	✓	✕	✕	✓	✕	✕
5	Kallanai (Grand Anicut)	2	2	✕	NA	Bus – Kallanai	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Uyyakondan Thirumalai Fort Remains	✕	✕	✕	NA	Local Bus	✓	✕	✕	✓	✕	✕
7	Thiruvellarai Pundarikakshan Temple	1	1	✕	Lodges nearby	Bus – Thiruvellarai	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	Viralimalai Murugan Temple (Influence Area)	2	2	✕	Choultries / Lodges	Bus – Viralimalai	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	Samayapuram Mariamman Temple (Influence Area)	4	4	✕	Choultries / Lodges	Bus – Samayapuram	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	Upper Anaicut Heritage Structure	✕	✕	✕	NA	Limited Bus	✓	✓	✕	✓	✕	✕
11	Kollidam River Heritage Ghats	✕	✕	✕	NA	Local Bus	✓	✕	✕	✓	✕	✕

Table 16.10: Infrastructure facilities at other Tourist sites

Sr. No	Place of Interest	Toilets (Men)	Toilets (Women)	Feeding / Transgender Toilet	Accommodation (Rooms / Dorms)	Public Transport Access (Bus Routes – indicative)	Parking – 2W	Parking – 4W	Drinking Water	Street Lights	Info Signage	Queue / Resting Area
1	Tiruchirappalli District Govt. Museum	2	2	✗	NA	City Bus – Central / Chathiram routes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Sir C.V. Raman STEM Park	2	2	✗	NA	City Bus – Thillai Nagar	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	St. Joseph's College Museum	1	1	✗	NA	City Bus – College Rd	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	TiruchirappalliRailway Museum	2	2	✗	NA	Bus + Rail (Junction)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Jamal Mohamed College Museum	1	1	✗	NA	City Bus – Palakkarai	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Thyagaraja Bhagavathar & A.D. Panneerselvam Mani Mandapam	1	1	✗	NA	City Bus – Srirangam Rd	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	Anna Science Centre & Planetarium	3	3	✗	NA	City Bus – Pudukkottai Rd	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	Kallanai Dam & Museum	2	2	✗	NA	Bus – Kallanai	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	Mukkombu Dam / Park	3	3	✗	Limited (Dorms nearby)	Bus – Mukkombu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	Butterfly Park	1	1	✗	NA	Local Bus	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
11	TiruchirappalliBirds Park	1	1	✗	NA	Local Bus	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
12	Puliancholai Forest			✗	Limited Cottages (Forest Dept.)	Limited / Private	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
13	Pachamalai			✗	Forest Guest House (Limited)	Limited / Private	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
14	Thiruvellarai (Heritage Temple Area)	1	1	✗	Lodges nearby	Bus – Thiruvellarai	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

The above table 16.10 outline the infrastructure readiness of 14 key tourist destinations in Tiruchirappalli, ranging from urban museums and parks to remote eco-tourism sites like Pachamalai. It evaluates essential amenities including sanitation, accessibility, transportation, and safety features. The audit reveals a distinct infrastructure hierarchy where city-based attractions are relatively well-serviced, while peripheral nature sites suffer from significant developmental gaps, particularly in basic hygiene and navigation facilities.

Key Observations:

Major temples like Srirangam and Samayapuram have 3 to 4 toilets and amenities, but lesser-known sites such as Erumbeeswarar Temple, Uyyakondan Thirumalai Fort, and Upper Anicut lack basic facilities like no toilets, water, signage, or resting areas. All the listed sites lack feeding rooms for mothers and toilets for transgender visitors, highlighting a gap in inclusive amenities. Two-wheeler parking is available at every site, but four-wheeler parking is absent at family-centric attractions like Butterfly Park, Tiruchirappalli Birds Park, and heritage sites such as Erumbeeswarar Temple, risking congestion and access issues for families. Remote eco-spots like Puliancholai and Pachamalai, along with water heritage sites like Kollidam River Ghats, lack toilets and signage, creating significant hygiene and safety hazards for visitors.

Insights:

The data reveals a critical **deficit in inclusive infrastructure** across major tourist sites. The tables 16.9 and 16.10 highlights a sharp "infrastructure gradient" that prioritizes the urban core while neglecting the emerging eco-tourism sites. The complete absence of basic sanitation and wayfinding signage in areas like Puliancholai and Pachamalai relegates these sites to wild, unmanaged destinations, severely limiting their appeal to families and general travellers. Bridging these disparities, specifically by deploying eco-sanitation in forest zones and universal-access amenities in city centres, represents the most urgent opportunity to transform these raw assets into high-value, professionally managed tourist destinations.

16.9 Tourism Projections

16.9.1 Tourist flow

To create a reliable, long-term projection, we need a model that shows uninterrupted growth. Standard forecasting methods, like linear regression, are too sensitive to outliers, and the extreme data from 2020 and 2021 would skew the results, making the forecast misleading. Therefore, we're excluding the data from 2020 and 2021 to model a scenario where pre-pandemic growth continued without disruption.

The foundational growth rate is calculated using data from the stable years of 2016 to 2019, while the post-pandemic years 2022 and 2023. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of tourist footfall in Tiruchirappalli is 6.3%.

Table 16.11 **Tourist Footfall Compound Annual Growth Rate**

Footfall growth rate Calculation	Domestic	International	Total
Beginning Value (2016)	1,78,97,140	4,28,048	1,83,25,188
Ending Value (2022)	2,03,65,852	76,560	2,04,42,412
Number of Period	(Excluding 2020 and 2021) 5Years (2016 - 2022)		
Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)		**6.3%**	

Therefore, based on these assumptions that 80% of the total district population will visit within LPA boundary, the footfall population projected is calculated as mentioned Table 16.12.

Table 16.12 Tourist Footfall Projection for Tiruchirappalli District 2045

Footfall Projection 2045	Domestic	International	Total
Total district Beginning Value (2022)	2,03,65,852	76,560	2,04,42,412
Assumed 80% visiting Tiruchirappalli's LPA (2022)	1,62,92,682	61,248	1,63,53.930
Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)	6.3%		
Number of Period	23years (2045 - 2022)		
Projected Population 2045	6,64,13,698	24,9,665	6,66,63,363

With CAGR of 6.3% over 23 years is expected to result in an international tourist count of 24,9,655 by 2045. The number of domestic tourists is projected to grow about 6,64,13,698 reaching a combined total of 6,66,63,363 tourists by 2045.

16.9.2 Accommodation Projection for 2045

Table 16.13 Accommodation Projection for Tiruchirappalli LPA 2045

Accommodation Projection 2045	Domestic	Foreign	Total
2045 Tourist Population	6,64,13,698	2,49,665	6,66,63,363
Overnight Stays (30%)	19924109	74,900	1,99,99,009
Avg no. of tourists in a room	2	1	
No. of rooms per year	**9962055**		**74900**
Avg duration of stay	1	**2**	
No. of room days per year	99,62,055	**1,49,799**	
No. of rooms per day	27,293	**410**	**27,704**
Existing no. of rooms			**6500**
Surplus/ Deficit no. of rooms			**-21204**

Table 16.14 Accommodation required by 2045

Accommodation requirements by 2044					
Considering aspirational value of 60% occupancy	**Average number of keys**	**Average no of tourists in a room**	**No. of Hotels**	**Considering Area required / per Hotel (Acre)**	**Total Area Required (in Acres)**
5 Star Hotels (15%)	100	1.5	22	0.80	18
Other Star hotels (60%)	30	3.5	202	0.35	71
Shared Accommodation like dormitories & home stays (25%)	10	8	196	0.15	29
Total Area Required					**118**

The projected tourist population for 2045 is over 6.66 Crore, resulting accommodation deficit. The total number of rooms required is approximately 27,704, while the existing supply is only 6,500, indicating a shortfall of 21,204 rooms in total. Based on the spatial requirements detailed in Table 16.14, it is projected that a minimum of 118 acres of land must be allocated specifically for accommodation facilities to support these projected tourist volumes.

Ideal locations for development of tourist accommodation and related hospitality components are Panjapur, Madakudi, Udayanpatti, Thirunagar and Kumbakudi, owing to their proximity to major transport hubs and heritage & pilgrimage site concentration. Historic zones of Tiruchirappalli are saturated with hotels and lodges. However, Heritage structures in heritage character zones have untapped potential for conversion into shared accommodations like heritage homestays, dormitories and guest houses. Heritage related policy decisions shall encourage non-conforming activities to relocate, with incentives provided to promote pilgrimage, culture, and tourism-centric accommodation.

16.10 Existing Government Policies and Proposals

16.10.1 Tamil Nadu Integrated Tourism Promotion Project (TNITPP)

Through the Tamil Nadu Integrated Tourism Promotion Project (TNITPP), the Government of Tamil Nadu seeks to integrate the State's diverse tourism assets into a cohesive framework that highlights its living traditions, cultural landscapes, festivals, and rich heritage. Tiruchirappalli's identified as a Flagship Hub in the Integrated Tourism Master Plan, serving as a key node for multiple tourism trails including the Chola Trail, Ramayana Trail, Gopuram Trail, Panchbhootha Sites, caves and fort sites, waterbodies and Divya Desam Trail. Tourism-specific master plans prepared under TNITPP emphasize strengthening infrastructure, conserving heritage assets, and enhancing visitor experiences through targeted and context-sensitive interventions. Based on this initiative, the Guiding Principles for the development of tourism sites in Tamil Nadu are categorized into Strategic Considerations and Planning Considerations.

Guiding Principles for the Master Plan

The Master Plan is governed by several strategic and planning considerations:

Strategic Considerations:

- **Privately-driven and Publicly-enabled (Public-Private Partnership):** The government provides basic amenities and trunk infrastructure, while "experiences" and commercially viable projects are driven by private sector participation to ensure high service levels.
- **Phased Development:** Development is prioritized for **high-potential sites** along existing popular trails to realize early benefits, while other sites are developed in subsequent phases.
- **Community Involvement:** Local communities are integrated not just as beneficiaries but as active enablers who provide **authentic cultural experiences**, ensuring they share in the economic benefits as well.

- **Regulatory Compliance & Stakeholder Alignment:** All proposals are designed to comply with specific regulations (ASI, Coastal Regulation Zone, Forest Department) and are developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders.

Planning Considerations:

- **Environmental Sustainability:** Adhering to the highest standards of **eco-friendly planning,** especially in vulnerable areas like **river beds and flood plains** in this case, to prevent environmental degradation.
- **Pedestrianisation & Traffic Calming:** Restoring historic streetscapes in temple towns by creating **car-free zones** and **reducing vehicular congestion** to improve the tourist experience.
- **Heritage Conservation:** Implementing guidelines to protect heritage buildings and streetscapes from rapid commercialization.
- **Standardisation:** Using modular, replicable designs for common amenities (like toilets, signage, and benches) to ensure consistent quality and reduce costs across the state.
- **Diversification:** Moving beyond just temple tourism by developing new products like ferry tourism, adventure nodes, and **cultural experiences**.
- **Inclusion:** Making religious sites accessible and welcoming to **non-religious tourists** (where appropriate) and ensuring facilities cater to the elderly and differently-abled.

Through these strategic initiatives, Tiruchirappalli is envisioned as a **heritage tourism destination,** seamlessly integrating **cultural preservation, infrastructure development, and sustainable tourism practices** to deliver an immersive and accessible visitor experience while boosting the local economy.

Integrated Tourism Promotion

The Tamil Nadu tourism strategy distinguishes between Integrated Tourism Promotion and the Master Planning of 295 sites.

The core tourism strategy involves creating interlinked thematic trails designed to encourage visitors to explore multiple locations under a single journey. This network is structured around three key elements: Flagship Hubs, Anchor Sites and Transformational Projects. These trails are intended to rebrand Tamil Nadu and move beyond its perception as just a “Land of Temples.” By highlighting its rich history, diverse arts, culture, cuisine, and natural locations, the trails aim to position the state as a world-class experiential destination.

Table 16.15 TNITPP Masterplan projects in Tiruchirapalli under each category

Sr. No.	Category-wise TNITPP Masterplan projects in Tiruchirapalli	Total Number of Sites
A	**Ramayana Sites**	**11**
1	Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple, Srirangam	
2	Rock Fort Ucchi Pillayar Temple	
B	**Gopuram Sites**	**17**
1	Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple, Srirangam	
2	Rock Fort Ucchi Pillayar Temple	
3	Jambukeswarar Temple, Thiruvanaikoil	
C	**Chola Sites**	**14**
1	Jambukeswarar Temple, Thiruvanaikoil	
2	Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple, Srirangam	
3	Rock Fort Ucchi Pillayar Temple	
B	**Divya Desam Sites**	**50**
1	Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple, Srirangam	
2	Pundarikakshan Perumal Temple, Thiruvellarai	
3	Sundararaja Perumal Temple, Anbil	
4	Azhagiya Manavala Perumal Temple, Woraiyur	
5	Uthamar Kovil, Uthamarkoil	
C	Panchbhootha Sites	**4**
1	Jambukeswarar Temple, Thiruvanaikoil	
D	**Caves and Fort Sites**	**21**
1	Mariamman Temple, Samayapuram	
2	Rock Fort Ucchi Pillayar Temple	
F	**Other temples**	**45**
1	Brahmapureeswarar Temple, Thirupattur	
2	Vekkaali amman temple, Woraiyur	
3	Akkaraipatti Saibaba temple	
G	**Waterbodies**	**14**
1	Mukkombu	
2	Puliyancholai	
H	**Hotels**	**17**
1	Hotel Tamil Nadu, Tiruchirappalli	
2	Hotel Tamil Nadu, Tiruchirappalli - II -SRM Hotel	

16.10.2 Other Tamil Nadu state Government and Non- Government initiative

The management of festival peak inflows in Tiruchirappalli operates under a multi-stakeholder framework led by the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) and the City Police. Government initiatives prioritize containment and surveillance, this involves dividing festival zones (like Rock fort, Srirangam or Samayapuram) into security sectors, deploying rapid action forces, and utilizing extensive CCTV monitoring to detect crowd density spikes. The Health Department and City Corporation proactively set up mobile medical units and temporary sanitation facilities, while the Fire and Rescue Services station units at strategic bottlenecks. Non-governmental initiatives are pivotal in bridging the manpower gap, organizations like the Indian Red Cross Society, St. John Ambulance, and student volunteers (NCC/NSS) assist in queue management, hydration distribution, and providing immediate first aid within the temple precincts, allowing police to focus on perimeter security.

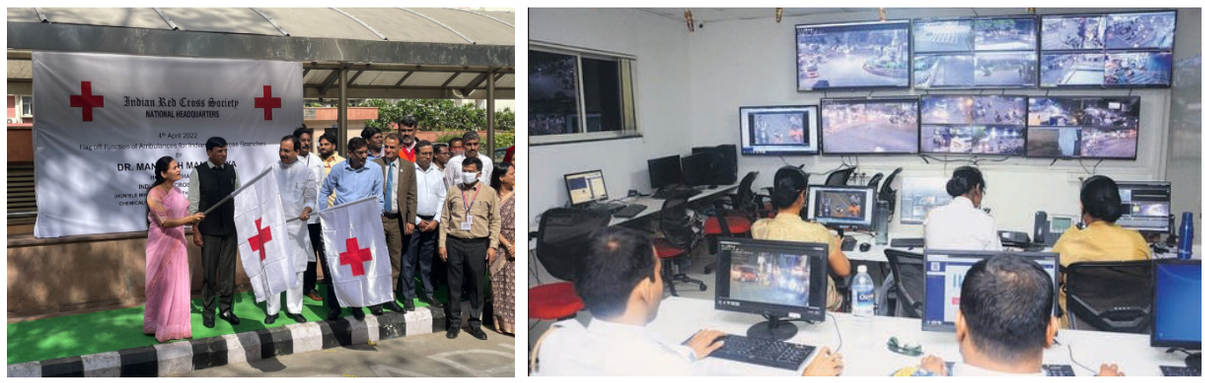


Figure 16.13: Tamil Nadu government and non-government initiatives for monitoring and safety

Source: www.hindustantimes.com

Despite these protocols, critical gaps exist in urban infrastructure and emergency egress. The historic town planning characterized by narrow streets and encroachment around the Rock Fort and Srirangam, creates severe choke points where rapid evacuation is nearly impossible during a stampede scenario. A major challenge is the lack of synchronized communication; mobile networks often jam due to user density, hampering real-time coordination between sector officers. Furthermore, there is a recurring gap in river safety enforcement during events like Aadi Perukku, where the sheer volume of devotees bathing in the Cauvery often overwhelms the limited number of expert swimmers and rescue boats. Finally, the regulation of commercial activity (hawkers/temporary stalls) often encroaches on designated emergency lanes, compromising fire safety protocols.

16.10.3 Tamil Nadu State Tourism Policy 2023

Tourism Gateway Hubs:

Existing towns/cities with good quality urban infrastructure shall be developed as Gateway Hubs, from where the visitor to Tamil Nadu can initiate their

journey. These Gateway Hubs shall offer world-class standard facilities and amenities to visitors like:

- Connectivity to other parts of the country and foreign markets
- Tourist facilitation and assistance
- Tourist amenities like ATMs, foreign exchange, shopping etc.
- Easy mobility
- Good quality hospitality spaces.

Development at Gateway Hubs:

a) **Allocation of Smart City Funds:** An allocation of 5% from the Smart City funds will be dedicated to enhancing tourism infrastructure in primary Gateway Hubs.

b) **Streamlined Transit with HOHO Buses**: The convenience of tourists will be ensured with the deployment of Hop-On-Hop-Off (HOHO) buses to connect the airports, railway stations, and major tourism sites in Gateway Hubs. This operation will be outsourced to private entities, with the Department deciding the number of routes and buses based on market research.

c) **Emphasizing Cleanliness and Hygiene:** Social awareness campaigns focusing on the cleanliness and hygiene of public spaces will be initiated. The responsibility of maintaining cleanliness and hygiene will fall under the purview of the Urban Local body.

d) **Establishment of Tourism Information Centres (TICs):** TICs including virtual kiosks will be established at strategic locations, such as airports, railway stations, bus terminals, and key tourism sites.

e) **Security Measures:** Ensuring tourist safety, CCTV monitoring and tourism security personnel will be deployed at tourism sites.

f) **Digital Map and Guidebook Availability:** High-quality digital maps and guidebooks indicating significant tourism attractions, routes, and the locations of amenities such as TICs and ATMs will be published.

g) **Banking and Foreign Exchange Services: ATMs**, banks, and foreign exchange centres will be conveniently located on all major tourist routes, markets, airports, railway stations, and bus terminals in the city.

16.11 Key Implications for Tourism Planning

Projections and the analysis of underlying trends provide critical guidance for Tiruchirappalli's tourism stakeholders. The findings suggest a clear path forward that balances the district's religious dominance with the need for infrastructure enhancement and diversification.

- **Prioritize the Domestic & Transit Market:** The strong comeback of local travel, especially the trips happening along the route between Chennai and Madurai, shows that it is quite resilient. Tiruchirappalli should focus on this segment by upgrading amenities at key transit nodes (Railway Junction, existing and newly emerging Integrated Bus Terminal) and strategically shift the economic focus toward increasing the average length of stay, transforming transient visitor flows into sustained hospitality revenue. Prioritizing domestic visitors specifically families and pilgrims, the district can establish a consistent, year-round baseline of activity that transforms transient visitor flows into sustained hospitality revenue and buffers the local economy against seasonal fluctuations.

Tiruchirappalli functions as a central hub for the Cauvery Delta and for Tamil Nadu, combining intense religious transit with strong potential for high-yield leisure tourism. The strategy must balance these dynamics by managing pilgrim flows while increasing visitor retention. Domestic tourism remains the economic backbone, driven by Srirangam, Samayapuram, and Rock Fort, yet visits are largely short and worship-focused. Shifting from footfall to longer stays through integrated religious and heritage packages is essential. Investment in affordable, standardized lodging near Srirangam and Chathram bus stand can support this shift. Leveraging Tiruchirappalli's international air connectivity, targeted stopover tourism for the Tamil diaspora can convert transit advantage into sustained economic gains.

Table 16.16 Connectivity chart

Destination Type	Key Destinations	Common Airlines
Domestic	Chennai, Bengaluru	IndiGo, Air India Express
International	Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Kuwait, Dubai, Colombo	AirAsia, Scoot, SriLankan Airlines, Air India, Batik Air

- **Targeted Strategy for Diaspora-Driven International Recovery:** Unlike other districts, Tiruchirappalli's international market is uniquely driven by the Tamil diaspora (Malaysia, Singapore, Sri Lanka). Given the slow rebound of international tourism, a distinct, long-term strategy is essential. Tiruchirappalli needs to identify and target specific source markets through collaborations and focused promotions. The "COVID deficit" highlights the scale of this challenge, emphasizing that rebuilding this segment requires a patient and sustained effort to attract foreign visitors and diversify the tourism base.
- **Climate-Responsive & Resilience Planning:** The intense tropical climate and sharp seasonal peaks (Summer heat vs. Monsoon surges) underscore the industry's vulnerability. It is crucial for Tiruchirappalli to develop a

proactive climate management plan specifically Heatwave Action Plans (shaded walkways, hydration points) for the Rockfort and Flood Safety Protocols for the Cauvery banks during Aadi Perukku. This foresight will ensure visitor safety during extreme weather events and protect the sector's stability.

- **Investment in Smart Pilgrim Management and Data:** Tiruchirappalli's tourism sector must adopt advanced technologies, utilizing AI for crowd management at Srirangam and Samayapuram. Real-time data monitoring is critical for anticipating rush during festival windows. This data-driven approach will enable more informed planning, helping stakeholders to anticipate trends and optimize resource allocation for a more efficient and effective tourism strategy.
- **Temporal Infrastructure for Festivals:** The massive, condensed footfall during Vaikunda Ekadashi (Dec-Jan) and Aadi Perukku (August) demands a "Flexible Infrastructure" strategy. It is recommended to develop dedicated infrastructure for the Samayapuram temple walking procession. This includes providing paved pathways, shaded rest areas, and improved sanitation facilities to ensure the safety and comfort of the pilgrims.





Figure 16.14: Advanced queue management at Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanam (TTD)

Source: www.swarajyamag.com, www.indianexpress.com

- **Strategies for Heritage Activation:** Given the total neglect of lesser-known sites, there is a significant opportunity to decongest the main temples by promoting these alternative circuits. Marketing strategies must focus on creating Eco-Heritage Corridors, improving basic amenities (toilets, signage) at these sites to attract adventure seekers and nature lovers, thereby diversifying the tourism base beyond just religious pilgrimage.
- **Integrated Crowd & River Safety Management (Crisis Planning):** Tiruchirappalli's vulnerability profile is unique, shaped by the dual challenges of managing dense temple crowds and hydrological risks associated with the Cauvery River, particularly during events like Aadi Perukku. A shift from reactive policing to proactive zone management

is recommended, supported by permanent integrated command centres at Srirangam and Samayapuram. Strict flood management protocols should be enforced at Amma Mandapam and Mukkombu, alongside comprehensive crowd-control and stampede-prevention measures, including encroachment removal and clear emergency routes. Advanced queue management systems, modelled at Tirupati and supported by local educational institutions, should be adopted. Real-time transport data can further enable predictive crowd management and responsive hospitality planning.

16.12 Recommendations

16.12.1 Designated tourism circuits

Linking Potential Sites as Tourism Circuits

Inspired by the tourism department's focus on creating interlinked tourism trails and master-planning key sites, this proposal recommends developing tourism circuits for Tiruchirappalli at both a local and macro level.

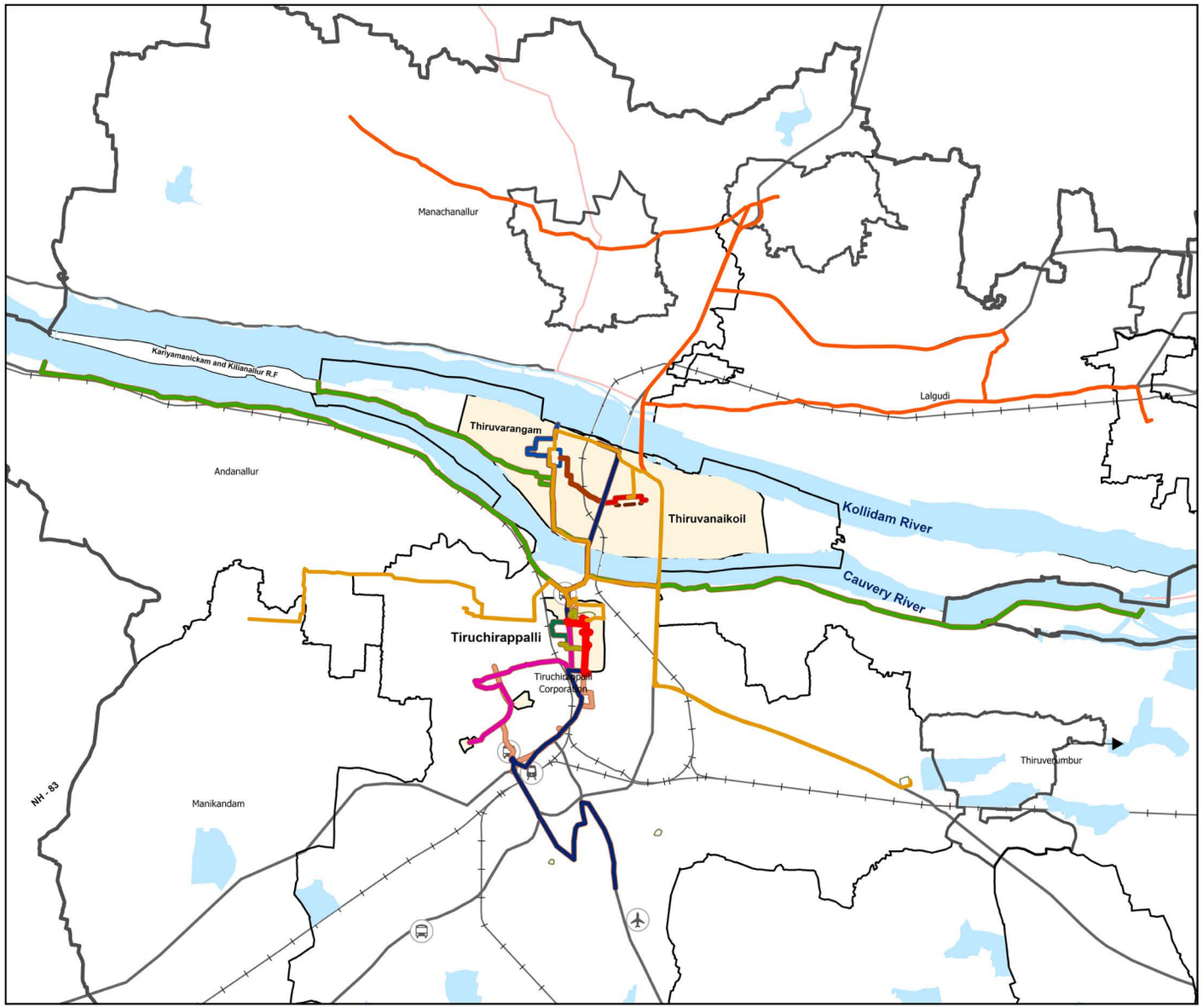
The main goals of these circuits are to encourage longer tourist stays, increase footfall, and connect Tiruchirappalli to larger state-level tourism networks. The plan also aims to share knowledge about the city's history and culture, while boosting the local economy by empowering residents to support tourism.

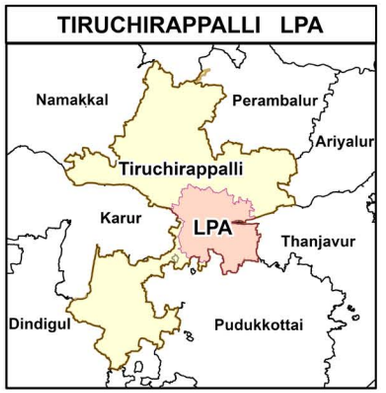
The proposal identifies Tiruchirappalli's core area as ideal for walking tours, along with other key sites like **Srirangam, Thiruvanaikoil and Tiruchirappalli Cantonment**. At a broader level, the circuits would be themed around Tiruchirappalli's rich religious heritage (including Saivism, Vaishnavism, Jainism, Christianity, and Islam), its architectural marvels and its ecological zones.

The strategy of creating interlinked trails, empowering residents aligns with a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model, where local NGOs/CBOs can collaborate with the private sector on operating the rural and responsible tourism circuits for mutual economic and cultural benefit.

Table 16.17 Summary table of Recommended trails in Tiruchirappalli LPA

Levels of Tourism	Sr. no.	Name of the trail	Number of buildings/ precincts	Distance (in Kilometers)	Time (in Hours)	Means of transport
Micro level	I	Tiruchirappalli Core				
	1	Architectural Landmarks - Tiruchirappalli Rockfort precinct	13	1.21	3.41	Walk
	2	Architectural landmarks in depth trail - Tiruchirappalli Rockfort precinct	22	3.01	4.52	Walk
	3	Mixed religious trail - Tiruchirappalli city	6	3.25	2.98	Walk
	4	Islamic heritage - Tiruchirappalli city	4	4.18	2.00	Vehicular
	II	**Srirangam Core- Heritage resources trail**	17	4.47	3.31	Walk
	III	**Thiruvanaikoil Core- Heritage resources trail**	6	3.11	1.87	Walk
Meso level	IV	**Heritage Churches trail**	6	12.40	2.31	Vehicular
	V	**Institutions and Administration Heritage trail**	6	10.15	2.25	Vehicular
	VI	**Srirangam & Thiruvanaikoil temple trail**	2	3.80	1.32	Vehicular & walk
Macro level	VII	Religious pilgrimage nexus				
	1	**Temple trail (Thenkarai)- Religious nexus**	6	48.40	7.21	Vehicular
	Two-day circuit	Day 1	3	12.30	3.31	Vehicular
		Day 2	3	36.10	3.90	Vehicular
	2	**Temple trail (Vadakarai)- Religious nexus**	4	65.10	5.63	Vehicular
	Two-day circuit	Day 1	2	37.60	2.94	Vehicular
		Day 2	2	27.50	2.69	Vehicular
	VIII	**Ecotourism trail**	6	64.80	2.95	Vehicular
	IX	**Educational tourism trail**	6	29.60	3.24	Vehicular





LEGEND

- LPA BOUNDARY
- CORPORATION BOUNDARY
- HILL BOUNDARY
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- RAILWAY LINE
- AIRPORT
- RAILWAY JUNCTION
- BUS STANDS
- WATER BODIES
- BLOCK_BOUNDARY
- POTENTIAL HERITAGE ZONES
- ARCHITECTURAL LANDMARKS TRAIL
- ISLAMIC HERITAGE ROUTE
- INSTITUTIONS AND ADMINISTRATION HERITAGE TRAIL ROUTE
- HERTIAGE CHURCHES ROUTE
- HERTIAGE RESOURCES-THIRUVARANGAM ROUTE
- HERTIAGE RESOURCES-THIRUVANAIKOVIL ROUTE
- EDUCATIONAL TOURISM SITES ROUTE
- ECOTOURISM SITES ROUTE
- ARULMIGU JAMBUKESWARAR TEMPLE PATH
- ARULMIGU ARANGANATHASWAMY TEMPLE PATH
- VEHICULAR ROUTE - THIRUVARANGAM TO THIRUVANAIKOIL
- ARCHITECTURAL LANDMARKS INDEPTH TRAIL
- MIXED RELIGIOUS ROUTE
- THENKARAI TEMPLE TRAIL
- VADAKARAI TEMPLE TRAIL

DIRECTORATE OF TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING - TAMIL NADU	
DATA SOURCE	NIL
SCALE 1 : 2,00,000 PROJECTION : UTM ZONE 44N DATUM : WGS 1984	N

TOURISM CIRCUIT MAP OF TIRUCHIRAPALLI LPA

Map 16.4: Overall recommended trails within Tiruchirappalli LPA

I. Micro Level: Tiruchirappalli Core

1. Architectural Landmarks in depth trail -Tiruchirappalli Rockfort precinct

The Architectural Landmarks In-Depth Trail for Tiruchirappalli Rockfort illustrates a carefully sequenced walking route beginning at Gandhi Market and covering 22 culturally significant landmarks. The trail integrates monuments, temples, mosques, palaces, civic buildings, and natural features, highlighting the city's layered religious and architectural heritage. Spanning a total distance of approximately 3.01 km, the route balances short walking intervals with designated visit times at each site, resulting in a cumulative visit duration of about 3.9 hours and an overall completion time of roughly 4.5 hours at a walking speed of 5 km/hr.

2. Architectural Landmarks - Tiruchirappalli Rockfort precinct

The Architectural Landmarks Trail for Tiruchirappalli Rockfort presents a compact, walkable heritage circuit beginning at Gandhi Market and encompassing 13 key architectural and cultural landmarks. The route weaves through monuments, temples, mosques, a palace complex, water bodies, and colonial-era structures, reflecting the city's layered historical and religious fabric. Covering a total distance of approximately 1.21 km, the trail is designed for slow, immersive exploration, with allocated visit times totalling about 190 minutes (3.17 hours). At an average walking speed of 5 km/hr, the overall trail can be completed in roughly 3.4 hours. The table highlights the close spatial proximity of landmarks, reinforcing Rock fort's potential as a pedestrian-oriented heritage zone.

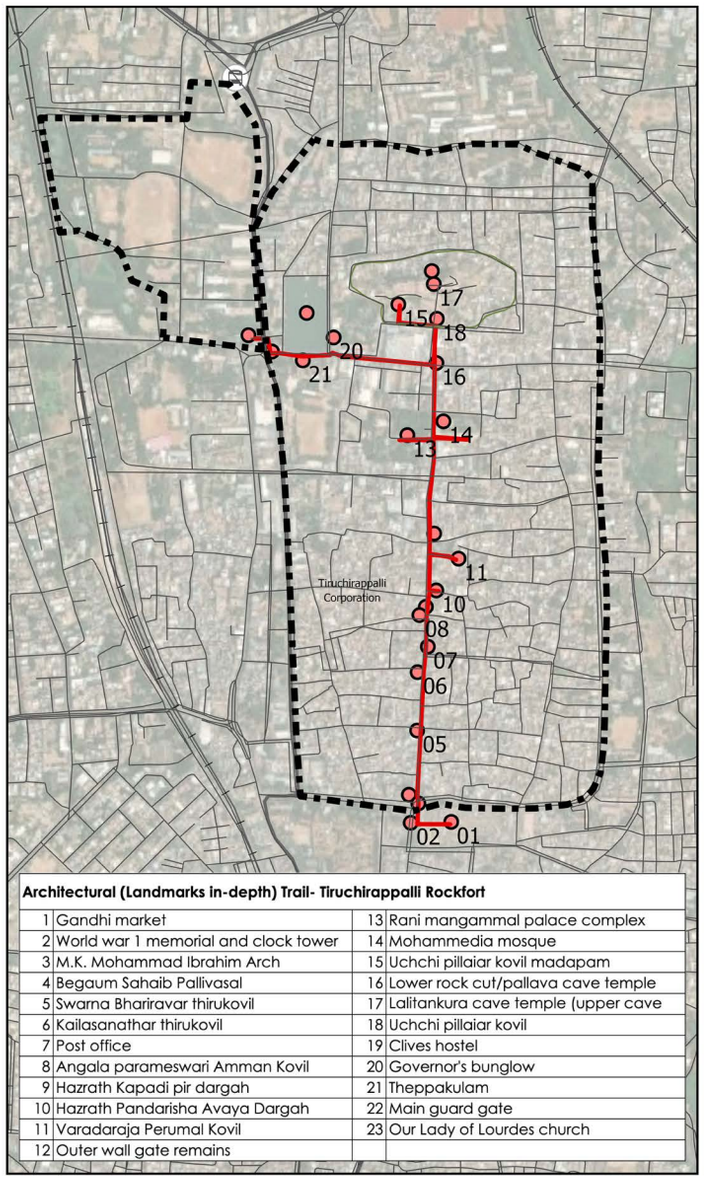
Table 16.18: Architectural (Landmarks in-depth) Trail

	Micro level: Architectural (Landmarks in-depth) TRAIL- TIRUCHIRAPPALLI ROCKFORT						
ARCHITECTURAL LANDMARKS IN-DEPTH							Starts from Gandhi market
	Landmarks	**Typology**	**Expected visit time(min)**	**Intermediate(km)**	**Cumulative Distance (km)**	**Time for 5km/hr**	**Location**
1	Gandhi market	Tourist Centre	10	0	0	0	Market road
2	World war 1 memorial and clock tower	Monument	10	0.02	0.02	0.004	Market road
3	M.K. Mohammad Ibrahim Arch	Monument	5	0.06	0.08	0.012	Big Bazar street
4	Begaum Sahaib Pallivasal	Mosque	10	0.02	0.1	0.004	Big Bazar street
5	Swarna Bhariravar thirukovil	Temple	10	0.17	0.27	0.034	Big Bazar street
6	Kailasanathar thirukovil	Siva Temple	10	0.15	0.42	0.03	Big Bazar street
7	Post office	Post office	5	0.07	0.49	0.014	Big Bazar street
8	Angala parameswari Amman Kovil	Temple/ Mandapam	10	0.09	0.58	0.018	Big Bazar street
9	Hazrath Kapadi pir dargah	Dargah	10	0.09	0.67	0.018	Big Bazar street
10	Hazrath Aishaisha Pandarisha Avaya Dargah	Dargah	10	0.11	0.78	0.022	Big Bazar street
11	Varadaraja Perumal Kovil	Temple	15	0.12	0.9	0.024	Varadaraja Perumal Kovil street
12	Outer wall gate remains	Monument	10	0.11	1.01	0.022	Big Bazar street
13	Rani mangammal palace complex	Palace	15	0.35	1.36	0.07	Singarathope

	Micro level: Architectural (Landmarks in-depth) TRAIL- TIRUCHIRAPPALLI ROCKFORT						
ARCHITECTURAL LANDMARKS IN-DEPTH							Starts from Gandhi market
	Landmarks	**Typology**	**Expected visit time(min)**	**Intermediate(km)**	**Cumulative Distance (km)**	**Time for 5km/hr**	**Location**
14	Mohammedia mosque	Mosque	15	0.02	1.38	0.004	Theradi bazar
15	Ucchi pillaiar kovil madapam	Mandapam	10	0.21	1.59	0.042	NSB road
16	Lower rock cut/pallava cave temple	Temple	10	0.23	1.82	0.046	Rock fort (Malaikottai)
17	Lalitankura cave temple (upper cave temple)	Temple	10	0.11	1.93	0.022	Rock fort (Malaikottai)
18	Ucchi pillaiar kovil	Temple	15	0.3	2.23	0.06	Rock fort (Malaikottai)
19	Clives hostel	Palatial building	5	0.6	2.83	0.12	Nandhi kovil street
20	Governor’s bunglow	Palatial building	5	0.06	2.89	0.012	NSB road
21	Theppakulam	Water body	10	0.01	2.9	0.002	NSB road
21	Main guard gate	Monument (ASI)	10	0.06	2.95	0.012	College road
22	Our Lady of Lourdes church	Church	15	0.05	3	0.01	College road
Cumulative visit time (minutes)-	**235**	**Distance Covered (km)-3.01**			**Completion time (hrs)- 4.51**		
Cumulative visit time(hours)-	**3.91**						

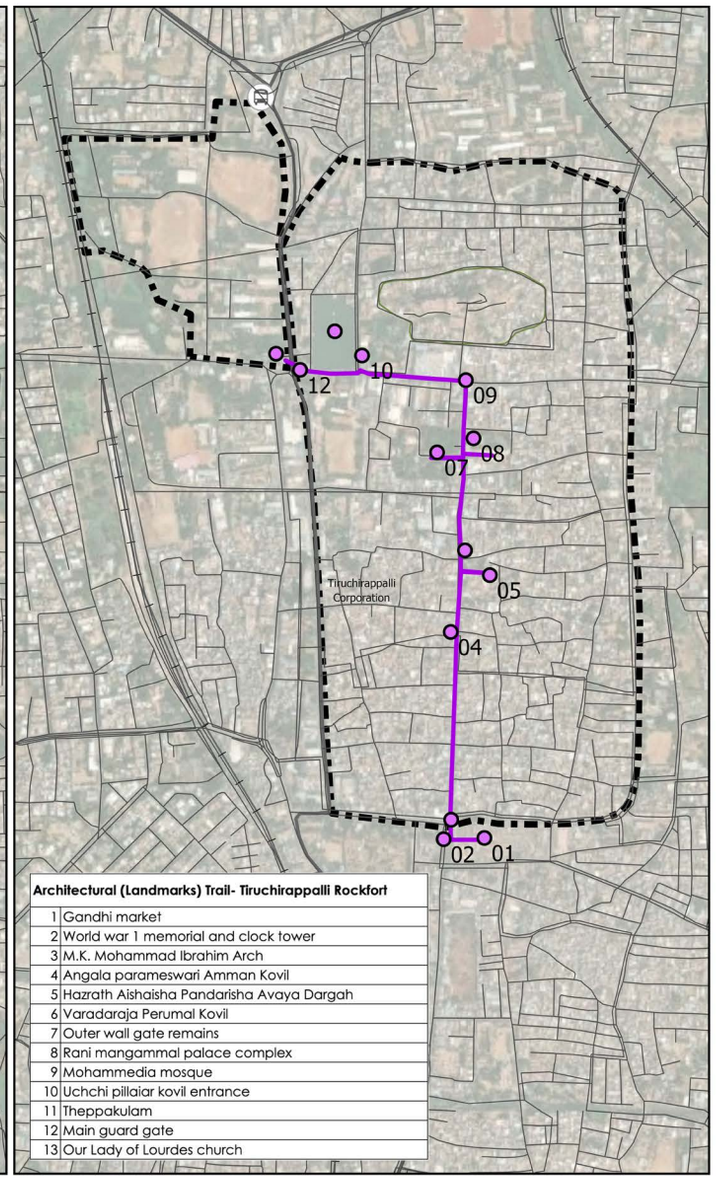
Table 16.19: Architectural Landmarks Trail

Architectural (Landmarks) TRAIL- TIRUCHIRAPPALLI ROCKFORT					
Architectural Landmarks					
Sr.No.	Landmarks	Typology	Expected visit time (min)	Intermediate (km)	Cumulative. Distance (km)
1	Gandhi market	Tourist Centre	20	0	0
2	World war 1 memorial and clock tower	Monument	10	0.02	0.02
3	M.K. Mohammad Ibrahim Arch	Monument	10	0.06	0.08
4	Angala parameswari Amman Kovil	temple/ Mandapam	10	0.09	0.17
5	Hazrath Aishaisha Pandarisha Avaya Dargah	Dargah	10	0.11	0.28
6	Varadaraja Perumal Kovil	Temple	20	0.12	0.4
7	Outer wall gate remains	Monument	15	0.11	0.51
8	Rani mangammal palace complex	Palace	20	0.35	0.86
9	Mohammedia mosque	Mosque	20	0.02	0.88
10	Ucchi pillaiar kovil entrance	Mandapam	10	0.21	1.09
11	Theppakulam	waterbody	10	0.01	1.1
12	Main guard gate	Monument (ASI)	15	0.06	1.16
13	Our Lady of Lourdes church	Church	20	0.05	1.21
Cumulative visit time(hours) - 3.16			**Distance Covered (km) - 1.21**		



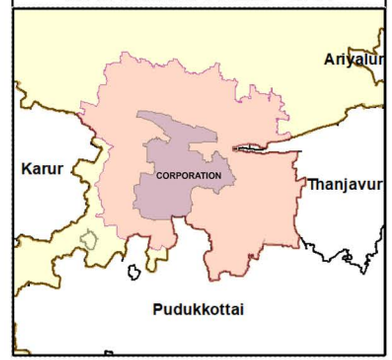
Architectural (Landmarks in-depth) Trail- Tiruchirappalli Rockfort

1	Gandhi market	13	Rani mangammal palace complex
2	World war 1 memorial and clock tower	14	Mohammedia mosque
3	M.K. Mohammad Ibrahim Arch	15	Uchchi pillaiar kovil madapam
4	Begaum Sahaib Pallivasal	16	Lower rock cut/pallava cave temple
5	Swarna Bhariravar thirukovil	17	Lalitankura cave temple (upper cave
6	Kailasanathar thirukovil	18	Uchchi pillaiar kovil
7	Post office	19	Clives hostel
8	Angala parameswari Amman Kovil	20	Governor's bunglow
9	Hazrath Kapadi pir dargah	21	Theppakulam
10	Hazrath Pandarisha Avaya Dargah	22	Main guard gate
11	Varadaraja Perumal Kovil	23	Our Lady of Lourdes church
12	Outer wall gate remains		



Architectural (Landmarks) Trail- Tiruchirappalli Rockfort

1	Gandhi market
2	World war 1 memorial and clock tower
3	M.K. Mohammad Ibrahim Arch
4	Angala parameswari Amman Kovil
5	Hazrath Aishaisha Pandarisha Avaya Dargah
6	Varadaraja Perumal Kovil
7	Outer wall gate remains
8	Rani mangammal palace complex
9	Mohammedia mosque
10	Uchchi pillaiar kovil entrance
11	Theppakulam
12	Main guard gate
13	Our Lady of Lourdes church



LEGEND

- CORPORATION BOUNDARY
- BLOCK_BOUNDARY
- POTENTIAL HERITAGE ZONES
- BUS STANDS
- AIRPORT
- RAILWAY JUNCTION
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- ROADS
- STATE HIGHWAY
- RAILWAY LINE
- WATER BODIES
- TRAIL 1 LINE
- TRAIL 1 POINTS
- TRAIL 2 LINE
- TRAIL 2 POINTS

DIRECTORATE OF TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING - TAMIL NADU

DATA SOURCE	NIL

SCALE 1 : 2,00,000
PROJECTION : UTM ZONE 44N
DATUM : WGS 1984

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ARCHITECTURAL LANDMARKS TRAILS- TIRUCHIRAPPALLI ROCKFORT

Map 16.5: Proposed Architectural Landmarks Trails

3. Mixed Religious Trail -

The Mixed Religious Trail is a curated walking circuit designed to showcase the vibrant interfaith heritage of the region, covering a total distance of 3.25 km. Starting at Our Lady of Lourdes Church on College Road and concluding at the Nathervali Dargah in Tharanallur, the route traverses six significant landmarks representing Christian, Hindu, and Islamic traditions.

The trail includes iconic stops such as the Rockfort (Uchchi Pillaiar Kovil) and the Mohammedia Mosque, with a total estimated completion time of approximately 3 hours (comprising 140 minutes of site visitation and 40 minutes of walking at a 5 km/hr pace). This compact itinerary offers an efficient yet profound exploration of the area's architectural and cultural diversity, making it ideal for religious tourism and heritage studies.

4. Islamic Heritage Trail-

The Islamic Heritage Trail is a specialized route designed to highlight the profound religious and architectural influence of the Muslim community within the city's historic core. Starting from the bustling Gandhi Market, the trail spans a total distance of 4.18 km, weaving through major commercial arteries like Big Bazar Street and Fort Station Road.

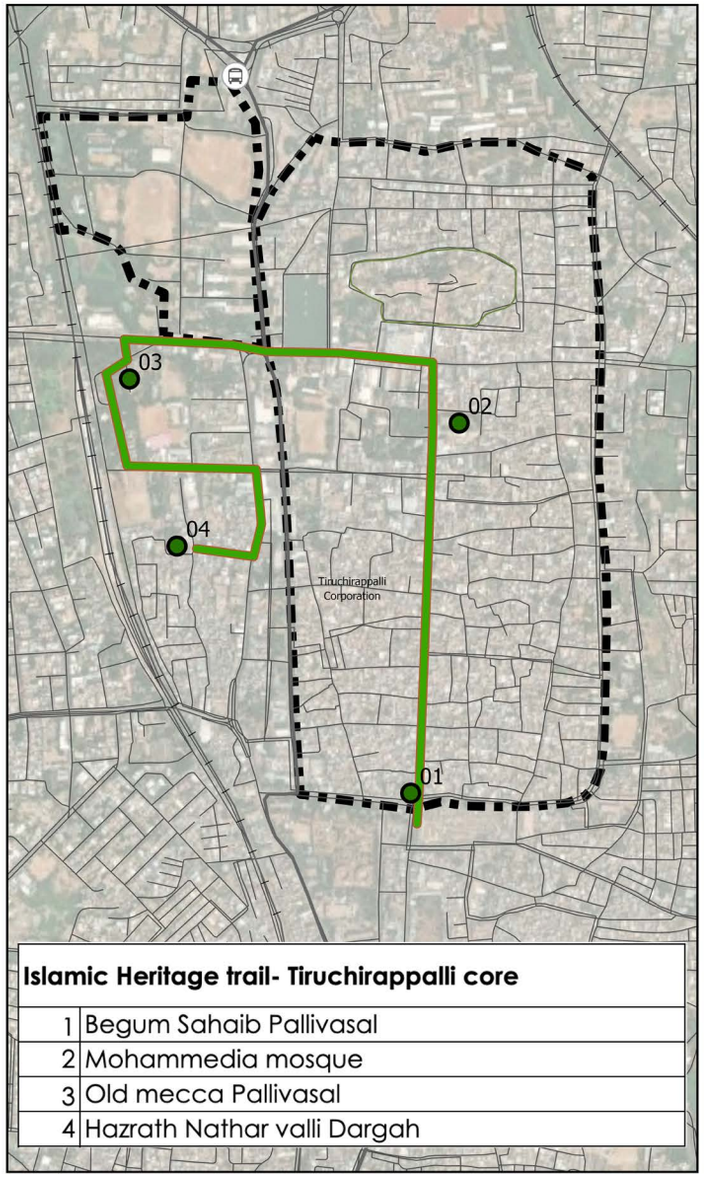
The itinerary features four key landmarks: The Begum Sahaib Pallivasal, the centrally located Mohammedia Mosque, the Old Mecca Pallivasal, and concludes at the highly significant Hazrath Nathar Valli Dargah in Tharanallur. With a cumulative visit time of 70 minutes and an efficient walking schedule, the entire circuit can be completed in exactly two hours. This trail offers researchers and visitors a streamlined experience of the city's Islamic precincts, showcasing the seamless integration of sacred spaces within the active urban marketplace.

Table 16.20: Micro level: Mixed Religious Trail

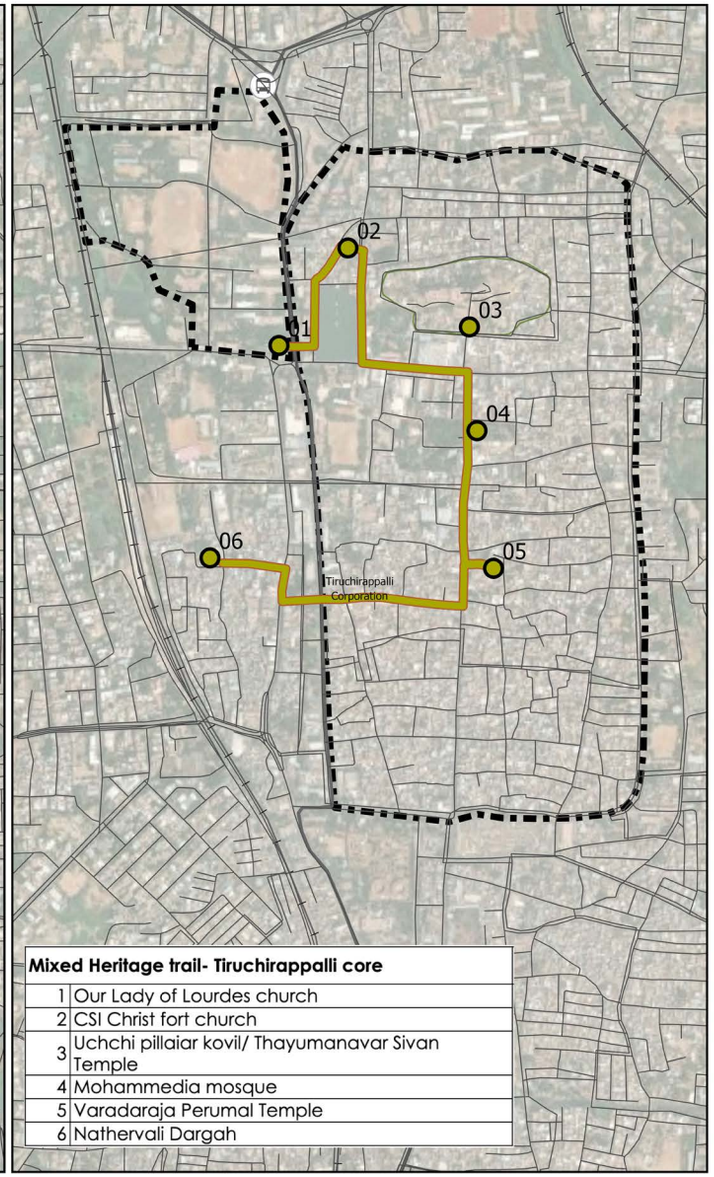
MIXED RELIGIOUS TRAIL – TIRUCHIRAPPALLI CORE							Starts from Our Lady of Lourdes church
Sr.No.	Landmarks		Expected visit time (Min)	Intermediate (km)	Cumulative. Distance (km)	Time for 5km/hr	Location
1	Our Lady of Lourdes church	Church	20	0	0	0	College road
2	CSI Christ fort church	Church	20	0.45	0.45	0.09	Nandhi kovil street
3	Uchchi pillaiar kovil/ Thayumanavar Sivan Temple	Temple	40	0.6	0.6	0.12	Rock fort (Malaikottai)
4	Mohammedia Mosque	Mosque	20	0.45	1.05	0.09	Theradi bazar
5	Varadaraja Perumal Temple	Temple	20	0.65	1.7	0.13	Varadaraja Perumal Kovil street
6	Nathervali Dargah	Dargah	20	1.1	2.15	0.22	Tharanallur
Cumulative visit time (min)			**140**	**Distance Covered (km)-3.25**		**Completion Time (hours) - 2.98**	
Cumulative visit time(hours)			**2.33**				

Table 16.21: Micro level: Mixed Religious Trail

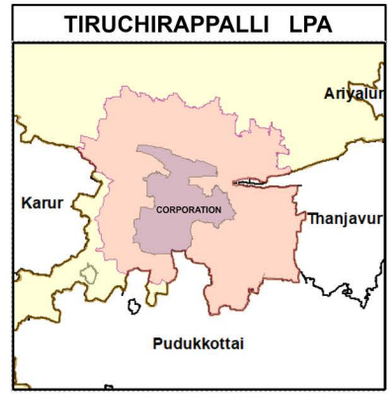
ISLAMIC HERITAGE TRAIL – TIRUCHIRAPPALLI CORE							Starts from Gandhi market
Sr.No.	Buildings/ Precincts	Type	Expected visit time (MIN)	Intermediate (km)	Cumulative. Distance (km)	Time for 5km/hr	Location
1	Begum Sahaib Pallivasal	Community Mosque	10	0.78	0.78	0.15	Periya kadai veethi (therai bazar)/ big bazar street
2	Mohammedia mosque	Mosque	20	1.1	1.88	0.22	Periya kadai veethi (therai bazar)/ big bazar street
3	Old mecca Pallivasal	Community Mosque	10	1.2	3.08	0.24	Fort station road
4	Hazrath Nathar valli Dargah	Mosque	30	1.1	4.18	0.22	Tharanallur
Cumulative visit time (min)			**70**	**Distance Covered (km)- 4.18**		**Completion Time (hours) – 2.00**	
Cumulative visit time(hours)			**1.16**				

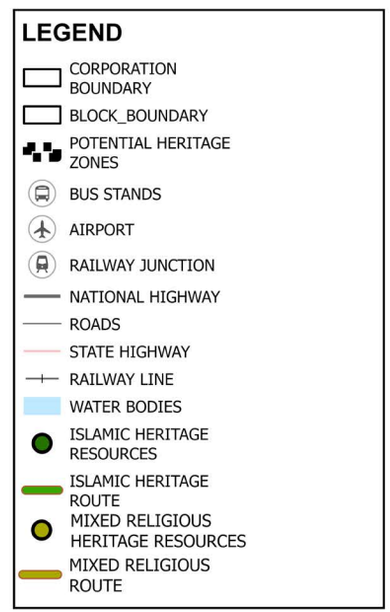


Islamic Heritage trail- Tiruchirappalli core	
1	Begum Sahaib Pallivasal
2	Mohammedia mosque
3	Old mecca Pallivasal
4	Hazrath Nathar valli Dargah



Mixed Heritage trail- Tiruchirappalli core	
1	Our Lady of Lourdes church
2	CSI Christ fort church
3	Uchchi pillaiar kovil/ Thayumanavar Sivan Temple
4	Mohammedia mosque
5	Varadaraja Perumal Temple
6	Nathervali Dargah





DIRECTORATE OF TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING - TAMIL NADU	
DATA SOURCE	NIL
SCALE 1 : 2,00,000 PROJECTION : UTM ZONE 44N DATUM : WGS 1984	N

ISLAMIC HERITAGE & MIXED HERITAGE RESOURCES- TIRUCHIRAPPALLI CORE

Map 16.6: Islamic Heritage and Mixed Heritage Resources Trails – Tiruchirappalli Core

II. Srirangam Core- Heritage resources trail

The Heritage Resources Trail – Srirangam Core offers an extensive exploration of the cultural, architectural, and civic landscape of this historic temple town. Spanning 4.47 km, this trail is distinguished by its high density of heritage structures, featuring eight distinct Mandapams (pavilions), the historic Sri Rangaraja Talkies, and the vibrant Gandhi Chowk market.

The route begins at the Amma Mandapam on the banks of the Cauvery and concludes at the Kollidam Mandapam, effectively connecting the two rivers that define the island. Key highlights include the monumental South Rajagopuram, the Yanai Katti Chathiram, and the Srirangam Theppakulam. With a total completion time of approximately 3.31 hours, the trail provides a holistic view of the town's identity, seamlessly blending sacred monuments, traditional community spaces, and essential water heritage.

III. Thiruvanaikoil Core- Heritage resources trail

The Heritage Resources Trail – Thiruvanaikoil Core focuses on the sacred landscape and social infrastructure surrounding one of the region's most significant spiritual hubs. Spanning a total distance of 3.11 km, the trail is primarily oriented along the Amma mandapam Road axis, linking water heritage with religious landmarks.

The route features a diverse mix of typologies, including essential water bodies like the Rama Theppakulam and Jambukeswarar Theppakulam, the historic Rangoon Chidambara Reddiyar Chathiram (choultry), and the architectural center piece, the Arulmigu Jambukeswarar Akilandeswari Kovil. With a cumulative visit time of 75 minutes and a total completion time of 1.87 hours, this trail provides an insightful look into the "Appu Lingam" (water element) heritage and the traditional educational settings exemplified by the Sampradaya Patashala.

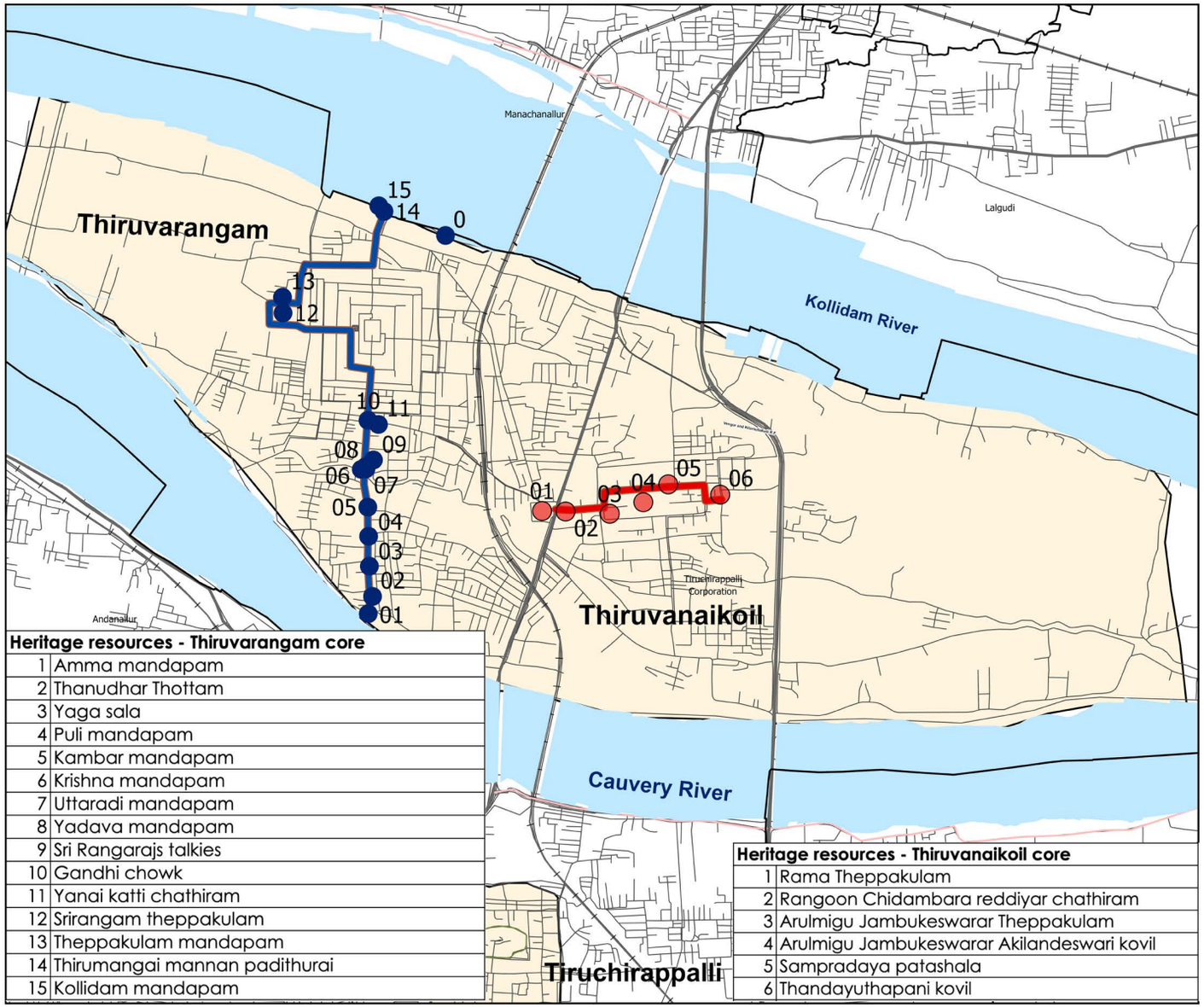
Additionally, A twin-temple trail is proposed which links only **Arulmigu Aranganathaswamy** and **Arulmigu Jambukeswarar temples**, creating a high-impact spiritual corridor on the Srirangam island. This micro-circuit offers transient visitors a seamless, time-efficient immersion into the region's profound architectural and religious heritage.

Table 16.22: Micro level: Heritage Resource Trail - Srirangam Core

HERITAGE RESOURCES TRAIL- SRIRANGAM CORE							
Sr.No.	**Buildings/ Precincts**	**Type**	**Expected visit time (MIN)**	**Intermediate (km)**	**Cumulative. Distance (km)**	**Time for 5km/ hr**	**Location**
1	Amma mandapam	Temple/ Mandapam	10	0	0	0	Ammamandapam road
2	Thanudhar Thottam	Thottam	10	0.11	0.11	0.02	Ammamandapam road
3	Yaga salai	Temple/ Mandapam	5	0.13	0.24	0.02	Ammamandapam road
4	Puli mandapam	Temple/ Mandapam	5	0.02	0.26	0.00	Ammamandapam road
5	Kambar mandapam	Temple/ Mandapam	5	0.6	0.86	0.12	Ammamandapam road
6	Krishna mandapam	Temple/ Mandapam	10	0.03	0.89	0.006	Ammamandapam road
7	Uttaradi mandapam	Temple/ Mandapam	5	0.01	0.9	0.00	Ammamandapam road
8	Yadava mandapam	Temple/ Mandapam	5	0.01	0.91	0.00	Ammamandapam road
9	Sri Rangaraja talkies	Theater	5	0.04	0.95	0.00	Ammamandapam road
10	Gandhi chowk	Market	10	0.24	1.19	0.04	Gandhi road
11	Yanai katti chathiram	Choultry	10	0.06	1.25	0.01	Gandhi road
12	Srirangam south rajagopuram	Temple/ Monument	20	0.11	1.36	0.02	Ammamandapam road
13	Srirangam the pakulam	Water body	20	1.1	2.46	0.22	West gate street
14	Theppakulam mandapam	Temple/ Monument	5	0.35	2.81	0.07	West gate street
15	Thirumangai mannan padithurai	Ghat	10	1	3.813	0.2	Melur road
16	Kollidam mandapam	Temple/ Monument	10	0.66	4.473	0.132	Kollidam
Cumulative visit time (min)			**145**	**Distance Covered(km)-4.47**		**Completion time(hours)-3.31**	
Cumulative visit time(hours)-			**2.41**				

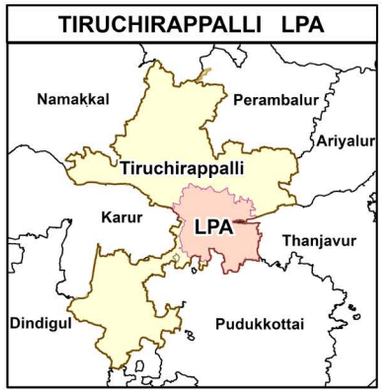
Table 16.23: Micro level: Heritage Resource Trail - Thiruvanaikoil Core

HERITAGE RESOURCES TRAIL- THIRUVANAIKOIL CORE							
Sr. No.	Heritage resources	Typology	Expected visit time(min)	INTERMEDIATE (km)	cumulative.Dist(km)	TIME for 5km/hr	location
1	Rama Theppakulam	Water body	10	1.3	1.3	0.26	Srirampuram
2	Rangoon Chidambara reddiyar chathiram	Choultry	10	0.23	1.53	0.046	Sanathi street
3	Arulmigu Jambukeswarar Theppakulam	Water body	10	0.29	1.82	0.058	West car street, Thiruvanakoil
4	Arulmigu Jambukeswarar Akilandeswari Kovil	Temple	30	0.14	1.96	0.028	West car street, Thiruvanakoil
5	Sampradaya patashala	Mandapam	5	0.7	2.66	0.14	North car street, Thiruvanakoil
6	Thandatuthapani Kovil	Temple	10	0.45	3.11	0.09	Thambiran street, Thiruvanaikoil
Cumulative visit time (min)			**75**	**Distance Covered (km) – 3.11**		**Completion time (hours) – 1.872**	
Cumulative visit time(hours)-			**1.25**				



Heritage resources - Thiruvarangam core	
1	Amma mandapam
2	Thanudhar Thottam
3	Yaga sala
4	Puli mandapam
5	Kambar mandapam
6	Krishna mandapam
7	Uttaradi mandapam
8	Yadava mandapam
9	Sri Rangarajs talkies
10	Gandhi chowk
11	Yanai katti chathiram
12	Srirangam theppakulam
13	Theppakulam mandapam
14	Thirumangai mannan padithurai
15	Kollidam mandapam

Heritage resources - Thiruvanaikoil core	
1	Rama Theppakulam
2	Rangoon Chidambara reddiyar chathiram
3	Arulmigu Jambukeswarar Theppakulam
4	Arulmigu Jambukeswarar Akilandeswari kovil
5	Sampradaya patashala
6	Thandayuthapani kovil



LEGEND

- LPA BOUNDARY
- CORPORATION BOUNDARY
- HILL BOUNDARY
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- RAILWAY LINE
- AIRPORT
- RAILWAY JUNCTION
- BUS STANDS
- WATER BODIES
- BLOCK_BOUNDARY
- POTENTIAL HERITAGE ZONES
- ROADS
- HERTIAGE RESOURCES-THIRUVARANGAM CORE
- HERTIAGE RESOURCES-THIRUVARANGAM ROUTE
- HERTIAGE RESOURCES-THIRUVANAIKOVIL CORE
- HERTIAGE RESOURCES-THIRUVANAIKOVIL ROUTE

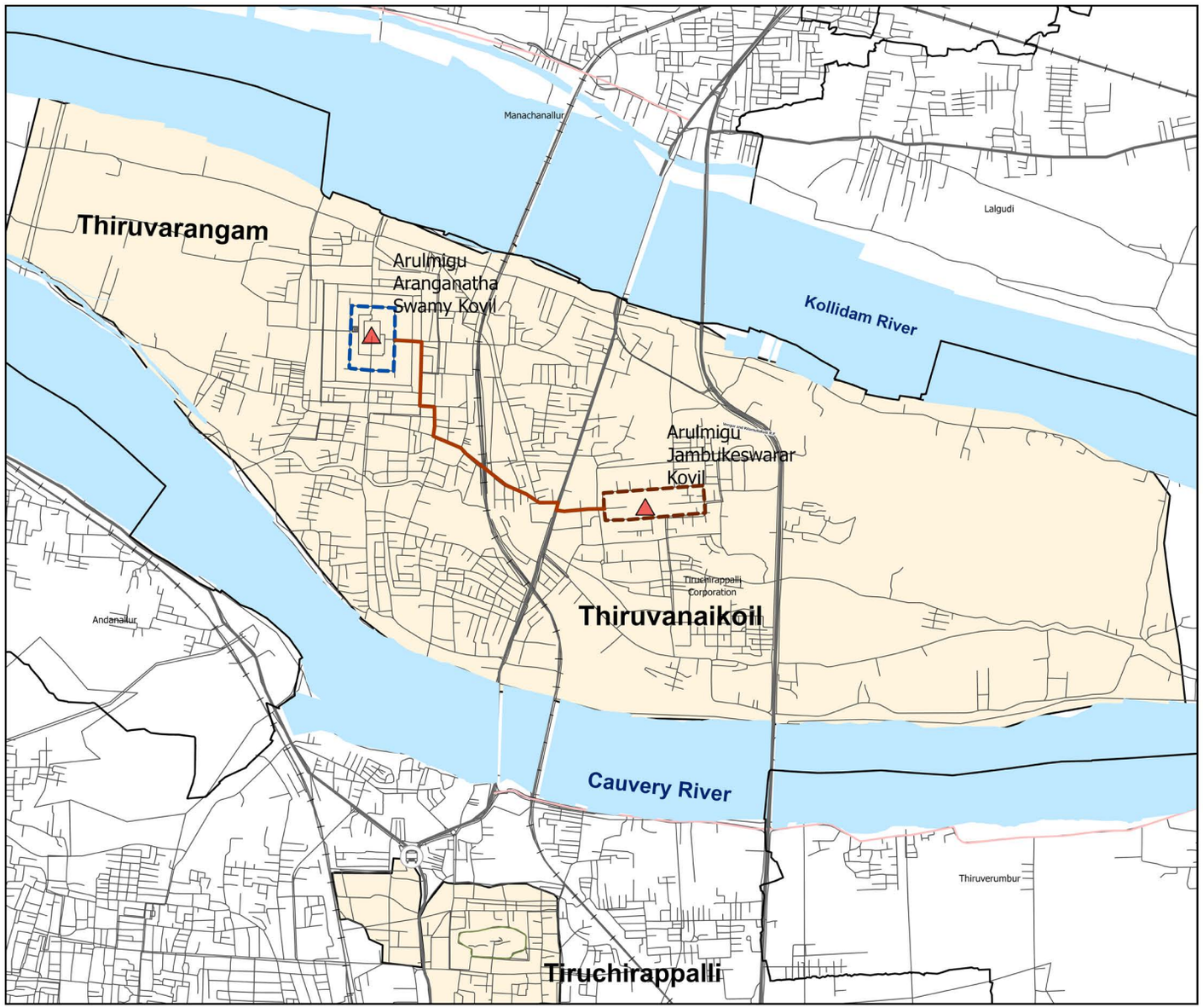
DIRECTORATE OF TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING - TAMIL NADU	
DATA SOURCE	NIL

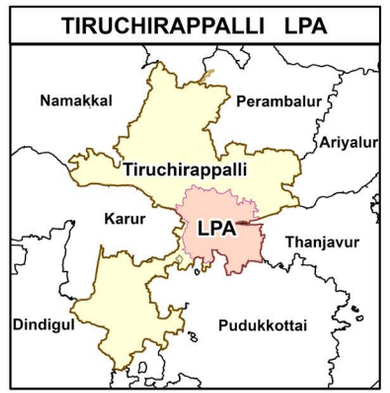
SCALE 1 : 2,00,000
PROJECTION : UTM ZONE 44N
DATUM : WGS 1984

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HERTIAGE RESOURCES - THIRUVARANGAM & THIRUVANAIKOIL

Map 16.7: Srirangam and Thiruvanaikoil Core Heritage resources Trails





LEGEND

- LPA BOUNDARY
- CORPORATION BOUNDARY
- HILL BOUNDARY
- POTENTIAL HERITAGE ZONES
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- ROADS
- RAILWAY LINE
- WATER BODIES
- BLOCK_BOUNDARY
- ARULMIGU ARANGANATHA SWAMY KOVIL
- ARULMIGU JAMBUKESWARAR KOVIL
- ARULMIGU JAMBUKESWARAR TEMPLE PATH
- ARULMIGU ARANGANATHASWAMY TEMPLE PATH
- VEHICULAR ROUTE - THIRUVARANGAM TO THIRUVANAIKOIL

DIRECTORATE OF TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING - TAMIL NADU	
DATA SOURCE	NIL
SCALE 1 : 2,00,000 PROJECTION : UTM ZONE 44N DATUM : WGS 1984	N

ARULMIGU ARANGANATHA SWAMY TEMPLE & ARULMIGU JAMBUKESWARAR TEMPLE TRAIL

Map 16.8: Arulmigu Aranganatha Swamy and Arulmigu Jambukeswarar temple Trail

MESO LEVEL

IV. Heritage churches trail

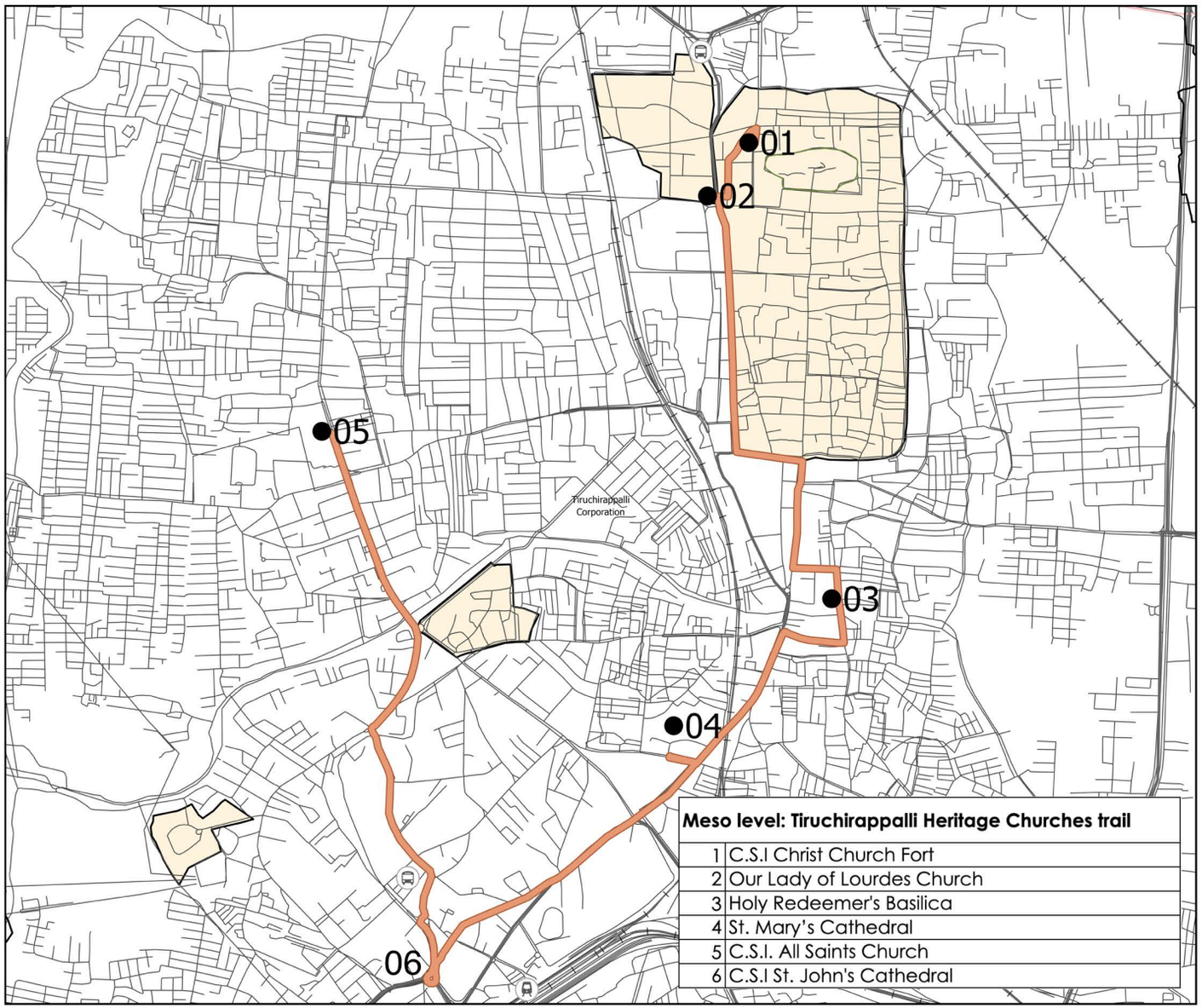
The **Meso-level Tiruchirappalli Church Trail** is a comprehensive vehicular route designed to connect the city's most significant Christian landmarks across a wider urban geography. Starting from the **Chathiram Bus Stand**, the trail covers a total distance of **12.4 km**, linking historic parishes and grand cathedrals from the Malaikottai area to the Cantonment.

The itinerary features six major sites, including the neo-Gothic Our Lady of Lourdes Church, the historic Holy Redeemer's Basilica, and both St. Mary's and St. John's Cathedrals. Unlike the localized walking trails, this circuit is optimized for transit at an average speed of 40 km/hr, allowing for 20-minute site visits at each location. With a total completion time of 2.31 hours, this trail offers a high-level perspective of the city's colonial and ecclesiastical architecture, bridging the gap between the historic fort area and the modern administrative zones.

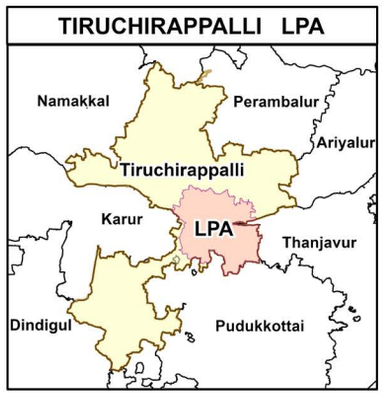


Table 16.24: Meso level: Heritage Churches Trail

MESO LEVEL: TIRUCHIRAPPALLI CHURCH TRAIL						Starts from Chathiram bus stand
Sr.No.	**Temples**	**Expected visit time (MIN)**	**Intermediate (km)**	**Cumulative. Distance (km)**	**Time for 40km/hr**	**Location**
1	C.S.I Christ Church Fort	20	1.1	1.1	0.02	Malaikottai
2	Our Lady of Lourdes Church	20	1.8	2.9	0.04	College road, Trichirappalli
3	Holy Redeemer's Basilica	20	3.1	6	0.07	EDA street
4	St. Mary's Cathedral	20	1.6	7.6	0.04	Melapudur
5	C.S.I St. John's Cathedral	20	1.8	9.4	0.04	Cantonment
6	C.S.I. All Saints Church	20	3	12.4	0.07	Puthur
Cumulative visit time (min)		75	Distance Covered(km) - 12.4		Completion time(hours) - 2.31	
Cumulative visit time (hours)		1.15				



Meso level: Tiruchirappalli Heritage Churches trail	
1	C.S.I Christ Church Fort
2	Our Lady of Lourdes Church
3	Holy Redeemer's Basilica
4	St. Mary's Cathedral
5	C.S.I. All Saints Church
6	C.S.I St. John's Cathedral



LEGEND

- LPA BOUNDARY
- CORPORATION BOUNDARY
- HILL BOUNDARY
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- ROADS
- RAILWAY LINE
- WATER BODIES
- BLOCK_BOUNDARY
- POTENTIAL HERITAGE ZONES
- HERTIAGE CHURCHES ROUTE
- HERTIAGE CHURCHES RESOURCES

DIRECTORATE OF TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING - TAMIL NADU

DATA SOURCE	NIL

SCALE 1 : 2,00,000
PROJECTION : UTM ZONE 44N
DATUM : WGS 1984

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MESO LEVEL: HERITAGE CHURCHES TRAIL - TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

Map 16.9: Heritage Churches Trail

V. Institution and administration heritage trail

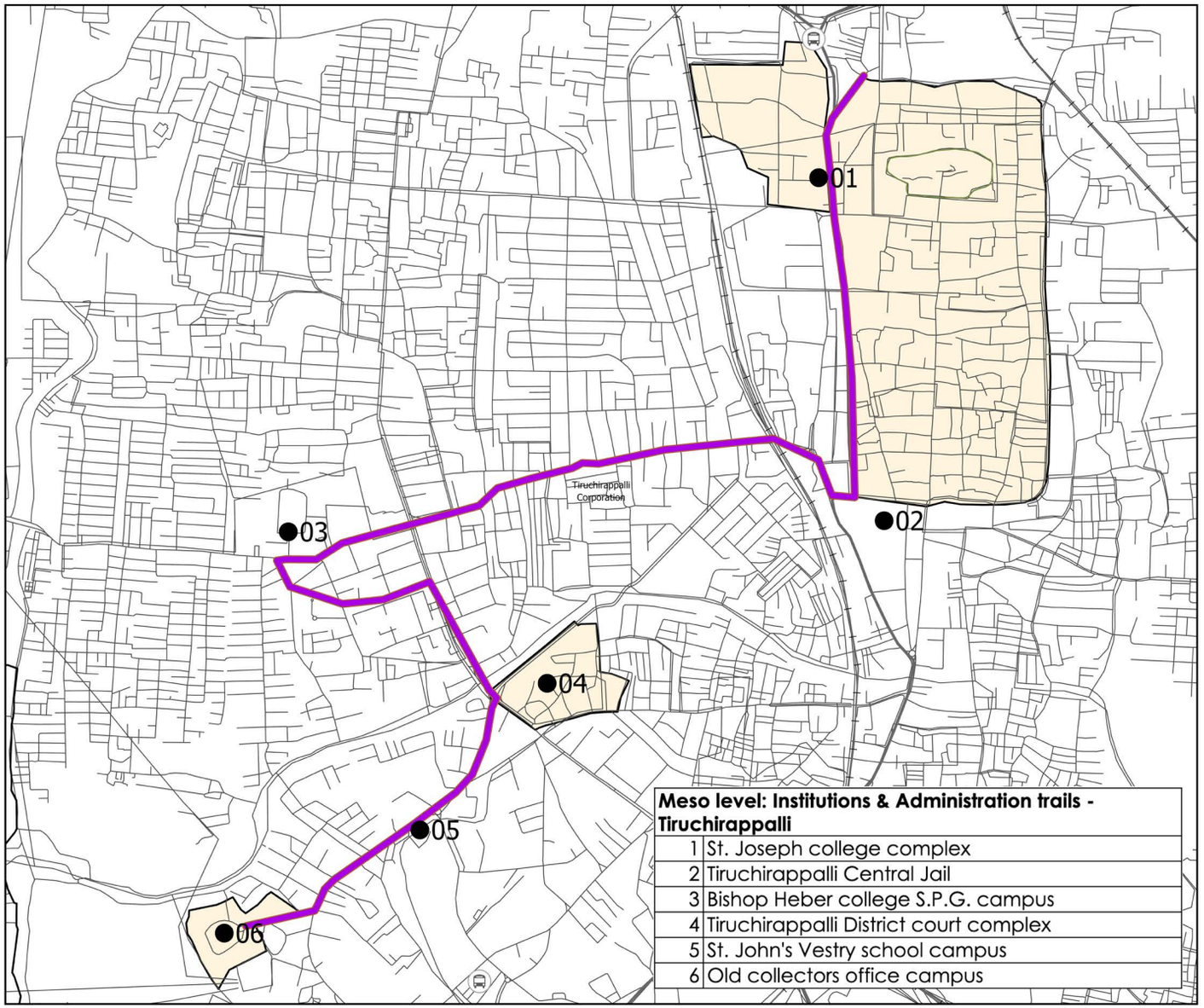
The Meso-Level Institution & Administration Trail provides a comprehensive overview of Tiruchirappalli's civic evolution and educational legacy. Starting from the Chathiram Bus Stand, this 10.15 km vehicular circuit connects foundational academic institutions like St. Joseph's College and Bishop Heber College with essential administrative hubs, including the District Court Complex and the Old Collectorate.

With a cumulative visit time of 120 minutes and a travel pace optimized for urban transit (40 km/hr), the entire trail can be completed in approximately 2.25 hours. This route serves as a vital corridor for understanding the spatial development of the city's public infrastructure, highlighting its long-standing role as a regional centre for governance, justice, and higher learning.

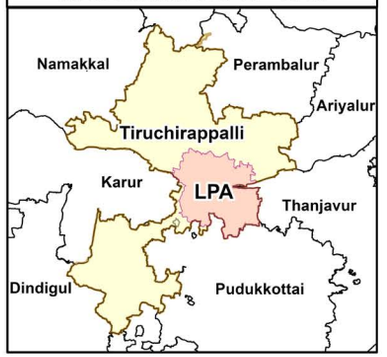


Table 16.25: Meso level: Tiruchirappalli Institution & Administration Trail

MESO LEVEL: TIRUCHIRAPPALLI INSTITUTION & ADMINISTRATION TRAILS						Starts from Chathiram bus stand
Sr.No	**Heritage resources**	**Expected visit time (MIN)**	**Intermediate(km)**	**Cumulative. Distance(km)**	**Time for 40km/hr**	**location**
1	St. Joseph's College complex	20	0.75	0.75	0.018	College road
2	Tiruchirappalli central jail	10	2.5	3.25	0.062	Gandhi market road
3	Bishop Heber college S.P.G. campus	10	3.1	6.35	0.07	Vayalur road
4	Tiruchirappalli district court complex	30	1.6	7.95	0.04	Thillai nagar
5	St. John's Vestry school campus	10	1.1	9.05	0.02	Cantonment
6	Old collector's office campus	40	1.1	10.15	0.02	Old collectorate
Cumulative visit time (min)		**120**	**Distance Covered(km) – 10.15**		**Completion time(hours) - 2.25**	
Cumulative visit time (hours)		**2**				



Meso level: Institutions & Administration trails - Tiruchirappalli	
1	St. Joseph college complex
2	Tiruchirappalli Central Jail
3	Bishop Heber college S.P.G. campus
4	Tiruchirappalli District court complex
5	St. John's Vestry school campus
6	Old collectors office campus



LEGEND

- LPA BOUNDARY
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- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- ROADS
- RAILWAY LINE
- WATER BODIES
- BLOCK_BOUNDARY
- POTENTIAL HERITAGE ZONES
- INSTITUTIONS AND ADMINISTRATION HERITAGE TRAIL ROUTE
- INSTITUTIONS AND ADMINISTRATION HERITAGE TRAIL RESOURCES

DIRECTORATE OF TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING - TAMIL NADU	
DATA SOURCE	NIL

SCALE 1 : 2,00,000
PROJECTION : UTM ZONE 44N
DATUM : WGS 1984

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MESO LEVEL: INSTITUTIONS & ADMINISTRATION TRAIL- TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

Map 16.10: Tiruchirappalli Institution & Administration Trail

MACRO LEVEL

I. Religious pilgrimage nexus

1.Temple trail (Thenkarai)- Religious nexus

The Tiruchirappalli Temple Trail (Thenkarai) is a comprehensive meso-level circuit designed to connect the most spiritually and architecturally significant Hindu landmarks in the region. Spanning a total distance of 48.4 km, the trail begins at the central Chathiram Bus Stand and traverses through the city's diverse historical layers from the iconic Rockfort (Malaikottai) to the expansive river-island temples of Srirangam and Thiruvanaikoil.

The route also extends to the peripheral heritage sites of Thiruverumbur, Woraiyur, and Vayalur, offering a holistic view of the region's Dravidian architectural evolution. With an estimated completion time of 4.04 hours (including 170 minutes of visitation time and travel at 40 km/hr), this trail is an essential itinerary for researchers and pilgrims seeking to understand the sacred geography and urban sprawl of Tiruchirappalli.

2.Temple trail (Vadakarai)- Religious nexus

The Tiruchirappalli Temple Trail (Vadakarai) explores the sacred landscape north of the Kollidam River, linking several prominent peri-urban shrines that define the region's spiritual periphery. Starting from Chathiram Bus Stand, this 65.1 km vehicular circuit highlights the regional significance of the Samayapuram Mariamman Temple one of the state's most visited pilgrimage sites before moving through the historic and architecturally rich hubs of Lalgudi, Manachanallur, and Thirupainjeeli.

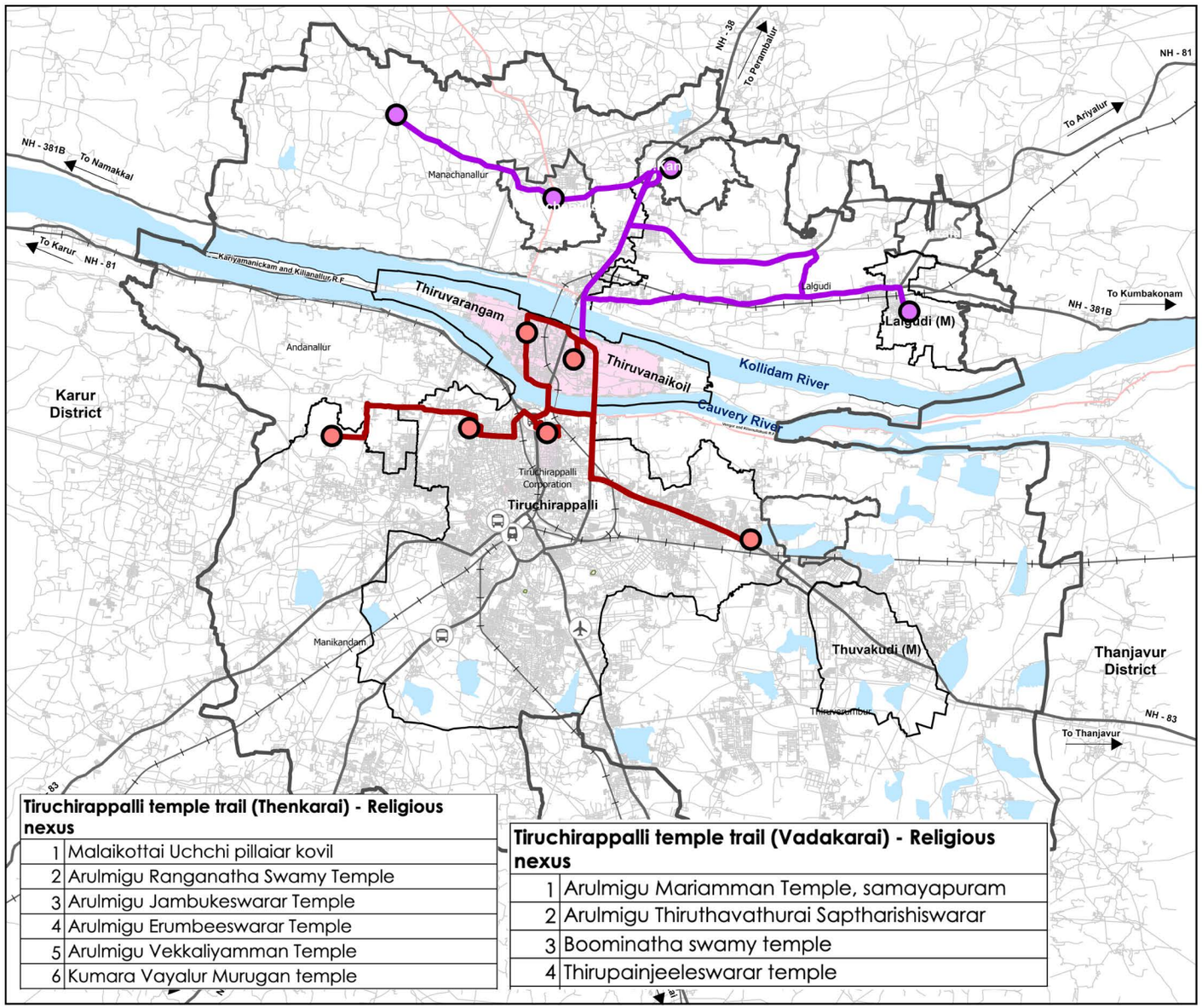
With a total completion time of approximately 3.13 hours, the trail is optimized for travellers using transit at an average speed of 40 km/hr. It provides a specialized focus on the "Vadakarai" (north bank) religious heritage, offering a distinct contrast to the urban-core trails by showcasing temples situated in more expansive, traditional town settings.

Table 16.26: Meso level: Temple Trail Thenkara

	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI TEMPLE TRAIL – THENKARAI					Starts from Chathiram bus stand
Sr.No.	**Temples**	**Expected visit time (Min)**	**Intermediate(km)**	**Cumulative. Distance (km)**	**Time for 40km/hr**	**Location**
1	Malaikottai Uchchi pillaiar kovil	40	2.3	2.3	0.05	Malaikottai
2	Arulmigu Aranganatha Swamy Temple	30	6.7	9	0.16	Srirangam
3	Arulmigu Jambukeswarar Temple	30	3.3	12.3	0.08	Thiruvanaikoil
4	Arulmigu Erumbeeswarar Temple	30	13.3	25.6	0.33	Thiruverumbur
5	Arulmigu Vekkaliyamman Temple	20	15	40.6	0.37	Woraiyur
6	Kumara Vayalur Murugan Temple	20	7.8	48.4	0.19	Vayalur
Cumulative visit time (min)		**170**	**Distance Covered(km) - 48.4**		**Completion time(hours) - 4.04**	
Cumulative visit time (hours)		**2.83**				

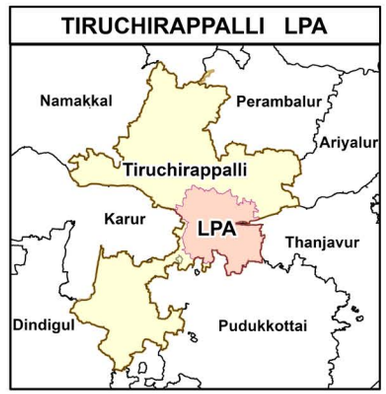
Table 16.27: Meso level: Temple Trail Vadakarai

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI TEMPLE TRAIL – VADAKARAI						Starts from Chathiram bus stand
Sr.No.	**Temples**	**Expected visit time (Min)**	**Intermediate(km)**	**Cumulative. Distance (km)**	**Time for 40km/ hr**	**Location**
1	Arulmigu Mariamman Temple, samayapuram	30	19	19	0.47	Samayapuram
2	Arulmigu Thiruthavathurai Saptharishiswarar Temple	20	18.6	37.6	0.46	Lalgudi
3	Boominatha swamy Temple	20	18.4	56	0.46	Manachanallur
4	Thirupainjeeleswarar Temple	20	9.1	65.1	0.22	Thirupainjeeli
Cumulative visit time (min)		**90**	**Distance Covered(km) - 65.1**		**Completion time(hours) - 3.13**	
Cumulative visit time (hours)		**1.50**				



Tiruchirappalli temple trail (Thenkarai) - Religious nexus	
1	Malaikottai Uchchi pillaiar kovil
2	Arulmigu Ranganatha Swamy Temple
3	Arulmigu Jambukeswarar Temple
4	Arulmigu Erumbeeswarar Temple
5	Arulmigu Vekkaliyamman Temple
6	Kumara Vayalur Murugan temple

Tiruchirappalli temple trail (Vadakarai) - Religious nexus	
1	Arulmigu Mariamman Temple, samayapuram
2	Arulmigu Thiruthavathurai Saptharishiswarar
3	Boominatha swamy temple
4	Thirupainjeeleswarar temple



LEGEND

- LPA BOUNDARY
- CORPORATION BOUNDARY
- HILL BOUNDARY
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- RAILWAY LINE
- AIRPORT
- RAILWAY JUNCTION
- BUS STANDS
- WATER BODIES
- BLOCK_BOUNDARY
- POTENTIAL HERITAGE ZONES
- ROADS
- THENKARAI HINDU TEMPLE
- THENKARAI HINDU TEMPLE NEXUS ROUTE
- VADAKARAI HINDU TEMPLE
- VADAKARAI HINDU TEMPLE NEXUS ROUTE

DIRECTORATE OF TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING - TAMIL NADU

DATA SOURCE	NIL

SCALE 1 : 2,00,000
PROJECTION : UTM ZONE 44N
DATUM : WGS 1984

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TIRUCHIRAPPALLI TEMPLE TRAILS- RELIGIOUS NEXUS

Map 16.11: Temple Trail Thenkarai and Vadakarai

3. Eco tourism trail

The Eco-Tourism Trail of Tiruchirappalli highlights the region's unique hydraulic heritage and biodiversity, focusing on the life-giving waters of the Cauvery and Kollidam rivers. Starting from the Chathiram Bus Stand, this 64.8 km vehicular circuit connects world-renowned engineering marvels like the Mukkombu (Upper Anaicut) and the ancient Kallanai (Grand Anaicut).

The itinerary also emphasizes environmental conservation through stops at the Tiruchirappalli Birds Park and the Tropical Butterfly Park in Melur, which is one of the largest of its kind in Asia. With a cumulative visit time of 80 minutes and a total completion time of 2.95 hours, this trail offers a refreshing perspective on the city's "green and blue" infrastructure, making it an essential route for nature enthusiasts, families, and students of environmental history.

4. Education tourism

The Educational Tourism Trail of Tiruchirappalli is a specialized learning circuit that celebrates the city's intellectual legacy and scientific contributions. Spanning 29.6 km, this vehicular route begins at the Chathiram Bus Stand and connects diverse knowledge hubs, ranging from the modern Sir C.V. Raman STEM Park to the historic Rani Mangammal Palace, which now houses the District Government Museum.

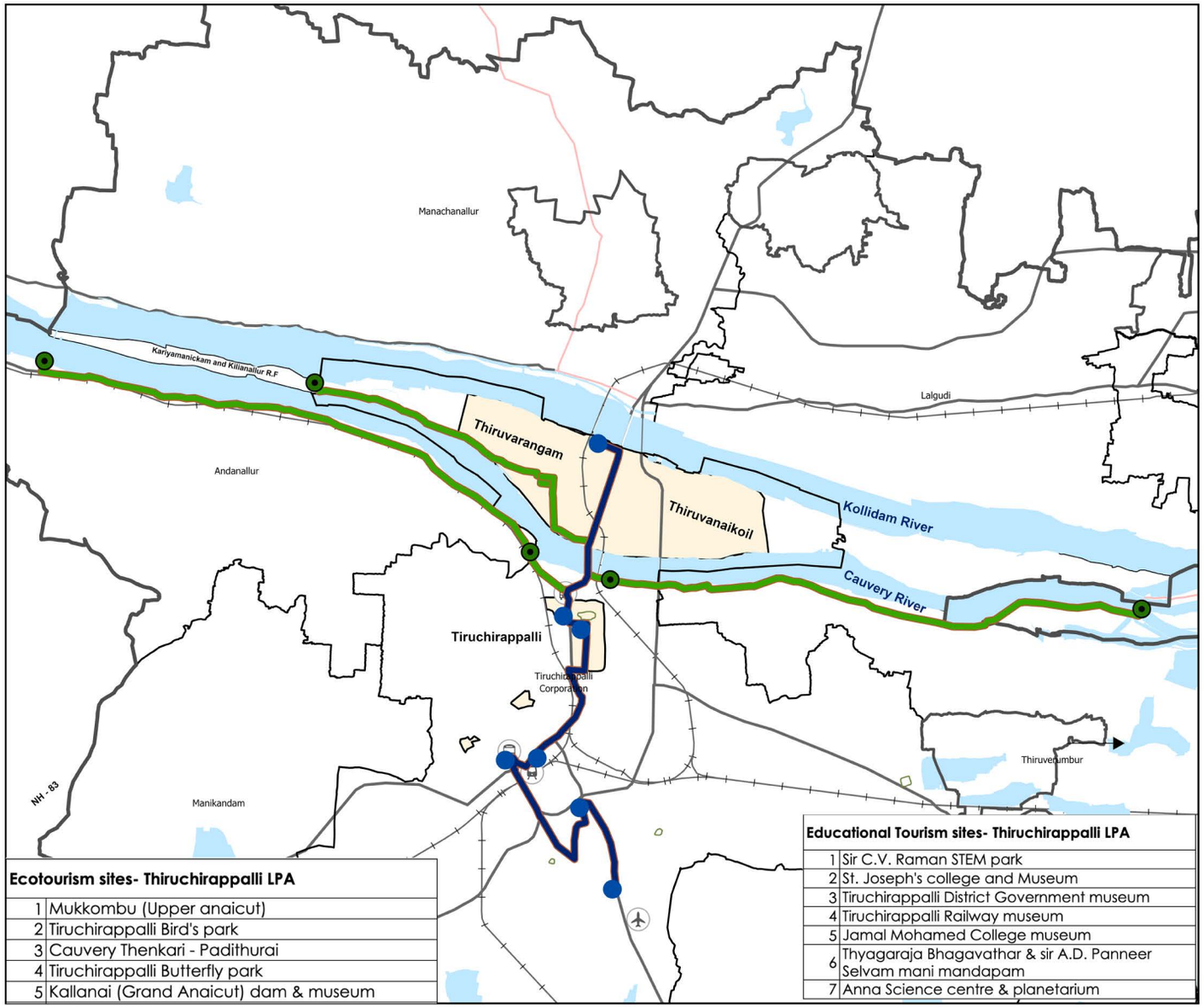
The itinerary offers a multi-disciplinary experience, featuring the Anna Science Centre & Planetarium, the Tiruchirappalli Railway Museum, and specialized academic museums at St. Joseph's and Jamal Mohamed College. The trail also pays homage to local icons at the Mani Mandapams in the Cantonment area. With a total completion time of 3.24 hours, this circuit is perfectly designed for student groups and lifelong learners, effectively mapping the city's transition from a royal seat of power to a contemporary centre for science and education.

Table 16.28: Meso level: Ecotourism trail

ECOTOURISM TRAIL- TIRUCHIRAPPALLI						Starts from Chathiram bus stand
Sr.No.	Sites	Expected visit time (Min)	Intermediate(km)	Cumulative Distance(km)	Time for 40km/ hr	location
1	Mukkombu dam museum	20	15.1	15.1	0.377	Andanallur
2	Tiruchrappalli birds park	10	13.6	28.7	0.34	Kambarasampettai
3	Cauvery Thenkarai padithurai	10	2.1	30.8	0.052	Melachinthamani
4	Butterfly park	30	9.8	40.6	0.24	Melur
5	Kallanai dam & museum	10	24.2	64.8	0.60	Thogur
Cumulative visit time (minutes)		**80**	**Distance Covered (km) - 64.8**		**Completion time(hrs) - 2.95**	
Cumulative visit time (hours)		**1.33**				

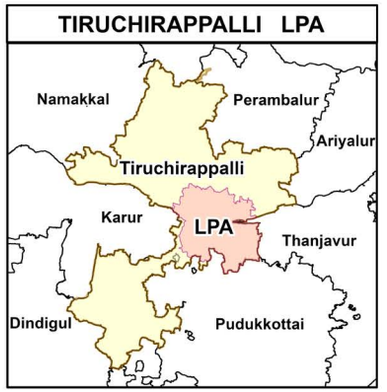
Table 16.29: Meso level: Educational Tourism trail

EDUCATIONAL TOURISM TRAIL - TIRUCHIRAPPALLI						Starts from Chathiram bus stand
	Sites	Expected visit time (MIN)	Intermediate (km)	Cumulative Distance (km)	Time for 40km/hr	Location
1	Sir C.V. Raman STEM park	20	4.7	4.7	0.1175	Kollidam flood bank road, Srirangam
2	St. Joseph's college and museum	20	5.9	10.6	0.1475	College road
3	Tiruchirappalli District Government museum/ Rani mangammal palace	30	1.4	12	0.035	Big Bazar street
4	Tiruchirappalli railway museum	20	4	16	0.1	Bharathiyar salai
5	Jamal Mohamed college museum	20	4.4	20.4	0.11	Race course road
6	Thayagaraja Bhagavathar & sir A.D. Panner selvam mani mandapam	20	3.4	23.8	0.085	Cantonment
7	Anna Science centre & planetarium	20	5.8	29.6	0.145	Lourde road
Cumulative visit time (minutes)		**150**	**Distance Covered(km) - 29.6**		**Completion time(hrs) - 3.24**	
Cumulative visit time (hours)		**2.50**				



Ecotourism sites- Thiruchirappalli LPA	
1	Mukkombu (Upper anaicut)
2	Tiruchirappalli Bird's park
3	Cauvery Thenkari - Padithurai
4	Tiruchirappalli Butterfly park
5	Kallanai (Grand Anaicut) dam & museum

Educational Tourism sites- Thiruchirappalli LPA	
1	Sir C.V. Raman STEM park
2	St. Joseph's college and Museum
3	Tiruchirappalli District Government museum
4	Tiruchirappalli Railway museum
5	Jamal Mohamed College museum
6	Thyagaraja Bhagavathar & sir A.D. Panneer Selvam mani mandapam
7	Anna Science centre & planetarium



LEGEND

- LPA BOUNDARY
- CORPORATION BOUNDARY
- HILL BOUNDARY
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- RAILWAY LINE
- AIRPORT
- RAILWAY JUNCTION
- BUS STANDS
- WATER BODIES
- BLOCK_BOUNDARY
- POTENTIAL HERITAGE ZONES
- ECOTOURISM SITES
- EDUCATIONAL TOURISM SITES ROUTE
- EDUCATIONAL TOURISM SITES
- ECOTOURISM SITES ROUTE

DIRECTORATE OF TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING - TAMIL NADU	
DATA SOURCE	NIL

SCALE 1 : 2,00,000
PROJECTION : UTM ZONE 44N
DATUM : WGS 1984

N

ECOLOGICAL & EDUCATIONAL TOURISM TRAILS - TIRUCHIRAPALLI LPA

Map 16.12: Ecological and Education Tourism Trails

16.12.2 Tiruchirappalli Festival Renaissance

Tiruchirappalli is poised to elevate its festivals into world-class cultural events by drawing inspiration from successful models like Gujarat's Rann Utsav and Kerala's Kochi-Muziris Biennale. These examples demonstrate that strategic planning and curated experiences can transform traditional celebrations into major tourist attractions. By focusing on strong branding and infrastructure, Tiruchirappalli can leverage its deep-rooted history to drive economic growth and gain global recognition.

Management Strategies

- **Police Deployment**: Coordination with city police to manage, regulate, and disperse crowds in busy commercial zones.
- **Infrastructure Upgrades**: Development projects aimed at enhancing tourism support infrastructure, such as the construction of banquet halls and tourist hostels by TTDC to accommodate more visitors.
- **Solid Waste Management Improvements**: Efforts are focused on managing waste, though challenges in processing efficiency remain.
- **Stakeholder Coordination:** The city corporation works with various stakeholders to handle increased activity and ensure public safety.

Implementation of Festival Upgrades

To operationalize the "Festival Renaissance" in Tiruchirappalli, the district will implement targeted interventions across primary cultural domains. Religious tourism will be modernized through the introduction of digital queue management systems and the establishment of pilgrim lounges, ensuring comfort during high-footfall events like the Srirangam Vaikunta Ekadashi. Simultaneously, the city will cultivate a contemporary cultural identity through the "Trichy Thiruvizha," an annual arts festival featuring large-scale installations and curated performances. Rural heritage and ethno-sports, shall be promoted ensuring enforcement of rigorous safety protocols to meet international event standards. Together, these initiatives form a multifaceted approach to cultural preservation and modern tourism development.

16.12.3 Hop-ON Hop-Off buses & EV

It is recommended to introduce hop-on hop-off buses connecting the city's religious nexus trails, heritage circuits, and identified tourism zones. This service would improve accessibility, allowing visitors to explore major attractions such as the Core Heritage Zone, temples, and cultural sites conveniently and efficiently. Additionally, setting up Tourism Information Centres at key locations like railway stations, bus stands, and the airport is advised to provide

guides, maps, multilingual support, and real-time updates. These measures would improve tourist mobility, streamline visitor flow, and strengthen Tiruchirappalli's position as a premier heritage tourism destination.

16.12.4 Guidance Based Proposals/ Tourist Incentives

It is recommended to install information kiosks across key heritage and tourism zones in Tiruchirappalli to guide visitors about destinations and trails. Additionally, signage for self-guided walks should be provided, enabling tourists to explore independently while promoting accessibility, cultural awareness, and an improved overall visitor experience.

Tour Cards unifying all Heritage, Culture & Tourist Attractions

It is recommended to introduce tour cards that provide access to all major heritage sites, cultural landmarks, and tourist attractions in Tiruchirappalli under a single system. This initiative would simplify entry, promote integrated tourism, encourage longer stays, and enhance the overall visitor experience across the city's key destinations.

16.12.5 Low- Impact Tourism Strategies

The core strategy for Tiruchirappalli tourism future is to move beyond conventional sightseeing by developing sustainable, responsible, and experiential tourism through eco-friendly trekking, community-led cultural immersion, and hands-on workshops centred on local heritage and traditional crafts. Table 16.30 is a list of identified sites and rural settlements for low-impact tourism strategies.

Table 16.30: Low impact Tourism Strategies with the identified sites

Tourism Initiatives	Identified Rural Settlements/ Sites
Sustainable Tourism	**Hiking –** Pachamalai and Puliancholai (outside LPA)
Responsible Tourism	**Community Led tourism**-Mannachanallur, Lalgudi, Woraiyur, Samayapuram, Thiruppanjeeli and Uyyakondan Thiryumalai
Experiential Tourism	**Saree weaving-** Manamedu, Woraiyur **Dhoti making-** Thathaingarpettai Dhoties

16.13 Project Proposals

16.13.1 Riverfront Development

The city of Tiruchirappalli, historically anchored by the perennial flow of the Cauvery and Kollidam rivers, faces a critical need to reconnect its urban fabric with its natural water assets. The proposed Riverfront Development Project aims to rejuvenate these banks, which have suffered from urbanization pressures and ecological degradation, by creating a sustainable, scenic, and functional waterfront. The riverbanks are dotted with Padithurais, Mandapams and Temples, making the river integral to daily rituals, festivals like Aadi Perukku and the cultural life of the city. These elements testify to the city's past relationship with the rivers.

Riverfront developments are proposed along selected stretches in five phases from which already Phase-1 and Phase-2 are in process of implementation within the LPA, confined to the Tiruchirappalli Corporation limits. These riverfronts are designed with permeable recharge surfaces, slope-guided runoff control, and infiltration-safe structural layers to ensure stormwater management without disrupting natural subsurface flows. The proposal includes planting local riverside trees and plants to help the environment and keep the area cool. These riverfronts will be plastic-free zones, with plenty of extra bins provided to help keep the area clean and protect nature.

Table 16.31: Proposed Phases of Riverfront Development

RIVER FRONT DEVELOPMENT		
PHASES	**LOCATION**	**DISTANCE (km)**
PHASE – 1 (in process)	Geethapuram Amma Mandapam	0.7km
PHASE – 2 (in process)	Odathurai Railway Track – Chennai NH bridge	1.5km

While the river once anchored the city's daily life, modern infrastructure has inadvertently severed this connection. For example, the construction of the **Oduthurai Road (NH-81 bypass)** and other riverfront roads along the banks of River Cauvery and Kollidam has created a **physical and visual barrier** between the city's residents and the water.

Traditional access points like the historic Padithurais have been cut off or overshadowed by high-speed traffic. The highway acts as a wall, preventing pedestrians from easily walking to the riverbank for recreation or rituals, turning the river into a mere backdrop rather than an accessible public asset. With the city turning its back on the river, the banks have faced issues of neglect, waste dumping, and encroachment, further alienating the community from their lifeline.



Figure 16.15: (Left to right) image of Existing Southern Edge of Cauvery, Southern bank of Kollidam river

Source: Padmapriya G, Conservation architect

Reference-Eco sensitive Waterfront Development Proposal: The following case studies outline eco-sensitive proposals for waterfront development. These strategies prioritize natural stormwater filtration, community participation and low-impact public infrastructure to balance urban growth with ecological preservation. Each example demonstrates a sustainable framework designed to restore biodiversity and enhance waterfront resilience. It is recommended that any further interventions on a water-front or water-edge condition in Tiruchirappalli shall abide by the key design parameters highlighted in the following references and aspects.

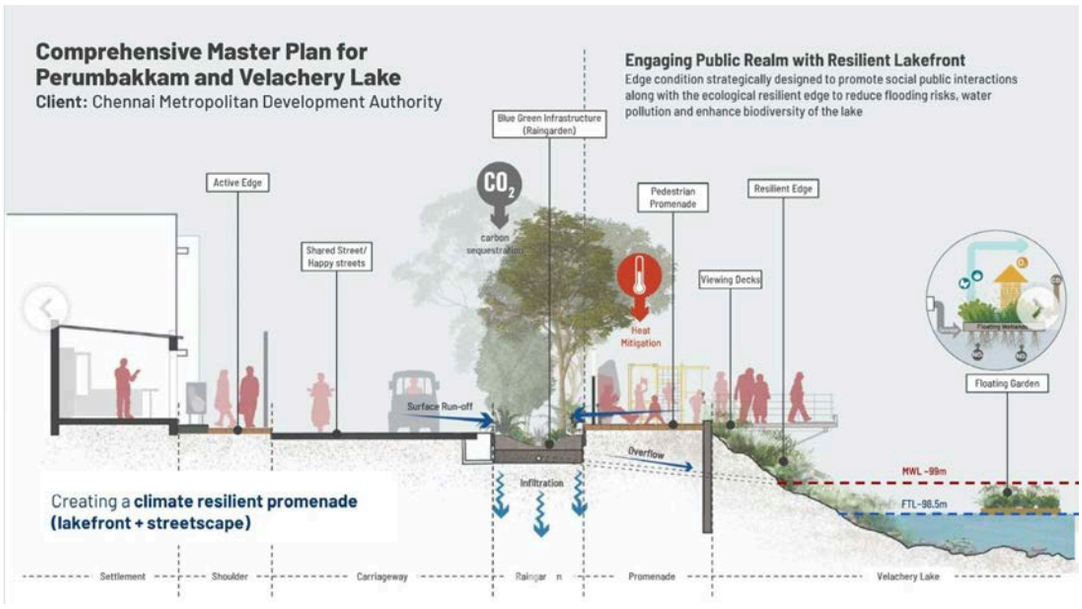


Figure 16.16: Comprehensive Masterplan for Perumbakkam & Velachery lake project by sponge collaborative Chennai

Source: www.spongecollaborative.com

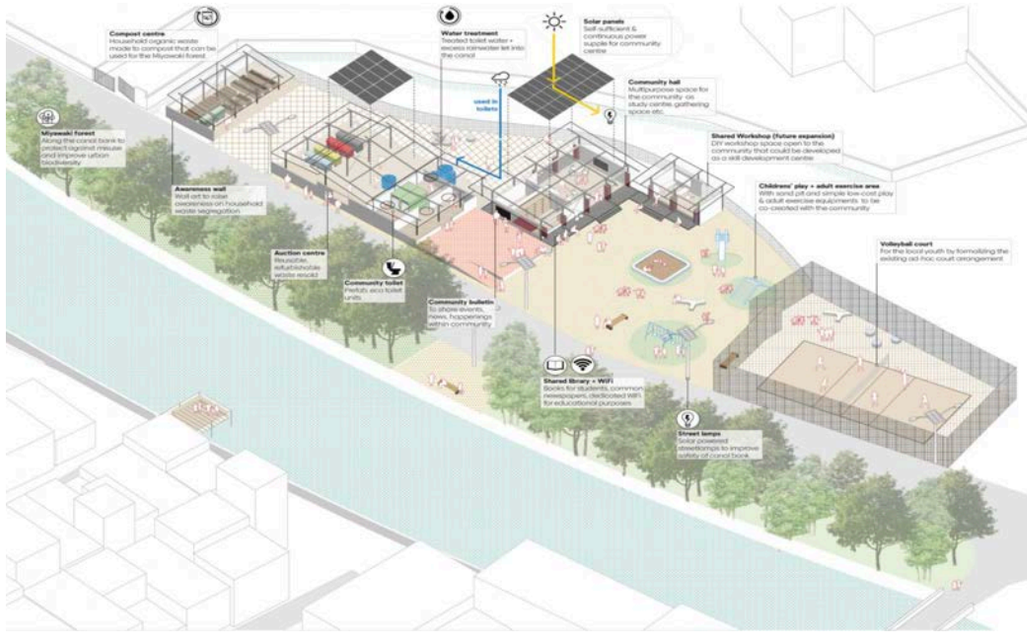


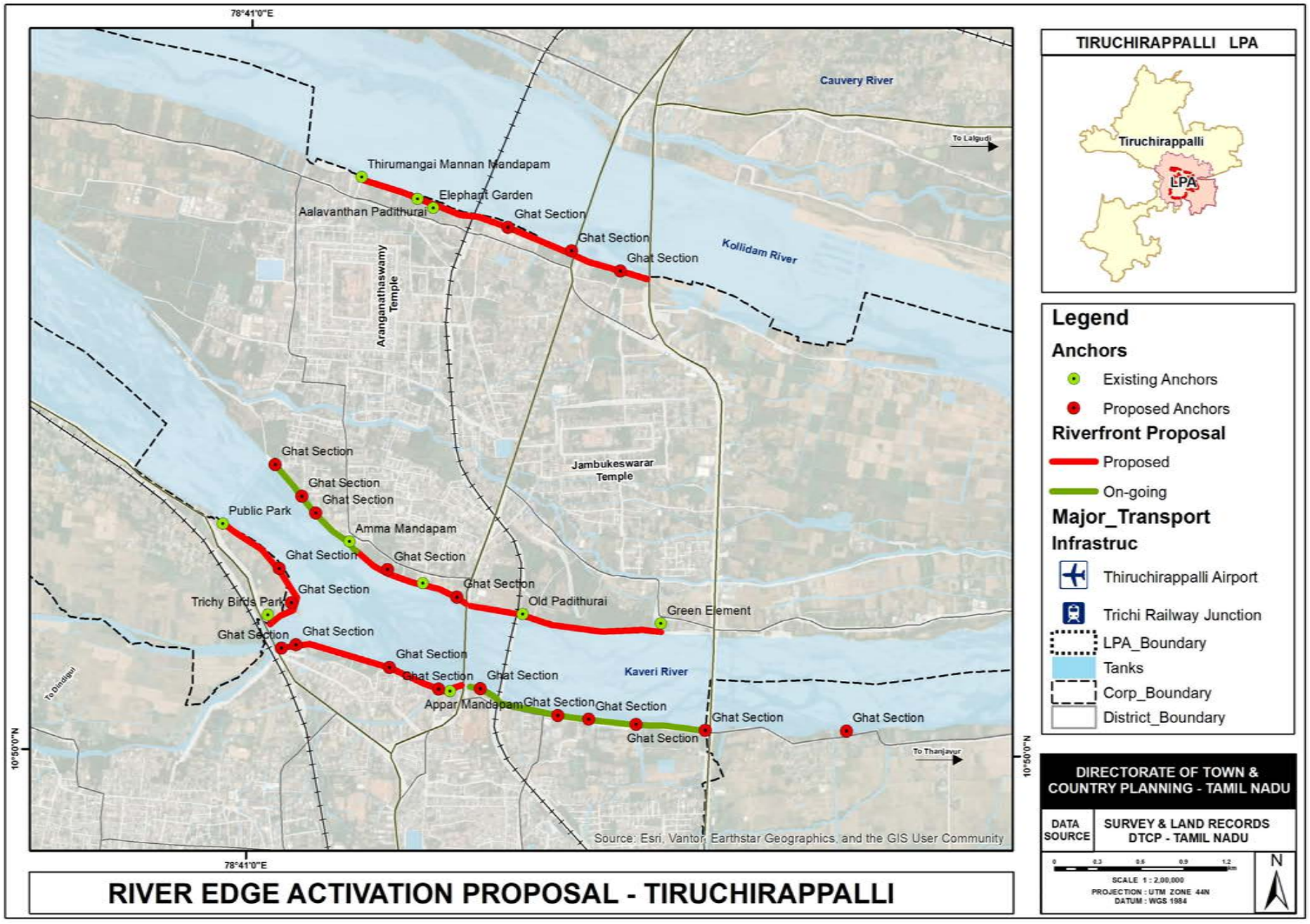
Figure 16.17: Restoring and reviving the Uyyakondan canal project by the Citizens for Uyyakondan (CFU) & Tiruchirappalli commons network

Source: Trichy Commons Network. Citizens of Uyyakondan (CFU)- Restoring and reviving the Uyyakondan canal project.

Recommendations for Riverfront Development

Table 16.32: Recommended Phases of Riverfront Development

RIVER FRONT DEVELOPMENT		
PHASES	**LOCATION**	**DISTANCE (km)**
PHASE – 1(Cauvery)	Amma Mandapam to Mambazha Salai	0.94km
	Mambazha Salai to A.I.B.E.A. Colony	1.34km
	Appar Mandapam to Sanjeevi Nagar	0.26km
PHASE – 2(Cauvery)	Kambarasampettai to Bird Park	1.0km
	Bird Park to Appar Mandapam	1.34km
Phase – 3 (Kollidam)	Thirumangai mannan padithurai to Stem Park	1.11km
	Stem Park to Kannimar Thopppu Road Junction	1.0km



Map 16.13: Riverfront development locations

Cultural placemaking: The neglected Padithurais and mandapams can be restored to serve as **cultural nodes.** Cleaned and illuminated, they can become venues for evening cultural performances, storytelling sessions, or quiet contemplation. Mandapams can be repurposed as Tourist **Information Points** or small kiosks for selling traditional crafts, breathing new economic life into heritage structures.

Green Edges & Riparian Preservation: Apart from these cultural nodes it is proposed to develop a continuous green corridor/ riparian buffer along the riverbanks the rivers Kollidam and Cauvery, helps stabilize the soil, prevent erosion during floods, and filter urban runoff before it enters the river. Riparian landscape's sustenance to be the key aspect, with urban acupunctures such as Padithurais, shall be introduced with very limited physical changes to the landscape.

Instead of concrete embankments, using bio-engineering and native planting creates **soft edges** that support biodiversity and provide a natural cooling effect for the city.

Strict Buffer Zone Enforcement: Stringent regulation of No-build buffer zone should be maintained, based on the buffer zone delineated by the competent authority.

Fostering Human-River Connection: Re-establishing the connection between the community and the river should be of paramount importance, second only to ecological preservation. This promotes a profound sense of ownership of the space among residents through a comprehensive approach that encompasses both tangible physical improvements and intangible social engagement.

Functional diversification and public utilities: The riverfront edges must prioritize the establishment of activity anchor nodes along the river's edge. These nodes must be interconnected via a network of hard and soft pathways to facilitate short, walkable pedestrian circuits. The functional scope of the Padithurai should be expanded beyond religious use through secular programming, by integrating public-utilities and personal development infrastructure such as, Libraries, reading pavilions, open-air gymnasiums, and amphitheatres oriented toward the river after the riparian buffer, the waterfront can be transformed into a holistic community asset.

Public Private Partnership (PPP) model: The sense of ownership to be improved towards such public entities to ensure a community-led maintenance and surveillance for the area. For this, the river-edge proposals like Padithurai sections shall be undertaken for ownership and maintenance by corporates, larger plot owners (sitting on the edge of river, the section right in front of their respective plots) to construct and maintain the areas (PPP scheme), and the residential areas along the edge, shall identify key

nodes and/ or leading lines towards the river to be developed as Padithurai and mandapam sections (which are not concreted, breathable and has greening as a mandatory aspect in terms of the design).

Architectural Identity: Each Padithurai (ghat) section shall fall under certain delineated architectural language, markers to be used, place-making exercise be undertaken by the Intangible and Cultural Heritage Promotion body, on a regular basis with public participation.

Floodplain Restoration: Concreting of the river edge has to be strictly avoided at any cost, and phased planning to be done for regaining the lost flood plain and necessary riparian landscape of river Cauvery and Kollidam rivers.

16.13.2 Museums

Museums are vital components of tourism, acting as premier cultural attractions that drive economic growth, preserve heritage, and educate visitors. They function as "must-see" destinations that enhance the authenticity of travel experiences, fostering understanding of local history, art, and traditions while providing interactive "edutainment" to tourists.

Some examples mentioned in below Table 16.33 are being referenced as case studies for the museum proposal-



Table 16.33: Case Study for Museum

Sr. No	Name of the Case Study	Project Details	Significance	Key Elements	Infrastructure Facilities	Role in Tourism in the City	Photos
1	**Museum of Art & Photography (MAP), Bengaluru**	A private museum on Kasturba Road inaugurated in Feb 2023. It presents South Asian art through physical and digital formats.	Positions Bengaluru as a national cultural centre beyond its IT identity.	Permanent & temporary galleries, digital interactives, education spaces, courtyard, café, store.	Auditorium, research & learning centre, F&B, accessibility systems, visitor amenities.	Draws domestic & international art tourists, supports longer stays, and strengthens the city's cultural circuit.	
2	**Van Gogh Immersive Experience, Bengaluru**	A travelling, time-bound digital art show hosted in large indoor venues such as malls; features animated projections of Van Gogh's works with music and storytelling.	Brings global exhibition culture to local audiences; widens participation among non-museum visitors.	360° projection theatre, thematic rooms, multimedia narrative zones, retail.	High-end projection & sound systems, controlled lighting, ticketing counters, retail/F&B through host venue.	Generates short-term tourism spikes, attracts youth & families, boosts footfall to emerging urban hubs.	
3	**National Museum of Indian Cinema, Mumbai**	Opened in 2019 at the Films Division complex; showcases the history of Indian cinema through archival and digital media.	Reinforces Mumbai's global image as the film capital of India.	Heritage bungalow (Gulshan Mahal) + modern block, interactive timelines, technology displays, memorabilia.	AV galleries, digital kiosks, theatres, elevators, basic visitor services, parking.	Major attraction for film tourism, students, researchers, and international visitors exploring Bollywood heritage.	

Proposed Museums

- **Railways at Ponmalai (golden rock)**

Golden Rock was the heart of the South Indian Railway since 1928. A proposal for a dedicated Railway Museum at Ponmalai (Golden Rock) is deeply rooted in the location's century-old industrial heritage. While a Railway Heritage Centre currently exists near the Tiruchirappalli Junction, a museum within the Ponmalai workshop premises (or its vicinity) leverages the unique "living history" of the Golden Rock Workshop.

To make the Ponmalai Railway Museum a world-class destination, this proposal introduces "The Smart Heritage Hub," a high-tech experience designed. The museum will be using AR and VR to let visitors virtually tour the active workshop or see how old steam engines worked inside. Exciting features like 7DX train simulators and holographic storytellers will bring history to life, while smart tools like digital ticketing and AI crowd-tracking will keep the massive flow of tourists moving smoothly.

- **Agri Hub (Agriculture regarding)**

A proposed agricultural museum in Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu, aims to showcase the state's rich farming heritage, focusing on the evolution of agriculture, traditional practices, and modern techniques. Key highlights include sections on paddy cultivation, traditional tools, and water management, supported by a specialized committee and expert recommendations for curation. The initiative seeks to integrate traditional knowledge with modern agriculture science.

- **Music and History of Cauvery basin**

Based on recent Tamil Nadu state archaeology and cultural initiatives, a new museum focused on the Cauvery basin in Tiruchirappalli's to be proposed to highlight the region's rich history, spanning from prehistoric, Neolithic, and Iron Age, to the Chola dynasty. Key components include exhibiting artefacts from excavations, showcasing musical heritage, and tracing the river's role in civilization.

- **Ecological importance of Srirangam island – near Kallanai**

A new proposed museum near the Kallanai Dam (Grand Anicut) will showcase the ecological significance of the Srirangam island and the Cauvery river basin, focusing on water management, biodiversity, and Chola era engineering. The project highlights experiential, interactive, and sustainable design elements to educate visitors on the region's natural and cultural history.

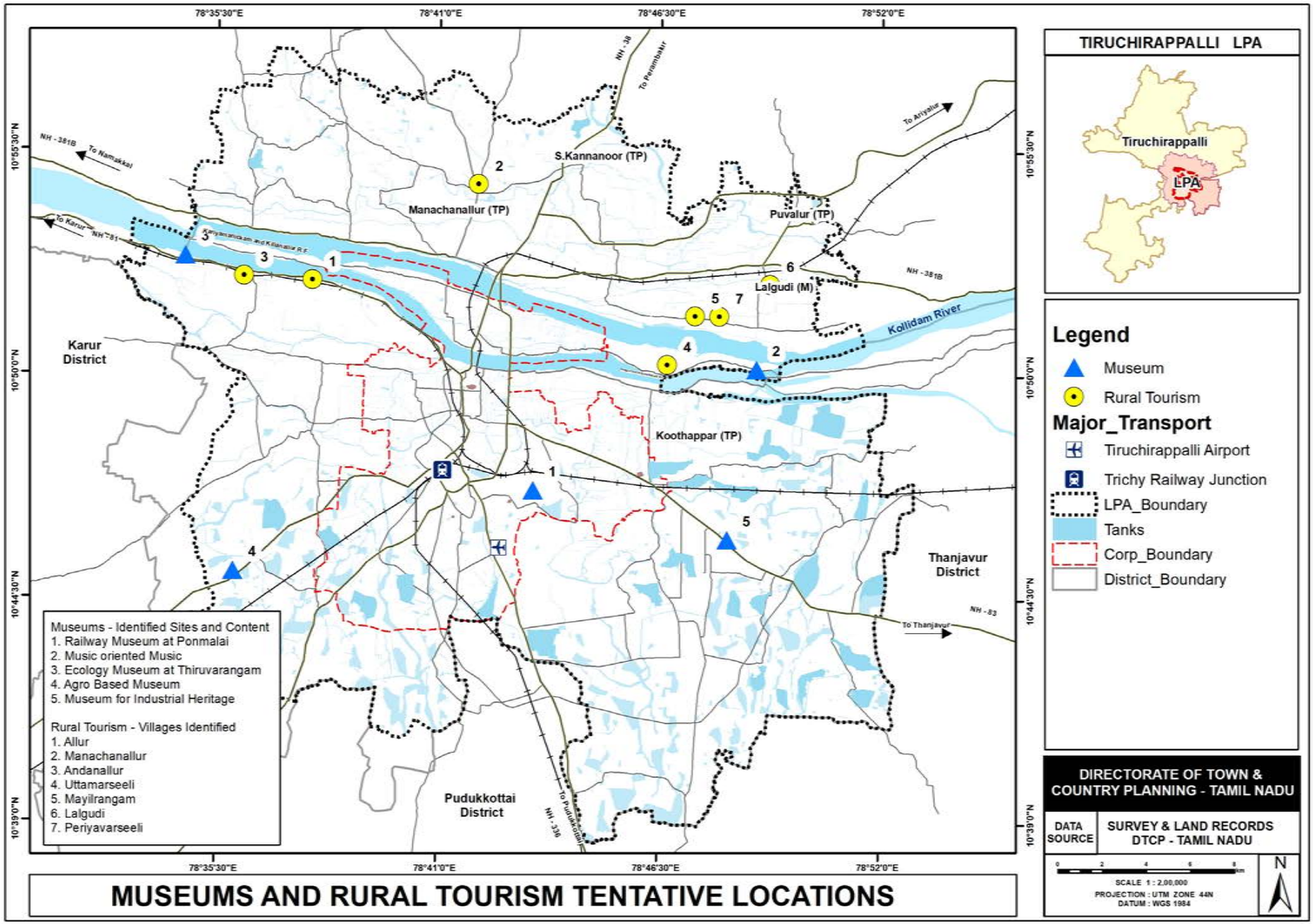
- **Academic excellence (NIT Tiruchirappalli + OFT + HAPP)**

A proposal to establish a joint museum in Tiruchirappalli, combining the academic excellence of NIT Tiruchirappalli with the industrial heritage of the Ordnance Factory Tiruchirappalli (OFT) and Heavy Alloy Penetrator Project (HAPP), would create a premier technical and defence exhibition hub. This initiative could showcase advanced weaponry, defence manufacturing technology, and cutting-edge research, enhancing industrial tourism in the city.

- **Industrial Heritage Museum**

A proposal for an industrial heritage museum in Tiruchirappalli, will include Fabrication & Engineering supporting BHEL, which has been central to the local economy for decades. Fen and Thompson Cigar Factory , founded in 1900, this is one of India's oldest remaining cigar manufacturers, famous for its history. Korai Mat Weaving that is **traditional industry, especially prominent in the surrounding areas.** Gem Cutting A historic industry in the region and Handloom and Textiles Traditional weaving and garment production have deep roots in the city. This would complement the city's existing cultural, archaeological, and heritage by preserving local technical history.





Map 16.14: Tentative locations for Museum and Rural Tourism

16.13.3 Infrastructure facilities at tourist sites

To elevate Tiruchirappalli's standing as a world class destination, it is imperative to undertake a comprehensive upgrade of physical infrastructure at key tourist sites. This initiative focuses on the modernization of essential amenities including signages, lodging facility, drinking water points, sanitation facilities, shaded rest areas, high-quality paving while ensuring universal accessibility through the installation of ramps, tactile flooring and dedicated parking spaces with digital billing systems. By addressing these foundational needs, the city can ensure a dignified and comfortable experience for all visitors, thereby increasing site dwell time and encouraging positive word-of-mouth.

Table 16.34: List of Basic Infrastructure facilities at Tourist sites

Infrastructure Facility Category	Required Standards & Specifications	Special Inclusions
Sanitation (Men)	1 WC per 75 visitors, 1 Urinal per 75 visitors, Sensor-based flushing.	Easy clean industrial tiling for high-frequency use Good passive ventilation Drinking water point outside Toilet should be universal accessible Raised Platforms
Sanitation (Women)	1 WC per 25 visitors mirror and vanity counters.	Sanitary Napkin Vending Machines & Incinerators Feeding Area Diaper Changing Desk Separate kids Toilet
Wheelchair Access & Universal Access	Ramps with 1:12 gradient, 1.2m wide pathways.	Low-height sinks for kids/wheelchairs. Tactile paving for visually impaired visitors. Separate Toilets for Other genders.
Accommodation	Resting facility	Smart locker systems for visitor luggage/bags.
Transport & Parking	Access to Public Transport, dedicated parking areas,	EV Charging stations for tourist vehicles. Digitized payment system, demand-based parking systems, and sustainable mobility infrastructure. Rental vehicles availability
Drinking Water	RO-filtered tape stations every 100 meters.	Multiple tap heights (750mm for wheelchair users)
Safety & Lighting	Min 20 Lux for paths, CCTV at all entry/exit points.	Emergency Panic Buttons at isolated locations.

Signage	High-contrast fonts; pictogram-based directions, Multi lingual text, accessibility and digital integration	QR Codes for multi-language audio guides.
Resting & Queuing	Shaded queues, ergonomic furniture, resting spaces, and Emergency Exits.	Misting fans/cooling zones for outdoor queues.

16.14 Conclusion

The future of tourism in Tiruchirappalli is envisioned as a strategic convergence of its historic legacy and modern urbanism, transforming the city from a mere transit node into a vibrant Flagship Hub for the Delta region. By implementing a diverse array of trails and upgrading site infrastructure, the city can transform from a transit point into a primary destination. The introduction of hop-on-hop-off bus services and a unified tourist card, paired with strategic incentive programs, will significantly lower the barriers for exploration, making the district's rich tapestry accessible to a global audience. Furthermore, the revitalization of museums and the renaissance of local festivals ensure that Tiruchirappalli's intangible heritage is preserved and celebrated with vibrancy. Underpinning these efforts is a commitment to low-impact tourism strategies and enhanced accommodation facilities, ensuring that growth remains sustainable and respectful of the local ecosystem. Ultimately, these proposed projects aim to create a seamless, high-quality experience that honours Tiruchirappalli's past while securing its position as a cornerstone of South Indian tourism.





17 SPATIAL TRENDS AND EXISTING LANDUSE

17.1 Introduction

The Existing Land Use Map for Trichy Local Planning Area is prepared as the foundational step towards to analyse and understand the existing land use. The Local Planning area comprises of the total area of 804.53 Sq. KM. The Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) comprises six taluks, with the urban administrative framework encompassing the Tiruchirappalli City Corporation (TCC), two municipalities (Lalgudi and Thuvakudi), four town panchayats (Koothappar, Puvalur, Manachanallur, and S. Kananoor), and the rural administrative framework comprising 91 Village panchayats.

The preparation of an existing land use map constitutes a fundamental component in the formulation of a master plan. It systematically documents the present utilization of land across categories such as residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, and public and semi-public uses. This detailed assessment establishes a factual baseline that enables to identify deficiencies, spatial conflicts, and areas requiring intervention. It provides essential insights for the rational allocation of resources, infrastructure development, and environmental management.

17.2 Tiruchirappalli Corporation

The existing land use within the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) has been systematically categorized and analysed by dividing the region into Four distinct sections: Tiruchirappalli Corporation, Municipalities, Town Panchayats and the Revenue Villages. This classification enables a comprehensive understanding of the spatial development patterns and land utilization specific to each administrative segment. The subsequent analysis presents a detailed examination of the existing land use characteristics within each of these four sections, highlighting variations in urban form, land distribution, and functional zoning across the planning area.

Residential

The residential land use within the Corporation area covers 35.53 sq. km, accounting for 21.25% of the total area. It constitutes a significant proportion of the overall land use distribution, reflecting both the historic evolution of settlements and the emerging patterns of urban expansion. The spatial structure reveals a diversified housing profile, encompassing traditional neighbourhoods, modern apartment complexes, organised housing layouts, gated communities, and areas of heritage importance.

A noticeable trend of apartment development has been observed in Srirangam Thillai Nagar, Woraiyur, Tennur, Anna Nagar, Cantonment, K.K. Nagar, Edamalaipatti Pudur and new development in Airport Road, Vayalur Road and Panjapur. These areas benefit from proximity to arterial roads, improved infrastructure, and access to commercial hubs and institutions, vicinity to important cultural places, making them attractive for high-density residential projects. The vertical growth in these localities also indicates a response to land scarcity within the core urban area.

High-Income Group (HIG) residential developments are concentrated in Thillai Nagar, Cantonment, Srirangam, K.K. Nagar, Thennur & Anna Nagar Puthur, Raja Colony and LIC Colony. These neighbourhoods are characterised by larger plot sizes, well-planned road networks, and enhanced urban amenities such as parks, educational institutions, and healthcare facilities. Central city

areas where upper-middle-class housing and good apartments prevalent in Crawford & Karumandapam road.

Medium-Income Group (MIG) housing is predominant in Edamalaipatti Pudur, Crawford, Panjapur, Pirattiyur, Sangiliyandapuram. These areas typically comprise a mix of plotted housing and smaller apartment clusters, supported by moderate-level infrastructure. Dheeran Nagar, Karumandapam / Kallukuzhi, Mannarpuram / Beema Nagar / Gitapuram, Senthaneerpuram / Srinivasa Nagar have residential pockets with a range of housing options with good road connectivity adaptable for working middle-income households. The MIG zones serve as transitional buffers between high-income and low-income residential areas, contributing to a socially mixed urban fabric.

Low-Income Group (LIG) settlements are mainly found in Palakkarai, Kalmanthai Colony, Subramaniapuram Mela Pudur, certain pockets of Dheeran Nagar / Pirattiyur, areas around bus and market hubs tend to have lower-income households, small shops, many informal vendors and densely populated residential lanes. These areas often face challenges such as higher population density, smaller plot sizes, and limited access to open spaces.

Planned housing board layouts, such as K.K. Nagar, HIG high rise housing in Varaganeri play a vital role in supplying affordable and organised housing stock. They are designed with standardised layouts, public utility spaces, and basic amenities, contributing to balanced residential growth.

Recent years have witnessed the emergence of premium gated communities, Panjapur, Mathur, Manikandam, Srirangam, Karumandapam Road, Airport Road, KK Nagar, Cantonment, Pudukkottai Road, Dindigul Road, Fathima Nagar, Adavathur East, Edamalaipatti Pudur. These developments cater to the aspirational segment of the population, offering integrated facilities, enhanced security, and landscaped environments.

The Corporation area also contains zones of heritage significance, particularly Srirangam, Thiruvanaikoil, Woraiyur, Roackfort and the precincts surrounding the temples of cultural heritage. These heritage clusters retain traditional architectural styles, narrow street patterns, and vibrant commercial-residential interfaces, making them both culturally valuable and sensitive to planning interventions.

Overall, the residential land use distribution reflects the interplay of historical settlement patterns, socio-economic stratification, and recent real estate dynamics. While high-density apartments are reshaping the urban skyline, low-income clusters continue to require targeted policy attention. Balanced residential planning, supported by infrastructure augmentation, will be essential for ensuring sustainable growth in the coming decades.

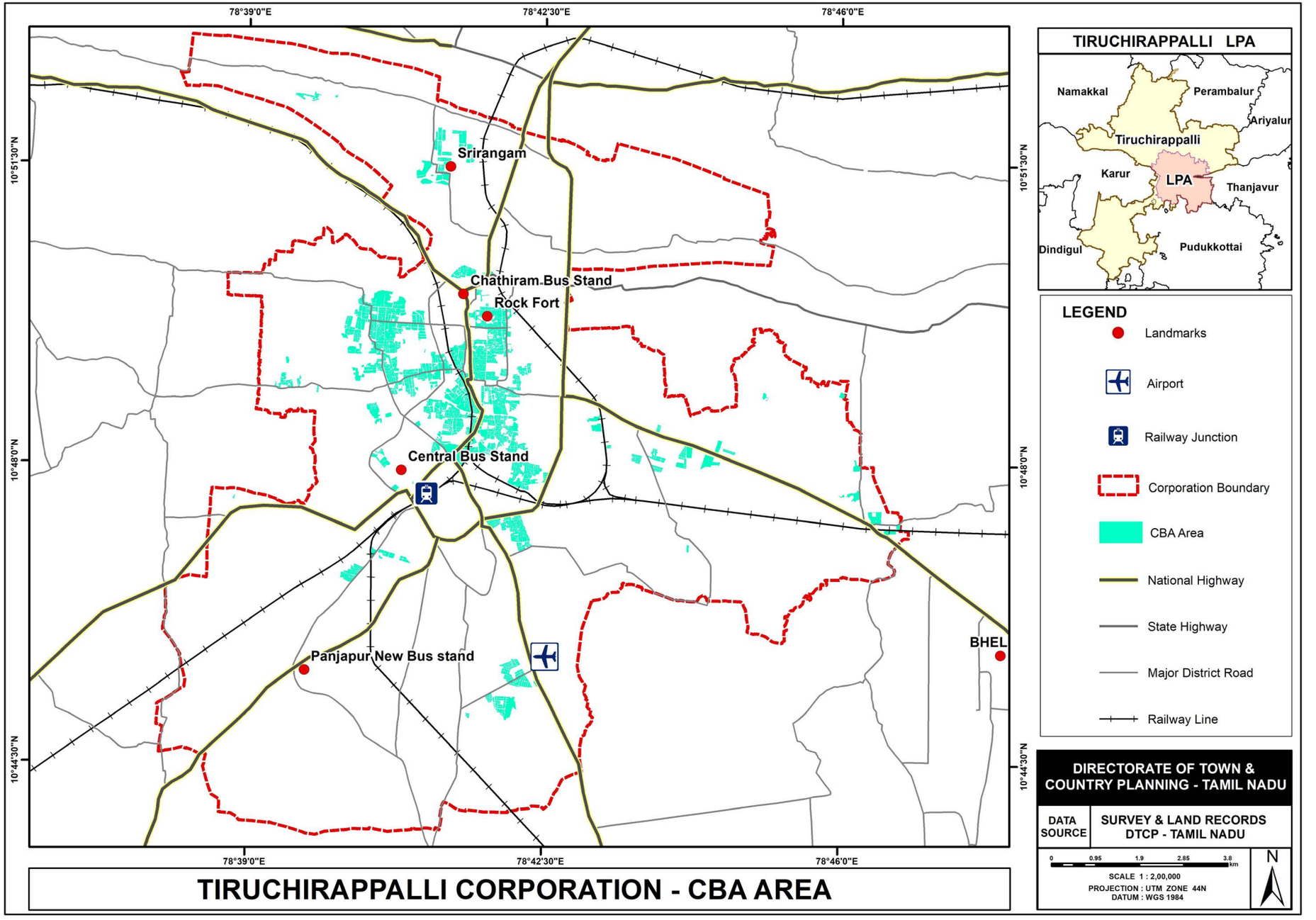
Continuous Building Area (CBA)

The Continuous Building Area (CBA) represents a distinct land use zoning category within urban planning, primarily characterized by compact development patterns with smaller plot sizes and reduced frontages. This typology is often associated with older settlements where organic growth has occurred over centuries, leading to high population density, narrow street networks, and limited open green cover.

As per the Tamil Nadu Combined Development and Building Rules (TNCDBR), areas classified as CBA are governed by special building regulations to ensure compatibility with their unique urban fabric. These regulations generally permit lower setbacks and reduced Floor Area Ratio/Floor Space Index (FAR/FSI) when compared to plotted layouts. The underlying rationale is to preserve the fine-grained urban form, support mixed land use, and accommodate economic, environmental, and social needs within traditional settlements.

In Tiruchirapalli Corporation, the most prominent concentration of CBAs is located around the historic Srirangam Temple, Thiruvanaikovil, Woraiyur, Rock Fort and Kattazhagiyasingar Temple exhibit a nucleus of the city's urban evolution for various Agraharam settlements. The urban morphology around the temple is distinctly compact, with continuous rows of buildings along narrow streets. A notable feature of these CBAs in the commercial Big Bazaar Street is the vertical mix of land use—where ground floors predominantly accommodate commercial establishments such as retail shops and trading outlets, while the upper floors are often used for residential purposes/ storage.

Traditional settlements around historic temple complexes such as Srirangam, Woraiyur, Thiruvainaikoil, Rock Fort and areas around the Tennur, Subramaniyapuram Cantonment and some economically weaker settlements exhibit continuous building wall to wall settlements and are observed as continuous building areas. These streets not only define the spatial identity of Tiruchirappalli but also act as the primary commercial hub, attracting local as well as regional trade. The compact form enables walkability, accessibility, and high land-use efficiency, making it a vibrant urban core. The Schedule illustrates the resolution of Continuous building areas which can adapt to the byelaws accordingly. Map 17.1 illustrate the delineation of CBAs within Tiruchirappalli Corporation.



Map 17.1 Continuous Building Area – Tiruchirappalli Corporation

Commercial

Primary Commercial Areas / Central Business District (CBD) can be characterised by the edges such as the Butterworth Road on the North, Kattur Karapayalam Road on the east, West Bouleward Road on the West and Gandhi Market on the South. This **Teppakulam Area and Chinna Kadai Street,** located around the Rockfort Temple and temple tank, constitute the historic **Central Business District of Tiruchirappalli.** This area hosts a dense concentration of traditional retail activities including apparel, jewellery, household goods, religious merchandise, and local crafts, supported by narrow commercial streets and intense pedestrian movement. **Chathram Area** functions as a major wholesale and retail hub, forming another core commercial node of the city. It accommodates a mix of wholesale markets, retail shops, transport-linked trading activities, and godowns, serving both city and regional demand. **Gandhi Market** is a key wholesale and retail centre for fresh produce, vegetables, fruits, spices, and general goods specially **Thanjavur Street** is a major corridor for flower and fruit markets, reinforcing the city's role in agricultural trade. It plays a crucial role in the city's food supply chain and supports both traders and local consumers. **Singarathope,** including Chinna Kadai, Big Bazaar, and Theradi Kadai Streets, forms a compact high-density commercial cluster with traditional retail and wholesale activities. **Mambazha Salai** caters to traditional wholesale and retail trade in food commodities.

Major traditional and high-intensity Commercial Streets are the NSB Road, Chinna Kadai Street, and Periya Kadai Street are highly active commercial corridors characterised by continuous shop fronts, wholesale and retail trade in clothing, electronics, household goods, and storage godowns. **Main Guard Gate, Sankaran Pillai Street, and M.G. Road** function as prominent commercial strips accommodating showrooms, eateries, banks, service establishments, and daily-use retail, catering to residents and visitors alike.

Specialised commercial clusters can be noticed in the stretches such as **College Road and NSB Road** have emerged as dense clusters of jewellery shops, attracting city-wide and regional customers, **Big Bazaar Area** known for its concentration of bookshops and stationery outlets, **Karur Bypass Road** hosts numerous furniture showrooms and allied commercial activities, **Kerala Mess Lane** accommodates textile outlets and electrical goods stores, **Salai Road** supports automobile workshops, spare parts trading, and repair services, **Thennur Flyover and Madurai Road** are characterised by hardware stores, timber yards, carpentry units, and construction-related trades and **Pirattiyur Area** has developed as a cluster for automobile and car showrooms.

Srirangam and Thiruvanaikoil are major pilgrimage-based commercial areas, dominated by lodging facilities, guest houses, eateries, and traditional shopping streets catering to pilgrims and tourists. The **Rockfort Area**, surrounding the Rockfort Temple, contains a dense cluster of shops selling religious items,

souvenirs, snacks, and local products, making it a vibrant tourist-oriented commercial zone.

High-End and Service-Oriented Commercial Areas such as West Boulevard Road functions as an upscale commercial area with shopping arcades, restaurants, and premium retail outlets. **Karur Bypass – Shastri Road** has developed as a service-sector business corridor with branded outlets and restaurants. **Thillai Nagar Main Road** is a prominent upmarket commercial stretch featuring branded showrooms, retail shops, restaurants, and cafes, stands out as one of the most prominent high-income commercial localities in the city.

Logistics, warehousing are predominantely noticed in Karaparalayam–kattur road with activities such as logistics, transhipment activities, and allied commercial uses with GST road supporting the godowns and warehouse activities.

Besides, a few commercial centres away from the core can be noticed in Palayam Bazaar Road and Salai Road Junction as Food Retail, daily amenities, vibrant retail centres for daily-use goods and Cantonnment / Raja Colony shows branded shops and hotels / hospitality, numerous retail shops and smaller businesses serving residents in adjoining areas. Rockins Road and Wireless Road showcase a promenade of high end Hospitality with the perpendicular adjoining roads such as Reynolds Road and Heber Road portrays an array of high end Restaurants bringing an elite skyline besides the Airport Area. The Trichy to Thanjavur Road to Thiruverumbur depicts ribbon Like development of commercial facilities leading to the industrial / institutional zone. This covers the commercial area within the Corporation of 6.99 sq. km, accounting for 4.18% of the total area.

Industries

The industrial profile of the Corporation area reflects a combination of historic legacy industries and agro based food processing units, strategically located across various localities. The industrial land use within the Corporation covers 1.94 sq. km, accounting for 1.16% of the total area. Ponmalai stands as one of the oldest industrial establishments within the Corporation limits. In addition, industries in the red category, primarily the manufacturing industries are located in the Trichy Tanjavur Road (Karapalayam Kattur Road) in the large enginnering category play a notable role in manufacturing and processing activities catering to the regional distribution of industrial needs, contributing to the local economy. Major IT industries are located in Thillai Nagar.

The agro based industry constitutes another key sector, with a substantial concentration in Thennur and few clusters in Ariyamangalam and along Karumandapam Road. Collectively, these industries not only cater to the needs of the local population but also supply goods to a broader regional market,

reinforcing the city's role as a central industrial and trade hub. The Electronic industrial cluster is noticeable off NH-336 towards Pudukottai beyond the Airport Area in Bharathi Nagar.

Special Hazardous Industry

The industrial landscape of the Corporation area also includes prominent large-scale manufacturing units and railway loco sheds. Gold Rock Railway Works, Ponmalai stands as one of the oldest industrial establishments within the Corporation limits, holding significant historical importance in shaping the city's industrial base. Notably, the industrial establishments such as refineries and oil industries contributing to the city's manufacturing profile. These units specialise in the production of oil processing refineries and packaging plants catering to both domestic and export markets. Their location in Edamalaipatti Puthur provides strategic advantages, including proximity to the city's transport corridors, access to skilled and semi-skilled labour, and connectivity to regional distribution networks. Besides, Diesel Loco Shed, Golden Rock is an engine shed located north of Golden Rock railway station, falling under Tiruchirappalli railway division, is the largest of the four locomotive sheds under the Southern Railway zone of Indian Railways. The presence of such industries has contributed to local employment generation, supply chain linkages with ancillary industries, and the diversification of the city's industrial base. Furthermore, these industries support the broader economic ecosystem by fostering trade-related activities, logistics services, and small-scale supplier networks in adjacent areas. The land under special and hazardous industries covers 2.77 sq. km, accounting for 1.66% of the Corporation's total area.

Institutional

The Corporation area accommodates a diverse range of institutional and religious land uses that contribute significantly to its administrative, educational, cultural, and socio-religious functions. The institutional land use covers 19.11 sq. km, accounting for 11.43% of the total area. Thillai Nagar, Cantonment and Sangiliandapuram serves as a primary institutional hub, hosting key administrative offices such as the Collectorate, Corporation Office, Commercial Tax Office, District Court, District Forest Office, Superintendent of Police (S.P.) Office, Commissioner's Office, Water Resources Department (WRD) Office, Public Works Department (PWD) and District Sessions Court, Law College with Sub-Register office is located in Edamalaipatti Pudur (Kaja Malai) around the Race Road as an extension to the institutional zone in the central part of the corporation area. Cultural and literary significance is added by the presence of the Tamil Sangam & District Library at Sinagarthope. The Rockfort Temple and many notable religious institutions, the Tiruchirappalli Rail Museum & Heritage Centre and the Central Prison all amalgamate as an institutional zone in the central heart of the corporation area is located in the cantonment area.

Tiruchirappalli Corporation Area is home to several prestigious educational institutions that are well distributed across the city and contribute significantly to its academic prominence. In the cantonment and central city areas, reputed schools such as Campion Anglo-Indian Higher Secondary School, St. Joseph's Anglo-Indian Higher Secondary School, and Bishop Heber Higher Secondary School have long-established academic reputations. Medical and allied education is represented by institutions such as K.A.P. Viswanatham Government Medical College, located near Periyamilaguparai, with its associated teaching hospital serving the city and region. In addition, prominent colleges such as St. Joseph's College in Puthur and National College near Teppakulam contribute to the city's strong arts and science education base.

Other institutional uses include the Central Prison located in Kajamalai Colony, Trichirappalli International Airport in Thirunagar.

The Corporation area also contains an extensive range of religious sites that form an integral part of the city's cultural and spiritual life. The Srirangam Sri Ranganatha Swamy temple stands as the most prominent landmark, drawing pilgrims and tourists from across the globe. Other important Hindu temples include Sri Jambukeswar Temple, Sri Thayumana Swami temple, Ucchi Pillayar Temple and Sri Kamalavalli Nachiyar Temple in Woraiyur. Christian places of worship and Islamic religious sites of historic significance are located within the Corporation Area.

Recreational and Open Space

The Corporation area encompasses a variety of recreational and heritage assets that enhance the city's livability, cultural identity, and tourism potential consisting of 0.7 sq. km, accounting for 0.42% of the total geographical area.. The city's parks and gardens range from everyday neighbourhood parks such as Science Park and Ibrahim Park to larger nature attractions like the Tropical Butterfly Conservatory, one of Asia's largest butterfly parks set amidst the Upper Anaicut reserve forest along the Cauvery River. These open spaces provide opportunities for leisure, family outings, nature exploration, and environmental education, contributing to community well-being and quality of life. Popular parks and green areas also include Butterfly Park, Birds Park, Mukkombu Park, and a variety of children's parks maintained by the city corporation. Families and visitors often flock to these spaces for picnics, photography, and outdoor activities, especially during cooler months and festive seasons when footfall peaks across these sites. Modern recreational facilities are represented by destinations such as Shopping Malls, which caters to shopping, entertainment, and dining needs, reflecting the city's evolving urban lifestyle.

Across the city, numerous small parks and children's parks are maintained by the Tiruchirappalli City Corporation. These parks are typically used during morning and evening hours by nearby residents for walking,

informal gathering, and children's play. A clear concentration of parks is observed within the historic and well-established urban core, particularly around Cantonment, Woraiyur, Srirangam, and the central residential neighbourhoods.

Agriculture and Others

This category of land use encompasses agricultural lands, including both wet and dry cultivation areas, as well as quarry sites and hillocks. Agricultural land within the Corporation covers approximately 57.46 sq. km, accounting for 34.36% of the total geographical area.

Agricultural activity within the urban limits is relatively limited due to the predominance of built-up areas; however, certain pockets retain active cultivation. In few selected pockets within Corporation, significant agricultural practices are observed in Melur, Uttamarseeli, Perur, Uyyakondan, Kuvalakudi, Cauvery nagar, Punganur, Panjapur beneath Korai River and Kaliyamangalam features the primary zone where cultivation continues.

The persistence of agriculture in these locations can be attributed to the presence of cultivable land parcels which are fertile, availability of groundwater or irrigation sources from perennial tributaries, and comparatively lower levels of urban encroachment.

Transportation

The Corporation area is served by a well-connected network of national and state highways, railways, and public transport terminals, facilitating regional and intra-city mobility. The transportation land use covers 12.70 sq. km, accounting for 7.59% of the total area. Five national highways traverse the Corporation limits — NH-38, NH-83, NH-336 and NH-381and NH-381B — linking Trichirapallai to major urban centres. NH-38 runs through the central part of the Corporation, effectively bisecting it into two halves. This corridor connects Chennai on the Northern side to Madurai on the Southern towards Thoothudkudi, functioning as a key North-South arterial route. NH-83 links Dindigal to Thanjavur, where it intersects with NH-38, providing an important conjunction. NH-38 serves as a major trunk road between Chennai and Madurai via Tiruchirappalli and carries a substantial share of regional through-traffic. In addition, four state highways pass through the Corporation area: SH-22 (Kallanai – Poompuhar), SH 25 (Tiruchirappalli – Namakkal), SH-62 Tiruchirappalli – Thuraiyur, SH-143 (Mathur – Thittakudi) and SH-139 (Ariyalur – Sripuranthan).

The city is presently served by two major operational bus terminals— Tiruchirappalli Central Bus Stand and Chathiram Bus Stand. Passenger counts indicate that Chathiram Bus Stand handles approximately 1,01,846

passengers per day, nearly double the passenger volume of the Central Bus Stand, highlighting its role as the city's primary bus terminal. To accommodate growing passenger demand and reduce congestion at existing facilities, Muthamizharignar Kalaignar Dr. M. Karunanidhi Integrated Bus Terminal (MKMKIBT) has been developed as a greenfield terminal at Panjapur.

Air connectivity is provided by Tiruchirappalli International Airport, located just outside the Corporation limits, offering both domestic and international services. The airport also serves as a key international gateway, offering direct connectivity to major global hubs such as Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Doha, Muscat, and Kuwait, in addition to extensive domestic connections. In addition to the main junction, the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area

Tiruchirappalli LPA is served by 13 other railway stations, including Tiruchirappalli Town, Fort, Golden Rock, Palakkarai, and Srirangam, together forming a network of 14 stations. These stations are distributed along the major directional corridors radiating from the city—north and northeast towards Viluppuram and Ariyalur, west and northwest towards Karur and Erode, east and southeast towards Thanjavur and Karaikkudi, and south towards Dindigul and Madurai.

Water Body

The Corporation area contains several significant water bodies, covering 30.03 sq. km, which accounts for 17.96% of the total area. These water bodies play a vital role in maintaining ecological balance, supporting groundwater recharge, mitigating floods, and providing spaces for community recreation. At the western boundary of the LPA, the Cauvery bifurcates at the Upper Anaicut (Mukkombu), giving rise to the Cauvery and Kollidam rivers. The Cauvery River flows through the central portion of the LPA and constitutes its dominant hydrological feature, with regulated flows supporting irrigation, drinking water supply, ecological functions, and cultural landscapes. The Uyyakondan and Koraiyar canals, which traverse the city and connect to the Cauvery River. The Tiruchirappalli LPA is drained by a network of natural streams, odai-s, and minor channels originating from local micro-catchments and draining towards the Cauvery system. A dense network of distributaries, canals, streams, and natural drains radiates from this system, interlinking the main river channels with tanks are predominantly visible in the southern portion of the corporation area surrounded by wetlands, and agricultural lands. Besides these, some of the prominent lakes are observed in the southern portion viz, the Sengulam, Periyakulam, Vathiyar Kulam, Mavadi Kulam, Chekki Kulam and Thayanur Kulam

Many Pushkarani's of Sri Ranganatha Swamy Temple and Teppakulam, linked to the Thayumanaswami Temple, Rockfort, serves as a heritage-linked water

body, hosting the annual float festival, which attracts both residents and tourists apart from its religious significance.

Table 17.1 and Map 17.2 shows the aggregate land use of the Tiruchirappalli Corporation and the Existing Land Use of the Tiruchirappalli Corporation

Table 17.1 Existing Land Use 2025 Tiruchirappalli Corporation

Tiruchirappalli LPA – Corporation		
Land-Use	**Area in Sq.KM.**	**Area in %**
Residential	35.53	21.25%
Commercial	6.99	4.18%
Industrial	1.94	1.16%
Special & Hazardous Industries	2.77	1.66%
Institutional	19.11	11.43%
Open Space & Recreational	0.70	0.42%
Agriculture & Others	57.46	34.36%
Transportation	12.70	7.59%
Waterbody	30.03	17.96%
Total	**167.23**	**100%**

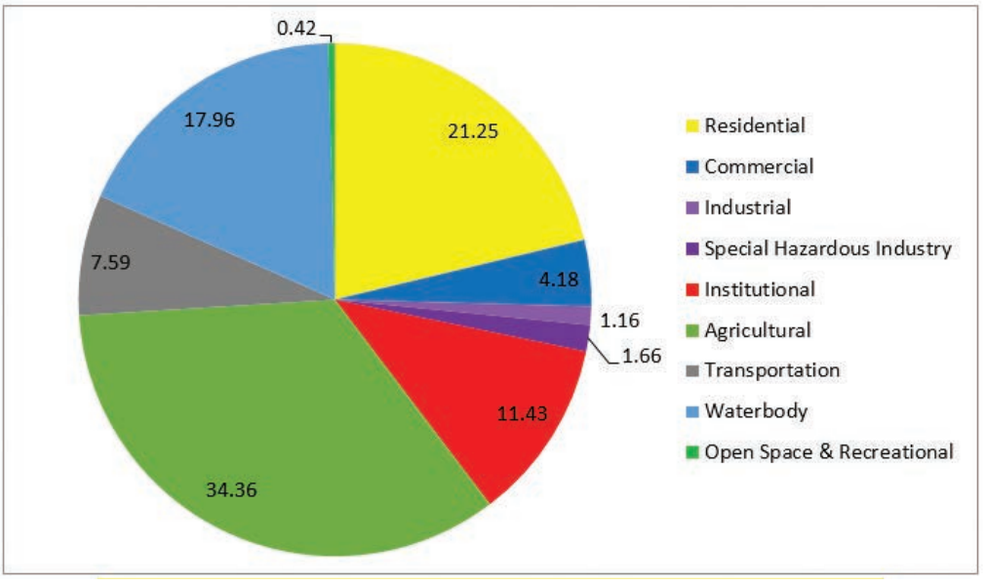
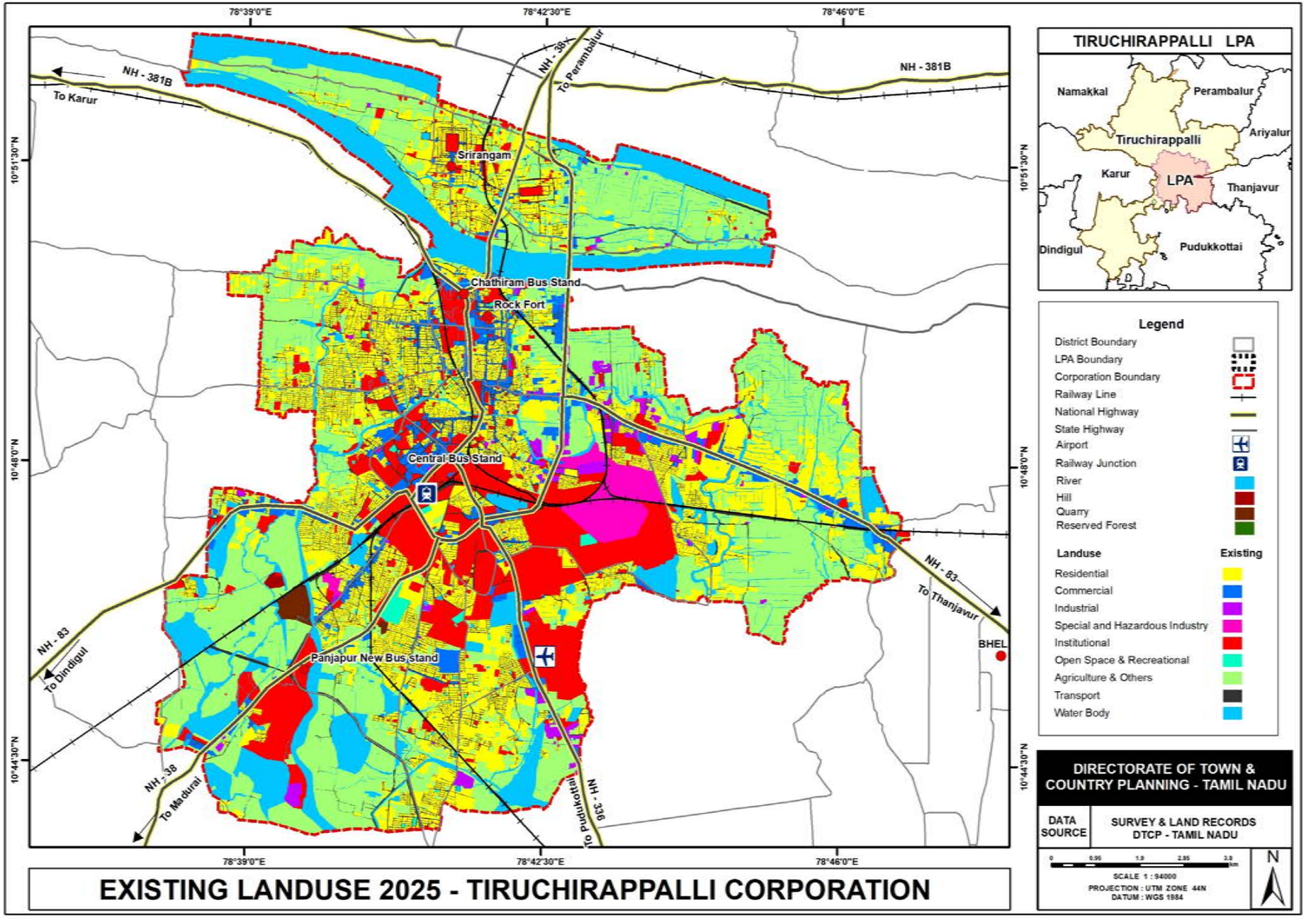


Figure 17.1 Existing Land Use 2025 Tiruchirappalli Corporation



Map 17.2 Existing Land use 2025 – Tiruchirappalli Corporation

17.3 Municipalities

The municipality sub-category represents the second tier of urban growth areas within the Local Planning Area (LPA). Within the LPA boundary, there are two municipalities — Lalgudi and Thuvakudi — each playing a significant role in the region's spatial and economic development.

Lalgudi Municipality is situated in the eastern sector of the LPA, strategically located along State Highway 22 called the Lalgudi/Anbil Road, which provides direct connectivity towards Thiruvaiyyaru and Thanjavur. This advantageous location facilitates trade, transportation, and agro-industrial linkages, making Lalgudi a potential growth hub.

Thuvakudi Municipality, on the other hand, lies in the south-eastern sector along National Highway 83 towards Thanjavur. Its position on this major corridor ensures strong regional connectivity, potential industrial cluster in the Tiruchirappalli District. Thuvakudi also benefits from its proximity to BHEL, educational institutions, agricultural hinterlands, and emerging small-scale industries.

The land use classification for both municipalities, highlighting their residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural components, is examined in detail in the subsequent sections. This analysis aids in understanding the developmental trends, potential growth corridors, and the scope for infrastructure augmentation in these expanding urban centres.

Residential

The revenue boundary of Lalgudi Municipality is administratively divided into 25 wards. Similarly, Thuvakudi Municipality is also subdivided into the 21 wards. Across both municipalities, the total residential land area amounts to 4.42 sq.km, accounting for 18.11% of the combined municipal area.

In Lagudi Municipality, residential development is predominantly concentrated in the central part of the town, with Ward 1 to 16 exhibiting the highest concentration of residential land use on either side of the railway line. Beyond the town core, residential patterns are characterised by ribbon development along major transport corridors. The core area of Melur represents the old settlement, typified by high-density, low-rise built forms. In contrast, newer residential extensions are observed towards Puvalur and Nannimangalam in Sathamangalam Road.

In Thuvakudi Municipality residential development is concentrated in Wards 1 to 7. The Trichy Thanjavur Highway is bifurcating the Municipality to 2 fragments, the residential fabric characterised by low-density, low-rise development of BHEL Township on the Southern Direction and spreading to

the northern direction and residential settlements from Valavanthankottai Road merge with the township. Additionally, planned plotted layouts are emerging in the southern side at Bhel Nagar and Thiruvalluvar Nagar.

This spatial distribution reflects both historic core settlement patterns, industrial townships and contemporary expansion trends influenced by major transportation infrastructure and land availability.

Commercial

Lalgudi functions as a prominent commercial hub for the surrounding rural settlements, primarily serving as a central market town. The majority of products traded in the town's markets comprise agricultural produce and allied goods. The presence of both daily and weekly markets, catering to agricultural and livestock trade, reinforces Lalgudi's role as a regional commercial centre.

The spatial distribution of commercial establishments in Melur is predominantly in the form of ribbon development along the Lalgudi-Puvalur Road. The municipality hosts key market facilities, fruit & vegetable market, an Uzhavar Sandhai (farmers' market), and a weekly livestock market at Santhapettai.

In contrast, Thuvakudi Municipality exhibits a more urbanised commercial profile, with trade and services for Industrial / Institutional zone reflecting urban consumption patterns rather than the agrarian focus observed in Melur. The Trichy Tanjavur Road corridors account for the few commercial activity, hosting outlets / eateries along these stretches, which cater to the industrial and institutional fabric. Additional commercial developments occur as ribbon developments along BHEL Township for local retail needs. The combined commercial area of both municipalities is 0.18 sq. km, accounting for 0.72% of the total area.

Industrial

Industrial land use within the municipalities occupies a relatively modest share, covering approximately 2.87 sq. km, which constitutes 11.76% of the total municipal land area.

In Thuvakudi Municipality, the industrial sector is anchored by the SIPCOT Industrial Estate, which houses fabricating units and industries allied to building material production. These activities serve as a significant contributor to the local economy, particularly in supporting regional construction and related sectors.

In contrast, Lalgudi Municipality exhibits a negligible extent of industrial land use, as no large-scale industrial units are situated within its jurisdiction. Nevertheless, few agro-based industries are located in Puvalur and Iron Rive Road, and few agro based industries located immediately outside the municipal

boundary, exerts an indirect economic influence on the town.

Apart from these, both municipalities accommodate a small number of cottage and household-based industries. However, their contribution to the overall industrial land use is minimal, both in terms of spatial extent and economic output.

Special and Hazardous Industries

Special & Hazardous Industrial land use within the municipalities occupies a share, covering approximately 2.60 sq. km, which constitutes 10.66% of the total municipal land area in primarily in the Thuvakudi Municipality.

In Thuvakudi Municipality, the industrial sector is anchored by BHEL Trichy is a major arm of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, focusing on manufacturing heavy electrical equipment (especially boilers and steel tubes) crucial for India's power generation and industrial sectors. It combines advanced engineering, large-scale production, and workforce development, while also playing an important role in regional industry and national infrastructure projects providing vast employment opportunity in the region.

Recreational and Open Space

The recreational and open space category occupies a minimal proportion of land within the municipalities, amounting to 0.05 sq. km, which represents only 0.2% of the total municipal area.

Neither Lalgudi nor Thuvakudi Municipality possesses major designated recreational or open space facilities of significant scale. The existing parks in both municipalities are primarily those reserved within residential layouts, as mandated open space reservations, rather than purpose-planned public recreational grounds. In Thuvakudi Municipality. The Silver Jubilee Park and BHEL Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium cater to the needs of the BHEL community.

The need for well-planned and accessible recreational open spaces is evident from on-ground conditions, underscoring the importance of incorporating such facilities in future urban development strategies.

Institutional

Institutional land use within the municipalities covers approximately 3.60 sq. km, which constitutes 14.75% of the total municipal land area.

In the Thuvakudi Municipality, the most predominant land use is the institutional land use constituting the most prestigious National Institute of Technology and Govt. Polytechnic College. The NIT Trichy campus spans 800 acres (3.2 km2) consisting of institutional and residential zones, founded as

Regional Engineering College Tiruchirappalli in 1964 by the central government established among the 14 RECs, ranks first among the other NIT's.

In Lalgudi Municipality. the institutional land use is relatively modest with the Lalgudi Railway Station being a significant landmark besides institutional uses such as schools, govt. buildings, temples and healthcare.

Agriculture and Others

Agricultural land constitutes a substantial share in both municipalities, covering 6.31 sq. km, which accounts for 25.86% of the total municipal area. This land use category also includes quarries and hillocks situated within municipal limits.

Among the two municipalities, Lalgudi has a larger extent of agricultural land compared to Thuvakudi. Lalgudi's predominance in agriculture is attributed to its agrarian background, where large tracts of land surrounding the municipality continue to be used for cultivation. This is primarily due to the concentration of residential settlements in the central core, leaving the peripheral areas predominantly agricultural.

In contrast, Thuvakudi municipality exhibits a higher degree of urbanisation, with the majority of its area being built-up constituting the prestigious institutions and Townships. Agricultural land in Thuvakudi is limited mainly to the southern portion of the municipal boundary arounds the water bodies and BHEL Nagar Pond, with the rest being urban fabric. There is also a presence of quarry besides the BHEL Township in the southern part of the Municipality.

Transportation

In Lalgudi Municipality, the road network comprises of one State high way (SH-99)-Lalgudi Road connecting National Highway (NH-81), and one Railway Line between Chennai & Tiruchirappalli with a stoppage at Lalgudi running within the municipal limits. SH-99 serves as a vital corridor connecting Tiruchirappalli and Kumbakonam via Thiruvaiyyaru, facilitating regional and intercity connectivity. The Puvalur Road links Lalgudi with Chidambaram via Gaigaikonda Cholapuram. The municipality also houses a main bus stand and a railway station, enhancing both intra-district and inter-district mobility.

In Thuvakudi Municipality, the transportation framework is more extensive, with the high intensity corridor of Trichy Thanjvur Road (NH-83) and Trichy Bypass tangentially connects Thuvakudi to Panjapur. In addition to the road infrastructure, a main bus stand operates within the municipality, serving as the primary public transport hub for students and industrial population. The combined transportation land use of both municipalities covers 0.91 sq. km, accounting for 3.73% of their total area.

Waterbody

The combined waterbody land use in the two municipalities accounts for 3.46 sq. km, representing 14.18% of the total area. These waterbodies play a crucial role in meeting local water demands, supporting agriculture, and maintaining ecological balance. In Lalgudi Municipality, the Panguni river and its tributaries deeply among traverse between the agricultural fields and serve perineal micro water shed the contributing to local irrigation and groundwater recharge. In Thuvakudi Municipality, Bhel Nagar Village Pond and Palmgandamgudi Tank Lake are the two major waterbodies within the municipal limits, functioning as essential sources for both domestic and agricultural water requirements.

Exsiting Land Use 2025 Tiruchirappalli LPA – Municipalities

Table 17.2 Existing Land Use 2045 Tiruchirappalli LPA – Municipalities

Exisiting Tiruchirappalli LPA – Municipalities		
Land-Use	**Area in Sq.KM.**	**Area in %**
Residential	4.42	18.11%
Commercial	0.18	0.72%
Industrial	2.87	11.76%
Special & Hazardous Industries	2.60	10.66%
Institutional	3.60	14.75%
Open Space & Recreational	0.05	0.20%
Agriculture & Others	6.31	25.86%
Transportation	0.91	3.73%
Waterbody	3.46	14.18%
Total	**24.4**	**100%**

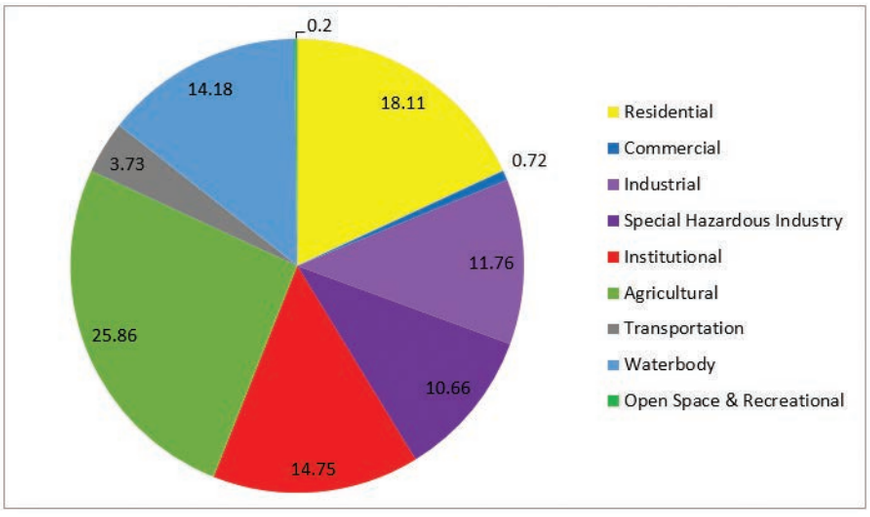
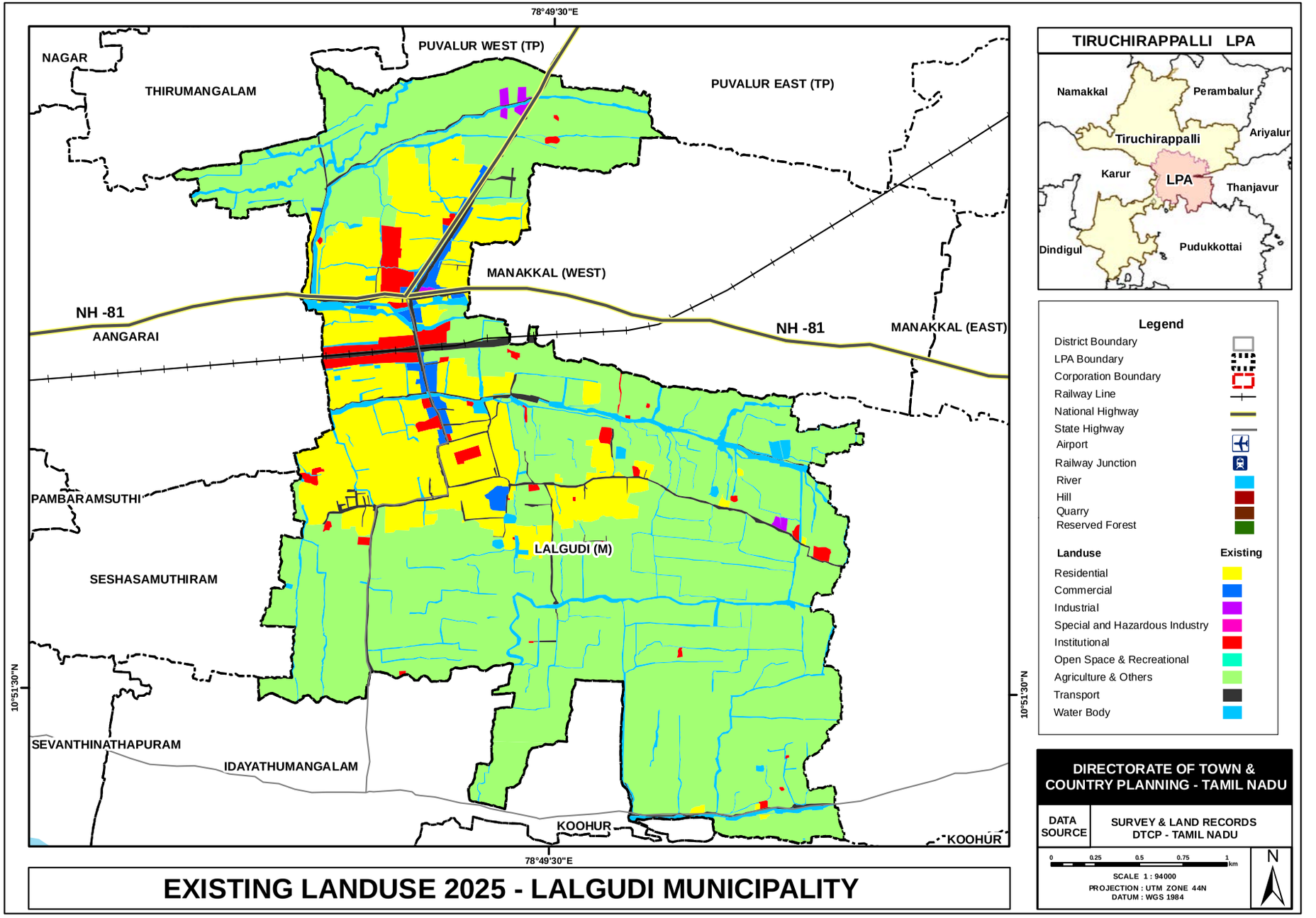
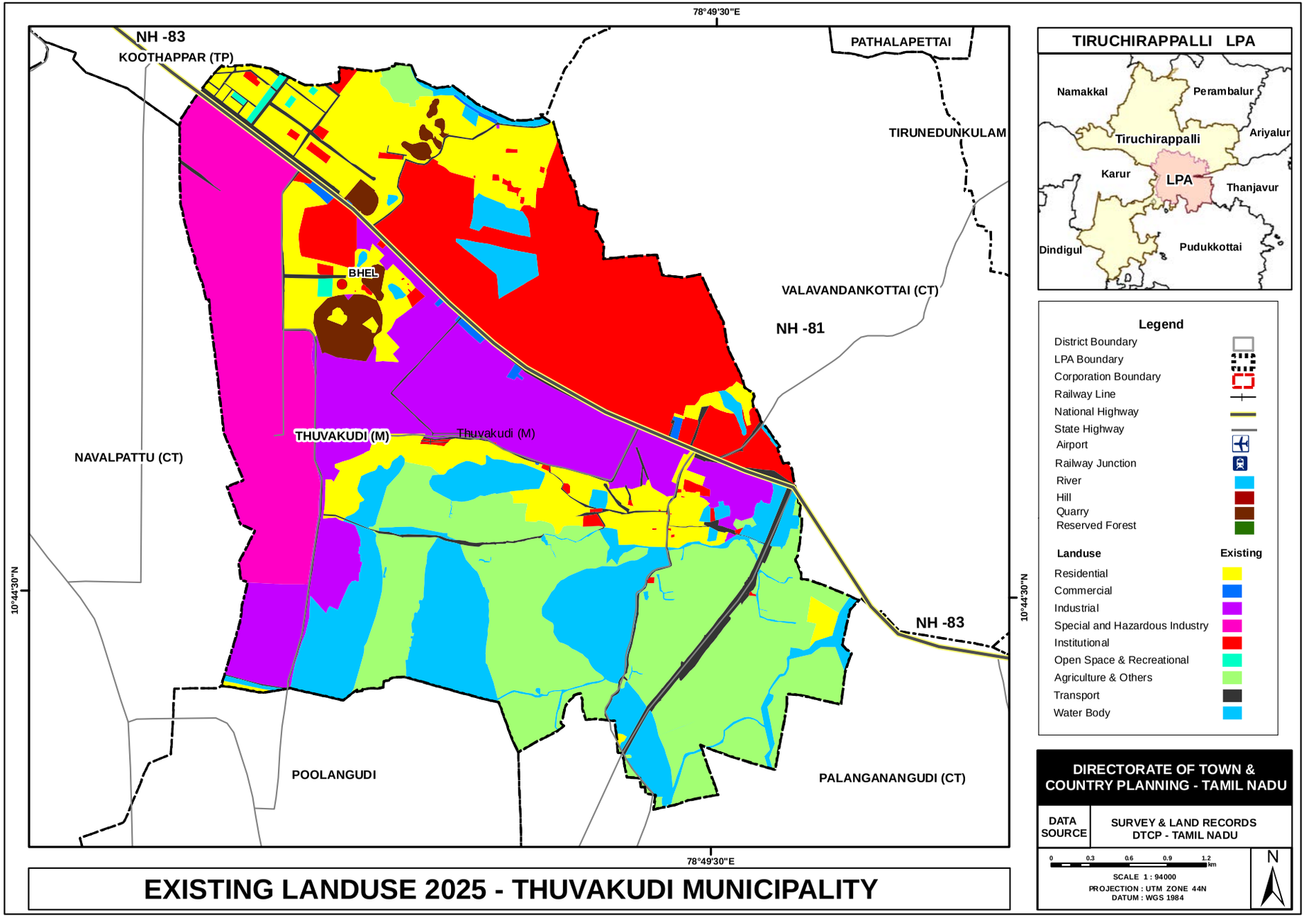


Figure 17.2 Existing Land Use 2045 Tiruchirappalli LPA - Municipalities



Map 17.3: Existing Land Use 2025 – Lalgudi Municipality



Map17.4: Existing Land Use 2025 – Thuvakudi Municipality

17.4 Town Panchayat

The Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) comprises four town panchayats — Manachanallur, S.Kannanur, Puvalur and Koothappar —which serve as emerging growth centres within the Local Plan Area. These settlements represent key nodes of peri-urban expansion, where urbanisation is gradually extending beyond the municipal limits. Each town panchayat demonstrates potential for spatial and economic growth, supported by improving connectivity, availability of land, and proximity to major transport corridors.

Residential

An analysis of the development trends beyond the Corporation boundary indicates that residential land use has emerged predominantly in the form of urban spillover, creating a pattern similar to urban agglomeration surrounding the Corporation area. The residential land use across the five town panchayats covers 4.77 sq. km, accounting for 22.16% of the total area.

Town Panchayats

Manachanalur Town Panchayat, located adjacent to the Corporation boundary is situated on the north bank of the River Cauvery, experiences significant developmental influence from State Highway–62 (SH-62). This location functions as a counter-influence zone towards the Corporation. The residential growth here is primarily characterized by nuclei development between the SH-62 connecting Thuraiyur and Thuraiyur Main Road, followed by subsequent infill developments.

S.Kannanur Town Panchayat forms part of the Tiruchirappalli agglomeration and is located on the National Highway connecting Tiruchirappalli and Chennai and has close linkage with Perambalur. Present-day residential patterns are largely scattered developments, with some concentrations along the earlier transport route NH connecting to Chennai, with the introduction of the bypass, infill development is evident between the Highway and Bypass road and spatial trend is pronounced towards Samayapuram being in close proximity.

Puvalur Town Panchayat is located in the north-eastern sector of the Tiruchirappalli LPA. Residential development predominantly follows a ribbon development pattern along the Trichy Main Road, which connects Tiruchirappalli with Chidambaram. The settlement exhibits a corridor-based development pattern, with secondary growth tiers extending away from the primary transport axis.

Koothappar Town Panchayat lies between Thuvakudi and Tiruverumbur and has evolved primarily from the BHEL Township, which serves as a economic and spatial anchor. The settlement pattern is primarily concentrated as an

extension from the BHEL Township, reflecting its dependence on regional industrial development

Commercial

The commercial land use pattern across the Town Panchayats (TPs) covers 0.63 sq. km, accounting for 2.94% of the total area of the Town Panchayats. It reflects a combination of traditional market functions and transport-led spatial development. In Manchanallur T.P., an established market serves as a regional hub for vegetables and pulses, catering to both the local population and adjoining rural settlements, thereby strengthening its role as a wholesale and retail center. S.Kannanur T.P. presents a prominent commercial structure, with establishments concentrated on the National Highway-38 connecting Chennai and caters to the hospitality segment of Samayapuram's religious tourism. Additional linear commercial development is observed along the Samayapuram Main Road, where roadside establishments reflect the growing influence of transport corridors in shaping trade. In contrast, Puvalur T.P. records limited commercial activity, with only small shops catering to residential needs, underscoring its predominantly residential character. Koothappar T.P. consists of a community centre as the only commercial zone to cater to BHEL Township and small retail outlets to the growing neighbourhoods nearby.

Industrial

Among the four Town Panchayats within the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area, only Manachanallur, S.Kannanur and Koothappar exhibit notable industrial activity. In Manachanallur T.P., the presence of Rice Mills and Agro-based industries, strategically located along the Thuraiyur Road, reflects the influence of agriculture produce on industrial predominate. Similarly, S.Kannanur T.P., situated along the NH-38 (Chennai–Tiruchirappalli corridor), accommodates MSME & Agro Based industries, strengthening its role as a peripheral industrial cluster. Koothappar Town Panchayat shows the presence of ancillary industries to BHEL and industries located in the SIDCO and BHEL Building -79 of special & hazardous nature is also located in this TP. The industrial land use across the four Town Panchayats covers 0.65 sq. km, accounting for 3.01% of the total area of the town panchayats.

Institutional

Institutional land use within the Town Panchayats (T.P.s) of the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area reflects the presence of educational, health, religious, and administrative facilities that play a vital role in supporting both local populations and surrounding rural settlements. The institutional land use covers 1.12 sq. km, accounting for 5.20% of the total area of the Town Panchayats.

In Manchanallur T.P., notable institutions include the Govt. Boys and Girls

Higher Secondary Thuraiyur Road, and large agrarian market. In addition, the area accommodates a range of private schools, hospitals, and health centres, contributing significantly to the institutional land use structure.

S,Kannanur T.P. houses a government hospital, Bus Stand, and educational facilities such as the Sri Mariyamman Higher Secondary School along with several private schools, electrical sub-station, Muthamizharignar Kalaignar Karunanithi weekly Market, reinforcing its role as a local service center.

Puvalur T.P. houses a EB SubStation, the Sub-Registrar Office, and educational facilities such as the Government Higher Secondary School, reinforcing its role as a local service center.

In Koothappar T.P., The BHEL Township houses Sports Academy, School, bus stand, schools, and health care facilities collectively enhance the neighbourhood's institutional profile with the adjacent Govt. Polytechnic College on the Thanjavur Road.

Recreation and Open Spaces

Recreational land use within the Town Panchayats of the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) is limited, covering 0.09 sq. km, which constitutes 0.44% of the total area of the Town Panchayats. Only a few dedicated open spaces contribute to community-level recreation. The most significant recreational landmark is found in BHEL Township situated in the Koothappar TP, where well defined community facilities are developed such as Sports Stadium, Millennium Park (Deer Park), Playgrounds, Parks, Community Centres adjoining the Hospital Area.

Beyond this, recreational opportunities within the Town Panchayats are largely restricted to small community parks, neighbourhood layouts, and incidental open spaces, which function as local gathering and leisure areas. However, these spaces are scattered, limited in scale, and often lack planned amenities, thereby constraining their potential as active recreational hubs.

Agriculture and Others

The agricultural land use pattern across the Town Panchayats (T.P.s) of the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) highlights the persistence of rural character in certain settlements, while others are gradually transitioning under the influence of urban expansion and transport corridors. The total land under agriculture covers 9.18 sq. km, accounting for 42.64% of the total area of the Town Panchayats.

In Manchanallur T.P., K.Kannanur T.P., Puvalur and Koothappar T.P., agriculture remains the predominant land use, reflecting their strong rural background and dependence on cultivation as a primary livelihood. These

areas retain extensive tracts of cultivable land, contributing not only to local food production but also to the agrarian economy of the region.

But, in S.Kannanur western portion and Koothappar southern portion owing to its proximity to Tiruchirappalli Corporation, exhibits a significantly reduced share of agricultural land. Here, urban expansion, increasing residential demand, and institutional development have resulted in the gradual conversion of farmland into non-agricultural uses, underscoring the pressures of peri-urbanization.

Manachanallur T.P. shows good potential of Paddy, horticulture and Banana, whereas Puvalur TP has a good potential for sugarcane and plantains and Banana thrives well in S.Kannanur T.P.

Transportation

The transportation network within the Town Panchayats of the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) plays a pivotal role in shaping settlement patterns, accessibility, and land use development. The total land under transportation covers 1.33 sq. km, accounting for 6.18% of the total area of the Town Panchayats. The alignment of national highways, state highways, and major district roads provides strategic connectivity that directly influences the spatial structure and economic activity of these settlements.

In Manachanallur T.P., the Tiruchirapalli-Thuraiyur Road traverses through the settlement, functioning as a key arterial route that integrates the town with both Tiruchirappalli city and northern regional centers such as Thuraiyur & Attur. Its presence has supported the growth of institutional and agro based industrial activities in the town.

S.Kannanur T.P.. is strategically positioned along the NH-38 (Chennai–Tiruchirappalli corridor). The Samayapuram Main Road, functioning as a service road diverging from the highway, bisects the settlement and provides direct connectivity to the town. This configuration not only facilitates through-movement but also encourages ribbon commercial and institutional growth along the corridor.

Puvalur T.P. benefits from the Trichy Main Road that connects NH-81 between Tiruchirappalli and Chidambaram and NH-81, which intersect within the settlement, enhancing regional accessibility. These corridors anchor local commercial establishments and reinforce Puvalur's role as a service centre for surrounding rural villages.

Koothappar T.P. is connected by the NH-83 connecting Tiruchirappalli & Thanjavur, through Thiruverumbur and runs parallel between BHEL Township & SIDCO & BHEL Industries. This alignment provides external connectivity while ensuring that the settlement retains seclusive from the industrial zone.

Waterbody

Water bodies play a critical role in shaping the ecological balance, agricultural sustenance, and settlement character within the Town Panchayats (T.P.s) of the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA). These resources not only serve as traditional irrigation sources but also act as natural buffers for flood management and contribute to the environmental sustainability of the region. The area under water bodies covers 3.66 sq. km, accounting for 17.00% of the total area.

In Manachanallur TP, the tributaries of Aiyaru River surpass the Town panchayat in 2 streams viz. New River and the Old river and flow across the national highway-38 and towards S.Kannanur TP and maintain the same courses before it conjugates at the highway junction to join the Pulambadi Canal.

In Puvalur T.P., the Puvalur Tank, located on the northern side, constitutes a significant water body that sustains both irrigation and groundwater recharge. Its presence also contributes to the ecological landscape of the settlement, while simultaneously influencing the distribution of agricultural land use.

In Koothapar T.P., the Periya kulam represents the largest water body within the settlement, serving as a vital irrigation source and supporting local agricultural activities. On the southern boundary, another irrigation tank along the Thiruverumbur Railway Station influences settlement expansion pattern. Additionally, the irrigation channels pass through this region, linking Koothappar and Thuvakudi, thereby reinforcing the interdependence of water resources across administrative boundaries.

Table 17.3 Existing Land Use 2045 Tiruchirappalli LPA – Town Panchayat

Exisiting Tiruchirappalli LPA – Town Panchayat		
Land-Use	**Area in Sq.KM.**	**Area in %**
Residential	4.77	22.16%
Commercial	0.63	2.94%
Industrial	0.65	3.01%
Special & Hazardous Industries	0.10	0.46%
Institutional	1.12	5.20%
Open Space & Recreational	0.09	0.44%
Agriculture & Others	9.18	42.64%
Transportation	1.33	6.18%
Waterbody	3.66	17.00%
Total	**21.53**	**100%**

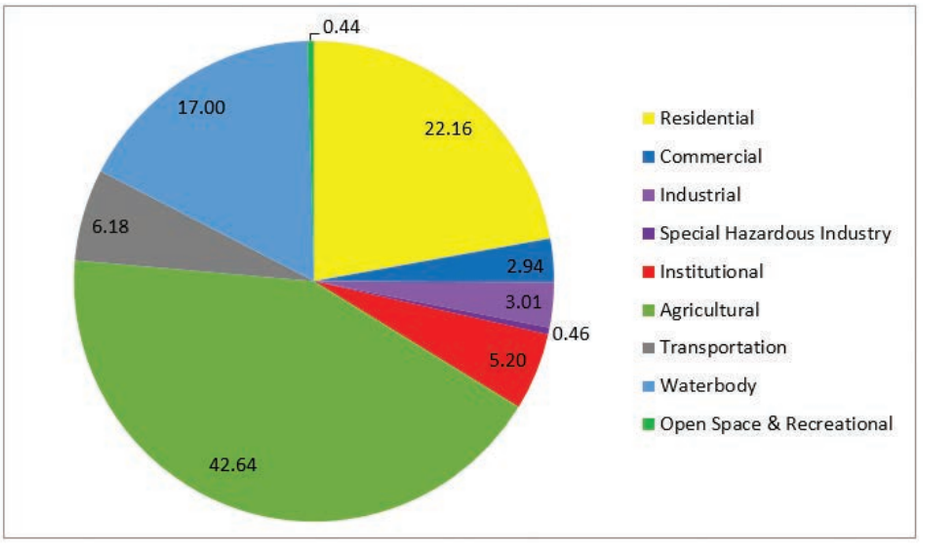
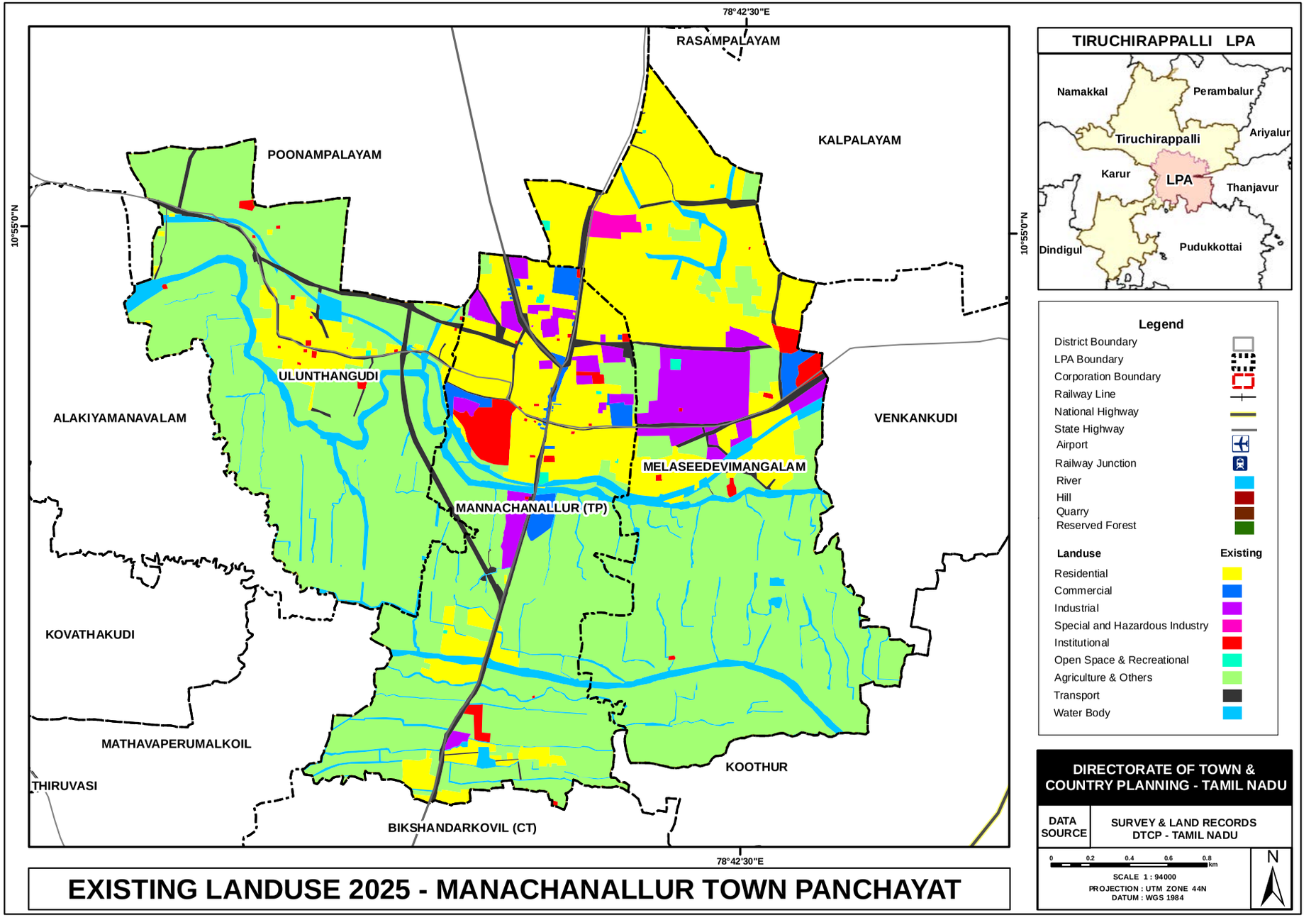
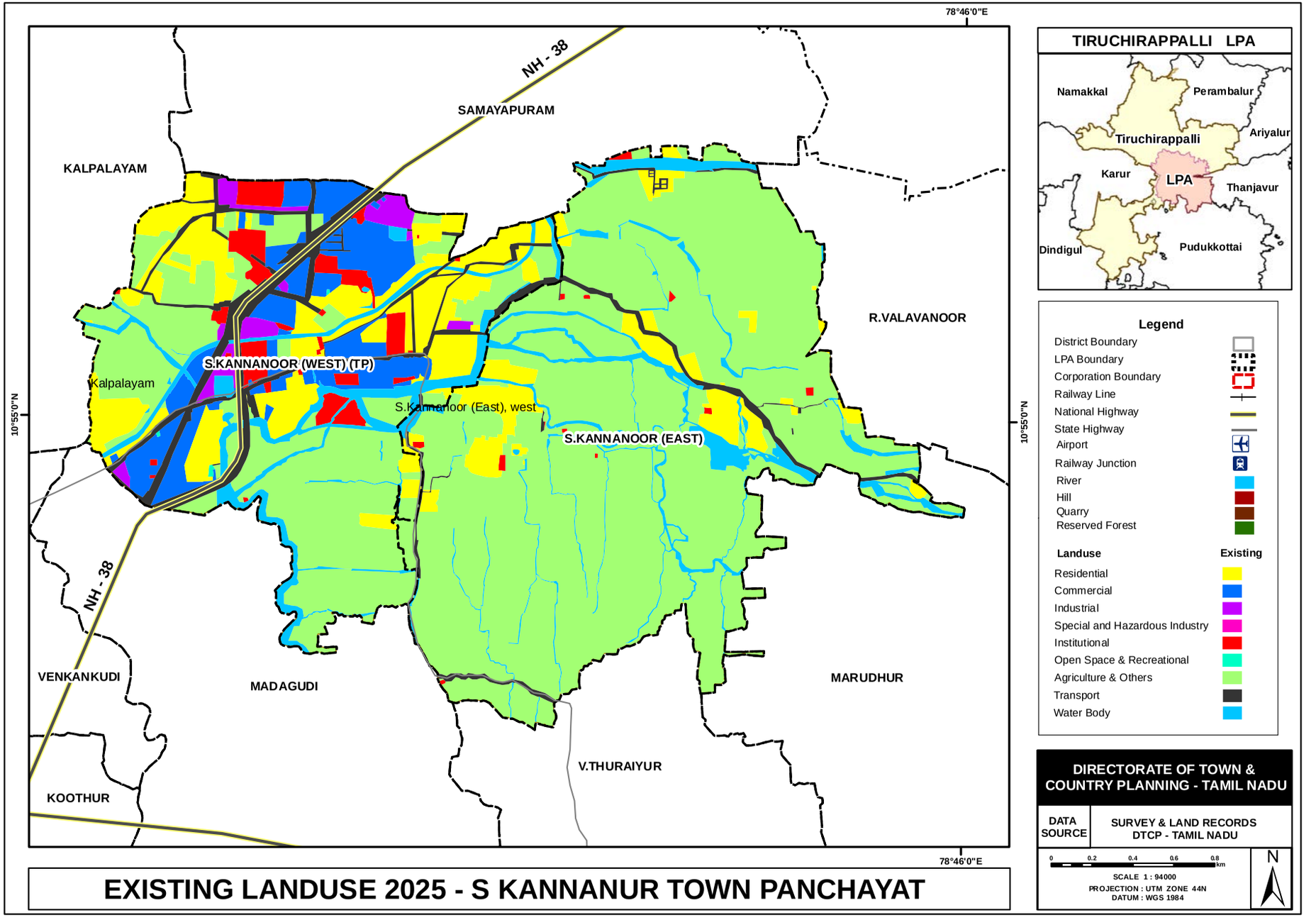


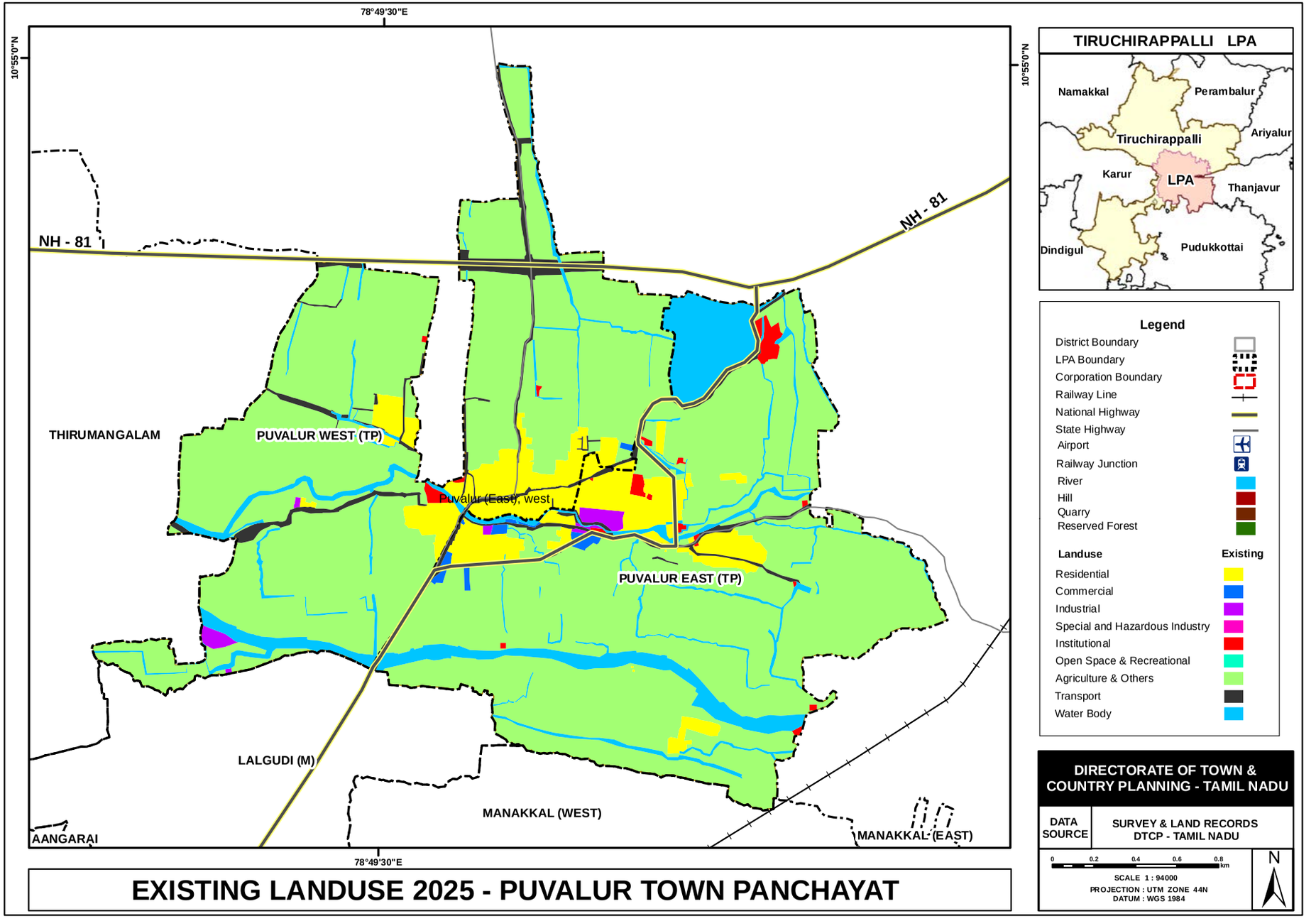
Figure 17.3 Existing Land Use 2045 Tiruchirappalli LPA - Town Panchayat



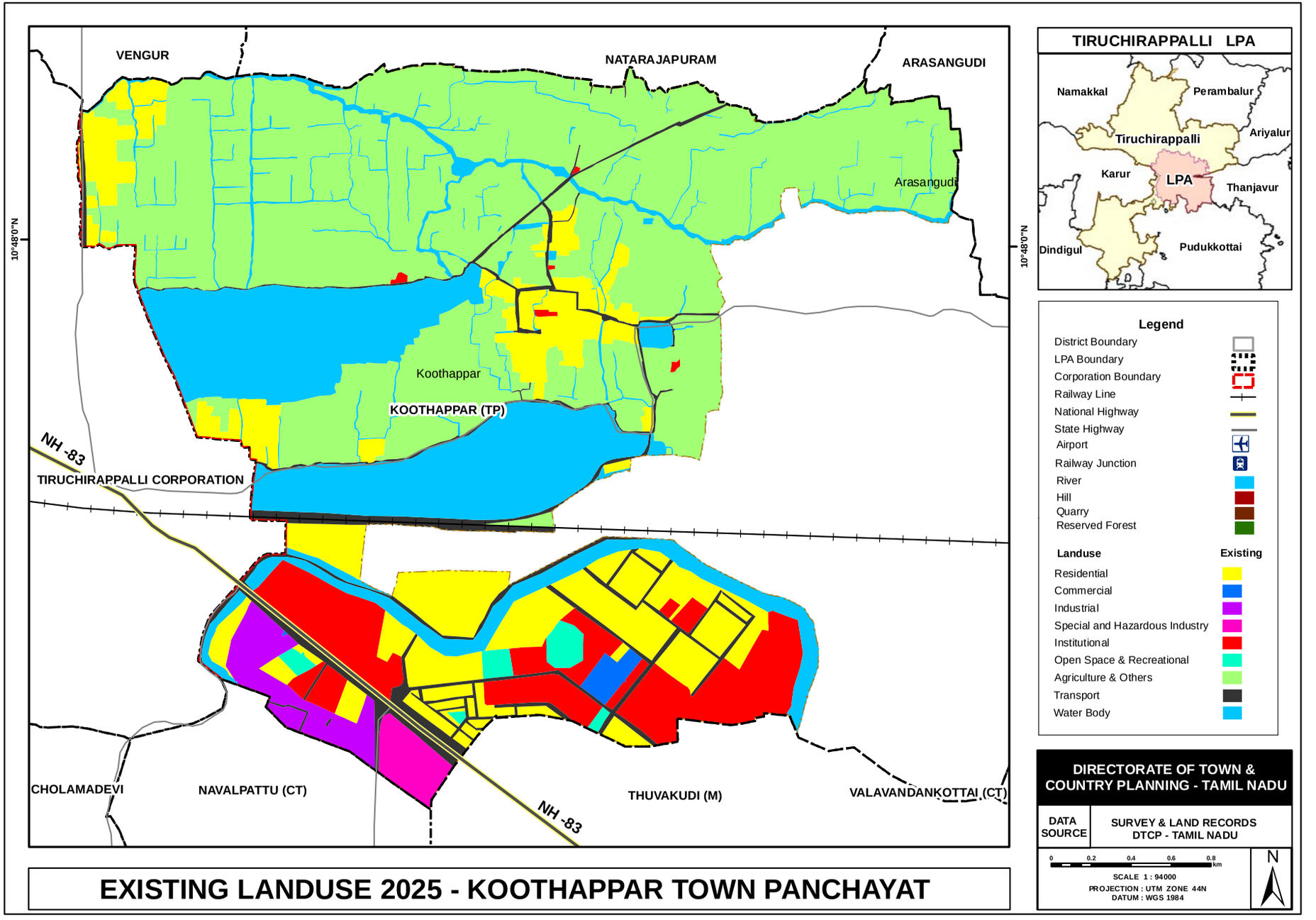
Map 17.5 Existing Land Use 2025 – Manchanallur Town Panchayat



Map 17.6 Existing Land Use 2025 – S.KannanurTown Panchayat



Map 17.7 Existing Land Use 2025 – Puvalur Town Panchayat



EXISTING LANDUSE 2025 - KOOTHAPPAR TOWN PANCHAYAT

Map17.8 Existing Land Use 2025 – Koothappar Town Panchayat

17.5 Revenue Villages

The Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) comprises four taluks, encompassing a total of 91 Village Panchayats. The distribution of villages across the taluks is as follows: Manchanallur (17 villages), Srirangam (32 villages), Lalgudi (23 villages), and Thiruverumbur (19 villages). Each of these taluks exhibits distinct socio-economic and spatial characteristics, which are reflected in the existing land use patterns of their respective villages. In order to capture these variations, the analysis of existing land use has been carried out on a taluk-wise basis, thereby providing a comprehensive understanding of the settlement structure and land utilization within the Tiruchirappalli LPA.

Residential

The residential development pattern within the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) reveals a strong correlation with municipal influence, transport corridors, and proximity to the Tiruchirappalli Corporation. The spatial distribution of settlements across the nine taluks demonstrates how urban expansion and peri-urban growth are shaping the settlement hierarchy. The total residential land use in the revenue villages covers 80.92 sq. km, accounting for 13.68% of the total village area.

Manchanallur Taluk

Manchanallur comprises 17 villages, with residential settlements concentrated primarily around areas influenced by the Tiruchirappalli Corporation. Key settlements such as Thiruppanjeeli, Poonampalaym, Kariyamanikam exhibit residential growth due to their proximity to the Manchanallur Town Panchayat. In addition, Poonampalaym has witnessed notable development, due to the influence of transport accessibility and industrial.

Srirangam Taluk

With 32 villages, Srirangam Taluk exhibits significant residential development driven by the proximity to the Tiruchirappalli Corporation. Settlements such as Malliampathu, Somarasampettai, Solanganallur, Nachikurichi and Uyyakondan Thirumalai, Athavathur East have grown into residential areas, benefiting from their location along radial roads leading to Tiruchirappali city. The urban sprawl from the corporation has directly influenced this region, promoting compact yet rapidly growing residential clusters. Navalurkottapattu on the Trichy Dindugal Road and Paganoor on the Rail corridor to Dindugal have emerged as prominent residential node due to the proximity to the institutions. Nagamanlam and Mekudi have developed as a major residential cluster owing to its location on the Trichy Viralimalai Highway due to their close proximity to Panjapur Bus Stand. These emerging residential pockets, shaped by improved connectivity and access to regional trade routes. The taluk, though predominantly rural, shows early signs of peri-urban transition.

Lalgudi Taluk

In Lalgudi Taluk, which comprises 23 villages, residential development is primarily shaped Trichy Thiruvaiyyaru corridor, linear ribbon form of residential development is observed. Key settlements include Thalagudi, Appadurai, Puthukudi, Esanakorai, Valadi, Aangarai and Manakkal These villages represent peri-urban growth pockets that are gradually transitioning from rural settlements into urban residential extensions, facilitated by their integration with the outer urban fringes of Tiruchirappalli city, though the settlements demonstrates spare residential development, given its peripheral location and relatively weaker urban influence.

Thiruverumbur Taluk

Thiruverumbur Taluk comprises 19 villages, with Navalpattu, Cholamadevi, Kumabkudi, Poolagudi and Palanganagudi emerging as major residential outgrowths largely attributed to the influence of the BHEL and allied industrial belt in and around the Thuvadi Municipality and connectivity offered by the NH-83 corridor. This highlights the dual impact of municipal proximity and highway accessibility adding to the regional employment generation in directing settlement expansion in the region. Valavandankottai and Thirunedunkulam situated in the northern side of the industrial belt have seen residential development shaped more by their strategic location along the national highway 83 connecting Thanjavur in the near proximity. This duality reflects the interplay between urban spillover and transport-led growth in the southern periphery. Besides, Kilakurichi and Gundur experience residential developments by the influence of the Airport and the Trichy-Pudukottai Highway.

Commercial

Commercial development outside the corporation boundary is predominantly observed in the form of ribbon development, particularly along major transport corridors. The commercial land use covers 2.65 sq. km, accounting for 0.45% of the total area of the villages. Beyond this immediate periphery, commercial growth is largely region-centric, with certain settlements functioning as commercial hubs that serve the surrounding rural hinterlands.

Significant commercial activity within the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area is concentrated along the NH-38 corridor. Among these, Bikshandarkoil (CT) has emerged as a major commercial centre, strategically located adjacent to the S. Kannanoor Town Panchayat. Further along the corridor, Samayapuram exhibit concentrated commercial development in the form of ribbon development, where establishments align linearly along the highway owing to its religious tourism footfalls in form of hotels, eateries, convention halls etc., reflecting the transport-oriented nature of growth in this corridor.

Along NH-38, Nagamanagalam (CT) act as a major commercial node, catering to both local and transit-based demand. The NH-336 Pudukottai Road supports important commercial centre in Gundur, which provide a range of goods and services to neighbouring settlements such as Navalpattu (CT). Similarly, along NH-83, towards Dindigal, Navalurkottapattu function as notable commercial centre, benefitting from their accessibility and strategic positioning among the institutions along the corridor.

Along the NH-83 corridor towards Dindigal, commercial activity is predominantly shaped by ribbon development, with a significant concentration of automobile-related outlets, particularly car showrooms in Navalurkottapattu emerged as focal points for this sector, reflecting the influence of highway connectivity on specialized commercial growth.

Similarly, along the Manchanalur-Thudiyalur Road, Poonampalaym demonstrates a linear pattern of general commercial establishments. Here, small-scale retail and service outlets line the corridor, catering primarily to the needs of local residents and highway users.

Industrial

The industrial profile of the region reflects a diverse mix of manufacturing and processing activities, predominantly concentrated along major transit corridors, underscoring the role of connectivity in shaping industrial location patterns. The industrial land use covers 10.99 sq. km, accounting for 1.86% of the total area of the villages. Along the Trichy-Thanjavur Road corridor (NH-83), the settlements besides Thuvakudi Municipality, Koothappar TP, Navalpattu, Thirunedunkulam and Poolangudi host a variety of industries, including SIDCO Industrial Estate, manufacturing, fabrication, construction related materials.

The Manchanallur Thudiyalur Corridor a ribbon type of industrial development is identified, Poonampalayam industrial activity is dominated by steel fabricators, while S. Kannanoor TP and Manachanallur TP stretch supports a diverse cluster comprising rice mills, flour mills, agro-processing industries and packaging units

Along the Trichy-Dindigul road stretch of NH-83, key industrial establishments include agro-chemical manufacturing units, storage godowns, and component manufacturing industries

Few IT Industries are spotted in the Panjapur Area owing to the presence of TIDEL Park.

Special and Hazardous Industries

The region hosts several special and hazardous industries, classified as "Red Category" by the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB), due to their potential environmental impact. These industries are strategically located along key corridors and in designated industrial zones. The land under this category covers 7.26 sq. km, accounting for 1.23% of the total area.

Navalpattu (CT) accommodates BHEL and allied industries with the SIDCO in the near proximity hosting various allied manufacturing units. Valavandankottai also hosts special hazardous SIDCO Estate consisting of power, engineering, steel manufacturing units.

Institutional

The institutional land use category encompasses educational institutions, government offices, public spaces, religious establishments, and transportation terminals. The institutional land use in the villages covers 13.35 sq. km, accounting for 2.26% of the total village area.

In Sooriyur village, major institutional establishments include prestigious intritutions such as Bharathidasan University, IIM Trichy, Anna University-Trichy contributing significantly to the area's academic profile assimilating as a educational zone. A substation & Water Treatment Plant is located in Valavandankottai, enhancing regional power & Water infrastructure. Navalurkottapattu hosts the Agri College & DonBosco ITI, and Care College of Engineering is present in Thayoor forming a major institutional segment. Kilakurichi accommodates the international airport, serving as a key transportation hub for the region. Elandanpatti is home to the HAPP Township Quarters, HAPP Township Quarters of Ordnance Factory Board. In addition, the most notable Samyapuram Mariamman temple temple in Northern Part of the LPA functions as a significant cultural and religious landmark, attracting visitors from across the region.

Recreational and Open Spaces

The provision of recreational and open space facilities within the Local Planning Area (LPA) is notably limited, with only a small number of such amenities available to the public. The land under this category covers 0.40 sq. km, accounting for just 0.07% of the total village area. Among the key recreational assets are the Jolly Jumpers Theme Park in Ramanathapuram Road, Mukombu (Upper Anaicut), Butterfly Park in Melur, Birds park in Kambarasanpettai serves as a major leisure and entertainment destination and majorly temple related functions and congregations seem to attract the localities. The scarcity of open space and recreational infrastructure highlights the need for enhanced planning measures to improve the quality of life and promote community well-being within the LPA.

Agricultural and Others

In the northern part of the Local Planning Area (LPA), the Cauvery Kollidam River course serves as the primary source of irrigation, playing a vital role in sustaining agricultural activities and supporting the rural economy. This channel provides assured water supply to the villages enabling multiple cropping cycles in a year. Along the Cauvery Kollidam River course, paddy cultivation is prevalent in Kiliyanallur, Melpathu, Thiruvasi, Thirupanjeeli, Keelaperungavur, Perur and Nachikurichi and Banana Plantation is widespread in Kariyamanikkam, Periyakaruppar, Allur, Mutharasanallur, Pallar, Kambasarasanpettai, Athavathur, Somarasanpettai Marudandakurichi, Alakiyamanavalam, Venkudi, Puthukudi, Simaruthur, Valladi, Thirumanamedu, Kuvalagudi and Vengur. Further, in the southern part of LPA, Sugarcane Cultivation is dominant in Thayanoor, Navalurkottapattu, K.Kallikudi, Kundoor and Thirumalaisamuthiram in the southern part of the LPA and Kuuhur, Uthamseri, Thirumangalam and Madakudi in the eastern part of the LPA. Plantain is cultivated in Anthanallur, Appadurai, Tirupparathurai and Groundnut in Mudikandam and Mekudi. Beyond these settlements, the villages in Manachanallur Taluk and Lalgudi Taluk maintain a predominantly agricultural land use pattern, with a significant portion of the workforce engaged in farming and allied activities.

Along the Cauvery River, the settlements demonstrate intensive agricultural practices, with paddy and Banana as the principal crops, supplemented by pulses, sugarcane, and horticultural produce in certain pockets. The total area under agricultural use in the villages is 351.21 sq. km, accounting for 59.56% of the total area.

Transportation

The transportation network of the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) is strongly defined by its strategic connectivity through 5 national and 4 state highways, which serve as critical corridors for regional mobility and economic integration. Five major national highways traverse the LPA, shaping its spatial development pattern of the urban form with radiating arterial roads and ring road circuit. The land area under transportation use is 19.92 sq. km, accounting for 3.37% of the total area of the villages. National Highway 38 connects Vellore– Thoothukudi via Tiruchirappalli & Madurai, functioning as a primary north–south corridor in conjunction with National Highway 36 connecting Pudukkottai – Thoothukudi via Tiruchirappalli. National Highway 81 links Coimbatore with Chidambaram, via Tiruchirappalli & Lalgudi facilitating east–west connectivity across the region. National Highway 83 connects Coimbatore to Nagapattinam via Dindigal and Tiruchirappalli, providing direct access to the westerm hinterland, while National Highway 38 connects Chennai with Thoothukudi via Tiruchirappalli and Madurai serving as an important industrial and freight movement route.

In addition to these, the LPA is served by several other significant roads that enhance intra-regional accessibility. These include the Manchanallur-Thudiyalur Road, the Lalgudi-Thiruvaiyyaru Road, and multiple state highways viz., SH 22 (Kallanai – Poompuhar), SH 25 (Tiruchirappalli – Namakkal), SH 62 - Tiruchirappalli – Thuraiyur, SH 143 (Mathur – Thittakudi) and SH 139 (Ariyalur – Sripuranthan). This well-developed transport infrastructure not only facilitates the movement of goods and passengers but also exerts a strong spatial influence on settlement patterns, commercial activity, and industrial growth along the corridors, thereby reinforcing Tiruchirappalli's role as a regional connectivity hub. The outer ring road (Trichy Byspass) between Thuvakudi and Panjapur facilitates inter regional connectivity and shows ideal prospects of becoming a momentous circuit.

Further, a network of major district roads (MDRs) and other district roads (ODRs) supplements these primary routes, enhancing connectivity between smaller settlements, agricultural hinterlands, and urban centres. Local roads within villages and urban neighbourhoods ensure last-mile connectivity, facilitating access to residential areas, markets, educational institutions, and industrial site

Water body

The water body within the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) forms an integral component of the region's environmental and hydrological network. It comprises rivers, irrigation channels, lakes, ponds, and tanks that collectively support agriculture, horticulture, and groundwater recharge. Water bodies constitute the second-largest land use category in the villages, covering 103.67 sq. km, which accounts for 17.53% of the total area. The Cauvery Kollidam River basin is the most prominent natural watercourse, flowing through the LPA and serving as a lifeline for irrigation and drinking water supply. The Uyyakondam channel network and Korai River further enhances irrigation potential, particularly in the western and north-western parts of the LPA. In addition, a series of tanks and lakes, such as Thayanoor Kulam, Kaliakudi Peria kulam, Poungudi lake, Manikandam lake, Gundur lake, Solagampatti lake, Kiliyur lake and Thuvakudi lake are the various village ponds, provide decentralised water storage, regulate surface runoff, and mitigate flood risks during the monsoon.

Exsiting Land Use 2025 Tiruchirappalli LPA – Revenue Villages

Table 17.4 Existing Land Use 2025 Tiruchirappalli LPA - Revenue Villages

Tiruchirappalli LPA – Revenue Villages		
Land-Use	**Area in Sq.KM.**	**Area in %**
Residential	80.92	13.68%
Commercial	2.65	0.45%
Industrial	10.99	1.86%
Special & Hazardous Industries	7.26	1.23%
Institutional	13.35	2.26%
Open Space & Recreational	0.40	0.07%
Agriculture & Others	351.21	59.56%
Transportation	19.92	3.37%
Waterbody	103.67	17.53%
Total	**591.37**	**100%**

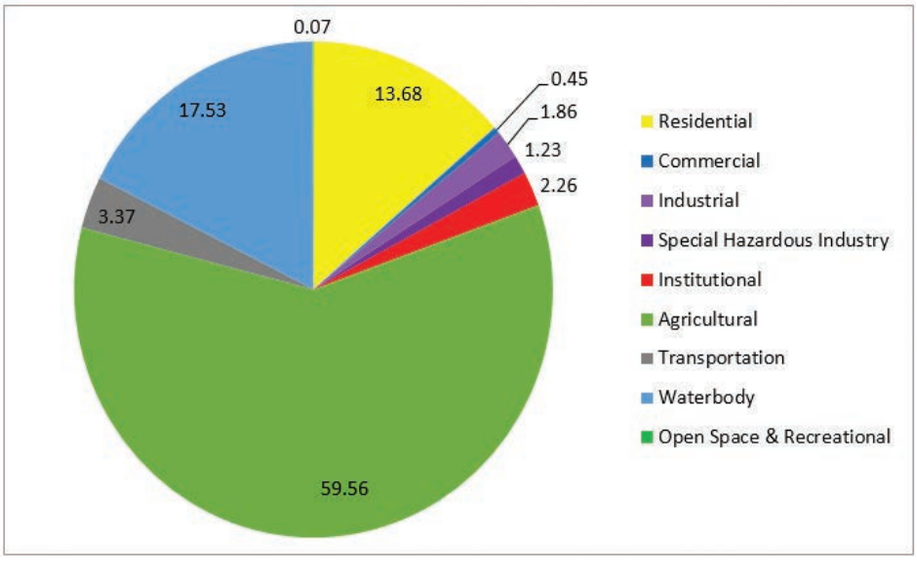
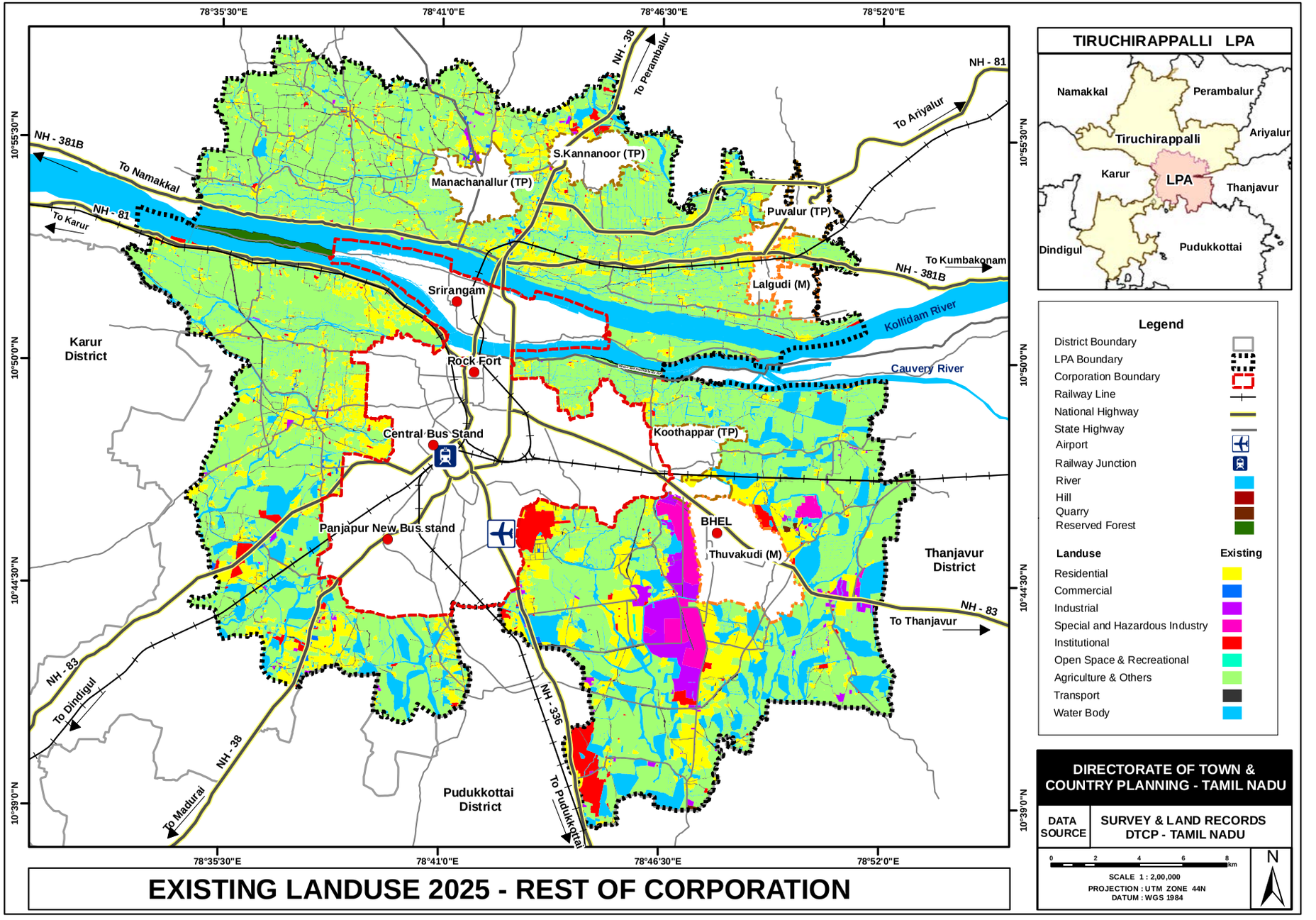


Figure 17.4 Existing Land Use 2025 Tiruchirappalli Revenue Villages



Map 17.9 Existing Land Use 2025 – Tiruchirappalli LPA Revenue Villages

Table 17.5 and Map 17.10 shows the aggregate land use of the Tiruchirappalli LPA and the Existing Land Use of the Tiruchirappalli LPA.

Table 17.5 Existing Land Use 2025 Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area

Existing Land Use 2025 Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area		
Land-Use	Area in Sq.KM.	Area in %
Residential	125.64	15.62%
Commercial	10.45	1.30%
Industrial	16.45	2.04%
Special & Hazardous Industries	12.73	1.58%
Institutional	37.18	4.62%
Open Space & Recreational	1.24	0.15%
Agriculture & Others	425.16	52.85%
Transportation	34.86	4.33%
Waterbody	140.82	17.50%
Total	**804.53**	**100.00**

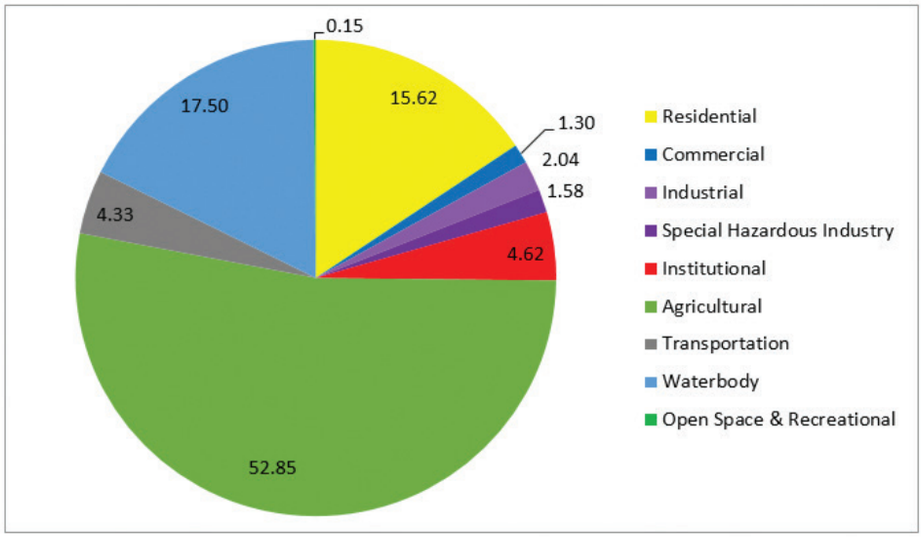
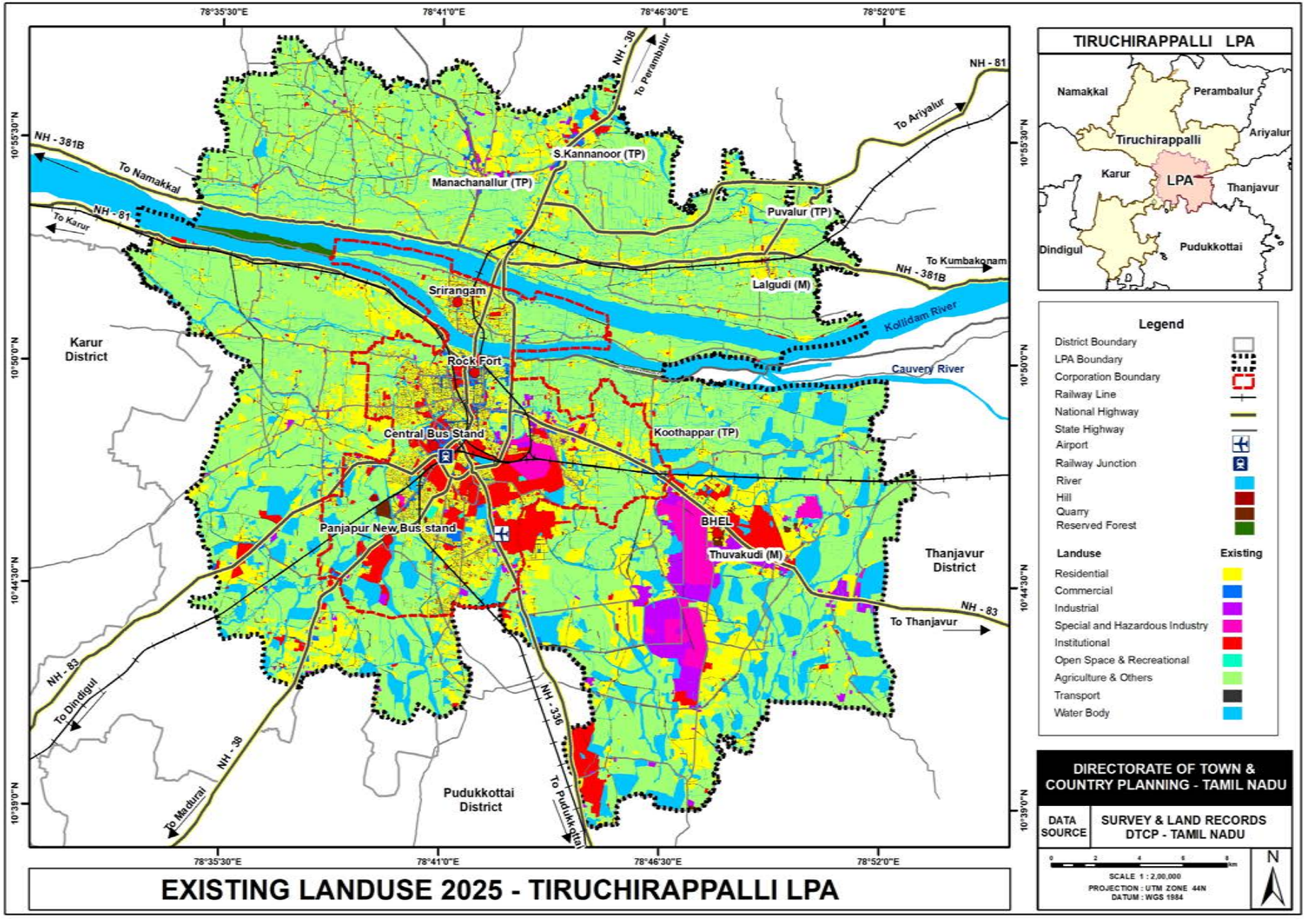


Figure 17.5 Existing Land Use 2025 Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area



Map 17.10 Existing Land Use 2025 – Tiruchirappalli LPA

17.6 Spatial Trend Analysis

Residential Building Approvals

Building approval activity in the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area has remained high over the last five years, with the large concentration in the central part of LPA, Srirangam, southern and eastern peripheral areas. Settlements such as Srirangam, Thillai Nagar, Tennur, Woraiyur, K.K. Nagar, Thendral Nagar and Pappakurichi Kattur have shown considerable number

of approvals issued in the last decade. These areas continue to attract growth because of their strategic location, proximity to the city centre and along major National highway towards Thanjavur in the eastern direction and connecting Chennai in the northern direction.

A similar pattern of expansion is visible along the northern corridor, especially in villages located on NH-81, including Samayapuram, Pitchandarkoil, Manachanallur and S.Kannanoor. These settlements are gaining prominence for new residential developments due to better connectivity and good accessibility to the city. Among the municipalities, the current development patterns indicate that Thuvakudi has shown a significant increase in building approvals and is emerging as the next major growth centre after Tiruchirappalli Corporation. In addition, Manachanallur and S.Kannanoor Town Panchayats in the northern part of the planning area are developing as potential urban centres. Map 17.1 shows the building approvals in Tiruchirappalli LPA from 2015 to 2025.

Residential Layouts

Within the Tiruchirappalli Corporation limits, residential layout approvals have increased significantly over the last decade. Notable growth is observed in areas such as Srirangam, Puthur, Woraiyur, Mela Kalamdar Kottai, Kumarmangalam and Vannangkovil . This rise in layout approvals is mainly driven by proximity to the institutions, rapid urbanisation and improved road connectivity, which have made these locations more accessible and attractive for residential development.

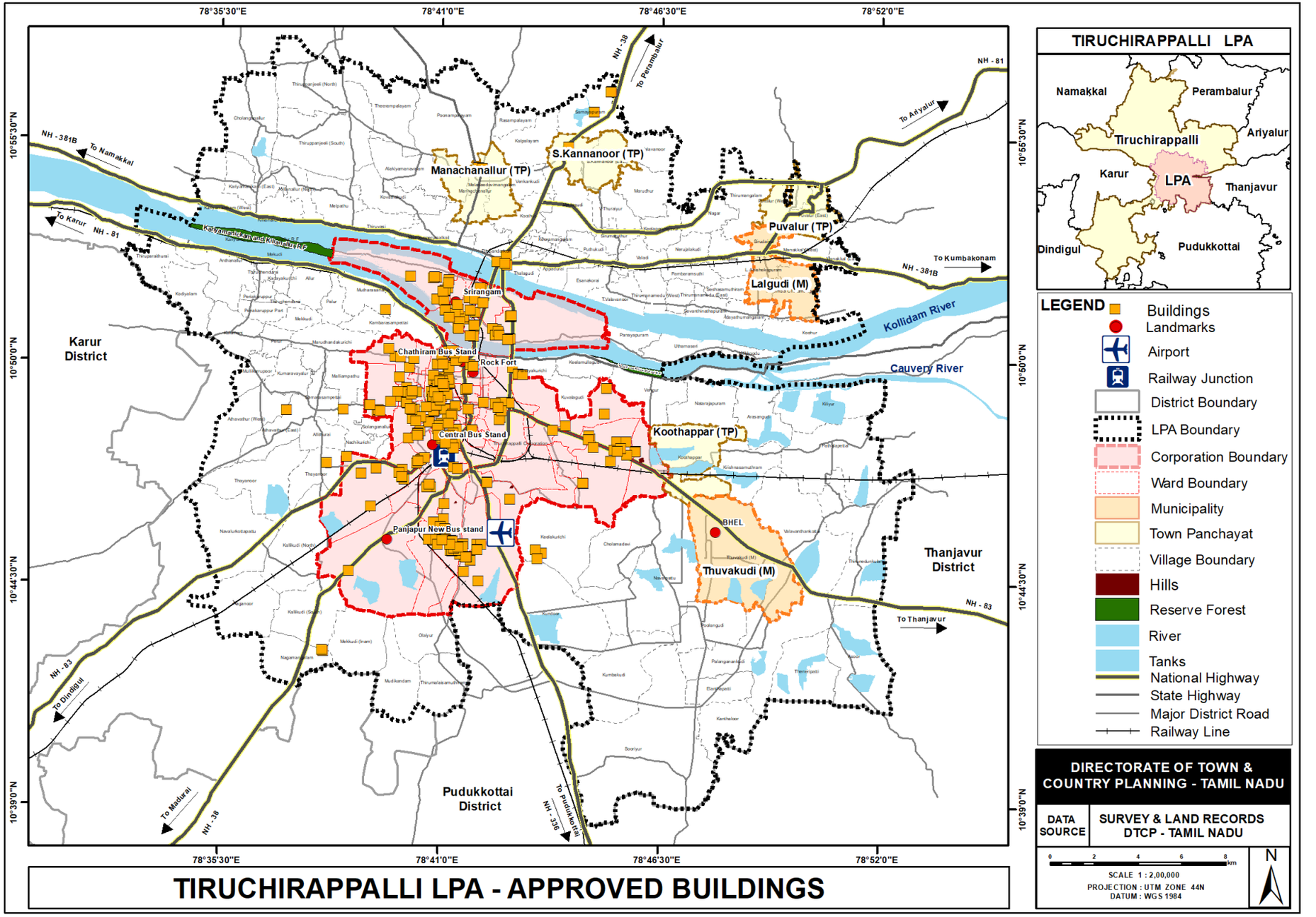
In the rest of the Local Planning Area (LPA), residential layout approvals have increased steadily over recent years. This growth is highly prominent in the northern direction towards Chennai in villages such as Manachanallur TP, S.Kannanoor, Kalpalayam, Rasampalayam, Poonampalayam, Theerampalam, Thiruppanjeeli and Cholanganallur. Profuse concentration of layout approvals are observed in Nachikuruchi, Somarasanpettai, Allithurai, and Athavathur in the western direction of LPA and at Navalurkottapattu, Nagamangalam, Kallikudi in the south-western direction. Sporadic layouts are present in the Navalpattu Area, besides layouts are intensely visible as out spills of Koothappar TP at Vengur and Thuvakudi Municiplaity in Valavadankottai respectively.

These approvals indicate a gradual shift of residential development towards the outer parts of the LPA. Also, recent developments are highly prevalent in Thalagudi, Keeramangalam, Appadurai, Valladi, Aangarai towards Lalgudi in Trichy-Thiruvaiyyaru in the eastern direction along the Cauvery. The availability of land, improved road connectivity, development of industries and expanding urban influence are key factors driving this growth. Map 17.2 shows the residential layout approvals in Tiruchirappalli LPA from 2015 to 2025.

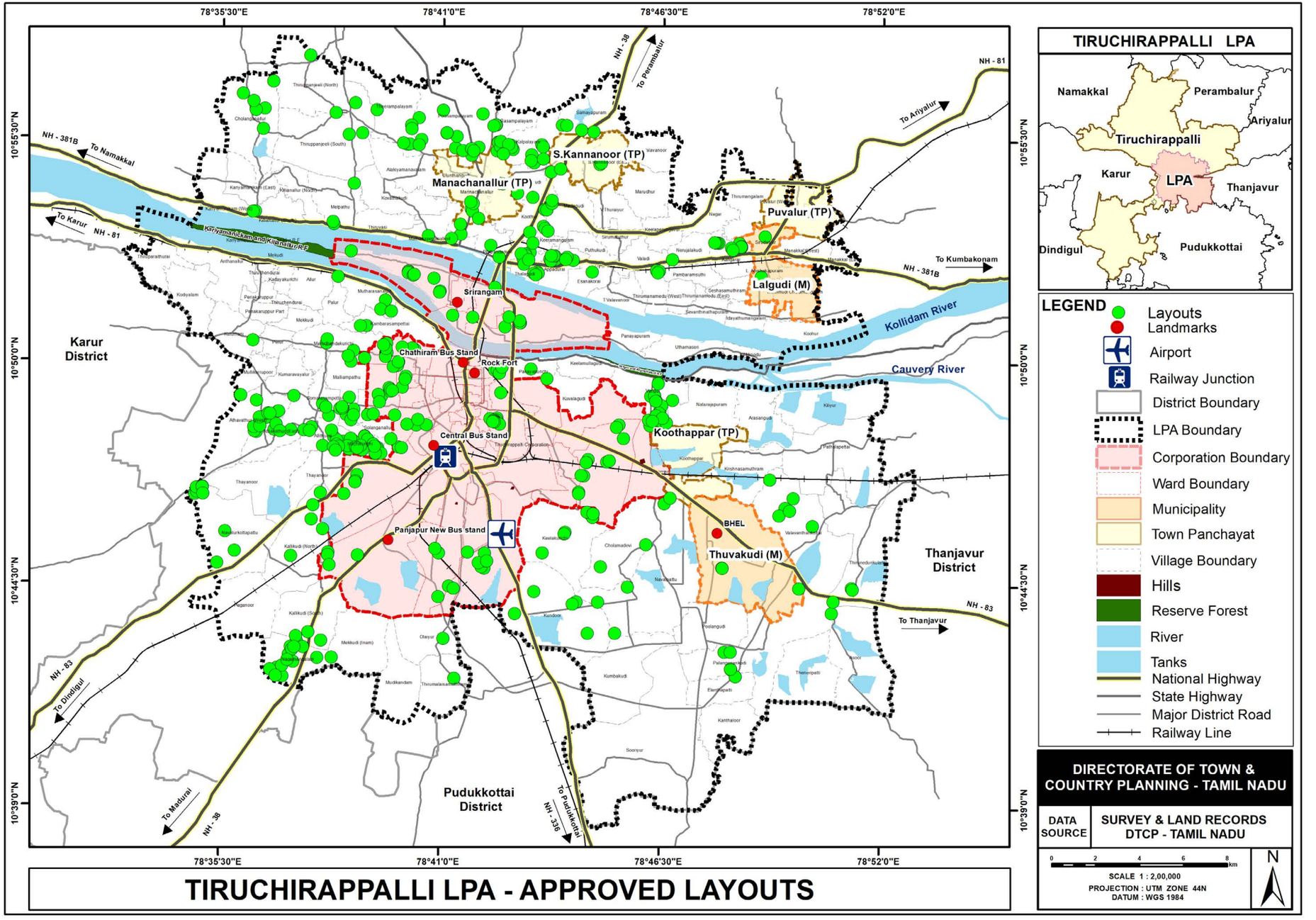
Industrial Buildings

The industrial development trend over the past ten years shows that most industrial building and layout approvals are concentrated on expanding existing industrial clusters at Thuvakudi Municipality and Koothappar TP. New industrial units are coming up in Manachanallur in the north, Gundur in the south, Thalakudi, Ariyamangalm in the central area and Puvalur TP in the east. The pattern indicates a continued preference for consolidation rather than the creation of new industrial areas. Map 17.3 shows the Industrial Approvals in Tiruchirappalli LPA from 2015 to 2025.

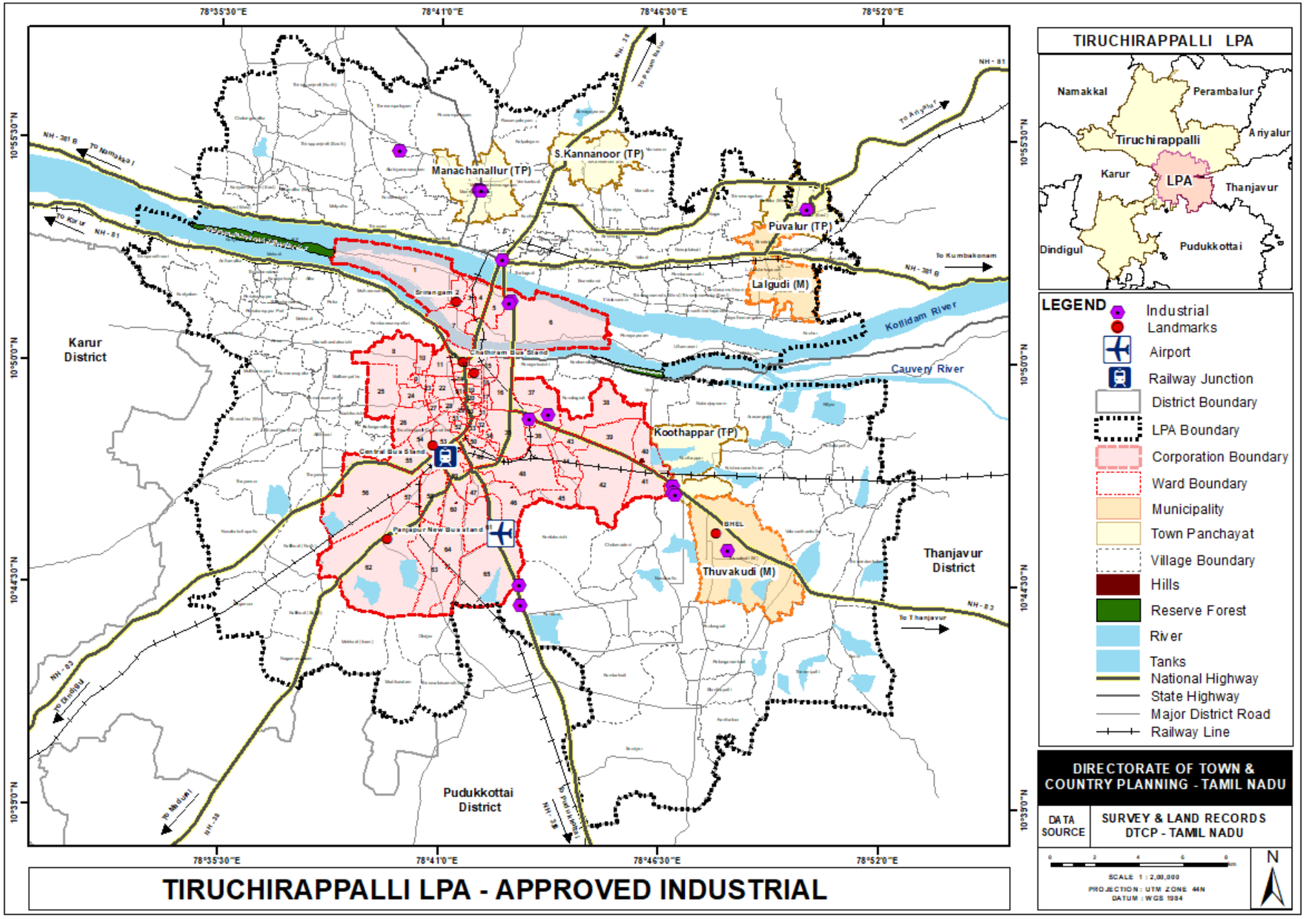




Map 17.11 shows the residential and commercial building approvals in Tiruchirappalli LPA from 2015 to 2026



Map 17.12 shows the residential layout approvals in Tiruchirappalli LPA from 2015 to 2026



Map 17.13 shows the industrial building approvals in Tiruchirappalli LPA from 2015 to 2026





18 PROPOSED LAND USE AND ZONING STRATEGIES

18.1 Need for Zoning Strategies

The land use zoning strategy for the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) has been strategically prepared to guide orderly urban development and ensure the optimal utilization of land resources within the LPA. The zoning framework has been formulated to allocate land parcels to appropriate land uses in alignment with the proposed future development pattern of the LPA. With the population of the LPA projected to reach 26,35,610 by the horizon year 2045, the zoning strategy aims to accommodate future growth while promoting sustainable and balanced urban development. Each land parcel has been carefully assigned a suitable land use based on its spatial location, development potential, infrastructure availability, and environmental sensitivity.

The strategy emphasizes sustainable growth, balanced distribution of urban functions, and the protection of ecological and cultural assets. Given that Tiruchirappalli LPA represents a unique blend of an industrial city with strong historical roots and significant agricultural potential, the zoning approach has been designed to ensure that industrial development, heritage conservation, and agricultural preservation coexist harmoniously, without one undermining the other. Special emphasis has been placed on the protection of heritage precincts, prime agricultural lands, and ecologically sensitive areas, ensuring long-term sustainability and resilient land use planning throughout the horizon period.

18.2 Spatial Development Trends

The spatial development trends of the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) have been analysed based on Industrial development, Institutional establishments, layout approval trends over the past decade, development activity, and the influence of major infrastructure investments to understand the direction and intensity of urban growth. In the eastern part of the LPA, significant development momentum is observed, driven primarily by industrial expansion and increasing density along the Tiruchirappalli–Thanjavur Road corridor towards Thuvakudi, indicating a gradual outward shift of urban activity from the Corporation area. In addition to the major industrial establishment in the eastern part of LPA, the same is equally benefited by NIT Trichy in Thuvakudi, adding as a key driver for growth along the Tiruchirappalli - Thanjavur road. The western part, particularly within and around the Tiruchirappalli Corporation limits, continues to witness predominant residential growth, supported by established infrastructure and urban services. In the northern part, growth is closely aligned with MSME and agro-based industrial development concentrated around Manachanallur and Lalgudi, as evidenced by moderate but consistent layout approvals. The southern part, especially along the Chennai Kanyakumari Industrial corridor (Madurai Road), shows increasing development intensity, influenced by major infrastructure such as the Panjapur Bus Terminal, emerging logistics facilities, and projected population growth in adjoining villages. In addition to the residential and economic development, a higher concentration of institutions is established along NH- 336- Pudukkottai road, with established institutions including Bharathidasan University, IIM in Sooriyur, along the southern part of LPA. Overall, the spatial density pattern reflects a corridor - oriented and multi-nodal growth structure, extending from the Corporation area towards Thuvakudi in the east, Manachanallur in the north, Lalgudi in the north- east and Panjapur along the southern corridor, reinforcing the evolving spatial structure of the LPA.

18.3 Conceptual land use zones

The Conceptual Land Use Zones for the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) have been delineated through an integrated assessment of existing land use patterns, spatial growth trends, development potential, proposed future growth, and ongoing infrastructure projects. These inputs were systematically overlaid to evolve the Conceptual Land Use Plan, which serves as the strategic basis for formulating the proposed land use framework for the LPA.

The Conceptual Land Use Plan aims to ensure a balanced distribution of population and economic activities across the LPA, thereby promoting sustainable urban growth and reducing development pressure on the Tiruchirappalli Corporation area. In recognition of Tiruchirappalli's role as a major transit-oriented urban centre, focused emphasis has been placed on transport corridors and transit nodes. Sector-wise development potential areas were identified and overlaid with site suitability, accessibility, and infrastructure availability, enabling the assignment of appropriate land uses to individual parcels.

Further, ecologically sensitive areas have been safeguarded, and statutory buffer zones along water bodies have been incorporated in accordance with the Tamil Nadu Combined Development and Building Rules (TNCDBR). Prime agricultural lands within the LPA have been designated as Agricultural Use Zones to support the agro-based economy and ensure long-term environmental sustainability.

Economic clusters

The existing economic potential of the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) has been assessed based on the performance and growth prospects of key economic sectors, including the primary, secondary, and service sectors, and has been integrated with prevailing growth trends and proposed future investments. Based on this assessment, future economic clusters have been identified along major transit corridors and other high-potential locations within the LPA.

The proposed economic clusters comprise heavy engineering and manufacturing, knowledge and innovation hubs, renewable energy and automobile component manufacturing, service-sector clusters, and Agro-based and food processing clusters. These clusters have been considered as a major planning parameter for determining the spatial distribution of commercial, industrial, and institutional land uses across the LPA, ensuring balanced economic development and efficient utilisation of land resources.

Residential Area:

The prominent future residential areas within the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) have been identified based on a comprehensive analysis of existing settlement patterns, established residential pockets, and the spatial trends of newly developed housing layouts. Additional considerations include the demand for student housing near institutional areas, transient housing requirements, women's hostels, and affordable rental housing options near economic clusters.

Based on the projected housing demand, the land requirement for residential development has been assessed by considering household density, residential characteristics, availability of developable land, and development potential. The developable land has been categorised into varying residential intensity zones, based on which the final land requirement for residential development has been determined. This assessment has been adopted as a planning benchmark for the spatial distribution of residential land use across the LPA, considering accessibility, infrastructure availability, and development suitability, in order to adequately accommodate the future residential needs.

Transport Corridors

The existing mobility pattern of the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) has been assessed in terms of passenger, vehicular, and freight movements. Based on the identification of existing bottlenecks, projected future travel demand, and prevailing spatial growth trends, a comprehensive network of transport corridors has been proposed. Considering Tiruchirappalli's role as a major transient city, the movement of through traffic has been accorded priority to enable its efficient diversion and routing without entering the urban core. Accordingly, the Outer Ring Road have been proposed by NHAI to facilitate smooth traffic flow and reduce congestion within the city. In addition, a new urban bypass road, new links and network enhancements have been proposed to strengthen overall connectivity and mobility across the LPA.

The proposed mobility framework, in conjunction with the location of economic clusters and residential areas, has guided the distribution of higher-order land uses within the LPA. This integrated approach ensures efficient movement, improved accessibility, and supports sustainable and balanced urban development.

Eco sensitive area

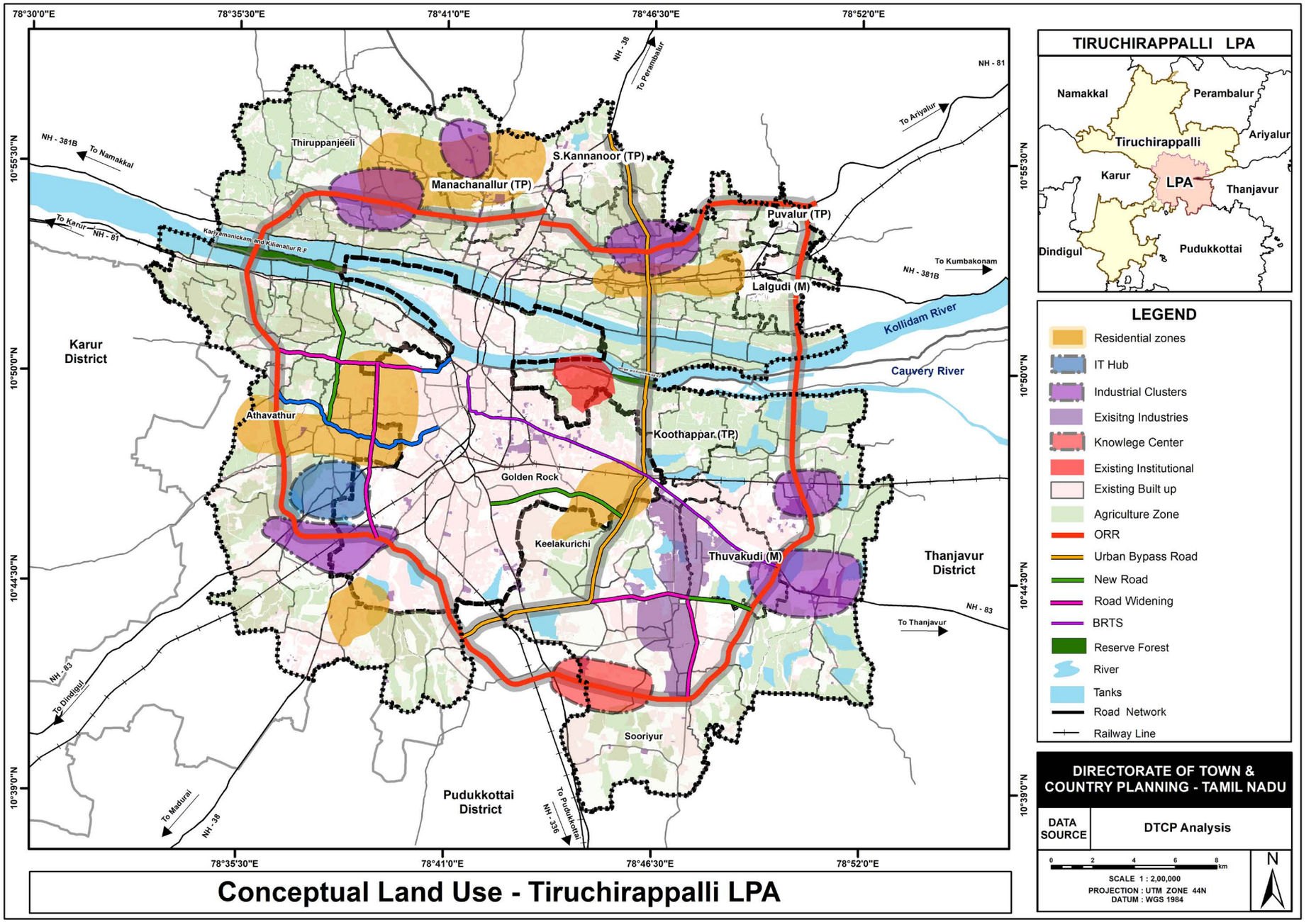
Tiruchirappalli is primarily influenced by the Cauvery and Kollidam rivers, which form the major hydrological systems within the Local Planning Area (LPA). In addition, the Punguni River flows through the northeastern part of the LPA, while the Korai River traverses from the central to the southern parts. The Pullambadi and Kattali canals further strengthen the hydrological network by linking the LPA with major water bodies.

The Kiliyanur and Kariyamnikam Reserved Forests, along with the Keeramullakudi Reserved Forest, are located along these major river corridors and form critical eco-sensitive zones within the LPA. These environmentally sensitive areas have been conserved and protected in the proposed land use plan. Regulated buffer zones around these eco-sensitive features have been duly considered while assigning and distributing proposed land uses, ensuring ecological balance and sustainable development.

Agricultural zones

Tiruchirappalli LPA comprises approximately 53% of its total land area under agricultural use, contributing about 9.11% to the Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) of Tiruchirappalli LPA. Highly fertile agricultural lands are predominantly located in the northern part of the LPA, with extensive cultivation of paddy and banana. In view of their economic and ecological significance, it is imperative to protect these agricultural resources. Accordingly, high-fertility wet agricultural lands are assigned lower development weightage, while only dry and barren lands are considered as potentially developable areas for future growth.

Based on the above criteria, a conceptual land-use overlay analysis has been carried out to identify potential development zones and conservation areas. This conceptual land use serves as a guiding framework for regulating the spatial distribution of proposed land uses. Further, the final proposed land use allocation is informed by the outcomes of the land suitability analysis. Map 18.1 Shows the conceptual land use for Tiruchirappalli LPA

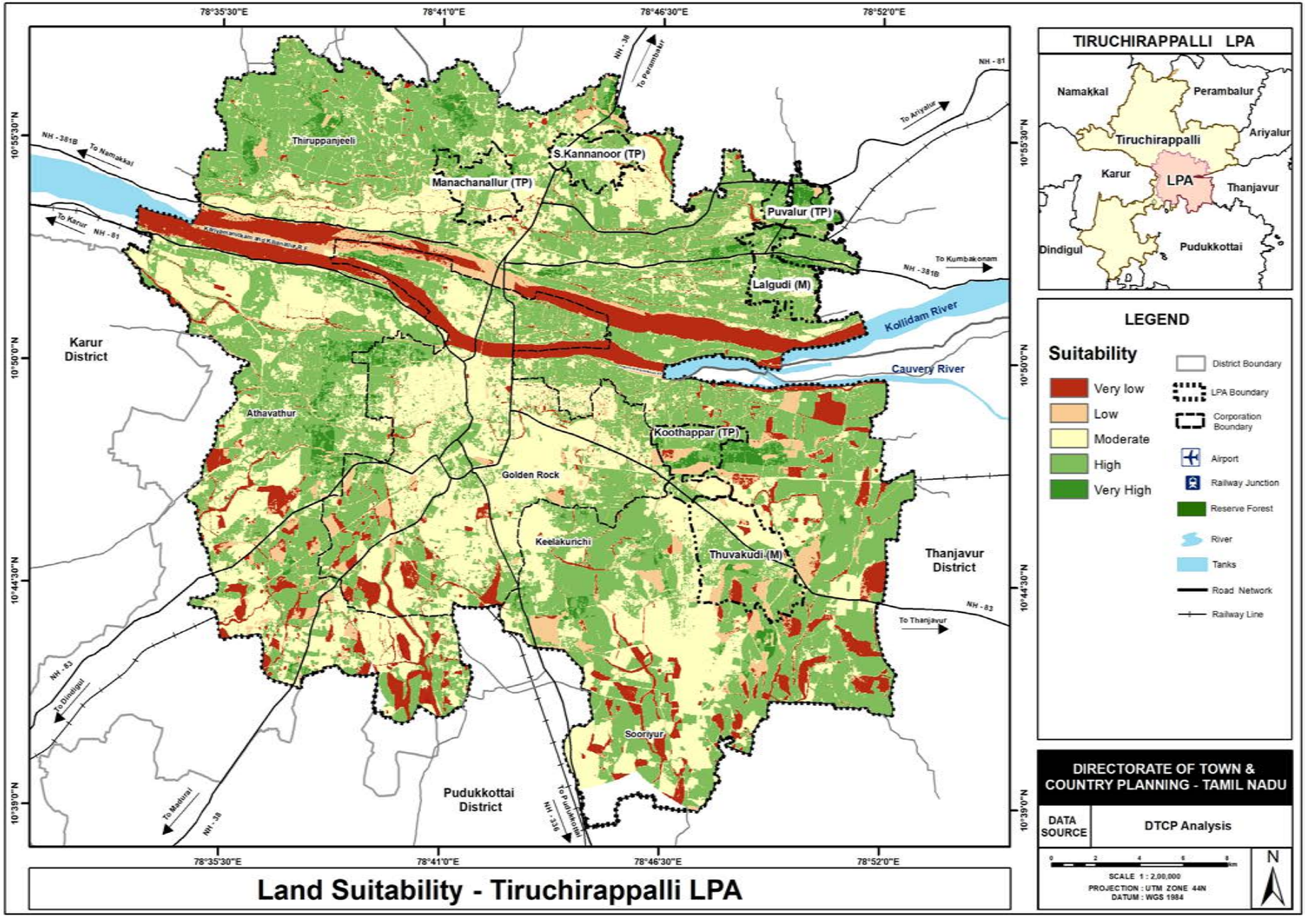


Map 18.1 Conceptual Land Use for Tiruchirappalli LPA

18.4 Land Suitability Analysis

Land Suitability AnalysisLand suitability analysis for Tiruchirappalli LPA is worked out to identify the suitable and not suitable land for development. 11factors were considered for the land suitability analysis and differential weightages are provided for them depending on the importance of the factor for the LPA. The factors include development and urban growth driving parameters such as proximity to road network, existing land use and urban nodes; topographic parameters such as slope, soil type; environmental constraints such as distance from water bodies, rivers, reserve forest, flood inundation points and drainage pattern, and conservation & heritage protection parameters such as agricultural land and ASI sites. Higher weightages are provided to growth drivers and environmental constraints and moderate weightages for heritage conservation. Considering the flat terrain of Tiruchirappalli LPA, lower weightage is given for topography parameters. Based on the weighted overlay, the final land suitability for LPA, the potentially suitable lands are identified. Map 18.2 shows the suitable land for development, higher suitable land is found between the Corporation and Thuvakudi cluster and along vayalur – somarasampettai, and a higher suitable land is also found along Manachanallur Lalgudi cluster.





Map 18.2 Land Suitability Map for Tiruchirappalli LPA

18.5 Proposed Land Use

The proposed land use for the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) has been formulated by integrating spatial growth trends, the conceptual land-use framework, land suitability analysis, and proposals from line departments. Higher weightage has been accorded to prevailing spatial trends and the conceptual land-use structure, followed by land suitability for development, to ensure a balanced, realistic, and implementable land-use plan aligned with future growth requirements.

Residential Use Zone

The proposed residential land use zone aligns with the spatial development trend, land suitability and the conceptual land use zones. Based on this assessment, the proposed residential land use in the LPA is 240.12 sq. km., representing an 91.11% increase in land area allocated for residential use. The selection of residential areas was guided by several parameters, including proximity to road network, integration with existing developments to encourage compact and contiguous growth, accessibility to major economic and industrial activities, availability of infrastructure and amenities such as water supply and medical facilities, and the suitability of the land.

Within the Corporation limits, residential zoning is focused in revenue villages such as Pappankurichi, Thiruverumbur and Agaram, where the availability of vacant land and the city's eastward growth trend offer significant development potential. Infill zoning has been introduced in these locations to promote contiguous and orderly urban expansion. In the western part of the Corporation, higher residential land use is proposed along the Vayalur–Somarasampettai corridor, recognising the prevailing residential demand and ongoing development trends. In the south-western part of LPA, infill residential zoning is provided between the Dindigul Road and Madurai Road to enable planned residential development within the interstitial areas between major transport corridors. Further south, along the Madurai Road, residential land use is proposed to support development induced by the Panjapur Bus Stand, enabling transit-oriented growth around this emerging mobility node.

Beyond the Corporation limits, residential zones are proposed in Municipalities, Town Panchayats, and Revenue Villages based on prevailing urbanisation trends, transport connectivity, economic activity, and land suitability. In the western part of the LPA, higher residential land use is allocated in the Athavathur–Thayanur region, extending the residential growth pattern from the Vayalur corridor. Along the southern corridor of the LPA, particularly along the Madurai Road, residential land use is increased in InamMelakudi and Kallikudi South, resulting in a corridor-oriented development pattern. In the northern part of the LPA, Manachanallur and S. Kannanoor, already established growth nodes, are

provided with additional residential areas to sustain ongoing development and future development, while Lalgudi is allocated a moderate increase in residential land use to support infill development influenced by the Outer Ring Road and the Urban Bypass Road. Additionally, corridor-oriented residential development is proposed along the Urban Bypass Road near Tirumanamedu, Valadi region in Lalgudi taluk.

Commercial Use Zone

The commercial land use structure of Tiruchirappalli follows a clear core–corridor–node framework. The core area of the Corporation accommodates higher-order commercial activities, concentrated primarily in the Tharanallur, Singarathrope and Andar street around Rock fort, with the core commercial area extending from Chintamani Bazaar to Gandhi Market along Big Bazaar road, which functions as the city's principal commercial spine. This core is reinforced by higher commercial land use along major arterial roads, including College Road, Gandhi Market Road, Karppalayam–Kattur Road, and the Thanjavur Road corridor aligned with the proposed BRTS corridor. Additional commercial corridors such as Anna Salai, Chatiram Road, and Palayabazar Road enhance continuity and accessibility across the urban core. The Economy Cluster with IT Hubs proposed in Ward 56 of Tiruchirappalli Corporation and in the fringe of Thayannurvillage further strengthens and diversifies commercial activity, together forming the primary commercial zone of the Tiruchirappalli Corporation.

At the Local Planning Area (LPA) level, the total proposed commercial land use is 31.22 sq. km., representing an addition of 20.77 sq. km. commercial land use over the existing commercial use, in response to projected economic and service-sector growth. Beyond the Corporation's limit, commercial development is strategically concentrated along major regional corridors to promote balanced spatial distribution. In the northern sector, commercial land use is proposed along the Manachanallur corridor and the Perambalur Road via Manachanallur, supporting corridor based development along high-access routes, while a moderate increase is proposed in the Valadi–Lalgudi region to strengthen sub-regional commercial centres. In the eastern sector, commercial land use is intensified around Thuvakudi to support the proposed industrial hub and allied services. Along the southern sector, commercial development is enhanced along the Madurai Road, while in the western sector, commercial land use is expanded around Andanallur to support agricultural markets and agro-based economic activities.

Industrial Use Zone

The industrial land use of the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) is organised into six industrial clusters, covering a total area of 43.55 sq.km., which accounts for 5.41% of the total planning area. These clusters are strategically distributed across the LPA to promote balanced regional development, supporting

activities across the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors of the economy.

The core industrial Cluster focusing on heavy engineering and precision manufacturing, is proposed at the interface of Thirunedunkulam and Asoor along NH-83, in proximity to Thuvakudi Municipality. This cluster is strategically planned to complement the industrial framework centred around BHEL and allied industries in the Thuvakudi–Navalpattu region. In addition to the heavy engineering cluster an automobile component manufacturing at Valavanthankottai is proposed near Thuvakudi Municipality. This cluster is proposed to complement the existing SIDCO industrial estate at Valavanthankottai–Pathalapettai, reinforcing the established industrial base and enhancing employment opportunities within the LPA. A similar automobile component manufacturing cluster is earmarked along the Chennai–Kanayakumari Industrial Corridor (NH-38, Madurai Road). The location possesses strong potential for automobile manufacturing and benefits from its strategic proximity to the Panjapur Bus Terminal, proposed freight terminal, expressway connectivity, and its position between the Madurai and Dindigul Roads, making it a key industrial node within the LPA. In addition to the automobile component manufacturing clusters, a renewable energy component manufacturing cluster is proposed at Valadi – Keelapunganur along the proposed urban bypass road. The cluster capitalises on the existing concentration of solar farms along Perambalur and Ariyalur roads and is strategically located near the proposed Outer Ring Road junction, making it well-suited for renewable energy–based industrial development. This cluster is further strengthened by railway connectivity through Valadi Railway Station, contributing to the economic development of the Lalgudi cluster.

In addition to the above clusters, an agro-based and food processing cluster is proposed along Thuraiyur road near Manchanallur at Poonampalayam village. The location benefits from proximity to major road networks and abundant agricultural produce, and is expected to support the Manachanallur Agro cluster, including Manachanallur, Poonampalayam, Ulunthangudi, and Koothur. Complementing this, another cluster is proposed in Thiruppanjeeli village along the proposed outer ring road.

Special and Hazardous Use Zone

According to the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB), industries notified under the Red Category are designated as special and hazardous industries within the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) Owing to their highly polluting nature, these industries have been strategically located outside residential zones to minimise environmental impacts. The total land allocated for special and hazardous land use zone is about 12.73 sq.km., which shares about 1.58% of the total area of LPA. The higher concentration of Special and Hazardous industries are located in Thuvakudi, Navalpattu region where BHEL, OFT (Ordnance Factory Tiruchirappalli) and HAPP (High Energy Projectile Factory) were established. Considering their pollution intensity and the continued

requirement for such industries no new clusters of such types are proposed, but area such as Navalpattu, Poolangudi and Palangudi are delineated for controlled expansion.

Institutional Use Zone

Tiruchirappalli, being a major institutional hub in the region, has a higher concentration of institutions in the core and along major corridors. The proposed institutional area is proposed as 43.50 sq. km., which constitutes 5.41% of the LPA area amounting to an increase of 16.99% from the existing land use. The higher institutional area is proposed as part of Knowledge centre in Sooriyur village along the existing institutions, in addition to this news institutions like St. Joseph college is proposed in Vengur near the Corporation. In addition to this significant amount of institutional land use is also proposed as part of infrastructure services such as treatment facilities, health care services and proposed transport terminals.

Open space and recreational Use

Open space and recreational facilities within Tiruchirappalli LPA consist of Butterfly park, Birds park, Children park, Mukkombu park, in addition to this the LPA also have Anna Stadium, which together forms the open space and recreational for the LPA. In addition to the above the 10% OSR from the approved layouts are considered for the proposed open space and recreational Use. The proposed open space and recreational use is about 1.90 sq.km, which is 0.24% of the total LPA area.

Transportation

The transportation network of the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) is well developed and plays a defining role in shaping the mobility patterns of both the LPA and the district. Owing to its strategic location as a major transit hub, the road network places higher emphasis on expressways and regional connectivity. The proposed transportation land use accounts for 38.98 sq.km., constituting approximately 4.85% of the total LPA area.

To regulate traffic congestion and improve public transport efficiency, a Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) is proposed along the Chatiram–Thuvakudi corridor, and the same is identified as the TOD Corridor, to be implemented in two phases. In addition, two new road links connecting Kottupattu–Cholamadevi and Bharath Nagar–Palanganamgudi, with a combined length of 10 km, are proposed to improve intra-city connectivity. Furthermore, six roads have been identified for road widening, along with eight road expansion projects covering a total length of 49 km, aimed at easing congestion at critical bottlenecks.

To strengthen regional connectivity, an Outer Ring Road (ORR) of 94.14 km is proposed, connecting Thuvakudi–Lalgudi (East), Panjappur–Thayanur, and

Kumaravayalur–Kovathakudi. Of this, 43.58 km of existing roads are proposed for widening, while the remaining stretches are proposed as new alignment. Additionally, an Urban Bypass Road of 30.38 km, connecting Irungalur–Valadi–Uthamaseri–Thiruverumbur–Navalpattu–MIET College, is proposed to divert through traffic and promote corridor-based development. This includes 7.38 km of existing roads proposed for widening, with the remaining length developed as new roads. Collectively, these interventions significantly enhance mobility, reduce congestion, and strengthen the overall transportation framework of the Tiruchirappalli LPA.

Agriculture and Others

Agricultural land of Tiruchirappalli LPA is 251.71 sq.km. and share of 31.29% of total land area of LPA. The land use category also includes quarry and hillocks. The agricultural land use is concentrated more in the northern part of LPA in the Lalgudi and Manachanallur taluk, in the western part of Anadanallur taluk and along the eastern part of Thiruverumbur taluk. Consistent with the proposed agro-based economic clusters, key agricultural zones in Poonampalayam -Manachanallur, Tiruppanjeeli, Kiliyanallur and Kariyamanikam villages have been retained to strengthen agro-economic activities. In addition to this, agricultural potential land in the fringes of Tiruverambur taluk, including Kiliyur, Arasangudi villages and in village along the Cauvery river are retained. Wet agricultural lands along the Cauvery River and around major water bodies have been conserved in recognition of their high productivity and ecological sensitivity. These areas have been preserved in the proposed land use plan to ensure long-term agricultural sustainability and environmental conservation.

Water body

The water bodies within the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) form an integral part of the region's hydrological network and water supply system. The network comprises rivers, irrigation canals, lakes, ponds, and tanks, which collectively support agriculture, groundwater recharge, and ecological balance. Water bodies occupy approximately 140.82 sq. km, accounting for about 17.50% of the total LPA area.

The Cauvery and Kollidam rivers constitute the primary hydrological systems within the LPA. In addition, the Punguni River flows through the north-eastern part of the LPA, while the Korai River traverses from the central to southern parts. The Pullambadi and Kattalai canal systems further strengthen the hydrological network by linking the LPA with major irrigation and storage water bodies. Several important tanks and lakes within the LPA include Kiliyur Lake, Manikandam Lake, ThayannurKulam, Pirattiyur Tank, Thirunedunkulam Tank, and Athavathur Tank, which play a vital role in irrigation, flood moderation, and groundwater recharge.

Preservation and restoration of these water bodies are essential for sustaining agriculture, supporting biodiversity, and enhancing urban resilience to floods

and droughts. Integrated water management measures such as desilting, bund strengthening, encroachment control, and maintenance of buffer zones are recommended to safeguard these resources as part of Tiruchirappalli's long-term environmental sustainability strategy. As per Government Order G.O. (Ms) No. 133, Housing and Urban Development Department, dated 18.07.2024, buffer zones are mandated around water bodies to ensure environmental protection and sustainable development. The prescribed buffer zones include 1 meter for canals with a width less than 1 meter, 3 meters for canals exceeding 1 meter in width, 3 meters for lakes, tanks, and reservoirs, and 15 meters for rivers. These regulations shall be strictly adhered to while permitting development activities in proximity to water bodies. Table 18.1 shows the existing land use 2025 and proposed land use 2045 for Tiruchirappalli LPA. Map 18.3 shows the Proposed Land use map of Tiruchirappalli LPA 2045.

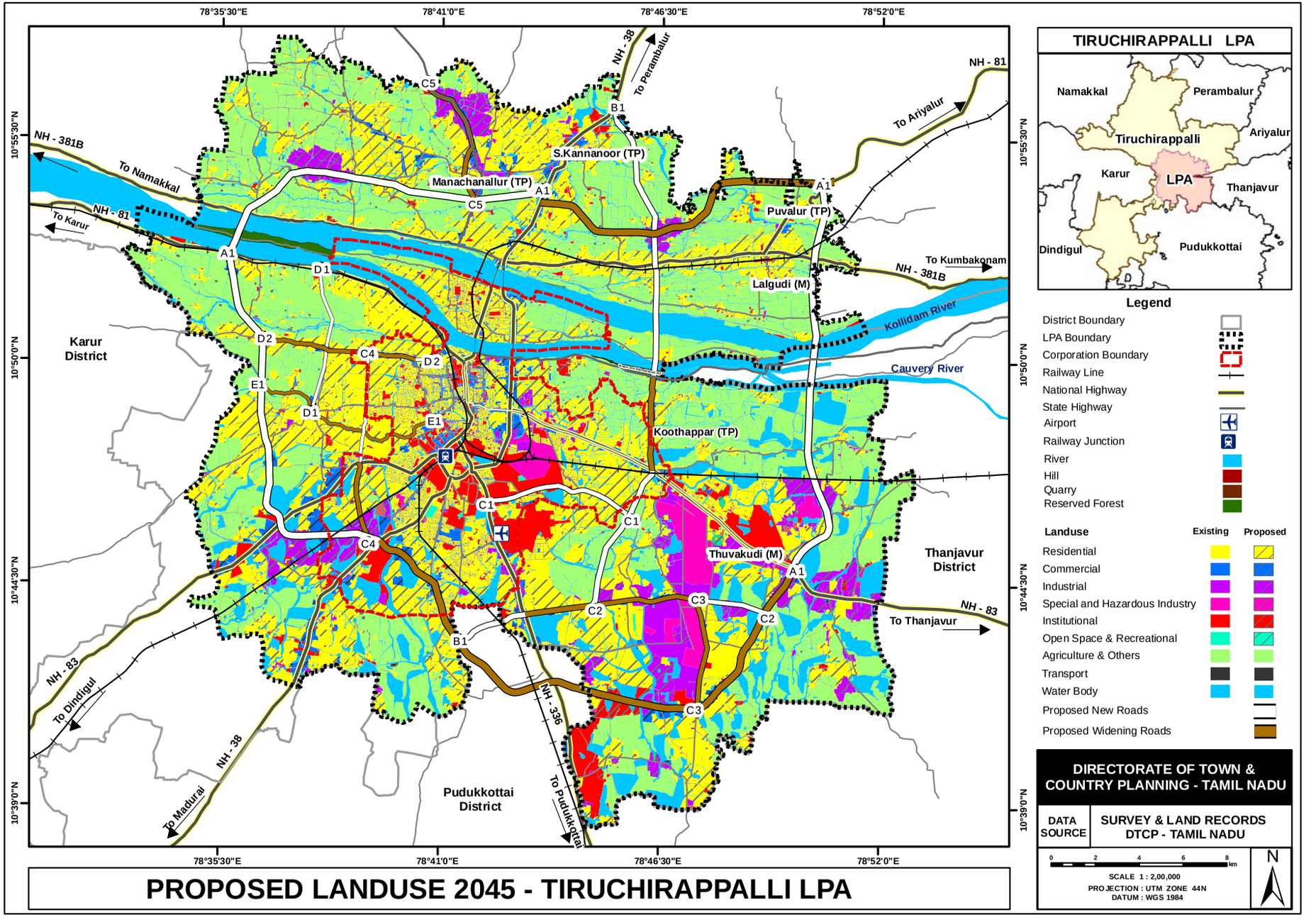
Table 18.1: Existing Land Use 2025 and Proposed Land Use 2045 of Tiruchirappalli LPA

Land Use	Existing Land Use 2025		Proposed Land Use 2045	
	Area in Sq. Km	Percentage of Area	Area in Sq. Km	Percentage of Area
Residential	125.64	15.62%	240.12	29.85%
Commercial	10.45	1.30%	31.22	3.88%
Industrial	16.45	2.04%	43.55	5.41%
Special & Hazardous	12.73	1.58%	12.73	1.58%
Institutional	37.18	4.62%	43.50	5.41%
Open Space & Recreational	1.24	0.15%	1.90	0.24%
Agriculture & Others	425.16	52.85%	251.71	31.29%
Transportation	34.86	4.33%	38.98	4.85%
Water body	140.82	17.50%	140.82	17.50%
Total	**804.53**	**100%**	**804.53**	**100%**

Source: DTCP Analysis

Note:

1. *In the event of any discrepancies between the survey numbers in the land use schedule and the proposed land use map, the land use schedule shall be deemed final.*
2. *Any variation in the previous master plan as advised by the Government, including change of land use and Planning Permission for layout, sub division and building approvals, regularisation of unapproved plots and layouts, Concurrence order passed for educational institution buildings in non-planning areas, Prior Concurrence / Technical Concurrence order passed under section 47-A for developments granted by the Directorate of Town and Country Planning (DTCP) within the jurisdiction of the designated planning area, prior to the date of approval of the Master Plan – 2045, shall be deemed valid.*
3. *Any proposals submitted for Planning Permission / Regularisation of layouts, subdivisions, buildings and concurrence of educational institutional prior to the approval date of the "Master Plan - 2045" shall remain valid and processed in accordance with the provisions of the previous Master Plan.*



Map 18.3 Proposed Land use map of Tiruchirappalli LPA - 2045

18.6 Local Area Plans and Heritage Plan

Master Plans provide a broad-based spatial framework and a set of physical development proposals to guide the overall growth of the Local Planning Area during the plan period. However, issues in older and built-up areas are largely legacy in nature and require area-specific, micro-level planning interventions for effective resolution.

Four strategies sites have been identified within Tiruchirappalli LPA for the preparation of Local area plans, the sites are selected considering the existing conditions, type of development, socio economic characters, transportation patterns, the sites selected exhibit distinct urban and heritage characteristics. For Local area plan, Chathiram to Palpannai area is selected within the core and the area is divided into 4 zones such that can be implement as 4 schemes of urban renewal, a transit hub along Chennai - Kanayakumari corridor around Panjapur is identified to develope it as high dense mixed-use zone. Urban Ring road is proposed as a tool to acquire the road area and to regulate the development along the urban ring road a section of urban ring road in Tirumanamedu is selected for Land pooling scheme. Tiruchirappalli being a heritage cite 2 sites surrounding Srirangam and Thiruvanaikovil are selected for Heritage plan.

18.6.1 Local area Plan:

Scheme 1: Gandhi Market Palakarai Scheme

The area between Gandhi Market and Palakarai within the Corporation limits is identified as LAP Scheme 1. This zone is characterised by high-density mixed land use, comprising intense commercial activities interwoven with residential areas. The locality exhibits significant potential for road network improvements, as a majority of internal streets are narrow and capacity-constrained. Given the age of development, congestion levels, and infrastructure stress, the area is well suited for urban renewal and streetscape improvement projects.

Scheme 2:Tharanallur Scheme

The area between Gandhi Market and Singarathope is identified as LAP Scheme 2. This zone is marked by very high-density residential development, with limited availability of open and recreational spaces. Commercial activities are predominantly concentrated along Big Bazaar Road, which traverses the zone centrally. The combination of intense development, inadequate public spaces, and infrastructure constraints makes this area suitable for micro-level planning interventions and urban renewal projects aimed at improving liveability and overall quality of life.

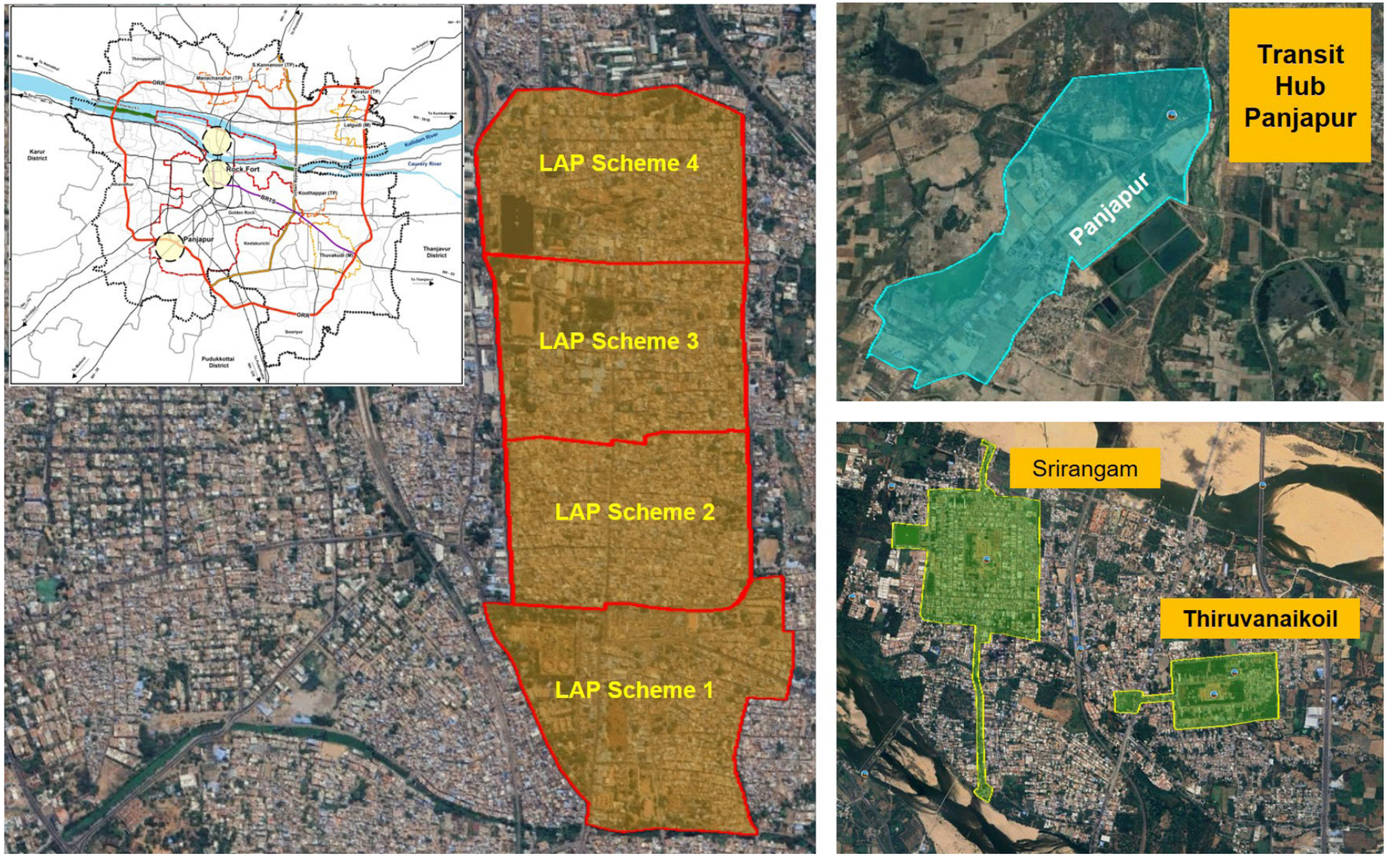


Figure 18.1: Proposed Local Area Plan and Heritage Plan Zones in Tiruchirappalli LPA

Scheme 3: Singarathope scheme

The area between Tharanallur and Rockfort is identified as LAP Scheme 3. The zone exhibits development characteristics similar to Tharanallur, with commercial land use concentrated along NSB Road and ChinnaKadai Street. The internal street network is characterised by narrow bottleneck roads and several dead-end streets, resulting in poor accessibility and circulation. Owing to its strategic location, the area has strong potential to be developed as a transition zone between the heritage precinct of Rockfort and the commercial core of Gandhi Market, supported through targeted urban renewal interventions.

Scheme 4: Rock fort scheme

The sector extending from Rockfort to Theppakulam, including the college road, Andar Street network, is identified as LAP Scheme 4. This area experiences high pedestrian footfall, narrow street widths, and a high proportion of commercial activities, particularly along ChinnaKadai Street, along with dense residential concentrations around Andar Street and commercial land use around college road. Given its heritage significance, commercial intensity, and infrastructure limitations, the area presents substantial potential for heritage-sensitive urban renewal, pedestrianisation, and public realm improvement projects.

18.6.2 Transit Hub at Panjapur

The new bus stand at Panjapur has emerged as a key transit node, offering strong potential for the development of an integrated transit hub comprising a bus terminal and a truck (freight) terminal. The selected site lies directly within the influence zone of the transit node and includes the surrounding areas encompassing the proposed vegetable market and Panjapur village along the Madurai Road corridor. The existing road network in the area is adequate primarily for through traffic; however, to support terminal-related activities, last-mile connectivity, and local access, the provision of 12-metre-wide service lanes on both sides of the corridor is proposed as an integral component of the project.

18.6.3 Heritage Plan

Srirangam, owing to the presence of the Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple, experiences very high daily and seasonal pedestrian footfall, making it one of the most significant pilgrimage centres in the region. While the area possesses exceptional heritage value reflected in its historic temple complex, traditional street patterns, and built fabric, the existing urban environment is largely non-pedestrian friendly, characterised by narrow streets, vehicular congestion, inadequate public spaces, and conflicts between movement and ritual activities. Increasing commercialisation, unregulated redevelopment, and traffic pressure are gradually eroding the historic urban character and visual

integrity of the heritage precinct. In the absence of a dedicated heritage-led planning framework, these pressures risk irreversible loss of cultural identity and liveability. A Heritage Plan is therefore essential to manage high footfall through pedestrian prioritisation, regulate development, protect heritage assets, and ensure that urban improvements enhance rather than dilute the historic and cultural significance of Srirangam. The table 18. 1 Provides the proposed local area plan and heritage plan zone for Tiruchirappalli LPA and Figure

Table 18.2: Proposed Heritage Plan and Local Area Plan Zones in Tiruchirappalli LPA

S.No	Local Area Plan Name	Area in Ha.
1	Gandhi Market - Palakarai - Scheme 1Gandhi Market - Palakarai - Scheme 1 North: Karappalyam- Kattur Road South: Uyyakondan Channel. East: Varaganeri Bazar road West: Madurai Road	54.66
2	Tharanallur - Scheme 2 North: Jaffersha street, Mapillai Nayakan Kulla street South: Karappalyam- Kattur Road East: WBlvd road West: Karappalyam- Kattur Road	43.62
3	Singarathope scheme 3 North: Chinna Kadai Street, NSB road South: Jaffersha street, Mapillai Nayakan Kulla street East: WBlvd road West: Karappalyam- Kattur Road	46.44
4	Rock fort - Scheme 4 North: Sankaran Pillai Road South: Chinna Kadai Street, NSB road East: Karappalayam Kattur road West: College Road	46.64
5	Transit Hub at Panjapur- Ward no 62	307.38
6	Heritage Plan : Srirangam Zone North: Melur Road and Alarmel Avenue South: Gandhi Road and Thiruvadi Street East: Keerakara Street and North Devi street West: Melur Road	101
7	Heritage Plan :Thiruvanaikoil North: North Viboothi Pragaram road South: Thambiran road East: Thambiran road West: West Viboothi Pragaram Street	44.5
Total area in Ha.		**644.24**

Source: DTCP, Tiruchirappalli

18.7 Land pooling Area Development Plan

In greenfield areas, Land Pooling Area Development (LPAD) Schemes have emerged as an effective urban planning tool across several States for achieving planned and orderly development in undeveloped or underdeveloped areas. LPAD Schemes offer multiple benefits, including organised land development, provision of an efficient and hierarchical road network, creation of open spaces and parks in accordance with planning standards, integration of Master Plan proposals, and systematic recovery of land for public infrastructure by the Government or Planning Authority. The statutory basis for implementing LPAD Schemes is provided under Chapter IVA of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning (TNTCP) Act, 1971, which enables the preparation and execution of land pooling–based development schemes as part of comprehensive urban development strategies.

The Urban Ring Road (URR) is proposed with a total length of 30.38 km, of which approximately 23 km would require land acquisition. To facilitate the planned development of the road corridor, the adoption of a Land Pooling Scheme is advised as part of the Master Plan as a preferred mechanism for assembling the required right-of-way in an efficient and equitable manner. A greenfield area along the Tirumanamedu stretch has been identified for the proposed implementation of a Land Pooling Scheme to enable the development of a 4.32 km stretch of the Urban Ring Road in this segment. The proposed corridor is planned with a 45-metre right-of-way (ROW) along with a 5-metre buffer on either side, through which approximately 23.76 hectares of land is proposed to be secured for road infrastructure and associated services. For ease of implementation, monitoring, and phased execution, the proposed Land Pooling Scheme is envisaged to be implemented in three phases, subject to detailed scheme preparation and statutory approvals under the provisions of the TNTCP Act, 1971. Table 18.3 provided the details of the land pooling schemes and figure 18.2 shows the land pooling area development scheme for Tiruchirappalli LPA.

Table 18.3: Proposed Land Pooling Scheme - Tiruchirappalli LPA

S.No	Land pooling scheme Tirumanamedu	Area in Ha.
1	Scheme 1: Keelaperungavoor	73.95
2	Scheme 2: Valadi	54.70
3	Scheme 3: Thirumanamedu West	89.15
4	Total area in Ha.	217.80

Source: DTCP, Tiruchirappalli

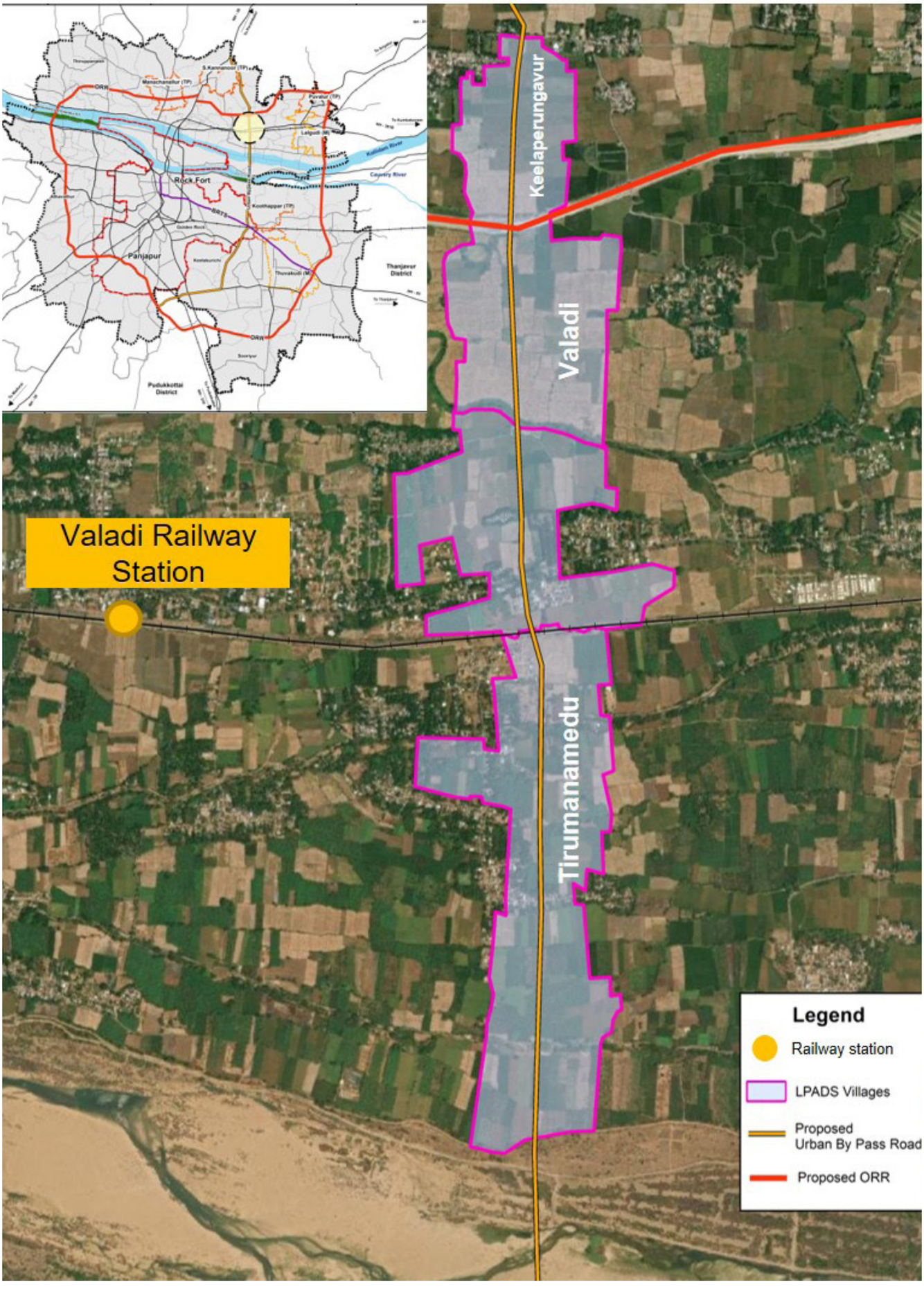


Figure 18.2: Proposed Land Pooling Area Development Scheme - Tiruchirappalli LPA



19 BLOCK COSTING, PHASING AND IMPLEMENTATION

19.1 Introduction

The chapter presents an overview of the block costs associated with each of the sectoral recommendations and their phase-wise allocation up to the horizon year of 2045. The block costing exercise provides an indicative financial assessment of the capital investments required across different sectors and implementation phases. Although detailed, project-specific cost estimates will be prepared during subsequent stages of design and execution, the block cost projections function as a strategic planning instrument to guide budgeting and resource allocation.

19.2 Overview of costs

The sector wise unit costs considered, the recommended quantities and the total block cost are detailed out as follows:

19.2.1 Block cost estimation for mobility

Table 19. 1 - Unit costs, total quantity and total block costs for mobility

S.No	Title	Unit cost (in Rs.) per value	Total quantity	Total cost (in Rs.crores)
Road network development plan				
1.1	New Road Links (10 Lane)	Rs. 32 Crore per km	50.56 km	Rs.1,617.92
1.2	New Road Links (8 Lane)	Rs. 25 Crore per km	23 km	Rs.575.00
1.3	New Road Links (6 Lane)	Rs. 18 Crore per km	12.59 km	Rs.226.62
1.4	New Road Links (4 Lane)	Rs. 13 Crore per km	7.24 km	Rs.94.12
1.5	Road Widening (4 Lane to 10 lane)	Rs. 18 Crore per km	43.58 km	Rs.784.44
1.6	Road Widening (2/4 Lane to 6/8 lane)	Rs. 13 Crore per km	24.74 km	Rs.321.62
1.7	Road Widening (2 Lane to 4 lane)	Rs. 6.5 Crore per km	12.04 km	Rs.78.26
1.8	Road Widening (2 Lane)	Rs. 6.5 Crore per km	9.84 km	Rs.63.96
Public transport improvement plan				
1.9	BRTS	Rs. 2 Crore per km	20 km	Rs.40.00
1.10	Electric Standard Buses (12 M)	Rs. 1.5 Crore per bus	55 buses	Rs.82.50
1.11	Bus Terminal Improvement (2 No's)	Rs. 5 Crore per No's	2 No's	Rs.10.00
1.12	New Bus Terminals (8-10 Acres) (7 No's)	Rs. 5 Crore per acre	70 acres	Rs.350.00
1.13	New Bus Depot (7 No's)	Rs. 3 Crore per acre	45.5 acres	Rs.136.50

S.No	Title	Unit cost (in Rs.) per value	Total quantity	Total cost (in Rs.crores)
1.14	Railway Station Improvements: Minor station (12 No's)	Rs. 10 Crore per Location	12 Locations	Rs.120.00
1.15	Railway Station Improvements: Major station (1 No)	Rs. 20 Crore per Location	1 Location	Rs.20.00
1.16	Bridges over water bodies (5 No's)	Rs. 250 Crore per km	6.46 km	Rs.1,615.00
1.17	Railway over bridges (7 No's)	Rs. 18 Lakh per m	1568 m	Rs.282.24
Freight Management Plan				
1.18	Freight Terminal and Distribution Centres (4 No's)	Rs. 2 Crore per acre	20 acres	Rs.40.00
Nmt Improvement Measures				
1.19	Footpath (2m Wide)	Rs. 2 Crore per km	70.6 km	Rs.141.20
Total				**Rs.6,599.38**

19.2.2 Block cost estimation for water supply infrastructure

Table 19. 2 - Unit costs, total quantity and total block costs for water supply infrastructure

S.No	Title	Unit cost (in Rs.) per value	Total quantity	Total cost (in Rs.crores)
2.1	Water Treatment Plants	Rs. 0.51 Crore per MLD	277.568 MLD	Rs.141.56
2.2	Over Head Tanks	Rs. 0.44 Crore per Lakh Liter	830 Lakh Liter	Rs.365.20
2.3	100% Connectivity in LPA	Rs. 14000 per HSC	47,635 HSC	Rs.66.69
TOTAL				**Rs.573.45**

19.2.3 Block cost estimation for sewerage

Table 19. 3 - Unit costs, total quantity and total block costs for sewerage

S.No	Title	Unit cost (in Rs.) per value	Total quantity	Total cost (in Rs.crores)
3.1	Sewerage Treatment Plants	Rs. 2.51 Crore per MLD	22 MLD	Rs.55.22
3.2	UGSS Connections [TCC and in Existing TPs]	Rs. 26500 per HSC	81363 HSC	Rs.215.61
Implementation of DEWATS - Block level				
3.3	DEWATS - Andanallur	Rs. 2.76 Crore per MLD	5.7 MLD	Rs.15.73
3.4	DEWATS - Manikandam		12.363 MLD	Rs.34.12
3.5	DEWATS - Lalgudi		6.274 MLD	Rs.17.32
3.6	DEWATS - Manachanallur		8.335 MLD	Rs.23.00
3.7	DEWATS - Thiruverumbur		19.805 MLD	Rs.54.66
TOTAL				**Rs.415.67**

19.2.4 Block cost estimation for storm water management

Table 19. 4 - Unit costs, total quantity and total block costs for storm water

S.No	Title	Unit cost (in Rs.) per value	Total quantity	Total cost (in Rs.crores)
4.1	Storm Water Drain Network including SUDS - TCC	Rs.2.5 Crore per km	730.51 km	Rs.1,826.28
4.2	SWD - Thuvakudi [M]		43.776 km	Rs.109.44
4.3	SWD - Lalgudi [M]		30.84 km	Rs.77.10
4.4	SWD - Manachanallur [TP]		47.086 km	Rs.117.72
4.5	SWD - Koothappar [TP]		18.422 km	Rs.92.11
4.6	SWD - Kannanoor [TP]		16.086 km	Rs.40.22
4.7	SWD - Poovalur [TP]		21.257 km	Rs.53.14
TOTAL				**Rs.2,316.00**

19.2.5 Block cost estimation for solid waste management

Table 19. 5 - Unit costs, total quantity and total block costs for solid waste management

S.No	Title	Unit cost (in Rs.) per value	Total quantity	Total cost (in Rs.crores)
Integrated Waste Treatment facility center				
5.1	Bio- CNG Plant	Lump sum cost Budget - 2026	1 No's	Rs.30.78
5.2	Automated Material Recovery Facility	Lump sum cost Budget - 2026	1 No's	Rs.25.40
5.3	Construction and Demolition Waste Management Centre	Lump sum cost Budget - 2026	1 No's	Rs.3.00
5.4	E- waste Collection centre	Rs. 2 Crore per No's	1 No's	Rs.2.00
5.5	Administrative building and landscaping & Green buffer	Rs. 2.75 Crore per No's	1 No's	Rs.2.75
Combined Treatment Facility - Municipality				
5.6	Incinerator	Rs. 0.75 Crore per MT	2 MT	Rs.1.50
5.7	MCC	Rs. 0.75 Crore per MT	4 MT	Rs.3.00
5.8	RRC	Rs. 0.64 Crore per MT	3.5 MT	Rs.2.25
5.9	Administrative building and landscaping & Green buffer	Rs. 0.5 Crore per No's	2 No's	Rs.1.00
Treatment facility in Town Panchayat (Koothappar, Puvalur and S. Kannanoor)				
5.10	MCC	Rs. 1.125 Crore per MT	8 MT	Rs.9.00
5.11	RRC	Rs. 2.25 Crore per MT	3 MT	Rs.6.75
Treatment facility in Village Panchayat				
5.12	MCC	Rs. 0.54 Crore per MT	22 MT	Rs.12.00
5.13	RRC	Rs. 0.48 Crore per MT	17 MT	Rs.8.25
TOTAL				**Rs.107.68**

19.2.6 Block cost estimation for energy

Table 19. 6 - Unit costs, total quantity and total block costs for energy

S.No	Title	Unit cost (in Rs.) per value	Total quantity	Total cost (in Rs.crores)
6.	**110/33-22-11 KV, Air-Insulated Substation Expansions (upgradation of capacity)**			
6.1	Corporation area Substations*	Rs.0.6 Crore per MVA	869.67 MVA	Rs.521.80
6.2	Ammapettai 110/11 KV substation		28 MVA	Rs.16.80
6.3	Athavathur 110/11 KV Substation		38 MVA	Rs.22.80
6.4	L.Abishekhapuram 33/11 KV Substation		18 MVA	Rs.10.80
6.5	Manikandam 110/11 KV Substation		50 MVA	Rs.30.00
6.6	Poovalur 110/11 KV Substation		38 MVA	Rs.22.80
6.7	Samayapuram 110/22-11 KV Substation		67 MVA	Rs.40.20
6.8	Thiruverumbur 110/11 KV Substation		84 MVA	Rs.50.40
6.9	Thuvakudi 110/11 KV Substation		54 MVA	Rs.32.40
6.10	Valadi 110/11 KV Substation		22 MVA	Rs.13.20
6.11	Valavanthankottai 110/11 KV Substation		69.3 MVA	Rs.41.60
6.12	"Vengaimandalam 110/33-22-11 KV		31 MVA	Rs.18.60
TOTAL				**Rs.821.40**

**Note: Corporation area Substations include Tiruchirappalli 110/33-11 kV, Court 110/11 kV, Ambikapuram 110/33-11 kV, Srirangam 110/11 kV, E.B. Road 33/11 kV, K. Sathanur 110/33-11 kV, Edamalaipattypudur 33/11 kV, Mannarpuram, 33/11 kV, Thennur 110/11 kV, Varaganery 33/11 kV, Kambarasampettai 110/33-11 kV, Mainguard Gate, 33/11 kV, and Thiruvanaikoil 110/11 kV substations.*

19.2.7 Block cost estimation for social infrastructure

Table 19. 7 - Unit costs, total quantity and total block costs for social infrastructure

S.No	Title	Unit cost (in Rs.) per value	Total quantity	Total cost (in Rs.crores)
7.1	UPHC	Rs. 3 Crore per Unit	44 Units	Rs.132.00
7.2	PHC	Rs. 8.5 Crore per Unit	20 Units	Rs.170.00
7.3	CHC	Rs. 18 Crore per Unit	21 Units	Rs.378.00
7.4	Taluk Hospital with integrated trauma care centre	Rs. 40 Crore per Unit	1 Unit	Rs.40.00
7.5	Veterinary Hospital	Rs. 3 Crore per Unit	1 Unit	Rs.3.00
7.6	Police Station	Rs. 9 Crore per Unit	7 Units	Rs.63.00
7.7	Fire Station	Rs. 3 Crore per Unit	8 Units	Rs.24.00
7.8	Centre of Excellence for Traditional & Modern Sports	Rs. 30 Crore per Unit	1 Unit	Rs.30.00
7.9	Knowledge Park	Rs. 30 Crore per Unit	1 Unit	Rs.30.00
TOTAL				**Rs.870.00**

19.2.8 Block cost estimation for housing

Table 19. 8 - Unit costs, total quantity and total block costs for housing

S.No	Title	Unit cost (in Rs.) per value	Total quantity	Total cost (in Rs.crores)
8.1	Housing requirement for EWS (including shortage)	Rs. 0.035 Crore per Nos.	72,705 Nos.	Rs.2,544.68
8.2	Affordable rental housing complexes	Rs. 8 Crore per Nos.	4 Nos.	Rs.32.00
8.3	Thozhi Hostels	Rs. 6 Crore per Nos.	3 Nos.	Rs.18.00

S.No	Title	Unit cost (in Rs.) per value	Total quantity	Total cost (in Rs.crores)
8.4	Transient Housing	Rs. 5 Crore per Nos.	2 Nos.	Rs.10.00
8.5	Student Hostels	Rs. 10 Crore per Nos.	2 Nos.	Rs.20.00
8.6	Night Shelters	Rs. 1 Crore per Nos.	11 Nos.	Rs.11.00
TOTAL				**Rs.2,635.68**

* Housing requirement includes existing housing shortage of 58,501 (slum households, Kutcha and homeless) which is to be addressed by 2030 and projected EWS housing requirement of 14,203 for 2045. The unit cost of EWS is assumed to be Rs.7 lakhs, of which 2 lakhs is assumed to be beneficiary contribution and 1.5 lakhs as GoI contribution and rest as GoTN contribution.
* The construction of one ARHC is assumed to cost Rs.8 crore with 2000 beds (Dormitories) 800 beds (Apartment Type)
* The construction of one Thozhi hostel is assumed to be Rs.6 crore with 50-150 beds.
* The construction of one transient housing (yatri niwas or Hotel Tamil Nadu) is assumed to be Rs.5 crore with 50-150 beds.

19.2.9 Block cost estimation for heritage and culture

Table 19. 9 - Unit costs, total quantity and total block costs for heritage and culture

S.No	Title	Unit cost (in Rs.) per value	Total quantity	Total cost (in Rs.crores)
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK				
9.1	Heritage City Policy Framework	Rs. 30 Lakh per stage	1 stage	Rs.0.30
9.2	Culture Resource Mapping	Rs. 30 Lakh per stage	4 stages	Rs.1.20
Revitalization recommendation and proposals of Heritage zones				
9.3	Formulation of Heritage Byelaws	Rs. 30 Lakh per stage	4 stages	Rs.1.20
9.4	Imageability of Important Structures	Rs. 55000 per sq.m	54000 sq.m	Rs.297.00
9.5	Form Based Iterations for New Buildings	Rs. 30 Lakh per stage	2 stages	Rs.0.60

S.No	Title	Unit cost (in Rs.) per value	Total quantity	Total cost (in Rs.crores)
9.6	Revitalization of Public Space	Rs. 55000 per sq.m	35800 sq.m	Rs.196.90
Heritage zone 1 – Rock Fort				
9.7	Conservation of Water Bodies	Rs. 35000 per sq.m	24150 sq.m	Rs.84.53
9.8	Restoration of Rani Mangammal Palace Complex	Rs. 55000 per sq.m	14000 sq.m	Rs.77.00
9.9	Upgradation of the District Museum	Rs. 12500 per sq.m	19000 sq.m	Rs.23.75
9.10	Conservation of Buildings in the Character Zone	Rs. 15 Lakh per unit	20 units	Rs.3.00
Heritage zones 2 and 3 – Aranganathaswamy temple and Jambukeswarar Temple precincts				
9.11	Conservation of Buildings in the Character Zone	Rs. 15 Lakh per unit	20 units	Rs.3.00
Heritage zone 4, Erumbeeswarar temple precinct and environs of Thiruverumbur				
9.12	Demarcation of Rajaveethi with Plantation.	Rs. 5000 per R.m	1050 R.m	Rs.0.53
Revitalization recommendation and proposals for historic enclaves				
9.13	Comprehensive Conservation Management Plan	Rs. 30 Lakh per stage	2 stages	Rs.0.60
Nomination as Cultural heritage – World heritage site				
9.14	Rock Fort Area	Rs. 0.5 Crore per stage	5 stages	Rs.2.50
9.15	Island Towns of Thiruvarangam & ThiruvanaiKovil	Rs. 0.5 Crore per stage	5 stages	Rs.2.50
9.16	World Heritage Nomination - Intangible Cultural Heritage	Rs. 0.25 Crore per stage	4 stages	Rs.1.00
TOTAL				**Rs.695.61**

19.2.10 Block cost estimation for tourism

Table 19. 10 - Unit costs, total quantity and total block costs for tourism

S.No	Title	Unit cost (in Rs.) per value	Total quantity	Total cost (in Rs.crores)
	a.Tiruchirappalli core (micro level)			
10.1	1. Architecture land mark-rock fort precinct	Rs. 3250 per R.m	12100 R.m	Rs.3.93
10.2	2. Land marks in depth trail - rock fort precinct	Rs. 3250 per R.m	3010 R.m	Rs.0.98
10.3	3. Mixed Religious Trail	Rs. 3250 per R.m	3250 R.m	Rs.1.06
10.4	4. Islamic Heritage	Rs. 3250 per R.m	3230 R.m	Rs.1.05
10.5	b. Thiruvarangam core-cultural resource trail	Rs. 3250 per R.m	4200 R.m	Rs.1.37
10.6	c. Thiruvanaikovil core-cultural resource trail	Rs. 3250 per R.m	2300 R.m	Rs.0.75
	Meso level			
10.7	1.Heritage Churches trail	Rs. 5 Lakh per km	12.4 km	Rs.0.62
10.8	2. Institution and Administration	Rs. 5 Lakh per km	7.98 km	Rs.0.40
10.9	Religious pilgrimage nexus Temple Trail (micro level)	Rs. 5 Lakh per km	85.9 km	Rs.4.30
10.10	Tourism Accommodation	Rs. 1.75 Crore per Acre	84 Acres	Rs.147.00
10.11	Tour Cards unifying all Heritage, Culture & Tourist Attractions	Rs. 0.15 Crore per unit	6 units	Rs.0.90
	MUSEUMS			
10.12	Land Acquisition for all the Museum Sites	Rs. 20 Crore per Acre	8 Acres	Rs.160.00
10.13	Railway Museum at Ponmalai (golden rock)	Rs. 45000 per sq.m	2500 sq.m	Rs.11.25
10.14	Agri Hub Museum	Rs. 57500 per sq.m	4500 sq.m	Rs.25.88
10.15	Music and History of Cauvery Basin Museum	Rs. 57500 per sq.m	4500 sq.m	Rs.25.88

S.No	Title	Unit cost (in Rs.) per value	Total quantity	Total cost (in Rs.crores)
10.16	Museum of Ecological importance of Thiruvarangam island – near Kallanai	Rs. 57500 per sq.m	4500 sq.m	Rs.25.88
10.17	Academic Excellence Museum	Rs. 57500 per sq.m	4500 sq.m	Rs.25.88
10.18	Industrial Heritage Museum	Rs. 57500 per sq.m	4500 sq.m	Rs.25.88
10.19	River front development	Rs. 75 Crore per Km	6.99 Km	Rs.524.25
TOTAL				**Rs.987.22**

19.2.11 Block cost estimation for ecology and environment

Table 19. 11 - Unit costs, total quantity and total block costs for environment

S.No	Title	Unit cost (in Rs.) per value	Total quantity	Total cost (in Rs.crores)
11.1	Desilting of tanks (with decontamination)	Rs. 0.25 Crore per Acre	3834.176 Acres	Rs.958.54
11.2	Riparian Belt along the River	Rs. 0.81 Crore per Km	102.4 Km	Rs.82.94
11.3	Sponge Park	Rs. 0.225 Crore per Unit	2 Units	Rs.0.45
11.4	Urban Forest	Rs. 0.1 Crore per Acre	14.31 Acres	Rs.1.43
TOTAL				**Rs.1,043.37**

19.2.12 Block cost estimation for Local Area Plan zones

Table 19. 12 - Unit costs, total quantity and total block costs for Local Area Plan zones

S.No	Title	Unit cost (in Rs.) per value	Total quantity	Total cost (in Rs.crores)
12.1	LAP Scheme 1	Rs. 0.75 Crore per Ha	54.66 Ha	Rs.41.00
12.2	LAP Scheme 2		43.62 Ha	Rs.32.72
12.3	LAP Scheme 3		46.44 Ha	Rs.34.83
12.4	LAP Scheme 4		46.44 Ha	Rs.34.83
12.5	Transit Hub at Panjapur-	Rs. 0.5 Crore per Ha	307.38 Ha	Rs.153.69
TOTAL				**Rs.297.06**

19.3 Phasing of the Recommendations

The effective implementation of a city's master plan is fundamentally dependent on well-structured phasing and sound financial planning. Phasing facilitates the systematic distribution of infrastructure expansion, urban service delivery, and land use transitions over a specified time horizon, thereby promoting orderly growth, balanced investment deployment, and minimal disruption to existing urban systems. This section outlines a comprehensive framework for the staged development of critical infrastructure components — including roads, water supply, sewerage, drainage, solid waste management, housing, social infrastructure, and public amenities — over the designated planning period.

19.3.1 Distribution of phases

The implementation of the sectoral recommendations has been structured into a phased development approach spanning a 20-year horizon. To ensure orderly, balanced, and financially viable urban growth, the planning period has been divided into four sequential phases, each covering a duration of five years. These phases are: Phase I (Year 0–5), Phase II (Year 6–10), Phase III (Year 11–15), and Phase IV (Year 16–20). This distribution allows for the prioritization of critical infrastructure, optimized allocation of financial and administrative

resources, and the flexibility to incorporate mid-course corrections based on periodic reviews and ground realities.

The block costing exercise provides a macro-level estimation of capital expenditure required in each phase, segmented by key infrastructure sectors — such as transportation, water supply, sanitation, solid waste management, housing, energy, and social amenities. These cost estimates are intended to support financial planning, budgeting, and the identification of funding mechanisms.

19.4 Phase Wise Sectoral Block Costs

Table 19. 13 - Phase wise block costs of the sectoral recommendations

S.No	Proposal	Phase I cost (in Rs.Crores)	Phase II cost (in Rs.Crores)	Phase III cost (in Rs.Crores)	Phase IV cost (in Rs.Crores)	Total cost (in Rs.Crores)
1.	**MOBILITY**	**Rs.3,607.98**	**Rs.2,951.40**	**Rs.40.00**	**Rs.0.00**	**Rs.6,599.38**
	Road network development plan					
1.1	New Road Links (10 Lane)	Rs.817.92	Rs.800.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.1,617.92
1.2	New Road Links (8 Lane)	Rs.325.00	Rs.250.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.575.00
1.3	New Road Links (6 Lane)	Rs.124.38	Rs.102.24	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.226.62
1.4	New Road Links (4 Lane)	Rs.50.44	Rs.43.68	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.94.12
1.5	Road Widening (4 Lane to 10 lane)	Rs.424.44	Rs.360.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.784.44
1.6	Road Widening (2/4 Lane to 6/8 lane)	Rs.180.44	Rs.141.18	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.321.62
1.7	Road Widening (2 Lane to 4 lane)	Rs.78.26	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.78.26
1.8	Road Widening (2 Lane)	Rs.63.96	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.63.96
	Public transport improvement plan					
1.9	BRTS	Rs.30.00	Rs.10.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.40.00
1.10	Electric Standard Buses (12 M)	Rs.52.50	Rs.30.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.82.50

S.No	Proposal	Phase I cost (in Rs.Crores)	Phase II cost (in Rs.Crores)	Phase III cost (in Rs.Crores)	Phase IV cost (in Rs.Crores)	Total cost (in Rs.Crores)
1.11	Bus Terminal Improvement (2 No's)	Rs.5.00	Rs.5.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.10.00
1.12	New Bus Terminals (8-10 Acres) (7 No's)	Rs.200.00	Rs.150.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.350.00
1.13	New Bus Depot (7 No's)	Rs.78.00	Rs.58.50	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.136.50
1.14	Railway Station Improvements: Minor station (12 No's)	Rs.40.00	Rs.40.00	Rs.40.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.120.00
1.15	Railway Station Improvements: Major station (1 No)	Rs.20.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.20.00
1.16	Bridges over water bodies (5 No's)	Rs.890.00	Rs.725.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.1,615.00
1.17	Railway over bridges (7 No's)	Rs.136.44	Rs.145.80	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.282.24
Freight Management Plan						
1.18	Freight Terminal and Distribution Centres (4 No's)	Rs.20.00	Rs.20.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.40.00
NMT Improvement Measures						
1.19	Footpath (2m Wide)	Rs.71.20	Rs.70.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.141.20
2.	**Water supply**	**Rs.145.90**	**Rs.211.10**	**Rs.202.55**	**Rs.13.90**	**Rs.573.45**
2.1	Water Treatment Plants	Rs.5.33	Rs.72.20	Rs.64.03	Rs.0.00	Rs.141.56
2.2	Over Head Tanks	Rs.109.56	Rs.117.48	Rs.125.40	Rs.12.76	Rs.365.20
2.3	100% Connectivity in LPA	Rs.31.00	Rs.21.42	Rs.13.13	Rs.1.14	Rs.66.69

S.No	Proposal	Phase I cost (in Rs.Crores)	Phase II cost (in Rs.Crores)	Phase III cost (in Rs.Crores)	Phase IV cost (in Rs.Crores)	Total cost (in Rs.Crores)
3.	**Sewerage**	**Rs.105.33**	**Rs.88.72**	**Rs.111.74**	**Rs.109.88**	**Rs.415.67**
3.1	Sewerage Treatment Plants	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.55.22	Rs.55.22
3.2	UGSS Connections [TCC and in Existing TPs]	Rs.65.01	Rs.72.98	Rs.77.62	Rs.0.00	Rs.215.61
Implementation of DEWATS - Block level						
3.3	DEWATS - Andanallur	Rs.0.00	Rs.15.73	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.15.73
3.4	DEWATS - Manikandam	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.34.12	Rs.0.00	Rs.34.12
3.5	DEWATS - Lalgudi	Rs.17.32	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.17.32
3.6	DEWATS - Manachanallur	Rs.23.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.23.00
3.7	DEWATS - Thiruverumbur	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.54.66	Rs.54.66
4.	**Storm water management**	**Rs.200.77**	**Rs.736.62**	**Rs.829.72**	**Rs.548.89**	**Rs.2,316.00**
4.1	Storm Water Drain Network including SUDS - TCC	Rs.45.28	Rs.495.75	Rs.789.50	Rs.495.75	Rs.1,826.28
4.2	SWD - Thuvakudi [M]	Rs.109.44	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.109.44
4.3	SWD - Lalgudi [M]	Rs.0.00	Rs.77.10	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.77.10
4.4	SWD - Manachanallur [TP]	Rs.0.00	Rs.117.72	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.117.72
4.5	SWD - Koothappar [TP]	Rs.46.06	Rs.46.06	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.92.11
4.6	SWD - Kannanoor [TP]	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.40.22	Rs.0.00	Rs.40.22
4.7	SWD - Poovalur [TP]	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.53.14	Rs.53.14

S.No	Proposal	Phase I cost (in Rs.Crores)	Phase II cost (in Rs.Crores)	Phase III cost (in Rs.Crores)	Phase IV cost (in Rs.Crores)	Total cost (in Rs.Crores)
5.	**Solid waste management**	**Rs.45.10**	**Rs.45.74**	**Rs.10.17**	**Rs.6.67**	**Rs.107.68**
Integrated Waste Treatment facility centre						
5.1	Bio- CNG Plant	Rs.30.78	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.30.78
5.2	Automated Material Recovery Facility	Rs.0.00	Rs.25.40	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.25.40
5.3	Construction and Demolition Waste Management Centre	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.3.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.3.00
5.4	E- waste Collection centre	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.2.00	Rs.2.00
5.5	Administrative building and landscaping & Green buffer	Rs.0.00	Rs.2.75	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.2.75
Combined Treatment Facility						
5.6	Incinerator	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.1.50	Rs.0.00	Rs.1.50
5.7	MCC	Rs.3.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.3.00
5.8	RRC	Rs.0.00	Rs.2.25	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.2.25
5.9	Administrative building and landscaping & Green buffer	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.1.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.1.00
Treatment facility in Town Panchayat (Koothappar, Puvalur and S. Kannanoor)						
5.10	MCC	Rs.5.63	Rs.3.38	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.9.00
5.11	RRC	Rs.0.00	Rs.6.75	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.6.75
Treatment facility in Village Panchayat						
5.12	MCC	Rs.3.27	Rs.3.27	Rs.2.73	Rs.2.73	Rs.12.00
5.13	RRC	Rs.2.43	Rs.1.94	Rs.1.94	Rs.1.94	Rs.8.25
6.	**Energy**	**Rs.96.00**	**Rs.280.20**	**Rs.445.20**	**Rs.0.00**	**Rs.821.40**
110/33-22-11 KV, Air-Insulated Substation Expansions (upgradation of capacity)						
6.1	Corporation area Substations	Rs.52.00	Rs.156.60	Rs.313.20	Rs.0.00	Rs.521.80

S.No	Proposal	Phase I cost (in Rs.Crores)	Phase II cost (in Rs.Crores)	Phase III cost (in Rs.Crores)	Phase IV cost (in Rs.Crores)	Total cost (in Rs.Crores)
6.2	Ammapettai 110/11 KV substation	Rs.0.00	Rs.8.40	Rs.8.40	Rs.0.00	Rs.16.80
6.3	Athavathur 110/11 KV Substation	Rs.0.00	Rs.11.40	Rs.11.40	Rs.0.00	Rs.22.80
6.4	L.Abishekhapuram 33/11 KV Substation	Rs.0.00	Rs.5.40	Rs.5.40	Rs.0.00	Rs.10.80
6.5	Manikandam 110/11 KV Substation	Rs.30.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.30.00
6.6	Poovalur 110/11 KV Substation	Rs.0.00	Rs.11.40	Rs.11.40	Rs.0.00	Rs.22.80
6.7	Samayapuram 110/22-11 KV Substation	Rs.0.00	Rs.20.10	Rs.20.10	Rs.0.00	Rs.40.20
6.8	Thiruverumbur 110/11 KV Substation	Rs.0.00	Rs.25.20	Rs.25.20	Rs.0.00	Rs.50.40
6.9	Thuvakudi 110/11 KV Substation	Rs.6.00	Rs.13.20	Rs.13.20	Rs.0.00	Rs.32.40
6.10	Valadi 110/11 KV Substation	Rs.0.00	Rs.6.60	Rs.6.60	Rs.0.00	Rs.13.20
6.11	Valavanthankottai 110/11 KV Substation	Rs.8.00	Rs.12.60	Rs.21.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.41.60
6.12	Vengaimandalam 110/33-22-11 KV	Rs.0.00	Rs.9.30	Rs.9.30	Rs.0.00	Rs.18.60
7.	**Social infrastructure**	**Rs.157.00**	**Rs.239.50**	**Rs.281.00**	**Rs.192.50**	**Rs.870.00**
7.1	UPHC	Rs.27.00	Rs.30.00	Rs.30.00	Rs.45.00	Rs.132.00
7.2	PHC	Rs.34.00	Rs.25.50	Rs.68.00	Rs.42.50	Rs.170.00
7.3	CHC	Rs.72.00	Rs.90.00	Rs.126.00	Rs.90.00	Rs.378.00
7.4	Taluk Hospital with integrated trauma care centre	Rs.0.00	Rs.40.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.40.00
7.5	Veterinary Hospital	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.3.00	Rs.3.00

S.No	Proposal	Phase I cost (in Rs.Crores)	Phase II cost (in Rs.Crores)	Phase III cost (in Rs.Crores)	Phase IV cost (in Rs.Crores)	Total cost (in Rs.Crores)
7.6	Police Station	Rs.18.00	Rs.18.00	Rs.18.00	Rs.9.00	Rs.63.00
7.7	Fire Station	Rs.6.00	Rs.6.00	Rs.9.00	Rs.3.00	Rs.24.00
7.8	Centre of Excellence for Traditional & Modern Sports	Rs.0.00	Rs.30.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.30.00
7.9	Knowledge Park	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.30.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.30.00
8.	**Housing**	**Rs.2,217.82**	**Rs.145.29**	**Rs.139.29**	**Rs.133.29**	**Rs.2,635.69**
8.1	Housing requirement for EWS (including shortage)	Rs.2,171.82	Rs.124.29	Rs.124.29	Rs.124.29	Rs.2,544.68
8.2	Affordable rental housing complexes	Rs.8.00	Rs.8.00	Rs.8.00	Rs.8.00	Rs.32.00
8.3	Thozhi Hostels	Rs.6.00	Rs.6.00	Rs.6.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.18.00
8.4	Transient Housing	Rs.5.00	Rs.5.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.10.00
8.5	Student Hostels	Rs.20.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.20.00
8.6	Night Shelters	Rs.7.00	Rs.2.00	Rs.1.00	Rs.1.00	Rs.11.00
9.	**Heritage**	**Rs.245.30**	**Rs.123.53**	**Rs.247.46**	**Rs.79.32**	**Rs.695.61**
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK						
9.1	Heritage City Policy Framework	Rs.0.30	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.30
9.2	Culture Resource Mapping	Rs.0.30	Rs.0.30	Rs.0.30	Rs.0.30	Rs.1.20
Revitalization recommendation and proposals of Heritage zones						
9.3	Formulation of Heritage Byelaws	Rs.0.30	Rs.0.30	Rs.0.30	Rs.0.30	Rs.1.20
9.4	Imageability of Important Structures	Rs.74.25	Rs.74.25	Rs.74.25	Rs.74.25	Rs.297.00
9.5	Form Based Iterations for New Buildings	Rs.0.30	Rs.0.30	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.60

S.No	Proposal	Phase I cost (in Rs.Crores)	Phase II cost (in Rs.Crores)	Phase III cost (in Rs.Crores)	Phase IV cost (in Rs.Crores)	Total cost (in Rs.Crores)
9.6	Revitalization of Public Space	Rs.25.30	Rs.39.60	Rs.132.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.196.90
Heritage zone 1 – Rock Fort						
9.7	Conservation of Water Bodies	Rs.71.35	Rs.4.73	Rs.6.74	Rs.1.72	Rs.84.53
9.8	Restoration of Rani Mangammal Palace Complex	Rs.57.75	Rs.0.00	Rs.19.25	Rs.0.00	Rs.77.00
9.9	Upgradation of the District Museum	Rs.11.88	Rs.0.00	Rs.11.88	Rs.0.00	Rs.23.75
9.10	Conservation of Buildings in the Character Zone	Rs.0.75	Rs.0.75	Rs.0.75	Rs.0.75	Rs.3.00
Heritage zones 2 and 3 – Aranganathaswamy temple and Jambukeswarar temple precincts						
9.11	Conservation of Buildings in the Character Zone	Rs.0.75	Rs.0.75	Rs.0.75	Rs.0.75	Rs.3.00
Heritage zone 4, Erumbeeswarar temple precinct and environs of Thiruverumbur						
9.12	Demarcation of Rajaveethi with Plantation.	Rs.0.53	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.53
Revitalization recommendation and proposals for historic enclaves						
9.13	Comprehensive Conservation Management Plan	Rs.0.30	Rs.0.30	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.60
Nomination as Cultural heritage – World heritage site						
9.14	Rock Fort Area	Rs.0.50	Rs.1.00	Rs.0.50	Rs.0.50	Rs.2.50
9.15	Island Towns of Thiruvarangam & ThiruvanaiKovil	Rs.0.50	Rs.1.00	Rs.0.50	Rs.0.50	Rs.2.50

S.No	Proposal	Phase I cost (in Rs.Crores)	Phase II cost (in Rs.Crores)	Phase III cost (in Rs.Crores)	Phase IV cost (in Rs.Crores)	Total cost (in Rs.Crores)
9.16	World Heritage Nomination - Intangible Cultural Heritage	Rs.0.25	Rs.0.25	Rs.0.25	Rs.0.25	Rs.1.00
10.	**Tourism**	**Rs.309.55**	**Rs.315.60**	**Rs.280.92**	**Rs.81.15**	**Rs.987.22**
a.Tiruchirappalli core (micro level)						
10.1	1. Architecture land mark- rock fort precinct	Rs.3.93	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.3.93
10.2	2. Land marks in depth trail - rock fort precinct	Rs.0.98	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.98
10.3	3. Mixed Religious Trail	Rs.1.06	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.1.06
10.4	4. Islamic Heritage	**Rs.1.05**	**Rs.0.00**	**Rs.0.00**	**Rs.0.00**	**Rs.1.05**
10.5	b. Thiruvarangam core- cultural resource trail	Rs.1.37	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.1.37
10.6	c. Thiruvanaikovil core- cultural resource trail	Rs.0.75	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.75
Meso level						
10.7	1.Heritage Churches trail	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.62	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.62
10.8	2. Institution and Administration	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.40	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.40
10.9	Religious pilgrimage nexus Temple Trail	Rs.0.00	Rs.4.30	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.4.30
10.10	Tourism Accommodation	Rs.43.75	Rs.43.75	Rs.29.75	Rs.29.75	Rs.147.00
10.11	Tour Cards unifying all Heritage, Culture & Tourist Attractions	Rs.0.30	Rs.0.30	Rs.0.15	Rs.0.15	Rs.0.90

S.No	Proposal	Phase I cost (in Rs.Crores)	Phase II cost (in Rs.Crores)	Phase III cost (in Rs.Crores)	Phase IV cost (in Rs.Crores)	Total cost (in Rs.Crores)
			MUSEUMS			
10.12	Land Acquisition for all the Museum Sites	Rs.40.00	Rs.40.00	Rs.40.00	Rs.40.00	Rs.160.00
10.13	Railway Museum at Ponmalai (golden rock)	Rs. 0.00	Rs. 0.00	Rs. 0.00	Rs. 11.25	Rs. 11.25
10.14	Agri Hub Museum	Rs.0.00	Rs.25.88	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.25.88
10.15	Music and History of Cauvery Basin Museum	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.25.88	Rs.0.00	Rs.25.88
10.16	Museum of Ecological importance of Thiruvarangam island – near Kallanai	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.25.88	Rs.0.00	Rs.25.88
10.17	Academic Excellence Museum	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.25.88	Rs.0.00	Rs.25.88
10.18	Industrial Heritage Museum	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.25.88	Rs.0.00	Rs.25.88
10.19	River front development	Rs.190.50	Rs.175.50	Rs.158.25	Rs.0.00	Rs.524.25
11.	**Environment**	**Rs.362.66**	**Rs.245.99**	**Rs.201.93**	**Rs.232.80**	**Rs.1,043.37**
11.1	Desilting of tanks (with decontamination)	Rs.316.35	Rs.207.46	Rs.201.93	Rs.232.80	Rs.958.54
11.2	Riparian Belt along the River	Rs.45.93	Rs.37.02	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.82.94
11.3	Sponge Park	Rs.0.23	Rs.0.23	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.45
11.4	Urban Forest	Rs.0.15	Rs.1.28	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.1.43
12.	**Local Area Plan Zones**	**Rs.223.35**	**Rs.73.71**	**Rs.0.00**	**Rs.0.00**	**Rs.297.06**
12.1	LAP Scheme 1	Rs.0.00	Rs.41.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.41.00

S.No	Proposal	Phase I cost (in Rs.Crores)	Phase II cost (in Rs.Crores)	Phase III cost (in Rs.Crores)	Phase IV cost (in Rs.Crores)	Total cost (in Rs.Crores)
12.2	LAP Scheme 2	Rs.0.00	Rs.32.72	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.32.72
12.3	LAP Scheme 3	Rs.34.83	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.34.83
12.4	LAP Scheme 4	Rs.34.83	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.34.83
12.5	Transit Hub at Panjapur-	Rs.153.69	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.153.69
TOTAL		**Rs.7,716.76**	**Rs.5,457.37**	**Rs.2,789.98**	**Rs.1,398.39**	**Rs.17,362.50**

19.5 Summary of block costing

The summary of the sector wise block cost and their distribution across the defined phases is as follows:

Table 19. 14 - Summary of sector wise and phase wise block costs

S.No	Sector	Phase I cost (in Rs.crores)	Phase II cost (in Rs.crores)	Phase III cost (in Rs.crores)	Phase IV cost (in Rs.crores)	Total cost (in Rs.crores)
1	Mobility	Rs.3,607.98	Rs.2,951.40	Rs.40.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.6,599.38
2	Water supply	Rs.145.90	Rs.211.10	Rs.202.55	Rs.13.90	Rs.573.45
3	Sewerage	Rs.105.33	Rs.88.72	Rs.111.74	Rs.109.88	Rs.415.67
4	Storm water management	Rs.200.77	Rs.736.62	Rs.829.72	Rs.548.89	Rs.2,316.00
5	Solid waste management	Rs.45.10	Rs.45.74	Rs.10.17	Rs.6.67	Rs.107.68
6	Energy	Rs.96.00	Rs.280.20	Rs.445.20	Rs.0.00	Rs.821.40
7	Social infrastructure	Rs.157.00	Rs.239.50	Rs.281.00	Rs.192.50	Rs.870.00
8	Housing	Rs.2,217.82	Rs.145.29	Rs.139.29	Rs.133.29	Rs.2,635.69
9	Heritage and Culture	Rs.245.30	Rs.123.53	Rs.247.46	Rs.79.32	Rs.695.61

S.No	Sector	Phase I cost (in Rs.crores)	Phase II cost (in Rs.crores)	Phase III cost (in Rs.crores)	Phase IV cost (in Rs.crores)	Total cost (in Rs.crores)
10	Tourism	Rs.309.55	Rs.315.60	Rs.280.92	Rs.81.15	Rs.987.22
11	Environment	Rs.362.66	Rs.245.99	Rs.201.93	Rs.232.80	Rs.1,043.37
12	Local Area Plan Zones	Rs.223.35	Rs.73.71	Rs.0.00	Rs.0.00	Rs.297.06
	TOTAL	**Rs. 7,716.76**	**Rs. 5,457.37**	**Rs. 2,789.98**	**Rs. 1,398.39**	**Rs. 17,362.50**

19.6 Strategies and recommendations

The details of the sector wise strategies are as follows:

Table 19. 15 - Sector wise strategies and recommendations

S.No	Proposal recommendations
1	**Economy**
1.1	AG - Agro-based & Food Processing Cluster
1.2	RW – Renewable Energy Cluster
1.3	AM – Automobile Components Cluster
1.4	HE – Heavy Engineering & Precision Manufacturing Cluster
1.5	KW – Knowledge & Innovation Cluster
1.6	IT – Information Technology & ITeS Cluster
1.7	Commercial Cluster (CBD & Sub-CBDs)
2.	**Mobility**
2.1	Road Junction Improvements
2.2	Assessment of creating bicycle tracks

S.No	Proposal recommendations
2.3	Advanced Traveller Information System (ATIS)
2.4	Passenger Information System (PIS) & Smart Ticketing
2.5	Automatic Traffic Counter & Classifier (ATCC)
2.6	Smart Signalling & Queue-Length Measurement
2.7	Pedestrian Monitoring & Smart Crossings
2.8	Pedestrian Infrastructure - Foot over bridges, Raised Pedestrian Crossings, Refuge Islands & Pelican Signals, High-Visibility Zebra Markings, etc.
2.9	MLCP - Multi Level Car Parking
3.	**Water supply**
3.1	Adaptive Reuse of Mined Lands - Water Capture
3.2	ICCC & SCADA [Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition]
3.3	Govt/Community Initiatives
3.3.1	Nadanthai Vazhi Cauvery
3.3.2	Kudi Maramathu
3.3.3	Water Atlas
3.3.4	Cauvery Calling - Green Buffers
3.3.5	Citizen led Science - Water Audits
3.3.6	cCauvery - Institutional Collaboration
4.	**Sewerage**
4.1	**Neeramudhu: The Water Centre** i. Develop A Comprehensive Treated Water Reuse Policy ii. Guidelines on Mandating Use of Treated Water by ULBs, Industries, Institutions, Commercial Buildings and Larger Residential Communities iii. Digital Marketplace for Treated Water

S.No	Proposal recommendations
4.2	District Cooling Systems
5.	**Solid waste management**
5.1	Moving Towards a Net-Zero Waste Policy Framework
5.2	Complete Ban on Single-Use Plastics
5.3	Charges on Bulk Waste Generators
5.4	Introduction of a Three-Bin System
5.5	Geo-Tagging and Digital Waste Management Platform
5.6	Incentivizing Recycling
5.7	Awareness Programs on Waste Segregation
5.8	Public Recognition & community Engagement
5.9	Establishment of an Urban Sanitation Cell
6.	**Social infrastructure**
6.1	Cluster Specific Skill Training Institutes
6.2	Entrepreneurship and skill development centre
6.3	Integrated Eco Park
6.4	Multi-Purpose Community Centre
7.	**Heritage**
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	
7.1	Formulation of Heritage Conservation Committee (HCC)
7.2	Intangible cultural heritage Promotion Committee
7.3	Heritage Cell-Institutional Framework in Urban Local Bodies

S.No	Proposal recommendations
7.4	Virtual Management Systems
7.5	Delineation of Character Zones as Heritage Areas
7.6	Establishment of Virtual Management Systems
REVITALIZATION RECOMMENDATION & PROPSALS OF HERITAGE ZONES	
7.7	Reconstruction & Architectural Integrity
7.8	Facade Control Regulations
7.9	Infrastructural Development
7.10	Street Front Development
7.12	Visual Homogeneity in design elements
Heritage Zone 1 - Rock Fort	
7.13	Street Specific Urban Design
7.14	Parking Solutions
7.15	Plot Amalgamation Regulations
7.16	Neighbourhood Parking Plan
Heritage Zones 2 and 3 – Aranganathaswamy temple and Jambukeswarar temple precincts	
7.17	Parking management Plan
7.18	Street Specific Urban Design
Heritage Zone 4. Erumbeeswarar temple precinct & environs of Thiruverumbur	
7.19	implementation of building Bye-laws

S.No	Proposal recommendations
REVITALIZATION RECOMMENDATION & PROPSALS FOR HISTORIC ENCLAVES	
7.20	Democratization of Campuses
7.21	Rejuvenation of Blue Green Infrastructure
7.21.1	Mukkombu and Kallanai
7.21.2	Uyyakondan Canal
7.21.3	Koraiyar Channel
NOMINATION AS CULTURAL HERITAGE - WORLD HERITAGE SITE	
7.22	Selection and Management of New Biodiversity Heritage Sites
8.	**Tourism**
8.1	Tamil Nadu Integrated Tourism Promotion Project
8.2	Linking potential sites as tourism circuits
8.3	Low- Impact Tourism Strategies
8.4	Tiruchirappalli Festival Renaissance
8.5	Hop-On Hop-Off EV Buses
9.	**Environment**
9.1	Bioswales
9.2	Drip irrigation
9.3	Recharge pits
9.4	Regenerative agricultural practices

19.7 Implementation strategy

19.7.1 Implementation framework

Public Engagement: Ongoing public consultation and participation are crucial for ensuring that the plan meet the needs of the people. Public participation during the implementation of a city master plan is crucial for ensuring inclusive and responsive urban development. The process begins with awareness campaigns to inform citizens about upcoming projects and changes in their locality. Authorities then organize consultation meetings, ward-level discussions, and online feedback platforms to gather public input. Citizens are invited to share their views on infrastructure development, relocation, land use changes, and environmental impacts. Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs) and local NGOs play a key role in facilitating dialogue. Community members may also be involved in monitoring progress and reporting issues during execution. Social audits and public grievance systems ensure transparency and accountability. Regular updates are shared with the public through portals and meetings. This collaborative approach builds trust and promotes sustainable, citizen-driven urban growth.

Coordination among Agencies: Effective collaboration between various government departments' urban planners, architects, and other professionals is essential for smooth implementation. Legal and Regulatory Framework: Ensuring that the Master Plan is in alignment with local zoning laws, building codes and environmental regulations is critical for successful implementation.

19.7.2 Local bodies

The local bodies viz., Corporation, Municipalities, Town Panchayat & Village Panchayat are responsible for the overall development, planning, and maintenance of the city's infrastructure and services. Local Bodies are responsible for the issuance of the Building Permission as per the Local body act, DTCP also has issued power delegations for issuance of the Planning Permission. Local Bodies will implement the proposed physical infrastructure projects related to municipal services. The local bodies are also responsible social infrastructure components like implementing schemes related to Water Supply, Sanitation and Sewerage. This includes the management of solid waste, sewage treatment plants, and ensuring proper sanitation. Street Lighting, Public Health and Hygiene: such as health services, hospitals, clinics, and vaccination.

19.7.3 Existing committees:

In district administration, various district-level committees play key roles in ensuring efficient governance, decision-making, and the smooth implementation

of policies through interdepartmental coordination. These committees are generally tasked with overseeing the development, welfare, law and order, and various public services at the district level. They also serve as platforms for coordination between the district administration (led by the District Collector), local bodies, and state authorities. These district-level committees ensure that governance at the district level is efficient, coordinated, and responsive to the needs of the people. The District Collector is typically the central figure in most of these committees, acting as the executive head of the district administration. Through these committees, Tamil Nadu's district administration is able to address development, law and order, public welfare, disaster management, and grievance redressal, among other key issues. Few District Level committees are listed below.

19.7.3.1 District Development Committee (DDC)

The District Development Committee (DDC) is the primary body for planning and coordinating development activities at the district level. It acts as a platform for implementing various state-sponsored welfare schemes and development projects. Chaired by District Collector, the committee comprises of Heads of various government departments at the district level (like Public Works, Education, Health, Agriculture, etc.) and Elected representatives. Main functions are to coordinate and monitor implementation of government schemes (e.g., MGNREGA, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana). The committee reviews progress of development projects, financial allocations, and implementation schedules. It also discusses issues related to poverty alleviation, rural development, social welfare and provides policy feedback and suggestions to state government.

19.7.3.2 District Planning Committee (DPC)

The District Planning Committee (DPC) is responsible for planning the overall economic and social development of the district, ensuring that state and central policies are aligned with local needs. Chaired by District Collector, the committee includes representatives from the district's urban and rural areas, including elected members of local bodies (Municipalities, Panchayats). The committees prepare the district- level development plans by integrating inputs from different local bodies and stakeholders. The committee ensures that the allocation of funds is done in a way that meets the needs of all local areas within the district, balancing urban and rural development. District Coordination Committee (DCC) serves as a platform for coordination between the state government, local bodies, and public representatives to ensure effective delivery of services. The committee works to solve inter-departmental issues and promote synergy between local governance bodies and the district administration. Additionally the committee reviews issues of coordination between urban and rural local bodies, focusing on shared services like water supply, sanitation, and transport.

19.7.3.3 District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee

In Tiruchirappalli district, the District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee serves as a key institutional platform to review, coordinate, and monitor development initiatives and major centrally and state-sponsored schemes at the district level. The committee meetings in Tiruchirappalli are convened periodically to evaluate the progress of ongoing works, identify bottlenecks in implementation, and ensure that development projects are executed in a coordinated manner that reflects local priorities and needs.

The role of the committee in Tiruchirappalli includes facilitating inter-sectoral coordination between departments and elected representatives, addressing implementation challenges in infrastructure and welfare schemes, and aligning district-level developmental efforts with state and central government objectives. Through discussions and joint reviews conducted, the committee helps to accelerate delivery of projects such as transportation infrastructure improvements, facility constructions, and other priority development works. In practice, the committee meetings in the district help guide decisions on advancing key projects, promote synergy across departments and governance tiers, and ensure that developmental efforts respond to ground-level needs while maintaining accountability and transparency in execution.

19.7.3.4 District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC)

The District Disaster Management Committee is responsible for disaster preparedness, risk reduction, response, and recovery at the district level. The committee is responsible for preparation of the preparation of disaster management plans for natural calamities such as floods, cyclones, droughts, and earthquakes, early warning systems, community awareness. The committee is chaired by District Collector, comprising of the members of the departments like Fire and Rescue Services, Public Works, Revenue, Police and Health.

19.7.3.5 Proposed institutional setup for implementation

The committees for the implementation of planning areas will bring together sectoral departments, elected representatives, officials, and community members, promoting transparency and accountability. Regular meetings help in identifying implementation challenges and addressing them promptly. Sector-specific committees enhance focused planning in areas like education, health, and infrastructure. Their localized decision-making enables quicker responses to ground-level issues. The Urban Planning implementation Committees are essential for focused interventions of development plans in the urban and peri-urban areas.

19.7.3.6 Development Steering committee

A committee chaired by the District Collector shall be constituted to provide strategic guidance for cross-sectoral integration, ensure active stakeholder engagement, and facilitate effective inter-agency coordination for resource mobilization. The committee shall meet once every six months to review, identify, and support the timely implementation of projects proposed in the Master Plan, thereby ensuring alignment with the overall development objectives.

19.7.3.6.1 Members

- Chairman – District Collector
- Corporation Commissioner
- Member Secretary / Assistant Director, Directorate of Town and Country Planning
- MAWS Department Commissioner
- Assistant Director Panchayat
- Assistant Director Town Panchayat
- Chief Engineer, Highways
- Superintendent of Police Tiruchirappalli District
- Commissioner of Police, Tiruchirappalli city
- District Forest Officer
- Any other department ex officio members nominated by the district collector from time to time.

19.7.3.6.2 Roles and Responsibilities for the Committee

- Project proposals shall be derived from the development strategies and priorities identified in the approved Master Plan or Detailed Development Plans.
- The Committee shall identify the concerned departments and ensure coordination with relevant government agencies and stakeholders for the planning and execution of the project proposals.
- A structured mechanism shall be established for the regular monitoring and evaluation of implementation progress, compliance with timelines, and achievement of planned outcomes.
- The Committee may consider additional suggestions or adopt necessary measures, including stakeholder consultations, technical assessments, and financial planning, to ensure the successful.

19.7.3.7 Master Plan Review and Monitoring Committee

Mandated under the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, this committee will review plan progress ever three months.

19.7.3.7.1 Members

- Chairman – District Collector
- Member Secretary / Assistant Director, Directorate of Town and Country Planning
- Urban Planning Expert
- Housing Expert
- Environment Expert
- Mobility Expert
- Any other members as nominated by the District Collector, including representatives from private organizations and non-profit institutions

19.7.3.7.2 Roles and responsibilities of the Committee

- Key performance indicators (KPIs),
- Ground-truthing with spatial and socio-economic data,
- Periodic citizen and stakeholder consultations.

19.7.3.8 Heritage Conservation Committee in LPA

The establishment of a Heritage Conservation Committee (HCC) for the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area (LPA) would be a key component of the Tiruchirappalli Master Plan 2045. This would be based on the framework provided by the Tamil Nadu Heritage Commission Act, 2012 (Amendment 2024) and TNCDBR Act 2019, which was enacted to protect buildings, premises and heritage precincts not covered by central or state archaeological acts. It will function as the high-level regulator and a statutory body under the Local Planning Authority (LPA)/Urban Development Authority (UDA) to manage operational conservation efforts. The HCC acts as the key intermediary, coordinating policies between government agencies, public and other stakeholders.

Taking references from the Tamil Nadu Heritage Commission Act 2012 and Annexure VI of TNCDBR Act 2019, the composition of Heritage conservation committee as is as follows.

19.7.3.8.1 Official of Statutory bodies/role and designation

- Member Secretary, Tiruchirappalli Urban Development Authority / Local Planning Authority

- Ex- Officio Members
    - Executive Engineer- PWD Heritage Buildings Circle, Tiruchirappalli Division Member
    - Senior Architect, Tiruchirappalli – PWD Architecture Wing
    - District Archaeology Officer - State Archaeology Department
    - One Representative from Archaeological Survey of India, sub-circle
    - One Representative from each ULBs – Tiruchirappalli Corporation, Municipalities & Town panchayats

19.7.3.8.2 Technical Experts having in depth knowledge and experience

- Eminent Urban Designer / Planner Member
- Eminent Conservation Architect
- Eminent Structural Engineer
- Historian / Culture expert having in- depth knowledge of Tiruchirappalli nominated by University in Tiruchirappalli
- Environmentalists/ Natural Heritage Expert

19.7.3.8.3 Nominees of Institutions and Organizations

- One representative nominated by the Head of Department, Architecture/ Planning in Tiruchirappalli Member
- One representative from any Non-Government Organisation involved in Heritage Management and cultural affairs
- One representative from Indian Institute of Architects/ Institute of Engineers

19.7.3.8.4 Roles and responsibilities of the Committee

- Power to Alter, Modify or Relax Regulations
- Hearing etc. to persons likely to be affected
- Grant of Transferable Development Rights in cases of loss of Development Rights
- Creation of new incentives for Heritage Conservation:
- Character Zone Delineation and heritage bye-laws

19.7.3.8.5 Initiatives

- Heritage Development Plan every 10 years
- Monitoring & Evaluation every 3 years
- Recommendation for conservation and preservation for buildings, sites and precincts

- Incentives for retaining and restoring Heritage Properties (Private)
- Incentives for entrepreneurship (properties into Heritage / Tourism sensitive functions)
- Awards & Accolades: UNESCO Asia-Pacific commendation for Conservation Projects, HUDCO Awards, etc.

19.7.3.9 Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) Promotion Committee

The Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) Promotion Committee is established to safeguard and promote living traditions, practices, and expressions that reflect a community's identity. Its purpose is to document, preserve, and encourage art forms, crafts, rituals, oral traditions, and festivals, ensuring their intergenerational transmission. The committee facilitates awareness programs, capacity building, and financial or technical support for practitioners. It also integrates ICH considerations into urban planning and cultural policies to strengthen heritage management. Tiruchirappalli's Master Plan proposal must focus on its vibrant intangible cultural heritage (ICH). This includes the city's unique practices, traditions, expressions and knowledge systems passed down through generations.

This framework focuses on four pillars: Inventory and Documentation (for traditions like the Vaikunda Ekadasi, Samayapuram Poochorithal and local cuisine), Impact and Risk Assessment of urban development, ensuring Local Participation, and implementing Mitigation and Preservation Measures. Its mandate shall be to promote the region's heritage globally, potentially working towards World Heritage status, while leveraging traditional skills for economic development.

The Tentative Committee Framework is a collaborative body that unites representatives from diverse religious/cultural endowments (e.g., TN-HR&CE, Waqf Board) and NGOs with key Government departments. This holistic approach ensures comprehensive preservation, covering traditional crafts, textiles, tourism leverage, environmental sustainability, documentation, and traditional sports, for integrated cultural heritage management.

19.7.3.10 Heritage Cell in ULBs

A Heritage Cell within Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) serves as a dedicated unit to safeguard and manage cultural assets. Its purpose is to identify, document, and conserve heritage sites and precincts, ensuring integration of conservation measures into urban planning. This cell will function as the primary technical body and Competent Authority (CA) for the entire Local Planning Area. This specialized unit can provide regulatory oversight and expert guidance essential for preserving the city's unique character and also, implement projects.

19.7.3.10.1 Members

- Municipal Commissioner / Commissioner of the ULB – Chairperson of the cell
- Conservation Architect / Heritage Conservation Specialist – Technical expert on restoration and adaptive reuse
- Town Planning Officer / City Planner
- Representative from the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) / State Archaeology Department – For statutory guidance
- Structural Engineer (heritage conservation experience) – For assessing building stability and interventions
- Environmental Planner / Landscape Architect – For managing surroundings, open spaces, and eco-sensitive areas
- Local Historians / Cultural Experts – To advise on historical significance and cultural practices
- NGO or Community Representatives – To support awareness, outreach, and participatory conservation
- Legal/Regulatory Expert – To advise on heritage-related bylaws and compliance mechanism
- Historian Documentation Specialist Community Liaison Officer Surveyors

19.7.3.10.2 Roles and Responsibilities

Its core responsibilities and functions could be (but not limited to) as follows:

- Preparation of list of heritage buildings, precincts and sites
- Grading of listed heritage buildings and Precincts
- Assist HCC in notifying heritage resources
- Identification of Transferable Development Rights
- Maintaining Skyline
- Restrictive Covenants
- Restriction on Development/Redevelopment/Repairs, etc:
- Creation of new incentives for Heritage Conservation:
- GIS-Based Multi-Layered Mapping
- Character Zone Delineation and preparation of heritage byelaws
- Implementation of Special Heritage Development Plans
- Implementation of Special Heritage Revitalization Plans
- Capacity Buildings and Knowledge dissemination:
- Maintaining Registry of Heritage Restoration Experts
- Guiding in Repair and Restoration

GOVERNMENT ORDERS

ANNEXURE 'A'

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

ABSTRACT

LOCAL PLANNING AREA – Tiruchirappalli – Declaration of Local Planning Area under section 10(1) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 – Preliminary Notification – issued.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

G. O. Ms. No. 936 Dated: 5th April 1974

Read:

1. G. O. Ms. No. 1988 RDLA dated 20.09.73
2. From the Commissioner, Tiruchirapalli Municipality Letter No. F12/26662/73 dt. 18.10.93
3. From the Joint Director of Town and Country Planning Letter No. 37958/73 SM dt. 07.01.74

ORDER:

In super session of the orders issued in the G. O. first read above, it is proposed to declare the local areas specified in Column (3) of the table in the notification appended to this order forming a local planning area mentioned in the corresponding entry in Column (2) thereof to be a local planning area and to constitute for such local planning area a local planning authority. The appended notification will be republished in English and in Tamil in the Tiruchirappalli District Gazette.

The Collector of Tiruchirappalli is requested to republish the notification is the District Gazette.

The Director of Translation, Madras is requested to arrange to have the notification translated into Tamil and forward the translation urgently to the Collector.

The Collector of Tiruchirappalli is requested to report to Government the date of republication of the notification in the District Gazette.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

M. M. RAJENDRAN
Secretary to Government

T.L.P.A

APPENDIX

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of section 10 of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972) and in super session of the Notification II-1 No. 4800 of 1973 published at pp. 514-515 of part II Section 1 of the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette, dated 17.10.73, the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby declares his intention to specify the local planning area specified in Column (3) of the table below to be a Local Planning Area with the name specified corresponding entry in Column (2) thereof.

Notice is hereby given that this notification will be taken into consideration again under sub-section (4) of the said section 10 on or after the expiry of 2 months from the date of the publication of this notification in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette and that any objection or suggestion which may be received from any inhabitant or any local authority or institution in the said local area with respect there to before expiry of the period aforesaid will be dully considered by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Objection and suggestion writing, if any should be addressed to the secretary to Government, Rural Development and Local Administration Department, Fort St. George, Chennai – 09.

THE TABLE

S. No.	Name of Local Planning Area	Area forming the Local Planning Area No. & Name of Revenue Village
1.	Tiruchirappalli 1	Tiruchirappalli Taluk 1. Killikkudi 2. Uttamaseri 3. Panayapuram 4. Tiruvalarsolai 5. Kondayampatti 6. Vellittirumuttam 7. Thimmarayasamudram 8. Melur 9. Kambarasampettai 10. Muttarasampettai 11. Palur 12. Allur 13. Mekkudi 21. Marudandakurichi 22. Somarasampettai 27. Tayanur 28. Kalligudi 31. Sattanurputtur 32. Pirattiyur 33. Nachchikkurichi 34. Cholanganallur 35. Uyyakkondantirumalai 36. Malliyampattu 37. Pandamangalam 38. Damalayarabhayam 39. Chinthamani 40. Puthur, Tennur, Nattarasanpallivasal, Peria Vadavur 41/1 2 & 3 Abisekapuram 42. Kottapattu 43. Gundur 44. Cholamadevi 45. Kilkurichi 46. Kilkalkandarkottai 47. Alattur 48. Varaganeri 49. Daranallur 50. Devadanam, Chinnavadavur 51. Panaiyakurichi

S. No.	Name of Local Planning Area	Area forming the Local Planning Area
		No. & Name of Revenue Village
		52. Ariyamangalam 53. Kuvalakudi 54. Kilamullakkudi 55. Vengur 56. Papakurichi 57. Ellakudi 58. Agram 59. Tiruverambur 60. Kuttappar 61. Arasangudi 64. Turnedungulam 65. Valavandankottai 66. Asur 67. Palangavangudi 83. Natajapuram 84. Tuvagudi 86. Tiruchirappalli town proper 87. Tiruchendurai 90. Ukkadai Ariyamangalam (Inam) 91. Kandalur (Inam) 92. Kumbagudi (Inam) 93. Navalpattu (Inam) 94. Suriyur (Inam) 95. Ilandaipatti (Inam) 96. Velayudangudi (Inam) 97. Tenripatti (Inam) 98. Ulunduni (Inam) 99. Pulangudi (Inam) 100. Krishnasamudram (Inam) I & II bit 101. Sengulam 107. Mekkudi (Inam) 116. Panjappur (Inam) <u>LALGUDI TALUK</u> 16. Bikshandarkoil 22. Talakudi <u>THANJAVUR TALUK</u> 1. Tohur

ANNEXURE 'B'

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

ABSTRACT

LOCAL PLANNING AREA – Tiruchirappalli Declaration – Notification under section 10 (4) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 – issued.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

G. O. Ms. No. 1669 Dated: 16th July 1974

Read:

G. O. Ms. No. 936 RD&LA dated 05.04.1974

ORDER:

A proposal notifying the intention of the Government to declare certain local areas forming a local planning authority, was published at page 241 of part II section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette, dated 01.05.74 for general information as required under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Tamil Nadu Town & Country Planning Act 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972) No objection and suggestion having been received, the Government declare the local areas specified in column (3) of the Table in the Notification appended to this order to be a local planning area by the name specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) thereof.

The appended notification will be published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette.

M. M. RAJENDRAN
Secretary to Government

/ True Copy /

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 10 of the Tamil Nadu Town & Country Planning Act 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972) and after previous publication of the declaration under sub-section (1) thereof, the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby declares the area comprising the revenue villages specified in column (3) of the Table below to be a local planning area under the name specified in the corresponding in column (2) thereof.

THE TABLE

S. No.	Name of Local Planning Area	Area forming the Local Planning Area No. & Name of Revenue village
1.	Tiruchirappalli 1	Tiruchirappalli Taluk 14. Killikkudi 15. Uttamaseri 16. Panayapuram 17. Tiruvalarsolai 18. Kondayampatti 19. Vellittirumuttam 20. Thimmarayasamudram 21. Melur 22. Kambarasampettai 23. Muttarasampettai 24. Palur 25. Allur 26. Mekkudi 21. Marudandakurichi 22. Somarasampettai 27. Tayanur 28. Kalligudi 31. Sattanurputtur 32. Pirattiyur 33. Nachchikkurichi 34. Cholanganallur 35. Uyyakkondantirumalai 36. Malliyampattu 37. Pandamangalam 38. Damalayarabhayam 39. Chinthamani 40. Puthur, Tennur, Nattarasanpallivasal, Peria Vadavur 41/1 2 & 3 Abisekapuram 42. Kottapattu 43. Gundur 44. Cholamadevi 45. Kilkurichi 46. Kilkalkandarkottai 47. Alattur 48. Varaganeri 49. Daranallur 50. Devadanam, Chinnavadavur 51. Panaiyakurichi

S. No.	Name of Local Planning Area	Area forming the Local Planning Area
		No. & Name of Revenue Village
		52. Ariyamangalam 53. Kuvalakudi 54. Kilamullakkudi 55. Vengur 56. Papakurichi 57. Ellakudi 58. Agram 59. Tiruverambur 60. Kuttappar 61. Arasangudi 64. Turnedungulam 65. Valavandankottai 66. Asur 67. Palangavangudi 83. Natajapuram 84. Tuvagudi 86. Tiruchirappalli town proper 87. Tiruchendurai 90. Ukkadai Ariyamangalam (Inam) 91. Kandalur (Inam) 92. Kumbagudi (Inam) 93. Navalpattu (Inam) 94. Suriyur (Inam) 95. Ilandaipatti (Inam) 96. Velayudangudi (Inam) 97. Tenripatti (Inam) 98. Ulunduni (Inam) 99. Pulangudi (Inam) 100. Krishnasamudram (Inam) I & II bit 101. Sengulam 107. Mekkudi (Inam) 116. Panjappur (Inam) <u>LALGUDI TALUK</u> 16. Bikshandarkoil 22. Talakudi <u>THANJAVUR TALUK</u> 1. Tohur

/ True Copy /

Sd.....
Section Officer.

T.L.P.A

ANNEXURE 'C'

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

ABSTRACT

Local Planning Area – Trichy declared under section 10 (L) act – inclusion of additional villages in the Trichy Local Planning area – Notification under section 10 (1) of the act – issued.

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

G. O. Ms. No. 1414

Dated: 25th Oct' 1974
Read:

1. G. O. Ms. No. 1669 RD&LA dated 16.07.74
2. From the Director of Town and Country Planning
   Letters Roc. No. 16505/77 MP dt. 18.06.77 & 19.11.77

ORDER:

It is proposed to declare the intension of the Government to include local areas specified in Column (3) of the table in the notification appended to this order, in the Tiruchirappalli local planning area already declared in the G. O. first read above. The appended notification will be published in English the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette and republished in English and Tamil in the Tiruchirappalli District Gazette.

The Collector of Tiruchirappalli is requested to republish the notification is the District Gazette.

The Director of Translation, Madras is requested to arrange to have the notification translated into Tamil and forward the translation urgently to the Collector.

The Collector of Tiruchirappalli is requested to report to Government the date of republication of the notification in the District Gazette.

(By order of the Governor)

P. KANDASAMY
Commissioner and Secretary to Government

To
The Deputy Director of Town & Country Planning,
Tiruchirappalli.

T.L.P.A

APPENDIX – NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Tamil Nadu Town & Country Planning Act 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972) the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby declares his intension to specify the local areas specified below in the Tiruchirappalli Local planning area and takes the following amendment to the Rural Development and Local Administration Department Notification No. 11 (2) Rul/3746/74 dated the 16th July 1974 published at pp.438-439 in part II section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated 21st August 1974.

Notice is hereby given that this notification will be taken into consideration under sub-section (4) of the said section 10 of the said act on or after the expiry of two months from the date of the publication of this Notification in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette and that any objection or suggestion which may be received from any inhabitant or any local authority or institution in the said local area with respect thereto before the expiry of the period aforesaid will be duly considered by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Objections and suggestions in writing, if any, should be addressed to the Secretary to Government, Housing and Urban Development Department, Fort St. George, Madras-09.

DRAFT AMENDMENT

In the said notification in column (3) of the table against the entry 'Tiruchirappalli' in column (2) the following entry shall be added namely.

a. Tiruchirappalli Taluk

14. Andanllur
15. Tirupiraitturai
18. Kodivalam
19. Kulumani
20. Perur
23. Kumaravayalur
24. Mullikkarumbur
26. Adavattur
30. Thirumalisamudram
62. Killayur
63. Pattalapettai
91. Navalur Kottapattu
92. Paganur
96. Nagamangalam
98. Mudikondan

b. Lalgudi Taluk

1. Cholanganallur
2. Kariyuamanikkam
3. Killiyanallur
4. Malpattu
5. Tiruvasai
6. Kovathakudi
8. Theerampalayam
119. Thirupangili
112. Poonampalayam
13. Ulandagudi
14. Manachanallur
15. Madavapperumal kovil
17. Koothur
18. Melasidevimmangalam
19. Vengangudi
20. Medakudi
21. Pudukudi
23. Appadurai
125. Keeramangalam
126. Thcrkuchattiram
24. Esanakorai
25. T.Valavanur
26. Valadi
27. Sirumarudur
28. V.Turaiyur
29. Kannanur
30. Marudur
31. Valavanur
64. Puvalur
65. Manakkal
68. Kukur
69. Mummudi cholamangalam
70. Lalgudi
71. Sirudayur
72. Thirumangalam
75. Kilperungavur
76. Nerinjalakudi
77. Nagar Kilamrimangalam (Inam)
78. Angari
79. Pambaramsetti

80. Seshasamudram
82. Javathinathapuram
83. Thirumanamedu
81. Edayathimangalam
120. Rajampalayam
121. Samayapuram
122. Kalpalayam

d. Thanjavur Taluk

1. Tohur
2. Padirikudi
3. Koviladi

P. KANDASAMY
Commissioner and Secretary to Government

ANNEXURE 'D'

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

ABSTRACT

Local Planning Area – Trichy declared under section 10 (b) act – Exclusion of villages in the Trichy Local Planning area – Notification under section 10 (1) of the act – issued.

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

G. O. Ms. No. 1415

Dated: 25th Oct' 1980
Read:

3. G. O. Ms. No. 1669 RD&LA dated 16.07.74
4. From the Director of Town and Country Planning
   Letter No. 9477/80 D4 dt. 10.07.80

ORDER:

It is proposed to declare the intension of the Government to include local areas specified in Column (3) of the table in the notification appended to this order, in the Tiruchirappalli local planning area already declared in the G. O. first read above. The appended notification will be published in English the Tamilnadu Government Gazette and republished in English and Tamil in the Tiruchirappalli District Gazette.

The Collector of Tiruchirappalli is requested to republish the notification is the District Gazette.

The Director of Translation, Madras is requested to arrange to have the notification translated into Tamil and forward the translation urgently to the Collector.

The Collector of Tiruchirappalli is requested to report to Government the date of republication of the notification in the District Gazette.

(By order of the Governor)

P. KANDASAMY
Commissioner and Secretary to Government

T.L.P.A

APPENDIX – NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Tamil Nadu Town & Country Planning Act 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972) the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby declares his intension to exclude areas specified below in the Tiruchirappalli Local planning area and makes the following amendment to the Rural Development and Local Administration Department Notification No. 11 (2) Rul/3746/74 dated the 16th July 1974 published at pages 438-439 in part II section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated 21st August 1974.

Notice is hereby given that this notification will be taken into consideration under sub-section (4) of the said section 10 of the said act on or after the expiry of two months from the date of the publication of this Notification in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette and that any objection or suggestion which may be received from any inhabitant or any local authority or institution in the said local area with respect thereto before the expiry of the period aforesaid will be duly considered by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Objections and suggestions in writing, if any, should be addressed to the Secretary to Government, Housing and Urban Development Department, Fort St. George, Madras-09.

DRAFT AMENDMENT

In the said notification in the table, in column (3) under the heading "Tiruchirappalli Taluk" against the entry 'Tiruchirappalli' in column (2) the following entry shall be omitted namely.

"43. Gundur
44. Cholamadevi
45. Kilkurichi
46. Kilakalkandarkottai
59. Tiruverambur
60. Kuttapar
64. Tirunedungulam
65. Vlavandankottai
66. Asur
67. Palangavangudi
84. Tuvagudi
92. Kumbagudi (Inam)
93. Navalpattu (Inam)
94. Suriyur (Inam)
95. Ilandaipatti (Inam)
97. Teneripatti (Inam)
99. Pulangudi (Inam)"

P. KANDASAMY
Commissioner and Secretary to Government

T.L.P.A

ANNEXURE 'E'

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

ABSTRACT

New Town Development Authority – Navalpattu – Declaration of Site for New Town under section 10 (1) (c) of Tamil Nadu Town & Country Planning Act 1971 – Preliminary Notification act – issued.

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

G. O. Ms. No. 259

Dated: 15th April 1981
Chitharai 4, Thunmathi
Thiruvalluvar Aandu 2012

Read: From the Director of Town and Country Planning letter Roc. No. 9477/80 D4 dated 10.07.80

ORDER:

It is proposed to declare the local areas specified in Column (3) of the table in the notification appended to this order, forming site for New Town mentioned in the corresponding entry in column (2) thereof, to be a site for the New Town Development Authority.

The appended notification will be published in English in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette and republished in English and in Tamil, in the Tiruchirappalli District Gazette. The Collector of Tiruchirappalli is requested to republish the notification is the District Gazette.

The Director of Translation, Madras is requested to arrange to have the notification translated into Tamil and forward the translation urgently to the Collector.

The Collector of Tiruchirappalli is requested to report to Government, the date of republication of the notification in the District Gazette.

(By order of the Governor)

P. KANDASAMY
Commissioner and Secretary to Government

T.L.P.A

APPENDIX – NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Tamil Nadu Town & Country Planning Act 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972) the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby declares his intension to specify the areas specified in column (30) of the Table below as the site for a new town with the name specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) thereof.

Notice is hereby given that this notification will be taken into consideration under sub-section (4) of the said section 10 of the said act, on or after the expiry of the period of two months from the date of the publication of this Notification in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette and that any objection or suggestion, which may be received from any inhabitant or any local authority or institution in the said local area with respect thereto before the expiry of the period aforesaid will be duly considered by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Objections and suggestions in writing, if any, should be addressed to the Secretary to Government, Housing and Urban Development Department, Fort St. George, Madras-09.

THE TABLE

S. No.	Name of New Town	Area forming of the site for New Town No. & Name of Revenue Village
1.	Navalpattu	<u>Tiruchirappalli Taluk</u> 43. Gundur 44. Sholamadevi 45. Kila kurichi 46. Kilakalkandarkottai 59. Thiruverambur 60. Kuttapar 64. Tirunedungulam 65. Valavandankottai 66. Asur 67. Palanganangudi 84. Thuvakudi 101. Suriyur 102. Kumbakudi 103. Navalpattu 104. Pulangudi 105. Ilandipatti 106. Thenripatti <u>Kulathur Taluk</u> 48. Mandaiyur 50. Singathakuruchi 51. Kumaramangalam 52. Mattur

P. KANDASAMY
Commissioner and Secretary to Government

T.L.P.A

ANNEXURE 'F'

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

ABSTRACT

New Town Development Authority – Navalpattu – Declaration of Site for New Town under section 10 (1) of Tamil Nadu Town & Country Planning Act 1971 – Preliminary Notification act issued – confirmation under section 10 (4) of the Act - ordered.

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

G. O. Ms. No. 1044 Dated: 24th April 1982

Read:

1. G. O. Ms. 259 Housing and urban Development dated 16.04.1981
2. From the Director of Town & Country Planning, Letter Roc. No. 9477/80 dated 11.01.82, 18.06.82 & 12.08.82

ORDER:

A proposal notifying the intention of the Government to declare certain local areas forming a New Town Area and to constitute for such New Town Development Authority was published at page 343 of part II section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 27th May 1981 for general information as required under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972). No objection or suggestion having been received, the Government declare the local areas specified in column (3) of the Table in the notification appended to this order to be a New Town Area by name specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) thereof.

The appended notification will be published in English in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette.

(By order of the Governor)

C. RAMACHANDRAN
Commissioner and Secretary to Government

/ Forwarded by order /

(Sd.).....
Section Officer

T.L.P.A

APPENDIX – NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Tamil Nadu Town & Country Planning Act 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972) and after previous publication of the declaration under sub-section (1) thereof the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby declared the areas specified in column (3) of the Table below be as the site for a New Town with the name specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) thereof.

THE TABLE

S. No.	Name of New Town	Area forming of the site for New Town No. & Name of Revenue Village
1.	Navalpattu	<u>Tiruchirappalli Taluk</u> 43. Gundur 44. Sholamadevi 45. Kila kurichi 46. Kilakalkandarkottai 59. Thiruverambur 60. Kuttapar 64. Tirunedungulam 65. Valavandankottai 66. Asur 67. Palanganangudi 84. Thuvakudi 101. Suriyur 102. Kumbakudi 103. Navalpattu 104. Pulangudi 105. Ilandipatti 106. Thenripatti <u>Kulathur Taluk</u> 48. Mandaiyur 50. Singathakuruchi 51. Kumaramangalam 52. Mattur

C. RAMACHANDRAN
Commissioner and Secretary to Government

T.L.P.A

ANNEXURE 'G'

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

ABSTRACT

ACT – Madras Parks, playfields and open spaces (Preservation and Regulation) act 1959 Municipal council, Tiruchirapalli – list of parks playfields and open spaces – approved.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

G. O. Ms. No. 562 Education Dated: 17.04.67

Read:

G. O. Ms. 879, Educated dated 01.06.66 from the District Revenue Officer, Tiruchirappalli letter No. J3 – 42838/66 dated 18.08.66 and dated 17.10.66 from the Commissioner, Tiruchirappalli letter No. F7/17297/66 dated 29.08.66

Order:

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Madras parks, Playfields and open spaces (Preservation and Regulation) act 1959 (Madras Act 26 of 1959) the Government in G.O.(Ms).No. 879 Education dated 01.06.66 ordered the publication in the Fort St. George Gazette and in the Tiruchirappalli District Gazette a draft notification containing the list of parks, playfields and open spaces in the area within the jurisdiction of the Tiruchirappalli Municipal Council and invited "Objections or Suggestions in respect of anything contained in or relating to the list within three months from the date of publication of the notification. The notification was published in English and Tamil of the Tiruchirappalli District Gazette. No objections or suggestions having been received within the time specified in the draft notification, the draft notification is hereby approved. The appended notification will be published in Fort St. George Gazette.

The Joint Director of Translations Public (TD) dept. is requested to arrange to have the notification translated into Tamil and forward the translation urgently to the Collector of Tiruchirappalli and the Commissioner, Tiruchirappalli Municipality, Tiruchirappalli.

The Collector of Tiruchirappalli is requested to republish the notification in English and Tamil in the District Gazette and inform the Government of the date of such publication.

The Commissioner, Tiruchirappalli Municipality is requested to republish the notification in the manner prescribed in rule 3 (4) (b) and (c) of the Madras Parks, Playfields and open spaces (Preservation and Regulation) rules 1964 and intimate the fact immediately to Government.

The attention of the Commissioner is invited to section of the Madras Parks, Playfields and open spaces (Preservation and Regulation) act 1959. He is informed that the parks and playfields specified in the list published with the notification would not expect with the previous sanction of the Govt. be used for any purpose other than the purpose for which they are now

(By order of the Governor)

J.Anjani Layanand
Deputy Secretary to Govt.

T.L.P.A

To
The Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras
(For publication of the notification in the Fort St. George Gazette)

The Joint Director of Translations (Public TD) Department, Madras - 9

The Collector of Tiruchirappalli, Tiruchirappalli

The Commissioner, Tiruchirappalli Municipality (Through the Chairman)

The Director of Town Planning, Madras - 1

Appendix

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Madras Parks, Playfields and open spaces (preservation and Regulation) act 1959 (Madras act 26 of 1959) the Governor Madras hereby approves the list of all the parks and playfields act out in the schedule below in the area within the jurisdiction of the Tiruchirappalli Municipal Council the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the said act.

The maps, plans and documents relating to the said list will be available to the public for inspection at the Municipal Office, Tiruchirappalli between 10.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. on all working days.

The Schedule

List of all the parks and playfields in the areas with the jurisdiction of the Tiruchirappalli Municipal Council.

Copy of G. O. Ms. No. 1222, dated the 4th June 1964 of Rural Development and Local Administration department

Sub: PARKS AND PLAYFIELDS – Srirangam Municipality list of parks, playfields and open spaces – publication under section 3 (2) of the Madras Parks, playfields and open spaces (preservation and regulation) act 1959 – ordered.

ORDER:

The appended notification will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

The Director of information and publicity is requested to arrange to have the notification translated into Tamil and forward the translation urgently to the Collector of Tiruchirappalli.

The Collector of Tiruchirappalli is requested to republish the notification in English and Tamil in the District Gazette and inform the Government the date of such publication.

The commissioner, Srirangam municipality is requested to publish the notification in the manner prescribed in rule 3 (b) of the Rules issued under section 3 of the said act and intimate the fact immediately to Government.

/ By order of the Governor /

D.Philip Devaprasad
Deputy Secretary to Government

APPENDIX

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub section (2) of section 3 of the Madras parks, playfields and open spaces (Preservation and regulation) act 1959 (Madras act 26 of 1959) the Governor of Madras hereby publishes the list of all the parks, playfields and open spaces in the area within the jurisdiction of the Srirangam Municipal council.

The maps, plans and documents relating to the said parks, playfields and open spaces will be available to the public for inspection at the Municipal office, Srirangam between 10.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. on all working days.

Any person interested may submit his objections or suggestions in writing in respect of anything contained in or relating to the list aforesaid to the Government within three months from the date of publication of this notification in the Tiruchirappalli District Gazette.

Objections and suggestions should be addressed to the Secretary to Government, Rural Development and local Administration department, Fort St. George, Madras – 09.

Sd.....

Superintendent

/ True Copy /

T.L.P.A

S. No.	Name of the parks and playfields	Location Ward No. division & T. S. No.	Extent in Acres	Ownership	Existing usage & condition	Accessibility	Suitability	Upkeep and maintenance
1.	P.T.Rajan park	Ward No. 3 Block 28 T.S.No. 1846/3	0 - 40469	Govt.H.S. Woraiyur Municipal park named as P.T.Rajan park	Using as park	Centrally situated & easily accessible	Health & sanitary surroundings for the purpose	Rs. 4308/-
2.	Ramasamy Konar park	Ward No.2 Block 25 T.S.No. 1229	0 - 2700	Govt. Poramboke Bishkl, road	- do -	- do -	- do -	Rs. 1036/-
3.	Gandhi Tuberancle park	Ward No. 2 Block 18 T.S.No.977/ 5	0 - 5766	Govt. Poramboke	- do -	- do -	- do -	Rs. 100/-
4.	Chetty palam park	Ward No. 2 Block 21 T.S.No. 827/1 & 75	0 - 1144	Govt. Poramboke Promenade road	- do -	- do -	- do -	Rs. 136/-
5.	Tourist Bungalow park	Ward No. 1 Block 21 T.S.No.88	0 - 40310	Govt. Dry Trichy Municipality	- do -	- do -	- do -	Rs. 1036/-
6.	Marangirivel pillai park	Ward No. 1 Block 21 T.S.No.78	0 - 10124	Govt. Poramboke Municipal park, Trichy Municipality	- do -	- do -	- do -	Rs. 936/-

S. No.	Name of the parks and playfields	Location Ward No. division & T. S. No.	Extent in Acres	Ownership	Existing usage & condition	Accessibility	Suitability	Upkeep and maintenance
7.	Othakadai(road Margin) (viz) Plaza talkies	Ward No. 1 Block T.S.No. 395/1	0 - 5200	Govt. Poramboke Williams road	Using as park	Centrally situated & easily accessible	Health & sanitary surroundings for the purpose	Rs. 1036/-
8.	Rountana park opposite to simpson	Ward No. Block 43 T.S.No. 343/1	0 - 7143	Govt. Poramboke promenade road	- do -	- do -	- do -	Rs. 1972/-
9.	Dindigul park road side margin (near National College)	Ward No.1 Block 28, 29 & 30 T.S.No. 176/1, 172 & 170	0 - 4000	Road Poramboke road	- do -	- do -	- do -	Rs. 1872/-
10.	Rengasamy Naidu park	Ward No. 8 Block 22 T.S No. 2279/1	0 - 3900	Govt. Poramboke Govt. road	- do -	- do -	- do -	Rs. 1036/-
11.	Rathinavelu thevar park (Daranallur)	Ward No. 6 Block 31 T.S.No. 3788/1	0 - 19160	Govt. Poramboke tank aliented in favour of Trichy municipality for a park	- do -	- do -	- do -	Rs. 1036/-
12.	Servai park	Ward No. 4 Block 11 T.S.No. 560	0 - 25470	Govt. Poramboke kuriviyan tank park	- do -	- do -	- do -	Rs. 1036/-

S. No.	Name of the parks and playfields	Location Ward No. division & T. S. No.	Extent in Acres	Ownership	Existing usage & condition	Accessibility	Suitability	Upkeep and maintenance
13.	Ibrahim park (near thevar hall)	Ward 4 Block 19 T.S No. 1583/part	0 - 12879	Govt. Poramboke municipal Municipal garden	Using as park	Centrally situated & easily accessible	Health & sanitary surrounding for the purpose	
14.	Pookulam park L.K.S Big Bazaar	Ward 4 Block 21 T.S No. 1920	0 - 2642	Govt. Poramboke municipal pookulam park	- do -	- do -	- do -	
15.	Thiruviam py parkkalla st.	Ward 6 Block 10 T.S No. 1160	0 - 15206	Govt. Poramboke municipal Park	- do -	- do -	- do -	
16.	Ramasamy tever park (Saniyankulam)	Ward 6 Block 10 T.S No. 399	0 - 13505	Govt. Poramboke Saniyankula	- do -	- do -	- do -	
17.	Gandhi park (near Savithri Vidyasala High School)	Ward 5 Block 33 T.S No. 1986/1 1986/2	0 - 26561 0 - 27973	Govt. Poramboke Municipal public garden	Being used as park & nursery school in one corner	- do -	- do -	
18.	Lourdusamypill ai park (town station road)	Ward 5 Block 31 T.S No. 1927	0 – 5138	Govt. municipal land Devad -anam tank	Being used as park & child - ren play field	- do -	- do -	
19.	Roundana park (outside of junction mainta -ined by LKS)	Ward 1 Block 32 T.S No. 190/1	0 – 2830	Govt. Por, road poramboke	Being used as park	- do -	- do -	

S. No.	Name of the parks and playfields	Location Ward No. division & T. S. No.	Extent in Acres	Ownership	Existing usage & condition	Accessibility	Suitability	Upkeep and mainten ance
20.	Lourusamy Pillai Gro -und (puthur Chinna maidan)	Ward 2 Block 23 T.S.No. 2232/1	1 – 11399	Govt. Por. Municipal play ground	Using as park	Centrally situated & easily accessible	Health & sanitary surroundin- g for the purpose	
21.	Mathuram playfield	Ward 6 Block 22 T.S.No. 3278	2 – 37877	Govt. land	- do -	- do -	- do -	
22.	ER High School playfield	Ward 5 Block 20 T.S.No. 1144	0 – 21250	Govt. Dry Turaiyur zaminda -r prasanna venka -tachala reddiar	- do -	- do -	- do -	
23.	Savithri Vidyadala High School playfield	Ward 5 Block 21 T.S.No. 1257/part	0 – 45000	Wet manager Savithri Vidyasala	- do -	- do -	- do -	
24.	Bishop Heber H.S. playfield	Ward 4 Block 2 T.S.No. 2566/AA	7 – 21668	S.P.G. College Society High School&playfield		- do -	- do -	
25.	National College playfield	Ward 5 Block 22 T.S.No. 1294 1295 1296 1297 1300 1301/1	Govt. wet G.Chinnaiya used as college now in possession of National College 0 - 19743 0 - 14674 0 - 7291 Mohamed Majid wet 0 - 15658 - do - 0 - 29206 (Now in possession of National College, Md. Majid Wet) 0 – 1732		- do -	- do -	Private	

S. No.	Name of the parks and playfields	Location Ward No. division & T. S. No.	Extent in Acres	Ownership	Existing usage & condition	Accessibility	Suitability	Upkeep and maintenance
25.		1302/1 1292/1 1292/2 1303/1 1314/1 1314/2 1306 1307 1308 1309 3326	0 - 1407 0.1775 0.98 0.1886 0.7781 0.3822 0.15246 0.0339	Govt.Por. channel Md. Majid Wet Govt.Por. channel Got.wet.G. Chinnaipillai Md. Majid Wet Govt.Dry National College Md. Majid Wet Govt.Por. channel Railway land	Using as park			
26.	St. John Westry school playfield	Ward 1 Block 23 T.S. 117/1	12 - 9361	Govt.Por. .school & St. John school & orphanage & playfield	Centrally situated & easily accessible	Health & sanitary surrounding for the purpose	Private	
27.	Sevasangam playfield	Ward 1 Block 47 T.S. 379	3 - 19212	Got. Dry Sevesangam	Used as school & playfield	- do -	- do -	
28.	R.C. High school playfield	Ward 1 Block 40 T.S. 211	36.25178	Govt. Bishop of Trichy	Used as school & playfield	- do -	- do -	
29.	St. Joseph Anglo Indian School playfield	Ward 1 Block 69 T.S. 1404/1	1.18991	Govt. St. Josephs European Girls H.S. (holy cross convent	Whole inam dry field convent & playfied	- do -	- do -	

S. No.	Name of the parks and playfields	Location Ward No. division & T. S. No.	Extent in Acres	Ownership	Existing usage & condition	Accessibility	Suitability	Upkeep and maintenance
30.	St. Anni's H.S. playfield	Ward 1 Block 43 T.S. 338	13.11924	Whole Inam dry convents buildings St. Josephs European school	School & playfield	Centrally situated & easily accessible	Health & sanitary surroundin g for the purpose	Private
31.	Ponniah's H.S. playfield	Ward 8 Block 25 T.S.2334/1 2334/2, 2333	1.8370 0.42151	Govt. Dry acquired for school purpose Govt. wet Ponniah H.S	Ponniah school & playfield	- do -	- do -	- do -
32.	Holy Reedemers H.S & playfields	Ward 7 Block 10 T.S.No. 2070 2071 2073 2074	 2.32274 0.33534 1.3127 0.10136	Catheral Catholic mission Trichy	Playfields Garden	- do -	- do -	- do -
33.	UDV High School playfield	Ward 5 Block 27 T.S.1615/1	1.1271	Govt. Wet. Urumu Seshachalam Chettiar	School & Playfield	- do -	- do -	- do -
34.	Periyar training school playfield	Ward 2 Block 22	4.8469	Govt. The secretary & Dravida self respect propaganda organization & other	Traming Training school & playfield	- do -	- do -	- do -

S. No.	Name of the parks and playfields	Location Ward No. division & T. S. No.	Extent in Acres	Ownership	Existing usage & condition	Accessibility	Suitability	Upkeep and maintenance
35.	National H.S. playfield	Ward 5 Block 5 T.S. 241 T.S. 263/2 T.S. 263/3 T.S. 271/1	3.10029 0.14623 0.18349 0.14271		College buildings & playfield - do - - do - - do -	Centrally situated & easily accessible	Health & sanitary surrounding for the purpose	Private
36.	Holy Cross College playfield	Ward 4 Block 30 T.S. 2626 2627 2628 2629 2630 2631 2632 2633 2620	0.6839 0.14432 0.10506 0.7676 0.11167 0.21472 0.13342 0.22045 2.105	Govt. wet TD Principal Holy cross college TD 762,763 TD 887 TD 762, 763 - do - TD 887 TD 1175 TD 1181	College & Girls H.S. playfield - do - - do - Jalanpakkiri Dharvasallis a mosque	- do -	- do -	- do -

T.L.P.A

S. No.	Name of the parks and playfields	Location Ward No. division & T. S. No.	Extent in Acres	Ownership	Existing usage & condition	Accessibility	Suitablity	Upkeep and maintenance
37.	St. Joesph's College playfield	Ward 5 Block 6 T.S. 276 277 278/1 278/2 279/1 279/2 280/2B 282 283 290 293 294/1 294/2 299/2A 299/2B 299/2C 299/3	 0.8036 0.38128 0.1827 0.7759 0.4374 0.4626 1.2688 0.17348 0.28334 0.2882 0.13868 0.6160 0.36046 1.29390 0.7295 0.27104 0.5319	Govt. for channel Govt. wet St. Joseph college - do - - do - - do - - do - Govt. wet. St. Joseph's college playfield procurator - do - - do - - do - - do - - do - - do - - do - - do - - do - - do -	St. Joesph's playfield	Centrally situated & easily accessible	Health & sanitary surrounding for the purpose	Private
38.	St. Joseph's college playfield	Ward 5 Block 3 T.S. 57	0.8594	St. Joseph's college	- do -	- do -	- do -	- do -
39.	SPG Mission playfield	Ward 2 Block 28 T.S. 1442 T.S. 1444 1445	4.26573 3.38890 12.6196	SPG school manager, SPG college, Principal SPG Girls school SPG Industries school	Girls & Boys school playfield	- do -	- do -	- do -

S. No.	Name of the parks and playfields	Location Ward No. division & T. S. No.	Extent in Acres	Ownership	Existing usage & condition	Accessibility	Suitablity	Upkeep and maintenance
40.	Campion playfield	Ward 1 Block 49 T.S. 392/1	2.12176	Govt. Dry The Principal Campion H.S	H.S. & playfield	Centrally situated & easily accessible	Health & sanitary surroundin -g for the purpose	Private
41.	S.M. High School playfield (Woraiyur)	Ward 3 Block 31 T.S. 2200/2	0.19803	Govt. Por. Govt. land National College managing committee for construction of branch school	High school and playfield	- do -	- do -	- do -
42.	St. Joesph College playfield	Ward 5 Block 6 T.S. 302 303/1 303/2A 303/2B 303/2C 303/3A 303/3B 304 305 306 307 309/2 310 313/2 314	 0.2525 2.29462 0.2901 0.4607 0.16224 0.968 0.100 0.8381 0.3438 0.3188 0.13325 0.8879 0.5597 0.31489 0.12960	 Govt. Dry. St. Joseph college procurator playfield Govt. Wet Govt. Por. Govt. Wet Govt. Wet - do - - do - - do - - do - - do - - do - - do -	St. Joseph college playfield	- do -	- do -	- do -

T.L.P.A

S. No.	Name of the parks and playfields	Location Ward No. division & T. S. No.	Extent in Acres	Ownership	Existing usage & condition	Accessibility	Suitability	Upkeep and maintenance
42.		317 328 329 331 334 335 336	0.11936 0.7950 0.24698 0.15886 0.14506 0.8778 0.24924	Govt. Wet - do - - do - - do - - do - - do - - do -				

Sd. Xxxxx
R.VAIRASAWAMI
Comissioner

Sd. Xxxxx
C.R.SIVARAMAKRISHNAN
Superintendent

/ True Copy /

T.L.P.A

ANNEXURE 'H'

Commissioner
11 OCT 2013

ABSTRACT

Local Planning Area – Trichy - Addition of villages covered under Navalpattu New Town Development Area and certain Villages in Non Plan Area to Trichy Local Planning Area - Notification under Section 10 (1) of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971(Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972) - Orders Issued.

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segregating Srirangam Town as an Island sandwiched between River Cauvery and Coleroon. Owing to the religious importance of Srirangam, this part of the Town recently experience massive vertical development. Beyond coleroon on the Northern side, Tollgate is developing as an urban mode with hectic residential and commercial developments upto Samayapuram and beyond. On the eastern side of the town along Thanjavur road, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, is located and the developments from Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited area merge with the development emanated from Tiruchirappalli Town. On the sourthern side, traverses Pudukkottai road where Airport, Navalpattu, I.T. Park area located a part from the Housing colony developed under Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project. All these developments created land scares in this area and resulted in groom in the land market. Taking advantage of this trend, lot of unauthorised development spring up in the area. On the western side Vayalur road became crucial plank and experiences lot of residential development upto Vayalur mostly being unauthorised. Navalapattu New Town Development Area is within 15kms from Tiruchirappalli city and major industrial and institutional developments such as Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Ordnance Factory, Regional Engineering College, Industrial Estate etc., came up which triggers spurt of Urban Development in and around this area. Considering the on going Development in and around Tiruchirappalli Corporation, it is essential to revisit the delineation of the planning area and to establish an effective mechanism with specific powers to enforce, regulate and develop the city as envisaged in the development plans. In order to have comprehensive planning, it is necessary to delineate the development area afresh. Therefore he had suggested to amalgamate the existing Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area and Navalpattu New Town Development Area and add certain areas which experiences fast growth in northern direction in the proposed development area.

2. The Government, after careful consideration of the proposal of Commissioner of Town and Country Planning in para 1 above, hereby declare their intention to add the villages covered under Navalpattu New Town Development Area and certain other villages in Non Plan Areas as detailed in the Appended Notification to Trichirappalli Local Planning area under clause (b) of sub-section 1 of section 10 of the said Act.

3. The appended Notification shall be published in the next issue of Tamil Nadu Government Gazette.

4. The Collector of Trichirappalli District is requested to republish the Notification both in English and Tamil in the District Gazette.

5. The Director of Tamil Translation is requested to arrange to have the Notification translated into Tamil and forward the translation urgently to the Collector of Trichirappalli District.

APPENDIX.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972) and in supersession of the earlier Notifications issued in Housing and Urban Development Department Notification No.II(2)/HOU/.5307/80, published at pages 860 and 861 of Part II-Section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette, dated the 3rd December 1980, Housing and Urban Development Department Notification No.II(2)/HOU/5227/80, published at page 844 of part II – Section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette, dated the 26th November 1980 and Housing and Urban Development Department Notification No.II(2)/ HOU/3469/89, published at page 521 of part II – Section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette, dated the 28th June 1989, the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby declares his intention to include additional areas in the Trichirappalli local planning area and to make the following amendment to the Rural Development and Local Administration Department Notification No.II(2)/RUL/3746/74, published at pages 438-439 of Part II-Section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette, dated the 21st August 1974.

2. Notice is hereby given that the draft amendment will be taken into consideration under sub-section (4) of the said section 10 of the said Act, on or after the expiry of two months from the date of publication of this Notification in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette and that any objection or suggestion, whichever may be received from any inhabitant or any local authority or institution in the local areas with respect thereto before the expiry of the period aforesaid will be duly considered by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Objection or suggestion, if any, should be addressed to the Secretary to Government, Housing and Urban Development Department, Fort St. George, Secretariat, Chennai – 600 009, in writing.

DRAFT AMENDMENT.

In the said Notification, for "THE TABLE", the following "TABLE" shall be substituted, namely:-

"THE TABLE.

Serial Number	Name of the Local Planning Area	Number and name of Revenue Villages
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Trichirappalli	**Tiruchirappalli Corporation**
		6. Tiruchirappalli Town proper

6. The Collector of Trichirappalli District is requested to report to the Government, the republication of the Notification in the District Gazette.

(By Order of the Governor)

Thanga Kaliyaperumal,
Secretary to Government.

To

1) The Works Manager,
Government Central Press,
Chennai – 600 079.
(For publication of notification in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette).

2) The Commissioner of Town and Country Planning,
Chennai – 600 002.

3) The District Collector of Trichirappalli,
Trichirappalli.

4) The Member Secretary,
Trichirappalli Local Planning Authority.
(Through Commissioner of Town and Country Planning, Chennai-2).

5) The Member Secretary,
Navalpattu New Town Development Authority.
(Through Commissioner of Town and Country Planning, Chennai-2).

Copy to:-

6) The Senior Personal Assistant to Minister(Hg&UD),
Chennai-600 009.

7) The Private Secretary to Secretary to Government,
Housing and Urban Development Department,
Chennai-600 009.

8) The Law Department,
Chennai -600 009.
Sf/Sc.

//Forwarded / By Order//

Section Officer.

27/9/13

46. Kallikudi (South)
40. Nachchikurichi
39. Cholanganallur
37. Malliyampathu
7. Andanallur
5. Thiruparaithurai
6. Kodiyalam
27. Kulumani
26. Perur
35. Kumaravayalur
28. Mullikarumbur
34. Adhavathur (East)
33. Adhavathur (West)
62. Thirumalaisamuthram - including Olaiyur
47. Navalurkottapattu
55. Paganur
57. Nagamangalam
63. Mudikandam

Thiruverumbur Taluk

11. Panayakurichi
13. Kuvalakudi
12. Kilamullaikudi
15. Vengur
17. Arasangudi
16. Natarajapuram
58. Mekkudi (Inam) ⇒ to be deleted already included in Srirangam Taluk
18. Kiliyur
19. Pathalapetti
39. Thuvakudi Municipality ✓
22. Thiruverumbur Town Panchayat ✓
21. Koothappar Town Panchayat ✓
20. Krishnasamudhram (including Semmangulam) ✓
33. Navalpattu ✓
32. Solamadevi ✓
29. Guntur ✓
35. Suriyur ✓
44. Asoor ✓
43. Theneripatti ✓
40. Valavandankottai ✓
41. Thirunedunkulam ✓
37. Elandapatti ✓
42. Palanganangudi ✓
34. Kumbakudi, Velayudankudi ✓
36. Kandalur ✓
38. Poolangudi ✓

NTDA

19. Tiruvalarsolai
18. Kondayampettai
16. Vellithirumutham
23. Thimmarayasamudram
15. Melur
59. Sathanurputhur (North)
60. Sathanurputhur (South)
42. Pirattiyur (West)
43. Pirattiyur (East)
38. Uyyakondan Tirumalai
1. Pandamangalam
2. Damalavarubhayam
3. Chinthamani
4. Puthur, Thennur, Nattarasha palli vassal, Periavadavur
5. K.Abishekapuram
28. Kottapattu
25. Alattur
26. Varaganeri
8. Dharanallur
7. Devathanam,
Chinnavaduvur
9. Ariyamangalam
14. Pappakurichi
24. Ellakudi
23. Agaram
10. Ukkadai Ariyamangalam
27. Sengulam
44. Panjappur
31. Kilakalkandarkottai
30. Kilakurichi

Srirangam Taluk

22. Killkoodu
21. Uttamaseri
20. Panayapuram
24. Kambarasampettai
14. Mutharasanallur
10. Thiruchendurai
13. Palur
12. Allur
8. Mekkudi
58. Mekkudi (Inam)
25. Marudandakurichi
36. Somarasampettai
41. Tayanur
45. Kallikudi (North)

LALGUDI TALUK

59. Thalakudi
57. Madakudi
61. Pudukkudi
60. Appadurai (including Therkuchathram)
58. Keeramangalam
81. Easanakorai
82. T.Valavanur
80. Valadi
62. Sirumaruthur
56. V.Thuraiyur
55. Marudhur
54. R.Valavanur
75. Manakkal (East)
76. Manakkal (West)
92. Koohur
89. L.Abishekapuram
77. Sirudhaiyur
90. Mummudicholamangalam } Lalgudi T.P.
66. Poovalur West
67. Poovalur East
65. Thirumangalam
63. Keelaperungavur
79. Nerinjilakudi
64. Nagar
78. Aangarai
85. Pamparamsutri
87. Seshasamuthram
86. Sevanthinathapuram
84. Thirumanamedu (East)
83. Thirumanamedu (West)
88. Edayatrimangalam

MANNACHANALLUR TALUK

46. Bikshandarkovil
31. Solanganallur
32. Kariamanickam (West)
33. Kariamanickam (East)
34. Killianallur (North)
35. Killianallur (South)
36. Melpatthu
37. Thiruvasi
38. Kovathakudi
28. Theerampalayam
29. Thirupangeeli (North)
30. Thirupangeeli (South)

27. Poonampalayam
42. Mannachanallur
41. Ulundangudi } Mannachanallur T.P.
43. Melaseedevimangalam
39. Alagiyamanavalam
40. Madhavaperumal koil
45. Koothur
44. Vengangudi
24. Rajampalayam
20. Samayapuram
23. Kalpalayam
22. S. Kannanur (West) –T.P
21. S. Kannanur (East)

THANJAVUR TALUK

1. Thogur".

Pudukkottai Taluk

Thanga Kaliyaperumal,
Secretary to Government.

/ True Copy/

Section Officer.

27/9/19

Crop file No.

3775/2018-2 dt 9.11.19

BT 07493538

ANNEXURE 'I'

246/2021

002921

27 JUN 2021

ABSTRACT

Local Planning Area – Tiruchirappalli – Declaration under sub-section (4) of section 10 of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972) – Existing rules and regulations made under the said Act applicable to Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area – Applicable to areas now included in Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area – Notification under sub-section (6) of section 10 of the Act – Direction to Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Authority under section 92 of the Act – Orders Issued.

== =

Housing and Urban Development [UD4(2)] Department

G.O.(Ms.)No.88 **Dated: 30.06.2021**
பிலவ, ஆனி 16,
திருவள்ளுவர் ஆண்டு 2052

12 JUL 2021

Read:

1. G.O.Ms.No.936, Rural Development and Local Administration Department, dated 05.04.1974.
2. G.O.Ms.No.1669, Rural Development and Local Administration Department, dated 16.07.1974.
3. G.O.Ms.No.1414, Housing and Urban Development Department, dated 25.10.1980.
4. G.O.Ms.No.1415, Housing and Urban Development Department, dated 25.10.1980.
5. G.O.Ms.No.259, Housing and Urban Development Department, dated 15.04.1981.
6. G.O.Ms.No.1044, Housing and Urban Development Department, dated 24.11.1982.
7. G.O.Ms.No.465, Housing and Urban Development Department, dated 02.06.1989.

Read also:

8. G.O.Ms.No.240, Housing and Urban Development Department, dated 24.09.2013.
9. From the Commissioner of Town and Country Planning(i/c) Letter No.30302/2005/Mp3, dated 30.03.2015, 16.10.2015, 04.11.2016, 13.04.2017 and 14.09.2017.
10. From the Director of Town and Country Planning, Letter Roc.No.30302/2005/MP2, dated 09.01.2020 and 16.11.2020.

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ORDER:

In the Government order eighth read above, the Government declared the intention to add the villages covered under Navalpattu New Town Development Area and certain other villages in Non Plan Areas to

Tiruchirappalli Local Planning area under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972).

2. In the letter 9th read above, the Commissioner of Town and Country Planning has stated that no new villages are added with the Local Planning Area of Tiruchirappalli declared under the said section 10(1)(b) and only the number and spelling mistakes in the village names are corrected. Therefore, the Commissioner of Town and Country Planning has requested the Government to issue Notification under sub-section (4) of section 10 of the said Act for confirmation of areas included in the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area.

3. On consideration of the above proposal, it is decided that the object can be achieved by the following:-

(1) Notifying Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area under sub-section (4) of section 10 of the Act for confirmation of areas included in Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area which comprises of Navalpattu New Town Development Area and other villages and rescinding existing Navalpattu New Town Development Area, under the said sub- section (4) of section 10 of the Act.

(2) Directing that existing rules and order made regulations and directions issued under the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972) and hitherto in force in the erstwhile Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area shall apply to Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area now declared under sub-section (4) of section 10 of the said Act.

(3) Directing the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Authority to implement Navalpattu New Town Development Plan for the areas covered under erstwhile Navalpattu New Town Development Area and take over the assets and liabilities of Navalpattu New Town Development Authority under section 92 of the Act.

4. The Government after careful consideration of the proposal of the Commissioner of Town and Country Planning, hereby supersede the Housing and Urban Development Department Notification No.II(2)/HOU/ 7095/82, published at page 812 of Part II- Section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette, No.48, dated 15th December 1982, declaring the Navalpattu New Town Development Area under sub section (4) of section 10 of the said Act and declare the area specified in the Notification appended to this order, to be the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area under sub-section (4) of section 10 of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972).

5. The Government also direct the Member Secretary, Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Authority to implement the Navalpattu New Town Development Plan for the areas covered by erstwhile Navalapattu New Town Development Area until modified Master Plan is prepared for

..3..

Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area alongwith the newly added villages under section 92 of the said Act. Further, the Government direct that existing rules and regulations made under the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 to Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area shall be applicable to the newly declared Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area under sub-section (6) of the said section 10 of the Act. It is also directed that all properties, funds and dues which are vested in, or realisable by, the Navalapattu New Town Development Authority shall vest in Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Authority and all the liabilities which are enforceable against Navalpattu New Town Development Authority shall be enforceable against Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Authority, under section 92 of the said Act.

6. Accordingly, the appended Notifications shall be published in the next issue of Tamil Nadu Government Gazette.

7. The Collector of Trichirappalli District is requested to republish the Notification both in English and Tamil in the District Gazette.

8. The Director of Tamil Translation is requested to arrange to have the Notification translated into Tamil and forward the translation urgently to the Collector of Trichirapalli District.

9. The Collector of Trichirappalli District is requested to report to the Government, the republication of the Notification in the District Gazette.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

HITESH KUMAR S MAKWANA,
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To
The Works Manager,
Government Central Press, Chennai – 79.
(for Publication of Notification in the
Tamil Nadu Government Gazette).
The Director of Town and Country Planning,
Chennai–600107.
The District Collector, Trichirappalli.
The Member Secretary,
Trichirappalli Local Planning Authority,
(Through Director of Town and Country Planning,
Chennai-600107).
The Member Secretary,
Navalpattu New Town Development Authority.
(Through Director of Town and Country Planning,
Chennai-600107).
The Director of Translations, Chennai-600009.

..4..

Copy to:-

The Special Persoanl Assistant to Hon'ble Minister for
Housing and Urban Development Department,
Chennai-600009.
The Private Secretary to Principal Secretary to Government,
Housing and Urban Development Department,
Chennai-600009.
The Law Department, Secretariat, Chennai-600009.
The Housing and Urban Development (OP1) Department.
Chennai–600009.
Stock File/Spare Copy.

//FORWARDED BY ORDER//

30/6/21

SECTION OFFICER.

30/06/2021

APPENDIX.

NOTIFICATION -I.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 10 of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972), and in supersession of the Housing and Urban Development Department Notification No.II(2)/HOU/7095/82, published at page 812 of Part II – Section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette, dated the 15th December 1982, the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby makes the following amendment to the Rural Development and Local Administration Department Notification No.II(2)/RUL/3746/74, published at pages 438-439 of Part II – Section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette, dated the 21st August 1974 so as to include additional areas in the Tiruchirappalli local planning area, the intention to do so has been previously published in Housing and Urban Development Notification No.II (2)/HOU/792/2013 at pages 707-709 of Part II – Section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette, dated 23rd October 2013 and Tiruchirappalli District Gazette dated 13th November 2014, as required by clause (5) of sub-section (1) of the said section 10 of the Act.

AMENDMENT.

In the said Notification, for "THE TABLE", the following "TABLE" shall be substituted, namely:-

"THE TABLE.

Serial Number.	Name of the Local Planning Area.	Number and name of Revenue Villages.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Tiruchirappalli	**Tiruchirappalli Corporation**
		6. Tiruchirappalli Town proper
		19. Tiruvalarsolai
		18. Kondayampettai
		16. Vellithirumutham
		23. Thimmarayasamudram
		15. Melur
		59. Sathanur puthur (North)
		60. Sathanur puthur (South)
		42. Pirattiyur (West)
		43. Pirattiyur (East)
		38. Uyyakondan Tirumalai
		1. Pandamangalam
		2. Damalavarubhayam
		3. Chinthamani

..2..

4. Puthur, Thennur,
   Nattarasha palli vassal,
   Periavadavur
5. K.Abishekapuram
28. Kottapattu
25. Alattur
26. Varaganeri
8. Dharanallur
7. Devathanam Chinnavaduvur
9. Ariyamangalam
14. Pappakurichi
24. Ellakudi
23. Agaram
10. Ukkadai Ariyamangalam
27. Sengulam
44. Panjappur
31. Kilakalkandarkottai
22. Thiruverumbur

Srirangam Taluk

22. Kilikkoodu
21. Uthamaseri
20. Panayapuram
24. Kambarasampettai
14. Mutharasanallur
10. Thiruchendurai
13. Palur
12. Allur
8. Mekudi
9. Periakaruppur
11. Kadayakurichi
58. Mekkudi (Inam)
25. Marudhandakurichi
36. Somarasampettai
41. Thayanoor
45. Kallikudi (North)
46. Kallikudi (South)
40. Nachikurichi
39. Solanganallur
37. Malliampathu
7. Anthanallur
5. Thiruparaithurai
6. Kodiyalam
27. Kulumani
26. Perur
35. Kumaravayalur

28. Mullikarrupoor
34. Athavathur (East)
33. Athavathur (West)
62. Thirumalaisamuthiram
47. Navalur Kottapattu
55. Paganoor
57. Nagamangalam
63. Mudikandam

39. Thuvakudi Municipality

Thiruverumbur Taluk

11. Panayakurichi
13. Kuvalagudi
12. Keelamullagudi
15. Vengur
17. Arasangudi
16. Natarajapuram
18. Kiliyur
19. Pathalapettai
21. Koothappar Town Panchayat
20. Krishnasamudram (including Semmankulam)
33. Navalpattu
32. Choolamadevi
29. Kundoor
35. Sooriyur
44. Asoor
43. Theneripatti
40. Valavanthankottai
41. Thirunedunkulam
37. Elanthapatti
42. Palanganankudi
34. Kumbakudi, Velayudankudi
36. Kanthaloor
38. Poolangudi
30. Keelakurichi

LALGUDI TALUK

59. Thalagudi
57. Madagudi
61. Puthukudi
60. Appadurai (including Therkuchatharam)
58. Keeramangalam
81. Esanakorai

82. T.Valavanoor
80. Valadi
62. Sirumaruthur
56. V.Thuraiyur
55. Marudhur
54. R.Valavanoor
75. Manakkal (East)
76. Manakkal (West)
92. Koohur
89. L. Abishekapuram
77. Sirudaiyur
90. Mummudi Cholamangalam
} Lalgudi T.P.
66. Puvalur (West)
67. Puvalur (East)
} Puvalur T.P.
65.Thirumangalam
63. Keelaperungavur
79. Nerunjalakudi
64. Nagar
78. Aangarai
85. Pambaramsuthi
87. Sesha samuthiram
86. Sevanthinathapuram
84. Thirumanamedu (East)
83. Thirumanamedu (West)
88. Idayathumangalam

MANNACHANALLUR TALUK

46. Pitchandar Koil
31. Cholanganallur
32. Kariyamanikam (West)
33. Kariyamanikam (East)
34. Killianallur (North)
35. Killianallur (South)
36. Melpathu
37. Thiruvasi
38. Kovathakudi
28. Theerampalayam
29. Thiruppanjeeli (North)
30. Thiruppanjeeli (South)
27. Poonampalayam
42. Mannachanallur
41. Ulunthangudi
43. Melaseedevimangalam
} Mannachanallur T.P.
39. Alakiyamanavalam
40. Mathavaperumal koil
45. Koothur

44. Venkankudi
24. Rasampalayam
20. Samayapuram
23. Kalpalayam
22. S. Kannanoor (West) } T.P
21. S. Kannanoor (East) }

THANJAVUR DISTRICT,
BUDALUR TALUK
1. Thogur".

HITESH KUMAR S MAKWANA,
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

//True Copy//

SECTION OFFICER.

NOTIFICATION - II.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (6) of section 10 of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972), the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby directs that the rules and orders made, regulations and directionsissued and powers conferred under the said Act and hitherto in force in the erstwhile Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area shall apply to the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area declared now.

HITESH KUMAR S MAKWANA,
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

//True Copy//

SECTION OFFICER.

ABSTRACT

Urban Development – Declaration of Tiruchirappalli Urban Planning Area under clause (48) of section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971, (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972) – Orders – Issued.

Housing and Urban Development [UD4(2)] Department

G.O.(Ms).No.207 **Dated: 23.11.2022.**

சுபகிருது வருடம், கார்த்திகை 7,
திருவள்ளுவர் ஆண்டு 2053.

Read:

1. G.O.(Ms).No.240, Housing and Urban Development Department, dated: 24.09.2013.
2. G.O.(Ms).No.88, Housing and Urban Development Department, dated: 30.06.2021.
3. From the Director of Town and Country Planning, Letter Roc. No.13676/2022/TCP2, dated 29.07.2022.

======

ORDER:

In the Government Order first read above, In the Government Order first read above, among others, orders have been issued declaring the intention of the Government to add certain additional areas to the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971(Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972).

2. In the Government Order second read above, Tiruchirappalli Local Planning area was declared under sub-section (4) of section 10 of the said Act.

3. Subsequently, the Government have made amendment to the said Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972) vide the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning (Second Amendment) Act, 2022 (Tamil Nadu Act 38 of 2022), among others, to specify Urban Planning Area and to constitute Urban Development Authority. The said Amendment Act, 2022 has come into force with effect on the 14.09.2022.

...2...

4. Based on the report of Member Secretary / Joint Director, Tiruchirappalli Local Planning area, in the letter third read above, the Director of Town and Country Planning has requested the Government to notify the area of 804.53 Sq.Km., covering, 30 villages forming Tiruchirappalli Corporation, 1 village categorized as municipality, 12 villages classified as town panchayats and 103 revenue villages as Tiruchirappalli Urban Planning Area under section 2(48) of the said Tamil Nadu Act, 1971 as inserted vide the said Amendment Act, 2022.

5. The Government, after careful consideration of the proposal of the Director of Town and Country Planning have decided to notify the are as specified in the Notification appended to this Order as Tiruchirappalli Urban Planning Area under section 2(48) of the said Act and order accordingly.

6. The appended Notification will be published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette.

7. The Collector of Tiruchirappalli is directed to republish the Notification in the District Gazette.

8. The Director of Translation, Chennai-9 is directed to arrange to have the Notification translated into Tamil and to forward the translation urgently to the Works Manager, Government Central Press for publication of the same in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette and also to the Collector of Tiruchirappalli District under intimation to the Government.

9. The Collector of Tiruchirappalli District is directed to report to Government the date of republication of the Notification in the District Gazette.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

HITESH KUMAR S. MAKWANA
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To:
The Works Manager, Government Central Press,
Chennai-600001. (for publication of the Notification in the
Tamil Nadu Government Gazette).
The Director of Town and Country Planning,Chennai-600107.
The Collector, Tiruchirappalli District.
The Member Secretary/Joint Director of
Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Authority, Tiruchirappalli.
(Through Director of Town and Country Planning,
Chennai-600107).
The Director of Translations, Chennai-600009.

Copy to:
The Special Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister for
Housing and Urban Development, Chennai-600009.
The Private Secretary to Principal Secretary to Government,
Housing and Urban Development Department, Chennai-600009.
The Law (Hg&UD)Department, Chennai-600009.
The Housing and Urban Development (OP-1) Department,
Chennai-600 009.
Stock File/Spare Copy.

//FORWARDED BY ORDER//

23/11/22

SECTION OFFICER.

23/11/2022

APPENDIX.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (48) of section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972), the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby specifies the following revenue villages as Tiruchirappalli Urban Planning Area:-

Serial No.	Name of the Taluk.	Village No.	Revenue Village Name.
1	Lalgudi	54	R.Valavanoor
2	Lalgudi	55	Marudhur
3	Lalgudi	56	V.Thuraiyur
4	Lalgudi	57	Madagudi
5	Lalgudi	58	Keeramangalam
6	Lalgudi	59	Thalagudi
7	Lalgudi	60	Appadurai (including Therkuchathram)
8	Lalgudi	61	Puthukudi
9	Lalgudi	62	Sirumaruthur
10	Lalgudi	63	Keelaperungavur
11	Lalgudi	64	Nagar
12	Lalgudi	65	Thirumangalam
13	Lalgudi	66	Puvalur (West)
14	Lalgudi	67	Puvalur (East)
15	Lalgudi	75	Manakkal (East)
16	Lalgudi	76	Manakkal (West)
17	Lalgudi	77	Sirudaiyur
18	Lalgudi	78	Aangarai
19	Lalgudi	79	Nerujalakudi
20	Lalgudi	80	Valadi
21	Lalgudi	81	Esanakorai
22	Lalgudi	82	T.Valavanoor
23	Lalgudi	83	Thirumanamedu (West)
24	Lalgudi	84	Thirumanamedu (East)
25	Lalgudi	85	Pambaramsuthi
26	Lalgudi	86	Sevanthinathapuram

...2...

27	Lalgudi	87	Seshasamuthiram
28	Lalgudi	88	Idayathumangalam
29	Lalgudi	89	L.Abishekapuram
30	Lalgudi	90	Mummudi Cholamangalam
31	Lalgudi	92	Koohur
32	Manachanallur	20	Samayapuram
33	Manachanallur	21	S.Kannanoor (East)
34	Manachanallur	22	S.Kannanoor (West)
35	Manachanallur	23	Kalpalayam
36	Manachanallur	24	Rasampalayam
37	Manachanallur	27	Poonampalayam
38	Manachanallur	28	Theerampalayam
39	Manachanallur	29	Thiruppanjeeli (North)
40	Manachanallur	30	Thiruppanjeeli (South)
41	Manachanallur	31	Cholanganallur
42	Manachanallur	32	Kariyamanikam (West)
43	Manachanallur	33	Kariyamanikam (East)
44	Manachanallur	34	Killianallur (North)
45	Manachanallur	35	Killianallur (South)
46	Manachanallur	36	Melpathu
47	Manachanallur	37	Thiruvasi
48	Manachanallur	38	Kovathakudi
49	Manachanallur	39	Alakiyamanavalam
50	Manachanallur	40	Mathavaperumalkoil
51	Manachanallur	41	Ulunthangudi
52	Manachanallur	42	Mannachanallur
53	Manachanallur	43	Melaseedevimangalam
54	Manachanallur	44	Venkankudi
55	Manachanallur	45	Koothur
56	Manachanallur	46	Pitchandarkoil
57	Srirangam	5	Thiruparaithurai
58	Srirangam	6	Kodiyalam
59	Srirangam	7	Anthanallur
60	Srirangam	8	Mekudi
61	Srirangam	9	Periakaruppur

62	Srirangam	10	Thiruchendurai
63	Srirangam	11	Kadayakurichi
64	Srirangam	12	Allur
65	Srirangam	13	Palur
66	Srirangam	14	Mutharasanallur
67	Srirangam	15	Melur
68	Srirangam	16	Vellithirumutham
69	Srirangam	18	Kondayampettai
70	Srirangam	19	Tiruvalarsolai
71	Srirangam	20	Panayapuram
72	Srirangam	21	Uthamaseri
73	Srirangam	22	Kilikkoodu
74	Srirangam	23	Thimmarayasamudram
75	Srirangam	24	Kambarasampettai
76	Srirangam	25	Marudhandakurichi
77	Srirangam	26	Perur
78	Srirangam	27	Kulumani
79	Srirangam	28	Mullikarrupoor
80	Srirangam	33	Athavathur (West)
81	Srirangam	34	Athavathur (East)
82	Srirangam	35	Kumaravayalur
83	Srirangam	36	Somarasampettai
84	Srirangam	37	Malliampathu
85	Srirangam	39	Solanganallur
86	Srirangam	40	Nachikurichi
87	Srirangam	41	Thayanoor
88	Srirangam	45	Kallikudi (North)
89	Srirangam	46	Kallikudi (South)
90	Srirangam	47	NavalurKottapattu
91	Srirangam	55	Paganoor
92	Srirangam	57	Nagamangalam
93	Srirangam	58	Mekkudi (Inam)
94	Srirangam	61	Olaiyur
95	Srirangam	62	Thirumalaisamuthiram
96	Srirangam	63	Mudikandam
97	Thiruverumbur	11	Panayakurichi

98	Thiruverumbur	12	Keelamullagudi
99	Thiruverumbur	13	Kuvalagudi
100	Thiruverumbur	14	Pappakurichi
101	Thiruverumbur	15	Vengur
102	Thiruverumbur	16	Natarajapuram
103	Thiruverumbur	17	Arasangudi
104	Thiruverumbur	18	Kiliyur
105	Thiruverumbur	19	Pathalapettai
106	Thiruverumbur	20	Krishnasamudram (including Semmankulam)
107	Thiruverumbur	21	Koothappar
108	Thiruverumbur	22	Thiruverumbur
109	Thiruverumbur	23	Agaram
110	Thiruverumbur	24	Ellagudi
111	Thiruverumbur	29	Kundoor
112	Thiruverumbur	30	Keelakurichi
113	Thiruverumbur	31	Kilakalkandarkottai
114	Thiruverumbur	32	Cholamadevi
115	Thiruverumbur	33	Navalpattu
116	Thiruverumbur	34	Kumbakudi, Velayudankudi
117	Thiruverumbur	35	Sooriyur
118	Thiruverumbur	36	Kanthaloor
119	Thiruverumbur	37	Elanthapatti
120	Thiruverumbur	38	Poolangudi
121	Thiruverumbur	39	Thuvakudi
122	Thiruverumbur	40	Valavanthankottai
123	Thiruverumbur	41	Thirunedunkulam
124	Thiruverumbur	42	Palanganankudi
125	Thiruverumbur	43	Theneripatti
126	Thiruverumbur	44	Asoor
127	Tiruchirappalli East	3	Chinthamani
128	Tiruchirappalli East	6	Trichy Town Proper, Nattarshapallivasal, Chinnavaduvur
129	Tiruchirappalli East	7	Devathanam

130	Tiruchirappalli East	8	Tharanallur
131	Tiruchirappalli East	9	Ariyamangalam
132	Tiruchirappalli East	10	Ukadai Ariyamangalam
133	Tiruchirappalli East	25	Alathur
134	Tiruchirappalli East	26	Varaganeri
135	Tiruchirappalli East	27	Sengulam
136	Tiruchirappalli East	28	Kottapattu
137	Tiruchirappalli East	59	Sathanoorputhur North
138	Tiruchirappalli East	60	Sathanoorputhur South
139	Tiruchirappalli West	1	Pandamangalam
140	Tiruchirappalli West	2	Thamalavarupayam
141	Tiruchirappalli West	4	Puthur
142	Tiruchirappalli West	4/1	Thennur
143	Tiruchirappalli West	5	K Abhishekapuram
144	Tiruchirappalli West	7	Periyavadavur
145	Tiruchirappalli West	38	Uyyakondan Thirumalai
146	Tiruchirappalli West	42	Pirattiyur West
147	Tiruchirappalli West	43	Pirattiyur East
148	Tiruchirappalli West	44	Panchapur

HITESH KUMAR S. MAKWANA
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

//True Copy//

23/11/22

SECTION OFFICER.

23/11/2022

ANNEXURE K

30302/05

Housing and Urban Development Department
Secretariat, Chennai-9.

Letter No.4791974/UD4(2)/2023-1, dated 15.06.2023

014729
21 JUN 2023

From
Selvi. Apoorva, I.A.S.,
Principal Secretary to Government.

To
The Director of Town and Country Planning,
Chennai-600 107.

Sir,

Sub: Urban Development – Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area – to include one additional area Olaiyur and delete the area Thogur situated in Budalur Taluk in Thanjavur District to the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area under section 10(1) of Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971– Regarding.

Ref: 1. G.O.(MS).No.207, Housing and Urban Development Department, dated 23.11.2022.
2. Received from Director of Town and Country Planning, Na.Ka.No.30302/2005/TCP2, dated 17.05.2023

======

I am to invite your attention to the references cited wherein you have requested the Government to include one additional area Olaiyur in Srirangam Taluk and delete one area Thogur situated in Budalur Taluk in Thanjavur District to the said Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area under section 10(1) of Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971.

2. In this regard, I am to inform that there is no need to add Olaiyur village or to delete Thogur village in Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area under section 10(1) of TamilNadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 since the Tiruchirappalli Urban Planning Area has already been declared vide G.O.(MS).No.207, Housing and Urban Development (UD4(2)) Department, dated 23.11.2022.

Yours faithfully,

15/6/2023

for Principal Secretary to Government.

15/06/2023

Scanned with CamScanner

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ANNEXURE L

Abstract

Urban Development – Preparation of Master Plan for areas other than Chennai Metropolitan Area – Preparation of existing land use map using modern techniques in three phases at a total cost of Rs.41 crores – Implementation of first phase at a cost of Rs.4,91,46,400/- Work entrusted to M/s. Bharatidasan University and Exemption u/s 16(f) of TNTIT Act - Orders Issued.

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Housing and Urban Development [UD4(2)]Department

G.O.(Ms).No.23 Dated 29.01.2013

Read:

From the Commissioner of Town and Country Planning letter No.19990/11/MP1, dated 12.6.2012 and 4.9.2012

ORDER:

While moving Demand No.26, for the year 2012-2013, the Minister (Housing and Urban Development) made the following announcement in the floor of assembly.

"To cover all the left out areas of Tamil Nadu under planned development it is proposed to prepare Regional Plan / Master Plan in three phases. In the first phase, 8000 sq.km. comprising of expanded area of existing 27 Composite Local Planning areas, 8 New Town Development areas and newly formed Composite Local Planning areas viz., Dharmapuri, Gobichettipalayam, Rajapalayam, Kovilpatti etc., will be taken up".

2. The Commissioner of Town and Country Planning has stated the following with reference to the above announcement.

1. Preparation of development plan first involves preparation of existing land use map and then working out the proposed Master Plan report.

2. It has been stated in the announcement that the work of preparation of such plans will be taken up in 3 phases in which 8000 sq.km willl be covered in the first phase.

3. The details of area of extent for which plan has to be prepared is tabulated as follows:

Total geographical area of Tamil Nadu	1,30,058 sq.km.
Area of Chennai Metropolitan Area (CMA)	1,189 sq.km.
Area under the Jurisdiction of Town and Country Planning Department (T&CP Dept.) (Area excluding CMA)	1,28,869 sq.km.
Agricultural area	58,243 sq.km.
Forest area	21,431 sq.km.
Area to be planned by T&CP Dept.	49,195 sq.km.
Area already covered by Planning authorities (27 Composite Local Planning Authorities + 88 Single Local Planning Authorities + 8 New Town Development Authorities)	6,950 sq.km.
Remaining area to be brought under planning area	42,245 sq.km.

4. Even though, Master Plan for areas which have been covered already under planning area are at various stages of preparation, expansion of each of the planning areas is necessitated in the present day context of rapid development. Therefore, fresh survey of all the planning areas is also felt necessary. Therefore, the remaining area of 42,245 sq.km. and part of 6950 sq.km of existing master plan areas require fresh field survey for preparation of existing land use map and subsequent master plan / regional plan as the case may be.

5. It is assessed that to complete the master planning exercise for the entire area by engaging the staff of the department will be time consuming and is assessed to be about 20 years.

6. At the same time, use of modern techniques like GIS, Remote sensing and using external resources i.e., private consultants including Universities in preparation of plans, would greatly reduce the time and would enable to achieve the announcement early. Therefore, it is felt that it would be appropriate to outsource the work of preparation of existing land use maps and registers, using modern techniques like GIS and Remote sensing by prescribing the Terms of reference for such outsourcing. Once the existing land use map and register is prepared, the proposed

land use map and schedules shall be done by utilizing the department staff.

7. Employing such modern techniques is a new nature of work for the department and therefore it is difficult to work out the actual cost for calling of tenders due to new methods involved as stated above.

3. The Commissioner of Town and Country Planning has further stated that,

- Based on the finalised terms of reference (TOR), expression of interest was received from three institutions and they have quoted the amount mentioned against each of them along with break up details for various components of the projects.

  (i) Bharathidasan University } Rs.5440/- per Sq.km

  (ii) Institute of Remote Sensing, Anna University } Rs.8125/- per Sq.Km

  (iii) School of Architecture and Planning, Anna University } Rs.7995/- per Sq.Km.

- As this is a special kind of work and first of its kind tried by the Department of Town and Country Planning, the Commissioner of Town and Country Planning has requested to consider giving exemption from going for tenders and to entrust the work to Bharathidasan University at the rate of Rs.5440/- per sq.km under section 16 of TNTIT Act, 1998, as they have quoted lowest among the three. It is proposed to take up 8447 sq.km of the area as of now, which has been detailed as below:

S. No.	Name of the composite local planning area	Existing extent of planning area (sq.km)	Proposed additional area (Sq.km)	Total area to be covered under the project (Sq.km)
1.	Coimbatore	1276	2331	3607
2.	Madurai	Madurai LPA * 721 Palkalai Nagar NTDA** 38 Tiruppuvanam LPA * 26 --- 785 ---	409	1194

3.	Tiruchirappalli	Tiruchy LPA * 281 Navalpattu NTDA** 208 --- 489 ---	315	804
4.	Thoothukudi	355	113	468
5.	Tiruppur	219.90 say 220	827.91	1048
6.	Erode	Erode LPA* 80 Chithode NTDA** 25.4 Perunthurai NTDA** 425 --- 530.4 --- say 530	201	731
7.	Hosur	292	303	595
	Total	3947	4500	8447

* Local Planning Authority
** New Town Development Authority

- Total cost for the work in first phase would be Rs.4,91,46,440/-.

4. The Commissioner of Town and Country Planning has proposed to meet the above expenditure from Town and Country Planning fund. He has stated that, the balance in this fund as an 31.3.2012 is Rs.71.00 crore and as per section 64(3) of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act 1971, money from Town and Country Planning fund could be utilized by planning authorities for preparation of development plan. He has also stated that it would take 9 months to prepare present land use map and land use register as per the Terms of Reference. The penalty of 5% has been proposed to ensure timely completion. After the experience, the rest of the area of the State would be covered within a span of 2 years engaging more number of universities / consultants.

5. The Government after careful consideration has decided to accept the proposal of Commissioner of Town and Country Planning as detailed above. Accordingly, the Government direct the Commissioner of Town and Country Planning to take up the work of preparation of base map for the preparation of Master Plan covering 8447 sq.km as detailed in para 3 above at a total cost of Rs.4,91,46,440/- and entrust the work to M/s. Bharathidasan University at the rate of Rs.5440/- sq.km under section 16 of TNTIT Act, 1998, as they have quoted the lowest among the three Universities who expressed interest for the above project. The above expenditure shall be met from funds available in Town and Country Planning fund. The Government also exempt the above project from notification under 16(f) of the TNTIT ACT 1998.

6. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance vide its U.O.No.1459/Hg/2013, dated 17.01.2013.

(By Order of the Governor)

K. Phanindra Reddy,
Secretary to Government.

To
The Commissioner of Town and Country Planning,
Chennai-600 002.

Copy to:
The Member Secretary,
Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority,
Chennai-600 008.
The Finance Department,
Chennai-600 009.
The Private Secretary to Secretary to Government,
Housing and Urban Development Department,
Chennai-600 009.
The Senior Personal Assistant to Minister (Hg&UD),
Chennai-600 009.
The Chief Minister's Office,
Chennai-600 009.

// Forwarded / By Order //

Section Officer.

ANNEXURE M

Urban Forest - Note order from the Chairman/Collector, Tiruchirappalli LPA/ District

தலைவர்/திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டக் குழுமம்/மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர், அவர்களுக்கு குறிப்பு பணிந்து சமர்ப்பிக்கப்படுகிறது

கோப்பு எண்.4377/2023/திமா-3 **நாள்:13.12.2023**

பொருள்: நகர்ப்புற காடுகள் (Urban Forestry) – மாவட்ட நகர் ஊரமைப்பு அலுவலகம் – திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாவட்டம் – தமிழ்நாட்டில் திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உட்பட 8 நகரங்களில் நகர்ப்புற காடுகள் உருவாக்கி இந்திய அரசிடமிருந்து ரூபாய் 40 கோடி ஊக்கத்தொகை பெற வழிகாட்டுதல் – Schemes for Special Assistance to states for Capital Investment 2023-2024-Part-II (Urban Planning Reform) – தொடர்பாக.

பார்வை :

1) நகர் ஊரமைப்பு இயக்குநர், சென்னை அவர்களின் நேர்முக கடிதம் எண்.27237/2023/TCP3 நாள் 23.11.2023
2) Supplementary Guidelines on the "Scheme for Special Assistance to states for Capital Investment 2023-24"-Part-II (Urban Planning Reform)
3) Email from Secretary to Government, Housing and Urban Development Department dated 14.09.2023
4) Review meeting for "Scheme for Special for Special Assistance to states for Capital Investment 2023-2024" – Part-III (Urban Planning Reform) chaired by the Principal Secretary to Government, Finance Department, dated 06.11.2023
5) D.O.Letter No.5063023/Bud-1/2023 dated 07.11.2023

பார்வை 1-இல் கண்டுள்ள நகர் ஊரமைப்பு இயக்குநர், சென்னை அவர்களின் நேர்முக கடிதத்தில் பார்வை 2-இல் கண்டுள்ள Supplementary Guidelines on the "Scheme for Special Assistance to states for Capital Investment 2023-24"-Part-II (Urban Planning Reform) திட்டம் மூலம் தமிழ்நாட்டில் 8 நகரங்களில் நகர்ப்புற காடுகள் உருவாக்கி இந்திய அரசிடமிருந்து ரூபாய் 40 கோடி ஊக்கத்தொகை பெற்று வழிகாட்டுதல்களின்படி நடைமுறைப்படுத்த தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

மேற்படி பார்வை 2-இல் கண்டுள்ள வழிகாட்டுதலில் ஒருபகுதி நகர்ப்புற வனத்தை உருவாக்குதல் ஆகும். இந்த திட்டத்தின் கீழ் தமிழ்நாட்டில் கீழ்கண்ட 8 நகரங்களை தேர்வு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது.

1. கோயம்புத்தூர்
2. மதுரை
3. திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி
4. சேலம்
5. ஈரோடு
6. திருப்பூர்
7. திருநெல்வேலி
8. வேலூர்

இத்திட்டத்தின் வழிகாட்டுதலின்படி, ரூபாய் 5 கோடி ஊக்கத்தொகை பெற குறைந்த பட்சம் ஒரு ஏக்கர் நிலத்தில் வனங்கள் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். நகர்ப்புற காடுகளை உருவாக்குவதற்காக இடம் கண்டறியப்பட்டு அவற்றினை முழுமைத் திட்டத்தில் நகர்ப்புற வனமாக ஒருங்கிணைத்தும், அவற்றினை சுத்தம் செய்து வனத்துறையால் பணிகள் துவக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

பார்வை 4-இல் கண்டுள்ள ஆய்வு கூட்டமானது Principal Secretary to Government, Finance Department அவர்களின் தலைமையில் நடைபெற்றதில் இத்திட்டத்தின் சிறப்புகள் குறித்து தெரிவித்து இத்திட்டத்தினை குறிப்பிட்ட காலத்திற்குள் முடித்திட தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதால் அரசு செயலர், வீட்டு வசதி மற்றும் நகர்ப்புற வளர்ச்சித்துறை அவர்களால் நகர்ப்புற காடுகளை உருவாக்குதற்காக 15.01.2024-க்குள் பணிகள் முடித்திடுமாறு உத்திரவிடப்பட்டுள்ளது.

மாவட்ட நகர் ஊரமைப்பு அலுவலகத்தால் 1 ஏக்கருக்கு குறையாமல் அரசு புறம்போக்கு நிலம் கண்டறியப்பட வேண்டும். மேலும் மேற்படி இடம் முழுமை திட்டத்தில் விவசாய உபயோக பகுதியாக இருத்தல் வேண்டும் எனவும், தமிழ்நாடு ஒருங்கிணைந்த கட்டிட விதிகள் 2019-ன்படி நகர்ப்புற காடுகள் உருவாக்கிட விவசாய உபயோக பகுதியில் வழிவகை உள்ளதால் அறிவிப்பு செய்யப்படும் அரசு புறம்போக்கு நிலமானது திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டப் பகுதிக்குள் விவசாய உபயோக பகுதியில் அமையுமாறு தேர்வு செய்யப்பட வேண்டும் என தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

நகர்ப்புற காடுகள் உருவாக்கிட இடம் மாவட்ட நகர் ஊரமைப்பு அலுவலரால் தேர்வு செய்து மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவரின் ஒப்புதல் பெறப்பட்ட பின்னர் மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் மற்றும் மாவட்ட வன அலுவலருடன் கூட்டம் நடத்தப்பட வேண்டும். அடையாளம் காணப்பட்ட இடத்தில் நகர்ப்புற காடுகள் உருவாக்கிட வன அலுவலரால் அரசு விகித கட்டண அடிப்படையில் மதிப்பீடு வழங்க கோரப்படலாம். மேலும் அடையாளம் காணப்பட்ட இடமானது வனத்துறையால் நகர்ப்புற காடுகள் ஒருவாக்கி அதனை பராமரிக்க தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. மேலும் நில உரிமை வனத்துறைக்கு மாற்றி அமைத்திட தேவையில்லை எனவும் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளது.

நகர்ப்புற காடுகள் உருவாக்கிட வன அலுவலரால் அரசு விகித கட்டண அடிப்படையில் மதிப்பீடு வழங்கப்பட்ட பின்னர் அதனை எதிர்வரும் உள்ளூர் திட்டக் குழும கூட்டத்தில் பொருள் வைத்து தீர்மானம் நிறைவேற்றி தீர்மான விபரத்துடன் உத்தேசம் நகர் ஊரமைப்பு இயக்குநருக்கு அனுப்பிவைத்திட கேட்டுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளது.

திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாவட்டத்தில் நகர்ப்புற காடுகள் உருவாக்கும் பொருட்டு இடம் தேர்வு செய்திட வருவாய் ஆவணங்களில் அரசு புறம்போக்கு நிலங்கள் கண்டறிந்து அவற்றின் தற்போதைய நிலை குறித்து இடம் நேராய்வு செய்யப்பட்டு காடுகள் அமைத்திட ஏற்ற இடமாக திருவெறும்பூர் வட்டம், சூரியூர் கிராமம், சர்வே எ.ண்.400/1 (மொத்தப் பரப்பு-5.03.00 ஹெக்டேர்)-ல் 1 ஏக்கர் பரப்பளவிற்கு குறையாத இடத்தினை தேர்வு செய்து நகர் ஊரமைப்பு இயக்குநருக்கு சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டது.

முழுமை திட்ட விதிகள் மற்றும் தமிழ்நாடு ஒருங்கிணைந்த கட்டிட விதிகள் 2019-ன்படி விவசாய உபயோக பகுதியில் காடுகள் அமைத்திட வழிவகை உள்ளதால் திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாவட்டம், திருவெறும்பூர் வட்டம், சூரியூர் கிராமம், சர்வே எ.எண்.400/1 (மொத்தப் பரப்பு-5.03.00 ஹெக்டேர்)-ல் 1 ஏக்கர் பரப்பளவிற்கு குறையாத வண்ணம் நகர்ப்புற காடுகள் அமைத்திட இடத்தினை ஒதுக்கீடு செய்ய ஒப்புதலும், மாவட்ட வன அலுவலர் அவர்களை மேற்கண்ட சூரியூர் கிராமம், சர்வே எண்.400/1-ல் ஒதுக்கீடு செய்யப்பட்ட இடத்தில் நகர்ப்புற காடுகள் உருவாக்கிட மதிப்பீடு வழங்க கோரப்பட்டு. மேலும், அத்தொகையினை திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டக் குழும நிதியிலிருந்து பயன்படுத்தவும் அனுமதி வேண்டி குறிப்பு பணிந்து சமர்ப்பிக்கப்படுகிறது.

மேற்படி இப்பொருள் குறித்து எதிர்வரும் உள்ளூர் திட்டக் குழும கூட்டத்தில் பின்னேற்பாக பொருள் சேர்க்கப்படலாம் என்ற குறிப்பும் ஒப்புதலுக்காக பணிந்து சமர்ப்பிக்கப்படுகிறது.

13/12/23

இணை இயக்குநர் (மு.கூ.பொ)/
திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டக் குழுமம் /
மாவட்ட நகர் ஊரமைப்பு அலுவலகம்
திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாவட்டம்

13/12/23

தலைவர், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டக் குழுமம்/
மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாவட்டம்.

003323
07 SEP 2023

நகராட்சி நிர்வாகம் மற்றும் குடிநீர் வழங்கல் துறை

அனுப்புநர்

மரு.இரா.வைத்திநாதன் இ.ஆ.ப,
ஆணையர்,
திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாநகராட்சி,
திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி – 620 001.

பெறுநர்

இணை இயக்குநர் / உறுப்பினர்
செயலர் (மு.கூ.பொ.),
மாவட்ட நகர் ஊரமைப்பு அலுவலகம்,
CWC குடோன் ரோடு, காஜாமலை,
திருச்சி – 620 023

ந.க.எண் எப்1/6004/2015/மையம் நாள் 04.09.2023

ஐயா,

பொருள் முழுமைத் திட்டம் – திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாநகராட்சி – Continuous Built up Area அறிவிப்பு செய்ய உள்ளாட்சி தீர்மானம் பெறப்பட்டது – சான்றொப்பத்துடன் கூடிய தீர்மான நகல் அனுப்பி வைக்கக் கோரியது – அனுப்பி வைத்தல் – தொடர்பாக.

பார்வை
1. இணை இயக்குநர் / உறுப்பினர் செயலர் (மு.கூ.பொ), மாவட்ட நகர் ஊரமைப்பு அலுவலகம், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி அவர்களின் கடிதம் ந.க.எண் 5032/2021/திமா–3, நாள் 11.04.2023.
2. இணை இயக்குநர் / உறுப்பினர் செயலர் (மு.கூ.பொ), மாவட்ட நகர் ஊரமைப்பு அலுவலகம், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி அவர்களின் கடிதம் ந.க.எண் 5032/2021/திமா–3, நாள் 04.09.2023.

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பார்வை (1)ல் காணும் கடிதத்தில், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டப் பகுதிக்கு, முதலில் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டு ஒப்புதல் வழங்கப்பட்ட முழுமைத் திட்டத்தில் Existing Land Use Map–ஐ அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு Continuous Built Up Area நிர்யணம் செய்து Justification Report விபரங்களுடன் அனுப்பி வைக்குமாறு கேட்டுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளதனைத் தொடர்ந்து, மேற்படி விபரங்கள் அடங்கிய பட்டியல், ஏற்கெனவே இணைத்து அனுப்பி வைக்கப்பட்ட நிலையில், பார்வை (2)ல் காணும் கடிதத்தில் கோரியுள்ளவாறு, அரசுக்கு அறிக்கை சமர்ப்பிக்கும் பொருட்டு, சான்றொப்பத்துடன் கூடிய தீர்மான நகல் மற்றும் தெருக்களின் அகலத்துடன் கூடிய தொடர் கட்டுமானப் பகுதிகளின் விபரம் இத்துடன் இணைத்து அனுப்பி வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன என்ற விபரம் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளப்படுகிறது.

ஆணையருக்காக,
திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாநகராட்சி

இணைப்பு – மேற்கண்டவாறு

04/09/2023

07.03.2019ம் தேதிய தனி அலுவலர் மன்றத் தீர்மானம் எண்.120 ன் உண்மை நகல்

அரசாணை எண்.18, நகராட்சி நிர்வாகம் மற்றும் குடிநீர் வழங்கல் துறை, நாள்.04.02.2019ம் தேதிய உத்தரவின்படி, "தமிழ்நாடு ஒருங்கிணைந்த அபிவிருத்தி மற்றும் கட்டிட விதிகள் 2019" வெளியிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. மேற்கூறிய விதிகளில் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளவாறு விதி எண் 30 (1), (2)ன்படி, மாநகராட்சி தொடர் கட்டுமானப் பகுதிகள் (Continuous Building Area) மற்றும் பொருளாதாரத்தில் நலிவடைந்தோர் பகுதி (EWS) ஆகியவற்றைக் கண்டறிந்து அவற்றின் சர்வே எண்களின் விபரங்களை உறுப்பினர் செயலர், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டக் குழுமம் அவர்களின் வாயிலாக, நகர் ஊரமைப்பு ஆணையர், சென்னை அவர்களின் ஒப்புதல் பெற்று, நடவடிக்கை தொடர ஆணை பிறப்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

அதன்படி, இணைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பட்டியலில் கண்டுள்ளவாறு தொடர் கட்டுமானப் பகுதிகள் மற்றும் பொருளாதாரத்தில் நலிவடைந்தோர் பகுதிகள் ஆகியவற்றினை உறுப்பினர் செயலர், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டக் குழுமம் அவர்கள் வாயிலாக நகர் ஊரமைப்பு ஆணையர், சென்னை அவர்களுக்கு அனுப்பி வைக்க, தனி அலுவலர் மன்றத்திற்குப் பொருள் வைக்கப்படுகிறது.

அலுவலகக் குறிப்பு

1. ஒப்புதல் வழங்கலாம்.
2. பட்டியலில் கண்டுள்ளபடி, தொடர் கட்டுமானப் பகுதிகள் மற்றும் பொருளாதாரத்தில் நலிவடைந்தோர் பகுதிகளை உரிய வழியாக நகர் ஊரமைப்பு ஆணையர், சென்னை அவர்களுக்கு அனுப்ப ஒப்புதல் அளிக்கலாம்.

(எப்1/6004/15/மைபம்)

தனி அலுவலர் மன்றத் தீர்மானம் எண் 120, நாள் 07.03.2019

அலுவலகக் குறிப்பினை ஏற்று அனுமதி அளிக்கப்பட்டது.

(ஓம்) ந.இரவிச்சந்திரன்
தனி அலுவலர்
திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாநகராட்சி.

/ உண்மை நகல் /

For Commissioner
Tiruchirappalli City Corporation

ANNEXURE N

CBA - Note order from the Commissioner, Tiruchirappalli Corporation

மாமன்றப் பொருள்

முழுமைத் திட்டத்தில் Existing Land Use Map-ஐ அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு Continuous Build Up Area நிர்ணயம் செய்து, அரசிற்கு அறிக்கை சமர்ப்பிக்கும் பொருட்டு, சான்றொப்பத்துடன் கூடிய தீர்மான நகல், தொடர் கட்டுமானப் பகுதிகள் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட வரைபடம் மற்றும் அட்டவணை ஆகியவற்றினை அனுப்பி வைக்குமாறு, இணை இயக்குநர், மாவட்ட நகர் ஊரமைப்பு அலுவலகம், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி அவர்களின் கடிதம் ந.க.எண் 5032/2021/திமா-3, நாள் 04.09.2023ல் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளது.

எனவே, அரசாணை எண் 18, நகராட்சி நிர்வாகம் (ம) குடிநீர் வழங்கல் துறை, நாள் 04.02.2019ம் தேதிய உத்தரவின்படி வெளியிடப்பட்ட "தமிழ்நாடு ஒருங்கிணைந்த அபிவிருத்தி மற்றும் கட்டட விதிகள் 2019", விதி எண் 30 (1), (2)ன் படி, மாநகராட்சி தொடர் கட்டுமானப் பகுதிகள் (Continuous Built Up Area) மற்றும் பொருளாதாரத்தில் நலிவடைந்தோர் பகுதி (Economical Weaker Section) ஆகியவை அடங்கிய பட்டியல் மற்றும் வரைபடங்களை, இணை இயக்குநர், மாவட்ட நகர் ஊரமைப்பு அலுவலகம், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி அவர்களுக்கு அனுப்பி வைக்கவும், அவசர அவசியம் கருதியும் நிர்வாக நலன் கருதியும் மாண்புமிகு மேயர் அவர்களின் முன் அனுமதி பெற்று உரிய வரைவுக் கடிதத்துடன் மேற்படி விபரங்களை இணைத்து அனுப்பி வைக்கவும் மாமன்றத்தின் அனுமதிக்குப் பொருள் வைக்கப்படுகிறது.

அலுவலகக் குறிப்பு :

1. தொடர் கட்டுமானப் பகுதிகள் (Continuous Built Up Area) மற்றும் பொருளாதாரத்தில் நலிவடைந்தோர் பகுதி (Economical Weaker Section) ஆகியவை அடங்கிய பட்டியல் மற்றும் வரைபடங்களை, இணை இயக்குநர், மாவட்ட நகர் ஊரமைப்பு அலுவலகம், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி அவர்களுக்கு அனுப்பி வைக்க ஒப்புதல் வழங்கலாம்.
2. அவசர அவசியம் கருதி மாண்புமிகு மேயர் அவர்களின் முன் அனுமதி பெற்று, கடிதம் அனுப்பியதற்கு ஒப்புதல் அளிக்கலாம்.

(எப்1/6004/2015/மையம்)

5/10/23

உ.செ (தி) / செ.செ (தி) & ந.பொறியாளர் (பொ) / ஆணையர்

05/10/2023

மாண்புமிகு மேயர்

ANNEXURE O

CBA - Note order from the Chairman/Collector, Tiruchirappalli LPA/ District

கோப்பு எண்.5032/2023 திமா- 3

தலைவர்/மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டக் குழுமம் அவர்களுக்கு குறிப்பு பணிந்து சமர்ப்பிக்கப்படுகிறது

பொருள்: Continuous Built up Area – மாவட்ட நகர் ஊரமைப்பு அலுவலகம் – திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாவட்டம் – திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டக் குழும பகுதிக்கு உட்பட்ட மாநகராட்சி பகுதியில் தொடர் கட்டுமானங்களாக வளர்ச்சியடைந்த பகுதியினை Continuous Built up Area – ஆக அறிவிப்பு செய்ய நகர் ஊரமைப்பு இயக்குநர் அவர்களின் வாயிலாக அரசிற்கு சமர்ப்பிக்க பரிந்துரை செய்தல் – தொடர்பாக.

பார்வை 1) அரசாணை எண்.18, வீட்டு வசதி மற்றும் நகர்ப்புற வளர்ச்சி துறை நாள் 04.02.2019

2) ஆணையர், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாநகராட்சி, அவர்களின் கடிதம் ந.க.எண்.எப்1/6004/2015/மையம் நாள் 17.10.2023

திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டக் குழும பகுதிக்கு உட்பட்ட மாநகராட்சி பகுதியில் தொடர் கட்டுமானங்களாக வளர்ச்சியடைந்த பகுதியினை Continuous Built up Area – ஆக அறிவிப்பு செய்ய பார்வை 2-ல் காணும் கடிதத்துடன் பெறப்பட்ட ஆணையர், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாநகராட்சி மற்றும் மேயர் அவர்களின் சான்றொப்பத்துடன் கூடிய மாமன்ற தீர்மானம் நகல் மற்றும் அட்டவணை ஆகியவை பெறப்பட்டதனை தொடர்ந்து நகர் ஊரமைப்பு இயக்குநர், சென்னை அவர்களின் மூலம் அரசிற்கு சமர்ப்பிக்கலாம் என்ற குறிப்பு தலைவர்/மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு பணிந்து சமர்ப்பிக்கப்படுகிறது.

இப்பொருள் குறித்து எதிர்வரும் உள்ளூர் திட்டக் குழும கூட்டத்தில் பின்னேற்பில் பொருள் வைக்கப்படலாம் என்ற குறிப்பு பணிந்து சமர்ப்பிக்கப்படுகிறது.

இணைப்பு

பார்வை 2-இல் காணும் கடிதம் மற்றும் இணைப்புகள்

25/10/23

இணை இயக்குநர் (மு.கூ.பொ)
திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டக் குழுமம்
திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி

தலைவர்/மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர்
திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டக் குழுமம்
திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி

மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி 25 OCT 2023

3 NOV 2023

ANNEXURE P

CBA - Resolution from the Chairman/Collector, Tiruchirappalli LPA/ District

கூட்டப் பொருள் எண். 14 — கோப்பு எண்.2052/2021/திமா-3

பொருள்: Continuous Built up Area – மாவட்ட நகர் ஊரமைப்பு அலுவலகம் – திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாவட்டம் – திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டக் குழும பகுதிக்கு உட்பட்ட மாநகராட்சி பகுதியில் தொடர் கட்டுமானங்களாக வளர்ச்சியடைந்த பகுதியினை Continuous Built up Area – ஆக அறிவிப்பு செய்ய நகர் ஊரமைப்பு இயக்குநர் அவர்களின் வாயிலாக அரசிற்கு சமர்ப்பிக்க பரிந்துரை செய்வது குறித்து – மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அவர்களின் குறிப்பு ஒப்புதல் பெறப்பட்டது – பின்னேற்பு அனுமதி வேண்டி சமர்ப்பித்தல் – தொடர்பாக.

பார்வை:
1) அரசாணை எண்.18, வீட்டு வசதி மற்றும் நகர்ப்புற வளர்ச்சி துறை நாள் 04.02.2019
2) ஆணையர், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாநகராட்சி, அவர்களின் கடிதம் ந.க.எண்.எப்1/6004/2015/மையம் நாள் 17.10.2023
3) தலைவர்/மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி அவர்களின் குறிப்பு ஒப்புதல் பெறப்பட்ட நாள் 03.11.2023

திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டக் குழும பகுதிக்கு உட்பட்ட மாநகராட்சி பகுதியில் தொடர் கட்டுமானங்களாக வளர்ச்சியடைந்த பகுதியினை Continuous Built up Area – ஆக அறிவிப்பு செய்ய பார்வை 2-ல் காணும் கடிதத்துடன் பெறப்பட்ட ஆணையர், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாநகராட்சி மற்றும் மேயர் அவர்களின் சான்றொப்பத்துடன் கூடிய மாமன்ற தீர்மானம் நகல் மற்றும் அட்டவணை ஆகியவை பெறப்பட்டதனை தொடர்ந்து நகர் ஊரமைப்பு இயக்குநர், சென்னை அவர்களின் மூலம் அரசிற்கு சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டது.

அலுவலக குறிப்பு

தலைவர்/மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர், திருச்சி அவர்களின் .11.2023 அன்று ஒப்புதல் பெறப்பட்டதனை தொடர்ந்து திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டக் குழும பகுதிக்கு உட்பட்ட மாநகராட்சி பகுதியில் தொடர் கட்டுமானங்களாக வளர்ச்சியடைந்த பகுதியினை Continuous Built up Area – ஆக அறிவிப்பு செய்ய பார்வை 2-ல் காணும் கடிதத்துடன் பெறப்பட்ட ஆணையர், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாநகராட்சி மற்றும் மேயர் அவர்களின் சான்றொப்பத்துடன் கூடிய மாமன்ற தீர்மானம் நகல் மற்றும் அட்டவணை ஆகியவை பெறப்பட்டதனை தொடர்ந்து நகர் ஊரமைப்பு இயக்குநர், சென்னை அவர்களின் மூலம் அரசிற்கு சமர்ப்பிக்க அனுமதி பெறப்பட்டமைக்கு பின் ஏற்பு வேண்டி உள்ளூர் திட்டக் குழுமத்தின் பார்வைக்கும் ஒப்புதலுக்கும் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்படுகிறது.

தீர்மானம் எண்.14 — நாள்:29.11.2023

"அலுவலக பின்னேற்பு குறிப்பு ஏற்கப்பட்டது"

29/11/23

இணை இயக்குநர்/உறுப்பினர் செயலர் (மு.கூ.பொ),
மாவட்ட நகர் ஊரமைப்பு அலுவலகம் /
திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டக் குழுமம்
திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி

தலைவர்/மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர்,
திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டக் குழுமம்
திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாவட்டம்

ABSTRACT

Urban Development – Master Plan – Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area – Consent under sub-section (2) of section 24 of Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972) for the Publication of Notice for inviting objections and suggestions for preparation of Master Plan for Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area under section 26 of the said Act – Accorded – Orders – Issued.

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT [UD4(2)] DEPARTMENT

G.O.(Ms).No.13 Dated:13.01.2024.
சோபகிருது வருடம், மார்கழி 28
திருவள்ளுவர் ஆண்டு 2054.

Read:

1. G.O.(Ms).No.143, Housing and Urban Development Department, dated 11.08.2009.
2. G.O.(Ms).No.240, Housing and Urban Development Department, dated 24.09.2013.
3. G.O.(Ms).No.88, Housing and Urban Development Department, dated 30.06.2021.
4. From the Director of Town and Country Planning, letter Na.Ka.No.30302/2005/MP3, dated 25.11.2022 and Letter Na.Ka.No.30304/2005/TCP2, dated 09.01.2024.

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ORDER:

In the Government Order first read above, the Government accorded approval for the modified Master Plan for Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area under section 28 of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972).

2. In the Government order third read above, orders were issued for declaring the intention to include additional areas in the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area under sub-section (4) of section 10 and sub-section (6) of section 10 of Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972).

3. In the letter fourth read above, the Director of Town and Country Planning has stated that the Master Plan for the modified Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area has been prepared, taking into consideration, the current developments and also future developments following the Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) guidelines for preparation of Master Plans for Town and Cities. He has also stated that the essential components such as Mobility, Blue Green infrastructure, Economic planning and Land Use Plan as given in the para 3.8

..2..

of Supplementary Guidelines to the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2023-24 Part III (Urban Planning Reforms) have been integrated in the Master Plan.

4. The Director of Town and Country Planning has requested the Government to give consent under sub-section (2) of section 24 of the said Act to the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Authority for the publication of a notice of the preparation of the Master Plan for the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area.

5. Under sub-section (2) of section 24 of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972), the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby gives his consent to the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Authority for the publication of a notice under section 26 of the said Act, for inviting objections and suggestions in the preparation of the Master Plan for the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area.

6. The Draft Master Plan prepared for the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area as consented by the Government under sub-section (2) of section 24 of the said Act is forwarded to the Director of Town and Country Planning, and he is requested to acknowledge the receipt of the same. The Director of Town and Country Planning is directed to ensure that the various requirements specified in the said Act and the Master Plan (Preparation, Publication and Sanction) Rules are strictly adhered to by the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Authority before the Master Plan is re-submitted to the Government for approval under section 28 of the said Act.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

C. SAMAYAMOORTHY,
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To
The Director of Town and Country Planning, Chennai-600107.
The Collector, Tiruchirappalli District.
The Joint Director / Member Secretary of Town and Country Planning,
Tiruchirappalli. (Through Director of Town and Country Planning,
Chennai-600107).

Copy to
The Special Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister for
Housing and Urban Development, Chennai-600009.
The Private Secretary to Secretary to Government,
Housing and Urban Development Department, Chennai-600009.
The Law (Hg&UD) Department, Chennai-600009.
The Housing and Urban Development (OP-1) Department, Chennai-600009.
Stock File/Spare Copy.

//FORWARDED BY ORDER//

13/01/24

SECTION OFFICER.

1.2024

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2024

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Thai 24, Sobakiruthu, Thiruvalluvar Aandu–2055

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DTP—VI-1 (6)—1

மதுரை முழுமைத்திட்டம் தொடர்பான அனைத்து இணைப்புகளும் சேர்த்து அலுவலக நேரத்தில், உறுப்பினர் செயலர் (பொ)/ உதவி இயக்குநர், மதுரை உள்ளூர் திட்டக்குழுமம் / மாவட்ட நகர் ஊரமைப்பு அலுவலகம், செக்டார்–6, ஆனையூர் – முடக்கத்தான் பிரதான சாலை, கூடல்புதூர், மதுரை–625 017 என்ற அலுவலக முகவரியில் இலவசமாக பார்வையிடப்படலாம். முழுமைத் திட்டத்தின் நகல்கள் உறுப்பினர் செயலர் (பொ) / உதவி இயக்குநர், மதுரை உள்ளூர் திட்டக்குழுமம் / மாவட்ட நகர் ஊரமைப்பு அலுவலகத்தில் விற்பனைக்கு உள்ளது.

முழுமைத் திட்டத்தினால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட எந்த ஒரு நபரும், தமிழ்நாடு அரசிதழில் வெளியிடப்பட்ட 60 நாட்களுக்குள் முழுமைத்திட்டம் தொடர்பாக ஏதேனும் ஆட்சேபனைகள் மற்றும் ஆலோசனைகள் இருப்பின் அதனை, உறுப்பினர் செயலர் (பொ)/ உதவி இயக்குநர், மதுரை உள்ளூர் திட்டக்குழுமம் / மாவட்ட நகர் ஊரமைப்பு அலுவலகம், செக்டார்–6, ஆனையூர் – முடக்கத்தான் பிரதான சாலை, கூடல்புதூர், மதுரை–625 017 முகவரிக்கு நேரிலோ அல்லது எழுத்துப் பூர்வமாகவோ தெரிவிக்கலாம்.

மதுரை,
2024 பிப்ரவரி 2.

பெ. கோ. மஞ்சு,
உதவி இயக்குநர்/ உறுப்பினர் செயலர் (பொ),
மாவட்ட நகர் ஊரமைப்பு அலுவலகம்,
மதுரை மாவட்டம்.

Notice of Preparation of Master Plan for Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area.

(Roc No: 246/2011/TD-3)

FORM - I

No. VI(1)/142/2024.

Notice of preparation of Master plan for Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area under section 26 of Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972.) Under rule 7 of the Master Plan, Preparation, Publication and Sanction Rules.

The Master Plan prepared by the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Authority for the Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Area is hereby published as per consent given in G.O.(Ms.) No.13, Housing and Urban Development [UD4(2)] Department, dated 13th January 2024.

The Tiruchirappalli Master Plan together with all enclosures may be inspected free of cost during office hours at the Office of the Local Planning Authority, Tiruchirappalli. Copies of the plan are also available at the Office of the Local Planning Authority for sale.

Any person affected by the Master Plan may apply within 60 days after publication in *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* communicated in writing or represent in person to the Joint Director (FAC), Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Authority any objection or suggestion relating thereto.

Tiruchirappalli,
2nd February 2024.

BARATH S.S,
Member Secretary/Joint Director (FAC),
Tiruchirappalli Local Planning Authority/
District Town and Country Planning Office.
Tiruchirappalli District.

படிவம் –1

(ந.க.எண்.246/2011/திமா3)

திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி முழுமைத்திட்டம்

தமிழ்நாடு நகர் ஊரமைப்புச் சட்டம், 1971, பிரிவு 26 (தமிழ்நாடு சட்டம்35/1972)–ன் படி திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி முழுமைத்திட்டம் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டதற்கான அறிவிக்கை

[முழுமைத்திட்டம் (தயாரித்தல், வெளியீடு மற்றும் அங்கீகரித்தல்) விதி எண். 7–ன்கீழ்]

திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி முழுமைத்திட்டம், தமிழ்நாடு நகர் ஊரமைப்புச் சட்டம், 1971, பிரிவு 26 (தமிழ்நாடு சட்டம் 35/1972)–ன் படி முழுமைத் திட்டம் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டு முழுமைத்திட்டம் (தயாரித்தல், வெளியீடு மற்றும் அங்கீகரித்தல்) விதி எண். 7-ன் கீழ்–ன் படி அறிவிக்கை.

திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டக் குழுமம் / திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாவட்ட நகர் ஊரமைப்பு அலுவலகத்தால் தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி முழுமைத்திட்டம் ஆனது அரசாணை எண்.13, வீட்டு வசதி மற்றும் நகர்ப்புற வளர்ச்சித் [நவ4(2)] துறை, நாள்.13.01.2024–ல் தமிழ்நாடு அரசால் இணக்கம் அளிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது என இதன் மூலம் அறிவிக்கை வெளியிடப்படுகிறது.

திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி முழுமைத்திட்டம் தொடர்பான அனைத்து இணைப்புகளும் சேர்த்து அலுவலக நேரத்தில், இணை இயக்குநர் (மு.கூ.பொ), திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டக் குழுமம் / மாவட்ட நகர் ஊரமைப்பு அலுவலகம், காஜாமலை மெயின் ரோடு, காஜாமலை, திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி–620 023 என்ற அலுவலக முகவரியில் இலவசமாக பார்வையிடப்படலாம். முழுமைத்திட்டத்தின் நகல்கள் இணை இயக்குநர் (மு.கூ.பொ), திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டக் குழுமம் / மாவட்ட நகர் ஊரமைப்பு அலுவலகத்தில் விற்பனைக்கு உள்ளது.

முழுமைத் திட்டத்தினால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட எந்த ஒரு நபரும், தமிழ்நாடு அரசிதழில் வெளியிடப்பட்ட 60 நாட்களுக்குள் முழுமைத்திட்டம் தொடர்பாக ஏதேனும் ஆட்சேபணைகள் மற்றும் ஆலோசனைகள் இருப்பின் அதனை, இணை இயக்குநர் (மு.கூ.பொ), திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டக் குழுமம் / மாவட்ட நகர் ஊரமைப்பு அலுவலகம், காஜாமலை மெயின் ரோடு, காஜாமலை, திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி–620 023 என்ற முகவரிக்கு நேரிலோ அல்லது எழுத்துப் பூர்வமாகவோ தெரிவிக்கலாம்.

திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி,
2024 பிப்ரவரி 2.

கு.ஸ்ரீ. பரத்,
உறுப்பினர் செயலர்/ இணை இயக்குநர் (மு.கூ.பொ),
திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டக் குழுமம்/
மாவட்ட நகர் ஊரமைப்பு அலுவலகம்,
திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாவட்டம்.

Preparation of Master Plan for the Tirunelveli Local Planning Area

(Roc No: 6152/2020/TVL3)

FORM-I

No. VI(1)/143/2024.

Notice of Preparation of Master Plan Under Section 26 of Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act,1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972) under rule 7 of the Master Plan, Preparation, Publication and Sanction Rules.

The Tirunelveli Master Plan is Prepared by the Tirunelveli Local Planning Authority/District Town and Country Planning Office, Tirunelveli is hereby published as per consent given in G.O.(Ms).No.10.Housing and Urban development [UD4(2)] department dated.13.01.2024.

The Tirunelveli Master Plan together with all enclosures may be inspected free of cost during office hours at the Office of the Member Secretary/Joint Director, Tirunelveli Local Planning Authority/District Town and Country Planning, South Bye pass Road, Tirunelveli. Copies of the plan are also available at the office of Tirunelveli Local Planning Authority/District Town and country Planning office, Tirunelveli For sale at the following price.

Rs. 2000 Per copy

Any person affected by the Master Plan may within 60 days from the date of publication in *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* Communicate in writing or represent in person to the Member Secretary/Joint Director, Tirunelveli Local Planning Authority/District Town and country Planning office, South Bye pass Road, Tirunelveli–627 005 or e-mail address: ddtcptnv@gmail.com any objection or suggestion relating thereto.

Tirunelveli,
24th January 2024.

P. RANGANATHAN,
Member Secretary/Joint Director,
Tirunelveli Local Planning Authority/
District Town and Country Planning,
Tirunelveli District.

திருநெல்வேலி உள்ளூர் திட்டப் பகுதிக்கு முழுமைத்திட்டம் தயாரித்தல் குறித்த அறிவிப்பு

படிவம் – I

(ந.க.எண். 6152/2020/திலிமா3)

திருநெல்வேலி முழுமைத்திட்டம், தமிழ்நாடு நகர் ஊரமைப்புச் சட்டம், 1971, பிரிவு 26 (தமிழ்நாடு சட்டம் 1972, எண். 35)–ன்படி முழுமைத் திட்டம் தயாரிப்பு வெளியீடு மற்றும் அனுமதி விதி எண்.7–ன்படி அறிவிப்பு

திருநெல்வேலி உள்ளூர் திட்டக் குழுமம்/திருநெல்வேலி மாவட்ட நகர் ஊரமைப்பு அலுவலகத்தால் தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட திருநெல்வேலி முழுமைத் திட்டம் அரசாணை எண். 10, வீட்டு வசதி மற்றும் நகர்ப்புற வளர்ச்சித் [நுவ4(2)] துறை, நாள். 13.01.2024–ல் வழங்கப்பட்ட இணக்கத்தின்படி இதன் மூலம் வெளியிடப்படுகிறது.

கூட்டப் பொருள் எண்.03

கோப்பு எண்.246/2011/திமா-3

பொருள் : திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாவட்ட நகர் ஊரமைப்பு அலுவலகம்- திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டக்குழுமம்-ஒப்புதல் அளிக்கப்பட்டு நடைமுறையிலுள்ள திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டப் பகுதிக்கான முழுமைத் திட்டத்தினை நகர் ஊரமைப்புச் சட்டம் 1971 பிரிவு 32(2)(b)–ன் கீழ் மறு ஆய்வு செய்தும் தற்போது வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட கூடுதல் பகுதியினை உள்ளடக்கியும் திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி முழுமைத் திட்டம் நகர் ஊரமைப்புச் சட்டம் 1971 பிரிவு 24(2)-ன் கீழ் அரசால் இணக்கம் அளிக்கப்பட்டு தமிழ்நாடு அரசிதழில் பிரசுரம் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது - பொது மக்களின் ஆட்சேபனை மற்றும் ஆலோசனைகள் பெறப்பட்டது – மேற்படி ஆட்சேபனை மற்றும் ஆலோசனைகள் பரிசீலனை செய்து மாற்றங்கள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டு - திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி முழுமைத்திட்டம் அரசின் இறுதி ஒப்புதல் பெற வேண்டி தலைவர்/மாவட்ட ஆட்சித் தலைவர் அவர்களின் குறிப்பு முன் ஒப்புதல் பெறப்பட்டு நகர் ஊரமைப்பு இயக்குநர், சென்னை அவர்களுக்கு சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டது – பின்னேற்பு வேண்டி சமர்ப்பித்தல் – தொடர்பாக.

பார்வை :

1) அரசாணை எண். 13, வீட்டு வசதி மற்றும் நகர்ப்புற வளர்ச்சி (நவ- 4(2)) துறை, நாள்.13.01.2024.
2) தமிழ்நாடு அரசிதழ் எண்.6, பாகம் VI, பிரிவு 1, பக்கம் 238 மற்றும் 239 நாள் 07.02.2024.
3) 2024 ஆம் ஆண்டிற்கான திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டக் குழுமத்தின் முதல் கூட்டம், பொருள் எண்.10, தீர்மானம் எண்.10, நாள்.22.02.2024.
4) திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டக் குழுமத்தின் Stake Holders Meeting நடத்தப்பட்ட நாள்.06.03.2024
5) நகர் ஊரமைப்பு இயக்குநர், சென்னை அவர்களின் கடிதம் ந.க. எண்.27237/2023/TCP3 நாள் 05.04.2024
6) தலைவர்/மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி அவர்களின் குறிப்பு ஒப்புதல் பெறப்பட்ட நாள் 07.08.2024
7) இணை இயக்குநர் (மு.கூ.பொ), மாவட்ட நகர் ஊரமைப்பு அலுவலகம், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி அவர்களின் கடிதம் ந.க.எண்.246/2011/திமா3 நாள் 16.08.2024

திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாநகராட்சி, 2 நகராட்சிகள், 4 பேரூராட்சிகள் மற்றும் 103 கிராம ஊராட்சிகள் உள்ளடக்கி 804.55 ச.கி.மீ பரப்பளவுடன் கூடிய திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டப் பகுதிக்கான முழுமைத் திட்டத்திற்கு பார்வை -1ல் கண்டுள்ள அரசாணையில் அரசால் இணக்கம் அளிக்கப்பட்டு அதனைத் தொடர்ந்து பார்வை 2- கண்டுள்ள தமிழ்நாடு அரசிதழில் பிரசுரம் செய்யப்பட்டது.

நகர் ஊரமைப்புச் சட்டம் 1971 பிரிவு 26(1)-ன்படிமுழுமைத் திட்டத்தினால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட எந்த ஒரு நபரும், தமிழ்நாடு அரசிதழில் அறிவிக்கை வெளியிடப்பட்ட நாளிலிருந்து இரண்டு மாதத்திற்குள் முழுமைத்திட்டம் தொடர்பாக ஏதேனும் ஆட்சேபணைகள் மற்றும் ஆலோசனைகளை தெரிவிக்கலாம்.

ஆகையால், அரசால் இணக்கம் அளிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டப் பகுதிக்கான முழுமைத் திட்டத்தின் மீது பொது மக்களின் ஆட்சேபணைகள் மற்றும் ஆலோசனைகள் பெருவதற்கு நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்ளும் பொருட்டு முழுமைத் திட்டம் தொடர்பான திட்ட அறிக்கை, வரைபடம் மற்றும் நில உபயோக அட்டவணை ஆகிய ஆவணங்களை முழுமைத் திட்டத்திற்காக துவங்கப்பட்டுள்ள https://trichymasterplan.com என்ற இணையதள முகவரி மூலமாக பொது மக்கள் பதிவிறக்கம் செய்து முழுமைத் திட்டம் தொடர்பான பொது மக்களின் ஆட்சேபனைகள் மற்றும் ஆலோசாணைகள் மற்றும் கருத்துக்களை உறுப்பினர் செயலர்/இணை இயக்குநர் (மு.கூ.பொ), திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டக் குழுமம் /மாவட்ட நகர் ஊரமைப்பு அலுவலகம், காஜாமலை மெயின் ரோடு, காஜாமலை, திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி – 620 023 முகவரிக்கு நேரிலோ, எழுத்துப் பூர்வமாகவோ, இணையதள மூலமாகவோ தமிழ்நாடு அரசிதழில் அறிவிக்கை வெளியிடப்பட்ட நாளிலிருந்து இரண்டு மாத காலத்திற்குள் தெரிவிக்க வழிவகை செய்யப்பட்டதனை "தினகரன், தினமலர் மற்றும் தினபூமி" திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி நாளிதழில் 17.02.2024 அன்றும் "The Hindu" திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி நாளிதழில் 24.02.2024 அன்று பிரசுரம் செய்தும் பொதுமக்கள் அதிகம் கூடும் இடங்களில் விளம்பர பலகை மூலமாகவும், மேலும் பார்வை 5-இல் காணும் நகர் ஊரமைப்பு இயக்குநர், சென்னை அவர்களின் கடிதம் வாயிலாக 15.05.2024 வரை கால நீட்டிப்பு செய்யப்பட்ட விபரத்தினை பொது மக்களின் கவனத்திற்கு கொண்டு செல்லப்பட்டது.

திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டப்பகுதி விவரம்:

வ. எண்.	கிராமங்களின் பெயர்கள்
	I. திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாநகராட்சி
1.	திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி
	II. நகராட்சிகள்
1.	இலால்குடி
2.	துவாக்குடி
	III. பேரூராட்சிகள்
1.	கூத்தப்பார்
2.	மண்ணச்சநல்லூர்
3.	பூவாளூர்
4.	ச.கண்ணனூர்
	IV. வருவாய் கிராமங்கள்
	அ. இலால்குடி வட்டம்
1.	ஆங்கரை

2.	அப்பாத்துறை (தெற்கு சத்திரம் உட்பட)
3.	எசனக்கோரை
4.	இடையாத்து மங்கலம்
5.	கீழப்பெருங்காவூர்
6.	கீரமங்கலம் (தாளக்குடியில் சேர்க்கப்பட்டது)
7.	கூகூர்
8.	மாடக்குடி
9.	மணக்கால் (கிழக்கு)
10.	மணக்கால் (மேற்கு)
11.	மருதூர்
12.	நகர்
13.	நெருஞ்சலக்குடி
14.	பம்பரம் சுத்தி
15.	புதுக்குடி
16.	ரெ.வளவனூர்
17.	செவந்திநாதபுரம்
18.	சேஷசமுத்திரம்
19.	சிறுமருதூர்
20.	த.வளவனூர்
21.	தாளக்குடி (கீரமங்கலம் உட்பட)
22.	திருமணமேடு (கிழக்கு)
23.	திருமணமேடு (மேற்கு)
24.	திருமங்கலம்
25.	வே.துறையூர்
26.	வாளாடி
	ஆ. மண்ணச்சநல்லூர் வட்டம்
1.	அழகியமணவாளம்
2.	சோழங்கநல்லூர்
3.	கல்பாளையம்
4.	கரியமாணிக்கம் (கிழக்கு)
5.	கரியமாணிக்கம் (மேற்கு)
6.	கிளியநல்லூர் (வடக்கு)
7.	கிளியநல்லூர் (தெற்கு)
8.	கூத்தூர்
9.	கோவத்தக்குடி
10.	மாதவப்பெருமாள் கோயில்
11.	மேல்பத்து
12.	பிச்சாண்டார்கோவில்
13.	பூனாம்பாளையம்

14.	இராசாம்பாளையம்
15.	சமயபுரம்
16.	தீராம்பாளையம்
17.	திருப்பஞ்சீலி (வடக்கு)
18.	திருப்பஞ்சீலி (தெற்கு)
19.	திருவாசி
20.	வெங்கங்குடி
	இ. ஸ்ரீரங்கம் வட்டம்
1.	அல்லூர்
2.	அந்தநல்லூர்
3.	அதவத்தூர் (கிழக்கு)
4.	அதவத்தூர் (மேற்கு)
5.	கடியாகுறிச்சி
6.	கள்ளிக்குடி (வடக்கு)
7.	கள்ளிக்குடி (தெற்கு)
8.	கம்பரசம்பேட்டை
9.	கிளிக்கூடு
10.	கொடியாலம்
11.	குழுமணி
12.	குமாரவயலூர்
13.	மல்லியம்பத்து
14.	மருதாண்டாகுறிச்சி
15.	மேக்குடி (இணாம்)
16.	மேக்குடி
17.	முடிகண்டம்
18.	முள்ளிக்கருப்பூர்
19.	முத்தரசநல்லூர்
20.	நாச்சிகுறிச்சி
21.	நாகமங்கலம்
22.	நவலூர் கொட்டப்பட்டு
23.	ஓலையூர்
24.	பாகனூர்
25.	பழூர்
26.	பனையபுரம்
27.	பெரியகருப்பூர்
28.	பேரூர்
29.	சோழங்கநல்லூர்
30.	சோமரம்பேட்டை
31.	தாயனூர்
32.	திருச்செந்துறை
33.	திருமலைசமுத்திரம்

34.	திருப்பராய்த்துறை
35.	உத்தமசேரி
	ஈ. திருவெறும்பூர் வட்டம்
1.	அரசங்குடி
2.	அசூர்
3.	சோழமாதேவி
4.	எலந்தப்பட்டி
5.	காந்தலூர்
6.	கீழக்குறிச்சி
7.	கீழமுல்லக்குடி
8.	கிளியூர்
9.	கும்பக்குடி, வேலாயுதங்குடி
10.	குண்டூர்
11.	குவளக்குடி
12.	நடராஜபுரம்
13.	நவல்பட்டு
14.	பழங்கனாங்குடி
15.	பனையக்குறிச்சி
16.	பத்தாளப்பேட்டை
17.	பூலாங்குடி (பழங்கானங்குடி சேர்க்கப்பட்டது)
18.	சூரியூர்
19.	தேனேரிப்பட்டி (பழங்கானங்குடி சேர்க்கப்பட்டது)
20.	திருநெடுங்குளம்
21.	வாளவந்தான்கோட்டை
22.	வேங்கூர்

இணைக்கம்

அரசால்

அளிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டப் பகுதிக்கான முழுமைத் திட்டத்தின் மீது பொது மக்களின் ஆட்சேபணைகள் மற்றும் ஆலோசனைகள் பெறுவதற்கு 07.02.2024 முதல் 15.05.2024 வரை கால அவகாசம் வழங்கப்பட்டதில், பொது மக்களிடமிருந்து ஆட்சேபனைகள் மற்றும் ஆலோசனைகள் பெறப்பட்டு பரிசீலிக்கப்பட்டு விரிவான விவரம் Annexure-ஆக இணைக்கப்பட்டு Annexure-ல் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளவாறு, பார்வை 1-இல் காணும் அரசாணையின்படி இணக்கம் அளிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள முழுமை திட்ட அறிக்கையில் மாற்றங்கள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டு திட்ட அறிக்கை வரைவினை இறுதி ஒப்புதலுக்காக நகர் ஊரமைப்பு இயக்குநர் மூலமாக அரசுக்கு சமர்ப்பிக்கப்படலாம் என பார்வை 6-இல் காணும் தலைவர்/மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி அவர்களின் குறிப்பு முன் ஒப்புதல் பெறப்பட்டு, பார்வை 7-இல் காணும் இணை இயக்குநர் (மு.கூ.பொ), மாவட்ட நகர் ஊரமைப்பு அலுவலகம், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி அவர்களின் கடிதம் மூலம் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டது.

அலுவலக குறிப்பு

தலைவர்/மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர், திருச்சி அவர்களின் 07.08.2024 அன்று ஒப்புதல் பெறப்பட்டதனை தொடர்ந்து அரசால் இணக்கம் அளிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டப் பகுதிக்கான முழுமைத் திட்டத்தின் மீது பொது மக்களின் ஆட்சேபணைகள் மற்றும் ஆலோசனைகள் பெறுவதற்கு 07.02.2024 முதல் 15.05.2024 வரை கால அவகாசம் வழங்கப்பட்டதில், பொது மக்களிடமிருந்து ஆட்சேபனைகள் மற்றும் ஆலோசனைகள் பெறப்பட்டு பரிசீலிக்கப்பட்டு பார்வை 1-இல் காணும் அரசாணையின்படி இணக்கம் அளிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள முழுமை திட்ட அறிக்கையில் மாற்றங்கள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டு திட்ட அறிக்கை வரைவினை இறுதி ஒப்புதலுக்காக நகர் ஊரமைப்பு இயக்குநர் மூலமாக அரசுக்கு சமர்ப்பிக்கும் பொருட்டு, பார்வை 7-இல் காணும் இணை இயக்குநர் (மு.கூ.பொ), திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி அவர்களின் கடிதம் வாயிலாக நகர் ஊரமைப்பு இயக்குநர், சென்னை அவர்களுக்கு சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டதனை தொடர்ந்து, பின்னேற்பு வேண்டி உள்ளூர் திட்டக் குழுமத்தின் பார்வைக்கும் ஒப்புதலுக்கும் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்படுகிறது.

கூட்டப் பொருள் எண்.03 கோப்பு எண்.246/2011/திமா-3

பொருள் : திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாவட்ட நகர் ஊரமைப்பு அலுவலகம்- திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டக்குழுமம்-ஒப்புதல் அளிக்கப்பட்டு நடைமுறையிலுள்ள திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டப் பகுதிக்கான முழுமைத் திட்டத்தினை நகர் ஊரமைப்புச் சட்டம் 1971 பிரிவு 32(2)(b)-ன் கீழ் மறு ஆய்வு செய்தும் தற்போது வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட கூடுதல் பகுதியினை உள்ளடக்கியும் திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி முழுமைத் திட்டம் நகர் ஊரமைப்புச் சட்டம் 1971 பிரிவு 24(2)-ன் கீழ் அரசால் இணக்கம் அளிக்கப்பட்டு தமிழ்நாடு அரசிதழில் பிரசுரம் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது - பொது மக்களின் ஆட்சேபனை மற்றும் ஆலோசனைகள் பெறப்பட்டது -- மேற்படி ஆட்சேபனை மற்றும் ஆலோசனைகள் பரிசீலனை செய்து மாற்றங்கள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டு - திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி முழுமைத்திட்டம் அரசின் இறுதி ஒப்புதல் பெற வேண்டி தலைவர்/மாவட்ட ஆட்சித் தலைவர் அவர்களின் குறிப்பு முன் ஒப்புதல் பெறப்பட்டு நகர் ஊரமைப்பு இயக்குநர், சென்னை அவர்களுக்கு சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டது - பின்னேற்பு வேண்டி சமர்ப்பித்தல் - தொடர்பாக.

தீர்மானம் எண்:03

நாள்:12.09.2024.

"உள்ளூர் திட்டக் குழுமத்தால் பின்னேற்பு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது"

இணை இயக்குநர்/உறுப்பினர் செயலர்
மாவட்ட நகர் ஊரமைப்பு அலுவலகம்/
திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டக் குழுமம்

தலைவர்/மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர்,
திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டக் குழுமம்.
திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாவட்டம்

நகராட்சி நிர்வாகம் மற்றும் குடிநீர் வழங்கல் துறை

அனுப்புநர்

லி.மதுபாலன் இ.ஆ.ப,
ஆணையர்,
திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாநகராட்சி,
திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி – 620 001.

பெறுநர்

இணை இயக்குநர் (மு.கூ.பொ.), / உறுப்பினர் செயலர்
மாவட்ட நகர் ஊரமைப்பு அலுவலகம்,
CWC குடோன் ரோடு, காஜாமலை,
திருச்சி – 620 023

ந.க.எண் எப்1/6004/2015/மைமயம் நாள் 13.02.2026

ஐயா,

பொருள் முழுமைத் திட்டம் – திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாநகராட்சி – Continuous Built up Area அறிவிப்பு செய்ய விபரப் பட்டியல் கோரியது – அனுப்பி வைத்தல் – தொடர்பாக.

பார்வை 1. இணை இயக்குநர் (மு.கூ.பொ) / உறுப்பினர் செயலர், மாவட்ட நகர் ஊரமைப்பு அலுவலகம், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி அவர்களின் கடிதம் ந.க.எண் 5032/2021/திமா-3, நாள் 04.09.2023.
2. தொடர்புடைய ஆவணங்கள்

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பார்வையில் காணும் கடிதத்தில், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி உள்ளூர் திட்டப் பகுதிக்கு, முதலில் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டு ஒப்புதல் வழங்கப்பட்ட முழுமைத் திட்டத்தில் Existing Land Use Map-ஐ அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு Continuous Built Up Area நிர்ணயம் செய்து Justification Report விபரங்களுடன் அனுப்பி வைக்குமாறு கேட்டுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளதனைத் தொடர்ந்து, மேற்படி விபங்கள் யாவும் ஏற்கெனவே அனுப்பி வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

இந்நிலையில், தற்போது மீண்டும் தொடர் கட்டுமானப் பகுதியின் விபரத்தினையும் அனுப்பி வைக்குமாறு நேரில் கோரப்பட்டுள்ளதனைத் தொடர்ந்து, முழுமையான விபரப் பட்டியல் இத்துடன் இணைத்து அனுப்பி வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது என்ற விபரத்தினைக் கனிவுடன் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

ஆணையருக்காக,
திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாநகராட்சி

13/02/2026

இணைப்பு – மேற்கண்டவாறு

