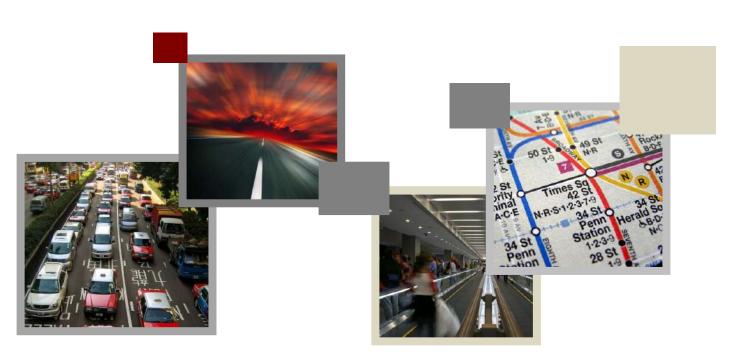
Appendix III

Traffic Impact Assessment





TRAFFIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

Reference: 31048-R01-04 Date: April 2025



Contents

| 1 | Introduc | tion | 1 |
|---|----------|---------------------------------------|----|
| | 1.1 | Background | 1 |
| | 1.2 | Objectives | 1 |
| | 1.3 | Structure of Report | 2 |
| 2 | The Prop | posed Development | 3 |
| | 2.1 | The Application Site | 3 |
| | 2.2 | The Proposed Development | 3 |
| 3 | Existing | Traffic Situation | 4 |
| | 3.1 | Existing Road Network | 4 |
| | 3.2 | Vehicular Ingress/Egress Arrangement | 4 |
| | 3.3 | Traffic Count Surveys | 5 |
| | 3.4 | Existing Junction Assessment | 5 |
| | 3.5 | Public Transport | 7 |
| 4 | Future T | raffic Situation | 8 |
| | 4.1 | Design Year Road Network | 8 |
| | 4.2 | Development Traffic Generation | 8 |
| | 4.3 | Regional Traffic Growth | 9 |
| | 4.4 | Major Planned/ Committed Developments | 10 |
| | 4.5 | Reference and Design Flows | 13 |
| | 4.6 | Future Assessment | 13 |
| 5 | Transpo | rt Provision | 17 |
| | 5.1 | Vehicular Access Arrangement | 17 |
| | 5.2 | Internal Transport Provisions | 17 |
| | | | |

| 6 | Traffic Ma | anagement Plan | 19 |
|---|------------|--|----|
| | 6.1 | Introduction | 19 |
| | 6.2 | Operation Procedure | 19 |
| | 6.3 | Realtime Positioning | 20 |
| | 6.4 | Small Fleet Size | 21 |
| | 6.5 | Junction Restriction Measures | 21 |
| | 6.6 | Conclusion | 22 |
| 7 | Continge | ncy Plan for Silo Malfunction | 23 |
| | 7.1 | Introduction | 23 |
| | 7.2 | Trigger and Activation | 23 |
| | 7.3 | Temporary Reassignment of Excessive Trucks | 23 |
| | 7.4 | Safety and Traffic Management Measures | 23 |
| | 7.5 | Maintenance and Repair Response | 24 |
| | 7.6 | Evaluation of Consequences and Mitigation Measures | 24 |
| | 7.7 | Recovery and Resumption of Normal Operations | 24 |
| 8 | Chapter 8 | 3 – Non-Conformance, Incident Investigation and | l |
| | Auditing I | Mechanism | 25 |
| | 8.1 | Introduction | 25 |
| | 8.2 | Non-Conformance Management | 25 |
| | 8.3 | Incident Investigation | 26 |
| | 8.4 | Auditing Mechanism | 26 |
| | 8.5 | Conclusion | 27 |
| 9 | Summary | and Conclusions | 28 |
| | 9.1 | Summary | 28 |
| | 9.2 | Conclusions | 29 |

Figures

Appendix A Juncton Analysis

Appendix B Loading / Unloading Bay Analysis

Appendix C Swept Path Analysis

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The Applicant intends to seek Town Planning Board ("TPB") approval for a Proposed Temporary Concrete Batching Plant for a Period of 5 Years at Tsing Yi Town Lots (TYTL) 14 and 15 and Adjoining Government Land, Tam Kon Shan Road, Tsing Yi (hereafter "the proposed development").

In the Approved Tsing Yi Outline Zoning Plan No. S/TY/32 (referred to as the "OZP"), the Application Site is zoned as "Other Specified Uses" annotated "Boatyard and Marine-oriented Industrial Uses". According to the Schedule of Uses outlined in the OZP, the intended use of a Concrete Batching Plant falls under Column 2 uses. Consequently, obtaining planning permission from TPB is necessary for the proposed temporary concrete batching plant under Section 16 of the Town Planning Ordinance.

AXON Engineering & Consulting Limited was commissioned to carry out a Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) report in support of the Section 16 planning application to facilitate the proposal for the proposed development.

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of the traffic impact study are as follows:

- to estimate the potential traffic generation/attraction due to the proposed development; and
- to assess the future traffic situation in the surrounding network; and
- to appraise the potential traffic impacts of the development; and
- to evaluate the internal transport facilities of the development; and
- to consider road improvement proposals, if required.

1.3 Structure of Report

Chapter 1 – Introduction, which covers the study's background, objectives, and report structure.

After this introductory chapter, there are the following chapters:

Chapter 2 – The Proposed Development, which describes the site location and development schedules;

Chapter 3 – Existing Traffic Situation, which presents the existing local road network within the vicinity of the proposed development, the details of the traffic count survey and the traffic assessment of the existing traffic conditions;

Chapter 4 – Future Traffic Situation, which presents the design year future traffic flows under reference and design scenarios based on the assumed annual growth rate considered the planned adjacent developments;

Chapter 5 – Transport Provisions, which presents the traffic arrangements and provisions of internal transport facilities for the proposed development;

Chapter 6 – Traffic Management Plan, which outlines procedures for coordinating truck movements via GPS tracking and walkie-talkie communication to prevent congestion;

Chapter 7 – Contingency Plan, which Specifies measures to manage silo malfunctions by rerouting excess trucks to a temporary waiting area;

Chapter 8 – Non-Conformance, Incident Investigation and Auditing Mechanism, which describes processes for managing deviations, investigating incidents, and conducting audits for continuous improvement; and

Chapter 9 – Summary and Conclusion, which summarizes the key findings and conclusions regarding traffic impacts and management measures.

2 The Proposed Development

2.1 The Application Site

The Application Site has an approximate area of 4,266 m² and is bounded by TYTL 14, TYTL 15 and Adjoining Government Land, Tam Kon Shan Road, Tsing Yi. It is bordered by Tam Kon Shan Road on the south. The site is situated to the west of Green Kwai Tsing and Tsing Yi Northeast Park. The site location is shown in **Figure 2.1**.

2.2 The Proposed Development

The proposed development involves constructing a Temporary Concrete Batching Plant for a period of five years. The site's strategic location along the coast enables the marine transportation of concrete ingredients, significantly reducing the potential traffic impact on the surrounding road network. Furthermore, the daily operations of the concrete batching plant requires certain raw materials, which will be transported overland to the proposed development for concrete manufacturing. Specifically, these materials include admixtures and pulverised fuel ashes. The delivery trucks carrying these raw materials will be scheduled to arrive at the plant during designated time intervals, particularly during off-peak hours, in order to mitigate any adverse traffic effects on the adjacent road networks.

The operational parameters and activities for the development are summarized in **Table 2.1** below:

| Design Parameter | Quantity of Proposed Development Parameter |
|------------------------|--|
| Lot No. | TYTL 14, TYTL 15 and Adjoining Government Land, Tam Kon Shan Road, Tsing Yi |
| Application Area | About 4,335 m ² |
| Gross Floor Area | About 1,419.2 m ² |
| Zoning | "Other Specified Uses" annotated "Boatyard and Marine-oriented Industrial Uses" |
| Completion Year | 2026 |
| Activities | Delivery Mode |
| Ingredient Delivery | Barge + Truck |
| Final Product Delivery | Truck |

 Table 2.1
 Development Operation Parameter and Activities

3 Existing Traffic Situation

3.1 Existing Road Network

The major road networks in the vicinity of the Application Site are listed as follows:

Tsing Yi North Coastal Road, is a dual-two carriageway oriented in the east-west direction. This road connects Tsing Ma Control Area and Tsing Tsuen Road as a primary linkage, providing a major passageway for the commute of the motorists between Lantau Island, New Territories Northwest and Kowloon.

Tam Kon Shan Road, is a single-two carriageway oriented in an east-west direction. This road facilitates connections to the Tsing Yi North Coastal Road at both its termini and its midpoint. Additionally, Tam Kon Shan Road links to other local roads in Tsing Yi via the Tam Kon Shan Interchange.

3.2 Vehicular Ingress/Egress Arrangement

The proposed development benefits from well-established vehicular ingress and egress routes:

Ingress Route

Motorists traveling from New Territories, Kowloon, or Hong Kong Island primarily use the Tsing Yi North Coastal Road to access the site. The designated route includes a ramp to Tam Kon Shan Road, leading to the final approach via Tam Kon Shan Road.

Motorists traveling from Lantau Island typically utilize the Tsing Yi North Coastal Road to reach the site. The prescribed route involves making an uturn at the Tam Kon Shan Interchange, followed by a ramp that connects to Tam Kon Shan Road, ultimately leading to the final approach via Tam Kon Shan Road.

Egress Route

Vehicles leaving the site follow the reverse route via Tam Kon Shan Road, merging onto the Tsing Yi North Coastal Road through the designated ramp, and then proceeding to their respective destinations in the New Territories, Kowloon, or Hong Kong Island.

Vehicles departing from the site utilize the reverse route along Tam Kon Shan Road, merging onto the Tsing Yi North Coastal Road via the designated ramp. They then execute a U-turn at the Tam Kon Shan Interchange before continuing to their respective destinations in the Lantau Island.

The detailed ingress/egress arrangement is illustrated in **Figure 3.1**.

3.3 **Traffic Count Surveys**

To appraise the existing traffic conditions, classified turning movement count surveys have been carried out at the key junctions of the surrounding road network, as shown in Figure 3.2, on a normal school day in October 2024 from 08:00 to 19:00.

The traffic counts were recorded in a 15-minute interval, and to be converted into passenger car unit (pcu) values. The highest consecutive 15-minute hourly traffic volume was adopted as the peak hour traffic flow.

The morning, noon and evening peak hours of the road network on school days have been identified as 08:15 to 09:15, 12:15 to 13:15 and 17:30 to 18:30 respectively. The observed traffic flows of the key junctions are presented in Figure 3.3.

3.4 **Existing Junction Assessment**

Junction capacity assessment

Junction capacity assessments have been conducted at major junctions along the vehicular ingress/egress route, following the guidelines set out in the Transport Planning and Design Manual ("TPDM") Volumes 2. The results of these assessments are summarized in Table 3.1, while the detailed junction calculation sheets can be found in **Appendix A**.

The performance of a priority junction or roundabout is indicated by its Design Flow / Capacity Ratio ("DFC"). A DFC value of 0.85 or below is considered within an acceptable level without causing undue delay to motorists passing through the concerned junctions.

| Table 3.1 Existing Junction Performance | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---------|-----------|------|--|--|--|
| Jun No. | Junction Location | Type / Capacity Index * | AM Peak | Noon Peak | PM P | | | |
| Jn A | Tam Kon Shan Road / Tsing Yi North Coastal Road Slip Road (West) | Roundabout/ DFC | 0.24 | 0.23 | 0.1 | | | |
| Jn B | Tam Kon Shan Road/ Tsing Yi North Coastal Road Slip Road (East) | Priority/ DFC | 0.35 | 0.34 | 0.2 | | | |

0 64

0.66

Roundabout/

DFC

Notes: * DFC - Design Flow / Capacity Ratio

Tam Kon Shan

Interchange

Jn C

Peak

12

22

0.70

As depicted in **Table 3.1**, all key junctions currently operate below their maximum capacities during the identified peak.

Link capacity assessment

Link Capacity Assessments are carried out at the key road links in accordance with Transport Planning and Design Manual ("TPDM") Volume 2. The results of the link capacity assessment are summarised in **Table 3.2**.

The performance of a link of carriageway is indicated by its Peak Hourly Flows/Design Flow Ratio (P/Df). A P/Df value of 0.85 or below is considered within an acceptable level without causing undue delay to motorists passing through the concerned link section.

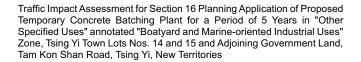
| Link | Section of | Design | | erved Scer k Hourly F | | | Hourly Fl Flow Ratio | |
|------|---|----------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------|---------|
| No. | Carriageway | Flow (pcus/hr) | AM Peak | Noon Peak | PM Peak | AM Peak | Noon Peak | PM Peak |
| L1 | Tam Kon Shan Road eastbound (btwn. Jn A and Jn B) | 810 ^(a) | 325 | 303 | 178 | 0.40 | 0.37 | 0.22 |
| L2 | Tam Kon Shan Road westbound (btwn. Jn A and Jn B) | 810 ^(a) | 120 | 95 | 36 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.04 |
| L3 | Tsing Yi North Coastal Road Slip Road southbound | 1,720 ^(b) | 250 | 242 | 160 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.09 |
| L4 | Tsing Yi North Coastal Road Slip Road northbound | 1,720 ^(b) | 260 | 256 | 136 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.08 |
| L5 | Tsing Yi North Coastal Road Flyover eastbound | 2,520 ^(c) | 398 | 590 | 686 | 0.16 | 0.23 | 0.27 |
| L6 | Tsing Yi North Coastal Road Flyover westbound | 2,520 ^(c) | 701 | 603 | 658 | 0.28 | 0.24 | 0.26 |

Table 3.2 Existing Link Performance

Notes: (a) The design flow of Tam Kon Shan Road = 400 veh/hour/direction (capacity for local road) x 0.9 reduction factor of heavy vehicle x 2.25 pcu factor = 810 pcus/hour.

(b) The design flow of Tam Kon Shan Road = 850 veh/hour/direction (capacity for 2 lane district distributor) x 0.9 reduction factor of heavy vehicle x 2.25 pcu factor = 1,720 pcus/hour. (c) The Design Flow of Tam Kon Shan Road = 2,000 veh/hour/direction (capacity for 4 lane district distributor) x 0.9 reduction factor of heavy vehicle x 1.4 pcu factor = 2,520 pcus/hour.

As depicted in **Table 3.2**, all key links currently operate below their maximum capacities during the identified peak.



3.5 Public Transport

As depicted in **Figure 3.4**, there are no public transport service stops within the desirable walking distance of 400 meters from the proposed development. However, GMB Route 88A provides service along Tam Kon Shan Road for the proposed development from 06:30 to 09:00 in morning period on normal week days.

4 Future Traffic Situation

4.1 Design Year Road Network

The design year will be determined as either three years following the completion year of 2026 or five years after the application year of 2024, depending on which period is longer. Both calculations yield a design year of 2029. Therefore, the year 2029 has been chosen as the design year for this study.

For the Design Year 2029, the Growth Factor Method is employed to forecast traffic. This method utilizes the historical data from Annual Traffic Census Data (ATC) and demographic trends from the "2021 – based Territorial Population and Employment Data Matrix" ("TPEDM") to predict future traffic volumes. The higher growth factor from these sources is chosen for a conservative traffic estimate.

A review of upcoming road and junction improvement projects reveals few expected changes to the current road network. The current and expected road network developments reinforce the suitability of using the Growth Factor Method. This approach effectively leverages existing traffic trends to project future traffic patterns, ensuring a robust and realistic forecast for the Design Year 2029.

4.2 Development Traffic Generation

The peak hour traffic trip generation and attraction are estimated based on the design production capacity of the proposed concrete batching plant and the information provided by the Applicant. There are typically 1 to 2 trucks daily for the delivery of pulverised fuel ash (PFA) and admixture. However, as these deliveries occur outside of peak hours, they are not included in the peak hour trip generation flows. The development trips are detailed in **Table 4.1**.

| | Generation | | | Attraction | | |
|---|------------|--------------|---------|------------|--------------|---------|
| Use | AM Peak | Noon Peak | PM Peak | AM Peak | Noon Peak | PM Peak |
| Private Car Trips (pcus/ hour) ^(a) | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Concrete Mixer Truck Trips (pcus/ hour) ^(b) | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 |
| Total(pcus/ hour) | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 |

Table 4.1 Development Traffic Generation

(a) Information provided by the Applicant.
 (b) The no. of concrete mixer truck generation

The no. of concrete mixer truck generated/attracted by plant = design production capacity / capacity of a concrete mixer truck x 2.8 pcu factor = $(300 \text{ m}^3 \text{ per hour } / 7\text{m}^3) \times 2.8 \text{ pcu} = 121 \text{ pcus per hour.}$

As shown in **Table 4.1**, the proposed development would generate 123 pcus and attract 123 pcus in all AM, Noon and PM peak hours. The development traffic has been distributed and assigned to the existing road network.

4.3 Regional Traffic Growth

To estimate traffic flows for the design year 2029, it is proposed to adjust the existing traffic flows to reflect anticipated natural traffic growth.

Annual Traffic Census (ATC)

Reference has been made to the 2018 to 2023 Annual Traffic Census Reports, published by the Transport Department. The traffic data recorded at counting stations adjacent to the Application Site are shown in **Table 4.2**.

| No. | Link | From | То | Road Type* | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Growth Rate p.a. |
|------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------------------|
| 6108 | Tsing Yi N Coastal Rd | Tam Kon Shan INT W End | Slip Rds to & from Tam Kon Shan Rd | PD | 23,440 | 22,720 | 19,410 | 18,860 | 21,030 | 22,970 | -0.40% |
| 6221 | Tsing Yi N Coastal Rd FO | Tsing Tsuen Rd | Tam Kon Shan INT W End | DD | 14,400 | 14,270 | 14,330 | 13,750 | 13,480 | 14,820 | +0.58% |
| | Total | | | | 37,840 | 36,990 | 33,740 | 32,610 | 34,510 | 37,790 | -0.03% |

Table 4.2 Annual Traffic Census Data

Note: * PD= Primary Distributor & DD = district Distributor

Table 4.2 presents traffic flow data spanning six years. The data indicates variable annual growth rates across different road links, with one link experiencing a decline and another link showing an increase in traffic volume. When considering all the links collectively, the compounded annual growth rate averages out to a decrease of <u>-0.03%</u>.

Projected Population Data

According to the report "2021 – based Territorial Population and Employment Data Matrix" ("TPEDM") published by the Planning Department, the population and employment growth data from year 2021 to 2031 in Kwai Tsing Planning Data District are presented in **Table 4.3**.

Table 4.32021-Based TPEDM Data

| Planning Data | Popu | lation | Emplo | oyment | nent Population & Employment | | |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------|---------|--------|
| District | 2021 | 2031 | 2021 | 2031 | 2021 | 2031 | Growth |
| Kwai Tsing | 495,800 | 483,050 | 226,350 | 227,800 | 722,150 | 710,850 | -0.16% |

The data indicate the growth in population and employment in Kwai Tsing District at an annual rate of <u>-0.16%</u> from 2021 to 2031.

Since the growth rates derived from both historical traffic data and future planning data are less than +1.00%, an annual growth rate of $\pm 1.00\%$ has been adopted for conservative forecasting purposes. This growth factor will be applied to the traffic flows observed in 2024.

4.4 Major Planned/ Committed Developments

The forecast includes major planning applications or committed developments near the site, detailed in **Table 4.4** while the traffic generations/attractions of the those planned developments are depicted in **Table 4.5**.

| Location | Type of Development | Development Parameters | Completion Year/ <u>Operation</u> <u>Year</u> | <u>Remarks (Source</u> of Information) | |
|--|----------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | Residential Development | | | Ching Hong Road North, Tsing Yi Planning Brief and | |
| Public Housing Development at Ching Hong Road North | Retail | About 2,000m ² GFA | 2024-2029 | Kwai Tsing District Council District | |
| | Social Welfare Facility | About 3,765m ² NOFA & 74m ² IFA | 2024-2029 | Facilities and Works Committee Paper No. | |
| | Kindergarten | 10 classrooms | 2024-2029 | 7/D/2024 | |
| | Clinics and Polyclinics | About 3,100m ² GFA | 2029 | | |
| Public Housing Development at Tsing Yi Road West | Residential Development | About 3,400 units | 2034-2035 | | |

 Table 4.4
 Major Planning Applications/ Committed Developments

| Location | Type of Development | Development Parameters | Completion Year/ <u>Operation</u> <u>Year</u> | <u>Remarks (Source</u> <u>of Information)</u> |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| To rezone the application site from "Industrial", "Other Specified Uses" annotated "Recreation and Tourism Related Uses" and "Green Belt" to "Residential (Group A)6", | Private Residential Development | Phase 1: About 5,048 units Phase 2: About 5,323 units | Phase 1: 2028 Phase 2: 2036 | |
| "Residential (Group A)7" and area shown as 'Road'; and to incorporate an area currently | Public Residential Development | Phase 2 About 4,704 units | | Planning |
| not covered by the approved Tsing Yi Outline Zoning Plan No. S/TY/32 (the OZP) into the OZP and rezone it to | Retail/Commercial development | 23,332m ² GFA | | Application No. Y/TY/2 |
| "Residential (Group A)6" and "Other Specified Uses" annotated "Marina Club" at Tsing Yi Town Lot 80 and 108 RP and adjoining Government land, Tsing Yi | Kindergarten | About 3,570m ² GFA | On or before 2036 | |
| Renewal of Planning Approval for Temporary Concrete Batching Plant for a Period of 5 Years at Tsing Yi Town Lot 108 RP (Part) | | About 2,415.58m ² GFA | <u>Under</u> <u>Operation</u> (2020-2025) | Planning Application No. A/TY/143 |
| Renewal of Planning Approval for Temporary Asphalt Plant for a Period of 5 Years at Tsing Yi Town Lot 108 RP (Part) | Temporary Asphalt Plant | About 894.36m ² GFA | <u>Under</u> <u>Operation</u> (2020-2025) | Planning Application No. A/TY/144 |
| Renewal of Planning Approval for Temporary Concrete Batching Plant for a Period of 5 Years at Tsing Yi Town Lot 98, Tsing Tim Street, Tsing Yi, New Territories | Concrete Batching Plant | About 980m ² GFA | <u>Under</u> <u>Operation</u> (2021-2026) | Planning Application No. A/TY/145 |
| Renewal of Planning Approval for Temporary Concrete Batching Plant for a Period of 5 Years at Tsing Yi Town Lot No. 108 RP (Part), Sai Tso Wan Road, Tsing Yi | Temporary Concrete Batching Plant | About 2,691.36m ² GFA | <u>Under</u> <u>Operation</u> (2024-2029) | Planning Application No. A/TY/147 |
| Renewal of Planning Approval for Temporary Asphalt Plant for a Period of 5 Years at Tsing Yi Town Lot No. 108 RP (Part), Sai Tso Wan Road, Tsing Yi | Temporary Asphalt Plant | About 2,716.7m ² GFA | <u>Under</u> <u>Operation</u> (2024-2029) | Planning Application No. A/TY/148 |
| Renewal of Planning Approval for Temporary Concrete Batching Plant for a Period of 5 Years at Tsing Yi Town Lot No. 108 RP (Part), Sai Tso Wan Road, Tsing Yi | Temporary Concrete Batching Plant | About 1,817m ² GFA | <u>Under</u> <u>Operation</u> (2024-2029) | Planning Application No. A/TY/149 |
| Tsing Yi - Lantau Link | Infrastructure | Road & bridge | 2033 | LC Paper No. PWSC(2022-23)38 |

| Location | Type of | Traffic Ge (pcus/ | | Traffic Attraction (pcus/ hour) | |
|---|--|----------------------|-----|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Location | Development | AM | РМ | АМ | PM |
| | Residential Development ^(b1) | 166 | 91 | 125 | 115 |
| | Retail ^(b2) | 5 | 7 | 5 | 8 |
| Public Housing Development at Ching Hong Road North | Social Welfare Facility Kindergarten ^(b3) | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| | Clinics and Polyclinics ^(b4) | 23 | 17 | 23 | 17 |
| Public Housing Development at Tsing Yi Road West | Residential Development ^(c1) | 147 | 81 | 111 | 103 |
| To rezone the application site from "Industrial", "Other Specified Uses" annotated "Recreation and Tourism Related Uses" and "Green Belt" to | Private Residential Development (Phase 1) | 363 | 145 | 215 | 187 |
| Related Uses" and "Green Belt" to "Residential (Group A)6", "Residential (Group A)7" and area shown as 'Road'; and to incorporate an area currently not covered by the approved Tsing Yi Outline Zoning | Private Residential | 382 | 152 | 226 | 197 |
| Plan No. S/TY/32 (the OZP) into the OZP and rezone it to "Residential (Group A)6" | Public Residential Development | 203 | 408 | 594 | 526 |
| and "Other Specified Uses" annotated "Marina Club" at Tsing Yi Town Lot 80 and | Retail/Commercial development | 53 | 73 | 56 | 83 |
| 108 RP and adjoining Government land, Tsing Yi ^(d) | Kindergarten | 54 | 42 | 54 | 42 |
| Renewal of Planning Approval for Temporary Concrete Batching Plant for a Period of 5 Years at Tsing Yi Town Lot 108 RP (Part) ^(e) | Temporary Concrete Batching Plant | 56 | 53 | 68 | 67 |
| Renewal of Planning Approval for Temporary Asphalt Plant for a Period of 5 Years at Tsing Yi Town Lot 108 RP (Part) ^(f) | Temporary Asphalt Plant | 25 | 33 | 29 | 23 |
| Renewal of Planning Approval for Temporary Concrete Batching Plant for a Period of 5 Years at Tsing Yi Town Lot 98, Tsing Tim Street, Tsing Yi, New Territories | Temporary Concrete Batching Plant | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| Proposed Temporary Logistic Centre for a Period of 6 Years at Tsing Yi Town Lot 102 (Part), 98 Tam Kon Shan Road, Tsing Yi New Territories ^(h) | Temporary Logistic Centre | 11 | 13 | 16 | 11 |
| Renewal of Planning Approval for Temporary Asphalt Plant for a Period of 5 Years at Tsing Yi Town Lot No. 108 RP (Part), Sai Tso Wan Road, Tsing Yi ⁽ⁱ⁾ | Temporary Asphalt Plant | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| Renewal of Planning Approval for Temporary Concrete Batching Plant for a Period of 5 Years at Tsing Yi Town Lot No. 108 RP (Part), Sai Tso Wan Road, Tsing Yi ^(k) | Temporary Concrete Batching Plant | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| Tsing Yi - Lantau Link ^(I) | Infrastructure | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Notes: (b ₁) The traffic generation/attraction | is antisinated by | the trip ret | | limit) for | aubaidiaa d |

Table 4.5 Traffic Generation/Attraction of Major Planning Applications/ Committed Developments

Notes: (b1) The traffic generation/attraction is anticipated by the trip rates (mean limit) for subsidised housing public rental of average flat size 40m² listed in Table 1 of Annex C in T.P.D.M. Vol.1. (b2) The traffic generation/attraction is anticipated by the trip rates (mean limit) for retail land use

listed in Table 2 of Annex C in T.P.D.M. Vol.1.

(b₃) The traffic generation/attraction of social welfare facilities and kindergartens is made refence to the approved Traffic Impact Assessment for Proposed Public Housing Development Sites 1 & 2 in Sheung Shui Areas 4 and 30.

(b₄) The traffic generation/attraction is anticipated by the trip rates for General Out-patient Clinic listed in the approved Traffic Impact Assessment Report for Proposed Tai Wai Government Complex Co-located with Public Housing Development at Tsuen Nam Road, Tai Wai.

(c₁) The traffic generation/attraction is anticipated by the trip rates (mean limit) for subsidised housing public rental of average flat size 40m² listed in Table 1 of Annex C in T.P.D.M. Vol.1.

(d) The generation/attraction is referred to the Traffic Impact Assessment of Planning Application No. Y/TY/2.

(e) The traffic generation/attraction is referred to the Traffic Impact Assessment of Approved Planning Application No. A/TY/143.

(f) The traffic generation /attraction is referred to the Traffic Impact Assessment of Approved Planning Application No. A/TY/144.

(g) The traffic generation /attraction is referred to the Traffic Impact Assessment of Approved Planning Application No. A/TY/145.

(h) The traffic generation /attraction is referred to the Traffic Impact Assessment of Approved Planning Application No. A/TY/146.

(j) The traffic generation /attraction is referred to the Traffic Impact Assessment of Approved Planning Application No. A/TY/148.

(k) The traffic generation /attraction is referred to the Traffic Impact Assessment of Approved Planning Application No. A/TY/149.

(I) An assumption of constriction generation/attraction rate (1 construction vehicle per 10 minutes with 2.5 pcu factor for each construction vehicle)

4.5 Reference and Design Flows

The growth factor will be applied to the traffic flows of 2024 Observed Peak Hours, to estimate the 2029 Reference Flows and 2029 Design Flows. The reference and design flows for year 2029 are calculated from the following formulae:

| 2029 Reference Flows | = | 2024 Observed Flows x (1+1.00%) ⁵ + Planned/ |
|----------------------|---|---|
| | | Committed Development Traffic |
| 2029 Design Flows | = | 2029 Reference Flows + Proposed Development |
| | | Traffic |

Figure 4.1 shows the 2029 Reference Peak Hours Flows in the. By adding the development traffic, **Figure 4.2** shows the 2029 Design Peak Hours Traffic.

4.6 Future Assessment

Junction capacity assessment

Junction capacity assessments were carried out for the major junctions in the local road network for both the Reference and Design scenarios. The results are summarised and presented in **Table 4.6** with detailed calculation sheets attached in **Appendix A**.

| | Junction Location | Type / Capacity Index * | Reference Scenario | | | Design Scenario | | |
|------------|--|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|---------|-----------------|--------------|---------|
| Jun No. | | | AM Peak | Noon Peak | PM Peak | AM Peak | Noon Peak | PM Peak |
| | Tam Kon Shan Road / Tsing Yi North Coastal Road Slip Road (West) | Roundabout/ | 0.26 | 0.25 | 0.13 | 0.38 | 0.37 | 0.24 |
| Jn B | Tam Kon Shan Road/ Tsing Yi North Coastal Road Slip Road (East) | Priority/ | 0.39 | 0.38 | 0.25 | 0.41 | 0.40 | 0.26 |
| Jn C | Tam Kon Shan Interchange | DFC | 0.74 | 0.75 | 0.78 | 0.74 | 0.76 | 0.78 |

Table 4.6 Future Junction Performance

Notes: * DFC - Design Flow / Capacity Ratio

As shown in **Table 4.6**, the capacities of all key junctions are expected to perform satisfactorily during peak periods in both Reference and Design Scenarios.

Link capacity assessment

Link capacity assessments were carried out for the major road link in the local road network for both the Reference and Design scenarios. The results are summarised and presented in **Table 4.7** and **Table 4.8** respectively.

| Link | Section of Carriageway | Design Flow (pcus/hr) | Reference Scenario Peak Hourly Flow | | | Peak Hourly Flows/ Design Flow Ratio (P/Df) | | |
|------|---|-----------------------------|--|--------------|---------|--|--------------|---------|
| No. | | | AM Peak | Noon Peak | PM Peak | AM Peak | Noon Peak | PM Peak |
| L1 | Tam Kon Shan Road eastbound | 810 ^(a) | 354 | 332 | 201 | 0.44 | 0.41 | 0.25 |
| L2 | Tam Kon Shan Road westbound | 810 ^(a) | 127 | 100 | 38 | 0.16 | 0.12 | 0.05 |
| L3 | Tsing Yi North Coastal Road Slip Road southbound | 1,720 ^(b) | 275 | 268 | 182 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.11 |
| L4 | Tsing Yi North Coastal Road Slip Road northbound | 1,720 ^(b) | 290 | 283 | 154 | 0.17 | 0.16 | 0.09 |
| L5 | Tsing Yi North Coastal Road Flyover eastbound | 2,520 ^(c) | 427 | 628 | 727 | 0.17 | 0.25 | 0.29 |
| L6 | Tsing Yi North Coastal Road Flyover westbound | 2,520 ^(c) | 750 | 644 | 700 | 0.30 | 0.26 | 0.28 |

Table 4.7 Future Link Performance (Reference Scenario)

Notes: (a) The design flow of Tam Kon Shan Road = 400 veh/hour/direction (capacity for local road) x 0.9 reduction factor of heavy vehicle x 2.25 pcu factor = 810 pcus/hour.

(b) The design flow of Tam Kon Shan Road = 850 veh/hour/direction (capacity for 2 lane district distributor) x 0.9 reduction factor of heavy vehicle x 2.25 pcu factor = 1,720 pcus/hour. (c) The Design Flow of Tam Kon Shan Road = 2,000 veh/hour/direction (capacity for 4 lane district distributor) x 0.9 reduction factor of heavy vehicle x 1.4 pcu factor = 2,520 pcus/hour.

L

| Link | Section of Carriageway | Design Flow (pcus/hr) | Reference Scenario Peak Hourly Flow | | | Peak Hourly Flows/ Design Flow Ratio (P/Df) | | |
|------|---|-----------------------------|--|--------------|---------|--|--------------|---------|
| No. | | | AM Peak | Noon Peak | PM Peak | AM Peak | Noon Peak | PM Peak |
| L1 | Tam Kon Shan Road eastbound (btwn. Jn A and Jn B) | 810 ^(a) | 477 | 455 | 324 | 0.59 | 0.56 | 0.40 |
| L2 | Tam Kon Shan Road westbound (btwn. Jn A and Jn B) | 810 ^(a) | 127 | 100 | 38 | 0.16 | 0.12 | 0.05 |
| L3 | Tsing Yi North Coastal Road Slip Road southbound | 1,720 ^(b) | 398 | 391 | 305 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.18 |
| L4 | Tsing Yi North Coastal Road Slip Road northbound | 1,720 ^(b) | 413 | 406 | 277 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.16 |
| L5 | Tsing Yi North Coastal Road Flyover westbound | 2,520 ^(c) | 550 | 739 | 850 | 0.22 | 0.29 | 0.34 |
| L6 | Tsing Yi North Coastal Road Flyover westbound | 2,520 ^(c) | 873 | 755 | 823 | 0.35 | 0.30 | 0.33 |

 Table 4.8
 Future Link Performance (Design Scenario)

Notes: (a) The design flow of Tam Kon Shan Road = 400 veh/hour/direction (capacity for local road) x 0.9 reduction factor of heavy vehicle x 2.25 pcu factor = 810 pcus/hour.

(b) The design flow of Tam Kon Shan Road = 850 veh/hour/direction (capacity for 2 lane district distributor) x 0.9 reduction factor of heavy vehicle x 2.25 pcu factor = 1,720 pcus/hour.

(c) The Design Flow of Tam Kon Shan Road = 2,000 veh/hour/direction (capacity for 4 lane distributor) x 0.9 reduction factor of heavy vehicle x 1.4 pcu factor = 2,520 pcus/hour.

As depicted in **Table 4.7** and **Table 4.8**, the capacities of all key links are expected to perform satisfactorily during peak periods in both Reference and Design Scenarios.

5 Transport Provision

5.1 Vehicular Access Arrangement

The proposed approximately 7.3m wide vehicular access will be located at Tam Kon Shan Road, as depicted in **Figure 5.1**. A pair of "No Left Turn" traffic sign will be erected at the access to guide concrete truck drivers to follow the egress route depicted in **Figure 3.1**.

5.2 Internal Transport Provisions

Under the Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines (HKPSG), there are no specific standards for car parking and loading/unloading provisions for concrete batching plants. Therefore, the internal transport facilities have been carefully designed based on the operational requirements of the proposed development to ensure seamless and efficient site operations.

The internal transport provisions include designated parking spaces, loading/unloading bays, and waiting spaces, which serve the following critical purposes:

- Facilitating efficient vehicle manoeuvring within the site,
- Preventing congestion and queuing on public roads, and
- Ensuring vehicles are parked and unloaded in an organized manner.

The proposed internal transport provision is summarized in Table 5.1.

 Table 5.1
 Internal Transport Provisions

| Туре | Dimension | Proposed Provision |
|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Private Car Parking Space | 2.5m (W) x 5.0m (L) x 2.4m (H) | 2* |
| Motorcycle Parking Space | 1.0m (W) x 2.4m (L) x 2.4m (H) | 2 |
| Heavy Goods Vehicle Loading/Unloading Bay | 3.5m (W) x 11.0m (L) x 4.7m (H) | 3 |
| Heavy Goods Vehicle Waiting Space | 3.5m (W) x 11.0m (L) x 4.7m (H) | 12 |

Note: The number of private car parking spaces is projected in accordance with the closest category, "Industrial Use," as outlined in HKPSG CH8. Referring to the Gross Floor Area (GFA) of 1,419.2m² mentioned in table 2.1 and the guidelines of HKPSG, it is determined that the number of private car parking should be established at a rate of one parking space for every 1,000 to 1,200 m² of GFA, necessitating the provision of two parking spaces. The design includes 12 dedicated waiting spaces for heavy goods vehicles (HGVs), such as concrete mixer trucks, ensuring that vehicles can park within the site while awaiting their turn for loading or unloading operations. This provision is critical in maintaining traffic flow along the surrounding public roads, as it eliminates the risk of vehicles queuing or waiting on Tam Kon Shan Road or other access routes.

In addition, the internal layout has been optimized to accommodate the simultaneous presence of multiple vehicles, including those arriving, waiting, loading/unloading, and departing. This ensures that:

- Vehicles can manoeuvre efficiently without delays or bottlenecks.
- By confining all vehicle activities within the site, the design minimizes the likelihood of adverse impacts on public roads, including congestion or safety hazards.

A comprehensive queuing analysis has been conducted to evaluate the loading/unloading bays' functionality. The results, presented in **Appendix B**, confirm that the probability of queuing on public roads is negligible <u>(less than 0.003%)</u>. It indicates a <u>confidence level exceeding 99.9%</u> that there will be no traffic queuing on public roads. Consequently, the proposed internal transport provisions are deemed adequate for the proposed development.

Furthermore, a swept path analysis has been performed to ensure that there is sufficient space for vehicles entering and leaving the application site. The typical manoeuvrability of vehicles is shown in **Figures SP-01 to SP-06** (Appendix C).

6 Traffic Management Plan

6.1 Introduction

The Traffic Management Plan is designed to establish a coordinated framework that ensures safe, efficient, and orderly movement of vehicles, pedestrians, and equipment associated with the operation of the concrete batching plant. Its primary purpose is to minimize potential conflicts and disruptions by outlining clear procedures for vehicle ingress and egress, scheduling deliveries during off-peak hours, and implementing effective signage and control measures. This plan also assigns roles and responsibilities to staff and contractors, incorporates regular monitoring and auditing mechanisms, and ensures compliance with relevant local traffic and safety regulations, ultimately safeguarding both site operations and the surrounding community.

6.2 Operation Procedure

This procedure provides a structured framework for managing concrete truck operations within the batching plant, ensuring both efficiency and safety. The aim is to minimize congestion and potential hazards while maintaining consistent communication between drivers and site management. By following this procedure, all stakeholders can be assured that each truck operation is executed methodically and in compliance with the established traffic management and safety protocols. The procedure is listed below:

<u>Arrival</u>

Upon arrival at the plant, a concrete truck follows a designated access route and enters the site through a controlled entry point.

Assign to Waiting Space

Once on site, the truck is directed—via radio communication with plant management with assistance of the site manager—to a dedicated waiting space where it parks until its scheduled turn for loading.

<u>Waiting</u>

During this period, the driver maintains communication with the control centre to confirm the upcoming operation. When ready, the truck leaves the waiting area and proceeds to the loading zone adjacent to the silo.

Loading

Here, the truck aligns at the loading bay where concrete is dispensed from the silo into its mixer under controlled conditions, ensuring the proper flow and mix consistency.

<u>Slump Test</u>

Immediately following the loading, the truck is guided to a slump test station where a sample of the freshly loaded concrete is taken to assess its workability and quality.

<u>Cleaning</u>

Once the slump test confirms that the concrete meets the required specifications, the truck moves on to a designated cleaning area where any residual concrete is removed from the mixer.

Leaving

Finally, after these steps are completed, the truck exits the site via a predetermined egress route, ensuring the overall traffic flow remains smooth and safe.

6.3 Realtime Positioning

To ensure a smooth and efficient operation that prevents site overcrowding, continuous communication with truck drivers is maintained throughout their journey.

From the moment a truck departs for the site, its real-time location is monitored via GPS, and drivers are contacted via walkie talkie at key stages of their route. Initially, drivers receive instructions regarding the designated route and estimated arrival times.

As the truck proceeds, plant management uses the GPS data to proactively issue updates or adjustments, such as advising the driver to maintain a steady pace, slow down, or hold at a predetermined waiting area even before the truck is close to the site.

This ongoing dialogue allows management to coordinate arrivals, prevent congestion, and ensure that each truck proceeds to the loading zone at an optimal time.

Once the truck is near the loading area, further instructions guide the driver through the remaining steps—from entering the loading bay to completing the slump test and cleaning operations—until the truck finally exits the site.

This comprehensive, continuous communication strategy ensures that drivers are informed and responsive at all critical stages of the operation, thereby maintaining orderly flow and enhancing safety.

6.4 Small Fleet Size

At any given time, the concrete truck fleet operating at the plant is maintained at fewer than 20 vehicles. In conjunction with this modest fleet size, the facility is designed with 15 dedicated waiting spaces and loading bays. This configuration provides ample capacity, ensuring that trucks can be processed efficiently without forming queues.

Continuous GPS monitoring and proactive communication via walkie talkies enable the control centre to coordinate truck movements precisely, so that each truck is directed into an available space well in advance.

As a result, the likelihood of trucks queuing is nearly eliminated, supporting smooth, uninterrupted operations at the batching plant.

6.5 Junction Restriction Measures

To mitigate potential traffic impacts and ensure the safe and efficient movement of vehicles in Tsing Yi Town, specific access restrictions have been implemented for concrete mixer trucks associated with the proposed development. These measures are designed not only to reduce congestion during peak hours but also to enforce strict adherence to designated ingress/egress routes, as illustrated in **Figure 3.1**. In addition, certain junctions in Tsing Yi have been permanently restricted for concrete mixer truck passage, as detailed in **Table 6.1 and Figure 6.1**, with exceptions granted only under contingency or other circumstances evaluated by the Government Departments.

Enforcement measures have been integrated into the Traffic Management Plan, utilizing advanced GPS tracking to continuously monitor truck movements in real time. Further details on these enforcement protocols—including violation detection, automatic alerts, and the imposition of fines and penalty clauses—will be elaborated in **Chapter 8**.

| Junction No. | Junction | AM Peak Period & PM Peak Period Restriction (07:30 – 09:30 & 16:30 – 18:30) | Full Time Restriction |
|-----------------|---|---|-----------------------|
| С | Tam Kong Shan Interchange | Х | |
| D | Tsing Yi Road West / Ching Hong Road Junction | | х |
| E | Tsing Yi Interchange | | Х |

 Table 6.1
 Restriction at Tsing Yi Junctions

| Junction No. | Junction | AM Peak Period & PM Peak Period Restriction (07:30 – 09:30 & 16:30 – 18:30) | Full Time Restriction |
|-----------------|--|---|-----------------------|
| F | Tsing Yi Road / Tsing Yi Hong Wan Road/ Tsing Sha Highway Roundabout | | х |
| G | Tsing Yi Heung Sze Wui Road/ Fung Shue Wo Road / Tsing King Road Roundabout | | х |
| н | Cheung Wan Street/ Tsing Yi Heung Sze Wui Road Junction | | Х |

6.6 Conclusion

In summary, the integrated system of continuous GPS monitoring and proactive communication ensures that the operations remain smooth and efficient. With a fleet size of fewer than 20 trucks and 15 dedicated waiting spaces and loading bays, there is ample capacity to prevent any queuing, resulting in a well-coordinated, congestion-free process at the batching plant.

7 Contingency Plan for Silo Malfunction

7.1 Introduction

This contingency plan is designed to minimize disruption and ensure safety by diverting only the excessive trucks to the temporary waiting area, thereby maintaining a controlled and efficient flow of operations during a silo malfunction.

7.2 Trigger and Activation

If one or more of the three silo legs malfunction—disrupting the normal loading process and leading to an accumulation of concrete trucks—the control center will immediately activate the contingency plan. Monitoring systems will detect the malfunction, prompting plant management to notify maintenance personnel and relevant stakeholders via walkie talkie.

7.3 Temporary Reassignment of Excessive Trucks

In response to the malfunction, the control center will assess the current truck flow. Rather than redirecting every truck, only the excessive trucks—those arriving beyond the available capacity of the main loading area—will be directed to the temporary waiting area at the loading/unloading zone on Sai Tso Wan Road (Marshaling area of another Golik's concrete batching plant in Hongkong United Dockyard site). This approach ensures that trucks already in process or within the capacity limits continue operating normally, while only the surplus vehicles are diverted to prevent congestion.

7.4 Safety and Traffic Management Measures

Traffic Rerouting: On-site personnel will supply truck drivers with a detailed map to guide any excess vehicles safely to the temporary holding area, ensuring a smooth transition without affecting the main area's operations.

Continuous Monitoring: The control center will use real-time GPS tracking to monitor truck positions, ensuring that the temporary waiting area remains within its capacity limits and that no safety hazards develop from idling vehicles.

Communication Protocol: Drivers of the excessive trucks will receive timely updates via walkie talkie, informing them about the expected waiting times and subsequent instructions for re-entry into the main loading area once normal operations resume.

7.5 Maintenance and Repair Response

Immediate Inspection: Maintenance teams will promptly assess the malfunctioning silo legs to determine the extent of the issue.

Prioritization of Repairs: Urgent repairs will be initiated, with interim measures—such as manual or alternative loading processes—being considered if feasible.

Risk Assessment: A detailed risk assessment will be conducted to ensure that temporary operations in the waiting area do not introduce additional hazards.

7.6 Evaluation of Consequences and Mitigation Measures

Operational Delays: The primary impact is a reduction in concrete output, potentially delaying production and delivery schedules.

• *Mitigation:* The temporary waiting area is used to control truck flow, and proactive communication with clients will outline revised timelines.

Safety Risks: Accumulation of excessive trucks may increase the risk of collisions or on-site congestion.

• *Mitigation:* Strict traffic control measures, clear signage, and additional safety personnel in the temporary waiting area will help mitigate these risks.

Driver Inconvenience: Extended waiting periods for the excessive trucks might lead to driver fatigue and operational inefficiencies.

• *Mitigation:* Consistent communication will manage driver expectations, and periodic updates regarding repair progress will reduce uncertainty.

7.7 Recovery and Resumption of Normal Operations

After repairs restore the silo legs to full functionality, the maintenance team will verify that the system is stable. The control center will then gradually redirect the excessive trucks from the temporary waiting area back to the main loading area, carefully monitoring truck flow to avoid further congestion. A post-incident review will follow to refine the contingency procedures and address any shortcomings.

8 Chapter 8 – Non-Conformance, Incident Investigation and Auditing Mechanism

8.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the procedures for managing non-conformance, investigating incidents, and auditing operations to ensure continuous compliance with the Traffic Management and Contingency Plans. By establishing a clear framework for monitoring deviations, analyzing incidents, and implementing corrective actions, the plant can maintain high standards of safety and operational efficiency.

8.2 Non-Conformance Management

Any deviation from established procedures – including lapses in communication, failure to adhere to scheduled truck movements, or unauthorized transit through restricted junctions, or issues in redirecting excessive trucks to the temporary holding area – will be treated as a non-conformance. When a non-conformance is identified, it must be immediately documented using a standardized report form. The report will detail the nature of the deviation, the time and location of occurrence, and any potential safety or operational impacts. The control center will review these reports and assign corrective actions, ensuring that any recurring issues are addressed through updates to procedures or additional training for on-site personnel.

Enforcement Measures: In addition to corrective actions, specific enforcement measures will be applied to any significant non-conformance or traffic violation to strengthen compliance and deter future violations. These measures include:

- Fines for Non-Compliance: Individuals who violate the Traffic Management Plan's restrictions (for example, by taking unauthorized routes or operating during prohibited hours) will be subject to monetary fines. The fines will be commensurate with the severity of the offense and are intended to immediately penalize non-compliance.
- Penalty Clauses in Contracts: Contractual agreements with drivers and transport contractors will incorporate penalty clauses triggered by repeated or serious violations. If an individual or entity is found in violation of the traffic restrictions, this record will be considered during contract renewal. Consequences can range from financial penalties at the time of renewal to suspension or non-renewal of contracts for persistent offenders.

All enforcement actions are documented alongside the non-conformance reports. This dual approach of corrective action and penalty ensures a strong deterrent effect against violating the proposed traffic restrictions. Compliance with the Traffic Management Plan will be closely monitored in real time (using GPS tracking data and communication logs), so that any breach can be swiftly identified. Upon detecting a violation, the control center or designated safety officer will promptly enforce the appropriate measure, issuing the fine or initiating contract penalty procedures, and record the outcome. This clear enforcement mechanism leaves no ambiguity about the consequences of non-compliance and encourages all personnel and contractors to adhere strictly to the traffic rules in place.

8.3 Incident Investigation

In the event of an incident, such as a near-miss, collision, or any safetyrelated event, the investigation process will be initiated without delay. The investigation procedure includes:

- **Immediate Response:** Secure the area and provide assistance, if necessary, while ensuring that all safety measures are in place to prevent further incidents.
- **Data Collection:** Gather information via GPS tracking records, walkie talkie communication logs, on-site surveillance (if available), and witness statements from drivers and personnel.
- **Root Cause Analysis:** Utilize structured methodologies (e.g., the "5 Whys" or fishbone diagrams) to determine underlying causes, whether they are process-related, human error, or equipment malfunction.
- **Corrective Action Implementation:** Develop and execute a plan to address the identified issues. The corrective action plan is then reviewed for effectiveness during subsequent operations.
- **Reporting:** Document the investigation findings and share lessons learned with all stakeholders to enhance future safety and operational performance. If the investigation reveals that a violation of traffic restrictions or other non-compliance contributed to the incident, the report will also note any enforcement actions (such as fines or contract penalties) imposed on the responsible parties. This ensures that incidents caused by non-compliance are met with appropriate disciplinary measures in addition to corrective steps.

8.4 Auditing Mechanism

To ensure ongoing compliance and continuous improvement, regular audits of the traffic management system and contingency measures will be conducted. These audits include:

- Scheduled Audits: Periodic reviews (monthly or quarterly) performed by a designated safety officer to verify adherence to procedures, check the condition of monitoring equipment (GPS, communication systems), and review non-conformance and incident reports.
- **Random Inspections:** Unannounced spot-checks during operations to ensure that procedures are being followed in real time.
- **Audit Reporting:** Each audit will generate a report summarizing observations, identifying areas of concern, and recommending improvements. The findings will be discussed in regular safety meetings, and corrective measures will be tracked until resolved.
- **Feedback Loop:** Audit outcomes, incident investigations, and nonconformance reports will be integrated into the training and operational review processes to promote a culture of continuous improvement and accountability.
- Enforcement Review: As part of each audit, records of traffic violations and the corresponding enforcement measures (fines issued or contract penalties applied) will be examined. The audit will verify that these measures are being applied consistently and fairly. It will also assess their effectiveness in deterring non-compliance, with auditors recommending any adjustments to the enforcement approach if current measures are found lacking.

Through this auditing mechanism, not only is procedural compliance checked, but the efficacy of the enforcement program itself is regularly evaluated. This ensures that the monitoring and penalty system remains robust and credible over time.

8.5 Conclusion

By implementing this comprehensive Non-Conformance, Incident Investigation, and Auditing Mechanism, the plant ensures that any deviations or safety incidents are promptly addressed, corrected, and learned from, while future violations are actively discouraged. The inclusion of fines for non-compliance and penalty clauses in contracts provides tangible consequences for breaking traffic rules, creating a strong deterrent effect across all levels of operation. Overall, this mechanism supports the overall objective of maintaining a safe, efficient, and compliant operational environment, thereby reinforcing the reliability of both the Traffic Management Plan and the Contingency Plan.

9 Summary and Conclusions

9.1 Summary

The Applicant intends to seek Town Planning Board ("TPB") approval for a Proposed Temporary Concrete Batching Plant for a Period of 5 Years at Tsing Yi Town Lots (TYTL) 14 and 15 and Adjoining Government Land, Tam Kon Shan Road, Tsing Yi (hereafter "the proposed development").

In the Approved Tsing Yi Outline Zoning Plan No. S/TY/32 (referred to as the "OZP"), the Applicant Site is zoned as "Other Specified Uses" annotated "Boatyard and Marine-oriented Industrial Uses". According to the Schedule of Uses outlined in the OZP, the intended use of a Concrete Batching Plant fall under Column 2 uses. Consequently, obtaining planning permission from TPB is necessary for the proposed temporary concrete batching plant under Section 16 of the Town Planning Ordinance.

To appraise the existing traffic conditions, classified turning movement count surveys have been carried out at the key junctions of the surrounding road network on a normal school day in October 2024 from 08:00 to 19:00. The morning, noon and evening peak hours of the road network on weekday have been identified as 08:15 to 09:15, 12:15 to 13:15 and 17:30 to 18:30 respectively.

Year 2029 is used as the design year of the traffic impact assessment. After the comparison between the historical data and the future planning data, for conservative purposes, an annual growth rate of +1.00% is adopted. This growth factor has been applied to the observed traffic flows in 2024 to determine the 2029 anticipated traffic flows.

The capacities of all the key junctions are expected to be performing satisfactorily during the peak periods for both the Reference and Design Scenarios.

A comprehensive analysis of the loading and unloading bays demonstrated that the proposed facilities are sufficient to accommodate site operations without creating external traffic impacts. The probability of vehicles queuing on public roads was calculated to be negligible (<0.003%).

A swept path analysis has been performed to ensure that there is sufficient manoeuvring space for vehicles entering and leaving the application site.

The Traffic Management Plan ensures smooth, safe vehicle movement at the batching plant using continuous GPS tracking and proactive walkie talkie communication. With a fleet of fewer than 20 trucks and 15 dedicated waiting/loading spaces, only excess trucks are diverted to a temporary holding area, preventing congestion and maintaining efficient operations.

The contingency plan provides clear procedures during silo malfunctions by rerouting trucks beyond the main loading area's capacity to a designated holding area at Sai Tso Wan Road. Immediate notifications established safety protocols, and ongoing driver communication further enhance resilience, ensuring safe, uninterrupted operations during unexpected disruptions and reliability.

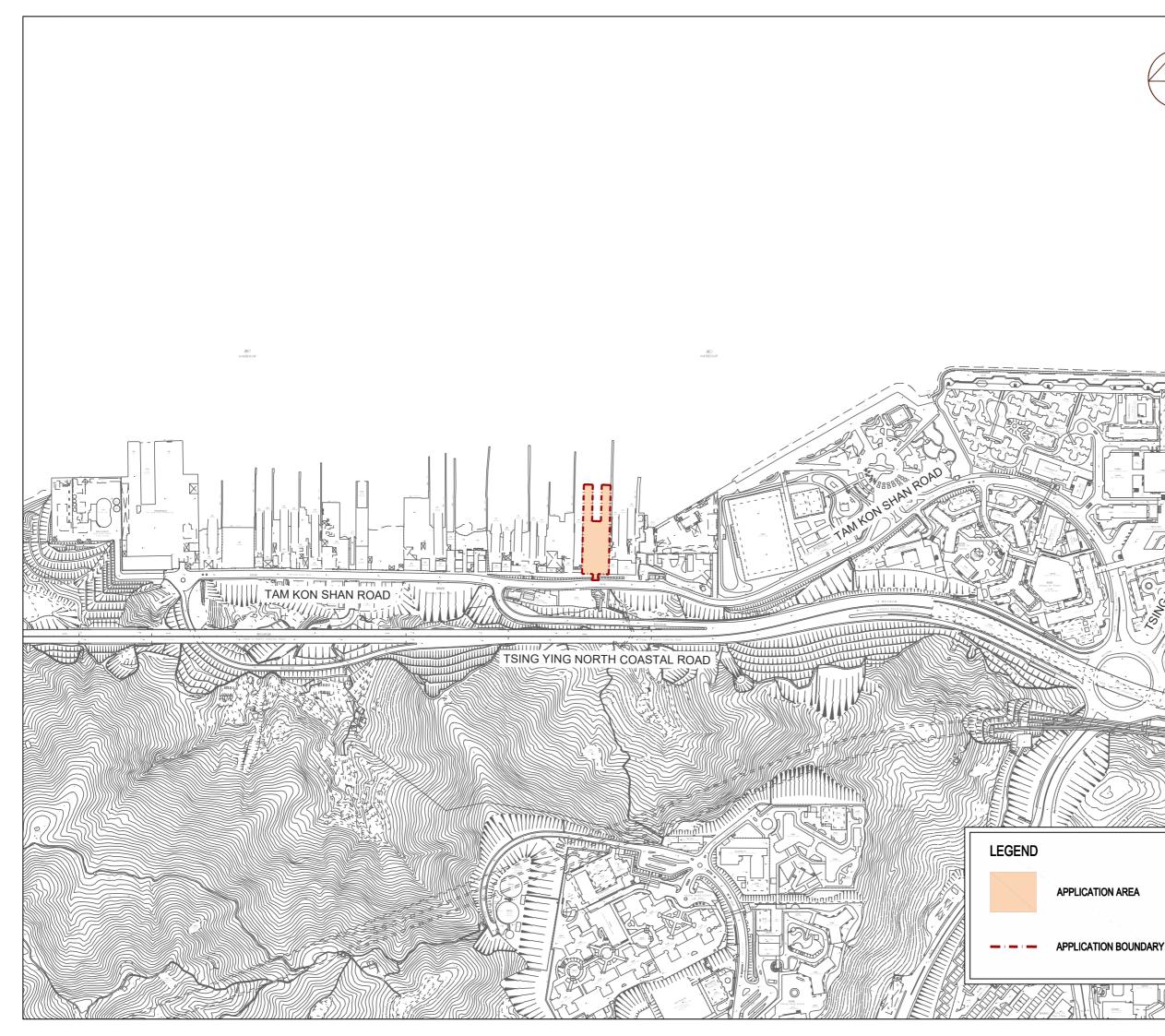
A comprehensive framework for managing non-conformances, investigating incidents, and auditing operations has been established. Deviations are documented and resolved via data collection and root cause analysis. Scheduled and random audits ensure continuous improvement. Enforcement measures, including fines and contract penalties, deter violations and ensure strict adherence to traffic restrictions.

9.2 Conclusions

The findings of the traffic impact assessment confirm that the road network in the vicinity of the proposed development has sufficient capacity to accommodate the additional traffic generated, ensuring smooth traffic flow and no adverse impacts. The proposed development is therefore acceptable from a traffic perspective, with its design incorporating adequate measures to support efficient site operations while minimizing impacts on the surrounding road network.



Figures





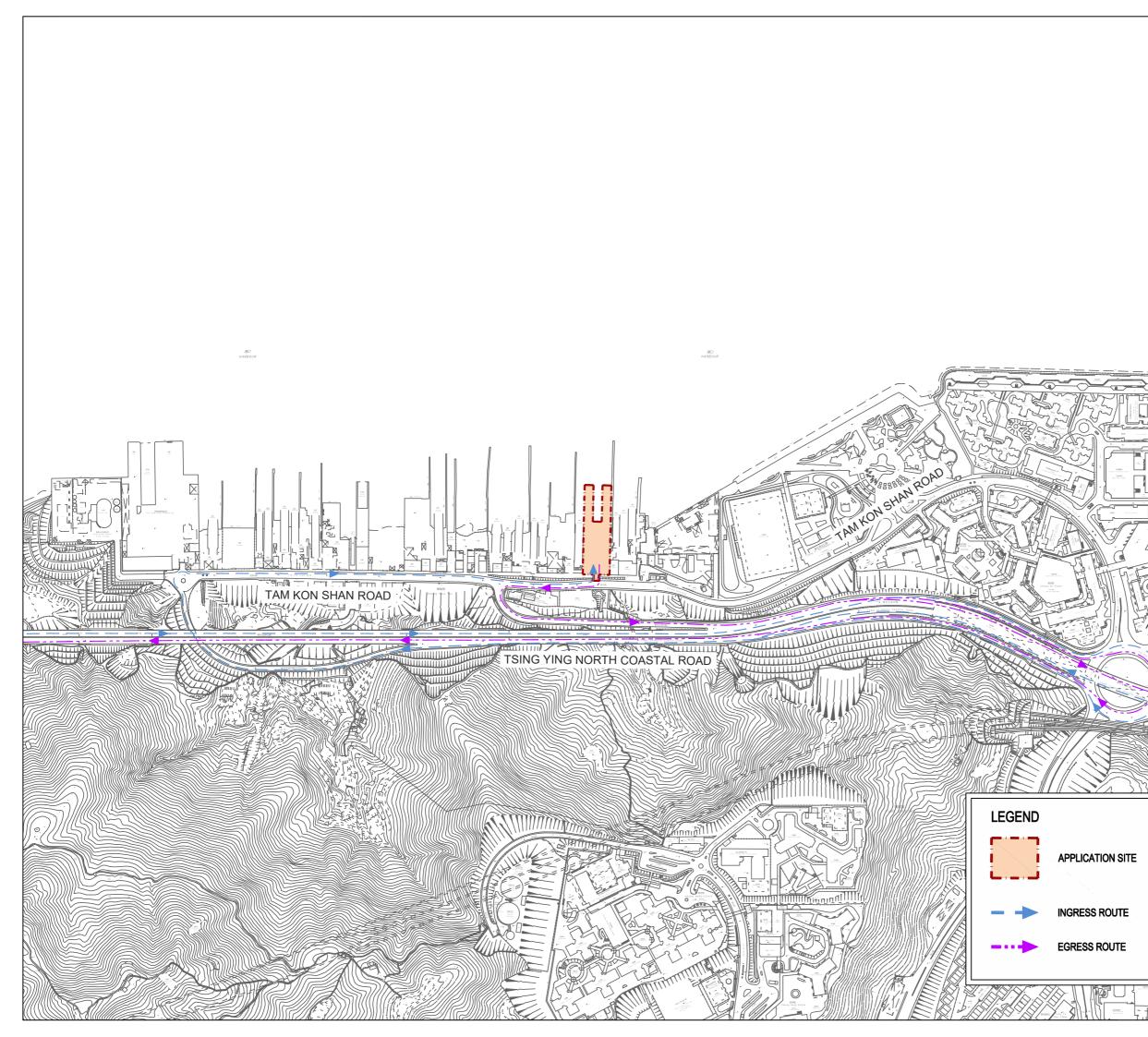
SITE LOCATION

FIGURE 2.1

Scale : 1:5000 (A3) Date : FEB 2025 Rev. : A



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Traffic Impact Assessment for Section 16 Planning Application of Proposed Temporary Concrete Batching Plant for a Period of 5 Years in "Other Specified Uses" annotated "Boatyard and Marine-oriented Industrial Uses" Zone, Tsing Yi Town Lots Nos. 14 and 15 and Adjoining Government Land, Tam Kon Shan Road, Tsing Yi, New Territories

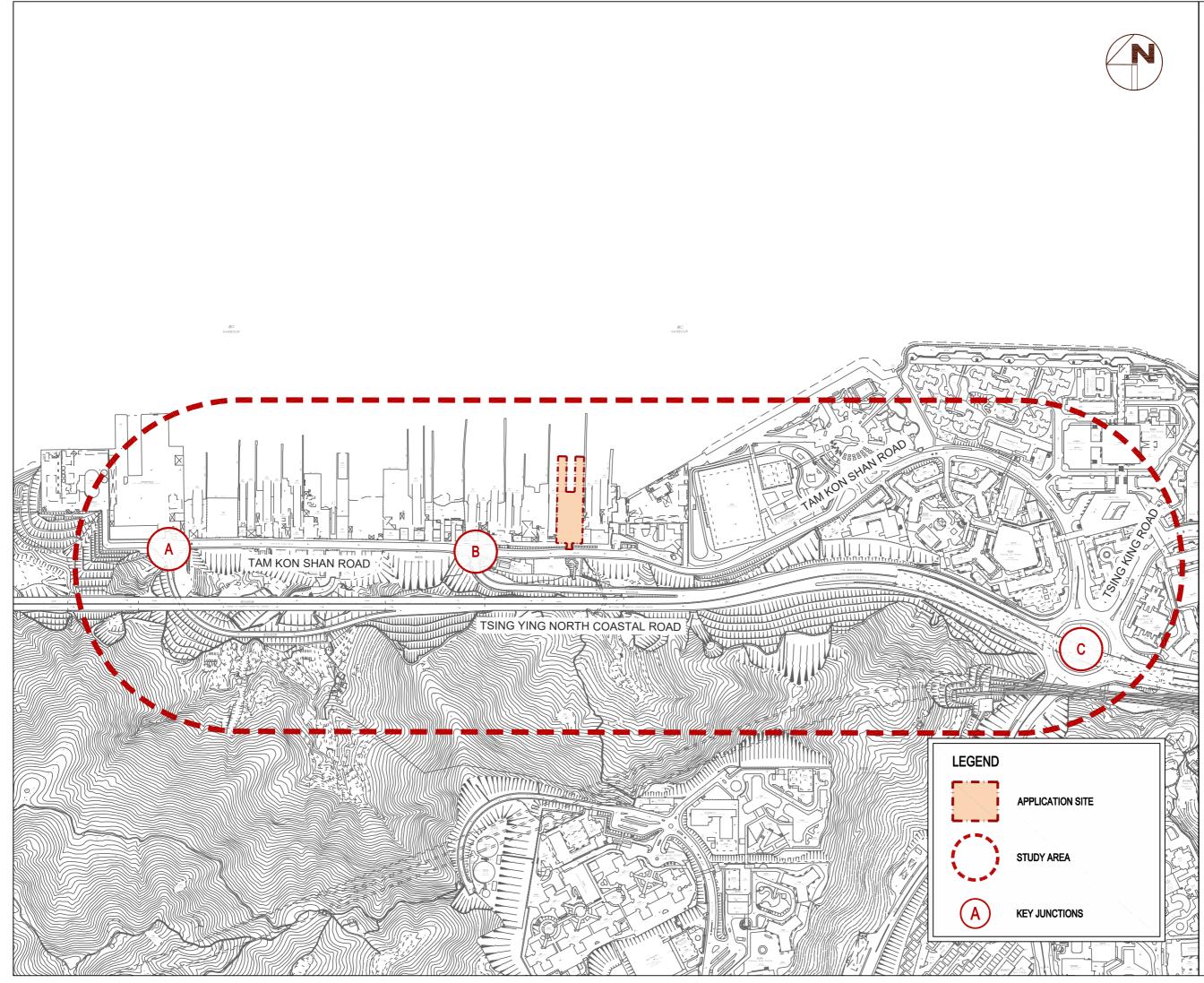
VEHICULAR INGRESS AND EGRESS ROUTE

FIGURE 3.1

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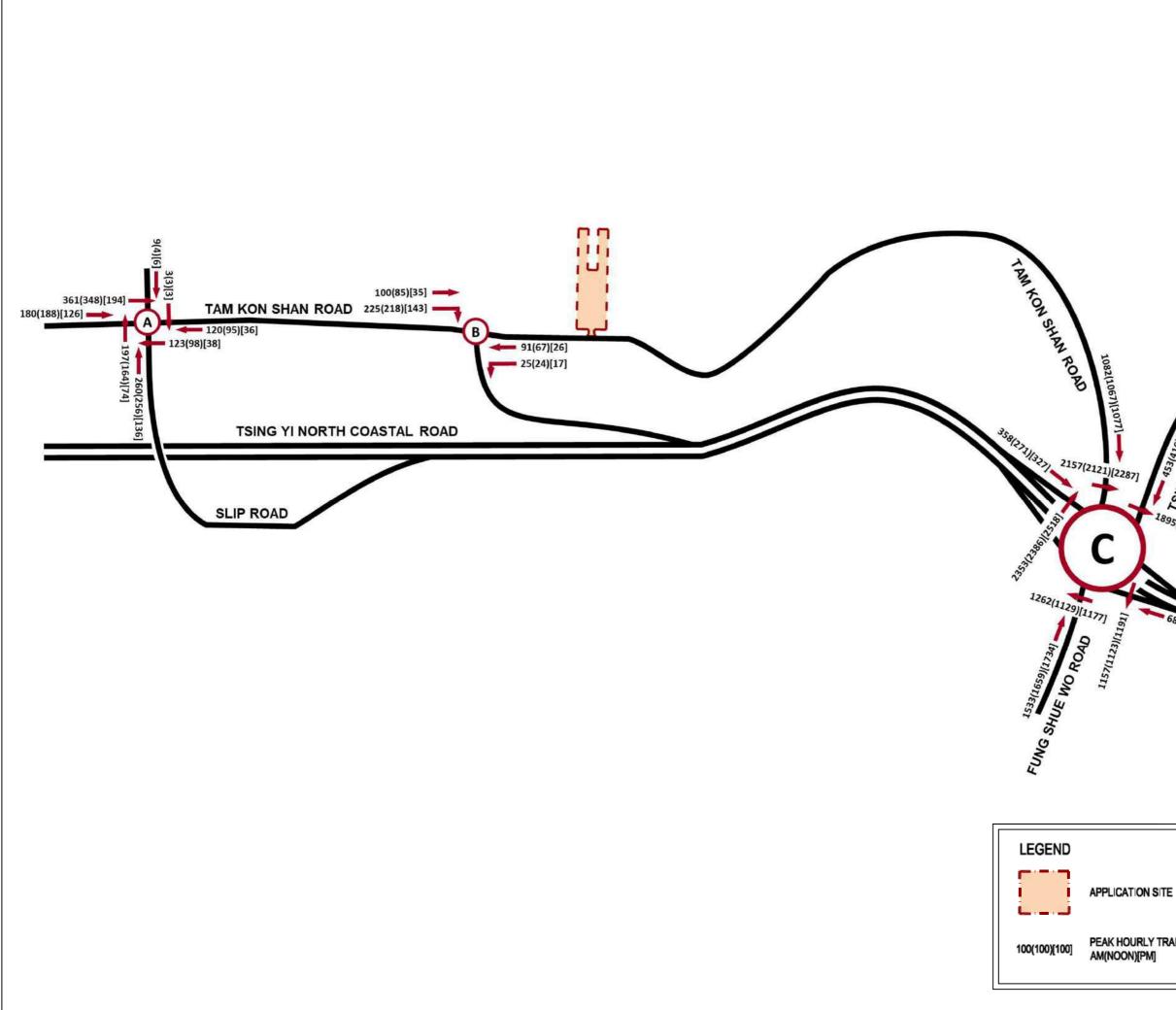
Traffic Impact Assessment for Section 16 Planning Application of Proposed Temporary Concrete Batching Plant for a Period of 5 Years in "Other Specified Uses" annotated "Boatyard and Marine-oriented Industrial Uses" Zone, Tsing Yi Town Lots Nos. 14 and 15 and Adjoining Government Land, Tam Kon Shan Road, Tsing Yi, New Territories

KEY JUNCTIONS

FIGURE 3.2

Scale : 1:5000 (A3) Date : FEB 2025 Rev. : A







Traffic Impact Assessment for Section 16 Planning Application Proposed of Temporary Concrete Batching Plant for a Period of 5 Years in "Other Specified Uses" annotated "Boatyard and Marine-oriented Industrial Uses" Zone, Tsing Yi Town Lots Nos. 14 and 15 and Adjoining Government Land, Tam Kon Shan Road, Tsing Yi, New Territories

YEAR 2024 OBSERVED **TRAFFIC FLOW**

FIGURE 3.3

Scale : N.T.S Date : FEB 2025

Rev. : A



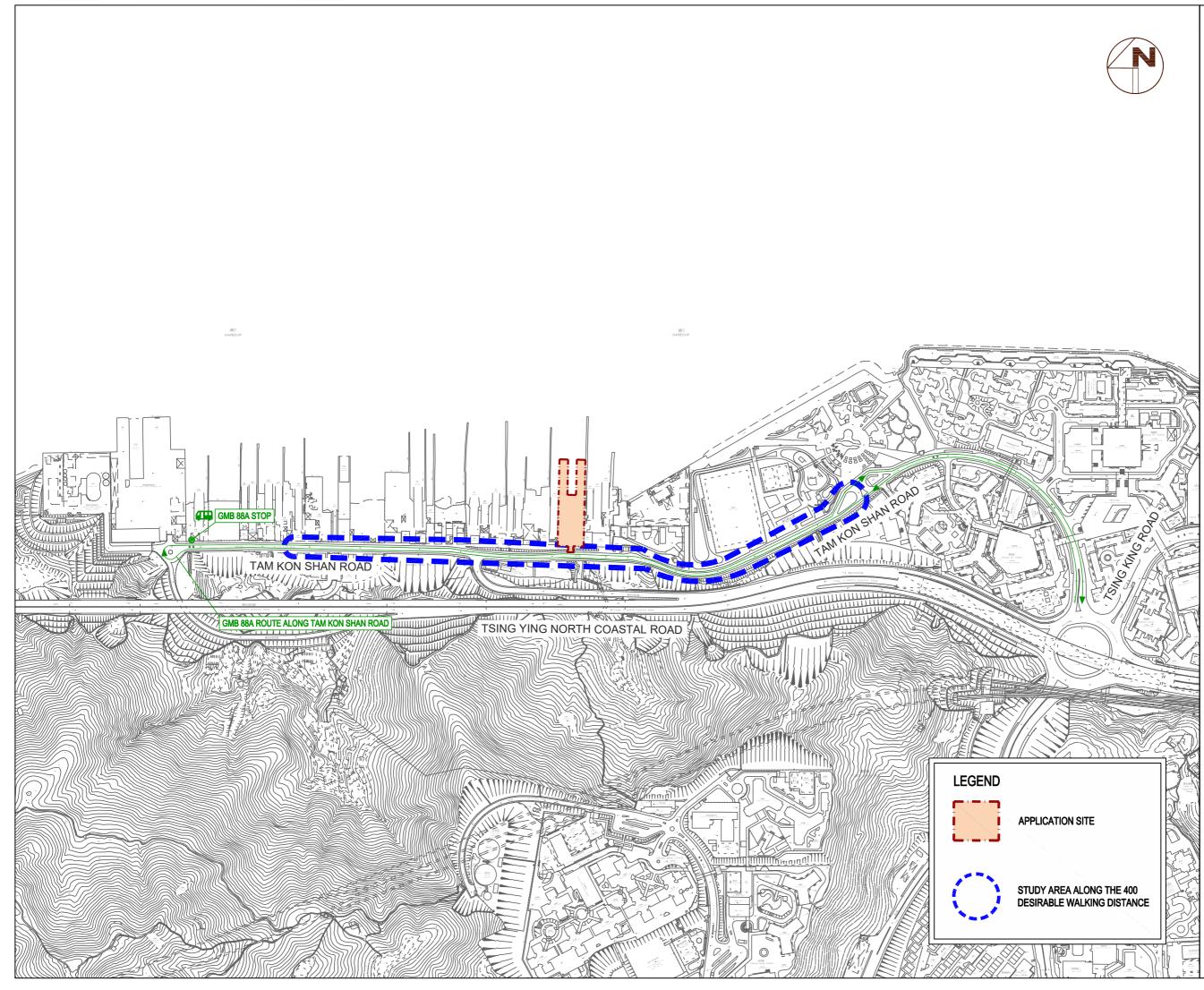
URE-3 3 DWG



PEAK HOURLY TRAFFIC FLOW AM(NOON)[PM]

Devise 1934/1951/

5(624)[624]





Traffic Impact Assessment for Section 16 Planning Application of Proposed Temporary Concrete Batching Plant for a Period of 5 Years in "Other Specified Uses" annotated "Boatyard and Marine-oriented Industrial Uses" Zone, Tsing Yi Town Lots Nos. 14 and 15 and Adjoining Government Land, Tam Kon Shan Road, Tsing Yi, New Territories

PUBLIC TRANSPORT SERVICES

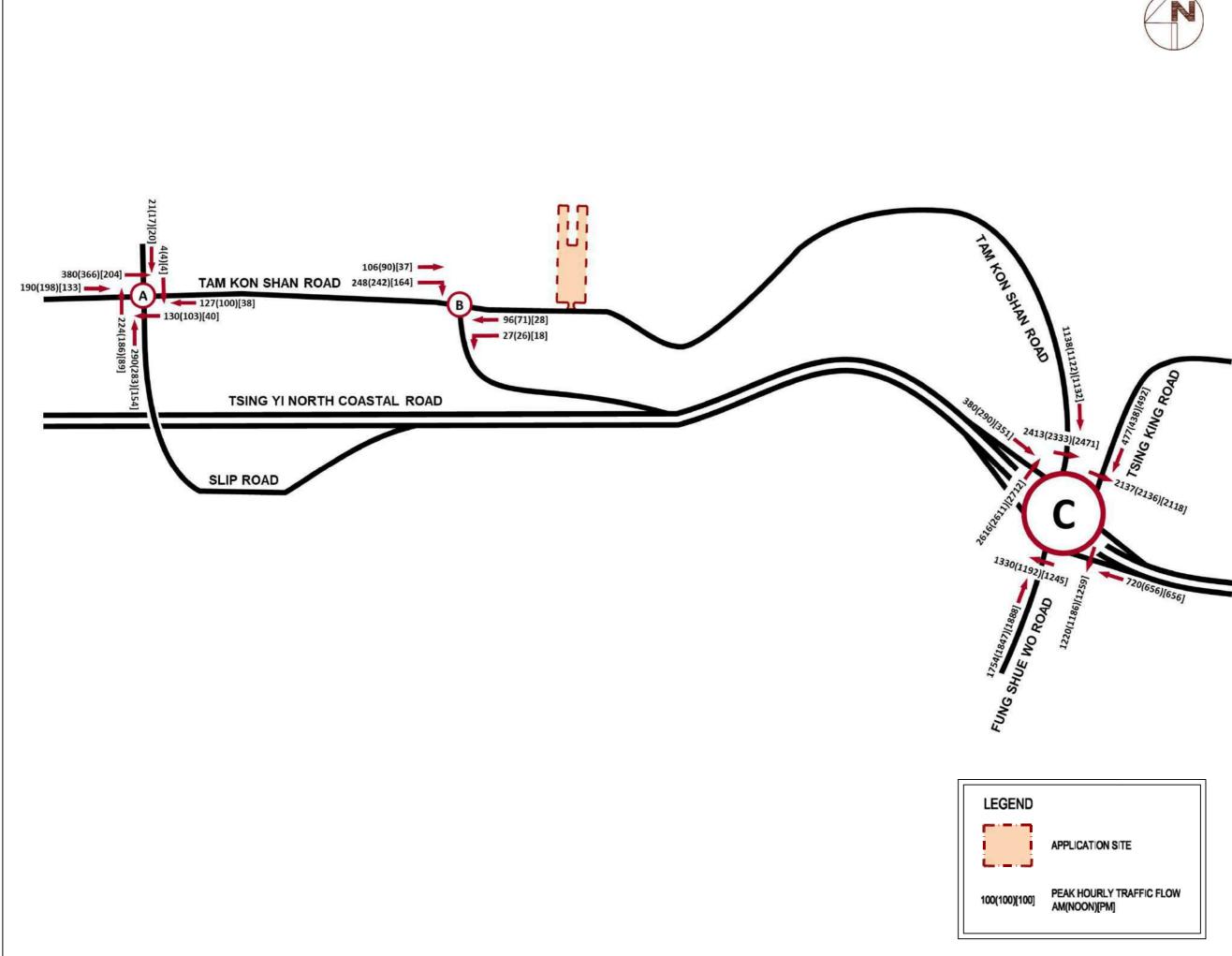
FIGURE 3.4

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Date : FEB 2025

Rev. :







Traffic Impact Assessment for Section 16 Planning Application Proposed of Temporary Concrete Batching Plant for a Period of 5 Years in "Other Specified Uses" annotated "Boatyard and Marine-oriented Industrial Uses" Zone, Tsing Yi Town Lots Nos. 14 and 15 and Adjoining Government Land, Tam Kon Shan Road, Tsing Yi, New Territories

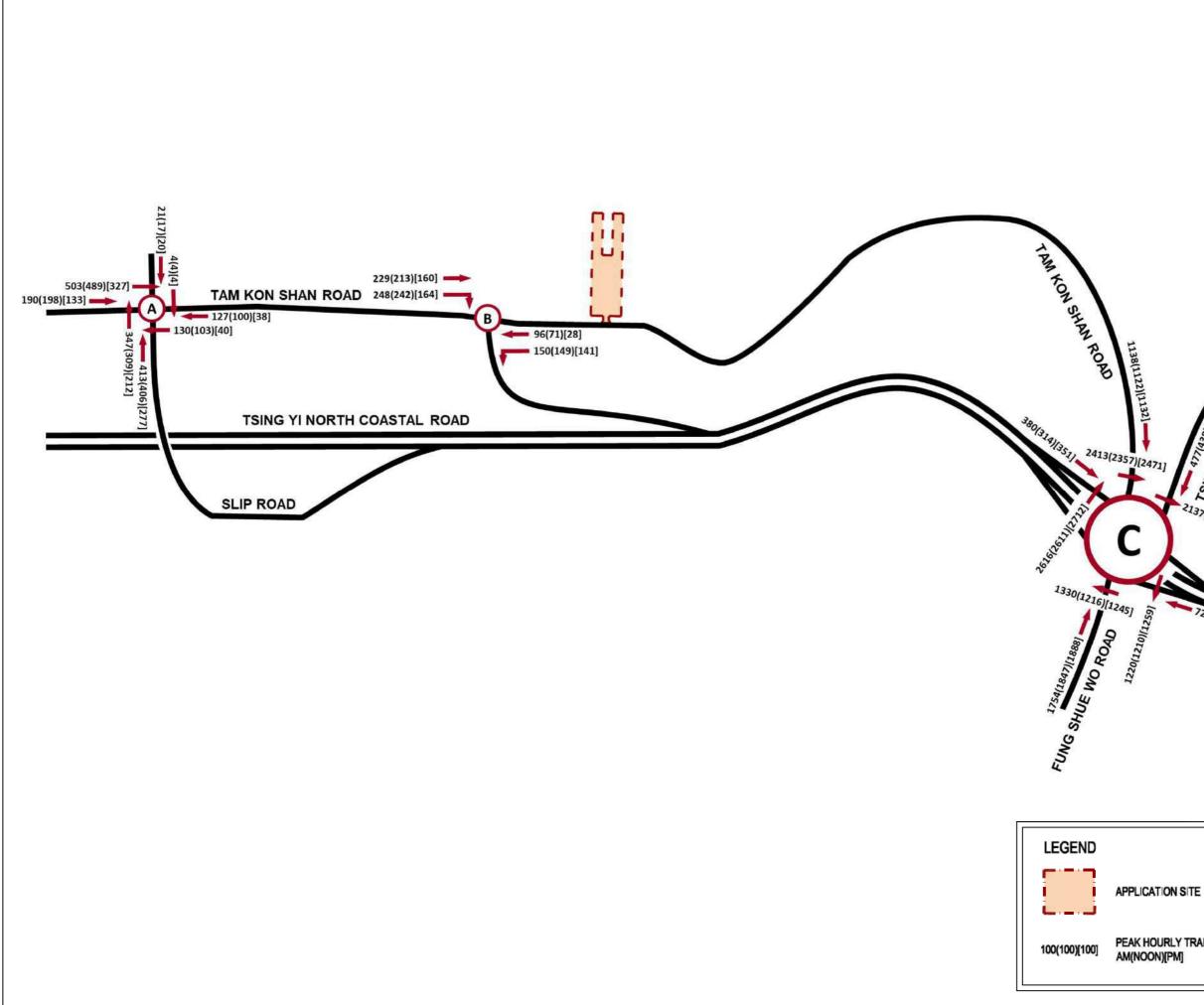
YEAR 2029 REFERENCE **TRAFFIC FLOW**

FIGURE 4.1

Scale : N.T.S Date : FEB 2025

Rev. : A







TSING KING ROAD

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20(656)[656]

Traffic Impact Assessment for Section 16 Planning Application Proposed of Temporary Concrete Batching Plant for a Period of 5 Years in "Other Specified Uses" annotated "Boatyard and Marine-oriented Industrial Uses" Zone, Tsing Yi Town Lots Nos. 14 and 15 and Adjoining Government Land, Tam Kon Shan Road, Tsing Yi, New Territories

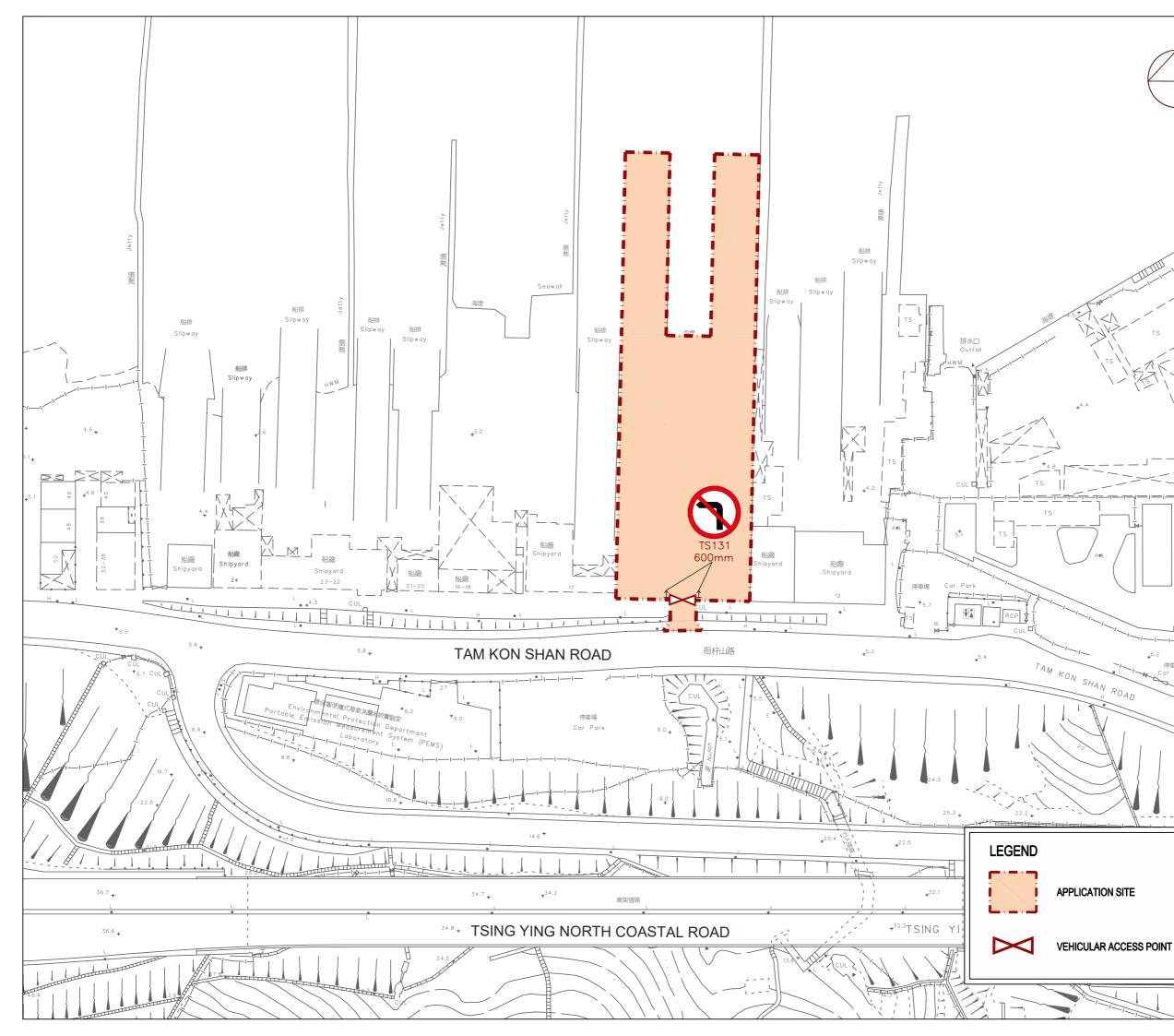
YEAR 2029 DESIGN **TRAFFIC FLOW**

FIGURE 4.2

PEAK HOURLY TRAFFIC FLOW AM(NOON)[PM]

Scale : N.T.S Date : FEB 2025 Rev. : B





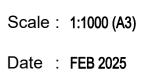


停車場



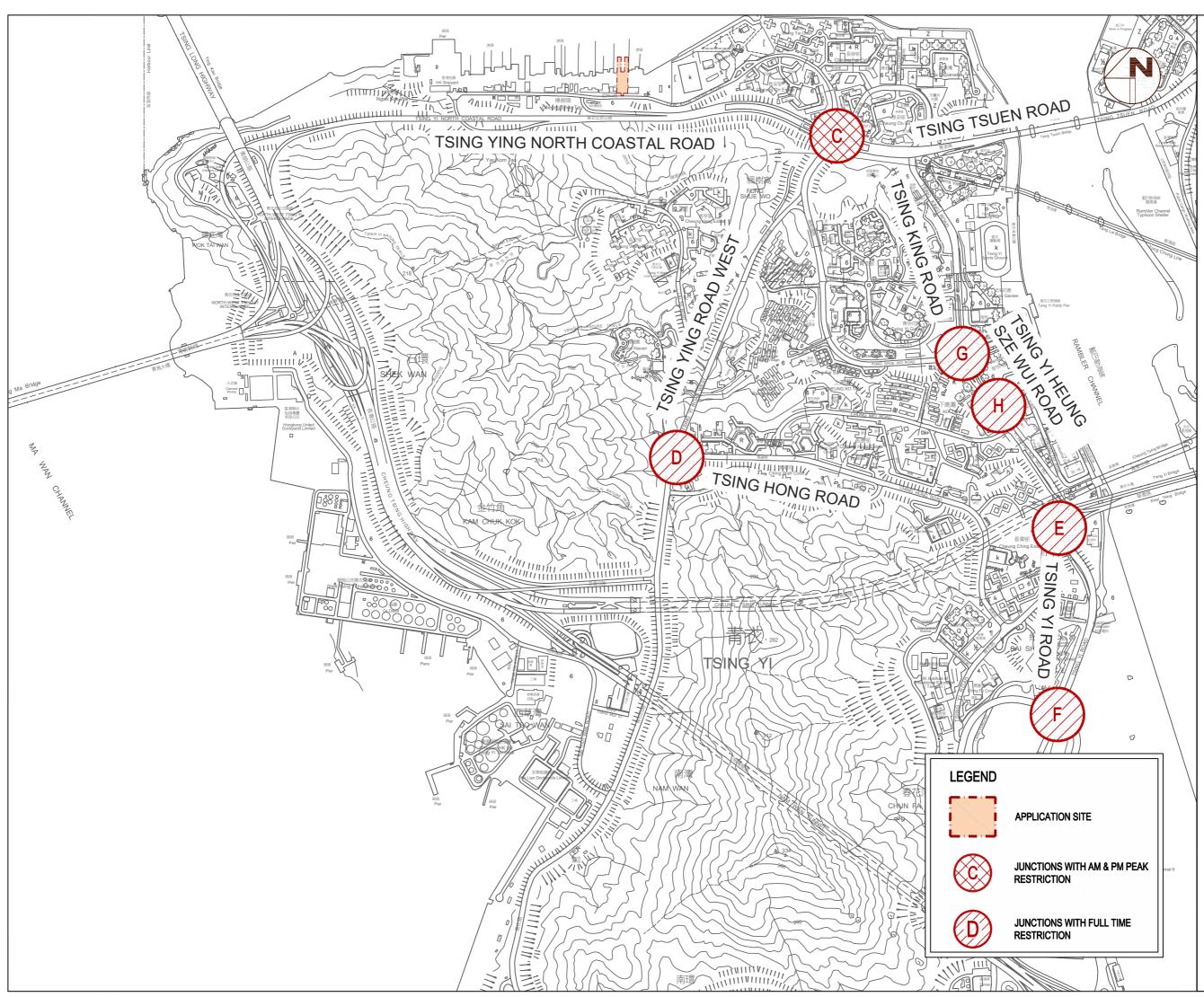
VEHICULAR ACCESS POINT

FIGURE 5.1



Rev. : A





Traffic Impact Assessment for Section 16 Planning Application Proposed of Temporary Concrete Batching Plant for a Period of 5 Years in "Other Specified Uses" annotated "Boatyard and Marine-oriented Industrial Uses" Zone, Tsing Yi Town Lots Nos. 14 and 15 and Adjoining Government Land, Tam Kon Shan Road, Tsing Yi, New Territories

ACCESS RESTRICTIONS AT TSING YI JUNCTIONS

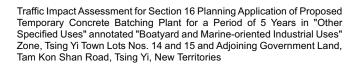
FIGURE 6.1

Scale : 1:12000 (A3)

Date : MAR 2025

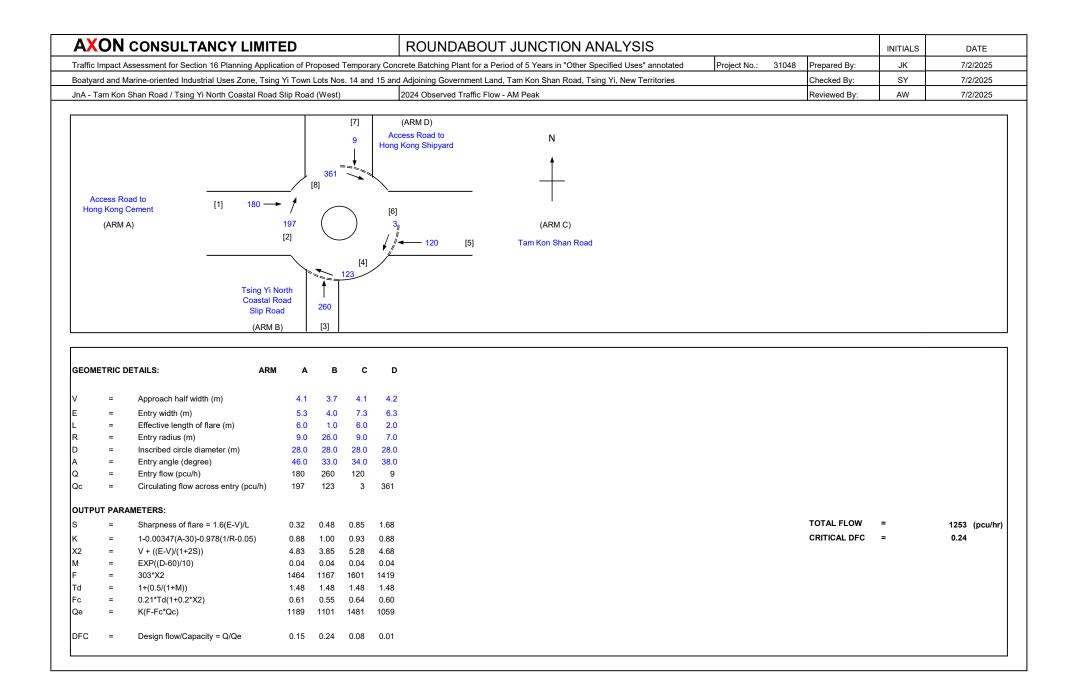
Rev. :



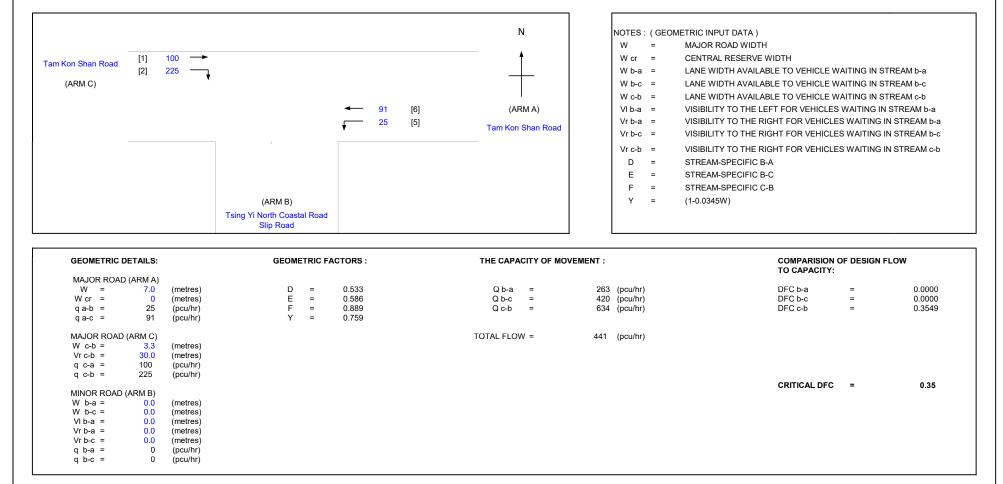


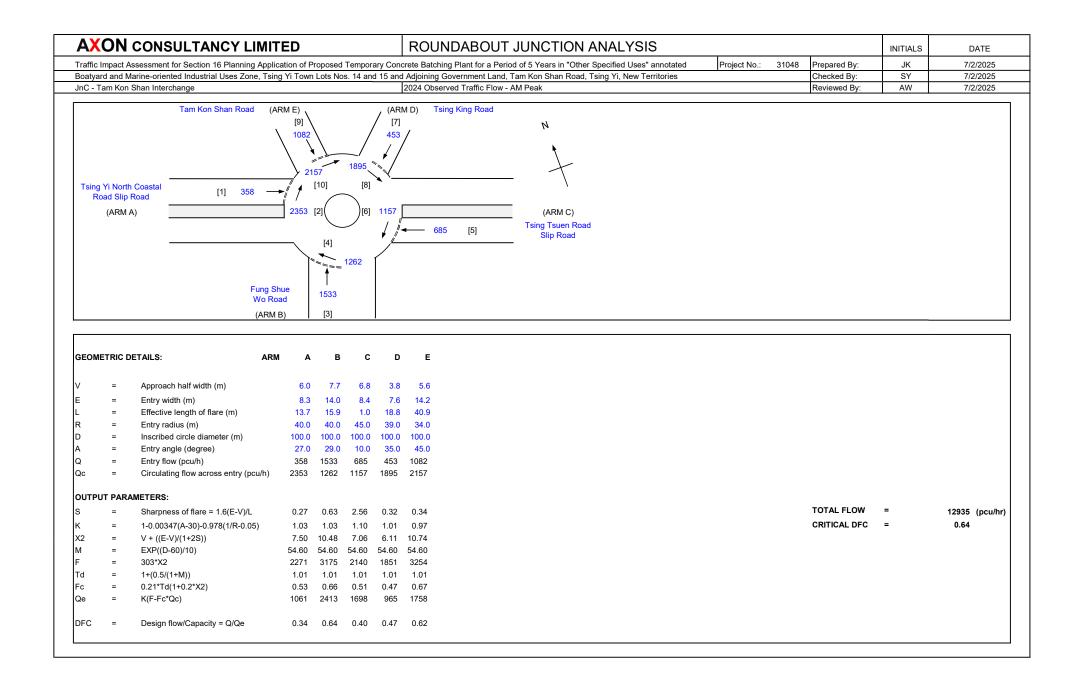
Appendix A

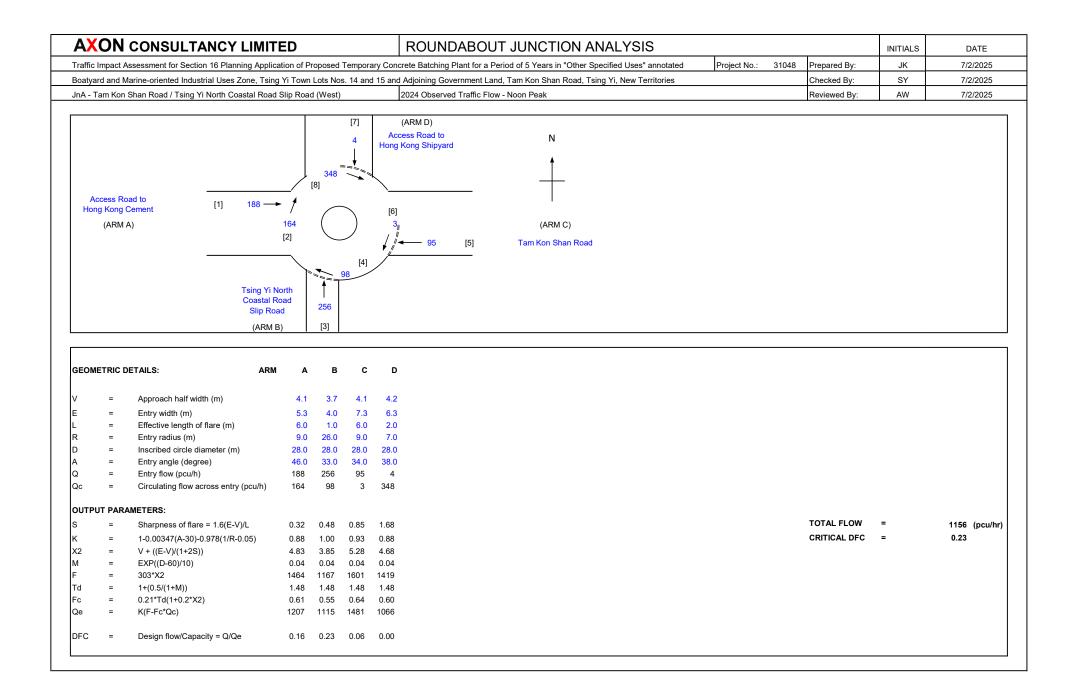
Junction Analysis



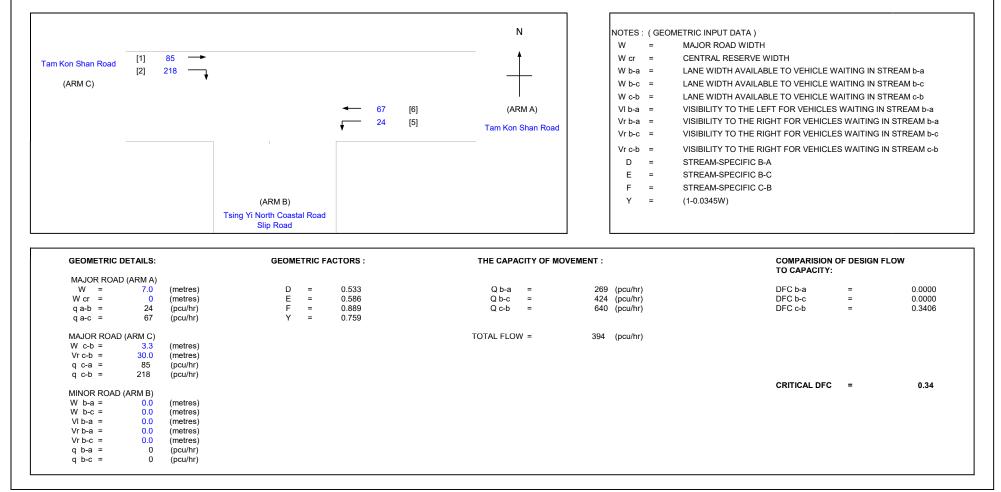
| AXON CONSULTANCY LIMITED | PRIORITY JUNCTION CALCULATION | | | | | DATE |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|----------|----------|
| Traffic Impact Assessment for Section 16 Planning Application of Proposed Temporary Concrete Batching Plant for a Period of 5 Years in "Other Specified Uses" annotated Project No.: 31048 | | 31048 | Prepared By: | JK | 7/2/2025 | |
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| JnB - Tam Kon Shan Road/ Tsing Yi North Coastal Road Slip Road (East) | 2024 Observed Traffic Flow - AM Peak | | | Reviewed By: | AW | 7/2/2025 |

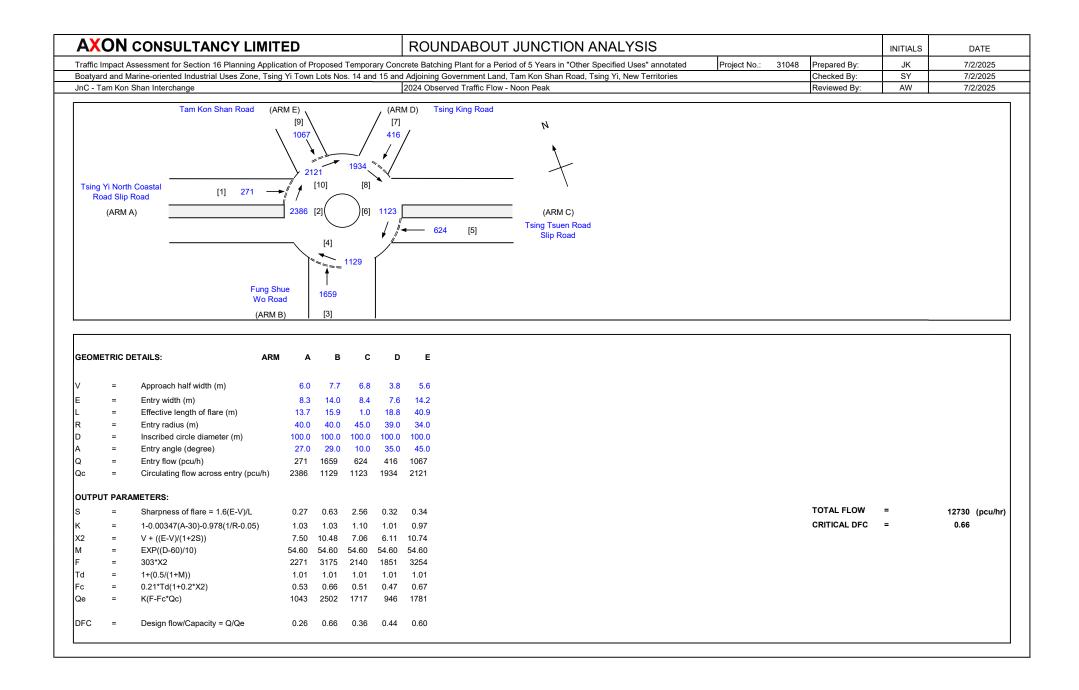


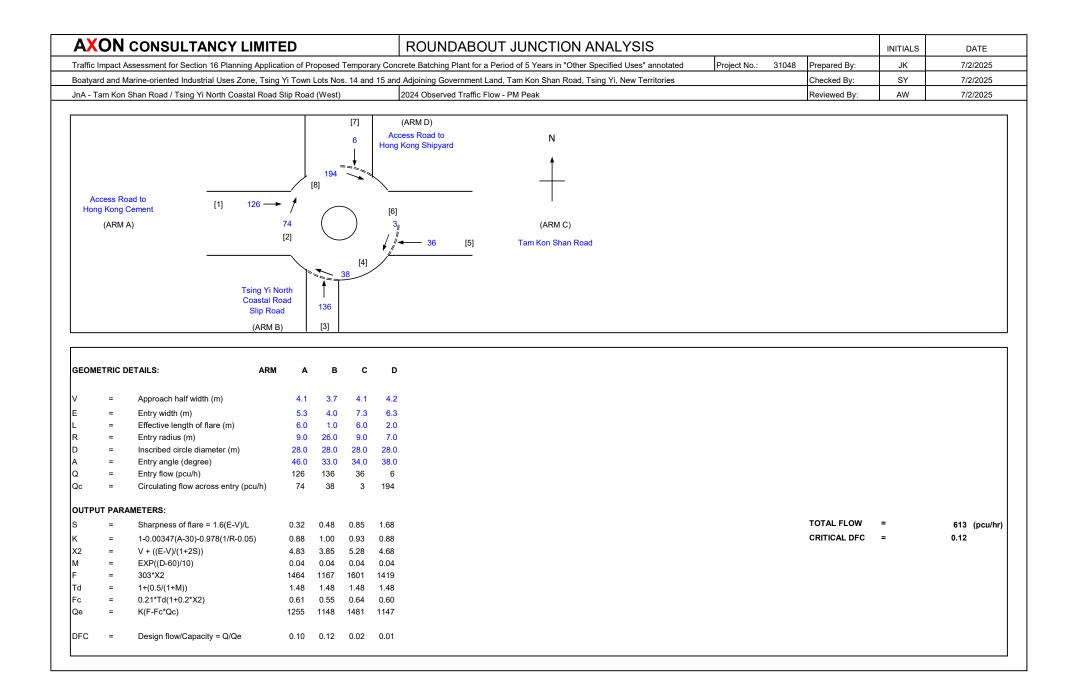




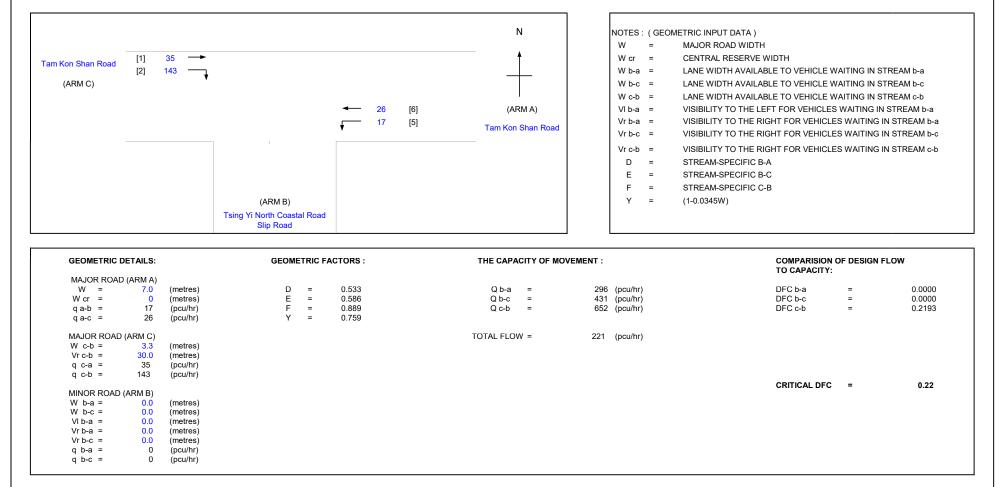
| AXON CONSULTANCY LIMITED PRIORITY JUNCTION CALCULATION | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------|--------------|----------|----------|
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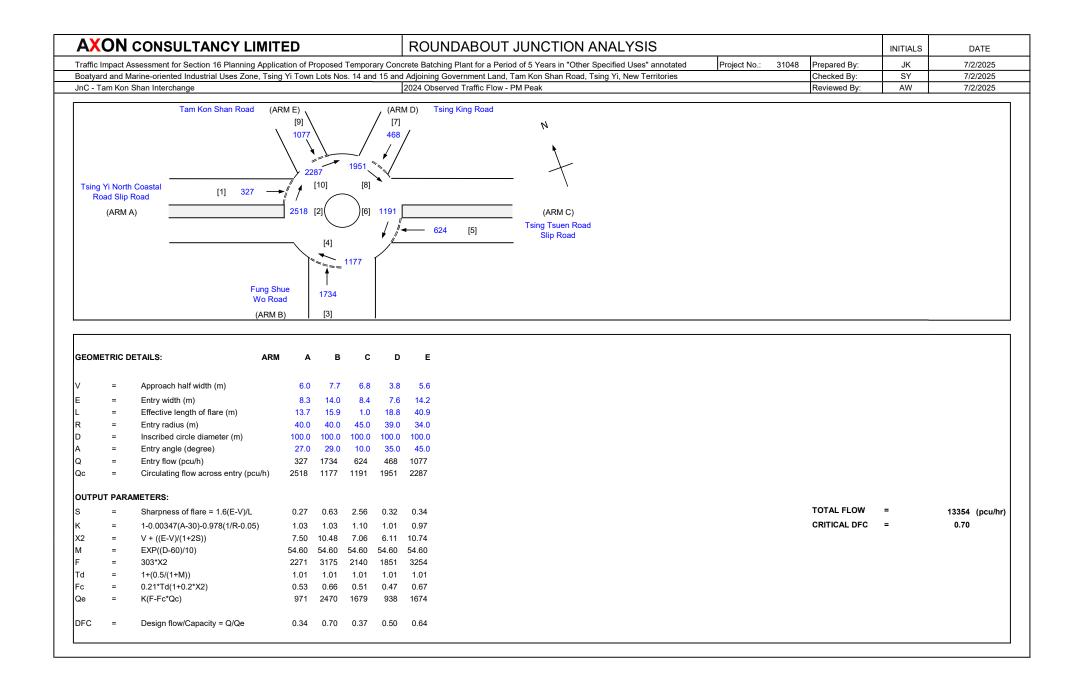


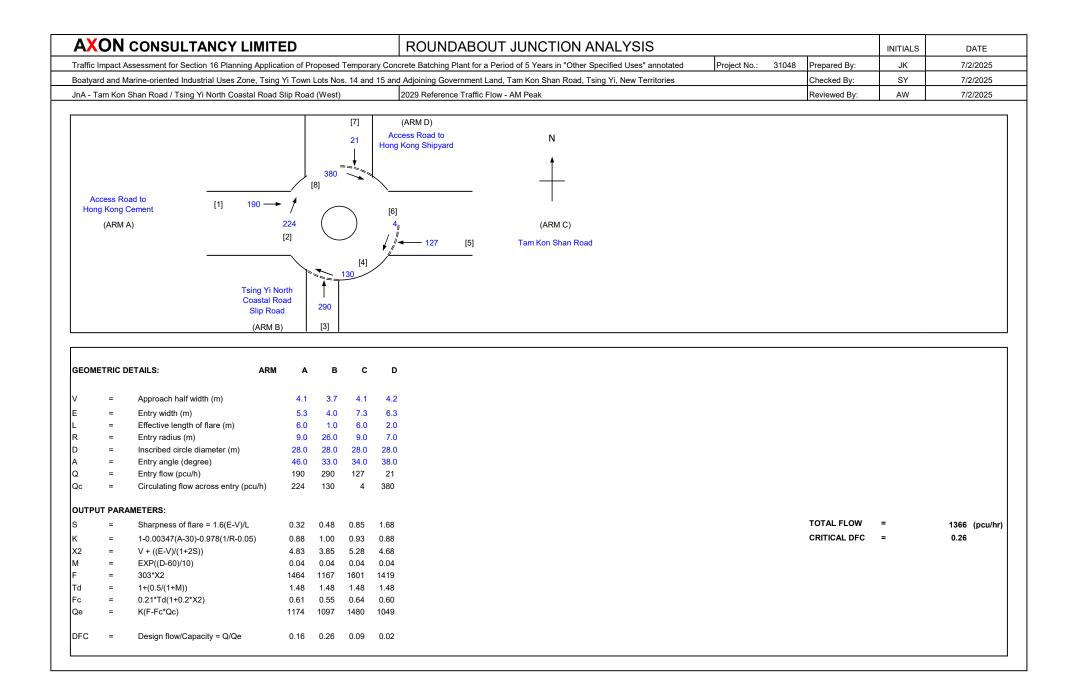




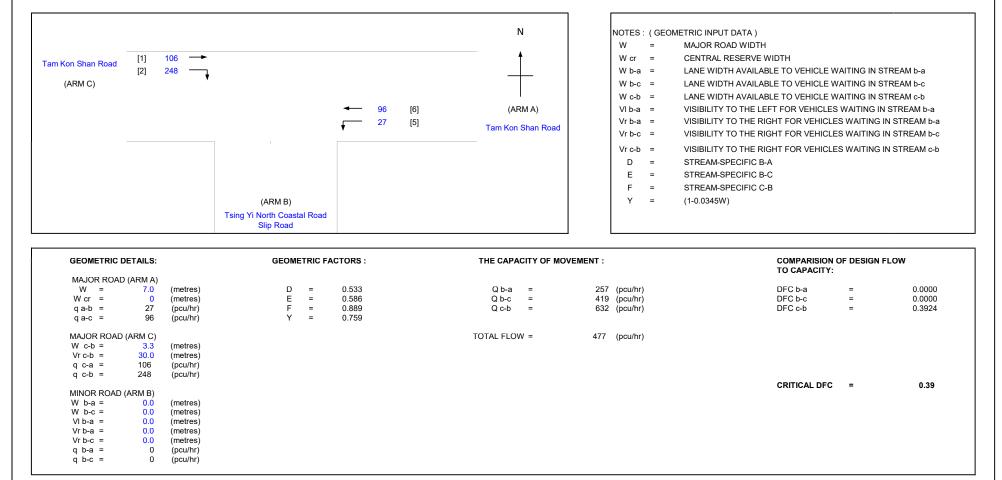
| AXON CONSULTANCY LIMITED | INITIALS | DATE | | | |
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| Traffic Impact Assessment for Section 16 Planning Application of Proposed Temporary Concrete Batching Plant for a Period of 5 Years in "Other Specified Uses" annotated Project No.: 31048 | | Prepared By: | JK | 7/2/2025 | |
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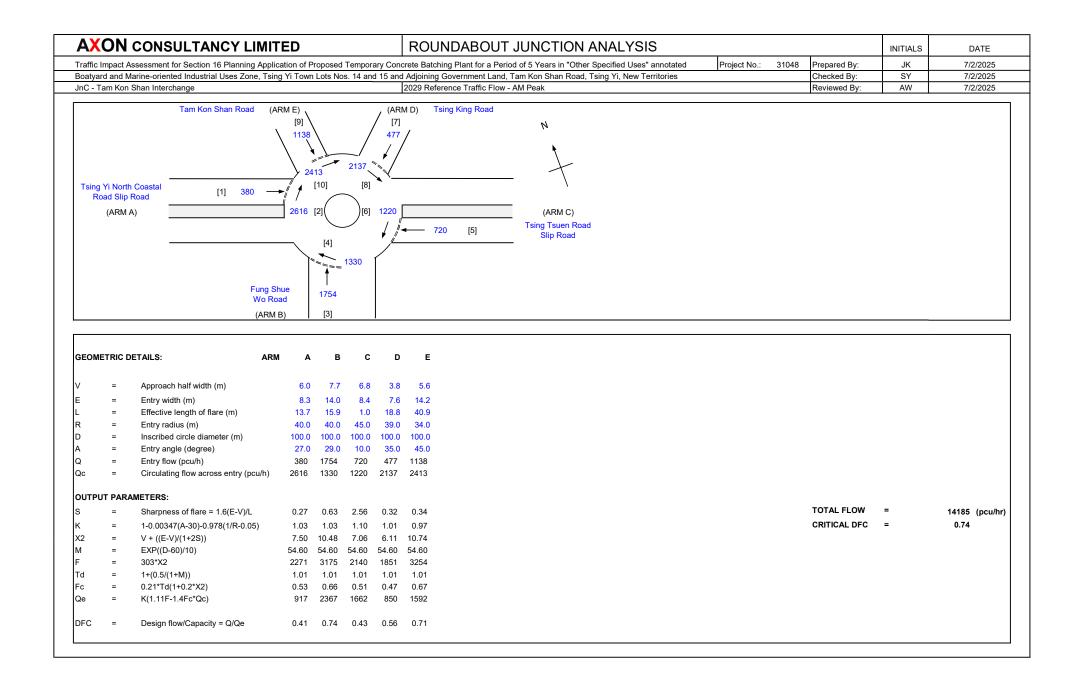


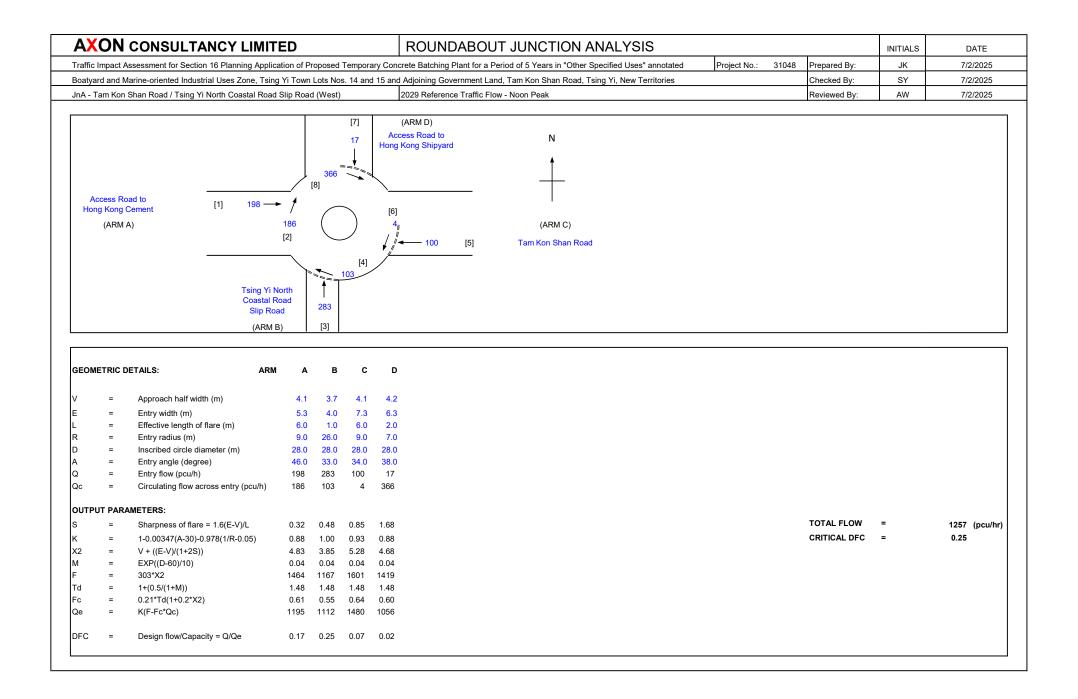




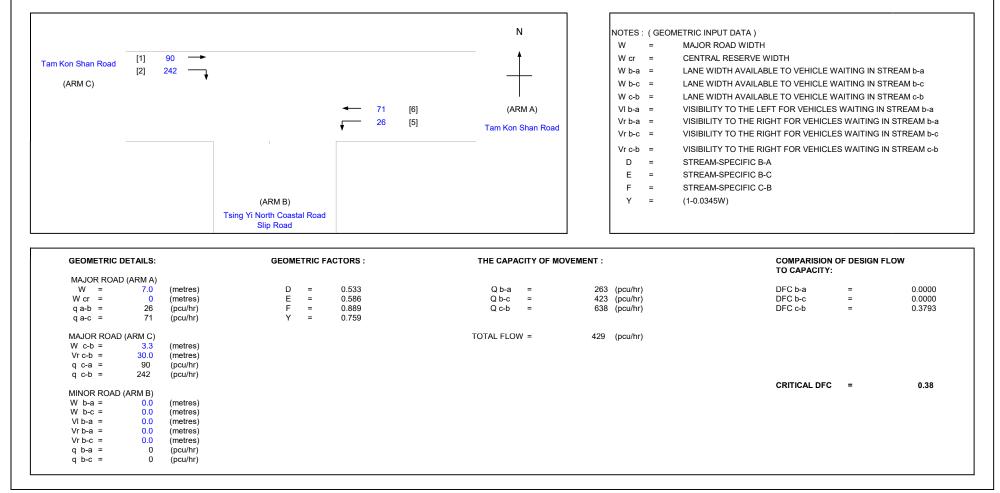
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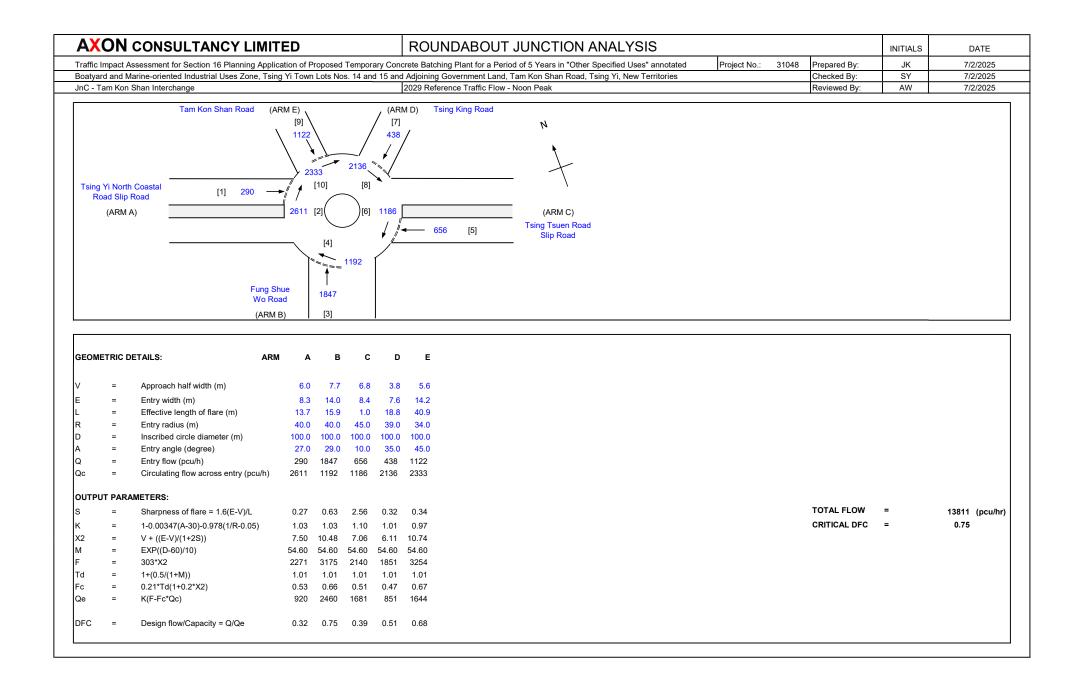


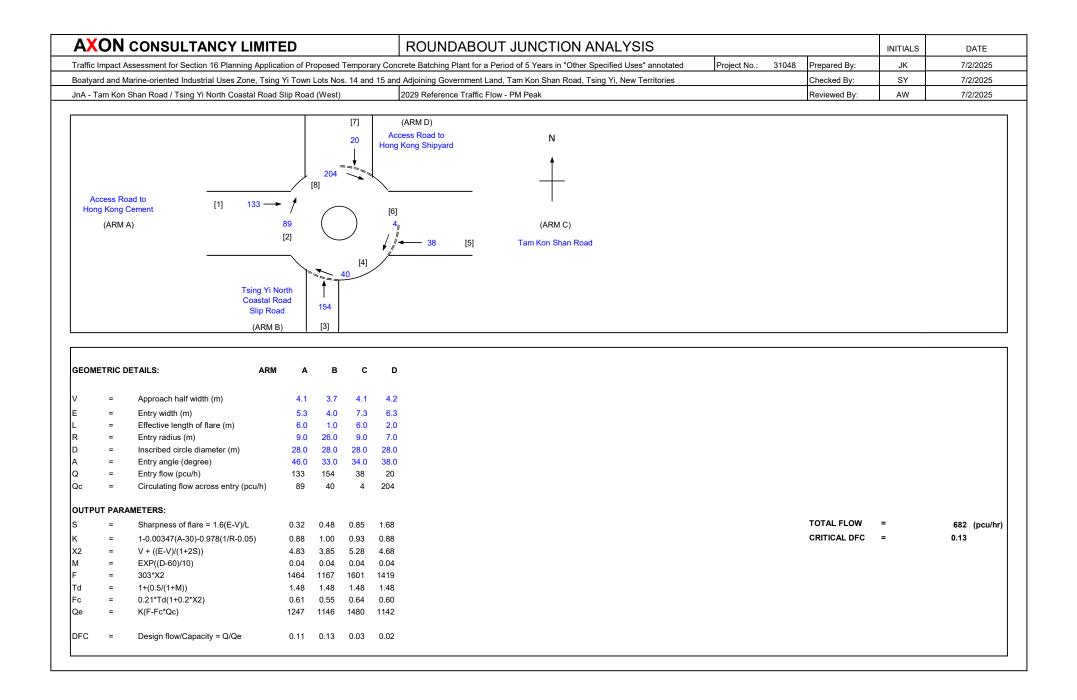




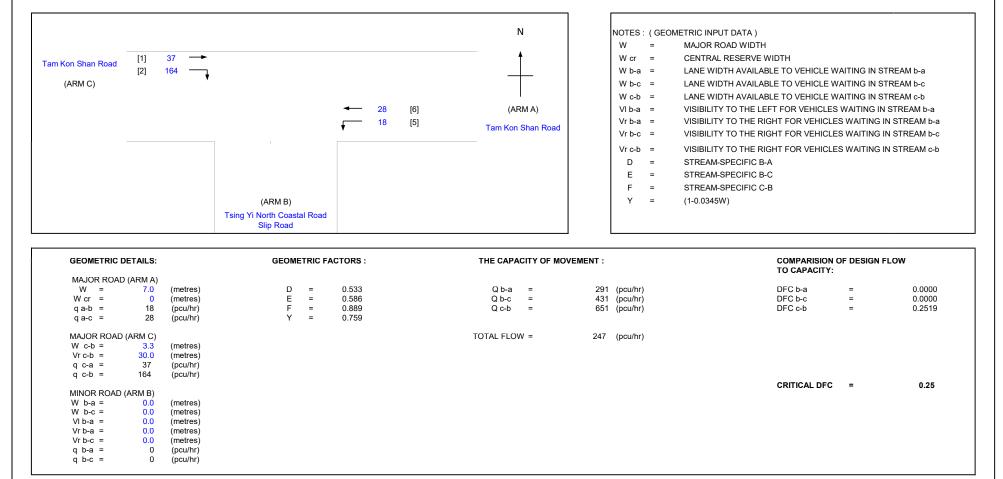
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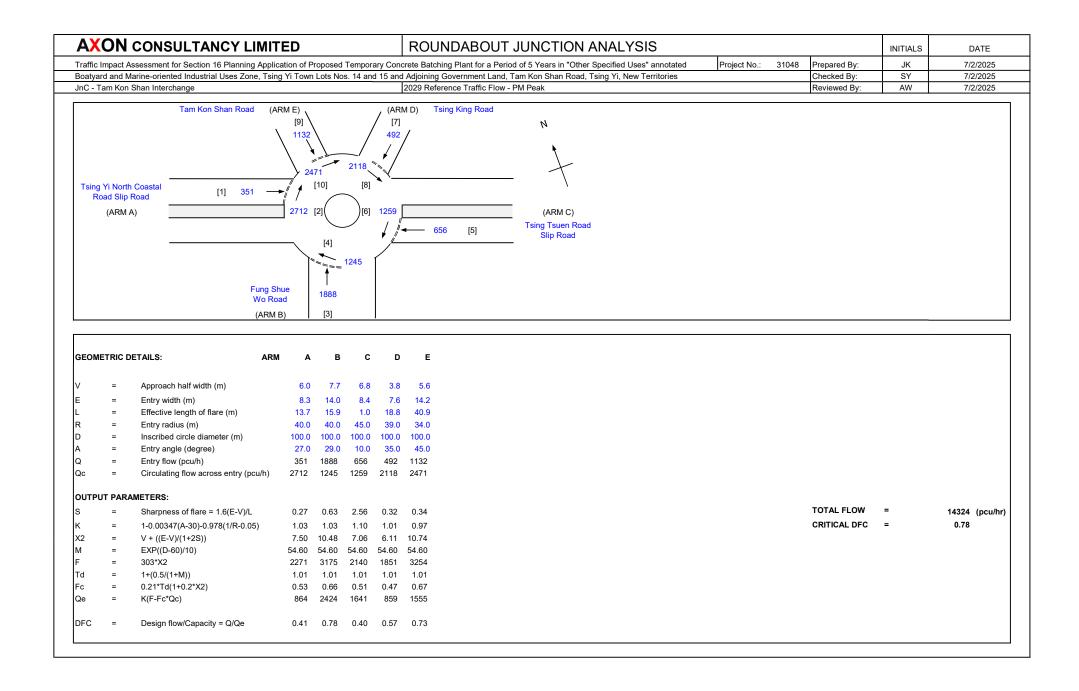


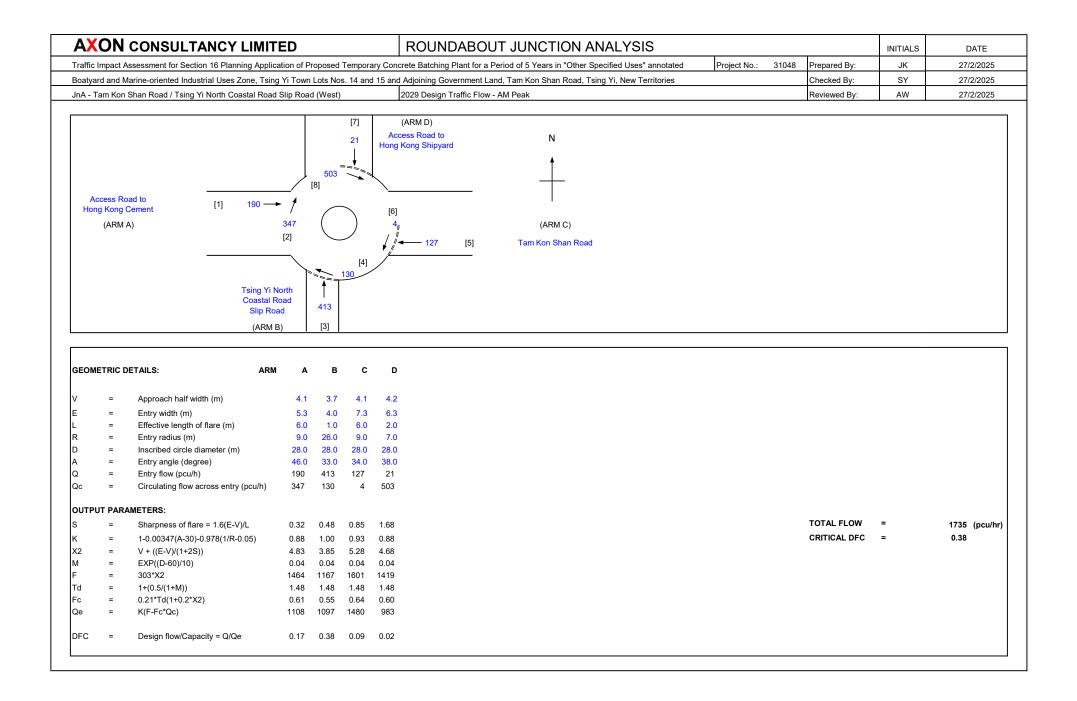




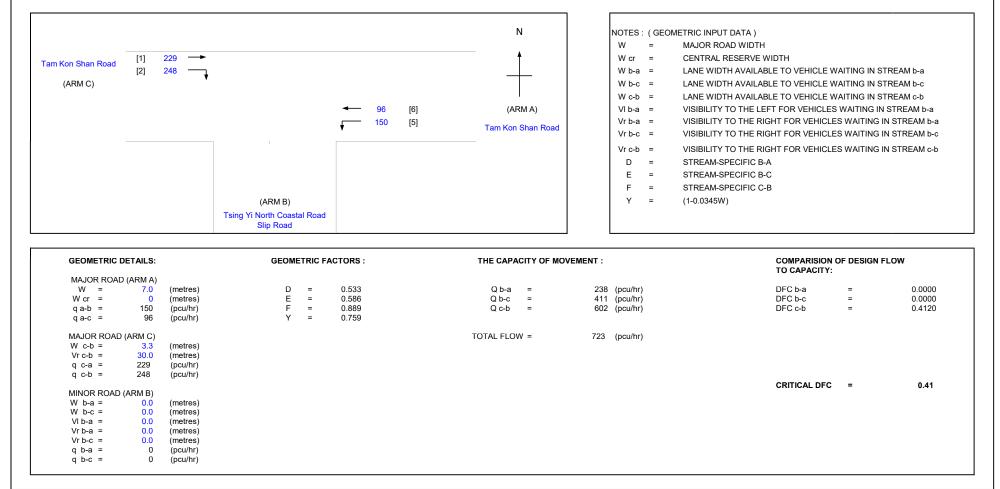
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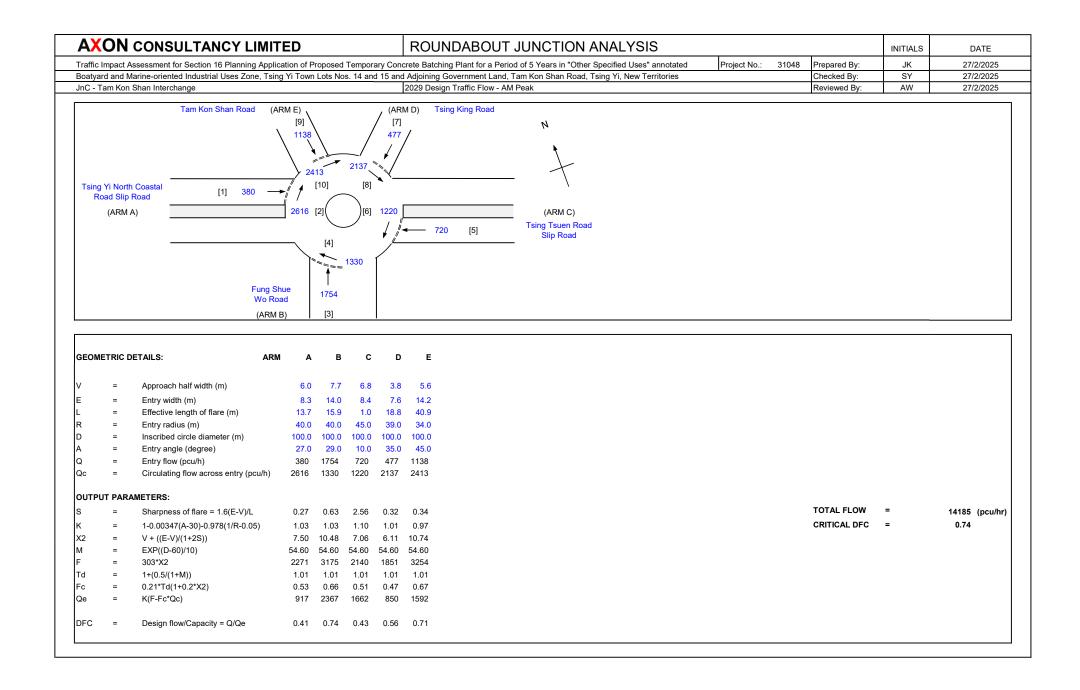


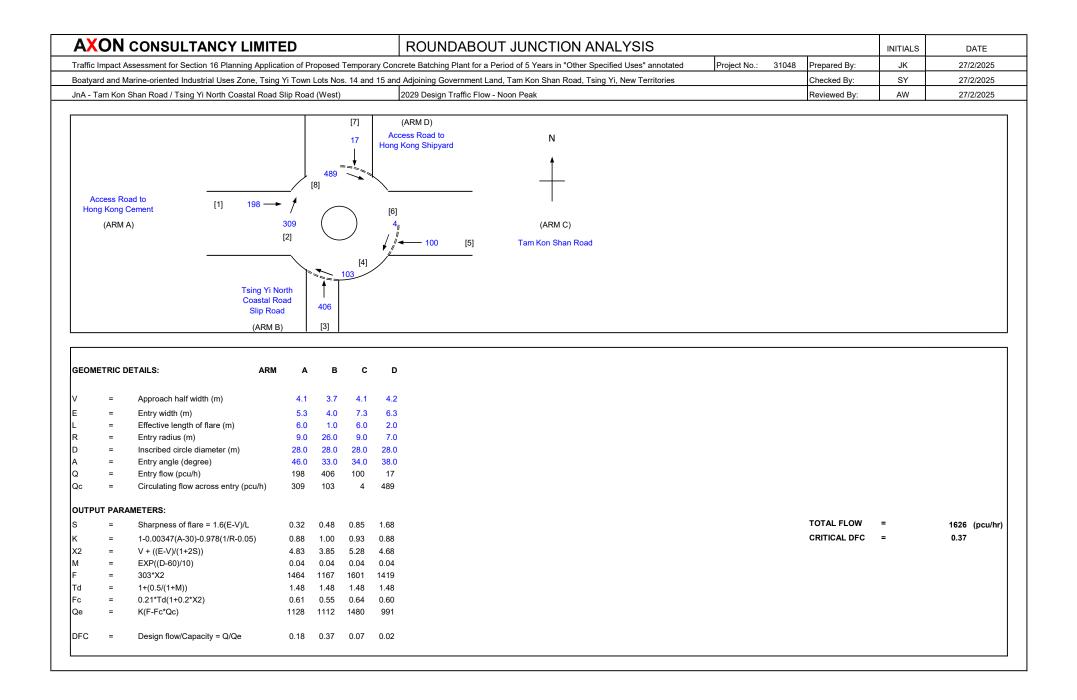




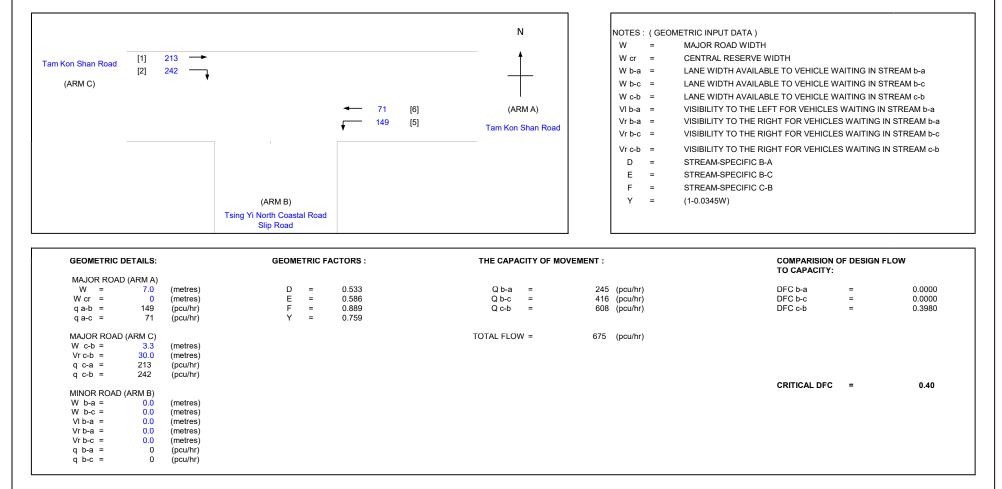
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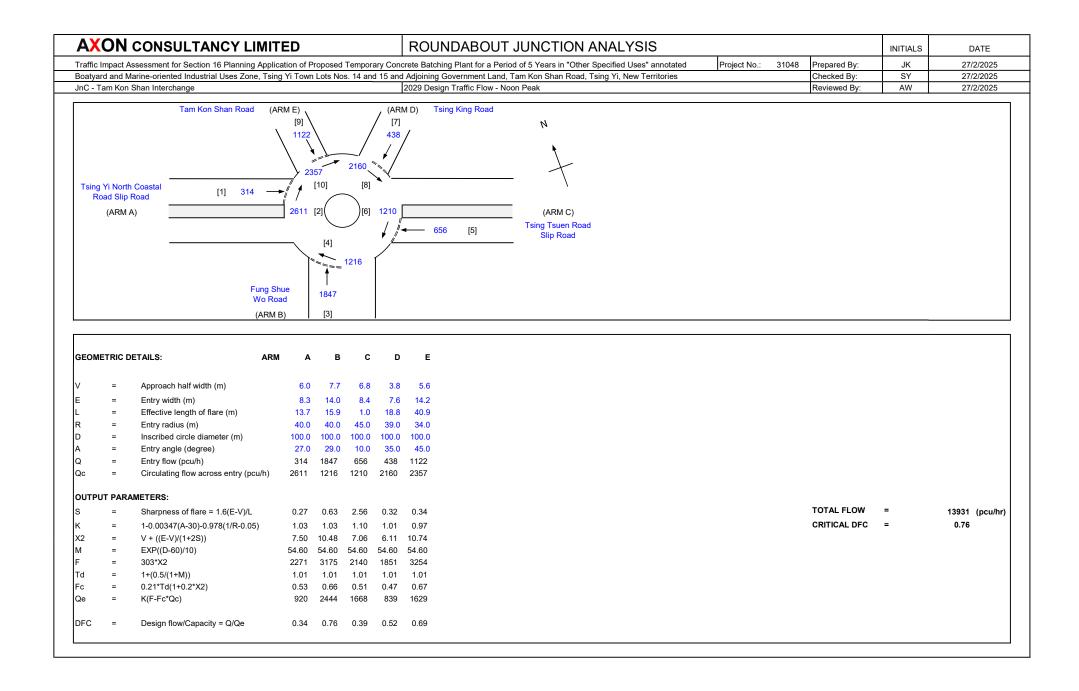


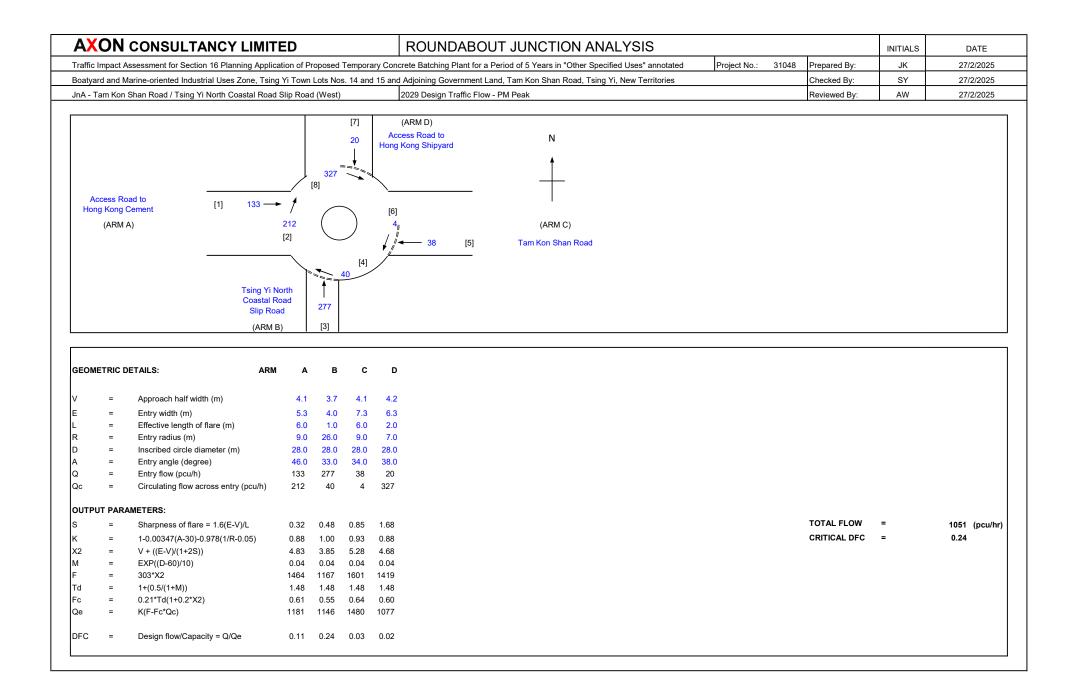




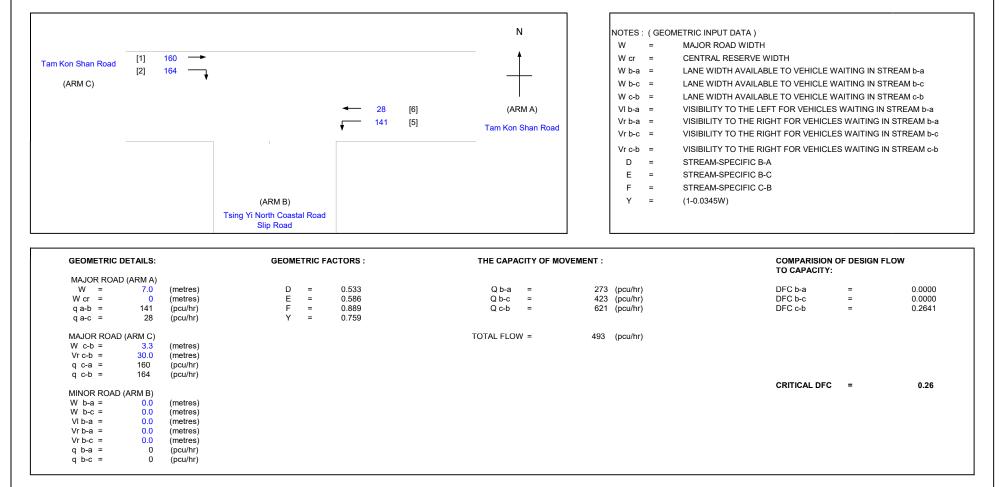
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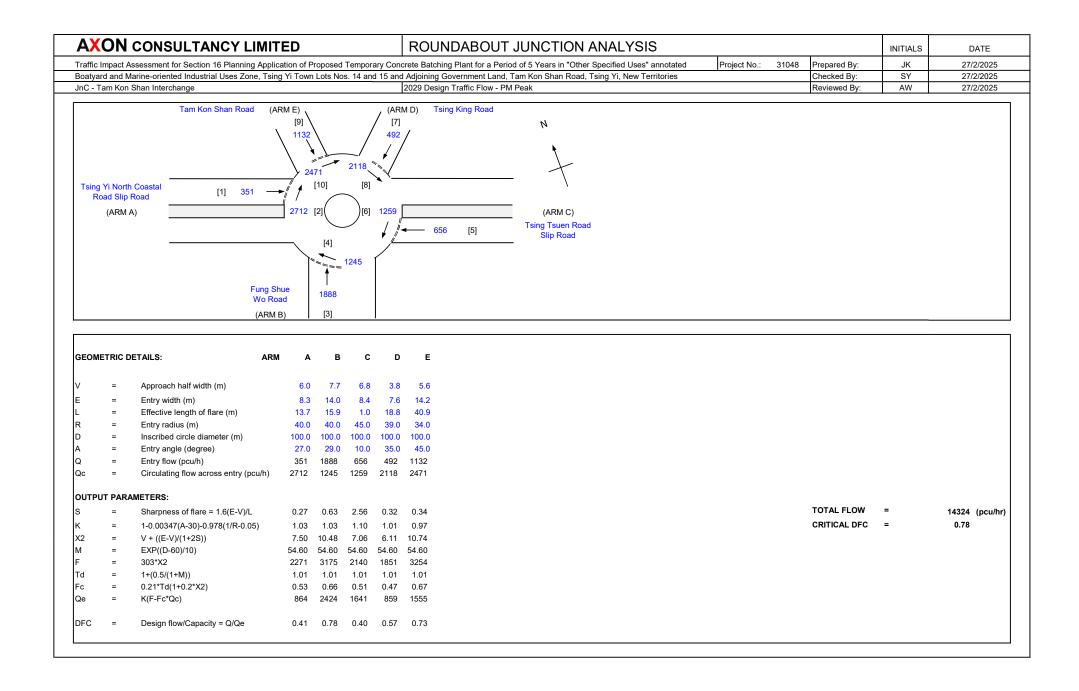


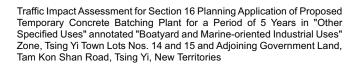




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Appendix B

Loading/unloading Bay Analysis

AXON CONSULTANCY LIMITED

LOADING/UNLOADING BAY ASSESSMENT (3 BAYS & 12 WAITING SPACES)

Traffic Impact Assessment for Section 16 Planning Application of Proposed Temporary Concrete Batching Plant for a Period of 5 Years in "Other Specified Uses" annotated "Boatyard and Marine-oriented Industrial Uses" Zone, Tsing Yi Town Lots Nos. 14 and 15 and Adjoining Government Land, Tam Kon Shan Road, Tsing Yi, New Territories

| Arrival Rate Estimate | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------|------------|
| Max. Trip Attraction Rate | = | 43 | veh/hr |
| Peak 15 Minutes Arrival Rate | = | 10.75 | veh/15mins |
| Peak Arrival Rate (A) | = | 0.72 | veh/min |
| | | | |
| Total Concrete Loading Time (say) | = | 360 | S |
| Average Servicing Rate (S) | = | 60s / 360 x 3 | veh/min |
| | = | 0.50 | veh/min |
| | | | |

The probability that there are n units in the concrete loading system $P(n) = p^n x P(0) = p^n n x (1-p)$

 $P(n) = \frac{1}{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (\frac{p^n}{n!}) + \frac{p^N}{N!(1-\frac{p}{N})}} \text{ for } n = 0$ $P(n) = \frac{p^n}{n!} P(0) \quad \text{for } 0 < n \le P(n) = \frac{p^n}{N^{n-N}N!} P(0) \quad \text{for } n > N$ for $0 < n \le N$ where = number of units in the system n = A/S = 1.43333 р P(n) = probability of the system being at state n Probability of an idle bay $= 1/[(1 + p + p^2/2) + p^3/(6 - 2p)]$ P(0) = 1 / [(1 + 1.43333 + 1.43333² /2) + 1.43333³ / (6 - 2 x 1.43333)] = 22.725% Probability of 1 bay is in use = 1.43333¹ (0.22725) / 1! = 32.573% P(1) Probability of 2 bays are in use = 1.43333² (0.22725) / 2! = 23.344% P(2) Probability of 3 bays are in use = 1.43333³ (0.22725) / 3! P(3) = 11.153% Probability of 3 bays are in use and 1 waiting space are occupied = 1.43333⁴ (0.22725) / 3! (3¹) P(4) = 5.329%Probability of 3 bays are in use and 2 waiting spaces are occupied P(5) = 1.43333⁵ (0.22725) / 3! (3²) = 2.546% Probability of 3 bays are in use and 3 waiting spaces are occupied $= 1.43333^{6} (0.22725) / 3! (3^{3})$ = 1.216% P(6) Probability of 3 bays are in use and 4 waiting spaces are occupied $= 1.43333^7 (0.22725) / 3! (3^4)$ = 0.581% P(7) Probability of 3 bays are in use and 5 waiting spaces are occupied $= 1.43333^{\circ} (0.22725) / 3! (3^{\circ})$ P(8) = 0.278%Probability of 3 bays are in use and 6 waiting spaces are occupied $= 1.43333^{\circ} (0.22725) / 3! (3^{\circ})$ = 0.133% P(9) Probability of 3 bays are in use and 7 waiting spaces are occupied P(10) $= 1.43333^{10} (0.22725) / 3! (3^7) = 0.063\%$ Probability of 3 bays are in use and 8 waiting spaces are occupied P(11) $= 1.43333^{11} (0.22725) / 3! (3^8) = 0.030\%$ Probability of 3 bays are in use and 9 waiting spaces are occupied = $1.43333^{12} (0.22725) / 3! (3^9) = 0.014\%$ P(12)

= 99.997%

Probability of more than 15 trucks in the system

= 1 - 0.99997

The chances that traffic will queue up is less than

<u>0.003%</u>



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Appendix C

Swept Path Analysis

