**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL**

**SOUTHERN ZONE, CHENNAI**

**Original Application No. 101 of 2023**

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

1.Jesu Rethinam,
W/o Late Shri Christy,
11/1A, Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsar Street,
Velippalayam, Nagapattinam-611 001.

2.K.Saravanan,
S/o Kasinathan,
No.30, Urur Kuppam, Besant Nagar, Chennai-90. …Applicant (s)

Versus

The Tamil Nadu Coastal Zone Management Authority,
Rep by its Member Secretary,
No.1, Jennis Road, Panagal Building,
Ground floor, Saidapet, Chennai-600 015.
And ors. …Respondent (s)

**INDEX**


| S. No. | Date | Description | Page No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 10.08.2023 | Status Report filed by the 1st Respondent | 1 - 15 |
| 2. | 18.01.2019 | Annexure-1 MoEF Notification | 16 - 42 |
| 3. | 06-01-2011 | Annexure-2 CRZ Notification | 43 - 70 |
| 4. | 07-10-2022 | Annexure-3 Department of Environment and Climate Change | 71 |
| 5. | 15-06-2020 | Annexure-4 CRZ Notification 2019 | 72 - 79 |
| 6. | 02-11-2022 | Annexure-5 CZMP 2019 | 80 |
| 7. | | Annexure-6 Costal Landuse Map Prepared Along With CZMP | 81 - 88 |
| 8. | 13.02.2020 | Annexure-7 Order in W.P No.29928/19 & W.P No.7019/18 | 89 - 104 |
| 9. | 11.04.2022 | Annexure-8 O.A No.04/2013(SZ) & Appeal No.18/17(SZ) | 105 - 161 |
| 10. | 19-12-2022 | Annexure-9 W.P No.30292/2022 | 162 - 167 |
| 11. | | Annexure-10 TNPCB Public Notice | 168 - 186 |
| 12. | 08-06-2021 | Annexure-11 Department of Environment | 187 - 190 |

Dr.D.Shanmuganathan
Standing Counsel
National Green Tribunal
South Zone.

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL**
**(SOURTHERN ZONE)**
**AT CHENNAI**

**Application No. 101 of 2023**

1. Jesu Rethinam
   W/o Late Shri Christy,
   11/1A, Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsar Street,
   Velippalayam, Nagapattinam – 611 001

2. K.Saravanan,
   Son of Kasinathan,
   Aged about 37 years,
   No.30, Urur Kuppam, Besant Nagar, Chennai - 90 **.... Applicants**

**Versus**

1. The Tamil Nadu Coastal Zone Management Authority,
   Rep by its Member Secretary,
   No.1, Jeenis Road, Panagal building,
   Ground Floor, Saidapet, Chennai – 600 015.

2. The State of Tamil Nadu,
   Rep by its Principal Secretary to the Government,
   Department of Environment,
   Fort St. George, Chennai – 600 009.

3. The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board,
   Rep by its Member Secretary,
   No.76, Mount Salai, Guindy, Chennai – 600 032. **... Respondents**

**REPLY FILED BY THE 1ST RESPONDENT**

I, Deepak. S. Bilgi, S/o Dr. S. R. Bilgi, aged about 44 years and having office at Ground Floor, Panagal Buildings, Saidapet, Chennai – 600 015 solemnly affirm and sincerely state as follows.

1. I humbly submit that I am the Director, Department of Environment and Climate Change and also the Member Secretary, Tamil Nadu State Coastal Zone Management Authority and I am well acquainted with the facts of the case from the records available and I am filing this reply in my official capacity of 1st respondent.

Deputy Director (Land Use)
Department of Environment & Climate Change
Chennai

Director,
Department of Environment and Climate Change,
Chennai - 15

2. It is humbly submitted that I have gone through the averments contained in the affidavit filed by the Petitioner and I deny all the averments except those that are specifically admitted herein and the Petitioner is put to strict proof of the same.

3. It is humbly submitted that the grievances made by the Petitioner in the affidavit is apprehension on preparation of draft Coastal Zone Management Plan for Tamil Nadu Coast as per the CRZ Notification, 2019 **(in Annexure I)**

4. It is humbly submitted that the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change & Forests has issued the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011 (**in Annexure II**) in supersession of CRZ Notification, 1991. As per the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India order the High Tide Line (HTL) revalidation was carried out by National Center for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) to all over India on 2016. After that, the work of preparation CZMP for Tamil Nadu as per CRZ the notification, 2011 was carried out by NCSCM and the CZMP maps were approved by Government of India on 24/10/2018.

5. It is humbly submitted that the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change & Forests has issued the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2019 on the supersession of CRZ Notification, 2011 and directed to prepare the Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMP) as per the provisions of the CRZ Notification, 2019. The preparation of CZMP was entrusted to National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM), Chennai, which is the Authorized Institute by Govt. of India.

Deputy Director (Land Use)
Department of Environment & Climate Change
Chennai

Director,
Department of Environment and Climate Change,
Chennai - 15

6. It is humbly submitted that the NCSCM, Chennai has completed the preparation of draft CZMPs in 1:25000 scale for all the 14 Coastal districts of Tamil Nadu with a total of 117 maps as per the guidelines of CRZ Notification 2019.

7. It is humbly submitted that the draft CZMP, Landuse Maps and the Executive Summary for the State of Tamil Nadu was uploaded in the website of the Department of Environment and Climate Change, Government of Tamil Nadu (http://www.environment.tn.gov.in) and the ENVIS center of the Department of Environment (http://www.tnenvis.nic.in) on 07.10.2022 for inviting public comments.

8. It is humbly submitted that the Press note regarding public consultation (publication in the Department's website on 07.10.2022) for the draft CZMP was sent to about 10 English and Tamil daily newspapers and 6 News Channels (**in Annexure III**) for vide publicity among the people on 07.10.2022.

9. It is humbly submitted that moreover printed copies of the draft CZMP, landuse maps and Executive Summary (**in Annexure IV**) (detailing the Coastal Regulation Zonation in Tamil and English) were also circulated to the concerned coastal districts for conducting public hearing, vide this office letter dt 02.11.2022 (**in annexure V**)

10. It is humbly submitted that, at that juncture, when all preparations were being made for public hearing, a Writ Petition W. P No.30292 of 2022 was filed by the same petitioner, Thiru. Saravanan, seeking orders for preparation of the draft CZMP maps in Tamil and to give wide publicity to the maps.

11. It is humbly submitted that the Department fulfilled all the promises made and complied with the Hon'ble Court's order by preparing the

Deputy Director (Land Use)
Department of Environment & Climate Change
Chennai

Director,
Department of Environment and Climate Change,
Chennai - 15

draft CZMP and land use maps in Tamil. The draft maps, both in Tamil and English for 12 coastal districts (except Thiruvallur and Chennai which are pending due to a NGT (SZ) OA No.131 of 2022) were uploaded in the department's website for public consultation on 16.06.2023 providing 45 days of time to send their representations. In the meanwhile, the department has started the preparatory works for conducting Public Hearing in the 12 costal districts.

12. It is humbly submitted that, the department has taken sufficient copies of all the sheets of the draft CZMP map and Land use maps in both Tamil and English related to the 12 districts comprising 105 sheets of maps in A0 size and has distributed required copies to the 12 districts to be placed in the following places for the public to view:

1. Office of the District Collector
2. Office of the Municipal Corporation
3. Office of the Town and Country Planning
4. Office of the District Forest Officer
5. Office of the Joint Director of Municipal Corporation
6. Office of the Joint Director of Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare Dept.
7. Office of the Regional Director of Municipal Administration
8. Office of all Coastal Block Development Officers
9. Concerned Village Administrative Officers
10. Office of the Coastal Town Panchayats
11. Office of the Tahsildar of all Coastal Taluks
12. Head Office of Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board
13. Regional Office of Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change
14. Office of the District Environmental Engineer TNPCB/DCZMA.

Deputy Director (Land Use)
Department of Environment & Climate Change
Chennai

Director,
Department of Environment and Climate Change,
Chennai - 15

13. It is humbly submitted that, in addition to the mandatory copies of maps, based on the public request, in some places, additional copies of maps have also been placed for easy facilitation and access for the public.

14. With respect to the averments made by the petitioner regarding deletion/ exclusion of certain features in the draft maps prepared as per CRZ notification 2019, it is humbly submitted as follows:

a. Fundamental components like fishermen settlements, fishing village boundaries, fishing ward boundaries, etc. have been included in the draft maps.

b. Detailed plans for long term housing needs will be included in the Local level maps in 1:4000 scale as it could be prepared only upon the approval of Draft CZMP.

c. Existing authorized structures on the seaward side such as ports, harbours, roads, railway lines, archaeological sites, etc. have been demarcated

d. With respect to the allegation of the petitioner that no written plan detailing each map has been published, it is humbly submitted that the maps prepared in 1:25000 scale and land use maps contain all the authorised features and zones which in itself is the detailed plan. The meaning of detailed plan is synonymous with the Maps as per CRZ Notification. In addition, the Executive summary describes and explains about all the contents of the map that could be easily understood by the common public. Moreover, the public would also be detailed about the maps, when required, at the time of public hearing.

Deputy Director (Land Use)
Department of Environment & Climate Change
Chennai

Director,
Department of Environment and Climate Change,
Chennai - 15

e. With respect to para 23 of the affidavit, the petitioner states that, detailed plans were prepared for 1996 and 2018 CZMP. It is humbly submitted that the petitioner has misunderstood "The Report on CZMP of Tamil Nadu" prepared and submitted by NCSCM to the department of Environment and Climate Change in letter dated 07.07.2021 to be "The Detailed Plan" which he has mentioned and listed in annexure 26. Whereas, the above stated report is the report submitted by NCSCM on the details of the works carried out for preparation of the CZMP as entrusted to them by Director, Department of Environment and Climate Change.

f. Ecologically sensitive areas have been marked in CRZ IA in 1:25000 scale draft CZMP maps. Moreover, the ESAs have been distinctly shown as Mangrove areas, sand dune areas, turtle nesting zones, sanctuary, reserve forests, seagrass bed areas, etc. in various colour codes in Land use maps which the petitioner has failed to take note.

15. With respect to the allegation of the petitioner that the difference between the previous map and the present map has not been provided, it is humbly stated that, the approved CZMP maps as per CRZ Notification 2011 is available in the department's website. The new draft CZMP maps as per CRZ Notification 2019 are also made available to the public in the same website which will remain in the website till the final maps are approved. This facilitates easy comparison between both the maps as the sheet numbers remain the same in CZMPs under both Notifications. All these information is available to the public in public domain. This would facilitate the public in understanding the changes between the maps. These maps

Deputy Director (Land Use)
Department of Environment & Climate Change
Chennai

Director,
Department of Environment and Climate Change,
Chennai - 15

have been made available in printed form in local level offices for the public to view to express their concerns/opinions during public hearing. Moreover, the difference between the previous map and the present map would be explained to the public during public hearing.

16. With respect to the allegation made by the petitioner that 1:4000 scale maps have not been uploaded for scrutiny, it is humbly submitted that, as per "Annexure IV - Guidelines for Preparation of Coastal Zone Management Plans", of CRZ Notification 2019, para – 6 on public consultations on CZMPs mentions for providing wide publicity for obtaining suggestions and objections from the public only on the draft CZMP. Further, it is to be noted that, as per para-6 of CRZ notification 2019, it is stated that,

> *(iii) The coastal States and Union territories shall prepare draft CZMP in 1:25,000 scale map identifying and classifying the CRZ areas within the respective territories in accordance with the guidelines given in Annexure-IV to this notification, which involve public consultation.*

Therefore, it is to be noted that, the local level maps at 1:4000 scale can be prepared only upon the approval of 1:25000 scale CZMP maps. Further, it is submitted that, as per the above guidelines, only the maps prepared at 1:25000 scale shall have to be place for public consultation and public hearing, which has been scrupulously followed by the Department. The Local level CZM maps in 1:4000 scale for approved CZMP under CRZ Notification 2011 have been prepared and made available to the local bodies and Line departments in all coastal districts. In similar lines, the local level maps in 1:4000 scale shall also be prepared and made available to the local bodies and Line departments in all coastal districts upon approval of the 1:25000 scale CZMP maps under CRZ Notification 2019.

Deputy Director (Land Use)
Department of Environment & Climate Change
Chennai

Director,
Department of Environment and Climate Change,
Chennai - 15

17. With respect to the averments made by the petitioner mentioning the court cases O.A 86 of 2014, O.A 141 0f 214, W.P No. 7019 of 2018 and W.P No. 29928 of 2019, alleging that that the errors/ omissions pointed out in the approved CZMP maps have not been corrected in the draft CZMP and the CZMP maps as per CRZ Notification 2011 is incomplete and inchoate and is not in strict compliance with the notification, is denied herewith and it is humbly submitted that, the new draft CZMP maps contain various authorized features such as fishing zones, fishermen settlements, fishing village boundaries, fishing ward boundaries, eco sensitive areas etc. which were not part of the earlier approved maps and which were represented by the public for addition, and have been included in the present draft CZMP maps after due verification. Examples for such inclusion of features have been attached (**in annexure VI**) which contains the sheets of both approved CZMP and draft CZMP.

18. It is humbly submitted that in order dated 13.02.2020 in W.P No.29928 of 2019 and W.P No.7019 of 2018 (**in Annexure VII**), the Hon'ble High Court of Madras has stated that:

*"we need not constantly monitor the said fresh process of making new maps in this PIL and no useful purpose will be served in keeping these PIL petitions pending any longer.....Let the entire process of making fresh maps as per the latest notification dated 18.01.2019 be completed in accordance with law after the effective public hearings, where it is needless to say that the petitioner will also have a right of participation and of raising all the objections and making her suggestions, which will be considered by the competent authorities. Thereafter, the petitioner will not be estopped to knock the doors of the Court once again for the limited scope of judicial review in such cases, if the occasion so arises".*

Deputy Director (Land Use)
Department of Environment & Climate Change
Chennai

Director,
Department of Environment and Climate Change,
Chennai - 15

Hence it is brought to the kind notice of the Hon'ble Tribunal that, despite the case had been clearly stated by the Hon'ble High Court in the said writ petitions filed by the same petitioner that opportunity would be given to the petitioner at every stage of public consultation and public hearing, the petitioner still drags the same allegation wantedly and purposefully to jeopardise the entire process of finalising draft CZMP maps and implementing CRZ Notification 2019.

19. It is submitted that, with respect to O.A 04 of 2013, the Hon'ble NGT (SZ) has issued orders in the Application No.04 of 2013 on 11.04.2022, as below:

*"We direct Chief Secretaries of the Costal State/UT to finalise the CZMP and get them approved by MoEF within 2 months.* ***The approved CZMP shall contain the parameters as listed in the CRZ 2019 Notification including High, Medium and Low erosion stretches for such erosion prone areas****. SMP shall be prepared as illustrated by NIOT for such erosion prone areas. We further direct preparation/updation of their SMPs for such identified eroding stretches shown in the CZMPs within six months. Pending preparation/updation of such SMPs by the Coastal States/UTs, no further hard structures for erosion control be raised or constructed".*

20. It is humbly submitted that, in compliance with the above order, the department has undertaken the work of preparation of Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) for the entire coast of Tamil Nadu by engaging National Center for Coastal Research (NCCR) which is one of the Competent and experienced Institutions in the said field. The SMP will contain all the shoreline change parameters such as High, Medium and Low erosion stretches for erosion prone areas and

Deputy Director (Land Use)
Department of Environment & Climate Change
Chennai

Director,
Department of Environment and Climate Change,
Chennai - 15

accretion zones as listed in the CRZ Notification 2019 and as required by the Hon'ble NGT. SMP will be finalized at the earliest and shoreline change maps will be submitted along with the final draft CZMP for approval by NCZMA which is also the mandate for approval of the final CZMP as per CRZ Notification 2019.

21. It is respectfully submitted that, the allegation made by the petitioner that erosion zones have not been marked despite the judgement in O.A No. 04 of 2013 (**in Annexure VIII**) shows the lack of knowledge of the petitioner where the Hon'ble Tribunal has directed to include erosion zones in the approved CZMP maps and not in the draft CZMP maps as wrongly interpreted by the petitioner. It is submitted that, as the draft CZMP maps are still under public consultation, final approved maps will mandatorily include the erosion zones as per CRZ Notification 2019.

22. It is respectfully submitted that, the averment made by the petitioner with respect to the orders of the Hon'ble High Court in W.P 30292 of 2022 (**in Annexure IX**), stating that, the printed maps have not been made available in any of the local offices and also that no sufficient time of 45 days of public consultation and 30 days of advance notice for public hearing in district have been provided is denied herewith. It is submitted that, the Hon'ble High Court had directed as follows,

> *" Placing on record the submission made by the learned Advocate General appearing for the respondents that the relevant maps will be made available for inspection in physical form at Taluk/ district/ nodal departments level and that the draft CZMP and the Land use maps have been sent to the nodal departments including the Fisheries Department, we dispose of those writ petition making it clear that when the draft CZMP and the Land Use maps are*

Deputy Director (Land Use)
Department of Environment & Climate Change
Chennai

Director,
Department of Environment and Climate Change,
Chennai - 15

*published in Tamil, as agreed to by the learned Advocate General before this Court, a time period of 45 days shall be given for submission of the comments and suggestions by the common public including fishermen"* .

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that, upon preparation of the CZMP maps in Tamil as per the direction of the Hon'ble Court, the draft CZMP maps and Landuse Maps in Tamil as well in English have been placed for public consultation in the department's website on 16.06.2023 and sufficient time has been provided till 04.08.2023 (45 days) for receiving comments/suggestions. The department has also distributed the printed copies of the draft CZMP maps and Landuse maps in both Tamil and English to be placed in the places as directed by the Hon'ble High Court (list as mentioned in para 10). It is to be noted respectfully that, the department has not only ensured that the printed copies have been made available at all the locations as mentioned by the Hon'ble Court, but also has placed printed copies at some additional places as per the request of the local public in some areas. The Notice for Public Hearing contains the list of places where the maps have been placed in the districts are enclosed (**in Annexure X**).

23. It is respectfully submitted that, the averment of the petitioner stating that, even before the 45 days of time for public consultation is over, the respondents have published notification for public hearing in each district, which is in violation of the undertaking given before the Hon'ble High Court is denied herewith. It is submitted that, the Hon'ble Court in W.P No. 30292 of 2022 has directed that, *a time period of 45 days shall be given for submission*

Deputy Director (Land Use)
Department of Environment & Climate Change
Chennai

Director,
Department of Environment and Climate Change,
Chennai - 15

*of the comments and suggestions by the common public including fishermen,* which has been scrupulously complied with. Further, it is to be noted that, all the procedures pertaining to the public consultation and public hearing are being carried out as per the EIA Notification 2006. Sufficient time of 30 days have been scrupulously followed in all the 12 districts before the conduction of public hearing and the public is also given a 45 days' time for public consultation by publishing the maps in the public forum before conducting the public hearing.

24. With respect to the averments made by the petitioner complaining the draft maps as incomplete and did not include features excluded in CZMP prepared as per CRZ Notification 2011, it is humbly submitted that, many additional features which are not present in approved CZMP in CRZ Notification 2011 have been added in the new draft CZMP prepared under CRZ Notification 2019. Fishing Harbours, Helipads, Health center/hospitals, Multipurpose Evacuation Centers, Educational Institutions, railway lines, port limit, fishing wards, 20m CRZ line for islands, CRZ IA- Ecologically Sensitive Zones (ESZ) and 50m to 500m from HTL-CRZ IIIA have been newly added in the draft CZMP compared to the approved CZMP based on CRZ Notification 2011.

25. It is humbly submitted that, all the primary features such as Ecologically sensitive areas, Fishermen settlement, fishing village boundaries etc. are added only when authorised information is provided by the concerned Line departments (**in Annexure XI**). When any new data needs to be included in the draft CZMP maps, requests are made to the concerned departments to provide authenticated data on the requested subject.

Deputy Director (Land Use)
Department of Environment & Climate Change
Chennai

Director,
Department of Environment and Climate Change,
Chennai - 15

26. Moreover, it is humbly submitted that, some features are also being added after due verification and ground truthing to know about its authenticity when representation is received from the public for inclusion of the same. Thus missed out features could even be added at the later stage, once the authorised data is provided by the concerned department.

27. Hence it is humbly submitted that the draft map is not the final map. It is subjected to inclusion/deletion after due verification of authenticity of such representations/grievances received from the public not only before final approval, but also the approved maps could be subjected to revision at any point of time. The apprehension of the petitioner should be set aside considering this fact.

28. Moreover, it is humbly submitted that, the CRZ Notification, 2019 has more scope for development especially for the Fishermen communities. The selective benefits of the fishermen are given below, which was not available in the earlier CRZ Notification, 2011.

    a. Construction/ reconstruction of dwelling units of traditional coastal communities including fisher folk are permitted in No Development Zone in CRZ Notification, 2019 whereas it is permitted only between 100 and 200 meters from the HTL along the seafront, in the CRZ Notification, 2011.

    b. The local communities including fishermen may be permitted to facilitate tourism through 'home stay' without changing the plinth area or design or facade of the existing houses, which provisions is not available in the CRZ Notification, 2011.

Deputy Director (Land Use)
Department of Environment & Climate Change
Chennai

Director,
Department of Environment and Climate Change,
Chennai - 15

c. Only for self-dwelling units up to a total built up area of 300 square meters, approval shall be accorded by the concerned local Authority, without the requirement of recommendations of concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority – which the provision is not available in the CRZ Notification, 2011.

29. Hence, it is humbly submitted that, the implementation of CRZ Notification 2019 benefits the public in a broader sense especially fishermen community for which the approval of draft CZMP is needed. The series of litigations based upon misinterpreted facts and baseless allegations hinders and hampers the entire process of preparation and implementation of the Coastal regulations.

30. It is respectfully submitted that, the Government works only for the public and in a broader public perspective. There is no personal interest or whatsoever beyond public welfare. The primary responsibility of the Government is not only to consider public welfare in all aspects but also to keep the public informed to clear the baseless apprehensions of a group of public because of which tedious, long term, time consuming efforts taken by the government are affected, delayed and ultimately fails to endow benefit upon the entire State.

31. It is to be noted that, States of Maharashtra, Odisha, Karnataka and some islands in Andaman and Nicobar have implemented the CRZ Notification 2019 whereas Tamil Nadu still goes through various means of obstacles due to baseless and unscientific apprehensions.

32. It is humbly brought to the notice of the court that, when all the procedures were followed scrupulously in the process of preparation and execution of the CZMP as per CRZ Notification 2019 by updating the CZMP prepared as per CRZ Notification 2011, the averments

Deputy Director (Land Use)
Department of Environment & Climate Change
Chennai

Director,
Department of Environment and Climate Change,
Chennai - 15

made by the petitioner is based on baseless apprehensions which may or may not have a personal motive and which often hinders and hampers the entire efforts being taken by the Government related to Costal regulation and conservation.

33. It is respectfully submitted that, the process of modification of the CZMP maps could as well be done upon due completion of public consultation and public hearing. The updation of CZMP maps is a dynamic process and mere approval of the CZMP maps by Government of India do not mean that, they could not be amended. As and when any authentic information which various line department as well as the public at large feels that, it has to be incorporated in the approved CZMP, it could be done by due process of law.

It is humbly submitted that, the Petitioner has pointed only desultory or immaterial deficiencies in the process or has tried to weave imaginary stories to hobble the important and smooth process of finalization of CZMP. It is therefore more respectfully prayed that the Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to dismiss the application as devoid merits and thus render justice as deemed fit.

Director,
Department of Environment and Climate Change,
Chennai - 15

Solemnly affirmed at Chennai
This the 10th day of August 2023
and Signed his name in presence

BEFORE ME

Deputy Director (Land Use)
Department of Environment & Climate Change
Chennai

Annexure 1





## MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

## NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2019

**G.S.R. 37(E).**—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests number S.O.19 (E), dated the 6th January, 2011 (hereinafter referred to as the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011), the Central Government declared certain coastal stretches as Coastal Regulation Zone (hereinafter referred to as the CRZ) under section 3 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 0f 1986);

And Whereas, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has received representations from various coastal States and Union territories, besides other stakeholders, regarding certain provisions in the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011 related to management and conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems, development in coastal areas, eco-tourism, livelihood options and sustainable development of coastal communities etc.;

And Whereas, various State Governments and Union territory administrations and stakeholders have requested the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to address the concerns related to coastal environment and sustainable development with respect to the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011;

And Whereas, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change had constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Shailesh Nayak to examine various issues and concerns of coastal States and Union territories and various stakeholders, relating to the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification 2011 and to recommend appropriate changes in the said Notification;

And Whereas, the report submitted by Dr. Shailesh Nayak Committee has been examined in the Ministry and consultations have been held with various stakeholders in this regard;

And Whereas, a draft Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2018 was issued and hosted in the website of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change on the 18th April, 2018 seeking comments and suggestions from all concerned;

And Whereas, objections and suggestions received in response to the above mentioned draft Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2018 have been duly considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) and in supersession of the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification 2011, number S.O. 19(E), dated the 6th January, 2011, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government, with a view to conserve and protect the unique environment of coastal stretches and marine areas, besides livelihood security to the fisher communities and other local communities in the coastal areas and to promote sustainable development based on scientific principles taking into account the dangers of natural hazards, sea level rise due to global warming, do hereby, declares the coastal stretches of the country and the water area up to its territorial water limit, excluding the islands of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep and the marine areas surrounding these islands, as Coastal Regulation Zone as under:-

(i) The land area from High Tide Line (hereinafter referred to as the HTL) to 500 meters on the landward side along the sea front.

Explanation. - For the purposes of this notification, the HTL means the line on the land upto which the highest water line reaches during the spring tide, as demarcated by the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) in accordance with the laid down procedures and made available to various coastal States and Union territories.

(ii) CRZ shall apply to the land area between HTL to 50 meters or width of the creek, whichever is less on the landward side along the tidal influenced water bodies that are connected to the sea and the distance upto which development along such tidal influenced water bodies is to be regulated shall be governed by the distance upto which the tidal effects are experienced which shall be determined based on salinity concentration of five parts per thousand (ppt)

measured during the driest period of the year and distance up to which tidal effects are experienced shall be clearly identified and demarcated accordingly in the Coastal Zone Management Plan (hereinafter referred to as the CZMP):

Provided that the CRZ limit of 50 meters or width of the creek whichever is less, shall be subject to revision and final approval of the respective CZMPs as per this notification, framed with due consultative process, public hearing etc. and environmental safeguards enlisted therein, and till such time the CZMP to this notification is approved, the limit of 100 meters or width of the creek whichever is less, shall continue to apply.

Explanation.- For the purposes of this sub-paragraph the expression "tidal influenced water bodies" means the water bodies influenced by tidal effects from sea in the bays, estuaries, rivers, creeks, backwaters, lagoons, ponds that are connected to the sea.

(iii) The "intertidal zone" means land area between the HTL and the Low Tide Line (hereinafter referred to as the LTL).

(iv) The water and the bed area between the LTL to the territorial water limit (12 Nm) in case of sea and the water and the bed area between LTL at the bank to the LTL on the opposite side of the bank, of tidal influenced water bodies.

**2.0 Classification of CRZ. –** For the purpose of conserving and protecting the coastal areas and marine waters, the CRZ area shall be classified as follows, namely: -

**2.1 CRZ-I** areas are environmentally most critical and are further classified as under:

**2.1.1 CRZ-I A:**

(a) CRZ-I A shall constitute the following ecologically sensitive areas (ESAs) and the geo-morphological features which play a role in maintaining the integrity of the coast viz.:

(i) Mangroves (in case mangrove area is more than 1000 square meters, a buffer of 50 meters along the mangroves shall be provided and such area shall also constitute CRZ–I A);

(ii) Corals and coral reefs;

(iii) Sand dunes;

(iv) Biologically active mudflats;

(v) National parks, marine parks, sanctuaries, reserve forests, wildlife habitats and other protected areas under the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972), Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980) or Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 0f 1986), including Biosphere Reserves;

(vi) Salt marshes;

(vii) Turtle nesting grounds;

(viii) Horse shoe crabs' habitats;

(ix) Sea grass beds;

(x) Nesting grounds of birds;

(xi) Areas or structures of archaeological importance and heritage sites.

(b) A detailed environment management plan shall be formulated by the states and Union territories for such ecologically sensitive areas in respective territories, as mapped out by the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM), Chennai based on guidelines as contained in **Annexure-I** to this notification and integrated with the CZMP.

**2.1.2 CRZ-I B:**

The intertidal zone i.e. the area between Low Tide Line and High Tide Line shall constitute the CRZ-I B.

**2.2 CRZ-II:**

CRZ-II shall constitute the developed land areas up to or close to the shoreline, within the existing municipal limits or in other existing legally designated urban areas, which are substantially built-up with a ratio of built-up plots to that of total plots being more than 50 per cent and have been provided with drainage and approach roads and other infrastructural facilities, such as water supply, sewerage mains, etc.

**2.3 CRZ-III:**

Land areas that are relatively undisturbed (viz. rural areas, etc.) and those which do not fall under CRZ-II, shall constitute CRZ–III, and CRZ-III shall be further classified into following categories: -

**2.3.1 CRZ-III A:**

Such densely populated CRZ-III areas, where the population density is more than 2161 per square kilometre as per 2011 census base, shall be designated as CRZ–III A and in CRZ-III A, area up to 50 meters from the HTL on the landward side shall be earmarked as the 'No Development Zone (NDZ)', provided the CZMP as per this notification, framed with due consultative process, have been approved, failing which, a NDZ of 200 meters shall continue to apply.

**2.3.2 CRZ-III B:**

All other CRZ-III areas with population density of less than 2161 per square kilometre, as per 2011 census base, shall be designated as CRZ-III B and in CRZ-III B, the area up to 200 meters from the HTL on the landward side shall be earmarked as the 'No Development Zone (NDZ)'.

**2.3.3:**

Land area up to 50 meters from the HTL, or width of the creek whichever is less, along the tidal influenced water bodies in the CRZ III, shall also be earmarked as the NDZ in CRZ III.

*Note: The NDZ shall not be applicable in the areas falling within notified Port limits.*

**2.4 CRZ- IV:**

The CRZ- IV shall constitute the water area and shall be further classified as under:-

**2.4.1 CRZ- IVA:**

The water area and the sea bed area between the Low Tide Line up to twelve nautical miles on the seaward side shall constitute CRZ-IV A.

**2.4.2 CRZ- IVB:**

CRZ-IV B areas shall include the water area and the bed area between LTL at the bank of the tidal influenced water body to the LTL on the opposite side of the bank, extending from the mouth of the water body at the sea up to the influence of tide, i.e., salinity of five parts per thousand (ppt) during the driest season of the year.

**3.0 Areas requiring special consideration in the CRZ.-** Following coastal areas shall be accorded special consideration for the purpose of protecting the critical coastal environment and difficulties faced by local communities: -

3.1 Critically Vulnerable Coastal Areas (CVCA):

Sundarban region of West Bengal and other ecologically sensitive areas identified as under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 such as Gulf of Khambat and Gulf of Kutchh in Gujarat, Malvan, Achra-Ratnagiri in Maharashtra, Karwar and Coondapur in Karnataka, Vembanad in Kerala, Gulf of Mannar in Tamil Nadu, Bhaitarkanika in Odisha, Coringa, East Godavari and Krishna in Andhra Pradesh shall be treated as Critical Vulnerable Coastal Areas (CVCA) and managed with the involvement of coastal communities including fisher folk who depend on coastal resources for their sustainable livelihood.

3.2 CRZ for inland Backwater islands and islands along the mainland coast.

3.3 CRZ falling within municipal limits of Greater Mumbai.

**4. Prohibited activities within CRZ.-** The following activities shall be prohibited, in general, within the entire CRZ and exceptions to these and other permissible and regulated activities in specific CRZ categories viz. CRZ-I, II, III and IV, shall be governed by the provisions of paragraph 5:-

(i) Setting up of new industries and expansion of existing industries, operations or processes.

(ii) Manufacture or handling of oil, storage or disposal of hazardous substances as specified in the notification of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change number G.S.R.395 (E), dated the 4th April, 2016.

(iii) Setting up of new fish processing units.

(iv) Land reclamation, bunding or disturbing the natural course of seawater except for the activities permissible under this notification and executed with prior permission from the competent authority.

(v) Discharge of untreated waste and effluents from industries, cities or towns and other human settlements.

(vi) Dumping of city or town wastes including construction debris, industrial solid wastes, fly ash for the purpose of land filling.

(vii) Port and harbour projects in high eroding stretches of the coast.

(viii) Mining of sand, rocks and other sub-strata materials.

(ix) Dressing or altering of active sand dunes.

(x) In order to safeguard the aquatic system and marine life, disposal of plastic into the coastal waters shall be prohibited and adequate measures for management and disposal of plastic materials shall be undertaken in the CRZ.

(xi) Drawal of ground water.

**5. Regulation of permissible activities in CRZ:**

**5.1 CRZ-I:**

**5.1.1. CRZ–IA:**

These areas are ecologically most sensitive and generally no activities shall be permitted to be carried out in the CRZ-I A area, with following exceptions:-

(i) Eco-tourism activities such as mangrove walks, tree huts, nature trails, etc., in identified stretches areas subject to such eco-tourism plan featuring in the approved CZMP as per this notification, framed with due consultative process, public hearing, etc. and further subject to environmental safeguards and precautions related to the Ecologically Sensitive Areas, as enlisted in the CZMP.

(ii) In the mangrove buffer, only such activities shall be permitted like laying of pipelines, transmission lines, conveyance systems or mechanisms and construction of road on stilts, etc. that are required for public utilities.

(iii) Construction of roads and roads on stilts, by way of reclamation in CRZ-I areas, shall be permitted only in exceptional cases for defence, strategic purposes and public utilities, subject to a detailed marine or terrestrial or both environment impact assessment, to be recommended by the Coastal Zone Management Authority and approved by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change; and in case construction of such roads passes through mangrove areas or is likely to damage the mangroves, a minimum three times the mangrove area affected or destroyed or cut during the construction process shall be taken up for compensatory plantation of mangroves.

**5.1.2 CRZ-I B - The inter tidal areas:**

Activities shall be regulated or permissible in the CRZ-I B areas as under:-

(i) Land reclamation, bunding, etc. shall be permitted only for activities such as,-

(a) foreshore facilities like ports, harbours, Jetties, wharves, quays, slipway, bridges, hover ports for coast guard, sea links, etc;

(b) projects for defence, strategic and security purposes;

(c) road on stilts, provided that such roads shall not be authorised for permitting development on the landward side of such roads, till the existing High Tide Line:

Provided that the use of reclaimed land may be permitted only for public utilities such as mass rapid or multimodal transit system, construction and installation of all necessary associated public utilities and infrastructure to operate such transit or transport system including those for electrical or electronic signaling system, transit stopover of permitted designs; except for any industrial operation, repair or maintenance;

(d) measures for control of erosion;

(e) maintenance and clearing of waterways, channels, ports and hover ports for coast guard;

(f) measures to prevent sand bars, installation of tidal regulators, laying of storm water drains or for structure for prevention of salinity ingress and freshwater recharge.

(ii) Activities related to waterfront or directly needing foreshore facilities such as ports and harbours, jetties, quays, wharves, erosion control measures, breakwaters, pipelines, lighthouses, navigational safety facilities, coastal police stations, Indian coast guard stations and the like.

(iii) Power by non-conventional energy sources and associated facilities.

(iv) Transfer of hazardous substances from ships to Ports, terminals and refineries and vice versa.

(v) Facilities for receipt and storage of petroleum products and liquefied natural gas as specified in Annexure-II to this notification, subject to implementation of safety regulations including guidelines issued by the Oil Industry Safety Directorate in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and guidelines issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, provided that such facilities are for receipt and storage of fertilizers and raw materials required for fertilizers, like ammonia, phosphoric acid, sulphur, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, etc.

(vi) Storage of non-hazardous cargo i.e. edible oil, fertilizers and food grains in notified Ports.

(vii) Hatchery and natural fish drying.

(viii) Existing fish processing units may utilise 25% additional plinth area for modernisation purposes (only for additional equipment and pollution control measures) subject to the following:-

(a) Floor Space Index of such reconstruction not exceeding the permissible Floor Space Index as per prevalent town and country planning regulations;

(b) additional plinth area is constructed only to the landward side.

(c) approval of the concerned State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee.

(ix) Treatment facilities for waste and effluents and conveyance of treated effluents.

(x) Storm water drains.

(xi) Projects classified as strategic, defence related projects and projects of the Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India.

(xii) Manual mining of atomic mineral(s) notified under Part-B of the First Schedule to the Mining and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957)(67 of 1957) occurring as such or in association with one or other minerals in the intertidal zone by such agencies as authorised by the Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India as per mining plan approved by the Atomic Mineral Directorate for Exploration and Research:

Provided that the manual mining operations shall be carried out only by deploying persons using baskets and hand spades for collection of ore or mineral within the intertidal zone and as per approved mining plan, without deploying or using drilling and blasting or Heavy Earth Moving Machinery in the intertidal zone.

(xiii) Exploration and extraction of oil and natural gas and all associated activities and facilities thereto;

(xiv) Foreshore requiring facilities for transport of raw materials, facilities for intake of cooling water, intake water for desalination plants, etc, and outfall for discharge of treated wastewater or cooling water from thermal power plants in conformity with the environmental standards notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and relevant directions of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) or State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) or Pollution Control Committee (PCC), as the case may be.

(xv) Pipelines, conveying systems including transmission lines.

(xvi) Weather radar for monitoring of cyclones prediction, ocean observation platforms, movement and associated activities.

(xvii) Salt harvesting and associated facilities.

(xviii) Desalination plants and associated facilities.

**5.2 CRZ-II:**

(i) Activities as permitted in CRZ-I B, shall also be permissible in CRZ-II, in so far as applicable.

(ii) Construction of buildings for residential purposes, schools, hospitals, institutions, offices, public places, etc. shall be permitted only on the landward side of the existing road, or on the landward side of existing authorised fixed structures:

Provided that no permission for construction of buildings shall be given on landward side of any new roads which are constructed on the seaward side of an existing road.

(iii) Buildings permitted as in (ii) above, shall be subject to the local town and country planning regulations as applicable from time to time, and the norms for the Floor Space Index (FSI) or Floor Area Ratio (FAR) prevailing as on the date of this Notification, and in the event that there is a need for amendment of the FSI after the date of publication of this notification in the official Gazette, the Urban Local Body or State Government or Union territory Administration shall approach the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change through the concerned State Coastal Zone Management Authority (SCZMA) or Union Territory Coastal Zone Management Authority, as the case may be and the SCZMA shall forward the proposal to the National Coastal Zone Management Authority (NCZMA) with its views in the matter, and the NCZMA shall thereafter examine various aspects like availability of public amenities, environmental protection measures, etc., and take a suitable decision on the proposal and it shall be the responsibility of the concerned Town Planning Authority to ensure that the Solid Wastes are handled as per respective Solid Waste Management Rules and no untreated sewage is discharged on to the coast or coastal waters.

(iv) Reconstruction of authorised buildings shall be permitted, without change in present land use, subject to the local town and country planning regulations as applicable from time to time, and the norms for the Floor Space Index or Floor Area Ratio, prevailing as on the date of publication of this notification in the official Gazette and in the event that there is a need for amendment of the FSI after the said date of this notification, the Urban Local Body or State Government or Union territory Administration shall approach the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change through the concerned State Coastal Zone Management Authority (SCZMA) or Union Territory Coastal Zone Management Authority, as the case may be and the CZMA shall forward the proposal to the National Coastal Zone Management Authority (NCZMA) with its views in the matter, and the NCZMA shall thereafter examine various aspects like availability of public amenities, environmental protection measures etc,. and take a suitable decision on the proposal and it shall be the responsibility of the concerned Town Planning Authority to ensure that the Solid Wastes are

handled as per respective Solid Waste Management Rules and no untreated sewage is discharged on to the coast or coastal waters.

(v) Development of vacant plots in designated areas for construction of beach resorts or hotels or tourism development projects subject to the conditions or guidelines at **Annexure-III** to this notification.

(vi) Temporary tourism facilities shall be permissible in the beaches which shall only include shacks, toilets or washrooms, change rooms, shower panels; walk ways constructed using interlocking paver blocks, etc, drinking water facilities, seating arrangements, etc. and such facilities shall however be permitted only subject to the tourism plan featuring in the approved CZMP as per this notification, framed with due consultative process or public hearing, etc. and further subject to environmental safeguards enlisted in the CZMP, however, a minimum distance of 10 meter from HTL shall be maintained for setting up of such facilities.

**5.3 CRZ-III:**

(i) Activities as permitted in CRZ-I B, shall also be permissible in CRZ-III, in so far as applicable.

(ii) **Regulation of activities in NDZ:**

Following shall be permissible and regulated in the NDZ:-

(a) No construction shall be permitted within NDZ in CRZ III, except for repairs or reconstruction of existing authorised structure not exceeding existing Floor Space Index, existing plinth area and existing density and for permissible activities under this notification including facilities essential for activities and construction or reconstruction of dwelling units of traditional coastal communities including fisher folk, incorporating necessary disaster management provisions and proper sanitation arrangements.

(b) Agriculture, horticulture, gardens, pastures, parks, playfields and forestry.

(c) Construction of dispensaries, schools, public rain shelter, community toilets, bridges, roads, provision of facilities for water supply, drainage, sewerage, crematoria, cemeteries and electric sub-station which are required for the local inhabitants may be permitted on a case to case basis by Coastal Zone Management Authority (CZMA).

(d) Construction of units or auxiliary thereto for domestic sewage, treatment and disposal with the prior approval of the concerned Pollution Control Board or Committee.

(e) Facilities required for local fishing communities such as fish drying yards, auction halls, net mending yards, traditional boat building yards, ice plant, ice crushing units, fish curing facilities and the like.

(f) Wherever there is a national or State highway passing through the NDZ of CRZ-III areas, temporary tourism facilities such as toilets, change rooms, drinking water facility and temporary shacks can be taken up on the seaward side of the road.

On landward side of such roads in the NDZ, resorts or hotels and associated tourism facilities shall be permitted and such facilities shall, however, be permitted only subject to the incorporation of tourism plan in the approved CZMP as per this notification and the conditions or guidelines at Annexure-III, to this notification as applicable.

(g) Temporary tourism facilities shall be permissible in the NDZ and beaches in the CRZ-III areas and such temporary facilities shall only include shacks, toilets or washrooms, change rooms, shower panels, walk ways constructed using interlocking paver blocks, etc, drinking water facilities, seating arrangements etc., and such facilities shall, however, be permitted only subject to the tourism plan featuring in the approved CZMP as per this notification subject to maintaining a minimum distance of 10 meters from HTL for setting up of such facilities.

(h) Mining of atomic minerals notified under Part-B of the First Schedule to Mining and

Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957) occurring as such or in association with one or other minerals by such agencies as authorised by the Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India, as per mining plan by the Atomic Mineral Directorate for Exploration and Research.

(iii) **Regulation of activities for CRZ–III areas beyond NDZ:**

(a) Development of vacant plots in designated areas for construction of beach resorts or hotels or tourism development projects subject to the conditions or guidelines at Annexure-III to this notification.

(b) Construction or reconstruction of dwelling units, so long it is within the ambit of traditional rights and customary uses such as existing fishing villages, etc. and building permission for such construction or reconstruction will be subject to local town and country planning rules, with an overall height of construction not exceeding 9 meters and with only two floors (ground + one floor).

(c) The local communities including fishermen may be permitted to facilitate tourism through 'home stay' without changing the plinth area or design or facade of the existing houses.

(d) Construction of public rain shelters, community toilets, water supply drainage, sewerage, roads, bridges, etc.

(e) Limestone mining:

Selective mining of limestone minerals may be permitted in specific identified areas under the mining plans, which are adequately above the height of HTL, based on the recommendations of reputed National Institutes in the mining field such as Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Central Mining Research Institute etc., provided that the extraction of minerals shall be carried out not below a height of 1 meter above the HTL and an adequate barrier shall be created so as to safeguard against saline water incursion and subject to appropriate safeguards related to pollution of coastal waters and prevention of coastal erosion.

(f) Mining of atomic minerals notified under Part-B of the First Schedule of Mining and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957) occurring as such or in association with one or other minerals by such agencies as authorised by Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India, as per mining plan by the Atomic Mineral Directorate for Exploration and Research.

(iv) Drawing of groundwater and construction related thereto shall be prohibited within 200 meters of HTL except for the use of local communities in areas inhabited by them and in the areas between 200 to 500 meters of the HTL, groundwater withdrawal may be permitted only through manual means from ordinary wells for drinking, horticulture, agriculture and fisheries, etc. where no other source of water is available and restrictions for such drawal may be imposed by the designated Authority by State Government or Union territory Administration in the areas affected by sea water intrusion, however, for horticulture and agriculture purpose, micro irrigation promoted by Government welfare schemes shall be permitted.

(v) Development of airports in wastelands and non-arable lands in CRZ-III areas with adequate environmental safeguards.

**5.4 CRZ-IV:**

Activities shall be permitted and regulated in the CRZ IV areas as under:-

(i) Traditional fishing and allied activities undertaken by local communities.

(ii) Land reclamation, bunding, etc to be permitted only for activities such as.-

(a) foreshore facilities like ports, harbours, Jetties, wharves, quays, slipway, bridges, sea links and hover ports for coast guard ,etc;

(b) projects for defence, strategic and security purpose including coast guard;

(c) measures for control of erosion;

(d) maintenance and clearing of waterways, channels and ports;

(e) measures to prevent sand bars, installation of tidal regulators, laying of storm water drains or for structure for prevention of salinity ingress and freshwater recharge.

(iii) Activities related to waterfront or directly needing foreshore facilities, such as ports and harbours, jetties, quays, wharves, erosion control measures, breakwaters, pipelines, navigational safety facilities and the like.

(iv) Power by non-conventional energy sources and associated facilities such as offshore wind, wave energy, ocean thermal energy conversion, etc.

(v) Transfer of hazardous substances from ships to Ports.

(vi) Storage of non-hazardous cargo like edible oil, fertilizers and food grains in notified Ports.

(vii) Facilities for discharging treated effluents into the water course.

(viii) Projects classified as strategic and defence related projects including coast guard coastal security network.

(ix) Projects of department of Atomic Energy.

(x) Exploration and extraction of oil and natural gas and all associated activities and facilities thereto.

(xi) Exploration and mining of atomic minerals notified under Part-B of the First Schedule of the Mining and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957), occurring as such or in association with other mineral(s) and of such associated mineral(s).

(xii) Foreshore requiring facilities for transport of raw materials, facilities for intake of cooling water and outfall for discharge of treated wastewater or cooling water from thermal power plants, and foreshore requiring facilities for transport of raw materials, facilities for intake of cooling water and outfall for discharge of treated wastewater or cooling water from thermal power plants, in conformity with the environmental standards notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and relevant directions of the Central Pollution Control Board or State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee.

(xiii) Pipelines, conveying systems including transmission lines.

(xiv) Weather radar for monitoring of cyclone prediction, ocean observation platforms, movement and associated activities.

(xv) Construction of memorials or monuments and allied facilities by the concerned State Government in CRZ-IV (A) areas, in exceptional cases, with adequate environmental safeguards, subject to the following, namely: -

(a) the concerned State Government shall submit justification for locating the project in CRZ–IVA area along with details of alternate sites considered and weightage matrix on various parameters including environmental parameters, to State Coastal Zone Management Authority who will examine the project and make recommendation to the Central Government (Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change) for grant of Terms of Reference (ToRs) for preparation of an environmental impact assessment report by the State Government;

(b) On grant of ToRs by the Central Government, the concerned State Government shall submit the draft Environmental Impact Assessment report (EIA) with Environmental Management Plan (EMP), draft Risk Assessment Report with Disaster Management Plan (DMP) including on-site and off-site emergency plan and evacuation plan during emergency, to the State Pollution Control Board for conduct of public hearing for the proposed project in accordance with the procedure laid down under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) notification number S.O. 1533(E), dated the 14th September, 2006;

(c) The concerned State Government shall, after addressing the relevant issues raised by the public during the public hearing referred to in sub-item (b), submit the final EIA, EMP, Risk Assessment and DMP, to the State CZMA for their examination and recommendation to MoEF&CC;

(d) The Central Government may, if it considers necessary so to do, dispense with the requirement of public hearing referred to in sub-clause (b), if it is satisfied that the project will not involve rehabilitation and resettlement of the public or the project site is located away from human habitation.

**5.5 Requirement for Clearance from Department of Atomic Energy installations:**

Prior to undertaking any developmental activity including construction of new structures, falling in the boundary limits specified by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) guidelines, prior clearance shall be obtained from Department of Atomic Energy installations.

**6. Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP)**

(i) All coastal States and Union territory administrations shall revise or update their respective coastal zone management plan (CZMP) framed under CRZ Notification, 2011 number S.O. 19(E), dated 6th January, 2011, as per provisions of this notification and submit to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for approval at the earliest and all the project activities attracting the provisions of this notification shall be required to be appraised as per the updated CZMP under this notification and until and unless the CZMPs is so revised or updated, provisions of this notification shall not apply and the CZMP as per provisions of CRZ Notification, 2011 shall continue to be followed for appraisal and CRZ clearance to such projects.

(ii) The CZMP may be prepared or updated by the coastal State Government or Union territory by engaging reputed and experienced scientific institution(s) or the agencies including the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (hereinafter referred to as the NCSCM) of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and in consultation with the concerned stakeholders.

(iii) The coastal States and Union territories shall prepare draft CZMP in 1:25,000 scale map identifying and classifying the CRZ areas within the respective territories in accordance with the guidelines given in **Annexure-IV** to this notification, which involve public consultation.

All developmental activities listed in this notification shall be regulated by the State Government, Union territory administration, the local authority or the concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority within the framework of such approved CZMP, as the case may be, in accordance with provisions of this notification.

(iv) The draft CZMP shall be submitted by the State Government or Union territory to the concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority for appraisal, including appropriate consultations, and recommendations in accordance with the procedure(s) laid down in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986).

(v) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall thereafter consider and approve the respective CZMP of concerned State Governments or Union territory administrations.

(vi) The CZMP shall not normally be revised before a period of five years after which, the concerned State Government or the Union territory may consider undertaking a revision.

**7. CRZ clearance for permissible and regulated activities- Delegation:**

(i) All permitted or regulated project activities attracting the provisions of this notification shall be required to obtain CRZ clearance prior to their commencement.

(ii) All development activities or projects in CRZ-I and CRZ-IV areas, which are regulated or permissible as per this notification, shall be dealt with by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for CRZ clearance, based on the recommendation of the concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority.

(iii) For all other permissible and regulated activities as per this notification, which fall purely in CRZ–II and CRZ-III areas, the CRZ clearance shall be considered by the concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority and such projects in CRZ –II and III, which also happen to be traversing through CRZ–I or CRZ-IV areas or both, CRZ clearance shall, however be considered only by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, based on recommendations of the concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority.

(iv) Projects or activities which attract the provisions of this notification as also the provisions of EIA notification, 2006 number S.O. 1533(E), dated the 14th September, 2006, shall be dealt with for a composite Environmental and CRZ clearance under EIA Notification, 2006 by the concerned approving Authority, based on recommendations of the concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority, as per delegations i.e., State Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (hereinafter referred to as the SEIAA) or the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for category 'B' and category 'A' projects respectively.

(v) In case of building or construction projects with built-up area less than the threshold limit stipulated for attracting the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 these shall be approved by the concerned local State or Union territory Planning Authorities in accordance with this notification, after obtaining recommendations of the concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority.

(vi) Only for self-dwelling units up to a total built up area of 300 square meters, approval shall be accorded by the concerned local Authority, without the requirement of recommendations of concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority and such authorities shall, however, examine the proposal from the perspective of the Coastal Regulation Zone notification before according approval.

**8. Procedure for CRZ clearance for permissible and regulated activities:**

(i) The project proponents shall apply with the following documents to the concerned State or the Union territory Coastal Zone Management Authority for seeking prior clearance under this notification:-

(a) Project summary details as per Annexure-V to this notification.

(b) Rapid Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Report including marine and terrestrial component, as applicable, except for building construction projects or housing schemes.

(c) Comprehensive EIA with cumulative studies for projects, (except for building construction projects or housing schemes with built-up area less than the threshold limit stipulated for attracting the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 number S.O 1533(E), dated 14th September, 2006) if located in low and medium eroding stretches, as per the CZMP to this notification.

(d) Risk Assessment Report and Disaster Management Plan, except for building construction projects or housing schemes with built-up area less than the threshold limit stipulated for attracting the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 number S.O 1533(E), dated 14th September, 2006).

(e) CRZ map in 1:4000 scale, drawn up by any of the agencies identified by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change vide its Office Order number J-17011/8/92-IA-III, dated the 14th March, 2014 using the demarcation of the HTL or LTL, as carried out by NCSCM.

(f) Project layout superimposed on the CRZ map duly indicating the project boundaries and the CRZ category of the project location as per the approved Coastal Zone Management Plan under this notification.

(g) The CRZ map normally covering 7 kilometre radius around the project site also indicating the CRZ-I, II, III and IV areas including other notified ecologically sensitive areas.

(h) "Consent to establish" or No Objection Certificate from the concerned State Pollution Control Board or Union territory Pollution Control Committee for the projects involving treated discharge of industrial effluents and sewage, and in case prior consent of

Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee is not obtained, the same shall be ensured by the proponent before the start of the construction activity of the project, following the clearance under this notification.

(ii) The concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority shall examine the documents in clause (i) above, in accordance with the approved Coastal Zone Management Plan and in compliance with this notification and make recommendations within a period of sixty days from date of receipt of complete application as under: -

(a) For the projects or activities also attracting the EIA Notification, 2006 number S.O. 1533(E), dated 14th September, 2006, the Coastal Zone Management Authority shall forward its recommendations to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change or SEIAA for category 'A' and category 'B' projects respectively, to enable a composite clearance under the EIA Notification, 2006 number S.O. 1533(E), dated 14th September, 2006, however, even for such Category 'B' projects located in CRZ-I or CRZ-IV areas, final recommendation for CRZ clearance shall be made only by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to the concerned SEIAA to enable it to accord a composite Environmental Clearance and CRZ clearance to the proposal.

(b) Coastal Zone Management Authority shall forward its recommendations to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for the projects or activities not covered in the EIA notification, 2006, but attracting this notification and located in CRZ-I or CRZ-IV areas.

(c) Projects or activities not covered in the aforesaid EIA Notification, 2006, but attracting this notification and located in CRZ-II or CRZ-III areas shall be considered for clearance by the concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority within sixty days of the receipt of the complete proposal from the proponent.

(d) In case of construction projects attracting this notification but with built-up area less than the threshold limit stipulated for attracting the provisions of the aforesaid EIA Notification 2006, Coastal Zone Management Authority shall forward their recommendations to the concerned State or Union territory planning authorities, to facilitate granting approval by such authorities.

(iii) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall consider complete project proposals for clearance under this notification, based on the recommendations of the Coastal Zone Management Authority, within a period of sixty days.

(iv) In case the Coastal Zone Management Authorities are not in operation due to their reconstitution or any other reasons, then it shall be responsibility of the Department of Environment in the State Government or Union territory Administration, who are the custodian of the CZMP of respective States or Union territories, to provide comments and recommend the proposals in terms of the provisions of the said notification.

(v) The clearance accorded to the projects under this notification shall be valid for a period of seven years, provided that the construction activities are completed and the operations commence within seven years from the date of issue of such clearance.

The validity may be further extended for a maximum period of three years, provided an application is made to the concerned authority by the applicant within the validity period, along with recommendation for extension of validity of the clearance by the concerned State or Union territory Coastal Zone Management Authority.

(vi) Post clearance monitoring:

(a) It shall be mandatory for the project proponent to submit half-yearly compliance reports in respect of the stipulated terms and conditions of the environmental clearance in hard and soft copies to the regulatory authority(s) concerned, on the 1st June and 31st December of each calendar year and all such compliance reports submitted by the project proponent shall be published in public domain and its copies shall be given to any person on application to the concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority.

(b) The compliance report shall also be displayed on the website of the concerned regulatory authority.

(vii) To maintain transparency in the working of the Coastal Zone Management Authority, it shall be the responsibility of the Coastal Zone Management Authority to create a dedicated website and post the agenda, minutes, decisions taken, clearance letters, violations, action taken on the violations and court matters including the Orders of the Hon'ble Court as also the approved CZMP of the respective State Government or Union territory.

**9. Enforcement of this notification:**

(i) For the purposes of implementation and enforcement of the provisions of this notification and compliance with conditions stipulated thereunder, the powers either original or delegated are available under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, State Government or the Union territory Administration, National Coastal Zone Management Authority and the State or Union territory Coastal Zone Management Authority;

(ii) The composition, tenure and mandate of National Coastal Zone Management Authority and State Government or the Union territory Coastal Zone Management Authority have already been notified by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in terms of Orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition 664 of 1993;

(iii) The State Government or the Union territory Coastal Zone Management Authority shall primarily be responsible for enforcing and monitoring of this notification and to assist in this task, the State Government and the Union territory shall constitute district level Committees under the Chairmanship of the District Magistrate concerned comprising at least three representatives of local traditional coastal communities including from fishermen, and the State Government may consider the enforcement of this notification to the level of respective District Magistrates.

(iv) The dwelling units of the traditional coastal communities including fishermen, tribals as were permissible under the provisions of the Coastal Regulation Zone notification, 2011 number S.O. 19(E), dated the 6th January, 2011, but which have not obtained formal approval from concerned authorities under the said Notification shall be considered by the respective Coastal Zone Management Authority and the dwelling units shall be regularised subject to the following condition, namely: -

(a) these are not used for any commercial activity;

(b) these are not sold or transferred to non-traditional coastal community.

**10. Areas requiring special consideration:**

**10.1 Critically Vulnerable Coastal Areas (CVCAs):**

(i) For all the CVCAs mentioned in sub-paragraph 3.1, Integrated Management Plans (IMPs) shall be prepared, which shall, inter alia, keep in view the conservation and management of mangroves, needs of local communities, such as dispensaries, schools, public rain shelter, community toilets, bridges, roads, jetties, water supply, drainage, sewerage and the impact of sea level rise and other natural disasters and the IMPs will be prepared in line with the guidelines for preparation of Coastal Zone Management Plan.

(ii) Till such time the IMPs are approved and notified, construction of dispensaries, schools, public rain/cyclone shelters, community toilets, bridges, roads, jetties, water supply, drainage, sewerage which are required for traditional inhabitants shall be permitted on a case to case basis, by the Coastal Zone Management Authority with due regards to the views of coastal communities including fisher folk.

**10.2 CRZ for inland backwater islands and islands along mainland coast:**

(i) All the inland islands in the coastal backwaters and islands along the mainland coast shall also be covered under this notification.

(ii) In view of the unique coastal systems of backwater islands and islands along the mainland coast, along with space limitations in such coastal stretches, CRZ of 20 meters from the HTL on the landward side shall uniformly apply to such islands and activities shall be regulated as under:-

(a) existing dwelling units of local communities may be repaired or reconstructed within 20 meters from the HTL of these islands, however, no new construction shall be permitted in this zone.

(b) foreshore facilities, such as fishing jetty, fish drying yards, net mending yard, fishing processing by traditional methods, boat building yards, ice plant, boat repairs and the like, may be taken up in CRZ limits subject to due environmental safeguards.

(iii) Integrated Island Management Plans (IIMPs), as applicable to smaller islands in Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar, as per Island Protection Zone Notification, 2011 number S.O. 20(E), dated the 6th January, 2011, shall be formulated by respective States or Union territory for all such islands and submitted to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and till the IIMPs are framed, provisions of this notification shall not apply and the CZMP as per provisions of CRZ Notification 2011 number S.O. 19(E), dated the 6th January, 2011, shall continue to apply.

**10.3 CRZ areas falling within municipal limits of Greater Mumbai:**

(i) In order to protect and preserve the 'green lung' of the Greater Mumbai area, all open spaces, parks, gardens, playgrounds indicated in development plans within CRZ-II shall be categorised as No Development Zone and a Floor Space Index up to 15% shall be allowed only for construction of civic amenities, stadium and gymnasium meant for recreational or sports related activities and the residential or commercial use of such open spaces shall not be permissible.

(ii) Construction of sewage treatment plants in CRZ-I area for the purpose of treating the sewage from the municipal area shall be taken only by the municipal authorities in exceptional circumstances, where no alternate site is available to set up such facilities, subject to recommendations of the Coastal Zone Management Authority and approval by the Central Government and in case the construction of such plant is inevitable in a mangrove area, a minimum three times the mangrove area affected or destroyed or cut during the construction process shall be taken up for compensatory plantation of mangroves.

[F. No. 19-112/2013-IA-III]

RITESH KUMAR SINGH, Jt. Secy.

**Annexure-I**

**CONSERVATION, PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK FOR ECOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS**

The coastal and marine Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESAs) and the geo-morphological features play a vital role in maintaining the functions of the coast. Mangroves, beaches, coral reefs, etc., aid in controlling coastal erosion, shoreline change, saltwater intrusion and also serve as natural defence against coastal hazards such as storm surges, cyclones and tsunamis. The ESAs maintain the biological integrity of the coast by providing direct and indirect ecosystem services to the coastal livelihood. In addition, several invaluable archaeological and heritage sites are also located along the coast. Hence conservation and protection of the above areas, features and sites become necessary.

**1. General measures**

(i) All ESAs shall be identified and boundary delineated by NCSCM using satellite data.

(ii) The State Governments or Union territory Administrations through the authorised agencies shall prepare CZMP as per the guidelines contained in this notification highlighting the conservation and protection of the ESAs.

(iii) Those activities permissible under this notification shall be included in the CZMP.

Specific conditions shall be adopted for the conservation, protection and management of each of the ESAs as under: -

**1.1 Mangroves:**

(i) Mangroves declared as forest under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980).

Notwithstanding anything contained in this notification, such mangroves declared by the concerned State Governments or Union territory Administrations or Central Government as forest land under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980) shall attract the provisions of the said Act.

(ii) Mangroves not declared under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980:

(a) Mangroves in Government land shall be protected based on a detailed plan to be prepared by the concerned State Governments or Union territory administrations, and in case the mangrove area is more than 1000 square meters, a buffer of 50 metre along the periphery of mangrove area shall be provided. This buffer zone of 50 metre may be utilised for public facilities for developing parks, research facilities related to mangrove biodiversity, facilities for conservation and the like.

(b) Mangroves in private land will not require a buffer zone.

**1.2 Corals and coral reefs and associated biodiversity:**

(i) Destruction of coral and coral reefs and the surroundings is a prohibited activity.

(ii) All coral and coral reefs shall be protected except for those small quantities required for research purposes.

(iii) Coral and coral reefs transplantation activities shall be through recognised research institutions wherever required for regeneration after obtaining necessary approvals under Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972).

(iv) The dead or destroyed or both coral areas shall be taken up for rejuvenation and rehabilitation. The conservation and protection of corals and coral reefs shall be taken up as follows:-

(a) active and live coral and coral reefs identified and delineated shall be declared and notified as ESA under Environment (Protection) Act 1986 (29 of 1986);

(b) it shall be ensured that no activities that are detrimental to the health of corals, coral reefs and its associated biodiversity, such as mining, effluent and sewage discharge, dredging, ballast water discharge, ship washings, fishing other than traditional non-destructive fisheries, construction activities and the like are taken up in and around the coral areas.

**1.3 The National Parks, marine parks, Sanctuaries**, reserve forests, wildlife habitats and other protected areas declared under the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972), the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 (69 of 1980) or Environment (Protection) Act 1986 (29 of 1986); including Biosphere Reserves shall be conserved and protected as follows:-

(i) Conservation and protection of the above mentioned areas shall be as per the provisions of the respective Acts, notifications or guidelines as the case may be.

(ii) Efforts shall be made to increase the forest area in the coastal region in order to prevent loss of life and property from increased storms, tides and floods.

(iii) The concerned State Governments or Union territory administrations shall provide for adequate funds for such measures to undertake shelter belt plantation or bio-shields with planting material suitable to the location.

**1.4. Salt marshes:**

The conservation and protection of salt marshes shall be as follows:-

(i) The salt marsh areas shall be conserved and protected and efforts shall be made to promote the endemic biodiversity in the salt marshes.

(ii) Only those activities required for overhead conveying or transmission of cables and underground laying of transmission line cables and so on, shall be permissible.

(iii) Traditional fishing shall be permissible in salt marshes.

(iv) Temporary tourism facilities around the salt marsh areas may be considered subject to adhering to norms laid down in the guidelines.

(v) Certain salt marshes which have less biodiversity, identified by NCSCM and demarcated in Coastal Zone Management Plan can be considered for salt pan activities.

**1.5 Turtle nesting grounds shall be protected and conserved as follows:-**

(i) Turtle nesting grounds identified by the concerned State Governments or Union territory administrations shall be protected as per Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972.

(ii) No activities shall be permitted in and around the turtle nesting ground including those causing light and sound pollution except for those required for conservation and protection of these sites.

(iii) Strict management plans for protecting the turtle nesting grounds shall be undertaken and implemented by the concerned State or Union territory Authorities.

**1.6 Horse shoe crabs habitats shall be protected and conserved as follows:-**

(i) The habitat identified shall be taken up for conservation and protection.

(ii) No activities shall be taken up in and around these habitats which affect the horse shoe crab ecosystem.

**1.7 Sea grass beds shall be protected and conserved as follows:-**

(i) Identified sea grass beds shall be conserved and protected.

(ii) No developmental activities that have adverse effect on the sea grass bed shall be undertaken.

(iii) Efforts shall be made to propagate sea grass beds along the coastal waters where ever possible by States or Union territories as it acts as a carbon sink.

**1.8 Nesting grounds of birds shall be protected and conserved as follows:-**

(i) The nesting ground of birds including their local migratory route shall be protected. No developmental activities which have adverse impact on the nesting grounds and the migratory routes shall be undertaken including construction of wind mills, transmission lines and the like in the locality.

(ii) Efforts shall be made to increase the forest cover and mangrove cover including enriching the biodiversity of salt marsh and other coastal water bodies so as to provide for suitable habitat for the avifauna.

**1.9 Geo-morphologically Important Zones shall be protected and managed as follows:**

(i) **Sand dunes** identified shall be conserved and protected as follows:

(a) sand dunes identified shall be notified under Environment (Protection) Act 1986;

(b) no developmental activities shall be permissible except for providing eco-friendly temporary tourism facilities on stilts such as walkways, tents and the like;

(c) mining of sand from sand dunes shall be prohibited activity except for the removal of atomic minerals with proper replenishment using the tailings or other suitable sand;

(d) no activities on the sand dunes shall be taken up that would lead to erosion/destruction of sand dunes;

(e) afforestation, if any, on the sand dunes shall be done only with native flora;

(f) the States or Union territory shall prepare management plans for the demarcated sand dunes.

(iii) **Sandy beaches:**

(a) Mining of beach sand is prohibited except for manual mining of atomic minerals with proper replenishment using the tailings or other suitable sand.

(b) When the permissible developmental activities are taken up on the beaches if loss of beach in the neighbourhood is predicted, necessary beach nourishment to compensate for the losses shall be undertaken by the project authorities and its long term maintenance shall be ensured by them.

(c) The States or Union Territory shall prepare management plans for the demarcated beaches.

(iv) **Biologically active mudflats:**

(a) Biologically active mudflats shall be identified by NCSCM in association with State Governments or Union territory administrations.

(b) The States or Union territories shall prepare management plans for such demarcated biologically active mudflats.

**1.10 Areas or structures of archaeological importance and heritage value sites:**

(i) State Archaeological agencies shall be responsible for conservation and protection of all archaeological structures and heritage sites identified by the Archaeological Survey of India, as per the provisions of the respective Acts, notifications or guidelines.

(ii) No activities that are detrimental to the identified areas or structures of archaeological and heritage value shall be permitted.

(iii) It shall be ensured that these structures or areas are preserved and activities undertaken without changing the façade/plinth of such structures. Such structures could be considered for use in accordance with the relevant norms after undertaking careful designing of the interiors without changing the exterior architectural design of the structure.

****

**Annexure-II**

**LIST OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS PERMITTED FOR STORAGE IN CRZ, EXCEPT CRZ-I A**

(i) Crude oil;

(ii) Liquefied Petroleum Gas;

(iii) Motor spirit;

(iv) Kerosene;

(v) Aviation fuel;

(vi) High speed diesel;

(vii) Lubricating oil;

(viii) Butane;

(ix) Propane;

(x) Compressed Natural Gas;

(xi) Naphtha;

(xii) Furnace oil;

(xiii) Low Sulphur Heavy Stock;

(xiv) Liquefied Natural Gas;

(xv) Fertilizers and raw materials for manufacture of fertilizers;

(xvi) Acetic acid;

(xvii) Mono ethylene glycol;

(xviii) Paraxylene;

(xix) Ethane;

(xx) Butadine;

(xxi) Methanol;

(xxii) Caustic;

(xxiii) Bitumen.

****

**Annexure-III**

**GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF BEACH RESORTS, HOTELS AND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN THE DESIGNATED CRZ AREAS**

**1. CRZ-II**

Construction of beach resorts or hotels in designated areas of CRZ-II for occupation of tourist or visitors shall be subject to the following conditions, namely: -

(i) construction shall be permitted only to the landward side of an existing road or existing authorized fixed structures;

(ii) live fencing and barbed wire fencing with vegetative cover may be allowed around private properties subject to the condition that such fencing shall in no way hamper public access to the beach;

(iii) no flattening of sand dunes shall be carried out;

(iv) no permanent structures for sports facilities shall be permitted except construction of goal posts, net posts and lamp posts;

(v) construction of basement may be allowed subject to the condition that no objection certification is obtained from the State Ground Water Authority to the effect that such construction will not adversely affect fee flow of groundwater in that area;

(vi) the State Ground Water Authority shall take into consideration the guidelines issued by the Central Government before granting such no objection certificate;

(vii the quality of treated effluents, solid wastes, emissions and noise levels and the like, from the project area must conform to the standards laid down by the competent authorities including the Central or State Pollution Control Board and under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986);

(viii) necessary arrangements for the treatment of the effluents and solid wastes must be made and it must be ensured that the untreated effluents and solid wastes are not discharged into the water or on the beach; and no effluent or solid waste shall be discharged on the beach;

(ix) if the project involves diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes, clearance as required under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980) shall be obtained and the requirements of other Central and State laws as applicable to the project shall be met with and approval of the State or Union territory Tourism Department shall be obtained.

**2. CRZ-III**

Construction of beach resorts and hotels in designated areas of CRZ- III for occupation of tourists or visitors shall be subject to the following conditions, namely: -

(i) live fencing and barbed wire fencing with vegetative cover may be allowed around private properties subject to the condition that such fencing shall in no way hamper public access to the beach;

(ii) no flattening of sand dunes shall be carried out;

(iii) no permanent structures for sports facilities shall be permitted except construction of goal posts, net posts and lamp posts;

(iv) construction of basement may be allowed subject to the condition that no objection certification is obtained from the State Ground Water Authority to the effect that such construction will not adversely affect fee flow of groundwater in that area;

(v) the State Ground Water Authority shall take into consideration the guidelines issued by the Central Government before granting such no objection certificate;

(vi) though no construction is allowed in the no development zone for the purposes of calculation of Floor Space Index, the area of entire plot including the portion which falls within the no development zone shall be taken into account;

(vii) the total covered area on all floors shall not exceed 33 per cent of the plot size i.e., the Floor Space Index shall not exceed 0.33 and the open area shall be suitably landscaped with appropriate vegetal cover;

(viii) the construction shall be consistent with the surrounding landscape and local architectural style;

(ix) the overall height of construction up to the highest ridge of the roof, shall not exceed 9 metres and the construction shall not be more than two floors (ground floor plus one upper floor);

(x) groundwater shall not be tapped within 200 metre of the High Tide Line; and within the 200 to 500 metre zone it can be tapped only with the concurrence of the Central or State Ground Water Board;

(xi) extraction of sand, leveling or digging of sandy stretches, except for structural foundation of building or swimming pool, shall not be permitted within 500 metres of the High Tide Line;

(xii) the quality of treated effluents, solid wastes, emissions and noise levels and the like, from the project area must conform to the standards laid down by the competent authorities including the Central or State Pollution Control Board and under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986);

(xiii) necessary arrangements for the treatment of the effluents and solid wastes must be made and it must be ensured that the untreated effluents and solid wastes are not discharged into the water or on the beach; and no effluent or solid waste shall be discharged on the beach;

(xiv) to allow public access to the beach, at least a gap of 20 metres width shall be provided between any two hotels or beach resorts; and in no case shall gaps be less than 500 metres apart; and

(xv) If the project involves diversion of forestland for non-forest purposes, clearance as required under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980) shall be obtained and the requirements of other Central and State laws as applicable to the project shall be met with; and approval of the State or Union territory Tourism Department shall be obtained.

**Note:** Construction of beach resorts or hotels shall not be permitted in Ecologically sensitive areas (such as marine parks, mangroves, coral reefs, breeding and spawning grounds of fish, wildlife habitats and such other area as may be notified by the Central Government or State Government or Union territory administrations).

****

**ANNEXURE -IV**

## GUIDELINES FOR PREPARATION OF COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PLANS

**1. Demarcation of High Tide Line and Low Tide Line:**

Demarcation of High Tide Line (HTL) and Low Tide Line (LTL) as carried out by NCSCM for the entire coastline of the country, has been made available to the Coastal States or Union territories and only such demarcation of HTL and LTL shall be applicable for all purposes of this notification.

2. **Hazard Line:**

A 'Hazard line' has been demarcated by the Survey of India (SOI) taking into account the extent of the flooding on the land area due to water level fluctuations, sea level rise and shoreline changes(erosion or accretion) occurring over a period of time. The hazard line mapped by SOI has been shared with the coastal States or Union territories through NCSCM. The hazard line shall be used as a tool for disaster management plan for the coastal environment, including planning of adaptive and mitigation measures. With a view to reduce the vulnerability of the coastal communities and ensuring sustainable livelihood, while drawing the CZMP, the land use planning for the area between the Hazard line and HTL shall take into account such impacts of climate change and shoreline changes.

**3. Preparation of CZM Maps:**

(i) Base Maps of 1:25,000 scale shall be acquired from the Survey of India (SOI) and wherever 1: 25,000 maps are not available, 1: 50,000 maps shall be enlarged to 1: 25,000 for the purpose of base map preparation and these maps will be of the standard specification given below:-

| | |
|---|---|
| Unit | : 7.5 minutes X 7.5minutes |
| Numbering | : Survey of India Sheet Numbering System |
| Horizontal Datum | : Everest or WGS 84 |
| Vertical Datum | : Mean Sea Level (MSL) |
| Topography | : Topography in the SOI maps will be updated using latest satellite imageries or aerial photographs |

(ii) Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Maps of scale 1:25,000 shall be got prepared by any of the agencies identified by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change vide its Office Order number J-17011/8/92-IA-III dated the 14th March, 2014 using the demarcation of the High Tide Line or LTL, as carried out by NCSCM.

(iii) Various regulatory lines viz. at a distance of 20 metres, 50 metres, 200 metres and 500 metres from HTL respectively, as applicable in various CRZ categories, and the Hazard line shall be demarcated and transferred to the CZM maps.

(iv) HTL, LTL and CRZ boundaries, as applicable, shall also be demarcated in the CZM maps along the banks of tidal influenced inland water bodies.

(v) Classification of different coastal zones shall be done as per the CRZ notification and Standard national or international colour codes shall be used.

**4. Local level CZM Maps:**

(i) Local level CZM Maps are for the use of local bodies and other agencies to facilitate implementation of the Coastal Zone Management Plans.

(ii) Cadastral (village) maps in 1:3960 or the nearest scale, as available with revenue authorities shall be used as the base maps.

(iii) HTL, LTL, other CRZ regulatory lines and the Hazard line shall be demarcated in the cadastral maps and classifications shall be transferred into local level CZM maps.

**5. Classification of CRZ areas:**

(i) The CZM Maps shall clearly demarcate the land use plan of the area and map out the Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESAs) or the CRZ-IA areas as per mapping made available by NCSCM to coastal State or Union territories. All such ESAs shall be appropriately demarcated with colour codes.

(ii) Buffer zone along mangrove areas of more than 1000 square metres shall be stipulated with a different colour distinguishing from the mangrove area. The buffer zone shall also be classified as CRZ-I area.

(iii) In the CRZ areas, the fishing villages, common properties of the fishermen communities, fishing jetties, ice plants, fish drying platforms or areas infrastructure facilities of fishing and local communities such as dispensaries, roads, schools, and the like, shall be indicated on the cadastral scale maps. States and Union territories shall prepare detailed plans for long term housing needs of coastal fisher communities in view of expansion and other needs, provisions of basic services including sanitation, safety, and disaster preparedness.

(iv) The water areas of CRZ-IV shall be demarcated and clearly demarcated if the water body is sea, lagoon, backwater, creek, bay, and estuary and for such classification of the water bodies the terminology used by Naval Hydrographic Office shall be relied upon.

(v) The fishing Zones in the water bodies and the fish breeding areas shall be clearly marked.

(vi) In CVCAs, the land use maps shall be superimposed on the Coastal Zone Management Plan clearly demarcating the CRZ-I, II, III, IV.

(vii) The existing authorised developments on the seaward side shall be clearly demarcated.

(viii) The features like cyclone shelters, rain shelters, helipads and other infrastructure including road network may be clearly indicated on the CZM Maps for the purpose of rescue and relief operations during cyclones, storms, tsunami and the like.

(ix) Construction of buildings or other activities shall be permitted under the CZMP provided adequate arrangements are made for proper management and disposal of solid and liquid wastes in accordance with the environmental standards, rules and statutes, and under no circumstances, untreated effluents shall be disposed off in the coastal waters.

**6. Public consultations on CZMP:**

(i) The draft CZMP prepared shall be given wide publicity and suggestions and objections received in accordance with the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Public hearing on the draft CZMP shall be held at district level by the concerned CZMA.

(ii) Based on the suggestions and objections received the CZMPs shall be revised and approval of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall be obtained.

(iii) The approved CZMP shall be put up on the website of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, concerned website of the State or Union Territory Coastal Zone Management Authority and hard copy made available in the Panchayat Office and District Collector Office.

**7. Revision of Coastal Zone Management Plans:**

(i) Whenever there is a doubt, the concerned State or Union territory Coastal Zone Management Authority shall refer the matter to the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management who shall verify the CZMP based on latest satellite imagery and ground truthing.

(ii) If required, the rectified map shall be submitted to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for consideration.

*****

**ANNEXURE-V**

**PROJECT INFORMATION DETAILS**

**1. PROJECT DETAILS**

A. Project Name

B. Survey No./ Village/ Co-ordinates

C. District

D. State

E. Whether the proposal is for (Select relevant field)

(i) Fresh Clearance under CRZ

(ii) Amendment to an already issued CRZ clearance

(iii) Extension of validity of an already issued CRZ clearance

F. Name of the Applicant

G. Address of the Applicant

H. Contact details (Telephone nos. and e-mail address)

I. Cost of the project (Rs in crores)

**2. BENEFITS OF THE PROJECT**

A. Details of Project Benefits

B. Employment Likely to be Generated (Yes/No)

If Yes

(i) Total Manpower Requirement

(ii) Permanent Employment (Numbers)

(iii) Temporary Employment (Numbers)

(iv) Temporary Employment- During Construction (Numbers)

(v) Temporary Employment- During Operation (Numbers)

**3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT UNDER CONSIDERATION (Select the Category of the project):**

**A. Resort / Buildings / civic amenities**

(i) Total area/Built-up area (in sqm.)

(ii) Height of structure

(iii) FSI ratio

(iv) Name of concerned town planning authority/ Panchayat etc.

(v) Details of provision of car parking area

**B. Coastal Roads / Roads on Stilt**

(i) Area of land reclamation

(ii) Estimated quantity of muck/earth for reclamation

(iii) Traffic carrying capacity

(iv) Dimensions of road

**C. Pipelines from thermal power blow down**

(i) Length of pipeline

(ii) Length traversing CRZ area

(iii) Depth of excavation

(iv) Width of excavation

(v) Length of pipeline from seashore to deep sea

(vi) Depth of outfall point from surface of sea water

(vii)Temperature of effluent above ambient at disposal point

**D. Marine Disposal of Treated Effluent through pipelines**

(i) Location of intake/ outfall

(ii) Depth of outfall point

(iii) Length of pipeline

(iv) Length traversing CRZ area

(v) Depth of excavation

(vi) Width of excavation

(vii) Length of pipeline from shore to deep sea/creek

(viii) Depth of outfall point from surface of water

(ix) Depth of water at disposal point

(x) BOD, COD, TSS, oil and grease, heavy metals in the effluent

**E. Facility for storage of goods/chemicals**

(i) Name of chemical

(ii) End use of the chemical

(iii) No. of tanks for storage

(iv) Capacity of tanks

**F. Offshore structures**

(i) Exploration or development

(ii) Depth of sea bed

(iii) No. of rigs

(iv) No. of platform

(v) Details of group gathering stations

**G. Desalination Plant**

(i) Capacity of desalination

(ii) Total brine generation

(iii) Temperature of effluent above ambient at disposal point

(iv) Ambient salinity

(v) Disposal point

**H. Mining of atomic minerals**

(i) Capacity of mining

(ii) Type of mineral to be extracted

(iii) End use of the mineral

(iv) Government order for mining lease/exploration and approved mining plan details

(v) Extent of mining lease area

**I. Sewage Treatment Plants**

(i) Capacity

(ii) Total area of construction

(iii) Compliance of effluent parameters as laid down by cpcb/spcb/other authorised agency

(iv) Whether discharge is in sea water/creek?

If yes

- Distance of marine outfall point from shore/from the tidal river bank
- Depth of outfall point from sea water/river water surface
- Depth of seabed/riverbed at outfall point

**J. Lighthouse**

(i) Total ground area of foundation/platform

(ii) Height of the structure

**K. Wind Mills**

(i) Capacity (MW)

(ii) Height of the windmill

(iii) Diameter of the windmill

(iv) Length of blade

(v) Speed of rotation

(vi) Transmission lines (overhead or underground)

**L. Others**

(i) Please specify with salient features

(ii) Upload relevant Documents (upload PDF only)

4. **PROJECT LOCATION AS PER CRZ CLASSIFICATION** (If project site falls in different/multiple CRZ categories the same may also be elaborated)

5. **CLAUSE OF CRZ NOTIFICATION UNDER WHICH PROJECT IS A PERMISSIBLE /REGULATED ACTIVITY**

6. **MANDATORY FIELDS FOR PROJECT ASSESSMENT**

A. **CRZ map in 1:4000 scale indicating HTL, LTL demarcation and distance of the nearest project boundary** (in meters) **from HTL to be stated**

(i) Upload Map (kml file)

B. **Project layout superimposed on CRZ Map 1:4000 scale with classification of project location including other notified ESAs prepared**

(i) Upload Map (kml file)

C. **CRZ map 1:25000 scale covering 7 km radius around Project site**

(i) Upload Map (kml file)

7. **PROJECT LOCATED IN** (Select Type)

(i) Non eroding Coast

(ii) Low and Medium eroding coast

(iii) High eroding Coast

**8. DETAILS OF FOREST/ MANGROVES LAND INVOLVED (YES/NO)**

**IF YES**

(i) Detail of area diverted

(ii) Forest clearance to be submitted (Upload document)

(iii) No. of trees to be cut under the project

(iv) Compensatory afforestation plan to be submitted (Upload document)

**9. DISTANCE OF PROPOSED PROJECT FROM ESA/MARINE PARK/ WILD LIFE SANCTUARY**

(i) Within 10 kilometre radius from the project site (Yes/No)

If YES

- Permission from NBWL to be submitted (Upload document)

**10. NOC OR CONSENT TO ESTABLISH FROM STATE/UT POLLUTION CONTROL BOARDS OBTAINED (YES/NO)**

**If YES**

(i) Copy of NOC to be provided (Upload document)

(ii) Conditions imposed to be stated (Upload document)

**11. Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) studies (relevant fields to be filled)**

A. **Terrestrial studies:**

(i) Summary details of EIA (Terrestrial) Studies

(ii) Upload Recommendation made in EIAs (Upload document)

(iii) State period of Study

B. **Marine Studies**

(i) Summary details of EIA (Marine) Studies

(ii) Upload Recommendation made in EIAs (Upload document)

(iii) State period of Study

**12. DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN / NATIONAL OIL SPILL DISASTER CONTINGENCY PLAN (if applicable)**

**13. PROJECT INVOLVING DISCHARGE OF LIQUID EFFLUENTS:**

(i) Capacity of Sewage Treatment Plant

(ii) Quantity of effluent generated

(iii) Quantity of effluent treated

(iv) Method of treatment and disposal

**14. PROJECT INVOLVING DISCHARGE OF SOLID WASTE:**

(i) Type of solid waste

(ii) Quantity of solid waste generated

(iii) Method of disposal

(iv) Mode of transport

**15. WATER REQUIREMENT in kilo litres per day (KLD)**

(i) Quantity of water required

(ii) Source of water

(iii) If Ground water (Upload a copy of approval from Central Ground Water Authority or other authorised body)

(iv) If other Source (Upload a copy of permission from competent authority)

(v) Mode of transport

(vi) Commitment of water supply (Upload document)

**16. DETAILS OF WATER TREATMENT AND RECYCLING (If any) (Multiple Entries Allowed)**

| Type/ Source | Quantity of Waste Water Generated (Kilos Litre per Day) | Treatment Capacity (Kilos Litre per Day) | Treatment Method | Mode of Disposal | Quantity of Discharged Water (Kilos Litre per Day) | Quantity of Treatment Water used in Recycling/Reuse (Kilo Litre per Day) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

**17. DETAILS OF RAINWATER HARVESTING**

(i) No. of Storage tanks

(ii) Total capacity of tanks

(iii) No. of Recharge Pits

(iv) Capacity of pits

**18. ENERGY REQUIREMENT AND SOURCES**

(i) Total Power Requirements (kwh)

(ii) Source

(iii) Upload Copy of Agreement (upload pdf only)

(iv) Stand by Arrangement (Details)

**19. ENERGY EFFICIENCY/SAVING MEASURES**

(i) Source/Mode

(ii) Details of savings

**20. RECOMMENDATION OF STATE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY**

(i) Upload Copy of CZMA recommendations (Upload pdf only)

(ii) Compliance status of the Conditions Imposed

**21. WHETHER PROPOSAL ATTRACTS EIA NOTIFICATION, 2006. (Yes/No)**

**If YES,**

(i) the category thereof

(ii) Status of proposal for EC (as applicable)

**22. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND MITIGATIONS MEASURES SUGGESTED INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO R&R, WATER, AIR, HAZARDOUS WASTES, ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS, ETC. (Brief Details to be Provided)**

**23. DETAILS OF COURT CASES** Whether there is any Court Cases pending against the project and/or land in which the project is proposed to be set up? **(Yes/No)**

**If Yes, Pending or Disposed** (Select relevant)

(i) Name of the Court (Supreme Court, High Court, National Green Tribunal)

(ii) Case No.

(iii) Case Details

(iv) Orders/Directions of the court, if any and its relevance with the proposed project (Upload document)

**24. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, If any**

**UNDERTAKING:** It is certified that the information given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and nothing contravening the provisions of CRZ Notification, 2011 has been concealed therefore.

Name and Signature of the applicant:

Date:

Uploaded by Dte. of Printing at Government of India Press, Ring Road, Mayapuri, New Delhi-110064
and Published by the Controller of Publications, Delhi-110054.

ALOK KUMAR Digitally signed by ALOK KUMAR Date: 2019.01.21 14:33:36 +05'30'

Annexure II

(To be published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) of dated the 6th January, 2011)

COASTAL REGULATION ZONE NOTIFICATION
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
(Department of Environment, Forests and Wildlife)

S.O.19(E).- WHEREAS a draft notification under sub-section (1) of section and clause (V) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 was issued inviting objections and suggestions for the declaration of coastal stretches as Coastal Regulation Zone and imposing restrictions on industries, operations and processes in the CRZ was published vide S.O.No.2291 (E), dated 15th September, 2010.;

AND WHEREAS, copies of the said Gazette were made available to the public on 15th September, 2010.;

AND WHEREAS, the suggestions and objections received from the public have been considered by the Central Government.;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), the Central Government, with a view to ensure livelihood security to the fisher communities and other local communities, living in the coastal areas, to conserve and protect coastal stretches, its unique environment and its marine area and to promote development through sustainable manner based on scientific principles taking into account the dangers of natural hazards in the coastal areas, sea level rise due to global warming, does hereby, declare the coastal stretches of the country and the water area upto its territorial water limit, excluding the islands of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep and the marine areas surrounding these islands upto its territorial limit, as Coastal Regulation Zone (hereinafter referred to as the CRZ) and restricts the setting up and expansion of any industry, operations or processes and manufacture or handling or storage or disposal of hazardous substances as specified in the Hazardous Substances (Handling, Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2009 in the aforesaid CRZ.; and

In exercise of powers also conferred by clause (d) and sub rule (3) of rule 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment and Forests, number S.O.114(E), dated the 19th February, 1991 except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supercession, the Central Government hereby declares the following areas as CRZ and imposes with effect from the date of the notification the following restrictions on the setting up and expansion of industries, operations or processes and the like in the CRZ,-

(i) the land area from High Tide Line (hereinafter referred to as the HTL) to 500mts on the landward side along the sea front.

(ii) CRZ shall apply to the land area between HTL to 100 mts or width of the creek whichever is less on the landward side along the tidal influenced water bodies that are connected to the sea and the distance upto which development along such tidal influenced water bodies is to be regulated shall be governed by the distance upto which the tidal effects are experienced which shall be determined based on salinity concentration of 5 parts per thousand (ppt) measured during the driest period of the year and distance upto which tidal effects are experienced shall be clearly identified and demarcated accordingly in the Coastal Zone Management Plans (hereinafter referred to as the CZMPs).

Explanation.- For the purposes of this sub-paragraph the expression tidal influenced water bodies means the water bodies influenced by tidal effects from sea, in the bays, estuaries, rivers, creeks, backwaters, lagoons, ponds connected to the sea or creeks and the like.

(iii) the land area falling between the hazard line and 500mts from HTL on the landward side, in case of seafront and between the hazard line and 100mts line in case of tidal influenced water body the word 'hazard line' denotes the line demarcated by Ministry of Environment and Forests (hereinafter referred to as the MoEF) through the Survey of India (hereinafter referred to as the SoI) taking into account tides, waves, sea level rise and shoreline changes.

(iv) land area between HTL and Low Tide Line (hereinafter referred to as the LTL) which will be termed as the intertidal zone.

(v) the water and the bed area between the LTL to the territorial water limit (12 Nm) in case of sea and the water and the bed area between LTL at the bank to the LTL on the opposite side of the bank, of tidal influenced water bodies.

2. For the purposes of this notification, the HTL means the line on the land upto which the highest water line reaches during the spring tide and shall be demarcated uniformly in all parts of the country by the demarcating authority(s) so authorized by the MoEF in accordance with the general guidelines issued at Annexure-I. HTL shall be demarcated within one year from the date of issue of this notification.

3. Prohibited activities within CRZ,- The following are declared as prohibited activities within the CRZ,-

(i) Setting up of new industries and expansion of existing industries except,-

(a) those directly related to waterfront or directly needing foreshore facilities;

*Explanation*: The expression "foreshore facilities" means those activities permissible under this notification and they require waterfront for their operations such as ports and harbours, jetties, quays, wharves, erosion control measures, breakwaters, pipelines, lighthouses, navigational safety facilities, coastal police stations and the like.;

(b) projects of Department of Atomic Energy;

(c) facilities for generating power by non-conventional energy sources and setting up of desalination plants in the areas not classified as CRZ-I(i) based on an impact assessment study including social impacts.;

(d) development of green field Airport already permitted only at Navi Mumbai;

(e) reconstruction, repair works of dwelling units of local communities including fishers in accordance with local town and country planning regulations.

(ii) manufacture or handling oil storage or disposal of hazardous substance as specified in the notification of Ministry of Environment and Forests, No. S.O.594 (E), dated the 28$^{th}$ July 1989, S.O.No.966(E), dated the 27$^{th}$ November, 1989 and GSR 1037 (E), dated the 5$^{th}$

December ,1989 except,-

(a) transfer of hazardous substances from ships to ports, terminals and refineries and vice versa;

(b) facilities for receipt and storage of petroleum products and liquefied natural gas as specified in Annexure-II appended to this notification and facilities for regasification of Liquefied Natural Gas (hereinafter referred to as the LNG) in the areas not classified as CRZ- I(i) subject to implementation of safety regulations including guidelines issued by the Oil Industry Safety Directorate in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and guidelines issued by MoEF and subject to further terms and conditions for implementation of ameliorative and restorative measures in relation to environment as may be stipulated by in MoEF.

Provided that facilities for receipt and storage of fertilizers and raw materials required for manufacture of fertilizers like ammonia, phosphoric acid, sulphur, sulphuric acid, nitric acid and the like, shall be permitted within the said zone in the areas not classified as CRZ-I(i).

(iii) Setting up and expansion of fish processing units including warehousing except hatchery and natural fish drying in permitted areas:

(iv) Land reclamation, bunding or disturbing the natural course of seawater except those,-

(a) required for setting up, construction or modernisation or expansion of foreshore facilities like ports, harbours, jetties, wharves, quays, slipways, bridges, sealink, road on stilts, and such as meant for defence and security purpose and for other facilities that are essential for activities permissible under the notification;
(b) measures for control of erosion, based on scientific including Environmental Impact Assessment (hereinafter referred to as the EIA) studies
(c) maintenance or clearing of waterways, channels and ports, based on EIA studies;

(d) measures to prevent sand bars, installation of tidal regulators, laying of storm water drains or for structures for prevention of salinity ingress and freshwater recharge based on carried out by any agency to be specified by MoEF.

(v) Setting up and expansion of units or mechanism for disposal of wastes and effluents except facilities required for,-

(a) discharging treated effluents into the water course with approval under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (6 of 1974);
(b) storm water drains and ancillary structures for pumping;
(c) treatment of waste and effluents arising from hotels, beach resorts and human settlements located in CRZ areas other than CRZ-I and disposal of treated wastes and effluents;

(vi) Discharge of untreated waste and effluents from industries, cities or towns and other human settlements. The concerned authorities shall implement schemes for phasing out existing discharge of this nature, if any, within a time period not exceeding two years from the date of issue of this notification.

(vii) Dumping of city or town wastes including construction debris, industrial solid wastes, fly

ash for the purpose of land filling and the like and the concerned authority shall implement schemes for phasing out any existing practice, if any, shall be phased out within a period of one year from date of commencement of this notification.

Note:-The MoEF will issue a separate instruction to the State Governments and Union territory Administration in respect of preparation of Action Plans and their implementation as also monitoring including the time schedule thereof, in respect of paras (v), (vi) and (vii).

(viii) Port and harbour projects in high eroding stretches of the coast, except those projects classified as strategic and defence related in terms of EIA notification, 2006 identified by MoEF based on scientific studies and in consultation with the State Government or the Union territory Administration.

(ix) Reclamation for commercial purposes such as shopping and housing complexes, hotels and entertainment activities.

(x) Mining of sand, rocks and other sub-strata materials except,-

(a)those rare minerals not available outside the CRZ area,
(b) exploration and exploitation of Oil and Natural Gas.

(xi) Drawl of groundwater and construction related thereto, within 200mts of HTL; except the following:-

(a) in the areas which are inhabited by the local communities and only for their use.
(b) In the area between 200mts-500mts zone the drawl of groundwater shall be permitted only when done manually through ordinary wells for drinking, horticulture, agriculture and fisheries and where no other source of water is available.

Note:-Restrictions for such drawl may be imposed by the Authority designated by the State Government and Union territory Administration in the areas affected by sea water intrusion.

(xi) Construction activities in CRZ-I except those specified in para 8 of this notification.

(xiii) Dressing or altering the sand dunes, hills, natural features including landscape changes for beautification, recreation and other such purpose.

(xiv) Facilities required for patrolling and vigilance activities of marine/coastal police stations.

4. Regulation of permissible activities in CRZ area.- The following activities shall be regulated except those prohibited in para 3 above,-

(i)(a) clearance shall be given for any activity within the CRZ only if it requires waterfront and foreshore facilities;
(b) for those projects which are listed under this notification and also attract EIA notification, 2006 (S.O.1533 (E), dated the 14$^{th}$ September, 2006), for such projects clearance under EIA notification only shall be required subject to being recommended by the concerned State or Union territory Coastal Zone Management Authority (hereinafter referred to as the CZMA).
(c) Housing schemes in CRZ as specified in paragraph 8 of this notification;

(d) Construction involving more than 20,000sq mts built-up area in CRZ-II shall be considered in accordance with EIA notification, 2006 and in case of projects less than 20,000sq mts built-up area shall be approved by the concerned State or Union territory Planning authorities in accordance with this notification after obtaining recommendations from the concerned CZMA and prior recommendations of the concern CZMA shall be essential for considering the grant of environmental clearance under EIA notification, 2006 or grant of approval by the relevant planning authority.
(e) MoEF may under a specific or general order specify projects which require prior public hearing of project affected people.
(f) construction and operation for ports and harbours, jetties, wharves, quays, slipways, ship construction yards, breakwaters, groynes, erosion control measures;

(ii) the following activities shall require clearance from MoEF, namely:-

(a) those activities not listed in the EIA notification, 2006.
(b) construction activities relating to projects of Department of Atomic Energy or Defence requirements for which foreshore facilities are essential such as, slipways, jetties, wharves, quays; except for classified operational component of defence projects. Residential buildings, office buildings, hospital complexes, workshops of strategic and defence projects in terms of EIA notification, 2006.;
(c) construction, operation of lighthouses;
(d) laying of pipelines, conveying systems, transmission line;
(e) exploration and extraction of oil and natural gas and all associated activities and facilities thereto;
(f) Foreshore requiring facilities for transport of raw materials, facilities for intake of cooling water and outfall for discharge of treated wastewater or cooling water from thermal power plants. MoEF may specify for category of projects such as at (f), (g) and (h) of para 4;
(g) Mining of rare minerals as listed by the Department of Atomic Energy;
(h) Facilities for generating power by non-conventional energy resources, desalination plants and weather radars;
(i) Demolition and reconstruction of (a) buildings of archaeological and historical importance, (ii) heritage buildings; and buildings under public use which means buildings such as for the purposes of worship, education, medical care and cultural activities;

4.2 Procedure for clearance of permissible activities.- All projects attracting this notification shall be considered for CRZ clearance as per the following procedure, namely:-

(i) The project proponents shall apply with the following documents seeking prior clearance under CRZ notification to the concerned State or the Union territory Coastal Zone Management Authority,-

(a) Form-1 (Annexure-IV of the notification);
(b) Rapid EIA Report including marine and terrestrial component except for construction projects listed under 4(c) and (d)
(c) Comprehensive EIA with cumulative studies for projects in the stretches classified as low and medium eroding by MoEF based on scientific studies and in consultation with the State Governments and Union territory Administration;
(d) Disaster Management Report, Risk Assessment Report and Management Plan;
(e) CRZ map indicating HTL and LTL demarcated by one of the authorized agency (as indicated in para 2) in 1:4000 scale;
(f) Project layout superimposed on the above map indicated at (e) above;

(g) The CRZ map normally covering 7km radius around the project site.
(h) The CRZ map indicating the CRZ-I, II, III and IV areas including other notified ecologically sensitive areas;
(i) No Objection Certificate from the concerned State Pollution Control Boards or Union territory Pollution Control Committees for the projects involving discharge of effluents, solid wastes, sewage and the like.;

(ii) The concerned CZMA shall examine the above documents in accordance with the approved CZMP and in compliance with CRZ notification and make recommendations within a period of sixty days from date of receipt of complete application,-

(a) MoEF or State Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (hereinafter referred to as the SEIAA) as the case may be for the project attracting EIA notification, 2006;
(b) MoEF for the projects not covered in the EIA notification, 2006 but attracting para 4(ii) of the CRZ notification;

(iii) MoEF or SEIAA shall consider such projects for clearance based on the recommendations of the concerned CZMA within a period of sixty days.

(vi) The clearance accorded to the projects under the CRZ notification shall be valid for the period of five years from the date of issue of the clearance for commencement of construction and operation.

(v) For Post clearance monitoring – (a) it shall be mandatory for the project proponent to submit half-yearly compliance reports in respect of the stipulated terms and conditions of the environmental clearance in hard and soft copies to the regulatory authority(s) concerned, on 1st June and 31st December of each calendar year and all such compliance reports submitted by the project proponent shall be published in public domain and its copies shall be given to any person on application to the concerned CZMA.

(b) the compliance report shall also be displayed on the website of the concerned regulatory authority.

(vi) To maintain transparency in the working of the CZMAs it shall be the responsibility of the CZMA to create a dedicated website and post the agenda, minutes, decisions taken, clearance letters, violations, action taken on the violations and court matters including the Orders of the Hon'ble Court as also the approved CZMPs of the respective State Government or Union territory.

5. Preparation of Coastal Zone Management Plans.

(i) The MoEF may obtain the CZMPs prepared through the respective State Government or Union territory;

(ii) The CZMPs may be prepared by the coastal State Government or Union territory by engaging reputed and experienced scientific institution(s) or the agencies including the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (hereinafter referred to as the NCSCM) of MoEF and in consultation with the concerned stakeholders;

(iii)The hazard line shall be mapped by MoEF through SoI all along the coastline of the country and the hazard line shall be demarcated taking into account, tide, waves, sea level

rise and shoreline changes;

(iv)For the purpose of depicting the flooding due to tides, waves and sea level rise in the next fifty and hundred years, the contour mapping of the coastline shall be carried out at 0.5m interval normally upto 7km from HTL on the landward side, and the shoreline changes shall be demarcated based on historical data by comparing the previous satellite imageries with the recent satellite imageries;

(v) Mapping of the hazard line shall be carried out in 1:25,000 scale for macro level planning and 1:10,000 scale or cadastral scale for micro level mapping and the hazard line shall be taken into consideration while preparing the land use plan of the coastal areas;

(vi)The coastal States and Union Territory will prepare within a period of twenty four months from the date of issue this notification, draft CZMPs in 1:25,000 scale map identifying and classifying the CRZ areas within the respective territories in accordance with the guidelines given in Annexure-I of the notification, which involve public consultation;

(vii) The draft CZMPs shall be submitted by the State Government or Union territory to the concerned CZMA for appraisal, including appropriate consultations, and recommendations in accordance with the procedure(s) laid down in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;

(viii) The State Government or Union territory CZMA shall submit the draft CZMPs to MoEF alongwith its recommendations on the CZMP within a period of six months after incorporating the suggestions and objections received from the stakeholders;

(ix)MoEF shall thereafter consider and approve the CZMPs within a period of four months from the date of receipt of the CZMPs complete in all respects;

(x) All developmental activities listed in this notification shall be regulated by the State Government, Union Territory Administration, the local authority or the concerned CZMA within the framework of such approved CZMPs as the case may be in accordance with provisions of this notification;

(xi) The CZMPs shall not normally be revised before a period of five years after which, the concerned State Government or the Union territory may consider undertaking revision of the maps following the above procedures;

(xii) The CZMPs already approved under CRZ notification, 1991 shall be valid for a period of twenty four months unless the aforesaid period is extended by MoEF by a specific notification subject to such terms and conditions as may be specified therein.

6. Enforcement of the CRZ, notification, 2011-

(a) For the purpose of implementation and enforcement of the provisions this notification and compliance with conditions stipulated thereunder, the powers either original or delegated are available under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 with the MoEF, State Government or the Union territory Administration NCZMA and SCZMAs;

(b) The composition, tenure and mandate of NCZMA and State Government or the Union territory CZMAs have already been notified by MoEF in terms of Orders of Hon'ble

Supreme Court in Writ Petition 664 of 1993;

(c) the State Government or the Union territory CZMAs shall primarily be responsible for enforcing and monitoring of this notification and to assist in this task, the State Government and the Union territory shall constitute district level Committees under the Chairmanship of the District Magistrate concerned containing atleast three representatives of local traditional coastal communities including from fisherfolk;

(d) The dwelling units of the traditional coastal communities including fisherfolk, tribals as were permissible under the provisions of the CRZ notification, 1991, but which have not obtained formal approval from concerned authorities under the aforesaid notification shall be considered by the respective Union territory CZMAs and the dwelling units shall be regularized subject to the following condition, namely-

(i) these are not used for any commercial activity
(ii) these are not sold or transferred to non-traditional coastal community.

7. Classification of the CRZ – For the purpose of conserving and protecting the coastal areas and marine waters, the CRZ area shall be classified as follows, namely:-

(i) CRZ-I,–

A. The areas that are ecologically sensitive and the geomorphological features which play a role in the maintaining the integrity of the coast,-

(a) Mangroves, in case mangrove area is more than 1000 sq mts, a buffer of 50meters along the mangroves shall be provided;
(b) Corals and coral reefs and associated biodiversity;
(c) Sand Dunes;
(d) Mudflats which are biologically active;
(e) National parks, marine parks, sanctuaries, reserve forests, wildlife habitats and other protected areas under the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972), the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980) or Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986); including Biosphere Reserves;
(f) Salt Marshes;
(g) Turtle nesting grounds;
(h) Horse shoe crabs habitats;
(i) Sea grass beds;
(j) Nesting grounds of birds;
(k) Areas or structures of archaeological importance and heritage sites.

B. The area between Low Tide Line and High Tide Line;

(ii) CRZ-II,-

The areas that have been developed upto or close to the shoreline.

*Explanation*.- For the purposes of the expression "developed area" is referred to as that area within the existing municipal limits or in other existing legally designated urban areas which are substantially built-up and has been provided with drainage and approach roads and other infrastructural facilities, such as water supply and sewerage mains;

(iii) CRZ-III,-

Areas that are relatively undisturbed and those do not belong to either CRZ-I or II which include coastal zone in the rural areas (developed and undeveloped) and also areas within municipal limits or in other legally designated urban areas, which are not substantially built up.

(iv.) *CRZ-IV,-*

A. the water area from the Low Tide Line to twelve nautical miles on the seaward side;

B. shall include the water area of the tidal influenced water body from the mouth of the water body at the sea upto the influence of tide which is measured as five parts per thousand during the driest season of the year.

(v) Areas requiring special consideration for the purpose of protecting the critical coastal environment and difficulties faced by local communities,-

A. (i) CRZ area falling within municipal limits of Greater Mumbai;
(ii) the CRZ areas of Kerala including the backwaters and backwater islands;
(iii) CRZ areas of Goa.

B. Critically Vulnerable Coastal Areas (CVCA) such as Sunderbans region of West Bengal and other ecologically sensitive areas identified as under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and managed with the involvement of coastal communities including fisherfolk.

8. Norms for regulation of activities permissible under this notification,-

(i) The development or construction activities in different categories of CRZ shall be regulated by the concerned CZMA in accordance with the following norms, namely:-

Note:- The word existing use hereinafter in relation to existence of various features or existence of regularisation or norms shall mean existence of these features or regularisation or norms as on 19.2.1991 wherein CRZ notification, was notified.

I. CRZ-I,-

(i) no new construction shall be permitted in CRZ-I except,-

(a) projects relating to Department of Atomic Energy;
(b) pipelines, conveying systems including transmission lines;
(c) facilities that are essential for activities permissible under CRZ-I;
(d) installation of weather radar for monitoring of cyclones movement and prediction by Indian Meteorological Department;
(e) construction of trans harbour sea link and without affecting the tidal flow of water, between LTL and HTL.
(f) development of green field airport already approved at only Navi Mumbai;

(ii) Areas between LTL and HTL which are not ecologically sensitive, necessary safety measures will be incorporated while permitting the following, namely:-

(a) exploration and extraction of natural gas;
(b) construction of dispensaries, schools, public rainshelter, community toilets, bridges, roads, jetties, water supply, drainage, sewerage which are required for traditional inhabitants living within the biosphere reserves after obtaining approval from concerned CZMA.
(c) necessary safety measure shall be incorporated while permitting such developmental activities in the area falling in the hazard zone;
(d) salt harvesting by solar evaporation of seawater;
(e) desalination plants;
(f) storage of non-hazardous cargo such as edible oil, fertilizers and food grain within notified ports;
(g) construction of trans harbour sea links, roads on stilts or pillars without affecting the tidal flow of water.

II. CRZ-II,-

(i) buildings shall be permitted only on the landward side of the existing road, or on the landward side of existing authorized structures;
(ii) buildings permitted on the landward side of the existing and proposed roads or existing authorized structures shall be subject to the existing local town and country planning regulations including the 'existing' norms of Floor Space Index or Floor Area Ratio:
Provided that no permission for construction of buildings shall be given on landward side of any new roads which are constructed on the seaward side of an existing road:
(iii) reconstruction of authorized building to be permitted subject with the existing Floor Space Index or Floor Area Ratio Norms and without change in present use;
(iv) facilities for receipt and storage of petroleum products and liquefied natural gas as specified in Annexure-II appended to this notification and facilities for regasification of Liquefied Natural Gas subject to the conditions as mentioned in sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph 3;
(v) desalination plants and associated facilities;
(vi) storage of non-hazardous cargo, such as edible oil, fertilizers and food grain in notified ports;
(vii) facilities for generating power by non-conventional power sources and associated facilities;

III. CRZ-III,-

A. Area upto 200mts from HTL on the landward side in case of seafront and 100mts along tidal influenced water bodies or width of the creek whichever is less is to be earmarked as "No Development Zone (NDZ)",-

(i) the NDZ shall not be applicable in such area falling within any notified port limits;

(ii) No construction shall be permitted within NDZ except for repairs or reconstruction of existing authorized structure not exceeding existing Floor Space Index, existing plinth area and existing density and for permissible activities under the notification including facilities essential for activities; Construction/reconstruction of dwelling units of traditional coastal communities including fisherfolk may be permitted between 100 and 200 metres from the HTL along the seafront in accordance with a comprehensive plan prepared by the State Government or the Union territory in consultation with the traditional coastal

communities including fisherfolk and incorporating the necessary disaster management provision, sanitation and recommended by the concerned State or the Union territory CZMA to NCZMA for approval by MoEF;

(iii) however, the following activities may be permitted in NDZ –

(a) agriculture, horticulture, gardens, pasture, parks, play field, and forestry;
(b) projects relating to Department of Atomic Energy;
(c) mining of rare minerals;
(d) salt manufacture from seawater;
(e) facilities for receipt and storage of petroleum products and liquefied natural gas as specified in Annexure-II;
(f) facilities for regasification of liquefied natural gas subject to conditions as mentioned in subparagraph (ii) of paragraph 3;
(g) facilities for generating power by non conventional energy sources;
(h) Foreshore facilities for desalination plants and associated facilities;
(i) weather radars;
(j) construction of dispensaries, schools, public rain shelter, community toilets, bridges, roads, provision of facilities for water supply, drainage, sewerage, crematoria, cemeteries and electric sub-station which are required for the local inhabitants may be permitted on a case to case basis by CZMA;
(k) construction of units or auxiliary thereto for domestic sewage, treatment and disposal with the prior approval of the concerned Pollution Control Board or Committee;
(l) facilities required for local fishing communities such as fish drying yards, auction halls, net mending yards, traditional boat building yards, ice plant, ice crushing units, fish curing facilities and the like;
(m) development of green field airport already permitted only at Navi Mumbai.

B. Area between 200mts to 500mts,-

The following activities shall be permissible in the above areas;

(i) development of vacant plot in designated areas for construction of hotels or beach resorts for tourists or visitors subject to the conditions as specified in the guidelines at Annexure-III ;
(ii) facilities for receipt and storage of petroleum products and liquefied natural gas as specified in Annexure-II;
(iii) facilities for regasification of liquefied natural gas subject to conditions as mentioned in sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph 3;
(iv) storage of non-hazardous cargo such as, edible oil, fertilizers, food grain in notified ports;
(v) foreshore facilities for desalination plants and associated facilities;
(vi) facilities for generating power by non-conventional energy sources;
(vii) construction or reconstruction of dwelling units so long it is within the ambit of traditional rights and customary uses such as existing fishing villages and goathans. Building permission for such construction or reconstruction will be subject to local town and country planning rules with overall height of construction not exceeding 9mts with two floors (ground + one floor);
(viii) Construction of public rain shelters, community toilets, water supply drainage, sewerage, roads and bridges by CZMA who may also permit construction of

schools and dispensaries for local inhabitants of the area for those panchayats, the major part of which falls within CRZ if no other area is available for construction of such facilities;

(ix) reconstruction or alteration of existing authorised building subject to sub-paragraph (vii), (viii);

(x) development of green field airport already permitted only at Navi Mumbai.

(IV) In CRZ-IV areas,-

The activities impugning on the sea and tidal influenced water bodies will be regulated except for traditional fishing and related activities undertaken by local communities as follows:-

(a)No untreated sewage, effluents, ballast water, ship washes, fly ash or solid waste from all activities including from aquaculture operations shall be let off or dumped. A comprehensive plan for treatment of sewage generating from the coastal towns and cities shall be formulated within a period of one year in consultation with stakeholders including traditional coastal communities, traditional fisherfolk and implemented;

(b) Pollution from oil and gas exploration and drilling, mining, boat house and shipping;

(c) There shall be no restriction on the traditional fishing and allied activities undertaken by local communities.

V. Areas requiring special consideration,-

1. CRZ areas falling within municipal limits of the Greater Mumbai.

(i) Developmental activities in the CRZ area of the Greater Mumbai because of the environmental issues, relating to degradation of mangroves, pollution of creeks and coastal waters, due to discharge of untreated effluents and disposal of solid waste, the need to provide decent housing to the poor section of society and lack of suitable alternatives in the inter connected islands of Greater Mumbai shall be regulated as follows, namely:-

A. Construction of roads - In CRZ-I areas indicated at sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph 7 of the notification the following activities only can be taken up:-

(a) Construction of roads, approach roads and missing link roads approved in the Developmental Plan of Greater Mumbai on stilts ensuring that the free flow of tidal water is not affected, without any benefit of CRZ-II accruing on the landward side of such constructed roads or approach roads subject to the following conditions:-

(i) All mangrove areas shall be mapped and notified as protected forest and necessary protection and conservation measures for the identified mangrove areas shall be initiated.

(ii) Five times the number of mangroves destroyed/cut during the construction process shall be replanted.

B. Solid waste disposal sites shall be identified outside the CRZ area and thereafter within two years the existing conventional solid waste sites shall be relocated outside the CRZ area.

(iii) In CRZ-II areas-

(a) The development or redevelopment shall continue to be undertaken in accordance with the norms laid down in the Town and Country Planning Regulations as they existed on the date of issue of the notification dated the 19th February, 1991, unless specified

otherwise in this notification.

(b) SLUM REHABITATION SCHEMES,-

1. In the Greater Mumbai area there are large slum clusters with lakhs of families residing therein and the living conditions in these slums are deplorable and the civic agencies are not able to provide basic infrastructure such as drinking water, electricity, roads, drainage and the like because the slums come up in an unplanned and congested manner and the slums in the coastal area are at great risk in the event of cyclones, storm surges or tsunamis, in view of the difficulties in providing rescue, relief and evacuation.
2. To provide a safe and decent dwelling to the slum dwellers, the State Government may implement slum redevelopment schemes as identified as on the date of issue of this notification directly or through its parastatal agencies like Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA), Shivshahi Punarvasan Prakalp Limited (SPPL), Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) and the like.:

   Provided that,-

   (i) such redevelopment schemes shall be undertaken directly or through joint ventures or through public private partnerships or other similar models ensuring that the stake of the State Government or its parastatal entities shall be not less than 51%;

   (ii) the Floor Space Index or Floor Area Ratio for such redevelopment schemes shall be in accordance with the Town and Country Planning Regulations prevailing as on the date on which the project is granted approval by the competent authority;

   (iii) it shall be the duty of the project proponent undertaking the redevelopment through conditions (i) (2) above along with the State Government to ensure that all legally regularized tenants are provided houses in situ or as per norms laid down by the State Government in this regard.

(c) REDEVELOPMENT OF DILAPIDATED, CESSED AND UNSAFE BUILDINGS:

1. In the Greater Mumbai, there are, also a large number of old and dilapidated, cessed and unsafe buildings in the CRZ areas and due to their age these structures are extremely vulnerable and disaster prone and therefore there is an urgent need for the redevelopment or reconstruction of these identified buildings.

2. These projects shall be taken up subject to the following conditions and safeguards:

   (i) such redevelopment or reconstruction projects as identified on the date of issue of this notification shall be allowed to be taken up involving the owners of these buildings either above or with private developers in accordance with the prevailing Regulation, directly or through joint ventures or through other similar models.
   (ii) the Floor Space Index or Floor Area Ratio for such redevelopment schemes shall be in accordance with the Town and Country Planning Regulations prevailing as on the date on which the project is granted approval by the competent authority

(iii) suitable accommodation to the original tenants of the specified buildings shall be ensured during the course of redevelopment or reconstruction of the buildings by the project proponents, undertaking the redevelopment through condition 2(i) above.

(d) Notwithstanding anything contained in this notification, the developmental activities for slums and for dilapidated, cessed and unsafe buildings as specified at paras (b) and (c) above shall be carried out in an accountable and transparent manner by the project proponents mentioned therein which shall include the following pre-condition measures, wherever applicable;-

1. (i) applicability of the Right to Information Act, 2005 to all redevelopment or reconstruction projects granted clearance by the Competent Authorities;
(ii) MoEF shall issue an order constituting the CPIO and the first Appellate Authority of appropriate ranks in consultation with Government of Maharashtra;
(iii) details of the Slum Rehabilitation Scheme, including the complete proposal and the names of the eligible slum dwellers will be declared suo-moto as a requirement of Section 4 of compliance of the Right to Information Act, 2005 by the appropriate authority in the Government of Maharashtra in one month before approving it;
(iv) the implementing or executing agency at the State Government with regard to projects indicated at sub-item (b) and (c) of item (iii) of sub-paragraph V shall display on a large notice boards at the site and at the office of the implementing or executing agency the names of the eligible builders, total number of tenements being made, names of eligible slum dwellers who are to be provided the dwelling units and the extra area available for free sale.
(v) Projects being developed under sub-items (b) and (c) of item (iii) of sub-paragraph V shall be given permission only if the project proponent agree to be covered under the Right to Information Act, 2005.

2. MoEF may appoint statutory auditors, who are empanelled by the Comptroller and auditor General (hereinafter referred to as the C&AG) to undertake performance and fiscal audit in respect of the projects relating to redevelopment of dilapidated, cessed and unsafe buildings and the projects relating to Slum Rehabilitation Scheme shall be audited by C&AG.

3. A High Level Oversight Committee may be set up by the Government of Maharashtra for periodic review of implementation of V(iii)(b) and (c) which shall include eminent representatives of various Stakeholders, like Architects, Urban Planner, Engineers, and Civil Society, besides the local urban bodies, the State Government and the Central Government.

4. The individual projects under V(iii)(b) and (c) shall be undertaken only after public consultation in which views of only the legally entitled slum dweller or the legally entitled tenent of the dilapidated or cessed buildings shall be obtained in accordance with the procedures laid down in EIA notification, 2006.

(e) In order to protect and preserve the 'green lung' of the Greater Mumbai area, all open spaces, parks, gardens, playgrounds indicated in development plans within CRZ-II shall be categorized as CRZ-III, that is, 'no development zone'.
(f) the Floor Space Index upto 15% shall be allowed only for construction of civic amenities, stadium and gymnasium meant for recreational or sports related activities and the residential or commercial use of such open spaces shall not be permissible.

(g) Koliwada namely, fishing settlement areas as identified in the Development Plan of 1981 or relevant records of the Government of Maharashtra, shall be mapped and declared as CRZ-III so that any development, including construction and reconstruction of dwelling units within these settlements shall be undertaken in accordance with applicable as per local Town and Country Planning Regulations.

(h) Reconstruction and repair works of the dwelling units, belonging to fisher communities and other local communities identified by the State Government, shall be considered and granted permission by the Competent Authorities on a priority basis, in accordance with the applicable Town and Country Planning Regulations.

2. CRZ for Kerala

In view of the unique coastal systems of backwater and backwater islands alongwith space limitation present in the coastal stretches of the State of Kerala, the following activities in CRZ shall be regulated as follows, namely:-

(i) all the islands in the backwaters of Kerala shall be covered under the CRZ notification;

(ii) the islands within the backwaters shall have 50mts width from the High Tide Line on the landward side as the CRZ area;

(iii) within 50mts from the HTL of these backwater islands existing dwelling units of local communities may be repaired or reconstructed however no new construction shall be permitted;

(iv) beyond 50mts from the HTL on the landward side of backwater islands, dwelling units of local communities may be constructed with the prior permission of the Gram panchayat;

(v) foreshore facilities such as fishing jetty, fish drying yards, net mending yard, fishing processing by traditional methods, boat building yards, ice plant, boat repairs and the like, may be taken up within 50mts width from HTL of these backwater islands.

3. CRZ of Goa.-

In view of the peculiar circumstances of the State Goa including past history and other developments, the specific activities shall be regulated and various measures shall be undertaken as follows:-

(i) the Government of Goa shall notify the fishing villages wherein all foreshore facilities required for fishing and fishery allied activities such as traditional fish processing yards, boat building or repair yards, net mending yards, ice plants, ice storage, auction hall, jetties may be permitted by Grama Panchayat in the CRZ area;

(ii) reconstruction, repair works of the structures of local communities including fishermen community shall be permissible in CRZ;

(iii) purely temporary and seasonal structures customarily put up between the months of September to May;

(iv) the eco sensitive low lying areas which are influenced by tidal action known as khazan lands shall be mapped;

(v) the mangroves along such as khazan land shall be protected and a management plan for the khazan land prepared and no developmental activities shall be permitted in the khazan land;

(vi) sand dunes, beach stretches along the bays and creeks shall be surveyed and mapped. No activity shall be permitted on such sand dune areas;

(vii) the beaches such as Mandrem, Morjim, Galgiba and Agonda has been designated as turtle nesting sites and protected under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 and these areas

shall be surveyed and management plan prepared for protection of these turtle nesting sites;

(viii) no developmental activities shall be permitted in the turtle breeding areas referred to in sub-paragraph (vii).

4. (a) Critical Vulnerable Coastal Areas (CVCA) which includes Sunderbans and other identified ecological sensitive areas which shall be managed with the involvement of the local coastal communities including the fisher folk;-

(b) the entire Sunderbans mangrove area and other identified ecologically important areas such as Gulf of Khambat and Gulf of Kutchchh in Gujarat, Malvan, Achra-Ratnagiri in Maharashtra, Karwar and Coondapur in Karnataka, Vembanad in Kerala, Gulf of Mannar in Tamil Nadu, Bhaitarkanika in Orissa, Coringa, East Godavari and Krishna in Andhra Pradesh shall be declared as Critical Vulnerable Coastal Areas (CVCA) through a process of consultation with local fisher and other communities inhabiting the area and depend on its resources for their livelihood with the objective of promoting conservation and sustainable use of coastal resources and habitats;

(c) the process of identifying planning, notifying and implementing CVCA shall be detailed in the guideline which will be developed and notified by MoEF in consultations with the stakeholders like the State Government, local coastal communities and fisherfolk and the like inhabiting the area;

(d) the Integrated Management Plans (IMPs) prepared for such CVCA shall interalia keep in view the conservation and management of mangroves, needs of local communities such as, dispensaries, schools, public rain shelter, community toilets, bridges, roads, jetties, water supply, drainage, sewerage and the impact of sea level rise and other natural disasters and the IMPs will be prepared in line with the para 5 above for preparation of Coastal Zone Management Plans;

(e) till such time the IMPs are approved and notified, construction of dispensaries, schools, public rain shelters, community toilets, bridges, roads, jetties, water supply, drainage, sewerage which are required for traditional inhabitants shall be permitted on a case to case basis, by the CZMA with due regards to the views of coastal communities including fisherfolk.

**[F.No.11-83/2005-IA-III]**
**J. M. MAUSKAR, Addl. Secy.**

**ANNEXURE I**

## GUIDELINES FOR PREPARATION OF COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PLANS

I. A. Demarcation of High Tide Line

1. Demarcation of High Tide Line (HTL) and Low Tide Line (LTL) shall be carried out by one of the agencies authorised by MoEF based on the recommendations of the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM).
2. Demarcation of the High Tide Line or LTL shall be made on the Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Maps of scale 1:25,000 prepared by the agencies identified by the MoEF.
3. Local level CZM Maps shall be prepared for use of officials of local bodies for determination of the CRZ.
4. The local level CZM Maps shall be prepared on a Cadastral scale in accordance with the CZM Maps approved by the Central Government.

B. Preparation of CZM Maps

5. Base Maps of 1:25,000 scale shall be acquired from the Survey of India (SOI) and wherever 1:25,000 maps are not available, 1:50,000 maps shall be enlarged to 1:25,000 for the purpose of base map preparation and these maps will be of the standard specification given below:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Unit | : | 7.5 minutes X 7.5minutes |
| Numbering | : | Survey of India Sheet Numbering System |
| Horizontal Datum | : | Everest or WGS 84 |
| Vertical Datum | : | Mean Sea Level (MSL) |
| Topography | : | Topography in the SOI maps will be updated using latest satellite imageries or aerial photographs |

6. The High Water Level (HWL) and Low Water Level (LWL) marked on the Base maps will be transferred to the CZM maps.
7. Coastal geomorphological signatures in the field or satellite imageries or aerial photographs will be used for appropriate adjustment, in the HWL or LWL for demarcating HTL or LTL in accordance with the CRZ notification.
8. The following geomorphological features shall be considered while demarcating in HTL or LTL:
   Landward (monsoonal) berm crest in the case of sandy beaches
   Rocks, Headlands, Cliffs
   Seawalls or revetments or embankments
9. 500 meter and 200 metre lines will be demarcated with respect of HTL.
10. HTL (as defined in the CRZ notification) and LTL shall also be demarcated in the CZM maps along the banks of tidal influenced inland water bodies with the help of the geomorphological signatures or features.
11. Classification of different coastal zones shall be done as per the CRZ notification
12. Standard national or international colour codes shall be used to highlight sub-classification of data.

C. Local level CZM Maps

Local level CZM Maps are for the use of local bodies and other agencies to facilitate implementation of the Coastal Zone Management Plans

13. Cadastral (village) maps in 1:3960 or the nearest scale, shall be used as the base maps.

14. These maps are available with revenue Authorities and are prepared as per standard norms.
15. HTL (as defined in the CRZ notification) and LTL will be demarcated in the cadastral map based on detailed physical verification using coastal geomorphological signatures or features in accordance with the CZM Maps approved by the Central Government.
16. 500metre and 200metre lines shall be demarcated with respect to the HTL thus marked.
17. HTL (as defined in the CRZ notification, 1991) and LTL will also be demarcated along the banks of tidal influenced inland water bodies with the help of geomorphological signatures or features.
18. Classifications shall be transferred into local level CZM maps from the CZM Plans.
19. Symbols will be adopted from CZM Maps.
20. Colour codes as given in CZM Maps shall be used.
21. Demarcation of cadastral maps will be done by local agencies approved by the Central Government. The local agencies shall work under the guidance of the concerned State Government or Union Territory Coastal Zone Management Authorities.

D. Hazard mapping:-

II. Classification of CRZ areas

1. The CZM Maps shall be prepared in accordance with para 5 of the CRZ notification demarcating CRZ I, II, III, IV and V.
2. The CZM Maps shall clearly demarcate the land use plan of the area and lists out the CRZ-I areas. All the CRZ-I areas listed under para 7(I)A and B shall be clearly demarcated and colour codes given so that each of the CRZ-I areas can be clearly identified.
3. Buffer zone along mangrove areas of more than 1000sq mts shall be stipulated with a different colour distinguishing from the mangrove area.
4. The buffer zone shall also be classified as CRZ-I area.
5. The hazard line to be drawn up by MoEF shall be superimposed on the CZM maps in 1:25,000 scale and also on the cadastral scale maps.
6. The CRZ-II areas shall be those areas which have been substantially built-up with a ratio of built-up plots to that of total plots is more than 50%.
7. In the CRZ areas, the fishing villages, common properties of the fishermen communities, fishing jetties, ice plants, fish drying platforms or areas infrastructure facilities of fishing and local communities such as dispensaries, roads, schools, and the like, shall be indicated on the cadastral scale maps. States shall prepare detailed plans for long term housing needs of coastal fisher communities in view of expansion and other needs, provisions of basic services including sanitation, safety, and disaster preparedness.
8. No developmental activities other than those listed above shall be permitted in the areas between the hazard line and 500mts or 100mts or width of the creek on the landward side. The dwelling unit of the local communities including that of the fishers will not be relocated if the dwelling units are located on the seaward side of the hazard line. The State Government will provide necessary safeguards from natural disaster to such dwelling units of local communities.
9. The water areas of CRZ IV shall be demarcated and clearly demarcated if the water body is sea, lagoon, backwater, creek, bay, estuary and for such classification of the water bodies the terminology used by Naval Hydrographic Office shall be relied upon.
10. The fishing Zones in the water bodies and the fish breeding areas shall be clearly marked.
11. The water area shall be demarcated indicating the pollution levels as per Central Pollution Control Board standards on water quality.
12. In the CRZ V areas the land use maps shall be superimposed on the Coastal Zone Management Plan and clearly demarcating the CRZ I, II, III, IV.
13. The existing authorized developments on the sea ward side shall be clearly demarcated.

14. The features like cyclone shelters, rain shelters, helipads and other infrastructure including road network may be clearly indicated on the CZM Maps for the purpose of rescue and relief operations during cyclones, storms, tsunami and the like.

III. CZMPs approved by MoEF in accordance with CRZ notification, 1991

1. While preparing the CZMPs under CRZ notification, 2011, the CZMPs that have been approved under the CRZ Notification, 1991 shall be compared. A justification shall be provided by the concerned CZMA in case the CZMPs prepared under CRZ notification, 2011 varies with respect to the approved CZMP prepared under CRZ notification, 1991.

IV. Public Views on the CZMP.

a) The draft CZMPs prepared shall be given wide publicity and suggestions and objections received in accordance with the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Public hearing on the draft CZMPs shall be held at district level by the concerned CZMAs.
b) Based on the suggestions and objections received the CZMPs shall be revised and approval of MoEF shall be obtained.
c) The approved CZMP shall be put up on the website of MoEF, concerned website of the State, Union Territory CZMA and hard copy made available in the panchayat office, District collector office and the like.

V. Revision of Coastal Zone Management Plans

1. Whenever there is a doubt the concerned State or Union territory Coastal Zone Management Authority shall refer the matter to the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management who shall verify the CZMP based on latest satellite imagery and ground truthing.
2. The rectified map would be submitted to MoEF for its record.

****

Annexure-II

List of petroleum and chemical products permitted for storage in [CRZ except CRZ-I(A)]

(i) Crude oil;
(ii) Liquefied Petroleum Gas;
(iii) Motor spirit;
(iv) Kerosene;
(v) Aviation fuel;
(vi) High speed diesel;
(vii) Lubricating oil;
(viii) Butane;
(ix) Propane;
(x) Compressed Natural Gas;
(xi) Naphtha;
(xii) Furnace oil;
(xiii) Low Sulphur Heavy Stock;
(xiv) Liquefied Natural Gas;
(xv) Fertilizers and raw materials for manufacture of fertilizers.

****

**Annexure-III**

**Guidelines for development of beach resorts or hotels in the designated areas of CRZ-III and CRZ-II for occupation of tourist or visitors with prior approval of the Ministry of Environment and Forests**

I. Construction of beach resorts or hotels with prior approval of MoEF in designated areas of CRZ-II and III for occupation of tourist or visitors shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:-

(a) The project proponent shall not undertake any construction within 200 metres in the landward side of High Tide Line and within the area between Low Tide Line and High Tide Line;

(b) The proposed constructions shall be beyond the hazard line or 200mts from the High Tide Line whichever is more;

(c) live fencing and barbed wire fencing with vegetative cover may be allowed around private properties subject to the condition that such fencing shall in no way hamper public access to the beach;

(d) no flattening of sand dunes shall be carried out;

(e) no permanent structures for sports facilities shall be permitted except construction of goal posts, net posts and lamp posts;

(f) Construction of basement may be allowed subject to the condition that no objection certification is obtained from the State Ground Water Authority to the effect that such construction will not adversely affect fee flow of groundwater in that area;

(g) the State Ground Water Authority shall take into consideration the guidelines issued by Central Government before granting such no objection certificate;

(h) though no construction is allowed in the no development zone for the purposes of calculation of Floor Space Index, the area of entire plot including the portion which falls within the no development zone shall be taken into account;

(i) the total plot size shall not be less than 0.4 hectares and the total covered area on all floors shall not exceed 33 percent of the plot size i.e., the Floor Space Index shall not exceed 0.33 and the open area shall be suitably landscaped with appropriate vegetal cover;

(j) the construction shall be consistent with the surrounding landscape and local architectural style;

(k) the overall height of construction upto the highest ridge of the roof, shall not exceed 9metres and the construction shall not be more than two floors (ground floor plus one upper floor);

(l) groundwater shall not be tapped within 200metre of the High Tide Line; within the 200metre 500metre zone it can be tapped only with the concurrence of the Central or State Ground Water Board;

(m) extraction of sand, leveling or digging of sandy stretches except for structural foundation of building, swimming pool shall not be permitted within 500metres of the High Tide Line;

(n) the quality of treated effluents, solid wastes, emissions and noise levels and the like, from the project area must conform to the standards laid down by the competent authorities including the Central or State Pollution Control Board and under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;

(o) necessary arrangements for the treatment of the effluents and solid wastes must be made and it must be ensured that the untreated effluents and solid wastes are not discharged into the water or on the beach; and no effluent or solid waste shall be discharged on the beach;

(p) to allow public access to the beach, atleast a gap of 20metres width shall be provided between any two hotels or beach resorts; and in no case shall gaps be less than 500metres apart; and

(q) if the project involves diversion of forestland for non-forest purposes, clearance as required under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 shall be obtained and the requirements of other Central and State laws as applicable to the project shall be met with; and

(r) approval of the State or Union territory Tourism Department shall be obtained.

II. In ecologically sensitive areas (such as marine parks, mangroves, coral reefs, breeding and spawning grounds of fish, wildlife habitats and such other area as may be notified by the Central or State Government Union territories) construction of beach resorts or hotels shall not be permitted

****

**Annexure-IV**

**Form-I for seeking clearance for project attracting CRZ notification**

Basic information:

Name of the Project:-

Location or site alternatives under consideration:-

Size of the project (in terms of total area) :-

CRZ classification of the area :-

Expected cost of the project:-

Contact Information:-

**(II) Activity**

1. Construction, operation or decommissioning of the Project involving actions, which will cause physical changes in the locality (topography, land use, changes in water bodies, and the like)

| S. No. | Information/Checklist confirmation | Yes/No | Details thereof (with approximate quantities /rates, wherever possible) with source of information data |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1.1 | Permanent or temporary change in land use, land cover or topography including increase in intensity of land use (with respect to local land use plan) | | |
| 1.2 | Details of CRZ classification as per the approved Coastal Zone Management Plan? | | |
| 1.3 | Whether located in CRZ-I area? | | |
| 1.4 | The distance from the CRZ-I areas. | | |
| 1.5 | Whether located within the hazard zone as mapped by Ministry of Environment and Forests/National Disaster Management Authority? | | |
| 1.6 | Whether the area is prone to cyclone, tsunami, tidal surge, subduction, earthquake etc.? | | |
| 1.7 | Whether the area is prone for saltwater ingress? | | |
| 1.8 | Clearance of existing land, vegetation and buildings? | | |
| 1.9 | Creation of new land uses? | | |
| 1.10 | Pre-construction investigations e.g. bore hole, soil testing? | | |
| 1.11 | Construction works? | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1.12 | Demolition works? | | |
| 1.13 | Temporary sites used for construction works or housing of construction workers? | | |
| 1.14 | Above ground buildings, structures or earthworks including linear structures, cut and fill or excavations | | |
| 1.15 | Underground works including mining or tunneling? | | |
| 1.16 | Reclamation works? | | |
| 1.17 | Dredging/reclamation/land filling/disposal of dredged material etc.? | | |
| 1.18 | Offshore structures? | | |
| 1.19 | Production and manufacturing processes? | | |
| 1.20 | Facilities for storage of goods or materials? | | |
| 1.21 | Facilities for treatment or disposal of solid waste or liquid effluents? | | |
| 1.22 | Facilities for long term housing of operational workers? | | |
| 1.23 | New road, rail or sea traffic during construction or operation? | | |
| 1.24 | New road, rail, air waterborne or other transport infrastructure including new or altered routes and stations, ports, airports etc? | | |
| 1.25 | Closure or diversion of existing transport routes or infrastructure leading to changes in traffic movements? | | |
| 1.26 | New or diverted transmission lines or pipelines? | | |
| 1.27 | Impoundment, damming, culverting, realignment or other changes to the hydrology of watercourses or aquifers? | | |
| 1.28 | Stream and river crossings? | | |
| 1.29 | Abstraction or transfers of water form ground or surface waters? | | |
| 1.30 | Changes in water bodies or the land surface affecting drainage or run-off? | | |
| 1.31 | Transport of personnel or materials for construction, operation or decommissioning? | | |
| 1.32 | Long-term dismantling or decommissioning or restoration works? | | |
| 1.33 | Ongoing activity during decommissioning which could have an impact on the environment? | | |
| 1.34 | Influx of people to an area in either temporarily or permanently? | | |
| 1.35 | Introduction of alien species? | | |
| 1.36 | Loss of native species or genetic diversity? | | |
| 1.37 | Any other actions? | | |

2. Use of Natural resources for construction or operation of the Project (such as land, water, materials or energy, especially any resources which are non-renewable or in short supply):

| S. No. | Information/checklist confirmation | Yes/No | Details thereof (with approximate quantities /rates, wherever possible) with source of information data |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2.1 | Land especially undeveloped or agricultural land (ha) | | |
| 2.2 | Water (expected source & competing users) unit: KLD | | |
| 2.3 | Minerals (MT) | | |
| 2.4 | Construction material – stone, aggregates, sand/soil (expected source – MT) | | |
| 2.5 | Forests and timber (source – MT) | | |
| 2.6 | Energy including electricity and fuels (source, competing users) Unit: fuel (MT), energy (MW) | | |
| 2.7 | Any other natural resources (use appropriate standard units) | | |

3. Use, storage, transport, handling or production of substances or materials, which could be harmful to human health or the environment or raise concerns about actual or perceived risks to human health.

| S. No. | Information/Checklist confirmation | Yes/ No | Details thereof (with approximate quantities/rates, wherever possible) with source of information data |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3.1 | Use of substances or materials, which are hazardous (as per MSIHC rules) to human health or the environment (flora, fauna, and water supplies) | | |
| 3.2 | Changes in occurrence of disease or affect disease vectors (e.g. insect or water borne diseases) | | |
| 3.3 | Affect the welfare of people e.g. by changing living conditions? | | |
| 3.4 | Vulnerable groups of people who could be affected by the project e.g. hospital patients, children, the elderly etc., | | |
| 3.5 | Any other causes, that would affect local communities, fisherfolk, their livelihood, dwelling units of traditional local communities etc | | |

4. Production of solid wastes during construction or operation or decommissioning (MT/month)

| S. No. | Information/Checklist confirmation | Yes/ No | Details thereof (with approximate quantities/rates, wherever possible) with source of information data |
|---|---|---|---|

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4.1 | Spoil, overburden or mine wastes | | |
| 4.2 | Municipal waste (domestic and or commercial wastes) | | |
| 4.3 | Hazardous wastes (as per Hazardous Waste Management Rules) | | |
| 4.4 | Other industrial process wastes | | |
| 4.5 | Surplus product | | |
| 4.6 | Sewage sludge or other sludge from effluent treatment | | |
| 4.7 | Construction or demolition wastes | | |
| 4.8 | Redundant machinery or equipment | | |
| 4.9 | Contaminated soils or other materials | | |
| 4.10 | Agricultural wastes | | |
| 4.11 | Other solid wastes | | |

5. Release of pollutants or any hazardous, toxic or noxious substances to air (Kg/hr)

| S. No. | Information/Checklist confirmation | Yes/ No | Details thereof (with approximate quantities/rates, wherever possible) with source of information data |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5.1 | Emissions from combustion of fossil fuels from stationary or mobile sources | | |
| 5.2 | Emissions from production processes | | |
| 5.3 | Emissions from materials handling including storage or transport | | |
| 5.4 | Emissions from construction activities including plant and equipment | | |
| 5.5 | Dust or odours from handling of materials including construction materials, sewage and waste | | |
| 5.6 | Emissions from incineration of waste | | |
| 5.7 | Emissions from burning of waste in open air (e.g. slash materials, construction debris) | | |
| 5.8 | Emissions from any other sources | | |

6. Generation of Noise and Vibration, and Emissions of Light and Heat:

| S. No. | Information/Checklist confirmation | Yes/ No | Details thereof (with approximate quantities/rates, wherever possible) with source of information data with source of information data |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6.1 | From operation of equipment e.g. engines, ventilation plant, crushers | | |
| 6.2 | From industrial or similar processes | | |
| 6.3 | From construction or demolition | | |
| 6.4 | From blasting or piling | | |
| 6.5 | From construction or operational traffic | | |
| 6.6 | From lighting or cooling systems | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6.7 | From any other sources | | |

7. Risks of contamination of land or water from releases of pollutants into the ground or into sewers, surface waters, groundwater, coastal waters or the sea:

| S. No. | Information/Checklist confirmation | Yes/ No | Details thereof (with approximate quantities/rates, wherever possible) with source of information data |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7.1 | From handling, storage, use or spillage of hazardous materials | | |
| 7.2 | From discharge of sewage or other effluents to water or the land (expected mode and place of discharge) | | |
| 7.3 | By deposition of pollutants emitted to air into the land or into water | | |
| 7.4 | From any other sources | | |
| 7.5 | Is there a risk of long term build up of pollutants in the environment from these sources? | | |

8. Risk of accidents during construction or operation of the Project, which could affect human health or the environment

| S. No. | Information/Checklist confirmation | Yes/ No | Details thereof (with approximate quantities/rates, wherever possible) with source of information data |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8.1 | From explosions, spillages, fires etc from storage, handling, use or production of hazardous substances | | |
| 8.2 | From any other causes | | |
| 8.3 | Could the project be affected by natural disasters causing environmental damage (e.g., floods, earthquakes, landslides, cloudburst etc)? | | |

9. Factors which should be considered (such as consequential development) which could lead to environmental effects or the potential for cumulative impacts with other existing or planned activities in the locality

| S. No. | Information/Checklist confirmation | Yes/ No | Details thereof (with approximate quantities/rates, wherever possible) with source of information data |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9.1 | Lead to development of supporting.<br><br>lities, ancillary development or development stimulated by the project which could have impact on the environment e.g.:<br><br>Supporting infrastructure (roads, power supply, waste or waste water treatment, etc.) | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | housing development<br>extractive industries<br>supply industries<br>other | | |
| 9.2 | Lead to after-use of the site, which could have an impact on the environment | | |
| 9.3 | Set a precedent for later developments | | |
| 9.4 | Have cumulative effects due to proximity to other existing or planned projects with similar effects | | |

**III. Environmental Sensitivity**

| S. No. | Areas | Name/ Identity | Aerial distance (within 15 km.) Proposed project location boundary |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Areas protected under international conventions, national or local legislation for their ecological, landscape, cultural or other related value | | |
| 2 | Areas which are important or sensitive for ecological reasons - Wetlands, watercourses or other water bodies, coastal zone, biospheres, mountains, forests | | |
| 3 | Areas used by protected, important or sensitive species of flora or fauna for breeding, nesting, foraging, resting, over wintering, migration | | |
| 4 | Inland, coastal, marine or underground waters | | |
| 5 | State, National boundaries | | |
| 6 | Routes or facilities used by the public for access to recreation or other tourist, pilgrim areas | | |
| 7 | Defence installations | | |
| 8 | Densely populated or built-up area | | |
| 9 | Areas occupied by sensitive man-made land uses (hospitals, schools, places of worship, community facilities) | | |
| 10 | Areas containing important, high quality or scarce resources (ground water resources, surface resources, forestry, agriculture, fisheries, tourism, minerals) | | |
| 11 | Areas already subjected to pollution or environmental damage. (those where existing legal environmental standards are exceeded) | | |
| 12 | Areas susceptible to natural hazard which could cause the project to present environmental problems (earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme or adverse climatic conditions) | | |

****

# DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

From
Thiru. Deepak S. Bilgi, I.F.S.,
Director
Department of Environment and
Climate Change,
Ground Floor, Panagal Building,
Saidapet, Chennai – 15.
Ph.04424336421
Email.tamilnadudoe@gmail.com

To
The Editor,
1) Daily Thanthi
2) Dinamalar
3) Maalaimalar
4) Dinakaran Daily
5) Dinamani
6) The Hindu
7) Tamil Murasu
8) Deccan Chronicle
9) Times of India
10) The Indian Express [P] Ltd
11) News 18 Tamil Nadu
12) Sun TV Network Limited
13) News 7 Tamil
14) Polimer Media Pvt Ltd
15) Kalaignar TV News
16) New Generation Media Corporation Private Ltd,

---

**R.C.No.P1/530/2019 Dated: 07.10.2022**

Sir/Madam,

Sub: Department of Environment and Climate Change - Preparation of Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMPs) for Tamil Nadu as per the CRZ notification 2019– Request to publish the Draft Coastal Zone Management Plan for Tamil Nadu in the news item - Regarding.

....

I wish to inform that as per the guidelines of CRZ notification 2019, the Draft Coastal Zone Management Plan(CZMP) for Tamil Nadu has been prepared and the draft CZMP is uploaded on the Website of Department of Environment & Climate Change and the ENVIS Centre on 07.10.2022, inviting suggestions / objections, if any, from all the Departments/ local communities/ NGO's etc. In this regard, a press note regarding the Public consultation for Draft Coastal Zone Management Plan is enclosed herewith.

2) I request you to kindly arrange to publish the matter as a news item in all the Tamil Nadu Editions of your Daily.

Encl.: 1.Press Note Tamil and English
2. CD (Draft CZMP Map in pdf format)

Yours faithfully,
Sd./- Deepak S. Bilgi,
Director of Environment and Climate Change
// forwarded by order //

For Director of Environment

07/10/2022

ANNEXURE IV

# DRAFT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Preparation of Coastal Zone Management Plan with reference to the CRZ Notification 2019

As per the provisions of the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2019 published by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, New Delhi, the Department of Environment and Climate Change, Government of Tamil Nadu has been entrusted with the responsibility of preparation of the Coastal Zone Management Plans for the Coastal areas of the State through agencies authorized by the MoEF&CC, New Delhi. Accordingly, the work of preparation of draft CZMPs for all the coastal districts of Tamil Nadu was entrusted to the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM), Chennai, who is an authorized agency approved by the GoI, for the said purpose.

The NCSCM, Chennai has completed the job of the preparation of drafts CZMP and Landuse map in 1:25000 scale in both Tamil & English language for 12 Coastal districts of Tamil Nadu as per the guidelines of CRZ notification 2019. As per the annexure IV, Para 6 of CRZ Notification 2019, the said draft CZMP has to be published in the Website. The Draft CZMP & Landuse map as per the CRZ Notification 2019 has been uploaded in the website of Department of Environment and Climate Change (http://www.environment.tn.gov.in) and ENVIS centre (http://tnenvis.nic.in) on 16.06.2023 inviting suggestions / objections, if any, from all the Departments / local communities / NGOs etc.

In this regard, it is informed that the Coastal Zone Management Plan in 1:25000 scale for 12 coastal districts of Tamil Nadu has been prepared as per the existing procedures guidelines under CRZ Notification 2019 and the said draft plan has been prepared indicating zonations such as CRZ I (Ecological Sensitive Area), CRZ II (Developed Area), CRZ III (Rural areas etc.,), CRZ IV (Water Area), Cadastral information, etc.

### CRZ NOTIFICATION 2019

**Para 2.0: Classification of the CRZ** – For the Purpose of conserving and protecting the coastal area and marine waters, the CRZ area shall be classified as follows, namely:-

**2.1 CRZ – I**

Area are environmentally most critical and are further classified as under

**2.1.1 CRZ –I A:**

(a) CRZ-I A shall constitute the following ecologically sensitive areas (ESAs) and the geomorphological features which play a role in maintaining the integrity of the coast viz.:

I. Mangroves (in case mangrove area is more than 1000 square meters, a buffer of 50 meters along the mangroves shall be provided and such area shall also constitute CRZ-IA);
II. Corals and coral reefs;
III. Sand dunes;
IV. Biologically active mudflats;
V. National parks, marine parks, sanctuaries, reserve forests, wildlife habitats and other protected area under the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972), Forest ( Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980) or Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), including Biosphere Reserves;
VI. Salt marshes;
VII. Turtle nesting grounds;
VIII. Horse shoe crabs' habitats;
IX. Sea grass beds;
X. Nesting grounds of birds;
XI. Areas or structures of archaeological importance and heritage sites.

(b) A detailed environment management plan shall be formulated by the states and Union territories for such ecologically sensitive areas in respective territories, as Mapped out by the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM), Chennai based on guidelines as contained in Annexure-I to this notification and integrated with the CZMP.

**2.1.2 CRZ-I B:**

The intertidal zone i.e. the area between Low Tide Line and High Tide Line shall constitute the CRZ-I B.

**2.2 CRZ-II:**

CRZ-II shall constitute the developed land areas up to or close to the shoreline, within the existing municipal limits or in other existing legally designated urban areas, which

are substantially built-up with a ratio of built-up plots to that of total plots being more than 50 per cent and have been provided with drainage and approach roads and other infrastructural facilities, such as water supply, sewerage mains, etc.

**2.3 CRZ-III:**

Land areas that are relatively undisturbed (viz. rural areas, etc.) and those which do not fall under CRZ-II shall constitute CRZ-III, and CRZ-III shall be further classified into following categories:-

**2.3.1 CRZ-III A:**

Such densely populated CRZ-III areas, where the population density is more than 2161 per square kilometre as per 2011 census base, shall be designated as CRZ-III A and in CRZ-III A, area up to 50 meters from the HTL on the landward side shall be earmarked as the 'No Development Zone (NDZ)', provided the CZMP as per this Notification, framed with due consultative process, have been approved, failing which, a NDZ of 200 meters shall continue to apply.

**2.3.2 CRZ-III B:**

All other CRZ-III areas with population density of less than 2161 per square kilometre, as per 2011 census base, shall be designated as CRZ-III B and in CRZ-III B, the area up to 200 meters from the HTL on the landward side shall be earmarked as the 'No Development Zone (NDZ)'.

**2.3.3:**

Land area up to 50 meters from the HTL, or width of the creek whichever is less, along the tidal influenced water bodies in the CRZ-II, shall also be earmarked as the NDZ in CRZ III.

Note: the NDZ shall not be applicable in the areas falling within notified Port limits

**2.4 CRZ-IV:**

The CRZ-IV shall constitute the water area and shall be further classified as under:-

**2.4.1 CRZ-IV A:**

The water area and the sea bed area between the Low Tide Line up to twelve nautical miles on the seaward side shall constitute CRZ-IV A.

**2.4.2 CRZ-IV B:**

CRZ-IV B areas shall include the water area the bed area between LTL at the bank of the tidal influenced water body to the LTL on the opposite side of the bank, extending from the mouth of the water body at the sea up to the influence of tide, i.e., salinity of five parts per thousand (ppt) during the driest season of the year.

**PARA 3.0 Areas requiring special consideration in the CRZ.-**

Following coastal areas shall be accorded special consideration for the purpose of protecting the critical coastal environment and difficulties faced by local communities:-

3.1 Critically Vulnerable Coastal Area (CVCA):

Areas requiring special consideration for the purpose of protecting the critical coastal environment and difficulties faced by local communities and other Ecologically Sensitive areas life Gulf of Mannar identified as under Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 and managed with the involvement of Coastal communities including fisher folk who depend on coastal resources for their sustainable livelihood.

3.2 CRZ for inland Backwater islands along the mainland coast.

Hence, all the stakeholders including all departments/local communities/ institution/NGOs etc., are requested to submit the suggestions/objections, if any, in writing, in English (or) Tamil to the Department of Environment and Climate Change, Ground Floor, Panagal Maligai, Saidapet, Chennai – 15 on the said draft CZMPs within 45 days from the date of publication of the draft CZMP and the same shall reach the Department of Environment and Climate Change on or before 04.08.2023.

Yours faithfully,

15/6/2023

Director of Environment and Climate Change

# கடற்கரை ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல அறிவிக்கை, 2019ன் படி கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டம் (CZMP) தயாரித்தல்.

## வரைவு சுருக்கம்

ஒன்றிய அரசின் சுற்றுச்சூழல் வனம் மற்றும் பருவநிலை மாற்றத்துறையால் வெளியிடப்பட்ட கடற்கரை ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல அறிவிக்கை 2019ன் படி, தமிழ்நாட்டிற்கான கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டம் (Coastal Zone Management Plan) தயாரிக்கும் பணி, தமிழ்நாடு அரசின் சுற்றுச்சூழல் மற்றும் காலநிலை மாற்றத்துறைக்கு வழங்கப்பட்டது. அதன்படி, நீடித்த கடற்கரை மேலாண்மைக்கான தேசிய மையம் சென்னை (National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management Chennai) என்ற ஒன்றிய அரசின் ஏற்பு பெற்ற நிறுவனத்திற்கு இத்திட்டத்தினைத் தயாரிக்கும் பணி வழங்கப்பட்டு, தமிழ்நாட்டிற்கான கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை வரைவுத் திட்டம் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

எனவே, 2019 கடற்கரை ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல அறிவிக்கைக்கிணங்க, கடலோர மாவட்டங்களுக்கான வரைவு திட்டத் தயாரிப்பு பணி நிறைவு பெற்று, வழிகாட்டு நெறிகளின் இணைப்பு IV, பத்தி 6 ன் படி, தமிழ்நாட்டிற்கான வரைவு கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மைத் திட்டம் மற்றும் நிலப்பயன்பாடு வரைப்படம் 1:25000 என்ற உருவளவில் தமிழ் மற்றும் ஆங்கில மொழிகளில் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டு இத்திட்டம் குறித்து அரசுத் துறைகள், தன்னார்வத் தொண்டு நிவனங்கள், உள்ளூர் சமூகங்கள், பொதுமக்கள் அகியோரின் கருத்துகள் அல்லது மாற்றுக் கருத்துகளை அறிய வேண்டி 16.06.2023 அன்று சுற்றுச்சூழல் மற்றும் காலநிலை மாற்றத்துறையின் இணையதளம் (http://www.environment.tn.gov.in) மற்றும் இத்துறையின் சுற்றுச்சூழல் தகவல் மையத்தின் இணையதளம் (http://www.tnevis.nic.in) ஆகியவற்றில் வெளியிடப்பட்டுள்ளது.

இத்திட்டமானது 1:25000 என்ற உருவளவில், கடற்கரை ஒழுங்குமுறை அறிவிக்கை, 2019ன் தற்போது உள்ள நடைமுறை வழிகாட்டுதல்களின்படி தமிழ்நாட்டின் 12 மாவட்டங்களுக்கான கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைப்படங்கள் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டு அதில் பல்வேறு மண்டலங்கான கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம்-1 (CRZ-I) (சூழல் நுட்பப் பகுதி), கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம்-2 (CRZ-II) (வளர்ச்சியடைந்த பகுதி), கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம்-3 (CRZ-III) (ஊரகப் பகுதி), கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம்-4 (CRZ-IV) நீர்ப்பகுதிகள்), நிலஅளவைத் தகவல்கள் ஆகியவற்றையும் உள்ளடக்கியுள்ளது.

### கடற்கரை ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல அறிவிக்கை, 2019

பத்தி 2.0 கடலோரப் பகுதி மற்றும் கடல்நீரைப் பேணும்பொருட்டும், பாதுகாக்கவும் கடற்கரைக் கட்டுப்பாட்டுப் பகுதிகள் கீழ்க்கண்டவாறு வகைப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது.

### 2.1. கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம்-1(CRZ-I)

சுற்றுச்சூழல் அதிநெருக்கடிக்குள்ளாகும் பகுதிகளும், மேலும் பின்வருமாறு செயல்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ள பகுதிகளும் இதில் அடங்கும்.

### 2.1..1 கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம்-1(அ) (CRZ-IA)

கடற்கரையின் செறிவுத்தன்மையை பேணுவதில், பின்வரும் சூழியல் உறுபாட்டுக்குரிய பகுதிகள் மற்றும் புவி உருவியல் கூறுகள் இவ்வகையில் அடங்கும்.

அ) சதுப்பு நிலங்கள் (1000 சதுர மீட்டர் பரப்பளவுக்கு மேல் உள்ள பகுதிகளுக்கு 50மீ இடைவெளி (Buffer) விடப்பட வேண்டும்.

ஆ) பவளப்பாறைகள் மற்றும் அதுதொடர்புடைய உயிரினப் பல்வகைமை
இ) மணல்தேரிகள்
ஈ) உயிரியல் இயக்கமுள்ள, கடலலையின் உச்ச ஏற்றத்தின்போது கடல்நீரால் சூழ்ந்து கொள்ளப்படும் சமதள சதுப்புநிலப்பகுதி
உ) வன உயிரினங்கள் பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டம் , 1972, காடுகள் (பாதுகாப்பு) சட்டம், 1980 அல்லது சுற்றுச்சூழல் (பாதுகாப்புச்) சட்டம், 1986 ஆகியவற்றின் கீழ் பாதுகாக்கப்பட்ட தேசிய பூங்காக்கள், சுடற்பூங்காக்கள், சரணாலயங்கள், காப்புக்காடுகள், வன உயிரினங்கள் வாழுமிடங்கள் மற்றும் பிற பாதுகாக்கப்பட்ட பகுதிகள்.
ஊ) உப்பளங்கள்
எ) கடலாமைகளின் உறைவிடங்கள்
ஏ) நண்டுகள் வாழ்விடம்
ஐ) கடற்புல்பரப்புகள்
ஒ) பறவைகளின் உறைவிடங்கள்
ஓ) தொல்லியல் மற்றும் மரபுசார் பெருமைக்குரிய இடங்கள்

இந்த அறிவிப்பின் இணைப்பில் உள்ள வழிகாட்டுதல்களின் அடிப்படையில், சென்னை, தேசிய நீடித்த கடற்கரை மேலாண்மை மையத்தால் வரையறுக்கப்பட்டவாறு, மாநிலங்கள் மற்றும் ஒன்றியப் பகுதிகளால் அந்தந்த பகுதிகளில் உள்ள சுற்றுச்சூழல் முக்கியத்துவம் வாய்ந்த பகுதிகளுக்கென ஒரு விரிவான சுற்றுச்சூழல் மேலாண்மைத் திட்டம் வகுக்கப்பட்டு, கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மைத் திட்டத்துடன் ஒருங்கிணைக்கப்படும்.

### 2.1..2 கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம்–1(ஆ) (CRZ–IB)

அலையிடை மண்டலம், அதாவது தாழ்வலைக்கோடு மற்றும் உயரலைக்கோடு இவற்றிற்கு இடையே உள்ள பகுதி.

### 2.2.கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம்–2(CRZ–II)

தற்போதுள்ள நகராட்சி எல்லைகளுக்குட்பட்ட பகுதிகள் அல்லது தற்போதுள்ள சட்டப்படி வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட பிற நகர்ப் பகுதிகளுக்குள் உள்ள கடற்கரை வரையிலான அல்லது கடற்கரையை ஒட்டிய பகுதிகள், கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம்–2ல் அடங்கும். மொத்த மனைகளில் 50%க்கும் அதிகமாக, கணிசமான எண்ணிக்கையில் குடியேற்றப் பகுதிகளை கொண்ட, குடிநீர், வடிகால், அணுகு சாலைகள் போன்ற கட்டமைப்பு வசதிகளைக் கொண்ட நகர்ப்பகுதிகள் இவ்வகையில் அடங்கும்.

### 2.3. கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம்–3(CRZ–III)

அதிக அளவில் வாழிடங்கள் இல்லாத பகுதிகளும், கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம்–2க்கு உட்படாத ஊரகப்பகுதிகள், இன்ன பிற பகுதிகளும் கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம்–3ல் அடங்கும். இம்மண்டலம் பின்வருமாறு மேலும் வகைப்படுத்தப்படுகிறது.

### 2.3.1. கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம்–3 (அ) (CRZ–III –A)

மேற்காணுமாறு மக்கள் தொகை அதிகம்கொண்ட கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம்–3ன் பகுதிகள், 2011 மக்கள்தொகை கணக்கெடுப்பின் அடிப்படையில், மக்கள் தொகை ஒரு சதுர கிலோமீட்டருக்கு 2161க்கும் அதிகமாக உள்ள நிலப்பகுதிகள் கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல்–3 (அ) (CRZ–IIIA) என வகைப்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டும். இந்த அறிவிக்கையின்படி, உரிய ஆலோசனை செயல்முறையைப் பின்பற்றி உருவாக்கப்பட்ட கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மைத் திட்டம் ஏற்கப்படுமானால், கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம்–3 (அ) (CRZ–IIIA) யில் அமைந்துள்ள கடற்கரையை ஒட்டிய நிலப்பரப்பில் உயரலைக் கோட்டிலிருந்து 50 மீட்டர் வரை உள்ள பகுதி, கட்டுமானம் தடை செய்யப்பட்ட பகுதி என குறிக்கப் பெறும்; இல்லையெனில் 200 மீட்டர் வரையுள்ள நிலப்பகுதி கட்டுமானம் தடை செய்யப்பட்ட பகுதி என நிலையே தொடரும்.

### 2.3.2 கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம்–3 (ஆ) (CRZ–III–B)

2011 மக்கள்தொகை கணக்கெடுப்பின்படி, ஒரு சதுர கிலோமீட்டருக்கு 2161க்கும் குறைவான மக்கள் தொகை கொண்ட மற்ற அனைத்து கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம்–3 பகுதிகளும், கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம்–3(ஆ)(CRZ–III B) என்ற வகைப்பாட்டில் அடங்கும். இத்தகைய கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம்–3(ஆ)(CRZ–III B) என்ற வகைப்பாட்டிற்கு உட்படும் நிலப்பரப்பில் உயர் அலை எல்லையிலிருந்து 200 மீட்டர் வரையிலான நிலப்பகுதி கட்டுமானம் தடை செய்யப்பட்ட மண்டலம் என்று குறிக்கப்படும்.

### 2.3.3.

கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம்–3(CRZ–III)ல் உள்ள அலைத் தாக்கம் உள்ள நீர் நிலைகளை ஒட்டிய, உயரலை எல்லையிலிருந்து 50 மீட்டர் வரை உள்ள நிலப்பகுதி அல்லது நீரோடையின் அகலம் ஆகிய இவற்றில் எது குறைவோ, அப்பகுதியும் (CRZ–III) ல் கட்டுமானத்தடை உள்ள பகுதி எனக் குறிக்கப் பெறும்.

குறிப்பு: அறிவிக்கப்பட்ட துறைமுக எல்லைகளுக்கு உட்பட்ட பகுதிகள் கட்டுமானத் தடை உள்ள பகுதி என்ற வரையறைக்குட்படாது.

### 2.4.கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம்–4(CRZ–IV)

நீர்ப்பரப்பினை உள்ளடக்கிய கடற்கரைப் பகுதி (CRZ–IV) கீழ்க்காணுமாறு வகைப்படுத்தப்படும்.

### 2.4.1 கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம்–4(அ) (CRZ–IV A)

தாழ்வலைக் கோட்டிலிருந்து 12 கடல் மைல் வரையிலான நீர்ப்பகுதியும், கடற்படுகைப்பகுதியும் CRZ–IV A என்ற வகைப்பாட்டில் அடங்கும்.

### 2.4.2 கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம்–4(ஆ) (CRZ–IVB)

அலைத் தாக்கமுள்ள நீர் நிலை/ஆற்றங்கரையின் தாழ்வலை எல்லையிலிருந்து கரையின் எதிர்த் திசையின் தாழ்வலை எல்லை வரைக்குமான இடைப்பட்ட நீர்ப்பகுதியும், நீர்நிலை கடலில் கலக்கும் முகத்துவாரத்திலிருந்து அலைத்தாக்கம் உள்ள எல்லை வரையிலும் நீளும் பகுதியும்

(வறட்சியான காலத்தில் 5ppt என்ற அளவின் உப்புத்தன்மை உள்ள பகுதிகள்) CRZ–IVB வகையில் அடங்கும்.

## 3.0. கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம் (CRZ)ல் சிறப்பு கவனம் தேவைப்படும் பகுதிகள்

இடர்மிகு கடற்கரை சுற்றுச்சூழலைக் காக்கவும், சிரமங்களுக்கு உள்ளாகும் உள்ளூர் சமூகங்களைப் பாதுகாக்கும் நோக்கத்திற்காகவும் பின்வரும் கடலோரப் பகுதிகளின் மீது சிறப்பு கவனம் செலுத்தப்படும்.

## 3.1 சுற்றுச்சூழல் இடர் மிகுந்த பகுதிகளுக்கான கடற்கரை ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம் (CVCA)

சுற்றுச்சூழல் (பாதுகாப்புச்) சட்டம், 1986ன் கீழ் அடையாளங்காணப்பட்ட, மன்னார் வளைகுடா போன்ற சூழல் முக்கியத்துவம் வாய்ந்த பகுதிகள் மற்றும் உள்ளூர் சமூகங்கள் எதிர்கொண்டுவரும் இடர்கள் ஆகியவற்றின் அடிப்படையில் சிறப்புச் சலுகை தேவைப்படும் பகுதிகள் மற்றும் நிலைத்த வாழ்வாதாரத்திற்காக கடல் வளங்களை சார்ந்திருக்கும் மீனவர்கள் உள்ளிட்ட உள்ளூர் சமூகத்தின் பங்களிப்புடன் நிர்வகிக்கப்படும் பகுதிகள்.

3.2 முதன்மை கடற்கரைப் பகுதியை ஒட்டிய உப்பங்கழித் தீவுகளுக்கான கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம்.

எனவே அரசு துறைகள்/ நிறுவனங்கள்/ உள்ளூர் சமூகங்கள்/ தன்னார்வத் தொண்டு நிறுவனங்கள் உள்ளிட்ட அனைத்துப் பிரிவினரும் கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை வரைவுத் திட்டம் குறித்த தங்களின் ஆலோசனைகள் அல்லது ஆட்சேபணைகள் ஏதேனும் இருப்பின், அவற்றை இத்திட்டம் இணையதளத்தில் வெளியிடப்பட்ட நாளிலிருந்து 45 நாட்களுக்குள், அதாவது 04.08.2023க்குள், தமிழ் அல்லது ஆங்கிலத்தில் எழுத்து மூலம் சுற்றுச்சூழல் மற்றும் காலநிலை மாற்றத்துறைக்கு அனுப்புமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளப்படுகிறார்கள்.

முகவரி
இயக்குநர்,
சுற்றுச்சூழல் மற்றும் காலநிலை மாற்றத்துறை,
தரைதளம், பனகல் மாளிகை,
சைதாப்பேட்டை, சென்னை–600 015.

6/2023

இயக்குநர் சுற்றுச்சூழல் மற்றும்
காலநிலை மாற்றத்துறை

# DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

From
Thiru. Deepak S. Bilgi, I.F.S.,
Member Secretary,
Tamil Nadu State Coastal Zone Management Authority& Director of Environment and Climate Change,
Ground Floor, Panagal Building,
Saidapet, Chennai – 600 015.

To
All the Coastal DEEs, TNPCB/ DCZMA

---

R.C.No.P1/530/2019, Dated 02.11.2022

Sir/Madam,

Sub: Preparation of Coastal Zone Management Plans with reference to the CRZ Notification 2019 – Hard copies enclosed – request to conduct the public hearings - regarding.

Ref: This office letter No.P1/530/2019, dated: 12.10.2022

xxxx

In continuation of this office letter in the reference cited, I am enclosing herewith 10 Hard copies of the Draft CZMP and landuse map pertaining your district. The Executive summary Tamil and English (10 copies) also sent herewith.

The District Environment Engineers are requested to fix the date to conduct the public hearing immediately on the Draft CZMP 2019, as per the established procedures laid down in the EIA Notification 2006.

The receipt of the letter should be acknowledged.

Encl: As above

Yours faithfully,
Sd./- Deepak S. Bilgi,
Director of Environment and Climate Change

Copy to. 1. The Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Environment, Climate Change and Forests Department, Secretariat, Chennai – 600 009

2. The Chairman Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board,No.76, Mount Salai, Guindy, Chennai-600032.

// forwarded by order //

2/11/22

For Director of Environment and Climate Change

02/11/2022

# COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PLAN

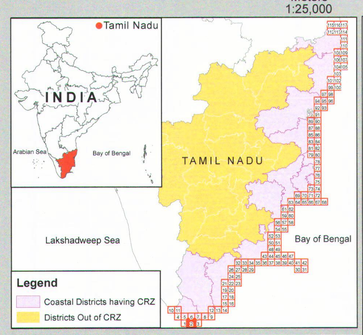
## TAMIL NADU

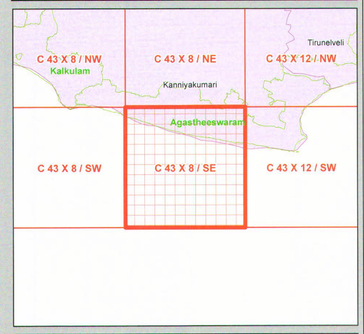
## Sheet No: C 43 X 8 / SE

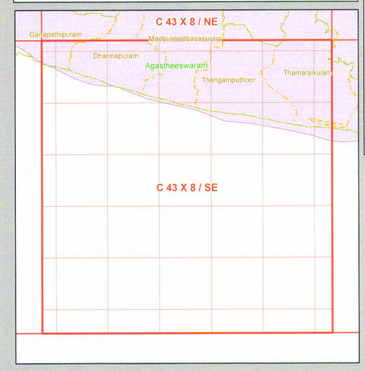
Projection :- UTM  Datum :- WGS 1984  Map No. : TN 2

0  1,000  2,000

Meters
1:25,000




### Legend

- Lighthouse
- Fishing Port
- Fish Landing Centre
- Road
- High Tide Line
- Low Tide Line
- Seawall
- Fishing Wards
- Chennai Metro City Boundary
- Municipal/Other Urban Areas
- Village Boundary
- Taluk Boundary
- Breakwater or Jetty
- 22 Survey Plots
- Fish Drying or Boat Parking Area
- Fishing Harbour
- Fisherman Settlement

### CRZ Lines & Boundary

- Hazard Line
- 100 m Line in CRZ III Area
- 200 m CRZ Line - NDZ
- CVCA Boundary
- Sand Dune Beyond CRZ Boundary
- CRZ Boundary
  (500m Line, 100m for Bay, 100 m or width of the creek whichever is less along the tidal influenced water bodies)

### CRZ CATEGORY

***CRZ - I***

- CRZ - IA
- 50 m Mangrove Buffer Zone - CRZ IA
- CRZ - IB

***CRZ - II***

- CRZ - II

***CRZ - III***

- No Development Zone
- 200 to 500 m from HTL

***CRZ - IV***

- CRZ - IVA
- CRZ - IVB

**DATA SOURCE**

I) National Center for Sustainable Coastal Management
  1) HTL, LTL 2) CVCA
  3) CRZ - IA
  4) Infrastructure facilities such as Lighthouse, Road, Sea wall, Breakwater or Jetty

II) Survey of India
  1) Hazard Line

III) Tamil Nadu State Coastal Zone Management Authority
  1) Administrative Boundaries, 2) Infrastructure facilities such as Fish Landing Centre, Fishing Harbour etc

**ABBREVIATIONS**

CRZ : Coastal Regulation Zone
NDZ : No Development Zone
CVCA : Critically Vulnerable Coastal Areas

*Mapped During 2017-18*

## PREPARED AS PER COASTAL REGULATION ZONE NOTIFICATION 2011

| *Scrutinized by* | *Certified by* | *Approved by* |
|---|---|---|
| Technical Scrutiny Committee<br>National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management | DIRECTOR<br>National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management<br>Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change | National Coastal Zone Management Authority<br>Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change<br>Government of India |

*Prepared by*

NCSCM

**National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management**
(Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change)
Chennai - 600 025

*Prepared for*

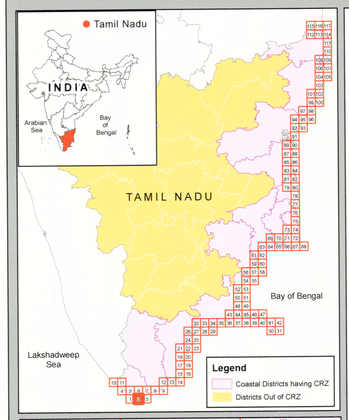
**Department of Environment**
**Government of Tamil Nadu**

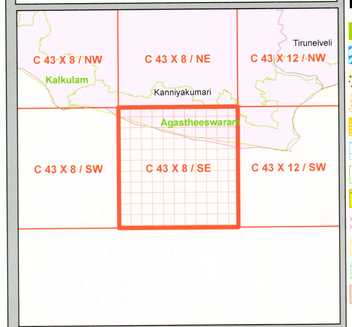
# COASTAL LANDUSE MAP

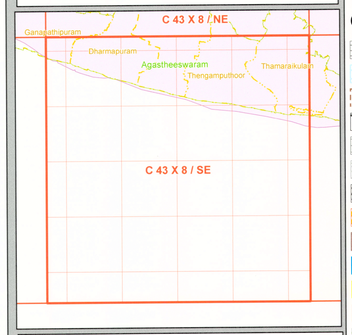
## TAMIL NADU

**Sheet No: C 43 X 8 / SE**

Projection :- UTM  Datum :- WGS 1984  Map No. : TN 2




**DATA SOURCE**

I) National Center for Sustainable Coastal Management
  1) HTL, 2) LTL, 3) CRZ Regulation Line 4) ESAs
  4) Infrastructure facilities such as Lighthouse, Road, Breakwater or Jetty, Landuse, etc
II) Survey of India
  1) Hazard Line
III) Tamil Nadu Coastal Zone Management Authority
  1) Administrative Boundaries: Fishing Ports, etc

**ABBREVIATIONS**

CRZ : Coastal Regulation Zone; ESAs : Ecologically Sensitive Areas

## Legend

- Lighthouse
- Fishing Port
- Fish Landing Centre
- Road
- High Tide Line
- Low Tide Line
- Districts Boundary
- Chennai Metro City Boundary
- Taluk Boundary
- Village Boundary
- Municipal/Other Urban Areas
- Hazard Line
- Seawall
- CRZ Boundary

### *LANDUSE CATEGORIES*

**ESAs**

- Mangroves
- Corals and Coral Reefs
- Sand Dune/Coastal Dune
- Sand Dune/Coastal Dune (Beyond CRZ Boundary)
- Mudflats
- Marine Protected Area
- Reserve Forests
- Salt Marshes
- Turtle Nesting Grounds
- Nesting Grounds of Birds
- Seagrass Beds
- Archaeological Importance & Heritage Sites

**Others**

- Saltpan
- Aquaculture Pond
- Port/Harbour
- Rock Exposure
- Saline Area
- Beach/Sandy Patch
- Dumping/Mining Area
- Jetty/Breakwater
- Railways
- Tanks/Ponds/Lakes
- Agricultural Land
- Habitation/Settlement
- Habitation with Vegetation
- Open/Vacant Land
- Spit
- Creek/River/Cannel
- Intertidal Zone

**COASTAL LANDUSE MAP PREPARED ALONG WITH APPROVED CZMP (AS PER CRZ NOTIFICATION 2011)**

CHENNAI 600 025

OFFICE SEAL

*Prepared by*

NCSCM

**National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management**
(Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change)
Chennai - 600 025

*Prepared for*

**Department of Environment**
Government of Tamil Nadu

# DRAFT COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PLAN TAMIL NADU

KANNIYAKUMARI DISTRICT

EDITION: PH - 1: AUGUST, 2022

## Sheet No: C 43 X 8 / SE

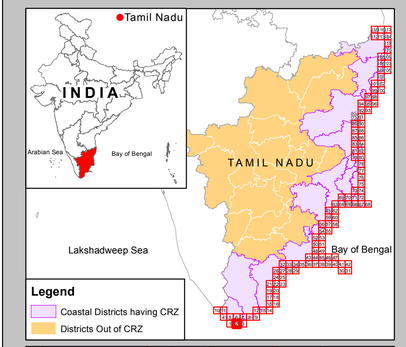
Projection :- UTM  Datum :- WGS 1984  Map No : TN 2

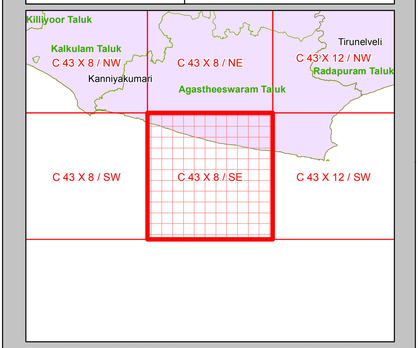
77°25'0"E  77°27'30"E  77°30'0"E

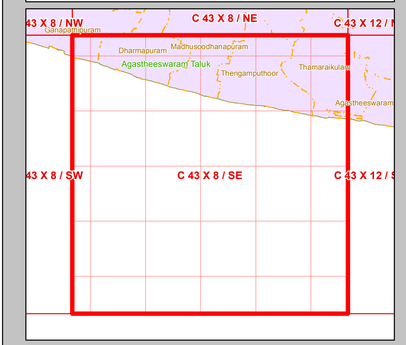
8°7'30"N  8°5'0"N  8°2'30"N

Sandapattuvilai
Ganapathipuram
Dharmapuram
Periyakattuturai
Agastheeswaram Taluk
Madhusoodhanapuram
Kanniyakumari
Thengamputhoor
Pallam
Thamaraikulam
Pazhayar R.
Agastheeswaram
Lakshadweep Sea

0  1,000  2,000
Meters
1:25,000




## Legend

- Lighthouse
- Fish Landing Centre
- Fishing Harbour
- Fishing Port
- Helipad
- Health Center/Hospital
- Multipurpose Evacuation Centre
- Educational Institution
- Road
- High Tide Line
- Low Tide Line
- Seawall
- Port Limit
- Fish Drying or Boat Parking Area
- Fisherman Settlement
- Fishing Wards
- Breakwater/Jetty/Groyne
- Survey Plots
- Village Boundary
- Municipal/Urban Boundary
- Taluk Boundary
- District Boundary

### CRZ Lines & Boundary

- 20m CRZ Line for Island*
- 50m CRZ Line - CRZ IIIA (NDZ)
- 200m CRZ Line - CRZ IIIB (NDZ)
- CVCA Boundary
- Sand Dune Beyond CRZ Boundary
- CRZ Boundary

(500m Line, 50m Line for Bay, 50m or width of the creek whichever is less along the tidal influenced water bodies and 50m Mangrove Buffer Zone)

### CRZ CATEGORY

***CRZ - I***

- CRZ - IA
- 50 m Mangrove Buffer Zone - CRZ IA
- Eco Sensitive Zone - CRZ IA
- CRZ - IB

***CRZ - II***

- CRZ - II

***CRZ - III***

- No Development Zone
- 50 to 500m from HTL - CRZ IIIA
- 200 to 500m from HTL - CRZ IIIB

***CRZ - IV***

- CRZ - IVB
- CRZ - IVA (Upto 12 NM)

**DATA SOURCE**

I) National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management
1) HTL, LTL 2) CVCA 3) CRZ - IA 4) Infrastructure Facilities such as Lighthouse, Road, Seawall, Breakwater/Jetty/Groyne.

II) Survey of India
1) Hazard Line

III) Tamil Nadu State Coastal Zone Management Authority
1) Administrative Boundaries,
2) Infrastructure Facilities such as Health Center/Hospital, Helipad, Multipurpose Evacuation Centre, Education Institution, Fish Landing Centre, Fishing Harbour,
3) Fish Drying or Boat Parking Area,
4) Fisherman Settlement & Fishing ward,
5) Port Limit etc.

**ABBREVIATIONS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CRZ | : | Coastal Regulation Zone |
| NDZ | : | No Development Zone |
| CVCA | : | Critically Vulnerable Coastal Areas |

**NOTE**

1) CRZ - I areas are further classified on Land Use map and CZMP map shall be used along with Coastal Land Use map.

2) 50m Mangrove Buffer Zone is provided for both Government land and Private land

3)* ISLANDS: 20m CRZ Line from HTL is valid only after approval of IIMP of the particular island. IIMPs of the particular island shall be prepared by concerned States/UTs and got approved by MoEF&CC.

*Updated During 2019 - 2022*

**PREPARED AS PER COASTAL REGULATION ZONE NOTIFICATION, 2019**

*Prepared by*

NCSCM

**National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management**
(Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change)
Chennai - 600 025

**Department of Environment and Climate Change**
Government of Tamil Nadu

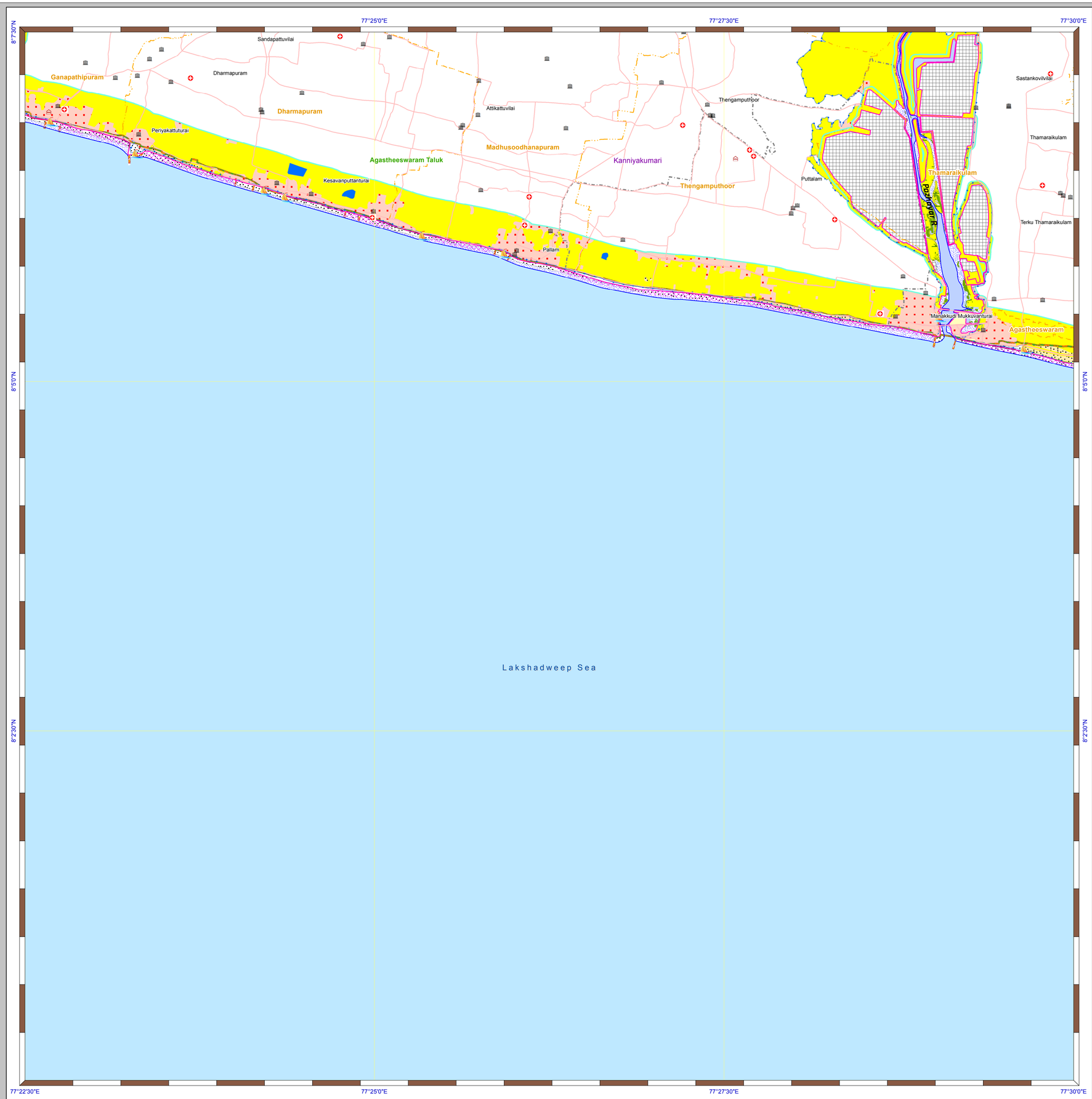
# DRAFT COASTAL LAND USE MAP TAMIL NADU

KANNIYAKUMARI DISTRICT

EDITION: PH - 1: AUGUST, 2022

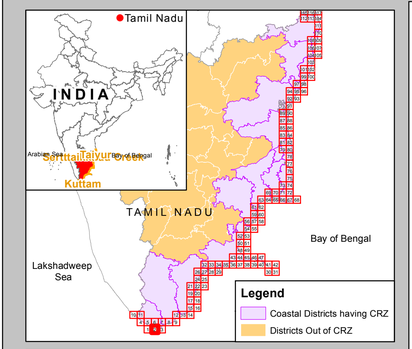
## Sheet No: C 43 X 8 / SE

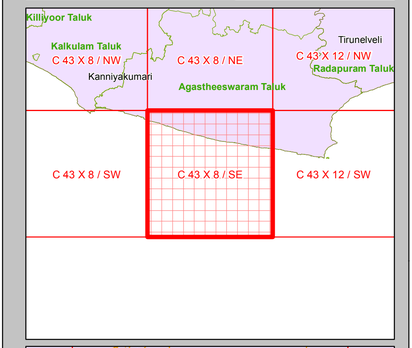
Projection :- UTM  Datum :- WGS 1984  Map No. : TN 2

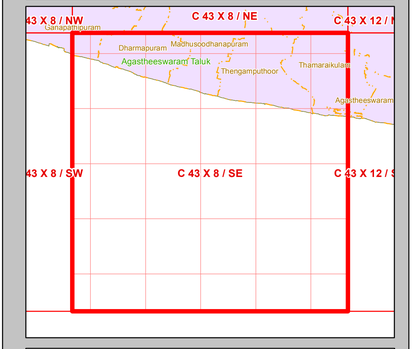



0 1,000 2,000

Meters
1:25,000




**DATA SOURCE**

I) National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management
   1) HTL, 2) LTL, 3) CRZ Regulation Line 4) ESAs 5) Infrastructure Facilities such as Lighthouse, Road, Breakwater/Jett/ Groyne, Landuse, etc.,
II) Survey of India
   1) Hazard Line
III) Tamil Nadu Coastal Zone Management Authority
   1) Administrative Boundaries, Fish Landing Centre, Port Limit, etc.,
   2) Health Center/Hospital 3) Helipad 4) Multipurpose Evacuation Centre
   5) Educational Institution

**ABBREVIATIONS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CRZ | : | Coastal Regulation Zone |
| NDZ | : | No Development Zone |
| CVCA | : | Critically Vulnerable Coastal Areas |

## Legend

- Lighthouse
- Fish Landing Centre
- Fishing Harbour
- Fishing Port
- Helipad
- Health Center/Hospital
- Multipurpose Evacuation Centre
- Educational Institution
- Road
- Seawall
- High Tide Line
- Low Tide Line
- Hazard Line
- CRZ Boundary
- Village Boundary
- Municipal/Urban Boundary
- Taluk Boundary
- District Boundary

### *LANDUSE CATEGORIES*

**ESAs**

- Mangrove
- Mudflat
- Corals and Coral Reef
- Sand Dune/Coastal Dune
- Reserve Forest
- Marine Protected Area
- Salt Marsh
- Seagrass bed
- Turtle Nesting Ground
- Nesting Grounds of Bird
- Archaeological Importance and Heritage Site
- Eco-Sensitive Zone

**OTHERS**

- Agricultural Land
- Habitation/Settlement
- Tank/Pond/Lake
- Saltpan
- Aquaculture Pond
- Breakwater/Jetty/Groyne
- Port/Harbour
- Rock Exposure
- Saline Area Vegetated
- Beach or Sandy Patch
- Rocky Coast
- Rock Outcrop
- Sand Bar/Barrier Island
- Sand with Vegetation
- Sand Dune/Coastal Dune (Beyond CRZ Boundary)
- Mining Area/Dump
- Road
- Railway
- Open/Vacant Land
- Spit
- Reclaimed Area
- Intertidal Area
- River/Stream/Canal/Drain

*Updated During 2019 - 2022*

## DRAFT COASTAL LANDUSE MAP PREPARED ALONG WITH DRAFT CZMP (AS PER CRZ NOTIFICATION, 2019)

*Prepared by*

NCSCM

**National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management**
(Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change)
Chennai - 600 025

**Department of Environment and Climate Change**
Government of Tamil Nadu

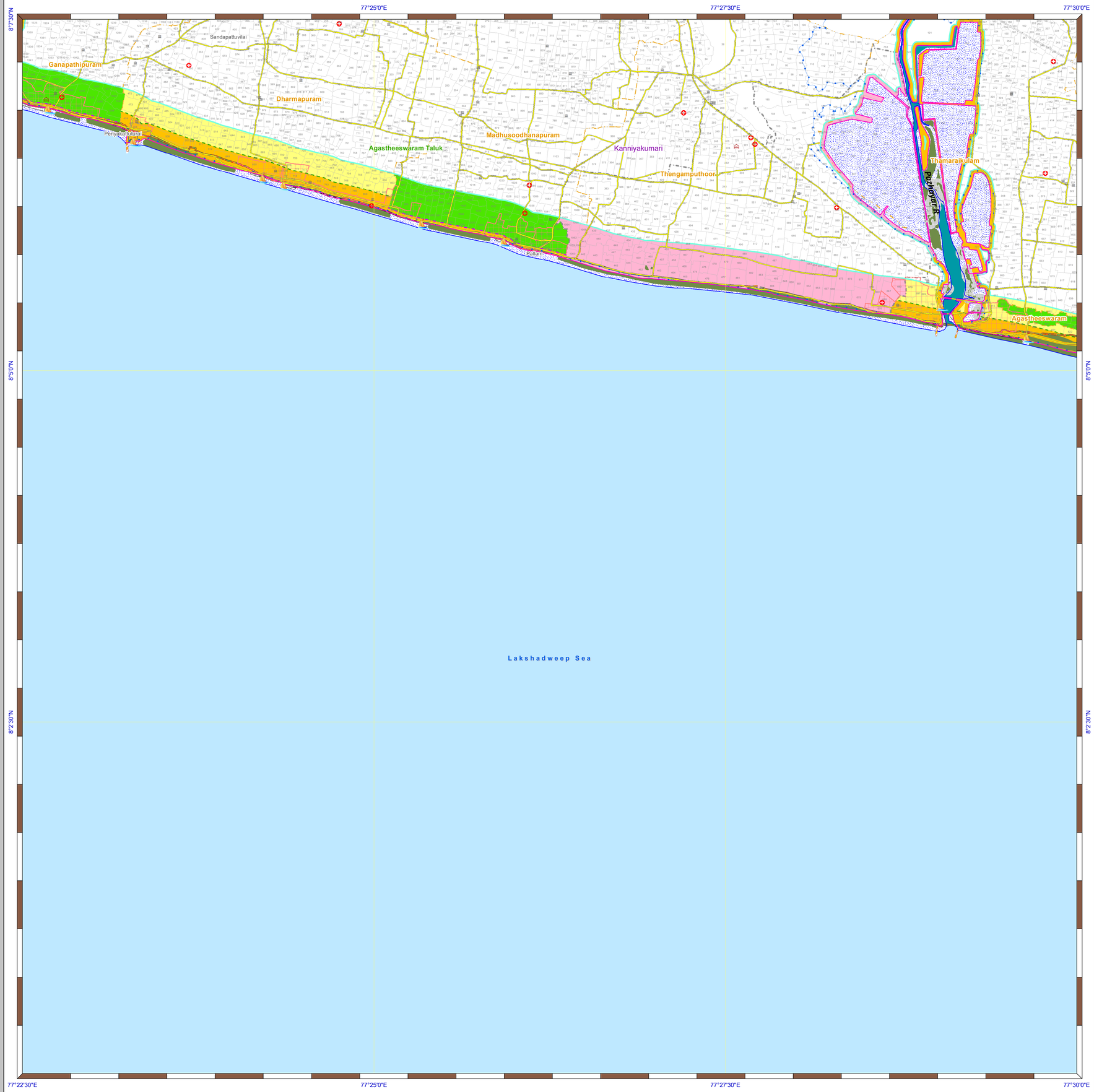
# DRAFT COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PLAN TAMIL NADU

Kanniyakumari District

Edition: June, 2023

## Sheet No: C 43 X 8 / SE

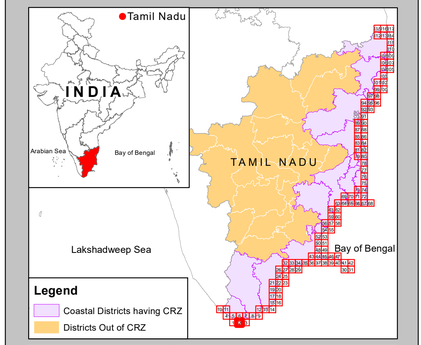
Projection :- UTM  Datum :- WGS 1984  Map No : TN 2




0  1,000  2,000

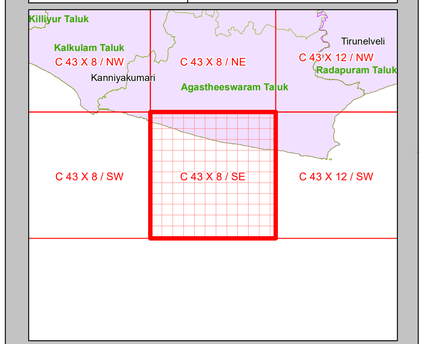
Meters

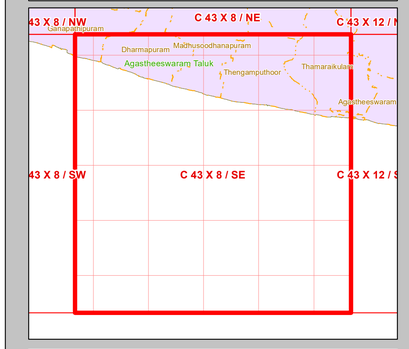
1:25,000




**Legend**

- Coastal Districts having CRZ
- Districts Out of CRZ




**Legend**

- Lighthouse
- Fish Landing Centre
- Fishing Harbour
- Fishing Port
- Helipad
- Health Center/Hospital
- Multipurpose Evacuation Centre
- Educational Institution
- Road
- Railway Line
- Seawall
- High Tide Line
- Low Tide Line
- Port Limit
- Fish Drying or Boat Parking Area
- Fisherman Settlement
- Fishing Wards
- Breakwater/Jetty/Groyne
- Survey Plots
- Village Boundary
- Municipal/Urban Boundary
- Taluk Boundary
- District Boundary

**CRZ Lines & Boundary**

- Hazard Line
- 20m CRZ Line for Island*
- 50m CRZ Line - CRZ IIIA (NDZ)
- 200m CRZ Line - CRZ IIIB (NDZ)
- CVCA Boundary
- CRZ Boundary
- Sand Dune Beyond CRZ Boundary

(500m Line, 50m Line for Bay, 50m or width of the creek whichever is less along the tidal influenced water bodies and 50m Mangrove Buffer Zone)

**CRZ CATEGORY**

***CRZ - I***

- Eco Sensitive Zone - CRZ IA
- CRZ - IA
- 50 m Mangrove Buffer Zone - CRZ IA
- CRZ - IB

***CRZ - II***

- CRZ - II

***CRZ - III***

- No Development Zone
- 50 to 500m from HTL - CRZ IIIA
- 200 to 500m from HTL - CRZ IIIB

***CRZ - IV***

- CRZ - IVB
- CRZ - IVA (Upto 12 NM)

**DATA SOURCE**

I) National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management
1) HTL, LTL 2) CVCA 3) CRZ - IA 4) Infrastructure Facilities such as Lighthouse, Road, Seawall, Breakwater/Jetty/Groyne.

II) Survey of India
1) Hazard Line

III) Tamil Nadu State Coastal Zone Management Authority
1) Administrative Boundaries,
2) Infrastructure Facilities such as Health Center/Hospital, Helipad, Multipurpose Evacuation Centre, Education Institution, Fish Landing Centre, Fishing Harbour,
3) Fish Drying or Boat Parking Area,
4) Fisherman Settlement & Fishing ward,
5) Port Limit etc.

**ABBREVIATIONS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CRZ | : | Coastal Regulation Zone |
| NDZ | : | No Development Zone |
| CVCA | : | Critically Vulnerable Coastal Areas |

**NOTE**

1) CRZ - I areas are further classified on Land Use map and CZMP map shall be used along with Coastal Land Use map.

2) 50m Mangrove Buffer Zone is provided for both Government land and Private land

3)* ISLANDS: 20m CRZ Line from HTL is valid only after approval of IIMP of the particular island. IIMPs of the particular island shall be prepared by concerned States/UTs and got approved by MoEF&CC.

*Updated During 2019 - 2022*

**PREPARED AS PER COASTAL REGULATION ZONE NOTIFICATION, 2019**

*Prepared by*

NCSCM

**National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management**
(Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change)
Chennai - 600 025

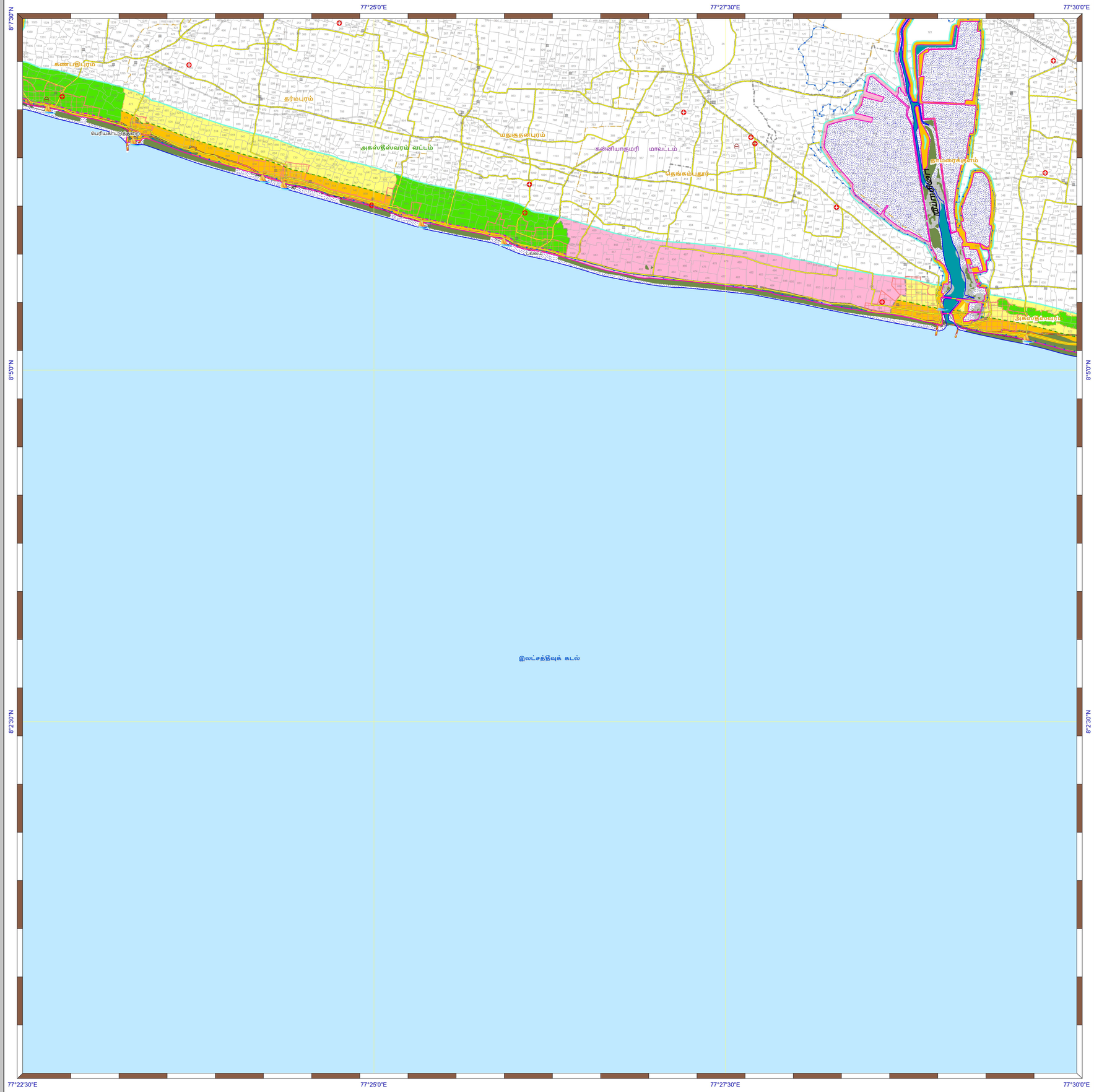
**Department of Environment and Climate Change**
Government of Tamil Nadu

# தமிழ்நாடு கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை வரைவுத்திட்டம்

கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டம்

## நிலவரைபட எண்: C 43 X 8 / SE

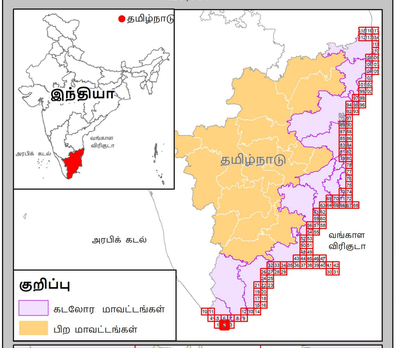
பதிப்பு: ஜூன், 2023 கோட்டுச்சட்டம் :- UTM தரவு :- WGS 1984 வரைபட எண்: த.நா 2




0 1,000 2,000

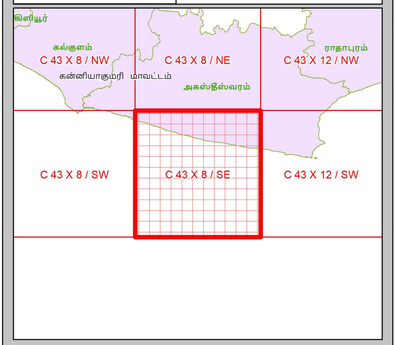
மீட்டர்

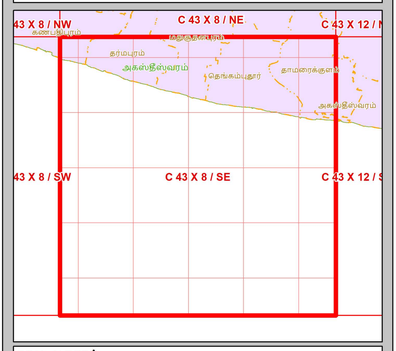
1:25,000




### குறிப்பு

- கடலோர மாவட்டங்கள்
- பிற மாவட்டங்கள்




### தரவு ஆதாரம்

I) தேசிய கடலோர நிலைத்திட்ட மேலாண்மை மையம்
1) உயரலைக்கோடு , தாழ்வலைக்கோடு 2) மிக இடருக்குட்பட்ட கடல் மற்றும் கடற்கரை பகுதிகள் 3) கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம் - (அ)
4) உள்கட்டமைப்பு வசதிகள் :
கலங்கரை விளக்கம் , சாலை , கடற்கரை சுவர், நீர்த்தடுப்பு / படகுத்துறை / கடல் அரிப்பு தடுப்பான்

II) இந்திய நில அளவைத் துறை
1) இடர் கோடு

III) சுற்றுச்சூழல் மற்றும் காலநிலைமாற்றத்துறை
1) நிர்வாக எல்லைகள்
2) உள்கட்டமைப்பு வசதிகள் :நலவாழ்வு மையம் / மருத்துவமனை , உலகூர்தி தளம் , பல்நோக்கு புயல் எச்சரிக்கை மற்றும் பாதுகாப்பு மையம் , கல்வி நிறுவனம் , மீன்பிடி படகுகள் இறங்குதளம் , பெரிய மீன்பிடி துறைமுகம் ,
3) மீன் உலர்த்துதல் (அ) படகு நிறுத்தும் பகுதி
4) மீனவர் குடியிருப்பு & மீனவர் வசிக்கும் பகுதி
5) துறைமுக எல்லை முதலியன .

### குறிப்பு

- கலங்கரை விளக்கம்
- மீன்பிடி படகுகள் இறங்குதளம்
- பெரிய மீன்பிடித் துறைமுகம்
- மீன்பிடித் துறைமுகம்
- உலங்கூர்தி தளம்
- நலவாழ்வு மையம் / மருத்துவமனை
- பல்நோக்கு புயல் எச்சரிக்கை மற்றும் பாதுகாப்பு மையம்
- கல்வி நிறுவனம்
- சாலை
- இருப்புப்பாதை
- கடற்கரை சுவர்
- உயரலைக் கோடு
- தாழ்வலைக் கோடு
- துறைமுக எல்லை
- மீன் உலர்த்துதல் (அ) படகு நிறுத்தும் பகுதி
- மீனவர் குடியிருப்பு
- மீனவர் வசிக்கும் பகுதிகள்
- நீர்த்தடுப்பு / படகுத்துறை / கடல்அரிப்பு தடுப்பான்
- நில அளவை புல எண்
- கிராம எல்லை
- நகராட்சி எல்லை
- வட்ட எல்லை
- மாவட்ட எல்லை

### கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலக்கோடு மற்றும் எல்லை

- இடர் கோடு
- தீவுகளின் உயரலைக்கோட்டிலிருந்து 20 மீ தொலைவு *
- உயரலைக்கோட்டிலிருந்து 50 மீ தொலைவு - கட்டுமானம் தடைசெய்யப்பட்டபகுதி
- உயரலைக்கோட்டிலிருந்து 200 மீ தொலைவு - கட்டுமானம் தடைசெய்யப்பட்டபகுதி
- மிக இடருக்குட்பட்ட கடல் மற்றும் கடற்கரை பகுதிகள்
- கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல எல்லைக்கு அப்பால் உள்ள மணல்மேடு
- கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல எல்லை
  (500 மீ தொலைவு ; விரிகுடாவில் இருந்து 50 மீ தொலைவு , அலை தாக்கமுள்ள நீர் நிலைகளிலிருந்து 50 மீ அல்லது அதை விட குறைவான அகலம் இல்லை எனினும் மற்றும் அலையாத்தி காடுகளில் இருந்து 50 மீ தொலைவு )

### கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல வகைகள்

**கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம் - I**

- சுற்றுச்சூழல் கூருணர்வு மண்டலம் - கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம் - I (அ)
- கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம் - I(அ)
- அலையாத்தி காடுகள் காப்புப்பகுதியிலிருந்து 50 மீ தொலைவு - கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம் - I (அ)
- கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம் - I (ஆ)

**கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம் - II**

- கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம் - II

**கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம் - III**

- கட்டுமானம் தடை செய்யப்பட்டப்பகுதி
- உயரலைக்கோட்டிலிருந்து 50 மீ முதல் 500 மீ வரையுள்ள பகுதி - கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம் III (அ)
- உயரலைக்கோட்டிலிருந்து 200 மீ முதல் 500 மீ வரையுள்ள பகுதி - கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம் III (ஆ)

**கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம் - IV**

- கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம் - IV (அ) (12 கடல் மைல் வரை கடல்நீர் பகுதி)
- கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம் - IV (ஆ)

### குறிப்பு

1) கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலம் எனபது நில பயன்பாடு வரைபடத்தில் வகைப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடம் கடலோர நிலப்பயன்பாட்டு வரைபடத்துடன் சேர்த்து பயன்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டும்

2) 50 மீ வரையிலான அலையாத்தி காடுகள் காப்புப்பகுதி அரசு நிலங்களுக்கும் தனியார் நிலங்களுக்கும் வகை செய்யப்படுகிறது

3)* தீவுகள் : உயரலைக்கோட்டில் இருந்து 20 மீ தொலைவானது அந்த குறிப்பிட தீவுக்கான ஒருங்கிணைந்த தீவு மேலாண்மை திட்ட ஒப்புதலுக்குப் பின்னரே செயற்திறன் பெற்றதற்கும் குறிப்பிட தீவுக்கான ஒருங்கிணைந்த தீவு மேலாண்மை திட்டம் உரிய மாநிலங்கள் /மத்திய நோடல் ஆட்சிப்பகுதிகளால் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டு மத்திய சுற்றுச்சூழல் வனம் (மற) காலநிலை மாற்ற அமைச்சகத்தால் (MoEF&CC) ஒப்புவிக்கப்படும்.

*புதுப்பிக்கப்பட்டது2019-2022*

**கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல அறிவிப்பு 2019 -ன் படி தயாரிக்கப்பட்டது**

*தயாரித்தது*

NCSCM

**தேசிய கடலோர நிலைத்திட்ட மேலாண்மை மையம்**

(சுற்றுச்சூழல், வனம் மற்றும் காலநிலைமாற்ற அமைச்சகம்)

சென்னை - 600 025

**சுற்றுச்சூழல் மற்றும் காலநிலைமாற்றத்துறை**

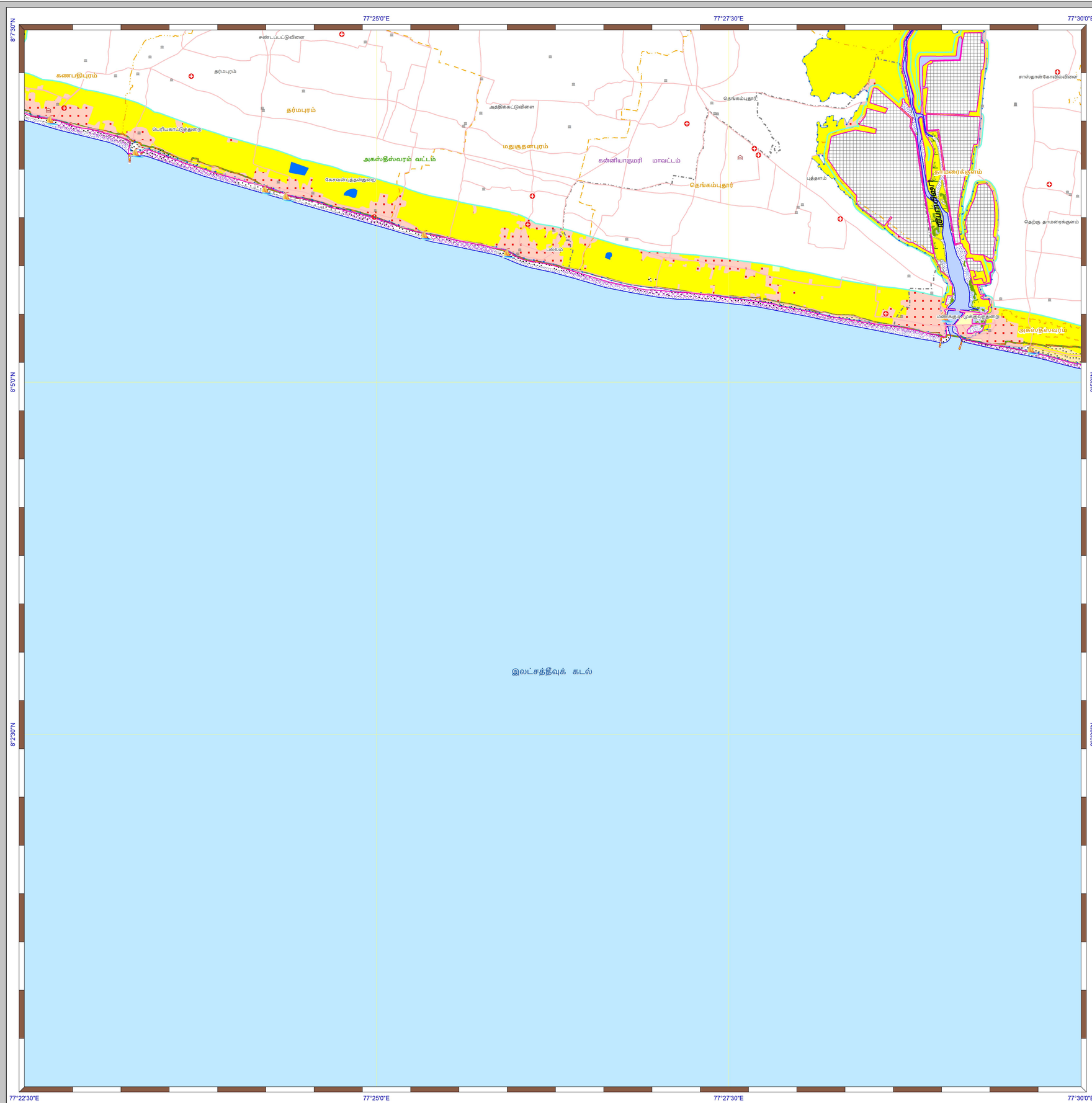
தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

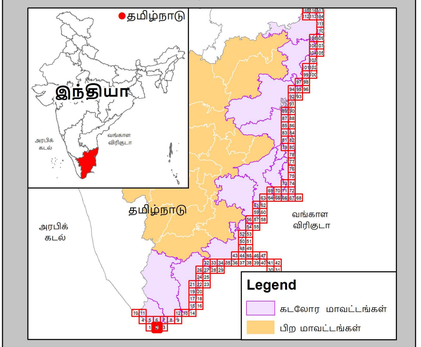
# கடலோர நிலப்பயன்பாடு வரைவு வரைபடம்- தமிழ்நாடு

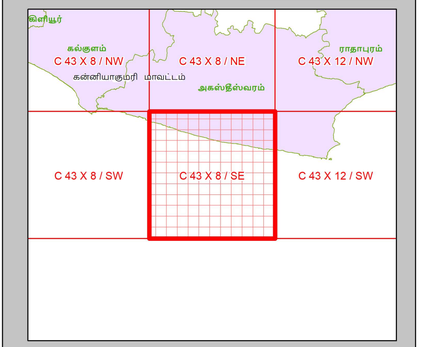
கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டம்

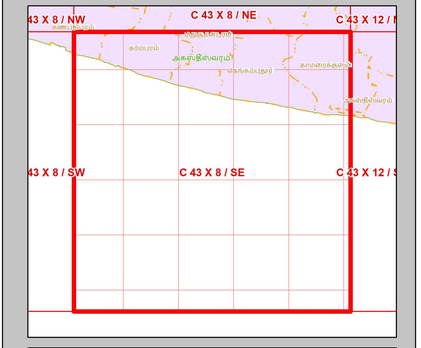
## நிலவரைபட எண்: C 43 X 8 / SE

பதிப்பு: ஜூன், 2023 கோட்டுச்சட்டம் :- UTM தரவு :- WGS 1984 வரைபட எண்: த.நா 2




### தரவு ஆதாரம்

I) தேசிய கடலோர நிலைத்திட்ட மேலாண்மை மையம்
1) உயரலைக் கோடு , 2) தாழ்வலைக் கோடு 3) கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல எல்லை 4) குழியில் கூருணர்வு பகுதிகள்
5) உள்கட்டமைப்பு வகைகள் :
கலங்கரை விளக்கம் , சாலை , கடற்கரை சுவர் , நீர்த்தடுப்பு /படகுத்துறை /கடல் அரிப்பு தடுப்பான் , நிலப்பயன்பாடு முதலியன .

II) இந்திய நில அளவைத் துறை
1) இடர் கோடு

III) சுற்றுச்சூழல் மற்றும் காலநிலைமாற்றத்துறை
1) நிர்வாக எல்லைகள் , மீன்பிடி படகுகள் இறங்குதளம் ,
2) நலவாழ்வு மையம் / மருத்துவமனை 3) உலங்கூர்தி தளம் 4) பல்நோக்கு புயல் எச்சரிக்கை மற்றும் பாதுகாப்பு மையம்
5) கல்வி நிறுவனம்

## குறிப்பு

- கலங்கரை விளக்கம்
- மீன்பிடி படகுகள் இறங்குதளம்
- பெரிய மீன்பிடித் துறைமுகம்
- மீன்பிடித் துறைமுகம்
- உலங்கூர்தி தளம்
- நலவாழ்வு மையம் / மருத்துவமனை
- பல்நோக்கு புயல் எச்சரிக்கை மற்றும் பாதுகாப்பு மையம்
- கல்வி நிறுவனம்
- சாலை
- கடற்கரை சுவர்
- உயரலைக் கோடு
- தாழ்வலைக் கோடு
- இடர் கோடு
- கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல எல்லை
- இராம எல்லை
- நகராட்சி எல்லை
- வட்ட எல்லை
- மாவட்ட எல்லை

## நிலப்பயன்பாட்டு வகைகள்

### சூழலியல் கூருணர்வு பகுதிகள்

- அலையாற்றிக்காடுகள்
- சமதள சதுப்பு நிலப்பகுதி
- பவளப்பாறைகள்
- கடலோர மணல்மேடு
- காப்புக்காடுகள்
- கடல்சார் பூங்கா /கடற்காப்புப்பகுதி
- உவர் சதுப்புநிலங்கள்
- கடற்புல்பரப்புகள்
- கடலாமைகளின் உறைவிடம்
- பறவைகளின் உறைவிடம்
- தொல்லியல் முக்கியத்துவமுள்ள மரபு சார்தளம்
- சுற்றுச்சூழல் கூருணர்வு மண்டலம்

### ஏனைய வகைகள்

- வேளாண் நிலப்பகுதி
- வாழ்விடம் /குடியேற்றப்பகுதி
- கண்மாய் /குளம்/ஏரி
- உப்பளங்கள்
- மீன்வளர்ப்பு குளம்
- நீர்த்தடுப்பு / படகுத்துறை / கடல்அரிப்பு தடுப்பான்
- துறைமுகம்
- பாறை வெளிப்பகுதி
- உவர்நில தாவரப்பகுதி
- கடற்கரை /மணற்பரப்பு
- பாறைகள் உள்ள கடற்கரை
- பாறை பொதிவு
- மணற்திட்டு /அரண் தீவு
- தாவரங்கள் நிறைந்த மணற்பரப்பு
- கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல எல்லைக்கு அப்பால் உள்ள மணல்மேடு
- சுரங்கப்பகுதி /குவியல்
- சாலை
- இருப்புப் பாதை
- இறந்த/காலி நிலப்பகுதி
- மணற்திட்டு
- பண்படுத்தப்பட்ட பகுதி
- அலையிடை மண்டலம்
- ஆறு/நீரோடை /கால்வாய் /வடிகால்

புதுப்பிக்கப்பட்டது : 2019-2022

**கடலோர நிலப் பயன்பாடு வரைவு வரைபடம் - தமிழ்நாடு , கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல அறிவிப்பு 2019 - ன் படி தயாரிக்கப்பட்டது**


தயாரித்தது

NCSCM

தேசிய கடலோர நிலைத்திட்ட மேலாண்மை மையம்
(சுற்றுச்சூழல், வனம் மற்றும் காலநிலைமாற்ற அமைச்சகம்)
சென்னை - 600 025

சுற்றுச்சூழல் மற்றும் காலநிலைமாற்றத்துறை
தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

# DRAFT COASTAL LAND USE MAP TAMIL NADU

Kanniyakumari District

## Sheet No: C 43 X 8 / SE

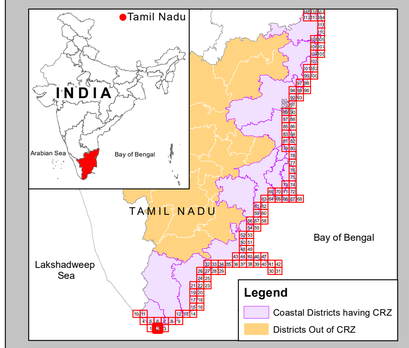
Edition: June, 2023 | Projection :- UTM | Datum :- WGS 1984 | Map No. : TN 2

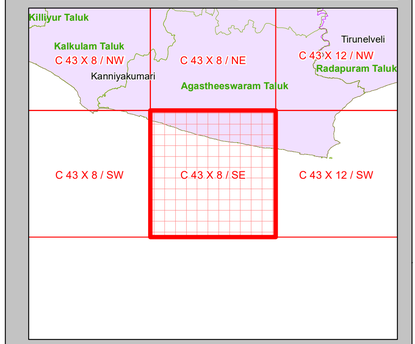
77°25'0"E 77°27'30"E 77°30'0"E

8°7'30"N 8°5'0"N 8°2'30"N

Sandapattuvilai
Dharmapuram
Attikattuvilai
Thengamputhoor
Sastankovilvilai
Periyakatturai
Agastheeswaram Taluk
Kesavanputtanturai
Kanniyakumari District
Puttalam
Paahiyar R.
Terku Thamaraikulam
Pallam
Manakkudi Mukkuvanturai
Lakshadweep Sea

0 1,000 2,000 Meters
1:25,000







**DATA SOURCE**

I) National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management
   1) HTL, 2) LTL, 3) CRZ Regulation Line 4) ESAs 5) Infrastructure Facilities such as Lighthouse, Road, Breakwater/Jett/ Groyne, Landuse, etc.,
II) Survey of India
   1) Hazard Line
III) Tamil Nadu Coastal Zone Management Authority
   1) Administrative Boundaries, Fish Landing Centre, Port Limit, etc.,
   2) Health Center/Hospital 3) Helipad 4) Multipurpose Evacuation Centre
   5) Educational Institution

**ABBREVIATIONS**

CRZ : Coastal Regulation Zone
NDZ : No Development Zone
CVCA : Critically Vulnerable Coastal Areas

## Legend

- Lighthouse
- Fish Landing Centre
- Fishing Harbour
- Fishing Port
- Helipad
- Health Center/Hospital
- Multipurpose Evacuation Centre
- Educational Institution
- Road
- Seawall
- High Tide Line
- Low Tide Line
- Hazard Line
- CRZ Boundary
- Municipal/Urban Boundary
- Taluk Boundary
- District Boundary

### *LANDUSE CATEGORIES*

**ESAs**

- Mangrove
- Mudflat
- Corals and Coral Reef
- Sand Dune/Coastal Dune
- Reserve Forest
- Marine Protected Area
- Salt Marsh
- Seagrass bed
- Turtle Nesting Ground
- Nesting Grounds of Bird
- Archaeological Importance and Heritage Site
- Eco-Sensitive Zone

**OTHERS**

- Agricultural Land
- Habitation/Settlement
- Tank/Pond/Lake
- Saltpan
- Aquaculture Pond
- Breakwater/Jetty/Groyne
- Port/Harbour
- Rock Exposure
- Saline Area Vegetated
- Beach or Sandy Patch
- Rocky Coast
- Rock Outcrop
- Sand Bar/Barrier Island
- Sand with Vegetation
- Sand Dune/Coastal Dune (Beyond CRZ Boundary)
- Mining Area/Dump
- Road
- Railway
- Open/Vacant Land
- Spit
- Reclaimed Area
- Intertidal Area
- River/Stream/Canal/Drain

*Updated During 2019 - 2022*

## DRAFT COASTAL LANDUSE MAP PREPARED ALONG WITH DRAFT CZMP (AS PER CRZ NOTIFICATION, 2019)

*Prepared by*

NCSCM

**National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management**
(Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change)
Chennai - 600 025

**Department of Environment and Climate Change**
Government of Tamil Nadu

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED :: 13.02.2020

CORAM

THE HON'BLE DR.JUSTICE VINEET KOTHARI

AND

THE HON'BLE MR.JUSTICE R.SURESH KUMER

**W.P.Nos.29928 of 2019 and W.P.No.7019 of 2018**
**and**
**WMP.Nos.29837, 29839 and 29840 of 2019 and 8662 and 8663 of 2018**

**W.P.No.29928 of 2019**

Jesu Rethinam ... Petitioner

-vs-

1.The Union of India,
Rep. by its Secretary to Government
Ministry of Environment & Forests
Paryavaran Bhavan, CGO Complex,
Lodhi Road, New Delhi.

2. The National Coastal Zone Management Authority
Rep. by its Member Secretary
O/o Ministry of Environment & Forests
Paryavaran Bhavan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road,
New Delhi.

3. The State of Tamil Nadu
Rep by its Principal Secretary to Government
Department of Environment, Fort St. George,
Chennai.

4. The Tamil Nadu Coastal Zone Management Authority
Rep. by its Member Secretary,

WEB COPY

http://www.judis.nic.in

Panagal Building, Saidapet, Chennai-15. ... Respondents

PRAYER: Petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, praying for issuance of a Writ of Certiorarified Mandamus to call for the records of the 1st respondent culminating in the order in F.No.12-8/2018-IA-III dated 24/10/2018 approving the Coastal Zone management plans under the CRZ Notification, 2011 for the state of Tamil Nadu, quash the same and direct the 2nd and 3rd respondents to prepare the coastal zone management plans in strict accordance with the guidelines issued in S.O.19(E) dated 06/01/2011 and GSR 37 (E) dated 18/01/2019.

**W.P.No.7019 of 2018**

Jesu Rethinam ... Petitioner

-vs-

1.The Union of India,
Rep. by its Secretary to Government
Ministry of Environment & Forests
Paryavaran Bhavan, CGO Complex,
Lodhi Road, New Delhi.

2. The National Coastal Zone Management Authority
Rep. by its Member Secretary
O/o Ministry of Environment & Forests
Paryavaran Bhavan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road,
New Delhi.

3. The State of Tamil Nadu
Rep by its Principal Secretary to Government
Department of Environment, Fort St. George,
Chennai.

WEB COPY

http://www.judis.nic.in

4. The Tamil Nadu Coastal Zone Management Authority
Rep. by its Member Secretary,
Panagal Building, Saidapet, Chennai-15.

5. The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board
Rep by its Member Secretary,
76, Mount Salai,
Guindy, Chennai- 600 032. ... Respondents

**PRAYER**: Petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, praying for issuance of a Writ of Mandamus directing the 3rd and 4th respondents to withdraw the revised draft Coastal Zone Management Plan for the Districts of Thiruvallur, Chennai, Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Nagaipatnam, Thiruvarur, Thanjavur, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, Thoothukudi, Thirunelveli and Kanyakumari uploaded on the website of the 3rd respondent at www.environment.tn.nic.in on 19/02/2018 forthwith, prepare Coastal Zone Management Plans in strict compliance with the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011, publish the same for public consultation and notify the Coastal Zone Management Plans in the manner specified by the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011.

सत्यमेव जयते

WEB COPY

For Petitioner (in both W.P.'s) : Mr.A.Yogeshwaran

For Respondents (in W.P.No.29928 of 2019) : Mr.G.Karthikeyan (R1 and R2)
Assistant Solicitor General
Mr.S.Prabhu (R3)
Additional Government Pleader
Mr.S.Kamalesh Kannan (R4)
Government Advocate

http://www.judis.nic.in

Mr.G.Karthikeyan (R1 and R2)
(in W.P.No.7019 : Assistant Solicitor General
of 2018) Mr.S.Kamalesh Kannan (R3)
Government Advocate

Mr.E.Manoharan (R4)
Additional Government Pleader
Ms.Rita Chandrasekar (R5)

**COMMON ORDER**

(By ***Dr.Vineet Kothari,J.***)

Both the Writ Petitions have been filed by the petitioner Ms.Jesu Rethinam seeking the following prayers:

**W.P.No.29928 of 2019**

To call for the records of the First respondent culminating in the order in F.No.12-8/2018-IA-III dated 24/10/2018 approving the Coastal Zone management plans under the CRZ Notification, 2011 for the State of Tamil Nadu, quash the same and direct the Second and Third respondents to prepare the coastal zone management plans in strict accordance with the guidelines issued in S.O.19(E) dated 06/01/2011 and GSR 37 (E) dated 18/01/2019.

http://www.judis.nic.in

**W.P.No.7019 of 2018**

To direct the third and fourth Respondents to withdraw the revised draft Coastal Zone Management Plan for the Districts of Thiruvallur, Chennai, Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Nagaipatnam, Thiruvarur, Thanjavur, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, Thoothukudi, Thirunelveli and Kanyakumari uploaded on the website of the 3rd respondent at www.environment.tn.nic.in on 19/02/2018 forthwith, prepare Coastal Zone Management Plans in strict compliance with the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011, publish the same for public consultation and notify the Coastal Zone Management Plans in the manner specified by the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011.

2. These Public Interest Litigations were entertained and notice was issued to the respondents and upon hearing the learned counsel for the parties this Court passed the detailed interim order on **03.12.2019** in W.P.No.29928 of 2019 which is quoted below for ready reference:

सत्यमेव जयते

WEB COPY

*"We have heard both Mr.A.Yogeshwaran, learned counsel for the petitioner, Mr.G.Karthikeyan, learned Assistant Solicitor General for respondents 1 and 2, Mr.Kamalesh Kannan, learned Government Advocate for the 3rd respondent and Mr.E.Manoharan, learned Standing Counsel for the 4th respondent.*

http://www.judis.nic.in

*2.The issues raised in this PIL are serious in nature.*

*3.The petitioner has filed an Affidavit dated 02nd October 2019 of Mrs.Jesu Rethinam, W/o.Late Shri Christy, wherein in para 17, specific violations of the guidelines of 2011 notification have been pointed out by the petitioner. But, the reply counter Affidavit filed before this Court by Dr.Jayanthi.M., I.F.S. on 7th November, 2019, which we have perused, does not answer the specific deficiencies pointed out in the maps prepared by the respondents in this case, so as to say that they are in compliance with the regulations of 2011 Notification. Therefore, we direct the said official Dr.Jayanthi,M., I.F.S. to file a fresh Affidavit by giving point wise reply and explanation for the deficiencies and violations pointed out in the Affidavit dated 02.10.2019 filed by the petitioner.*

WEB COPY

*4.The learned Government Advocate submitted that Mr.P.H.Aravind Pandian, learned Additional Advocate General is appearing for the State and that he is not available today as he was out of station and therefore, requested for some time.*

http://www.judis.nic.in

*5.The learned Government Advocate further submitted that the maps produced by the petitioner in the typed set of papers at page 214, in the* ***Scale of 1 cm : 25,000 (Kilometers), are not really legible and clear and the revised maps in the scale 1:5,000 are being prepared through Government Agency NCSCM viz.,*** *National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management, Anna University Campus, Chennai and the same will be filed as soon as possible.*

*6.However, the learned counsel for the petitioner pointed out that as per the new Notification issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change on* ***18th January, 2019*** *(page 104 and at page 113 of the paper book),* ***all coastal States and Union territory administrations have to revise their coastal zone management plan (CZMP) framed under CRZ Notification, 2011*** *and submit* ***the revised maps at the earliest*** *and unless and until such CZMPs are so revised, the CRZ Notification of 2011 shall continue to be followed for appraisal and CRZ clearance to be issued to such projects. He, therefore, submitted that not only the defects as per the 2011 Notification in the maps produced by the State are there, but the revised maps in*

WEB COPY

*consonance with the 2019 Notification* ***may also carry the same mistakes and deficiencies and therefore,*** *the respondents should be directed to first produce the revised maps as per 2011 Notification.*

*7.Accordingly, we make the following interim directions:*

*(I) For better assistance from the respondents side, we direct the 3rd respondent, the* ***Principal Secretary to Government, Environment & Forests Department, Chennai*** *and the 4th respondent, the* ***Member Secretary of the Tamil Nadu State Coastal Zone Management Authority, Chennai*** *to personally attend all the proceedings of this petition on all the dates of hearing. They are directed to instruct and brief the Advocate General, Additional Advocate General or Government Advocates well in advance with their pleadings prepared, so that the matters do not get adjourned on such technical grounds, on the given dates.*

*(II) The revised Affidavit of* ***Dr.Jayanthi.M., I.F.S.,*** *Director of Department of Environment and also the Member Secretary of Tamil Nadu State Coastal Zone Management Authority - 4th respondent may be filed before the next date of hearing,* ***explaining point wise violations, as***

WEB COPY

http://www.judis.nic.in

***pointed out in the Affidavit of the petitioner dated 2nd October, 2019.*** *The said official is also directed to remain present in the Court on the next date of hearing.*

*(III)* ***The respondents are called upon to rectify the mistakes or violations in the maps, in accordance with the 2011 Notification first and the same get prepared through NCSCM on the scale of 1:5,000 as early as possible*** *and produce the same before the Court on the next date of hearing. If it is not possible to produce it on the next date of hearing, the date wise steps taken by them for preparing the same with the Affidavit of the Director of Department of Environment and also the Member Secretary of TNSCZMA shall be produced on the next date of hearing before this Court.*

*(IV) The Affidavit of the Member Secretary* ***shall also include the details of the public hearings which have taken place in this regard, since in the Affidavit filed,*** *it is stated that the public hearings took place in different Districts in the month of* ***April 2018,*** *but the detailed descriptions of such public hearings were not given. The Court may like to know from the respondents that if the scale of map already produced before this*

WEB COPY

*Court was the only available map at the time of public hearing, which are not even legible or decipherable,* ***how effective participation of the public at large could have taken place*** *and whether the said maps,* ***not prepared in the vernacular language also,*** *was it suitably explained to the objectors or members of public or not and if any written representations or objections were made by them; how such objections were responded to or disposed by orders in writing by the respondents before finalising the said maps and the same shall be stated in the fresh Affidavit to be filed before this Court.*

*(V) The matter is now adjourned by four weeks, with the expectation* ***that all bona fide and sincere efforts will be made by all concerned authorities of the respondent Departments to assist*** *the Court in the proper manner to arrive at the conclusions as to whether the relevant Regulations under the Act and 2011 Notification and 2019 Notification have been followed by the respondents or not, to subserve the cause of Public Safety in Coastal areas in this regard.*

*(VI) Respondents No.1 and 2 are also directed to file their counter before the next*

http://www.judis.nic.in

*date of hearing.*

*8.Put up the matter along with W.P.No.7019 of 2018 on* ***06th January 2020."***

3. An Additional Counter Affidavit has been filed today by the fourth respondent on behalf of the third respondent. The learned counsel for the State has drawn our attention that to paragraph 11 of the said Affidavit which is quoted below for ready reference.:

*"11. I humbly submit that after the receipt of Work Order, the Institute of Remote Sensing, Chennai.25 has furnished the draft contrct agreement for the preparation of CZMP on 1:5000 Scale as per the CRZ Notification, 2011 with schedule for timeline indicating that the draft map will be submitted in 12 months, as the work involves the following factors.*

*a) Superimposition of approved HTL and LTL onto digital Cadastral Maps at 1:5000 scale (village maps in case of rural areas and ward maps in case of city/town) for entire coast of Tamil Nadu and tidal influenced water bodies in Tamil Nadu.*

WEB COPY

http://www.judis.nic.in

*b) Delineation of 200m, 500m buffer lines for HTL of Bay of Bengal and 100m or width of creek buffer lines for Tidal influenced water bodies* ***as per Coastal Regulation Notification, 2011***

*c) Superimposition of Ecologically Sensitive Areas like Mangroves, Coral, Coral reefs, Sand dunes, Mud flats, National Parks, Marine Parks, Sanctuaries, reserve forest, wildlife habitats and other protected areas, Salt Marshes, Turtle Nesting grounds, Horse Shoe habitats, Sea Grass beds, Bird Nesting sites, Archeological sites indicated in approved CZMP within Coastal Regulation Zone on to digital cadastral maps.*

*d) Generation of 50m buffer zone for mangroves patches with area more than 1000 sq.m. as indicated in approved CZMP prepared as per CRZ Notification, 2011*

*e)Demarcation of Coastal Regulation Zones (I-A, 1-B, II,III,IV-A and IV-B) for entire cost of Tamil Nadu and 21 Islands within administrative control of Government of Tamil Nadu.*

*f)Generation of Local Level CRZ Maps at 1:5000 scale as per CRZ Notification, 2011 following standard national color codes, symbols used in Approved CZMP.*

WEB COPY

http://www.judis.nic.in

*g) Collection and Superimposition of cyclone shelters, rain shelters, helipads and other infrastructure including road network in coastal area using GPS based filed survey and ancillary data collected from field departments on cadastral maps at 1:5000 scale.*

*h) Collection and Superimposition of fishing village boundaries, common properties of the fishemen communities, fishing jetties, ice palants, fish drying platforms or areas infrastructure facilities of fishing and local communities such as dispensaries, roads, schools, fishing zones, fish breeding areas and like using GPS based filed survey on cadastral maps.*

*i) Generation of Local Level Coastal Zone Management Plants at 1:5000 scale for entire coast of Tamil Nadu and Islands within administrative control of Tamil Nadu Government following guidelines provided in CRZ Notification, 2011."*

5. In view of the aforesaid situation and the averments made in the aforesaid Additional Counter Affidavit, we are of the opinion that in view of the new CRZ Notification 2019 issued by the Central Government, the exercise of making of maps is again required to be undertaken by the concerned authorities and which process is

WEB COPY

http://www.judis.nic.in

underway now only, when the said maps are ready, the question of again providing the public hearing can arise.

6. The grievance of the petitioner seems to be that if the original map itself is not correct as per CRZ Regulation 2011, the very purpose of fresh public hearings is likely to be frustrated.

7.We are of the opinion that we need not constantly monitor the said fresh process of making of new Maps in this PIL and no useful purpose will be served in keeping these PIL petitions pending any longer. Our directions given in the detailed interim order dated **03.12.2019** will continue to be in operation and apply to the Respondents in the said process. Let the entire process of making fresh maps as per the latest Notification dated 18.01.2019 be completed in accordance with law after the effective public hearings, where, it is needless to say that the petitioner will also have a right of participation and of raising all the objections and making her suggestions,which will be considered by the competent authorities. Thereafter also the petitioner will not be estopped to knock the doors of the Court once again for the limited scope of judicial review in such cases, if the occasion so arises.

WEB COPY

http://www.judis.nic.in

8. Accordingly, these present PIL Writ Petitions are disposed of. We leave it free to the petitioner to file her objections before the second and the fourth respondents and the said Authorities are expected to consider the objections raised by the petitioner and proceed further in accordance with law. No costs. Consequently, connected Miscellaneous Petitions are closed.

Index : Yes/No (V.K.,J.) (R.S.K,J.)
Internet : Yes/No 13.02.2020
Speaking / Non-Speaking Order
arr

सत्यमेव जयते
WEB COPY

8. Accordingly, these present PIL Writ Petitions are disposed of. We leave it free to the petitioner to file her objections before the second and the fourth respondents and the said Authorities are expected to consider the objections raised by the petitioner and proceed further in accordance with law. No costs. Consequently, connected Miscellaneous Petitions are closed.

Index : Yes/No (V.K.,J.) (R.S.K,J.)
Internet : Yes/No 13.02.2020
Speaking / Non-Speaking Order
arr

सत्यमेव जयते
WEB COPY

Item Nos. 3 & 4 (Court No. 1)

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL**
**SPECIAL BENCH**

(By Video Conferencing)

Original Application No. 04/2013(SZ)
WITH
Appeal No.18/2017(SZ)

C. H. Balamohan Applicant

Versus

Union of India and Ors. Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 11.04.2022

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ADARSH KUMAR GOEL, CHAIRPERSON**
**HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE K. RAMAKRISHNAN, JUDICIAL MEMBER**
**HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SUDHIR AGARWAL, JUDICIAL MEMBER**
**HON'BLE MS. JUSTICE PUSHPA SATHYANARAYANA, JUDICIAL MEMBER**
**HON'BLE DR. SATYAGOPAL KORLAPATI, EXPERT MEMBER**
**HON'BLE PROF. A SENTHIL VEL, EXPERT MEMBER**

O.A. No. 04/2013(SZ)

For Applicant(s): Mr. A. Yogeshwaran, Advocate

For Respondent(s): Mr. G.M. Syed Nurullah Sheriff, Advocate for R1 & R5.
Dr. D. Shanmuganathan, Advocate for R6 to R8.
Mr. V. Balamurugan and Mr. Alex, Advocates for R9, R10, R12, R20.
M/s. Suvitha, Advocate for R13.
Mrs. Madhuri Donti Reddy, Advocate for R16.
Mrs. V.K. Rema Smrithi, Advocate for R17.

Appeal No. 18/2017(SZ)

For Appellant(s): Mr. A. Yogeshwaran, Advocate
For Respondent(s): Mr. G.M. Syed Nurullah Sheriff, Advocate for R1 & R2.
Dr. D. Shanmuganathan, Advocate for R3.

**ORDER**

1. This order will deal with O.A. No. 04/2013(SZ) and Appeal No. 18/2017(SZ) as the both matters involve common issue of protection of stretches of coastal line affected by the human induced erosion caused by hard structures.

**Introductory**

2. O.A. No. 04/2013(SZ) was filed on 17.01.2013 raising the grievance of destruction of Puducherry and Tamil Nadu Coastal Environment due to construction of hard structures causing continuous erosion of the coast. It is submitted that not only the stretch in question but most parts of Indian Coastline - both on the East and West Coasts are under the influence of the Littoral Drift.

3. Appeal No. 18/2017(SZ) has been preferred against CRZ Clearance dated 06.10.2016 granted by the SEIAA, Tamil Nadu for proposed construction of series of 19 Groynes from Ennore to Ernavoorkuppam in Madhavaram Tuluk of Tiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu, by the Public Works Department (WRD). **The clearance has been granted subject to orders of this Tribunal in OA04/2013**. The said appeal was filed on 28.2.2017 and was admitted for consideration on 10.03.2017. To appreciate the issue involve, we may refer to some of the averments in the O.A.

**Main contentions of the Applicant/Appellant**

4. According to the applicant there is large scale human induced erosion and destruction. The Littoral Drift varies from one coastal compartment (or sediment cell) to another. Within each of these coastal compartments, the undisturbed coastal environment and habitat is usually in a state of equilibrium. For such a state of equilibrium to exist within a coastal compartment, the "sedimentary budget" within a compartment needs to be maintained. The sedimentary budget is something that has been arrived at and is determined by the prevailing natural phenomena along a particular coast. Just like the water level in

a river is maintained and determined by the "water budget" of its catchment area, similarly the "sediment budget" of the "river of sand" along the coast is determined by the related factors within its sediment cell.

5. When the "sedimentary budget" within a coastal compartment is disturbed and upset, i.e. when the natural movement of sand is disturbed and interrupted for example by man-made coastal structures, a cascading effect takes place along the shores of a given sediment cell. When a coastal structure is erected in the path of the freely moving sand along the coast, the structures prevent the natural flow of sand in the same manner as a dam across the path of river interrupts the flow of water. In such an instance one part of the coast gets an excess of sand and the other side on the down-drift is starved of sediment. The side that is starved of sediment starts and keeps eroding as long as fresh input of sand is not provided.

6. Because coastal compartments and sediment cells are large, often larger than artificial boundaries such as politically determined state boundaries, one sediment cell may overlap two neighboring states. This is particularly true along the East coast of India, where for instance stretches of coastline of the States of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry are part of the same coastal compartment and sediment cell. This is particularly relevant in the case of Puducherry as its territory is fragmented and surrounded by the territories of Tamil Nadu. Thus, if the sediment budget within a coastal compartment that is shared by two states is upset, the impact of such interference will be felt across states.

7. The environmental destruction caused by the construction of hard structures on the coastline which negatively affect the coastal

processes, the environment and the communities is a problem that is not confined to either the Union Territory of Puducherry, or to the State of Tamil Nadu. Rather, it is a situation in which the negligence and/or mismanagement of one government causes destruction both within its own jurisdiction and within the neighboring jurisdiction. Because **the damaging effects of these hard structures transcend state and union territory boundaries,** responsibility for preventing such damage rests equally with the Union Government of India, as well as with the governments of the Union Territory of Puducherry and Tamil Nadu.

8. The Puducherry Region of the Union Territory of Puducherry and large parts of the Tamil Nadu coastline, are situated on the east coast of India which has a sandy coastline and is therefore vulnerable to human-induced change and is thus ecologically sensitive and fragile. The coastal geomorphology and related ecosystems play a large and vital role in the economic development of the region, providing a large number of functions and services, from sustaining ecology, traditional fishing communities to attracting visitors to Puducherry's tourism industry. The severe and rapidly worsening coastal erosion is damaging the subsistence based, sustainable and lucrative sectors of the local economy making the affected region increasingly ecologically, socially and economically vulnerable.

9. Over the past two decades, Puducherry has suffered large scale coastal erosion induced by imprudent, ad hoc and unscientific construction of hard structures on the coast which have a constant, negative impact which is felt and aggravated with every single day that goes by. This problem of human-induced coastal erosion has not been addressed by the Government of Puducherry. Instead, the coastal

management measures adopted so far have only transferred and aggravated the problem of erosion down the coast to the neighbouring state of Tamil Nadu which has been facing the same ever-increasing problems of human-induced coastal erosion since over a decade.

10. The problem of large scale and rapid coastal erosion in Puducherry started in and around 1986 with the construction of an artificial harbour in Ariyankuppam estuary, situated 1.5 km to the south of the Puducherry town. The harbour was meant to provide an artificial channel from the open sea into the Ariyankuppam estuary to provide a safe entrance for barges and other sea-going crafts. The Harbour was finally commissioned in 1993.

11. To keep the mouth of the harbour open to the sea, two breakwaters were constructed to the south and north of the harbour mouth, at either side of the Ariyankuppam estuary. As a result, the northward flow of sediment along the coast was blocked at the southern breakwater, starving the coast to the north of the harbour of sand and causing severe erosion of the coast. The construction of breakwaters in the Puducherry harbour thus commenced the process of coastal erosion and, as a consequence, several kilometres of beach in Puducherry Town has been completely lost.

12. The process of massive erosion caused by the harbour construction was not unexpected. To the contrary, it was expressly anticipated by the studies and recommendations by Centre for Water, Power and Resource Studies ("CWPRS") and Consulting Engineering Services Private Limited ("CES"), which advised the Government of Puducherry while the project was still in the planning stage. Those studies accurately predicted that the breakwaters at the harbour

entrance could cause massive erosion to the north of the harbour, as the structure would block the natural, incessant migration of sand. The studies further predicted that sand would accumulate to the south of the breakwater and the harbour entrance would silt up due to littoral drift. The consultants warned that constant maintenance and dredging was required to clear the harbour mouth, to keep it open. The studies recommended that sand dredged from harbour mouth must be used for sand nourishment to the beaches north of the harbor in order to mitigate the negative impacts caused by the blockage of sand by the harbor breakwaters. The consultants further concluded that continuous sand by-passing -whereby sand blocked and accumulating at the southern breakwater would be mechanically transferred across the harbor mouth and allow it to resume its northward flow up the coast - was required to prevent and mitigate erosion of the coastline north of the harbour, where the town of Puducherry Town as well as several fishing hamlets are situated. An elaborate system of mechanical sand by-passing with dredgers to pump sand from the south side of the harbour to the north side, was therefore adopted when the port was constructed in order to mitigate the negative impacts of coastal erosion.

13. The planned process and system for mitigation which consisted of mechanical sand by-passing and beach nourishment was never efficiently operated by the Government of Puducherry as the system was never fully or properly implemented. Since 1993, when the Ariyankuppam harbour was formally commissioned and became fully operational, it is estimated that out of the total amount of maintenance dredging to be undertaken by the Government of Puducherry, less than about 25% of the total required volume of sand has been dredged till now. However, less than that (it is estimated about 50%) was used to

nourish the beaches as the dredged sand was instead wrongfully either used for land reclamation, disposed of into the deep sea or pilfered by illegal sand miners. As a consequence, the massive human-induced erosion predicted by CWPRS and CES occurred precisely as they said it would, completely wiping-out 10 kilometres of beautiful and important sandy beach along the historic promenade of Puducherry town, the fishing hamlets of Kuruchikuppam, Vaithikuppam, Solai Nagar in Puducherry and the fishing hamlets of Soudanikuppam, Nadu Kuppam, Thandirayan Kuppam and Chinnamudaliarchavadi Kuppam in Tamil Nadu. Other coastal communities further to the north are also witnessing the shrinking of their beaches as the human-induced erosion threateningly moves northwards.

14. In 2002, long after the beach in Puducherry town had disappeared, following several representations made by members of the civil society as well as by experts, the Government of Puducherry instituted a program of sand by-passing and artificial beach nourishment, using sediment dredged from the harbour to provide northward flowing sand. Within a short period of time, small areas of beach began to re-form adjacent to the town. However, unfortunately this program was not sustained and the new areas of beach quickly disappeared when artificial beach nourishment ended.

15. The massive erosion process unleashed by construction of the harbour did not stop with the evisceration of the sand beach. Without the presence of the beach and its corresponding off-shore sand bar, the waves which once formed some distance from shore and broke gently on the slope of the beach now crashed directly onto the once-dry land. Goubert Avenue, more commonly known in Puducherry as "Beach

Road", which runs for 1.5 kilometres along the shore where the sandy beach used to stretch, was threatened as the land beneath it was undermined by the ongoing erosion. Because of scouring of sand below the promenade, the road started to crack and crumble and had to be entirely re-laid.

16. With the natural flow of sand blocked at the harbour and the system of sand bypass neglected, the erosion which eliminated the beach now threatened the very heart of Puducherry town, including the very government offices, the Chief Secretariat, in which the decision to build the ill-considered harbour was originally taken. Instead of activating the sand by-passing system to mitigate the erosion and nourish the beaches as originally intended, the government of Puducherry chose to create a rip-rap seawall along Beach road, dumping crores of tonnes of massive rocks, trucked-in from quarries in Tamil Nadu to "defend" the town against further erosion.

17. In August 2001, a Preliminary Report Submitted by NOIT-IIT to the Govt. of Puducherry proposed the construction of groynes along the coast of the Puducherry Town. This proposal was opposed by members of civil society groups as it was deemed to be detrimental to the coastal environment. A second opinion on the proposed project was sought by the Government. This proposal was subsequently shelved and thankfully never saw the light of day.

18. A groyne is an impermeable wall extending perpendicularly from land into the sea. Along the Puducherry coast the objective of a groyne is to capture the northward-moving sand along the southern side of the groyne. Indeed, tiny scalloped beaches have formed along the massive groynes; but these small gains have come at an enormous cost. Just as

the breakwater at the harbour trapped sand to the south and caused massive erosion to the north, the groynes rapidly accelerated the northward process of coastal erosion.

19. Clearly, groynes were faulty as a solution as they would only succeed in moving erosion northwards and were no substitute for beach nourishment. Several groups were opposed to this wasteful and environmentally unsustainable exercise and sought scientific opinion to buttress what was clearly common sensical. In October 2001 DELFT TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY in their expert opinion to INTACH, Pondicherry on NIOT's proposal stated that the NIOT's proposal did not prevent structural erosion in the area north of the groyne field nor did it take away the causes of siltation of the harbour entrance. The University further suggested that more studies were needed to be undertaken, an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan had to be prepared and alternative solutions such as sand bypassing and beach nourishment to mitigate the coastal problems was to be explored. Although all of this information and suggestions were shared with concerned Government authorities no suitable' action was taken.

20. In April 2002, a civic group called Citizens Forum of Pondicherry also raised objections to this proposal. The construction of groynes was opposed as the groynes would merely transfer the erosion northwards and not solve the root cause of the problem, the disruption of the littoral drift by the harbour. They instead suggested that detailed studies should be undertaken which included the redesigning of the harbour entrance. They also objected to the NIOT/IIT's concept of conducting trials in the Ocean at the detriment of the environment. Heeding to all

this criticism, the Government of Pondicherry sought a second opinion from Danish Hydraulics Institute (hereinafter referred to as "DHI").

21. Subsequently on October 2002, a Coastal Erosion Study was conducted by Study Group CF01 of DHI and they concluded as follows:

- Sand by-passing is the best solution.
- Construction of groynes is not a favorable solution.

The Study Group also recommended that:

- Viability of the harbour project was to be investigated.
- Preparation of an ICZMP.
- Dredging and by-pass were to be monitored closely.

DHI proposed to:

- Conduct site visit and review data.
- Assess annual sediment balance.
- Conduct preliminary design of Port entrance.
- Optimize port entrance layout.
- Prepare design for shoreline management scheme.
- Prepare guidelines for dredging and re-nourishment.

22. However, no suitable action was taken. Between 2002 and 2003, the Government of Puducherry constructed 6 kilometres of seawall along the Puducherry coast, at a cost of several crores of rupees. The decision to abandon the planned and existing mitigating measures of sand by-passing and beach nourishment in favour of seawalls were undertaken without conducting any detailed, comprehensive studies and were therefore undertaken on a purely ad hoc, arbitrary and unscientific manner. The construction of seawalls was undertaken in total disregard of the observation and recommendations made by Dr. Z.S. Tarapore and Dr. Vaidyarannan both erstwhile Directors of the CWPRS which were fully familiar with the design of the Puducherry harbor and Ariaynkuppam.

23. On 21 February 2003, Mr. P.P. Vaidyaraman, retired director of CWPRS, who was part of the design team of the Puducherry harbor at Ariyankuppam wrote to the GoP following his visit to Puducherry shortly after sand by-passing and beach nourishment had been undertaken at the Puducherry harbor. Mr. Vaidyaraman was not only extremely pleased with the results of beach nourishment, but also made several suggestions for the continuation of sand by-passing and beach nourishment which he stated should be replicated at several of the other Indian ports as well. However, few of his suggestions were implemented.

24. While the "hard structure" of the seawall has had the limited superficial effect of keeping the erosion from penetrating onto Beach Road, it accelerated two other erosion processes. First, the surf which now crashed against the hard barrier of the seawall carved-out and scoured the sea floor that was once safely beneath the sand beach. This would come to have dire effects on the quality of the drinking water in Puducherry, creating a short path for saline intrusion into the town's aquifers. It would also prevent any future beach from forming along that stretch of coast because the sea floor was now too deep and unstable to retain migrating sand, even if it had been allowed to flow as nature had intended.

25. The second erosion process accelerated by the seawall was to the north of the construction. At the end of the hard structure, the long shore currents form a powerful eddy, scooping-out the "unprotected" land in deep pockets of erosion. Thus began a vicious cycle of erosion and defense, more-erosion and more defenses. As the seawall transferred and spread the problem of erosion northward up the coast,

more and more beach was lost, more village land fell into the sea, and the disaster migrated further-and-further. Puducherry's coastal erosion problem had now become Tamil Nadu's problem as well.

26. In 2003 Tamil Nadu PWD initiated its own "hard structure" protection measures, in response to the erosion to its fishing villages caused by the hard structures built by its southern neighbor. Seawalls were built in Nadukuppam, then in Sothanaikuppam during 2005-2006, as the coastal erosion was forced northward. Today, these seawalls extend all the way to Kottakuppam and Chinnamudalaiyar Chavadi and Tamil Nadu is passing the problem back to Puducherry, as the erosion now reaches the Union Territory enclave at Pillaichavadi and beyond.

27. The fishing villages along the coast to the north of Puducherry town lost more than just beach and village land as the erosionary process crept northward. They also lost their industry. As the seawall lengthened, fishermen could no longer launch their traditional skiffs and catamarans. The beaches from which they launched their boats into the sea and landed their catch back on land were gone. It is impossible to launch from the steep seawall, which has waves crashing hard against it. The loss of the beach space has also affected the livelihoods of the fishing communities in several other ways as the beaches are also used to dry fish, repair nets and carry out several other related activities. Fishing communities complained to the Government of Puducherry that without beaches to fish from, their livelihoods were lost.

28. In 2004, Dr. Z.S. Tarapore, retired director of CWPRS, who was part of the design team of the Puducherry harbor at Ariyankuppam wrote to the GoP following his visit to Puducherry and warned the GoP against construction of groynes. He warned that the construction of groynes was a "dangerous proposition" since the groynes would only transfer the problem of erosion further down drift, where there were heavily populated areas. Among other things he suggested to undertake "a massive nourishment programme" to control the problem of erosion to the north of the harbor. During the same time, in his address to the 6th CPDAC (Coastal Protection & Development Advisory Committee of the Central Water Commission), in the year 2004, the problem of erosion was discussed and it suggested that groynes and seawalls were not the answer. The erstwhile Chief Secretary of Puducherry advocated that "cost-effective and environment friendly technologies" should be adopted to address the on-going problem of erosion. During the 10th CPDAC meeting it was once again emphasized that "coastal protection works and the coastal zone management should go together since one had impact on the other. Also, the States should not think only of the sea walls as a protection measure to protect the shoreline but also adopt other new technologies which preserve the beaches and ecology as well."

29. In 2004, the Tsunami struck the East coast of India. The coastal populations of the Puducherry region did not suffer much damage as most of the inhabited areas were located in areas that were in significantly elevated from the level of the sea. However, with an abundance of funds flowing into the Government's coffers, as a knee-jerk reaction and a populist measure, large amounts of money were

spent to enlarge the seawalls along the Puducherry coast instead of spending those funds on the much required and planned beach nourishment that would have restored the beaches and protected the Puducherry town and coastal villages more effectively against any future Tsunamis.

30. In spite of expert views on the dangers of constructing groynes and the necessity of conducting detailed studies off the coast, the PWD drew a fresh proposal to construct groynes along the Pondicherry coastline. In November 2006, a 50 m long groyne was constructed just adjacent and north of the New Pier. From enquiries it was learnt that this groyne was built without any environmental clearance and its construction was abruptly halted upon enquiries.

31. Notwithstanding the severe erosion along the coasts of Puducherry, the Government of Puducherry did not resume the dredging and sand bypass operations that might restore some portion of beach to its coastline. Instead, under pressure from fishing villages to artificially recreate sandy beaches from which to fish, both the Government of Puducherry and the Government of Tamil Nadu began building groynes at intervals along the coast in 2005.

32. In April 2007, the Government of Tamil Nadu constructed two large groynes at Thandirayankuppam. The southern groyne is 100 m long and the northern groyne is 170 m long. These groynes triggered severe erosion of the coastline to the north. About 70 m wide beach was lost in the same year to the north of the groyne. Since the construction of these groynes, about 2.5 acres of beach has been lost severely affecting the villages of Chinnamudaliarchavadikuppam and Bommayarpalayam.

The village of Chinnamudaliarchavadikuppam lost several homes as a result of the human-induced erosion. Several other private and public properties have also been damaged.

33. On 20th July 2007, members of civil society groups met the officials of PWD & Port Secretary, Mr. Anbarasu and discussed the urgency for the Pondicherry Government to resume dredging and sand nourishment activities at Pondicherry Harbour entrance. When queried about the status of the proposed construction of groynes, Mr. Anbarasu stated that there was no definite proposal and he was seriously considering dredging and sand nourishment.

34. In July and August of 2007, elected representatives from the seven fishing villages of Anichankuppam, Chinnamudalyarchavady, Koonimedu, Mudhaliarkuppam, Nadukuppam, Notchikuppam and Pudhukuppam, which are located in the Kottakupam and Marakanam Blocks of the Villupuram District wrote to the Hon'ble Chief Ministers of Puducherry and Tamil Nadu and also submitted resolutions to inform them about their plight caused by the human induced erosion of the coast and also demanded that the beaches in front of their villages be restored so that they may pursue their livelihoods. Being located to the north of Puducherry and seeing the human induced erosion spread towards their beaches they were understandably deeply concerned about the future of their coastal environment and their livelihoods that depended on it. However, no action was taken to fulfill their demands and needs.

35. Following public outcry by several environment groups the construction of other groynes that were also planned was stopped. On

Nov. 3rd 2007 a public consultation meet was held in Auroville between Government officials of Puducherry, Tamil Nadu in the presence of experts (Governmental and Nongovernmental) and civil society groups. The following solutions and measures were unanimously agreed upon and proposed:

**Immediate —**

a. Activate sand by-passing system for nourishment and restoration of beach immediately north of Puducherry harbor.

b. Undertake model studies urgently to arrive at the best method of restoring the eroding beaches of Puducherry and Tamil Nadu. Study the impact of groyne fields with and without artificial nourishment, before embarking on new measures

c. Remodel the harbour entrance for maximizing natural sand by-passing:

   i. Initially for the existing fishing harbour
   ii. Later for proposed deep water commercial harbour

**Long Term:**

d. Restoration to include artificial nourishment, as universally accepted

e. Investigate off-shore sand deposits for nourishment

f. Identify suitable sand nourishment equipment to operate in wave environment

**Administrative:**

g. Coastal Zone Management Authorities (CZMA) of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry to coordinate and take up the issue of coastal erosion jointly

h. Initiate Puducherry component of Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (ICZMP), in conjunction with Tamil Nadu's ICZMP.

i. Funds to be provided for modeling and hydrographic survey

36. 0n 7th December 2007, Mr. C.V. Shankar, IAS, Officer on Special Duty (RR) & Project Director (ETRP & TEAP), GoTN who had attended the consultation meet on 3rd Nov. 2007 wrote to the GoP with regards to proposed construction of groyne filed from Kuruchikuppam to Solai Nagar. He requests that this should be undertaken only after the preparation of a comprehensive plan for the coastline, that is sustainable, livelihood sensitive and eco-friendly.

37. On 26th December 2007, the Pondicherry Government inaugurated Capital Dredging, to be taken up at Harbour Entrance. However, when the capital dredging operations began it was shockingly and disappointingly learnt that the dredged sand was being disposed of in deep waters, off shore outside the littoral zone and not used for beach nourishment. Ironically, during the inauguration of capital dredging operations that was held with much fanfare at the New Pier premises, large banners publicizing Beach Nourishment were displayed in spite of the fact that no beach nourishment was being undertaken.

38. On 27th December 2007, members of civil society held meetings with the Port Director of Pondicherry and expressed disappointment that the sand dredged from the harbour entrance was being dumped into the deep waters instead of being used for beach nourishment. Members of civil society met the officials of Pondicherry port and the

Secretary, PWD on 28th December 2007 on the issue of sand nourishment not being undertaken. The officials promised to look into the issue but however on 1st January 2008 the construction of groyne at Kuruchikuppam was resumed without any environmental clearance.

39. In January 2008, representations were made to the Secretary, MoEF about the on-going problem of human-induced erosion along the Pondicherry-Tamil Nadu coastline. The Secretary wrote to the GoP asking them to discuss matters of erosion with GoTN in order to find a viable solution and save the beaches. In total disregard of the observations, recommendation and conclusions of the Nov. 2007 meet, the Govt. of Puducherry initiated a project of construction of groynes along the coast of Kuruchikuppam and Solai Nagar. With construction of groynes continuing to damage the coastline, Jesuratinam, convenor of Coastal Action Network from Nagapattinam filed a writ petition in the High Court at Chennai (W.P. No.1452 of 2008) seeking a Writ of Mandamus, directing the Government of Puducherry (a) to forbear from constructing groyne fields in the coastal region of Puducherry, (b) to conduct appropriate scientific studies for development of a sustainable and comprehensive coastal management plan for the restoration of the Puducherry/Tamil Nadu coastline, and (c) to frame a suitable scheme to ensure that the natural movement of sand is restored so that the coastal areas of Puducherry and Tamil Nadu are protected from erosion. The Government of Tamil Nadu was also a respondent to that petition.

40. This writ petition was disposed on 13 February 2008, after the learned pleader for Government of Puducherry declared in open court

that the activity of construction of groyne field would not be undertaken without the prior permission from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Government of India. On this representation by the Government of Puducherry, the High Court dismissed the petition and made no orders with respect to the incidental and ancillary prayers. However, contrary to the undertaking given in Court, construction has begun without obtaining environmental clearance, causing grave irreversible damage.

41. Following the above writ petition, the MoEF constituted a three member committee to visit the Puducherry site proposed for groyne construction. The Committee visited Puducherry on 11th and 12th June 2008 and subsequently reported that as a long-term measure, the GoP should seriously consider sand by-passing of the required amount of sand as this was likely to mitigate the problem of erosion. The committee also suggested that a study covering both Puducherry and adjacent Tamil Nadu coast should be undertaken by a reputed organization. Neither of these have been implemented so far.

42. At the national level, coastal erosion has also been become an increasingly pressing issue with every coastal state facing some form of coastal erosion or the other.

43. In April 2009 the Asian Development Bank prepared a report for itself and the Government of India for India's sustainable coastal protection and management. In this report, the following significant points are made:

**Change of philosophy:**

"The change to sustainable and soft engineering measures for protection needs to be supported by an effective institutional framework including the Government at different levels, communities and also the private sector. To achieve the necessary levels of support requires a shift in Government policy with a clear mandate for the concerned organizations. A key technical issue is the diagnosis and identification of appropriate solutions for coastal protection works. The projects presently being implemented in the states are based almost entirely on the continued expansion and rehabilitation of rock protection works. This type of development is and will continue to have very serious environmental and social implications. There is a need to completely reshape the approach and philosophy to planning, design and implementation of coastal erosion works. Soft solutions for erosion control are now well developed and are already beginning to be implemented in India. There is need to help and guide a well-planned and programmed transition process as well as ensure the planning and designs for the proposed investment program meet the highest standard of environmentally and socially appropriate solutions. There is also a need to identify and address the causes of erosion, frequently these are manmade and the most appropriate solution is to address the cause rather than the effect. This requires an integrated and coordinated approach to the planning and development of all coastal infrastructure and shoreline uses."

**Sector assessment:**

"The coastal protection strategy in India is synonymous with a prime objective to protect the land; the concept of protecting the beach and the environment are relatively new concepts; coastal protection is not perceived within the wider context of the economic development of the coastline. The most frequently applied methods for coastal protection have been through the use of hard structures such as seawalls or groynes. Despite many failures and environmental damage seawalls and groynes have continued to be constructed which in many cases has simply shifted the problem to neighboring coastal areas or left the real problem to be solved by future generations. As the pressure on the coastal zone due to human-induced activities as well as relative sea level rise keeps expanding, there is an urgent need to find sustainable solutions for coastal protection."

"There is a general awareness of the impacts of hard structures. Rock wall comes easily and soft solutions are largely untried and the technologies are not well understood. The continued use of hard technologies for coastal protection are being questioned by decision makers and there is now a widespread interest and realization of a need to change to softer and appropriate solutions The move to softer solutions although an easy and acceptable solution in principle but in practice requires significant behavioral changes by all those involved. The transition from hard to soft structures will require an integrated program of awareness, training, capacity building and other support initiatives."

"Presently measures to manage coastal erosion have generally been designed as a local emergency measure rather than sustainable and economically beneficial perspective. The most frequently applied protection methods are hard structures such as seawalls or groynes. Such interventions provide only land protection, and do not address the root cause of the problem; in many cases the protection structures actually accelerate erosion resulting in major losses of the beach."

**Institutional arrangements:**

"Central Water Commission (CWC), the technical arm of MoWR is the apex agency for shoreline protection / coastal erosion works in the country. CWC implements coastal protection works through two Directorates viz. the Coastal Erosion Directorate (CED) and the Beach Erosion Directorate (BED). The activities of the two directorates are not well coordinated and lateral communication between the two peer bodies is virtually non-existent. The apparent lack of an integrated approach to coastal erosion problems stems from this structural imbalance."

**Policy:**

"A major weakness in the current sector orientated sector development is the difficulty of addressing the processes and impacts of one sector on another. A prime cause of erosion is the interaction of coastal infrastructure on the natural coastal processes. To help this horizontal coordination is proposed to establish the CWC and the State Executing Agencies (SEA) as the lead group at National and State levels to coordinate coastal infrastructure activities. At National level the leading

organization should be the CWC. The CWC remit is presently restricted to erosion control but there is a key requirement for the coastal erosion directorate to take on a wider coordination role of all coastal infrastructure works including erosion control, ports and harbors, dredging etc. At the State Level it is proposed to establish a Coastal Infrastructure Management Unit (CIMU) within the State Executing Agencies. This unit would be given a mandate to coordinate all coastal infrastructure programs.

"There is requirement for a policy document to support the process of shoreline management planning. The policy document for shoreline management planning should include:

(i) Charging the Coastal District Authorities to prepare Shoreline Management Plans (in coordination with the State Executing Agencies and agencies) over an agreed period. The shoreline plans would be advisory and non-statutory. The plans would be participative involving the stakeholders and local level stakeholders in the primary planning, as well as lateral involvement of different government departments / sector agencies.

(ii) Increasing the mandates of the SEA and the CWC to take on a lead coordination role in the overall coastal management specifically to coordinate and guide the development and management of all coastal infrastructure.

(iii) Ensuring that all shoreline developments and interventions are properly studied and subject rigorous technical analysis including numerical modeling. Projects should be supported by environmental assessments."

44. In June 2009 an expert committee of the MoEF published the report "Final Frontier - Agenda to protect the ecosystem and habitat of India's coast for conservation and livelihood security." In this report the committee noted that currently, the shoreline of the country is undergoing a major change because of a large number of port and harbor projects. These projects involve large quantities of dredging, shore protection works, breakwaters, and reclamation. Experts are unanimous that each structure would impact the shoreline-particularly the beach formation. Already, many of these infrastructure projects have caused significant shoreline changes-like in Ennore, Puducherry, Alibag, Digha and Dahej. It is also observed that the shoreline is being impacted adversely by mining projects and by interventions like the building of shore-protection structures like groynes. The Committee was of the view that these developments have all led to serious threats to the coast, as especially beaches face severe erosion and shorelines are visibly changing. Given that the Central and state governments propose to construct several ports and harbours all along the shore in the coming years, these projects could have irreversible adverse impacts on the coast. The Committee recommended the following:

> "The government must immediately study the cumulative impacts of the individual projects on the coastline, pending which there should be a moratorium on expansion of existing ports and initiation of new projects."

45. Subsequently, in 2009 the MoEF assigned to the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) to conduct a study for identifying the coastal stretches with regard to human-induced erosion/accretion caused by construction of shore protection measures and breakwaters of ports. Based on the discussions held with MoES, the study was initiated in

two phases namely - (a) phase-I to submit a report based on existing data/information by 15 th October, 2009; (b) phase - II of the study involves micro level analysis that would be carried out for the entire country for the purpose of examining shoreline changes due to existing projects and identify suitable sites for development.

46. In October 2009, ICMAM and INCOIS, MoES, submitted a joint report to the MoEF in which they stated that:

> "Coastal structures constructed for port operations and coastal protections works interfere with the littoral transport are found the most common cause of coastal erosion."
>
> "A groyne just shifts the erosion problem to the downstream area..: The more efficient the groyne field is in protecting the shoreline within the groyne field, the more lee side erosion will be experienced downstream."
>
> "When a breakwater is built on the shoreline it interferes with the littoral drift budget and the results are sedimentation and shoreline impact. Like a groyne, the breakwater acts as a blockage of the littoral transport, whereby it causes trapping of sand on the upstream side in the form of an accumulating sand filet, and the possible bypass causes sedimentation in the entrance. The sedimentation requires maintenance dredging and deposition of the dredged sand. The result is a deficit in the littoral drift budget which causes lee side erosion along the adjacent shoreline."
>
> "The major interventions which lead to morphological impact are listed as:

> Coastal structures of any kind, which by their occupation directly impact the transport processes and thereby the coastal morphology. Such structures are typically the Ports and marinas, active coastal protection structures (groynes, breakwaters and all other structures occupying part of the foreshore and/or the shoreface), passive coastal protection structures (revetments, seawalls etc. which fix the coastline), reclamations and dikes, inlet jetties at tidal inlets and sea works at river mouths, embankments for bridges /runways, intake / outlet structures crossing the littoral zone."

The report also stated that about 23% or as much as 1248 km of shoreline along the Indian main land is affected by various degree of erosion varying from minor, moderate to severe.

47. In May 2010, the Department of Science, Technology and Environment (DSTE) and the Puducherry Coastal Zone Management Authority (PCZMA) of the Government of Puducherry held a consultation meeting on "Restoration and Protection of Puducherry Coastline" which was attended by various Government Departments, experts from the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Anna University, members of the Auroville Foundation and of civil society. As reported in the Minutes of the Meeting "There was a consensus among the participants on the need to protect and nourish the coast of Puducherry and the adjoining areas by adopting site specific coastal protection and restoration techniques after carrying out scientific studies and in consultation with all stakeholders including fishermen community." However, no concrete measures have been implemented to date.

48. A May 2010 document of the CWPRS states that of the various methods used for protection of the coast such as seawalls, revetments, bunds, groynes, offshore breakwaters, etc., the nourishment beach is the best method that should be used for shore protection. However, due to other considerations beach nourishment is still seldom used. Later in the same year, the Indian Journal of Geo-Marine Sciences publishes a paper on coastal erosion and mitigation methods. The author of that study concludes "The recent trends in coastal erosion mitigation is shifting towards soft, innovative, and pro-active methods, since the hard methods have their own repercussions on coastal land and beaches such as down-drift erosion, high cost, poor aesthetics etc. Hard structures such as seawalls and revetments, stop erosion of coastal lands, but refocus the erosion onto the beach. A number of soft methods are available now for erosion mitigation and are being used popularly all over the world. They are very eco-friendly, cheap and construction-friendly too. They may be necessarily adopted on a larger scale in the future erosion mitigation projects, and choice of the particular solution depending upon the local hydrodynamics and site conditions."

49. In October 2010, the PWD, GoP had commenced a Sea Wall project along the coast of Chinnakalapet Village, Puducherry without obtaining prior clearance under the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991. The site was inspected by members of the Puducherry Coastal Zone Management Authority and direction was issued on 13.10.2010 to the Chief Engineer, PWD under Section 5 of Environment Protection Act, 1986 to stop the sea wall construction immediately and submit necessary application to PCZMA for obtaining the Coastal Regulation

Zone Clearance. PWD has complied and stopped the work. No further work has taken place since then.

50. In the month of November 2010 an official of the MoEF from the Southern Regional Office at Bangalore assessed the state of the coast of Puducherry in relation to the development of fishing harbor at Murthykuppam as it was being opposed by civil society groups. In this report it was observed that "For the old fishing harbor, it was informed that even though, on some earlier occasions, some of the concerned authorities have attempted to address the problem of coastal erosion, the measures taken for the old harbour remains inadequate and not comprehensive since the attempts made were too small and were on piecemeal basis, thus the efforts are not successful in controlling the erosion problems. In the new fishing harbor also a similar situation is arising. Now it is high time for the Government of Puducherry to prepare and launch a detailed implementation plan after due consultations with experts and by integrating all the concerned departments & stake holders for properly managing the coastline and to solve the issues arising out of developments which are taking place in the coast line of Puducherry and adjoining Tamil Nadu."

51. In the month of December 2010, the Project Implementation Agency for the Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (PIA, ETRP) of the GoP issued a Tender for "Maintenance Dredging Works at Ariyankuppam River and the Sea Mouth for Puducherry Fishing Harbour" as part of the reconstruction and modernization of fishing harbor at Puducherry. The related maintenance dredging operations began in 2011 and are still continuing to date. However, while the dredging contractor is required to dispose the dredged material in the

ocean, the dredged material was instead dumped on the land and within the harbor limits. The dredged sand, estimated to be amounting to about 1,50,000 cubic meters is still lying on the land instead of being returned to the littoral drift. This subtraction of coastal sediment from the sedimentary budget of the Puducherry-Tamil Nadu coastal compartment and sediment cell is resulting in erosion of the coastline. Several representations to put the sand back into the sea to nourish the beaches have been made but no action has been taken till date.

52. In January 2011 the Puducherry PWD issued an Expression of Interest (EOI) for erosion control and reclamation of Puducherry beach with "soft solutions" such as geo tubes, clearly stating that all conventional "hard" measures such as "boulders, tetrapods, etc.," were excluded from the chosen solutions, as deemed harmful for the coastal environment. Additionally, it is stated that the proposed solution should have a short-term and long term perspective plan to ensure better coastal environment. Moreover, the proposed solutions should involve the authorities of neighbouring state and stake holders. Most importantly the consultant should "ensure that there is no adverse impact to the coastline due to the implementation of the project." This point is emphasized in the EOI repeating that "there is need to ensure that this does not affect the adjoining features of the coast line both in the state of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry." Finally, during the post-construction stage, the project proponent is supposed to achieve the objectives of coastal protection and reclamation in a "holistic manner." By undertaking such a project, the Government of Puducherry should be able to address its coastal erosion problems while ensuring that the

neighbouring state and areas of Tamil Nadu not only do not get affected but also benefit from it.

53. On 18th August 2011 the Hon'ble Minister for Public Works Department, Govt. of Tamil Nadu writes to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of the Govt. of Puducherry to apprise him that the lack of sand by-passing and its effect on the littoral drift at the Ariyankuppam Harbour in Puducherry has caused severe erosion of the neighbouring Tamil Nadu coastline, as a result of which in the year 2006, 200 m of beach was eroded, several homes were destroyed and the life of a child was lost. The Hon'ble Minister draws the attention to an earlier letter from the Govt. of Tamil Nadu in which the GoP is requested not to continue construction of groynes without proper technical studies as it is likely to further affect the Tamil Nadu shoreline. He also informs that the proposed Deep Water Port would have a catastrophic effect on the shoreline of Villupuram District. He also requests the GoP to start sand by-passing and to desist going ahead with the proposed Deep-Water Port without obtaining the prior consent of the GoTN so that Tamil Nadu coastline is not further affected. On 29th November 2011, a second letter is sent to remind the GoP to start sand by-passing at the harbor and to stop further interruption of Littoral Drift that would take by construction of the proposed Deep Water Port which would further affect the Tamil Nadu coast and go against his Govt's interests.

54. On 29th Dec. 2011, the Secretary, Port Department, GoP held a stakeholder's meeting on restoration of Puducherry coastline as reported in the Minutes of the Meeting circulated on 23rd Feb 2012. During that the Secretary suggested that "all should work for a

sustainable solution to the problem of erosion." The Chief Engineer, PWD-cum Director of Ports-responded that "the PWD was called by the MoEF and had suggested that Geotubes be put up along the Puducherry coast towards restoring the coastline." During the meeting "all agreed that the rejuvenation of the lost beaches is of vital importance since it would not only help the fishermen but also facilitate tourism." To conclude, the Secretary assured that "a long term sustainable solution to the restoration of the coastline of Puducherry [was] for the benefit of one and all."

55. On 2nd February 2012 the Government of Puducherry constituted the Evaluation Committee for Assessing the consultant for the coastal protection work in Puducherry using Geotextile tubes. This committee is yet to meet.

56. In March 2012 the MoEF wrote to the Government of Tamil Nadu to enquire about the construction of groynes along the Chinnamudalyar Chavadi Kuppam coast based on a complaint against the proposed groynes that was made by the NGO Pondy CAN. No action was taken.

57. In its September 2012 report, the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) stated the following with regard to the groynes constructed in Puducherry and Tamil Nadu: "It is recognised that groynes should be used only to maintain existing conditions, rather than enhancing beach volume or eliminating erosion... But this should be used only after exhausting all other available options for restoration." The report also stated:

"There is a need for a well-defined plan that seeks to treat the shoreline and the issue of erosion in a more integrated, sustainable and strategic manner."

"It is recommended to have a total and common shoreline management plan for the entire Puducherry and the adjacent Tamil Nadu coast so that short-term and long-term strategies can be drawn considering the coast in total. The short-term strategies required at specific sites can be designed and integrated in long-term strategies, if a shoreline management plan is prepared."

"As Puducherry is known for its tourism/recreation, it is advisable to restore the natural beach by implementing beach nourishment... The above option will not only help in gaining a natural beach but also help in controlling the erosion of the northern coast. The detailed design of beach nourishment scheme can be worked out based on discussions. Also, eco-friendly techniques and "soft engineering measures" to stabilize the coast could be implemented along with beach nourishment for retaining the sand and to restore the ecological functions and services that are provided by sandy beach ecosystems as well as enhance livelihood opportunities for the fishing communities and increase value to the coast." "A long term and permanent solution can be found if both the Tamil Nadu and Puducherry Governments jointly work towards a common, long-term and sustainable shore restoration strategy. Short-term solutions may need to be implemented, but these have to take into account the long-term solutions and should be "no-regret" solutions." "The general principle of "working with nature" would be a better

approach for cost-effective and sustainable coastal protection measures. Puducherry needs to consider modern protection practices which achieve a more effective and sustainable means of coastal protection while also addressing local amenity and economic development aspects. It is most important to ensure that the natural movement and flow of sediment along the shoreline is maintained."

"The beach restoration will primarily benefit the coastal dwellers living along the Puducherry and nearby Tamil Nadu coast including fishing households, the owners, operators and employees of fishing boats, hotels and other tourism related businesses and their employees. But mostly it will benefit all the residents of this peaceful coastline whose young children have never even seen its beautiful beaches."

58. The report “The Challenged Coast of India” published in October 2012 also points out with regard to the performance of the groynes that were built along the Soudanikuppam-Thandiriayankuppam coast that for every square meter of beach that has been artificially gained with the use of groynes, about 4 square meters of beach space is damaged and lost on the down drift side of the groynes. Therefore, it is unequivocally demonstrated that groynes are causing more damage to the coast and that they are exacerbating the problem of erosion.

59. Neither the Government of Puducherry, nor the Government of Tamil Nadu examined any available options for beach restoration. Mechanical sand bypass was not implemented. More importantly, there is no record that the Government of Puducherry ever considered the simplest, most effective way to' restore the beaches, end the massive

erosion of village land into the sea, restore the livelihoods of the local fishing communities, and reverse the trend of increasing saline infiltration into the local aquifers: to remove the damaging harbour at Ariyankuppam and allow the natural flow of sand to resume. When one compares the insignificant economic benefit conferred by the harbour with the enormous economic, social, and environmental cost of the ravaged coastline for 18 kilometres to the north (and moving ever-northward as hard structures proliferate), it is astonishing that the Government of Puducherry never considered this obvious alternative.

60. A comprehensive plan for coastal protection has not yet been considered in spite of the fact that both the Governments of Puducherry and Tamil Nadu are fully aware that the erosion is spreading northwards. Instead of taking proactive measures to mitigate the erosion, the erosion is instead allowed to go on, increase and further degrade the coastal environment. Both the governments jump into action only when it is too late and the erosion of the coast has become a manmade disaster in which the homes and livelihoods of the coastal communities have been destroyed. It is only in such belated circumstances that the concerned Government authorities resort to the construction of seawalls as emergency measures. Under these disastrous circumstances, the concerned authorities justify the construction of seawalls as their only option available. Such tardy actions, ad hoc-ism and poor planning and negligence only results in the destruction of a greater extent of the coastal environment.

61. The destruction of sandy beaches represents a very significant economic loss to Puducherry's tourism industry and to the traditional

fishing industry all along the damaged coast. It is estimated that thousands of traditional fishermen have been unable to pursue their livelihoods since the beaches were lost and seawalls have come up; and thousands more are now forced to launch their boats from places outside their own villages. An estimated 300 acres of land mass has been taken by the sea, including numerous houses and other buildings in coastal villages. The governments of Puducherry and Tamil Nadu have spent hundreds of crores of rupees dumping boulders to create riprap seawalls and groynes. In addition to the environmental and aesthetic loss to the immediate coastline, this construction activity entails collateral environmental damage to the mountains from which the boulders are quarried and the energy used to transport them from mountain to seaside. The hard structures on the coastline have radically transformed the morphology and morphodynamics of the coast and intertidal marine zone. This has far-reaching consequences for the entire ecosystem.

62. The endangered Olive Ridley sea turtles which are listed under Schedule I of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act (1972) nest along the Puducherry-Tamil Nadu coastline. Olive Ridleys are known to return to their natal beaches to lay their eggs. But when man-made structures have been built in the place of their nesting beaches, as is the case in Puducherry and Tamil Nadu, these structures prevent sea turtles from continuing their innate life cycles. Coastal structures therefore directly threaten and further endanger sea turtles by reducing suitable nesting habitat and displacing turtles into less-than-optimal nesting areas. The destruction of the natural beach space and habitat by human induced erosion followed by the armouring of the coast with seawalls

and groynes makes it impossible for sea turtles to make their nests on the beaches. The ad hoc and unscientific construction of seawalls and groynes along the coast is therefore directly endangering the existence of sea turtles.

63. The armouring of the coast with seawalls and groynes also results in the destruction of intertidal habitat that is required by marine flora and fauna such as planktons, crustaceans, bi-valves, mollusks, other invertebrates and even fishes. These flora and fauna also form part of the marine food chain which supports fish stocks. The destruction of inter-tidal habitat therefore impacts large numbers of marine species and ecosystems.

64. Without the beach providing the crucial sandy buffer between the sea and the land, erosion of the seabed at the coastal margin has resulted in salt water infiltration into the local aquifers. The Central Ground Water Board has reported that the ground water development in the Puducherry region is rather very high and no further groundwater development is to be encouraged. On the other hand, there is an urgent need for regulation of over-exploitation, protection and augmentation of ground water resources to recharge the depleted aquifer systems. An assessment of the vulnerability of seawater intrusion in Puducherry coastal region is indicating that both the northern and southern coasts of the Puducherry region are vulnerable to seawater intrusion. As the groundwater resources of the Puducherry region are already stressed, the increase of seawater intrusion due to human induced coastal erosion has to be avoided at all costs.

65. The increased salinity in Puducherry's fresh water has resulted in hundreds of hectares of farm land becoming fallow. In addition to ruining the taste of the local drinking water, increased salinity is well-known to cause kidney disease. Several of the shallow wells along the coast on which the local communities depend for their freshwater requirements have already turned saline. The loss of freshwater resources is causing severe hardship to the local communities as they have to find alternative sources of freshwater.

66. It is also important to note that at the national level the coastline also represent the boundary of the nation and its territories. The indiscriminate, uncontrolled, and unnatural alteration of the coastline is resulting in the uncontrolled alteration of the national boundary, both on land as well as offshore, of the international maritime border and that of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). This is something that has political and economic implications which are of national concern.

67. The seawalls and groynes are being built without any carrying capacity studies. The coastal environment of the Puducherry-Tamil Nadu region is already heavily and to a large extent impacted by the on-going human induced erosion of the coast caused by the Puducherry harbor. Further armouring of the coast with seawalls and groynes will only result in reducing the carrying capacity of the coastal environment beyond the point of self-sustainability.

68. The coastal environment is a highly dynamic and therefore complex environment to manage. Experience has shown that the less one interferes with coastal processes, the lower is the likelihood of having coastal management problems. Across the world, increasingly

the scientific community is of the opinion that particularly on the coast it is preferable to "work with Nature" rather to try to "fight against Nature." This approach is also akin to the approach of the Precautionary Principle which advocates that if the coastline is eroding, particularly due to human induced causes, it is preferable to address the root causes of the problem and try to return to the original, natural, stable state of the coastline, rather than to attempt to re-engineer the coastal environment which results in perpetual alteration of the coastal environment with all its accompanying negative impacts.

69. Despite the recognition by the Union and State Governments, as well as that of related Government agencies such as the CWPRS and the NIOT, private and professional consultancy firms, local communities, civil society groups that "soft" engineering measures such as beach nourishment, which are environmentally and socially friendly and increasingly adopted world-wide, should be adopted tackle coastal erosion, especially to mitigate and reverse human induced coastal erosion, there is however a lack of well-defined scientific and technically sound processes and systems for sand nourishment of eroding beaches which the Government and their respective agencies can follow or implement. As a result of the lack of such well-defined processes and systems, Governments and their agencies fall back upon past experience, even though it is obsolete and go about "business as usual." In this regard, it is also important to note that the "business as usual" favours vested interests, such as the consultants who get to design more and more coastal structures as they cause more and more erosion, the quarry owners, the transporters and the contractors who keep on benefitting

as long as coastal structures need to be built even though it is at the cost of the coastal environment.

70. Seeing the unwillingness of concerned agencies to restore and nourish the beaches, very often the local communities that have at first lost their livelihoods when their beaches have eroded, eventually get desperate when nothing is done to control the erosion particularly when they start losing their habitations. As a last and desperate measure to save their homes, these communities start to demand that their homes be immediately protected in whichever way possible, even with the use of hard structures such as seawalls and even if it is at the cost of the coastal environment. The measures, particularly those that are environmentally destructive, that are demanded in a state of desperation by the local communities and followed out of popular demand are not necessarily the best for their livelihoods, the environment, the society at large and the future generations, especially in the long term.

71. Since the construction of the harbor, seawalls and groynes commenced in Puducherry and Tamil Nadu, numerous civic groups, including Coastal Action Network, have complained to the Government of Puducherry and Government of Tamil Nadu and warned of the worsening environmental and economic disaster. Both governments have ignored these warnings and continued to build hard structures, in the Cuddalore, Puducherry and Villupuram Districts, disrupting the natural flow of coastal sediment, damaging their own coast and their neighbor's, in complete disregard of the economic, social, and environmental consequences of this construction.

72. The Government of Tamil Nadu currently proposes to build a series of 12 more groynes from Chinnamudalaiyar Chavadi to Bommiyarpalayam, as well as additional seawalls and groynes to the south of Puducherry, as far south as Cuddalore. Some of the work has already commenced. The Government of Tamil Nadu has not sought or been given prior permission and approval by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India to construct these groynes.

73. On or about 18 November 2012, the Government of Tamil Nadu began dumping rocks on the coast at Chinnamudalaiyar Chavadi, thereby commencing construction of a planned 180m groyne. This activity will cause further damage to the coastline, and to the lives and livelihoods of those who live along the coastline, if it is allowed to proceed. The Government has, without considering the hazards of undertaking such activity has commenced and is continuing with the construction of the groyne, the fact that the detriment caused to the coastal environment is not limited only to that particular sector has not, even been considered. No proper· environmental impact assessment has been done by the concerned authorities, in violation of governing laws and violating rights guaranteed under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. The economic consequences of the damage caused by the construction of the groyne will be disastrous.

74. On 27th December 2012 the Puducherry Coastal Zone Management Authority (PCZMA) wrote to the MoEF requesting it to impress upon the Government of Tamil Nadu to refrain from undertaking ad hoc coastal protection measures such as seawalls and groynes without consulting and taking the consent of the Government

of Puducherry and required CRZ clearances. The PCZMA also expressed its apprehension that the proposed and on-going coastal protection measures erected in adjacent Tamil Nadu would cause erosion of the Puducherry coastline. Moreover, the PCZMA also expressed the need to follow the recommendations of the stated NIOT report which suggests that a common shoreline management plan for the entire Puducherry and adjacent Tamil Nadu coastline should be prepared so that short-term and long-term strategies can be drawn considering the coast in total.

75. According to the CRZ Notification 2011, Section 3, (iv), activities that disturb the natural course of seawater such as for erosion control are prohibited if constructed without an Environmental Impact Assessment study. Section 4.2, (i), (c) of the same notification also states that the procedure for clearance of such activities should be undertaken after comprehensive EIA with cumulative studies for projects in the stretches classified as low and medium eroding by MoEF based on scientific studies and in consultation with the State Governments and Union territory Administration. The seawalls and groynes being built by the GoTN at Chinnamudalaiyar Chavadi Kuppam and in Villupuram District and Devanampattinam in Cuddalore District are being undertaken without an EIA, neither with a comprehensive EIS with cumulative studies and without consultation with the State Governments and Union territory Administration and are therefore in violation of CRZ Notification 2011.

76. According to the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification 2006, the construction of seawalls and groynes being built by the GoTN at Chinnamudalaiyar Chavadi Kuppam and in Villupuram District and Devanampattinam in Cuddalore District are classified as "Category A"

projects as they fall within 10 km of the inter-state boundary and would therefore require an EIA. The natural flow of sediment and beach sand along the coast is an essential phenomenon and process which supports natural habitats, flora and fauna, human populations and their fundamental right to life and livelihood. Coastal sediment is a public good that forms the very foundation of the sandy coastal environment, without which none of the sandy coastal environments can be sustained. The human induced loss of sediment from the coast and the resulting erosion and destruction of coastal habitats therefore directly results in the violation of the fundamental right to life and livelihood of all that which is dependent on coastal sediment. Just as water, food, air, light, etc., are an essential part of the life and livelihood of every citizen of this country, similarly coastal sediment is equally an essential public good which is a part of the life and livelihood of all that which depends on the coastal environment. The human induced loss of coastal sediment within and even across state boundaries therefore results in the violation of the fundamental right to life and livelihood of all that which depends on the coastal environment. Numerous representations on the above issues described above, particularly such as the human induced coastal erosion, mitigation and restoration through sand nourishment, restoration of the sandy beach ecosystems and the livelihoods of the local communities, etc., spanning a period of more than a decade have been made by several citizen and civil society groups. However, not only is the human induced erosion of the coast increasing unabated, but it is even being aggravated by adhoc, unscientific and unsustainable coastal management measures which are arbitrary and illegal. The Respondents have not undertaken any scientific studies with regard to the exacerbation of erosion due to the

groynes already constructed, and erosion is rapidly progressing with no intervention to prevent the same on the part of the statutory authorities.

77. On 29th Sep 2012, a representation was submitted to the District Collector, Cuddalore, the 2nd applicant submitted representation to several authorities including the respondents herein. On 06th Jan 2012, a representation was submitted to the Government of Tamil Nadu, requesting them to refrain from construction of groynes. On 20th Nov 2012 and 12th Dec 2012, further representations were made by the applicants to the authorities, requesting them to take appropriate action. However, no reply has been received from the authorities and the damage caused to the environment due to the indiscriminate construction of hard structures along the coast continues to this day.

**Stand of Puducherry Coastal Zone Management Authority (PCZMA) and MoEF&CC**

78. Replies have been filed by contesting respondents. It is not necessary to refer to all the replies. It will suffice to refer to the affidavit filed by Puducherry Coastal Zone Management Authority (PCZMA) on 06.10.2021 and the reply filed by the MoEF&CC. PCZMA refers to comprehensive Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) for Puducherry in May, 2015 by the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Ministry of Earth Sciences, after monitoring the coastal processes responsible for the shoreline changes from 2012. The SMP was submitted to the MoEF&CC. NIOT designed a hybrid solution for the first time in the country with two reefs and sand nourishment for restoring the eroding beach along Puducherry town. The proposed hybrid solution involved the following:-

i. Construction of one Nearshore Wedge Reef opposite to the Chief Secretariat on the north end of Puducherry town foreshore, with the crest at Chart Datum.

ii. Construction of one Offshore Reef placed at the south end, at 300 m north of the pier, with the crest at 1 m above Chart Datum.

iii. Sand nourishment using 4,50,000 m3 of sand between northern and southern reef along the Coastline of Pondichery Town and Gandhi Statue

79. The above project has been adopted in Puducherry for which CRZ Clearance has been granted.

80. The executive summary in the report of the NIOT is as follows:-

> ***"****Many beaches along East coast of India are subjected to erosion, which threatens habitat, property, public infrastructure, and the tourist industry. Loss of sand can be attributed natural changes (sea level rise, storms, and more recently persistent low pressures due to climate change) and man-made activities (harbors, jetties, seawalls, groins, dredging of tidal inlets and damning of rivers). Pondicherry coast is not exceptional and after construction of Pondicherry harbour, coast north of harbour 1s subjected to sea erosion. Initially, sand bypassing was carried out by harbour authorities to prevent down drift erosion and to maintain channel free from siltation. Later, discontinuing of sand bypassing due to various technical reasons, lead to erosion on Pondicherry city. UT Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu State Government resorted to short term measures to protect the coast from erosion. Seawall of length 6 Km was constructed by UT Pondicherry, which covers city of Pondicherry and the coastal stretch (2 km) from Sodhanaikuppam to Thanthriyankuppam was protected groin field combined with seawall by Tamil Nadu government. The erosion problem shifted further north, Chinnamudalaiyar Chavadi is experiencing increased erosion and many buildings were lost to sea. Highly eroding fishing hamlet, north of Chinnamudalaiyar Chavadi, and Chinnakalapettai village in UT Pondicherry were also protected by seawall. As on date, 8 km length of the coast was protected by seawall and groin field along Pondicherry coast by UT Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu Government. The above solutions could protect the coast under threat but the authorities and stake holders need an integrated long-term solution for protection of coast and restoration of natural beach.*
>
> *Since, the available information on Pondicherry coast is not sufficient for working out suitable strategies; NIOT was consulted by both UT Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu government to work out long*

*term/ short term strategies for management of coast from erosion and impact of cyclones.* ***NIOT has initiated studies to evolve strategies for protection of Pondicherry coast under the project "Demonstration of Shore Protection Measures through Pilot project", with financial support from Ministry of Earth Sciences. NIOT has taken p task of developing strategies for protection of Pondicherry coast with objectives: 1) Assessment of status of existingprotection measures and its performance 2) To Understanding the processes responsible for shoreline changes through monitoring waves, tides, currents, sediment characteristics and coastal morphology 3) Analysis of long/short term trends of shoreline along Pondicherry coast and 4) Development of shore protection measures through numerical models. The first three activities were completed and documented in the present report. The final report with strategies for protection of coast will be arrived at based on the discussion with the governments of Tamil Nadu and UT Pondicherry and stake holders.***

***The study aims at understanding various dynamical aspects of coast (water level variations, currents & circulation, tides, waves, bathymetric variations, sediment transport, shoreline changes etc.) to develop hind cast, now cast and forecast models on shoreline changes in priority areas for identification of vulnerable areas of erosion/ accretion to arrive at remedial measures for protection of coastline from natural and human perturbations. The strategy proposed in the present study aims at obtaining a comprehensive picture on shoreline changes along Pondicherry coast and to take remedial measures for shoreline management along the stretch.***

*The study area with coastline length of 18 km was divided into four distinct zones, namely 1) Pondicherry harbour and adjoining areas, 2 km 2) Pondicherry city, protected by seawall, 6 km 3) Groin field, 2 km and 4) Open coast, 8 km. The shoreline changes in these four zones were analyzed using remote sensing data and field measurements. The result indicate that the average rate of erosion and accretion is 4m/yr and 5m/yr respectively and the coast needs immediate attention for its protection from natural causes or man-1made activities. The estimated rate of net drift would be in the order of 0.28 -0.30 million cum, which needs to be confirmed by detailed shoreline monitoring.*

*Coastal processes responsible for shoreline changes were monitored during 2012, where data on winds, waves, tides, currents, sediments, bathymetry etc. were collected between Pondicherry Port and Kalapettai village, covering a coastline of 18 km. Seasonal variations on water levels, wave climate, currents and circulation sediment transport, shoreline changes etc. were studied. The measurements made indicated that the tide propagates from south to north. Currents measured upto a depth of 20 m were found to be seasonal, northerly during SW monsoon and southerly during NE monsoon. The average currents during SW and NE monsoon would be 0.3m/s and 0.5m/s. The near shore currents generated by waves follow pattern of coastal Currents In Tamil Nadu coast, which is added*

*advantage in developing snore protection measures. Wave climate indicate that 70% of the waves approach the coast from SE direction and the remaining 30% from NE direction.*

*Pondicherry, known for tourism/recreation, has lost its natural beach due to construction of seawall.* ***It is advisable to restore natural beach by implementing beach nourishment. Initial estimates indicate that sand to extent of 3.0 million cum need to be placed north of harbour for length of 600 m near the Gandhi statue. The above option not only helps in gaining natural beach but also helps in controlling the erosion of northern coast. The detailed design of beach nourishment scheme can be worked based on the discussions. Also, eco-friendly techniques and "soft engineering measures" could be implemented along with beach nourishment for retaining of sand and also to restore ecological functions of the coast****.*

*Short-term solutions may need to be implemented, but these solutions have to take into account the long-term solutions and should be "no-regret" solutions.*

*A long-term and permanent solution can be found if both the Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry governments jointly work towards a common, long-term and sustainable shore restoration strategy.****"***

81. Summary and recommendations in the report are as follows:-

***"<u>Summary and Reeommendations</u>***

*The coast along Pondicherry and the adjacent areas of the Villupuram district has been experiencing severe erosion for the past 20 years. Natural causes interception of littoral drift by the harbour at Ariyankuppam village, Pondicherry constructed in 1990 and the subsequent construction of coastal defence structures such as seawalls and groins caused erosion in this and groins regions. Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu governments made several attempts to protect the coast under threat using options like seawalls and groins. Though these protection measures have offered some relief to the coast under threat, adjacent parts of coast areas are eroding, more unstable and are constantly under threat.*

***There is a need for a wel1-defined plan that seeks to treat the shoreline and the issue of erosion in a more integrated, sustainable and strategic manner. This can be achieved by a Shoreline Management Plan (SMP), which considers the issues at a reasonable scale and focuses on restoring the natural sandy beaches. Policy makers, engineers and stakeholders seek a long term solution to restore the sandy beaches of this entire affected region. The basic questions which need to be answered and understood before attempting any such coastal restoration scheme are following:***

1. ***Present status of coast (geomorphic setting and functional performance of already implemented protection measures)***
2. ***Coastal processes along this coast in relation to proposed coastal restoration schemes.***
3. ***Priorities of policy makers and stakeholders***
4. ***Requirements of stakeholders***
5. ***Economical, environmental and social sustainability of proposed restoration measures.***

***Considering the above, the overall objective of the coastal restoration project should be to address the coastal restoration needs through the implementation of economically viable restoration works using environmental and socially appropriate solutions. This report describes the present status of the coast and the performance of existing coastal protection schemes. The data on sea bathymetry, land topography, hydrodynamics (tides, waves, currents and sediment characteristics) and shoreline changes was collected for analyzing the coastal processes. A joint meeting with Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry governments is required to draw strategies for coastal restoration measures where various technical alternatives can be analysed in relation to the priorities of the government keeping in view that the solution adopted should be sustainable, long term and permanent without affecting the coastline located further north.***

***The analysis of long-term shoreline change data indicate that the average rate of Shoreline recession and progression over a period of 30 years is in order of 4 m/yr and 5 7yr respectively. However, localized shoreline change rates. recession specifically, of 50 1n in a season were observed. However, the rate of shoreline change and/or erosion is dependent on gradient of sediment transport along the coast, which is dependent on Configuration of the coast, near shore current and availability of the sediments.***

***The 18 km length of coastline of Pondicherry was divided into four zones for analysis. The first zone (Zone A) covering a length of 3.5 km represents the zone of direct influence of the Pondichery harbour. The sand has accumulated up to the tip of the south breakwater with maximum accretion of 180 m and the sediment started bypassing to the north. The northern side of the harbour is protected by a seawall and sediment deposition is noticed, during the NE monsoon due to the southerly drift. The maximum erosion is about 40 m at distance of 600 m from north breakwater from 1991 to 2000. The second zone (Zone B- 4 km), which is part of Pondicherry township is protected by a seawall. Securing at the foot of the seawall is noticed during active monsoon. The third zone (Zone C- 2.5 km) is protected by a series of disjointed groins. These groins were constructed during 2005-2007 and. accretion to an extent of 90 m is noticed at northern longest groin located at Thathiriyankuppam. The accretion at all groin compartments indicate availability of sediments along the Pondicherry coast during both monsoons.***

***The CWPRS (1978) has reported that the net drift was estimated to be about 500,000 cu.m. at the time of design of Pondicherry Harbour but the present estimated rate of net drift by us would be in the order of 2,00,000 - 2,80,000 cu m, which needs to be confirmed by detailed shoreline monitoring. The coast north of longest groin at Chinnamudalaiyar Chavadi village has experienced increased erosion and shoreline recession during2008to an extent of 70 m. South of this coast regained some lost material during 2012 due to southerly drift and bypassing of sediments from the groin with a net accretion of 20 m. The Zone D with a length of 8 km is not protected by major scheme and maximum erosion observed 1991-2010 is around 25m. A sea wall of length 165 m was constructed at village Chinnakalapettai to protect the coast from erosion.***

***The following are major observations for arriving at coastal restoration strategies for both the Pondicherry and adjacent Tamil Nadu coast.***

- ***Pondicherry has been known as a beautiful beach town. The beaches here, particularly along the famous beach road were used for all kinds of activities by a large cross-section of people. Children chased crabs and looked for interesting shells. The famous Masi Magam festival of Pondicherry relied on the big beach where the chariots of all the gods from all the temples near and far would come. With the beach almost gone and the rocky sea wall, all these little everyday pleasures of each and every resident of Pondicherry and all those who throng to its shores, have been snatched away.***

- ***The basic objective of shore restoration projects moderate the long-term average erosion rate and shoreline change from man-made causes, which can be achieved only if the natural dynamics of the coast is well understood.***

- ***The medium term analysis of shoreline change data from 1991 -2012, indicate that this region needs immediate attention.***

- ***Protection schemes till date have been implemented in isolation both in Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu, a common phenomenon even in developed countries. This has happened because of various constraints like scientific/engineering understanding of nature, economics of the scheme t be implemented, institutional issues, lack of interstate coordination and acceptance by stakeholders. It is recommended that short-term and long-term strategies can be drawn.considering the coast in total by Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu Government. The short-term strategies required at specific sites can be designed and***

***integrated in long-term strategies, if a shoreline management plan is prepared.***

- ***Pondicherry harbour is causing a deficit in sediment supply to the northern coast. Sand bypassing carried out by harbour authorities for certain period could maintain the beach north of the harbour. Later, discontinuing the sand bypassing resulted in loss of beaches in the northern coast. The recent analysis of satellite data suggests that parts of the littoral sediments are bypassed naturally to northern coast. While designing the shore restoration scheme for Pondicherry coast, the configuration of harbour and its relation to natural bypassing of sand at harbour should be studied.***

- ***Pondicherry wave climate is influenced by both the SE and NE waves With occasional cyclonic storms crossing the coast. The maximum surge level observed above tide is 0.7m with a tidal range of 1.2 m. The waves approaches from SE direction from April September with mean direction 135 deg, while during NE mo1nsoon. the direction is 90 deg. The coastal currents are seasonal, directed to north during SW monsoon and south during NE monsoon. The average currents during SW and NE monsoon would be 0.3m/s and 0.5 m/s. The near shore currents generated by waves follow similar pattern like coastal currents in Tamil Nadu coast, which is an added advantage in developing Common shore restoration measures. A detailed study conducted at Vellar estuary and Ennore shows shoreline change governed by wave climate and tidal influence is insignificant. Low pressure systems 1ike events of 2007 can cause significant damage to coast and some of its changes could be permanent. The coastal protection scheme seawall built along the Pondicherry town for length of 6 km need to be assed carefully to avoid further damage during cyclone or low pressure periods.***

- ***Pondicherry is known for its tourism/recreation, it is advisable t0 restore the natural beach by implementing beach nourishment. At Ennore, sand dredged from harbour to an extent of 3.5 million cum was placed. on, north of harbour to prevent down drift erosion. The performance of beach nourishment was assessed based on long-term data at Ennore which shows nourishment has supplied sand to northern coast for period of 5 years and coastline was stable even after the construction of harbour. Initial estimates indicate that sand to the extent: of 3.0 million cum needs to be placed north of the harbor for length of600mnearthe Gandhi statue. The above option will not only help in gaining a natural beach but also help in controlling the erosion of the northern coast. The detailed design of beach nourishment scheme can be worked out based on discussions. Also, eco-friendly techniques and "soft***

***engineering measures" to stabilize the coast could be implemented along with beach nourishment for retaining the sand and to restore the ecological functions and services that are provided by sandy beach ecosystems as well as enhance livelihood opportunities for the fishing communities and increase value to the coast.***

- ***A long term and permanent solution can be found if both the Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry Governments jointly work towards a common; long-term and sustainable shore restoration strategy.***

- ***Short-term solutions may need to be implemented, but these have to take into account the long-term solutions and should be "no-regret" solutions.***
- ***Worldwide there is now increasing examples of replacement of hard structures like seawalls with softer options Such as beach nouishment, Sand bypassing, dune planting and offshore submerged reefs. Thus, the general principle of "working with nature" Would be a better approach for cost-effective and sustainable coastal protection measures. Pondicherry needs to consider modern protection practices which achieve more effective and sustainable means of coastal protection while also addressing local amenity and economic development aspects. It is most important to ensure that the natural movement and flow of sediment along the shoreline is maintained.***

- ***All Shore protection schemes should be monitored scientifically under technical guidance of expert institutes by Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry governments for improvement in its performance. The crest of berm data collected by Tamil Nadu PWD do not cover any location along Pondicherry coast. The closest locations considered for analyzing the data along this coast are Devanampattinam and Oyyalikuppam at south and north of Pondicherry respectively.***

- ***Given the social and economical importance of the Pondicherry beaches, the coastal restoration option should consider the protection of land, buildings, groundwater, ecology, livelihoods and public and private infrastructure against future loss and damage caused by erosion and storms.***

- ***The beach restoration will primarily benefit the coastal dwellers living along the Pondicherry and nearby Tamil Nadu coast including fishing households, the owners, operators and employees of fishing boats, hotels and other tourism related businesses and their employees. But mostly it will benefit all the residents of this peaceful coastline whose young children have never even seen its beautiful beaches. No One expected that waves due to monsoon or cyclone take away the natural beach."***

**Reply of MoEF&CC**

82. Reply of the MoEF&CC dated 02.02.2021 deals with the status of updation/revision of CZMPs as follows:-

> ***"****2. That in exercise of the powers conferred by the sub-section (1) and Clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 read with clause (d) of the sub-rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, Ministry of Environment and Forest had notified the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991 on 19th February, 1991, which, inter-alia, provided classification of Coastal Regulation Zone (hereinafter referred to as CRZ) areas and norms for regulating developmental activities therein. This Notification was subsequently amended from time to time.*
>
> *3. That it is submitted that in supersession of the* ***CRZ Notification, 1991, the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011 was notified on 6 January, 2011 for regulation of developmental activities along the coastal stretches and to ensure the livelihood security to the fisher communities and other local communities, living in the coastal areas, to conserve and protect coastal stretches.***
>
> *4. The validity of the Coastal Zone Management Plans (hereinafter referred to as CZMPs) approved under CRZ Notification, 1991 was extended from time to time, the last such extension being upto 31.07.2018, pending preparation and subsequent approval of fresh CZMPs under the CRZ Notification, 2011. All the developmental activities in the CRZ areas of coastal States were required to be regulated as per the above mentioned notifications and within the framework of approved CZMPs.*
>
> *5. It is humbly submitted that the CZMPs of all coastal States except State of Goa has been approved under the provisions of the CRZ Notification, 2011.*
>
> *6. That it is submitted that in supersession of the CRZ Notification, 2011, the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2019 was notified on 18th January, 2019 for regulation of developmental activities along the coastal stretches and to ensure the livelihood security to the fisher communities and other local communities, living in the coastal areas, to conserve and protect coastal stretches, specifically focused on conservation and management plans of Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESAs) which did not feature in the CRZ Notification,2011.*
>
> *7. It is humbly submitted that the High Tide Line (HTL) has been mapped out and standardized for the entire coast of the country unlike the HTL earlier allowed to be demarcated by one of the seven authorized agencies, that too only for identified stretches/sites, and*

*thereby bringing in standardization and authenticity and removing arbitrariness.*

*8. It is submitted that the Hazard Line for the entire coast of the country has also been mapped and is required to be incorporated in CZMPs of the coastal States or Union territories.*

*9. It is humbly submitted that the CRZ Notification, 2019 shall, however, come in force only after the respective CZMP framed to the CRZ Notification, 2011 have been revised/updated by the States/UTs, as per the provisions of the new CRZ Notification and approved by the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change. Para 6 (i) of CRZ Notification, 2019 inter alia states as under:*

> *"All coastal States and Union territory administrations shall revise or update their respective coastal zone management plan (CZMP) framed under CRZ Notification, 2011 number S.O 19(E), dated 6th January, 2011, as per provisions of this notification and submit to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for approval at the earliest and all the project activities attracting the provisions of this notification shall be required to be appraised as per the updated CZMP under this notification and until and unless the CZMPs is so revised or updated, provisions of this notification shall not apply and the CZMP as per provisions of CRZ Notification, 2011 shall continue to be followed for appraisal and CRZ clearance to such projects."*

*Before finalizing the CZMP concerned State/ Union Territories/ Coastal Zone Management Authorities are required to adopt due procedure in preparation of CZMPs as stipulated in Para 6 (ii) of CRZ Notification, 2019 which includes public consultation. Para 6 (iii) of said notification inter alia states as under:*

> *"The coastal States and Union territories shall prepare draft CZMP in 1:25,000 scale map identifying and classifying the CRZ areas within the respective territories in accordance with the guidelines given in Annexure-IV to this notification, which involve public consultation."*

*A true copy of CRZ Notification, 2019 is annexed herewith and marked as ANNEXURE-R/1.*

*10. It is humbly submitted that the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (hereinafter referred to as NCSCM) made a presentation on the status of the updation/revision of CZMPs) prepared based on provisions of CRZ Notification, 2019, in the 40 meeting of National Coastal Zone Management Authority (NCZMA) held on 28.08.2020, as under:*

| S.No. | State/UT | Status of Approved CZMP2011 | Status of Draft CZMP 2019 | Agency preparing CZMP-2019 | Time Required to Complete |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Maharashtra | Approved | COMPLETED Public hearing completed in all districts other than Palghar and Sindhudurg districts | NCSCM | COMPLETED |
| 2. | Odisha | Approved | COMPLETED Public hearing completed | ORSAC/ SAC | COMPLETED |
| 3. | Andhra Pradesh | Approved | 80% work Completed including Buffering of CRZ boundaries | NCSCM | 4 MONTHS-DEC 2020 |
| 4. | Karnataka | Approved | 50% work Completed including Buffering of CRZ boundaries | NCSCM | 4 MONTHS-DEC 2020 |
| 5. | Puducherry | Approved | 30% work Completed including Buffering of CRZ boundaries | NCSCM | 3 MONTHS-NOV 2020 |
| 6. | Daman&Diu | Approved | 50% work Completed including Buffering of CRZ boundaries | NCSCM | 3 MONTHS-NOV 2020 |
| 7. | Tamil Nadu | Approved | 20% work completed | NCSCM | 5 MONTHS-JAN 2021 |
| 8. | Gujarat | Approved | 20% work completed | NCSCM | 6 MONTHS-FEB 2021 |
| 9. | Kerala | Approved | In progress Being monitored by Kerala High Court | NCSCM | Status to be obtained from NCESS |
| 10. | West Bengal | Approved | Pending. Status not known | IESWM | Status to be obtained from IESWM |
| 11. | Goa | Draft published in website for public hearing. Revision based on amendments, in | Pending | Not Known | Amendments to CRZ Notification 2011 notified on 1st May 2020 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *progress (NCSCM)* | | | |
| *12.* | *Andaman & Nicobar Islands* | *ICRZ pans:9 Islands IIM Plans:5 Islands Approved* | *ICRZ Plans of Great Nicobar & Little Andaman Islands completed and submitted to ANCZMA for public hearing* | *NCSCM* | *6 MONTHS-FEB 2021* |
| *13.* | *Lakshadweep Islands* | *Approved* | *Revision of IIMPs of Suheli, Kadamat & Minicoy Islands in progress* | *NCSCM* | *6 MONTHS-FEB 2021* |

*11. It is humbly submitted that the answering Ministry is yet to receive the draft CZMPs updated/revised as per the provisions of the CRZ Notification, 2019 from all the coastal State Governments for further consideration and approval.*

*12. It is further humbly submitted that the CRZ Regulations are to be implemented and monitored including violations thereof by the concerned State Coastal Zone Management Authority in accordance with the proved CZMPs of the respective region of the coastal state."*

**Consideration of the Issue, finding and Directions**

83. We have given due consideration to the issue of protection of the beaches from human induced erosion caused by hard structures. It is a fact that these hard structures may prevent erosion at the said stretch temporarily but the adverse impact of such measures are felt upstream or downstream where erosion starts. Thereby such hard measures only transfer the problem of shoreline change until and unless a holistic study is undertaken keeping in view that sediment cells and appropriate scientific measures taking into consideration both soft and hard. The problem exhaustively highlighted by the applicant, noted above raises substantial question of environment. We are satisfied that the same needs to be addressed by all coastal States/UTs for protection of beaches from human induced erosion caused by hard structures. We find that

Puducherry model of SMP based on report of NIOT submitted in March 2015 addresses the issue comprehensively and can be adopted subject to any suitable change based on further study in terms of the recommendations in the said report. As suggested in the report, there is need to replace hard structures like seawalls, Groynes etc. with softer options such as beach nourishment, sand bypassing, dune planting, offshore submerged reefs, etc. Thus, the general principle of "working with nature" would be a better approach for cost-effective and sustainable coastal protection measures. There is no objection to the said model by any of the appearing parties. Further, the Tribunal also notes that depiction of high, Medium and low erosion stretches along the coast line is mandatory in the CZMPs. The CRZ Notification, 2019 regulates foreshore developmental activities based on these parameters as well. Like ports and harbours are prohibited in high erosion stretches. We also note that inspite of the CRZ Notification being issued in Jan, 2019, the CZMPs have not been finalized and approved for 11 State/UT. This is gross violation of Hon'ble Supreme Court judgment in *Indian Council For Enviro Legal ... vs Union of India & Ors.*, (1996) 5 SSC 281. Accordingly, we direct Chief Secretaries of the Costal State/UT to finalise the CZMP and get them approved by MoEF within 2 months. The approved CZMP shall contain the parameters as listed in the CRZ 2019 Notification including High, Medium and Low erosion stretches for such erosion prone areas. SMP shall be prepared as illustrated by NIOT for such erosion prone areas. We further direct preparation/updation of their SMPs for such identified eroding stretches shown in the CZMPs within six months. Pending preparation/updation of such SMPs by the Coastal States/UTs, no further hard structures for erosion control be raised or constructed.

The application is disposed of.

A copy of this order be forwarded to all the Coastal States/UTs and MoEF&CC for compliance by e-mail.

**Appeal No. 18/2017 (SZ)**

84. As noted earlier challenge in the appeal is to the proposed construction of series of 19 Groynes from Ennore to Ernavoorkuppam in Madhavaram Tuluk of Tiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu by the Public Works Department (WRD). The main ground challenge of the CRZ Clearance is that construction of groynes in coastal area has adverse impact by obstructing littoral drift. The impugned clearance ignores this aspect. The impugned CRZ clearance itself mentions that the same is subject to further orders in O.A. 04/2013 which was pending on the date when CRZ Clearance was granted.

85. While dealing with the O.A. No. 4/2013 (SZ), we have approved the report of the NIOT recommending preparation of SMP which should be environmentally compatible, in the manner suggested and discussed above. We have also directed all the Coastal States/UTs in the Country to prepare their respective SMPs accordingly. The impugned CRZ Clearance is not sustainable in view of above discussion. The same is accordingly set aside without prejudice to fresh clearance being granted in accordance with the approved SMP.

The appeal is allowed in above terms.

Adarsh Kumar Goel, CP

K. Ramakrishnan, JM

Sudhir Agarwal, JM

Pushpa Sathyanarayana, JM

Dr. Satyagopal Korlapati, EM

Prof. A. Senthil Vel, EM

April 11, 2022
O.A. No. 04/2013(SZ)
With Appeal No.18/2017(SZ)
A

P1/13

Annexure IX
2573/2022



000407
14 FEB 2023

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED : 19.12.2022

CORAM :

THE HON'BLE MR.T.RAJA, ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE
AND
THE HON'BLE MR.JUSTICE D.BHARATHA CHAKRAVARTHY

W.P.No.30292 of 2022
AND
WMP NOS.29733 AND 31421 OF 2022

K.Saravanan ...Petitioner

Vs.

1.The State of Tamil Nadu
rep.by its Principal Secretary to the Government
Department of Environment
Fort St.George, Chennai

2.The Tamil Nadu Coastal Zone
Management Authority
rep.by its Member Secretary
Panagal Building,
Saidapet, Chennai-15

3.The State of Tamil Nadu
rep.by its Secretary
Department of Fisheries
Fort St.George, Chennai ...Respondents

Petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, praying for issuance of a Writ of Mandamus, directing the respondents to forthwith publish the Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMPs) and land use plans prepared under the Coastal Zone Regulation Notification 2019 in Tamil, provide wide publicity to the publication of the Plans in Tamil through print and electronic media and through the 3rd respondent, make printed copies of the plans including maps in Tamil and English available for inspection at offices of the 3rd respondent and call for objections following the procedure specified under the Coastal Zone Regulation Notification, 2019.

For Petitioner : Mr.A.Yogeshwaran

GP0045995

For Respondents : Mr.R.Shunmugasundaram
Advocate General
assisted by Dr.T.Seenivasan
Special Government Pleader
& A.G.Shakeena for R1 to R3

ORDER

(Order of the Court was made by the Hon'ble Acting Chief Justice)

Mr.K.Saravanan, Son of Mr.Kasinathan, a resident of Urur Kuppam, Besant Nagar, Chennai has filed this writ petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India praying for issuance of a mandamus to the respondents to forthwith publish the Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMPs) and land use plans prepared under the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification 2019 in Tamil, provide wide publicity to the publication of the Plans in Tamil through print and electronic media and through the 3rd respondent, make printed copies of the plans including maps in Tamil and English available for inspection at offices of the 3rd respondent and call for objections following the procedure specified under the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2019.

2. Learned counsel appearing for the petitioner submitted that for the purpose of regulating the activities on the coast and also to protect and preserve the coastal environs, the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991 was issued on 19.02.1991 in S.O.114(E). This notification not only froze the developments in the regulated areas as on 19.02.1991, but also mandated that all future activities should be in strict compliance with the said notification. The learned counsel further submitted that the 1991 notification was superseded by the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011 in S.O.19(E) issued on 06.01.2011. Once again this 2011 notification was also replaced by the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2019 in G.S.R.37(E) dated 18.01.2019, that would take effect when the Coastal Zone Management Plans are prepared and notified. When an area of 500 meters from the High tide line on the coast were covered under the notification, this coastal regulation zone area has been classified into CRZ IA-ecologically sensitive area, CRZ IB-Inter tidal area, CRZ II-areas already developed, CRZ III-undeveloped areas and 12 nautical miles from the Low tide line was classified as CRZ IVA and tidally influenced water bodies were classified as CRZ IVB. In order to implement the notification, the Coastal Zone Management Plans has included a written plan and detailed maps marking different CRZ areas, fishing villages, infrastructure etc., are also prepared. The grievance of the petitioner, it is pleaded, that the Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) shall demarcate the fishermen settlements, community infrastructure, fish drying yards, boat parking yards, cyclone shelters, evacuation routes etc., apart from ecologically sensitive areas like turtle nesting grounds,

Gp 0045996

sand dunes, salt marshes etc. The land use plan is prepared for the area between the High tide line and the hazard line marked on the Coastal Zone Management Plan and these land use plans are crucial to determine the sensitive uses and to ensure the area most vulnerable to sea level rise, storms, sea water ingress etc.

3. Continuing his arguments, the learned counsel stated that when clause 6 of Annexure IV mandates public consultation on the draft Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMPs) prepared by the respondent authorities and the 2013 draft Coastal Zone Management Plan maps were in fact published in Tamil, it is not known why the present maps have not been published in Tamil, as a result the fishermen are unable to know what is the Coastal Zone Management Plan and the land use plan. If the Coastal Zone Management Plan and the land use plan are not published in Tamil, it would cause immense prejudice to the people living on the coastal areas, more particularly, the fishermen as well as the public. Therefore, no prejudice would be caused to the respondents if a mandamus is issued to them to forthwith publish the Coastal Zone Management Plans and the land use plans prepared under the Coastal Zone Regulation Notification 2019 in Tamil by providing wide publicity to the publication of the Plans in Tamil through print and electronic media and through the 3rd respondent, as well make the printed copies of the plans including maps in Tamil and English available for inspection at the offices of the 3rd respondent and call for objections following the procedure specified under the Coastal Zone Regulation Notification, 2019. The learned counsel for the petitioner also placed before us a memo dated 15.12.2022 to make his point clear that once the draft Coastal Zone Management Plans and the land use plans are published in Tamil, a time period of 45 days, as is being given after uploading of the CZMPs in English, ought to be given for submission of comments and suggestions, because this period of 45 days is crucial since (a) the draft Coastal Zone Management Plan and the land use plan in Tamil have to be scrutinized and understood by the people; (b) if any mistake is noticed (for example like wrong classification of CRZ area) or if features are missing (for example - like fish, net drying areas, boat parking areas, fishing village boundary etc.) then they need to be identified; (c) evidences in support of the claim have to be collected; (d) suggestions/comments along with evidence in support of such comment are to be submitted to the authorities. Therefore, unless 45 days time is provided after publication of the drafts in Tamil, innocent public will not be able to effectively submit their comments/suggestions. Hence, the learned counsel appearing for the petitioner has requested this Court to direct the respondents to publish the Coastal Zone Management Plans and the land use plans in Tamil as well as make the copies available in

physical form for inspection at the taluk level and provide the same period of 45 days for submission of the comments and suggestions.

4. A detailed reply has been filed by the respondents. Mr.R.Shunmugasundaram, learned Advocate General assisted by Dr.T.Seenivasan, learned Special Government Pleader & Ms.A.G.Shakeena, submitted that efforts are taken to translate the Coastal Zone Management Plan and the land use maps in Tamil for better understanding, because the Department had already taken proactive steps for disseminating to the public the Executive Summary in Tamil, which is the gist of the entire CRZ notification,2019, and the Coastal Zone Management Plan for understanding the CRZ zonations. Besides, the explanation on each map and the benefit of the Coastal Zone Management Plan will be explained in Tamil language while conducting the public hearing in the respective coastal districts for easy understanding of the public. Necessary steps will also be taken to translate the CZMP / land use maps in Tamil in order to enable the common public to understand and to offer their comments. Therefore, suitable extension of time will also be provided for offering the comments on the draft CZMP plan and the land use maps. It is also the submission of the learned Advocate General that the preparation of the Coastal Zone Management Plan as per the Coastal Zone Regulation Notification, 2019 has become mandatory for all the coastal States. The States of Odisha and Maharasthra have already completed the preparation of CZMP and implemented the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2019 in their States. Moreover, the National Coastal Zone Management Authority has also instructed the State of Tamil Nadu to complete the process without any further delay, as the time given stood lapsed. The learned Advocate General also submitted that the Coastal Zone Management Plan and the Executive Summary are published for receiving comments / suggestions from the public/ NGOs / fisherfolk etc., whereas the Department would also be conducting public hearing by giving wide publicity with prior notice of 30 days, which will be conducted in the respective districts, wherein all the Coastal Zone Management Plan maps relevant to the respective jurisdiction will be made available in the respective offices in hard copies before conducting the public hearing, as mentioned in paragraph-10, which is reproduced hereunder:-

> "10. It is further submitted that, as averred in the affidavit by the petitioner, every sheet/map does not require separate Executive Summary, as the zonation mentioned in the Executive Summary applies for all maps, wherein the pictorial depiction of such zonation are drawn on the maps. Hence, the common Executive Summary is enough for all

GD 00456009

the maps. Also the CZMPs will be made available for the reference of the public in the following places:-

1. Office of the District Collector
2. Office of the General Manager, District Industries Centre
3. Office of the Municipal Corporation
4. Office of the Town and Country Planning
5. Office of the District Forest Officer
6. Office of the Joint Director of Municipal Corporation
7. Office of the Joint Director of Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare Department
8. Office of the Regional Director of Municipal Administration
9. Office of all Coastal Block Developments Officer
10. Office of the Coastal Town Panchayats
11. Office of the Tahsildar of all Coastal Taluks
12. Head Office of Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board
13. Regional Office of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
14. Office of the District Environmental Engineer, TNPCB/DCZMA

5. In view thereof, placing on record the submission made by the learned Advocate General appearing for the respondents that the relevant maps will be made available for inspection in physical form at Taluk / District / Nodal departments level and that the draft Coastal Zone Management Plan and the Land use maps have been sent to the nodal departments including the Fisheries Department, we dispose of this writ petition making it clear that when the draft Coastal Zone Management Plan and the Land use maps are published in Tamil, as agreed to by the learned Advocate General before this Court, a time period of 45 days shall be given for submission of the comments and suggestions by the common public including fishermen. Consequently, W.M.P.No.29733 of 2022 is closed. In the light of the above, W.M.P.No.31421 of 2022 is closed as unnecessary. There shall be no order as to costs.

Sd/-
Assistant Registrar(CS-VI)

// True Copy //

Sub Assistant Registrar

ss

Gp0045995

To

1.The Principal Secretary to Government
Department of Environment
Fort St.George
Chennai 600 009

2.The Member Secretary
Tamil Nadu Coastal Zone
Management Authority
Panagal Building, Saidapet
Chennai 600 015

3.The Secretary to Government
Department of Fisheries
Fort St.George
Chennai 600 009

+1cc to the Government Pleader Sr.No.97164

+1cc to the Special Government Pleader Sr.No.97111

W.P.No.30292 of 2022

NRJK(CO)
RVM(10/02/2023)

# TAMILNADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

## NOTICE FOR CONDUCTING PUBLIC HEARING

This is for the information of all concerned that, as per the provisions of the Coastal Regulation Zone(CRZ) Notification, 2019 published by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, New Delhi, the Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of Tamilnadu has prepared the revised Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) and landuse map as per the CRZ Notification 2019 through National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM). The CZMP demarcates the areas will be regulated under the provisions of CRZ Notification. As a part of the procedure for finalizing the CZMP a public Hearing has to be conducted as per details given below for obtaining the suggestions/ views of local communities:

| Sl. No. | Project Details | Date & Time of Public Hearing | Venue |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Draft Coastal Zone Management Plan and Land use Map/Sheet Numbers 95, 97 to 105 prepared under CRZ Notification 2019.** | **18.08.2023 10.30 A.M** | **Kovalam Beach, Thiruporur Taluk, Chengalpattu, District - 603112.** |

Copies of the CZMP is available in the following office, which can be perused during office hours on any working day:

1. The District Collectorate Office, Chengalpattu.
2. O/o. General Manager, District Industries Centre, Chengalpattu
3. O/o. Revenue Divisional Officer, Chengalpattu
4. O/o. Commissioner, Chengalpattu Municipality
5. O/o. Deputy Director, Directorate of Town and Country Planning
6. O/o. District Forest Officer,District Forest Office, Chengalpattu
7. O/o. Regional Director Municipal Administration, Chengalpattu
8. O/o. Joint Director Fisheries, Neelangarai
9. O/o. Commissioner, Tambaram City Municipal Corporation
10. O/o. Block Development Officer, Thiruppour
11. O/o. Block Development Officer, Thirukkalukundram
12. O/o. Block Development Officer, Lathur
13. O/o. Thasildhar, Thiruporur
14. O/o. Tahsildar, Cheyyur
15. O/o. Tahsildar, Chengalpattu
16. O/o. Tahsildar, Thirukkalukundram
17. O/o. Executive Officer, Mamallapuram
18. O/o. Executive Officer, Thirukkalukundram
19. O/o. The Chairman,Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board, Guindy
20. O/o. District Environmental Engineer, Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board, Chengalpattu District
21. O/o. Regional Director, MOEF, Chennai
22. O/o. Village Administrative Officer, Kovalam
23. O/o. Village Administrative Officer, Muttukadu
24. O/o. Village Administrative Officer, Nemmeli
25. O/o. Village Administrative Officer, Thiruvedandhai
26. O/o. Village Administrative Officer, Pattipulam
27. O/o. Village Administrative Officer, Kanathur

Draft CZMP and landuse map as per the CRZ Notification 2019 has been uploaded in the website of Department of Environment and Climate Change (http://tnenvironment.tn.gov.in) and ENVIS centre (http://tnenvis.nic.in).

Suggestions, Views, Comments and Objection of the Public are invited within THIRTY days from the date of publication of this notice, by the District Environmental Engineer, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Maraimalai Adigalar Street,Maraimalai Nagar, Chengalpattu District-603 209.

All persons including Bonafide Residents, Environmental Groups and others, located at the project site/ sites of displacement/sites likely to be affected can participate in the Public Hearing and they can also make Oral/Written suggestions to District Environmental Engineer, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Maraimalai Adigalar Street,Maraimalai Nagar, Chengalpattu District-603 209 on the above project.

Member Secretary,
Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Chennai.

DIPR / 804 / Display / 2023

தினத்தந்தி 21-7-2023

# தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம்

## மக்கள் கருத்துக் கேட்பு கூட்டம் நடத்துவதற்கான அறிவிப்பு

புதுதில்லியில் உள்ள சுற்றுச்சூழல், வனம் மற்றும் பருவநிலை மாற்ற அமைச்சகத்தால் வெளியிடப்பட்ட கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல அறிவிக்கை, 2019 இன் விதிகளின்படி, தமிழக அரசின் சுற்றுச்சூழல், வனம் மற்றும் காலநிலை மாற்றத் துறை, தேசிய நிலையான கடலோர மேலாண்மை மையம் (NCSCM) மூலம் CRZ அறிவிக்கை 2019 இன் படி திருத்தப்பட்ட கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டம் (CZMP) மற்றும் நிலப்பயன்பாட்டு வரைபடத்தை தயாரித்துள்ளது. CRZ அறிவிக்கையின் விதிகளின் கீழ் பகுதிகள் ஒழுங்குபடுத்தப்படும் என்று CZMP வரையறுக்கிறது. கடல்சார் மேலாண்மைத் திட்டத்தை உறுதி செய்வதற்கான நடைமுறையின் ஒரு பகுதியாக, உள்ளூர் சமூகங்களின் ஆலோசனைகள் / கருத்துக்களைப் பெறுவதற்காக கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள விவரங்களின்படி ஒரு கருத்துக் கேட்பு கூட்டம் நடத்தப்பட உள்ளது.

| வ. எண் | திட்ட விவரம் | கேட்புரையின் தேதி மற்றும் நேரம் | இடம் |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல அறிவிக்கை, 2019 – ன் படி தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட உத்தேச வரைவு கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டம் (CZMP) மற்றும் நிலப்பயன்பாட்டு வரைபடங்கள் எண்: 91 – 96 வரை | 24.08.2023 காலை 11.30 மணி | S.N.R திருமண மண்டபம், E.C.R மெயின் ரோடு, கீழ்புத்துப்பட்டு கிராமம், மரக்காணம் வட்டம், விழுப்புரம் |

CZMP இன் நகல்கள் பின்வரும் அலுவலகத்தில் கிடைக்கின்றன. அவை எல்லா வேலை நாட்களிலும் அலுவலக நேரத்தில் பார்வையிடலாம்.

1. விழுப்புரம் மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலகம், விழுப்புரம்.
2. துணை ஆட்சியர் அலுவலகம், திண்டிவனம், விழுப்புரம் மாவட்டம்.
3. பொது மேலாளர் அலுவலகம், மாவட்ட தொழில் மையம், விழுப்புரம்
4. ஆணையர் அலுவலகம், கோட்டக்குப்பம் நகராட்சி, கோட்டக்குப்பம்.
5. துணை இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், நகர்ப்புற ஊரமைப்பு இயக்கம், விழுப்புரம்.
6. மாவட்ட வனத்துறை அலுவலர், விழுப்புரம்.
7. உதவி இயக்குநர் மீன்வளம் மற்றும் மீனவர் நலத்துறை அலுவலகம், விழுப்புரம்.
8. மண்டல இயக்குநர் நகராட்சி நிர்வாக அலுவலகம், வேலூர்.
9. வட்டார வளர்ச்சி அலுவலர் அலுவலகம், மரக்காணம்.
10. வட்டார வளர்ச்சி அலுவலர் அலுவலகம், வானூர்.
11. பேரூராட்சி அலுவலர் அலுவலகம், மரக்காணம்.
12. வட்டாட்சியர் அலுவலகம், மரக்காணம் வட்டம்.
13. உறுப்பினர் செயலர் தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம், சென்னை.
14. மண்டல இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், மத்திய சுற்றுச்சூழல் அமைச்சகம், சென்னை.
15. மாவட்ட சுற்றுச்சூழல் பொறியாளர் அலுவலகம், தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம், விழுப்புரம்.
16. கிராம நிர்வாக அலுவலர் அலுவலகம், மரக்காணம்.
17. கிராம நிர்வாக அலுவலர் அலுவலகம், வானூர்.

திருத்தப்பட்ட தமிழ்நாடு கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டத்தின் வரைவு நகல்கள் சுற்றுச்சூழல் மற்றும் காலநிலை மாற்றம் என்ற துறையின் இணையதளத்தில் (https://www.environment.tn.gov.in) மற்றும் ENVIS மையம் (https://tnenvis.nic.in) பதிவேற்றம் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது.

தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியத்தால் இந்த அறிவிப்பு வெளியிடப்பட்ட தேதியிலிருந்து 30 நாட்களுக்குள் இது தொடர்பாக பொதுமக்களின் கருத்துக்கள், மதிப்புரைகள், மறுப்புரைகள் வரவேற்கப்படுகின்றன.

இத்தொழிற்திட்டம் அமையவுள்ள இடம், இத்திட்டத்தால் இடப்பெயர்ச்சியாக வேண்டிய இடங்கள் மற்றும் இத்திட்டத்தால் பெரும்பாலும் பாதிக்கப்படும் என்று கருதப்படுகின்ற இடங்களில் வாழும் உண்மையான குடிமக்கள், சுற்றுச்சூழல் குழுக்கள் மற்றும் பிற உரிமைகோரல்களை அனைவரும் பொதுமக்கள் கருத்து கேட்புனரும் கூட்டத்தில் பங்கேற்கலாம். மேலும் மேற்கண்ட கடற்கரை மேலாண்மை திட்டத்தினை பற்றி அவர்களுடைய கருத்துக்களை வாய்மொழியாகவோ எழுத்துவடிவிலோ தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியத்தின் மாவட்ட சுற்றுச்சூழல் பொறியாளர் அலுவலகம், மாவட்ட பெருந்திட்ட வளாகம், (முதல்தளம் அலுவலகம் பின்புறம்) விழுப்புரம் மாவட்டம் – 605 602 அவர்களிடம் தெரிவிக்கலாம்.

உறுப்பினர் செயலர்

செ.ம.தொ.இ/832/கரைகலை/2023 தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம், சென்னை – 32

THE NEW INDIAN EXPRESS

FRIDAY 21.07.2023

# TAMIL NADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

## PUBLIC NOTICE

This is for the information of all concerned that, as per the provisions of the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2019 published by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, New Delhi, the Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of Tamilnadu has prepared the revised Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) and land use map as per the CRZ Notification 2019 through National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM). The CZMP demarcates the areas will be regulated under the provisions of CRZ Notification. As a part of the procedure for finalizing the CZMP a public Hearing has to be conducted as per details given below for obtaining the suggestions / views of local communities:

| SL. No. | Project Details | Date & Time Public Hearing | Venue |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Draft Coastal Zone Management Plan and Land use Map / sheet Numbers 91 to 96 prepared under CRZ Notification 2019 | 24.08.2023 at 11.30 AM | M/s. S.N.R Tirumana Mandapam, ECR Main Road, Keezhputhupattu Village, Marakkanam Taluk, Villupuram District |

Copies of the CZMP is available in the following offices, which can be perused during office hours on any working day:

1. The District Collectorate Office, Villupuram.
2. The Sub Collector Office , Tindivanam
3. O/o. General Manager, District Industries Centre, Villupuram.
4. O/o. Commissioner, Kottakuppam Municipality
5. O/o. Deputy Director, Directorate of Town and Country Planning, Villupuram.
6. O/o. District Forest Officer, District Forest Office, Villupuram.
7. O/o. Assistant Director of Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare Department, Villupuram.
8. O/o. Regional Director of Municipal Administration, Vellore.
9. O/o. Block Development Officer, Marakkanam.
10. O/o. Block Development Officer, Vanur.
11. O/o. Town Panchayat, Marakkanam.
12. O/o. Tahsildar, Marakkanam Taluk.
13. O/o. The Member Secretary, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Chentai.
14. O/o. Regional Office of Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change, Chennai
15. O/o. District Environmental Engineer, TNPCB/ DCZMA, Villupuram.
16. O/o. Village Administrative Officer, Marakkanam.
17. O/o. Village Administrative Officer, Vanur.

Draft CZMP and land use map as per the CRZ Notification 2019 has been uploaded in the website of Department of Environment and Climate Change (**http://www.environment.tn.gov.in**) and ENVIS Centre (**http://tnenvis.nic.in**).

Suggestions, Views, Comments and Objection of the Public are invited within **THIRTY DAYS** from the date of publication of this notice, by the District Environmental Engineer, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Villupuram District – 605 602.

All persons including Bonafide Residents, Environmental Groups and others, located at the project site / sites of displacement / sites likely to be affected can participate in the Public Hearing and they can also make Oral / Written suggestions to District Environmental Engineer, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Villupuram District - 605 602 on the above project.

**Member Secretary**
**Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board**
**Chennai - 32**

DIPR/832/Display/2023

நெல்லை 22-7-2023

தினத்தந்தி

# தமிழ் நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம்

## மக்கள் கருத்துக் கேட்பு கூட்டம் நடத்துவதற்கான அறிவிப்பு

புதுதில்லியில் உள்ள சுற்றுச்சூழல், வனம் மற்றும் பருவநிலை மாற்ற அமைச்சகத்தால் வெளியிடப்பட்ட கடலோர ஒழுங்கு முறைமண்டல அறிவிக்கை, 2019 இன்விதிகளின்படி, தமிழக அரசின் சுற்றுச்சூழல், வனம் மற்றும் காலநிலை மாற்றத்துறை, தேசியநிலையான கடலோர மேலாண்மை மையம் (NCSCM) மூலம் CRZ அறிவிக்கை 2019 இன்படி திருத்தப்பட்ட கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டம் (CZMP) மற்றும் நிலப்பயன்பாட்டுவரை படத்தை தயாரித்துள்ளது. CRZ அறிவிக்கையின் விதிகளின் கீழ் பகுதிகள் ஒழுங்குபடுத்தப்படும் என்று CZMP வரையறுக்கிறது. கடல் சார்மேலாண்மைத் திட்டத்தை உறுதி செய்வதற்கான நடைமுறையின் ஒருபகுதியாக, உள்ளூர் சமூகங்களின் ஆலோசனைகள் / கருத்துக்களைப் பெறுவதற்காக கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள விவரங்களின்படி ஒருகருத்துக் கேட்பு கூட்டம் நடத்தப்பட உள்ளது:

| வ எண் | திட்ட விவரங்கள் | தேதி மற்றும் நேரம் | இடம் |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல அறிவிக்கை, 2019 படி தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட உத்தேச வரைவு கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டம் (CZMP) மற்றும் நிலப்பயன்பாட்டு வரைபடங்கள் எண். தநா–7, தநா–8, தநா–9, தநா–12 மற்றும் தநா–13 வரை | 23.08.2023 நேரம் காலை 10.30 மணி | உதவி இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், மீன் வளம் மற்றும் மீன்வர் நலத்துறை, இராதாபுரம், திருநெல்வேலி மாவட்டம். |

கடலோர ஒழுங்கு முறை மண்டல அறிவிக்கையின் முக்கிய அம்சங்களை கொண்ட சிறு குறிப்பு ஆங்கிலத்திலும் தமிழிலும் பின்வரும் அலுவலகங்களில் பொதுமக்களின் பார்வைக்காக வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

1. மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் அலுவலகம், திருநெல்வேலி மாவட்டம், திருநெல்வேலி.
2. பொது மேலாளர் அலுவலகம், மாவட்ட தொழில்மையம், திருநெல்வேலி.
3. மாநகராட்சி ஆணையாளர் அலுவலகம், திருநெல்வேலி.
4. துணை இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், நகர் மற்றும் ஊரமைப்புத்துறை, திருநெல்வேலி.
5. மாவட்ட வன அலுவலர் அலுவலகம், மாவட்ட வன அலுவலகம், திருநெல்வேலி.
6. இணை இயக்குநர் நகராட்சி நிர்வாக இயக்குனரகம் அலுவலகம், 75, நகர்ப்புற நிர்வாக கட்டிடம், சாந்தோம் நெடுஞ் சாலை, எம்.ஆர்.சி. நகர், ராஜா அண்ணாமலைபுரம், சென்னை–600028.
7. உதவி இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், தமிழ்நாடு மீன்வளம் மற்றும் மீன்வர் நலத்துறை, இராதாபுரம் வட்டம், திருநெல்வேலி மாவட்டம்.
8. நகராட்சி நிர்வாக மண்டல இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், திருநெல்வேலி.
9. வட்டார வளர்ச்சி அலுவலர் அலுவலகம், இராதாபுரம் ஊராட்சி ஒன்றியம், திருநெல்வேலி மாவட்டம்.
10. செயல் அலுவலர் அலுவலகம், திசையன்விளை பேரூராட்சி, திருநெல்வேலி மாவட்டம்.
11. வட்டாட்சியர் அலுவலகம், இராதாபுரம் மற்றும் திசையன்விளை வட்டம், திருநெல்வேலி மாவட்டம்.
12. தலைமையகம், தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம் அலுவலகம், 76, மவுண்ட் சாலை, கிண்டி, சென்னை–32.
13. சுற்றுச் சூழல் வனம் மற்றும் காலநிலை மாற்ற அமைச்சகம், (தென்கிழக்கு மண்டலம்), முதல் மற்றும் இரண்டாம் தளம், ஹைத்தறி ஏற்றுமதி முன்னேற்ற கழகம், 34, சத்திட்ரல் காரன் சாலை, நுங்கம்பாக்கம், சென்னை–600 034.
14. மாவட்ட சுற்றுச்சூழல் பொறியாளர் அலுவலகம், தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம், 30/2, சிட்கோ தொழிற்பேட்டை வளாகம், திருநெல்வேலி.

மேலே குறிப்பிட்டவாறு தமிழநாட்டிற்காக தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட புதுப்பிக்கப்பட்ட வரைவுகடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டவரை படங்கள் மற்றும் நிலப்பயன்பாடு வரைபடங்கள், தமிழ்நாடு அரசின் சுற்றுச் சூழல் மற்றும் பருவநிலை மாற்றத் துறையின் இணையதளத்திலும் (http://www.environment.tn.gov.in) மற்றும் மேற்படி துறையின் ENVIS மையத்தின் இணையதளத்திலும் பதிவேற்றம் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது.

தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியத்தால் இந்த அறிவிப்பு தொடர்பாக பொதுமக்களின் கருத்துக்கள், மதிப்புரைகள், மறுப்புரைகள், வரவேற்கப்படுகின்றன.

இந்த வரைவு கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டவரை படங்கள் பற்றிய கருத்துக்களை பொதுமக்கள் அவர்களுடைய கருத்துக்களை வாய்மொழியாகவோ, எழுத்து வடிவிலோ தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம், மாவட்ட சுற்றுச் சூழல் பொறியாளர், திருநெல்வேலி அவர்களுக்கு இந்த அறிவிப்பு வெளியிட்ட தேதியிலிருந்து 30 நாட்களுக்குள் தெரிவிக்கலாம். மேலும் இது பற்றிய கருத்துக்களை பதிக்கப்படும் என்று கருதப்படுகின்ற இடங்களில் வாழும் உண்மையான குடிமக்கள், சுற்றுச் சூழல் குழுக்கள் மற்றும் பிறர் உள்ளடங்கலாக அனைவரும் பொதுமக்கள் கருத்து கேட்புணரும் கூட்டத்தில் பங்கேற்கலாம்.

உறுப்பினர் செயலர்
தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம்

செ.ம.தொ.இ / 841 / வரைகலை / 2023

சோதனை கடந்து சுதந்திரம் அடைந்தோம் சாதனை புரிந்து சரித்திரம் படைப்போம்

THE NEW INDIAN EXPRESS
TIRUNELVELI
SATURDAY 22.07.2023

# TAMILNADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

## PUBLIC NOTICE

This is for the information of all concerned that, as per the provisions of the Coastal Regulation Zone(CRZ) Notification, 2019 published by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, New Delhi, the Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of Tamilnadu has prepared the revised Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) and landuse map as per the CRZ Notification 2019 through National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM). The CZMP demarcates the areas will be regulated under the provisions of CRZ Notification. As a part of the procedure for finalizing the CZMP a public Hearing has to be conducted as per details given below for obtaining the suggestions / views of local communities:

| Sl. No. | Project Details | Date & Time of Public Hearing | Venue |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Draft Coastal Zone Management Plan and Land use Map / Sheet Numbers TN-7, TN-8, TN-9, TN-12 & TN-13 prepared under CRZ Notification 2019.** | **23.08.2023 10.30 A.M** | **O/o. Assistant Director, Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare Department, Radhapuram, Tirunelveli District.** |

Copies of the CZMP is available in the following office, which can be perused during office hours on any working day:

1. Office of the District Collector, Tirunelveli District.
2. Office of the General Manager, District Industries Centre, Tirunelveli.
3. Office of the Commissioner, Tirunelveli Municipal Corporation, Tirunelveli.
4. Office of the Deputy Director, Directorate of Town and Country Planning, Tirunelveli.
5. Office of the District Forest Officer, Tirunelveli
6. Office of the Joint Director of Municipal Corporation, 75, Urban Administrative Building, Santhome High Road, MRC Nagar, Raja Annamalaipuram, Chennai – 600 028
7. Office of the Assistant Director, Department of Fisheries and Fisherman Welfare, Radhapuram Taluk, Tirunelveli District.
8. Office of the Regional Director of Municipal Administration, Tirunelveli
9. Offices of Block Development Officer, Radhapuram Panchayat Union, Radhapuram, Tirunelveli District.
10. Office of the Executive Officer of Tisayanvilai Town Panchayat, Tisayanvilai, Tirunelveli District.
11. Office of the Tahsildhar, Radhapuram & Tisayanvilai Taluk, Tirunelveli District.
12. Corporate Office, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, No. 76, Mount Salai, Guindy, Chennai-600 032.
13. The Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change, Regional Office (South Eastern Zone), 1st and 2nd Floor, Handloom Export Promotion Council, 34 Cathedral Garden Road, Nungambakkam, Chennai – 600 034.
14. Office of the District Environmental Engineer, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Tirunelveli.

Draft CZMP and landuse map as per the CRZ Notification 2019 has been uploaded in the website of Department of Environment and Climate Change (**http://www.environment.tn.gov.in**) and ENVIS centre (**http://tnenvis.nic.in**).

Suggestions, views, comments and objections of the public are invited by the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board on the Draft Coastal Zone Management Plans.

All the stakeholders including the bonafide residents/public, institutions and NGOs etc., can participate in the Public Hearing and they can make oral/written submissions of their suggestions, views, comments and objections on the Draft Coastal Zone Management Plans during the Public Hearing. Also, they can furnish their suggestions, views, comments and objections to the District Environmental Engineer, Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board, 30/2, SIDCO Industrial Estate, Pettai Tirunelveli - 627 010, on the Draft Coastal Zone Management Plans and Land use Maps in writing within 30 days from the date of publication of this notice.

DIPR / 841 / Display / 2023

**Member Secretary,**
**Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Chennai.**

சொத்தைகள் கடந்து சுதந்திரம் அடைந்தோம் சாதனைகள் பார்த்து சரித்திரம் படைப்போம்

# TAMILNADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

## PUBLIC NOTICE

Whereas, Section 6 (iii) of the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2019 issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India, New Delhi vide G.S.R. Number 37(E)on 18th January, 2019, requires that the Coastal State Governments and the Union Territories shall prepare and update the Draft Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP), in 1:25000 scale map identifying and classifying the Coastal Regulation Zone Areas, within the respective territories, in accordance with the guidelines given in Annexure-IV of the Notification, which also includes Public Consultation.

Whereas, the draft Coastal Zone Management Plan for the State of Tamil Nadu has been prepared and updated by National Centre for Sustainable Management (NCSCM), Chennai, an authorized agency approved by Government of India, for this purpose.

Whereas, Section 6 in Annexure IV of the Notification requires that the draft Coastal Zone Management Plans (Maps) prepared shall be given wide publicity to receive suggestions and objections in accordance with the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and that the Public Hearing on the draft Coastal Zone Management Plans shall be held at District Level by the Concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority.

Whereas, the said Draft Coastal Zone Management Plans and Land Use Maps in both English and Tamil language for the State of Tamil Nadu has been published/uploaded in the website of the Department of Environment and Climate Change, Government of Tamil Nadu (http://www.environment.tn.gov.in) and the ENVIS centre of the Department of Environment (http://www.tnenvis.nic.in) on 16/06/2023.

Whereas, as required the Public hearing is proposed to be conducted by Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board onthe Draft Coastal Zone Management Plans and Land Use Mapsas detailed below.

| Details of the draft CZMPs & Land use map for the Public Hearing | Date of Public Hearing | Time | Place of Public Hearing |
|---|---|---|---|
| Draft Coastal Zone Management Plans and Landuse map in both Tamil & English prepared and updated under CRZNotification 2019 (Map/Sheet Nos. 12 to 28,32) with respect to Thoothukudi District. | 25/08/2023 | 11.00 AM | Muthu Arangam, District Collectorate, Thoothukudi |

In this connection, it is informed that the hard copies of the Draft Coastal Zone Management Plans (Maps) and Land Use Maps for Thoothukudi District prepared in 1:25000 scale (Sheet Nos. 12 to 28,32)(Both in Tamil & English) and the Executive Summary (Both in Tamil & English)are made available in the following places, for the reference of the Public.

1. Office of the District Collector, Thoothukudi District
2. Office of the General Manager, District Industries Centre, Thoothukudi.
3. Office of the Commissioner, Thoothukudi City Municipal Corporation, Thoothukudi
4. Office of the Deputy Director, Directorate of Town and Country Planning, Thoothukudi
5. Office of the District Forest Officer, Thoothukudi.
6. Office of the Assistant Director,Department of Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare, Thoothukudi.
7. Office of the Regional Director of Municipal Administration, Tirunelveli.
8. Office of the Commissioner, Kayalpattinam Municipality, Kayalpattinam.
9. Office of the Commissioner, Tiruchendur Municipality, Tiruchendur.
10. Offices of all Coastal Block Development Officers viz.Vilathikulam, Ottapidaram, Alwarthirunagari, Thoothukudi, Srivaikuntam, Sathankulam, Tiruchendur & Udangudi.
11. Office of the Executive Officers of Coastal Town Panchayat, viz.Udangudi Town Panchayat, Authoor Town Panchayat and Vilathikulam Town Panchayat.
12. Offices of the Thasildhars of Coastal Taluks viz., Vilathikulam, Ottapidaram, Thoothukudi, Srivaikuntam, Tiruchendur and Sathankulam.
13. The Corporate Office, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, No.76, Mount Salai, Guindy, Chennai – 600 032.
14. The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Regional Office (South Eastern Zone), 11 and 2nd Floor, Handloom Export Promotion Council Campus, Thiru-Vi-Ka Industrial Estate, Guindy, Chennai – 600 032.
15. Office of the District Environmental Engineer, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Thoothukudi.

Suggestions, Views, Comments and Objections of the public are invited by the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board on the Draft Coastal Zone Management Plans.

All the stakeholders including the fishermen representatives, Panchayats and NGOs etc., are requested to participate in the Public Hearing and they can submit their representations or their suggestions, views, comments and objections on the Draft Coastal Zone Management Plans and Land Use Maps during the Public Hearing. Also, they can furnish their suggestions, views, comments and objections on the Draft Coastal Zone Management Plans and Land Use Maps to the Member Secretary, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Or A.D.B. SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Manapadu, Thoothukudi – 628 008, on the Draft Coastal Zone Management Plans and Land Use Maps, in writing.

Member Secretary
Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board
Chennai - 32.

INDIAN EXPRESS

# தமிழ் நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம்

## பொது அறிவிப்பு

இந்திய அரசின் சுற்றுச்சூழல், வனம் மற்றும் பருவநிலை மாற்றம் அமைச்சகம், அதன் S.O. எண். 37(E)-ன் கீழ் 18.01.2019 அன்று வெளியிட்ட கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல (CRZ-Coastal Regulation Zone) அறிவிக்கை, 2019-ன்படி, 8 (எட்டு) கடலோர மாநில அரசுகள் மற்றும் யூனியன் பிரதேசங்கள் தங்களது கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மைத் திட்ட (CZMP-Coastal Zone Management Plan) வரைபடங்களில் குறிப்பிட்ட அறிவிக்கையின் பிற்சேர்க்கை-IV(a) கொண்டுவரப்பட்டுள்ள வழிமுறைகளுக்கு உட்பட்டு கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டலங்களை பிரதிபலிக்கும் வகையில் 1:25000 என்ற அளவில் வரைபடங்களாக தயாரிக்கப்பட்டு, மேற்படி புதுப்பிக்கப்பட்ட வரைவு கடலோரமண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடங்கள் மீது பொதுமக்களின் கருத்தினை கேட்டறிதலும் வேண்டும் எனவும் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

இதன்படி தமிழ்நாடு அரசால் புதுப்பிக்கப்பட்ட வரைவு கடலோரமண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடங்களை இந்திய அரசின் சுற்றுச்சூழல், வனம் மற்றும் பருவநிலை மாறுதலுக்குழுவினரால் அமைக்கப்பட்ட நிபுணர்மன்ற" தேசிய நிர்வாக மேலாண்மைக்குழு மையம், சென்னை (NCSCM) மூலம் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டு புதுப்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

மேற்படி அறிவிக்கையின் பிற்சேர்க்கை IV-ன்(f) 6-ன் படி புதுப்பித்து தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட வரைவு கடலோரமண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடங்கள் பொதுமக்களின் விளம்பரத்துக்காக, 1986-ம் வருடத்திய சுற்றுச்சூழல் (பாதுகாப்பு) சட்டத்தின் கீழ் அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளவாறு ஆட்சேபனைகள் / ஆட்சேபணைகளை தெரிவிக்கவேண்டிய வரைவு, புதுப்பிக்கப்பட்ட வரைவு கடலோரமண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடங்களின் மாவட்ட அளவில் பொதுமக்கள் கருத்து கேட்பு கூட்டம், மாவட்ட கடலோரமண்டல மேலாண்மை (DCZMA-District Coastal Zone Management Authority) அதிகார அமைப்பால் நடத்தப்பட வேண்டும் எனவும் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

மேலே குறிப்பிட்டவாறு தமிழ்நாடுக்காக தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட புதுப்பிக்கப்பட்ட வரைவு கடலோரமண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடங்கள் மற்றும் நிலப்பயன்பாடு வரைபடங்கள் (தமிழ் மற்றும் ஆங்கிலத்தில்) தமிழ்நாடு அரசின் சுற்றுச்சூழல் மற்றும் பருவநிலைமாற்றத்துறை இணையதளம் (http://www.environment.tn.gov.in) மற்றும் மேற்படி துறையின் ENVIS வலைதளத்தின் இணையதளத்திலும் (http://www.tnenvis.nic.in), 16.06.2023 அன்று பதிவேற்றம் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது.

இவ்வாறு புதுப்பிக்கப்பட்ட வரைவு கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடங்கள் மற்றும் நில பயன்பாட்டு வரைபடங்கள் மீது தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியத்தால் பொதுமக்கள் கருத்து கேட்பு கூட்டம் கீழ்வருமாறு நடத்தப்படவுள்ளது.

| பொது மக்கள் கருத்து கேட்பு கூட்டம் நடத்தப்படவுள்ள வரைவு கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடங்கள் குறித்த விபரம். | பொது மக்கள் கருத்துகேட்பு கூட்டம் நடத்தப்படவுள்ள தேதி | நேரம் | பொதுமக்கள் கருத்துகேட்பு கூட்டம் நடைபெறும் இடம் |
|---|---|---|---|
| வரைவு கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல (CRZ) அறிவிக்கை 2019-ன்படி தமிழ்நாட்டிற்காக தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட வரைவு கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடங்கள் மற்றும் நிலபயன்பாட்டு வரைபடங்கள் (தூத்துக்குடி மாவட்டம் தொடர்பான வரைபட எண்கள் 12 முதல் 26 வரை மற்றும் வரைபட எண் 32.) | 25.08.2023 | காலை 11.00 மணி | முதல் தளம், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலகம், தூத்துக்குடி |

இது தொடர்பாக வரைவு கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டத்தின் கீழ் 1:25000 என்ற அளவில் தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட தூத்துக்குடி மாவட்டத்திற்கான வரைபடங்கள் (12 முதல் 26 வரை மற்றும் 32-தமிழ் மற்றும் ஆங்கிலத்தில்), நில பயன்பாட்டு வரைபடங்கள் (தமிழ் மற்றும் ஆங்கிலத்தில்) மற்றும் 2019-ம் வருடத்திய கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல அறிவிக்கையின் முக்கிய அம்சங்களை கொண்ட சிறுகுறிப்பு ஆங்கிலத்திலும், தமிழிலும் பின்வரும் அலுவலகங்களில் பொதுமக்களின் பார்வைக்காக வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

1. மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலகம் தூத்துக்குடி மாவட்டம்.
2. பொது மேலாளர் அலுவலகம், மாவட்ட தொழில் மையம், தூத்துக்குடி.
3. தூத்துக்குடி மாநகராட்சி ஆணையர் அலுவலகம், தூத்துக்குடி.
4. துணை இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், நகர் மற்றும் ஊரமைப்பு துறை, தூத்துக்குடி.
5. மாவட்ட வன அலுவலர் அலுவலகம், தூத்துக்குடி.
6. உதவி இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், தமிழ்நாடு மீன்வளம் மற்றும் மீனவர் நலத்துறை தூத்துக்குடி.
7. நகராட்சி நிர்வாக மண்டல இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், திருநெல்வேலி.
8. நகராட்சி ஆணையர் அலுவலகம், கயத்தாறு, நகராட்சி.
9. நகராட்சி ஆணையர் அலுவலகம், திருச்செந்தூர் நகராட்சி.
10. வட்டார வளர்ச்சி அலுவலர் அலுவலகம், வட்டார வளர்ச்சி அலுவலகங்கள் - விளாத்திக்குளம், ஓட்டப்பிடாரம், ஆழ்வார்திருநகரி, தூத்துக்குடி, ஸ்ரீவைகுண்டம், சாத்தான்குளம், திருச்செந்தூர் மற்றும் உடன்குடி.
11. செயல் அலுவலர் அலுவலகம், உடன்குடி பேரூராட்சி, ஆத்தூர் பேரூராட்சி மற்றும் விளாத்திகுளம் பேரூராட்சி.
12. வட்டாட்சியர் அலுவலகம், வட்டார வட்டங்கள் - விளாத்திகுளம், ஓட்டப்பிடாரம், தூத்துக்குடி, ஸ்ரீவைகுண்டம், திருச்செந்தூர் மற்றும் சாத்தான்குளம்.
13. தலைமையகம், தமிழ்நாடு மாசுகட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம், 76, மிண்டி, சென்னை 600 032.
14. சுற்றுச்சூழல், வனம் மற்றும் காலநிலை மாற்ற அலுவலகம், (தென் கிழக்கு மண்டலம்), 1 வது மற்றும் 2வது தளம், எக்காதுனி மேன்சன், 34, காதிகல் கார்டன் ரோடு, நுங்கம்பாக்கம், சென்னை-600034.
15. மாவட்ட சுற்றுச்சூழல் பொறியாளர் அலுவலகம், தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம், தூத்துக்குடி.

இது தொடர்பாக பொதுமக்களின் ஆட்சேபனைகள், கருத்துக்கள், பரிந்துரைகள் மற்றும் மறுப்புகள் தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியத்தால் வரவேற்கப்படுகிறது.

இவ்வரைவு கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடங்கள் நிலபயன்பாட்டு வரைபடங்கள் தொடர்பாக ஆட்சேபனைகள், கருத்துக்கள், பரிந்துரைகள் மற்றும் மறுப்புகளை பொதுமக்கள், சுற்றுச்சூழல் சமூக ஆர்வலர்கள் மற்றும் அரசு சாரா அமைப்புகள் ஆகியோர் மேற்படி கருத்துகேட்பு கூட்டத்தில் பங்கேற்று, தங்களது ஆட்சேபனைகள், கருத்துக்கள், பரிந்துரைகள், சமர்ப்பணங்கள் மற்றும் மறுப்புகளை எழுத்துமூலமாகவோ அல்லது எழுத்துமூலமாகவோ தெரிவிக்கலாம். மேலும் கடலோரமண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடங்கள் மற்றும் நில பயன்பாட்டு வரைபடங்கள் தொடர்பான எழுத்துமூலமான கருத்துக்களை தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியத்தின் மாவட்ட சுற்றுச்சூழல் பொறியாளர், தூத்துக்குடி அவர்களிடம் வழங்கலாம்.

செ.எ.தொ.இ/TNPCB/மண்டல/2023

உறுப்பினர் செயலர்,
தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம்,
சென்னை - 600 032.

THE NEW INDIAN EXPRESS
SATURDAY 22.07.2023

# TAMILNADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

## PUBLIC NOTICE

Whereas, Section 6 (iii) of the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2019 issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India, New Delhi, vide G.S.R. Number 37(E) on 18th January, 2019, requires that the Coastal State Governments and the Union Territories shall prepare and update the Draft Coastal Zone Management Plan (DCZMP), in 1:25000 scale map identifying and classifying the Coastal Regulation Zone Areas, within the respective territories, in accordance with the guidelines given in Annexure IV of the notification, which also includes Public Consultation.

Whereas, the draft Coastal Zone Management Plan and Land use Map for the State of Tamil Nadu has been prepared and updated by National Centre for Sustainable Management (NCSCM), Chennai, an authorized agency approved by Government of India, for this purpose.

Whereas, Section 6 in Annexure IV of the Notification requires that the draft Coastal Zone Management Plans and Land Use Maps prepared shall be given wide publicity to receive suggestions and objections in accordance with the Environment (protection) Act, 1986, and that the Public Hearing on the draft Coastal Zone Management Plans and Land Use Maps shall be held at District Level by the Concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority.

Whereas, the said Draft Coastal Zone Management Plans and Land Use Maps for the State of Tamil Nadu has been published/uploaded in the website of the Department of Environment and Climate Change, Government of Tamil Nadu (http://www.environment.tn.gov.in) and the ENVIS centre of the Department of Environment (http://www.tnenvis.nic.in) on 16.06.2023.

Whereas, as required the Public hearing is proposed to be conducted by Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board on the Draft Coastal Zone Management Plans and Land use Maps as detailed below.

| Details of the draft CZMPs and Land use map for the Public Hearing | Date of Public Hearing | Time | Place of Public Hearing |
|---|---|---|---|
| Draft Coastal Zone Management Plans and Land use Map prepared and updated under CRZ Notification 2019 (Map/Sheet Nos. TN-61 to TN-64 & TN-69) with respect to Thanjavur District. | 29.08.2023 | 11.00 AM | M/s. Vinoth Priya Party Hall, Mallipattinam, Chinnamanai Bus stop, Chinnamanai Village, Pattukottai Taluk, Thanjavur District – 614 723 |

In this connection, it is informed that the hard copies of the Draft Coastal Zone Management Plans and Land use Maps for Thanjavur District prepared in 1:25000 scale (Sheet Nos. TN-61 to TN-64 & TN-69) and the executive summary (Both in Tamil & English) are made available in the following places, for the reference of the Public.

1. Office of the District Collector, Thanjavur District
2. Office of the General Manager, District Industries Centre, Thanjavur
3. Office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pattukottai
4. Office of the Deputy Director, Directorate of Town and Country Planning, Thanjavur
5. Office of the District Forest Officer, Thanjavur
6. Office of the Joint Director of Municipal Corporation, 75,Urban Administrative Building, Santhome High Road, MRC Nagar, Raja Annamalaipuram, Chennai – 600028
7. Office of the Assistant Director, Department of Fisheries and Fisherman Welfare, Thanjavur
8. Office of the Regional Director of Municipal Administration, Thanjavur
9. Offices of all Coastal Block Development Officers viz Pattukottai & Sethubavachatram
10. Office of the Tahsildar of all Coastal Taluks viz., Pattukottai & Peravurani
11. Corporate Office, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, No. 76, Mount Salai, Guindy, Chennai - 600 032
12. The Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change, Regional Office (South Eastern Zone), 1st and 2nd Floor, Handloom Export Promotion Council, 34 Cathedral Garden Road, Nungambakkam, Chennai – 600 034
13. Office of the District Environmental Engineer, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Thanjavur.

Suggestions, views, comments and objections of the public are invited by the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board on the Draft Coastal Zone Management Plans.

All the stakeholders including the bonafide residents / public, institutions and NGOs etc., can participate in the Public Hearing and they can make oral/written submissions of their suggestions, views, comments and objections on the Draft Coastal Zone Management Plans during the Public Hearing. Also, they can furnish their suggestions, views, comments and objections to the District Environmental Engineer, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Plot No.23, SIDCO Industrial Estate, Opp. To Uzhavar Chanthai, Nanjikottai Road, Thanjavur – 613 006, on the Draft Coastal Zone Management Plans and Land use Maps in writing.

**Member Secretary**
**Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board**
Chennai - 32

DIPR/840/Disp/6y/2023

# தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம்

## பொது அறிவிப்பு

இந்திய அரசின் சுற்றுச்சூழல் மற்றும் வனம் மற்றும் பருவநிலை மாற்றம் அமைச்சகம், அறிவிக்கை G.S.R எண் 37(E)ன் கீழ் 19.01.2019 அன்று வெளியிடப்பட்ட கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல (CRZ- Coastal Regulation Zone) அறிவிக்கை 2019 படி இயங்கிய கடலோர மாநில அரசுகள் மற்றும் யூனியன் பிரதேசங்கள் தயாரித்து வழங்கிய கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டம் (CZMP- Coastal Zone Management Plan) வழங்கப்பட்டதை தொடர்ந்து, IV தொகுதிகளாக (பல்வேறு சுற்றுச்சூழல் உணர்திறன் மண்டல வரைபடங்களுடன்) 1:25000 என்ற அளவில் வரைபடங்களுடன் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டு, இந்திய அரசின் சுற்றுச்சூழல், வனம் மற்றும் பருவநிலை மாற்றம் அமைச்சகத்தால் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்ட திருவள்ளூர் முதல் கன்னியாகுமரி வரை "தேசிய கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை மையம்" (NCSCM) மூலம் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டு வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

மேற்படி அறிவிக்கையின் பிரிவு எண்.6-IV-ன்படி மேலே குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடங்கள் மற்றும் திட்டங்களின் வரைபடங்கள் பொதுமக்களின் பார்வைக்காக 1991-ம் வருட சுற்றுச்சூழல் (பாதுகாப்பு) சட்டத்தின் கீழ் அமைக்கப்பட்ட தேசிய கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை ஆணையத்தின் (NCZMA) இணையதளத்திலும், ஆட்சேபனைகள் மற்றும் கோரிக்கைகள் ஏதேனும் இருப்பின் அவற்றை 30 நாட்களுக்குள் கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை ஆணையம், சென்னை" (NCSCM) மூலம் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டு வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

மேற்படி அறிவிக்கையின் பிரிவு எண்.6-IV-ன்படி மேலே குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடங்கள் மற்றும் திட்டங்களின் வரைபடங்கள் பொதுமக்களின் பார்வைக்காக 1991-ம் வருட சுற்றுச்சூழல் (பாதுகாப்பு) சட்டத்தின் கீழ் அமைக்கப்பட்ட தேசிய கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை ஆணையத்தின் (NCZMA) இணையதளத்திலும், ஆட்சேபனைகள் மற்றும் கோரிக்கைகள் ஏதேனும் இருப்பின் அவற்றை 30 நாட்களுக்குள் கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடங்கள் மற்றும் திட்டங்களின் வரைபடங்கள் மீது மாவட்ட அளவில் கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை அதிகார அமைப்பான (DCZMA-District Coastal Zone Management Authority) அலுவலக அலுவலகம் தெரிவிக்கலாம் என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளப்படுகிறது.

மேலே குறிப்பிட்ட வரை தமிழ்நாடு அரசால் தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட பதிவேற்றம் செய்யப்பட்ட வரைவு கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடங்கள், தமிழ்நாடு அரசின் சுற்றுச்சூழல் மற்றும் பருவநிலை மாற்றம் இணையதளத்திலும் (http://www.environment.tn.gov.in) மற்றும் மேற்படி ENVIS இணையதளத்திலும் (http://www.tnenvis.nic.in) 16.08.2023 அன்று பதிவேற்றம் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது.

இவ்வாறு பதிவிடப்பட்ட வரைவு கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடங்கள் மற்றும் திட்டங்களின் வரைபடங்கள் மீது தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியத்தால் பொதுமக்கள் கருத்து கேட்பு கூட்டம் கீழ்கண்டவாறு நடத்தப்படவுள்ளது.

| பொது மக்கள் கருத்து கேட்பு கூட்டம் நடத்தப்படவுள்ள வரைவு கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடங்கள் மற்றும் திட்டங்களின் வரைபடங்கள் குறித்த விபரம் | நடத்தப்படவுள்ள தேதி மற்றும் நேரம் | இடம் |
|---|---|---|
| வரைவு கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல (CRZ) அறிவிக்கை 2019 படி தற்சமயம் மாவட்ட அளவில் தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட வரைவு கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடம் மற்றும் (CZMP) மற்றும் திட்டங்களின் தொடர்புள்ள வரைபட எண்கள் TN 61 முதல் TN 64 வரை & TN 69. | 29.08.2023 தேதி காலை 11 மணி | விநாயகர் பிரிய விடுதி முன்பு, பழவேற்காடு, சின்னமாலை, பெரும்பு நிலையம், சின்னமாலை விரைவு, பட்டுக்கோட்டை, தஞ்சாவூர், தஞ்சாவூர் மாவட்டம் - 614 723. |

இது தொடர்பாக வரைவு கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டத்தின் கீழ் 125000 என்ற அளவில் தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட தஞ்சாவூர் மாவட்டத்திற்கான கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடங்கள் மற்றும் திட்டங்களின் வரைபடங்கள் (TN 61 முதல் TN 64 வரை & TN 69) மற்றும் 2019-ன் வருடத்திய கடலோர ஒழுங்கு முறை மண்டல அறிவிக்கையின் முக்கிய அம்சங்களை கொண்ட சிறுகுறிப்பு ஆகியவற்றினை தமிழ்நாடு மின்வரும் அலுவலகங்களில் பொதுமக்களின் பார்வைக்காக வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

1. மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலகம், தஞ்சாவூர்.
2. பொது வேளாண் அலுவலகம், மாவட்ட நோயில் வளாகம், தஞ்சாவூர்.
3. வருவாய் கோட்டாட்சியர் அலுவலகம், பட்டுக்கோட்டை.
4. நகரமை இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், நகர் ஊரமைப்பு துறை, தஞ்சாவூர்.
5. மாவட்ட வன அலுவலகம், தஞ்சாவூர்.
6. நகரமை இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், நகராட்சி நிர்வாக இயக்ககம், 75 அண்ணா நிர்வாக கட்டிடம், சாத்தேம் நெடுஞ்சாலை, சர்.பி.டி. நகர், எழுது அண்ணாபாலையம், சென்னை-600 028.
7. உதவி இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், மின்வளம் மற்றும் மின்சார நலத்துறை, தஞ்சாவூர்.
8. மண்டல இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், நகராட்சி நிர்வாகம், தஞ்சாவூர்.
9. கடலோர கட்டமைப்பு வளர்ச்சி அலுவலகம், பட்டுக்கோட்டை / தஞ்சாவூர்.
10. கடலோர கட்டமைப்பின் அலுவலகம், பட்டுக்கோட்டை / தஞ்சாவூர்.
11. தலைமையகம், தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம், எண்.76, மகாத்மா காந்தி சாலை, நந்தனம், சென்னை-600 032.
12. மண்டல இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், மத்திய சுற்றுச்சூழல் அலுவலகம், (தென்மண்டல மண்டலம்), 1-வது மற்றும் 2வது தளம், வைகறை பேக்கரி வளாகம், 34-கதீட்ரல் கார்டன் ரோடு, நுங்கம்பாக்கம், சென்னை-600 034.
13. மாவட்ட சுற்றுச்சூழல் பொறியாளர் அலுவலகம், எண்.23, சிட்கோ தொழில்பேட்டை, உழவர் சந்தை எதிரில், நாஞ்சிக்கோட்டை சாலை, தஞ்சாவூர்-613 006.

இது தொடர்பான பொது மக்களின் ஆலோசனைகள், கருத்துக்கள், பரிந்துரைகள் மற்றும் பரிந்துரைகளை தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியத்தால் வரவேற்கப்படுகிறது.

இவ்வாறு கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடங்கள் தொடர்பாக பொதுமக்களின் ஆலோசனைகள், கருத்துக்கள், பரிந்துரைகள் மற்றும் பரிந்துரைகள் பொதுமக்கள், சுற்றுச்சூழல் மற்றும் அரசு சாரா தொண்டு நிறுவனங்கள் மீது சுற்றுச்சூழல் மற்றும் அரசு சாரா தொண்டு நிறுவனங்கள், கருத்துக்கள், கருத்து கேட்பு கூட்டத்தில் பங்கேற்று, தங்களது ஆலோசனைகள், கருத்துக்கள், பரிந்துரைகள் மற்றும் பரிந்துரைகளை வாய்மொழியாகவோ, எழுத்தில் பிரதிகளாகவோ தெரிவிக்கலாம். மேலும் கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடம் தொடர்பான எழுத்தில் பூர்வமான கருத்துக்களை தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியத்தின் மாவட்ட சுற்றுச்சூழல் பொறியாளர், தஞ்சாவூர் அவர்களிடம் வழங்கலாம்.

உறுப்பினர் செயலர்,
தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம்,
சென்னை - 600 032.

செ.ம.கோ இ./BO/வரைவு/2023

# தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம்

## மக்கள் கருத்துக் கேட்பு கூட்டம் நடத்துவதற்கான அறிவிப்பு

புதுதில்லியில் உள்ள சுற்றுச்சூழல், வனம் மற்றும் பருவநிலை மாற்ற அமைச்சகத்தால் வெளியிடப்பட்ட கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல அறிவிக்கை, 2019 இன் விதிகளின்படி, தமிழக அரசின் சுற்றுச்சூழல், வனம் மற்றும் காலநிலை மாற்றத் துறை, தேசிய நிலையான கடலோர மேலாண்மை சபையம் (NCSCM) மூலம் CRZ அறிவிக்கை 2019 இன் படி திருத்தப்பட்ட கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டம் (CZMP) மற்றும் நிலப்பயன்பாட்டு வரைபடத்தை தயாரித்துள்ளது. CRZ அறிவிக்கையின் விதிகளின் கீழ் பகுதிகள் ஒழுங்குபடுத்தப்படும் என்று CZMP வரையறுக்கிறது. கடல்சார் மேலாண்மைத் திட்டத்தை உறுதி செய்வதற்கான நடைமுறையின் ஒரு பகுதியாக, உள்ளூர் சமூகங்களின் ஆலோசனைகள் / கருத்துக்களைப் பெறுவதற்காக கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள விவரங்களின்படி ஒரு கருத்துக் கேட்பு கூட்டம் நடத்தப்பட உள்ளது.

| வ. எண் | திட்ட விவரம் | தேதி மற்றும் நேரம் | இடம் |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல அறிவிக்கை, 2019 இன் படி தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட உத்தேச வரைவு கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டம் (CZMP) மற்றும் நிலப்பயன்பாட்டு வரைபடங்கள் எண்: TN27, TN28, TN29, TN30, TN31, TN32, TN33, TN34, TN35, TN36, TN37, TN38, TN39, TN40,TN41, TN42, TN43, TN44, TN45, TN46, TN47, TN48, TN49, TN50, TN51, TN52, TN53, TN54, TN55, TN56 | 29.08.2023 10.30 AM | மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் வளாகம், ஜிபி ஹால், இராமநாதபுரம் |

கடலோர ஒருங்கு முறை மண்டல அறிவிக்கையின் கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டம் (CZMP), நிலப்பயன்பாட்டு வரைபடங்கள் மற்றும் முக்கிய அம்சங்களை கொண்ட சிறுகுறிப்பு ஆங்கிலத்திலும் தமிழிலும் பின்வரும் அலுவலகங்களில் பொதுமக்களின் பார்வைக்காக வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

1. மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் அலுவலகம், இராமநாதபுரம்.
2. உதவி ஆட்சியர் அலுவலகம், பரமக்குடி.
3. பொது மேலாளர் அலுவலகம், மாவட்ட தொழில் மையம், இராமநாதபுரம்.
4. துணை இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், நகர் ஊரமைப்பு இயக்குதரகம், இராமநாதபுரம்.
5. செயல் அலுவலர் அலுவலகம், மண்டபம், சாயல்குடி, ராஜசிங்கமங்கலம் மற்றும் தொண்டி பேருராட்சிகள்.
6. மாவட்ட வன அலுவலர் அலுவலகம், இராமநாதபுரம்.
7. வானிலங்கு காப்பாளர் அலுவலகம், மன்னார் வளைகுடா கடல் தேசிய பூங்கா, இராமநாதபுரம்.
8. துணை இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், மீன்வளம் மற்றும் மீனவர் நலத்துறை, மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் வளாகம், இராமநாதபுரம்.
9. உதவி இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், மீன்வளம் மற்றும் மீனவர் நலத்துறை, மண்டபம் மற்றும் இராமேஸ்வரம்.
10. நகராட்சி நிர்வாக மண்டல இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், மதுரை.
11. வட்டார வளர்ச்சி அலுவலர் அலுவலகம், இராமநாதபுரம், மண்டபம், ராஜசிங்கமங்கலம், திருவாடானை, கடலாடி மற்றும் திருப்புல்லாணி பஞ்சாயத்து ஒன்றியங்கள்.
12. ஆணையாளர் அலுவலகம், இராமநாதபுரம், இராமேஸ்வரம் மற்றும் கீழக்கரை நகராட்சிகள்.
13. வட்டாட்சியர் அலுவலகம், இராமநாதபுரம், கீழக்கரை, இராமேஸ்வரம், திருவாடானை, கடலாடி மற்றும் ராஜசிங்கமங்கலம் தாலுகாக்கள்.
14. தலைமையகம், தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரிய அலுவலகம், 76, மவுண்ட் சாலை, கிண்டி, சென்னை-32.
15. சுற்றுச்சூழல் வனம் மற்றும் காலநிலை மாற்ற அமைச்சகம், (தென் கிழக்கு மண்டலம்), முதல் மற்றும் இரண்டாம் தளம், கைத்தறி ஏற்றுமதி முன்னேற்ற கழகம், 34, கந்திடல் பூங்கா சாலை, நுங்கம்பாக்கம், சென்னை - 600 034.
16. மாவட்ட சுற்றுச்சூழல் பொறியாளர் அலுவலகம், தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம், இராமநாதபுரம்.

மேலே குறிப்பிட்டவாறு தமிழ்நாட்டிற்காக தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட பகுப்பிக்கப்பட்ட வரைவு கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடங்கள் மற்றும் நிலப்பயன்பாடு வரைபடங்கள், தமிழ்நாடு அரசின் சுற்றுச்சூழல் மற்றும் பருவநிலை மாற்றத் துறையின் இணையதளத்திலும் (http://www.environment.tn.gov.in) மற்றும் மேற்படித்துறையின் ENVIS சையத்தின் இணையதளத்திலும் (http://tnenvis.nic.in) பதிவேற்றம் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது.

தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியத்தால் இந்த அறிவிப்பு தொடர்பாக பொதுமக்களின் கருத்துக்கள், மதிப்புரைகள், மறுப்புரைகள், வரவேற்கப்படுகின்றன.

தொழிற்திட்டம் அமையவுள்ள இடம், இத்திட்டத்தால் இடம்பெயர்ச்சியாக வேண்டிய இடங்கள் மற்றும் இத்திட்டத்தால் பெரும்பாலும் பாதிக்கப்படும் என்று கருதப்படுகின்ற இடங்களில் வாழும் உண்மையான குடிமக்கள், சுற்றுச்சூழல் குழுக்கள் மற்றும் பிற உள்ளூர்வாசிகள் அனைவரும் பொதுமக்கள் கருத்து கேட்புனரும் கூட்டத்தில் பங்கேற்கலாம். மேலும் மேற்கண்ட தொழிற்திட்டத்தினை பற்றி அவர்களுடைய கருத்துக்களை எழுத்துமூலமாகவே, ஈமெயிலிலோ தமிழ்நாடு மாசுக்கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியத்தின் மாவட்ட சுற்றுச்சூழல் பொறியாளர், இராமநாதபுரம், அவர்களிடம் தெரிவிக்கலாம்.

உறுப்பினர் செயலர்
செ.ம.தொ.இ/639/வரைகலை/2023 தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம், சென்னை – 32

The-New-Indian-Ex...

thuraman
Applicant

Date : 22.07.2023
Place : Chennai

Authorised Officer,
Equitas Small Finance Bank Limited.

# TAMIL NADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

## PUBLIC NOTICE

This is for the information of all concerned that, as per the provisions of the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2019 published by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, New Delhi, the Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of Tamilnadu has prepared the revised Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) and Land use Maps as per the CRZ Notification 2019 through National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM). The CZMP demarcates the areas will be regulated under the provisions of CRZ Notification. As a part of the procedure for finalizing the CZMP a Public Hearing has to be conducted as per details given below for obtaining the suggestions / views of local communities:

| Sl. No. | Project Details | Date & Time of Public Hearing | Venue |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Draft Coastal Zone Management Plan and Land use Map / Sheet Numbers TN27, TN28, TN29, TN30, TN31, TN32, TN33, TN34, TN35, TN36, TN37, TN38, TN39, TN40, TN41, TN42, TN43, TN44, TN45, TN46, TN47, TN48, TN49, TN50, TN51, TN52, TN53, TN54, TN55, TN56 prepared under CRZ Notification 2019. | 29.08.2023 10.30 AM | District Collectorate GDP Hall, Ramanathapuram |

Copies of the CZMP, Land use Maps and Executive summary of Notification in Tamil and English is available in the following office, which can be perused during office hours on any working day:

1. Office of the District Collector, Ramanathapuram.
2. Office of the Sub Collector, Paramakudi.
3. Office of the General Manager, District Industries Centre, Ramanathapuram.
4. Office of the Deputy Director, Directorate of Town and Country Planning, Ramanathapuram.
5. Offices of the Executive Officer of Town Panchayats of Mandapam, Sayalgudi, Rajasingamangalam and Thondi.
6. Office of the District Forest Officer, Ramanathapuram.
7. Office of the Wildlife Warden, Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park, Ramanathapuram.
8. Office of the Deputy Director, Fisheries, Collectorate, Ramanathapuram.
9. Offices of the Assistant Director, Fisheries of Mandapam & Rameshwaram.
10. Office of the Regional Director of Municipal Administration, Madurai.
11. Offices of Block Development Officer of Panchayat Unions of Ramanathapuram, Mandapam, Rajasingamangalam, Thiruvadanai, Kadaladi and Thirupulani.
12. Offices of the Commissioners of Municipalities of Ramanathapuram, Rameshwaram & Keelakarai.
13. Offices of the Tahsildars of Taluks of Ramanathapuram, Keelakarai, Rameshwaram, Thiruvadanai, Kadaladi and Rajasingamangalam.
14. Corporate Office, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, No. 76, Mount Salai, Guindy, Chennai - 600 032.
15. The Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change, Regional Office (South Eastern Zone), 1st and 2nd Floor, Handloom Export Promotion Council, 34 Cathedral Garden Road, Nungambakkam, Chennai – 600 034.
16. Office of the District Environmental Engineer, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Ramanathapuram.

Draft CZMP and Land use map as per the CRZ Notification 2019 has been uploaded in the website of Department of Environment and Climate Change **(http://www.environment.tn.gov.in)** and ENVIS Centre **(http://tnenvis.nic.in).** Suggestions, views, comments and objections of the public are invited by the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board on the Draft Coastal Zone Management Plans.

All the stakeholders including the bonafide residents / public, institutions and NGOs etc., can participate in the Public Hearing and they can make oral / written submissions of their suggestions, views, comments and objections on the Draft Coastal Zone Management Plans during the Public Hearing. Also, they can furnish their suggestions, views, comments and objections to the District Environmental Engineer, Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board, Ramanathapuram, on the Draft Coastal Zone Management Plans and Land use Maps in writing.

**Member Secretary**
**Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board**
**Chennai - 32**

DIPR/839/Display/2023

"சேதனை கடந்து சுதந்திரம் அடைந்தோம், சாதனை புரிந்து சரித்திரம் படைப்போம்"

தினத்தந்தி ★★ திருச்சி 26-7-2023

# தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம்

## பொதுமக்கள் கருத்துக் கேட்பு கூட்டம் நடத்துவதற்கான அறிவிப்பு

தமிழ்நாடு உள்ள கடற்கரைப் பகுதி மற்றும் பழவேற்காடு ஏரி பகுதிகளுக்கான கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல அறிவிக்கை 2019 இன் விதிமுறைகளுக்கு, தமிழக அரசின் சுற்றுச்சூழல் மற்றும் காலநிலை மாற்றத் துறை, தேசிய நிலையான கடலோர மேலாண்மை மையம் (NCSCM) மூலம் CRZ அறிவிக்கை 2019 இன் படி திருத்தப்பட்ட கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டம் (CZMP) மற்றும் நிலப்பயன்பாட்டு வரைபடத்தை CRZ அறிவிக்கையின் விதிகளின் கீழ் பகுதிகள் ஒழுங்குமுறைப்படுத்தப்படும் என்று CZMP வரையறுக்கிறது. கடற்கரை நிர்வாகத் திட்டத்தை உறுதி செய்வதற்கான நடைமுறையின் ஒரு பகுதியாக, உள்ளூர் சமூகங்களின் ஆலோசனைகள்/ கருத்துக்களைப் பெறுவதற்காக கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள விவரங்களுடன் ஒரு கருத்துக் கேட்பு கூட்டம் நடத்தப்பட உள்ளது

| வ. எண் | திட்ட விவரம் | தேதி மற்றும் நேரம் | இடம் |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல அறிவிக்கை, 2019 படி தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட உத்தேச வரைபட கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டம் (CZMP) மற்றும் நிலப்பயன்பாட்டு வரைபடங்கள் எண். TN 54, TN 55, TN 56, TN 57, TN 58, TN 59, TN 60 மற்றும் TN 61. | 31.08.2023 காலை 11.30 மணி | வள்ளல் திருமண மஹால், வடக்கு அம்மன் கோவில் தெரு, வடக்கு மனமேல்குடி, மனமேல்குடி தாலுக், புதுக்கோட்டை மாவட்டம். |

கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டம் (CZMP) மற்றும் நிலப் பயன்பாட்டு வரைபடங்கள் தங்கள் அலுவலகங்களில் பொதுமக்களின் பார்வைக்கு கீழ்கண்ட அலுவலகங்களில் வேலை நாட்களில் அலுவலக நேரத்தில் வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

1. புதுக்கோட்டை மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலகம், புதுக்கோட்டை.
2. பொது மேலாளர் அலுவலகம், மாவட்ட தொழில் மையம், புதுக்கோட்டை.
3. துணை இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், மீன்வளத் துறைமுகம் மற்றும் ஆய்வகம், புதுக்கோட்டை.
4. மாவட்ட வனத்துறை அலுவலகம், புதுக்கோட்டை.
5. உதவி இயக்குனர் (சுற்றுலா) மற்றும் மினி மாவட்டத்துறை அலுவலகம், புதுக்கோட்டை.
6. மண்டல இயக்குனர் நகரமைப்பு திட்டம் அலுவலகம், தஞ்சாவூர்.
7. வட்டார வளர்ச்சி அலுவலர் அலுவலகம், மணமேல்குடி.
8. வட்டார வளர்ச்சி அலுவலர் அலுவலகம், ஆவுடையார்கோவில்.
9. வட்டாட்சியர் அலுவலகம், மணமேல்குடி.
10. வட்டாட்சியர் அலுவலகம், ஆவுடையார்கோவில்.
11. தலைமையகம், தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரிய அலுவலகம், 76, மவுண்ட் சாலை, கிண்டி, சென்னை.
12. மண்டலத் தலைமை மற்றும் மாவட்ட மாநில அலுவலகம், (தென்மண்டல மண்டலம், முதல் மற்றும் இரண்டாம் தளம், கைத்தறி ஏற்றுமதி மேம்பாட்டுக் கழகம், 34, கதீட்ரல் கார்டன் சாலை, நுங்கம்பாக்கம், சென்னை.
13. மாவட்ட சுற்றுச்சூழல் பொறியாளர் அலுவலகம், தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம், புதுக்கோட்டை.

திருத்தப்பட்ட தமிழ்நாடு கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடங்கள் மற்றும் சட்டம் நிலப்பயன்பாட்டு வரைபடங்கள் இணையதளத்தில் (https://www.environment.tn.gov.in) மற்றும் ENVIS மையம் (https://tnenvis.nic.in) மின்னஞ்சல் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது

தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியத்தால் இந்த அறிவிப்பு வெளியிடப்பட்ட தேதியிலிருந்து 30 நாட்களுக்குள் இந்த கொடுக்கப்பட்ட முகவரிக்கு, பதிவஞ்சல், புறக்கணல் வாயிலாகவோ அனுப்பலாம்.

இந்தக் கூட்டம் தொடர்பான திட்ட விவரங்கள், பொதுமக்களின் கேள்வி, திட்டம் குறித்த கருத்துக்கள் மற்றும் பிற உள்ளூர் தகவல்களை பொதுமக்கள் தெரிவிக்க வேண்டும் என்று கருத்துக்கேட்பு கூட்டத்தில் பங்கேற்கலாம். மேலும் கேள்விகளை திட்ட அதிகாரியிடம் முன்கூட்டியே தெரிவிக்கலாம். கடற்கரை மேலாண்மை திட்டத்தை பற்றி அனைவரும் கருத்துக்களை வரவேற்கிறோம். மேலும் விவரங்களுக்கு தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியத்தின் மாவட்ட சுற்றுச்சூழல் பொறியாளர் அலுவலகம், எண்.51, சிவம் தெருவிரிவாக்கம், சிவம் அருகில், புதுக்கோட்டை. – 622 002 அவர்களிடம் தொடர்பு கொள்ளலாம்.

உறுப்பினர் செயலர்

செய்தி வெளியீடு / 847 / வண்ணவிளம்பரம் / 2023 தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம், சென்னை

தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம் புதுக்கோட்டை - 622002
26 JUL 2023
31/7/23

THE NEW INDIAN EXPRESS
05 TIRUCHY
WEDNESDAY 26.07.2023

# TAMILNADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

## PUBLIC NOTICE

This is for the information of all concerned that, as per the provisions of the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2019 published by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, New Delhi, the Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of Tamil Nadu has prepared the revised Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) and land use map as per the CRZ Notification 2019 through National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM). The CZMP demarcates the areas will be regulated under the provisions of CRZ Notification. As a part of the procedure for finalizing the CZMP a Public Hearing has to be conducted as per details given below for obtaining the suggestions/ views of local communities.

| Sl. No. | Project Details | Date & Time of Public Hearing | Venue |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Draft Coastal Zone Management Plan and Land use Map Numbers TN 54, TN 55, TN 56, TN 57, TN 58, TN 59, TN 60 & TN 61 prepared as per CRZ Notification 2019** | **31.08.2023 at 11.30 AM** | **M/s. Vasantham Thirumana Mahal, Vadakkur Amman Kovil Street, Manamelkudi North, Manamelkudi, Manamelkudi Taluk, Pudukkottai District - 614 620.** |

Copies of the CZMP and Land use Map are available in the following offices, which can be viewed during the office hours on any working day.

1. The District Collector Office, Pudukkottai.
2. O/o. General Manager, District Industries Centre, Pudukkottai.
3. O/o. Deputy Director, Directorate of Town and Country Planning, Pudukkottai.
4. O/o. District Forest Officer, District Forest Office, Pudukkottai.
5. O/o. Assistant Director, Department of Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare, Pudukkottai.
6. O/o. Regional Director of Municipal Administration, Thanjavur.
7. O/o. Block Development Officer, Manamelkudi.
8. O/o. Block Development Officer, Avudaiyarkoil.
9. O/o. Tahsildar, Manamelkudi Taluk.
10. O/o. Tahsildar, Avudaiyarkoil Taluk.
11. Head Office, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, No.76, Mount Road, Guindy, Chennai.
12. Regional Office (SEZ), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ist and IInd Floor, Handloom Export Promotion Council, 34, Cathedral Garden Road, Nungambakkam, Chennai.
13. O/o. District Environmental Engineer, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Pudukkottai.

Draft CZMP and land use map as per the CRZ Notification 2019 has been uploaded in the website of Department of Environment and Climate Change (**http://www.environment.tn.gov.in**) and ENVIS centre (**http://tnenvis.nic.in**).

Suggestions, Views, Comments and Objection of the Public are invited within THIRTY days from the date of publication of this notice, by the District Environmental Engineer, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Pudukkottai District.

All persons including Bonafide Residents, Environmental Groups and others, located at the project site/ sites of displacement/sites likely to be affected can participate in the Public Hearing and they can also make Oral / Written suggestions to District Environmental Engineer, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Pudukkottai District on the above project.

**Member Secretary,**
**Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Chennai.**

DIPR / 847 / Display / 2023

சோதனை சுடர் தொழில்நுட்பம் அனைத்தும் சாதனை புரிந்து சரித்திரம் படைப்போம்

# GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA
## OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER, SOUTHERN (R&B) CIRCLE, BERHAMPUR

Phone : 0680-2281582, e-mail : ccescbam@gmail.com

B-537 **INVITATIONS FOR BIDS (IFB) [e-Procurement]**

**Bid Identification No. CCE, S.C (R&B)-BAM-06/2023-24** **No. 2792 // Dated : 19.07.2023**

1) The Chief Construction Engineer, Southern (R&B) Circle, Berhampur on behalf of Governor of Odisha invites percentage rate bid in double cover system in ONLINE MODE from eligible contractors for construction of Building and Road Works as detailed in the table below.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2) | Nature of work | : | Building / Road Works |
| 3) | No. of work | : | 7 Nos. |
| 4) | Tender Cost | : | Rs.10,000/- (online) |
| 5) | Class of Contractor | : | "B" Class, "A" Class and Special Class |
| 6) | Availability of Bid document in the website | : | From 08.08.2023 10.00 AM to 22.08.2023 5.30 PM |
| 7) | Date of Opening of Bid | : | 23.08.2023 at 11.30 A.M. |

8) The Bidders have to participate in ONLINE bidding only. Further details can be seen from the website https://tendersodisha.gov.in

9) Any addendum / corrigendum / cancellation of tender can also be seen in the said website only

**Sd/- (D.C.Behera)**

**Chief Construction Engineer, Southern (R&B) Circle, Berhampur** **OIPR- 34103/11/0006/2324**

# TAMILNADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

## PUBLIC NOTICE

This is for the information of all concerned that, as per the provisions of the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2019 published by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, New Delhi, the Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of Tamil Nadu has prepared the revised Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) and land use map as per the CRZ Notification 2019 through National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM). The CZMP demarcates the areas will be regulated under the provisions of CRZ Notification. As a part of the procedure for finalizing the CZMP a Public Hearing has to be conducted as per details given below for obtaining the suggestions/ views of local communities:

| Sl. No. | Project Details | Date & Time of Public Hearing | Venue |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Draft Coastal Zone Management Plan and Land use Map Numbers TN 54, TN 55, TN 56, TN 57, TN 58, TN 59, TN 60 & TN 61 prepared as per CRZ Notification 2019** | **31.08.2023 at 11.30 AM** | **M/s. Vasantham Thirumana Mahal, Vadakkur Amman Kovil Street, Manamelkudi North, Manamelkudi, Manamelkudi Taluk, Pudukkottai District - 614 620** |

Copies of the CZMP and Land use Map are available in the following offices, which can be viewed during the office hours on any working day:

1. The District Collector Office, Pudukkottai.
2. O/o. General Manager, District industries Centre, Pudukkottai.
3. O/o. Deputy Director, Directorate of Town and Country Planning, Pudukkottai.
4. O/o. District Forest Officer, District Forest Office, Pudukkottai.
5. O/o. Assistant Director, Department of Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare, Pudukkottai.
6. O/o. Regional Director of Municipal Administration, Thanjavur.
7. O/o. Block Development Officer, Manamelkudi.
8. O/o. Block Development Officer, Avudaiyarkoil.
9. O/o. Tahsildar, Manamelkudi Taluk.
10. O/o. Tahsildar, Audaiyarkoil Taluk.
11. Head Office, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, No.76, Mount Road, Guindy, Chennai.
12. Regional Office (SEZ), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ist and IInd Floor, Hanloom Export Promotion Council, 34, Cathedral Garden Road, Nungambakkam, Chennai.
13. O/o. District Environmental Engineer, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Pudukkottai.

Draft CZMP and land use map as per the CRZ Notification 2019 has been uploaded in the website of Department of Environment and Climate Change (**http://www.environment.tn.gov.in**) and ENVIS centre (**http://tnenvis.nic.in**).

Suggestions, Views, Comments and Objection of the Public are invited within THIRTY days from the date of publication of this notice, by the District Environmental Engineer, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Pudukkottai District.

All persons including Bonafide Residents, Environmental Groups and others, located at the project site/ sites of displacement/sites likely to be affected can participate in the Public Hearing and they can also make Oral / Written suggestions to District Environmental Engineer, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Pudukkottai District on the above project.

**Member Secretary,**

DIPR / 847 / Display / 2023 **Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Chennai.**

சோதனை கடந்து சுதந்திரம் அடைந்தோம் சாதனை புரிந்து சரித்திரம் படைப்போம்

All the news.
In just a click.
Log to www.newindianexpress.com
THE NEW INDIAN EXPRESS
/thenewindianxpress
@newindianxpress
+The New Indian Express
Google Play App Store

epaper.newindianexpress.com

# TAMIL NADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

## PUBLIC NOTICE

This is for the information of all concerned that, as per the provisions of the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2019 published by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, New Delhi, the Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of Tamilnadu has prepared the revised Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) and land use map as per the CRZ Notification 2019 through National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM). The CZMP demarcates the areas will be regulated under the provisions of CRZ Notification. As a part of the procedure for finalizing the CZMP a public Hearing has to be conducted as per details given below for obtaining the suggestions / views of local communities:

| SL. No. | Project Details | Date & Time Public Hearing | Venue |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Draft Coastal Zone Management Plan and Land use Map / sheet Numbers 77 to 82 and 84 prepared under CRZ Notification 2019** | **30.08.2023 at 10.30 AM** | **M/s. Vaazhga Valamudan Tirumana Arangam, Main Road, Erukkatanchery Village, Tharangampadi Taluk, Mayiladuthurai District** |

Copies of the CZMP is available in the following offices, which can be perused during office hours on any working day:

1. The District collectorate Office, Mayiladuthurai.
2. O/o. General Manager, District Industries Centre, Mayiladuthurai
3. O/o. Commissioner, Sirkali Municipality.
4. O/o. Deputy Director, Directorate of Town and Country Planning, Nagapattinam.
5. O/o.District Forest Officer, District Forest Office, Nagapattinam.
6. O/o. Assistant Director of Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare Department, Nagapattinam North, Sirkali.
7. O/o. Joint Director of Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare Department, Nagapattinam.
8. O/o. Joint Director of Municipal Corporation, Thanjavur.
9. O/o. Regional Director of Municipal Administration, Thanjavur.
10. O/o. Block Development Officer, Kollidam.
11. O/o. Block Development Officer, Sembonarkoil.
12. O/o. EO, Town Panchayat,Tharangampadi.
13. O/o. Tahsildar, Tharangampadi
14. O/o. Tahsildar,Sirkali.
15. O/o. The Member Secretary, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Chennai.
16. O/o. Regional Office of Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change, Chennai
17. O/o. District Environmental Engineer, TNPCB / DCZMA, Nagapattinam
18. O/o. Village Administrative Officer, Thirumullaivasal
19. O/o. Village Administrative Officer, Chandrapadi.
20. O/o. Village Administrative Officer, Sathangudi
21. O/o. Village Administrative Officer, Manikapangu
22. O/o. Village Administrative Officer, Maruthampallam

Draft CZMP and land use map as per the CRZ Notification 2019 has been uploaded in the website of Department of Environment and Climate Change **(http://www.environment.tn.gov.in)** and ENVIS centre **(http://tnenvis.nic.in)**.

Suggestions, Views, Comments and Objection of the Public are invited within **THIRTY DAYS** from the date of publication of this notice, by the District Environmental Engineer, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Nagapattinam District – 611 003.

All persons including Bonafide Residents, Environmental Groups and others, located at the project site / sites of displacement / sites likely to be affected can participate in the Public Hearing and they can also make Oral / Written suggestions to District Environmental Engineer, TamilNadu Pollution Control Board, Nagapattinam District - 611003 on the above project.

**Member Secretary**
**Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board**
**Chennai - 32**

DIPR/849/Display/2023

"சுதனை கடந்து சுதந்திரம் அடைந்தோம், சாதனை புரிந்து சரித்திரம் படைப்போம்"

# தமிழ் நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம்

## பொதுமக்கள் கருத்துக் கேட்பு கூட்டம் நடத்துவதற்கான அறிவிப்பு

புதுதில்லியில் உள்ள சுற்றுச்சூழல், வனம் மற்றும் பருவநிலை மாற்ற அமைச்சகத்தால் வெளியிடப்பட்ட கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல அறிவிக்கை, 2019 விதிகளின்படி, தமிழக அரசின் சுற்றுச்சூழல், வனம் மற்றும் காலநிலை மாற்றத்துறை, தேசிய நிலையான கடலோர மேலாண்மை மையம் (NCSCM) மூலம் CRZ அறிவிக்கை 2019 இன் படி திருத்தப்பட்ட கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டம் (CZMP) மற்றும் நிலப்பயன்பாடு வரைபடத்தை தயாரித்துள்ளது. CRZ அறிவிக்கையின் விதிகளின் கீழ் பகுதிகள் ஒழுங்குபடுத்தப்படும் என்று CZMP வரையறுக்கிறது. கடல்சார் மேலாண்மைத் திட்டத்தை உறுதி செய்வதற்கான நடைமுறையின் ஒரு பகுதியாக, உள்ளூர் சமூகங்களின் ஆலோசனைகள் ஃ கருத்துக்களைப் பெறுவதற்காக கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள விவரங்களின்படி ஒரு கருத்துக் கேட்பு கூட்டம் நடத்தப்பட உள்ளது:

| வ. எண் | திட்ட விவரங்கள் | தேதி மற்றும் நேரம் | இடம் |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல அறிவிக்கை, 2019–ன் படி தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட உத்தேச வரைவு கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டம் (CZMP) மற்றும் நிலப்பயன்பாடு வரைபடங்கள் எண் தநா–1, தநா–2, தநா–3, தநா–4, தநா–5, தநா–6, தநா–7, தநா–10, தநா–11 வரை** | **26.08.2023 நேரம் காலை 10.00 மணி** | **தி/ள். எஸ். எஸ். ஆடிட்டோரியம், பள்ளி தெரு, குளச்சல், கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டம்.** |

கடலோர ஒழுங்கு முறை மண்டல அறிவிக்கையின் முக்கிய அம்சங்களை கொண்ட சிறுகுறிப்பு ஆங்கிலத்திலும் தமிழிலும் பின்வரும் அலுவலகங்களில் பொதுமக்களின் பார்வைக்காக வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

1. மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் அலுவலகம், கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டம், நாகர்கோவில்.
2. பொது மேலாளர் அலுவலகம், மாவட்ட தொழில் மையம், நாகர்கோவில்.
3. மாநகராட்சி ஆணையாளர் அலுவலகம், நாகர்கோவில், கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டம்.
4. உதவி இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், நகர் மற்றும் ஊரமைப்புதுறை, நாகர்கோவில்.
5. மாவட்ட வன அலுவலர் அலுவலகம், நாகர்கோவில், கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டம்.
6. இணை இயக்குநர் நகராட்சி நிர்வாக இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், 75, நகர்புற நிர்வாக கட்டிடம், சாந்தோம் நெடுஞ்சாலை, எம்.ஆர்.சி. நகர், ராஜா அண்ணாமலைபுரம், சென்னை – 600 028.
7. துணை இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், தமிழ்நாடு மீன்வளம் மற்றும் மீனவர் நலத்துறை, வடசேரி, நாகர்கோவில்.
8. உதவி இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், தமிழ்நாடு மீன்வளம் மற்றும் மீனவர் நலத்துறை, சின்னமுட்டம், கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டம்.
9. உதவி இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், தமிழ்நாடு மீன்வளம் மற்றும் மீனவர் நலத்துறை, குளச்சல், கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டம்.
10. உதவி இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், தமிழ்நாடு மீன்வளம் மற்றும் மீனவர் நலத்துறை, தேங்காய்பட்டணம், கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டம்.
11. நகராட்சி நிர்வாக மண்டல இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், திருநெல்வேலி.
12. வட்டார வளர்ச்சி அலுவலர் அலுவலகம், அகஸ்தீஸ்வரம் ஊராட்சி ஒன்றியம், கடியப்பட்டிணம் ஊராட்சி ஒன்றியம், ராஜாக்கமங்கலம் ஊராட்சி ஒன்றியம், கிள்ளியூர் ஊராட்சி ஒன்றியம் மற்றும் முஞ்சிறை ஊராட்சி ஒன்றியம், கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டம்.
13. செயல் அலுவலர் அலுவலகம், கணபதிபுரம் பேரூராட்சி, கன்னியாகுமரி பேரூராட்சி, புத்தளம் பேரூராட்சி, தென்தாமரைகுளம் பேரூர்ட்சி, அகஸ்தீஸ்வரம் பேரூராட்சி, ரீத்தாபுரம் பேரூராட்சி, பால்பள்ளம் பேரூராட்சி, கீழ்குளம் பேரூராட்சி, கருங்கல் பேரூராட்சி, மண்டைக்காடு பேரூராட்சி, அஞ்சுகிராமம் பேரூராட்சி மற்றும் அழகப்பபுரம் பேரூராட்சி, கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டம்.
14. ஆணையாளர், குளச்சல் மற்றும் கொல்லங்கோடு நகராட்சி, கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டம்.
15. வட்டாச்சியர் அலுவலகம், அகஸ்தீஸ்வரம், கல்குளம், விளவங்கோடு, மற்றும் கிள்ளியூர் வட்டம் கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டம்.
16. தலைமையகம் தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம் 76, மவுண்ட்சாலை, கிண்டி, சென்னை – 32
17. சுற்றுச்சூழல் வனம் மற்றும் காலநிலை மாற்ற அமைச்சகம், (தென் கிழக்கு மண்டலம்), முதல் மற்றும் இரண்டாம் தளம், கைத்தறி ஏற்றுமதி முன்னேற்ற கழகம், 34 கத்திட்ரல் பூங்கா சாலை, நுங்கம்பாக்கம், சென்னை – 600 034
18. மாவட்ட சுற்றுச்சூழல் பொறியாளர் அலுவலகம், தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம், 318/46ஏ, வாட்டர் டேங் ரோடு நாகர்கோவில், கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டம்.

மேலே குறிப்பிட்டவாறு தமிழ்நாட்டிற்காக தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட புதுப்பிக்கப்பட்ட வரைவு கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடங்கள் மற்றும் நிலப்பயன்பாடு வரைபடங்கள், தமிழ்நாடு அரசின் சுற்றுச்சுழல் மற்றும் பருவநிலை மாற்றத் துறையின் இணையதளத்திலும் (http://www.environment.tn.gov.in) மற்றும் மேற்படிதுறையின் ENVIS மையத்தின் இணையதளத்திலும் பதிவேற்றம் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது.

தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியத்தால் இந்த அறிவிப்பு தொடர்பாக பொதுமக்களின் கருத்துக்கள், மதிப்புரைகள், மறுபுரைகள், வரவேற்கப்படுகின்றன.

இந்த வரைவு கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடங்கள் குறித்து பொது மக்கள் அவர்களுடைய கருத்துக்களை வாய்மொழியாகவோ, எழுத்துவடிவிலோ தமிழ்நாடு மாசுகட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம், மாவட்ட சுற்றுச்சூழல் பொறியாளர், நாகர்கோவில் அவர்களுக்கு இந்த அறிவிப்பு வெளியிட்ட தேதியிலிருந்து 30 நாட்களுக்குள் தெரிவிக்கலாம். மேலும் இது பற்றிய கருத்துக்களை பாதிக்கப்படும் என்று கருதப்படுகின்ற இடங்களில் வாழும் உண்மையான குடிமக்கள், சுற்றுச்சூழல் குழுக்கள் மற்றும் பிறர் உள்ளடங்கலாக அனைவரும் பொதுமக்கள் கருத்து கேட்புனரும் கூட்டத்தில் பங்கேற்கலாம்.

உறுப்பினர் செயலர்

செ.ம.தொ.இ / 848 / வரைகலை / 2023 தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம், சென்னை

THE NEW INDIAN EXPRESS

09 TIRUNELVELI TUESDAY 25.07.2023

# TAMILNADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

## PUBLIC NOTICE

This is for the information of all concerned that, as per the provisions of the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2019 published by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, New Delhi, the Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of Tamil Nadu has prepared the revised Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) and landuse map as per the CRZ Notification 2019 through National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM). The CZMP demarcates the areas will be regulated under the provisions of CRZ Notification. As a part of the procedure for finalizing the CZMP a Public Hearing has to be conducted as per details given below for obtaining the suggestions / views of local communities:

| Sl. No. | Project Details | Date & Time of Public Hearing | Venue |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Draft Coastal Zone Management Plan and Land use Map / Sheet Numbers TN-1, TN-2, TN-3, TN-4, TN-5, TN-6, TN-7, TN-10 and TN-11, prepared under CRZ Notification 2019.** | **26.08.2023 at 10.00 AM** | **M/s. S.S Auditorium, Palli street, Colachel, Kanniyakumari District.** |

Copies of the CZMP is available in the following office, which can be perused during office hours on any working day:

1. Office of the District Collector, Kanniyakumari District.
2. Office of the General Manager, District Industries Centre, Nagercoil.
3. Office of the Commissioner, Nagercoil Corporation, Nagercoil.
4. Office of the Assistant Director, Directorate of Town and Country Planning, Nagercoil.
5. Office of the District Forest Officer, Nagercoil, Kanniyakumari District.
6. Office of the Joint Director of Municipal Corporation,75,Urban Administrative Building, Santhome High Road, MRC Nagar, Rajaannamalaipuram, Chennai - 600028
7. Office of the Deputy Director, Department of Fisheries and Fisherman Welfare, Nagercoil, Kanniyakumari District.
8. Office of the Assistant Director, Department of Fisheries and Fisherman Welfare, Chinnamuttom, Kanniyakumari District.
9. Office of the Assistant Director, Department of Fisheries and Fisherman Welfare, Colachel, Kanniyakumari District.
10. Office of the Assistant Director, Department of Fisheries and Fisherman Welfare, Thengapattinam, Kanniyakumari District.
11. Office of the Regional Director of Municipal Administration, Tirunelveli
12. Office of the Block Development Officer, Agastheeswaram Panchayat Union, Kadiapattinam Panchayat Union, Rajakkamangalam Panchayat Union and Killiyoor Panchayat union Kanniyakumari District.
13. Office of the Executive Officer, Town Panchayats of Ganapathipuram, Kanniyakumari, Puthalam, South Tamarikulam, Agastheeswarm, Reethapuram, Pallapallam, Keezhkulam, Karungal, Mondaikadu, Anjugramam and Azhagapapuram Kanniyakumari District.
14. Commisioners of Colachel and Kollencode Municipality Kanniyakumari District.
15. Office of the Tahsildhar, Agastheeswarm, Kalkulam and Killiyoor Taluk Kanniyakumari District.
16. Corporate Office, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, No. 76, Mount Salai, Guindy, Chennai-600 032.
17. The Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change, Regional Office (South Eastern Zone), 1st and 2nd Floor, Handloom Export Promotion Council, 34 Cathedral GardenRoad, Nungambakkam, Chennai-600 034.
18. Office of the District Environmental Engineer, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Nagercoil.

Draft CZMP and landuse map as per the CRZ Notification 2019 has been uploaded in the website of Department of Environment and Climate Change **(http://www.environment.tn.gov.in)** and ENVIS centre **(http://tnenvis.nic.in)**

Suggestions, views, comments and objections of the public are invited by the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board on the Draft Coastal Zone Management Plans.

All the stakeholders including the bonafide residents/public, institutions and NGOs etc., can participate in the Public Hearing and they can make oral/written submissions of their suggestions, views, comments and objections on the Draft Coastal Zone Management Plans during the Public Hearing. Also, they can furnish their suggestions, views, comments and objections to the District Environmental Engineer, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board,318/46A, Water Tank Road, Nagercoil - 629 001, on the Draft Coastal Zone Management Plans and Land use Maps in writing within 30 days from the date of publication of this notice.

**Member Secretary,**
**Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Chennai.**

DIPR / 848 / Display / 2023

சோதனை கடந்து சுதந்திரம் அடைந்தோம் சாதனை புரிந்து சரித்திரம் படைப்போம்

தினகரன் நாளிதழ் - 25.07.2023

# தமிழ் நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம்

## பொதுமக்கள் கருத்துக் கேட்பு கூட்டம் நடத்துவதற்கான அறிவிப்பு

புதுதில்லியில் உள்ள சுற்றுச்சூழல், வனம் மற்றும் பருவநிலை மாற்ற அமைச்சகத்தால் வெளியிடப்பட்ட கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல அறிவிக்கை, 2019 விதிகளின்படி, தமிழக அரசின் சுற்றுச்சூழல், வனம் மற்றும் காலநிலை மாற்றத்துறை, தேசிய நிலையான கடலோர மேலாண்மை மையம் (NCSCM) மூலம் CRZ அறிவிக்கை 2019 இன் படி திருத்தப்பட்ட கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டம் (CZMP) மற்றும் நிலப்பயன்பாடு வரைபடத்தை தயாரித்துள்ளது. CRZ அறிவிக்கையின் விதிகளின் கீழ் பகுதிகள் ஒழுங்குபடுத்தப்படும் என்று CZMP வரையறுக்கிறது. கடல்சார் மேலாண்மைத் திட்டத்தை உறுதி செய்வதற்கான நடைமுறையின் ஒரு பகுதியாக, உள்ளூர் சமூகங்களின் ஆலோசனைகள் மீ கருத்துக்களைப் பெறுவதற்காக கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள விவரங்களின்படி ஒரு கருத்துக் கேட்பு கூட்டம் நடத்தப்பட உள்ளது:

| வ. எண் | திட்ட விவரங்கள் | தேதி மற்றும் நேரம் | இடம் |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல அறிவிக்கை, 2019–ன் படி தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட உத்தேச வரைவு கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டம் (CZMP) மற்றும் நிலப்பயன்பாடு வரைபடங்கள் எண் தநா–1, தநா–2, தநா–3, தநா–4, தநா–5, தநா–6, தநா–7, தநா–10, தநா–11 வரை | 26.08.2023 நேரம் காலை 10.00 மணி | தி/ள். எஸ். எஸ். ஆடிட்டோரியம், பள்ளி தெரு, குளச்சல், கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டம். |

கடலோர ஒழுங்கு முறை மண்டல அறிவிக்கையின் முக்கிய அம்சங்களை கொண்ட சிறுகுறிப்பு ஆங்கிலத்திலும் தமிழிலும் பின்வரும் அலுவலகங்களில் பொதுமக்களின் பார்வைக்காக வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

1. மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் அலுவலகம், கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டம், நாகர்கோவில்.
2. பொது மேலாளர் அலுவலகம், மாவட்ட தொழில் மையம், நாகர்கோவில்.
3. மாநகராட்சி ஆணையாளர் அலுவலகம், நாகர்கோவில், கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டம்.
4. உதவி இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், நகர் மற்றும் ஊரமைப்புதுறை, நாகர்கோவில்.
5. மாவட்ட வன அலுவலர் அலுவலகம், நாகர்கோவில், கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டம்.
6. இணை இயக்குநர் நகராட்சி நிர்வாக இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், 75, நகர்புற நிர்வாக கட்டிடம், சாந்தோம் நெடுஞ்சாலை, எம்.ஆர்.சி. நகர், ராஜா அண்ணாமலைபுரம், சென்னை – 600 028.
7. துணை இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், தமிழ்நாடு மீன்வளம் மற்றும் மீனவர் நலத்துறை, வடசேரி, நாகர்கோவில்.
8. உதவி இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், தமிழ்நாடு மீன்வளம் மற்றும் மீனவர் நலத்துறை, கின்னமுட்டம், கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டம்.
9. உதவி இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், தமிழ்நாடு மீன்வளம் மற்றும் மீனவர் நலத்துறை, குளச்சல், கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டம்.
10. உதவி இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், தமிழ்நாடு மீன்வளம் மற்றும் மீனவர் நலத்துறை, தேங்காய்பட்டணம், கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டம்.
11. நகராட்சி நிர்வாக மண்டல இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், திருநெல்வேலி.
12. வட்டார வளர்ச்சி அலுவலர் அலுவலகம், அகஸ்தீஸ்வரம் ஊராட்சி ஒன்றியம், கடியப்பட்டணம் ஊராட்சி ஒன்றியம், ராஜாக்கமங்கலம் ஊராட்சி ஒன்றியம், கிள்ளியூர் ஊராட்சி ஒன்றியம் மற்றும் முஞ்சிறை ஊராட்சி ஒன்றியம், கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டம்.
13. செயல் அலுவலர் அலுவலகம், கணபதிபுரம் பேரூராட்சி, கன்னியாகுமரி பேரூராட்சி, புத்தளம் பேரூராட்சி, தென்தாமரைகுளம் பேரூராட்சி, அகஸ்தீஸ்வரம் பேரூராட்சி, ரீத்தாபுரம் பேரூராட்சி, பால்பன்னம் பேரூராட்சி, கீழ்குளம் பேரூராட்சி, கருங்கல் பேரூராட்சி, மண்டைக்காடு பேரூராட்சி, அஞ்சுகிராமம் பேரூராட்சி மற்றும் அழகப்பபுரம் பேரூராட்சி, கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டம்.
14. ஆணையாளர், குளச்சல் மற்றும் கொல்லங்கோடு நகராட்சி, கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டம்.
15. வட்டாச்சியர் அலுவலகம், அகஸ்தீஸ்வரம், கல்குளம், விளவங்கோடு, மற்றும் கிள்ளியூர் வட்டம் கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டம்.
16. தலைமையகம் தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம் 76, மவுண்ட்சாலை, கிண்டி, சென்னை – 32
17. சுற்றுச்சூழல் வனம் மற்றும் காலநிலை மாற்ற அமைச்சகம், (தென் கிழக்கு மண்டலம்), முதல் மற்றும் இரண்டாம் தளம், கைத்தறி ஏற்றுமதி முன்னேற்ற கழகம், 34 கத்திட்ரல் பூங்கா சாலை, நுங்கம்பாக்கம், சென்னை – 600 034
18. மாவட்ட சுற்றுச்சூழல் பொறியாளர் அலுவலகம், தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம், 318/45ஏ, வாட்டர் டேங் ரோடு நாகர்கோவில், கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டம்.

மேலே குறிப்பிட்டவாறு தமிழ்நாட்டிற்காக தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட புதுப்பிக்கப்பட்ட வரைவு கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடங்கள் மற்றும் நிலப்பயன்பாடு வரைபடங்கள், தமிழ்நாடு அரசின் சுற்றுச்சூழல் மற்றும் பருவநிலை மாற்றத் துறையின் இணையதளத்திலும் (http://www.environment.tn.gov.in) மற்றும் மேற்படிதுறையின் ENVIS மையத்தின் இணையதளத்திலும் பதிவேற்றம் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது.

தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியத்தால் இந்த அறிவிப்பு தொடர்பாக பொதுமக்களின் கருத்துக்கள், மதிப்புரைகள், மறுப்புரைகள், வரைவேற்கப்படுகின்றன.

இந்த வரைவு கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடங்கள் குறித்து பொது மக்கள் அவர்களுடைய கருத்துக்களை வாய்மொழியாகவோ, எழுத்துவடிவிலோ தமிழ்நாடு மாசுகட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம், மாவட்ட சுற்றுச்சூழல் பொறியாளர், நாகர்கோவில் அவர்களுக்கு இந்த அறிவிப்பு வெளியிட்ட தேதியிலிருந்து 30 நாட்களுக்குள் தெரிவிக்கலாம். மேலும் இது பற்றிய கருத்துக்களை பாதிக்கப்படும் என்று கருதப்படுகின்ற இடங்களில் வாழும் உண்மையான குடிமக்கள், சுற்றுச்சூழல் குழுக்கள் மற்றும் பிறர் உள்ளடங்கலாக அனைவரும் பொதுமக்கள் கருத்து கேட்டினரும் கூட்டத்தில் பங்கேற்கலாம்.

உறுப்பினர் செயலர்

செ.ம.தொ.இ / 848 / வரைகலை / 2023 தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம், சென்னை

சோதனை கடந்து சுதந்திரம் அடைந்தோம் சாதனை புரிந்து சரித்திரம் படைப்போம்

# தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம்

## பொது அறிவிப்பு

இந்திய அரசின் சுற்றுச்சூழல், வனம் மற்றும் பருவநிலை மாற்றம் அமைச்சகம், புதுடெல்லி, G.S.R.எண்.37(E)ன் கீழ் 18.01.2019 அன்று வெளியிட்ட கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல (CRZ-Coastal Regulation Zone) அறிவிக்கை, 2019 பத்தி 6 (iii)-ன் படி கடலோர மாநில அரசுகள் மற்றும் யூனியன் பிரதேசங்கள் தங்களது வரைவு கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட (CZMP - Coastal Zone Management Plan) வரைபடங்கள் மேல் குறிப்பிட்ட அறிவிக்கையின் பிற்சேர்க்கை - IV-ல் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வழிமுறைகளுக்கு உட்பட்டு கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல பகுதிகளை வகைப்படுத்தி 1:25000 என்ற அலகில் வரைபடங்களாக தயாரிப்பது மட்டுமின்றி புதுப்பிக்கப்பட்ட வரைவு கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடங்கள் மீது பொதுமக்களின் கருத்தினை கேட்டறிதலும் வேண்டும் எனவும் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

இதன்படி தமிழ்நாட்டிற்கான புதுப்பிக்கப்பட்ட வரைவு கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடங்கள் மற்றும் நிலப்பயன்பாட்டு வரைபடங்கள் இந்திய அரசின் சுற்றுச்சூழல், வனம் மற்றும் பருவநிலை மாற்றத் துறையினால் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்ட நிறுவனமான "தேசிய நீடித்த மேலாண்மைக்கான மையம், சென்னை" (NCSCM) மூலம் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டு புதுப்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

மேற்படி அறிவிக்கையின் பிற்சேர்க்கை IV-பத்தி 6-ன் படி புதுப்பித்து தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட வரைவு கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடங்கள் பெருமளவில் விளம்பரப்படுத்தப்பட்டு, 1986-ம் வருடத்திய சுற்றுச்சூழல் (பாதுகாப்பு) சட்டத்தில் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளவாறு ஆலோசனைகள்/ஆட்சேபனைகளை பெறப்பட வேண்டும் எனவும், புதுப்பிக்கப்பட்ட வரைவு கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடங்கள் மற்றும் நிலப்பயன்பாடு வரைபடங்கள் மீது மாவட்ட அளவில் பொதுமக்கள் கருத்துகேட்பு கூட்டம், மாவட்ட கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை (DCZMA-District Coastal Zone Management Authority) அதிகார அமைப்பால் நடத்தப்பட வேண்டும் எனவும் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

மேலே குறிப்பிட்டவாறு தமிழ்நாட்டிற்காக தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட புதுப்பிக்கப்பட்ட வரைவு கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடங்கள் மற்றும் நிலப்பயன்பாடு வரைபடங்கள், தமிழ்நாடு அரசின் சுற்றுச்சூழல் மற்றும் பருவநிலை மாற்றத் துறையின் இணையதளத்திலும் (http://www.environment.tn.gov.in) மற்றும் மேற்படிதுறையின் ENVIS மையத்தின் இணையதளத்திலும் (http://www.tnenvis.nic.in), 16.06.2023 அன்று பதிவேற்றம் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது.

இவ்வாறு புதுப்பிக்கப்பட்ட வரைவு கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடங்கள் மற்றும் நிலப்பயன்பாடு வரைபடங்கள் மீது தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியத்தால் பொதுமக்கள் கருத்து கேட்பு கூட்டம் கீழ்கண்டவாறு நடத்தப்படவுள்ளது.

| பொது மக்கள் கருத்து கேட்பு கூட்டம் நடத்தப்படவுள்ள வரைவு கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடங்கள் மற்றும் நிலப்பயன்பாடு வரைபடங்கள் குறித்த விபரம் | பொதுமக்கள் கருத்துகேட்பு கூட்டம் நடத்தப்படவுள்ள தேதி | நேரம் | பொதுமக்கள் கருத்து கேட்பு கூட்டம் நடைபெறும் இடம் |
|---|---|---|---|
| வரைவு கடலோர ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல (CRZ) அறிவிக்கை 2019-ன்படி கடலூர் மாவட்டத்திற்கு தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட வரைவு கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடம் மற்றும் நிலப்பயன்பாடு தொடர்பான வரைபட எண்கள் TN - 81 முதல் TN - 90 வரை | 23.08.2023 | காலை 11.00 மணி | பொதுமக்கள் குறை கேட்பு கூட்ட வளாகம், தரை தளம், புதிய மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலக வளாகம், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், மஞ்சக்குப்பம், கடலூர் – 607 001. |

இது தொடர்பாக வரைவு கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டத்தின் கீழ் 1:25000 என்ற அளவில் தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட கடலூர் மாவட்டத்திற்கான கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடங்கள் மற்றும் நிலப்பயன்பாடு வரைபடங்கள் (81 முதல் 90 வரை) மற்றும் 2019ம் வருடத்திய கடலோர ஒழுங்கு முறை மண்டல அறிவிக்கையின் முக்கிய அம்சங்களை கொண்ட சிறுகுறிப்பு ஆங்கிலத்திலும் தமிழிலும் பின்வரும் அலுவலகங்களில் பொதுமக்களின் பார்வைக்காக வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

1. மாவட் ஆட்சியர் அலுவலகம், கடலூர் மாவட்டம்.
2. பொது மேலாளர் அலுவலகம், மாவட்ட தொழில் மையம், கடலூர்.
3. மாநகராட்சி ஆணையர் அலுவலகம், கடலூர் .
4. துணை இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், நகர் மற்றும் ஊரமைப்புதுறை, கடலூர்
5. மாவட்ட வன அலுவலர்அலுவலகம், கடலூர்.
6. இணை இயக்குநர், நகராட்சி நிர்வாக இயக்குனரகம், 75, எம்.ஆர்.சி நகர், ராஜா அண்ணாமலைபுரம், சென்னை-600028.
7. உதவி இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், தமிழ்நாடு மீன்வளம் மற்றும் மீனவர் நலத்துறை, கடலூர்.
8. நகராட்சி நிர்வாக மண்டல இயக்குநர்அலுவலகம், செங்கல்பட்டு ,.
9. வட்டார வளர்ச்சி அலுவலர் அலுவலகம், கடலோர வட்டார வளர்ச்சி அலுவலகங்கள் கடலூர், குறிஞ்சிப்பாடி, பரங்கிப்பேட்டை, புவனகிரி .
10. செயல் அலுவலர் அலுவலகம், பரங்கிப்பேட்டை மற்றும் கிள்ளை பேரூராட்சி.
11. வட்டாட்சியர் அலுவலகம், கடலோர வட்டங்கள் கடலூர், சிதம்பரம் மற்றும் புவனகிரி
12. தலைமையகம், தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம், 76, மவுண்ட் சாலை, கிண்டி, சென்னை 600 032.
13. சுற்றுச்சூழல், வனம் மற்றும் காலநிலை மாற்ற அமைச்சகம், (தென்கிழக்கு மண்டலம்), 1வது மற்றும் 2வது தளம், கைத்தறி மேம்பாட்டு கவுன்சில், 34 காட்டன் ரோடு, நுங்கம்பாக்கம், சென்னை 600034.
14. மாவட்ட சுற்றுச்சூழல் பொறியாளர்அலுவலகம், தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம், கடலூர்.

இது தொடர்பாக பொதுமக்களின் ஆலோசனைகள், கருத்துக்கள், மதிப்புரைகள் மற்றும் மறுப்புகளை தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியத்தால் வரவேற்கப்படுகிறது.

இவ்வரைவு கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரைபடங்கள் தொடர்பாக ஆலோசனைகள், கருத்துக்கள், மதிப்புரைகள் மற்றும் மறுப்புகளை பொதுமக்கள், சுற்றுச்சூழல் சமூக ஆர்வலர்கள் மற்றும் அரசு சாரா தொண்டு நிறுவனங்கள் இந்த கருத்து கேட்பு கூட்டத்தில் பங்கேற்று, தங்களது ஆலோசனைகள், கருத்துக்கள், மதிப்புரைகள் மற்றும் மறுப்புகளை வாய்மொழியாகவோ அல்லது எழுத்துப் பூர்வமாகவோ தெரிவிக்கலாம். மேலும் கடலோர மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்ட வரை படங்கள் தொடர்பான எழுத்துப் பூர்வமான கருத்துக்களை தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியத்தின் மாவட்ட சுற்றுச்சூழல் பொறியாளர், கடலூர் அவர்களிடம் வழங்கலாம்.

செ.ம.தொ.இ/335/வரைகலை/2023.

உறுப்பினர் செயலர்,
தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம்,
சென்னை

"சோதனை கடந்து சதந்திரம் அடைந்தோம், சாதனை புரிந்து சமத்திரம் படைப்போம்"

Scanned with OKEN Scanner

# TAMILNADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

## PUBLIC NOTICE

Whereas, Section 6 (iii) of the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2019 issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India, New Delhi, vide G.S.R. Number 37(E) on 18th January, 2019, requires that the Coastal State Governments and the Union Territories shall prepare and update the Draft Coastal Zone Management Plan (DCZMP), in 1:25000 scale map identifying and classifying the Coastal Regulation Zone Areas, within the respective territories, in accordance with the guidelines given in Annexure-IV of the Notification, which also includes Public Consultation,

Whereas, the draft Coastal Zone Management Plan and Land use Map for the State of Tamil Nadu has been prepared and updated by National Centre for Sustainable Management (NCSCM), Chennai, an authorized agency approved by Government of India, for this purpose.

Whereas, Section 6 in Annexure IV of the Notification requires that the draft Coastal Zone Management Plans and Land Use Maps prepared shall be given wide publicity to receive suggestions and objections in accordance with the Environment (protection) Act, 1986, and that the Public Hearing on the draft Coastal Zone Management Plans and Land Use Maps shall be held at District Level by the Concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority.

Whereas, the said Draft Coastal Zone Management Plans and Land Use Maps for the State of Tamil Nadu has been published/uploaded in the website of the Department of Environment and Climate Change, Government of Tamil Nadu (http://www.environment.tn.gov.in) and the ENVIS centre of the Department of Environment (http://www.tnenvis.nic.in) on 16.06.2023.

Whereas, as required the Public hearing is proposed to be conducted by Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board on the Draft Coastal Zone Management Plans and Land use Maps as detailed below:

| Details of the draft CZMPs and Land use map for the Public Hearing | Date of Public Hearing | Time | Place of Public Hearing |
|---|---|---|---|
| Draft Coastal Zone Management Plans and Land use Map prepared and updated under CRZ Notification 2019 (Map/Sheet Nos. TN-81 to TN-90) with respect to Cuddalore District. | 23.08.2023 | 11.00 AM | Grievance Day Petition Hall, Ground Floor, New Collectorate Building, Collecorate, Manjakuppam, Cuddalore – 607001 |

In this connection, it is informed that the hard copies of the Draft Coastal Zone Management Plans and Land use Maps for Cuddalore District prepared in 1:25000 scale (Sheet Nos. 81 to 90) and the executive summary (Both in Tamil & English) are made available in the following places, for the reference of the Public.

1. Office of the District Collector, Cuddalore District
2. Office of the General Manager, District Industries Centre, Cuddalore
3. Office of the Commissioner, Cuddalore Corporation, Cuddalore
4. Office of the Deputy Director, Directorate of Town and Country Planning, Cuddalore
5. Office of the District Forest Officer, Cuddalore
6. Office of the Joint Director of Municipal Corporation, 75,Urban Administrative Building, Santhome High Road,MRC Nagar, RajaAnnamalaipuram, Chennai – 600028
7. Office of the Assistant Director, Department of Fisheries and Fisherman Welfare, Cuddalore
8. Office of the Regional Director of Municipal Administration, Chengalpattu
9. Offices of all Coastal Block Development Officers viz Cuddalore, Kurinjipadi, Parangipettai, Bhuvanagiri, Kumaratchi.
10. Office of the Executive Officer of Coastal Town Panchayat, viz Parangipettai, Killai Town Panchayat
11. Office of the Tahsildar of all Coastal Taluks viz.,Cuddalore,Chidambaram & Bhuvanagiri.
12. Corporate Office, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, No. 76, Mount Salai, Guindy, Chennai – 600 032.
13. The Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change, Regional Office (South Eastern Zone), 1st and 2nd Floor, Handloom Export Promotion Council, 34 Cathedral Garden Road, Nungambakkam, Chennai – 600 034.
14. Office of the District Environmental Engineer, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Cuddalore.

Suggestions, views, comments and objections of the public are invited by the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board on the Draft Coastal Zone Management Plans.

All the stakeholders including the bonafide residents/public, institutions and NGOs etc., can participate in the Public Hearing and they can make oral/written submissions of their suggestions, views, comments and objections on the Draft Coastal Zone Management Plans during the Public Hearing. Also, they can furnish their suggestions, views, comments and objections to the District Environmental Engineer, Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board, No. A3, SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Kudikadu, Cuddalore - 607 005, on the Draft Coastal Zone Management Plans and Land use Maps in writing.

DIPR/ 835/DISPLAY/2023

**Member Secretary,**
**Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board,**
**Chennai**

"சோதனை கடந்து சாதனை அடைந்தோம், சாதனை புரிந்து சரித்திரம் படைப்போம்"

Scanned with OKEN Scanner

Annexure VI

1073

# DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

From

Thiru. K.V.Giridhar, I.F.S.,
Director of Environment,
Ground Floor, Panagal Building,
Saidapet, Chennai - 15.

To

1.Director of Survey and Settlements,
Chepauk,
Chennai-05

2.Commissioner of Fisheries,
3rd Floor, Integrated Animal Husbandry
and Fisheries Building,
Nandanam, Chennai - 600 035

3.Director of Town and Country Planning,
807, Anna Salai,
Chennai-600 002.

4.Member Secretary,
Chennai Metropolitan Development
Authority,
ThalamuthuNatarajan Building,
1, Gandhi Irwin Road, Egmore,
Chennai-600 008

5.Member Secretary,
Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board,
76, Mount salai, Guindy, Chennai-32

6.Chairman,
Kamarajar Port Limited,
RajajiSalai,
Chennai-01.

7.Chairman,
Chennai Port Limited
1, RajajiSalai,
Chennai-01

8.Director,
Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management
Agency,
Chepauk,Chennai-05

9.Chief Engineer (WRO),
Public works Department,
Chepauk, Chennai-05.

10.Director,
Institute of Hydraulics and Hydrology,
Poondi
Thiruvallur-602023

11.The Chairman,
VOC Port Limited,
Harbour Estate, Tuticorin Beach Road,
Thoothukudi- 628004.

12.Vice Chairman & Chief Executive
Officer,Tamil Nadu Maritime Board,
No. 171, South KesavaperumalPuram,
Off Greenways Road,
Raja Anna Malaipuram, Chennai - 28

13.Chief Engineer, (PWD),
PWD Estate, Chepauk,
Triplicane,
Chennai - 600005.

14.Commissioner of Tourism,
No.2, Wallajah Road,
Triplicane,
Chennai-02

15.Commissioner of Municipal
Administration,
Chepauk,
Chennai-05.

16. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests &
Head of Forest force,
PanagalMaligai, saidapet, Chennai-15.

17.Principal Secretary /Commissioner/
Special Officer
Greater Chennai Corporation Ripon
Building,
Chennai-600003.

18. Director General (H),
Highways Department,
Integrated Chief Engineers Office,
HRS Campus,76,Sardar Patel Road,
Guindy,Chennai - 600025.

**R.C.No.P1/530/2019 dated 08.06.2021**

Sir,

Sub.: Department of Environment-Preparation of Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMPs) for Tamil Nadu as per CRZ notification 2019- request to send the available data for the preparation of CZMP - Regarding.

Ref.: 1. Email recived from National Centre for Susutainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) Anna University Lr.No.NCSCM/CZMA/TN/21- Dated: 10.05.2021.
2. Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change &GoI have issued CRZ Notification 2019 - on 18.01.2019.

*******

I wish to inform that the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) have been requested to prepare the Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) for Tamil Nadu as per the norms and guidelines prescribed in the CRZ notification 2019 and the said work is in progress.

In this regard the following data/information were requested from your Department for Preparation of Coastal Zone Management Plans of Tamil Nadu prepared by National Centre for sustainable coastal management, as requested in the reference 1st cited.

**The following required details are given below:**

- Details of village-wise survey numbers pertaining to government land, in the format (Taluk name, Village name, Survey No./Part Survey No. etc.) in Shapefile format, for demarcation of buffers around mangrove areas.
- Eco-tourism plan and temporary tourism facilities in the beaches such as shacks, toilets or washrooms, change rooms, etc, if any.
- Fishing village boundaries, fish breeding areas, fish landing centers, fish drying areas, fishing zones in the water bodies, etc.
- Geo - referenced and digitized Cadastral maps (1:4000/1:5000 scale) in ArcGIS format (shapefiles) with survey numbers etc. (Hard copy and Soft copy), in respect of new villages, if any.
- Stakeholder data such as Municipal maps, Notifications for legally designated urban areas etc., for new CRZ-II areas, if any, fishing Zones in the water bodies and fishing

- village boundaries, breeding and spawning grounds of fish and the like, for updating the CZMP, as applicable
- Infrastructure facilities such as roads, jetty, port, fish landing centers, etc which need to be updated/added in the CZMP of 2019.
- Existing authorized structures on the seaward side and features like cyclone shelters, rain shelters, helipads and other infrastructure including road network.
- Notified ports and port limit boundaries in Shapefile format.
- National Highways and State Highways in coastal areas, in Shapefile format.

It is request to furnish the above available details to this office on or before 15.06.2021 so as to incorporate the details in the draft CZMP and hence it is requested to treat this matter as "**Most urgent**".

Yours faithfully,
Sd./- K.V.Giridhar,
Director of Environment

To

1. The Principal Secretary to GovernmentEnvironment & Forests Department, Secretariat, Chennai - 600 009.
2. The Director, National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management, Anna University Campus, Chennai -25.

//Forwarded by Order//

For Director of Environment