Contents		
	Foreword	5
_	1. Introduction	6
	1.1. Summary	8
	1.2. Aim of the guideline	8
	1.3. Who should use this guideline 1.4. Guideline Format	9 1
	2. Waste Minimization	1
	2.1. Why waste minimization?	1
	2.1.1. What is C&D waste?	14
	2.1.2. What is waste minimization?	1
	2.1.3. C&D waste generation	1
	2.1.4. The problem 2.1.5. The need for waste minimization action	2
	2.2. Situation in Hong Kong	2
	2.2.1. Policies, Regulations and Action plan.	2
	2.2.2. Guidelines.	2
	2.3. Waste minimization economics	2
	3. Client, Contractor and Designer Attitude	3
	3.1. Waste minimization concept	3
	3.1. Waste minimization concept 3.2. Client attitude	3
	 3.1. Waste minimization concept 3.2. Client attitude 3.3. Contractor attitude 3.4. Designer's role and attitude 	3 3 3 4
	 3.1. Waste minimization concept 3.2. Client attitude 3.3. Contractor attitude 3.4. Designer's role and attitude 4. Design to minimize waste 	3 3 4 4
	 3.1. Waste minimization concept 3.2. Client attitude 3.3. Contractor attitude 3.4. Designer's role and attitude 4. Design to minimize waste Design process chart to reduce waste generation 	3 3 4 4 4
	 3.1. Waste minimization concept 3.2. Client attitude 3.3. Contractor attitude 3.4. Designer's role and attitude 4. Design to minimize waste Design process chart to reduce waste generation 4.1. Delay the generation of demolition waste: optimizing building lives of existing buildings 	3 3 4 4 4 4
	 3.1. Waste minimization concept 3.2. Client attitude 3.3. Contractor attitude 3.4. Designer's role and attitude 4. Design to minimize waste Design process chart to reduce waste generation 4.1. Delay the generation of demolition waste: optimizing building lives of existing buildings 4.1.1. Proper maintenance of buildings 	3 3 4 4 4 4
	 3.1. Waste minimization concept 3.2. Client attitude 3.3. Contractor attitude 3.4. Designer's role and attitude 4. Design to minimize waste Design process chart to reduce waste generation 4.1. Delay the generation of demolition waste: optimizing building lives of existing buildings 4.1.1. Proper maintenance of buildings 4.1.2. Reuse Building Structure: renovation, extension, rehabilitation 	3 3 4 4 4 4 50
	 3.1. Waste minimization concept 3.2. Client attitude 3.3. Contractor attitude 3.4. Designer's role and attitude 4. Design to minimize waste Design process chart to reduce waste generation 4.1. Delay the generation of demolition waste: optimizing building lives of existing buildings 4.1.1. Proper maintenance of buildings 4.1.2. Reuse Building Structure: renovation, extension, rehabilitation 4.2. Delay the generation of demolition waste: optimizing building lives of new buildings 	3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 8
	 3.1. Waste minimization concept 3.2. Client attitude 3.3. Contractor attitude 3.4. Designer's role and attitude 4. Design to minimize waste Design process chart to reduce waste generation 4.1. Delay the generation of demolition waste: optimizing building lives of existing buildings 4.1.1. Proper maintenance of buildings 4.1.2. Reuse Building Structure: renovation, extension, rehabilitation 4.2. Delay the generation of demolition waste: optimizing building lives of new buildings 4.2.1. Optimizing design lives 	3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 8 8 8
	 3.1. Waste minimization concept 3.2. Client attitude 3.3. Contractor attitude 3.4. Designer's role and attitude 4. Design to minimize waste Design process chart to reduce waste generation 4.1. Delay the generation of demolition waste: optimizing building lives of existing buildings 4.1.1. Proper maintenance of buildings 4.1.2. Reuse Building Structure: renovation, extension, rehabilitation 4.2. Delay the generation of demolition waste: optimizing building lives of new buildings 4.2.1. Optimizing design lives 4.2.2. Design flexibility 4.2.3 Design for reuse and recyclo 	3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 8 8 8 8 9 2
	 3.1. Waste minimization concept 3.2. Client attitude 3.3. Contractor attitude 3.4. Designer's role and attitude 4. Design to minimize waste Design process chart to reduce waste generation 4.1. Delay the generation of demolition waste: optimizing building lives of existing buildings 4.1.1. Proper maintenance of buildings 4.1.2. Reuse Building Structure: renovation, extension, rehabilitation 4.2. Delay the generation of demolition waste: optimizing building lives of new buildings 4.2.1. Optimizing design lives 4.2.2. Design flexibility 4.2.3. Design for reuse and recycle 4.2.4. Oversizing structure 	3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 1 1 1 1
	 3.1. Waste minimization concept 3.2. Client attitude 3.3. Contractor attitude 3.4. Designer's role and attitude 4. Design to minimize waste Design process chart to reduce waste generation 4.1. Delay the generation of demolition waste: optimizing building lives of existing buildings 4.1.1. Proper maintenance of buildings 4.1.2. Reuse Building Structure: renovation, extension, rehabilitation 4.2. Delay the generation of demolition waste: optimizing building lives of new buildings 4.2.1. Optimizing design lives 4.2.2. Design flexibility 4.2.3. Design for reuse and recycle 4.2.4. Oversizing structure 	3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 8 8 8 9 2 1 1 1
	 3.1. Waste minimization concept 3.2. Client attitude 3.3. Contractor attitude 3.4. Designer's role and attitude 4. Design to minimize waste Design process chart to reduce waste generation 4.1. Delay the generation of demolition waste: optimizing building lives of existing buildings 4.1.1. Proper maintenance of buildings 4.1.2. Reuse Building Structure: renovation, extension, rehabilitation 4.2. Delay the generation of demolition waste: optimizing building lives of new buildings 4.2.1. Optimizing design lives 4.2.2. Design flexibility 4.2.3. Design for reuse and recycle 4.2.4. Oversizing structure 4.3. Minimize waste from construction in the design 4.3.1. Dimensional coordination and standardization 	3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 8 8 8 9 2 10 10 11
	 3.1. Waste minimization concept 3.2. Client attitude 3.3. Contractor attitude 3.4. Designer's role and attitude 4. Design to minimize waste Design process chart to reduce waste generation 4.1. Delay the generation of demolition waste: optimizing building lives of existing buildings 4.1.1. Proper maintenance of buildings 4.1.2. Reuse Building Structure: renovation, extension, rehabilitation 4.2. Delay the generation of demolition waste: optimizing building lives of new buildings 4.2.1. Optimizing design lives 4.2.2. Design for reuse and recycle 4.2.4. Oversizing structure 4.3.1. Dimensional coordination and standardization 4.3.2. Modular design 4.3.3 Minimizing temporary works 	3 3 4 4 4 4 4 50 50 50 8 8 80 92 10 10 10 11
	 3.1. Waste minimization concept 3.2. Client attitude 3.3. Contractor attitude 3.4. Designer's role and attitude 4. Design to minimize waste Design process chart to reduce waste generation 4.1. Delay the generation of demolition waste: optimizing building lives of existing buildings 4.1.1. Proper maintenance of buildings 4.1.2. Reuse Building Structure: renovation, extension, rehabilitation 4.2. Delay the generation of demolition waste: optimizing building lives of new buildings 4.2.1. Optimizing design lives 4.2.2. Design flexibility 4.2.3. Design for reuse and recycle 4.2.4. Oversizing structure 4.3.1. Dimensional coordination and standardization 4.3.2. Modular design 4.3.4. Avoid late design modifications 	3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 8 8 8 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

J. Material Selection to Minimize Waste	130
5.1. Material control	132
5.2. Material selection	138
5.3. Reclaimed materials	142
5.3. Material preferences advises	152
6. Construction Method Selection to Minimize Wast	e 154
6.2. Off site: precast and prefabrication	156 160
7. Conclusion	172
9 End Dagos	176
o. Enu rayes	170
8.1. Glossary	178
8.2. Acronyms	182
8.3. References	183
8.4. Appendices	199
Appendix 1:	189
Research Group.	
Appendix 2:	192
PNAP 153, Tropical Hardwood Timber, July 1992, Practice	
Note for Authorized Persons and Registered Structural Engineers, Buildings Department of the HKSAR.	
Appendix 3:	195
PNAP 243, Construction and Demolition Waste, June 2000,	
Practice Note for Authorized Persons and Registered Structural Engineers, Buildings Department of the HKSAR.	
Appendix 4:	203
PNAP 245, Waste Minimization Provision of fitments and fittings	
in new buildings, July 2000, Practice Note for Authorized	
of the HKSAR.	
Appendix 5:	205
PNRC 25, Submission of Schedule of Building Materials	
<i>and Products, December 1994,</i> Practice Note for Registered Contractors, Buildings Department of the HKSAR.	
Appendix 6:	209
Joint Practice Note No.1, Green and Innovative Buildings,	
Laboration 2001 Dividing as Device where such a fill a LUCAD	
February 2001, Buildings Department of the HKSAR.	

Case Studies	Case Study 01:	54-55
	Radoorie Biological Sciences Building, The University of Hong Kong. Case Study 02:	60
	United Center external renovation, Admiralty, Hong Kong. Case Study 03:	61
	Honest Motors Building external renovation, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong.	66
	Peninsula Hotel vertical extension, Tsim Sha Tsui, Hong Kong.	67
	Louvre Museum horizontal extension, Paris, France.	
	Case Study 06: Museum of Coastal Defense, Rehabilitation of a fort, Hong Kong.	72-73
	Case Study 07: Tate Modern, rehabilitation of the former Bankside Power Station, London,	74-75 UK.
	Case Study 08: Sai Ying Pun Community Complex, rehabilitation of the old mental hospita	76-77
	Hong Kong. Case Study 09:	78-79
	Reichstag rehabilitation, Berlin, Germany.	
	Studios in Kortrijk, rehabilitation of a brewery building, Belgium.	80
	Case Study 11: Tower house in Brasschaat, Belgium.	81
	Case Study 12: Relocation and rehabilitation of the Murray House. Stanley, Hong Kong.	82-83
	Case Study 13: Duichurg Nord Park, Nordrhein Westfalen, Cormany	84-85
	Case Study 14:	98-99
	Omni Quarter in Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan. Case Study 15:	104
	Japanese Pavilion Expo 2000, Hanover, Germany. Case Study 16:	105
	Swiss Pavilion Expo 2000, Hanover, Germany.	106
	Aluminum Eco-Material House, Japan.	107
	Aluminum House, Sakurajosui, Japan.	10/
	Case Study 19: Building Research Establishment, UK.	149
	Case Study 20: Wetland Park Museum, Phase 1, Tin Shui Wai, Hong Kong,	150-151
	Case Study 21: Integer Pavilion, Admiralty, Hong Kong,	170-171
List of Figures	Figure 1: OECD working definition on waste minimization agreed at the Berlin workshop, 1996.	16
	Figure 2: ETC/W Definition of cleaner production/waste minimization, agreed at the task team meeting in Stuttgart, 1998.	16
	Figure 3: waste minimization hierarchy. Figure 4: Quantities of C&D material generated from 1986 to 1999.	17
	Figure 5: Quantity of C&D waste disposed of at public filling areas and total C&D material.	20
	and disposed at landfills in 1999.	21
	Figure 7: Analysis of source of C&D waste received at landfills. Figure 8: Managing construction waste – alternative approaches.	21 28
	Figure 9: Causes that reduce the life of a building in Hong Kong.	53
	Figure 10: Shearing layers of change. Figure 11: Life cycle design, sustainable design and pollution prevention.	88 90
	Figure 12: Continuon reasons why oversizing can occur in Hong Kong. Figure 13: Consideration at the design stage of design dimensions.	112
	Figure 14: Vertical controlling dimensions for housing.	117
	Figure 15: Relationship of modular building component to a planning grid.	117
	Figure 17: Horizontal controlling dimensions by axial lines,	118
	and horizontal controlling dimensions by zoned boundaries. Figure 18: Consideration of alternative forms of design to reduce	123
	the need of temporary works.	126
	Figure 20: Respondents agreeing that providing a more detailed design	129
	Figure 21: Factors affecting the selection of construction materials and methods.	139
	Figure 22: Three principles for connecting walls.	139
	Figure 24: Factors that determined a construction method selection.	159
	Figure 25: Building work components which are considered to be most waste producing.	156
	Figure 26: Frequency of use of the following precast elements in huiding construction in Hong Kong	160
	Figure 27: Design model for precast concrete.	166
	Figure 28: Precast façade design and production programmes.	167
List of Tables	Table 1: Summary of survey results on C&D material generation.	18
LISC OF Tables	Table 2: Composition of C&D waste disposed of at landfills in 1995.	18
	Table 3: Quantity of C&D waste disposed of at public filling areas and landfills 1986-2011	20
	Table 4: Modular sizes for horizontal coordinating dimensions of space.	112
	Table 5: Modular sizes for vertical coordinating dimensions of spaces.	112
	Table 6: Advantages and disadvantage of precast façade systems.	168