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Building bye laws kathmandu municipality

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Government introduces new urban planning and building construction bylaws in Kathmandu Metropolitan City to reduce risk of house collapses during earthquakes. Key highlights: * Row housing taller than three storeys is banned, with minimum 1.5m setback required for houses up to 10m high. * Public buildings above 17m must leave 3-5m setback, while non-public buildings need 2m setback. * Road widths in new settlements must be at least 8m to allow building construction. * House pooling is envisioned for existing dense settlements. * A minimum of 3m right-of-way from the road center is required. * Residential buildings can cover up to 70% of land for plots under 250sqm and 60% for larger plots. New bylaws aim to make Kathmandu safer by: * Mandating soil testing and seismic analysis for public buildings and private houses over three storeys * Requiring outer pillars or column footings to be built at least 1m within the plot boundary * Limiting fence heights to 1.2m, with safety nets up to 0.6m allowed The implementation of building bylaws is crucial for sustainable development, but the question remains whether these bylaws are strictly enforced. The Fundamental Construction Bylaws on Settlement Development, Urban Planning and Building Construction 2015 has established a Central Urban Planning and Building Construction Bylaws Improvement and Supervision Committee to facilitate the implementation of the new building code. The committee will be coordinated by the Secretary of MoUD, with joint-secretaries from other ministries and director generals of survey, archaeology, and geology departments as members. The government has also made it mandatory for local authorities to prepare and implement risk-sensitive land use maps to strengthen disaster mitigation measures. The central government has asked local bodies to identify risk-sensitive areas within their premises and prevent unauthorized building construction or infrastructure development activities in these areas. This is crucial due to the increasing population, high demand for urban infrastructure, and limited availability of land resources, which poses a global concern. Effective development control rules are necessary to tackle issues such as environmental degradation, pollution, overcrowding, and congestion. However, if existing development control rules are too weak or outdated, they may not address physical development problems effectively. In Nepal, building bylaws have evolved over time, and this research aims to study building bylaws in different time periods to manage the development of Kathmandu City based on a literature review. Given article text here Land pooling and isolated housing are two approaches considered by Kathmandu but other cities like Hong Kong have explored alternative solutions such as sustainable city planning Environmental justice is a significant aspect of urban planning, with Vilnius City being studied for its residential areas Sustainable development is crucial in managing urban growth, especially when building by-laws are inadequate or outdated A study on building bye-laws in Nepal will focus on literature review to develop a framework for managing Kathmandu's city development Urban and environmental planning in Nepal has been researched, as well as the compliance of building bye-laws and development control rules A study on historic urban squares of Kathmandu Valley defines contemporary public open space design The text explores various aspects of public space, including architecture, urban design, and sustainability. It cites several references from academic journals, conferences, and books that discuss the planning and development of residential areas in Kathmandu, Nepal. The references highlight issues such as environmental justice, comprehensively planned developments, and earthquake-resistant construction.