

Sha Tin District Council
Minutes of the 3rd Meeting of
the Health and Environment Committee in 2018

Date : 10 May 2018 (Thursday)
Time : 2:30 pm
Venue : Sha Tin District Council Conference Room
 4/F, Sha Tin Government Offices

<u>Present</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Time of joining the meeting</u>	<u>Time of leaving the meeting</u>
Mr WONG Yue-hon (Chairman)	DC Member	2:30 pm	7:18 pm
Ms YUE Shin-man (Vice-Chairman)	”	2:30 pm	7:18 pm
Mr HO Hau-cheung, SBS, MH	DC Chairman	2:42 pm	6:50 pm
Mr CHAN Billy Shiu-yeung	DC Member	2:30 pm	7:18 pm
Mr CHAN Kwok-keung, James	”	2:30 pm	7:18 pm
Ms CHAN Man-kuen	”	2:30 pm	5:45 pm
Mr CHAN Nok-hang	”	2:49 pm	4:17 pm
Mr CHENG Tsuk-man	”	2:44 pm	5:31 pm
Mr CHING Cheung-ying, MH	”	2:30 pm	4:06 pm
Mr CHIU Chu-pong, Sunny	”	2:30 pm	6:46 pm
Mr CHIU Man-leong	”	2:30 pm	3:49 pm
Mr HUI Yui-yu, Rick	”	2:30 pm	3:35 pm
Mr LAI Tsz-yan	”	2:40 pm	7:18 pm
Mr LEE Chi-wing, Alvin	”	5:28 pm	6:17 pm
Mr LEUNG Ka-fai, Victor	”	2:30 pm	3:51 pm
Mr LI Sai-hung	”	2:30 pm	7:18 pm
Mr LI Sai-wing	”	2:30 pm	7:18 pm
Mr LI Wing-shing, Wilson	”	2:30 pm	5:31 pm
Mr MOK Kam-kwai, BBS	”	2:30 pm	4:23 pm
Ms PONG Scarlett Oi-lan, BBS, JP	”	3:11 pm	4:43 pm
Mr SIU Hin-hong	”	2:30 pm	4:59 pm
Mr TING Tsz-yuen	”	2:48 pm	6:44 pm
Mr TONG Hok-leung	”	2:44 pm	7:18 pm
Ms TUNG Kin-lei	”	2:30 pm	7:18 pm
Mr WAI Hing-cheung	”	2:30 pm	7:02 pm
Mr WONG Fu-sang, Tiger	”	2:30 pm	7:18 pm
Mr WONG Hok-lai	”	3:41 pm	7:18 pm
Mr WONG Ka-wing, MH	”	2:30 pm	6:51 pm
Ms WONG Ping-fan, Iris	”	2:30 pm	7:18 pm
Mr YAU Man-chun	”	2:30 pm	6:43 pm
Mr YIP Wing	”	2:30 pm	7:18 pm
Mr YIU Ka-chun	”	2:30 pm	5:45 pm
Mr YUNG Ming-chau, Michael	”	2:30 pm	7:18 pm
Mr MOK Man-lok, Mannix (Secretary)	Executive Officer (District Council) 1 / Sha Tin District Office		

In Attendance

Mr WONG Tin-pui, Simon
Mr LAI Wing-chi, Derek

Ms AU Wai-ha
Ms MOK Kit-ye
Mr LEE Chee-kwan

Mr PANG Tak-chiu

Mr YUEN Chun-kit, Derek

Title

Assistant District Officer (Sha Tin)
District Environmental Hygiene Superintendent (Sha Tin) /
Food and Environmental Hygiene Department
Chief Health Inspector 1 / Food and Environmental Hygiene Department
Housing Manager (Tai Po, North & Shatin 3) / Housing Department
Senior Environmental Protection Officer (Regional N) 4 /
Environmental Protection Department
Deputy District Leisure Manager (Sha Tin) 2 /
Leisure and Cultural Services Department
Senior Executive Officer (District Council) / Sha Tin District Office

In Attendance by Invitation

Ms CHENG Yuen-yi, Janny
Ms KWOK Sze-wan, Cynthia
Mr NG Kin-fung
Ms WONG Shuk-man, Suman
Dr LEUNG Wai-yiu, Anthony

Ms YEUNG Yu-shan, Alice

Ms CHAN Suet-shan, Amy

Mr LAM Chi-chung

Title

Senior Executive Officer (District Management) / Sha Tin District Office
Engineer / Lantau 1 / Transport Department
Regional Highway Engineer / Sha Tin (1) / Highways Department
Maintenance Engineer / Structure (Southeast) / Highways Department
Veterinarian (Avian Influenza Surveillance) /
Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department
Senior Field Officer (Avian Influenza) /
Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department
Senior Land Executive / Land Control / Lands
(District Lands Office, Sha Tin)
Officer-in-Charge, District Traffic Team, Sha Tin Police District /
Hong Kong Police Force

Absent

Mr PANG Cheung-wai, Thomas,
SBS, JP

Ms LAM Chung-yan
Mr PUN Kwok-shan, MH
Mr NG Kam-hung
Mr MAK Yun-pui
Ms TSANG So-lai

Title

DC Vice-Chairman	(Application for leave of absence received)
DC Member	(")
"	(")
"	(")
"	(No application for leave of absence received)
"	(")

Action**Opening Remarks**

The Chairman welcomed members and representatives of government departments to the third meeting of the Health and Environment Committee of the year.

Applications for Leave of Absence

2. The Chairman said that the Secretariat of the Sha Tin District Council (STDC) had received the applications for leave of absence in writing from the following members:

Mr Thomas PANG	Attendance at another meeting or an activity of an organisation under the Mainland Government
Ms LAM Chung-yan	Duty visit outside Hong Kong

Mr MAK Yun-pui	Official commitment
Ms TSANG So-lai	”
Mr Alvin LEE	”
Mr PUN Kwok-shan	”
Mr NG Kam-hung	”

3. Members unanimously approved the applications for leave of absence submitted by the members above.

Confirmation of the Minutes of the Meeting Held on 15 March 2018
(HEC Minutes 2/2018)

4. Members unanimously confirmed the above minutes of the meeting.

Discussion Items

2018-2019 Work Plans and Funding Applications of Working Groups under the Committee
(Paper No. HE 18/2018)

5. The Chairman pointed out that under Order 40(6) of the STDC Standing Orders, “a ‘standing working group’ should draw up the work plan for the first quarter of each financial year, and submit it to the relevant committee for endorsement. Any amendment to the work plan should be submitted to the relevant committee for endorsement. The work plan should be submitted to the Council for endorsement if necessary.” Relevant working groups under the Committee had approved their respective work plans and funding applications for 2018-2019, so that they could carry out the preparatory work for activities as soon as possible.

6. Members unanimously endorsed the above paper.

Improvement of Public Cleanliness and Amenities
(Paper No. HE 19/2018)

7. The Chairman welcomed representatives of government departments to the meeting for the said paper.

8. The Chairman warned a member of the public who tried to enter the conference room that she should not obstruct the meeting, and that she should express her views through other channels.

9. The Chairman said that the person ignored his warning and he asked her to leave the conference room.

10. Mr LI Sai-wing suggested that the meeting be adjourned to handle the situation.

11. The Chairman ordered that the meeting be adjourned for 3 minutes.

12. The Chairman said after resumption of the meeting that someone had tried to enter the conference room and disrupted the order of the meeting. He expressed his apology for that. He invited representatives of government departments to briefly introduce the contents of the paper.

13. The views of Mr YIU Ka-chun were summarised below:

- (a) he appreciated that the Sha Tin District Office (STDO) and other government departments listed the hygiene issues requiring follow-up in the paper;
- (b) mosquito problems had been aggravated due to stagnant water in drains. But the paper did not specify the work of the Drainage Services Department (DSD) or the Water Supplies Department (WSD). Many cleaning workers said that they could not clear up stagnant water. However, since sewage was the source of mosquito problems, he hoped that relevant government departments would pay more attention;
- (c) there were many fallen leaves on the street. But most of the time staff members of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD) simply swept them into planters, while staff members of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department (LCSD) did not clean up fallen leaves in planters. He hoped that the two departments could coordinate with each other;
- (d) the paper did not mention rural areas, where there were many hygiene problems, such as those relating to mosquitoes, refuse collection points and sewage; and
- (e) the District Lands Office, Sha Tin (DLO/ST) owned a lot of land in the district, but wire meshes at many of the plots were rusted and left unattended. After the typhoon, there were many dead branches left on those plots. The problem was not addressed until he called the DLO/ST. Once, he and Mr CHENG Tsuk-man visited the plot next to the park in Hang Fai Street and saw dead branches everywhere after the rainstorm. And they were not cleaned up for a long time. He hoped that the DLO/ST would set up an investigation team for better understanding and monitoring.

14. Mr Victor LEUNG said that the overall direction of the paper was commendable, but some of the tasks were not effective. As regards the illegal parking of bicycles, many government departments had taken follow-up measures. However, the measures were not effective. The problem of shared bicycles was getting more serious. The chairperson of an owners' corporation (OCs) had called him and complained that the entrance of their estate were blocked by shared bicycles, which obstructed children going to school. These were commercial activities which occupied public places, and obviously were illegal parking cases, which damaged the cityscape and affected lives of the public. He wondered whether relevant government departments would take any specific actions.

15. The views of Mr LI Sai-hung were summarised below:

- (a) the paper mentioned the combat against shop front extensions. He had repeatedly complained to the FEHD that miscellaneous goods and even beach umbrellas were placed on the street in the vicinity of Grandway Garden at Mei Tin Road, which obstructed the street and could easily cause accidents. There was the same problem at Tai Wai Road. There were retail outlets outside Grandeur Garden and goods were placed on the pavement. He hoped that the FEHD would take the initiative to enforce the law before members filed complaints;
- (b) the Transport Department (TD) invoked the Summary Offences Ordinance (Cap. 228) and the Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 28) to handle the illegal parking of bicycles. But members did not seem to be clear about its law enforcement procedures. He asked whether the TD could provide a specific and succinct explanation. He understood that some bicycles had been confiscated in the North District. He enquired about the effectiveness of the handling of shared bicycles and how many of them had been confiscated. He also asked which departments were responsible for handling complaints, putting up announcements and confiscating bicycles in the process. If the relevant ordinances were implemented in the Sha Tin District, he wondered whether the TD would launch a large-scale publicity campaign so that members of the public would know that a complaint would generally be handled a month later;
- (c) the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) hanged publicity banners to advise members of the public against feeding wild monkeys and pigeons. He hoped that the AFCD would contact the Management Office of Sun Chui Estate because in the vicinity of the estate there were 3 or 4 black spots where people often fed wild birds;
- (d) as for the FEHD, he had repeatedly complained that many people sat and ate next to the planters near Exit D of the MTR Tai Wai Station and then threw the waste into the planters. The problem had persisted for many years and he hoped that the FEHD would pay attention to it; and
- (e) the pedestrian subway was full of urine odour. He suggested that the Highways Department (HyD) step up cleansing it with bleach. He opined that it would be advisable to carry out anti-mosquito work before the rainy season.

16. The views of Mr CHIU Man-leong were summarised below:

- (a) he said that as shown in the pictures before and after the clean-up, although the staff members of the contractor did come to the site to carry out the cleansing work, they just sprinkled water and then left. Thorough cleansing was not carried out until the FEHD was called for help. He hoped that the FEHD would strengthen the monitoring of contractors;
- (b) in terms of cityscape, lampposts and light boxes were often covered with graffiti. He wondered whether relevant government departments could step

up cleansing. The problem of fly-posting had always existed in the Sha Tin District. He asked whether related clean-up work could be carried out on a regular basis;

- (c) as for inter-departmental collaboration, pedestrian subways, footbridges and flyovers were managed by the HyD. He wondered whether the FEHD could take up more cleansing work at those places. While there were HyD contractors for the cleansing, the frequency was inadequate. In particular, the public cleanliness next to the pet park at Sai Sha Road was very poor. He hoped that inter-departmental collaboration could be strengthened; and
- (d) as regards the refuse collection point in Tai Shui Hang Village, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) had installed a closed-circuit television (CCTV) camera at the site a few years ago. But the CCTV camera was removed 1 year later despite the effectiveness of the trial. He knew that the FEHD planned to install more CCTV camera and he wondered whether they could also be installed at other refuse collection points.

17. The views of Mr LI Sai-wing were summarised below:

- (a) pedestrian subway NS141 in his constituency was of poor hygiene conditions lately. It was suspected that some people urinated there, making the subway full of bad odour. He had contacted the related HyD contractor and learned that cleansing work was carried out at 12:00 am midnight. However, the frequency of cleansing was inadequate. Therefore, he hoped that the FEHD would assist in the cleansing work;
- (b) there were more rats in Ma On Shan along with the increasing number of food premises in the area. But the FEHD's work was inadequate to cope with the present situation. He hoped that the FEHD, as an expert in this regard, would consider how to cooperate with shopping centres and management offices of housing estates and would undertake to provide more professional guidance;
- (c) Hang Hong Street at Yiu On Estate were re-paved with eco-pavers a few years ago. However, the eco-pavers were not very durable. The FEHD washed the streets on a routine basis but the stains on eco-pavers were stubborn. He wondered whether the cleansing work could be done more thoroughly; and
- (d) he said that sometimes he saw members of the public throwing food into uncovered litter bins, which were susceptible to mosquitoes and insects breeding. He asked whether the opening of the litter bin could be improved, and whether the FEHD could provide him with related information after the meeting if there was any research or progress in that regard.

18. The views of Ms TUNG Kin-lei were summarised below:

- (a) the inter-departmental collaboration this time had improved the cityscape in the community and in her opinion, was effective. She hoped that relevant government departments continued to work hard to improve the

environmental sanitation in the district. The sanitary conditions were unsatisfactory at footbridges and pedestrian subways under the HyD. She had pointed out that the frequency of monthly cleansing was not enough, especially in spring, when there was severe odour at the said locations;

- (b) there were more than 50 graffiti on the columns of the footbridge NF447 connecting Mei Lam Estate and Mei Tin Estate. She enquired how the HyD would enforce the law against the problem;
- (c) she appreciated the EPD's roving exhibition, especially the part about wildlife. She hoped that the exhibition could be held at places where wild animals often appeared in residential areas, so as to strengthen community education;
- (d) she noticed that the FEHD had taken actions against hygiene black spots in the town centre of Tai Wai, and she hoped that the FEHD would continue to strengthen related work. The problem of hawking had once eased after the FEHD's actions but had then become serious again. In addition, as miscellaneous items occupied carriageways and affected traffic safety, she hoped that the FEHD would give more advice and initiate more prosecutions; and
- (e) she noticed that the FEHD had installed some refuse collection bins with compression devices in rural areas. At present, the bins at many large-scale refuse collection points were inadequate, including the one in Shan Mei Street in Fo Tan. She wondered whether the FEHD could install more collection bins with compression devices at refuse collection points.

19. The views of Ms Iris WONG were summarised below:

- (a) she appreciated relevant government departments working together for the hygiene environment of the Sha Tin District. She opined that the DLO/ST's supervision of temporary sites was inadequate. For example, there were 2 temporary open car parks under the DLO/ST in Bik Woo area. But there was a lot of waste and a serious mosquito problem next to the footpaths at the relevant sites. She had reminded operators of the car parks many times but had not seen any positive actions yet. She hoped that the DLO/ST would strengthen supervision;
- (b) she said that in her constituency, there were often bamboo poles, construction waste and garbage disposed of in the grass. She asked which department, if not the FEHD, would be responsible for cleaning up such waste. She opined that it was inadvisable for government departments to just mind their own business, and that the STDO should strengthen contact with other departments;
- (c) she noticed many illegal bills and posters on railings or lampposts. They became tattered after rain and affected the cityscape. And it took cleaning workers a lot of time to clean them up. She asked whether the FEHD could provide assistance or strengthen law enforcement to reduce the burden on cleaning workers. The FEHD said that it could not enforce the law unless

there was sufficient evidence. She enquired about the FEHD's specific strategies and wondered whether they could be listed in writing for members' reference;

- (d) apart from pedestrian subways and footbridges, in some streets, such as those near City One Shatin, some people let their pets excrete anywhere and cleaned up by just pouring a little water, which actually made the place dirtier and caused stronger odour. She hoped that the FEHD would strengthen cleansing and adopt the "zero tolerance" attitude in law enforcement;
- (e) as regards dogs fouling public places, she asked whether the FEHD could provide information about the related black spots, the specific countermeasures, and the publicity details, so as to facilitate monitoring by members;
- (f) as regards shared bicycles being thrown into Shing Mun River, if members of the public reported through the 1823 hotline, the cases would be referred to the FEHD. She asked how the FEHD would handle such cases; and
- (g) she enquired about the purpose of discussing the paper at the present meeting and the STDO's role in this regard. In her opinion, relevant government departments were simply expressing their respective areas of responsibility.

20. The views of Mr WONG Ka-wing were summarised below:

- (a) the rodent infestation rate (RIR) in the Sha Tin District had increased a lot in recent days. He had enquired engineering staff of relevant government departments, who said that pests would run rampant if long-closed pipes were opened again. The DSD and the WSD had carried out many works in the last 2 to 3 years. He wondered if they had any instructions for engineering staff to minimise the chances of rats running from sewage drains to the street when the outfalls of the drains were opened for maintenance; and
- (b) at 5:00 pm on 28 January of this year, a wild boar ran into the shopping mall of City One Shatin. The Police said they received 3 related reports from Yuen Wo Road, Siu Lek Yuen Road and City One respectively. Later, the wild boar entered the car park of City One and almost injured a security guard. Police officers arrived at the scene about 10 minutes after receiving the reports. But staff members of the AFCD did not arrive until more than two hours later. The AFCD staff members sealed off the car park with water-filled barriers and started the wild boar hunt at 5:00 pm. They did not manage to catch the animal until 9:00 pm, and they succeeded only because the wild boar was trapped in railings. The AFCD said that after receiving the reports, their staff members would need to firstly fetch tools at the headquarters before going to City One. And some other staff members would be mobilised if it was necessary to use the anaesthetic. There had been cases of wild monkeys intruding residential places in the Sha Tin District before. And it also took quite a long time for the AFCD to handle

such cases. He wondered why the AFCD did not store tools in its Sha Tin branch.

21. The views of Mr TONG Hok-leung were summarised below:

- (a) he opined that the direction of the paper was correct, but the environmental hygiene could not be truly improved until relevant government departments duly implemented the measures;
- (b) as regards the cleansing of pedestrian subways and footbridges, he pointed out that the footbridge at Mei Fai Street was very dirty and was not cleansed at an adequate frequency. He hoped that the HyD would strengthen the cleansing work and consider transferring the related responsibility to the FEHD;
- (c) there had been media reports claiming that staff members of FEHD contractors casually swept waste into drains or planters when cleansing the streets. During his previous on-site visit in the district with FEHD staff members, he could easily notice a lot of waste in planters. He opined that the supervision of contractors was very important and hoped that the FEHD would pay attention to the matter;
- (d) as for rodent problem, the Government's RIR was 3% in the first half of 2017 and 3.5% in the second half of the year. And the FEHD said the figures met relevant requirements. He asked how the FEHD came up with the RIR figures, and where the FEHD placed mousetraps to assess the rodent problem. The problem was serious in the Sha Tin District despite the RIR was low. He wondered whether it indicated that the RIR could not reflect the actual situation;
- (e) the FEHD would strengthen rodent control and set up a task force, if the RIR was higher than 10% and 20%, respectively. Now the figure was only 3% in the Sha Tin District, but the situation was already serious. He could not imagine how devastating it could be if the figure reached 10%;
- (f) the problems of fly-posting and graffiti were serious in the Sha Tin District. But the FEHD had never pursued any actual prosecutions. He enquired about the FEHD's countermeasures; and
- (g) based on the experience in the North District, he understood that the Government would not invoke the related ordinances unless a bicycle was parked on the cycling path and obstructed other bicycles. And in the Sha Tin District, bicycles were parked on pavements or next to railings. He wondered whether the Government could invoke the ordinances against illegal parking of bicycles in the district. He was concerned that such a practice would be only a stopgap measure rather than a solution.

22. The views of Mr Billy CHAN were summarised below:

- (a) relevant government departments often said they had cleaned up illegally parked bicycles. But in fact, they might have removed just 2 or 3 bicycles.

He wondered whether the departments concerned could review the effectiveness of their actions;

- (b) as regards the problem of feral pigeons, the AFCD said that it would not disperse members of the public who fed birds but instead would hang banners to remind them not to do so. However, he pointed out that the related banners were quite small in size and were valid only until 31 May. He wondered whether the banners would still be displayed after that. He enquired about the effectiveness of announcements of public interests (APIs) on public education. He pointed out that the audiences of such APIs were mainly youngsters. But the pigeon feeders were mainly older people, who might not necessarily watch the videos online. In addition, he asked how the AFCD would handle cases of people catching feral pigeons on their own; and
- (c) both the HyD and the FEHD said they would not use water jets in the cleansing of footbridges and subways, most of which, however, were rather dirty and smelled bad in his opinion. He wondered whether the two departments had plans to conduct thorough cleansing of such footbridges and subways including NF137, NF22, NF23, NS26 and NF89.

23. Mr TING Tsz-yuen strongly recommended that the work of cleansing footbridges and subways be handed over to the FEHD. The HyD listed NF316, NF421 and NS291. He asked why the HyD chose these 3 places, instead of conducting large-scale cleansing of footbridges and subways in the Sha Tin District. He said that the sanitary conditions of many footbridges and subways in the district were unsatisfactory. There were often complaints about the smell of dog urine in the pedestrian subway connecting Heng On Estate with Yiu On Estate and Chung On Estate, and the one connecting Park Belvedere and Sunshine City.

24. The views of Ms CHAN Man-kuen were summarised below:

- (a) the HyD had adopted eco-pavers in many places within its jurisdiction, but failed to arrange cleansing in some of the places. In particular, there was bird dropping accumulated under trees. And STDC Members had to take the initiative to contact the HyD for cleansing. Frontline staff should have noticed the problem if they were careful enough. She hoped that the HyD would strengthen the cleansing of roads, especially Kwong Sin Street at Kwong Yuen Estate in her constituency;
- (b) many bills and posters were put up at bus stops and on lampposts. Some were even written in ink, which was hard to clean up. She had seen graffiti on each railing of footbridge and each bus shelter near Sun Chui Estate. Apart from cleansing, law enforcement should also be stepped up; and
- (c) she opined that it was unnecessary to place 2 or 3 litter bins within a short distance. And since litter bins were equipped with ashtrays, non-smokers often inhaled a lot of “second-hand smoke”, especially when they were near bus stops. She hoped that the FEHD would review the locations of litter bins.

25. The views of Mr HO Hau-cheung were summarised below:

- (a) he thanked the District Officer (Sha Tin) for responding to members' concerns about the cityscape and sanitation in the Sha Tin District. The paper mentioned that the "bottom-up approach" in the Chief Executive's 2017 Policy Address. In fact, since the establishment of District Councils, the Government had always listened to views of the public in a bottom-up approach. The District Officer had convened the discussion at the level of the District Management Committee and relevant government departments had expressed their attention to the topic and their countermeasures. And after the discussion, the topic had been placed on today's agenda for discussion again;
- (b) as regards the sanitary problems at footbridges and subways, he had expressed his opinions and made concrete requests to relevant department. Unfortunately, the responses were limited. In this term of office of the STDC, he had moved a motion that the FEHD take over the responsibility of the HyD in cleansing footbridges and subways. But the results were disappointing. What relevant departments could do was nothing more than publicity, education, law enforcement and clean-up, but the results were not as good as expected; and
- (c) he and several STDC Members had earlier visited Singapore. He was impressed by the cleanness and tidiness of the city, the stringent law enforcement by the local Government, as well as the great self-discipline of the local people. By contrast, in Hong Kong, it was often difficult for relevant government departments to enforce the law against illegal parking of bicycles, illegal feeding, etc. Education was not the only solution; it had to be coupled with rules and penalties. The Government needed to consider amending the law before it could effectively address graffiti and other problems. Clean-up alone would only make things worse. Although the Police had made 1 arrest, it did not inform members of the follow-up.

26. The views of Mr CHENG Tsuk-man were summarised below:

- (a) if the feeding of pigeons or the rodent problem occurred in private places, the Government would not take the initiative to deal with the problems. He wondered whether the FEHD provided help for the private sector by education. He pointed out that Heng On Estate featured an open shopping mall. People often fed pigeons outside the convenience store. And there were many bird droppings on the ground, which, the residents worried would spread diseases. The situation persisted although he had complained to the Link Asset Management Limited (the Link);
- (b) after the renovation of Heng On Market, rats ran rampant. He had asked the Link to solve the problem. But due to its limited resources, the results were not satisfactory. He wondered whether the FEHD could make such private organisations address rodent problems more actively; and
- (c) a plot in Area P40 in Ma On Shan was under the jurisdiction of the DLO/ST. He often complained to the DLO/ST about the environmental hygiene of the

site. But related problems remained. He suggested that the site be included into Hang Fai Street Park and managed by the LCSD. He did not have any particular view about the use of the site, as long as it was not left idle and that the biting midge problem was addressed.

27. The views of Mr LAI Tsz-yan were summarised below:

- (a) North District was piloting actions against illegally parked bicycles under the Summary Offences Ordinance. And he would like to know about the effectiveness. In the case of the Sha Tin District, illegally parked bicycles were not handled until 1 or 2 days after they were reported;
- (b) as regards the gathering of pigeons, he hoped that relevant government departments could provide more explanations about how they would help housing estates address the problem, whether by providing advice or taking concrete actions;
- (c) the mosquito problem was serious in the vicinity of Yuen Chau Kok. Since February, parents had been complaining that their children had many mosquito bites after playing in the park. He enquired whether it was necessary for the FEHD to advance the anti-mosquito exercise to January or February;
- (d) as for rodent control, the rodent problem in Kong Pui Street Rest Garden and housing estates at Yi Shing Square was severe. The rats were big and large in number. For areas of housing estates, management offices might not be as professional as the FEHD in rodent control and thus the results were not satisfactory. He wondered whether the FEHD would offer assistance to the housing estates in respect of rodent control;
- (e) subways including NS22, NS23 and NS26 were in poor sanitary conditions, with many stains on the grounds and the walls. The FEHD said that the subways were under the responsibility of HyD, which, on the other hand, said it was only responsible for structural problems. He asked which department was responsible for cleansing after all. The HyD said that it cleansed the subways with high-pressure water jets, but the effect was not satisfactory. He wondered whether the HyD would consider other methods. As the subways had a bad smell of dog urine, he hoped that the HyD would do the cleansing with bleach and step up prosecution against dog owners who let their dogs foul anywhere; and
- (f) he pointed out that Members' banners were often removed quickly. For example, he had hung a banner a few days ago but it was soon gone. He enquired about the procedures of cleaning up banners and whether it had been removed by the HyD. If not, he might have to report to the Police.

28. Mr Tiger WONG said that the paper did not mention much about rural areas. Although the HyD and the FEHD would quickly deal with related problems upon receipt of members' complaints, he opined that such a practice could not solve the problem at root. A road in Fa Sam Hang Village was under the WSD's jurisdiction. Many vehicle maintenance companies placed old cars there. He asked whether different government

departments could work together to deal with such broken cars to avoid affecting the environment. In fact, a lot of AFCD officers visited the site. He wondered whether they could take the initiative to refer problems they saw to relevant departments for follow-up action, so that the problems would not remain outstanding until members reflected the problems. And such problems could not be solved by one department alone.

29. The views of Mr CHAN Nok-hang were summarised below:

- (a) local residents often complained that there were a lot of bird droppings on children's play facilities and seats in the park. Parents were worried that their children might contact the droppings and accordingly got sick. Avian flu and many other diseases, such as cryptococcosis, were transmitted through birds. He asked whether the AFCD would take samples for inspection. As the summer holiday was approaching, he asked whether the FEHD would step up cleansing of public facilities. Besides, many passengers waiting for buses complained about bird droppings under trees. He hoped that the FEHD would step up cleansing; and
- (b) as regards the Sha Tin Community Green Station, he had earlier seen other organisations set up information booths to recycle items. He had enquired of the Sha Tin Community Green Station, but the relevant organisation said that there were already recycling stations in housing estates in his constituency, so no further arrangements would be made. He hoped that there would be more information booths promoting environmental protection, in particular eco-friendly recycling, as the Government was about to introduce waste charging.

30. The views of Mr WAI Hing-cheung were summarised below:

- (a) the FEHD had promised to strengthen the cleansing of central dividers. He absolutely supported that idea, since there had been little attention to the weeds and rubbish at the central dividers in the middle and both sides of the road;
- (b) as for the problem of feral pigeons, he wondered whether there were ongoing inter-departmental punitive actions taken to deter people from feeding pigeons. Thus, the birds would know there was no food and would not come back. Each year, migratory birds came to Sha Tin. There was a tree outside and very close to the Man Lai Court Tower 1. Birds staying in the tree made not only noises but also droppings, which caused foul smell in the vicinity of Shing Mun River. Upon discussing with members, the FEHD promised to increase the cleansing from 2 times to 4 in winter. He wondered whether the FEHD could prevent migratory birds from staying there. He had complained to relevant government departments before, but he knew that some of them had different opinions. Now he hoped that they would reconsider the issue;

- (c) the DLO/ST had mentioned weeding. He wondered whether the work could be conducted in cooperation with the private sector. He opined that mosquito problems were actually left unaddressed if weeding was only conducted on government land without covering private places in the periphery;
- (d) he was worried that the anti-rodent campaign at small targeted areas would drive rats to places without such a campaign, which had been mentioned last year as well. He was not sure whether the anti-rodent actions at the back alley had driven the rats to Grandway Garden, as he had then received complaints that there were many rats in the estate;
- (e) there was a shop on the access from Grandway Garden to Exit D of the MTR Tai Wai Station. The owner often placed empty boxes and cartons on Mei Tin Road, which facilitated the breeding of mosquitoes after the rain. He hoped relevant departments would pay attention to the problem;
- (f) there were many illegal hawkers outside the markets managed by the FEHD. The interests of merchants in the market should be protected. The FEHD's work in this regard was inadequate and should be strengthened;
- (g) he enquired whether there was littering by foreign domestic helpers on Sundays or holidays. If yes, he wondered how relevant government departments would address the problem; and
- (h) there were street sleepers in Sha Tin in recent years, which led to the accumulation of rubbish. However, the problem seemed to remain. He remembered that at meetings in the past 2 years, members had mentioned that there were a few street sleepers on the sides of Shing Mun River who stacked up miscellaneous items. But the government departments concerned still had not solved the problem and cleaned up the places. And he had notified many government departments of the problem that street sleepers collected and stacked up items and garbage near the Hong Kong Heritage Museum in Tai Wai. It was said that the street sleepers would pick up waste items at the refuse collection point on Man Lam Road, fixed them and then sold them. Residents suggested that the FEHD clean up garbage at the refuse collection point as soon as possible so that street sleepers could not take advantage.

31. The views of Mr Sunny CHIU were summarised below:

- (a) as regards the anti-rodent campaign at small targeted areas, he welcomed attention by relevant government departments to the rodent problem in Pok Hong Estate. But he was concerned about the effectiveness of the operation, which was carried out by the management office of Pok Hong Estate. And he wondered whether owners of food premises would actually attend lectures organised by the FEHD. During his previous visits to Pok Hong Estate with the FEHD staff members, he noticed that the sanitary conditions of the cooked food stalls and the wet market were bad. Food waste was everywhere near litter bins outside the kitchens. He said that the FEHD did not issue a lot of penalty tickets against bad hygiene conditions of food

premises. Instead, the FEHD said that such premises were under the jurisdiction of the Housing Department (HD), which, as far as he was aware, did not allot demerit points to food premises or cooked food stalls. Therefore the rodent problem remained. He hoped that the anti-rodent campaign at small targeted areas would prompt the relevant government departments to solve the problem together;

- (b) apart from Pok Hong Estate, he hoped that relevant departments would also strengthen the rodent control at the Tsang Tai Uk Recreation Ground, the slope opposite Pok Tat House, Sha Tin Wai Old Village and Tsang Tai Uk Village, etc. Besides, if the operation was successful, he was concerned whether rats would run to neighbouring estates;
- (c) there were a lot of bicycles illegally parked at Shui Chuen Au Street and Yat Tai Street. Relevant departments acted quickly each time he filed a complaint. But bicycles were illegally parked at the same locations again soon afterwards. He enquired whether more banners could be hung at black spots to remind members of the public not to park their bicycles illegally;
- (d) he wondered whether it was illegal for members of the public to capture feral pigeons, and whether the AFCD would receive captured feral pigeons if members of the public decided to turn them in; and
- (e) the HD said that Pok Hong Estate was under the Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS). However, he asked whether the HD had means to monitor waste disposal by its tenants.

32. The views of Mr WONG Hok-lai were summarised below:

- (a) wild monkeys caused serious nuisance and posed threats to residents, which was not mentioned in the paper. Wild monkeys appeared because members of the public fed them, but the FEHD rarely pursue prosecutions. He hoped that the FEHD would step up inspections to reduce the sources of food for wild monkeys;
- (b) he said that while the FEHD had an anti-mosquito plan, its ovitraps were mostly placed in the town centre of Tai Wai, but not in the vicinity of Mei Tin Estate and Mei Chung Court, at which the mosquito problem was severe because of the hillside location. As a result, the ovitraps failed to reflect the actual situation. Besides, the midge stickers placed last year, such as the ones at Mei Chung Court bus stop, had yet been replaced this year. He hoped that the FEHD would pay attention;
- (c) the FEHD said it would design new litter bins to prevent wild animals from scavenging. He enquired when the new litter bins would be put into use;
- (d) the FEHD said it would invoke the Summary Offences Ordinance to deal with illegally parked bicycles. Now the clean-up work had yielded some results. However, due to their prevalence, shared bicycles occupied footpaths and planters and obstructed pedestrians. He hoped that the FEHD would clean up illegally parked bicycles as soon as possible;

- (e) the FEHD said that it was piloting actions against illegally parked bicycles by invoking the Summary Offences Ordinance (Cap. 228) in North District. A paper of Tai Po District Council showed that the FEHD invoked the ordinance in subways in the vicinity of Serenity Park and Tai Wo Neighbourhood Community Centre, where the pedestrian flows were low. He wondered whether the ordinance could be widely invoked in the Sha Tin District. At present, the FEHD cleaned up illegally parked bicycles only once every few months. And many bicycles were parked in planters for a long time and were not dealt with; and
- (f) the FEHD said it had received positive responses upon communication with shared bicycle operators. He would like to know what positive responses they were. He hoped that the FEHD would charge an administrative fee for each confiscated shared bicycle, the same as that for the removal of banners of STDC Members.

33. The views of Mr YAU Man-chun were summarised below:

- (a) for pedestrian subways and footbridges, the FEHD was mainly responsible for cleaning up garbage or contingencies such as vomit. But the HyD did not seem to take the initiative to carry out annual or quarterly clean-up work. For example, the footbridges and subways near Sha Tin Wai were covered with stains and the situation had not been improved for many years. For the sake of effectiveness, the Government had to designate a department for regular cleansing, which was necessary for footbridges and subways. Although he understood that government resources were limited, he found it unsatisfactory that places with fewer pedestrians were cleansed less often. In addition, the FEHD often conducted cleansing work in the evening. He wondered whether notices could be posted a few days in advance so as to inform members of the public;
- (b) the paper blamed feeders for the feral pigeon problems. At present it was not illegal to feed pigeons and the FEHD did not initiate prosecutions until feeders contaminated the places. For example, in the past few years, the relevant number of prosecutions was low at Sha Kok Street. He understood that the FEHD was understaffed. Therefore, he enquired whether the manpower could be increased to address this problem. Besides, the HD should also increase the manpower and strengthen the implementation of the demerit points system. The FEHD took swift actions upon complaints by residents about miscellaneous items and bicycles on roadsides. However, their actions were not very effective. Shared bicycles were still parked everywhere. He opined that the FEHD should increase its resources and manpower. He also enquired how the FEHD could do better;
- (c) the anti-rodent campaign at small targeted areas would be carried out in Pok Hong Estate in May. But he hoped that the operation would not be limited to the estate. He also asked whether the FEHD would invite other stakeholders to relevant meetings, such as the HD responsible for Sha Kok Estate, the Link responsible for cooked food stalls, the LCSD responsible for Tsang Tai Uk Recreation Ground, and the Hong Kong Housing Society or its cleaning company responsible for Jat Min Chuen, so that they could provide

cooperation in surrounding areas; and

- (d) as regards the invocation of the Summary Offences Ordinance to deal with illegally parked bicycles, he hoped that the FEHD would undertake to follow the example of Tai Po District.

34. The views of Ms Scarlett PONG were summarised below:

- (a) she appreciated inter-departmental collaboration, which, however, in her opinion, should be enhanced to solve related problems. She was disappointed with the lack of CCTVs at the refuse collection point in Fo Tan Village. She had mentioned the problem many times before. The site was prone to accidents, since there was not only construction waste, but fire extinguishers as well. Therefore she did not understand why the site was excluded from the list for CCTV installations;
- (b) there were serious mosquito problems in the vicinity of Stewards Pooi Kei Primary School and on the slope near the Ficus Garden barbecue site. She hoped that the FEHD would pay attention and closely follow up on the matter;
- (c) the problem of dogs fouling public places could not be solved for a long time. For example, many people complained about the foul smell at Lok King Street. She asked whether publicity, education and cleansing could be strengthened. She also opined that the Government should come up with creative ways for improvements;
- (d) many people would go via Fo Tan on race days. And many cigarette butts were often found in Lok King Street. She asked the FEHD to pay attention. She was aware that the DSD did clear up the Fo Tan tributary of Shing Mun River. However, garbage and foam accumulated on the river section between Exit B of the MTR Fo Tan Station and the footbridge after the clean-up. She enquired the FEHD about the previous frequency of clearing up the river bed, which was essential to prevent the foul smell; and
- (e) there was stagnant water at the bicycle parking area at Exit C of the MTR Fo Tan Station, which caused mosquito breeding. As there were no drainage points at the site, she hoped that the DSD would conduct on-site inspection and install gully pits to address the problem as soon as possible.

35. The views of Mr YIP Wing were summarised below:

- (a) pest problems, especially rodent problems, were serious in Chung On Estate. Some residents claimed that the rats were as big as cats. There were many more rats in the estate after the Link introduced food premises there. He had invited the FEHD for inspection. Drop-off areas of the Link were usually dirty. He hoped that the FEHD would step up surprise checks;
- (b) there was always dog excrement on the pavement leading from the back gate of Oceanaire to the Sai Sha Road Pet Garden. He asked whether law enforcement could be strengthened since he believed it would have a

deterrent effect. He suggested deploying water cannon vehicles to cleanse the streets;

- (c) after the soft opening of the “WE GO MALL” next to Oceanaire, he had received residents’ complaints about accumulation of rubbish at the site. He asked whether the FEHD could step up inspections; and
- (d) as regards the banner issue, the FEHD sent penalty tickets to the offices of STDC Members. As there were addresses and telephone numbers on bills and posters, he wondered whether the FEHD would take the same active actions.

36. The views of Mr Michael YUNG were summarised below:

- (a) public cleanliness and the cityscape had deteriorated after the abolishment of the Urban Council and the Regional Council;
- (b) most of the time, government departments were inactive in handling matters beyond their jurisdictions. There was fly-tipping of construction waste in his constituency and he had to contact the DLO/ST for an inspection every time. But if the site did not fall under the remit of the DLO/ST, he had to contact another government department. As a result, more and more rubbish accumulated. The FEHD would step up the clean-up with grab-mounted lorries upon receipt his complains. The Secretary for Environment and the former District Officer (Sha Tin) had inspected the site, and they opined that CCTVs should be installed. However, the CCTVs were dismantled after the trial was completed. So the situation had become worse;
- (c) he had criticised the FEHD for distributing anti-rodent leaflets and souvenirs in small targeted areas. One day, he left Yan On Estate for an on-site inspection in Area P40 at 10:30 am, and then left at 11:30 am. All the leaflets and souvenirs had been distributed by that time. As there were not many people at the site at 10:30 am, he doubted the effectiveness of the event;
- (d) now the FEHD invoked the Summary Offences Ordinance (Cap. 228) to deal with the problem of illegally parked bicycles. But the former engineer in charge had been transferred elsewhere and the performance of engineers in the district was not reassuring;
- (e) it was difficult to handle the problem of dripping air-conditioners, especially when the FEHD could not arrive at the scene at an appropriate time. He was not sure how the problem could be dealt with;
- (f) he asked relevant departments to follow the HyD’s guidelines in terms of strengthening the cleansing of central dividers. He was concerned that cleaning workers were susceptible to accidents due to inadequate equipment or facilities;
- (g) he and the District Environmental Hygiene Superintendent (DEHS) had visited Chevalier Garden and asked staff of the Pest Control Team to offer

some advice. He wondered whether it was necessary to review the anti-mosquito and anti-rodent measures. At present, the FEHD was apparently unable to eliminate the hiding places of rats, such as the plot next to Hang Fai Street Park in Area P40 in Ma On Shan, which was managed by the DLO/ST. Relevant departments did not take actions unless members made complaints at meetings. He wondered whether some idle parks under the DLO/ST's jurisdiction could be handed over to the LCSD for management, because such sites would require regular management before the hygiene problems could be addressed;

- (h) it was basically reasonable for the HyD to conduct major cleansing of subways on a monthly basis. However, he wondered whether the cleansing frequency could be increased and whether detergent with decomposition effect could be used to remove the urine smell, since a normal detergent was ineffective in this regard;
- (i) he knew that a high-temperature and high-pressure scrubber was in trial operation in the Sham Shui Po District. He asked the DEHS whether such a machine would be introduced in the Sha Tin District; and
- (j) he enquired of the Chairman about the follow-up action on this agenda item after members expressed their views on the paper.

37. The views of Mr SIU Hin-hong were summarised below:

- (a) the problems of wild monkeys, feral pigeons and wild boars remained unsolved. When he recently crossed the road at Lok King Street to head for the MTR station, he saw two pigeons standing there and waiting to cross the road, which were not afraid of the passers-by at all. On another occasion, he saw a cat being chased by a rat at the car park of Lek Yuen Estate. There were no such problems 20 years ago and there seemed to be an ecological imbalance today; and
- (b) he opined that the results were the most important, regardless of the number of operations or departments involved. The prime task of the Government was to look into the reasons. If the current legislation was inadequate in addressing relevant problems, the Government might consider following the practice in Australia, where local residents were allowed to hunt kangaroos. Besides, many members of the public and even their domestic helpers let their dogs fouling public places. The FEHD should strengthen education and penalty. It would be a passive approach to rely on cleansing alone.

38. The views of Mr Wilson LI were summarised below:

- (a) recently, many members of the public had complained about the deterioration of the sanitary environment in the district. Residents of Lake Silver and Double Cove in Wu Kai Sha were allowed to keep pets. But some of them lacked public morality and let their pets foul public places. He hoped that relevant government departments would step up cleansing and prosecutions. Similarly, there were many animal droppings on the footpaths in Wu Kai Sha Village and Villa Athena. He asked whether the FEHD would

consider using eco-friendly detergents and step up publicity, education and cleansing;

- (b) there were a lot of cigarette butts at the footbridge near Double Cove, probably because of the new housing estate next to it. Some people threw cigarette butts from the footbridge. He wondered whether the FEHD would deploy more plainclothes officers to step up prosecution;
- (c) mosquito problems in the vicinity of Wu Kai Sha Village, Villa Athena, and Double Cove near Starfish Bay, and the rodent problems near Wu Kai Sha Village had worsened; and
- (d) he and DLO/ST staff members had inspected the shingle beach in Wu Kai Sha and Starfish Bay, and found that environmental damages had worsened lately. He had also written to AFCD and the EPD to draw their attention to the matter. He hoped that the FEHD and the HyD would strengthen the cleansing of footbridges and subways, especially the subway leading from Wu Kai Sha Village to Lee On Estate and the one from Villa Athena to Sunshine City.

39. The views of Mr James CHAN were summarised below:

- (a) he saw a rat running in front of him when he set up an information booth at the entrance of Chung On Shopping Centre. Later he informed the HD and tried to find out the food sources of the rats. He believed that rats found food in the truck parking spaces in the shopping centre, where small quantity of food were dropped there when trucks unloaded goods. Besides, there was a refuse collection point at the same site. However, staff members of the food premises nearby did not dispose of rubbish properly and just dumped it on the ground. It would be unfair to blame the HD or the management office of Kam Fung Court. He suggested that the FEHD deploy more people to monitor the problem and to initiate prosecution against the Link. He was willing to join the FEHD staff members for on-site inspection, but hoped that the Link would not notified in advance; and
- (b) he said that the mosquito problem in the area was very serious. And he asked whether the machine in front of Ma On Shan Swimming Pool was a mosquito killer.

40. Mr Alvin LEE opined that it was inappropriate to clean up illegally parked bicycles with government resources. He wondered why relevant companies did not do the clean-up work on their own. In addition, the companies should launch publicity and education campaigns at their own cost to advise members of the public against haphazard parking of bicycles. And the Government should have powerful and effective guidelines to push the companies to deal with the problem. He wondered how to judge whether a bicycle obstructed the street. He hoped that the Government would study how to regulate shared bicycles in the long run, so that they could exist without affecting members of the public.

41. The views of the Chairman were summarised below:

- (a) the HD had earlier launched the food waste recycling trial programme in housing estates but it had not yet informed the public of the results. The charge on domestic waste would be introduced next year. He enquired how the EPD would work with other government departments to promote the programme and work with the HD in waste separation;
- (b) many members had mentioned the problems of graffiti and fly-posting in Tai Wai. He asked whether the FEHD had imposed fines and initiated prosecutions, and he enquired about the numbers. He believed that the administration fees imposed on members for hanging banners were more than those on graffitiists prosecuted by the the FEHD;
- (c) many hillside areas were under the jurisdiction of the DLO/ST. He hoped that the DLO/ST would clearly explain how it would properly deal with hygiene problems on areas such as slopes and hillsides. If the environmental hygiene condition was not maintained properly, the efforts made by housing estates in the vicinity would be in vain;
- (d) he enquired of the HD about law enforcement against feral pigeon feeders and smokers. He was aware that the HD implemented a demerit points system against public housing tenants, but for non-residents who fed pigeons or smoked in no-smoking areas, he wondered how the HD would deal with them;
- (e) while the Government collected administrative fees from Members after removing their banners, he wondered why it did not collect similar fees from shared bicycle companies for removing illegally parked bicycles;
- (f) the design of litter bins needed improvement, in order to prevent scavenging by animals; and
- (g) he wondered whether the STDO would assist in handling problems that no other government departments followed them up.

42. Mr Simon WONG, Assistant District Officer (Sha Tin) gave a consolidated response as follows:

- (a) the Steering Committee on District Administration had earlier convened a meeting to discuss with the heads of various departments the long-term environmental hygiene problems across the territory. After that, relevant government departments had set aside additional resources to address district-specific problems. As for the measures mentioned at this meeting, such as anti-rodent campaigns and the cleansing of footbridges and subways, he believed that departments concerned had the additional resources for follow-up action. After listening to the views of members, relevant government departments would consider including the relevant work in their plans as appropriate. There was an established mechanism for inter-departmental collaboration, if necessary;

- (b) the anti-rodent campaign at small targeted areas was carried out because many members had complained about rodent problems in the Sha Tin District. Some of them said when the FEHD conducted anti-rodent campaigns in one place, rats would run to other places. The FEHD said that similar operations were launched in other districts. A small area would be designated and stakeholders within that area would be contacted to take coordinated actions to eradicate rats;
- (c) when conceiving the operation, the STDO hoped that all stakeholders would take part in the anti-rodent operation, including OCs and management companies of housing estates, as well as schools, non-profit organisations and government departments. The FEHD would contact stakeholders for on-site inspection in advance, so as to identify places with rodent infestation and then formulate a strategy. With limited resources, the Government did need to strike a balance. The pilot scheme did not cover a large scale. Instead, the effectiveness was first reviewed before the subsequent programme was raised at the Steering Group on District-led Actions Scheme for further discussion. The programme was voluntary and related lectures were open to different stakeholders;
- (d) in terms of effectiveness, after consultation with the FEHD, the STDO would distribute an action list to the participating stakeholders, specifying the day of actions each week. The STDO would also invite them to fill out a questionnaire afterwards in order to review the results;
- (e) as regards the District-led Actions Scheme, on-site inspections had been conducted at 42 mosquito black spots in the Sha Tin District, which were determined based on the Ovitrap Index. Later the STDO would discuss the anti-mosquito strategy with relevant stakeholders. As for rural areas, after collecting the views of village representatives, relevant government departments had made a list of mosquito black spots. They would formulate anti-mosquito measures, before further consulting members or the local community. Efforts had been constantly made to follow up the mosquito problem in Yuen Chau Kok over the past 2 years. This year's anti-mosquito operation would begin in May. The STDO could review the commencement date if members wanted it to start earlier next year;
- (f) as regards street sleepers, most of the time they did not actually sleep on the street. Rather, they simply placed their personal belongings on the street, thus resulting in environmental problems. In the past, relevant government departments had carried out joint clean-up operations, subject to their powers conferred by the law. The DLO/ST had also successfully carried out a clean-up operation recently;
- (g) the STDO would strengthen anti-mosquito and anti-rodent work before public service departments carried out their works. Related departments would be enquired via the Steering Group about their upcoming works, and they were also asked to remind relevant contractors to take anti-mosquito and anti-rodent actions before carrying out works;

- (h) the clean-up of river bed of Shing Mun River would be referred to the DSD for follow-up action; and
- (i) the STDO had been playing a coordinating role in dealing with environmental hygiene issues. For example, under the District-led Actions Scheme there were designated steering groups on anti-mosquito campaigns and cleansing of environmental hygiene. There were also inter-departmental anti-mosquito efforts under the coordination of the STDO.

43. Ms Janny CHENG, Senior Executive Officer (District Management) of the STDO gave a consolidated response as follows:

- (a) before invoking the Summary Offences Ordinance (Cap. 228), the DLO/ST and relevant departments had always invoked the Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 28) to take inter-departmental joint actions to deal with illegal bicycle parking in the Sha Tin District. If anyone occupied government land without the prior approval of the DLO/ST, the DLO/ST could post a notice (statutory notice), requiring occupier to cease the illegal occupation within a specified period of date. If the occupier failed to comply with the requirement of the notice, the Government would take possession of and remove any property which occupied the land illegally, without further notification. For bicycles illegally parked on government land, the DLO/ST could, under the established mechanism, post a notice pursuant to Section 6 of the Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance two days prior to a joint clean-up operation, requiring the owners of such bicycles to cease the occupation of the relevant unleased land within a specified period of time. If the owners failed to remove their illegally parked bicycles within the specific period of time, then the DLO/ST could confiscate and take possession of the bicycles;
- (b) the Government currently invoked the same legislation and adopted the same approach in dealing with the illegal parking of normal and shared bicycles. Whenever bicycles were illegally placed on unallocated government land, including curbs and planters, the DLO/ST and relevant departments could invoke the Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 28) to carry out inter-departmental joint operations to clean up such bicycles. At present, the DLO/ST and relevant departments carried out joint clean-up operations twice a month. Complaints concerning illegal parking of shared bicycles were given priority and resources were allocated to deal with such cases. The relevant Steering Group under the Sha Tin District-led Actions Scheme (the Steering Group) would also review the illegal parking data on a regular basis. It would review and update the list of black spots and prioritise related tasks as appropriate. As far as practicable, the limited resources of various departments would be made good use of, and items of the related agenda would be adjusted flexibly, so as to swiftly deal with the illegal parking of shared bicycles, and to combat problems of illegal bicycle parking in other locations;
- (c) the Steering Group has also introduced and implemented other programmes, such as those of publicity and education, to enhance the response to illegal bicycle parking in the district. Members suggested hanging banners at

relevant black spots to remind members of the public not to park their bicycles illegally. In view of the implementation of the Sha Tin District-led Actions Scheme, the Steering Group had arranged the hanging of publicity banners at thirty black spots of illegal bicycle parking in the district. However, the severity and locations of illegal bicycle parking might change over time. The Steering Group would review the latest situation and hang banners at more appropriate locations;

- (d) another new measure was a pilot scheme to install the new steel mesh covered material at roadside railings to prevent illegal bicycle parking. Installation works for the first two phases under the pilot scheme had been completed and the results were satisfactory. Therefore the third phase would be implemented as well. The Steering Group had drawn up the appropriate scope of works based on the updated list of black spots of illegal bicycle parking. The STDO was preparing relevant documents of procurement and tendering for the new round of steel mesh installation works; and
- (e) she noted that members were concerned about the feasibility of cleaning up illegally parked bicycles in the Sha Tin District by invoking the Summary Offences Ordinance. The STDO would discuss the relevant arrangement and details with the TD and other relevant departments and the Steering Group. It would also invite STDC Members in writing for on-site inspection of related black spots in the district.

44. Ms Cynthia KWOK, Engineer / Lantau 1 of the TD gave a consolidated response as follows:

- (a) the pilot scheme for dealing with illegally parked bicycles by invoking the Summary Offences Ordinance had been launched at the MTR Sheung Shui Station for some time and the results were satisfactory. 40 to 50 illegally parked bicycles obstructing public places were cleaned up in each operation. In the latest clean-up operation, about 10% of the illegally parked bicycles were shared ones. There was no upward trend in the number. The TD would draw on the experience in Sheung Shui for future operations;
- (b) before carrying out an operation, relevant departments would conduct on-site inspection of the black spot concerned, so as to decide whether the Summary Offences Ordinance could be invoked to deal with the illegal parking of bicycles at the site. There were different considerations, including the number of illegally parked bicycles, the time and the size of illegal occupation, the pedestrian flow and the pedestrian usage of the road section, etc. In the operation, under “Obstruction of Public Places” of the Summary Offences Ordinance (Section 4A of Cap. 228), the TD would determine whether the bicycles caused an obstruction. And the Police would remove the relevant obstacles pursuant to Section 32, “Removal of filth, etc., and recovery of expenses” of the same ordinance;
- (c) apart from law enforcement, the STDO would also strengthen publicity in a joint operations, by putting up large notices at the black spots, reminding members of the public that illegally parked bicycles would be removed and their owners might be prosecuted. Members of the public were also

reminded of the legitimate bicycle parking spaces nearby. Besides, relevant departments would put up warning notices at the black spots 3 hours before operations, stating that the sites were not appropriate for parking bicycles, and that illegally parked bicycles would cause obstruction and danger. The notices would also state that the TD required owners to remove their bicycles before the deadlines, or else their bicycles would be seized. If owners wanted to reclaim their bicycles later, they would be charged with obstructing public places. After the deadline, the TD and the Police would clean up the illegally parked bicycles and recorded their details, and the FEHD would cut the locks and remove the bicycles. The relevant departments would put up notices indicating the completion of the operation afterwards, notifying the owners that the relevant bicycles had been seized and were currently in the TD's possession. Owners wishing to reclaim their bicycles should contact the TD within 7 working days, and the TD would also remind owners that the relevant acts would be subject to prosecution under the above ordinance. After 6 months, the Police would apply for confiscation orders with the court and then auction off the bicycles concerned; and

- (d) the TD understood that members of the public were concerned about the automated bicycle rental service, in particular the arrangements for bicycle parking in public places. The TD had taken the initiative to contact the operators and had received positive responses. For example, the operators promised to attach their telephone numbers to the bicycles, so that members of the public could contact them for clean-up. And the TD would pay close attention to the performance of the operators across the territory. As for law enforcement, relevant departments would clean up illegally parked bicycles, both private ones and automated rental ones, during clean-up operations.

45. Mr LAM Chi-chung, Officer-in-Charge, District Traffic Team, Sha Tin Police District of the Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF) responded that the Police would provide full support and assistance in inter-departmental operations against illegal bicycle parking. Besides, if shared bicycles were thrown into the river, it would constitute an offence of criminal damage. The HKPF would contact the owner for an investigation and would assign the case to the Crime Formation for follow-up action.

46. Ms Suman WONG, Maintenance Engineer / Structure (Southeast) of the HyD gave a consolidated response as follows:

- (a) the HyD was responsible for the maintenance of footbridges and subways managed by the TD, while hygiene problems at such facilities were handled by the FEHD. According to its performance pledge, the HyD would cleanse the footbridges and subways under its remit at least once every 3 months, so as to keep the structures in good condition. As regards the pedestrian footbridges and subways of NS141, NF447, NF137, NS23, NS22, NS26, NF89, etc., which were of concern to members, their cleansing frequencies were higher than that stipulated in the performance pledge since April this year. In view of the large pedestrian flows at some footbridges and subways during the day, the relevant cleansing work was carried out at night to reduce the impact on the public; and

- (b) contractors of the HyD would generally cleanse the footbridges and subways with clean water and high-pressure water jets. The HyD would review the cleansing method if stains remained even with the use of high-pressure water jets. Some members suggested using special detergents. The HyD thanked them for their advice and would consider the same.

47. Mr LEE Chee-kwan, Senior Environmental Protection Officer (Regional N) 4 of the EPD gave a consolidated response as follows:

- (a) the recycling practice under “Sha Tin Community Green Station” already covered 90% of the total population of Sha Tin. The EPD would work with the contractor to identify places not yet covered by the scheme as appropriate. As for places already covered by the scheme, the contractor would step up publicity to encourage public participation in recycling;
- (b) food waste composters in housing estates were installed mainly with the sponsorship of the Environment and Conservation Fund, in order to encourage public participation in food waste recycling and to raise public awareness of recycling and reuse. In terms of food waste recycling, the EPD was developing a network for recyclable collection and for turning food waste into energy. The network would firstly deal with industrial and commercial food waste at present, and then residential food waste at the next stage; and
- (c) as regards the fly-tipping of construction waste, while the CCTV pilot scheme at Tai Shui Hang Refuse Collection Point had been completed, the EPD had started blitz operations since 2017 against the problem and would initiate prosecution against any fly-tipping of construction waste.

48. The Chairman asked members to note that Mr Alvin LEE had returned to the conference room.

49. Ms Alice YEUNG, Senior Field Officer (Avian Influenza) of the AFCD gave a consolidated response as follows:

- (a) the AFCD did not hang any banners in Sun Chui Estate. But it would take the initiative to contact the management office to identify suitable locations for the banners. If members opined that the related banners were necessary in some housing estates, they could contact the AFCD for such banners. She thanked members for their appreciation of the roving exhibition, which the AFCD would continue to hold at government offices and shopping centres to explain to the public the disbenefits of feeding wild animals;
- (b) the banners were displayed under a pilot scheme. Therefore, the AFCD had applied for a trial period of only 3 months and would apply for an extension later. Each banner was 2 metres by 0.7 metre in size, and the maximum size allowed was 2.5 metres by 1 metre. Applications should be filed with the HyD and the DLO/ST before their display. The design would be reviewed in future production of new banners;

- (c) if the AFCD found feeding activities in public places, it would refer the cases to the FEHD. It would also provide housing estates with relevant information, such as appropriate locations for the installation of “bird control spikes”. It was up to the management offices of related estates to decide whether they would have such installations;
- (d) the AFCD used to lend out pigeon cage traps to housing estates for capturing feral pigeons, which, however, turned out to be an ineffective approach based on past experience. Feral pigeons still gathered if they were fed. Therefore, the AFCD had no longer lent out such traps since November 2017. Captured feral pigeons would be sent to the New Territories North Animal Management Centre for euthanasia, since they could remember routes and would get back to the same places for food if they were set free. At present, the Laws of Hong Kong did not regulate the capture of feral pigeons. However, the AFCD discouraged members of the public from capturing feral pigeons on their own, as it might involve animal welfare, cruelty to animals and other issues. Besides, when doing so, members of the public might capture other wild birds as well. And all wild birds, except feral pigeons, were protected under Chapter 170 of the Laws of Hong Kong; and
- (e) another division of the AFCD were responsible for the problems of wild boars and wild monkeys. She was aware that a subsequent question would be about those animals and could be answered by the related representative.

50. Dr Anthony LEUNG, Veterinarian (Avian Influenza Surveillance) of the AFCD responded that bird droppings might carry avian flu virus or pathogens of other diseases such as cryptosporidiosis. And apart from birds, some soil or trees might carry pathogens as well. Most importantly, members of the public should pay attention to personal hygiene. Therefore, the AFCD did not conduct tests on specific pathogens.

51. Ms Amy CHAN, Senior Land Executive / Land Control of the DLO/ST responded that as for hygiene problems on enclosed government land, the DLO/ST would carry inspection based on resources, manpower and actual needs, and it would inspect the sites mentioned by members as well. The DLO/ST held a positive and open attitude towards how to revitalise and capitalise on the use of government land.

52. Mr PANG Tak-chiu, Deputy District Leisure Manager (Sha Tin) 2 of the LCSD gave a consolidated response as follows:

- (a) as regards the mosquito problem in Yuen Chau Kok Park, apart from routine cleansing, the LCSD also paid special attention to drain outlets, and would apply larvicides and larvicidal sand. And 3 mosquito trapping devices had been installed in the park. In addition, in order to strengthen anti-mosquito efforts, the LCSD would arrange for its outsourcing contractors to spray pesticides for mosquito control once a week in summer;
- (b) as for the anti-rodent campaign at small targeted areas in Pok Hong Estate, anti-rodent efforts would be carried out simultaneously in the estate as well as in Tsang Tai Uk Playground and Sha Tin Wai Playground nearby; and

- (c) the LCSD was responsible for the horticultural maintenance of roadside flower beds, and would refer the cases to the FEHD if hygiene problems were involved.

53. Ms MOK Kit-yee, Housing Manager (Tai Po, North & Shatin 3) of the HD gave a consolidated response as follows:

- (a) in order to build a clean living environment, the Hong Kong Housing Authority and the HD implemented the Marking Scheme for Estate Management Enforcement to deal with various problems such as causing mosquito breeding by accumulating stagnant water, causing nuisance by accumulating miscellaneous items, littering or smoking in public places, etc. Residents and commercial tenants of housing estates, including owners of food premises and cooked food stalls in Pok Hong Estate, would be allotted demerit points or even fined if they violated related rules. The HD also issued notices asking members of the public to pay attention to public hygiene. If the violators were not residents of relevant housing estates, specific persons with letters of appointment could initiate prosecutions under the Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance (Cap 132). If someone smoked in inappropriate areas in a housing estate, they would be driven out by competent persons. On the other hand, the demerit points system did not apply to public areas of some TPS estates, such as Pok Hong Estate, since such areas were not managed by the HD; and
- (b) she promised to communicate with members concerned about littering by merchants in Pok Hong Estate causing public hygiene problems.

54. Mr Derek LAI, District Environmental Hygiene Superintendent (Sha Tin) of the FEHD gave a consolidated response as follows:

- (a) the FEHD was duty-bound to improve public cleanliness and the cityscape. To improve environmental hygiene, the FEHD not only made a list of related black spots, but also paid attention to the overall cleanliness of streets;
- (b) as regards law enforcement, the FEHD would step up inspections and would never tolerate any violations. Staff members of the FEHD would patrol specific locations, such as Mei Tin Road and Chik Fai Street in Tai Wai, and would promptly initiate prosecutions against violations;
- (c) the FEHD would enhance the supervision of contractors in terms of street cleansing. If employees of contractors were found to have unsatisfactory performance or violations, apart from issuing warning letters and fining the contractors, the FEHD would also advise them to take disciplinary actions against relevant employees;
- (d) the FEHD required contractors to follow the “Code of Practice for Lighting, Signing and Guarding of Road Works” issued by the HyD when handling central dividers. For example, workers should wear reflective vests and use traffic cones and vehicles with flashing arrow signs to remind road users of the boundaries of works. The FEHD would consult relevant departments for

other road safety issues;

- (e) the FEHD would consider providing more pedal bins where necessary and appropriate. Members had mentioned subways and footbridges, which the HyD had an established schedule for cleansing. The FEHD always cleansed the ground, and would conduct cleansing at specific locations with contingencies such as those involving vomitus or faeces;
- (f) in combating littering black spots, the FEHD would not only step up cleansing and prosecution, it would also initiate prosecutions against fly-posting whenever there was sufficient evidence;
- (g) the FEHD carried out two anti-rodent campaigns each year, in addition to the anti-rodent campaign at small targeted areas, which was firstly launched in Pok Hong Estate under the District-led Actions Scheme. Hopefully the pest control work would be gradually strengthened. Staff members of the Pest Control Group would make efforts to eradicate rats in different places;
- (h) the FEHD would strengthen education. Health Inspectors would disseminate information on rodent prevention and hold lectures in different places. Staff members of estate management offices were welcome to participate and exchange ideas, with a view to addressing rodent problems with multi-pronged measures. Apart from the use of poison baits and rat cage traps, the most important thing was to maintain environmental sanitation;
- (i) as regards the dog faeces problem, the FEHD would step up inspections and prosecutions. It would also post multilingual notices at black spots. The FEHD adopted a “zero-tolerance” policy for and would initiate prosecutions against fouling of streets by dog faeces or littering. The FEHD used diluted bleach for cleansing but did not use other formula to eliminate the smell of dog faeces;
- (j) the FEHD would provide concrete information on the countermeasures, such as details of publicity work, against the problems of littering and dog faeces;
- (k) as for the problem of feral pigeons, feeding those birds in public places did not commit an offence under the Fixed Penalty (Public Cleanliness and Obstruction) Ordinance. However, the FEHD would initiate prosecutions if any leftover was not cleaned up after feeding. The FEHD had taken many prosecution actions at black spots of feral pigeons feeding, including 18 prosecutions at Sha Kok Street between January 2017 and May 2018;
- (l) litter bins would be moved away from bus stops and would not be equipped with ash trays. The FEHD would initiate prosecutions against littering;
- (m) as regards the installation of CCTVs at refuse collection points, the FEHD would carry out trials firstly in Siu Lek Yuen Village and Sha Tin Wai Village. If improvements were made, the FEHD would consider installing at other refuse collection points, such as the one at Shan Mei Street in Fo Tan;

- (n) the FEHD would provide manpower and vehicle to the DLO/ST and the TD for the assistance in relevant law enforcement actions against illegally parked bicycles. Upon receiving cases referred by the 1823 hotline concerning bicycles found in Shing Mun River, the FEHD would refer such cases to relevant departments, such as those responsible for the waterway of Shing Mun River. And the FEHD would assist in the clean-up if the bicycles were defined as floating debris. As regards the joint operations with the DLO/ST in cleaning up illegal banners, the FEHD would collect removal fees from relevant persons afterwards;
- (o) as regards the problems in Chung On Estate, he promised to invite relevant members for inspection after the meeting, in order to identify solutions;
- (p) inspection of food premises and cooked food stalls in Pok Hong Estate was one of the FEHD's key tasks. The FEHD would offer advice to relevant owners and would initiate prosecution against any violations of related regulations;
- (q) Sunshine City and Fu Fai Garden in Ma On Shan were included in the rodent control programme. The FEHD would make related arrangements later. Besides, the FEHD would inspect the situation of stained eco-pavers at Hang Hong Street, before studying effective measures to remove the stains; and
- (r) high-pressure water jets were being tried out in Sham Shui Po. The results were very satisfactory when hot water was used in cleansing. The FEHD would try asking contractors to use such devices in future.

55. The Chairman said that many members had mentioned individual sites with hygiene problems. He asked relevant government departments to contact relevant members after the meeting and to report on the follow-up at the next meeting. He also hoped that the TD would provide further information on the criteria for defining obstruction of streets when invoking the applicable ordinance to deal with illegally parked bicycles. He asked relevant departments to include the follow-up actions and supplementary information into the matters arising at the next meeting for members' reference.

Strategy and Work for Improvement of Environmental Hygiene in Hong Kong
(Paper No. HE 20/2018)

56. The views of Mr WONG Ka-wing were summarised below:

- (a) according to Item 18 of the paper, the problem of dripping air-conditioners should be handled by property owners, which showed the FEHD's lack of initiatives. Many buildings in Sha Tin were over 30 years old. He believed that many members often spent a lot of time dealing with problems of dripping air-conditioners and leaking pipelines. Management companies of housing estates could not effectively address such problems because they did not have prosecution powers. The best they could do was mediation; and
- (b) when neither the management company nor the FEHD could solve a problem, professionals such as notary public should be consulted, which

often costed some tens of thousands of dollars. For a claim for damage caused by water seepage, it would cost at least a hundred thousand dollars in total. The Government would certainly make a profit if it set up a dedicated division on seepage testing, since an accurate test would cost a lot at present. He asked why the Government did not consider setting up such a division. Last year, the FEHD only initiated 2 prosecutions on dripping air-conditioners. But there would be more than 2 cases on any floor of City One. The FEHD's work in handling such cases was inadequate, as a simple case would normally take 1 or 2 years. He hoped that the FEHD would study improvement measures.

57. Mr HO Hau-cheung said that many government departments had submitted their annual plans recently. While he had criticised some plans before, he was basically satisfied with the one by the FEHD, since it contained the work review for last year and the overall direction for this year. At the meantime, he was worried that the proposal showed that the FEHD's work covered a wide range of aspects. For example, according to paragraph 10 on page 3 of the paper, last year the FEHD had issued more than 2 300 "fixed penalty tickets" to offenders, including 373 in Sha Tin, with an average of about 1 ticket per day in the district. And as indicated in paragraph 13, the FEHD issued a total of 52 "fixed penalty tickets" for shop front extensions in the Sha Tin District in 2017, with an average of 1 ticket per week. This year's proposal indicated that the FEHD would strictly enforce the law and adopt a "zero tolerance" attitude. He wondered whether the above figures of law enforcement would be sufficient. He had asked the FEHD whether it would issue 2 "fixed penalty tickets" in a row within a day to merchants of shops where the shop front extensions were serious, but had received no positive response.

58. The views of Mr Michael YUNG were summarised below:

- (a) the preceding agenda item and this paper complemented each other. The strategy for environmental hygiene throughout the territory would be empty talk if hygiene problems in the district remained unsolved. The paper mentioned the improvement of environmental sanitation. When he and the DEHS inspected the Tai Shui Hang Refuse Collection Point the other day, it was somehow very clean. But there was rubbish piling outside the premises normally. That was the consequence resulted from the removal of the CCTVs. He was concerned that upon the introduction of the waste charge, the situation would only deteriorate, since some people might dump rubbish outside the refuse collection point in order to avoid paying the charge;
- (b) as for the division of labour of the Joint Offices for Investigation of Water Seepage Complaints (JOIWSC), the FEHD was responsible for handling sewage seepage, while the Buildings Department was responsible for checking whether the building structure was affected. Although the WSD was not a member of the JOIWSC, water seepage was often caused by damaged pipelines. After related cases were referred to the JOIWSC, they needed to be handled by a notary public eventually; and
- (c) as regards the hygiene of food premises, he opined that the FEHD was understaffed so that the tables and chairs of such premises were placed on the street at will. There had been a restaurant at On Chun Street. Its tables and chairs were placed on the street every evening. The FEHD tried solving

the problem by cleansing the street with a high-pressure water jet every morning. But the problem was not really solved until the property owner hiked the rent and the restaurant was closed accordingly. It would be difficult for the FEHD to implement the strategy and work for improvement of environmental hygiene if there was not enough staff to initiate prosecution.

59. The views of Mr WAI Hing-cheung were summarised below:

- (a) he enquired about the number of FEHD staff members responsible for dealing with the problem of shops haphazardly placing miscellaneous objects in the street. The FEHD issued a total of 6 800 “fixed penalty tickets” in 2017, it meant an average of 377 for each district. He wondered whether the number in the Sha Tin District was lower because related problems in the district was not serious, or because the FEHD was severely understaffed or inefficient;
- (b) there were many shops in the vicinity of Tai Wai Market competed with the merchants inside. He wondered whether the FEHD had reviewed the causes and whether wet market services were inadequate. He asked whether the FEHD should review the feasibility of replacing the old market with a new one; and
- (c) most housing estates in his constituency, town centre of Sha Tin were private ones. Some of them were nearly 40 years old, and the seepage problems were prevalent. However, the FEHD was ineffective in handling related cases. Sometimes cases referred by the STDC Members were not addressed for a long time. He understood that the FEHD was understaffed and there were a large number of cases to be handled. Sometimes the residents of related flat units did not cooperate and thus the FEHD could not locate the sources of seepage after much work. The related residents were bothered over a long time and the good-neighbourly relations were therefore affected. He said that the FEHD should consider making improvements

60. Mr LAI Tsz-yan said that most buildings in his constituency were private ones and water seepage complaints were received every day. If the residents sought assistance from the JOIWSC, the cases would be left pending for a long time, and it was uncertain whether they could be solved in the end. Quarrels among neighbours were very common. But related cases might eventually have to be settled via a notary public and the Small Claims Tribunal. As the JOIWSC was ineffective, he opined that the Government should review regulations regarding water seepage and strengthen law enforcement in that regard.

61. The views of Mr WONG Hok-lai were summarised below:

- (a) there were many old private and Home Ownership Scheme estates in his constituency, with common seepage problems, which led to discord in the neighbourhood. At present, it often took more than a year for the JOIWSC to handle related cases, and the causes still could not be identified even when the concrete began to spall and the reinforcing bars were exposed. The JOIWSC had introduced a new infrared technology earlier. He wondered why the Government did not allocate more resources to apply the new

technology on a large scale;

- (b) in regard of market services, many shops outside Tai Wai Market were competing with the merchants inside. Tai Wai Market would be closed for 9 months for the installation of air-conditioners. He wondered whether such works would cause inconvenience to residents, so that they would tend to shop at the shops outside the market; and
- (c) the ovitraps installed by the FEHD were concentrated in the town centre, which failed to reflect the actual mosquito problems. As many places in Tai Wai were located at hillside, such as Mei Chung Court, he hoped that the FEHD would step up anti-mosquito actions and install ovitraps at more hillside locations.

62. Mr James CHAN said that there was a lack of quorum in the conference room.

63. The Chairman said that due to the lack of a quorum at present, the meeting would be adjourned for 15 minutes under Order 12(2) of the STDC Standing Orders. Also, he asked the Secretary to summon absent members to attend the meeting.

64. Since a quorum was still not present after 15 minutes, the Chairman announced the adjournment of the meeting at 7:18 pm, and decided to leave the agenda item under discussion before the adjournment (Paper No. HE 20/2018) to the next meeting. As for the questions that had yet been discussed at this meeting, they would be postponed to the next meeting as well. Information items and information papers would be circulated for members' reference.

Date of Next Meeting

65. The next meeting was scheduled to be held at 2:30 pm on 12 July 2018 (Thursday).

66. The meeting was adjourned at 7:18 pm.

Sha Tin District Council Secretariat
STDC 13/15/40

July 2018