

(Confirmed minutes)

(Translation)

Sai Kung District Council
Housing, Planning and Environment Committee
Minutes of the Fourth Meeting in 2022

Date: 19 July 2022 (Tuesday)

Time: 9:30 a.m.

Venue: Conference Room of the Sai Kung District Council

Present

<u>Present</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
Ms FONG Kwok-shan, Christine (Chairman)	9:30 a.m.	1:08 p.m.
Mr CHEUNG Chin-pang, Edwin (Vice-Chairman)	9:30 a.m.	1:08 p.m.
Mr CHAN Yiu-chor, Andrew	9:30 a.m.	1:08 p.m.
Mr CHAU Yin-ming, Francis, BBS, MH	9:30 a.m.	1:08 p.m.
Mr CHEUNG Mei-hung, Chris	9:30 a.m.	1:08 p.m.
Mr CHOI Ming-hei	9:30 a.m.	1:08 p.m.
Mr LAU Kai-hong	9:30 a.m.	12:45 p.m.
Mr WONG Shui-sang	9:30 a.m.	12:19 p.m.
Mr CHAN Chi-man, Gordon (Secretary)	Executive Officer (District Council) 1, Sai Kung District Office	

In Attendance

Mr CHOW Tat-wing, Cyrus	Assistant District Officer (Sai Kung) 1, Sai Kung District Office	
Mr CHENG Chi-wing, Ken	Senior Liaison Officer (1), Sai Kung District Office	
Ms LAM Yee-mang, Dawn	Senior Liaison Officer (2), Sai Kung District Office	
Miss LEE Kit-ting, Katie	Liaison Officer i/c (Tseung Kwan O) South, Sai Kung District Office	
Mr LING Wai-kit, Ricky	Senior Property Service Manager/Kowloon West & Sai Kung, Housing Department	
Ms CHAN Wai-ming	Senior Estate Surveyor/Tseung Kwan O, District Lands Office, Sai Kung	
Ms HO Wai-hung	Senior Town Planner/Tseung Kwan O, Planning Department	
Mr CHAN Ka-leong	District Environmental Hygiene Superintendent (Sai Kung), Food and Environmental Hygiene Department	
Mr HO Yiu-ming	Chief Health Inspector (Sai Kung) 2, Food and Environmental Hygiene Department	
Mr CHAN Chi-pun, Aaron	Deputy District Leisure Manager (Sai Kung) 2, Leisure and Cultural Services Department	
Miss WONG Ho-ying, Connie	Senior Environmental Protection Officer (Regional E) 4, Environmental Protection Department	
Mr TSE Kiu-chung	Environmental Protection Officer (Regional E) 42, Environmental Protection Department	
Mr BOEDIHARDJO Johnathan, Ding-chian	Engineer/New Territories East (Distribution 3), Water Supplies Department	
Mr LIU Hung-wai, Philip	Senior Field Officer (Avian Influenza), Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department	} For agenda item III (B)
Mr KWOK Lit-tung	Chief Executive, Christian Family Service Centre	
Ms CHAU Shuk-king, Kitty	Assistant Chief Executive (Governance & Services), Christian Family Service Centre	} For agenda item III (C)
Ms TSE So-hung, Joyce	Programme Director (Family & Community), Christian Family Service Centre	
Ms CHAN King-sim, Jackie	Project Manager, Christian Family Service Centre	

Welcome Remarks

The Chairman welcomed all Members and attendees to the meeting.

2. The Chairman said the Secretariat had not received any Notification of Absence from Meeting submitted by Members before the meeting.

I. Confirmation of Minutes of the 3rd Housing, Planning and Environment Committee (HPEC) meeting (2022) held on 17 May 2022

3. The Chairman said the Secretariat had not received any proposed amendment before the meeting. There being no other proposed amendment raised at the meeting, the Chairman declared that the above minutes were confirmed.

II. New Items

(A) Anti-rodent Campaign 2022 (Phase II) in Sai Kung District

4. The Chairman welcomed the following representatives to the meeting:

- Mr CHAN Ka-leong, District Environment Hygiene Superintendent (Sai Kung), Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD)
- Mr HO Yiu-ming, Chief Health Inspector (Sai Kung)2, FEHD

5. Mr HO Yiu-ming, Chief Health Inspector (Sai Kung)2, FEHD, introduced the background information and content of the Anti-rodent Campaign (Phase II).

6. Mr LAU Kai-hong opined that rubbish bins in many rural areas were often pushed over by wild pigs, scattering food waste on the ground, which had aggravated rodent infestation in the district. He hoped that FEHD would step up anti-rodent work in rural areas.

7. The Vice-Chairman hoped that FEHD would attach stands to rubbish bins in rural areas to lower the possibility of being pushed over by wild pigs.

8. The Chairman asked FEHD whether there was a type of specially-designed rubbish bins that could prevent being climbed and pushed over by wild pigs.

9. Mr HO Yiu-ming of FEHD responded that FEHD had indeed used such type of rubbish bins that could prevent being pushed over by wild pigs. The situation in rural areas would be reviewed, and provision of such type of rubbish bins at appropriate locations would be arranged to replace the general ones.

10. Mr LAU Kai-hong agreed with the Vice-Chairman's suggestion. He said some refuse collection points (RCPs), given their unofficial nature, were equipped with only two or three bins and lacked adequate space for placing bulky household refuse. Cleansing workers had to use ropes to fortify those rubbish bins on their own, while some villages were even not provided with rubbish bins. He pointed out the need for FEHD to provide more rubbish bins and ancillary facilities for villages. He hoped that fencing would be installed in RCPs. However, addition of fencing merely on the front of the bins could not prevent wild pigs from pushing them over, but would instead force residents into illegal waste disposal next to the rubbish bins. He hoped that FEHD would formulate long-term planning for the provision of RCPs, and design a type of rubbish bin that was applicable to various terrains in rural areas and could effectively prevent tipping over by wild pigs.

11. The Chairman asked Members to provide information on locations that required special attention after the meeting for FEHD's follow-up actions.

12. The Vice-Chairman hoped that FEHD would adjust the target and direction of publicity and education work for the Anti-rodent Campaign. He opined that FEHD should recognise that the food sources of rodents also included refuse from shops, especially food waste from convenience stores. Since convenience stores might not immediately handle their refuse, or might even leave it overnight without keeping the bin lids closed all the time, the problem of rodent infestation had been aggravated. Hence, he hoped that apart from educating residents, FEHD would educate shop tenants about the proper ways of food waste handling, inspect the shops regularly, and give advice before verbal warnings during law enforcement operations. He hoped that FEHD would consider his views.

13. The Chairman declared that the discussion on the item ended at this point.

(B) Anti-mosquito Campaign 2022 (Phase III) in Sai Kung District

14. Mr HO Yiu-ming of FEHD introduced the background information and content of the Anti-mosquito Campaign (Phase III).

15. Mr LAU Kai-hong thanked FEHD for sparing time to conduct site inspections at several villages with relatively serious mosquito infestation last week and educate village heads and villagers on the correct ways of handling stagnant water, including the water in

saucers under potted plants, which was often neglected. On the same day, he had immediately reflected to FEHD the hope for applying larvicide sand to drains and shaded areas under trees. Given the vast rural areas, he hoped that FEHD would add mosquito trapping devices (MTDs) in residential areas in order to enhance the effectiveness of killing adult mosquitoes. It would be the most desirable if each village was provided with at least one MTD. He indicated that mosquitoes were often more active in the evening, and some children had been sent to hospital owing to severe allergic reactions after being bitten by mosquitoes. He hoped that FEHD would step up anti-mosquito work in rural areas.

16. Mr WONG Shui-sang opined that given the extensive rural areas, it was hard for FEHD to take care of anti-mosquito work in various places, and villagers needed to use larvicide oil and sand to alleviate mosquito infestation on their own. In his opinion, mosquito infestation in rural areas was inevitable despite recent improvement of the situation.

17. The Chairman concurred with Mr LAU Kai-hong, and hoped that relevant departments would strengthen anti-mosquito work in residential areas and bus stops.

18. Ms CHAN Wai-ming, Senior Estate Surveyor/Tseung Kwan O, District Lands Office, Sai Kung (DLO/SK), indicated that FEHD was generally responsible for anti-mosquito work. DLO/SK would arrange contractors to carry out grass cutting and anti-mosquito work on those Government land fenced off due to illegal occupation and those fenced off Government land ready for sale. DLO/SK would arrange contractors to step up anti-mosquito work.

19. The Chairman had observed that DLO/SK had fenced up some government sites without planned use, including a lot at Shek Kok Road allocated for use as short-term tenancy (STT) car park. She had found a pile of rubbish including disposable lunch boxes, on which stagnant water would easily accumulate after rainfall, near the fencing behind the parking spaces. Despite the small size of those government sites, given the various land needs in the district, she hoped that DLO/SK would release and let more government sites without planned use to residents by way of STT. The Director of Lands had once indicated that there were 26 government sites without planned use in the district. She opined that by leasing those government sites out, it could be ensured that they were attended venues. She hoped that DLO/SK would step up anti-mosquito work for government sites near residential areas. She would provide specific locations after the meeting for LandsD's follow-up work.

20. The Vice-Chairman noted that FEHD would launch the Anti-mosquito Campaign (Phase III) in August this year. He pointed out that according to FEHD's report, the recent mosquito infestation indices in the district had increased significantly, and some areas had even shown a five-fold increase. He enquired about the difference between Phase III and Phases I and II of the campaign, and how Phase III could effectively lower the mosquito

infestation indices.

21. Mr HO Yiu-ming of FEHD replied that Phase III of the Anti-mosquito Campaign would be held in the summer where it often rained. Phases I and II of the campaign focused mainly on prevention and removal of accumulated water, during which FEHD had worked with other departments to deal with places where stagnant water was likely to accumulate. Meanwhile, FEHD had also added new MTDs at various locations. He pointed out that the surge in the mosquito infestation indices for May and June was related to the sudden temperature increase, typhoons and consecutive downpours. In Phase III of the Anti-mosquito Campaign, FEHD would step up ultra-low volume (ULV) fogging for adult mosquito control, while continuing the larval elimination. He hoped to encourage the active participation of members of the public and other government departments in anti-mosquito work through Phase III of the campaign, with a view to alleviating mosquito infestation in the district.

22. The Vice-Chairman asked FEHD about the number of devices used for ULV fogging. He pointed out apart from mosquito infestation, infestation of biting midges was also severe. He said the dense vegetation, dried leaves and moist soil after heavy rainfall had provided breeding grounds for large population of biting midges. FEHD would not clean up the dried leaves inside the bushes, while ULV fogging would only stay on the surface of bushes without penetrating into the soil. Hence, he enquired how FEHD would tackle biting midge breeding after rainfall with other departments.

23. Mr HO Yiu-ming of FEHD pointed out that as biting midges, unlike mosquitoes, would not transmit serious diseases including dengue fever, Japanese encephalitis and Zika virus, FEHD would give priority to handling mosquito infestation. He understood that the bites of biting midges would cause itching and nuisance to the public. Therefore, FEHD would pay extra attention and apply ULV fog to the surface of the bushes. Biting midges grew in shady and humid environment. Combating biting midge infestation relied on various stakeholders including public housing estates, private housing courts and government departments to conduct regular trimming of vegetation in planters/flower beds under their own purview, so as to expose the soil to direct sunlight and reduce the breeding of biting midges. In tackling the infestation of biting midges, FEHD would step up ULV fogging operations, but in case of overgrown bushes, the fog would not be able to penetrate into the soil.

24. The Chairman thanked the Sai Kung District Office (SKDO) for its earlier arrangement of an inter-departmental site inspection to the Tseung Kwan O South Waterfront Promenade. She pointed out that there were also problems of weeds and wet soil along the promenade. As the management of the promenade involved various government

departments, she believed that inter-departmental efforts were required for handling the infestation of biting midges and mosquitoes. In addition to conducting site inspections, she hoped that various departments would also submit photos and reports to HPEC on a regular basis for Members' understanding of the progress and results of grass trimming and anti-mosquito work. Moreover, she hoped that relevant departments would deal with withered trees and dried leaves as early as possible to avoid the formation of space on withered plants for holding stagnant water, which would result in breeding of mosquitoes and biting midges. She hoped that the relevant departments would continue with their anti-rodent and anti-mosquito work. She was pleased to note that the situation of mosquito infestation in rural areas had shown improvement.

25. Mr Chris CHEUNG thanked FEHD for its efforts, and hoped that it would place more new MTDs at various locations in the community. He enquired about the operating principle of the new MTD, its difference from the conventional mosquito ultraviolet lamp, and whether the Leisure and Cultural Services Department (LCSD) used the same device.

26. Mr HO Yiu-ming of FEHD stated that FEHD would review the locations of new MTDs from time to time, and install relevant MTDs as necessary. FEHD had recently added new MTDs along the Tseung Kwan O South Waterfront Promenade and specific locations in rural areas. FEHD would later invite Mr WONG Shui-sang for a meeting to study the provision of new MTDs at other appropriate locations, and enhancement of anti-mosquito work at such locations. Furthermore, through the Anti-mosquito Campaign (Phase III), FEHD would also conduct inspections within the district and provide new MTDs where necessary.

27. Mr HO Yiu-ming of FEHD gave a consolidated response regarding the new MTD:

- The new MTD contained an insect growth regulator (IGR) and biological fungi.
- After adult mosquitoes were in contact with the IGR, their eggs would not hatch, while mosquito larvae would also die naturally.
- The fungus would infect adult mosquitoes with *Beauveria bassiana* (Bals.) Vuill and subsequently kill them.
- The IGR and fungus would be transmitted through adult mosquitoes, affecting other adult mosquitoes and larvae in the water bodies nearby.
- As instructed by FEHD, one new MTD should be placed every 400 square metres.
- The density of new MTDs placed in Sai Kung district was already higher than the general standard.
- To his understanding, the new MTD was used by some other departments.

- The new MTD had been put into use for nearly two years with good results.
- He appealed to other departments and stakeholders to adopt the new MTD in areas under their own management, and contact him directly for enquiries about the new MTD.

28. The Chairman pointed out that the Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD) had used the same MTD at the construction sites of the promenade. She asked the Housing Department (HD) whether it could follow the practice of CEDD by adopting the new MTD in Shin Ming Estate.

29. Mr Ricky LING, Senior Property Service Manager/(Kowloon West & Sai Kung), HD, replied that MTDs had been installed in all public housing estates in Sai Kung district. He would contact FEHD after the meeting to ascertain whether the MTDs adopted in Sai Kung district were the same as those used by FEHD. (Post-meeting note: The MTD model was used in public housing estates in Sai Kung district.)

30. The Chairman hoped that government departments would expedite the adoption of the new MTD to enhance the effectiveness of anti-mosquito work. She asked whether LandsD had placed MTDs on government sites near residential areas.

31. Ms CHAN Wai-ming of DLO/SK responded that FEHD was generally responsible for the anti-mosquito work on Government land not administered by DLO/SK.

32. The Chairman asked FEHD whether it would deal with the refuse, accumulated stagnant water and weeds on unallocated government sites that had been fenced off, or pass them over to relevant departments for follow-up. She opined that early delineation of responsibilities among government departments would contribute to higher work efficiency.

33. Mr HO Yiu-ming of FEHD said if unallocated government sites had not been fenced off and were accessible, FEHD would enter those sites to conduct anti-mosquito work, including clearing refuse and placing new MTDs at suitable flat locations. As regards unallocated government sites that had been fenced off or were inaccessible, if FEHD identified potential risks of mosquito infestation on relevant sites, they would be referred to LandsD for follow-up actions.

34. The Chairman hoped that LandsD would increase its patrols of unallocated government sites that had been fenced up. She enquired about the number of grass cutting staff of LandsD, and whether they were employees of outsourced service contractors. She hoped that LandsD would deploy additional manpower to conduct anti-mosquito work on fenced up government sites, including waste removal, and give priority to sites near

residential areas. She noticed the large quantities of miscellaneous items and overgrown weeds on a site of DLO/SK at Shek Kok Road, and hoped that DLO/SK would follow up the matter.

35. Ms CHAN Wai-ming of DLO/SK responded that she would relay the views of Members to relevant colleagues for follow-up actions.

36. The Chairman declared that the discussion on the item ended at this point.

III. Matters Arising

(A) Statistics on Environmental Hygiene Service and Itinerant Hawkers in Sai Kung District

37. Members noted the reports submitted by FEHD and HD (SKDC(HPEC) Paper Nos. 42/22 to 44/22).

38. The Vice-Chairman quoted from Paper No. 44/22, opining that despite the high frequency of HD's operations, no items had been seized, nor had prosecution been instigated. In contrast, the FEHD Hawker Control Teams had confiscated items and initiated prosecution during law enforcement operations in the district. He suggested that HD adjust the mode and time of its operations for hawkers would move their goods and flee from law enforcement officers. He worried that hawkers would flee to privately-owned shopping malls during HD's enforcement operations, hindering the effectiveness of law enforcement by HD. He suggested that HD conduct joint operations with nearby shopping malls, informing the management about the operations in advance, with a view to enhancing law enforcement effectiveness.

39. Mr Ricky LING of HD mentioned that HD had once conducted joint law enforcement operations with the Link Asset Management Limited (Link) in the shopping malls of Sheung Tak Estate and Kin Ming Estate, with the main objective of evicting hawkers from the estate area. He opined that some prosecutions might be instituted by the Link, and hence were not reflected in the report.

40. The Chairman opined that the rising number of hawkers in the district was related to the economic downturn. She hoped that in light of the reorganisation of government structure, relevant authorities would consider revising the hawker licensing mechanism, issuing a small number of new hawker licenses instead of cancelling the mechanism in a broad-brush manner. At its past meetings, HPEC had mentioned the situation of illegal food hawking at the Eastern Channel. As the food source was untraceable, she considered the

situation worrying. Yet, if hawkers were regulated to operate in designated areas and able to maintain environmental hygiene, she believed that licensing could be considered to facilitate management and food source tracing. In addition, she was concerned about the hygiene conditions in Sai Kung town centre. Apart from illegal extension of business area, many vegetable and fruit stalls had dirtied the road surface with muddy water, and their goods were placed on the pavement. She hoped that FEHD would closely monitor the stall operation in Sai Kung.

41. Mr Francis CHAU had received complaints from the public about the noise and hygiene problems caused by the new vegetable stall. He would conduct a site inspection later. He said that he had once written to the District Officer (Sai Kung) with regard to the operation of vegetable stalls, and SKDO had subsequently arranged a joint operation to handle the relevant complaint. He hoped that a comprehensive management system would be established for the handling of complaints about business operation.

42. Mr WONG Shui-sang commented that due to the epidemic, many residents had shopped less in markets and had instead patronised those on-street vegetable and fruit stalls. He had received complaints from a great number of residents about hygiene problems caused by relevant stall operators. He considered FEHD's frequent street washing for stalls to be a waste of government resources, since it was tantamount to serving the stall operators in disguise. In his opinion, government departments should prosecute non-compliant stall operators more frequently to increase their operating costs, instead of asking police officers and FEHD staff to monitor their operation at scene. He had once explained to the public that it was hard for SKDC to intervene in the operation of government departments and change their policies. He was uncertain if such non-compliance had already constituted a violation of the laws. He held the view that in order to minimise their costs, the stall operators had chosen to rent small stalls, then illegally extend their business area for displaying more goods. He considered the existing measures adopted by relevant departments to be a waste of Police and FEHD manpower.

43. The Chairman pointed out that illegal extension of business area by operators also took place in Beverly Garden, but after law enforcement by FEHD, the situation had been improved. She agreed with Mr WONG Shui-sang that some operators had placed refuse on the streets due to the small size of their stalls. If the stall operators were willing to spare time and costs to send their refuse away, there would be no street obstruction caused by styrofoam boxes. She also hoped that regulation would be strengthened before such non-compliance by stalls become the norm, so as to avoid adverse impact on the cityscape and blockage of pavements as in Tsuen Wan district. She asked FEHD if its enforcement actions against non-compliance were limited only to giving advice and no prosecution would be instituted.

44. Mr CHAN Ka-leong, District Environmental Hygiene Superintendent (Sai Kung), FEHD, responded that illegal extension of business area was a street management issue under the purview of various government departments, and each department could take enforcement actions based on their own jurisdiction. If the case involved various government departments or was relatively complicated, FEHD would ask SKDO to assist in co-ordinating inter-departmental joint operations as needed. The main task of FEHD was to maintain environmental hygiene. In tackling illegal occupation of public places by shops for placing goods, FEHD would take appropriate actions in response to the situation at scene and the evidence collected. FEHD had all along been concerned over the street obstruction problem caused by illegal extension of business by shops in the vicinity of Chan Man Street. FEHD was aware of the opening of a new shop in the area and would deploy staff there for daily inspections. FEHD had also arranged for street cleansing service contractors to, in addition to daily street sweeping and refuse clearance in the above area, conduct regular washing/deep cleansing of the location concerned with street washing vehicles or pressure washer surface cleaners, with a view to maintaining environmental hygiene. Furthermore, FEHD would deploy manpower to patrol the above area in different periods and take law enforcement actions against offenders causing obstruction in public places and those committing public cleanliness offences by arbitrary deposit of refuse, in order to curb such illegal acts. According to its record, the shops concerned had commenced business in mid-December 2021. As at 30 June 2022, FEHD had issued a total of 20 fixed penalty notices (FPNs) to persons-in-charge of the shops on Chan Man Street for obstruction of public places, arrested and prosecuted two unlicensed hawkers and effected five seizures of abandoned goods, issued 26 “Notices to Remove Obstruction” against owners of goods that caused obstruction to the scavenging operations of FEHD and instituted six prosecutions, and issued three FPNs against offenders for contravention of public cleanliness offences. During the period, FEHD had requested SKDO to co-ordinate with various relevant government departments in conducting the inter-departmental joint operation on 17 March, in order to further enhance street management of Chan Man Street and its vicinity. If necessary, FEHD would keep liaise with SKDO for co-ordinating inter-departmental joint operations so as to strengthen the effectiveness of street management.

45. The Chairman opined that the situation of non-compliance by vegetable stalls had been improved after law enforcement by relevant departments, and she hoped that those departments would continue their enforcement actions. She enquired which departments participated in the last inter-departmental joint operation.

46. Mr Cyrus CHOW, Assistant District Officer(Sai Kung)1, SKDO, responded that FEHD, LandsD and the Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF) had taken part in the last inter-departmental joint operation. Apart from conducting large-scale joint operations, officers of government departments were currently present to monitor the situation of the

streets concerned on a daily basis.

47. The Chairman hoped that relevant departments would enhance the frequency of joint operations. She thanked FEHD for its efforts, and asked whether there was legislation requiring shop operators to assume responsibility for the hygiene conditions of areas outside their shops, instead of leaving the cleaning of such areas to FEHD.

48. Mr CHAN Ka-leong of FEHD said if there was evidence that shop operators had fouled public places, prosecution would be instituted against offenders for contravention of public cleanliness offences, while FEHD would arrange for street cleansing service contractors to carry out sweeping/washing of public places.

49. The Chairman opined that given the soil and vegetable trimmings on the ground, it was obvious that Chan Man Street and its vicinity were dirtied by vegetable stalls. She disagreed that FEHD had responsibility to assist stall tenants in cleansing the road surface, and proposed the use of notices or banners to remind stall tenants of Chan Man Street to maintain hygiene within their stall areas. She had observed that market stalls in Tai Po tended to extend their business area for approximately two feet. As long as the pedestrian passageways were not obstructed, relevant departments would generally exercise discretion in handling such cases. She asked LandsD about the legislation or criteria under which discretion could be exercised in tackling illegal extension of business area.

50. Ms CHAN Wai-ming of DLO/SK responded that stall tenants were not allowed to occupy or place any items on unleased Government land without permission under the relevant ordinance. She would consult colleagues responsible for these matters after the meeting as to whether there was discretion in handling such cases; if yes, the extent that was acceptable.

51. The Chairman hoped that more inter-departmental joint operations would be launched, and that LandsD and FEHD would patrol the streets at more frequent intervals. In her view, the delineation of land boundaries by LandsD could aid the street management operations of FEHD, and she hoped that LandsD would deploy its staff to assist other departments in law enforcement more frequently.

52. Mr WONG Shui-sang opined that the poor environment hygiene and ageing facilities of Sai Kung Market had led to poor ventilation in the venue. In the past, stall tenants had failed to reach a consensus on the installation of air-conditioning (A/C) system at their own expense, and hence the proposal had been shelved. However, owing to the epidemic and hot weather, many stall tenants hoped for refurbishment of the windows and ventilation facilities of the market, in the hope of increasing the patronage of the market through enhancement of

its environment. Besides, he opined that given the expensive stall rent on Chan Man Street, with limited space, stall operators had no choice but to extend their business areas onto government sites. He hoped that Members would focus on the issue of how to improve Sai Kung Market.

53. The Chairman concurred with Mr WONG Shui-sang. She indicated that the patronage of Tai Wai Market, after the installation of A/C system, had shown an obvious increase, while the business of stall tenants had also been given a boost. She enquired about the installation progress of A/C system and external lift for Sai Kung Market.

54. Mr HO Yiu-ming of FEHD pointed out that Tai Wai Market was the last FEHD market in which central A/C system was introduced in the form of standalone project. At present, FEHD would install A/C systems for relevant markets during their overhaul or redevelopment under the Market Modernisation Programme (MMP), which would be more cost-effective as compared with the installation of A/C system in a standalone manner. FEHD would select suitable markets for overhaul or redevelopment, refurbishing and re-packaging the whole market. Aberdeen Market was a recently overhauled/redeveloped market under the MMP. Moreover, the MMP also included minor refurbishment or improvement works. FEHD had already arranged minor refurbishment or improvement works for Sai Kung Market, the scope of which included refurbishment of external walls, replacement of signs and all roller shutters in the market, refurbishment of refuse rooms and loading/unloading bays, etc., but central A/C system would not be introduced. Furthermore, FEHD would also provide a passenger lift on the periphery of Sai Kung Market, for which funding had been granted, and preliminary works for the installation was underway. In order to improve the ventilation in Sai Kung Market, FEHD would provide large-sized air coolers along the passageways of the market. The proposal had been raised during recent meetings of the Market Management Consultative Committee (MMCC), and was initially accepted by the stalls' representatives. In addition, FEHD had noted the problem concerning the windows of the market at the relevant meetings. It had informed the Architectural Services Department (ArchSD) for inspection and repair, and would continue to follow up the matter.

55. The Chairman welcomed the addition of a passenger lift in Sai Kung Market, which she had strived for many years. Yet, she was disappointed by FEHD's decision of not installing A/C system for Sai Kung Market.

56. Mr LAU Kai-hong pointed out that as there were many fish stalls in Sai Kung Market, the floor was always wet, and he therefore hoped that FEHD would use non-slip floor tiles instead and provide additional drainage outlets next to fish stalls, in order to reduce the risk of slips by the elderly due to wet floor.

57. Mr WONG Shui-sang mentioned that some stall tenants had reflected to him that the installation of the passenger lift would give rise to security issues concerning goods placed on the passageway concerned. He hoped that FEHD would discuss the proposed location of the lift with stall tenants again.

58. The Chairman enquired which SKDC Member could attend the meeting of MMCC, in addition to the two rural committee representatives.

59. Mr HO Yiu-ming of FEHD responded that FEHD generally invited the local DC Member to attend MMCC meetings. Given that the local DC Member of the constituency in which Sai Kung Market was located had already resigned, FEHD had not invited other DC Members to attend the MMCC meeting.

60. The Chairman hoped that other SKDC Members would attend the meeting of MMCC. She hoped that FEHD would pay close attention to the potential security risks posed by the installation of an external passenger lift. She very much supported the overhaul of Sai Kung Market by FEHD, and deemed it necessary to install A/C system since evaporative air coolers could not lower the temperature, and this might undermine the competitiveness of Sai Kung Market. She enquired whether the failure to install A/C system was relevant to the objection from existing stall tenants.

61. Mr HO Yiu-ming of FEHD indicated that a dedicated section under FEHD headquarters was in charge of the MMP. The section would examine the markets in the territory one by one, and had selected Aberdeen Market as the first overhauled/redeveloped market under the MMP. The overhaul works took around two years to complete, and all stall tenants had to move out from the market to facilitate the overhaul works. He reiterated that Tai Wai Market was the last market for which central A/C system would be installed in the form of standalone project. Installation of A/C system was one of the factors for considerations under the MMP, and overhaul works involved re-planning the market layout and re-arranging the stalls. FEHD had no plans to overhaul or provide A/C system in Sai Kung Market for the time being. In addition, he believed that the installation of passenger lift would not lead to security issues as all market entrances/exits were equipped with roller shutters. Nevertheless, he would reflect the views of Members to ArchSD. Moreover, floor tiles generally had slip prevention function, but their efficacy would be reduced by ageing and wear and tear. FEHD would pay attention to and reflect the relevant situation to ArchSD in a timely manner, and to arrange for repair or replacement based on the actual circumstances. If FEHD staff found the floor tiles of market passageways to be wet, they would urge cleansing services contractor to step up cleansing and keep the passageway surface dry.

62. The Chairman asked the Secretariat to write to FEHD after the meeting, requesting it to install A/C system in carrying out refurbishment works for Sai Kung Market and to consult stall tenants again regarding the proposed location of the passenger lift.

(B) Enquiry made to the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department about the progress of the pilot scheme on the feeding of contraceptives to wild pigeons (Paragraphs 35 to 38 of the minutes of the last meeting)

63. The Chairman welcomed the following representative to the meeting:

- Mr Philip LIU, Senior Field Officer (Avian Influenza), Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD)

64. Mr Philip LIU, Senior Field Officer (Avian Influenza), AFCD, said the two-year “Trial Programme of Using Contraceptive Drug on Feral Pigeons” (the Trial Programme), commenced on 17 September last year, was still underway. Research staff of the City University of Hong Kong (CityU) was collecting data, carrying out studies and assessments, and had yet to reach a conclusion. It was estimated that the Trial Programme would be completed in September 2023, and a comprehensive research report would be available by then to report on the programme effectiveness.

65. Mr Andrew CHAN pointed out that the Trial Programme should already have been officially launched during the period from October to November last year. In the past, HPEC had made enquiries to AFCD on multiple occasions, but AFCD had repeatedly replied that studies were underway and a conclusion was yet to be reached, which he deemed undesirable. To his understanding, breeding of feral pigeons occurred all year round with 30 days as a cycle. In his view, given that the Trial Programme had already commenced for six months, i.e. six breeding cycles, there should be sufficient information to determine its effectiveness. Even if a conclusion was yet to be reached, he opined that AFCD should release the progress and short-term results of the Trial Programme regularly, and make timely adjustments to the means of implementation instead of only providing further information after the two-year operation period. He was aware of the Government’s recent intention to increase the penalties for feeding wild pigs and wild animals. He enquired whether feral pigeons would be regarded as wild animals after the legislative amendment, since the problem of feral pigeons had plagued residents in Tseung Kwan O for more than a decade. He believed that it was related to the lenient penalties for feeding feral pigeons at present. Currently, offenders would only be prosecuted by FEHD for fouling of public places, which had little effectiveness. He hoped that the problem would be resolved through legislative amendment.

66. Mr LAU Kai-hong pointed out that the feral pigeon problem also took place near Hang Hau Rural Committee. He had written to AFCD multiple times, but as replied by AFCD, no feral pigeons had been found during inspections. He hoped that AFCD would step up inspections and also suggested placing feed that contained contraceptives. He indicated that many feral pigeons congregated on the rooftops and under the eaves of the houses next to St. Vincent's Catholic Church, and he suspected that someone had been feeding those pigeons.

67. The Chairman asked LandsD to take follow-up actions on whether the houses mentioned by Mr LAU Kai-hong had been abandoned.

68. Mr Philip LIU of AFCD remarked that the Trial Programme had been implemented since last year. AFCD had all along been following up the programme progress, approaching and communicating with CityU, providing research data and suggestions, thereby enhancing the Trial Programme and the efficiency in data collection. AFCD had also made reference to the suggestions of CityU, advancing the feeding time from 6:30 a.m., as in the initial stage of the Trial Programme, to 5:30 a.m., aiming at feeding feral pigeons with feed containing contraceptives as their first meal of each day. AFCD was aware of the short growth cycle of feral pigeons, and the objective of the Trial Programme was to study the impact and effectiveness of contraceptives on their growth. Even if contraceptives worked on them, feeding would attract feral pigeons from other areas. Hence, AFCD needed more time to collect more comprehensive data for a clear understanding on the effects of contraceptive use under the relevant circumstances and environment. In order to understand the movement of feral pigeons, AFCD and CityU were discussing feasible arrangements, which included ringing feral pigeons to facilitate tracking and identifying pigeon colonies from various areas. AFCD would continue to optimise the Trial Programme. Moreover, AFCD intended to amend the Wild Animals Protection Ordinance (the Ordinance). In stage one of the legislative amendment, the application of provisions pertaining to feeding of wild animals would be extended to the whole territory, while in stage two, the regulation of pigeon/feral pigeon feeding activities would be studied, and advice of the Department of Justice (DoJ) was being sought. Given that the existing Ordinance was inapplicable to feral pigeons, government departments could not take law enforcement actions against those who fed feral pigeons or stop such act by invoking the Ordinance at present.

69. Mr Andrew CHAN was pleased to know the Government was considering amendment to the Ordinance to deter the feeding of feral pigeons. He agreed with the amendment and believed that local residents would also be supportive. He hoped that AFCD would expedite the amendment to the Ordinance. He reiterated that Members and the public were not annihilating wild animals, but were against the illegal behaviour of feeding feral pigeons since it would dirty the area and lead to hygiene problems. In addition, he noticed

that the District Matters Co-ordination Task Force had put forward a three-month clean-up campaign named “Hong Kong New Cityscape”. He hoped that FEHD would show support for the campaign by stepping up cleaning and prosecution. Although the situation of zero prosecution often appeared in past reports, he had learnt from a recent report that FEHD had successfully initiated one prosecution, and he hoped that FEHD would keep up the effort.

70. The Chairman suggested writing to DoJ after the meeting, asking it to note that SKDC supported AFCD’s amendment to the Ordinance, i.e. classifying feral pigeons as wild animals, so as to facilitate AFCD’s law enforcement against feeding of feral pigeons. She requested AFCD to provide the following supplementary information: research data since the launch of the Trial Programme; the feral pigeon ringing measure and relevant information; and the proposed direction and details of the amendment. She pointed out that AFCD had once stated at past HPEC meetings that an annual reduction of 25% in the pregnancy rate of feral pigeons was expected after the feeding of contraceptives to feral pigeons.

[Post-meeting note: AFCD had provided relevant supplementary information on 16 August in writing.]

71. Mr Philip LIU of AFCD remarked that after discussion with CityU, if it was decided that feral pigeons would be fitted with leg rings under the Trial Programme, AFCD would provide relevant photos for HPEC’s reference. After further results of the studies were available, AFCD would release or report to the public (including HPEC) the programme progress in a timely manner, including the statistics on feral pigeons at relevant trial spots.

72. The Vice-Chairman pointed out that AFCD had previously given various definitions and remarks in respect of “feral pigeon”, and had used both “pigeon” and “feral pigeon”. As far as he understood, pigeons referred to the domestic species, the feeding of which was not subject to the Ordinance, whereas the feeding of feral pigeons was supposed to be regulated under the said Ordinance. While responding to the media in the past, AFCD had defined feral pigeons as a kind of wild animals, and he hoped that the representative of AFCD would make a clarification.

73. Mr Philip LIU of AFCD indicated that feral pigeons commonly seen in the street were generally classed as domestic, which did not fit the definition of “wild animal” under the Ordinance, hence the need for legislative amendment. AFCD would consult DoJ about stage two of the legislative amendment, in a bid to seek the most appropriate option on legislative control over relevant feeding activities (including the proposed amendment to the definition of “wild animal” under the Ordinance).

74. The Chairman asked the AFCD representative to provide the scientific name of those feral pigeons.

75. Mr Philip LIU of AFCD indicated that the scientific name of feral pigeons commonly seen in the street was *Columba livia*.
76. Mr Andrew CHAN was worried that the legislative amendment would target only one single species, which might give rise to other problems, for instance, offenders might argue that the birds they fed were sparrows.
77. Mr Philip LIU of AFCD said it was unknown how the legislative amendment would cover various species and define the behaviour of bird feeding. Follow-up work could only be carried out after the disclosure of specific amendments.
78. The Chairman enquired about the number of feral pigeons in the area of Hang Hau and the respective percentages of various common species, and asked AFCD to provide relevant statistics after the meeting.
79. Mr Francis CHAU asked the representative of AFCD about the prosecution statistics on fouling of the ground as a result of feral pigeon feeding.
80. Mr Philip LIU of AFCD stated that AFCD did not possess relevant enforcement powers, and asked the FEHD representatives to provide the prosecution statistics.
81. Mr CHAN Ka-leong of FEHD said as at 30 June this year, FEHD had issued a total of six FPNs and initiated five prosecutions against offenders who dirtied public places owing to feral pigeon feeding on the periphery of Hang Hau MTR Station exits over the past three years.
82. Mr Francis CHAU asked FEHD to step up its prosecution work. He opined that the prevailing fixed penalty posed little deterrence, while prosecution could reduce the incidence of recidivism.
83. The Chairman enquired whether closed-circuit television cameras had been installed at relevant black spots.
84. Mr CHAN Ka-leong of FEHD pointed out that Internet Protocol cameras had already been installed at the open space outside Exit A of Hang Hau MTR Station. The objective was to gather information on the mode and time of feeding feral pigeons or wild birds and dirtying public places by the public, with a view to planning for more effective enforcement actions.
85. The Chairman suggested retaining the item, and asked the Secretariat to write to

AFCD to relay Members' views.

- (C) Request the Transport and Housing Bureau to shelve the proposal for transitional housing in Area 8, Tseung Kwan O or to create a win-win situation by returning the site used for transitional housing development to villagers after five years for immediate construction of small houses (Paragraphs 50 to 56 of the minutes of the last meeting)

86. The Chairman welcomed the following representatives to the meeting:

- Mr KWOK Lit-tung, Chief Executive, Christian Family Service Centre;
- Ms Kitty CHAU, Assistant Chief Executive (Governance & Services), Christian Family Service Centre;
- Ms Joyce TSE, Programme Director (Family & Community), Christian Family Service Centre;
- Ms Jackie CHAN, Project Manager, Christian Family Service Centre; and
- Ms Kiori TONG, Project Manager, Christian Family Service Centre

87. Mr KWOK Lit-tung, Chief Executive, Christian Family Service Centre (CFSC), presented the background information of the three transitional housing projects in Tseung Kwan O. Ms Kitty CHAU, Assistant Chief Executive (Governance & Services), CFSC, introduced the latest progress of the projects based on the presentation slides, which included the design drawings.

88. The Chairman hoped that CFSC would provide the tender documents of the above three projects for Members' reference. She also asked how to reuse the modular housing components and the estimated depletion rate.

89. Mr KWOK Lit-tung of CFSC said that he would need to study whether the related documents could be shared with Members after the meeting and provide a reply later.

90. The Chairman said that since three different consultants and contractors were responsible for the projects, she asked about the construction cost of each modular housing unit, in addition to its design, planning and ways to reuse. She also asked whether the method of expediting the assembly of modular housing would be adopted in these three projects. She pointed out that HPEC welcomed CFSC's initiative to clear weeds in Tseung Kwan O Village, and hoped that CFSC would complete the weed trimming works before taking over the other two sites and step up monitoring during the construction, so as to avoid aggravating the problem of mosquito infestation in the district.

91. Mr Chris CHEUNG enquired about the actual date of intake of the three projects; the date from which the five-year operation period should be counted; and when the land would be returned to the relevant government departments. Moreover, he asked the Planning Department (PlanD) whether the long-term planned use of the land at Tong Yin Street and Chi Shin Street (Po Yap Road) in Tseung Kwan O would be delayed due to the transitional housing, and how they would interface with future projects.

92. Mr KWOK Lit-tung of CFSC pointed out that the Government had granted a five-year lease for the three projects. In signing the lease, the Government stated that should there be a need to resume land for development in the future, CFSC had to move out of the sites within the prescribed period.

93. Ms Kitty CHAU of CFSC said that it had the goal of obtaining an occupation permit by June 2023. Residents could move in after the occupation permit was obtained.

94. The Chairman was concerned about the progress after tendering for the projects and the actual date for intake. She opined that more commitment was shown in Tseung Kwan O area because of the lending of three sites therein, as opposed to the lending of only one site by other districts.

95. Mr LAU Kai-hong pointed out that various stakeholders had repeatedly liaised on the site selection of Area 8, Tseung Kwan O. He agreed that the relevant departments and CFSC had listened to the views of the village representative and villagers. He was concerned about how it would be transitioned to the construction of small houses after the end of the projects. He hoped that CFSC would organise more activities in the future, such that the villagers of Tseung Kwan O Village could participate as well. He suggested that LandsD process the applications for the construction of small houses and the related planning work before the site handover, and liaise with villagers on a regular basis. He enquired the relevant government departments about the implementation date of the construction of a swimming pool. He hoped that CFSC allow the use of community service of Area 8, Tseung Kwan O by the villagers of Tseung Kwan O Village.

96. Ms CHAN Wai-ming of DLO/SK said that DLO/SK had granted a five-year STT to CFSC. The land use of Area 8, Tseung Kwan O would depend on the land policy five years later, and LandsD would further review and handle the use of such land in accordance with the land policy at that time.

97. Mr LAU Kai-hong said that the controversial sites in Area 8, Tseung Kwan O were situated in the Village Type Development zone. In his view, LandsD had not yet planned for the long-term use of these sites. He was worried that they could not be successfully handed

over to the villagers after five years to build small houses or other community facilities, such as parks and residential care homes for the elderly. He indicated that in the past, Tseung Kwan O Area 8 had been borrowed by the Government for temporary housing for more than 20 years, which made him very worried about the unknown future of the land therein. In his opinion, these sites had been continuously borrowed by the Government for temporary housing over the past few decades, which were inconsistent with the orientation of the Village Type Development zone.

98. The Chairman said that Members understood the housing demands from Hong Kong citizens, and so they switched from strongly opposing to conditionally supporting the construction of transitional housing in Area 8, Tseung Kwan O. She pointed out that the extempore motion previously raised had clearly stated Members' request for the authorities and departments concerned to assist the villagers by the return of land to them after the end of the five-year operation period of transitional housing for the construction of small houses under a win-win situation. She considered that LandsD should process villagers' applications for the construction of small houses at an earlier time, so as to ensure a smoother transition between the end of the transitional housing project and the construction of small houses.

99. Ms HO Wai-hung, Senior Town Planner/Tseung Kwan O, PlanD, said that as Area 8 of Tseung Kwan O fell within an area zoned "Village Type Development" ("V") on the Tseung Kwan O Outline Zoning Plan, the construction of small houses by indigenous villagers in Area 8 was in line with the planning intention of the "V" zone.

100. The Chairman opined that the remarks from the representative of PlanD had dispelled Mr LAU Kai-hong's doubts. She hoped that the relevant departments and organisations would note Members' request for LandsD to handle the applications for the construction of small houses at the same pace.

101. Mr Chris CHEUNG requested PlanD and LandsD to provide specific replies to clear up the doubts of Tseung Kwan O residents on the delay in the long-term planning of the land at Tong Yin Street and Chi Shin Street due to transitional housing. He requested the departments to explain how to resume the work for the proposed construction of cultural and recreational facilities in 2028 and 2029.

102. Mr Francis CHAU enquired about the date from which the five-year operation period should be counted, whether the operation period of each project was identical, and the anticipated completion date. He pointed out that the departments would commence construction of the market on the land adjacent to Tong Yin Street in 2023. He was worried that the residents of transitional housing would be affected by the dust from the construction

site, and hoped that mitigation measures would be rolled out. He was concerned about the works progress of the proposed indoor swimming pool-cum-sports centre at Po Yap Road, and hoped that the relevant government departments would follow up closely, so as to avoid the perception of indefinite postponement of transitional housing. He supplemented that although the facilities were not listed in LCSD's "five-year plan", there had been years of preparatory work on the project and it was the only heated swimming pool in the district. Therefore, he was very concerned about when the project construction would commence. He requested PlanD and LandsD to negotiate on the land in Tseung Kwan O Area 8, and advance the planning of the construction of small houses earlier. He hoped that CFSC would facilitate villagers' advance work of the construction of small houses, such as land surveying. He requested CFSC to provide the presentation slides and points of contact of the works contractor and relevant stakeholders to HPEC, such that they could be uploaded to the website of SKDC for public access.

103. Mr LAU Kai-hong hoped that CFSC would inform the villagers in a timely manner prior to works commencement, such that they could arrange a worship ceremony. He requested replanting by using moveable potted plants commonly found in beautification works rather than growing plants in soil, so as to avoid impracticable removal of plants in the future development, thereby reducing the land area available for development. He had previously relayed some village customs to CFSC in the hope that CFSC would maintain contact with the villagers.

104. The Chairman requested CFSC again to provide the tender documents to HPEC to respond to Members' enquiries, including the works commencement date, the effective date of the five-year operation period and the date for handover. She said that there were development plans for the three parcels of land in Tseung Kwan O. The land in Area 8, Tseung Kwan O would be used for construction of small houses, whereas the other two land parcels would be used for construction of leisure and cultural facilities. She pointed out that the transitional housing in other districts were refurbished from existing housing blocks. She was very concerned about the construction cost and effectiveness of the project in Tseung Kwan O, with the hope of the proper use of public fund. In keeping with the Government's past practice to build village houses as a compensation for the villagers in Tsing Yi, she supported the construction of houses for the villagers of Tseung Kwan O Village. She opined that such practice was more cost-effective. Not only could more flats be built at the same piece of land, the concerned houses could be returned to the villagers for use after the end of the project. What was more, the sewerage system, the grown trees and plants could be preserved, instead of all being removed after five years of use. She hoped that such mode of development could be adopted in transitional housing in the future.

105. Mr KWOK Lit-tung of CFSC responded that the five-year operation period would be

counted from the day when the site was handed over to CFSC from the Government. The longer the construction period, the less time would be available for actual use. He supplemented that during the third year of the project operation, CFSC had to discuss with the Government concerning the future use of the site, since it took one to two years' time to formulate an exit plan.

106. Ms Kitty CHAU of CFSC responded as consolidated below:

- CFSC had taken over the above three parcels of land in Tseung Kwan O on 30 June this year.
- The date of works commencement was 30 June this year.
- She would provide the presentation slides after the meeting.
- CFSC had maintained liaison with Mr LAU Kai-hong, several village and resident representatives, and thanked them for their comments on the works.
- The works contractor would arrange a worship ceremony and invite the village representatives of Tseung Kwan O Village to participate as well. However, CFSC would be unable to attend due to religious reasons.
- She noted Mr LAU Kai-hong's views, and would arrange potted plants based on the cost and transitional nature of the project.
- The construction cost of each unit was \$550,000, which included consultancy fees, works-related fees, the cost of tree planting and site clean-up, as well as the construction cost of public ancillary facilities, in addition to the cost of modular housing components and fitting-out of units.

107. The Chairman considered that the construction cost of transitional housing units was very high. The construction cost of a total of 385 units in Area 8, Tseung Kwan O was approximately \$200 million. She opined that the Administration should make reference to the past relocation arrangement of Fung Shue Wo Resite Village in Tsing Yi. She was highly concerned about the cost of relocation and depletion of modular housing, and hoped that the operating organisation would publicise the relevant documents of the project as much as possible for Members' reference.

108. The Vice-Chairman was concerned about the details of the reuse of modular housing. He pointed out that the anticipated construction period would be within one year after the handover of the site. In addition, it would take half a year to arrange tenants to move out, and the actual operation period would probably be three years only or even shorter. He pointed out that there were three contractors responsible for the construction works, and asked whether consistent design and components with the same specifications would be adopted for

the design of units in the three projects. He considered that it would help reassemble components in different combinations in the future. He was not aware that the modular housing would be owned by CFSC or the operating organisation in the future. In his opinion, the reuse of modular housing components would reduce the time for reassembling, such that the next batch of tenants could move in as soon as possible without waiting for one year and public fund could be saved. He asked the departments to note this suggestion. Moreover, he pointed out that there had been long-term planning for the land at Tong Yin Street and Chi Shin Street, and there was an anticipated completion date for the transitional housing project. He hoped that PlanD would take the lead to contact LCSD and arrange regular meetings to follow up the relevant development plans.

109. The Chairman asked the Secretariat to consolidate Members' views and relay them to the Housing Bureau in writing.

110. Ms HO Wai-hung of PlanD said that long-term use of the concerned sites had been committed by relevant departments and PlanD had liaised with the departments regularly to follow up the progress of the projects. The actual implementation timetable of the facilities would depend on the priority and resources of the departments concerned.

111. Mr Aaron CHAN, Deputy District Leisure Manager (Sai Kung) 2, LCSD, said that LCSD had been actively concerned about the development projects. Apart from land, the construction timetable of the facilities would depend on the resources of the policy bureaux and LCSD's projects on hand. LCSD would also have to discuss with the works departments on how to implement the projects.

112. Ms Kitty CHAU of CFSC responded as consolidated below:

- Since the works consultants were engaged through open tender, it was not possible to award these three projects to the same consultant.
- K&W Architects Ltd. was responsible for the projects of Chi Shin Street (Po Yap Road) and Po Lam Road North, whereas Spence Robinson L T Limited was responsible for the project of Tong Yin Street.
- CFSC had collaborated with Spence Robinson L T Limited on the transitional housing project in Cheung Sha Wan and believed that such experience could be applied to the project of Tong Yin Street.
- Since K&W Architects Ltd. was responsible for two projects, it reduced the difficulty for project coordination.
- Owing to the difference in land size, it was not possible to standardise the dimensions of modular housing.

- To allow the modular housing components to be reused as much as possible, special requirements had been added in the tender specifications. There were QR codes printed in each flat, and the joints were specially designed to ensure that they could be reassembled after demolition.

113. The Vice-Chairman enquired about the quantity of shared components of the three projects.

114. Ms Kitty CHAU of CFSC said that the modular housing of the three projects did not have the same dimensions.

115. The Chairman thanked the representatives of the organisation for attending the meeting. She declared that the discussion of the item ended at this point, suggested retaining the item and asked the Secretariat to relay Members' views to the relevant departments and organisations in writing.

- (D) Issues related to the operation of Temporary Fill Bank at Tseung Kwan O Area 137 and the South East New Territories Landfill
- (E) Request the Development Bureau to cease the study on relocation of the concrete batching plant in Yau Tong to Area 137, Tseung Kwan O for protecting the health and living environment of Tseung Kwan O residents in view of the Environmental Protection Department's rejection of the licence renewal application for the concrete batching plant due to its failure to comply with the Air Pollution Control Ordinance
- (F) Strongly oppose the reprovisioning of concrete batching plant in Area 137, Tseung Kwan O
(Paragraphs 39 to 49 of the minutes of the last meeting)

116. Given that items (D), (E) and (F) under Matters Arising were similar, the Chairman suggested discussing the three items together.

117. Members noted the written replies from CEDD and the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) (SKDC(HPEC) Paper Nos. 46/22 to 49/22).

118. The Chairman hoped that HPEC would discuss about the item related to Area 137, Tseung Kwan O, because representatives from seven departments were in attendance at this HPEC meeting. She pointed out that CEDD would submit the feasibility study report on the

development of Area 137, Tseung Kwan O at the end of this year. She welcomed the inclusion of the rate of change in the frequency of heavy vehicle movements in the regular reports by the relevant departments. She had received complaints against the problem of liquid spill onto road surfaces in the vicinity of Wan Po Road, and hoped that EPD and FEHD would follow up. She was concerned about the hygiene problems arising from the Water Supplies Department (WSD)'s pipe works to the desalination plant. She said that the construction site had generated dust and accumulated industrial waste, and hoped that the departments would improve the hygiene there. Moreover, she pointed out that many road signs on Wan Po Road had been blown up by strong wind when the Tropical Cyclone Warning Signal No. 8 was in force. She requested the relevant works departments such as WSD and HyD to follow up in order not to pose danger to drivers.

119. Mr Chris CHEUNG requested EPD to follow up the problem of muddy water. He said that large amounts of muddy water were discharged from a stormwater drain off Tseung Kwan O Industrial Estate after heavy rain. After investigation, he speculated that the muddy water might come from the slopes of the landfill. No matter it was the restored landfill or South East New Territories (SENT) Landfill Extension, he hoped that EPD would carry out stabilisation works thereat.

120. The Chairman asked about the frequency of removal of refuse by EPD's contractors at the slopes of the restored landfill.

121. Miss Connie WONG, Senior Environmental Protection Officer (Regional E) 4, EPD, pointed out that FEHD was responsible for handling and taking enforcement actions against the problems of heavy vehicles "dripping mud" or "dripping liquid" on Wan Po Road. EPD would refer such issue to FEHD and HKPF for follow-up. She noted that there was muddy water at the outfall in LOHAS Park. She responded that the contractor of SENT Landfill had adopted stabilisation and preventive measures at the landfill before rainy seasons. The restoration works of the landfill were still underway. The contractor would carry out hydroseeding and use cement-based cover material to cover the unused soil within the restored landfill. The contractor would complete the required restoration works and carry out hydroseeding atop as soon as possible to reduce soil erosion. EPD had stipulated in the contract and required the contractor to properly handle sand and soil to prevent them from being washed away by stormwater to the drainage system outside the landfill. When the Amber Rainstorm Warning Signal was hoisted in May and June this year, EPD had assigned staff to inspect SENT Landfill, Tseung Kwan O Industrial Estate and the construction sites near The Beaumont, and the situation was satisfactory. However, huge amounts of muddy water were found at the hillside behind The Beaumont. After investigation, EPD found that above the hillside were natural slopes which had been eroded. EPD had inspected and followed up the problems of muddy water at the construction sites and landfills on a regular

basis. Once irregularities were detected, EPD would immediately deploy staff to conduct inspection and request the contractor to follow up.

[Post-meeting note: Regarding the problems of heavy vehicles “dripping mud” or “dripping liquid” on Wan Po Road, EPD had referred to both HKPF and FEHD, and requested them to follow up and take actions under the Road Traffic (Traffic Control) Regulations (Cap. 374G) and the Public Cleansing and Prevention of Nuisances Regulation (Cap. 132BK).]

122. The Chairman pointed out that the Drainage Services Department (DSD) had handled part of the natural slopes behind The Beaumont but it was unable to finish all of them, possibly due to the wide extent of the slopes. She also received feedback from the residents of LOHAS Park on the occurrence of muddy water at the “main channel” and periphery of the industrial estate after heavy rain. She hoped that the department could follow up and step up monitoring of the slopes, including the hills behind residential estates and slopes in the vicinity of the Data Centre, and identify locations in need of stabilisation works. She asked EPD about the completion date of the restoration works, as well as the altitude of the slopes to be turfed.

123. Miss Connie WONG of EPD said that SENT Landfill had ceased landfilling operations and been closed, and the part still in operation now belonged to the landfill extension. The restoration works of SENT Landfill had been largely completed, and the remaining restoration works were underway. The restoration works were originally scheduled to be completed before rainy seasons but were delayed due to the epidemic and unstable weather. The contractor had expedited the restoration works near the top part of the landfill.

(The Vice-Chairman took the chair of the meeting.)

124. The Vice-Chairman suggested retaining items (D), (E) and (F) under Matters Arising, and asked the Secretariat to relay Members’ comments to the relevant departments in writing.

- (G) Request to install digital monitoring system (“sky eye”) at Shin Ming Estate, Sheung Tak Estate and Kin Ming Estate
(Paragraphs 57 to 64 of the minutes of the last meeting)

125. Members noted the situation report on objects dropped from a height submitted by HD (SKDC(HPEC) Paper No. 50/22).

126. The Vice-Chairman suggested retaining the item. Members agreed.

- (H) Request for studying the implementation of noise mitigation measures at the opening in the noise barrier along road D9 of Cross Bay Link, Tseung Kwan O and at the T-junction at LOHAS Park
(Paragraphs 65 to 68 of the minutes of the last meeting)

127. Members noted the written reply from CEDD (SKDC(HPEC) Paper No. 51/22).

128. Mr Chris CHEUNG hoped to retain the item until the commissioning of the Cross Bay Link, and then decide on the next step of follow-up work after understanding the actual post-commissioning situation.

129. The Vice-Chairman suggested retaining the item, and asked the department to note Members' views.

- (I) Request government departments to monitor the developers and relevant parties and urge them to expedite construction of the footbridge connecting The Beaumont II and Manor Hill in order to cater for residents' needs
(Paragraphs 104 to 107 of the minutes of the last meeting)

130. Members noted the written reply from DLO/SK (SKDC(HPEC) Paper No. 52/22).

131. Mr Chris CHEUNG asked LandsD about the construction progress of the captioned footbridge. He had contacted the developers, Kowloon Development Company Limited and CK Asset Holdings Limited, and still did not know the reasons for the delay of the project. He opined that the works progress was very slow, and the residents of Manor Hill and The Beaumont II were very concerned about the undone footbridge project. He pointed out that the footbridge was divided into two sections: one section across Wan Po Road and the other connecting The Beaumont II with Manor Hill. He enquired about the works progress of the two footbridges.

132. Ms CHAN Wai-ming of DLO/SK said that regarding the footbridge connecting The Beaumont II and Manor Hill, the two grantees were required under their respective land lease to construct footbridge supports and connections and the concerned footbridge respectively. DLO/SK had been following up the works progress of the two footbridges. It was understood that both grantees had maintained liaison and coordinated with each other with a view to complete construction of the footbridge as soon as possible. Since the grantee of The Beaumont II had to construct the footbridge supports and connections within his lot to link up the footbridge of Manor Hill, both grantees had to maintain close liaison to reach agreement on the details of the building plans which would be submitted individually to the relevant departments for approval. The grantee of The Beaumont II was handling the

building plan submission with the relevant Government departments.

133. The Vice-Chairman asked whether the two grantees could provide the anticipated completion dates for the departments' reference.

134. Ms CHAN Wai-ming of DLO/SK responded that the grantee of Manor Hill was required under lease to complete construction of the footbridge connecting The Beaumont II and Manor Hill by the end of June 2023 or such other date as may be approved by the Government. The works of the footbridge supports and connections within The Beaumont could commence after the building plans for the same were approved.

135. Mr Chris CHEUNG asked whether the conditions of the land lease for completion by the end of June 2023 could be applied to another footbridge as well. He was worried that the property developers could make other excuses to apply to the Government for postponing the construction of the footbridge. He hoped that DLO/SK would relay Members' views to the relevant developers, and requested the provision of the project timetable as soon as possible.

136. The Vice-Chairman asked which government department was responsible for the approval of the building plans for the footbridge supports and connections within The Beaumont II.

137. Ms CHAN Wai-ming of DLO/SK responded that the construction of the footbridge connecting The Beaumont II and Manor Hill was required to be completed by a specified date under the lease. However, there was no specified date under the concerned lease for completion of construction of the footbridge connecting LOHAS. Upon enquiry, she advised that the Buildings Department (BD) was responsible for approving the building plans for the footbridge supports and connections of the footbridge connecting The Beaumont II.

138. Mr Chris CHEUNG suggested writing to BD to enquire about the vetting progress of the footbridge connecting The Beaumont II and Manor Hill. He was worried about the lack of a completion date for the footbridge connecting Wan Po Road, and hoped that DLO/SK would follow up and relay Members' views to the relevant developers.

139. The Chairman suggested retaining the item, and asked the Secretariat to write to BD to relay Members' views.

(The Chairman took the chair of the meeting.)

- (J) Suggest expediting the installation of sewerage systems for all villages in Hang Hau and Sai Kung so as to improve environmental hygiene problems

in rural areas

(Paragraphs 108 to 116 of the minutes of the last meeting)

140. Members noted the written replies from the Development Bureau and EPD (SKDC(HPEC) Paper Nos. 53/22 and 54/22).

141. Mr LAU Kai-hong said it was stated in EPD's written reply that the works of Stages 2 and 3 of Port Shelter and Tseung Kwan O Sewerage Master Plans (SMPs) were underway. He asked EPD about the criteria or mechanism for defining villages or areas with extremely sparse population. He quoted the example of Ha Yeung Village, and said that the village could be further divided into four sub-villages, namely Ha Yeung Village, Ha Yeung New Village, Leung Fai Tin and Mau Po Village. Regarding the figures of the completed works, he asked whether they were based on the entire village or constituencies as entities, because many villages were not provided with public sewers. Apart from "Hang Hau Heung" (transliteration), there were more than 60 villages in "Sai Kung Heung" (transliteration). He considered that the figures in the reply did not reflect the actual situation, and hoped that the department would provide more precise figures and clearly indicate the number of villages with completed and uncompleted installation of public sewers. Furthermore, he hoped that the department could provide the timetable for SMPs Stage 4 as soon as possible.

142. The Chairman said that Mr WONG Shui-sang was concerned about the lack of public sewers in various villages of "Sai Kung Heung". She considered that problems such as the leakage of sewerage systems and backflow of septic tanks should be addressed promptly during the pandemic, and found it necessary to escalate and resolve them in the policy perspective. She opined that the Government should tackle the problem of sewers during land resumption, and had relayed her views to the Director of Lands at the last SKDC full council meeting. She suggested writing to the relevant policy bureaux and departments and requesting them to address the sewerage needs in small villages.

143. Mr LAU Kai-hong supplemented that the installation of public sewers in villages such as Shui Bin Village, Mang Kung Uk, Tai Po Tsai, etc. generally did not involve land resumption. He did not agree that land resumption was a legitimate reason of not installing public sewers, and considered that the two were unrelated. He said that the installation works could be carried out on the carriageways under government land. The carriageways would be repaved afterwards, such that the works could commence without the need for land resumption.

144. The Chairman opined that the central location of some villages involved private property ownership. In addition, even if the property owners were willing to repair their sewers, it would not be an easy task, because the existing underground pipes were quite

intertwined. Therefore, she maintained the view that land resumption might be involved during the installation of public sewers. She hoped that LandsD would step in and assist in the installation of public sewers at the villages involving private land ownership.

145. Mr LAU Kai-hong pointed out that despite the high degree of difficulty in the installation works at Tseung Kwan O Village back then, the works were completed smoothly and he believed that other villages could follow suit. Therefore, installation difficulty should not be a legitimate reason of not installing public sewers in other villages. He pointed out that since commencement of SMPs Stage 3, no departments had reported any difficulties encountered. It was believed that the installation of sewerage systems was not extremely challenging. He was especially concerned about the problem of marine pollution by sewage from the near-coastal villages, such as Po Toi O, Sheung Sze Wan and Tai Wan Tau. He considered that it involved public health, and hoped that the relevant departments would expedite handling the problems of leakage of septic tanks and mixing of various kinds of sewage in the stormwater drains. He had conducted a site visit to Sheung Sze Wan recently, and found that the sewage had become a pile of sludge. He opined that if public sewerage systems were installed in those villages, the effluent would not be directly discharged into the sea, nor would it pollute the seabed. EPD was carrying out the installation of public sewerage systems in Mount Pavilia and Tai Po Tsai. If properly handled, Pak Shui Wun would preserve the original ecology and support various types of living organisms such as small fish and freshwater shrimps. Yet at present, there were merely huge amounts of effluent and sludge, which were directly discharged into the sea. He opined that the government departments had not taken a square look at such human-induced pollution problem for many years, and he hoped to expedite the installation of public sewers.

146. The Chairman considered that the problem of pollution originated from unauthorised sewer connections. She said that the effluent from the mountains of Clear Water Bay would flow downstream to Tseung Kwan O, and hoped for a follow-up by EPD.

147. The Vice-Chairman hoped that the Government would face up to the need for sewerage in remote villages, because the effluent therein would flow to other areas, causing odour and hygiene problems. The community would have to pay for the costs, and follow-up by the relevant departments was necessary. He considered that if it was legitimate to live in those remote villages, the Government should provide the relevant supporting facilities. He hoped that the departments would note the severity of such issue.

148. The Chairman considered that the problem of the lack of public sewerage systems was not confined to village houses only. The villas on Clear Water Bay Road also experienced the problems of leakage of aged septic tanks. She hoped that this would prompt EPD to follow up the situation at the lower reach of the Clear Water Bay channel, draw up a

priority watch list after the meeting, narrow the scope of works under SMPs Stage 4, and expedite the installation of public sewerage systems in remote villages.

149. Miss Connie WONG of EPD responded that the department would follow up the problem of effluent in remote villages, but required the completion of the works under SMPs Stages 2 and 3 first. While both works were underway in parallel, the effluent problem in different areas would be addressed gradually. EPD would focus on handling more densely populated areas first, including Heung Chung, Wong Chuk Wan, Wo Mei, Po Toi O, Tai Po Tsai, Sam Long, Tseng Lan Shue, etc. In addition, EPD was carrying out similar works in Tseung Kwan O, which covered Tseung Kwan O Village, Ma Yau Tong Village, Shui Bin Village, Mau Wu Tsai, etc. EPD and DSD could not handle too many villages at the same time. At present, DSD and LandsD had commenced the land resumption process in relation to the site for the sewage treatment plant in Ho Chung, and was negotiating with the relevant stakeholders. Upon substantial completion of SMPs Stages 2 and 3, EPD would carry out the feasibility study of SMPs Stage 4, depending on Government overall financial status and priority of various projects. In the meantime, EPD would continue to follow up the relevant work under SMPs Stage 4. EPD had all along hoped that the improvement works would be extended to more villages.

(The Vice-Chairman took over the chair of the meeting.)

150. The Vice-Chairman opined that the response from EPD's representative at the meeting was more positive than its written reply. He made reference to EPD's written reply, stating that it might not be the best use of public resources if handling remote villages, and there were no relevant plans. He hoped that EPD would implement the aforementioned projects.

151. Mr LAU Kai-hong pointed out that the works under Stages 2 and 3 had commenced since 2021, but part of them would be completed until 2024 to 2025. He considered that the previous feasibility studies took quite a long time, varying from three to five years. He worried that once the department was allocated with the fund, the works under Stage 4 could finally commence ten years later. He said that the works under Stage 1 had been completed in 2017, which covered three villages in "Hang Hau Heung" (transliteration). There was a time lag of at least five years between the works under Stages 1 and 2. Currently, EPD did not have any information about the timetable and concrete project details of Stage 4. He hoped that the planning and feasibility study of Stage 4 would commence early, rather than after the works under Stages 2 and 3. He worried that the future feasibility study might rule out any chance of installing public sewers in some villages due to technical reasons. He pointed out that various villages had been built many years ago, and were still waiting for the installation of public sewers. Some villages could only have the chance of installing public

sewerage systems because of the recent implementation of refurbishment works, which he considered unsatisfactory.

152. The Vice-Chairman hoped that the relevant departments would not overlook the remote villages. Since these villages were scattered and plentiful, he suggested that departments adopt a thematic approach to study alternative options in order to resolve the sewerage needs for those areas, including the effluent disposal without connecting with the main drains. He considered that the total volume of sewage discharged from the scattered villages might be equivalent to that of a large-scale village, and the effluent generated could have profound impact on the neighbouring environment. He hoped that the relevant departments would face up to such problem and kick off the study.

153. The Vice-Chairman suggested retaining the item, and asked the Secretariat to write to EPD and DSD to relay Members' views.

IV. Motions Raised by Members

(A) The 1 motion raised by Members

- (1) Release of reserved school sites left idle in Tseung Kwan O Area 86 (LOHAS Park) for provision of other ancillary livelihood facilities (SKDC(HPEC) Paper No. 55/22)

154. The Vice-Chairman said that the motion was raised by the Chairman and seconded by Messrs WONG Shui-sang and LAU Kai-hong.

155. Members noted the joint written reply from the Education Bureau (EDB), PlanD and LandsD, and the written replies from the Transport Department and FEHD (SKDC(HPEC) Paper Nos. 56/22 to 58/22).

(The Chairman took over the chair of the meeting.)

156. Mr Chris CHEUNG supported the motion. He hoped to exert pressure on the departments through HPEC. If the school places in the district were not adequate to support the construction of three schools, he hoped that the departments would make a decision as soon as possible, such that part of the sites earmarked for the construction of schools could be used to build livelihood facilities. He had raised such comment in early 2020, and hoped that it would be noted by EDB, LandsD and other relevant departments.

157. The Chairman said the department had stated in its written reply that it would pay

close attention to the change in population and develop public sector school building projects in a prudent manner. According to her understanding, EDB intended to build a “through-train” school on one of the three reserved sites, which comprised one primary school and one secondary school. She said that Tseung Kwan O was one of the areas in Hong Kong with a higher birth rate, and the youth made up a greater proportion to the overall population in the area. She opined that EDB’s proposal was feasible, and supported the release of the other two sites to accommodate livelihood facilities. She asked the representative of PlanD whether the department had negotiated with EDB on the release of the other two reserved school sites, and explored other feasible long-term uses of the sites, and the conversion of the original use to “Government, Institution or Community” use.

158. Ms HO Wai-hung of PlanD said that the sites had been reserved for school use in accordance with the Master Layout Plan of LOHAS Park. If it was notified by EDB that the sites were no longer necessary for school use, PlanD would liaise with relevant departments on the appropriate uses at the sites taking into account community needs. A number of factors, such as the feasibility of alternative uses and compatibility with the surrounding uses, would be taken into account.

159. The Vice-Chairman said that he was unable to tell from the joint reply from the three departments that which department would take the lead to release the school sites. He was worried that the three departments would not actively take the lead in the rezoning eventually. While EDB had some say, PlanD and LandsD were relatively passive in deciding what to do next depending on EDB’s final decision. However, he considered EDB as the first priority user. Provided any failure of EDB to implement the original plan to build schools on the above sites, PlanD should bear the responsibility to supervise and remind EDB to make a decision as soon as possible, and require EDB to reply before the deadline. He opined that PlanD did not set a deadline, which led to the lack of progress on this issue. He suggested that PlanD take a lead in planning the sites subject to community needs, and identify which departments would be willing to take over the sites, and then transfer the land use right from EDB to another department.

160. Ms HO Wai-hung of PlanD responded that once the land use was confirmed, EDB would follow-up with the implementation of the school projects based on factors such as resource allocation, community needs, school places, etc. PlanD had all along liaised with EDB on the matter. Regarding the execution and implementation of the development projects, relevant requirements had been incorporated in land lease. Representative of LandsD might supplement on the matter.

161. Ms CHAN Wai-ming of DLO/SK pointed out that the concerned lease conditions were drawn up upon the then EDB’s request. One of the conditions required the grantee, i.e.

MTR Corporation Limited (MTRCL), to build the schools and complete the construction by a specified date. At the same time, there was another condition stipulating that the Government would notify the grantee by a specified date if the construction of the schools by the grantee was no longer required. Currently, the specified date was the end of December this year. Therefore, depending on the final decision of EDB or PlanD, if they considered that construction of the schools by MTRCL was no longer required, LandsD, upon receipt of notification from the said departments, would inform MTRCL of the departments' decision .

162. The Chairman said that she had contacted EDB regarding the motion. Based on her understanding, the three sites involved the construction of five schools and EDB had a preliminary development plan on one of the sites. She agreed that there were changes in the demand for early childhood education, and there was also an upward trend in the number of immigrants. However, she opined that due to the still considerable number of young children in Wan Po area, there was a demand for primary education. She was worried that if the construction of schools was further delayed for five to seven years, the children would have grown up and become secondary students. She hoped that the relevant departments would decide as soon as possible. She suggested writing to MTRCL after the meeting to relay Members' views and request a follow-up by MTRCL. She understood that MTRCL was responsible for the school's design, whereas the Government was responsible for the tender and construction costs. She had also contacted the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals (TWGHs) which had expressed interest in running the school. She hoped that the relevant departments would speed up and excel in the coordination work with TWGHs. She was concerned whether the remaining two sites would be released and handed over to other departments for use as soon as possible, after the implementation of the construction of "one primary and one secondary schools". She considered that inter-departmental efforts were necessary in such land rezoning.

163. The Vice-Chairman asked EDB whether there were any feasible options other than deciding to retain or give up the reserved school sites. He suggested first consulting MTRCL about whether they agreed with the Government's lease of the sites on STTs, which would be handed over to MTRCL if there were a need to build schools in the future. He believed that MTRCL would support this proposal. For EDB, it would also be a compromise, without worrying about the future need for school construction under its own responsibility. He hoped that LandsD would take a proactive approach to achieve the construction of a "through-train" school and release the remaining land. He opined that LandsD had to listen to the views of the residents and DC Members, study other feasible land uses and see which departments were willing to take over the land. Moreover, LandsD, PlanD, EDB and MTRCL had to discuss the STT tenure and anticipated construction time. He considered that LandsD and PlanD could be more proactive in engaging on issues related to the school construction and site release, and determine the future of the three sites as soon

as possible, so as to avoid the continued wastage of idle land.

164. The Chairman said that the Legislative Council had discussed whether five or seven schools should be built in LOHAS Park. She hoped that the representative of DLO/SK would confirm whether such requirement was stipulated in the lease conditions of the reserved school sites.

165. Ms CHAN Wai-ming of DLO/SK said that she had no information about the concerned lease conditions of the reserved school sites in hand, and would supplement the relevant information after the meeting.

166. The Chairman pointed out that the construction of Phase 13 of LOHAS Park was underway. She was concerned about the kind of the proposed pitch and its distance from the residential buildings in LOHAS Park. She hoped that the relevant departments would utilise the remaining “Government, Institution or Community” land in Wan Po area to build suitable ancillary community facilities that could benefit the local residents. In addition, the Government intended to develop Area 137, Tseung Kwan O. Since the ancillary community facilities might have to be shared among the residents of Area 137, she hoped that the relevant departments would expedite the planning of the ancillary facilities.

167. There being no amendment or objection from Members, the Chairman declared that the motion was passed. She asked the Secretariat to write to MTRCL to relay Members’ views, and retained the above item once.

V. Date of Next Meeting

168. The Chairman declared that the next meeting would be held on 20 September 2022 (Tuesday) at 9:30 a.m. The meeting ended at 1:08 p.m.

Sai Kung District Council Secretariat
August 2022