The Road Of Rebirth—Place making in Bidur from the Perspective of Cultural Landscape

重生之路：文化景观视角下必都的场所营造
2015, Nepal experienced the serious earthquake, the cities were badly destroyed.
**Working Background**

Based on the "Belt & Road" strategy, carry out post-disaster reconstruction planning

Bidur is located at the important node connecting Gyirong Port of China and the city agglomeration in Kathmandu valley and will usher in brand-new development opportunities. The implementation of the "Belt & Road" strategy of China promotes hand-in-hand development of China and Nepal.
Working Background

With the invitation of UN-HABITAT, Our team spent one and a half year to do this job.
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1 Bidur Impression

Administrative Overview
Population
Economic
Bidur is in the middle of Nepal and located about 69 km northwest of the Kathmandu Valley, east longitude 85° 09’36”, latitude 27° 53’24”. It is the capital city of Nuwakot.
01 Administrative Overview

Bidur’s present administrative area is showing "1+5" pattern. “1” is Bidur municipality. “5” is Charghare, Tupche, Gerkhu, Kalyanpur VDCs and some areas of Khadga Bhanjayang. 2017, Bidur has 13 districts with a total area of 130 square kilometers.

Fig. BIDUR’s administrative area

(source of the picture: 《Strategic Urban Planning: Bidur municipality & surrounding areas》)

Fig. BIDUR’s Municipal administrative divisions

(source of the picture: According to the arrangement of 《Strategic Urban Planning: Bidur municipality & surrounding areas》)
In 2017, the total population of the Bidur is 54,351, The urbanization rate is about 20.14%.

From 2001 to 2011, the total population of Bidur Municipality increased from 21,193 to 26,750, with a growth rate of 5557 (an average annual growth of 555.7).

Tab. the census and statistics of Bidur Of 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administrative region name</th>
<th>Population quantity (Number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bidur Municipality</td>
<td>26750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charghare</td>
<td>5419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalyanpur</td>
<td>5722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tupche</td>
<td>5286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerkhu</td>
<td>6382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khadag Bhanjyang</td>
<td>4792 (Region's population 6166)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. The proportion of population spatial distribution in each district of Bidur
PART1-Bidar Impression

03Economic Profile

According to the annual economic growth rate of the cities of Nepal, the average annual economic growth rate of Bidur is about 2%, the economic development is below the middle level of the country.

According to the "2005/2006 Economic Survey Data" shows that, from the income level, Bidur agricultural and non-agricultural income ratio is 21:79, non-agricultural income is much higher than agricultural income. The average daily income of both agricultural and non-agricultural households in Bidur is Rs. 164 and Rs. 390, which is well below the national average of Rs. 328 and Rs. 692.
2 Characteristics
Historical Development

Fig. Bidur’s Historical evolution
Bidur have a lot of historical buildings, yet the value has not been fully developed.

拥有丰富的历史建筑，但尚未充分发挥其价值
the mountains and rivers of the city formed "two rivers and three mountains" urban frameworks.

山水格局造就“两河三山”城市骨架
People live along the river, forming urban settlements.

The main urban area of Bidur are formed along the Pasang Lhaamu highway.
Modern and traditional space interweave, old and new buildings blend

现代和传统空间交织，新旧建筑交融
PART2-Characteristics

03LANDSCAPE

- Public space layout with religious characteristics

留存宗教特色的公共空间布局

Mainly include the important temples, marriage monument and featured public site facilities (the tree, the well and the pond) and so on.
01 How to protect historical and cultural resources and understand cultural values in the process of urbanization

如何在城镇化过程中保护历史文化资源，认识文化价值
How to use the characteristic resources to improve the vitality of the city

The present situation in Bidur is mainly based on agricultural primary production, and industry manufacture and service industries have been lagged behind. Agriculture also has been slow down due to lacking of mountain irrigation facilities and necessary production technology.
How to resist the earthquake, flood and other natural disasters to ensure the city safety.

70% of the land in bidu city is over 600 meters in elevation. Most of the area is not suitable for the urban construction in the city.
3 Vision and Positioning
1 Prosperous And Vibrant City
繁华活力的城市

2 living in the natural environment
生态安全的家园

3 Equal and Shared Services
平等共享的服务

4 Harmonious and Inclusive Atmosphere
和谐包容的氛围
PART3: Vision and Positioning

Value Orientation

有机生长
Organic growth

新旧共生
Coexistence of old and new city areas

弹性簇群
Elastic cluster

Figure Schematic diagram of organic growth model

Figure Schematic diagram of the joint thriving of old and new city areas

Figure Schematic diagram of the concept of elastic clusters
PART3-Vision and Positioning

Spatial Layout Planning

Spatial Structure

空间结构

"CCLRV" area + "large-scale agricultural community" in the mountains.

"network of one belt, double T expansion, two zones, seven sub-area and five communities"
PART 4 - Development Strategy
Spatial Layout Planning

- Land use Layout
用地布局

Legend
- Administration office area
- Living area
- Village agglomeration area
- Business area
- Logistics functional area
- Industrial area
- Historical and cultural area
- Special management area
- Public infrastructure area
- Public service facility area
- Ecologically maintained and cultivated woodland
- Mountain forest land
- Ecological restoration valley
- Farmland on the flat land
- Mountainous terrace
- Reserved zone for industry development
- Reserved land for development
- Reserved railway corridor
- Water area
- Planning scope
- Bidur Municipal Government
4 Development Strategy
Cultural Protection
文化保护

Public Service
公共服务

Culture Ecotourism
生态旅游

Urban design
城市设计

保护 —— 营造
Protection —— Construction
Building up classified and level-by-level culture protection system

Table Nepalese historical and cultural resources evaluation and grading

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grading</th>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Connotation and value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Important historical and cultural architectural complex</td>
<td>The palace historical and cultural architectural complex</td>
<td>The imperial palaces of Nepal in the ancient times, includes the palace, bedroom and other buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional business and trade streets</td>
<td>TUISULI traditional business and trade street</td>
<td>The terrace streets having the TUISULI historical and traditional business and trade functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Religious culture streets in south of the city</td>
<td>Religious living area at entry to the southern part of Bidur, including the religious temple and religious cultural streets with historical and cultural buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Important historical and cultural facilities</td>
<td>Tibetan Empire - Nepal Marriage Monument</td>
<td>A monument in memory of the marriage between the Tibetan Empire and Nepal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Facilities of BATTER Center</td>
<td>The important historical facilities like the tree, well, temple and the site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hindu temple, and other temples</td>
<td>Religious culture of Nepalese characteristics and important scenic spots (Trishuli Ram temple, Battar Ram temple, Pancha Kanya, Barahi temple, Bandevi, Trishuli Krishna temple, Battar Krishna temple, Kalika temple, Malika temple, Raktakali temple, Laxmi Narayan temple, Trishuli masjid.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PART4-Development Strategy

01Culture protection

- Delimit “Core zone + controlled zone+Coordination zone”


Table The palace historical and cultural architectural classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Core protection zone</td>
<td>The construction controlled belt reaches to the Mountainous roads in the west and south, the entrance to the school on the mountain top in the north and the mountain valley in the east. In this belt, the construction of residential building and business facilities are strictly controlled, the building height is strictly confined to below four floors and the style of business facilities and residential buildings must be in harmony with that of the palace historical and cultural buildings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction controlled belt</td>
<td>The 100 to 200m scope outside the core protection zone is delimited as the construction controlled belt of historical and cultural architectural complex. The construction controlled belt reaches to the Mountainous roads in the west and south, the entrance to the school on the mountain top in the north and the mountain valley in the east. In this belt, the construction of residential building and business facilities are strictly controlled, the building height is strictly confined to below four floors and the style of business facilities and residential buildings must be in harmony with that of the palace historical and cultural buildings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination zone</td>
<td>The coordination zone is the zone within 200m to 500m scope along both sides of the ridge line, including the terrace and slopes in the mountains and the construction area with concentrated hinterland. In this zone, the building height is confined to below four floors and the building style must be in harmony with the palace historical and cultural buildings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure the palace historical and cultural architectural complex protection and control
# Delimit “Core zone + controlled zone + Coordination zone”

<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Core zone of business and trade streets</td>
<td>The scope of core zone of business and trade streets start from the TUISHULI Bridge in the east and extend to the channel in the west, with business buildings at both sides. In this zone, the comprehensive building governance and improvement will be done and no construction of new buildings is allowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The peripheral coordination zone</td>
<td>The 50 to 150m scope outside the core zone of traditional business and trade streets is delimited as the coordination zone. In this zone, it is suggested to confine the building height to be below three floors, the building density should be controlled to a lower value and the style should be in consistent with the original style of the traditional business and trade streets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![TUISHULI Traditional business and trade streets protection and control](image)
Grading

Content

Delimit “Core zone + controlled zone + Coordination zone”

The core zone of religious cultural streets reaches to the TUISHULI River in the west, the TADI River in the south and 50m away from the main roads in the east and north. The core zone has large Hindu Temples, sites and traditional residential buildings. In this zone, the comprehensive building governance and improvement will be done and no construction of new buildings is allowed to develop it into the southern religious portal of traditional regional features.

Peripheral coordination zone for protection

The 150m scope outside the zone of religious cultural streets is delimited as the coordination zone. In such zone, it is suggested to control the building height to be below three floors, the building density should be controlled to a lower value and the style must be consistent with that of the traditional streets.
PART4-Development Strategy

01 Culture protection

Intangible Culture Protection
非物质文化遗产资源保护

- Tihar
- Nepal color painting
- Holi
- Handicraft of Nepal
- Women's Day
- Nepal woodcarving

Intangible Culture
Open space

Legend:
- The palace historical and cultural architectural complex
- Traditional business and trade streets
- Urban park

Figure Spatial planning on Nepalese intangible cultural heritage protection and use
Building an equally shared and easily accessible public service system

建立平等共享，方便易达的公共服务体系
Part 4 - Development Strategy

02 Public service

- Use of Religion sites

利用宗教场所

Figure Layout of Municipal-level Religious Facilities of Bidur in 2035

Legend:
- Municipal-level key religious sites
- Religious funeral home
- Integrate modern cultural functions

融合现代文化设施功能
PART 4: Development Strategy

02 Public Service

- Build comprehensive Service Center

打造公共活动中心
PART4-Development Strategy

02Public service

- Create public Spaces along the river

打造滨河公共空间

- 2 riverside parks
- 1 civic square
- 6 community parks
- 100 neighborhood parks

In order to achieve the objective of having plants visible within a walk distance of 15 minutes.
Developing a Management—Usage Combined and Ordered Tourism System

形成管用结合，游赏有序的旅游体系
PART4-Development Strategy

03 Culture Ecotourism

- Small Cultural Tour Loop + Classic Ropeway

Culture Ecotourism

Figure Systematic planning map of ecological and cultural tourism in Bidur
03 Culture Ecotourism

- Big Ecotourism Loop + Mountainous roads Adventure

生態旅游大回环 + 探险山林路”

Figure Systematic planning map of ecological and cultural tourism in Bidur
Forming a distinctive landscape system with both ancient and modern attractions
TRUISHULI traditional trade landscape zone

Figure: The plan of TRUISHULI traditional commercial landscape zone
04Urban design

- Weave the urban fabric
  织补城市肌理

Current and new building overlays

- Current building
- New building
PART4-Development Strategy
04 Urban design

- Determine the public space access
  确定公共空间通道
  - 7 public landscape nodes;
  - 3 Landscape image node
  - 5 Riverside landscape node
  - Urban greening rate 35%;
  - public space coverage 25%

Spatial structure plan
04 Urban design

- Restore the traditional architectural layout

Courtyard type traditional architectural layout

Figure The guidelines of TRISHULI traditional commercial zone
### Historic and cultural landscape zone of palace complex
PART4-Development Strategy

04Urban design

BIDUR administrative landscape zone

General Layout

BATTER industry and city integration landscape zone
Implementation Policy
PART5-Implementation Policy

Highlights of land policy

- Action Plan in Short Term

  近期行动计划

  Industry cultivation plan——

  Service Industry
Highlights of land policy

- Mixed development
  混合开发

- Commercial facilities + Road broadening

- Historical building protection + Tourist service

- Eco-protection + Public open space
Conclusion

1. Protecting historical resources as principle, explore the city context, continue the urban pattern
   以历史保护为基础，挖掘城市文脉，延续城市格局

2. Taking the vitality promotion as point, implant the tourism industry, activate the economy
   以活力提升为抓手，植入旅游项目，激活城市经济

3. Making improve life style as goal, respect cultural differences, improve the quality
   以生活改善为目标，尊重文化差异，提高场所品质

Improve the living environment! Improve life happiness!
最终改善人居环境！ 提升生活幸福感！
Bidur will be a vibrant, livable, multicultural and charming city in future.

We hope that more and more targets and forces will be put into the underdeveloped and developing countries and make our own contributions to the realization of human equality and common prosperity.