Code of Practice on Buildability

Addendum No. 1

Effective from 30 June 2022

Applicable to 2022 Edition

This Addendum shall be read in conjunction with the Code of Practice on Buildability and shall form part of the Code.

Amendments to the Code

The following parts of Section 7 on "Minimum Requirements for Developments on Government Land Sales (GLS) Sites" in Page 72 to 73 of the Code shall be replaced as provided below. The changes are highlighted in blue.

7 MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENTS ON GOVERNMENT LAND SALES (GLS) SITES

This section covers the requirements on the minimum level of use of DfMA technologies or prefabrication systems, and Integrated Digital Delivery (IDD) essential use cases for GLS sites stipulated with productivity requirements, including all industrial developments with GFA of 5,000m² or more built on Industrial GLS. The land parcels selected are gazetted and may be found in the Building Control (Buildability and Productivity) Regulations.

	Productivity Requirements		
All GLS sites	IDD requirements as detailed in Section 7	.1 below.	
	a. Minimum 5 out of 14 IDD essential design, fabrication and construction p for residential non-landed building pro across the design, fabrication, cons management project life-cycle stag commercial building project/componen case per stage	use cases across the project life-cycle stages oject/component and/o truction, and handove ges for industrial and ent with at least 1 use	
	b. Use of digital platform(s) based Environment (CDE) data standard acro of a building development	I on Common Data oss the project life-cycle	
Residential Non- landed and residential non- landed component of mixed-use developments on GLS sites	For all sites, the minimum number of Prefabricated Bathroom Units (PBUs) to be adopted at each development shall be 65% of the total number of bathroom units. The requirements an acceptance framework for PBU systems are spelt out in Sectio 3.		
Residential Non- landed and residential non-	Selected residential non-landed and hote meet all of the following requirements:	el sites are required to	
landed component	DfMA Technology / Prefabrication /	Level of	
of mixed-use	System	Adoption	
of mixed-use developments, and	PPVC	Adoption Min. 65%	
of mixed-use developments, and hotels on GLS	PPVC Prefabricated MEP System	Adoption Min. 65% Min. 65%	

Table 1: Productivity Requirements for GLS Sites

Table 1: Productivity Requirements for GLS Sites (continued)

GLS Sites	Productivity Requirements			
Commercial office	Selected office sites are required to meet all of the following			
developments on	requirements:			
GLS sites				
	DfMA Technology	DfMA Technology / Prefabrication /		
	System		Adoption	
	Structural Steel		Min. 80%	
			of total office area	
	Prefabricated MEP System		Min. 65%	
	System Formwork		Min. 70%	
All industrial	The minimum prefab	rication level for both	structural systems a	
developments with	architectural systems	s must be met. The	computation method	
GFA of 5,000m ² or	prefabrication level is	s spelt out in Section	6.	
more on GLS sites	Minimum	$5000 \text{ m}^2 \leq \text{GEA} <$	$GEA > 25 000 m^2$	
	Profabrication	25 000 m ²	GFA 2 25,000 III	
		25,000 m		
	Structural System	30%	60%	
	Architectural	70%	80%	
	System	1070	0070	
	Prefabricated	40%	50%	
	MEP System	1070	0070	
	System Formwork	70%	70%	
	- Cyclonin Chinichi	1070	1070	
Others including	Selected sites are	required to meet	all of the follow	
mixed-use	requirements:			
developments and				
developments on	DfMA Technology	y / Prefabrication	/ Level of	
GLS sites subject	System		Adoption	
	Prefabricated Structural System			
to review by URA's	Prefabricated Struct	tural System	Min. 65%	
to review by URA's Design Advisory	Prefabricated Struct (Minimum use of AF	tural System PCS)	Min. 65%	
to review by URA's Design Advisory Panel (DAP)	Prefabricated Struct (Minimum use of AF Prefabricated Archit	tural System PCS) tectural System	Min. 65% Min. 80%	
to review by URA's Design Advisory Panel (DAP)	Prefabricated Struct (Minimum use of AF Prefabricated Archit Prefabricated MEP	tural System PCS) tectural System System	Min. 65% Min. 80% Min. 65%	
to review by URA's Design Advisory Panel (DAP)	Prefabricated Struct (Minimum use of AF Prefabricated Archit Prefabricated MEP System Formwork	tural System PCS) ectural System System	Min. 65% Min. 80% Min. 65% Min. 70%	
to review by URA's Design Advisory Panel (DAP)	Prefabricated Struct (Minimum use of AF Prefabricated Archit Prefabricated MEP System Formwork Minimum Productiv	tural System PCS) ectural System System	Min. 65% Min. 80% Min. 65% Min. 70% er Min. 30%	

7.1 IDD Requirements

The developer, builder and Qualified Persons shall comply with the IDD requirements as specified in Table 1.

Submission Requirements at Different Stages of Project

- a. Before commencement of super-structural stage
 - IDD activity log
- b. At every six-month interval thereafter
 - IDD activity log
- c. At TOP/CSC stage
 - Final report comprising achievements of IDD essential use cases and a list of firms that have participated in the use cases

Table 2: IDD Essential Use Cases

IDD Essential Use	Applicable	Definition	Digital Deliverables
1. Digital Request for Information	 Stage Design Fabrication Construction 	Use digital technology to request information or facilitate communication, in relation to any issue arising from the building works	 Issues and resolution dashboards Digital notes of discussion Updates to Building Information Modelling (BIM)
2. Integrated Concurrent Engineering Meetings	 Design Fabrication Construction 	Conduct an integrated concurrent engineering meeting in relation to the building works using digital technology and BIM	 Digital records of decisions, actions to be taken and party responsible
3. Visualisation and Design Checks	DesignFabricationConstruction	Utilise a BIM model, a digital 3-dimensional model or immersive technology to visualise, seek feedback and validate the design of the building	 BIM or other digital 3D models Rendered models
4. Digital Submission and Approval	DesignFabricationConstruction	Use digital technology to submit and obtain approval relating to the design of the building or any component involved in the building works	 Tracking of design issues, comments, submission, and revisions through digital means Decision records

IDD Essential Use Case		Stage	Definition	Digital Deliverables
5.	BIM-based Documentation	 Design Fabrication Construction 	Prepare documents relating to the building works based on information primarily generated from a BIM model	 BIM Drawings Tender specifications
6.	BIM-based Cost Estimation	DesignFabricationConstruction	Estimate costs at various stages of the building works based on information generated from a BIM model	 Costing models Costing and quantity take-off documentation
7.	Digital Logistics	FabricationConstruction	Use digital technology to plan the prefabrication production schedule of the building works, and digitally track and monitor the production, delivery and installation of prefabricated components	 Production schedule Digital logistic delivery records
8.	Digital Construction Scheduling and Sequencing	 Fabrication Construction 	Use digital scheduling to plan and monitor the construction activities of the building works	Construction schedules, and sequencing models
9.	Digital Progress Monitoring	 Fabrication Construction 	Use digital solutions or digital scanning to track and monitor the progress of the building works	 Records of site progress photos, or scanned models Progress reports (actual vs planned)
10.	Digital Quality Assurance (QA)/ Quality Control (QC) Inspections	FabricationConstruction	Use digital solutions to record the observations from site inspections of the building works and track the necessary follow-up actions taken	 Records of QA/QC site inspections Audit trails of resolution/approvals

IDD Es	sential Use Case	Stage	Definition	Digital Deliverables
11. Dig Mar	ital Defects nagement	 Fabrication Construction Hanover 	Use digital checklists or digital dashboards to manage and track the defects of the building works and the rectification of those defects	 Master defects list Defects rectification reports
12. Dig Har	ital ndover	Construction Handover	 Use digital technology to generate and digitally handover: A digital model of a physical asset that is built as part of the building works; and Any other documents relating to the physical asset. 	 Digital asset models Any other document relating to the physical asset, including but not limited to the following: As-built records; Manufacturer's specifications and warranties; Operation and maintenance manuals.
13. Rea mor ass perf	al-time nitoring of ets formance	Handover	Set up a digital platform to monitor the real-time performance and track the key operating parameters of a physical asset that is built as part of the building works	Digital platform for building performance tracking
14. Dig ope mai	ital erations and intenance	Handover	Set up a digital platform to integrate other technologies to perform the operations or maintenance of a physical asset that is built as part of the building works	Digital platform for operations and maintenance

7.2 PPVC

For selected residential non-landed, hotel or mixed-use GLS sites with residential nonlanded component, the minimum level of use of PPVC shall be 65% of the total superstructural floor area of (i) the building or the component of the building that is a residential non-landed building, or (ii) the building, or the aggregate of the component of the building that is a hotel building and the component of the building that is a residential non-landed building, as the case may be. The requirements and acceptance framework of PPVC systems are spelt out in Section 4.

7.3 Structural Steel

For selected office GLS sites, the minimum level of use of structural steel construction for buildings constructed for use solely or partly as an office shall be 80% of the total office floor area of a building.

Structural steel construction refers to the construction method whereby a building or part of the building is constructed using composite steel, concrete deck floors that are connected to steel beams or steel trusses, and supported by steel components, composite steel columns or precast concrete columns.

Total office floor area, in relation to a building, refers to the total super-structural floor area of the building less any floor area that is not constructed for use as an office.

7.4 APCS

For selected GLS sites where APCS is adopted to meet the minimum level of prefabrication for structural systems, the minimum level of use of APCS shall be 65% of the total super-structural floor area of the building. The requirements for APCS are spelt out in Section 5.

7.5 Prefabricated MEP System

For selected GLS sites, the minimum level of use of prefabricated MEP systems shall be 65% of the total qualifying area for MEP systems as spelt out in Section 2 – Table 5A on Computation of Qualifying and Prefabricated Area of Prefabricated MEP System. Prefabricated MEP systems shall be manufactured and assembled in an accredited fabricated facility, in accordance with any accredited fabrication method, and then installed in a building under building works.

7.6 System Formwork

For selected GLS sites, the minimum level of use of system formwork shall be 70% of the remaining Constructed Floor Area (CFA) outside the areas where the stipulated DfMA/prefabricated system are adopted.