FLOW AND LOAD FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF DEVELOPMENT

FLOW

Type of development	*Recommended design flow rate* (L/head/day)	
Residential R1	300	
Residential R2	370	
Residential R3	460	
Residential R4	460	
Modern Village Housing	300	
Traditional Type Village Housing	185	
Temporary Housing Area (THA)	185	
Schools (Not including canteen)	23	(students, staff etc.)
Offices (Not including canteen)	55	
Services (shops etc.)	70	(for equivalent population)
Restaurants/canteens	$0.5 m^3/m^2$ kitchen area/day	

Explanatory notes on types of development

- *Private housing blocks in R1 zones, Private Sector Participation Schemes and Housing Authority Home Ownership Schemes*
  Residential One (R1) is the highest density residential planned use. Population densities may be around 1 740 persons per hectare, with a maximum plot ratio of 8.0.
  Generally, densities and plot ratios for Private Sector Participation Schemes and Housing Authority Home Ownership Schemes are similar to those found in R1 estates.
- *Private housing blocks in R2 zones*
  Residential Two (R2) is a medium density residential planned use. Population densities may be around 1 050 persons per hectare, with a maximum plot ratio of 5.0.
- *Private housing in R3 and R4 zones, villas and bungalows*
  Residential Three (R3) is a medium to low density residential planned use. Population densities may be around 470 persons per hectare, with a maximum plot ratio of 3.0. Residential Four (R4) is a low density residential planned use. Building height is restricted to no more than 2 storeys with a maximum plot ratio of 0.4.
- *Modern Village Houses*
  These are limited to a site area of approximately 65 square metres and to a height of 3 storeys, and which are in the New Territories Small House Category.

LOAD

Type of development	*Recommended BOD* load (g/head/day)	*Recommended SS load* (g/head/day)
Residential, all types	55	55
School (not including canteen)	23	23
Office (not including canteen)	23	23
Factories (not including industrial and canteen wastes)	23	23
Services	to be pro-rata to equivalent residential population	
Restaurants/Canteens	300 g/m^2 kitchen area/d	300 g/m^2 kitchen area/d

The use of garbage grinders may increase the per capita contribution of BOD by about 30% and of SS by 60%, and such increases should be taken into account in the design of the STP.