

NOTE FOR PUBLIC WORKS SUBCOMMITTEE OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

Supplementary information on 215DS - Yuen Long and Kam Tin sewerage and sewage disposal - Kam Tin trunk sewerage phase 1 and Au Tau trunk sewers

INTRODUCTION

In considering the paper referenced PWSC(2005-06)29 on the above project on 23 November 2005, the Public Works Subcommittee requested the Administration to provide information on the success rate for connecting up private village property to branch sewers.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S RESPONSE

2. Village sewerage is part of the Government's sewerage provision programme to improve the village environs and sanitary conditions of the unsewered areas in the New Territories. In the unsewered areas, village houses usually use septic tank and soakaway systems for their sewage disposal. These systems are susceptible to operation and maintenance problems which could easily cause pollution of the environment and pose potential health hazards to the villagers or the nearby public.

3. For villages covered by the village sewerage programmes, the Government will first construct trunk sewers and then extend branch sewers to the lot boundary of the village houses. The village house owners are then required under the Water Pollution Control (Sewerage) Regulation to connect their houses to these branch sewers. The benefits brought by sewer connections include not only improvements to the environment and their living quality but also enhancement of the value of their property.

4. During the sewer connection process, the Government will liaise closely with the villagers on the most practicable sewer alignments and connection points. The Government will also help resolve specific problems that may arise. The connection success rate is generally high and this is best illustrated

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by reference to mature areas in the Tolo Harbour catchment, and the Sai Kung catchment where village sewerage programmes were first introduced. In this respect, we have analysed the data for the connection rates in the Sha Tin, Tai Po and Sai Kung villages. The respective details are shown in Enclosures 1 to 3.

Table 1. Village sewerage connection rates

District	Total number of houses covered	No. of houses connected	Success rate (%)
Sha Tin	1 821	1 497	82
Tai Po	1 484	1 101	74
Sai Kung	1 476	1 373	93
Overall	4 781	3 971	83

We have plans to roll out the village sewerage programmes for other areas like North District and Yuen Long/Kam Tin.

5. Amongst individual villages, the connection rates vary and depend upon a number of technical factors such as –

- (i) the nature of the terrain and topography; houses located below the level of the branch sewers may require extensive pumping facilities which are excessively costly;
- (ii) the lack of available space and the internal drainage system of specific houses may sometimes make it technically impossible to effect a connection; and
- (iii) there may be land ownership issues in which a route across private land is needed to lay a sewer but access permission is denied.

/Technical

Technical factors account for the difference in connection rate between districts. Sometimes, connections cannot be made because the house owners cannot be contacted.

Environment, Transport and Works Bureau
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Shatin Village Sewerage
沙田鄉村污水收集系統

Village/Area in Shatin 沙田的鄉村／地區	Village/ Area name 鄉村／地區名稱	No. of existing houses 現有房屋數目	No. of houses already connected 已接駁至污水收集系統的房屋數目	No. of houses not connected [note 1] 沒有接駁至污水收集系統的房屋數目[註 1]	Success rate (%) 成功率(%)
Chap Wai Kon	插桅杆	33	25	8	75.8
Chap Wai Kon New Village	插桅杆新村	29	26	3	89.7
Ha Keng Hau	下徑口	104	83	21	79.8
Heung Fan Liu	香粉寮	35	26	9	74.3
Hin Tin	顯田	58	44	14	75.9
Kak Tin	隔田	205	164	41	80.0
Sha Tin Tau	沙田頭	115	100	15	87.0
Sha Tin Wai	沙田圍	123	112	11	91.1
Sheung Keng Hau	上徑口	68	61	7	89.7
Tai Wai	大圍	362	263	99	72.7
To Shek	多石	54	45	9	83.3
Fo Tan	火炭	34	18	16	52.9
Pai Tau	排頭	59	49	10	83.1
Pat Tsz Wo	拔子窩	22	22	0	100.0
Shek Kwu Lung	石古壟	24	18	6	75.0
Tai Lam Liu	大藍寮	62	60	2	96.8
Tai Shui Hang	大水坑	64	46	18	71.9
Tung Lo Wan	銅鑼灣	139	131	7	94.2
Wo Liu Hang	禾寮坑	83	62	21	74.7
Wong Nai Tau	黃泥頭	52	49	3	94.2
Wu Kai Sha New Village	烏溪沙新村	96	93	3	96.9

[Note 1] – Due to technical reasons such as space availability, hydraulic gradients, and land ownership, etc, the sewers of these houses were not connected to the public sewer system.

[註 1] – 基於可用空間、水力坡度、土地擁有權等方面的技術因素，這些房屋的污水渠沒有接駁至公共污水渠系統。

Tai Po Village Sewerage
大埔鄉村污水收集系統

Village/Area in Tai Po 大埔的鄉村／地區	Village/ Area name 鄉村／地區名稱	No. of existing houses 現有房屋數目	No. of houses already connected 已接駁至污水收集系統的 房屋數目	No. of houses not connected [note 1] 沒有接駁至污水收集系統 的房屋數目[註 1]	Success rate (%) 成功率(%)
Ha Hang	下坑	66	57	9	86.4
Kam Shan	錦山	202	151	51	74.8
Nam Hang	南坑	116	62	54	53.4
Pan Chung San Tsuen	泮涌新村	106	75	29	70.8
San Uk Ka	新屋家	49	44	5	89.8
Sheung Wun Yiu	上碗窰	58	52	6	89.7
Shui Wai	水圍	93	76	17	81.7
Tin Sam	田心	39	26	13	66.7
Ying Pun Ha	營盤下	38	27	11	71.1
Yue Kok	魚角	59	48	11	81.4
Pan Chung	泮涌	242	188	42	77.7
Shek Kwu Lung	石古壟	77	50	22	64.9
Chuk Hang	竹坑	32	30	2	93.8
Fung Yuen Lo Tsuen	鳳園老村	45	35	9	77.8
Kau Shi Wai	狗屎圍	24	15	9	62.5
Mak Uk	麥屋	29	14	15	48.3
San Wai Tsai	新圍仔	46	26	20	56.5
Sam Mun Tsai New Village	三門仔新村	163	125	38	76.7

[Note 1] – Due to technical reasons such as space availability, and land ownership, etc, the sewers of these houses were not connected to the public sewer system.

[註 1] – 基於可用空間和土地擁有權等方面的技術因素，這些房屋的污水渠沒有接駁至公共污水渠系統。

Sai Kung Village Sewerage
西貢鄉村污水收集系統

Village/Area in Sai Kung 西貢的鄉村／地區	Village/ Area name 鄉村／地區名稱	No. of existing houses 現有房屋數目	No. of houses already connected 已接駁至污水收集系統的 房屋數目	No. of houses not connected [note 1] 沒有接駁至污水收集系統 的房屋數目[註 1]	Success rate (%) 成功率(%)
Tan Cheung, Po Lo Che and Tui Min Hoi	躉場、菠蘿嶺及對面海	893	845	48	94.6
Sai Kung Old Town	西貢舊墟	583	528	55	90.6

[Note 1] – Due to technical reasons such as space availability, hydraulic gradients, land ownership, etc, the sewers of these houses were not connected to the public sewer system.

[註 1] – 基於可用空間、水力坡度、土地擁有權等方面的技術因素，這些房屋的污水渠沒有接駁至公共污水渠系統。