

(Confirmed minutes)
(Translation)

Sai Kung District Council
Minutes of the Fourth Meeting in 2022

Date: 5 July 2022 (Tuesday)

Time: 9:30 a.m.

Venue: Conference Room of the Sai Kung District Council

<u>Present</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
Mr CHAU Yin-ming, Francis, BBS, MH (Chairman)	9:30 a.m.	12:17 p.m.
Mr CHOI Ming-hei (Vice-Chairman)	9:30 a.m.	12:17 p.m.
Mr CHAN Yiu-chor, Andrew	9:30 a.m.	12:17 p.m.
Mr CHEUNG Chin-pang, Edwin	9:30 a.m.	12:17 p.m.
Mr CHEUNG Mei-hung, Chris	9:30 a.m.	12:17 p.m.
Ms FONG Kwok-shan, Christine	9:30 a.m.	12:17 p.m.
Mr LAU Kai-hong	9:30 a.m.	12:17 p.m.
Mr WONG Shui-sang	9:30 a.m.	12:17 p.m.
Ms TSOI Leung-leung, Teresa (Secretary)	Senior Executive Officer (District Council), Sai Kung District Office	

In Attendance

Mr CHIU Yin-wa, David, JP	District Officer (Sai Kung), Sai Kung District Office
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
Mr NG Wai-ming	Senior Liaison Officer (3), Sai Kung District Office
Miss WONG Chui-ying, Erin	Executive Officer I (District Council), Sai Kung District Office
Ms HO Wai-hung	Senior Town Planner/Tseung Kwan O, Planning Department
Ms LUI Siu-ying, Mickey	District Social Welfare Officer (Wong Tai Sin/Sai Kung), Social Welfare Department
Mr MAK Man-yu	District Commander (Tseung Kwan O), Hong Kong Police Force
Mr CHAN Chi-him	Police Community Relations Officer (Tseung Kwan O), Hong Kong Police Force
Mr CHOI Tung-tsoi	District Commander (Wong Tai Sin), Hong Kong Police Force
Mr LAI Ko-yin	Divisional Commander (Sai Kung), Hong Kong Police Force

Ms CHAU Wing-ka, Alice	Police Community Relations Officer (Wong Tai Sin), Hong Kong Police Force	
Mr CHAN Hoi-ki, Francis	Senior Engineer/2(E), Civil Engineering and Development Department	
Mr LING Wai-kit, Ricky	Senior Property Service Manager/KWS, Housing Department	
Miss SIN Kai-wai, Marie	Chief Transport Officer/Goods Vehicle, Transport Department	
Mr CHENG Kwok-kuen, Chris	District Leisure Manager (Sai Kung), Leisure and Cultural Services Department	
Ms CHEUNG Nga-yan, Amy	Deputy District Leisure Manager (District Support) Sai Kung, Leisure and Cultural Services Department	
Mr CHAN Ka-leong	District Environmental Hygiene Superintendent (Sai Kung), Food and Environmental Hygiene Department	
Ms HO Sau-ying	Chief Health Inspector (Sai Kung)1, Food and Environmental Hygiene Department	
Mr HO Yiu-ming	Chief Health Inspector (Sai Kung)2, Food and Environmental Hygiene Department	
Mr MA Hon-yim, Francis	District Lands Officer/Sai Kung, District Lands Office, Sai Kung	
Mr CHOW Kin-keung	Administrative Assistant (Acting)/Lands, District Lands Office, Sai Kung	
Mr LAI Chi-wah, Andrew	Director of Lands	} For agenda item II(A)
Mrs MAK LEUNG Suet-mui, Cherry	Senior Estate Surveyor/Training, Lands Department	
Mr HO Sin-chun, Beta	Marine Officer/ Harbour Patrol Section (4), Marine Department	} For agenda Item V(A)(4)
Ms HO Kai-tsing, Angela	Marine Officer/ Licensing & Port Formalities (2)(Acting), Marine Department	

The Chairman said a quorum was present and the meeting commenced officially.

2. The Chairman welcomed all Members and attendees to the meeting, in particular —

- Mr LAI Ko-yin, Divisional Commander (Sai Kung), Hong Kong Police Force;

- Mr Ricky LING, Senior Property Service Manager/KWS, Housing Department, who attended the meeting on behalf of Ms MAK Siu-ling, Iris, Chief Manager/Management (KWS);
- Ms HO Wai-hung, Senior Town Planner/Tseung Kwan O, Planning Department, who attended the meeting on behalf of Ms TANG Tsui-ye, Caroline, District Planning Officer/Sai Kung & Islands;
- Mr Francis CHAN, Senior Engineer/2(E), Civil Engineering and Development Department, who attended the meeting on behalf of Mr LO Sai-pak, Sunny, Chief Engineer/E1.

3. 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 Third Meeting of Sai Kung District Council (SKDC) in 2022 held on 3 May 2022

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

II. New Items

(A) Visit by the Director of Lands to SKDC

5. The Chairman welcomed Mr Andrew LAI, Director of Lands (D of L); Mr Francis MA, District Lands Officer/Sai Kung; Mr CHOW Kin-keung, Administrative Assistant (Acting)/Lands; and Mrs Cherry MAK, Senior Estate Surveyor/Training of the Lands Department (LandsD).

6. Mr Andrew LAI, D of L, briefed Members about the work of LandsD with presentation slides, which mainly included land grant, lease modification and short-term tenancies (STTs); land and lease enforcement; land survey and mapping; approval of deed of mutual covenants and grant of pre-sale consent, etc. Mr LAI also introduced the main work of the District Lands Office, Sai Kung (DLO/SK) in Sai Kung district.

7. Mr Chris CHEUNG thanked the District Lands Officer/Sai Kung for leading DLO/SK to serve the district all along. His views and enquiries were consolidated as follows:

- There were a number of vacant sites overgrown with weeds in Sai Kung and Tseung Kwan O. He proposed that LandsD should announce the number and locations of the vacant sites in the district so that Members and the public could provide views on ways to revitalise those sites, e.g. for open space use, with a view to optimising land resources.
- Beneath the flyover of Lohas Park Road was a government site where construction waste, abandoned bicycles and tyres, etc., had been disposed of all the while. As the site concerned was relatively secluded, government departments might not often carry out clearance work thereat. He hoped that DLO/SK would arrange regular clearance at the site concerned before any planning had been made for it, including the surroundings of the restored landfills.
- The existing site of the temporary car park in Area 66, Tseung Kwan O would be used for construction of the Town Park. Given that the car park provided around 700 parking spaces, he was concerned about the transitional arrangements regarding parking spaces during the construction period of the Town Park. He also enquired about the termination date of the temporary car park's tenancy and the date on which the site concerned would be resumed.
- He enquired about the progress and the estimated opening date of Shek Kok Road Car Park.
- He asked LandsD to proactively deal with the issues related to skips, abandoned vehicles, discarded tyres, construction waste, etc., in the vicinity of Tseung Kwan O Industrial Estate. Although the above issues required tackling through joint operations conducted by the Sai Kung District Office (SKDO), DLO/SK and the Police, he asked LandsD to take a proactive approach in order to avoid affecting drivers' sightlines.
- Although the development of the three school sites in LOHAS Park was steered by the Education Bureau (EDB), EDB still needed to co-ordinate with LandsD and the MTR Corporation Limited (MTRCL). He expected that the Government would provide further information for LOHAS Park residents as soon as possible. If the Government had no plans to build schools at the sites concerned due to inadequate school places, he hoped that the sites would be freed up for other livelihood-related uses, with a view to benefiting local residents.

8. Mr Edwin CHEUNG said that as Members and the public had to pay constant attention to compulsory testing notices (CTNs) issued and restriction-testing declaration (RTD) made by the Government, he suggested that the Government add relevant information to the Interactive Map Dashboard for COVID-19 in order to facilitate perusal by the public. Furthermore, since the Government would have obtained relevant information on sewage surveillance several days before making the RTD, he believed it would be more convenient for the public if LandsD could

collaborate with relevant departments in updating information on the Dashboard early. The public could also learn of the situation of their neighbours, such as whether they had been infected, admitted to hospital or sent to quarantine camps, through the Dashboard. Yet, information on the Dashboard was often not up-to-date, or even had not been updated, leading to public doubts about the credibility of such information. Although the Department of Health (DH) submitted the information on the Dashboard and LandsD was responsible for updates, he still hoped that LandsD would reflect his views to DH and review whether the number of updates was adequate.

9. Mr WONG Shui-sang suggested that LandsD simplify the application procedures for small houses, since the vetting and approval procedures for some small house applications had not been completed despite having dragged on for more than a decade, which seriously affected the applicant's life. If LandsD received complaints about the applications concerned, the progress of vetting and approval would be further delayed. Moreover, on receipt of complaints from green groups, the Planning Department (PlanD) would, without conducting any site inspections, designate the relevant lot as conservation zone, which affected the development of Village Type Development ("V") sites and the small house rebuilding arrangements, causing injustice to rural residents. He hoped that the Government would improve relevant procedures.

10. Mr LAU Kai-hong had the following views and enquiries:

- Constrained by the time and number of speeches that could be made at the meeting, he could not reflect all his views at the meeting. Hence, he suggested that D of L visit rural committees (RCs) directly to liaise with villagers in future.
- He understood that DLO/SK had improved the relevant mechanism by streamlining the application procedures for small houses. Yet, the vetting and approval time was still excessively long, and had even lengthened significantly from six to seven years the shortest in the past to one to two decades, while some procedures had also incurred additional expenses to be borne by the applicants. In view of the above situation, he hoped that the Government would strengthen communication with residents and simplify the application procedures in order to tie in with rural development.
- Due to the difference of a few millimetres in the size and height of the walls, some small houses had been assessed as non-compliant with relevant standard requirements and had failed to obtain a Certificate of Compliance. He deemed the practice to be unduly stringent, which necessitated residents' devotion of extra time and money, and he hoped that LandsD would make improvements.

- When there were inadequate “V” sites in some villages, villagers attempted to apply for changing the uses of Green Belt (GB) sites for the development of small houses, but in its reply, PlanD had requested residents to use up all “V” sites in their villages before making such applications. However, the remaining “V” sites were mostly government land or private land that had been developed into gardens, rendering it hard for villagers to comply with PlanD’s request. Therefore, he expected that various departments would communicate more frequently and release GB sites for building small houses.
- Some villages had Tso/Tong land of several tens of thousands square feet, but was not allowed to be used for agricultural or housing development. As Tso/Tong land was similar to “V” sites in nature, he considered the practice to be a waste of land resources.
- At present, small houses in many villages were not connected by roads. Even if residents had built temporary roads by themselves, once the Government received related complaints, residents would immediately be requested to demolish relevant facilities.

11. Mr Andrew CHAN recommended that LandsD enhance information transparency. He pointed out that it was hard for residents to know the purposes of the vacant sites in the district. He cited the vacant site next to Tseung Kwan O Hospital as an example, stating that the public had all along misunderstood that the site was possessed by the Tseung Kwan O Hospital. He had only been informed of the specific conditions of the site with the assistance of DLO/SK after the Drainage Services Department (DSD) had set up temporary office thereat. Given the very precious land resources, he hoped that LandsD would enable the public to have easier access to land information, so as to facilitate their expression of opinions on land uses. Furthermore, despite the provision of public spaces within a number of private properties and shopping malls, the relevant land search lacked transparency. Although LandsD and the Buildings Department (BD) had once uploaded the relevant list onto the Internet, the information was no longer available. According to his understanding, the list was a textual description alone, which might be hard for members of the public who were unfamiliar with the situation of the district or had no maps to comprehend. Hence, he hoped that the Government would enhance transparency of relevant information to facilitate public inspection, with a view to achieving effective use of public spaces.

12. Ms Christine FONG had the following views and enquiries:

- There were vacant sites in both Sai Kung and Tseung Kwan O. She concurred that vacant sites should be revitalised for various uses, such as agricultural rehabilitation, and proposed that LandsD should play a leading role.

- In adverse possession cases, the possessor only had to take possession of property for 12 years before lodging an application, which was far shorter than the 60-year occupation period for government sites, causing injustice to private property owners. She expected that LandsD would study the extension of the relevant period in order to prevent intentional adverse possession.
- Sai Kung covered an area of about 13 000 hectares, among which private land made up only 9% and the remaining were mostly government land. She opined that the Government should allocate resources reasonably.
- LandsD should increase resources for the management of government sites close to residential areas and bus stops, improving problems of accumulated water, weeds and mosquito infestation, etc., thereby lightening the workload of other departments.
- The Government should make available vacant sites for STTs as appropriate. Yet, vetting and approval of STTs was extremely slow, and she suggested that LandsD should expedite the procedures.
- EDB had once stated that one of the school sites in LOHAS Park could be used for construction of a primary/secondary school, whereas the development directions of the remaining sites were unavailable yet. As the comprehensive development area concerned was managed by MTRCL, she asked LandsD to study with MTRCL the release of the remaining four sites for provision of other ancillary livelihood facilities, such as markets, shopping malls, car parks, libraries, courts/pitches.
- On unregistered slopes, BD would issue slope maintenance orders to property owners of rural small houses. If owners opted for soil nail installation on slopes within government sites, they would have to bear the slope maintenance responsibility in future, which she deemed improper; if property owners opted to construct retaining walls, the works costs would increase. Therefore, she hoped that LandsD would relax the requirements and absolve property owners of the responsibility for maintenance of the slopes concerned even after soil nail installation.

13. The Vice-Chairman said a vacant site outside Pik Lam House, Tsui Lam Estate had been frequented by wild pigs for a long time, but the situation had improved at present. Last year, the Highways Department (HyD) had applied for using the site concerned as a centre for road maintenance, but was objected by residents. At last, HyD had stated in April this year that it would not use the site concerned. He remained concerned about the use of the vacant site, opining that the site was more suitable for provision of sitting-out facilities or environmental education facilities such as nurseries to meet the needs of residents.

14. Mr Andrew LAI, D of L, gave a consolidated response as follows:

Utilisation of vacant government sites

- LandsD wished to make optimal use of vacant government sites. At present, there were approximately 1 000 vacant government sites throughout the territory, among which 26 were situated in Sai Kung district. Members of the public could obtain basic information including locations and areas of those sites on the Government's GeoInfo Map. DLO/SK would email the link of GeoInfo Map to Members after the meeting to facilitate their access to information about vacant government sites available for lease by district groups (non-government organisations or social enterprises) for community purposes.

[Post-meeting note: DLO/SK had provided the link of the LandsD's "GeoInfo Map" website via email after the meeting, and the information on vacant government sites (including vacant school premises) that could currently be available for community, institutional or non-profit-making purposes was uploaded onto the website.]

- Upon receipt of applications for use of vacant government sites for other purposes submitted by groups, LandsD would seek the views of relevant departments. If an applicant organisation wished to expedite the progress of vetting and approval, it could take the initiative to contact relevant bureaux or departments for support and consent. He cited, for example, the application for using vacant government sites as community garden required the support from the Leisure and Cultural Services Department (LCSD), and LandsD would therefore consult LCSD on the application concerned first. If the applicant organisation could proactively contact LCSD and obtain its support in advance, LandsD could process the application concerned more speedily.
- In order to optimise the use of vacant government sites, the Financial Secretary had announced in the 2018-19 Budget that \$1 billion would be earmarked for the Development Bureau (DEVB) to launch a funding scheme to support the use of vacant government sites by non-government organisations (the Funding Scheme). If an organisation was granted with a site, it could apply for subsidy under the Funding Scheme as development costs in parallel, and funding for each project was capped at \$60 million.
- LandsD was granting vacant government sites without long-term development uses for use as temporary car parks. Those sites would not be resumed until relevant departments had formulated their development plans.

Land development programme for LOHAS Park

- The development programme for LOHAS Park had been formulated more than two decades ago. At that time, the Government had made land planning in accordance with the Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines, and had seen a need to construct several schools and community facilities. EDB was currently reviewing the school building programmes in LOHAS Park based on social needs, including considering the need to use all school sites. After EDB reached a final decision and some sites became available for other developments, DEVB and PlanD would consider other purposes of those sites with a view to satisfying residents' needs.

Development of small houses

- Due to the pandemic in the past two years, the operation of LandsD and the progress of meeting applicants had been affected, hence the vetting and approval of small house applications had been delayed. With the gradual subsidence of the pandemic recently, LandsD could fully resume its operation and normal services, and it was anticipated that processing of backlog applications would be expedited.
- LandsD had all along been liaising with the Heung Yee Kuk New Territories on the small house policy. LandsD understood that the Heung Yee Kuk New Territories and the RCs were highly concerned about the progress of processing small house applications. Therefore, in October 2021, the vetting and approval procedures for small house applications had been simplified, with emphasis on optimisation of objection handling as well as internal vetting and approval process. In handling objections, upon receipt of a small house application in the past, LandsD would put up notices in the village concerned in accordance with the procedures; if objections were received, LandsD would invite the applicant and objector to attend a meeting to express their opinions. After review, LandsD saw room for streamlining the relevant procedures as the objector's arguments were already detailed in the written objection. Therefore, LandsD had decided to cancel the meeting and would determine whether to accept the objection and to include it as approval conditions based on written information. He believed that the practice would expedite the progress of vetting and approval.
- In the past, LandsD and District Lands Offices would divide up vetting and approval work. After review, personnel from different sections would not handle the same task together, which was expected to be able to speed up the vetting and approval process.

Interactive Map Dashboard for COVID-19

- LandsD mainly offered technical assistance in relation to the Dashboard, while the information was uploaded by the Health Bureau and DH.
- Currently, CTNs were uploaded onto the Dashboard website, but LandsD would still relay Members' views to the Health Bureau and DH, including the suggestion on studying the feasibility of displaying the contents of CTNs on the Dashboard to facilitate public access to such information.

Public space within private developments

- Provision of public space within private housing estates would easily give rise to misunderstanding between owners and the public over the use of such facilities, and there were also many problems in actual execution and management. Hence, over the past decade, the Government had seldom requested developers to provide public space within private developments for use by the public during fixed periods.
- DLO/SK would provide Members with relevant information on the existing public space in private housing estates in Sai Kung district after the meeting.

[Post-meeting note: DLO/SK had provided Members with a link to the LandsD website with information on public space in private housing estates via email after the meeting.]

Street management

- In order to be align with the government policy of zero growth in the civil service establishment, the street management manpower of LandsD had not increased in the past few years, in spite of the ever-growing workload. In fact, to cope with housing and economic development, land development was the foremost task of LandsD, while enforcement work would be arranged depending on resources and manpower. Although its work efficiency might not reach Members' requirements, LandsD would, where feasible, accord priority to handling more severe cases that affected public safety.

15. Mr Francis MA, District Lands Officer/Sai Kung, gave a consolidated response as follows:

- Information on vacant government sites had been uploaded onto the LandsD website. After receiving an application for using government sites, LandsD would seek the views of relevant bureaux and departments, and request the applicant to submit relevant documents and information. If the applicant had not prepared the

information until then, the vetting and approval procedures would be lengthened. Conversely, if the applicant had provided detailed information on its proposal when submitting the application, the procedures could be shortened.

- Relevant departments were proactively handling the preliminary work of the project on the Town Park with an underground vehicle park in Area 66, Tseung Kwan O. When the departments confirmed the need to resume the sites concerned for development, LandsD would terminate the tenancy of the existing temporary car park. As many vehicles were parked in the temporary car park, DLO/SK was liaising closely with relevant departments such as the Transport Department (TD), in the hope of seeking another site for use as temporary car park to facilitate transition.
- Tendering procedures for the Shek Kok Road temporary car park had ended on 17 June this year. DLO/SK was examining the tenders and would open the car park as soon as possible after completion of vetting and approval work.
- Inter-departmental operations were required for dealing with the problem of skips. LandsD would extend its full co-operation with other departments in order to tackle the problem properly.
- LandsD was streamlining the vetting and approval procedures for small house applications. If the applicant had failed to obtain the certificate of exemption in respect of the commencement of building works (“the consent on commencement of building works”) all the while, it might be due to the requirements made by other government departments in respect of slope, drainage, site formation and approval of plans, etc. If the applicant failed to comply with relevant requirements, LandsD could not issue the consent on commencement of building works. The Government would study the feasibility of further speeding up the vetting and approval procedures, and would explore ways to expedite the vetting and approval process with the RC Chairmen in due course.

16. The Chairman had the following views and enquiries:

- In planning and building new small houses, the applicant was required to deal with issues such as slopes and ground levelling. Although there were companies that offered services targeting at the situation concerned, there were still certain difficulties for general villagers. After the villager had submitted an application for building a small house to LandsD, LandsD would provide the applicant with a map showing the land status several years later. If the site in the map could not be used for building a small house, the applicant would have to identify another site, which posed certain difficulties to members of the public who were unfamiliar with relevant procedures. Therefore, he suggested that LandsD should provide one-

stop service and enhance communication with the applicant by reducing correspondence, thereby shortening the application procedures.

- SKDC had reflected that the area of “V” zones was too small many years ago, which had posed great difficulties to residents. Therefore, he suggested that the Government should, depending on the actual circumstances, deal with land within GB zones in a flexible manner in order to avoid wastage of resources.
- To improve the overall procedures and meet some of the housing needs, he proposed that case-by-case arrangement be adopted in processing small house applications, and that the District Lands Officer/Sai Kung and the two RC Chairmen hold meetings about various cases and the vetting and approval procedures.
- Both old and new small houses had to face the problem of slope maintenance responsibility.
- He suggested that the Government should provide roads for villages in need.
- A total of 112 villages in Sai Kung district had squatter huts and licensed structures. If the Government had plans to take forward development projects such as road widening works, it should communicate with residents early so that the process of handling licensed structures and squatter huts could be more satisfactory.
- He opined that many vacant sites in Sai Kung rural areas were worth developing as facilities for public benefit. He was also in favour of the provision of car parks or offices of government departments on vacant sites in urban areas as applicants save for government departments usually failed to manage the sites properly, indirectly giving rise to other problems. Therefore, he suggested that cultural and leisure or livelihood facilities, etc., be provided on vacant sites, and that the Government step up publicity on the Funding Scheme.
- He recommended that LandsD increase resources for inter-departmental work, such as anti-mosquito work and handling of problems in the vicinity of the landfills.

17. Mr LAU Kai-hong asked LandsD to listen to residents’ voices at the district level. He stated that Hong Kong had been struck by typhoon earlier. Although the winds were moderate, there were still five to six collapsed trees on the roadside and in the villages in Hang Hau rural areas, most of which were within the purview of LandsD. In addition, a tree in Sheung Yeung Village had collapsed two years ago, but had not been cleared as yet. Fortunately, with the support of other trees, the collapsed tree had not blocked the roads or affected residents. Although the collapsed tree was indeed difficult to handle, clearance was still necessary. The incident reflected that LandsD lacked resources for handling collapsed trees, and he expected that the Government would face up to the problem of collapsed trees in rural areas in future. He also pointed out that even if the trees posed no imminent danger, the Government should still be prepared and avoid deferring to departments such as the Fire Services Department and the Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF) to make emergency handling before the arrival of typhoon.

Moreover, in response to the development of Tseung Kwan O, Shui Bin Village had been relocated to the hill behind more than four decades ago. All houses in the village were licensed structures that shared the same licence number. At present, houses in the village were very dilapidated and had water leakage problem, but as all houses shared the same licence number, residents could not apply for subsidy for repairs. He hoped that government departments would not handle the issue of Shui Bin Village with a bundling approach but study in detail ways to assist residents in improving the current situation instead. Moreover, upon receipt of complaints or requests for assistance, DLO/SK would handle the case expeditiously. Yet, he opined that DLO/SK should not be too stringent in handling issues of small houses and squatter huts, but should instead strengthen communication to improve ways of handling such issues.

18. The Chairman pointed out that during the full Council meeting held on 3 May this year, SKDC had endorsed a motion that read “Suggest allocating additional resources to relevant departments to enhance efficiency in addressing tree problems in the district, with a view to expediting the handling of potentially hazardous trees therein”. In this connection, Members could later refer specific information on trees with potential danger to the Tree Unit of LandsD or DLO/SK for follow-up work. Moreover, he considered the case of Shui Bin Village rather special, together with its long history, he hoped that LandsD would study relevant solutions.

19. Mr WONG Shui-sang said there had not been any small house development in Shan Liu Village for many years. There were also no roads and GB zones, and connection of telephone lines and installation of village lights were also not possible, which were very unfair to residents. Even though he had raised the problem concerned at SKDC meetings or express relevant views to PlanD in different ways, he had not received any reply. Furthermore, the Government had designated remote areas in Shan Liu Village as “V” zone, and a large piece of land between the village and a road as conservation zone, which made it impossible to construct pavements or hiking trails for connection to the village. At present, Shan Liu Village was only connected by a road built by Japanese many years ago, which made further development hardly possible. Therefore, he suggested that PlanD should conduct on-site inspections before carrying out planning.

20. Ms Christine FONG opined that the Government had benefited the developers by selling the 12 sites in Tseung Kwan O South in one go then. Since the land premium would increase as community development had matured, she suggested that in case of development of new residential areas in Tseung Kwan O or other areas in future, the Government should change its practice so as to increase government revenue. Secondly, LandsD had not responded to the issues of adverse possession and unregistered slopes raised by her earlier. Thirdly, there were a number of old villages in Sai Kung and Tseung Kwan O, and the septic tanks in those villages had many problems, which included chaotic and damaged underground pipelines, etc. Given

the severe COVID-19 pandemic situation in Hong Kong, she suggested that LandsD should assist residents in improving the pipeline conditions. In fact, DSD would also carry out repairs for pipelines within private land while handling drainage problems.

21. The Chairman opined that tackling problems in villages relied on co-ordination between RCs, government departments and residents. If the problems could be handled in a case-by-case approach, he believed that it would be beneficial to both the villages and the public.

22. Mr Edwin CHEUNG said that LandsD should carry out planning more proactively. He cited the example of the various school sites in LOHAS Park which had been left vacant for a long time. He had repeatedly pointed out at SKDC meetings that many schools in the district were in need of reprovisioning, but under EDB's policy, schools that had submitted applications should be given priority to use the school sites in the district. As a result, schools in the district interested in reprovisioning had to move to other districts, whereas schools outside the district could be relocated to Tseung Kwan O. He stated that although one of the objectives of LandsD was "to make optimal use of land resources in Hong Kong in order to meet the development needs of society", he commented that LandsD would merely conduct land management and enforcement, but after handing over the sites to other organisations, the department might not be able to ensure optimal use of those sites. Therefore, LandsD should carry out more follow-up work in future, but it was unknown if such work would be affected or carried out under the mechanism. In addition, the site in Area 72, Tseung Kwan O was currently managed by LandsD and would only be taken over by LCSD after implementation of the park construction plan in future, but in fact, the site had been left vacant for over two decades. He hoped that LandsD would change its mindset for optimal use of land resources. Lastly, he enquired if an applicant applying for use of STT sites had failed to submit the required documents and information for a long time, while LandsD received another application with all required information later, how LandsD would deal with the situation.

23. Ms HO Wai-hung, Senior Town Planner/Tseung Kwan O, PlanD, responded that PlanD would pay attention to the land planning issue mentioned by Mr WONG Shui-sang, in particular the delineation of the boundaries of "V" zones. In planning "V" zones, PlanD would consider various factors, including terrain, topography, co-ordination of land uses, conservation value, landscape, etc., and whether LandsD had approved the development of small houses in the area concerned. If a piece of land was delineated as conservation zone, PlanD would, based on the unique circumstances of the case, consider various factors holistically under the mechanism and consult other government departments.

24. The Chairman indicated that the resources required for planning amendments made by the Government on its initiative and planning applications submitted by residents were entirely

different. He said SKDC could hold panel discussions on the case of Shan Liu Village with PlanD in future.

25. Mr WONG Shui-sang mentioned that a resident had applied for using a site in his village for building a small house more than a decade ago, and had spent over \$100,000 on preparing the planning proposal. However, during a meeting held by LandsD, the application had met with opposition from the various green groups on-site, and despite the applicant's tremendous efforts to explain, he had been ignored.

26. The Chairman said apart from Shan Liu Village, SKDC could choose another village in Hang Hau to establish a case.

27. Mr LAU Kai-hong said that he had attended meetings with the District Planning Officer of PlanD. However, PlanD often did not follow up on the grounds that the issues were beyond its purview or the computer information could not be changed. Therefore, he requested LandsD to offer assistance with a view to improving the work approach of government departments.

28. The Chairman considered that a case-by-case approach could be adopted and changes in policies could begin with minor alteration. He recommended using Shui Bin Village, Hang Hau as a case and continue following up with DEVB, LandsD and PlanD.

29. Mr Andrew LAI, D of L, responded as consolidated below:

- LandsD hoped to resolve the issues in rural areas properly. Therefore, he requested the District Lands Officers of the New Territories to take the initiative to contact the Chairmen of local RCs at least once a year, and exchange views on issues of common concern. He agreed to adopt a case-by-case approach to seek solutions together, with a view to streamlining departmental policies. Although issues could merely be handled by a case-by-case approach at the beginning, systematic issues could be handled through streamlined processes and reasonable procedures with the accumulation of a vast number of cases. LandsD hoped that citizens would have a comfortable home with more living space and live happily, so as to provide better development opportunities for the youth.
- LandsD would not handle the application for vacant land use on a first-come first-served basis. After receiving the relevant application, the application status displayed on the LandsD website would indicate that the application was acknowledged, such that organisations interested in applying for the use of the land concerned could submit their applications as soon as possible. LandsD would

review each application and accord priority to the applications with support of the relevant government bureaux. He encouraged the applicant organisations to provide detailed proposals and proactively contact relevant government bureaux to enlist their support, which was pivotal to the success of the applications.

- Some countries would reduce land vacancy and allow land for various uses through adverse possession. However, with the change in mode of thinking now, it was considered that private property rights should be respected. In view of the pros and cons of the arrangement of adverse possession, it might be left to SKDC and members of the public to discuss whether such policy should be retained in Hong Kong.
- Regarding the arrangement of land tender, the Government could sell land at a higher price to increase its revenue. However, given the tight housing supply, the Government hoped to provide more land to increase housing supply in due course. Therefore, the Government did not impose the high land price policy, and yet would still set a reserve price. Neither would it sell land at an unreasonably low price, nor would it intentionally raise the land premium.
- Not all government land was under the management of LandsD, and some of which were managed by designated government departments. For example, country parks were managed by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department; the areas on both sides of highways were usually managed by HyD; parks were managed by LCSD. For unallocated or unidentified land, LandsD was responsible for work such as slope maintenance, tree management and weed removal. While LandsD had to deal with various land plots in the territory based on the allocation of resources, it would still accord priority to handling cases that had affected public safety and blocked access. He could not comment on each case individually at present, and the District Lands Officer/Sai Kung would follow up Members' questions in future.

30. The Chairman said that Members' concerns would be addressed through the joint efforts of the departments including DLO/SK, SKDO, PlanD, etc. on an ad hoc basis in the future, in the hope that there would be continuous improvements to the current situation. He would study with the Secretariat on how to follow up after the meeting.

III. Matters Arising

(A) Follow-up on motions of the third meeting of SKDC held on 3 May 2022

31. The Chairman said the Departmental Annual Programmes 2022-23 were discussed and three motions were passed at the third meeting of SKDC in 2022. SKDC had written to

relevant government departments with regard to the discussion items and passed motions to relay its demands and comments. The Secretariat had informed Members by email about the written replies received and uploaded them onto the SKDC website.

32. The Chairman declared suspension of the meeting for five minutes.

(The meeting resumed at 11:08 a.m.)

IV. Report Items

(A) Progress reports of the Committees under SKDC

- (1) Education, Health and Social Welfare Committee
- (2) Culture, Recreation and District Facilities Management Committee
- (3) Housing, Planning and Environment Committee
- (4) Traffic and Transport Committee
(SKDC(M) Paper Nos. 26/22 to 29/22)

33. Members endorsed the above reports.

(B) Progress report of the Working Group established under SKDC

- (1) District Major Works Working Group
(SKDC(M) Paper No. 30/22)

34. The Chairman said the Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD) had committed at the meeting of the District Major Works Working Group that both Tseung Kwan O - Lam Tin Tunnel (TKO-LT Tunnel) and Cross Bay Link, Tseung Kwan O (CBL) would be commissioned in 2022 as scheduled.

35. Members endorsed the above report.

(C) Progress report of the Committee under Sai Kung District Office

- (1) Sai Kung District Management Committee
(SKDC(M) Paper No. 31/22)

36. Members noted the above report.

V. Motions raised by Members

(A) The four motions raised by Members

- (1) Urge for replacement of the air-conditioning system of the LOHAS Park Community Hall to improve the problem of poor ventilation therein; and instructing the developer concerned to properly carry out leakage control for the Community Hall
(SKDC(M) Paper No. 32/22)**

37. The Chairman said the motion was moved by Ms Christine FONG and seconded by Mr LAU Kai-hong.

38. Members noted the written reply from SKDO (SKDC(M) Paper No. 36/22).

39. Ms Christine FONG hoped to identify the source of water seepage in LOHAS Park Community Hall, so as to avoid frequent replacement of the flooring due to water seepage. LOHAS Park Community Hall was now 13 years old since its construction and all the air-conditioning facilities therein had been in use for 13 years. The Architectural Services Department (ArchSD) stated in its reply that the air-conditioning facilities would be replaced in late 2023. She considered that the current weather was getting hotter, and hoped to request ArchSD to speed up the replacement of the air-conditioning system of LOHAS Park Community Hall in writing.

40. The Chairman said the replacement of the air-conditioning system was under the purview of the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD), rather than ArchSD. He hoped that the Culture, Recreation and District Facilities Management Committee (CRDFMC) under SKDC would regularly review the conditions of facilities of community halls in the district to assess the need for replacement. The Chairman suggested tracing the source of water seepage in LOHAS Park Community Hall, and seeking compensation from the owners involved.

41. Mr David CHIU, District Officer (Sai Kung), SKDO, said that SKDO would urge EMSD to expedite the replacement of air-conditioning facilities of LOHAS Park Community Hall. Besides, SKDO could only arrange replacement of the flooring in the community hall after the repair works of the pool on the rooftop of the community hall had been completed by the developer.

42. Mr Chris CHEUNG said that it was unacceptable to replace the air-conditioning system

of LOHAS Park Community Hall until 2023. The usage rate of the community hall was very high, whereas the air-conditioning facilities at the lobby and conference room therein had been malfunctioned. Regarding the issue, he had conducted multiple site visits with the staff of SKDO and suggested writing to EMSD direct to request expediting the replacement of the air-conditioning system of the community hall. Furthermore, he considered that the problem of water seepage had been dragged on for long and hoped to speed up tackling it.

43. There being no objection from Members, the Chairman declared that the above motion was passed, and SKDC's views and demands would be relayed to SKDO in writing. The Chairman suggested that SKDO urge EMSD to speed up the replacement of the air-conditioning system and investigate the source of water seepage, and consider seeking compensation from the owner involved.

(2) Request the provision of suicide prevention nets and emergency helplines and arrangement of police patrols at Cross Bay Link, Tseung Kwan O (SKDC(M) Paper No. 33/22)

44. The Chairman said the motion was moved by Mr Edwin CHEUNG and seconded by Mr Chris CHEUNG.

45. Members noted the written replies from HKPF and CEDD (SKDC(M) Paper Nos. 37/22 and 38/22).

46. Mr Edwin CHEUNG asked whether railings were installed on the main bridge of CBL (the main bridge) at present. He pointed out that the main bridge would remain open for 24 hours a day and the problem of suicide might often occur at nighttime. Therefore, he suggested installing suicide prevention nets on the cycle tracks and footpaths along the main bridge. In addition, he asked about the information of emergency helplines on the main bridge, and HKPF's willingness to set up bicycle patrol teams to maintain order upon commissioning of the main bridge.

47. Mr Chris CHEUNG considered that the commissioning of the main bridge would attract many citizens to stroll or run thereon. Therefore, he hoped that apart from emergency helplines, first-aid equipment such as defibrillators could also be provided.

48. The Chairman asked the representatives of CEDD and HKPF to respond on the railing design and the patrol and management issues of the main bridge respectively.

49. Mr Francis CHAN, Senior Engineer/2(East), CEDD, responded that special

considerations to public safety had been made with regard to the railing design on the footpath of the entire main bridge. The railings, 1.5-metre high, were taller than ordinary ones and slanted inwards. Meanwhile, a vertical type was adopted in the railing design, which could not only facilitate members of the public to enjoy the sea view, but also render it difficult for them to climb railings in order to prevent accidents. Since the railing installation works had not commenced at present, DC Members were unable to spot the facilities at the moment.

50. Mr MAK Man-yu, District Commander (Tseung Kwan O), HKPF, said that Traffic Kowloon East Region would increase manpower to tackle the enforcement problem on the main bridge, whereas Tseung Kwan O District would step up patrol on the footpath and cycle track of the main bridge.

51. Mr Francis CHAN of CEDD supplemented that the current equipment on the footpath and cycle track of the main bridge was comparable to that of ordinary footpaths and cycle tracks in the district. At present, there was no plan to provide first-aid equipment, including emergency helplines, defibrillators, etc.

52. Ms Christine FONG hoped that the TKO-LT Tunnel and CBL would be open to vehicular traffic within this year, and suggested laying low noise materials on the above road surfaces to minimise noise nuisance. She also asked whether there would be crossing facilities or refuge islands at the intersection of Wan O Road and Road D9 in LOHAS Park, and Road D9 towards LOHAS Park Phase 6 and Phase 8; and whether lamp post numbers could be used for positioning in case of emergencies.

53. Mr Chris CHEUNG suggested writing to relevant bureaux to request the provision of emergency communication facilities at CBL.

54. Mr Edwin CHEUNG asked about the locations citizens could seek help if they were robbed on the bridge at night after commissioning of CBL. He considered that the provision of emergency communication facilities would not affect the commissioning time of the CBL. He asked whether the 1.5-metre high railings of the main bridge of CBL was calculated from the location of deck or kerbstone, and hoped that CEDD would provide a detailed design drawing. He also suggested that CEDD consider providing emergency communication facilities and first-aid equipment such as defibrillators at CBL.

55. There being no objection from Members, the Chairman declared that the above motion was passed, and SKDC's views and demands would be relayed to HKPF and CEDD in writing. The Chairman also suggested that the department responsible for future management of the main bridge formulate measures to provide support during emergencies.

(3) Request SKDC to establish a working group on overseeing the concrete batching plant in Area 137 to follow up relevant district problems in Tseung Kwan O that would be brought about by the plant (SKDC(M) Paper No. 34/22)

56. The Chairman said the motion was moved by Mr Edwin CHEUNG and seconded by Mr Chris CHEUNG.

57. There being no objection from Members, the Chairman declared that the “Working Group on the Monitoring of the Temporary Concrete Batching Plant in Tseung Kwan O” (the Working Group) was set up directly under SKDC. The working group was of a standing nature and its term of office would last until the end of the current DC term.

58. The Chairman said Members had been consulted prior to the meeting. The terms of reference of the proposed working group were as follows:

- To urge government departments to monitor the operator of the Temporary Concrete Batching Plant in Tseung Kwan O and its operations of plants, conveyor belts, barges, car fleet, sewage disposal, etc., so as to avoid nuisance to the community and citizens.
- To urge government departments to honour their pledges and implement mitigation measures.
- To gather data and information from government departments and the environmental consultant of the concrete batching plant.
- To collect views of the residents in the district as well as to promote community participation and joint monitoring.

59. There being no objection from Members, the Chairman declared that the above terms of reference of the Working Group were endorsed, and asked Members to apply for joining the Working Group by a show of hands.

60. The Chairman declared that except Mr WONG Shui-sang, the remaining seven Members would join the Working Group. The Chairman declared that the membership list would be endorsed.

61. Ms Christine FONG suggested convening the meeting of the Working Group immediately after the full Council meeting or the meeting of Housing, Planning and Environment Committee (HPEC) to facilitate more effective discussions. She also proposed that the Chairman of SKDC serve as the convenor of the Working Group.

62. The Chairman invited Members who had joined the Working Group to make nominations for the convenor.
63. Mr Edwin CHEUNG nominated Mr Chris CHEUNG as the convenor of the Working Group and the nomination was seconded by Mr Andrew CHAN.
64. Ms Christine FONG nominated the Chairman as the convenor of the Working Group.
65. The Chairman said he did not wish to be the convenor of the Working Group, yet he would attend meetings of the Working Group as a member.
66. Ms Christine FONG said the issue of the temporary concrete batching plant in Area 137, Tseung Kwan O was often included as HPEC's discussion items. To facilitate more effective discussions, she proposed that the Working Group be under HPEC. The Chairman reiterated that it had been endorsed in the discussion just now that the Working Group would be directly under SKDC.
67. There being only one nomination and no objection from Members, the Chairman declared that Mr Chris CHEUNG was elected uncontested as the convenor of the Working Group.
68. Mr Edwin CHEUNG suggested that the Working Group be under SKDC, since the issue of the batching plant involved the entire Sai Kung district and there were more attendees at the full Council meetings of SKDC. He also suggested that the convenor of the Working Group co-ordinate with the Chairmen of SKDC and HPEC, so as to discuss the issue of the batching plant more effectively.
69. Given the relatively few Members at present, the Chairman suggested that there be no need to create the post of vice-convenor for the Working Group right now.
70. Mr Chris CHEUNG said that he had no comments on the creation of the post of vice-convenor or the arrangements on the meetings of the Working Group. Nonetheless, he would lead the Working Group to undertake the responsibility of supervising government departments.
71. There being no objection from Members, the Chairman declared that the post of vice-convenor would not be created for the Working Group for the time being, and said that after the meeting, he would discuss the time for a meeting with the convenor of the Working Group.

[Post-meeting note: The first meeting of the Working Group would be held immediately after the full Council meeting on 28 September 2022 (Wednesday).]

(4) Request inter-departmental efforts to combat illegal hawking by vessels at the Eastern Channel of Tseung Kwan O (SKDC(M) Paper No. 35/22)

72. The Chairman said the motion was moved by Mr Andrew CHAN and seconded by Mr CHOI Ming-hei.

73. Members noted the written replies from the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD), HKPF, Marine Department (MD) and SKDO (SKDC(M) Paper Nos. 39/22 to 42/22).

74. The Chairman said that in its reply, LCSD stated that the Eastern Channel of Tseung Kwan O was not under its purview and therefore it could not respond on the issue.

75. The Chairman welcomed Mr Beta HO, Marine Officer/Harbour Patrol Section (4), and Miss Angela HO, Marine Officer/Licensing and Port Formalities (2) (Acting) of MD to the meeting.

76. Ms Christine FONG said that the garbage and illegal hawking activities by coastal vessels at the Eastern Channel of Tseung Kwan O led to the environmental hygiene problem in the district. She hoped that MD would step up patrol and requested the Marine Police to assist in resolving the problem.

77. Mr Edwin CHEUNG said the problem at the Eastern Channel had posed risks of environmental hygiene to its surroundings. He hoped that MD would co-operate with LCSD to maintain order at the Eastern Channel upon commissioning of the water sports centre in Area 77, Tseung Kwan O.

78. Mr Andrew CHAN said although it was stated in departments' replies that the problem of non-compliance was not found during the inspection of the Eastern Channel, he still received many complaints from the public against illegal hawking of seafood and petrol thereat. Therefore, he hoped that departments would step up inspection, continue following up the management of the Eastern Channel and strengthen enforcement.

79. The Chairman thanked the various departments for taking multiple joint enforcement actions at the Eastern Channel. He learnt from online sources that the problem of illegal hawking did exist at the Eastern Channel. Therefore, he was surprised by the departments'

failure to enforce the law in multiple joint operations. The Chairman hoped that departments could step up inspection and enforcement after the motion was passed. Since aquatic activities would be held from time to time thereat, he requested MD to continue following up safety issues, such that the illegal hawking activities would not become a tourist attraction.

80. Mr Beta HO of MD said MD would continue to actively inspect the waters near the Eastern Channel and Clear Water Bay, and deploy patrol teams to monitor whether the vessels had violated the conditions of use and marine legislation. MD would continue to follow up the issue of the Eastern Channel with FEHD and HKPF.

81. Mr CHAN Ka-leong, District Environmental Hygiene Superintendent (Sai Kung), FEHD, said FEHD could initiate enforcement action and instigate prosecution pursuant to the Food Business Regulation (Cap. 132X) against offenders in respect of the vessels involved in unlicensed sale of restricted food or unlicensed operation of fresh grocery stores. However, the suspected use of vessels for selling groceries or carrying out other commercial activities was beyond the purview of FEHD.

82. Mr Edwin CHEUNG suggested hanging banners at suitable locations near the Eastern Channel to discourage illegal hawking activities, and to educate the public not to buy from such hawkers.

83. Mr David CHIU, District Officer (Sai Kung), SKDO, responded that the Sai Kung District Management Committee (DMC) was very concerned about the situation of the Eastern Channel. DMC had discussed the issue two years ago and SKDO had coordinated inter-departmental joint operations. SKDO would continue to follow up the issue and consider hanging banners at suitable locations to promote the relevant information.

84. There being no objection from Members, the Chairman declared that the above motion was passed, and said SKDC's demands would be relayed to FEHD, HKPF, MD and SKDO in writing. The Chairman requested DMC to continue following up the issue.

VI. Any Other Business

85. There being no objection from Members, the Chairman said items (A) and (B) under "Any Other Business" would be discussed together.

(A) Issue referred by the Traffic and Transport Committee under SKDC:
Request for exploring the possibility of providing an additional carriageway for one-way traffic (Sai Kung bound and Kowloon bound) near the roundabout of Silverstrand

Beach Road to alleviate traffic pressure at the roundabout and achieve traffic diversion

- (B) Issue referred by the Traffic and Transport Committee under SKDC:
Proposal for the construction of a third road between Clear Water Bay and Tseung Kwan O to tackle traffic congestion in rural Sai Kung and Clear Water Bay and shorten the journey time from rural areas to West Kowloon

86. The Chairman said the above two motions were passed at the third meeting of the Traffic and Transport Committee (TTC) in 2022, and it was agreed that they would be referred to the full council meeting for follow-up.

87. Members noted the above documents and written reply from TD (SKDC(M) Paper No. 43/22), as well as the joint written reply from DEVB and CEDD (SKDC(M) Paper No. 44/22).

88. Mr LAU Kai-hong hoped that departments would co-ordinate to resolve the problem as soon as possible.

89. Ms Christine FONG said there were only two roads at Clear Water Bay Road, namely Hang Hau Road and Ying Yip Road. The problem of traffic congestion of Clear Water Bay Road would be more severe after commissioning of TKO-LT Tunnel and CBL. Therefore, she suggested expediting the construction of the third road to tackle the problem of traffic congestion. She said the former Transport and Housing Bureau had commenced the Strategic Studies on Railways and Major Roads beyond 2030 to explore the layout of railways and trunk roads infrastructure. However, since Tseung Kwan O Area 137 would be developed into a new town, she hoped that departments would plan the traffic and roads thereat in advance.

90. The Chairman said the above issue would be retained for follow-up at the next meeting. The Chairman asked the Secretariat to write to the new-term Government regarding the above issue, and requested the Transport and Logistics Bureau and DEVB to re-consider the above suggestion, review feasible solutions for enhancing the roundabout of Ying Yip Road, arrange site visits for SKDC Members, and submit the report on the Planning and Engineering Study for Re-planning of Tseung Kwan O Area 137 as soon as possible.

91. Miss Marie SIN, Chief Transport Officer/Goods Vehicle, TD, said TD was studying feasible solutions for improving the section of Clear Water Bay Road between the roundabout of University Road and the roundabout of Hang Hau Road, including exploring whether partial road widening works could be carried out at the traffic lights of Tai Po Tsai, and whether left-turning lanes could be provided at the exit of the roundabout of Ying Yip Road towards Hang

Hau Road, such that vehicles on Clear Water Bay Road northbound could directly head towards Hang Hau Road to minimise the traffic flow at the roundabout of Ying Yip Road. TD hoped to improve the traffic situation at Clear Water Bay Road by phases, and report the latest information to TTC in due course.

92. The Chairman asked TD to continue following up the traffic situation at the above location. There might be changes in the routes and modes of driving for drivers in the district after commissioning of TKO-LT Tunnel and CBL. Therefore, he proposed inviting TD to attend meetings on a separate occasion to discuss and review the relevant data, with a view to resolving the problem of traffic congestion in the district.

93. Mr Francis CHAN of CEDD said CEDD and PlanD were carrying out different types of technical assessments on the land use proposals of Area 137, Tseung Kwan O. CEDD aimed at completing the study within this year and would announce the results in due course.

94. Mr LAU Kai-hong pointed out that the footpaths from the roundabout of Silvermine Bay to the vicinity of Clear Water Bay were fragmented, and this would affect the safety of pedestrians crossing roads. He suggested that departments make improvements and connect the footpaths to ensure pedestrian safety.

95. The Chairman considered that it was necessary to look into and resolve the problem of safety on footpaths in rural areas. He asked the representatives of TD to invite DEVB to discuss matters related to the planning and development of footpaths in the district.

(C) Production arrangements on Souvenirs for Chinese New Year

96. The Chairman said the Secretariat had asked Members by email on 14 June whether they agreed to apply for Community Involvement Fund to co-organise with SKDO to produce souvenirs for Chinese New Year 2023. After circulation, the Secretariat received seven valid written replies, of which seven votes in favour and zero against. The suggestion was unanimously endorsed. The funding was capped at 360,000 dollars this year, and only calendars and mini-calendars would be produced. The suggested production amount would be around 31,500 calendars and 30,000 mini-calendars, depending on the contractors' quotation. The Secretariat would submit the relevant funding application to SKDO, and follow up the quotation and procurement-related matters pursuant to government procedures and guidelines.

97. The Chairman continued that the themes of the calendars from 2018 to 2022 were as follows:

Year	Theme
2022	The Beauty and Vitality of Sai Kung
2021	“The Magnificence of Sai Kung and Tseung Kwan O” (literal translation)
2020	“Sai Kung, Hiking Trails or Flowers in Sai Kung” (literal translation)
2019	“The Scenery of Sai Kung” (literal translation)
2018	“The Skies of Sai Kung” (literal translation)

98. Regarding the theme of the photos in the 2023 Calendar, the Chairman suggested selecting iconic district works projects, including district minor works, TKO-LT Tunnel, TKO Heritage Post, CBL, restoration works of the waterfront promenade, Hiram’s Highway Improvement Stage 1, etc.

99. Mr Edwin CHEUNG proposed selecting the Mau Wu Shan Observation Post.

100. Mr LAU Kai-hong hoped to speed up the photo collection and calendars printing process, and distribute the items in late November or early December this year.

101. There being no objection from Members, the Chairman declared that the district works projects would be used as the theme of the photos for the 2023 Calendar, and asked the Secretariat to collect photos from relevant departments, organisations and Members.

102. There was no further business raised by Members.

VII. Date of Next Meeting

103. The next meeting was scheduled for Tuesday, 6 September 2022 at 9:30 a.m. The meeting ended at 12:17 p.m.

[Post-meeting note: With the decision made by the Chairman and Members’ consent, the next meeting was rescheduled for Wednesday, 28 September 2022 at 9:30 a.m.]

Sai Kung District Council Secretariat
August 2022