**Traffic Impact Assessment** 

Final Report August 2023

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#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

## **Background**

- 1.1 The subject site is located at the south-east corner of the junction of Tai Tong Road / Tai Shu Ha Road East / Tai Shu Ha Road West in Yuen Long. The location of the subject site is shown in **Figure 1.1**.
- 1.2 The subject site is zoned R(B) and the construction of a residential development with plot ratio of 3.5 is permitted (the "Permitted Scheme"). The Owner of the subject site is seeking for the relaxation of the maximum plot ratio for the residential development by 20% (the "Proposed Development").
- 1.3 Against this background, CKM Asia Limited, a traffic and transportation planning consultancy firm, was commissioned by the Owner to conduct a traffic study in support of the Proposed Development. This report presents the findings and recommendations of the traffic study for the Proposed Development.

## **Structure of Report**

1.4 The report is structured as follows:

Chapter One - Gives the background of the project;
Chapter Two - Describes the existing situation;

Chapter Three - Presents the Proposed Development;
Chapter Four - Describes the traffic impact analysis; and

Chapter Five - Describes the impact to public transport services; and

Chapter Six - Describes the pedestrian impact analysis; and

Chapter Seven - Gives the overall conclusion.

#### 2.0 EXISTING SITUATION

#### **Site and Road Network**

- 2.1 The subject site is bounded by Tai Tong Road to the north, and Tai Shu Ha Road East to the west. Tai Tong Road is single carriageway 2-lane road running north-south direction, with local widening at its junction with Shap Pat Heung Road. Footpaths and bus stops are provided along Tai Tong Road.
- 2.2 The section of Tai Shu Ha Road East to the west of the subject site is a single carriageway 1-way southbound road running along the eastern-side of the nullah.

## **Existing Traffic Flows**

- 2.3 To quantify the traffic flows in the vicinity of the subject site, manual classified counts were conducted between the AM and PM peak periods of 0700 0900 and 1715 1915 on Wednesday, 19<sup>th</sup> October 2022, and re-conducted on Thursday, 1<sup>st</sup> June and Friday, 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2023. The surveyed junctions include the following:
  - J1: Shap Pat Heung Road / Tai Tong Road;
  - J2: Shap Pat Heung Road / Fung Ki Road;
  - J3: Shap Pat Heung Road / Tai Kei Leng Road;
  - J4: Shap Pat Heung Interchange;
  - J5: Tai Tong Road / Tai Shu Ha Road East / Tai Shu Ha Road West; and
  - J6: Tai Kei Leng Road / Tai Shu Ha Road East / Tai Shu Ha Road West.
- 2.4 The locations of these junctions are shown in **Figure 2.1** and the layouts are shown in **Figures 2.2 2.7** respectively.
- 2.5 The traffic counts are classified by vehicle type to enable traffic flows in passenger car units ("pcu") to be calculated. The AM and PM peak hours identified from the surveys are found to be between 0730 0830 hours and 1745 1845 hours respectively. The existing AM and PM peak hour traffic flows in pcu/hour are presented in **Figure 2.8**.

## **Existing Junction Performance**

2.6 The existing junction performance of the surveyed junctions are calculated based on the existing traffic flows, and the analysis was undertaken using the methods outlined in Volume 2 of the Transport Planning and Design Manual ("TPDM"). The results are summarised in **Table 2.1** and the detailed calculations are found in **Appendix A**.

TABLE 2.1 EXISTING JUNCTION PERFORMANCE

Ref.	Junction	Junction Type (Parameter)	AM Peak	PM Peak
J1	Shap Pat Heung Road / Tai Tong Road	Signal (RC)	15%	22%
J2	Shap Pat Heung Road / Fung Ki Road	Signal (RC)	49%	49%
J3	Shap Pat Heung Road / Tai Kei Leng Road	Signal (RC)	37%	18%
J4	Shap Pat Heung Interchange	RA (DFC)	0.88	0.95
J5	Tai Tong Road / Tai Shu Ha Road East / Tai Shu Ha Road West	Priority (DFC)	0.44	0.70
J6	Tai Kei Leng Road / Tai Shu Ha Road East / Tai Shu Ha Road	Priority (DFC)	0.97	>1.20
	West			

Note: RC – reserve capacity; DFC – design flow/capacity ratio; RA – Roundabout

2.7 The above results indicate that the surveyed junctions currently operate with capacities during the AM and PM peak hours, except for J4 and J6, i.e., junction of Shap Pat Heung Road Interchange and Tai Kei Leng Road / Tai Shu Ha Road East / Tai Shu Ha Road West.

## **Public Transport Facilities**

2.8 The subject site is located close to public transport services, including franchised buses and public light buses which operate within 350 metres or some 6-minutes' walk away. Some of these are feeder services to Yuen Long town and Long Ping MTR station. Details of the public transport facilities provided in the vicinity of the subject site are presented in **Table 2.2** and shown in **Figure 2.9**.

TABLE 2.2 ROAD-BASED PUBLIC TRANSPORT SERVICES OPERATING CLOSE TO THE SUBJECT SITE

Route	Routing	
KMB 968 (1)	Yuen Long Park – Causeway Bay	
KMB 268C (1)	Yuen Long Park – Kwun Tong	
KMB 68E	Yuen Long Park – Tsing Yi Station	
KMB 68F	Yuen Long Park – Park Yoho	
MTRB K66	Tai Tong – Long Ping Station	
GMB 73	Long Ping Station – Sung Shan San Tsuen	
	Yuen Long Kau Yuk Road – Tong Tau Po Tsuen	
RMB	Tai Tong – Hung Min Wai	
	Tai Tong – Yuen Long MTR Station	

Note: KMB – Kowloon Motor Bus MTRB – MTR Feeder Bus GMB – Green Minibus RMB – Red Minibus

#### Occupancy Survey on the Public Transport in the Vicinity

2.9 Survey on public transport services listed in Table **2.3** was conducted during the AM and PM Peak periods on Thursday, 1<sup>st</sup> June and Friday, 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2023 at the stops near the subject site. The survey locations and the pedestrian routes to these stops from the subject site are shown in **Figure 2.9**. The survey results are summarized in **Table 2.3** and the detailed information are shown in **Appendix B**.

TABLE 2.3 OCCUPANCY OF EXISTING PUBLIC TRANSPORT SERVICES OPERATING NEAR THE SUBJECT SITE

Direction		AM Peak		PM Peak		
	No. of I	Passenger	Occupancy	No. of I	Passenger	Occupancy
	Capacity [a]	Occupied [b]	[c] = [b]/[a]	Capacity [d]	Occupied [e]	[f] = [e]/[d]
To Yuen Long Town and other districts	4,215	3,162	75%	1,636	622	38%
From Yuen Long Town and other districts	2,261	632	30%	2,476	2,042	82%

2.10 The above results indicate that the surveyed public transport services currently operate with spare capacities during the AM and PM peak hours.

<sup>(1)</sup> Morning Special Services only

## **Existing Footpath Level-Of-Service**

- 2.11 To quantify the existing pedestrian flows, pedestrian counts were conducted during the AM and PM Peak periods on Thursday, 1<sup>st</sup> June and Friday, 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2023 at footpaths which are located in the vicinity of Proposed Development, and the observed peak 15-minute pedestrian flows are shown in **Figure 2.10**.
- 2.12 The Level-Of-Service ("LOS") of a pedestrian footpath depends on its width and number of pedestrians using the facility. Description of the LOS at walkway is obtained from Volume 6 of the TPDM and is presented in **Table 2.4**.

TABLE 2.4 DESCRIPTION OF PEDESTRIAN FOOTPATH LOS

LOS	Flow Rate (ped/min/m)	Description
A	≤ 16	Pedestrians basically move in desired paths without altering their movements in response to other pedestrians. Walking speeds are freely selected, and conflicts between pedestrians are unlikely.
В	16 – 23	Sufficient space is provided for pedestrians to freely select their walking speeds, to bypass other pedestrians and to avoid crossing conflicts with others. At this level, pedestrians begin to be aware of other pedestrians and to respond to their presence in the selection of walking paths.
С	23 – 33	Sufficient space is available to select normal walking speeds and to bypass other pedestrians primarily in unidirectional stream. Where reverse direction or crossing movement exist, minor conflicts will occur, and speed and volume will be somewhat lower.
D	33 – 49	Freedom to select individual walking speeds and bypass other pedestrians is restricted. Where crossing or reverse-flow movements exist, the probability of conflicts is high and its avoidance requires changes of speeds and position. The LOS provides reasonable fluid flow; however considerable friction and interactions between pedestrians are likely to occur.
E	49 – 75	Virtually, all pedestrians would have their normal walking speeds restricted. At the lower range of this LOS, forward movement is possible only by shuffling. Space is insufficient to pass over slower pedestrians. Cross- and reverse-movement are possible only with extreme difficulties. Design volumes approach the limit of walking capacity with resulting stoppages and interruptions to flow.
F	> 75	Walking speeds are severely restricted. Forward progress is made only by shuffling. There are frequent and unavoidable conflicts with other pedestrians. Cross- and reverse-movements are virtually impossible. Flow is sporadic and unstable. Space is more characteristics of queued pedestrians than of moving pedestrian streams.

Source: Volume 6 Chapter 10 of the TPDM

2.13 The observed peak 15-minute pedestrian flows LOS assessment is presented in **Table 2.5**.

TABLE 2.5 EXISTING LOS ASSESSMENT

Location	Clear Width <sup>(1)</sup> [Effective Width] (m)	Peak Period	Flow (ped/ 15 min)	Flow rate (ped/min/m)	LOS
P1. Western Footpath of Tai Tong Road	2.1[1.6]	AM	11	0.5	Α
		PM	52	2.2	Α
P2. Eastern Footpath of Tai Tong Road	2.6[2.1]	AM	3	0.1	Α
		PM	32	1.0	Α

<sup>(1)</sup> The width excludes railing and obstructions.

2.14 The above results indicate that the surveyed footpaths currently operate with LOS A during the AM and PM peak. As stated in the TPDM, LOS A to C is considered as an acceptable level of service: "In general, LOS C is desirable for most design at streets with dominant 'living' pedestrian activities".

## 3.0 THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

## **Key Parameters**

3.1 The Permitted Scheme and Proposed Development key parameters are presented in **Table 3.1**.

TABLE 3.1 KEY PARAMETERS

Item	Permitted Scheme	Proposed Development
Site Area	About 2,470.72 m <sup>2</sup>	2,539.95 m <sup>2</sup>
Domestic Plot Ratio	3.5	4.2
Domestic GFA	8,647.52 m <sup>2</sup>	10,667.77 m <sup>2</sup>
Non-Domestic GFA	N/A	220 m <sup>2</sup>
No. of Flats	290	345

## **Provision of Internal Transport Facilities**

3.2 The internal transport facilities for the Proposed Development are provided in accordance with the recommendations of the Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines ("HKPSG") and are presented in **Table 3.2**.

TABLE 3.2 PROVISION OF INTERNAL TRANSPORT FACILITIES FOR PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Facility	HKPSG Recommendation	Provision
Car		Provision
Parking Space	For Residents:  Parking Requirement = GPS x R1 x R2 x R3  Global Parking Standard (GPS): 1 car parking space per 4 - 7 flats  Demand Adjustment Ratio (R1): 0.5 for flat size ≤ 40 m² GFA  Accessibility Adjustment Ratio(R2): 1.0 outside 500m-radius of rail station  Development Intensity Adjustment Ratio (R3): 1.0 for Plot Ratio 2.0 − 5.0	44 nos. @ 5.0m (L) x 2.5m (W) x 2.4m (H) = HKPSG maximum
	For 345 flats with flat size $\leq 40 \text{ m}^2 \text{ GFA}$ Minimum: $(345 / 7 \times 0.5 \times 1 \times 1.0) = 24.6$ , say 25 nos.  Maximum: $(345 / 4 \times 0.5 \times 1 \times 1.0) = 43.1$ , say 44 nos.	
	For Visitors: Visitor car parking for private residential developments with more than 75 units per block should be provided at 5 visitor spaces per block in addition to the recommendations, or as determined by the Authority.  For 1 block with 345 flats: 5 nos.	5 nos. (3 nos. @ 5.0m(L) x 2.5m(W) x 2.4m(H) + 2 nos. @ 5.0m(L) x 3.5m(W) x 2.4m(H) for person with disabilities) = HKPSG maximum
	For Non-domestic Uses: Retail: 1 car space per 150 – 300m² GFA  For 220m² road-side retail shop Minimum: 220 / 300 = 0.73, say 1 nos. Maximum: 220 / 150 = 1.47, say 2 nos.	2 nos. @ 5.0m(L) x 2.5m(W) x 2.4m(H) = HKPSG maximum
	Total Car Parking Space:  Minimum = $25 + 5 + 2 = 32$ nos.  Maximum = $44 + 5 + 2 = 51$ nos.  Note: For total no. of car parking space in lot = $51 - 150$ nos., the Building (planning) regulation 72 require provision of 2 accessible car parking spaces	51 nos. (including 2 accessible car parking spaces)

TABLE 3.2 PROVISION OF INTERNAL TRANSPORT FACILITIES FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT (CONT'D)

	TROTOSED DEVELOTMENT (CONT.D)	
Facility	HKPSG Recommendation	Provision
Motorcycle Parking Space	TD Comment: 1 motorcycle parking space shall be provided for every 83 flats	5 nos. @ 2.4m (L) x 1.0m (W) x Min. 2.4m (H) = fulfil TD Comment, OK
	For 345 flats: $345 / 83 = 4.2$ , say 5 nos.	
	For Non-domestic Uses:  5% - 10% of total private car provision for Non-residential development.	1 nos. @ 2.4m (L) x 1.0m (W) x Min. 2.4m (H) = HKPSG Maximum, OK
	For 2 car parking spaces for Non-domestic Uses:  Minimum: 2 x 5% = 0.1, say 1 no.  Maximum: 2x 10% = 0.2, say 1 no.	
	Total Motorcycle Parking Space: $Minimum = 5 + 1 = 6 \text{ nos.}$ $Maximum = 5 + 1 = 6 \text{ nos.}$	6 nos.
Goods Vehicle Loading/ Unloading Bay	For Residential Uses:  Minimum of 1 loading / unloading bay for goods vehicles within the site for every 800 flats or part thereof, subject to a minimum of 1 bay for each housing block or as determined by the Authority.	1 no. @ 11.0m (L) x 3.5m (W) x Min. 4.7m (H) = HKPSG minimum, OK
	For 1block with 345 flats: <u>1 no.</u>	
	For Non-domestic Uses: Retail: 1 loading/unloading bay for goods vehicles for every 800 – 1,200m <sup>2</sup> GFA.	1 no. @ 7.0m (L) x 3.5m (W) x Min. 3.6m (H) = HKPSG Maximum, OK
	Minimum: $220 / 1,200 = 0.18$ , say 1 no. Maximum: $220 / 800 = 0.28$ , say 1 no.	
	Total Goods Vehicle Loading/ Unloading Bay: Minimum: 1+1 = 2 Maximum: 1+1 = 2	2 nos. (1 no. of HGV loading / unloading bay and 1 no. of LGV loading / unloading bay)
Bicycle Parking Spaces	For Residential Uses: TD Comment: 1 space per 7.5 flats = 345 ÷ 7.5 = 46 nos.	46 nos. = comply HKPSG, OK

- 3.3 **Table 3.2** shows that the internal transport facilities provided comply with the recommendations of the HKPSG, except for the proportion of goods vehicle loading / unloading bays provided.
- 3.4 The G/F layout plans of the Proposed Development are shown in **Figure 3.1**.

## **Extension of the Lay-by abutting to Run-in/out of the Proposed Development**

To cater for the ease of manoeuvring of heavy goods vehicle leaving the Proposed Development, a section of the lay-by abutting to run-in/out of the Proposed Development will be extended by converting footpath to the south of the run-in/out to road carriageway as shown in **Figure 3.2**.

## Potential Road Widening Works at Tai Shu Ha Road East

3.6 To accommodate potential road widening works, a 3.7m-wide strip (approximate) along Tai Shu Ha Road East as highlighted in green in **Figure 3.3** is reserved as

non-building area within the Proposed Development.

## **Swept Path Analysis**

3.7 The CAD-based swept path analysis programme, Autodesk Vehicle Tracking, was used to check the ease of manoeuvring of vehicles within the Proposed Development, and the swept path analysis drawings are found in **Appendix C** Vehicles are found to have no manoeuvring problems.

#### 4.0 TRAFFIC IMPACT

## **Design Year**

4.1 The Proposed Development is expected to be completed in 2028, and the design year adopted for the traffic assessment is whichever later of the 2: (i) at least 3 years after the planned completion of the development, i.e., 2031, or (ii) 5 years from the date of this application, i.e., 2028. Therefore, Year 2031 is adopted for junction capacity analysis.

## **Traffic Forecasting**

4.2 Year 2031 peak hour traffic flows for the junction capacity analysis is produced (i) with reference to the BDTM; (ii) estimated growth from 2026 to 2031; (iii) expected traffic generation by the planned / committed developments in the vicinity; and (iv) expected traffic generation by the 2 cases, i.e., Permitted Scheme and Proposed Development.

#### **Estimated Traffic Growth Rate from 2026 to 2031**

- 4.3 Reference is made to the (i) the Annual Average Daily Traffic ("AADT") found in the Annual Traffic Census published by Transport Department, of the core stations which are located in the vicinity, (ii) Population and Employment of "2019-based Territorial Population and Employment Data Matrix" (the "TPEDM") from the Planning Department for Yuen Long, and (iii) the Hong Kong Population Projection published by Census and Statistics Department.
- 4.4 The above information is presented in **Tables 4.1 4.3** respectively.

TABLE 4.1 AADT OF THE CORE STATIONS IN THE VICINITY OF THE SUBJECT SITE

300,201 3112			
Station Road	6055 Shap Pat Heung Rd	5017 Tai Tong Road	Overall -
From	Shap Pat Heung Int	Hop Yick Road	_
То	Tai Tong Road	Sam Chung	_
2010		12,070*	33,040
2011	20,860	12,180*	26,060
2012	17,000	9,060	26,470
2013	16,830*	9,640	27,260
2014	17,540*	9,720*	27,050
2015	17,430*	9,620*	32,560
2016	23,020	9,540*	32,620
2017	21,960	10,660	32,330
2018	21,810*	10,520	33,280
2019#	22,500*	10,780*	34,110
2020#	26,860	10,270*	37,130
2021#	29,360	11,110	40,470
Average Annual Growth (2010-2018)	0.95%	-1.52%	0.09%

Note: \* Estimated by Growth Factor

<sup>\*</sup> Excluded due to the impact of the public events in 2019 and COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021.

TABLE 4.2 POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT FROM THE TPEDM FOR YUEN LONG

Year	2019-based TPEDM for Yuen Long	
	Population	Employment
2026	172,350	70,700
2031	159,850	70,250
Average Annual Growth (2026 to 2031)	-1.49%	-0.13%

TABLE 4.3 HONG KONG POPULATION PROJECTIONS FROM CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT

Year	Population in Hong Kong (thousands)
2026	7,806.3
2031	7,945.8
Average Annual Growth (2026 – 2031)	0.35%

4.5 **Table 4.1** shows that the annual average traffic growth of 0.09%. **Table 4.2** shows that the average annual population growth and employment growth between 2026 – 2031 of -1.49% and -0.13% in Yuen Long. **Table 4.3** shows that the annual population growth between 2026 – 2031 is 0.35%. To be conservative, the annual growth rate of 0.35% is adopted for 2026 – 2031.

## Additional Planned/ Committed Developments Near the Subject Site

4.6 The additional planned/ committed developments near the Subject Site which are not considered in the BDTM are included in the forecast. The major additional planned / committed developments are listed in **Table 4.4** and the locations are presented in **Figure 4.1**.

TABLE 4.4 THE MAJOR ADDITIONAL PLANNED / COMMITTED DEVELOPMENTS NEAR THE SUBJECT SITE

Ref	Address	Use	<b>Parameters</b>
Α	Yuen Long South New Development Area (Phases 1 and 2) (1)	PRH	16,900 flats
В	Shap Pat Heung Public Housing (1)	PRH	4,400 flats
С	Tai Kei Leng Public Housing <sup>(1)</sup>	PRH	2,300 flats
D	Shap Pat Heung Road Public Housing <sup>(1)</sup>	HOS	910 flats
E	Yuen Lung Street Public Housing (2)	HOS	720 flats
F	Lot 5384 in D.D. 116 <sup>(3)</sup>	Residential	409 flats
G	Lot 4054 in D.D. 116 (3)	Residential	63 flats
Н	Private Subsidized Housing at Lam Hi Road (4)	Residential	312 flats
I	Lot 4041 in D.D. 120, Fraser Village <sup>(5)</sup>	Residential	16 houses
J	Po Leung Kuk Lee Shau Kee Youth Oasis <sup>(6)</sup>	Hostel	1248 rooms
K	Lot 1846 RP in D.D. 120 and adjoining Government Land, Ma Tin Pok <sup>(7)</sup>	RCHE	197 places
L	Lots 1695 S.D RP, 1741 RP(Part) and 1394 S.B RP (Part) in D.D. 120 and	RCHE	380 places
	adjoining Government land, Tai Kei Leng <sup>(8)</sup>		
Μ	Lots 1695 S.E ss.1 RP, 1695 S.F ss.1 and 1695 S.H RP (Part) in D.D. 120	RCHE	281 places
	and adjoining Government land, Tai Kei Leng <sup>(9)</sup>		
Ν	Lots 1694, 1695 S.F RP (Part) and 3721 in D.D. 120, Tai Kei Leng <sup>(10)</sup>	Kindergarten	356 students
		Church	680 seats

Note: PRH – Public Rental Housing

RCHE – Residential Care Home for the Elderly

Sources of information:

HOS - Home Ownership Scheme

<sup>(1)</sup> Appendices C and D

<sup>(3)</sup> Online Information

<sup>(5)</sup> Approved Planning Application A/YL/185

<sup>(7)</sup> Approved Planning Application A/YL/276

<sup>(9)</sup> Approved Planning Application A/YL/289

<sup>(2)</sup> Approved Planning Application A/YL/298

<sup>(4)</sup> Approved Rezoning Application Y/YL/18

<sup>(6)</sup> Official website of youth hostel

<sup>(8)</sup> Approved Planning Application A/YL/263

<sup>(10)</sup> Approved Planning Application A/YL/252

## Yuen Long South New Development Area

4.7 According to the official website of the Yuen Long South New Development Area ("YLSNDA"), road improvements will be completed gradually from 2023 to 2031. Since the design year adopted for the traffic impact assessment is 2031, the road improvements which are scheduled to be opened in or before 2031 have been included in the traffic forecast. Details are enclosed in the **Appendix D**.

## <u>Site Formation and Infrastructure Works for Proposed Public Housing</u> Developments at Sha Po, Shap Pat Heung and Tai Kei Leng

- 4.8 According to the Yuen Long District Council Documents (Nos. 36 39/2022) for the meeting held on 25<sup>th</sup> Oct 2022, the road improvements in the Yuen Long will be completed gradually before 2031. Since the design year adopted for the traffic impact assessment is 2031, the road improvements which are scheduled to be opened in or before 2031 have been included in the traffic forecast. Details are enclosed in the **Appendix E.**
- 4.9 Apart from junction improvements shown in **Appendices D and E**, it is understood that the improvement at junction of Tai Kei Leng / Tai Shu Ha Road East / Tai Shu Ha Road West is still under investigation. Therefore, existing layout of the junction shown in **Figure 2.7** is adopted for 2031 junction assessment.

## **Traffic Generation of Permitted Scheme**

4.10 The traffic generations of Permitted Scheme is calculated by adopting the mean trip rate of residential use from the TPDM, and the adopted traffic generation rates and the calculated traffic generation are presented in **Table 4.5**.

TABLE 4.5 ADOPTED TRIP RATES AND TRAFFIC GENERATION FOR PERMITTED SCHEME

Permitted Scheme	Parameter	AM Peak		PM Peak	
		GEN	ATT	GEN	ATT
290 flats with flat size	Trip Rates (pcu/ flat/ hr)	0.0718	0.0425	0.0286	0.0370
less than 60m <sup>2</sup> GFA	Traffic Generations (pcu/ hr)	21	13	9	11

Note: GEN – generation ATT – attraction

## **Traffic Generation of Proposed Development**

4.11 The traffic generation of the Proposed Development is calculated by adopting the mean traffic generation rate of residential and retail uses from the TPDM. The adopted traffic generation rates and the calculated traffic generation are presented in **Table 4.6**.

in DD120, and adjoining Government land, Tai Kei Leng, Yuen Long

ADOPTED TRIP RATES AND TRAFFIC GENERATION FOR **TABLE 4.6** PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Proposed Development	AM	Peak	PM Peak		
	Generation	Attraction	Generation	Attraction	
Trip Rates					
Residential Use with avg. 60m <sup>2</sup> (pcu/ flat/ hr)	0.0718	0.0425	0.0286	0.0370	
Retail Use (pcu/ 100m²/ hr)	0.2296	0.2434	0.3100	0.3563	
Traffic Generations (pcu/ hr)					
345 flats with flat size less than 60m <sup>2</sup> GFA	25	15	10	13	
Non-domestic Use (220m² GFA)	1	1	1	1	
Total	26	16	11	14	

The net increase in traffic generation between the Proposed Development and the Permitted Scheme is presented in **Table 4.7**.

NET INCREASE IN TRAFFIC GENERATION TABLE 4.7

Scheme	Traffic Generation (pcu/ hr)					
	AM	Peak	PM Peak			
	Generation	Attraction	Generation	Attraction		
Proposed Development (from Table 4.6) [a]	26	16	11	14		
Permitted Scheme (from Table 4.5) [b]	21	13	9	11		
Net Increase in Traffic Generation [a] – [b]:	+5	+3	+2	+3		
	+8		+	5		

**Table 4.7** shows that compared with the Permitted Scheme, the Proposed 4.13 Development is expected to generate 8 and 5 additional pcu (2-way) in AM peak and PM peak respectively.

#### **Year 2031 Traffic Flows**

Year 2031 traffic flows for the following cases are derived: 4.14

> Year 2031 With Permitted = Traffic flows derived with reference to 2026 NTW2 BDTM + Scheme [A] estimated traffic growth between 2026 and 2031 + estimated traffic generation of the planned / committed developments after 2015 + estimated traffic generation for Permitted Scheme

Year 2031 With Proposed = [A] + net increase in traffic generation by Proposed Development Development [B]

Year 2031 peak hour traffic flows for the above two cases are shown in **Figures** 4.15 **4.2** and **4.3** respectively.

#### **Year 2031 Junction Capacity Analysis**

Year 2031 junction capacity analysis for the cases, i.e., with Permitted Scheme 4.16 and with Proposed Development are summarised in Table 4.8 and detailed calculations are found in the **Appendix A**.

TABLE 4.8 YEAR 2031 JUNCTION PERFORMANCE

Ref	Junction	Type of Junction (Parameter)	2031 With Permitted Scheme		2031 With Proposed Development	
			AM Peak	PM Peak	AM Peak	PM Peak
J1	Shap Pat Heung Road / Tai Tong Road	Signal (RC)	12%	25%	12%	25%
J2	Shap Pat Heung Road / Fung Ki Road	Signal (RC)	34%	39%	33%	39%
J3	Shap Pat Heung Road / Tai Kei Leng Road	Signal (RC)	52%	41%	52%	41%
J4	Shap Pat Heung Interchange	RA (DFC)	0.78	0.67	0.78	0.67
	Tai Tong Road / Tai Shu Ha Road East / Tai Shu Ha Road West	Priority (DFC)	0.43	0.63	0.43	0.63
J6	Tai Kei Leng Road / Tai Shu Ha Road East / Tai Shu Ha Road West	Priority (DFC)	>1.20	>1.20	>1.20	>1.20

Note: RC – reserve capacity; RA – Roundabout, DFC – design flow/capacity ratio

- 4.17 **Table 4.8** shows that the net increase in traffic generation by the Proposed Development has negligible traffic impact to the road junctions analysed, except J6, i.e., junction of Tai Kei Leng Road / Tai Shu Ha Road East / Tai Shu Ha Road West.
- 4.18 The 2031 assessment for the case with the Permitted Scheme for the junction of Tai Kei Leng Road / Tai Shu Ha Road East / Tai Shu Ha Road West encountered capacity issues for the following movements:
  - Tai Shu Ha Road West northbound turn right to Tai Kei Leng Road;
  - Tai Kei Leng Road westbound turn left to Tai Shu Ha Road East;
  - Tai Kei Leng Road straight ahead on both eastbound and westbound

# Gazetted Improvement at Junction of Tai Kei Leng Road / Tai Shu Ha Road East / Tai Shu Ha Road West

- 4.19 Improvement at junction of Tai Kei Leng Road / Tai Shu Ha Road East / Tai Shu Ha Road West was gazetted on 25 May 2023. **Figure 4.4** shows the possible improvement based on the gazetted plan, which include the following:
  - Widening of Tai Kei Leng Road to 4-lane single carriageway at the western arm and 2-lane dual carriageway the eastern arm of the junction of Tai Kei Leng Road / Tai Shu Ha Road East / Tai Shu Ha Road West.
  - Additional right turn only traffic lane is provided by converting Tai Shu Ha Road West to one-way northbound;
  - Additional left turn traffic lane for Tai Kei Leng Road westbound to Tai Shu Ha Road East;
  - Signalise the junction
- 4.20 Based on the above, Year 2031 junction performance of Tai Kei Leng Road / Tai Shu Ha Road East / Tai Shu Ha Road West is presented as **Table 4.9** and detailed calculations are found in the **Appendix A**.

TABLE 4.9 YEAR 2031 JUNCTION PERFORMANCE AT TAI KEI LENG ROAD
/ TAI SHU HA ROAD EAST / TAI SHU HA ROAD WEST WITH
GAZETTED JUNCTION IMPROVEMENT

Ref	Junction		Type of Junction	2031 Permitted		2031 With Develo	-
			(Parameter)	<b>AM Peak</b>	PM Peak	AM Peak	PM Peak
J6	Tai Kei Leng Road / Tai Shu Ha Road East / Tai	existing layout	Priority (DFC)	>1.20	>1.20	>1.20	>1.20
	Shu Ha Road West	with improvement	Signal (RC)	37%	29%	36%	29%

Note: DFC – design flow/capacity ratio RC – Reserve Capacity

4.21 With the planned junction improvement, **Table 4.9** shows that (1) the junction would have sufficient capacity in Year 2031 for the cases with Permitted Scheme and with Proposed Development; and (2) the additional traffic generation associated with the Proposed Development has negligible traffic impact.

## 5.0 IMPACT TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT SERVICES

## Estimated Peak Hour Mechanised Trip Generation of Subject Site and Planned / Committed Developments in the Vicinity

5.1 The mechanised trip generation of the Subject Site and planned / committed developments in the vicinity, i.e., Lot 5384 and Lot 4054 in D.D. 116, are estimated with reference to Travel Characteristic Survey 2011 and are presented in **Table 5.1**.

TABLE 5.1 ESTIMATED PEAK HOUR MECHANISED TRIP GENERATION OF THE SUBJECT SITE AND PLANNED / COMMITTED DEVELOPMENTS IN THE VICINITY

Parameter	Calculation	Unit		The Subject Site		Lot 4054
			Permitted Scheme	Proposed Development	in D.D.116	in D.D.116
				•		
No. of Flats	A	flats	290	345	409	63
Average domestic	В	persons/	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
household size in		flat				
Yuen Long <sup>(1)</sup>						
Population	$C = B \times A$	persons	812	966	1146	177
Average Daily	D	trips/	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83
Mechanised Trips(2)		persons/day				
Peak hour factor of	Е	N/A	12%	12%	12%	12%
Daily Mechanised						
Trips <sup>(3)</sup>						
Estimated Peak	D=	persons/ hr	179	213	252	39
Hour Mechanised	$A \times B \times C$					
Trip Generation						

- 1 Extracted from Census and Statistic Department website
- 2 From Table 3.3, Travel Characteristics Survey 2011 Final Report
- 3 From Para. 3.3.7, Travel Characteristics Survey 2011 Final Report

# **Estimated Public Transport Demand Generated by the Subject Site and Planned** / **Committed Developments in the Vicinity**

5.2 The transport mode of the Subject Site and planned / committed developments in the vicinity is assumed with reference to Travel Characteristic Survey 2011 and is presented in **Table 5.2**, and the estimated public transport demand is calculated and shown in **Table 5.3**.

TABLE 5.2 TRANSPORT MODE OF THE SUBJECT SITE AND PLANNED / COMMITTED DEVELOPMENTS IN THE VICINITY

Transport Mode	Ratio <sup>(1)</sup>	The Subject Site			Lot 5384 in	Lot 4054 in
		Permitted Proposed		Net Increase in	D.D.116	D.D.116
		Scheme	Development	Passenger Demand		
		[a]	[b]	[b] – [a]		
Private Car / Taxi	18%	32	38	<u>+6</u>	45	7
Public Transport	82%	147	1 <b>7</b> 5	<u>+ 28</u>	207	32
Total	100%	179	213	+34	252	39

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>(1)</sup> From Table 3.6, Travel Characteristics Survey 2011 Final Report

TABLE 5.3 ESTIMATED PUBLIC TRANSPORT DEMAND GENERATED BY THE SUBJECT SITE AND PLANNED / COMMITTED DEVELOPMENTS IN THE VICINITY

	Development	Pt	ublic Transp (persons		nd
		AM	Peak	PM I	Peak
		GEN	ATT	GEN	ATT
The	Permitted Scheme: 290 Flats [a]	133	14	14	133
Subject	Proposed Development: 345 Flats [b]	158	17	17	158
Site	Site Net increase of Passenger Demand		+3	+3	+25
	[b] – [a]	+28 (	2-way)	+28 (2	2-way)
Lot 5384 in D.D.116		187	20	20	187
Lot 4054	in D.D.116	29	3	3	29

GEN – Generation

ATT - Attraction

5.3 **Tables 5.3** shows that compared with the Permitted Scheme, the public transport demand associated with the Proposed Development is expected to generate additional 28 persons per hour (2-way) during both AM and PM peak hours.

## Annual Passenger Demand Growth Rate between 2023 - 2031

- 5.4 To establish the Passenger Demand growth rate from 2023 to 2031, reference is made to the (i) "Projections of Population Distribution 2021 2029" produced by the Planning Department and (ii) "Hong Kong Population Projection 2020 2069" published by Census and Statistic Department.
- 5.5 The population projection for 2 Tertiary Planning Units ("TPU"), i.e. 523 and 529, "Projections of Population Distribution 2021 2029", which covers the broader near around the Proposed Development, are found in **Table 5.4**. The Hong Kong population projection from 2025 to 2031 is found in **Table 5.5**.

TABLE 5.4 POPULATION PROJECTIONS OF THE 2 TPU

Year	TPU 523	<b>TPU 529</b>	Total
2023	10,600	20,700	31,300
2025	10,500	20,400	30,900
Average Annual Growth 2023 to 2025	-0.47%	-0.73%	-0.64%

TABLE 5.5 HONG KONG POPULATION PROJECTION FROM CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT

Year	Hong Kong Resident Population ('000)
2025	7,774.8
2031	7,945.8
Average Annual Growth 2025 to 2031	0.36%

- 5.6 **Table 5.4** shows that the average annual population growth in TPU 523 and 529 between 2023 2025 and -0.64%. Therefore, a growth rate of 0% per annum is adopted between 2023 2025.
- 5.7 **Table 5.5** shows that the average annual population growth in Hong Kong between 2025 2031 is 0.36%. Based on the above and to be conservative, the growth rate of 0.36% per annum is adopted between 2025 2031.

## **2031 Public Transport Occupancy**

- 5.8 Year 2031 public transport occupancies were derived with reference to the (i) observed public transport trips in **Table 2.3**; (ii) annual passenger demand growth rate; and (iii) expected passenger demand due to the planned / committed developments between 2023 2031, Permitted Scheme and Proposed Development.
- 5.9 Year 2031 peak public transport occupancies were derived as follows:

2031 without the Proposed Development [A]

 2023 observed occupancy + adopted passenger demand growth from 2023 to 2031 + estimated passenger demand due to the planned / committed developments + passenger demand of the Permitted Scheme

2031 with the Proposed Development [B]

[A] + Net increase of Passenger Demand due to Proposed Development

5.10 The Year 2031 public transport occupancies for the cases without and with the Proposed Development are summarised in **Tables 5.6 – 5.7** respectively.

TABLE 5.6 YEAR 2031 PUBLIC TRANSPORT OCCUPANCY OPERATING NEARBY DURING PEAK HOURS WITHOUT THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Direction		AM Peak		PM Peak			
	No. of P	assenger	Occupancy	No. of I	Occupancy		
	Capacity	Occupied	[c] = [b]/[a]	Capacity	Occupied	[f] = [e]/[d]	
	[a]	[b]		[d]	[e]		
To Yuen Long Town and	4,215	3,548	84%	1,636	659	40%	
other districts							
From Yuen Long Town and	2,261	680	30%	2,476	2,303	93%	
other districts							

TABLE 5.7 YEAR 2031 PUBLIC TRANSPORT OCCUPANCY OPERATING NEARBY DURING PEAK HOURS WITH THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Direction		AM Peak		PM Peak			
	No. of Passenger		Occupancy	No. of Passenger		Occupancy	
	Capacity [a]	Occupied [b]	[c]=[b]/[a]	Capacity [d]	Occupied [e]	[f] = [e]/[d]	
To Yuen Long Town and other districts	4,215	3,573	85%	1,636	662	40%	
From Yuen Long Town and other districts	2,261	675	30%	2,476	2,328	94%	

5.11 **Tables 5.6 and 5.7** show that passenger demand associated with the Proposed Development has negligible impact to the public transport services operating in the vicinity in Year 2031.

## 6.0 PEDESTRIAN IMPACT

## Peak 15-minute Pedestrian Generation of by the Proposed Development and Adjacent Planned/ Committed Developments

6.1 Based on public transport demand presented in **Table 5.2**, the peak 15-minute pedestrian generations of adjacent planned/ committed developments are shown in **Table 6.1**.

TABLE 6.1 PEDESTRIAN GENERATIONS OF THE SUBJECT SITE AND PLANNED/ COMMITTED DEVELOPMENTS IN THE VICINITY

Developments		Pedestrian Generations (ped / 15 mins)					
		AM	Peak	PM Peak			
		GEN	ATT	GEN	ATT		
The Permitted Schem	Permitted Scheme: 290 Flats [a]	45	5	5	45		
Subject Site	Proposed Development: 345 Flats [b]	52	6	6	52		
Site	Net Increase of Pedestrian Generation [b] – [a]	<u>+7</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+7</u>		
Lot 5384	ot 5384 in D.D.116		7	7	62		
Lot 4054 in D.D.116		10	1	1	10		

GEN – Generation

ATT – Attraction

6.2 **Tables 6.1** shows that compared with the Permitted Scheme, the pedestrian generations associated with the Proposed Development is expected to generate addition 8 persons per hour (2-way) during both AM and PM peak 15 minutes.

## Annual Pedestrian Growth Rate between 2023 - 2031

6.3 As mentioned in **Paragraphs 5.6 – 5.7**, a growth rate of 0% per annum between 2023 – 2025 and 0.36% per annum between 2025 – 2031 is adopted.

## **Year 2031 Pedestrian Flows**

- 6.4 Year 2031 pedestrian flows are produced with reference to (i) the observed 2023 pedestrian flows, (ii) annual pedestrian growth rate, (iii) expected pedestrian demand due to the planned / committed developments between 2023 2031 and the Subject Site.
- 6.5 Year 2031 pedestrian flows for the footpath analysis were derived as follows:
  - 2031 without the Proposed = 2023 observed pedestrian flows + Adopted

    Development [A] pedestrian growth from 2023 to 2031 + pedestrian

    generations due to the planned / committed

    developments + pedestrian generation of Permitted

    Scheme

2031 with the Proposed = [A] + Net Increase of Pedestrian Generation due to Development [B] Proposed Development

#### **Year 2031 LOS Analysis**

6.6 Year 2031 peak 15-minute pedestrian flows for the scenario of 2031 without and with the Proposed Development are estimated as shown in **Figure 6.1** and the corresponding LOS assessment is presented in **Table 6.2.** 

TABLE 6.2 YEAR 2031 LOS ASSESSMENT

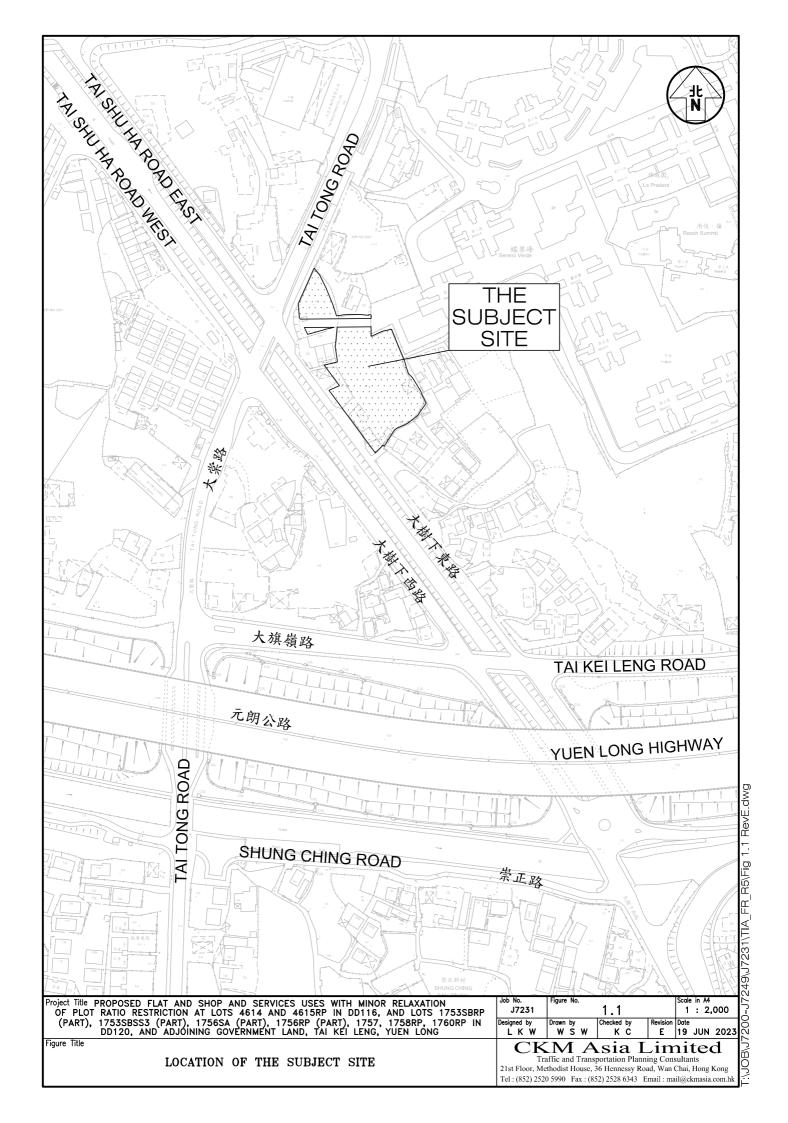
Location	Clear Width <sup>(1)</sup>	Peak	2031 without Proposed			2031 with Proposed			
	[Effective	Period	Development			Development			
	Width] (m)		Flow (ped/ 15 min)	Flow rate (ped/ min/m)	LOS	Flow (ped/ 15 min)		LOS	
P1. Western Footpath of Tai Tong Road	2.1[1.6]	AM PM	12 54	0.5 2.3	A	12 54	0.5 2.3	A	
P2. Eastern Footpath of Tai	2.6[2.1]	AM	38	1.2	A	43	1.4	A	
Tong Road		PM	81	2.6	A	89	2.8	A	

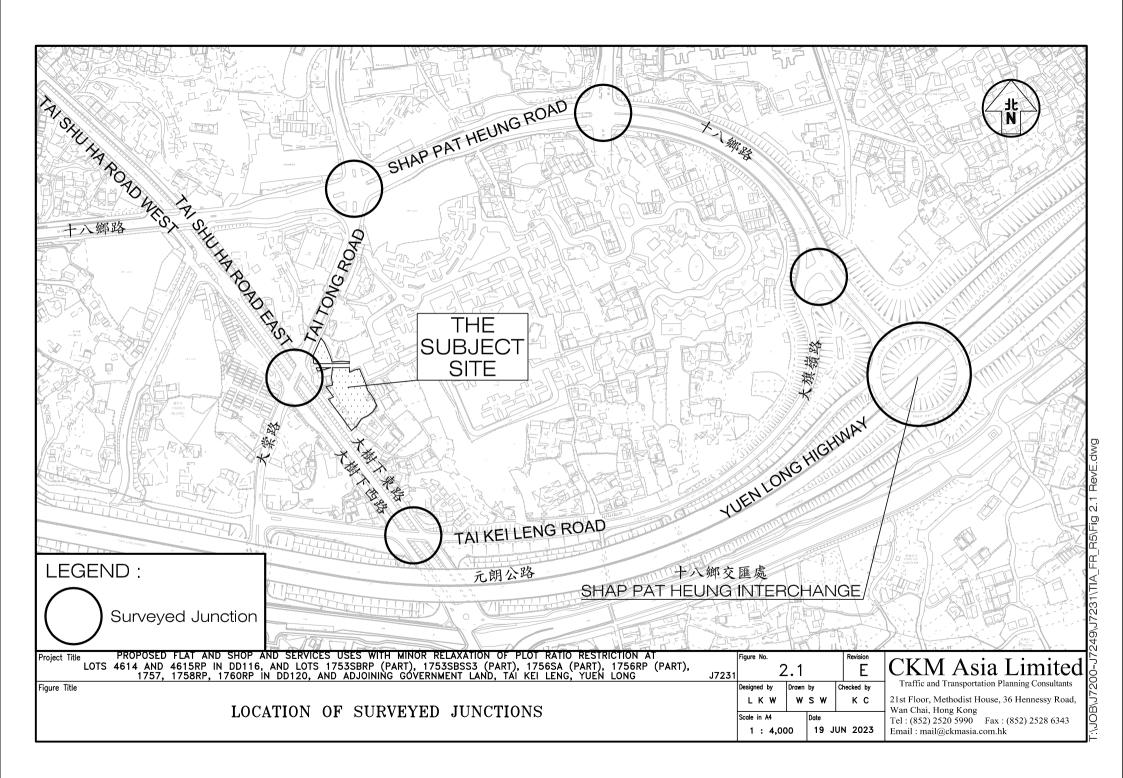
Note: (1) The width excludes railing and obstructions.

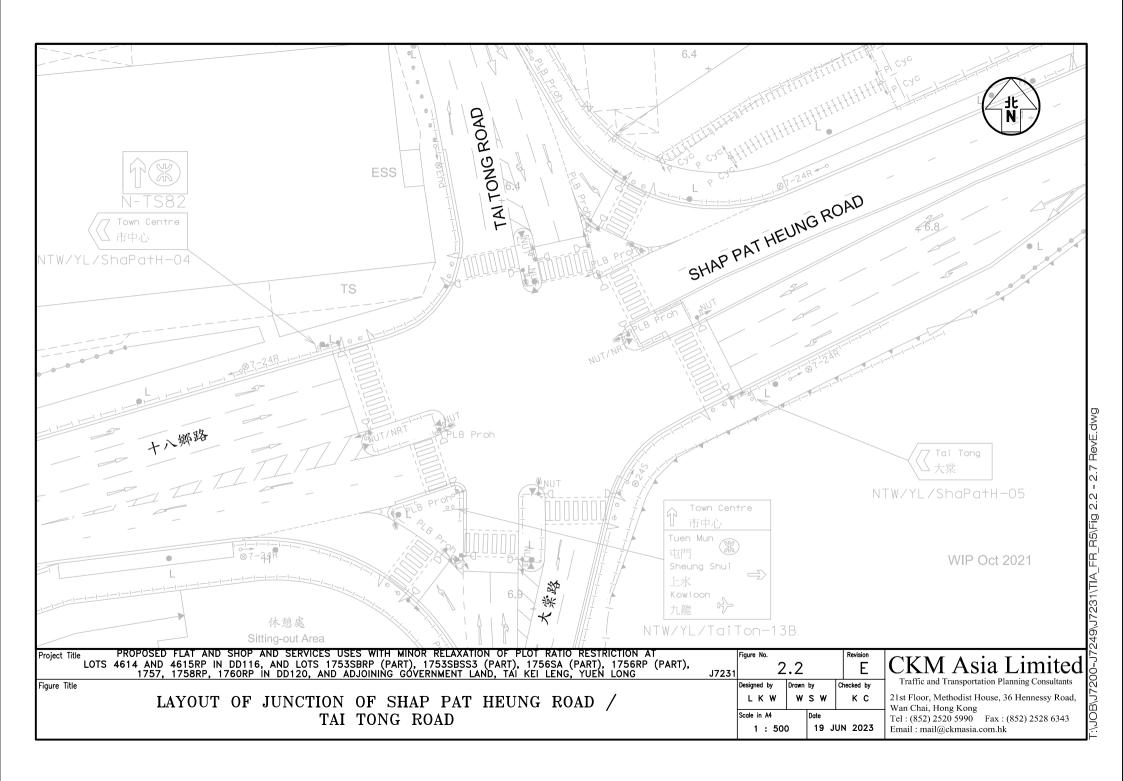
6.7 The results in **Table 6.2** show that the assessed footpaths operate with LOS A, i.e., have sufficient capacity to accommodate the expected pedestrian growth and additional pedestrian generated due to Proposed Development.

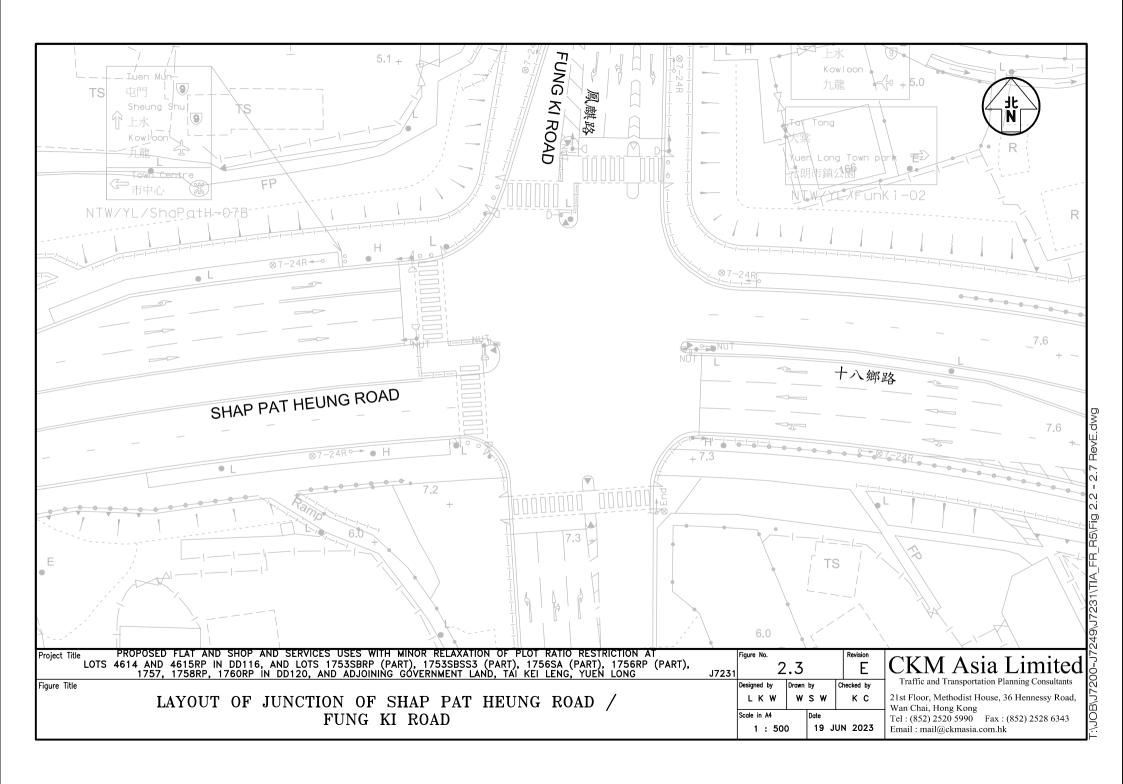
## 7.0 SUMMARY

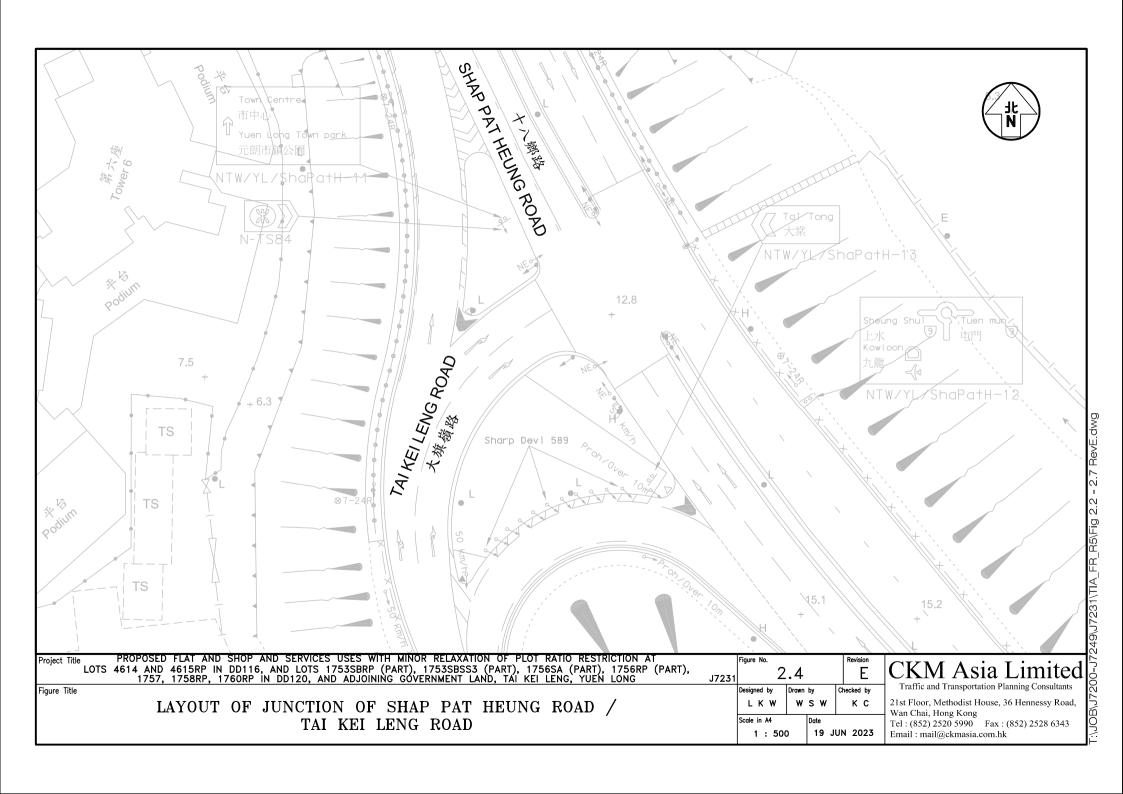
- 7.1 The subject site is located at the south-east corner of the junction of Tai Tong Road / Tai Shu Ha Road East / Tai Shu Ha Road West in Yuen Long. The Owner of the subject site is seeking the relaxation of the maximum plot ratio of the Proposed Development by 20%.
- 7.2 Manual classified counts were conducted at junctions which are located in the vicinity in order to establish the existing traffic flows during AM Peak and PM peak hours.
- 7.3 The internal transport facilities provided for residential and non-domestic uses comply with recommendations of the HKPSG.
- 7.4 Year 2031 peak hour traffic flows for the junction capacity analysis is produced (i) with reference to the BDTM; (ii) estimated traffic growth from 2026 to 2031; (iii) expected traffic generation by the planned / committed developments in the vicinity; and (iv) expected traffic generation by the 2 cases, i.e., Permitted Scheme and Proposed Development.
- 7.5 The 2031 traffic assessment assumed completion of the Yuen Long South New Development Area Phases 1 and 2 and its associated improvement works at junction of Tai Kei Leng Road / Tai Shu Ha Road East / Tai Shu Ha Road West.
- 7.6 Compared to the Permitted Scheme, the Proposed Development will generate only 8 and 5 additional pcu (2-way) in AM peak and PM peak respectively.
- 7.7 The assessment on nearby public transport services found that the Proposed Development has negligible impact. The assessment of footpaths found that the Proposed Development has negligible impact.
- 7.8 This TIA concluded that the net increase in traffic generation by the Proposed Development has negligible traffic impact to the surrounding road network, and, is acceptable from traffic terms.

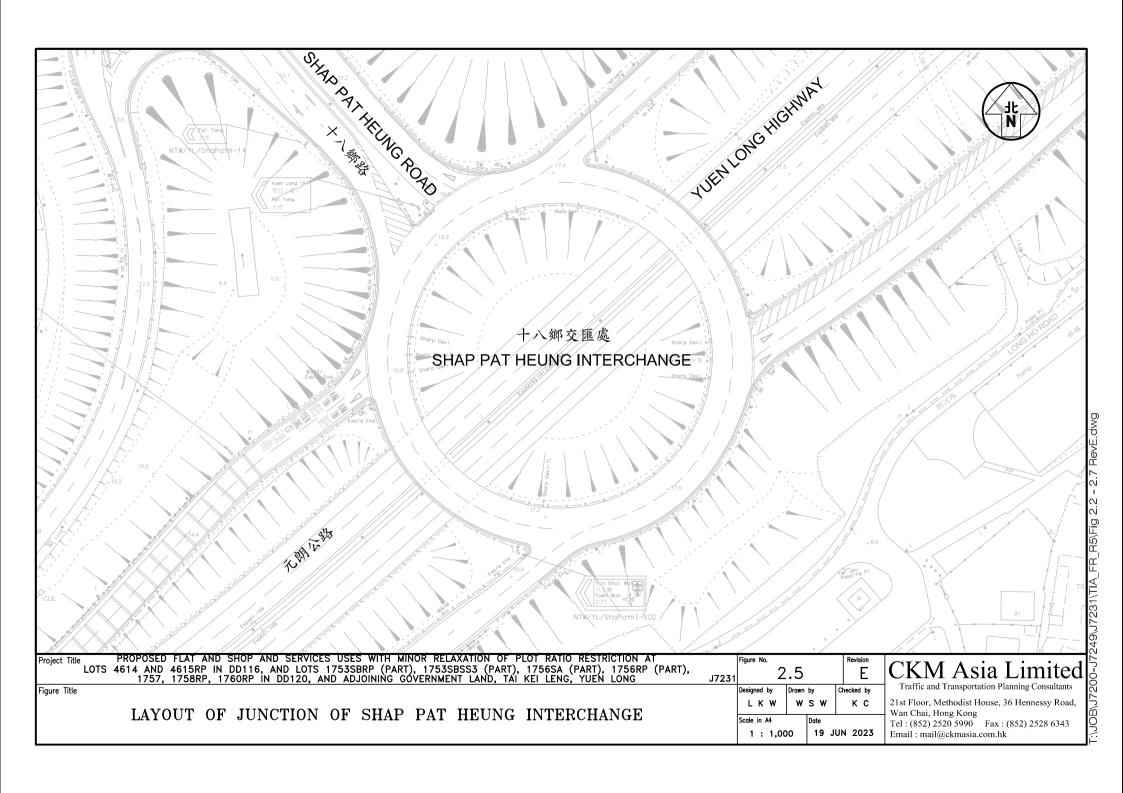


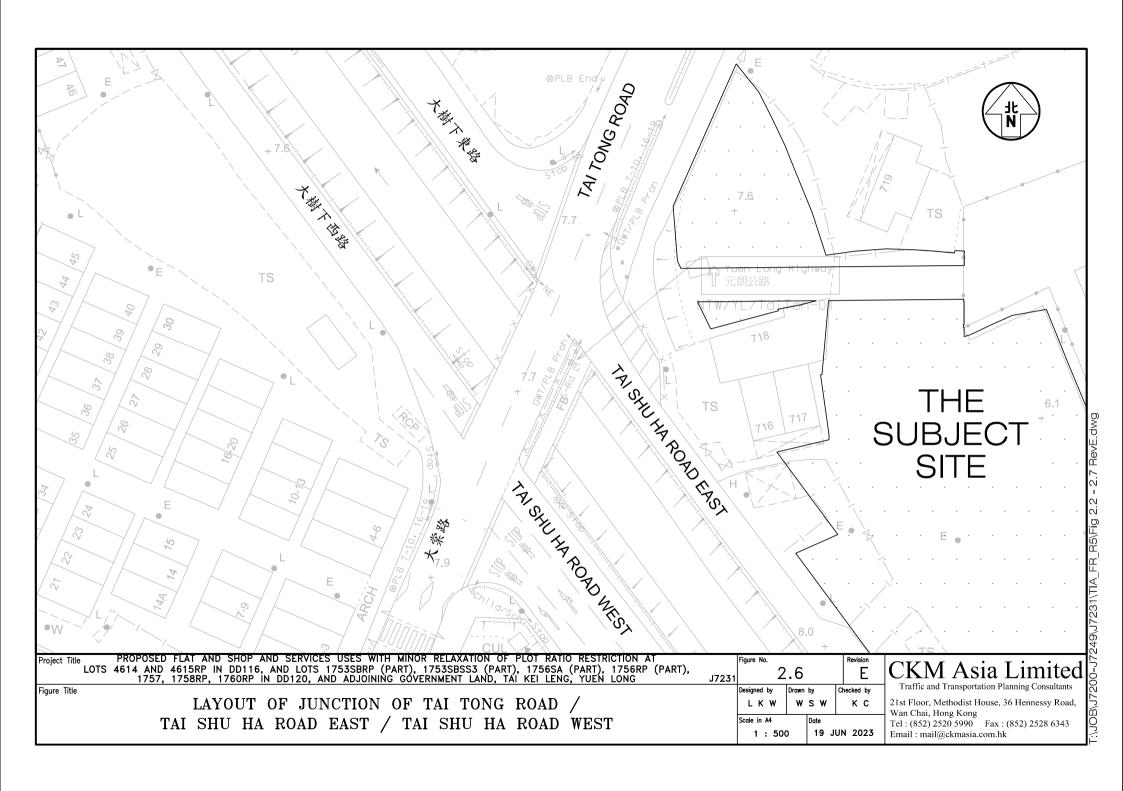


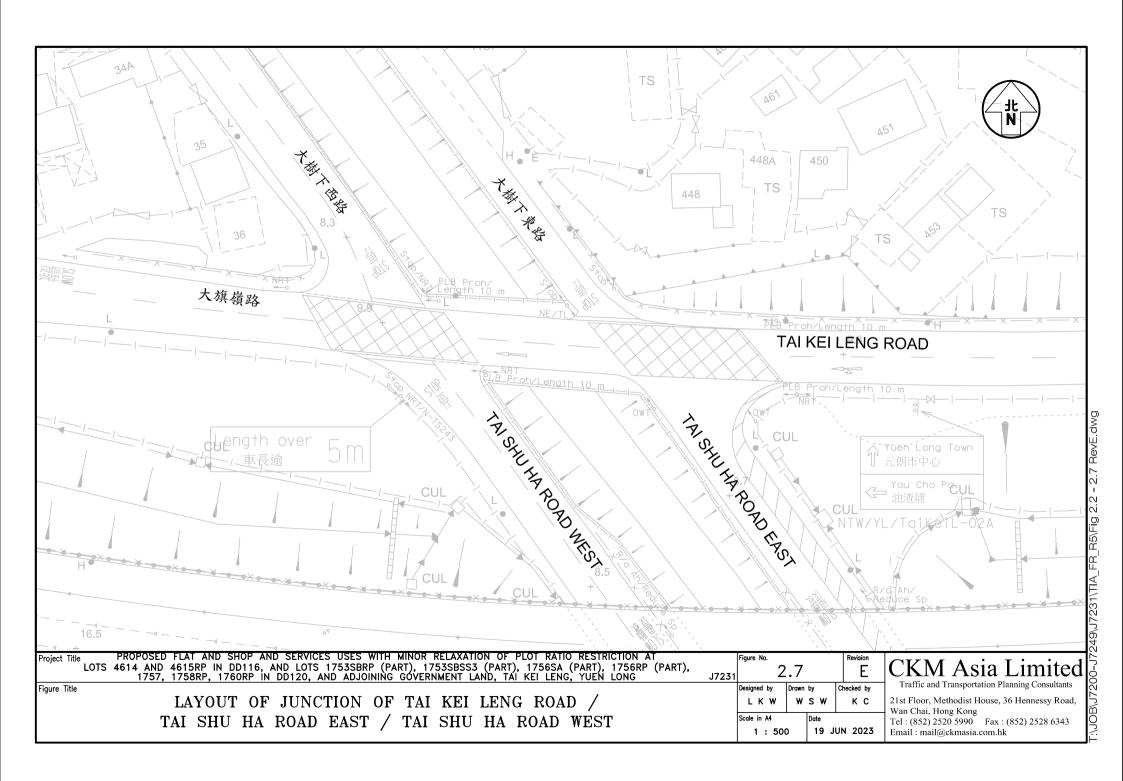


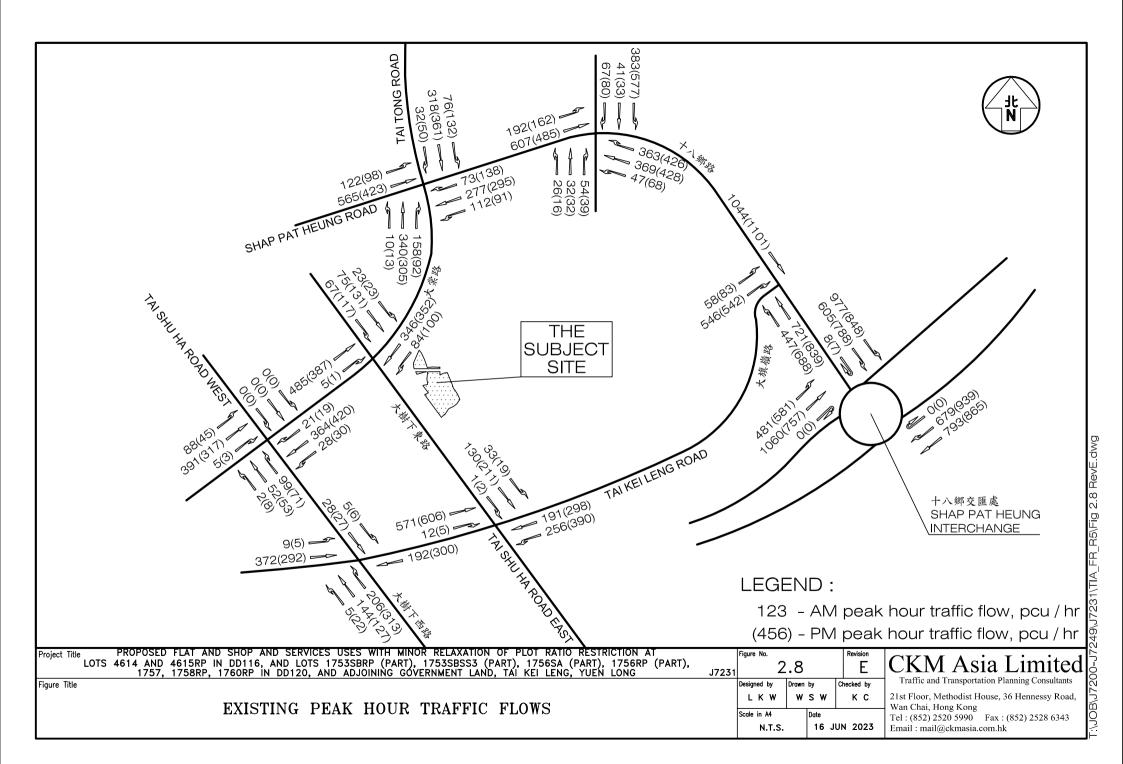


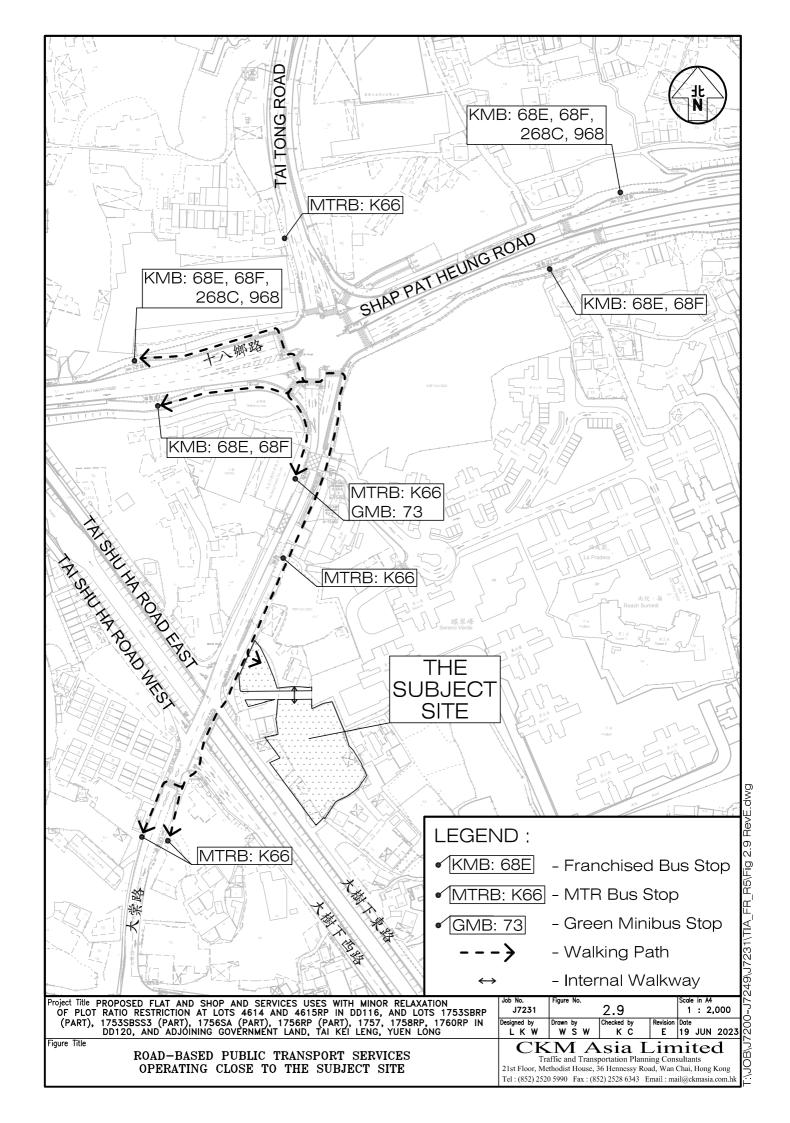


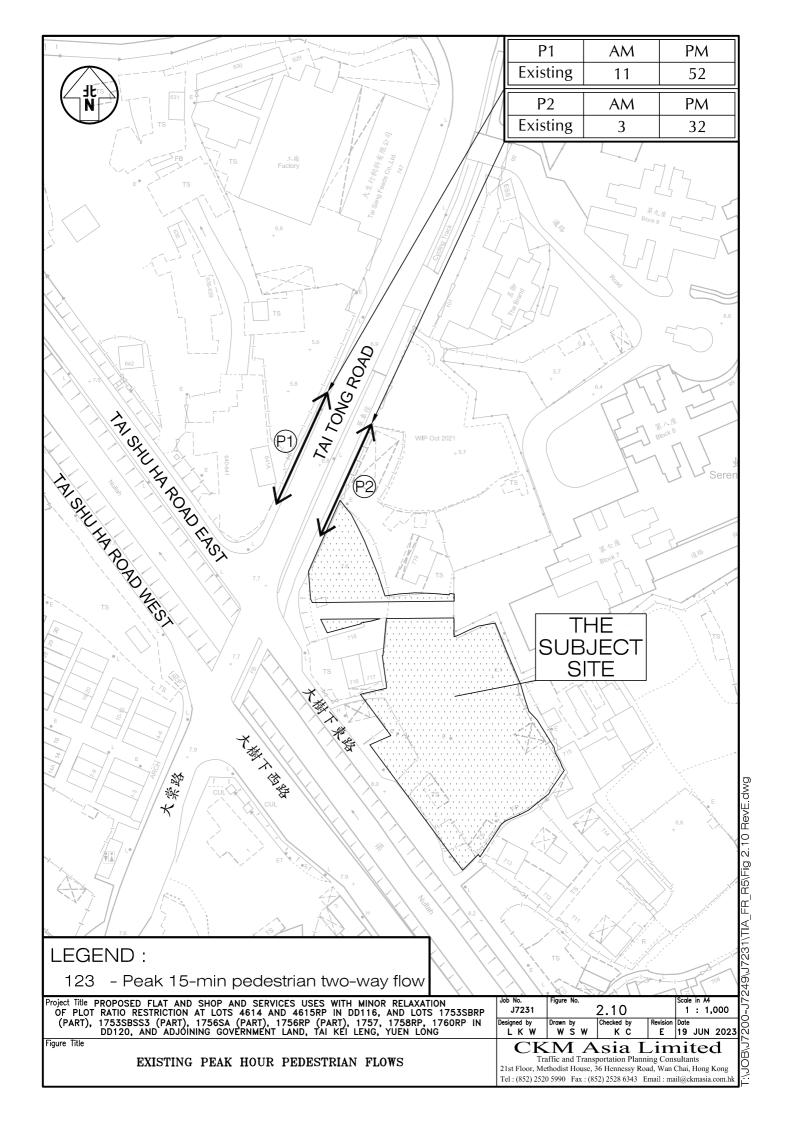


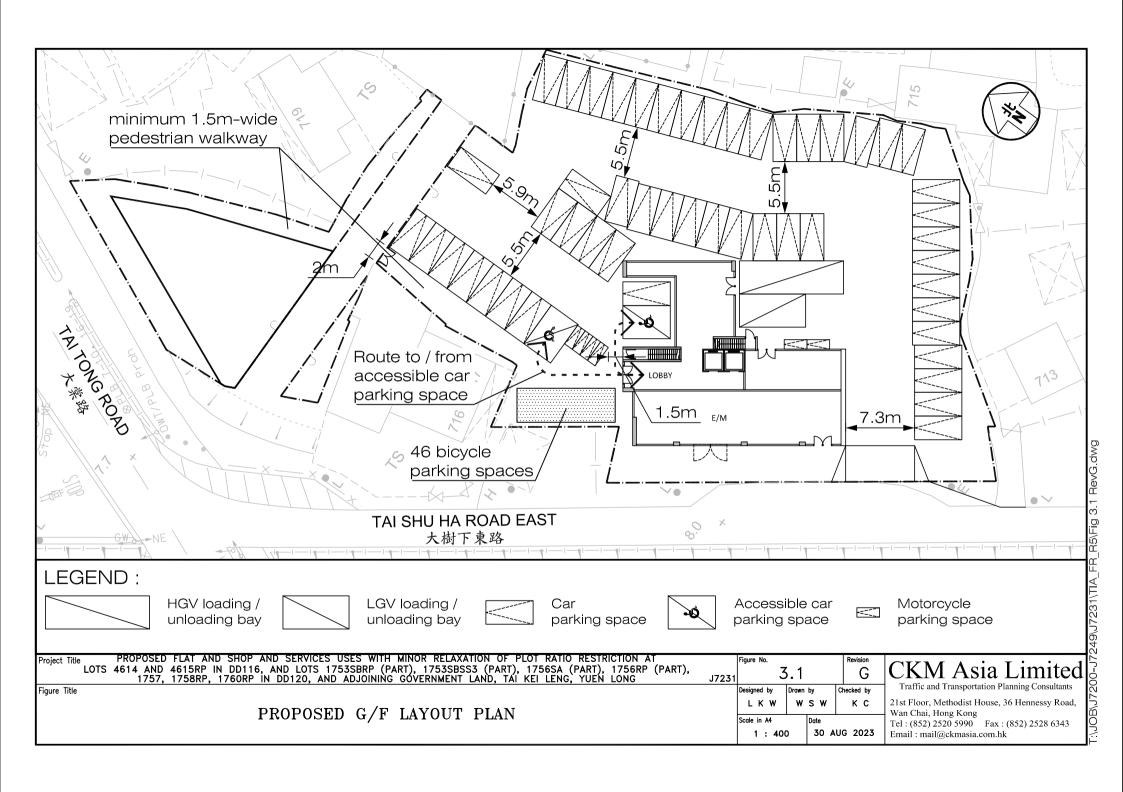


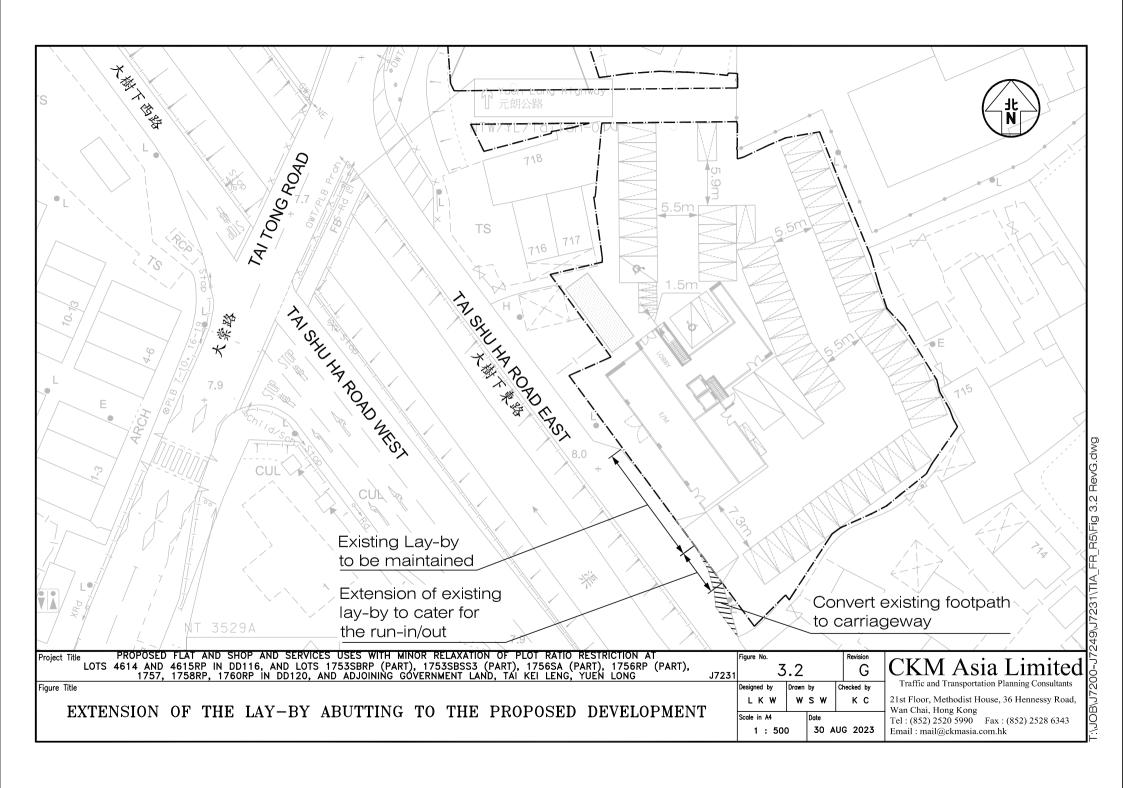


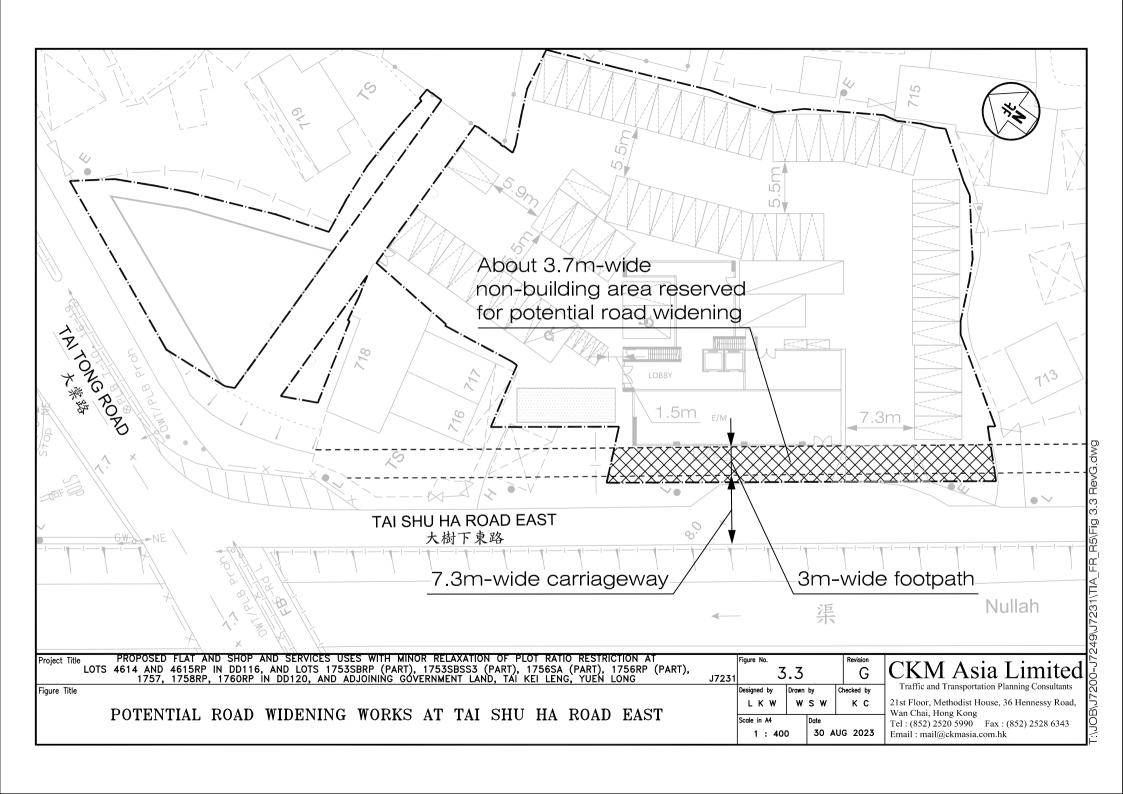


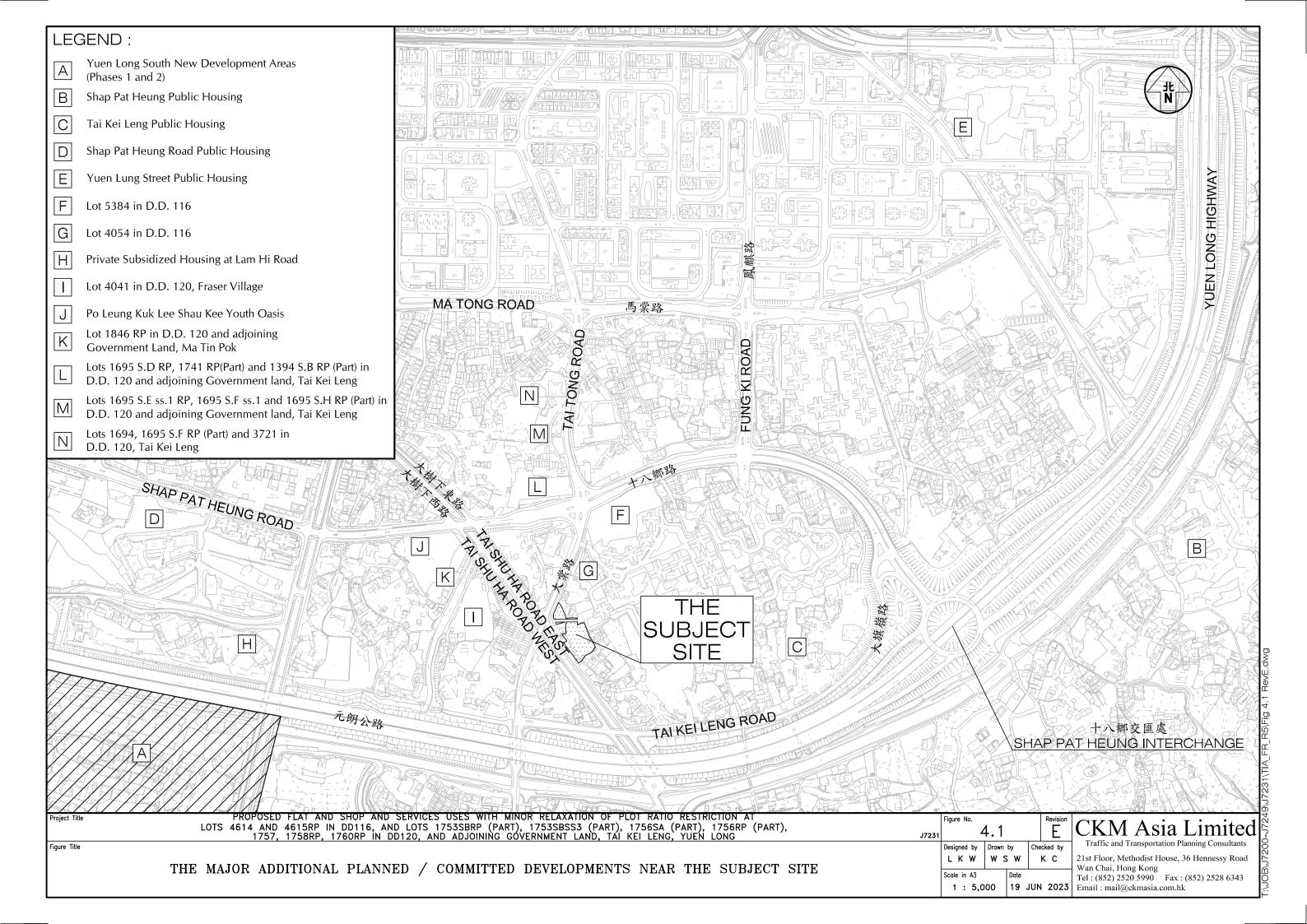


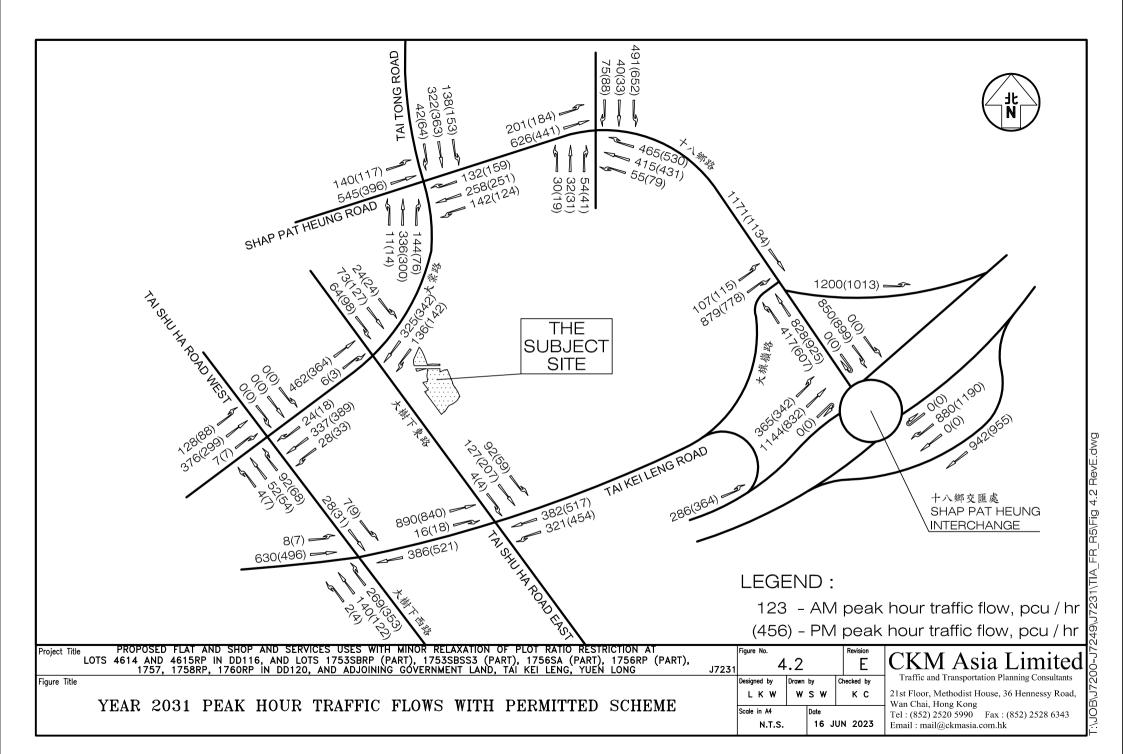


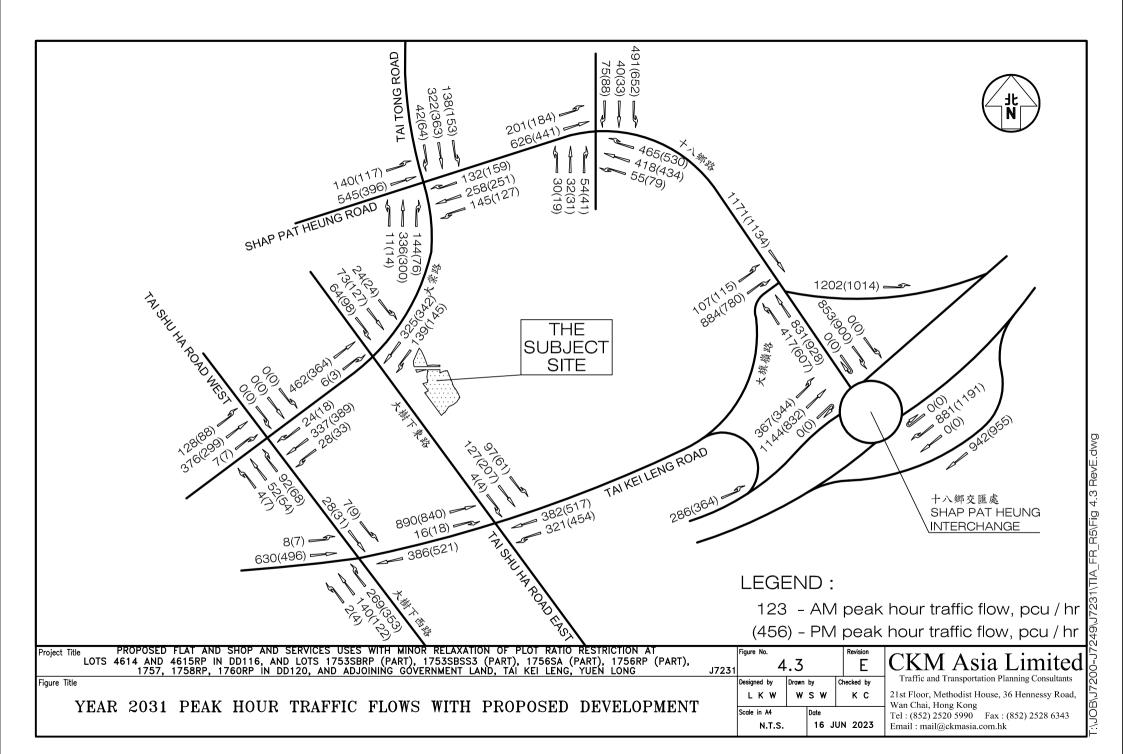


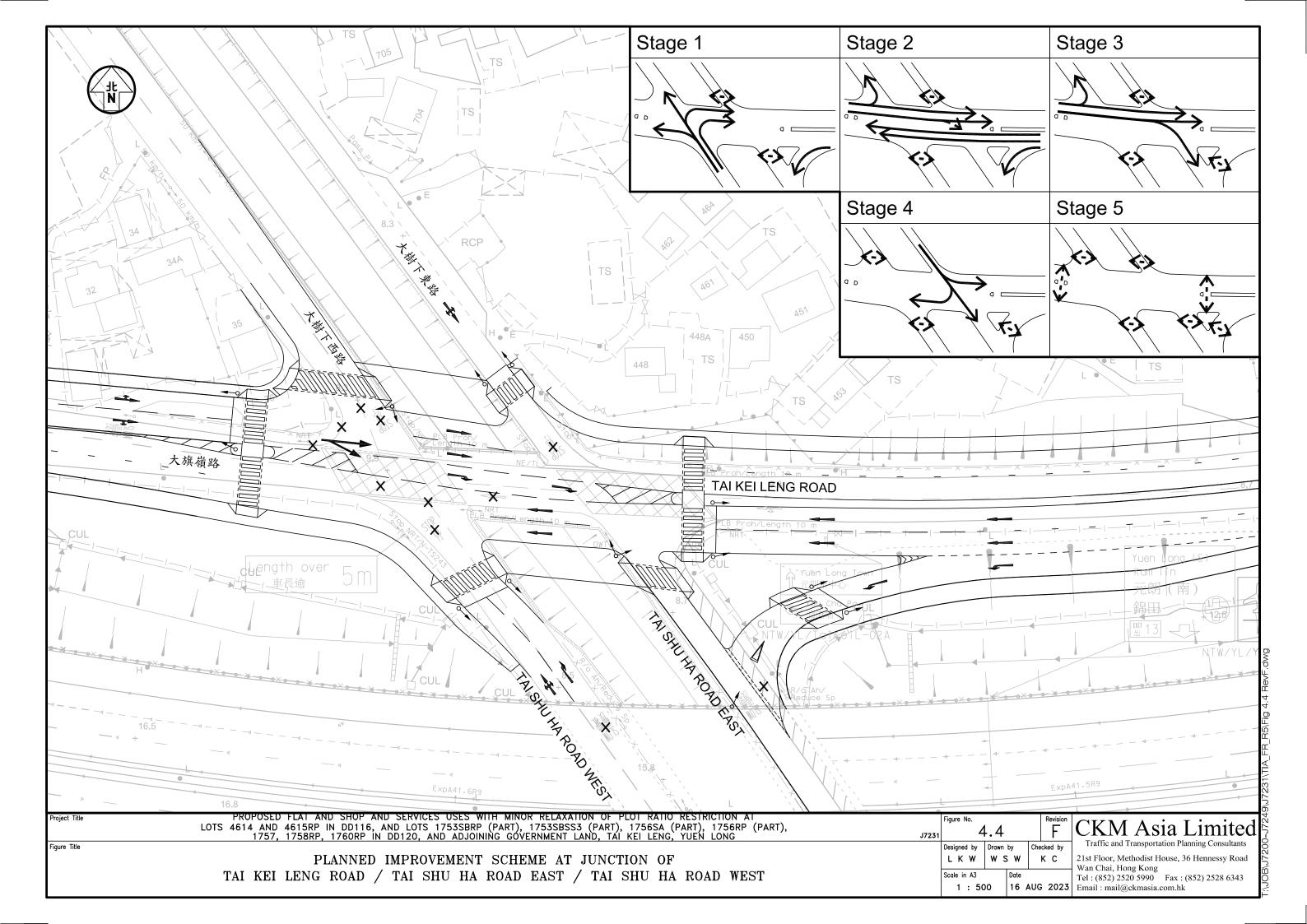


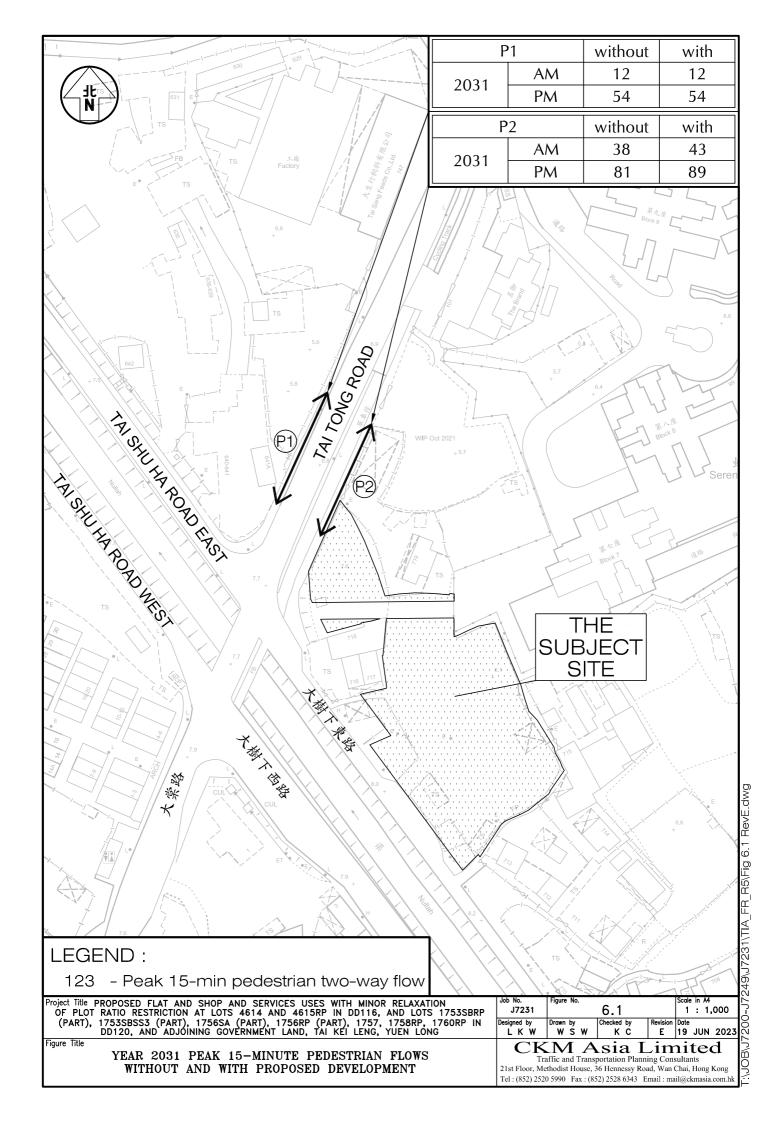














Junction: Shap Pat Heung Road / Tai Tong Road Job Number: J7231 Scenario: Existing Condition Designed By: Checked By: 31 Aug 2023 Design Year: 2022

Design Year: 2022	Designe	ed By:				_	Checke	ed By:				_	Date:	31	1 Aug 20	)23
Approach		Phase	Stage	Width (m)	Radius (m)	% Up-hill	Turning %	Sat. Flow	AM Peak Flow	y value	Critical y	Turning %	Sat. Flow	PM Peak Flow	y value	Critical
						Gradient		(pcu/hr)	(pcu/hr)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,		(pcu/hr)	(pcu/hr)	<u> </u>	
Shap Pat Heung Road	LT	A1	1	3.60	10.0		100	1717	122	0.071		100	1717	98	0.057	
EB	SA	A2	1	3.60				2115	283	0.134	0.134		2115	212	0.100	0.10
	SA	А3	1	3.60				2115	282	0.133			2115	211	0.100	
Tai Tong Road NB	LT+SA	B1	2	3.50	25.0		33	2027	508	0.251	0.251	26	2027	410	0.202	0.20
Tai Tong Road ND	+RT*		_	0.00	20.0		- 00	LULI	000	0.201	0.201		ZOZI	110	0.202	0.20
Shap Pat Heung Road	LT	C1	3	3.60	15.0		100	1795	112	0.062		100	1795	91	0.051	
					15.0		100					100				0.40
WB	SA		3	3.60				2115	180	0.085			2115	227	0.107	0.10
	SA+RT	C3	3	3.60	10.0		43	1987	170	0.086	0.086	67	1922	206	0.107	
Tai Tong Road SB	LT+SA*	D1	4	3.70	25.0		36	2013	209	0.104	0.104	49	2013	267	0.133	0.13
	SA+RT	D2	4	3.70	15.0		15	2094	217	0.104		18	2087	276	0.132	
															ļ	
pedestrian phase		Ep	1, 3, 4		min c	rossing	time =	6	sec	GM +	6	sec F	GM =	12	sec	
		Fp	1, 3, 4			rossing		7		GM +	7		GM =	14	sec	
		Gp	1, 2			rossing		8		GM +	8		GM =	16	sec	
		Hp	1, 2, 4			rossing		10		GM +	10 8		GM =	20 16	sec	
		lp Jp	3, 4 1, 2, 3			rossing rossing		8		GM + GM +	8		GM = GM =	14	sec	
		Кр	1, 2, 3			rossing		6		GM +	6		GM =	12	sec	
		Lp	4			rossing		9		GM +	6		GM =	15	sec	
		Мр	2, 3, 4		min c	rossing	time =	10	sec	GM +	6	sec F	GM =	16	sec	
		Np	1, 2		min c	rossing	time =	8	sec	GM +	6	sec F	GM =	14	sec	
AM Traffic Flow (pcu/hr)		N	PM Tra	affic Flov	v (pcu/hi	r)		N	S=1940+1	00(W-3.25	3)	S=2080+10	0(W-3.25)	Note:		
32 ←	→ <sub>76</sub>	ın A				$\leftarrow$	132	IN 	S <sub>M</sub> =S÷(1+			S <sub>M</sub> =(S-230)			lane with	flare
				Q8	50		102		OM-0.(	l						
122 3	18	1		98		361		1			Peak		Peak	i		
				<b>─</b>	423					1+2+3+4		1+2+3+4		1		
	73 <b>↑</b>						138		Sum y	0.574		0.542		1		
	277 +					295	+		L(s)	34		34				
340	73 277 <del>1</del> 12				305		<b>↓</b> 91		C (s)			128				
10 ← 158	· · =			12	$\stackrel{\uparrow}{\longleftrightarrow}$	92			practical y			0.661		i		
10 7 7 100	,		1	13		J2			practical y	0.001		0.001		1		

AM Traffic Flow (pcu/hr)	PM Traffic Flow (pcu/hr)	S=1940+1	100(W-3.25)	)	S=2080+100(W-3.25)	Note:
32 ← 76	50 132	S <sub>M</sub> =S÷(1+	-1.5f/r)		S <sub>M</sub> =(S-230)÷(1+1.5f/r)	* Single lane with flare
122 318	98 361		AM I	Peak	PM Peak	
→ 565	→ 423		1+2+3+4		1+2+3+4	
73 ↑	138	Sum y	0.574		0.542	
277 🕶	295 ←	L(s)	34		34	
340 112	305 9 <sub>1</sub>	C (s)	128		128	
10 ← 158	13 ← → 92	practical y	0.661		0.661	
		R.C. (%)	15%		22%	
1 2	3	4		TI	5	

1	$\begin{array}{c} A1 \\ A2 \\ A3 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} A_1 \\ A_2 \\ A3 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} F_p \\ A_2 \\ A3 \end{array}$	V NI	∯	Jp. # Mp; Hp; Ep.	<b>∢</b> -	3p. Jp. Mp; Mp; Mp; C3 C2 C1 Ep.	Fp	D1 ; Ip		
AM	G =	I/G = 5	G =	I/G = 11	G =	I/G = 11	G =	I/G = 11	G =	
	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	
РМ	G =	I/G = 5	G =	I/G = 11	G =	I/G = 11	G =	I/G = 11	G =	
	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	

 Junction:
 Shap Pat Heury Road / Tai Tong Road
 Job Number:
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 Future Condition (With Permitted Scheme)
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									AM Peak					PM Peak		
Approach		Phase	Stage	Width (m)	Radius (m)	% Up-hill Gradient	Turning %	Sat. Flow (pcu/hr)	Flow (pcu/hr)	y value	Critical y	Turning %	Sat. Flow (pcu/hr)	Flow (pcu/hr)	y value	Critical
Shap Pat Heung Road	LT	A1	1	3.60	10.0		100	1717	140	0.082		100	1717	117	0.068	
EB	SA	A2	1	3.60				2115	273	0.129	0.129		2115	198	0.094	0.09
	SA	А3	1	3.60				2115	272	0.129			2115	198	0.094	
Tai Tong Road NB	LT+SA	B1	2	3.50	25.0		32	2027	491	0.242	0.242	23	2027	390	0.192	0.19
g	+RT*															
Shap Pat Heung Road	LT	C1	3	3.60	15.0		100	1795	142	0.079		100	1795	124	0.069	
NB .	SA	C2	3	3.60				2115	205	0.097	0.097		2115	217	0.103	0.10
	SA+RT	C3	3	3.60	10.0		71	1911	185	0.097		82	1883	193	0.102	
-	•••••															
Tai Tong Road SB	LT+SA*	D1	4	3.70	25.0		56	2013	246	0.122	0.122	54	2013	285	0.142	0.14
<b>9</b>	SA+RT	D2	4	3.70	15.0		16	2092	256	0.122		22	2079	295	0.142	
	•••••															
pedestrian phase		Ep	1, 3, 4		min c	rossing	time =	6	sec	GM +	6	sec F	GM =	12	sec	
oddothan phaod		Fp	1, 3, 4			rossing		7		GM +	7		GM =	14	sec	
		Gp	1, 2		min c	rossing	time =	8	sec	GM +	8	sec F	GM =	16	sec	
		Нр	1, 2, 4			rossing		10		GM +	10		GM =	20	sec	
		lp	3, 4			rossing		8		GM +	8		GM =	16	sec	
		Jp Kp	1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3			rossing rossing		6		<u>GM +</u> GM +	8 6		GM = GM =	14 12	sec sec	
		Lp	4			rossing		9		GM +	6		GM =	15	sec	
		Мр	2, 3, 4			rossing		10		GM +	6		GM =	16	sec	
		Np	1, 2			rossing		8		GM +	6		GM =	14	sec	
AM Traffic Flow (pcu/hr)		NI.	PM Tra	ffic Flow	/ (pcu/hr	.)		N	S=1940+1	00(W-3.25	)	S=2080+10	0(W-3.25)	Note:		
42	138	N _				$\leftarrow$	152	N	S <sub>M</sub> =S÷(1+	•	,		÷(1+1.5f/r)	* Single	lane with	flare
140	130			117	04	+	100		OM=0±(1+	1.501)	•	M-(3-230)	. (1+1.51/1)			

AM Traffic Flow (pcu/hr) N	PM Traffic Flow (pcu/hr) N	S=1940+1	00(W-3.25)	S=2080+100(W-3.25)	Note:
42 138	64 153	S <sub>M</sub> =S÷(1+	1.5f/r)	S <sub>M</sub> =(S-230)÷(1+1.5f/r)	* Single lane with flare
140 322	<sup>1</sup> 17 363		AM Peak	PM Peak	
545	→ 396		1+2+3+4	1+2+3+4	
132	159 1	Sum y	0.590	0.530	
258 ←	251 🛨	L(s)	34	34	
336 <sub>142</sub>	300 <sub>124</sub>	C (s)	128	128	
11 + 144	14 ← → 76	practical y	0.661	0.661	
		R.C. (%)	12%	25%	

1 Ep	A1 GP A2 A3	Np	B1	Jp. # Mp; Hp;	_G 	P	Fp	D1 † lp Hp†		
AM	G =	I/G = 5	G =	I/G = 11	G =	I/G = 11	G =	I/G = 11	G =	
	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	
PM	G =	I/G = 5	G =	I/G = 11	G =	I/G = 11	G =	I/G = 11	G =	
	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	

 Junction:
 Shap Pat Heung Road / Tai Tong Road
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Anna I	DI	C4	MEDIC CO.	Dadi - / ·	0/ 1/- 1	Tomatica Ci	Cat Fi	AM Peak		California	T	Cat Fi	PM Peak		0
Approach	Phase	Stage	Width (m)	Radius (m)	% Up-hill Gradient	Turning %	Sat. Flow (pcu/hr)	Flow (pcu/hr)	y value	Critical y	Turning %	Sat. Flow (pcu/hr)	Flow (pcu/hr)	y value	Critica
Shap Pat Heung Road L1	A1	1	3.60	10.0		100	1717	140	0.082		100	1717	117	0.068	
EB SA	A2	1	3.60				2115	273	0.129	0.129		2115	198	0.094	0.0
SA	. A3	1	3.60				2115	272	0.129			2115	198	0.094	
ai Tong Road NB LT+SA	B1	2	3.50	25.0		33	2027	491	0.242	0.242	23	2027	390	0.192	0.1
+RT		_	0.00	20.0		- 00	2027	101	0.212	0.212		ZOZI	000	0.102	0.1
Shap Pat Heung Road L1	C1	3	3.60	15.0		100	1795	145	0.081		100	1795	127	0.071	
VB SA		3	3.60	10.0		100	2115	205	0.097	0.097	100	2115	217	0.103	0.1
SA+R1		3	3.60	10.0		71	1911	185	0.097	0.031	82	1883	193	0.102	0.1
SA+RI	CS	3	3.00	10.0		/ 1	1911	100	0.097		02	1003	193	0.102	
oi Tong Bood SB	D1	4	2.70	25.0		EG	2012	246	0.122	0.122	E 1	2012	205	0.142	0.1
ai Tong Road SB LT+SA			3.70			56	2013			0.122	54	2013	285		0.1
SA+R1	D2	4	3.70	15.0		16	2092	256	0.122		22	2079	295	0.142	
edestrian phase	Ep	1, 3, 4		min c	rossing	time =	6	sec	GM +	6	sec F	GM =	12	sec	
	Fp	1, 3, 4			rossing		7		GM +	7		GM =	14	sec	
	Gp ⊔n	1, 2 1, 2, 4			rossing		8 10		<u>GM +</u> GM +	10		GM = GM =	16 20	sec	
	Hp Ip	3, 4			rossing rossing		8		GM +	8		GM =	16	sec sec	
	Jp	1, 2, 3			rossing		6		GM +	8		GM =	14	sec	
	Кр	1, 2, 3		min c	rossing	time =	6	sec	GM +	6	sec F	GM =	12	sec	
	Lp	4			rossing		9		GM +	6		GM =	15	sec	
	Mp Np	2, 3, 4 1, 2			rossing		10 8		<u>GM +</u> GM +	6	sec F		16 14	sec	
	ΝР				rossing	uiiie =	O	SEC	JIVI T	U	Sec 1	GIVI =		sec	
M Traffic Flow (pcu/hr) 42  138	N	PM Tra		v (pcu/hr 64		152	N •	S=1940+1 S <sub>M</sub> =S÷(1+	00(W-3.25		S=2080+10	0(W-3.25) ÷(1+1.5f/r)	Note:  * Single	lane with	flare
•			117	04	<b>↓</b> 363	100		OM=0-(1+							
140 322			117	206	303		ı			Peak		Peak			
132				390		159			1+2+3+4		1+2+3+4				
T					054	Ť		Sum y	0.590		0.530				
258 <del>145</del>	•				251	127		L (s)	34		34				
336 145				300		127		C (s)	128		128				
11 + 144			14	$\leftarrow$	76			practical y	0.661		0.661				
								R.C. (%)	12%		25%				

 Junction:
 Shap Pat Heury Road / Fung Ki Road
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Design real. 2022	Design	cu by.				-	CHECKE	u by.				-	Date.		Aug 20	20
									AM Peak					PM Peak		
Approach		Phase	Stage	Width (m)	Radius (m)	% Up-hill Gradient	Turning %	Sat. Flow (pcu/hr)	Flow (pcu/hr)	y value	Critical y	Turning %	Sat. Flow (pcu/hr)	Flow (pcu/hr)	y value	Critica
Shap Pat Heung Road	LT+SA	A1	1	3.50	14.0		51	1863	375	0.201	0.201	53	1859	303	0.163	0.16
EB	SA	A2	1	3.50				2105	424	0.201			2105	344	0.163	
Shap Pat Heung Road	LT+SA	B1	2	3.50	9.0		12	1926	387	0.201	0.201	15	1917	456	0.238	
WB	SA+RT		2	3.50	18.0		93	1954	392	0.201	0.201	91	1957	466	0.238	
	0,,,,,,		_	0.00	10.0		- 00		002	0.201		<u> </u>			0.200	
Fung Ki Road SB	LT	C1	2,3	3.50	13.0		100	1762	383	0.217		100	1762	577	0.327	0.32
rung Ki Koad SB											0.007			577		0.32
	SA+RT		3	3.50	22.0		27	2067	56		0.027	43	2045	58	0.028	
	RT	C3	3	3.50	19.0		100	1951	52	0.027		100	1951	55	0.028	
F 1/2 D 1125	. =	<u> </u>	<del> </del>	0	46.5		4.5.5	4===		0.6:-		4	4700	4.5	0.655	
Fung Ki Road NB	LT		4	3.50	10.0		100	1709	26	0.015		100	1709	16	0.009	
	ST+RT		4	3.50	14.0		30	2039	46	0.023		16	2070	38	0.018	0.01
	RT	C3	4	3.00	11.0		100	1808	40	0.022		100	1808	33	0.018	
pedestrian phase		Fp	1, 4		min c	rossing	time =	7	sec	GM +	10	sec F	GM =	17	sec	
		Gp	2, 3, 4		min c	rossing	time =	5	sec	GM +	10	sec F	GM =	15	sec	
		Нр	1		min c	rossing	time =	5	sec	GM +	9	sec F	GM =	14	sec	
		lр	1		min c	rossing	time =	10	sec	GM +	9	sec F	GM =	19	sec	
		Jр	3		min c	rossing	time =	5	sec	GM +	8	sec F	GM =	13	sec	
AAA T	T		DM T	#:- Fl										Note:		
AM Traffic Flow (pcu/hr)		N	PM Tra	ITTIC FIOV			<b></b>	N		00(W-3.25		S=2080+10				
	383				80	<b>→</b>	5//		S <sub>M</sub> =S÷(1+	1.5f/r)		S <sub>M</sub> =(S-230)	÷(1+1.5f/r)	•		
<b>↑</b>	41			162		33		1		AM	Peak	PM	Peak			
→ 607				<del></del>	485					1+2+3		1+2,3+4				
	363 1						426 1		Sum y	0.429		0.509				
	369 ←					428	$\leftarrow$		L (s)	37		20				
32	<b>*</b> 47				32		<b>♦</b> 68		C (s)	128		128				
32 26 <del>• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •</del>	ļ			16	•	39			practical y	0.640		0.759				
									R.C. (%)	49%		49%				
1	2				3	1			4				5			
1			Ļ		<b>4</b>	<b>→</b> →	4 1						3			
			C3		Jp	٠.	C2 C3				<b>√</b> Fp→					
A2		Gp.				Gp.				Gp;						
T	1				1				Ī				Ī			

 Junction:
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							1		AM Peak					PM Peak		
Approach		Phase	Stage	Width (m)	Radius (m)	% Up-hill Gradient	Turning %	Sat. Flow (pcu/hr)	Flow (pcu/hr)	y value	Critical y	Turning %	Sat. Flow (pcu/hr)	Flow (pcu/hr)	y value	Critical y
Shap Pat Heung Road	LT+SA	A1	1	3.50	14.0		52	1861	388	0.208		63	1841	292	0.159	0.159
EB	SA	A2	1	3.50				2105	439	0.209	0.209		2105	333	0.158	
Shap Pat Heung Road	LT+SA	B1	2	3.50	9.0		12	1926	465	0.241	0.241	15	1917	510	0.266	
WB S	SA+RT	B2	2	3.50	18.0		99	1945	470	0.242		100	1943	530	0.273	
Fung Ki Road SB	LT	C1	2,3	3.50	13.0		100	1762	491	0.279		100	1762	652	0.370	0.370
S	SA+RT	C2	3	3.50	22.0		32	2060	59	0.029	0.029	47	2040	62	0.030	
	RT	C3	3	3.50	19.0		100	1951	56	0.029		100	1951	59	0.030	
Fung Ki Road NB	LT	C1	4	3.50	10.0		100	1709	30	0.018		100	1709	19	0.011	
	ST+RT	C2	4	3.50	14.0		30	2039	46	0.023		18	2065	38	0.018	
	RT	С3	4	3.00	11.0		100	1808	40	0.022		100	1808	34	0.019	0.019
pedestrian phase		Fp	1, 4		min c	rossing	time =	7	sec	GM +	10	sec F	GM =	17	sec	
		Gp	2, 3, 4		min c	rossing	time =	5	sec	GM +	10	sec F	GM =	15	sec	
		Нр	1		min c	rossing	time =	5	sec	GM +	9	sec F	GM =	14	sec	
		lp	1		min c	rossing	time =	10	sec	GM +	9	sec F	GM =	19	sec	
		Jp	3		min c	rossing	time =	5	sec	GM +	8	sec F	GM =	13	sec	
AM Traffic Flow (pcu/hr)		N	PM Tra	ffic Flow	/ (pcu/hr	.)		N	S=1940+1	00(W-3.25	)	S=2080+10	00(W-3.25)	Note:		
75 -	491	<u> </u>			88	$\longleftrightarrow$	530 79	<u>;</u>	S <sub>M</sub> =S÷(1+	1.5f/r)	,	S <sub>M</sub> =(S-230)	)÷(1+1.5f/r)			
75 <del>-   </del>				184		33				MA	Peak	рм	Peak			
626				<u></u>	441					1+2+3	oak	1+2,3+4	. Jak			
415 <b>₹</b>	465						530		Sum y	0.479		0.547				
32 30 <del>↑ ↑ 5</del> 4	$\leftarrow$					431	$\leftarrow$		L (s)	37		20				
32	↓ 55				31		↓ 79		C (s)	128		128				
30	55			10	<u> </u>	<i>4</i> 1	13		practical y	0.640		0.759				
30 4 7 94				19		<del>-</del> 11			R.C. (%)	34%		39%				
I			l e		1				K.U. (%)	J+ /0		JJ /0	1			

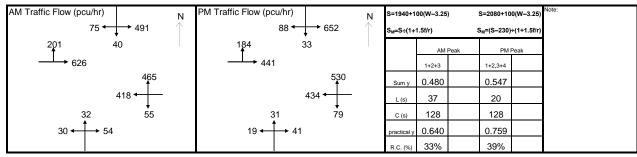
L						11.0. (70)	O-170	0070		
1	A1	2	Gp <mark>†</mark>	C3 3 -J	C1 C2 C	C3	Gp;	5		
AM	G =	I/G = 6	G =	I/G = 5	G =	I/G = 9	G = 12	I/G = 8	G =	
	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	
РМ	G =	I/G = 6	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G = 9	G =	I/G = 8	G =	
	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	

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Width (m) Approach (pcu/hr) (pcu/hr) LT+SA Α1 1 3.50 14.0 52 1861 388 0.208 63 1841 292 0.159 0.159 Shap Pat Heung Road SA Α2 3.50 2105 439 0.209 2105 333 0.158 Shap Pat Heung Road LT+SA 3.50 1926 467 0.242 1917 513 0.268 WB SA+RT B2 2 3.50 18.0 99 1945 471 0.242 100 1943 530 0.273 Fung Ki Road SB C1 2,3 3.50 13.0 100 1762 491 0.279 100 1762 652 0.370 0.370 LT SA+RT C2 3 3.50 22.0 32 2060 0.029 0.029 47 2040 0.030 59 62 3.50 19.0 100 1951 0.029 1951 0.030 RT C3 100 Fung Ki Road NB LT C1 3.50 10.0 100 1709 30 0.018 100 1709 0.011 2039 0.023 C2 3.50 14.0 30 2065 0.018 ST+RT 11.0 100 1808 0.022 100 1808 0.019 0.019 RT C3 4 3.00 40 34 pedestrian phase Fp 1, 4 min crossing time = sec GM + 10 sec FGM = 17 sec 2. 3. 4 Gp min crossing time = 5 sec GM + 10 sec FGM = 15 sec Нр 5 sec GM + 9 sec FGM = 14 min crossing time = sec



min crossing time =

min crossing time =

lр

Jр

3

10

5

sec GM +

sec GM +

8

sec FGM =

sec FGM =

19

13

sec

sec

1	A1 A2 Hp.	2	Gp <sup>†</sup>	C3 3 4-J	C1 C2 C		Gp. □ D1 D2 D3	5		
AM	G =	I/G = 6	G =	I/G = 5	G =	I/G = 9	G = 12	I/G = 8	G =	
	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	
PM	G =	I/G = 6	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G = 9	G =	I/G = 8	G =	
	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	

 Junction:
 Shap Pat Heury Road / Tai Kei Leng Road
 J7231

 Scenario:
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 Checked By:
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Approach Nearsi	de	Phase	Stage	Width (m)	Radius (m)	% Up-hill	Turning %	Sat. Flow	AM Peak Flow	y value	Critical y	Turning %	Sat. Flow	PM Peak Flow	y value	Critica
друговон певізі		1 11830	Otage	widii (iii)	readius (III)	Gradient	Turning 70	(pcu/hr)	(pcu/hr)	y value	Officially	Turning 70	(pcu/hr)	(pcu/hr)	y value	Ontio
Shap Pat Heung Road	SA	A1	1	4.00				2015	504	0.250			2015	532	0.264	
SB	SA	A2	1	4.00				2155	540	0.251			2155	569	0.264	
Shap Pat Heung Road	LT+SA	А3	1	4.00	15.0		77	2152	584	0.271	0.271	91	2128	759	0.357	0.3
NB	SA	A4	1	4.00				2155	584	0.271			2155	768	0.356	
Гаі Kei Leng Road	LT+RT*	B1	2	3.65	15.0		100	1800	604	0.336	0.336	100	1800	625	0.347	0.3
EB	LIII			0.00	10.0		100	1000	001	0.000	0.000	100	1000	020	0.017	0.0
<u>-D</u>																
pedestrian phase																
AM Traffic Flow (pcu/hr)		N	PM Tra	iffic Flov	v (pcu/hr	)		N	S=1940+1	00(W-3.25	)	S=2080+10	0(W-3.25)	Note:		
								7	S <sub>M</sub> =S÷(1+	1.5f/r)	5	S <sub>M</sub> =(S-230)	÷(1+1.5f/r)		d based o	on site
														Factor		
→ 1044					1101						Peak		Peak			
1044					1101					1+2		1+2				
									Sum y	0.607		0.704				
72	21 🕎					839	$\top$		L (s)	10		10				
	447						688		C (s)	128		128				
58 ← → 546				83	$\leftarrow$	542			practical y	0.830		0.830				
									R.C. (%)	37%		18%				
	2				3				4				5			
ı	_				3				4				J			
→ A1 → A2																
A4 ◆																

 Junction:
 Shap Pat Heung Road / Tai Kei Leng Road
 Job Number:
 J7231

 Scenario:
 Future Condition (With Permitted Scheme)
 P. 8

 Design Year:
 2031
 Designed By:
 Checked By:
 Date:
 31 Aug 2023

									AM Peak					PM Peak		
Approach		Phase	Stage	Width (m)	Radius (m)	% Up-hill Gradient	Turning %	Sat. Flow (pcu/hr)	Flow (pcu/hr)	y value	Critical y	Turning %	Sat. Flow (pcu/hr)	Flow (pcu/hr)	y value	Critical
Shap Pat Heung Road	SA	A1	1	4.00				2015	566	0.281			2015	548	0.272	
SB	SA	A2	1	4.00				2155	605	0.281			2155	586	0.272	
Shap Pat Heung Road	LT+SA	А3	1	4.00	15.0		67	2169	625	0.288	0.288	79	2148	765	0.356	
NB	SA	A4	1	4.00				2155	620	0.288			2155	767	0.356	0.35
Tai Kei Leng Road	LT+RT	B1	2	4.50	15.0		100	1877	480	0.256		100	1877	435	0.232	
EB	RT	B2	2	4.50	13.0		100	1977	506	0.256	0.256	100	1977	458	0.232	0.23
nadaatiian nhaaa																
pedestrian phase																
AM Traffic Flow (pcu/hr)		N	PM Tra	ffic Flow	(pcu/hr	)		N	S=1940+1	00(W-3.25	) :	S=2080+10	0(W-3.25)	Note:		
		_						_	S <sub>M</sub> =S÷(1+	1.5f/r)	\$	S <sub>M</sub> =(S-230)	÷(1+1.5f/r)			
										AM	Peak	PMI	Peak			
<del></del>				<b>→</b>	1134					1+2		1+2				
									Sum y	0.544		0.588				
8	328 +					925	<b>←</b>		L (s)	10		10				
	↓ 417						↓ 607		C (s)	128		128				
107 ← → 879				115	←	779	007					0.830				
10/ 7 8/9				115	.   _	110			practical y	52%		41%				
					ı				K.U. (%)	JZ70		4170				

		•		•			(1.1)			4
1	→ A1 → A2	A4 ← A3 ← A3	B1 B2			4		5		
AM	G =	I/G = 7	G =	I/G = 5	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	
	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	
РМ	G =	I/G = 7	G =	I/G = 5	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	
	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	

 Junction:
 Shap Pat Heung Road / Tai Kei Leng Road
 Job Number:
 J7231

 Scenario:
 Future Condition (With Proposed Development)
 P. 9

 Design Year:
 2031
 Designed By:
 Checked By:
 Date:
 31 Aug 2023

			l						AM Peak					PM Peak		
Approach		Phase	Stage	Width (m)	Radius (m)	% Up-hill Gradient	Turning %	Sat. Flow (pcu/hr)	Flow (pcu/hr)	y value	Critical y	Turning %	Sat. Flow (pcu/hr)	Flow (pcu/hr)	y value	Critical
Shap Pat Heung Road	SA	A1	1	4.00				2015	566	0.281			2015	548	0.272	
SB	SA	A2	1	4.00				2155	605	0.281			2155	586	0.272	
Shap Pat Heung Road	LT+SA	A3	1	4.00	15.0		67	2169	626	0.289	0.289	79	2148	766	0.357	0.35
NB	SA	A4	1	4.00				2155	622	0.289			2155	769	0.357	
Tai Kei Leng Road	LT+RT	B1	2	4.50	15.0		100	1877	483	0.257		100	1877	436	0.232	
EB	RT	B2	2	4.50	13.0		100	1977	508	0.257	0.257	100	1977	459	0.232	0.23
pedestrian phase																
AAA T#:- [] (/ )		l .	DM T	#: - Fl	. ( //	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \								Note:		<u> </u>
AM Traffic Flow (pcu/hr)		N	PIVI I ra	ITTIC FIOV	v (pcu/hr	)		N		00(W-3.25			00(W-3.25)	11010.		
								./	S <sub>M</sub> =S÷(1+	1.5f/r)		S <sub>M</sub> =(S-230)	)÷(1+1.5f/r)			
										AM	Peak	PM	Peak			
<del></del>					1134					1+2		1+2				
_									Sum y	0.546		0.589				
3	331 🕎					928	↓		L (s)	10		10				
	417						607		C (s)	128		128				
107 ← → 884				115	$\top$	780			practical y			0.830				
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>				R.C. (%)	52%		41%				
I	2				3				4				5			
A1 A2																
A4 ← A3 ←																

J3

# **Roundabout Analysis**

Junction:	Shap Pat H	Jol	Number: <u>J7231</u>		
Scenario:	Existing Co	ndition			P. 10
Design Year:	2022	Designed By:	Checked By:	Date:	31 Aug 2023

### AM Peak

Arm	To A	То В	To C	Total	$q_c$
From A	8	977	605	1590	1060
From B	679	0	793	1472	613
From C	481	1060	0	1541	687
Total	1168	2037	1398	4603	

### PM Peak

Arm	To A	To B	To C	Total	$q_c$
From A	7	848	788	1643	757
From B	939	0	865	1804	795
From C	581	757	0	1338	946
Total	1527	1605	1653	4785	

#### Legend

Arm	Road (in clockwise order)
Α	Shap Pat Heung Road SB
В	Slip Road WB
С	Slip Road EB
D	
Е	
F	
G	
Н	

#### **Geometric Parameters**

Geometri	c Farainett	51 3					
Arm	e (m)	v (m)	r (m)	L (m)	D (m)	Ø (°)	S
From A	10.0	7.3	20.0	5.0	100	45	0.9
From B	8.5	7.3	30.0	3.0	100	40	0.6
From C	10.0	7.3	40.0	5.0	100	50	0.9
From D							
From E							
From F							
From G							
From H							

### Predictive Equation $Q_E = K(F - f_cq_c)$

$Q_E$	Entry Capacity
$q_{c}$	Circulating Flow across the Entry
K	= 1-0.00347(Ø-30)-0.978[(1/r)-0.05]
F	$= 303x_2$
f <sub>c</sub>	$= 0.210t_D(1+0.2x_2)$
$t_D$	= 1+0.5/(1+M)
М	$= \exp[(D-60)/10]$
$x_2$	= v+(e-v)/(1+2S)
S	= 1.6(e-v)/L

### Limitation

е	Entry Width	4.0 - 15.0 m
V	Approach Half Width	2.0 - 7.3 m
r	Entry Radius	6.0 - 100.0 m
L	Effective Length of Flare	1.0 - 100.0 m
D	Inscribed Circle Diameter	15 - 100 m
Ø	Entry Angle	10° - 60°
S	Sharpness of Flare	0.0 - 3.0

### Ratio-of-Flow to Capacity (RFC)

							$Q_{E}$		Entry Flow		RFC	
Arm	<b>X</b> <sub>2</sub>	M	$t_D$	K	F	f <sub>c</sub>	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
From A	8.29	54.60	1.01	0.95	2511.79	0.56	1815.14	1977	1590	1643	0.88	0.83
From B	7.83	54.60	1.01	0.98	2371.37	0.54	2000.68	1904	1472	1804	0.74	0.95
From C	8.29	54.60	1.01	0.96	2511.79	0.56	2029.37	1890	1541	1338	0.76	0.71
From D												
From E												
From F												
From G												
From H												

# **Roundabout Analysis**

Junction:	Shap Pat F	leung Interchange		Job	Number: <u>J7231</u>
Scenario:	Future Con	dition (With Permitted Scheme	e)		P. 11
Design Year:	2031	Designed By:	Checked By:	Date:	31 Aug 2023

### AM Peak

Arm	To A	To B	To C	Total	$q_c$
From A	0	0	850	850	1144
From B	880	0	0	880	850
From C	365	1144	0	1509	880
				0	2389
Total	1245	1144	850	3239	

### PM Peak

Arm	To A	To B	To C	Total	$q_c$
From A	0	0	899	899	832
From B	1190	0	0	1190	899
From C	342	832	0	1174	1190
				0	2364
Total	1532	832	899	3263	

#### Legend

Arm	Road (in clockwise order)
Α	Shap Pat Heung Road SB
В	Slip Road WB
С	Slip Road EB
D	
Е	
F	
G	
Н	

#### **Geometric Parameters**

CCOIIICLIA	Ocometric i diameters										
Arm	e (m)	v (m)	r (m)	L (m)	D (m)	Ø (°)	S				
From A	10.0	7.3	20.0	5.0	100	45	0.9				
From B	8.5	7.3	30.0	3.0	100	40	0.6				
From C	10.0	7.3	40.0	5.0	100	50	0.9				
From D											
From E											
From F											
From G											
From H											

### Predictive Equation $Q_E = K(F - f_cq_c)$

$Q_{E}$	Entry Capacity
$q_{\rm c}$	Circulating Flow across the Entry
K	= 1-0.00347(Ø-30)-0.978[(1/r)-0.05]
F	$= 303x_2$
f <sub>c</sub>	$= 0.210t_D(1+0.2x_2)$
$t_D$	= 1+0.5/(1+M)
М	$= \exp[(D-60)/10]$
$\mathbf{x}_2$	= v+(e-v)/(1+2S)
S	= 1.6(e-v)/L

### Limitation

е	Entry Width	4.0 - 15.0 m
V	Approach Half Width	2.0 - 7.3 m
r	Entry Radius	6.0 - 100.0 m
L	Effective Length of Flare	1.0 - 100.0 m
D	Inscribed Circle Diameter	15 - 100 m
Ø	Entry Angle	10° - 60°
S	Sharpness of Flare	0.0 - 3.0

### Ratio-of-Flow to Capacity (RFC)

							$Q_{E}$		Entry Flow		RFC	
Arm	<b>X</b> <sub>2</sub>	M	$t_D$	K	F	f <sub>c</sub>	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
From A	8.29	54.60	1.01	0.95	2511.79	0.56	1770	1937	850	899	0.48	0.46
From B	7.83	54.60	1.01	0.98	2371.37	0.54	1874	1848	880	1190	0.47	0.64
From C	8.29	54.60	1.01	0.96	2511.79	0.56	1926	1759	1509	1174	0.78	0.67
From D												
From E												
From F												
From G												
From H												

# **Roundabout Analysis**

Junction:	Shap Pat F	leung Interchange	Job	Number: <u>J7231</u>		
Scenario:	Future Con	dition (With Proposed Develop		P. 12		
Design Year:	2031	Designed By:	Checked By:	Date:	31 Aug 2023	

### AM Peak

Arm	To A	To B	To C	Total	$q_c$
From A	0	0	853	853	1144
From B	881	0	0	881	853
From C	367	1144	0	1511	881
				0	2392
Total	1248	1144	853	3245	

### PM Peak

Arm	To A	To B	To C	Total	$q_c$
From A	0	0	900	900	832
From B	1191	0	0	1191	900
From C	344	832	0	1176	1191
				0	2367
Total	1535	832	900	3267	

#### Legend

Arm	Road (in clockwise order)
Α	Shap Pat Heung Road SB
В	Slip Road WB
С	Slip Road EB
D	
E	
F	
G	
Н	

#### **Geometric Parameters**

CCOIIICLIA	Ocometric i diameters										
Arm	e (m)	v (m)	r (m)	L (m)	D (m)	Ø (°)	S				
From A	10.0	7.3	20.0	5.0	100	45	0.9				
From B	8.5	7.3	30.0	3.0	100	40	0.6				
From C	10.0	7.3	40.0	5.0	100	50	0.9				
From D											
From E											
From F											
From G											
From H											

### Predictive Equation $Q_E = K(F - f_cq_c)$

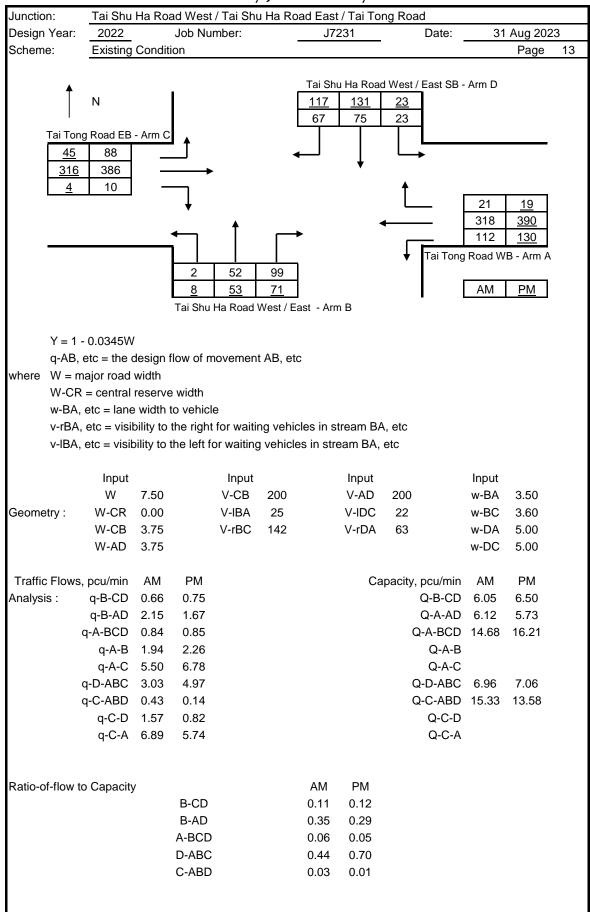
$Q_{E}$	Entry Capacity
$q_{\rm c}$	Circulating Flow across the Entry
K	= 1-0.00347(Ø-30)-0.978[(1/r)-0.05]
F	$= 303x_2$
f <sub>c</sub>	$= 0.210t_D(1+0.2x_2)$
$t_{D}$	= 1+0.5/(1+M)
M	$= \exp[(D-60)/10]$
$\mathbf{x}_2$	= v+(e-v)/(1+2S)
S	= 1.6(e-v)/L

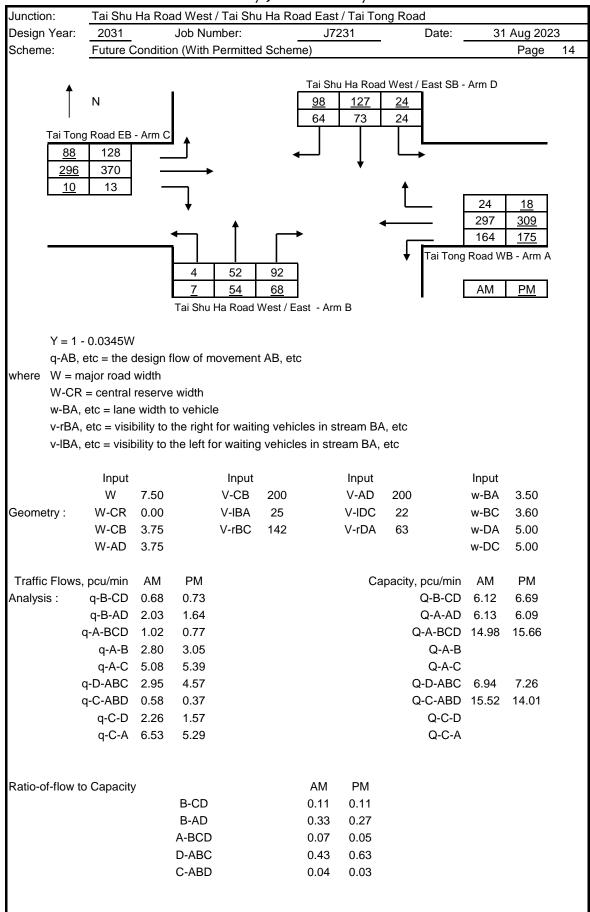
### Limitation

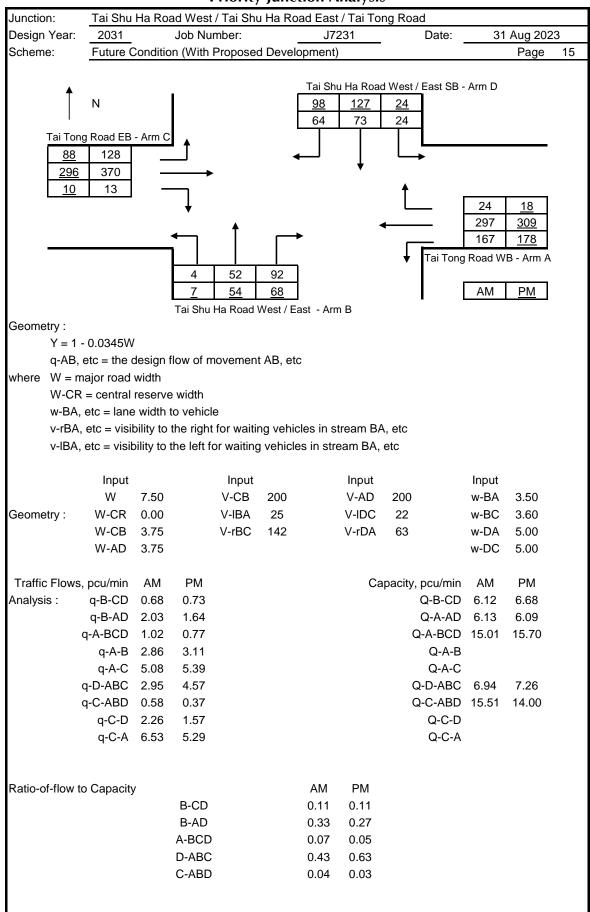
е	Entry Width	4.0 - 15.0 m
V	Approach Half Width	2.0 - 7.3 m
r	Entry Radius	6.0 - 100.0 m
L	Effective Length of Flare	1.0 - 100.0 m
D	Inscribed Circle Diameter	15 - 100 m
Ø	Entry Angle	10° - 60°
S	Sharpness of Flare	0.0 - 3.0

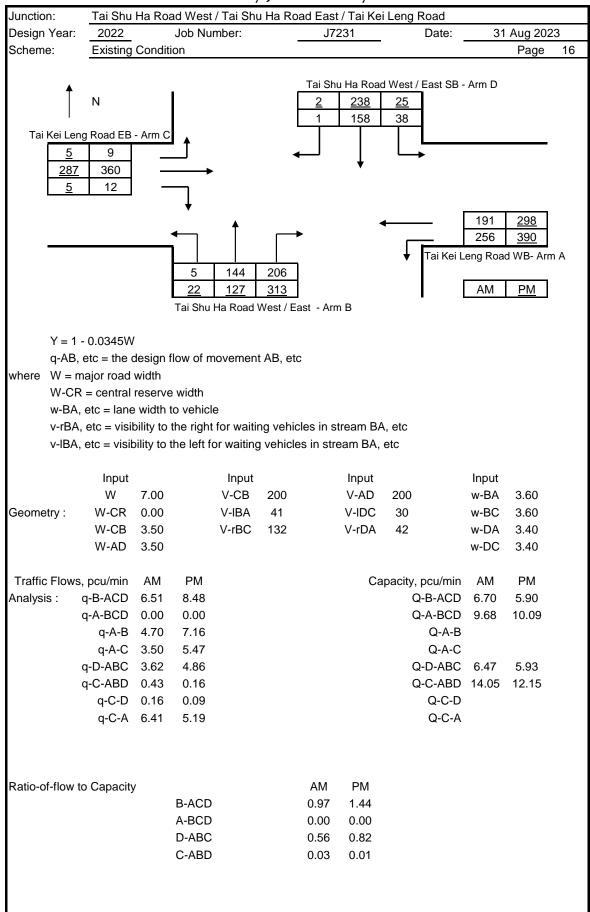
### Ratio-of-Flow to Capacity (RFC)

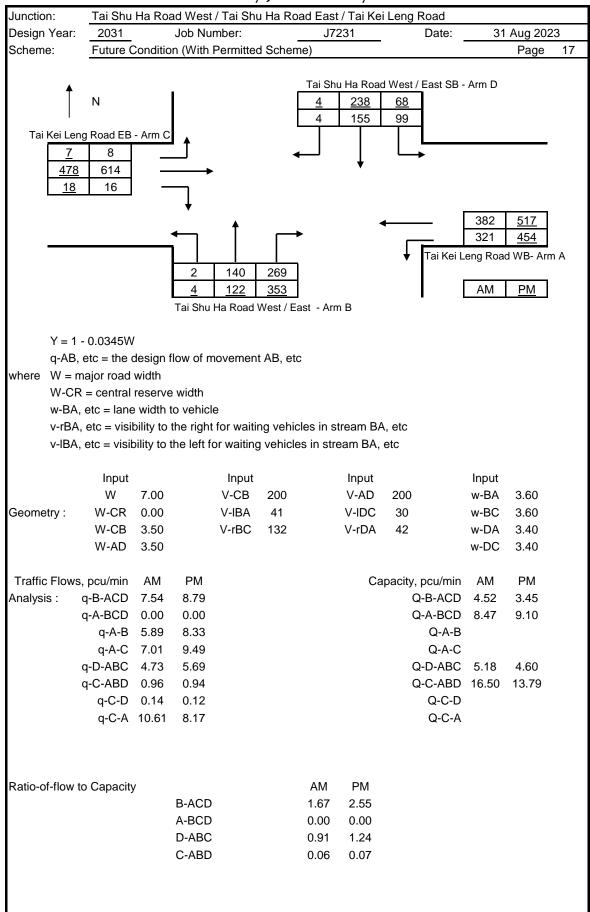
							$Q_E$	Entry Flow			RFC	
Arm	$x_2$	M	$t_D$	K	F	f <sub>c</sub>	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
From A	8.29	54.60	1.01	0.95	2511.79	0.56	1770	1937	853	900	0.48	0.46
From B	7.83	54.60	1.01	0.98	2371.37	0.54	1873	1848	881	1191	0.47	0.64
From C	8.29	54.60	1.01	0.96	2511.79	0.56	1925	1758	1511	1176	0.78	0.67
From D												
From E												
From F												
From G												
From H												

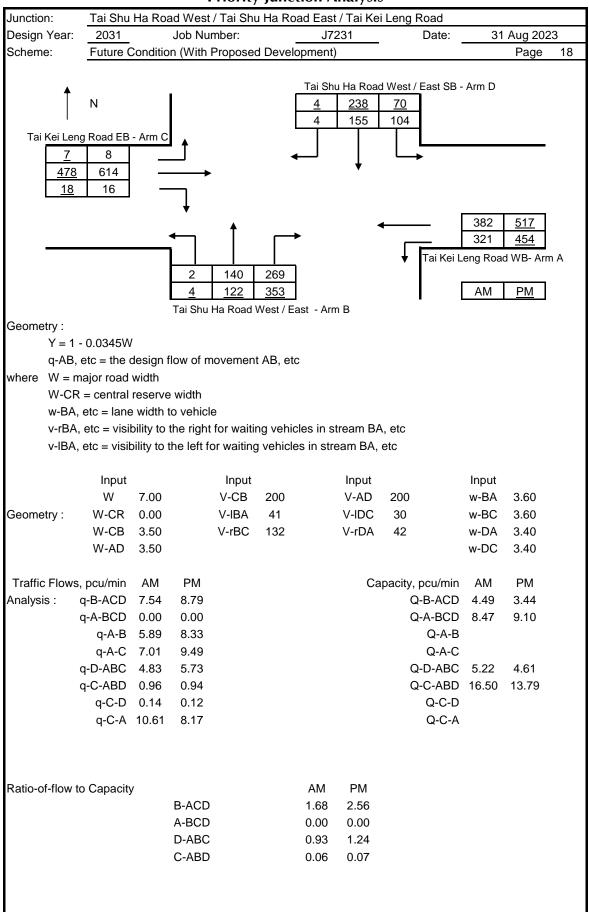










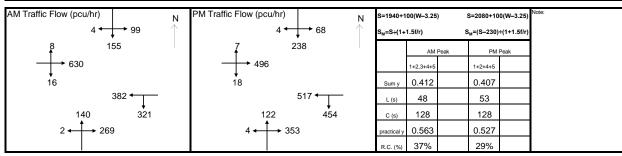


 Junction:
 Tai Shu Ha Road West / Tai Shu Ha Road East / Tai Kei Leng Road
 Job Number:
 J7231

 Scenario:
 Future Condition with Road Improvement Scheme (With Permitted Scheme)
 P. 17

 Design Year:
 2031
 Designed By:
 Checked By:
 Date:
 31 Aug 2023

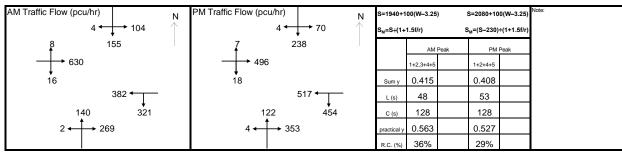
				1	1		AM Peak PM Peak									
Approach Nea	arside	Phase	Stage	Width (m)	Radius (m)	% Up-hill Gradient	Turning %	Sat. Flow (pcu/hr)	Flow (pcu/hr)	y value	Critical y	Turning %	Sat. Flow (pcu/hr)	Flow (pcu/hr)	y value	Critical y
Tai Kei Leng Road	LT	A1	1,2	4.50	20.0		100	1921	321	0.167		100	1921	454	0.236	
WB	SA	A2	2	3.80				2135	191	0.089			2135	259	0.121	0.121
	SA	А3	2	3.80				2135	191	0.089			2135	258	0.121	
Tai Shu Ha Road East	LT+SA	B1	4	4.00	15.0		40	1938	258	0.133	0.133	23	1970	310	0.157	0.157
SB	+RT															
Tai Kei Leng Road	LT+SA	C1	2,3	3.65	10.0		2	1974	334	0.169	0.169	3	1971	266	0.135	
EB	SA+RT	C2	2,3	3.65			5	1890	320	0.169		7	1890	255	0.135	
Tai Shu Ha Road East	LT+SA	D1	1	3.65	13.0		33	1907	209	0.110	0.110	49	1874	241	0.129	0.129
NB	+RT															
	RT	D2	1	3.65	10.0		100	1843	202	0.110		100	1843	238	0.129	
pedestrian phase		Fp	5			rossing		7		GM+	11		GM =	18	sec	
		Gp	4,5			rossing		10		GM+	15	sec F		25	sec	
		Hp Ip	1,2,3,5 5			rossing rossing		6 8		GM + GM +	6 10	sec F	GM =	12 18	sec sec	
		Jp	2,3,4,5			rossing		10		GM +	10	sec F		20	sec	
		Lp	3,4,5			rossing		7	sec	GM+	8	sec F		15	sec	
		Np	1,5		min c	rossing	time =	8	sec GM +		8	sec F	GM =	16	sec	



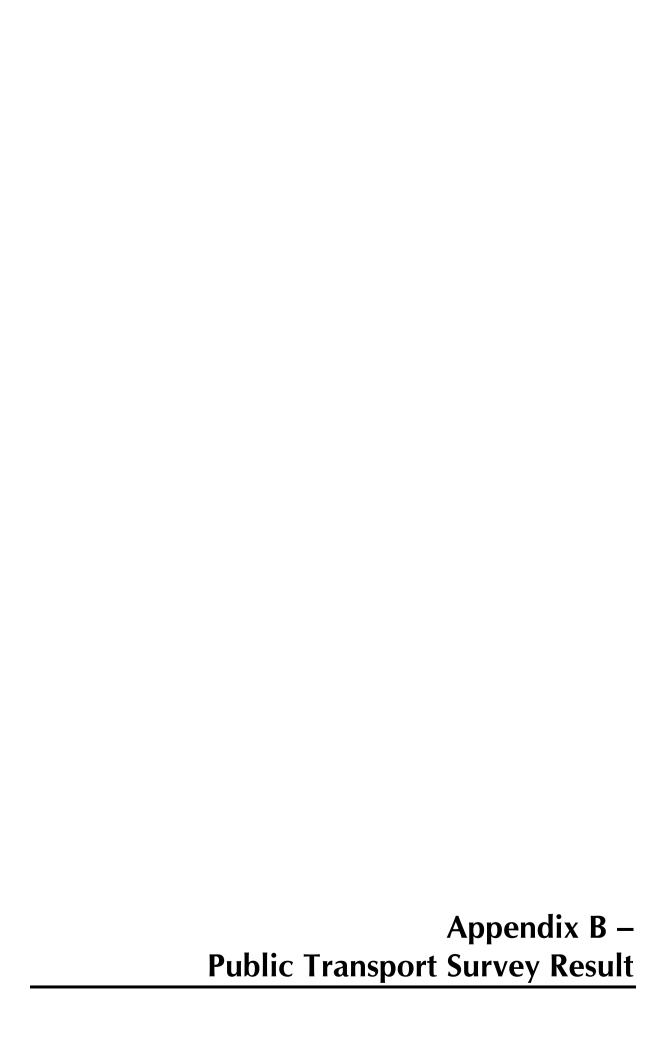
1	Hp		3	<b>H</b> p	4 Gp ←	5	5 Gp Hp ◀-·→ ◀-·→			
			► C1 ► C2	A3 <del>←</del>	C1 C2		B1		† ; ; ; Fp <u>;</u>	∳ Ip <sub>i</sub> ↓
	D1 D2 /	A1 🖵		A2 ← A1 ←	Jp ∢-·→	▼.Lp `▲	Jp <b>∢</b> −·→	™.Lp	√ Jp √	Lp Ip
AM	G =	I/G = 10	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	9 G =	I/G = 12	G = 18	I/G= 2
	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G=
AM	G =	I/G = 10	G =	I/G =	5 G =	I/G =	9 G =	I/G = 12	G = 18	I/G= 2
	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G=

Junction:Tai Shu Ha Road West / Tai Shu Ha Road East / Tai Kei Leng RoadJob Number:J7231Scenario:Future Condition with Road Improvement Scheme (With Proposed Development)P. 18Design Year:2031Designed By:Checked By:Date:31 Aug 2023

		1				1	1		AM Peak							
Approach		Phase	Stage	Width (m)	Radius (m)	% Up-hill Gradient	Turning %	Sat. Flow (pcu/hr)	Flow (pcu/hr)	y value	Critical y	Turning %	Sat. Flow (pcu/hr)	PM Peak Flow (pcu/hr)	y value	Critical y
Tai Kei Leng Road	LT	A1	1,2	4.50	20.0		100	1921	321	0.167		100	1921	454	0.236	
WB	SA	A2	2	3.80				2135	191	0.089			2135	259	0.121	0.121
	SA	А3	2	3.80				2135	191	0.089			2135	258	0.121	
Tai Shu Ha Road East	LT+SA	B1	4	4.00	15.0		41	1936	263	0.136	0.136	24	1968	312	0.159	0.159
SB	+RT		,	1.00	10.0			1000	200	0.100	0.100		1000	012	0.100	0.100
Tai Kai Lana Daad	LT.CA	C4	2.2	3.65	40.0			4074	224	0.400	0.169		4074	200	0.405	
Tai Kei Leng Road EB	LT+SA	C1 C2	2,3	3.65	10.0		3 5	1971 1890	334	0.169	0.169	3 7	1971 1890	266	0.135	
EB	SA+RT	C2	2,3	3.05			5	1890	320	0.169		-	1890	255	0.135	
Tai Shu Ha Road East	LT+SA	D1	1	3.65	13.0		33	1907	209	0.110	0.110	49	1874	241	0.129	0.129
NB	+RT															
	RT	D2	1	3.65	10.0		100	1843	202	0.110		100	1843	238	0.129	
pedestrian phase		Fp	5		min c	rossing	time =	7		GM+	11	sec F	GM =	18	sec	
		Gp	4,5			rossing		10		GM+	15		GM =	25	sec	
		Hp	1,2,3,5 5			rossing		6 8		<u>GM +</u> GM +	6 10	sec F		12 18	sec	
		Ip Jp	2,3,4,5			min crossing time =		10		GM +	10	sec F	GM =	20	sec sec	
		Lp	3,4,5			rossing		7		GM+	8		GM =	15	sec	
		Np	1,5		min c	rossing	time =	8	sec	sec GM +		sec FGM =		16	sec	



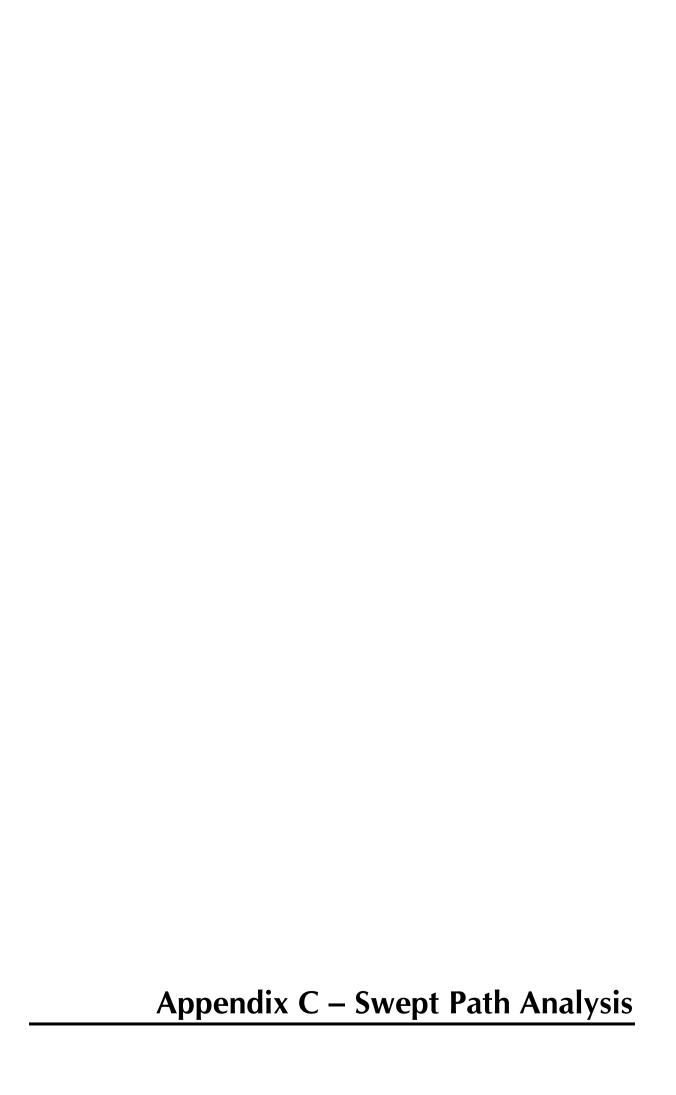
1	<b>↓</b> H	dp2		Hp 3		<b>Hp</b>	4 Gp ++	. 5	Gp !	Hp
		<u></u>	► C1 ► C2	A3 <b>←</b>	C1 C2		B1		<b>↑</b> ; ; Fp <u>;</u>	∳ Ip; :
	D1 D2 /	A1 🖵	Jp ◀-∵ <b>→</b>	A2 ← A1 ←	Jp	▼.Lp ``₄	Jp <b>∢</b> −·→	▼.Lp	Jp	*.Lp
AM	G =	I/G = 10	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	9 G =	I/G = 12	G = 18	I/G= 2
	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G=
AM	G =	I/G = 10	G =	I/G = 5	G =	I/G =	9 G =	I/G = 12	G = 18	I/G= 2
	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G =	G =	I/G=

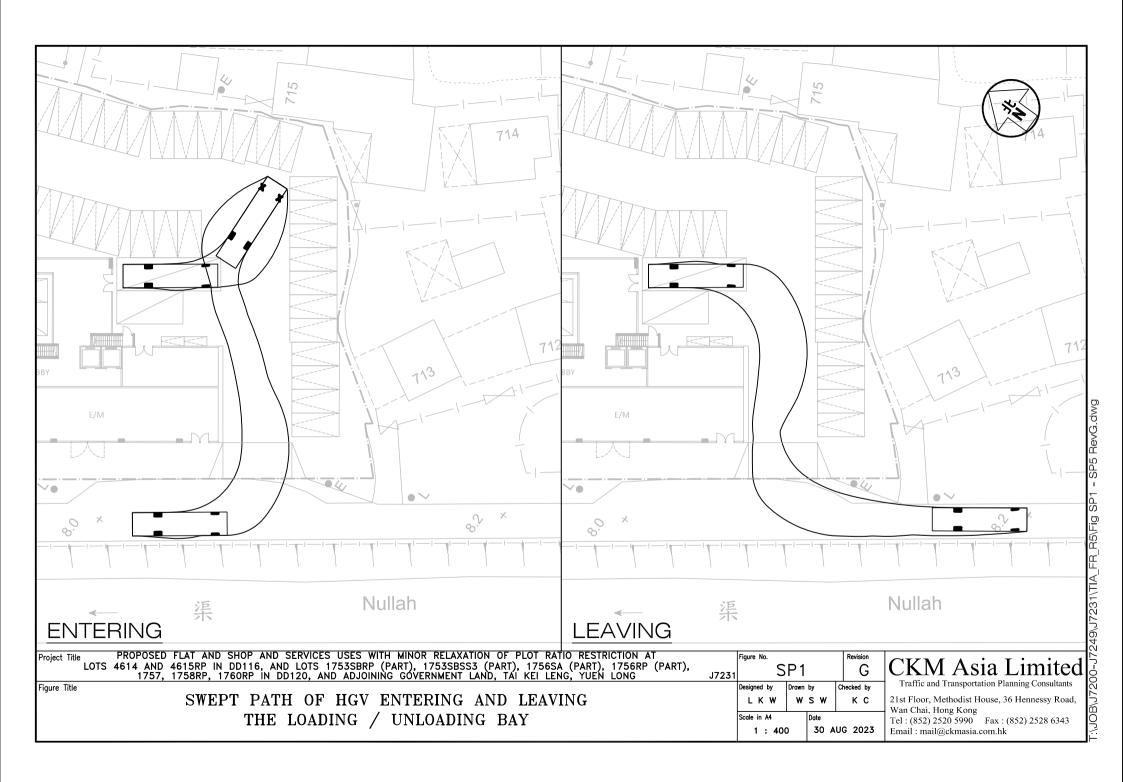


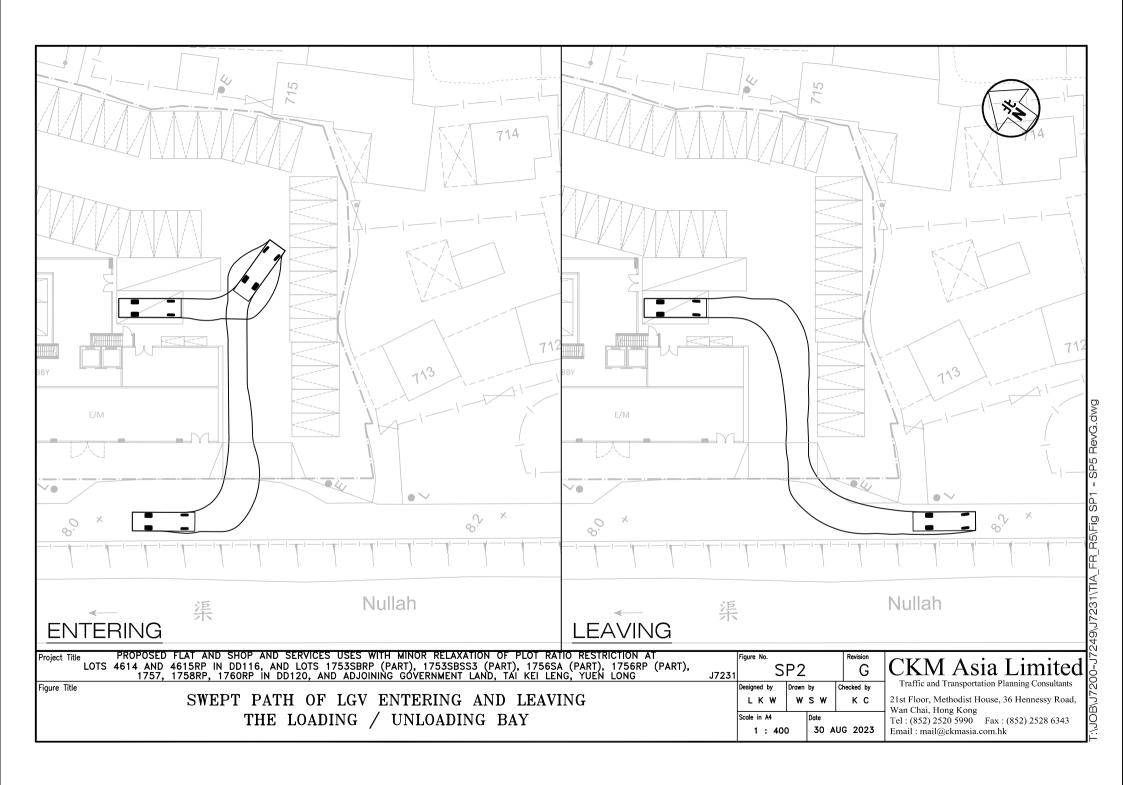
Proposed Flat and Shop and Services Uses with Minor Relaxation of Plot Ratio Restriction at Lots 4614 and 4615RP in DD116, and Lots 1753sBRP (part), 1753sBss3 (part), 1756sA (part), 1756RP (part), 1757, 1758RP, 1760RP Traffic Impact Assessment in DD120, and adjoining Government land, Tai Kei Leng, Yuen Long Final Report

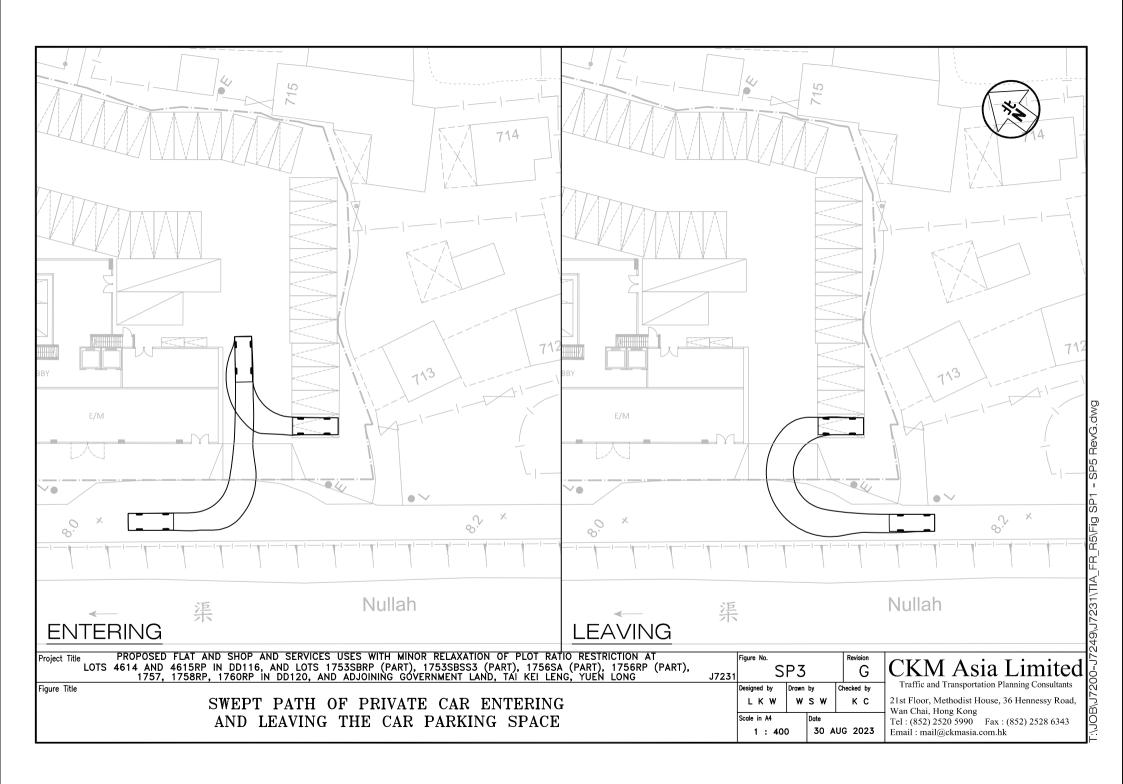
TABLE B1 DETAILED INFORMATION OCCUPANCY SURVEY RESULT ON THE PUBLIC TRANSPORT NEAR THE SUBJECT SITE

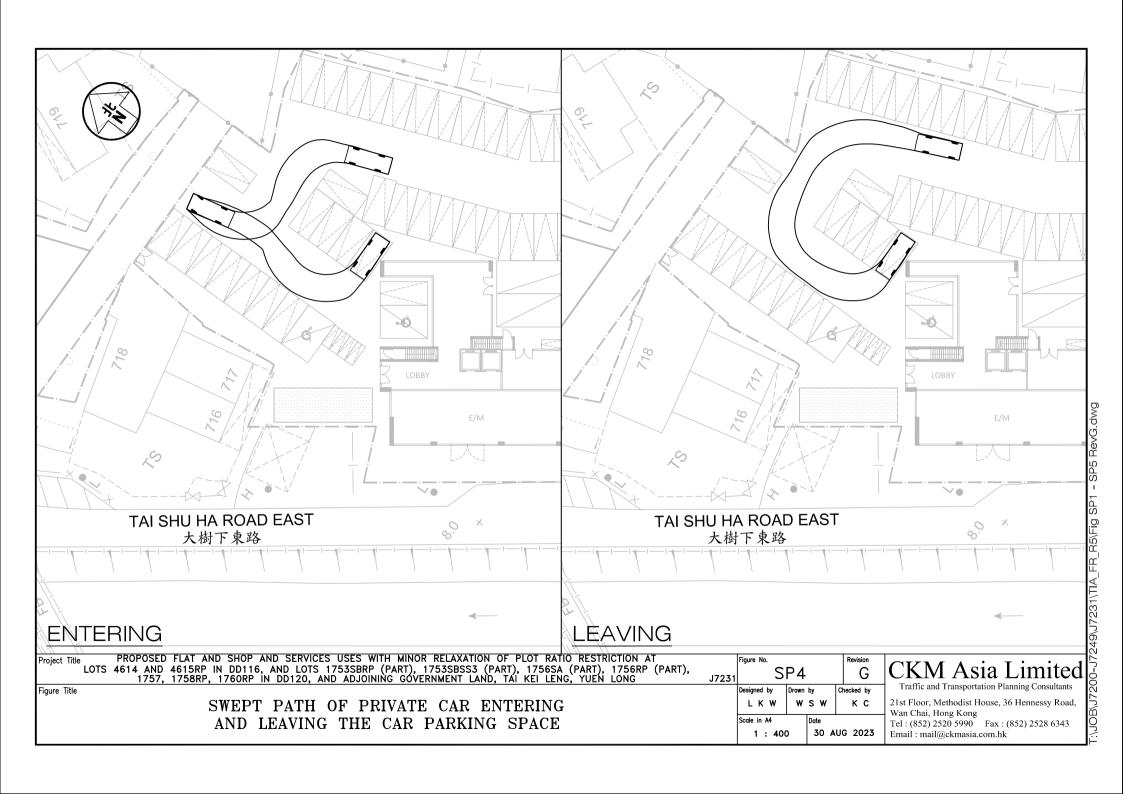
Direction	Routes		,	AM		PM					
		No. of	No. of P	assenger	Occu-	No. of	No. of P	No. of Passenger			
		Trips	Capacity	Occupied	pancy	Trips	Capacity	Occupied	pancy		
			[a]	[b]	[c]=[b]/[a]		[a]	[b]	[c] = [b]/[a]		
To Yuen	KMB 68E	4	544	404	74%	2	146	60	41%		
Long Town and other districts	KMB 68F	2	143	45	31%	2	143	40	28%		
	KMB 268C	3	420	377	90%	/	/	/	/		
	KMB 968	7	989	869	88%	/	/	/	/		
	MTRB K66	7	875	317	36%	5	625	125	20%		
	GMB 73	20	323	265	82%	8	128	79	62%		
	RMB	57	921	885	96%	37	594	318	54%		
	Total	101	<u>4215</u>	3162	75%	55	1636	622	38%		
From Yuen	KMB 68E	2	266	127	48%	3	403	283	70%		
Long Town	KMB 68F	2	143	45	31%	3	207	125	60%		
and other	KMB 268C	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		
districts	KMB 968	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		
	MTRB K66	4	500	219	44%	7	875	710	81%		
	GMB 73	16	256	81	32%	15	240	213	89%		
	RMB	67	1096	160	15%	46	<i>7</i> 51	711	95%		
	Total	91	2261	632	28%	74	2476	2042	82%		

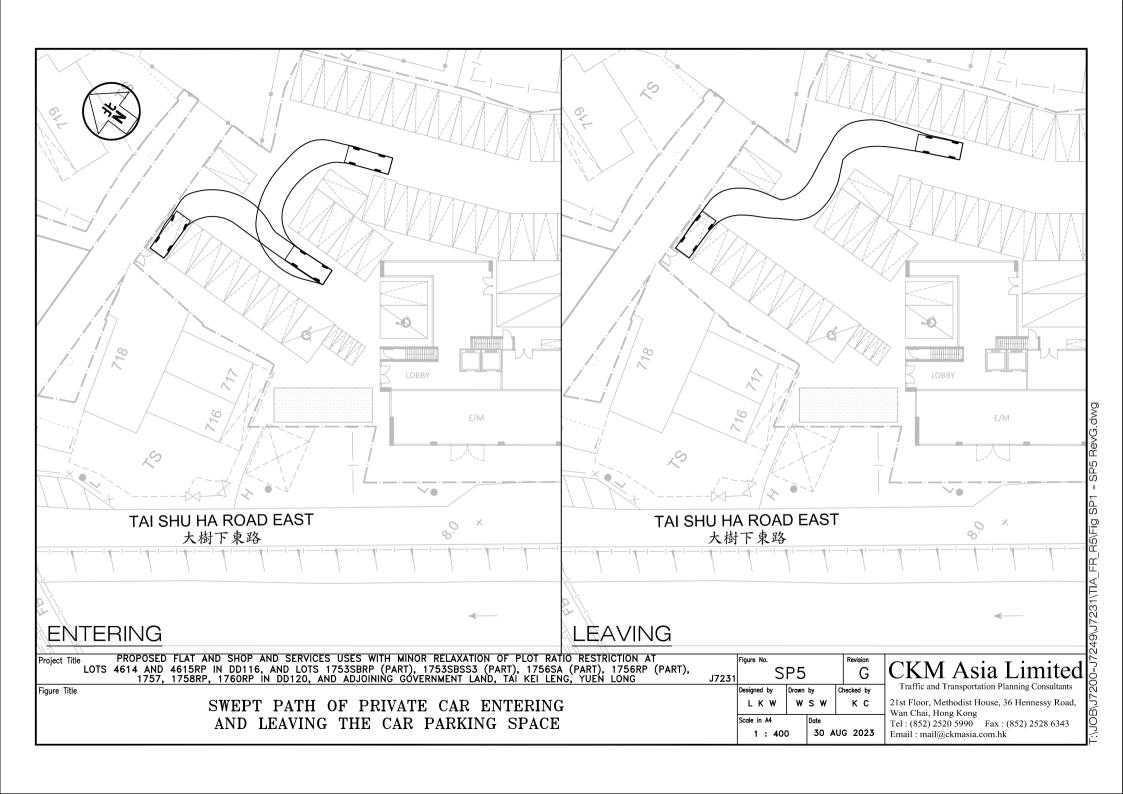
















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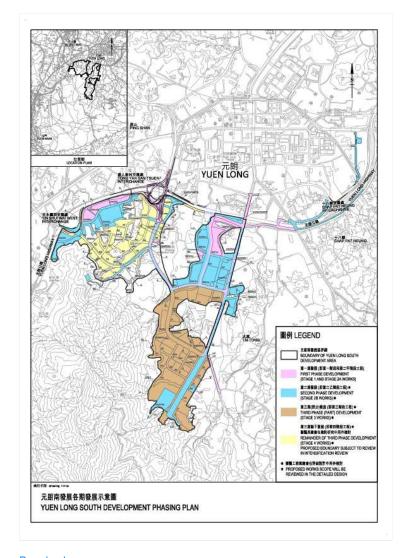
Last Review Date: 20/04/2022



#### YUEN LONG SOUTH DEVELOPMENT AREA

#### **Development Phasing**

The phasing plan and key figures of the Yuen Long South Development key figures are provided below:



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Last Review Date: 20/04/2022

	First Phase Development	Second Phase Development	Third Phase Development <sup>#</sup>	Entire Development <sup>#</sup>
Development area	22 ha	63 ha	100 ha	185 ha
Housing yield (public/private)	4 300 units (4 300/Nil)	12 600 units (12 600/Nil)	16 000 units (5 400/10 600)	32 900 units (22 300/10 600)
Estimated new population	13 200	38 500	47 000	98 700
Industrial gross floor area	218 400 m <sup>2</sup>	278 500 m <sup>2</sup>	N/A	496 900 m <sup>2</sup>
Commercial gross floor area	16 600 m <sup>2</sup>	48 400 m <sup>2</sup>	164 900 m <sup>2</sup>	229 900 m <sup>2</sup>
Estimated new employment	1 700	4 100	7 900	13 700
Private land to be resumed for Development area	15 ha <sup>*</sup>	135 ha		150 ha
Government land to be cleared for Development area	7 ha <sup>*</sup>	28 ha		35 ha
No. of households to be cleared	95	4	62	557
No. of business undertakings to be cleared	220	644		864
Active farmland to be affected	0.5 ha	4.	5 ha	5 ha (Based on the site survey conducted in 2013 under the "Planning and Engineering Study for Housing Sites in Yuen Long South – Investigation")
Timing for site formation and engineering infrastructure works	2022 - 2028	2025 - 2031 tentative	2029 – 2033/2038 tentative	2022 - 2038 tentative

#### Footnote:

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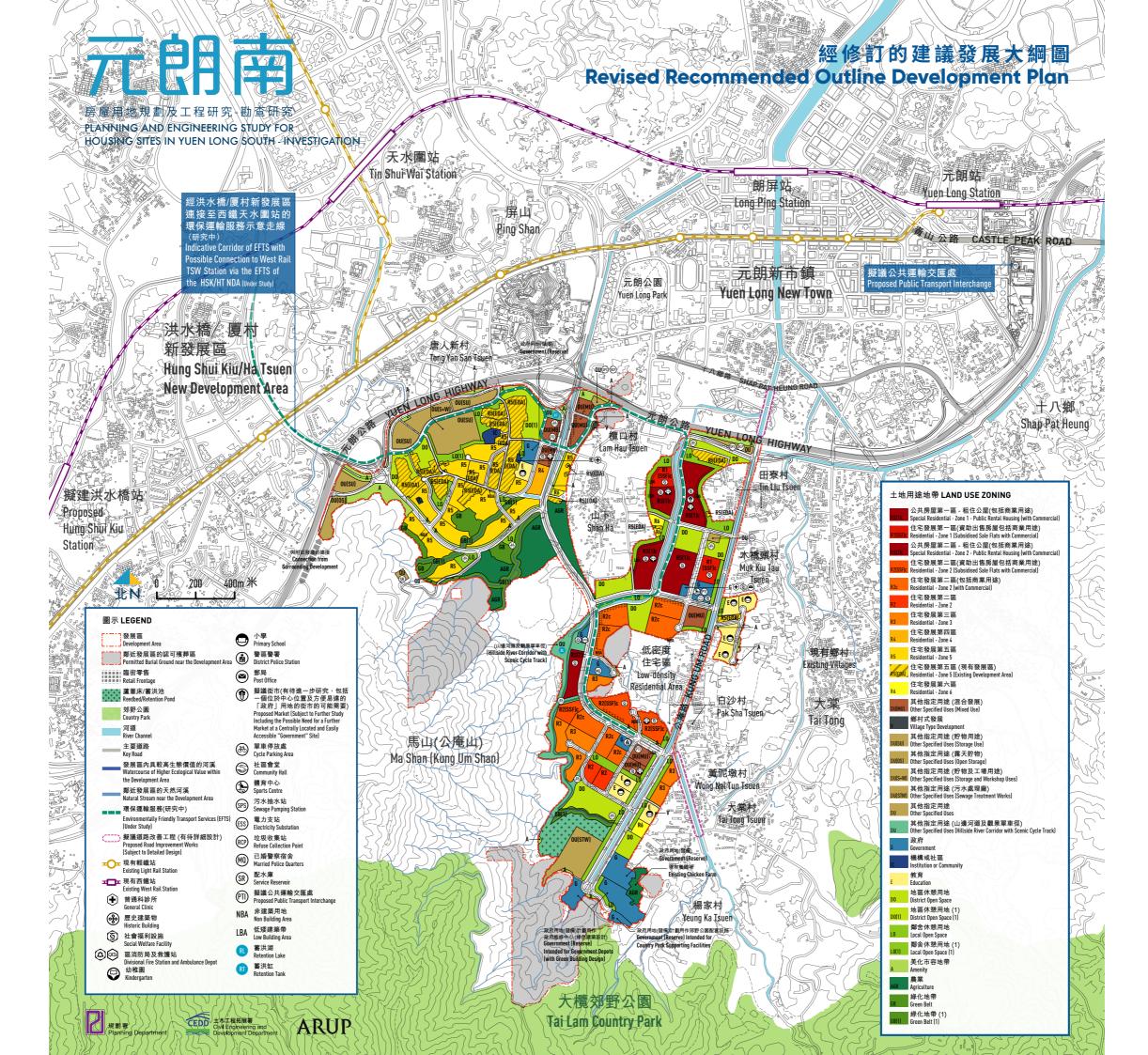
Best viewed with Google Chrome / Microsoft Edge.





<sup>#</sup> The development area, development intensity and flat yield of the Third Phase development and accordingly the entire development will be subject to change pending the Intensification Review.

<sup>\*</sup> Not including about 31 ha of affected area (27 ha government land and 4 ha private land) mainly for roadworks outside the boundary of YLS Development.



Appendix E – Extract of Site Formation and Infrastructure Works for Proposed Public Housing Developments at Sha Po, Shap Pat Heung and Tai Kei Leng

### 元朗區議會會議

## 擬議修訂《錦田北分區計劃大綱核准圖編號 S/YL-KTN/9》 及 元朗沙埔公營房屋發展計劃

### 1. 目的

本文件旨在向各議員徵詢有關《錦田北分區計劃大綱核准圖編號 S/YL-KTN/9》(下稱《大綱圖》),就元朗沙埔棕地群作公營房屋及 社區用地發展計劃所擬議的修訂項目(圖 1),以及該公營房屋發 展計劃(圖 2)的意見。

#### 2. 前言

- 2.1 2017年4月,規劃署展開《新界棕地使用及作業現況研究—可行性研究》(下稱《棕地研究》),以掌握新界各處棕地的狀況、了解有關主要行業的運作細節,以及探討相關的主要課題。2019年11月,規劃署公布《棕地研究》的結果,該研究指出在1579公頃棕地當中,共有450公頃未有發展計劃、但具較高發展潛力的棕地。
- 2.2 為配合行政長官於《2019 年施政報告》中提出增加土地供應以 回應市民對房屋迫切需要的目標,規劃署分階段檢視這 450 公 頃棕地,以評估當中有多少適合作短、中期公營房屋發展。規劃 署於 2019 年完成檢視首階段 160 公頃較接近現有基建設施的棕 地,並於元朗、屯門及大埔物色了八組具潛力在短、中期作較高 密度公營房屋發展的棕地群,位於元朗沙埔的棕地群是其中之
- 2.3 2020 年 7 月,土木工程拓展署(下稱土拓署)就擬議在元朗沙埔棕地群發展公營房屋及社區用地的計劃展開工程可行性研究。 有關研究已進行一系列技術評估,以確保擬議的發展計劃在實施所需的緩解措施後不會帶來重大的影響。

2.4 上述的發展計劃位於元朗沙埔村以北,新田公路及新潭路以東, 模範鄉以南及逢吉鄉以西。擬議發展用地在《大綱圖》上現劃為 「工業(丁類)」地帶及「農業」地帶,現時主要為一些棕地作業 (包括露天貯物場、工場和倉庫)及鄉郊民居。擬議發展用地面 積約為 15.9 公頃,當中約 11.8 公頃的土地為擬議公營房屋發 展用地,其總地積比率為 6.7 倍,預計可興建約 16 300 個公營 房屋單位。

#### 3. 擬議《大綱圖》修訂項目及相關發展計劃

3.1 擬議發展的初步主要發展參數<sup>1</sup> 概述如下(公營房屋發展計劃概念設計見**圖2**):

擬議發展用地面積	約 15.9 公頃		
擬議房屋發展用地面積	約 11.8 公頃		
擬議房屋發展總地積比率	不超過 6.7 倍		
擬議樓宇高度	不高於主水平基準上 185 米		
擬建單位數目	約 16 300 個單位		
預計人口	約 46 000 人		
康樂設施	參照《香港規劃標準與準則》的指		
	引,提供休憩及兒童遊樂設施、綠		
	化空間等。		
泊車設施	參照《香港規劃標準與準則》的指		
	引,提供附屬泊車設施。		
其他設施	擬議發展用地內提供一間小學、		
	消防局、警局、康樂體育中心、小		
	型足球場、綜合公共交通交匯處、		
	零售設施、停車場、幼稚園及社會		
	福利設施。		
公營房屋發展的預計竣工年份	2031 <sup>2</sup>		

<sup>1</sup> 發展參數及附件只供參考,有關公營房屋及社區用地發展計劃的細節尚待詳細規劃 及於設計階段與相關部門磋商。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 公營房屋發展的預計竣工年份須視乎實際情況或須有所修訂,例如有關地盤能否如期移交香港房屋委員會等。

- 3.2 為配合上述發展計劃,政府當局現建議把該用地由「工業(丁類)」 地帶及「農業」地帶改劃為「住宅(甲類)」地帶(修訂項目 A 項)及「政府、機構或社區」地帶(修訂項目 B項)(圖 3)。此 外,我們建議把不被納入發展計劃的「上將府」等建築物的用地 由「工業(丁類)」地帶改劃作「住宅(丙類)3」地帶(修訂項目 C項)(圖 3),以反映有關建築物目前的用途。
- 3.3 根據土拓署所委託顧問進行的工程可行性研究,預期元朗沙埔公營房屋及社區用地發展項目不會對附近地區的交通及運輸、環境、排污、排水、供水、視覺、景觀及空氣流通等方面帶來無法克服的技術問題。交通及運輸影響評估結果顯示,在實施了建議的交通改善措施後,擬議發展對整體交通及運輸不會帶來重大的影響。在視覺及空氣流通方面,透過合適的布局、座向和間距規劃,擬議建築物會保持相當的通透性。適當的園林及建築設計亦會為居民提供理想的生活環境。

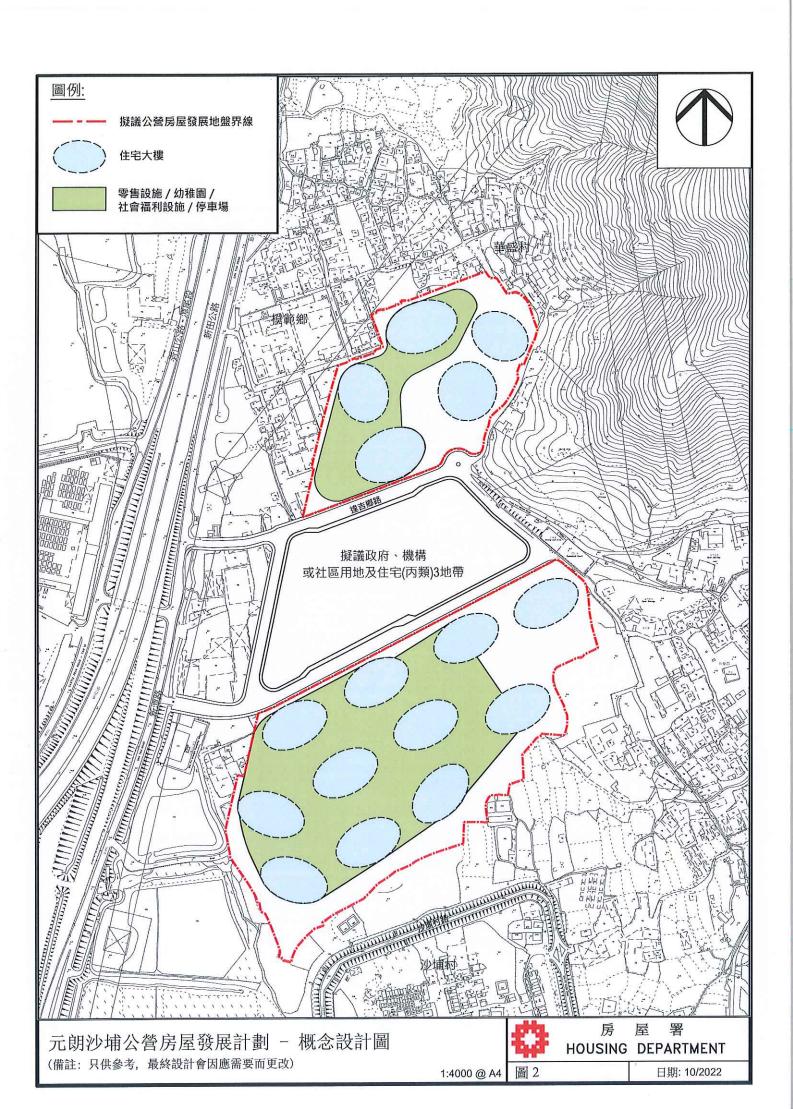
#### 4. 徵詢意見

歡迎各位議員對上述擬議《大綱圖》修訂項目及公營房屋發展計劃 提出意見。議員就《大綱圖》修訂項目提出的意見,將會與修訂項 目和政府部門的意見一併提交城市規劃委員會(下稱「城規會」) 轄下的鄉郊及新市鎮規劃小組委員會(下稱「小組委員會」)考慮。 如小組委員會同意有關擬議修訂項目,城規會將根據《城市規劃條 例》第5條展示涵蓋有關修訂項目的分區計劃大綱草圖作公眾諮詢, 為期兩個月。屆時,公眾人士可對修訂項目提出申述。至於議員對 公營房屋發展計劃的意見,房屋署會在詳細規劃及設計階段考慮。

#### 5. 附件

- **圖 1** 位 置 圖
- **圖 2** 擬議公營房屋發展計劃-概念設計圖

規劃署、土木工程拓展署及房屋署 2022 年 10 月



### 元朗區議會會議

# 擬議修訂《元朗分區計劃大綱核准圖編號 S/YL/25》 <u>及</u> 元朗大旗嶺公營房屋發展計劃

#### 1. 目的

本文件旨在向各議員徵詢有關《元朗分區計劃大綱核准圖編號 S/YL/25》(下稱《大綱圖》),就元朗大旗嶺棕地群作公營房屋發 展計劃所擬議的修訂項目(圖1),以及該發展計劃(圖2)的意見。

#### 2. 前言

- 2.1 2017年4月,規劃署展開《新界棕地使用及作業現況研究—可行性研究》(下稱《棕地研究》),以掌握新界各處棕地的狀況、了解有關主要行業的運作細節,以及探討相關的主要課題。2019年11月,規劃署公布《棕地研究》的結果。該研究指出在1,579公頃棕地當中,共有450公頃未有發展計劃、但具較高發展潛力的棕地。
- 2.2 為配合行政長官於《2019 年施政報告》中提出增加土地供應以 回應市民對房屋迫切需要的目標,規劃署分階段檢視這 450 公 頃棕地,以評估當中有多少適合作短、中期公營房屋發展。規劃 署於 2019 年完成檢視首階段 160 公頃較接近現有基建設施的棕 地,並於元朗、屯門及大埔物色了八組具潛力在短、中期作較高 密度公營房屋發展的棕地群,當中包括位於元朗大旗嶺的棕地 群。
- 2.3 2020年7月,土木工程拓展署(下稱土拓署)就擬議在元朗大旗嶺棕地群發展公營房屋的計劃展開工程可行性研究。有關研究已進行一系列技術評估,以確保擬議的發展計劃在實施緩解措施後不會帶來重大的影響。

2.4 擬議發展計劃位於元朗新市鎮的東南面,元朗公路和大旗嶺路以 北,及十八鄉交匯處以西。此發展用地在《大綱圖》上現主要劃 為「休憩用地」地帶及小部分為「住宅(乙類)」地帶,現時主要 為一些棕地作業(包括露天貯物場、停車場、汽車維修工場和倉 庫等)及鄉郊民居。擬議發展用地面積及總地積比率分別約為1.8 公頃及6.7倍,預計可興建約2,300個公營房屋單位。

### 3. 擬議《大綱圖》修訂項目及相關發展計劃

3.1 擬議發展的初步主要發展參數<sup>1</sup> 概述如下(公營房屋發展計劃概念設計見**圖2**):

	//. 4 0 C F	
擬議房屋發展用地面積	約 1.8 公頃	
擬議房屋發展總地積比率	不超過 6.7 倍	
擬議樓宇高度	不高於主水平基準上 185 米	
擬建單位數目	約 2 300 個單位	
預計人口	約 6 440 人	
康樂設施	將參照《香港規劃標準與準則》的	
	指引,提供休憩及兒童遊樂設施、	
	綠化空間等。	
泊車設施	將參照《香港規劃標準與準則》的	
	指引,提供附屬泊車設施。	
其他設施	房屋發展用地外提供巴士專用	
	區。房屋發展用地內提供幼稚園、	
	零售設施、停車場及社會福利設	
	施。	
公營房屋發展的預計竣工年份	2031 <sup>2</sup>	

3.2 為配合上述元朗大旗嶺公營房屋發展計劃,政府當局現建議把該 用地由「休憩用地」地帶及「住宅(乙類)」地帶改劃為「住宅(甲 類)6」地帶(修訂項目 A 項)(圖3)。

<sup>1</sup> 發展參數及附件只供參考,有關公營房屋發展計劃的細節尚待詳細規劃及於設計階段與相關部門磋商。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 公營房屋發展的預計竣工年份須視乎實際情況或須有所修訂,例如有關地盤能否如期移交香港房屋委員會等。

3.3 根據土拓署所委託顧問進行的工程可行性研究,預期該發展計劃不會對附近地區的交通及運輸、環境、排污、排水、供水、視覺、景觀及空氣流通等方面帶來無法克服的技術問題。根據交通及運輸影響評估結果顯示,在實施了建議的交通改善措施後,擬議發展計劃對整體交通及運輸不會帶來重大的影響。在視覺及空氣流通方面,透過合適的布局、座向和間距規劃,擬議建築物會保持相當的通透性。適當的園林及建築設計亦會為居民提供理想的生活環境。

#### 4. 徵詢意見

歡迎各位議員對上述擬議《大綱圖》修訂項目及公營房屋發展計劃 提出意見。議員就《大綱圖》有關修訂項目提出的意見,會與修訂 項目和政府部門的意見一併提交城市規劃委員會(下稱「城規會」) 轄下的鄉郊及新市鎮規劃小組委員會(下稱「小組委員會」)考慮。 如小組委員會同意有關擬議修訂項目,城規會將根據《城市規劃條 例》第5條展示涵蓋有關修訂項目的分區計劃大綱草圖作公眾諮詢, 為期兩個月。屆時,公眾人士可對修訂項目提出申述。至於議員對 公營房屋發展計劃的意見,房屋署會與相關政府部門商討,及在詳 細規劃及設計階段考慮。

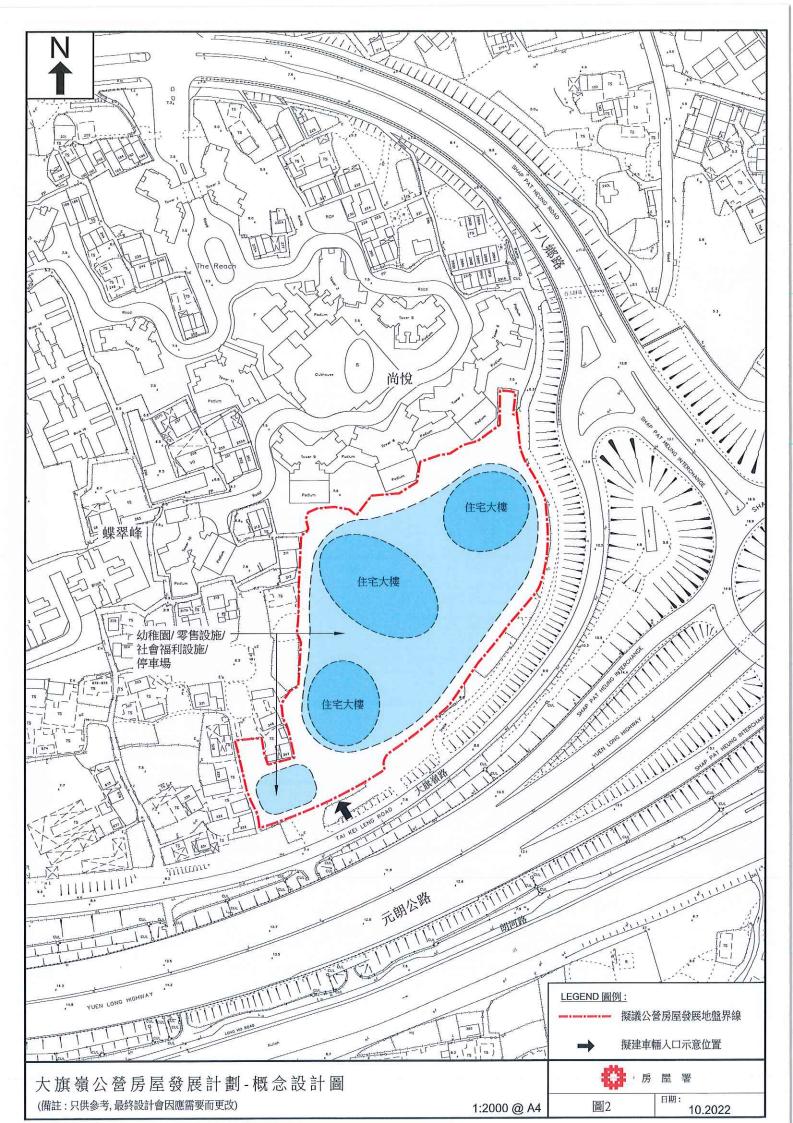
#### 5. 附件

**圖 1** 位置圖

**圖 2** 擬議公營房屋發展計劃-概念設計圖

**圖** 3 平面圖

規劃署、土木工程拓展署及房屋署 2022 年 10 月



### 元朗區議會

工務計劃項目第 B875CL, B874CL 號及 B873CL 號 元朗沙埔、十八鄉和大旗嶺公營房屋發展 之工地平整和基礎設施工程 - 諮詢擬建公共道路及污水設施

#### 目的

本文件旨在向元朗區議會介紹土木工程拓展署(土拓署)因應元 朗沙埔、十八鄉和大旗嶺公營房屋發展計劃所擬建公共道路及排污設 施工程。土拓署計劃在進行詳細設計前,徵詢各委員對上述擬建公 共道路及排污設施工程的意見。

## 項目背景

- 2. 因應社會對公營房屋的殷切需求,政府在不同地區物色適合發展公營房屋的土地,以善用土地資源,推動房屋政策。這些用地包括一幅位於元朗沙埔村以北,新田公路及新潭路以東,模範鄉以南及逢吉鄉以西的用地、一幅位於元朗竹新村以南,元朗公路、十八鄉交匯處及元朗排水繞道以東的用地及一幅位於元朗新市鎮的東南面,元朗公路和大旗嶺路以北,及十八鄉交匯處以西的用地,以發展公營房屋。(位置圖請參閱附件一及附件二)。
- 3. 為配合上述發展計劃,土拓署已於二零二二年七月展開《元朗沙埔、十八鄉和大旗嶺公營房屋發展之工地平整及基礎設施工程一勘查研究、設計及建造》的顧問合約。有關基礎設施工程包括建造新道路、優化發展用地周邊道路設計及增建連接發展用地與周邊地區的行人過路設施、排污設施及食水和沖廁水供應設施等。為配合上述發展計劃,有關的基礎設施工程將會在公營房屋發展項目入伙前完成。

- 4. 擬建工地平整及基礎設施工程主要包括以下項目(位置圖載於<u>附</u>件一及附件二):
  - (i) 在發展用地進行工地平整,包括土力及斜坡穩固工程以 及興建擋土牆;
  - (ii) 興建相關公共道路,包括行車道及行人道等工程,以連接擬建發展;
  - (iii) 推展有關發展的相關交通改善工程,包括改善附近的道路、路口及行人過路設施等,以滿足因發展項目所產生的交通需求;及
  - (iv) 相關的排水、排污及水務工程。

#### 擬建公共道路、道路改善措施及公共運輸設施工程

### (一) 沙埔

- 5. 顧問公司的初步交通及運輸影響評估中所提出的道路改善措施主要包括將一段由近青山公路-潭美段/新潭路交界處至錦绣花園迴旋處的新潭路由雙線行車擴闊至三到四線不分隔公共行車道(約長2,000米),及擴闊於錦绣花園迴旋處的出入口,以連接計劃中的發展用地和現有公共道路。此外,政府亦會為受道路擴闊工程影響之行人天橋進行改善工程。(位置圖載於附件一)。
- 6. 為應付擬建發展計劃所增加的交通流量,本工程亦將會包括以下道路及路口改善工程(位置圖載於附件一):
  - (i) 於錦绣花園迴旋處,擴闊青山公路-潭尾段(北行)及新田公路支路(南行)的迴旋處入口,以及增設由新田公路支路(北行)進入青山公路-潭美段(南行)的專用左轉行車路;
  - (ii) 於凹頭迴旋處增設一段往青山公路 元朗段東行線的 行車路;
  - (iii) 擴闊一段由逢吉鄉路往新潭路的連接路;及
  - (iv) 於擬建發展用地內增設一條新連接路往新潭路。

7. 此外,擬建發展計劃將因應詳細需求研究提供公共運輸交匯處,以配合該發展項目的公共交通需求。

#### (二) 十八郷和大旗嶺

- 8. 顧問公司的初步交通及運輸影響評估中所提出的道路改善措施主要包括於擬建發展用地內增設一條連接路及擴闊一段通過元朗排水繞道的行車路,以連接計劃中的元朗十八鄉發展用地和現有公共道路。此外,為應付擬議發展計劃所增加的交通流量,有關工程包括改善十八鄉交匯處、大樹下西路/大樹下東路/大旗、公司、及大樹下西路/大樹下東路/朗河路迴旋處,以配合將來的交通需求(位置圖載於附件二)。
- 9. 此外,擬建發展計劃將於十八鄉發展用地及於大旗嶺發展用地分別興建巴士總站及巴士專用區,以配合該發展項目的公共交通需求。
- 10. 為配合上述三項擬議房屋發展及周邊地區的暢達性,政府亦建議於合適位置提供公共運輸工具使用的上落客設施。
- 11. 總括而言,根據初步交通評估結果,若能在整體公營房屋發展項目入伙前完成相關道路改善工程,預計區內將不會因擬建公營房屋發展項目出現不可接受的交通影響。

#### 擬建排污設施工程

#### (一)<u>沙埔</u>

12. 排污影響評估顯示,這項公營房屋發展所產生的污水可以收集至公共污水管道,並輸送至元朗污水處理廠。為配合擬建發展計劃的污水排放需求,現時的沙埔污水泵房需要進行擴建工程。該污水泵房現時採用全封閉模式,並在擴建後繼續採取全封閉模式運作,以減少噪音和氣味的影響。因此,只要採用了建議的污水收集系統及污水處理策略後,擬建房屋發展項目將不會對污水系統方面產生負面影響。有關擬建排污設施的位置圖,請參閱附

#### <u>件一</u>。

13. 沙埔污水泵房屬於《環境影響評估條例》(第 499 章)的指定工程項目。現時,沙埔污水泵房的建造和營運已根據《環境影響評估條例》取得環境許可證。顧問公司將會在工程的勘查研究、設計及建造階段就沙埔污水泵房擴建工程按照《環境影響評估條例》進行評估程序,確保沙埔污水泵房擴建工程不會對附近環境造成負面影響,並向環境保護署申請更改現有環境許可證後才施工。根據在可行性研究階段已完成的初步環境評審報告,沙埔污水泵房擴建工程預計不會對附近環境造成負面影響。

#### (二) 十八郷和大旗嶺

- 14. 排污影響評估顯示,這項公營房屋發展所產生的污水可以經擬建的污水管道收集至現有公共污水管道,並輸送至新圍污水處理廠,而現有污水網絡可以承受擬議發展項目所增加的污水流量。因此,只要採用了建議的污水收集系統及污水處理策略後,擬建公營房屋發展項目將不會對污水系統方面產生負面影響。有關擬建污水排放設施的位置圖,請參閱附件二。
- 15. 在施工期間,區內部分道路會分階段實施臨時交通安排。土拓署會要求承建商採取適當措施,包括分階段施工及依據路政署的"道路工程的照明、標誌及防護工作守則"提供足夠及清晰的臨時交通指示等,務求把工程對附近道路交通的影響減至最低。
- 16. 上述擬建排污設施工程將會於公營房屋發展項目入伙前完成。

#### 土地徵收

17. 為了落實有關的基礎設施工程,當局會根據相關條例,收回工程範圍內的有關的私人土地,並會按現行政策及法例向受影響的土地業權人及有關人士作出補償。

#### 下一步工作

18. 政府計劃就上述擬建的基礎設施工程,預計於二零二三年上半年按《道路(工程、使用及補償)條例》(第 370 章)和《水污染管制(排污設備)規例》(第 358AL章附屬法例)刊登憲報以諮詢公眾。在工程獲批准後,上述工地平整及基礎設施工程預計在二零二五年動工,並於二零二六年至二零三一年分階段完成,及把平整後的工地轉交給房屋署進行公營房屋發展工程。

19. 土拓署現正進行勘測、設計工作包括進一步的詳細交通影響評估,待法定程序和詳細設計完成後,會向立法會提出撥款申請建造有關擬建工地平整及基礎設施工程,以配合這項公營房屋發展計劃。

### 意見徵詢

20. 歡迎各位議員對上述擬建公共道路、道路改善措施、公共運輸設施及排污設施工程提供寶貴意見。

#### 附件

附件一 元朗沙埔公營房屋發展之工地平整和基礎設施工程平面圖 附件二 元朗十八鄉和大旗嶺公營房屋發展之工地平整和基礎設施工程平面圖

程平面圖

土木工程拓展署

二零二二年十月

