Proposed Minor Relaxation of Site Coverage Restriction for Permitted House Development in "Residential (Group C) 3" Zone, No. 66 Deep Water Bay Road, Shouson Hill, Hong Kong – S16 Planning Application

Appendix 6

Sewerage Impact Assessment

Proposed Residential Re-development at

No. 66 Deep Water Bay Road

Hong Kong

R.B.L. 573

Sewerage
Impact Assessment Report

Kwong Wah Consultants Ltd.

Issue & Revision Record Sheet

Client Name : BLUE WATER GROUP MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Project Title : Proposed Residential Re-development at

No. 66 Deep Water Bay Road, R.B.L. 573

Report Title : Sewerage Impact Assessment Report

Report Revision Number : Rev.1

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Appendix

- I. Site Location Plan
- II. BD's Drainage Record Plan
- III. DSD's Record Plan
- IV. BD's GBP Record Plan
- V. Proposed Re-development Plan
- VI. Assessment of Existing Sewer Capacity (Hydraulic Calculation)

1) Introduction

1.1 The subject site at no. 66 Deep Water Bay Road was proposed to re-develop into 2 nos. 3-storey residential houses with 1-storey basement for common plantrooms and car parking facility. The total site area was 2,043.869m². (refer Appendix I - Site Location Plan)

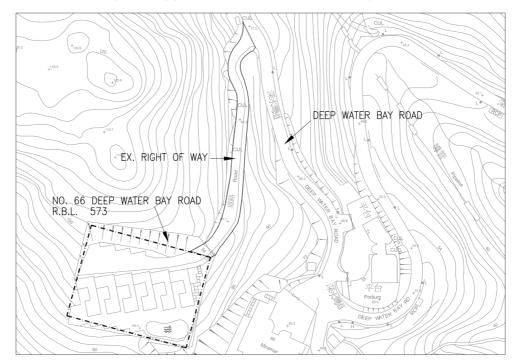


Fig. 1 – Site Location Plan

2) Objective

2.1 This assessment is to evaluate the potential impact on the existing sewerage facility that may arise from the proposed re-development, and investigate the adequacy of the capacity of the existing sewer connecting the site.

3) Methodology

3.1 The sewage flow generated from the proposed development was estimated in accordance with the Environmental Protection Department's Report No. EPD/TP 1/05 – "Guideline for Estimating Sewage Flows for Sewage Infrastructure Planning" (GESF).

3) Methodology (Cont'd)

- 3.2 Sewage flows generated from the proposed development was assessed to identify any sewers with inadequate capacity. The parameter and design assumption used in the assessment would be presented in the corresponding section.
- 3.3 The flow capacity of the sewage pipe would be assessed by Colebrook-White Equation and Ks of 3mm was adopted.

4) Existing Sewerage system

- 4.1 There are 6 nos. of 4-storey detached single family houses, 1 watchman quarter and 1 swimming pool in the existing development.
- 4.2 The subject site was provided with permanent sewerage facilities to government sewer. According to drainage record plan from Building Department (Appendix II BD's Drainage Record Plan) and the site survey result, there was an existing 150mm diameter underground sewage pipe and manholes running from the No. 66 Deep Water Bay Road (ie. The Site) to the Government sewer connection point FTH7000464 and FMH 7017092 along with the access road to the site (ie. Right of Way) (Appendix III DSD's Record Plan). That existing DN150 sewer was serving No. 66 Deep Water Road exclusively.
- 4.3 The permanent sewerage facilities on the access road to government sewer was built in year 1998 under A&A works (BD's ref. no. 4/3018/87).

5) Sewerage Impact Assessment

5.1 Flow Discharge in Ex. Dia.150 Sewer from the Site along Access Road According to the GBP Record Plan (Appendix IV – GBP Record Plan), accommodations and estimated occupancy in each house was summarized below:

Floor	Accommodation	Estimated Occupancy					
		(persons)					
Level 3	Bedroom (Left)	2					
	Bedroom (Right)	2					
Level 2	Master Bedroom	2					
Level 1	Servant	2					
	Total of Each House:	8					
	Total of 6 Houses:	8 x 6					
		= 48					

Occupancy of Watctman Quarter

1

Total Population of the Development

49 person

The design parameters for the Sewage Flow

Usage	Unit	Flow Parameter (m³/ day)				
Residential (R3)	Person	0.37				

Peaking factor to be applied in the pipe capacity assessment would be 8 (for population 1,000 - 5,000) with inclusion of stormwater allowance.

The average flow calculation for the residential:

Total Population = 49 person

Average Flow: $= 49 \times 0.37 \times 1000$

24 x 3600

= 0.210 L/s

5.1 Flow Discharge in Ex. Dia.150 Sewer from the Site along Access Road (Cont'd)

The average flow calculation for the Pool Filtration System backwash:

Pool Area = 106.72 m^2

Pool Water Depth = 1.75 m (average)

Pool Capacity = 186.76 m^3 Turn-over Rate = 6 hoursFlowrate = 8.65 L/s

According to Section 5.1, CoP of The Management and Treatment of Swimming Pool Water (August 2019) - Pool Water Treatment Advisory Group (PWTAG), flow velocity of filter medium shall be at 10-25 m/h.

Selection of Sand Filter:

Required Filter Area = $8.65 \times 1000 / (25 / 3600)$

 $= 1.2456 \text{ m}^2$

No. of Sand Filter = 2 no.

Req. Area of each Filter = 0.6228 m^2

Diameter of each Filter = 900 mm

Area of each Filter = $(0.9/2)^2 \times 3.14$

 $= 0.6359 \text{ m}^2 (> 0.6228 \text{m}^2, \text{ OK})$

Calculation of Backwash:

Assumed the backwash operation of each Sand Filter to be carried out sequentially.

According to Section 5.4 of the CoP, backwash velocity on filter medium shall be 30m/h.

Backwash Flowrate = $(0.6359 \times 30 / 3600) \times 1000$

= 5.30 L/s

Total Flow from the Existing Development:

	Average Flow	Peaking	Peak Flowrate
	(L/s)	Factor	(L/s)
Residential	0.21	8*	1.68
Pool System Backwash			5.30
		Total:	6.98

^{*} For population < 1,000 persons, including stormwater allowance

5.2 <u>Future Flow Discharge in Ex. Dia.150 Sewer for the Proposed</u> Re-development

According to the proposed Re-development Plan (Appendix V – Proposed Re-development Plan), accommodations and estimated occupancy in the houses was summarized below:

Floor	Accommodation	Estimated Occupancy								
		(persons)								
House 1										
2/F	Master Bedroom	2								
1/F	Bedroom 1	2								
	Bedroom 2	2								
	Staff/ Back of House	8								
House 2										
1/F	Master Bedroom	2								
Common Area										
G/F	Caretake Quarter	2								
	Total of 6 Houses:	18								

Total Population of the Re-Development

18 person

The average flow calculation for the residential (Re-development):

Total Population = 18 person

Average Flow: $= 18 \times 0.37 \times 1000$

24 x 3600

= 0.077 L/s

The average flow calculation for the Pool Filtration System backwash:

Pool Area = 88.8 m^2

Pool Water Depth = 1.5 m (average)

Pool Capacity = 133.2 m^3 Turn-over Rate = 6 hoursFlowrate = 6.17 L/s

5.2 <u>Future Flow Discharge in Ex. Dia.150 Sewer for the Proposed</u> Re-development (Cont'd)

According to Section 5.1, CoP of The Management and Treatment of Swimming Pool Water (August 2019) - Pool Water Treatment Advisory Group (PWTAG), flow velocity of filter medium shall be at 10-25 m/h.

Selection of Sand Filter:

Required Filter Area = $6.17 \times 1000 / (25 / 3600)$

 $= 0.8885 \text{ m}^2$

No. of Sand Filter = 2 no.

Req. Area of each Filter = 0.4442 m^2

Diameter of each Filter = 900 mm

rea of each Filter = $(0.9/2)^2 \times 3.14$

 $= 0.6359 \text{ m}^2 (> 0.4442 \text{ m}^2, \text{ OK})$

Calculation of Backwash:

Assumed the backwash operation of each Sand Filter to be carried out sequentially.

According to Section 5.4 of the CoP, backwash velocity on filter medium shall be 30m/h.

Backwash Flowrate = $(0.6359 \times 30 / 3600) \times 1000$

= 5.30 L/s

Total Flow from the Proposed Re-Development:

	Average Flow	Peaking	Peak Flowrate
	(L/s)	Factor	(L/s)
Residential	0.077	8*	0.616
Pool System Backwash			5.30
		Total:	5.916

^{*} For population < 1,000 persons, including stormwater allowance

5.3 Comparison of Sewerage Discharge Flowrate

The sewerage discharge flowrate from the site before and after the re-development are summarized below:

	Existing	Proposed Re-development
Residential	1.68 L/s	0.616 L/s
Pool System Backwash	5.30 L/s	5.30 L/s
Total	6.98 L/s	5.916 L/s
% difference	-	- 15.2 %

Although the development scale of the proposed re-development is similar the existing, the population will be substantially reduced because only two buildings are to be developed. The size of the swimming pool will also be reduced by 8.3%.

Based on the estimation, the overall sewerage discharge from the site after the proposed re-development will be reduced by 15.2%. The existing sewerage facilities will not be adversely affected.

6) Hydraulic Calculation for the Existing Dia. 150mm Sewer

Assessment of the discharge capacity of the existing dia.150mm sewer along the access road against the Existing Condition and Future Condition after Re-development was attached in **Appendix VI.**

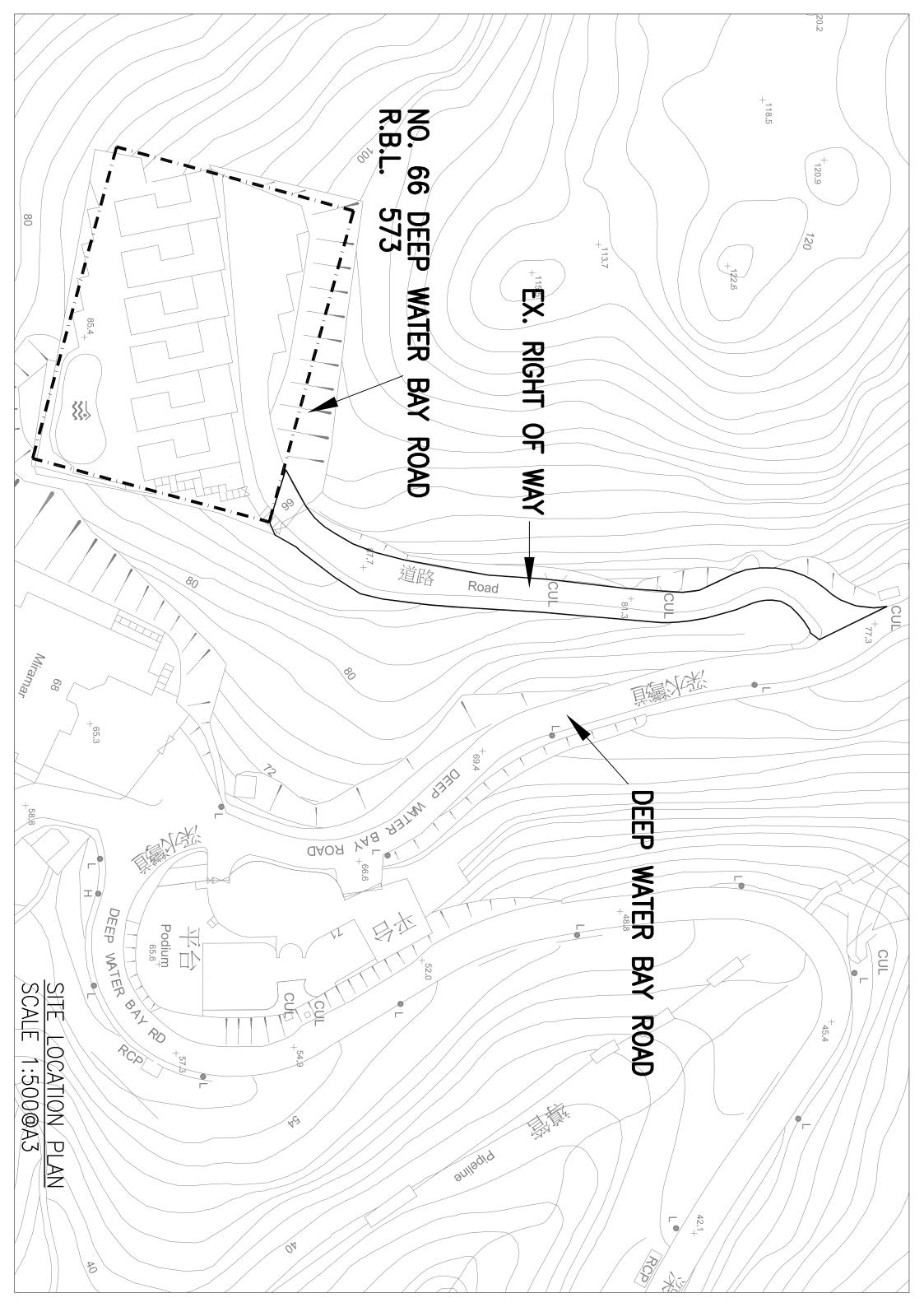
The hydraulic calculation suggested that the existing dia. 150mm Sewer has sufficient capacity to handle the sewerage discharge from the site before and after the re-development.

7) Conclusion

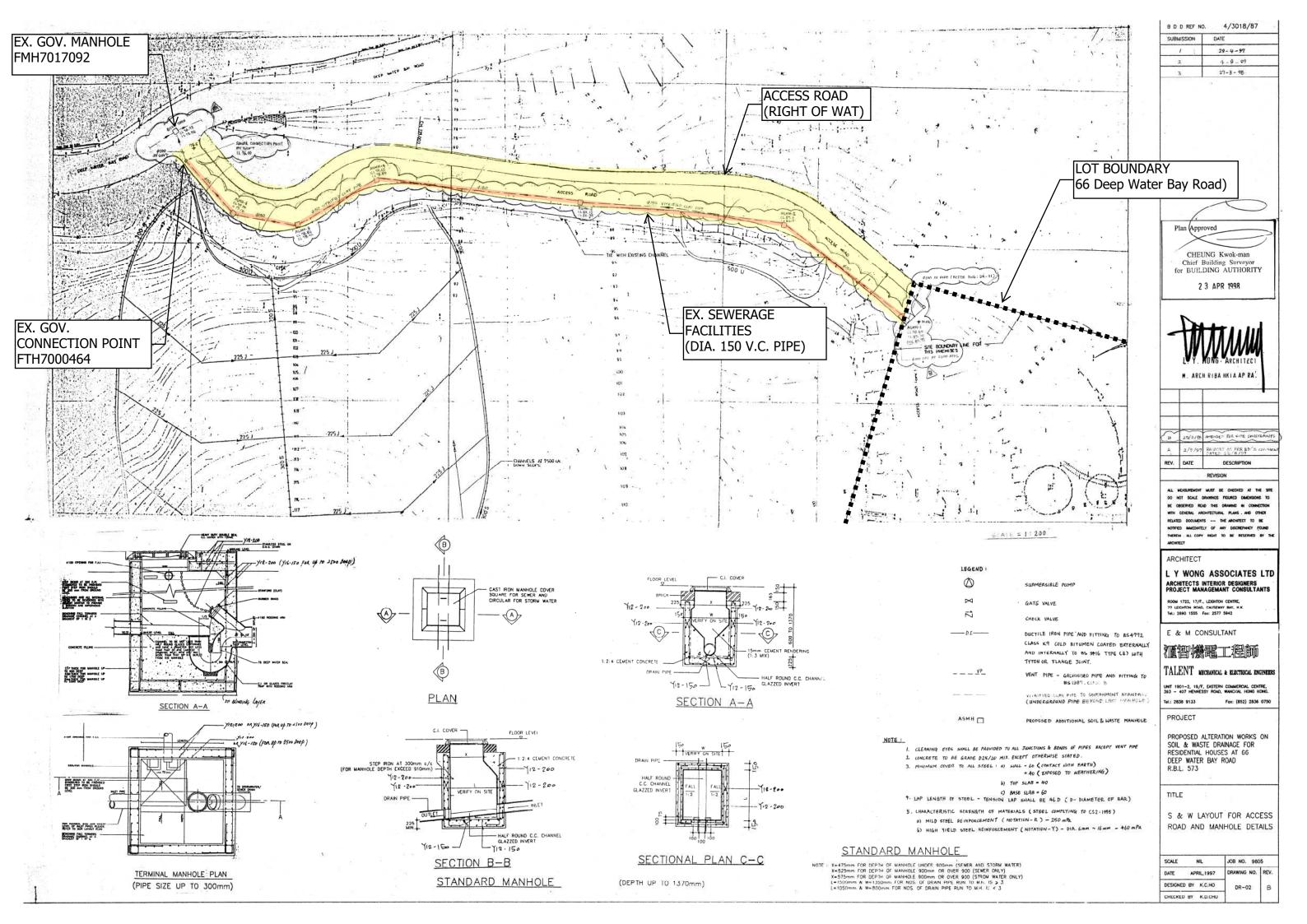
- 7.1 The proposed re-development will have reduced population and the size of swimming pool. The overall sewerage discharge from the site after the re-development will be reduced by 15.2%.
- 7.2 The existing permanent sewerage facilities, comprising dia.150mm underground vitrified clay pipe and manholes, to the government sewer at Deep Water Bay Road has sufficient handling capacity for the sewerage discharge from the site before and after the re-development.
- 7.3 Based on the above, it was concluded that the proposed re-development will have no adverse effect to the sewerage facility at the vicinity.

End of Report

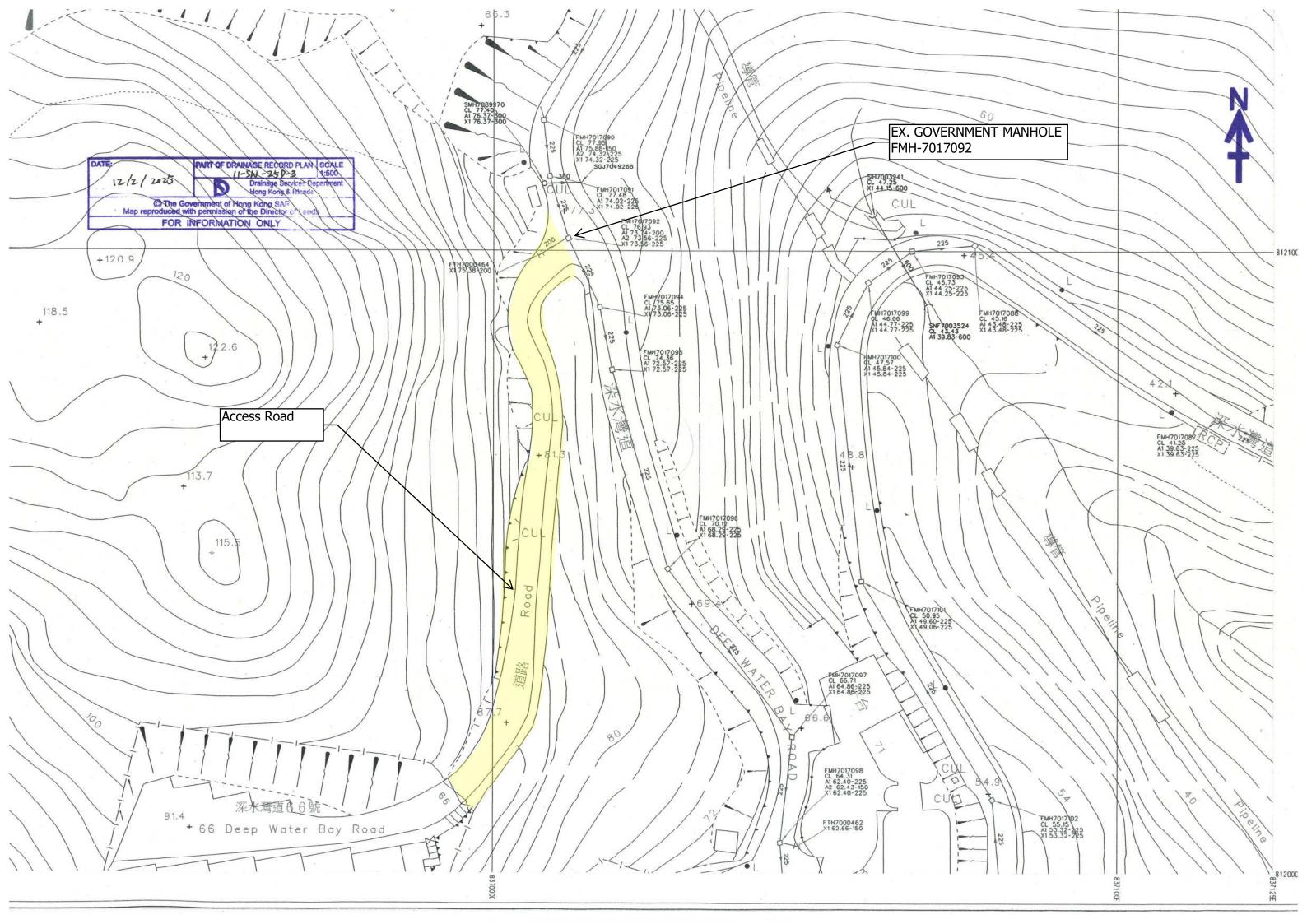




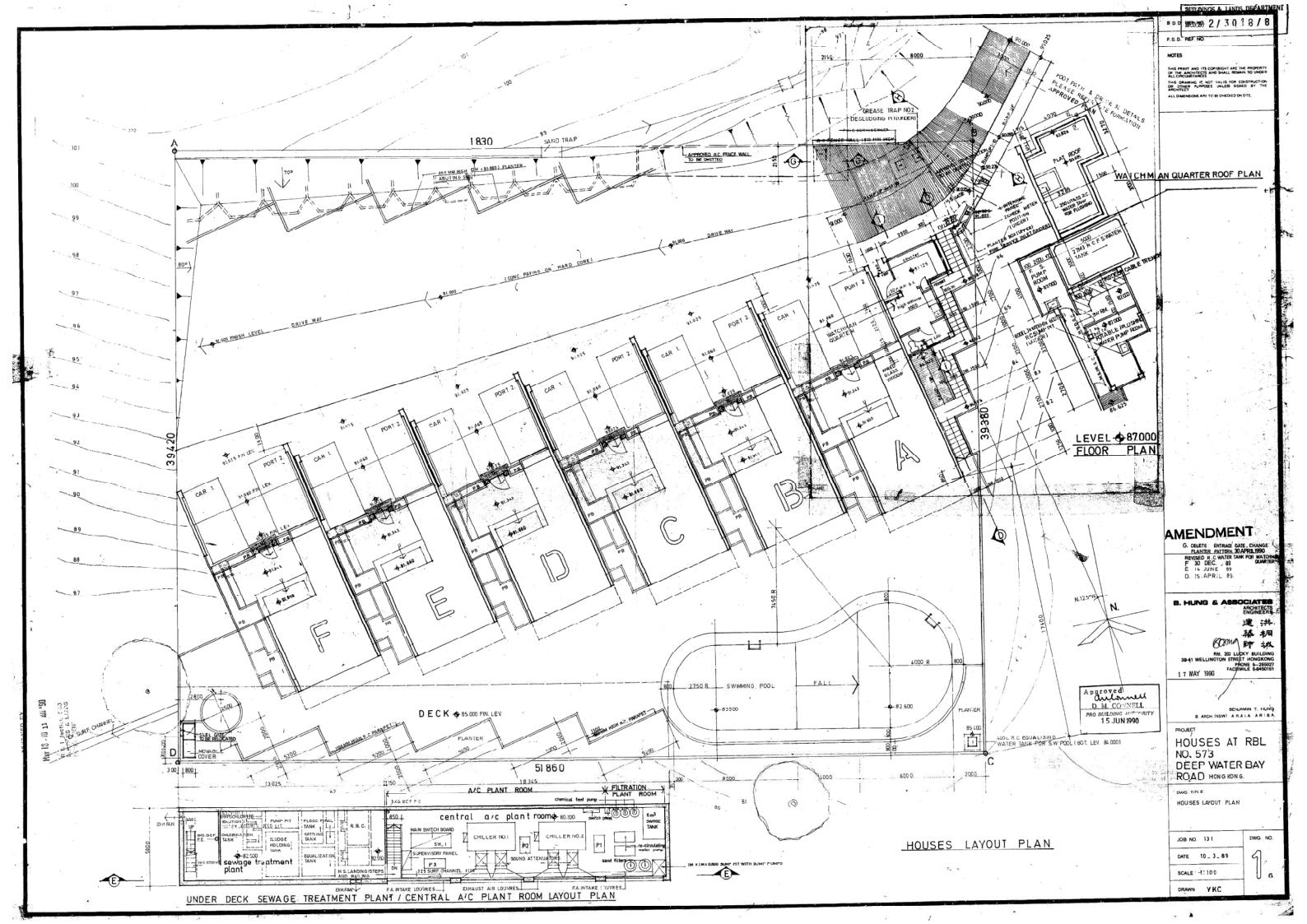


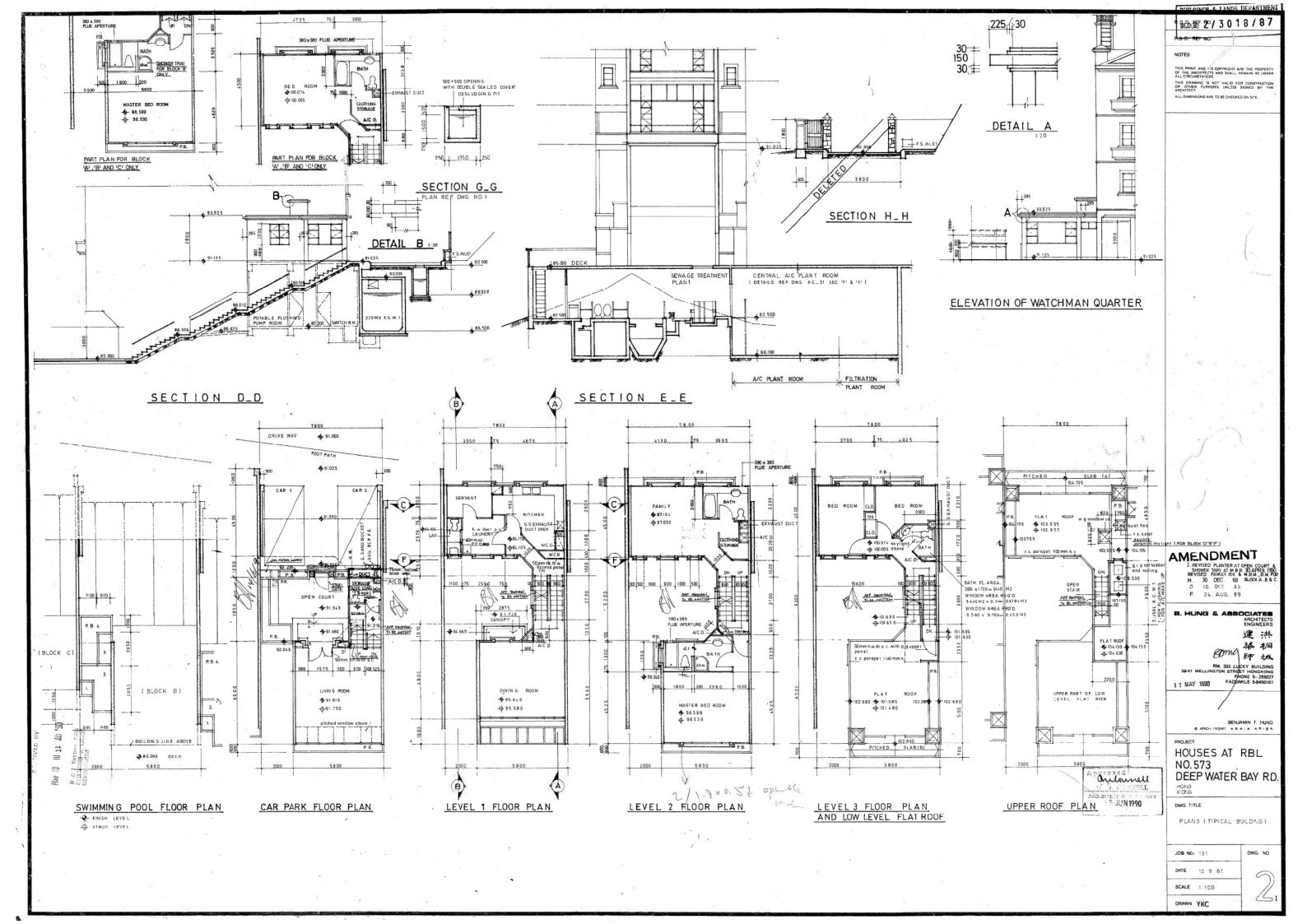




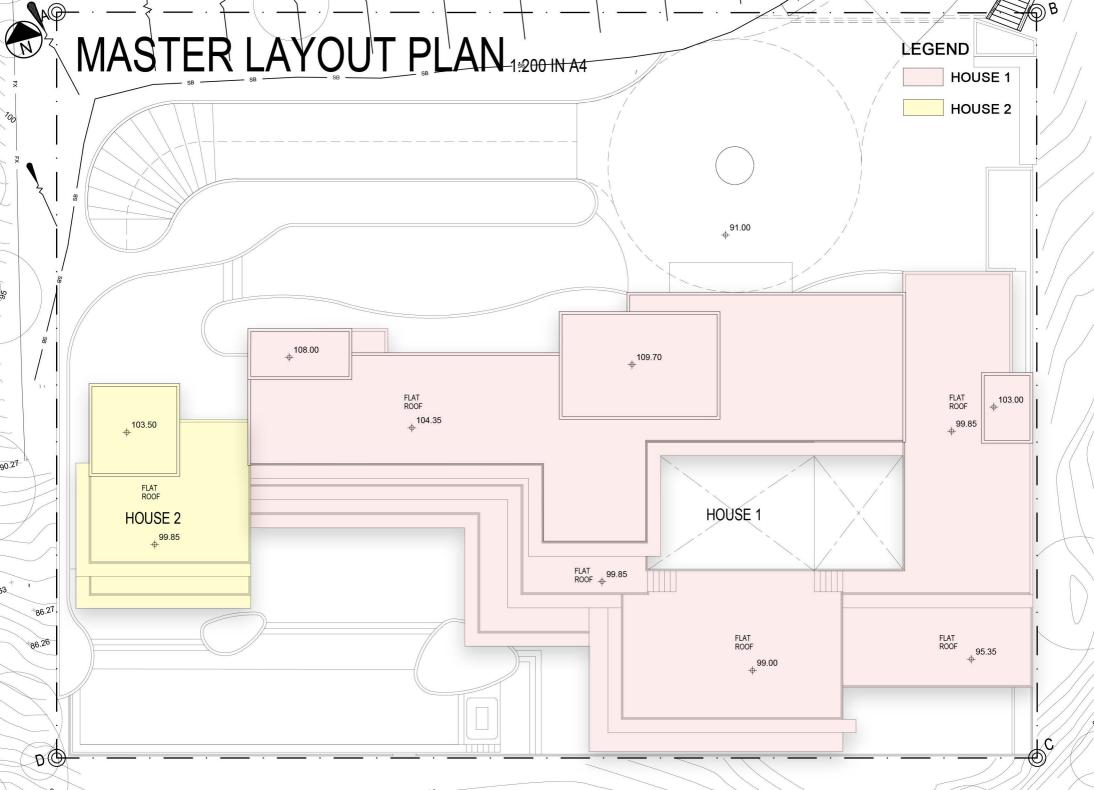


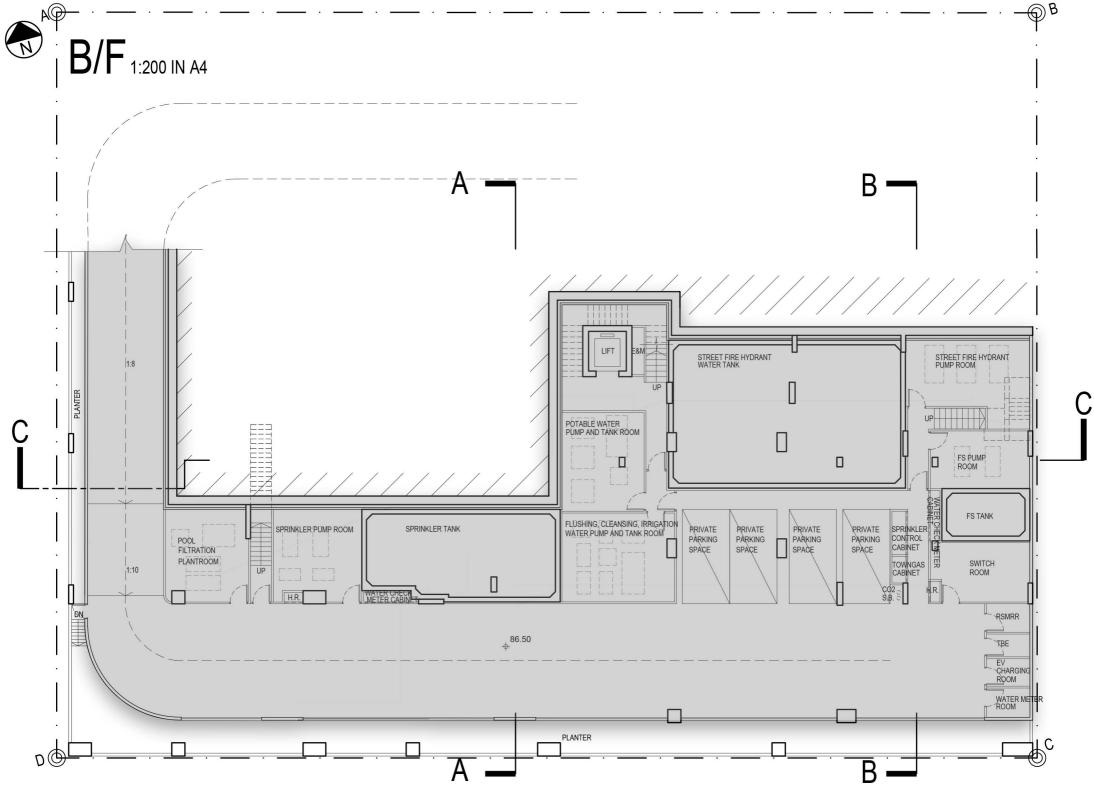


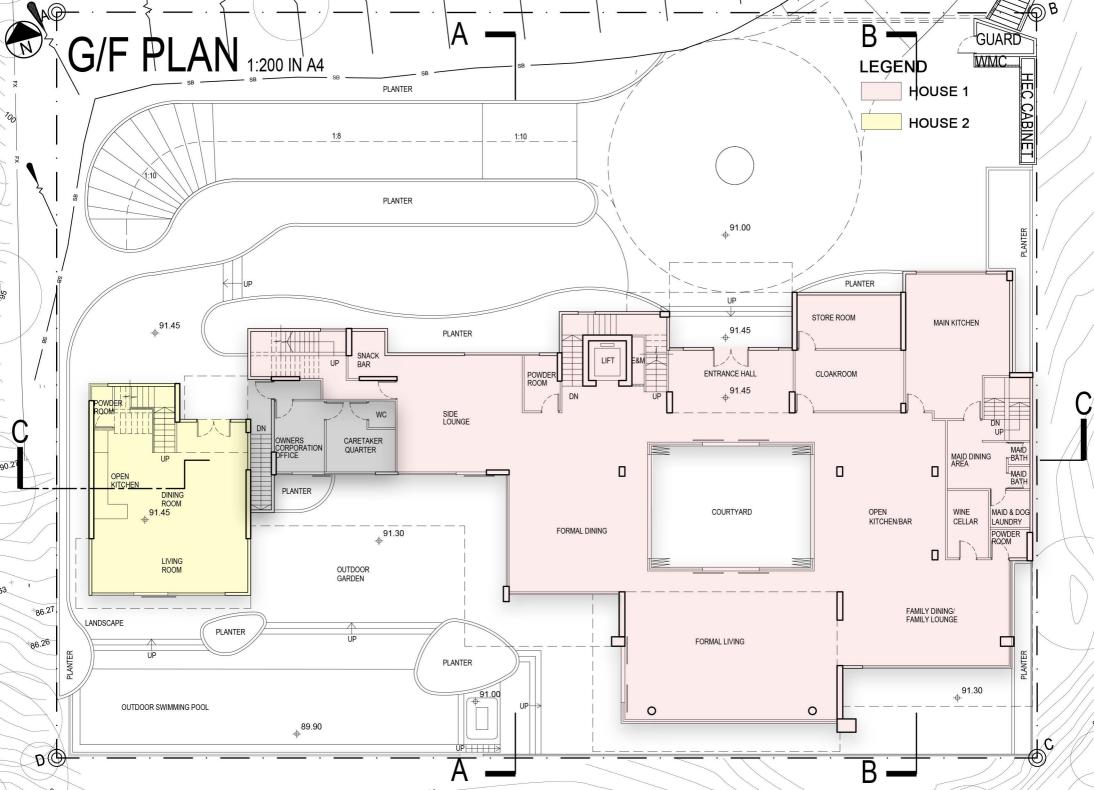


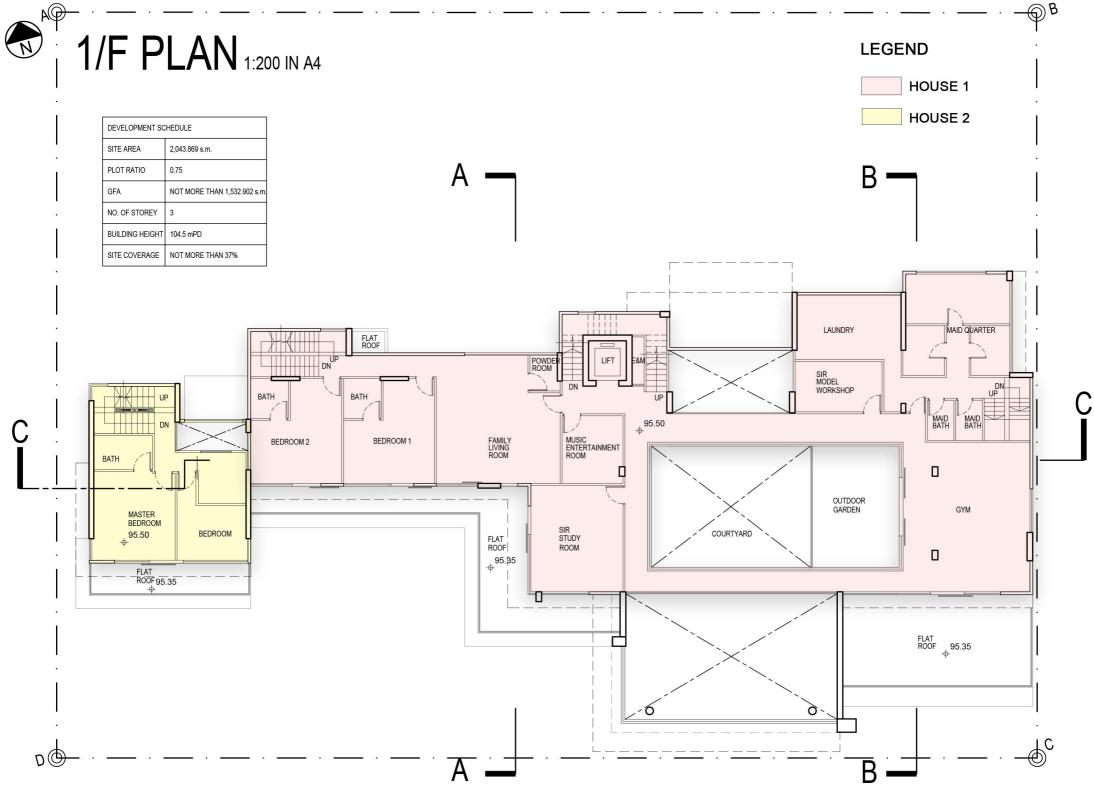


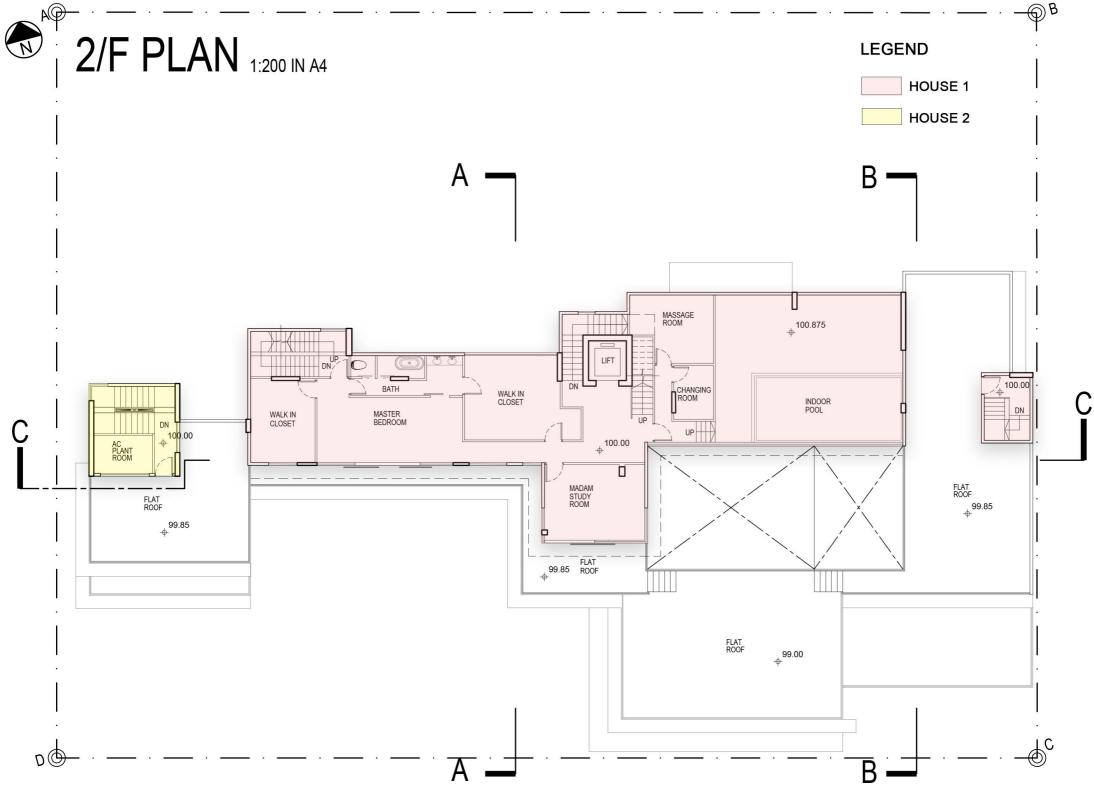


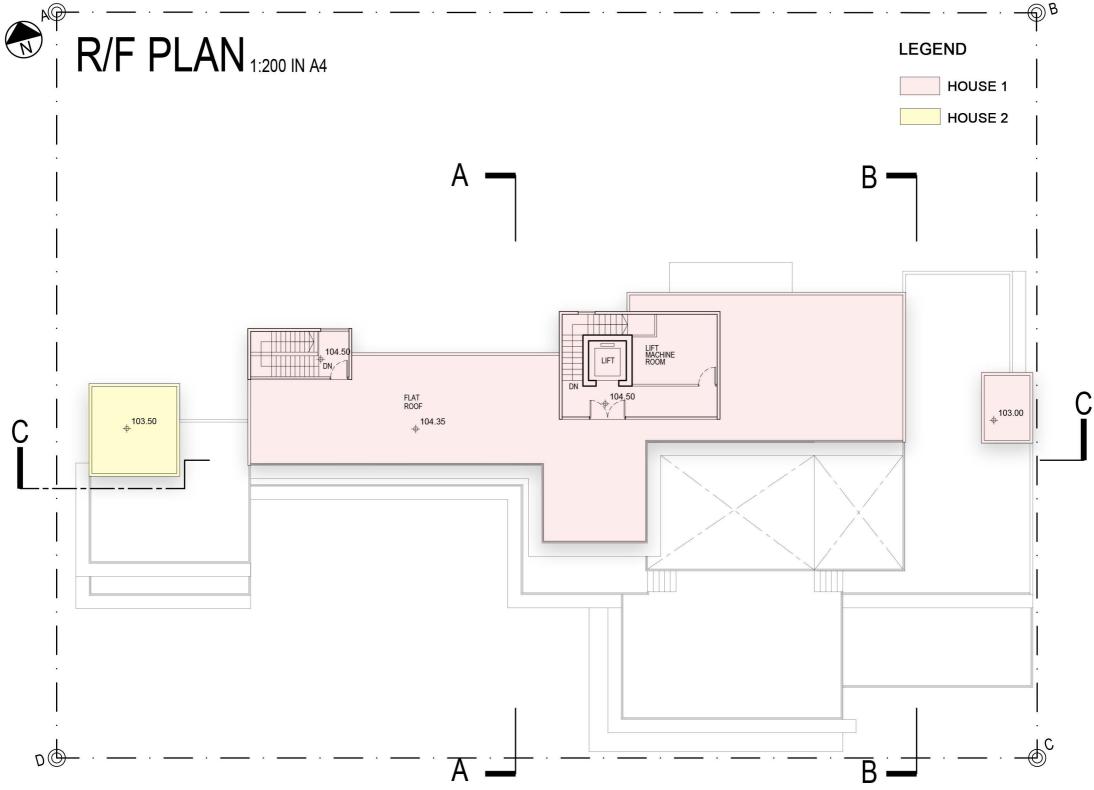


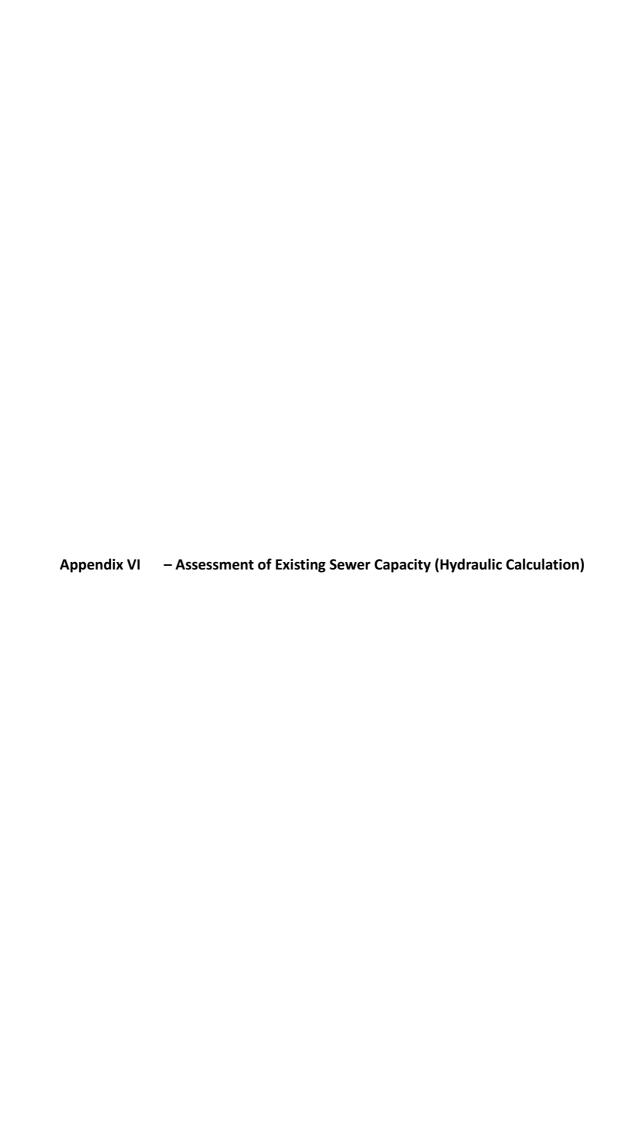












Proposed Residential Re Development at 66 Deep Water Bay Road, R.B.L. 573

Assessment of Sewer Capacity against Existing Condition

Se From	ewer To	Trunk/ Branch	Dia. of Pipe (mm)	Pipe Length (m)	US GL (mpD)	DS GL (mpD)	US IL (mpD)	DS IL (mpD)	US Cover Depth (mpD)	DS Cover Depth (mpD)	Gradient	Full bore Velocity (m/s)	Full bore Capacity (m³/s)	Base Flow* (m³/s)	Total Design Flow (m³/s)	Full-bore Capacity > Estimated Comulative Flow	% of Full-bore Capacity	Remarks
ASMH-1	ASMH-2	Trunk	150	19.1	90.8	87.3	89.75	86.5	0.9	0.65	0.1702	3.21	0.057		0.006980	Yes	12.3%	Existing V.C. Pipe
ASMH-2	ASMH-3	Trunk	150	26.2	87.3	83.15	86.5	82.35	0.65	0.65	0.1584	3.09	0.055		0.006980	Yes	12.8%	Existing V.C. Pipe
ASHM-3	ASMH-4	Trunk	150	26.1	83.15	79.65	82.35	78.85	0.65	0.65	0.1341	2.85	0.050		0.006980	Yes	13.9%	Existing V.C. Pipe
ASHM-4	ASMH-5	Trunk	150	11.5	79.65	78.82	78.85	78.020	0.65	0.65	0.0722	2.09	0.037		0.006980	Yes	18.9%	Existing V.C. Pipe
ASHM-5	ASMH-6	Trunk	150	8.3	78.82	77.94	78.02	77.14	0.65	0.65	0.1060	2.53	0.045		0.006980	Yes	15.6%	Existing V.C. Pipe
ASHM-6	FTH7000464	Trunk	150	9.1	77.94	77.11	77.14	75.38	0.65	1.58	0.1934	3.42	0.060		0.006980	Yes	11.6%	Existing V.C. Pipe
FTH7000464	FMH7017092	Trunk	200	5.142	77.11	76.93	75.38	73.74	1.53	2.99	0.3189	5.35	0.168		0.006980	Yes	4.2%	Existing V.C. Pipe

Note: *Total Flow for ASMH-1 refers to the Calculation of Peak Flow from the Site (6.98 L/s)

$$V = -2\sqrt{2g \cdot D \cdot S_f} \cdot log\left(\frac{k_s}{3,70 \cdot D} + \frac{2,51 \cdot \upsilon}{D\sqrt{2g \cdot D \cdot S_f}}\right)$$
 with $S_f = \frac{h_f}{L}$
$$V = \text{ mean velocity} \qquad [\text{m/s}]$$

$$D = \text{ Hydraulic Diameter} \qquad [\text{m}]$$

$$k_s = \text{ surface roughness} \qquad [\text{m}]$$

$$v = \text{ Kinematic viscosity} \qquad [\text{kg/ms}]$$

$$\text{ water, } 20^{\circ}\text{C} = 1,00 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$S_f = \text{ slope of hydraulic gradient} \qquad [\text{-}]$$

$$h_f = \text{ frictional head loss} \qquad [\text{m}]$$

$$L = \text{ Length between the Head Loss} \qquad [\text{m}]$$

$$g = \text{ earths gravity} \qquad [\text{m/s}^2]$$

<u>Proposed Residential Re Development at 66 Deep Water Bay Road, R.B.L. 573</u> <u>Assessment of Sewer Capacity against Future Condition after Re-development</u>

CW Equation Parameters:	k	=	3	mm
	g	=	9.81	m/s ²
	V	=	1.00E-06	m ² /s
			0.014	

Se From	ewer To	Trunk/ Branch	Dia. of Pipe (mm)	Pipe Length (m)	US GL (mpD)	DS GL (mpD)	US IL (mpD)	DS IL (mpD)	US Cover Depth (mpD)	DS Cover Depth (mpD)	Gradient	Full bore Velocity (m/s)	Full bore Capacity (m³/s)	Base Flow* (m³/s)	Total Design Flow (m³/s)	Full-bore Capacity > Estimated Comulative Flow	% of Full-bore Capacity	Remarks
ASMH-1	ASMH-2	Trunk	150	19.1	90.8	87.3	89.75	86.5	0.9	0.65	0.1702	3.21	0.057		0.005916	Yes	10.4%	Existing V.C. Pipe
ASMH-2	ASMH-3	Trunk	150	26.2	87.3	83.15	86.5	82.35	0.65	0.65	0.1584	3.09	0.055		0.005916	Yes	10.8%	Existing V.C. Pipe
ASHM-3	ASMH-4	Trunk	150	26.1	83.15	79.65	82.35	78.85	0.65	0.65	0.1341	2.85	0.050		0.005916	Yes	11.8%	Existing V.C. Pipe
ASHM-4	ASMH-5	Trunk	150	11.5	79.65	78.82	78.85	78.020	0.65	0.65	0.0722	2.09	0.037		0.005916	Yes	16.0%	Existing V.C. Pipe
ASHM-5	ASMH-6	Trunk	150	8.3	78.82	77.94	78.02	77.14	0.65	0.65	0.1060	2.53	0.045		0.005916	Yes	13.2%	Existing V.C. Pipe
ASHM-6	FTH7000464	Trunk	150	9.1	77.94	77.11	77.14	75.38	0.65	1.58	0.1934	3.42	0.060		0.005916	Yes	9.8%	Existing V.C. Pipe
FTH7000464	FMH7017092	Trunk	200	5.142	77.11	76.93	75.38	73.74	1.53	2.99	0.3189	5.35	0.168		0.005916	Yes	3.5%	Existing V.C. Pipe
																Ī		

Note: *Total Flow for ASMH-1 refers to the Calculation of Peak Flow from the Site (5.916 L/s)

$$V = -2\sqrt{2g \cdot D \cdot S_f} \cdot log\left(\frac{k_s}{3,70 \cdot D} + \frac{2,51 \cdot \upsilon}{D\sqrt{2g \cdot D \cdot S_f}}\right)$$
 with $S_f = \frac{h_f}{L}$
$$V = \text{ mean velocity} \qquad [\text{m/s}]$$

$$D = \text{ Hydraulic Diameter} \qquad [\text{m}]$$

$$k_s = \text{ surface roughness} \qquad [\text{m}]$$

$$v = \text{ Kinematic viscosity} \qquad [\text{kg/ms}]$$

$$\text{ water, } 20^{\circ}\text{C} = 1,00 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$S_f = \text{ slope of hydraulic gradient} \qquad [\text{-}]$$

$$h_f = \text{ frictional head loss} \qquad [\text{m}]$$

$$L = \text{ Length between the Head Loss} \qquad [\text{m}]$$

$$g = \text{ earths gravity} \qquad [\text{m/s}^2]$$