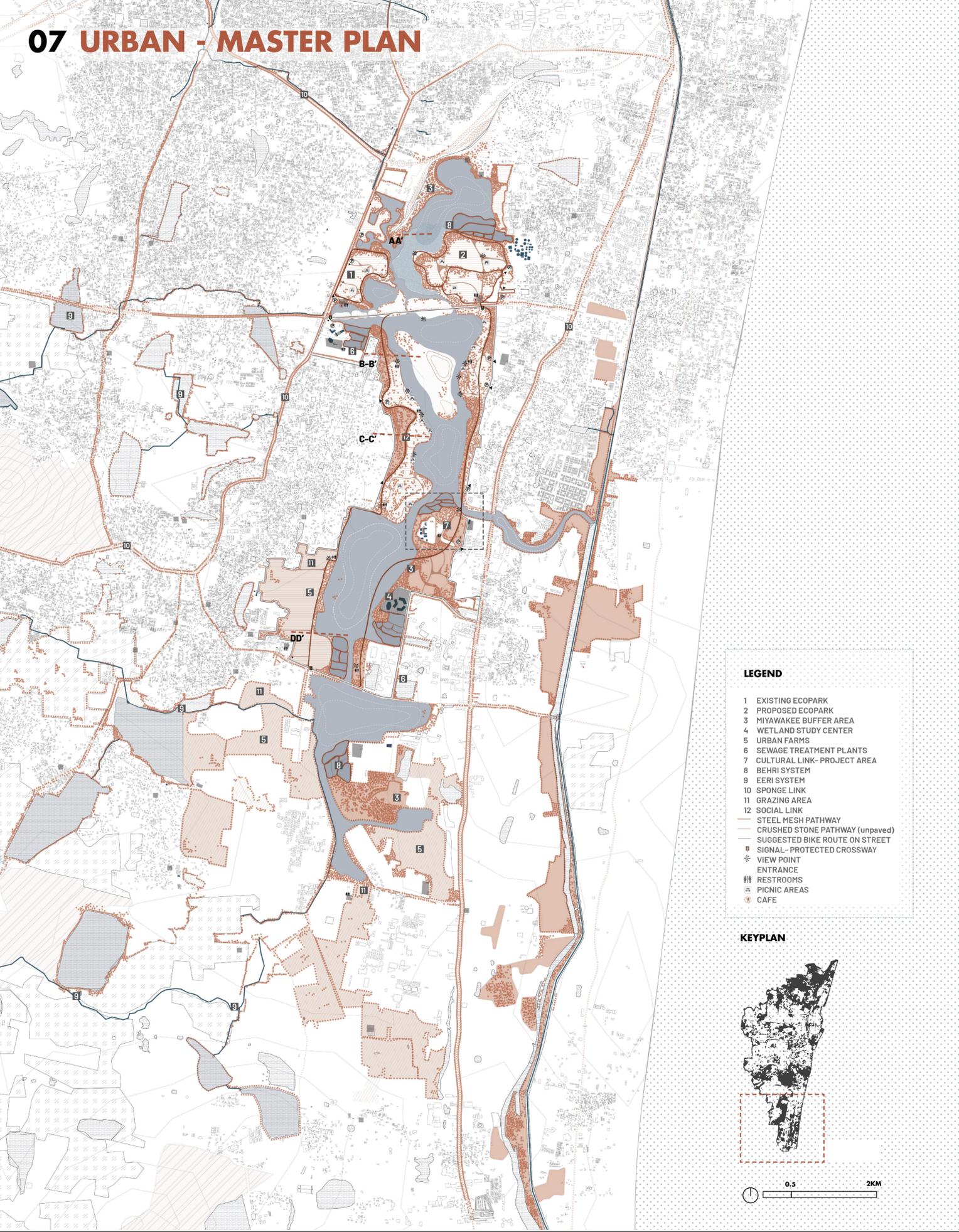
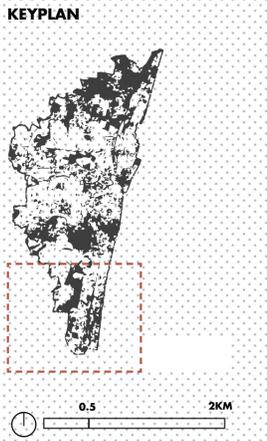


# 07 URBAN - MASTER PLAN

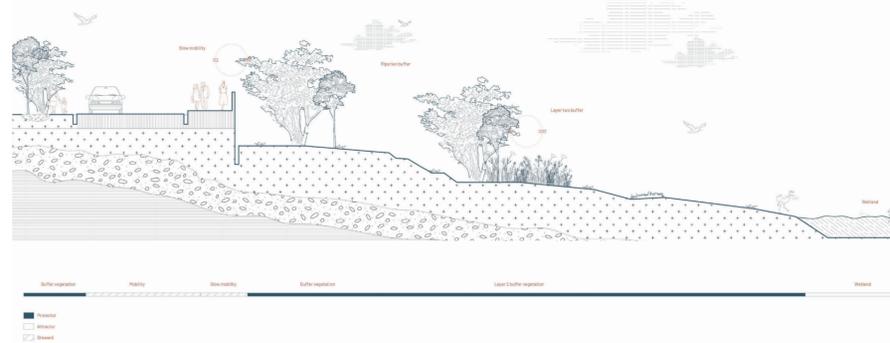


- LEGEND**
- 1 EXISTING ECOPARK
  - 2 PROPOSED ECOPARK
  - 3 MIYAWAKEE BUFFER AREA
  - 4 WETLAND STUDY CENTER
  - 5 URBAN FARMS
  - 6 SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS
  - 7 CULTURAL LINK- PROJECT AREA
  - 8 BEHRI SYSTEM
  - 9 EERI SYSTEM
  - 10 SPONGE LINK
  - 11 GRAZING AREA
  - 12 SOCIAL LINK
  - STEEL MESH PATHWAY
  - CRUSHED STONE PATHWAY (unpaved)
  - SUGGESTED BIKE ROUTE ON STREET
  - SIGNAL- PROTECTED CROSSWAY
  - ⊙ VIEW POINT
  - ⊕ ENTRANCE
  - ⊕ RESTROOMS
  - ⊕ PICNIC AREAS
  - ⊕ CAFE

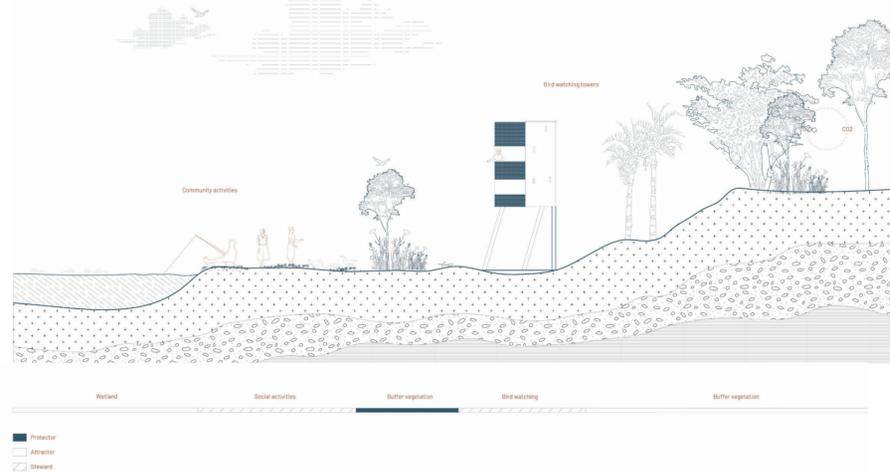


## WORKING OF THE SYSTEM

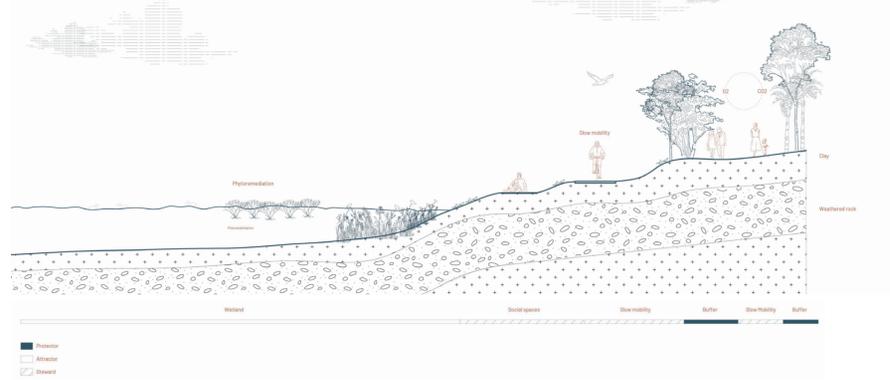
**BB' - Protector belt running along the marshland.**



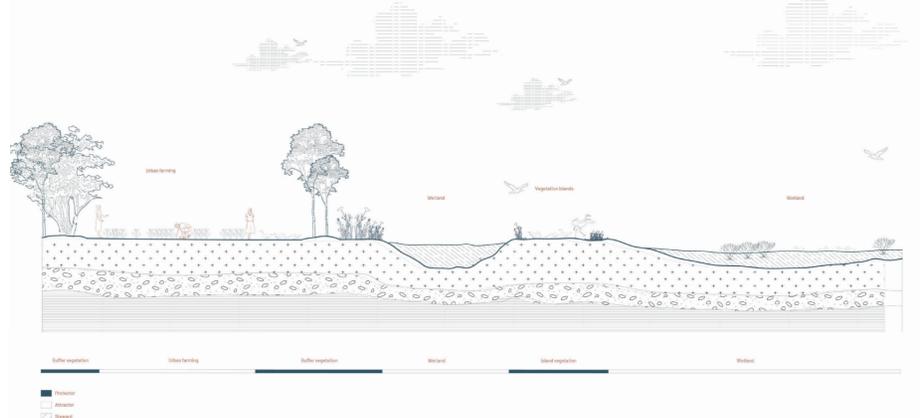
**C-C' - Social interaction points.**



**A-A' - Phytoremediation quilifying the present landfill**



**DD' - FISH PONDS NEAR URBAN FARMS.**

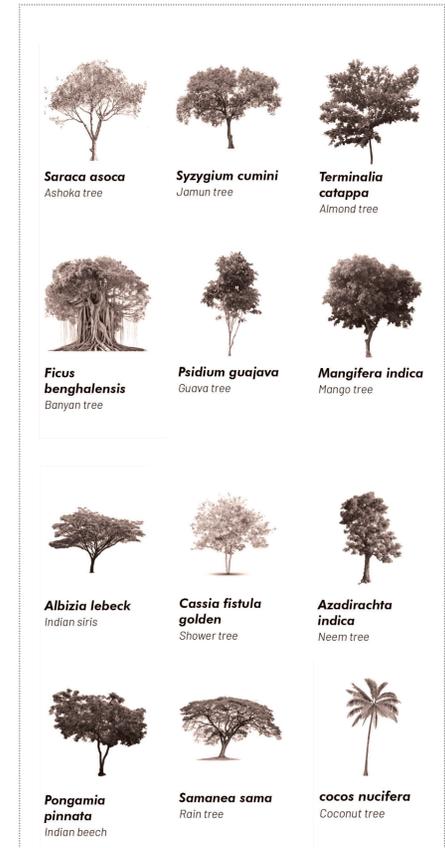


## LANDSCAPE VEGETATION :

The Pallikaranai marshland holds immense significance in Chennai as one of the city's last remaining natural wetlands. Its preservation is vital for several reasons. Firstly, it serves as a haven for a diverse range of plant and animal species, including endangered birds, contributing to regional biodiversity conservation efforts. Secondly, the marshland acts as a natural buffer against flooding, absorbing excess rainwater and mitigating flood risks for nearby communities. Additionally, it plays a crucial role in recharging groundwater aquifers, ensuring sustainable water availability in the region.

To prevent this marshland from further degradation multiple strategies have been put into place to ensure revitalization and requalification of this important ecological hotspot. The social link, The pathways weave together transformative and steward spaces, enriching the essence of the area's functionality. Revitalizing the marshland will revive the exquisite fauna of the region, fostering a renewed connection between users and with the nature.

## Trees used in the Buffer



## Plants used for Phyto-remediation

