Appendix F
Revised Traffic Impact Assessment

SECTION 16 PLANNING APPLICATION FOR PROPOSED SOCIAL WELFARE FACILITY (RESIDENTIAL CARE HOME FOR THE ELDERLY), SHOP AND SERVICES (MEDICAL CONSULTING ROOM INCLUDING CLINIC) AND PUBLIC VEHICLE PARK (PRIVATE CAR ONLY) IN "VILLAGE TYPE DEVELOPMENT" ZONE AT LOTS 76 S.G (PART), 76 S.H (PART) IN D.D. 101 AND ADJOINING GOVERNMENT LAND, MAI PO, YUEN LONG



TRAFFIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT





IDENTIFICATION TABLE		
Client/Project owner	Gotland Enterprises Limited	
Project	Section 16 Planning Application for Proposed Social Welfare Facility (Residential Care Home for the Elderly), Shop and Services (Medical Consulting Room including Clinic) and Public Vehicle Park (Private Car Only) in "Village Type Development" Zone at Lots 76 S.G (Part), 76 S.H (Part) in D.D. 101 and adjoining Government Land, Mai Po, Yuen Long	
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	BACKGROUND	1
1.2	STUDY OBJECTIVE	1
1.3	REPORT STRUCTURE	1
2.	TRAFFIC CONTEXT	2
2.1	EXISTING ROAD NETWORK	2
2.2	PUBLIC TRANSPORT SERVICES	2
2.3	JUNCTION OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE	3
3.	THE REDEVELOPMENT	5
3.1	Development Parameter	5
3.2	INTERNAL TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENT	5
3.3	INTERNAL TRANSPORT FACILITY	6
4.	TRAFFIC FORECASTS	8
4.1	FORECASTING ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODOLOGY	8
4.2	FORECASTING SCENARIOS	11
5.	TRAFFIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT	15
5.1	JUNCTION OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE	15
5.2	LINK ASSESSMENT	15
<mark>5.3</mark>	TRAFFIC QUEUE ASSESSMENT	16
<mark>6.</mark>	PUBLIC TRANSPORT ASSESSMENT	18
<mark>6.1</mark>	PUBLIC TRANSPORT SERVICES IN THE VICINITY	18
<mark>6.2</mark>	ADDITIONAL TRAFFIC DEMAND FROM THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	19
<mark>6.3</mark>	PEDESTRIAN FLOW AND QUEUING SPACE ASSESSMENT	20
<mark>6.4</mark>	YEAR 2031 PEDESTRIAN FLOW AND QUEUING SPACE ASSESSMENT	21
7.	CONCLUSION	23
7.1	SUMMARY	23
7.2	Conclusion	23

Appendix A Junction Calculation Sheets

Appendix B Swept Path Analysis

Section 16 Planning Application for Proposed Social Welfare Facility (Residential Care
Home for the Elderly), Shop and Services (Medical Consulting Room including Clinic) and
Public Vehicle Park (Private Car Only) in "Village Type Development" Zone at Lots 76 S.G
(Part), 76 S.H (Part) in D.D. 101 and adjoining Government Land, Mai Po, Yuen Long
Traffic Impact Assessment Report



LIST OF DRAWINGS

Drawing 1.1	Site Location Plan	1
Drawing 2.1	Existing Public Transport Services	2
Drawing 2.2	Identified Key Local Junctions	3
Drawing 2.3	Existing Junction Layout of Castle Peak Road / Tam Kon Chau Road (A)	3
Drawing 2.4	Existing Junction Layout of Castle Peak Road / San Tam Road (B)	3
Drawing 2.5	Existing Junction Layout of Castle Peak Road / Mai Po Road (C)	3
Drawing 2.6	Existing Junction Layout of Castle Peak Road / Shek Wu Wai Road (D)	3
Drawing 2.7	Existing Junction Layout of Castle Peak Road / Kwu Tung Road (E)	3
Drawing 2.8	Existing Junction Layout of Shek Wu Wai Road / San Tin Highway Slip Road (F)	<mark> 3</mark>
Drawing 2.9	Existing Junction Layout of Mai Po Lung Road / Shek Wu Wai Road (G)	<mark> 3</mark>
Drawing 2.10	Year 2024 Observed Traffic Flows	3
Drawing 3.1	Master Layout Plan	5
Drawing 3.2	Development Ingress Route	5
Drawing 3.3	Development Egress Route	5
Drawing 4.1	Location of ATC Counting Stations in the Vicinity	8
Drawing 4.2	Development Traffic Flows	11
Drawing 4.3	Year 2031 Reference Traffic Flows	14
Drawing 4.4	Year 2031 Design Traffic Flows	14
Drawing 5.1	Planned Junction Layout of Castle Peak Road/ Shek Wu Wai Road (D)	<mark>15</mark>
Drawing 5.2	Planned Junction Layout of Shek Wu Wai Road / San Tin Highway Slip Road (F)	<mark>15</mark>
Drawing 5.3	Suggested Road Widening Scheme between the Site Access and the Junction of Car Peak Road / Tam Kon Chau Road (A)	
Drawing 6.1	Current and Proposed Pedestrian Facilities	19



LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1	Public Transport Details and Servicing Schedules	2
Table 2.2	Identified Key Local Junctions	3
Table 2.3	Current Junction Operational Performance	3
Table 3.1	Proposed Development Parameters	5
Table 3.2	Provision of Internal Transport Facility on relevant RCHE	6
Table 3.3	Proposed Internal Transport Facility	7
Table 4.1	AADT of nearby ATC Traffic Counts between Years 2019 to 2023	8
Table 4.2	Hong Kong Resident Population between Year 2024 and Year 2031	9
Table 4.3	Projected Population by Tertiary Planning Unit (TPU), 2021-2027	9
Table 4.4	Phasing of San Tin Technopole	10
Table 4.5	Development Trips of San Tin Technopole Adopted in Assessment	10
Table 4.6	Estimated Trip Generations of Adjacent Planned Developments	11
Table 4.7	The Survey Trip Generation and Attraction for Existing Car Park	11
Table 4.8	Traffic Trips of Similar RCHE Survey	12
Table 4.9	Estimated Traffic Trips for Proposed Development	12
Table 4.10	Trip Generations of Current Land-use and Proposed Future Land-use	13
Table 5.1	Junction Operational Performance in Year 2031	15
Table 5.2	Tam Kon Chau Road Assessment in Year 2024 and Year 2031 Design Case	16
Table 5.3	Tam Kon Chau Road Assessment in Year 2031 Design Case	16
Table 5.4	Vehicle Queuing Analysis	17
Table 6.1	Existing Road-based Public Transport Services in the Vicinity (AM & PM Peak)	18
Table 6.2	Estimation of Total Public Transport Trips from Proposed Development	19
Table 6.3	Estimated Year 2031 Public Transport Demands	19
Table 6.4	2025 Observed Level-Of-Service Assessment	20
Table 6.5	2025 Observed Queuing Area Level-Of-Service Assessment at Bus Stops	20
Table 6.6	2031 Level-Of-Service Assessment	21
Table 6.7	2031 Queuing Area Level-Of-Service Assessment for Bus Stops	21



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

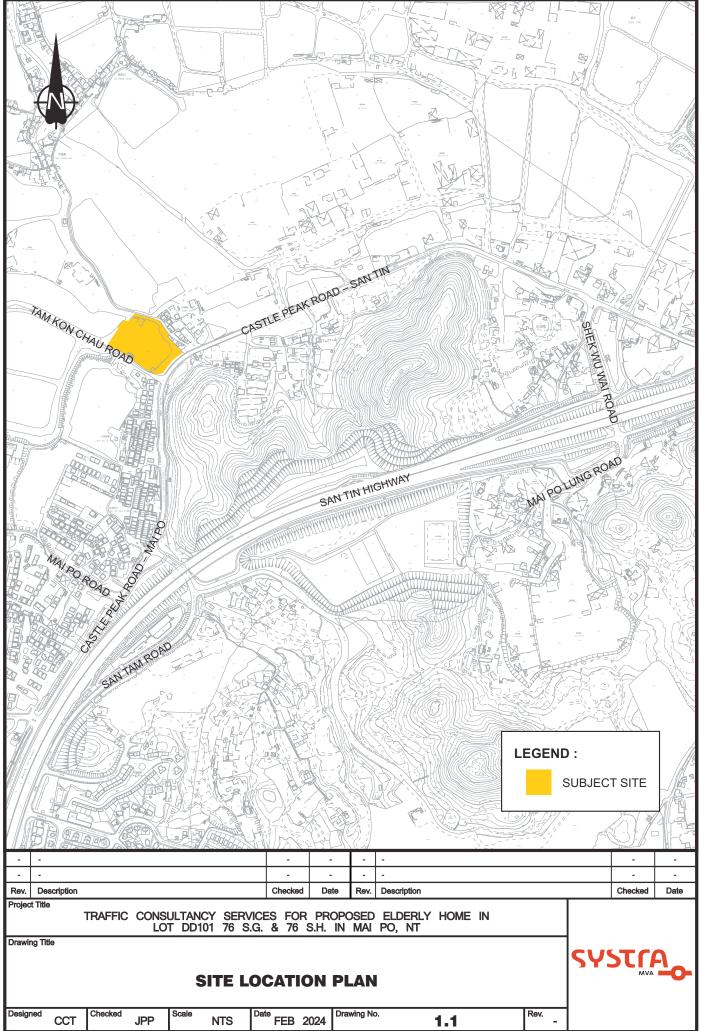
- 1.1.1 The application site is located at Tam Kon Chau Road, as indicated in **Drawing 1.1**. It is currently zoned as a "Village Type Development (V)" under the latest approved Mai Po & Fairview Park Outline Zoning Plan (OZP) no. S/YL-MP/6.
- 1.1.2 The application site is currently a temporary parking lot located at the junction Castle Peak Road / TAM Kon Chau Road, and it is proposed to be redeveloped into a Residential Care Home for the Elderly (RCHE).

1.2 Study Objective

- 1.2.1 The main objective of this study is to investigate the anticipated traffic impact of Residential Care Home for the Elderly (RCHE) Redevelopment to the adjacent local road network, by performing the following tasks:
 - review the current traffic condition in the vicinity;
 - study the traffic related matters of the proposed MLP;
 - produce traffic forecasts on the adjacent local road network;
 - assess the traffic impact of this development scheme to the adjacent local road network and suggest mitigation measures, if applicable.

1.3 Report Structure

- 1.3.1 Following this introductory chapter, there are six further chapters.
 - Chapter 2 Traffic Context, review the current traffic condition in the vicinity;
 - Chapter 3 The Redevelopment, introduces the proposed Residential Care Home for the Elderly (RCHE) scheme, planning parameters, internal transport facilities and etc.;
 - Chapter 4 Traffic Forecasts, describes the traffic forecasting methodology and presents the results;
 - Chapter 5 Traffic Impact Assessment, presents the assessment findings and suggests mitigation measures, if applicable;
 - Chapter 6 Public Transport Assessment, analysis the public transport services impact induced by the proposed development; and,
 - Chapter 7 Summary and Conclusion, summarises the study findings and presents the conclusion accordingly.





2. TRAFFIC CONTEXT

2.1 Existing Road Network

- 2.1.1 The application site is located at the north-east side of Tam Kon Chau Road. The Subject Site is bounded by Tam Kon Chau Road to the Southwest, Castle Peak Road San Tin to the Southeast, the location is indicated in **Drawing 1.1**. The vehicular access routes of the application site are through Tam Kon Chau Road, Castle Peak Road Mai Po, Castle Peak Road San Tin, San Tin Highway, Shek Wu Wai Road and Kwu Tung Road.
- 2.1.2 Tam Kon Chau Road connects the application site to the Castle Peak Road -San Tin & Mai Po.
- 2.1.3 Castle Peak Road Mai Po & San Tin are both single 2-lane rural road, linking up Castle Peak Road (Tam Mei) on the South and Castle Peak Road (Chau Tau) on the North respectively.
- 2.1.4 San Tin Highway is a dual 6-lane expressway. San Tin Highway connects Fanling Highway as its north-eastern, and Yuen Long Highway at the southwestern end of the San Tin Highway.
- 2.1.5 Shek Wu Wai Road is a single 2-lane carriageway, which connects Castle Peak Road San Tin to the north and Mai Po Lung Road to the south.
- 2.1.6 Subject to the project of San Tin Technopole, the proposed road network will be upgraded to provide better linkage and strengthen future connectivity for developments located at the North and South of the San Tin Highway. At the existing Shek Wu Wai Interchange (SWWI), apart from improvement of existing slip roads at its western side connecting to San Tin Highway, a pair of new slip roads is proposed at the eastern side of SWWI to facilitate traffic movement. Also, the existing junction of Castle Peak Road San Tin / Shek Wu Wai Road would be upgraded from priority junction to 4-arm signalized junction.
- 2.1.7 Kwu Tung Road is also a single 2-lane carriageway, which starts from the Kwu Tung Castle Peak Road in North District, and ends at the San Tin Castle Peak Road in Yuen Long District.

2.2 Public Transport Services

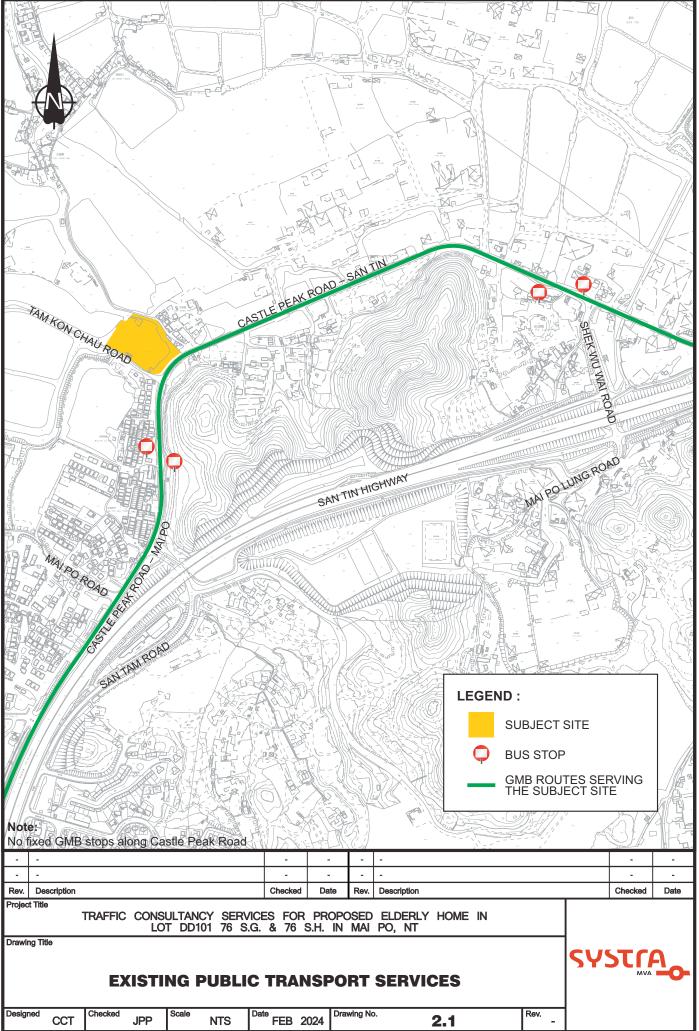
- 2.2.1 There are two bus stations near the application site, namely Mai Po Bus Station. There is one franchised bus route 76K, and three Green Mini-Bus (GMB) routes 75, 76 & 78, stopping at these two bus stations. And GMB Route 75 has a special route stops at Mai Po Bus Station.
- 2.2.2 The two bus stops located within 200-meter walking distance from the proposed development. The nearby public transport services are indicated in **Drawing 2.1**, and shown in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1 Public Transport Details and Servicing Schedules

Route No.	Destinations		Frequency (min)
Franchised Bus			
76K	Ching Ho Estate	Long Ping Estate	20
GMB			
75	Lok Ma Chau Spur Line	Yuen Long (Fook Hong Street)	15
75 (Special Trip)	Ha Wan Tsuen	Yuen Long (Fook Hong Street)	15
76	Siu Hum Tsuen	Yuen Long (Fook Hong Street)	15
78	Lok Ma Chau (San Tin)	Pat Heung Road (Tai Lam Interchange)	20

Section 16 Planning Application for Proposed Social Welfare Facility (Residential Care Home for the Elderly), Shop and Services (Medical Consulting Room including Clinic) and Public Vehicle Park (Private Car Only) in "Village Type Development" Zone at Lots 76 S.G (Part), 76 S.H (Part) in D.D. 101 and adjoining Government Land, Mai Po, Yuen Long

CHK50769410





2.3 **Junction Operational Performance**

A total of seven key local junctions have been identified for assessment purpose in this study. 2.3.1 The identified key local junctions, as listed in Table 2.2, are indicated in Drawing 2.2.

Table 2.2 Identified Key Local Junctions

Ref. (1)	Junction	Control Method	Drawing No.
Α	Castle Peak Road / TAM Kon Chau Road	Priority	2.3
В	Castle Peak Road / San Tam Road	Priority	2.4
С	Castle Peak Road / Mai Po Road	Priority	2.5
D	Castle Peak Road / Shek Wu Wai Road	Priority	2.6
Е	Castle Peak Road / Kwu Tung Road	Priority	2.7
F	Shek Wu Wai Road / San Tin Highway Slip Road	<u>Priority</u>	<mark>2.8</mark>
G	Mai Po Lung Road / Shek Wu Wai Road	Priority	<mark>2.9</mark>

Remarks:

- Refer to Drawing 2.2.
- 2.3.2 In order to establish the current peak hour traffic condition in the area, traffic surveys in the form of manual classified count were conducted at the identified key local junctions during the morning and evening peak hours of a typical weekday.
- 2.3.3 The traffic surveys were arranged and conducted during morning peak hours between 07:30 – 09:30 and the evening peak hours between 17:00 – 19:00 on a typical weekday in early-January 2024. The survey results reveal that the weekday morning and evening peak hour occur during 08:30 - 09:30 and 17:15 - 18:15 respectively. The observed peak hour traffic flows are summarised in Drawing 2.10.
- 2.3.4 Junction capacity assessments have been conducted to evaluate the current operational performance of the identified key local junctions. The assessments would be validated with the site observations, such as queue length, by applying appropriate site factors and adjustments accordingly in order to reflect the actual site conditions. The assessment results are summarised in Table 2.3. The junction calculation sheets are attached in Appendix A.

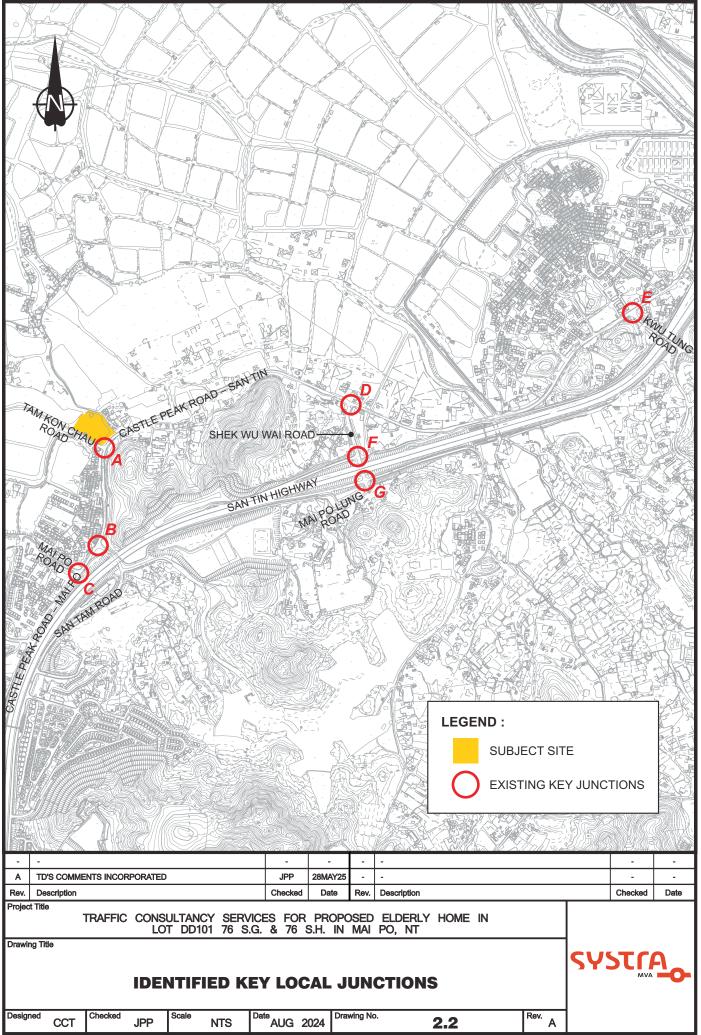
Table 2.3 **Current Junction Operational Performance**

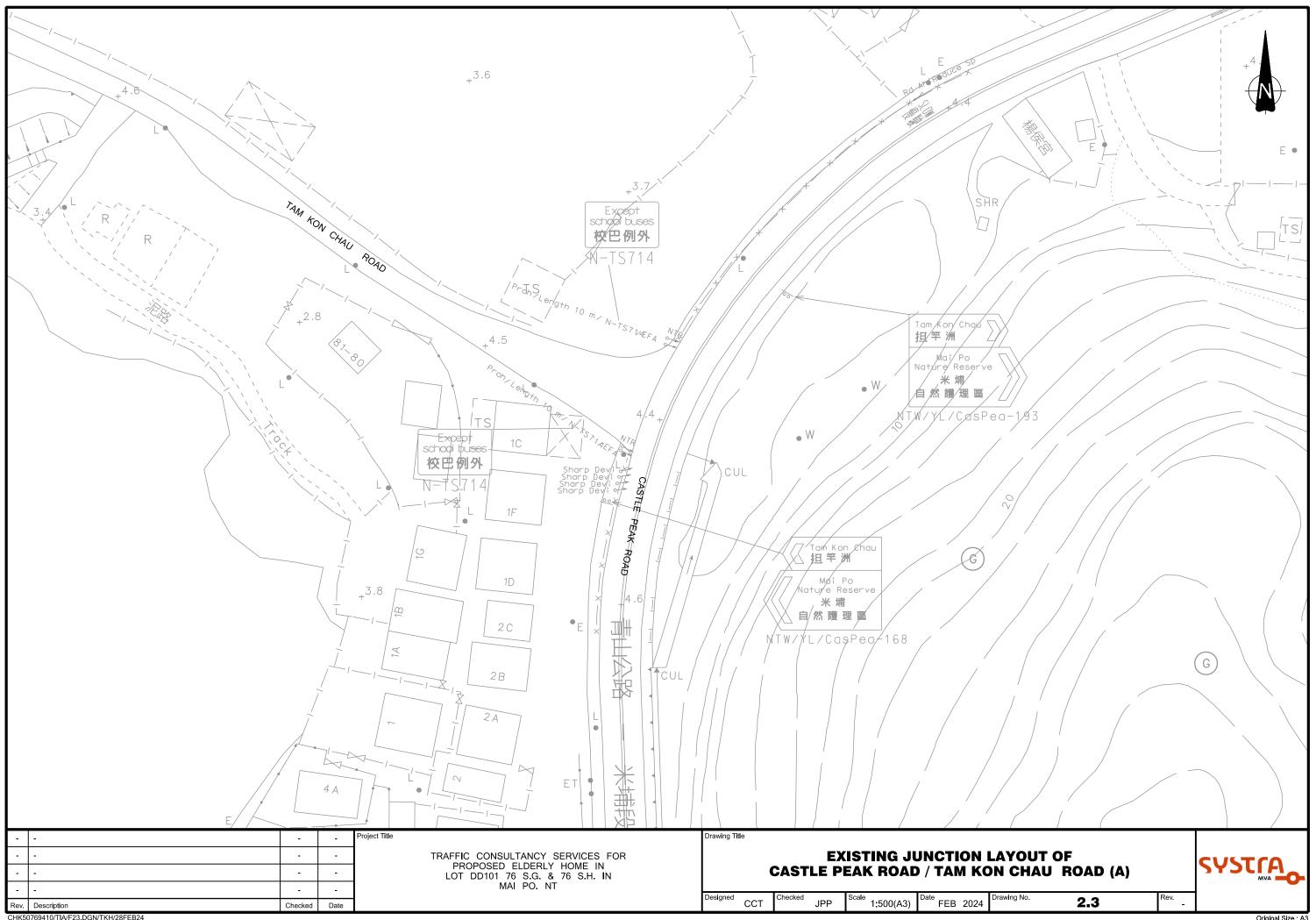
Ref. ⁽¹⁾	Lun attan	RC/RFC (2)	
Rei.	Junction	AM Peak	PM Peak
Α	Castle Peak Road / TAM Kon Chau Road	0.16	0.18
В	Castle Peak Road / San Tam Road	0.20	0.17
С	Castle Peak Road / Mai Po Road	0.11	0.12
D	Castle Peak Road / Shek Wu Wai Road	0.78	0.63
Е	Castle Peak Road / Kwu Tung Road	0.40	0.41
F	Shek Wu Wai Road / San Tin Highway Slip Road	<mark>0.54</mark>	<mark>0.61</mark>
G	Mai Po Lung Road / Shek Wu Wai Road	<mark>0.58</mark>	<mark>0.43</mark>

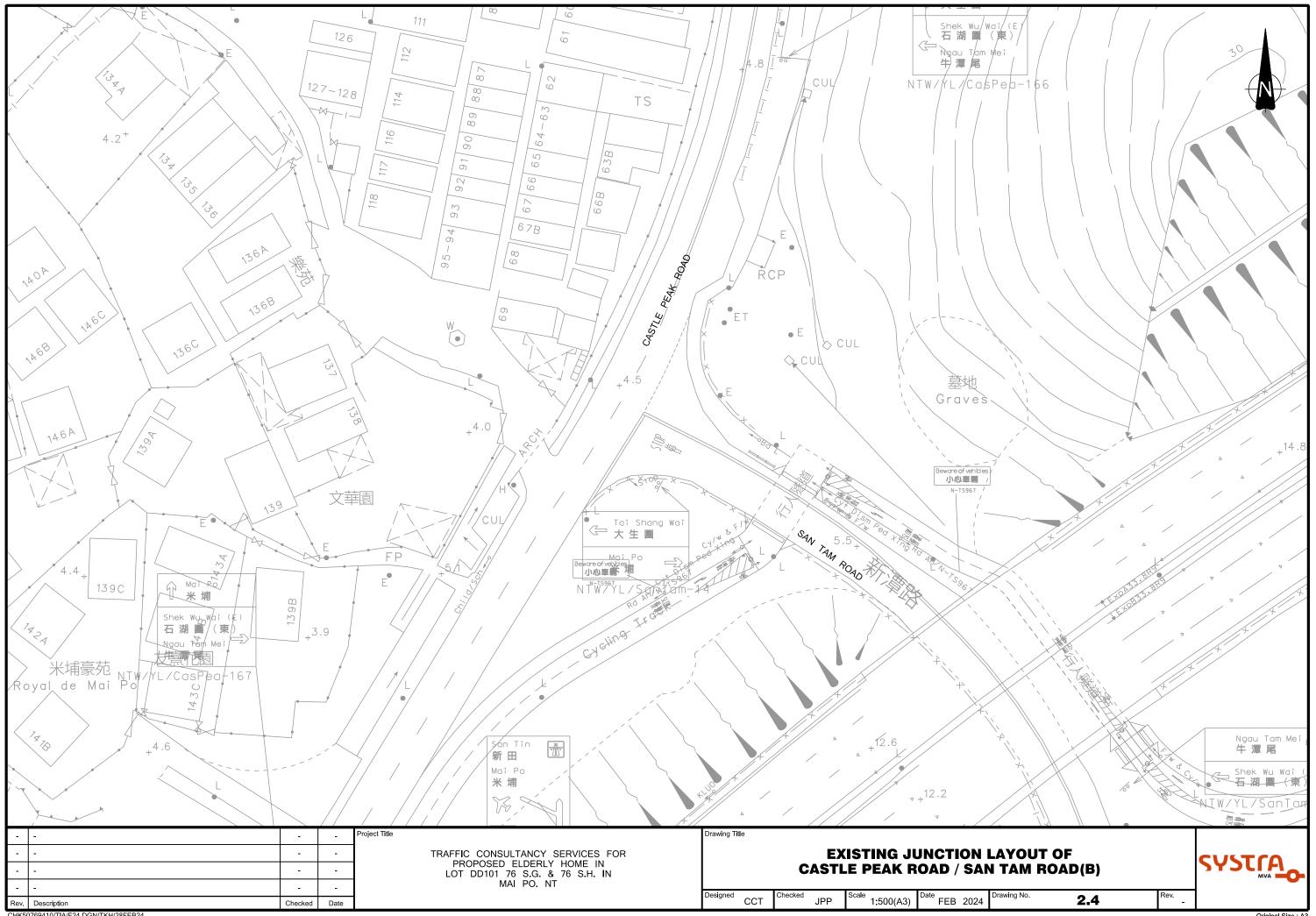
Remarks:

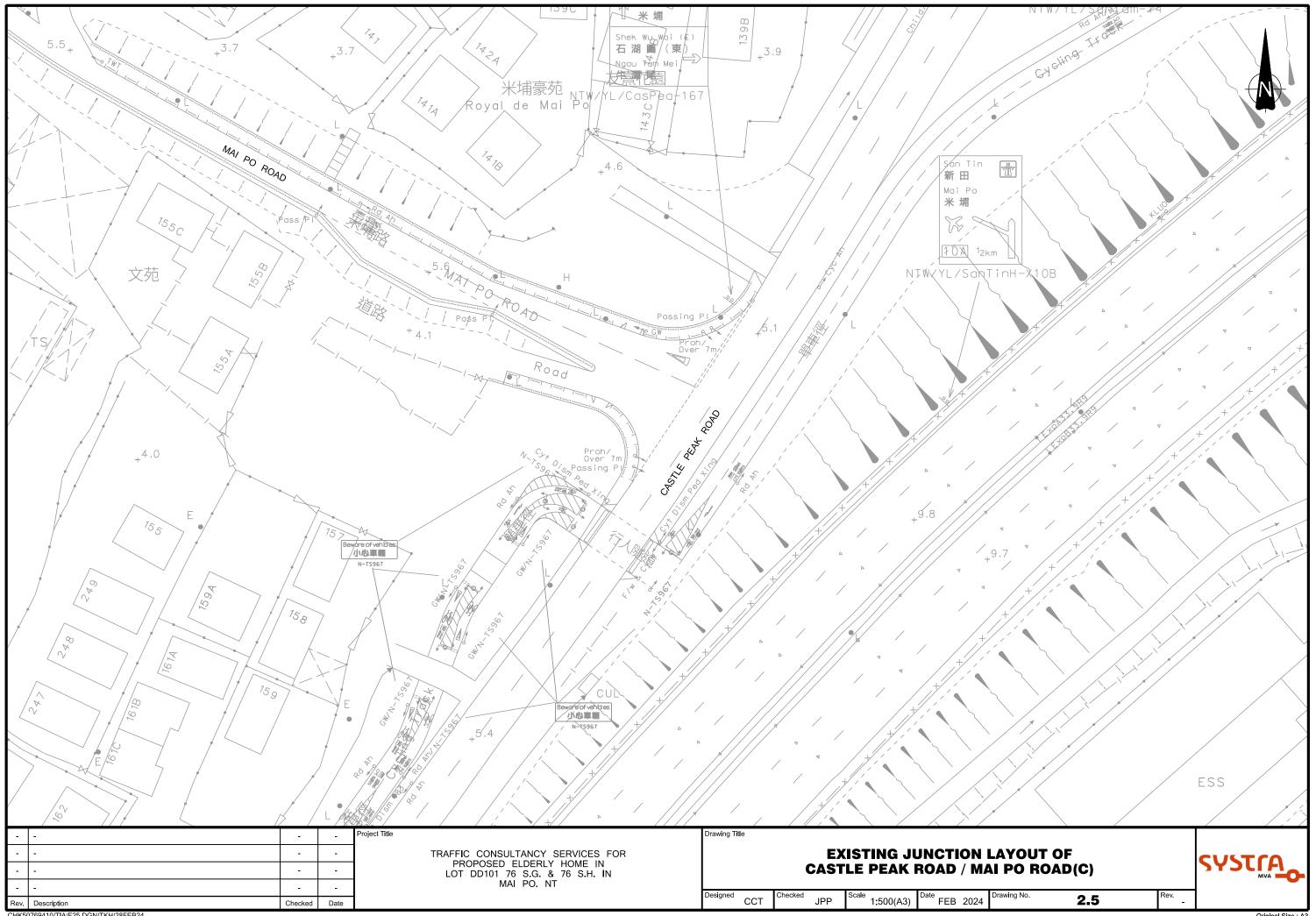
- (1) Refer to Drawing 2.2.
- (2) The operational performance of a signal junction is represented in Reserve Capacity (RC), which is defined as overloaded while the RC is less than 0%, The operational performance of a priority/roundabout is represented in Ratio to Flow Capacity (RFC), which is defined as overloaded if RFC over 1.00.

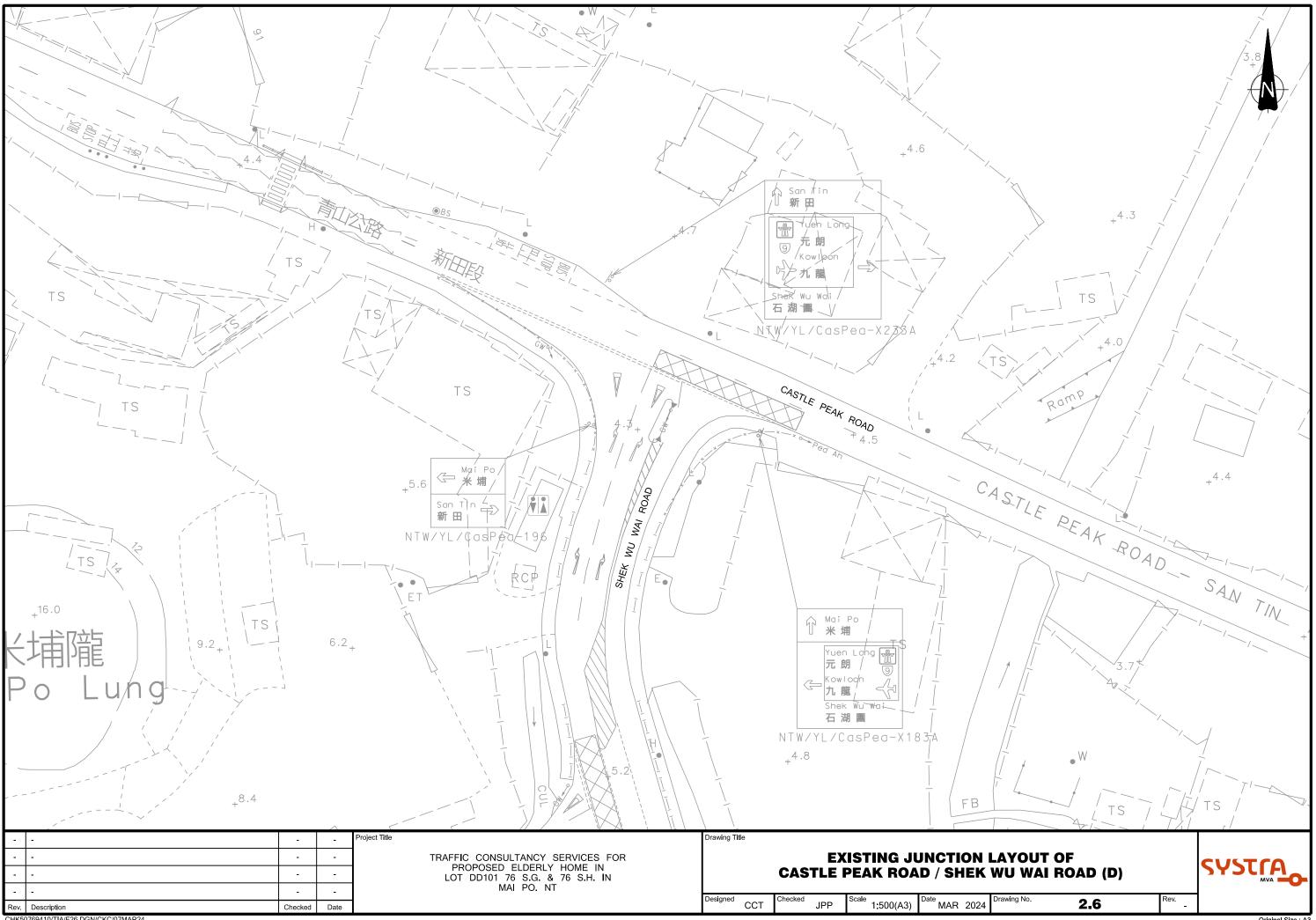
Section 16 Planning Application for Proposed Social Welfare Facility (Residential Care Home for the Elderly), Shop and Services (Medical Consulting Room including Clinic) and Public Vehicle Park (Private Car Only) in "Village Type Development" Zone at Lots 76 S.G (Part), 76 S.H (Part) in D.D. 101 and adjoining Government Land, Mai Po, Yuen Long	CHK50769410
Traffic Impact Assessment Report	30/05/2025

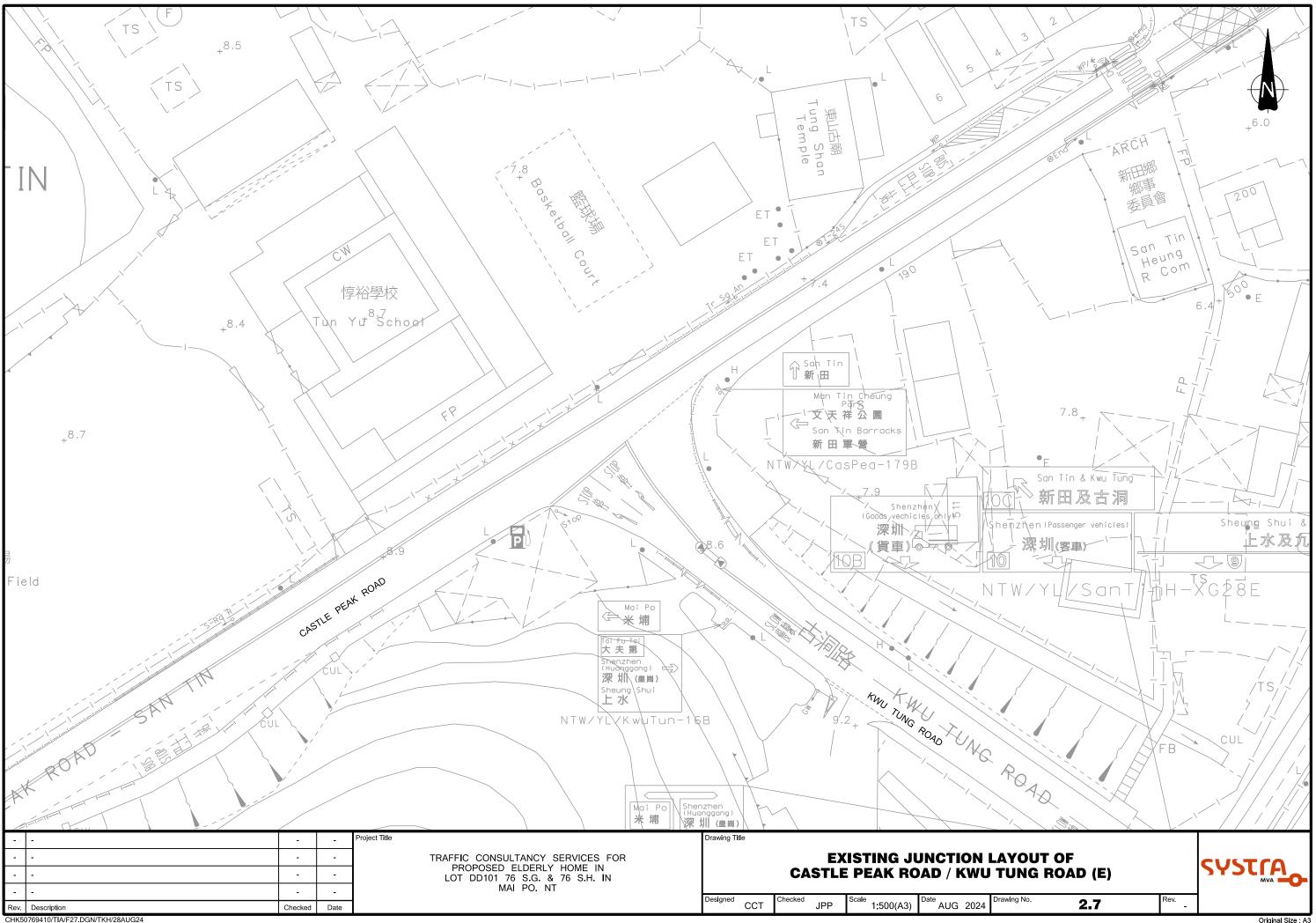


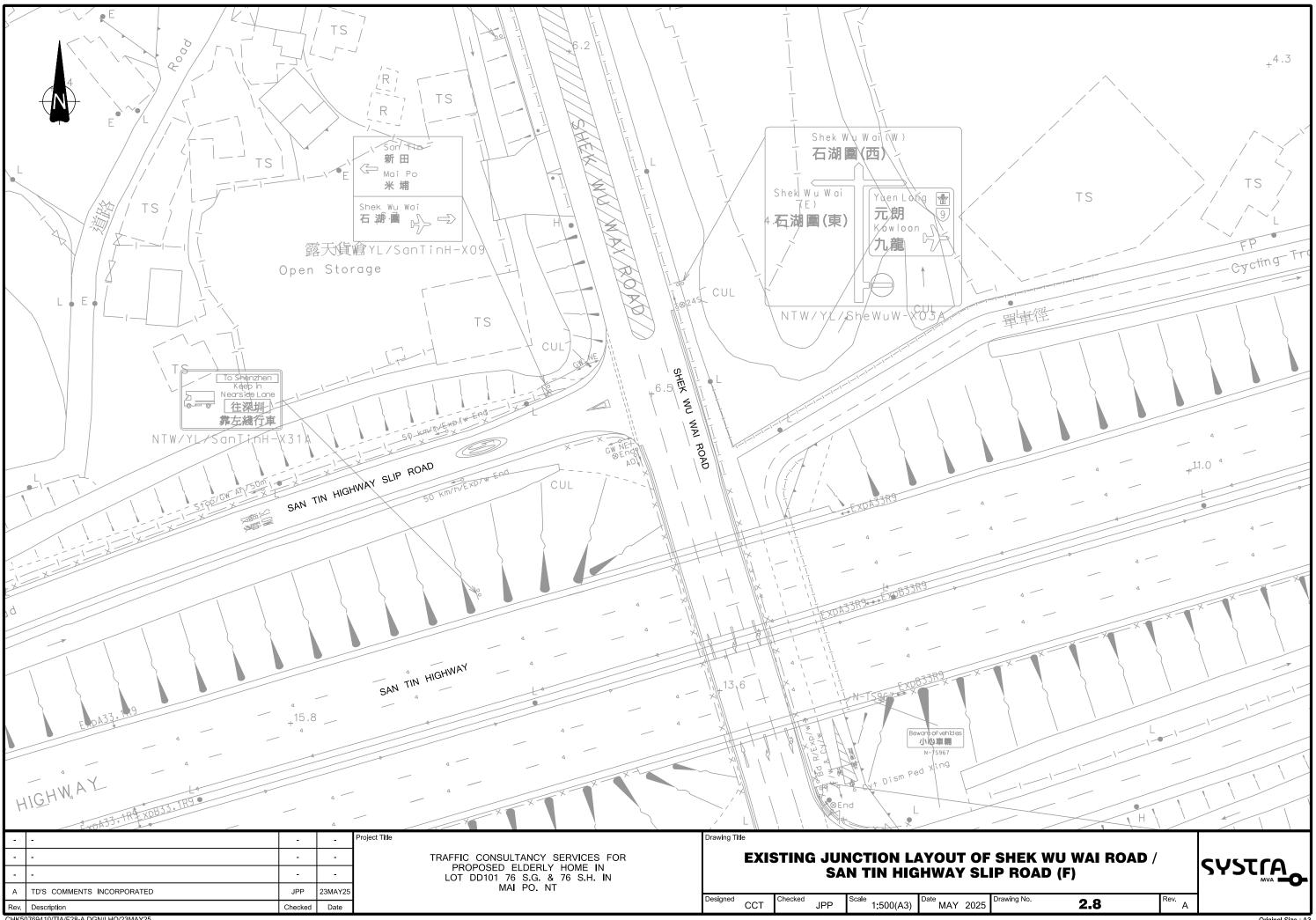


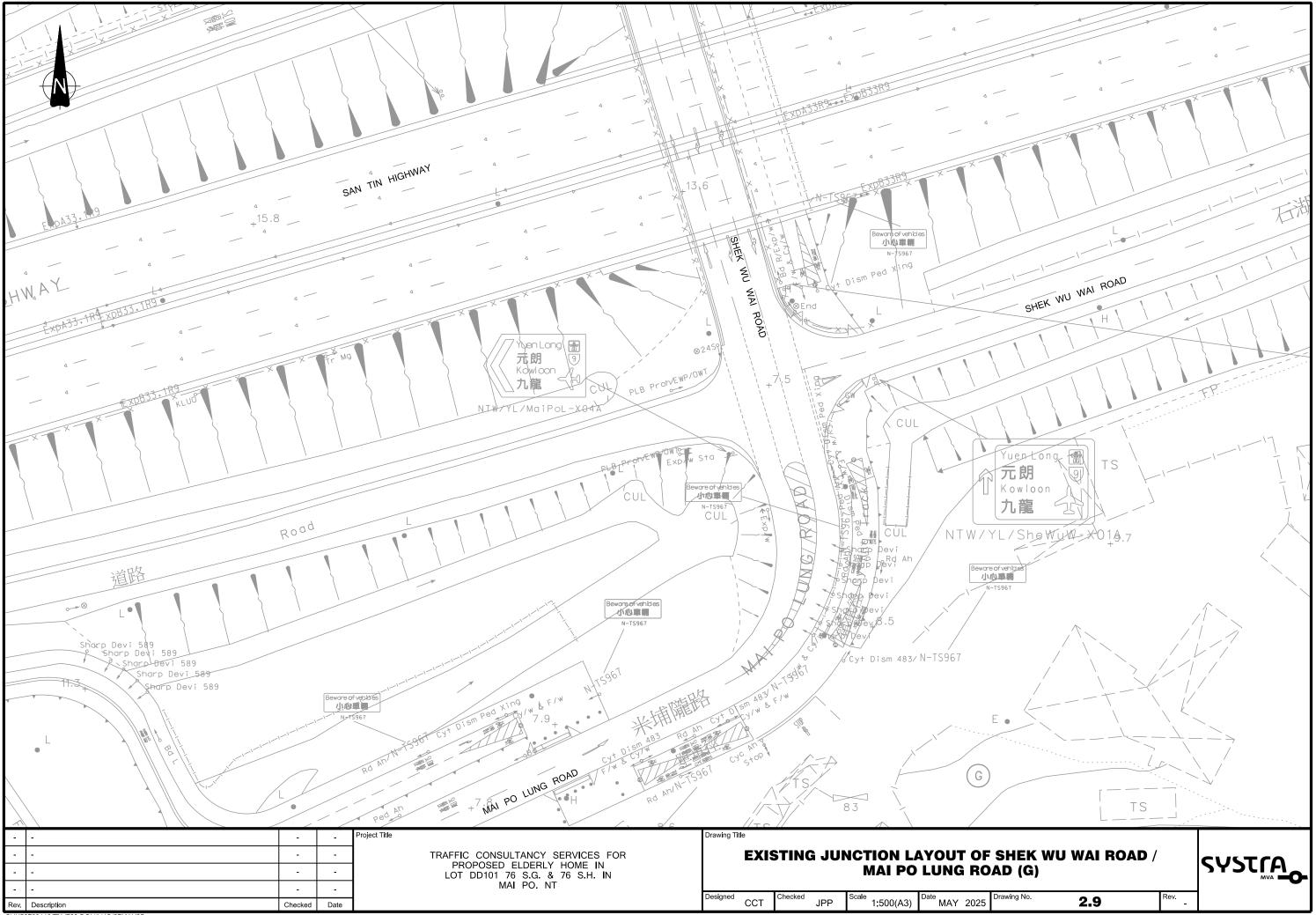


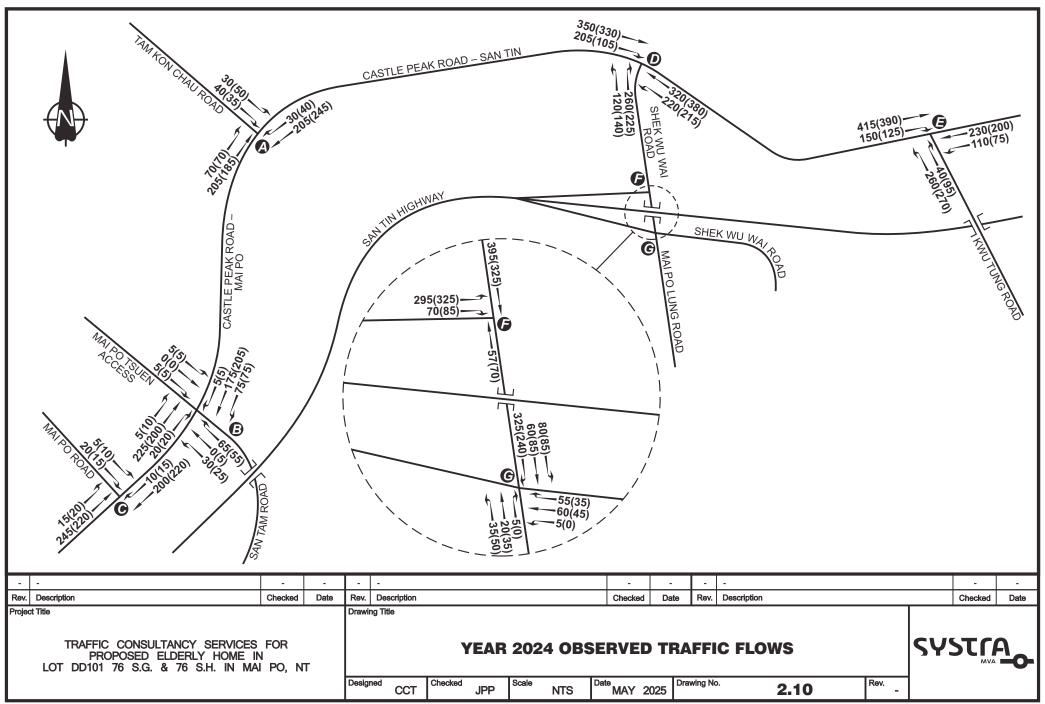














2.3.5	The assessment results indicate that all the identified key local junctions are currently operating with adequate capacity with RFC value less than 0.85 during the weekday peak hour periods.



3. THE REDEVELOPMENT

3.1 Development Parameter

- 3.1.1 For the purpose of Section 16 planning application, Lot DD101 76 S.G. and 76 S.H. in Mai Po is this TIA study area.
- 3.1.2 Currently, the site is a temporary parking lot located at the junction Castle Peak Road / Tam Kon Chau Road, and it is proposed to be redeveloped into a Residential Care Home for the Elderly (RCHE). The proposed main development parameters of the Lot DD101 76 S.G. and 76 S.H. are summarised in **Table 3.1** and the indicative MLP is shown in **Drawing 3.1**.

Table 3.1 Proposed Development Parameters

Component	Proposed Scheme for the Development Site
Site Area (m²)	approx. 8,429 m²
Key Development Parameters	
No. of beds 716	
No. of Parking Spaces 76	
No. of Consulting Rooms	6

3.1.3 The proposed development is scheduled to be completed by year 2028 tentatively.

3.2 Internal Traffic Arrangement

Vehicular Access

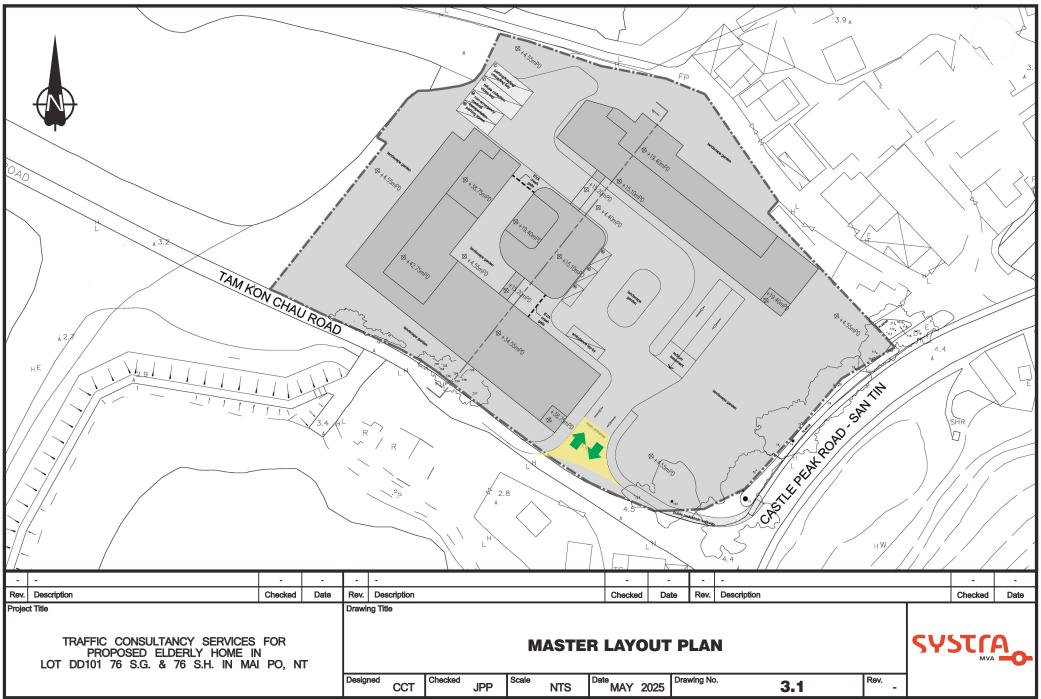
- 3.2.1 Under the proposed MLP, there is one vehicular access of subject site and is located TAM Kon Chau Road. A short section of widening of Tam Kon Chau Road is proposed, allowing full 2-way, 2-lane access to the site. The location of the vehicular access of Lot DD101 76 S.G. and 76 S.H. under the proposed MLP is indicated in **Drawing 3.1**.
- 3.2.2 All the traffic would enter / leave the site via Tam Kon Chau Road and Castle Peak Road San Tin & Mai Po. The traffic going to/from Yuen Long would pass through Castle Peak Road Mai Po / Tam Kon Chau Road. As for the traffic going to/from Kowloon, Hong Kong Island and New Territories West would pass through San Tin Highway / Shek Wu Wai Road / Castle Peak Road San Tin. And the traffic going to /from New Territories East would pass through Castle Peak Road San Tin / Kwu Tung Road. The traffic ingress and egress routings of the site are illustrated in **Drawing Nos. 3.2 and 3.3**.

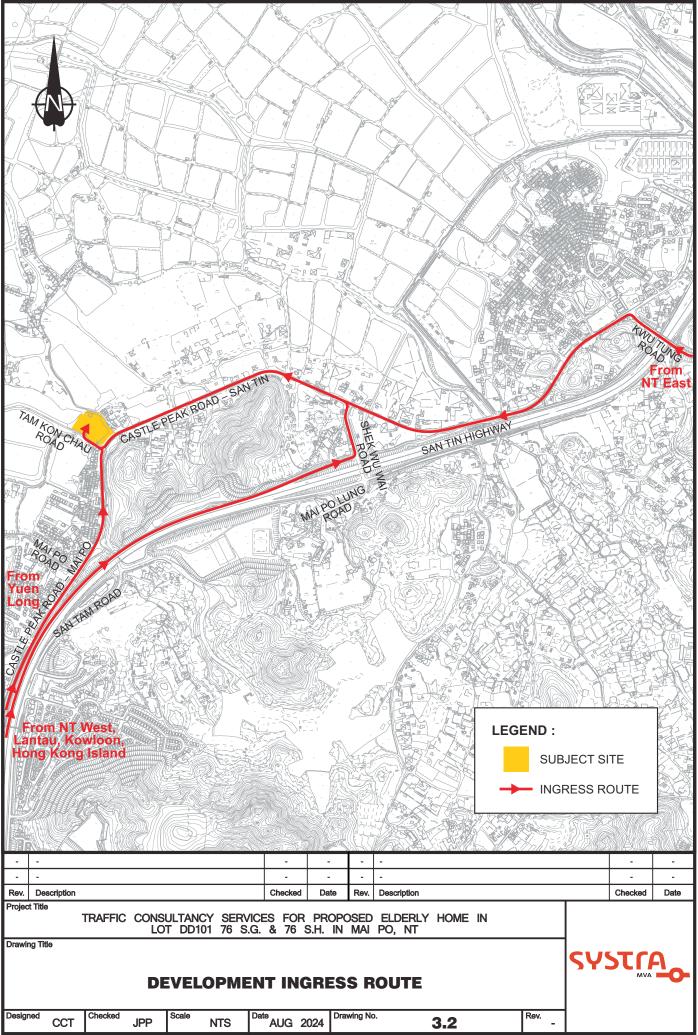
Internal Driveway

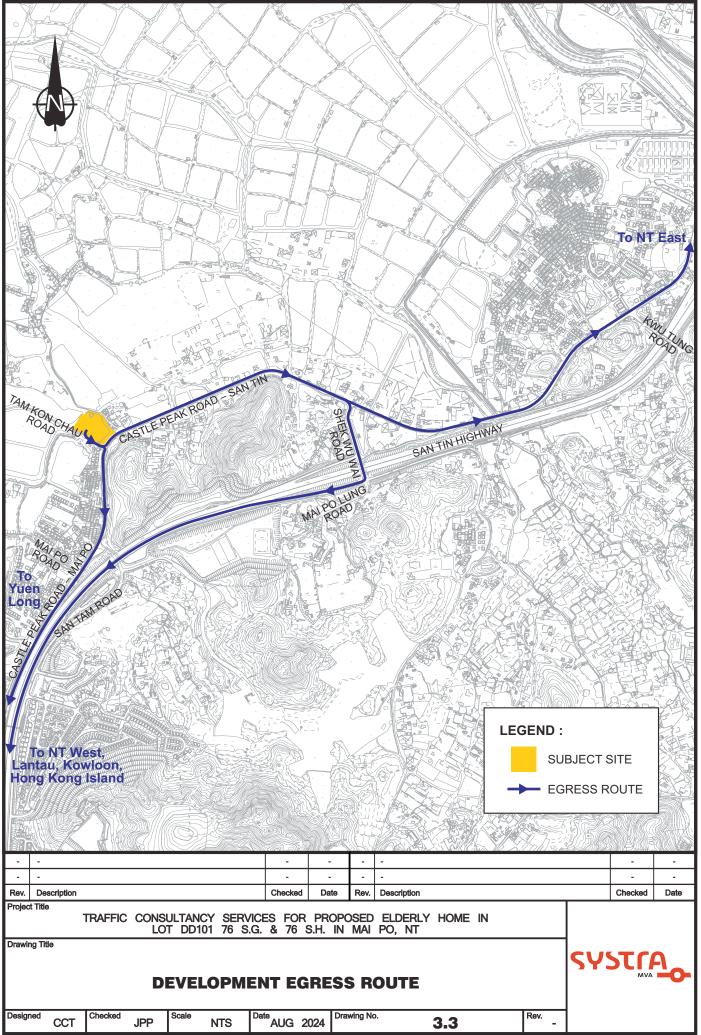
3.2.3 The vehicular accesses and the internal transport facilities are linked up by internal driveway. Car park is located at the basement levels, and the drop-off area and loading/unloading bays are located at ground level.

Swept Path Analysis

Section 16 Planning Application for Proposed Social Welfare Facility (Residential Care Home for the Elderly), Shop and Services (Medical Consulting Room including Clinic) and Public Vehicle Park (Private Car Only) in "Village Type Development" Zone at Lots 76 S.G (Part), 76 S.H (Part) in D.D. 101 and adjoining Government Land, Mai Po, Yuen Long	CHK50769410
Traffic Impact Assessment Report	30/05/2025









3.2.4 The swept path analysis for all vehicles heading to all lay-bys and loading/unloading area, and swept path for vehicles ramping up and down to the basement carpark and within the basement carpark are all provided in **Appendix B**. The swept path analysis shows that all the vehicles can manoeuvre smoothly when entering, leaving and within the site.

3.3 Internal Transport Facility

3.3.1 Since there is no parking standard in the latest Hong Kong Planning Standard Guideline (HKPSG) for RCHE, case study research on similar RCHE has been conducted to obtain the appropriate provision rate for internal transport facilities.

Table 3.2 Provision of Internal Transport Facility on relevant RCHE

Project	Location	No. of Beds	No. of Parking	Parking rate No./bed
Caritas Fung Wong Fung Ting Home, Ta Kwu Ling	Ta Kwu Ling	120	6	0.050
Fung Creek Nursing and Attention Home, Sheung Shui	Sheung Shui	232	8	0.034
Caritas Harold H. W. Lee Care and Attention Home	Shatin	276	6	0.022
Chuk Yuen Home for Aged	Yuen Long	60	4	0.067
Jockey Club Rehabilitation Complex	Aberdeen	1352	43	0.032
Wong Cho Tong Care and Attention Home	Ho Man Tin	278	8	0.029
Tai Tung Pui Hostel	Tuen Mun	121	8	0.066

- 3.3.2 Considering Jockey Club Rehabilitation Complex with similar scale as this project, a traffic survey of parking utilization has been conducted in a typical weekday during peak hour. The parking utilization rate of the Jockey Club Rehabilitation Complex is 56%.
- 3.3.3 A conservative rate of 0.067 parking space/bed is proposed for considering parking provisions for the subject site, and 48 private car parking spaces need to be provided. In addition, there are 6 medical consulting rooms will be proposed within the site, according to HKPSG, 1.5 car parking spaces/consulting room is required, so 9 parking spaces need to be provided. Moreover, refer to the 'Revised Recommended Outline Development Plan of San Tin Technopole' published in 2023, AFCD Wetland Conservation Park Management Office will be built on the east side of the subject site in the future, which may attract traffic or tourists. Therefore, additional 19 parking spaces as public car parking will be provided as well.
- 3.3.4 The proposed provisions, including Loading/Unloading bays, Non-emergency Medical Transportation Lay-by, Ambulance Lay-by and etc., are based on the operation needs. **Table**3.3 summaries the proposed provisions of internal transport facility of subject site.

6



Table 3.3 Proposed Internal Transport Facility

Component	Component			
	Private Car Parking (5.0m x 2.5m) for RCHE (1)	48 ⁽¹⁾		
No. of Car	Clinic ⁽²⁾	9 ⁽²⁾		
Parking Spaces	Public Parking	19		
	Total	76		
Parking for Disab	2			
Taxi/ Private Car	Lay-by (5.0m x 2.5m)	3		
Non-emergency I	Medical Transportation Lay-by (9.0m x 3.0m)	2		
Ambulance Lay-b	<mark>1</mark>			
Loading/Unloadir Bays (11.0m x 3.5	2			

Remarks:

- (1) Since there is no requirement in HKPSG for parking provision for RCHE, 0.067 parking space/bed is proposed for considering parking provisions based on existing RCHE study
- (2) As per HKPSG, parking provision for clinics is 1 to 1.5 car parking spaces for each consulting room.
- (3) Included in the total number of car parking spaces
- 3.3.5 **Table 3.3** suggests that the Lot DD101 76 S.G. and 76 S.H. development would provide total 76 car parking spaces, in which 2 spaces would be reserved for disabilities. Besides, 2 loading/unloading bays, 3 Taxi/Private Car Lay-bys, 2 Non-emergency Medical Transportation Lay-bys and 1 ambulance Lay-by as ancillary transport facilities.
- The B1 parking area mainly provides parking spaces for RCHE & clinic vehicles and vehicles visiting public car park. The parking area can be divided into two parking zones for public car park and RCHE & clinic vehicles, to ensure privacy and safety for vehicles visiting public car park and RCHE & clinic vehicles. The detailed management arrangement will be provided at later detailed design stage.



4. TRAFFIC FORECASTS

4.1 Forecasting Assumptions and Methodology

Design Year

- 4.1.1 The proposed development is anticipated to be completed by year 2028. Following the guidelines and requirements of TIA as published by Transport Department, the design year of year 2031 (i.e. 3 years upon completion year) is adopted for traffic forecast purpose.
- 4.1.2 To evaluate the traffic impact to the surrounding road junctions due to the Development Proposal, the Reference Scenario (with Adjacent Planned Development but without the Development Proposal) and Design Scenario (with Adjacent Planned Development and Proposed Development) have been identified for year 2031.

Traffic Growth Rate

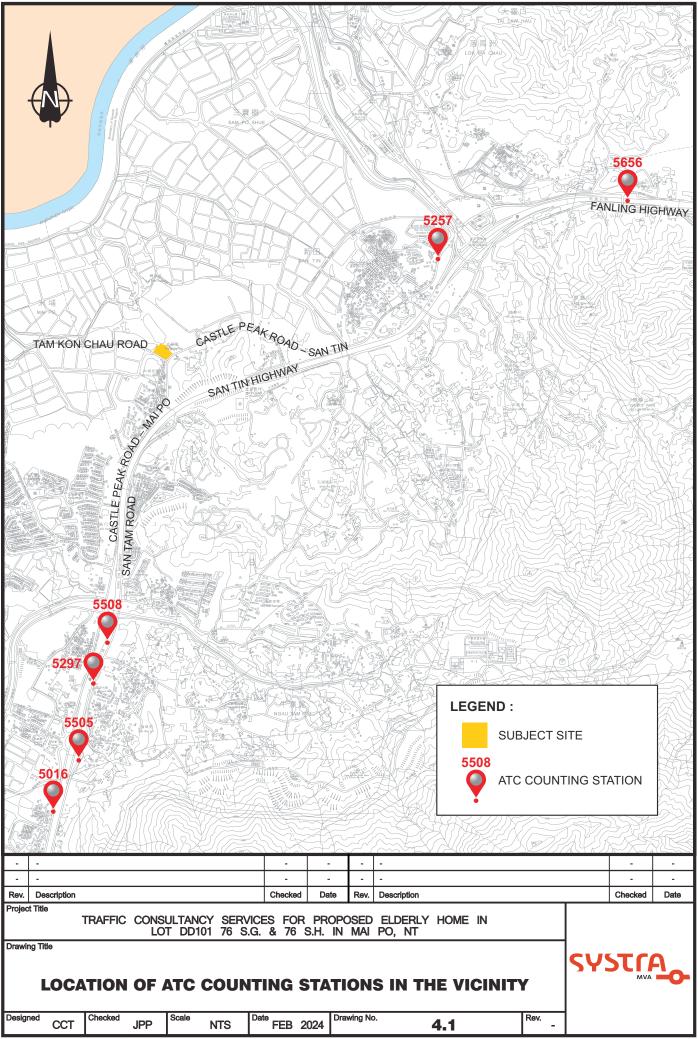
4.1.3 To estimate the year 2031 reference traffic flows in the local road network, an appropriate growth factor was identified for the area. The derivation of the growth rate is determined with reference to historical growth trends and planning data, which are summarised below.

Historical Growth Trends

4.1.4 According to the latest Annual Traffic Census (ATC) published by Transport Department, the Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) of the nearby count station between Year 2019 and Year 2023 have been taken into account to establish the historical growth trend, the findings are summarised in **Table 4.1** and location of count stations are indicated in **Drawing 4.1**.

Table 4.1 AADT of nearby ATC Traffic Counts between Years 2019 to 2023

Road	Station		Growth Rate (p.a.)				
коао	No.	2019	2020	2020 2021 2022 <mark>2023</mark>		<mark>2023</mark>	2023/ 2019
San Tin Highway, Castle Peak Rd & San Tam Rd (Kam Tin Rd- Fairview Park Boulevard)	5016	90,860	81,870	86,620	82,820	88,760	-0.6%
San Tam Rd (Fairview Park Boulevard RA - End)	5505	13,330	13,420	13,960	13,540	<mark>13,860</mark>	+1.0%
San Tam Rd (Castle Peak Rd - Fairview Park Boulevard RA)	5297	7,530	7,220	7,510	7,280	<mark>10,960</mark>	+9.8%
San Tin Highway (Fairview Park Boulevard - Lok Ma Chau Rd)	5508	80,460	82,010	86,000	82,190	<mark>87,340</mark>	+2.1%
Castle Peak Rd - Tam Mi,Mai Po & San Tin (Fairview Park Boulevard - Lok Ma Chau Rd)	5257	11,910	11,420	11,880	11,520	10,740	-2.6%
Fanling Highway (Fan Kam Rd - Lok Ma Chau Rd)	5656	69,560	66,440	63,880	61,050	<mark>64,880</mark>	-1.7%
Sum up		273,650	262,380	269,850	258,400	<mark>276,540</mark>	<mark>+0.3%</mark>





4.1.5 As showed in **Table 4.1** above, the average annual growth rate of the AADT of the nearby count stations from Year 2019 to 2023 is +0.3% per annum. Due to the effect of the COVID-19 from 2020 to 2022, the historical traffic data did not effectively represent the actual traffic growth. In addition, the strategic development like San Tin Technopole will attract more district-wide traffic volumes to the vicinity. Therefore, the growth rate form ATC is not appropriate to be adopted in this traffic forecast due to the two reasons mentioned above.

Projected Population data (From The Census and Statistics Department (C&SD)

4.1.6 According to the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD), the Hong Kong resident population will increase to 7.8 million in 2031, and the average growth rate from years 2024 to 2031 is +0.548%. The Hong Kong Resident Population between Year 2024 and Year 2031 are summarised in **Table 4.2**.

Table 4.2 Hong Kong Resident Population between Year 2024 and Year 2031

Year	Hong Kong Resident Population
2024	7,526,800
2025	7,559,800
2026	7,596,800
2027	7,638,700
2028	7,684,500
2029	7,731,100
2030	7,777,100
2031	7,820,200
Annual Growth Rate (p.a.) – 2031/2024	+0.548%

4.1.7 The location of the subject site is in the underdeveloped area of Northwest New Territories, the overall population growth rate of Hong Kong may not reflect the actual situation of population growth in this area. Therefore, narrowing the research scope of growth rate to Yuen Long District will have more reference value.

Planning Data (From Working Group on Population Distribution Projections (WGPD)

Based on the Projected Population by Tertiary Planning Unit(TPU) from WGPD, the population of TPU where the proposed development located in has been projected with the average growth rate of 0.93% from 2021 to 2027. The detail of average annual growth rate from years 2021 to 2027 is illustrated in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Projected Population by Tertiary Planning Unit (TPU), 2021-2027

TPU	Popu	Growth Rate (p.a.)		
IPO	<mark>2021</mark>	<mark>2027</mark>	<mark>2021-2027</mark>	
542	<mark>12,500</mark>	11,700	-1.10%	
543&546	<mark>3,300</mark>	<mark>5,000</mark>	<mark>7.17%</mark>	
Sum up	<mark>15,800</mark>	<mark>16,700</mark>	<mark>0.93%</mark>	



4.1.9 Considering the substantial planned development and population/employment growth in the northern New Territories, a conservative estimation of +1.0% per annum is adopted, to produce the year 2031 traffic forecasts from the 2024 observed traffic flows.

San Tin Technopole

4.1.10 The large-scale development of San Tin Technopole (STT) will be constructed, and the first population intake will be in 2031. The summary of development phase will be as shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 **Phasing of San Tin Technopole**

Phase ⁽¹⁾	Proposed Commencement of Works	Proposed Intake Year
<mark>Initial Phase</mark>	Year 2024	Year 2031

Remark: (1) Source from EIA study of First Phase Development of the New Territories North – San Tin / Lok Ma Chau Development Node - Investigation.

4.1.11 The development trips in "Initial Phase" would be considered in the assessment of Year 2031. The related development schedules and estimated traffic generations are summarized in below Table 4.5.

Table 4.5 **Development Trips of San Tin Technopole Adopted in Assessment**

			Trip Generations (pcu/hr)				
Ref. ⁽¹⁾	Development Schedule	Parameters	AM	<mark>Peak</mark>	PM Peak		
			Gen	Att	<mark>Gen</mark>	Att	
	Information and Technology (I&T) Section	(Approximate 29,821 m²)	305 ⁽²⁾	439 ⁽²⁾	282 ⁽²⁾	<mark>211⁽²⁾</mark>	
San Tin Technopole	Logistics & Storage and Workshop	(Approximate 17,380 m²)	33 ⁽³⁾	49 ⁽³⁾	47 ⁽³⁾	37 ⁽³⁾	
<mark>(Initial</mark> Phase)	Public Housing	Approximate 6,653 units (Average house/flat size of about 50 m²)	415 ⁽⁴⁾	285 ⁽⁴⁾	198 ⁽⁴⁾	<mark>267⁽⁴⁾</mark>	
	Private Housing	Approximate 5,173 units (Average house/flat size of about 60 m²)	<mark>372⁽⁵⁾</mark>	<mark>220⁽⁵⁾</mark>	148 ⁽⁵⁾	192 ⁽⁵⁾	

- (1) Source from EIA study of First Phase Development of the New Territories North San Tin / Lok Ma Chau Development Node Investigation.
- (2) Based on site area measurement, plot ratio of 6 in RODP, and traffic generation and attraction rates for office building in TPDM.
- (3) Based on site area measurement, plot ratio of 2 in RODP, and traffic generation and attraction rates for industrial building in TPDM.
- (4) Based on site area measurement, plot ratio of 6.5 in RODP, assumed average flat size of 50 m², consideration of new flat units about 50,000-54,000 in TPB land use proposal, and traffic generation and attraction rates for subsidised housing: HOS/PSPS in TPDM.
- (5) Based on site area measurement, plot ratio of 6 in RODP, assumed average flat size of 60 m², consideration of new flat units about 50,000 - 54,000 in TPB land use proposal, and traffic generation and attraction rates for private housing: high-density/R(A) in TPDM.

Other Nearby Planned Developments

4.1.12 The planned and committed developments in subjected study area, as listed in Table 4.6, which would have traffic contribution to the road network in the vicinity, have been considered

Section 16 Planning Application for Proposed Social Welfare Facility (Residential Care Home for the Elderly), Shop and Services (Medical Consulting Room including Clinic) and Public Vehicle Park (Private Car Only) in "Village Type Development" Zone at Lots 76 S.G (Part), 76 S.H (Part) in D.D. 101 and adjoining Government Land, Mai Po, Yuen Long	CHK50769410
Traffic Impact Assessment Report	30/05/2025



in the traffic forecast for the year 2031. The peak hour traffic trips of each developments are also summarised in **Table 4.6**.

Table 4.6 Estimated Trip Generations of Adjacent Planned Developments

			Peak H	our Traf	fic Trip (p	ocu/hr)
Ref.	Development	Туре	AM Peak		PM Peak	
			Gen	Att	Gen	Att
<mark>1.</mark>	A/ YL-MP/ 291	- 789 houses ⁽¹⁾	<mark>149</mark>	<mark>75</mark>	<mark>69</mark>	<mark>96</mark>
2.	A/YL-MP/205	- 71 units (average flat size of about 186 m²) ⁽¹⁾	<mark>20</mark>	<mark>13</mark>	<mark>12</mark>	<mark>17</mark>
3.	A/YL-MP/287	- 65 units (average flat size of about 116 m²) ⁽¹⁾	1 15 1		<mark>7</mark>	<mark>10</mark>
4.	Y/YL-NTM/9	- 5,400 m2 GFA Elderly Care Home 142 Beds ⁽²⁾	10 ⁽³⁾	10 ⁽³⁾	10 ⁽³⁾	10 ⁽³⁾
5.	Y/YL-NTM/7 & Y/YL-NTM/8	 1,228 units (Average Flat Size 43 m²) 1,249 units (Average Flat Size 44 m²) Retail: 831m² PTI Kindergarten (6 Classrooms) 	<mark>243⁽⁴⁾</mark>	<mark>171⁽⁴⁾</mark>	106 ⁽⁴⁾	127 ⁽⁴⁾

Remarks:

- (1) As extracted from newspaper articles / online information.
- (2) As extracted from the latest approved planning application.
- (3) Assume Nominal Trips of 10 pcu/hr.
- (4) Trips generation from project's TIA report.

4.2 Forecasting Scenarios

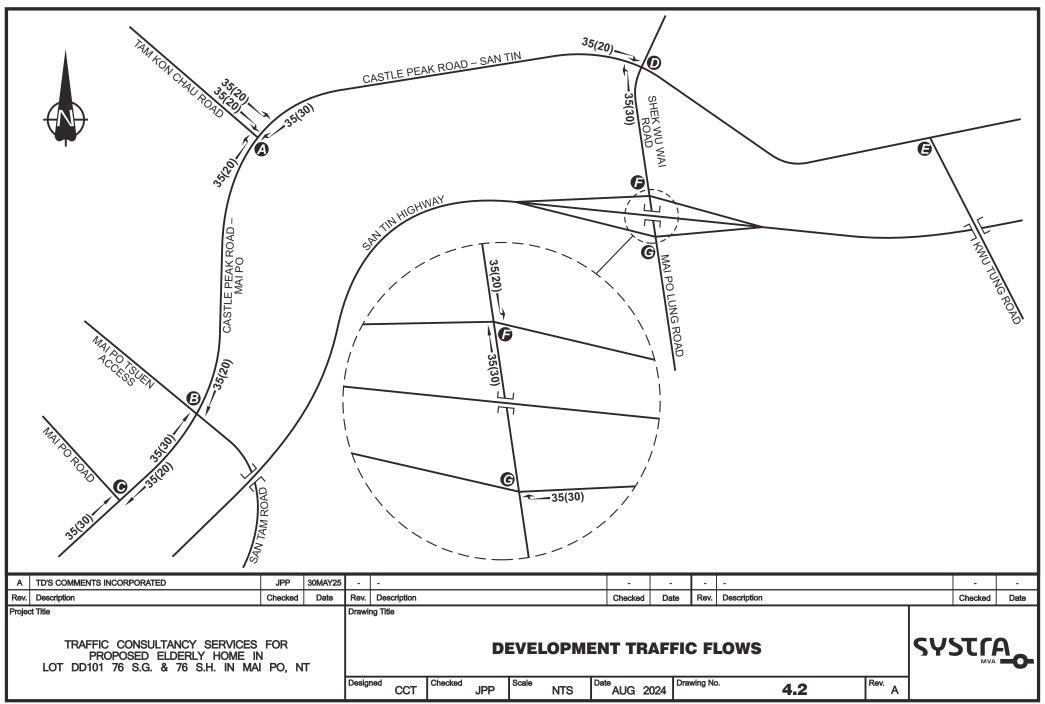
4.2.1 The derived peak hour traffic trips of the subject site would be assigned onto the local road network in accordance with the observed traffic circulation pattern. The distributions of the peak hour development traffic trips are shown in **Drawing 4.2**.

The existing car park Traffic Trips

4.2.2 The current status of the project is an open-air parking lot, and the traffic flow of the parking lot during peak hours was obtained through manual surveys, as summarised in **Table 4.7**.

Table 4.7 The Survey Trip Generation and Attraction for Existing Car Park

_	, ,					
		Peak Hour Traffic Trip (pcu/hr)				
Ref.	Use	AM	Peak	PM Peak		
		Gen	Att	Gen	Att	
1.	Car Park	11	14	11	12	





The proposed development Traffic Trips

4.2.3 According to the latest T.P.D.M., due to the absence of trip rate specific for RCHE, case studies and manual survey of RCHE with similar scale were conducted, to better understand the traffic generation and attraction of RCHE. Detailed data can be found in **Table 4.8**. The tabulated data reveals that TWGHs Wong Cho Tong Social Service Building in Ho Man Tin exhibits a higher trip rate per bed. Therefore, adopting a conservative analytical approach, the trip rate of TWGHs Wong Cho Tong Social Service Building was adopted as the foundation for this traffic forecasting of the proposed development. The traffic trip of proposed development would be estimated in **Table 4.9**.

Table 4.8 Traffic Trips of Similar RCHE Survey

Table	able 4.8 Tranic Trips of Similar NCHE Survey								
Ref	Development	Item		AM			PM		
Rei	Development	item	Att	Gen	2-WAY	Att	Gen	2-WAY	
	Fung Creek Nursing and	Trips (pcu/hr)	9	4.5	13.5	2	3	5	
1	Attention	No. of beds	232						
_	Home, Sheung Shui	Trip rates (pcu/hr/bed)	0.0388	0.0194	0.0582	0.0086	0.0129	0.0216	
	Caritas Harold	Trips (pcu/hr)	13	10	23	2	3	5	
2	H.W. Lee Care and Attention Home, Sha Tin	No. of beds	276						
		Trip rates (pcu/hr/bed)	0.0471	0.0362	0.0833	0.0072	0.0109	0.0181	
	Jocky Club	Trips (pcu/hr)	<mark>22</mark>	<mark>23</mark>	<mark>45</mark>	<mark>10</mark>	9	<mark>19</mark>	
<mark>3</mark>	Rehabilitation	No. of beds	<mark>1,352</mark>						
	Complex	Trip rates (pcu/hr/bed)	0.0162	0.0170	0.0032	<mark>0.0074</mark>	0.0067	0.0141	
	TWGHs Wong	Trips (pcu/hr)	<mark>19</mark>	<mark>24</mark>	<mark>43</mark>	<mark>16</mark>	<mark>12</mark>	<mark>28</mark>	
<mark>4</mark>	Cho Tong Social Service Building	No. of consulting room	278						
		Trip rates (pcu/hr/room)	0.0683	0.0863	<mark>0.1547</mark>	<mark>0.0576</mark>	0.0432	0.1007	

Table 4.9 Estimated Traffic Trips for Proposed Development

Ref	Development	Item	AM			PM		
			Att	Gen	2-WAY	Att	Gen	2-WAY
	Lot DD101 76 S.G. & 76 S.H.	Trips (pcu/hr)	<mark>49</mark>	<mark>62</mark>	<mark>111</mark>	<mark>42</mark>	<mark>31</mark>	<mark>73</mark>
1		No. of beds	<mark>716</mark>					
		Trip rates ⁽¹⁾ (pcu/hr/bed)	0.0683	<mark>0.0863</mark>	0.1547	<mark>0.0576</mark>	0.0432	0.1007
	Clinic	Trips (pcu/hr)	2	2	<mark>3</mark>	1	2	<mark>11</mark>
2		No. of consulting room			6	5		

Section 16 Planning Application for Proposed Social Welfare Facility (Residential Care Home for the Elderly), Shop and Services (Medical Consulting Room including Clinic) and Public Vehicle Park (Private Car Only) in "Village Type Development" Zone at Lots 76 S.G (Part), 76 S.H (Part) in D.D. 101 and adjoining Government Land, Mai Po, Yuen Long

CHK50769410



Def	Bt	Item	AM			PM		
Ref	Development		Att	Gen	2-WAY	Att	Gen	2-WAY
		Trip rates ⁽²⁾ (pcu/hr/room)	0.292	<mark>0.208</mark>	<mark>0.500</mark>	<mark>0.167</mark>	0.250	<mark>1.670</mark>
	Public Car Park	Trips (pcu/hr)	3	<mark>4</mark>	7	3	2	<mark>5</mark>
3		No. of parking space	19					
		Trip rates ⁽³⁾ (pcu/hr/car)	<mark>0.143</mark>	<mark>0.1785</mark>	<mark>0.321</mark>	<mark>0.1305</mark>	<mark>0.1005</mark>	<mark>0.231</mark>

Remarks:

- (1) With reference to trip rate of TWGHs Wong Cho Tong Social Service Building, the higher reference trip rate will be adopted.
- (2) Adopted trip rate refers to the surveyed trip rate of the Clinic of Jocky Club Rehabilitation Complex in Aberdeen during the peak hour of a normal weekday.
- (3) Adopted trip rate refers to the surveyed trip rate of a similar public car park in Jumbo Court during the peak hour of a normal weekday ,with an additional factor of 1.5.
- 4.2.4 The proposed RCHE in subject site would generate a two-way total of 111 pcu/hr and 73 pcu/hr in the AM and PM peak respectively in year 2031. The current (2024) and future (2031) traffic trip of this site are summarised in **Table 4.10**.

Table 4.10 Trip Generations of Current Land-use and Proposed Future Land-use

		Peak Hour Traffic Trip (pcu/hr)				
	AM	Peak	PM Peak			
	Generation	Attraction	Generation	Attraction		
Observed 2024	11	14	11	12		
Forecasts 2031	<mark>68</mark>	<mark>54</mark>	<mark>35</mark>	<mark>46</mark>		
Net Difference	+57	+40	+24	<mark>+34</mark>		
(Forecasts - Observed)						

- 4.2.5 The result in **Table 4.10** reveals the net difference of traffic flows between current use of openair parking and the future RCHE. The additional impact of the development onto the road network would actually be smaller.
- 4.2.6 The annual traffic growth rate and the adjacent planned developments as discussed in Section
 4.1 would be considered to produce the year 2031 reference traffic flows during the typical weekday morning and evening peak hours of the local road network.
- 4.2.7 The traffic trips of the proposed RCHE in subjected site would be superimposed onto the reference traffic flows to produce the anticipated year 2031 peak hour traffic flows for design scenarios.
- 4.2.8 The general formulae of the forecasting scenarios of year 2031 are as follows:

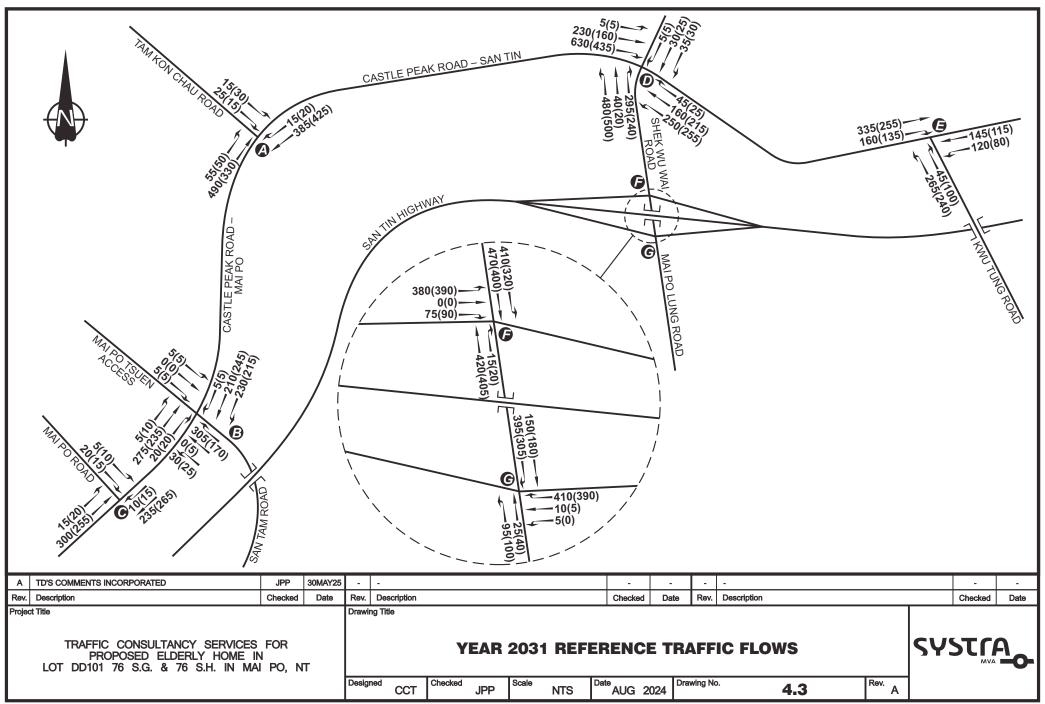
Reference Traffic Flows = 2024 Observed Traffic Flow x Adopted Growth Rate + Traffic Flow of Adjacent Planned Developments

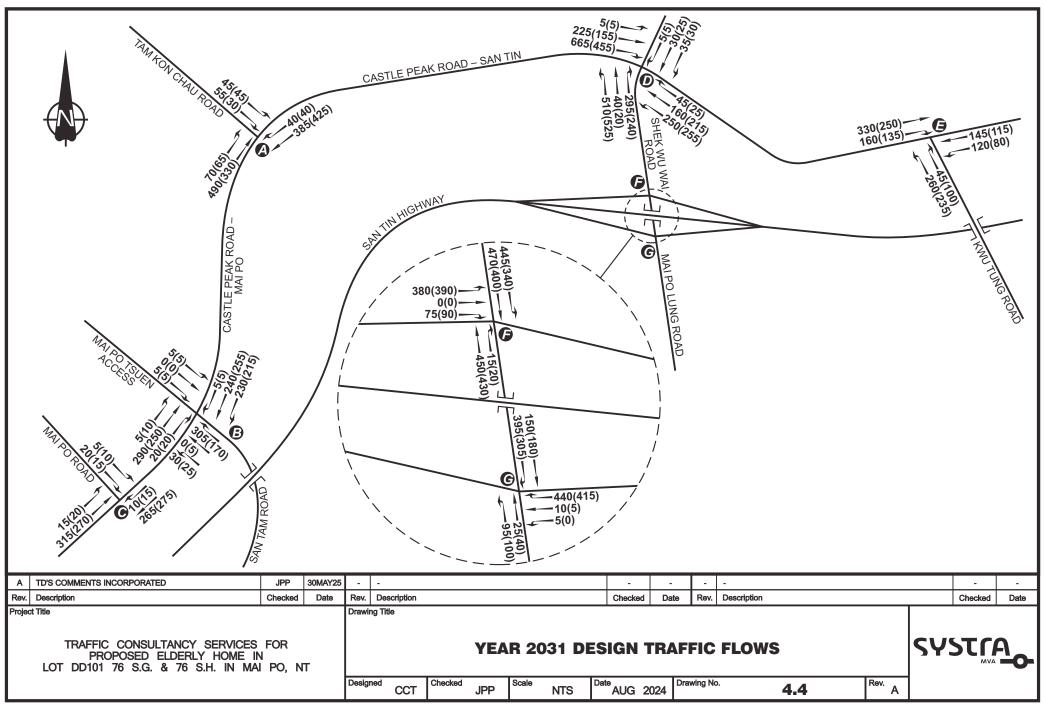
Design Traffic Flows = Year 2031 Reference Traffic Flows + Traffic Trips for Proposed Development

Section 16 Planning Application for Proposed Social Welfare Facility (Residential Care
Home for the Elderly), Shop and Services (Medical Consulting Room including Clinic) and
Public Vehicle Park (Private Car Only) in "Village Type Development" Zone at Lots 76 S.G
(Part), 76 S.H (Part) in D.D. 101 and adjoining Government Land, Mai Po, Yuen Long



4.2.9	The reference traffic flows and design traffic flows in year 2031 as shown in Drawings 4.3 and Drawing 4.4 respectively.







5. TRAFFIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1 Junction Operational Performance

- 5.1.1 The identified seven key local junctions would be assessed in accordance with the anticipated year 2031 traffic flows for both reference and design scenarios in order to investigate the traffic impact of the proposed RCHE development with respect to the background situation.
- 5.1.2 The junction assessments are based on the existing layouts and arrangements of the respective junctions, and the layouts of Junction D, Junction F and Junction G in anticipated year 2031 refers to STT gazette documents, the planned layouts of junction D, F and G as shown in Drawing 5.1 and 5.2. The assessment results of year 2031 traffic flows for both reference and design scenarios are summarised in Table 5.1. The junction calculation sheets are attached in Appendix A.

Table 5.1 Junction Operational Performance in Year 2031

		RC/RFC (2)					
Ref.	Junction	Refer	ence	Design			
		AM Peak	PM Peak	AM Peak	PM Peak		
Α	Castle Peak Road / TAM Kon Chau Road	0.22	0.24	<mark>0.26</mark>	<mark>0.25</mark>		
В	Castle Peak Road / San Tam Road	<mark>0.78</mark>	<mark>0.46</mark>	<mark>0.80</mark>	<mark>0.46</mark>		
С	Castle Peak Road / Mai Po Road	<mark>0.13</mark>	<mark>0.15</mark>	<mark>0.15</mark>	<mark>0.16</mark>		
D	Castle Peak Road / Shek Wu Wai Road	<mark>59%</mark>	<mark>89%</mark>	<mark>56%</mark>	<mark>84%</mark>		
Е	Castle Peak Road / Kwu Tung Road	<mark>0.39</mark>	<mark>0.35</mark>	<mark>0.39</mark>	<mark>0.34</mark>		
F	Shek Wu Wai Road / San Tin Highway Slip						
<u> </u>	Road	<mark>>100%</mark>	<mark>>100%</mark>	<mark>>100%</mark>	<mark>>100%</mark>		
G	Mai Po Lung Road / Shek Wu Wai Road						

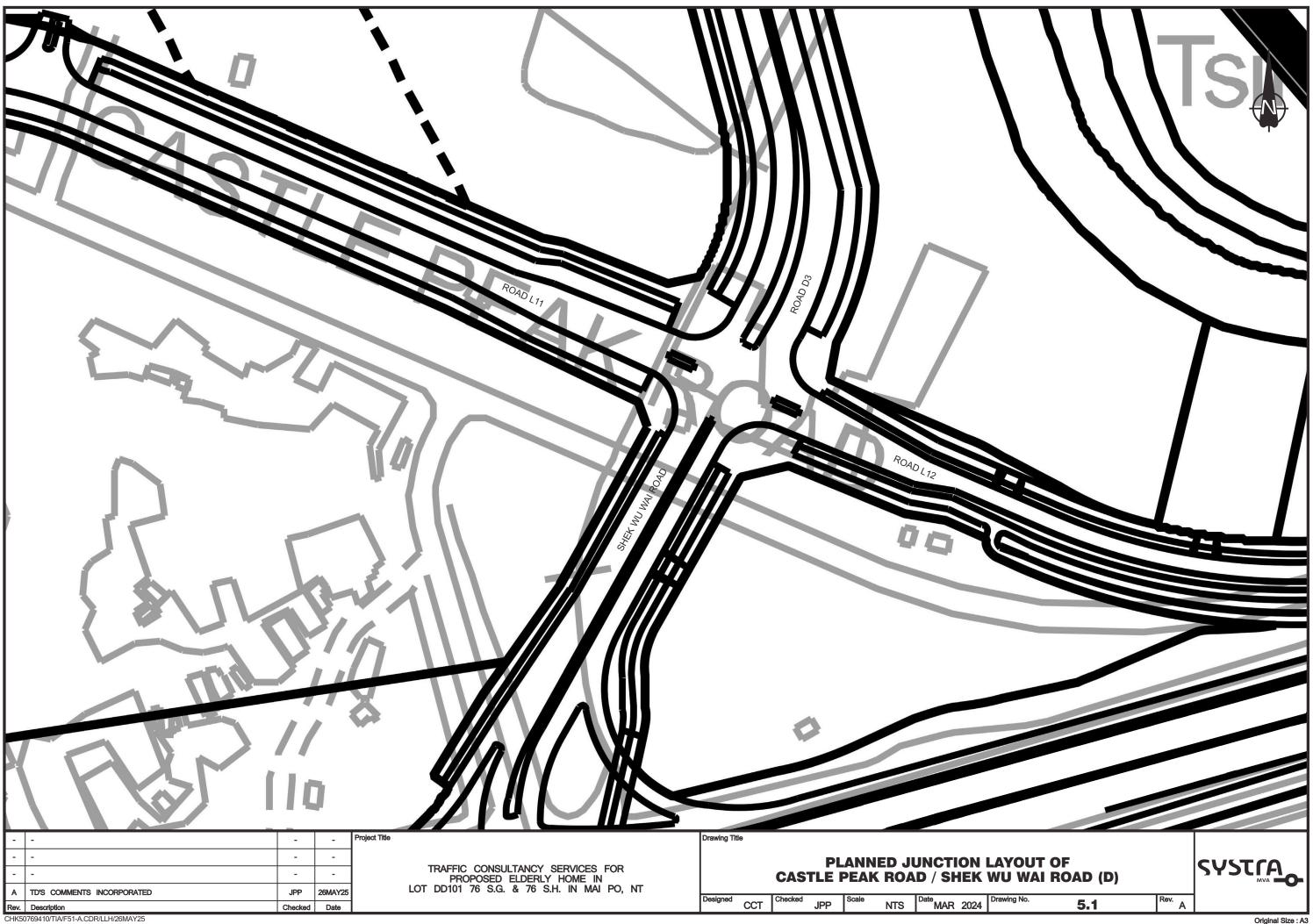
Remarks:

- (1) Refer to **Drawing 2.2**;
- (2) The operational performance of a signal junction is represented in Reserve Capacity (RC), which is defined as overloaded while the RC is less than 0%, The operational performance of a priority/roundabout is represented in Ratio to Flow Capacity (RFC), which is defined as overloaded if RFC over 1.00.
- 5.1.3 The findings presented in **Table 5.1** demonstrate that all the key junctions will operate with sufficient traffic capacity in reference and design scenario in year 2031.

5.2 Link Assessment

- 5.2.1 Tam Kon Chau Road is a single track access road, with a road width of 3.2m. Tam Kon Chau Road also is a prohibited zone 24 hours daily for all motor vehicles exceeding 10 metres in length.
- 5.2.2 Therefore, apart from junction capacity assessment, road link assessment for Tam Kon Chau Road is also carried out. Performance of the Tam Kon Chau Road is assessed in terms of traffic volume / capacity (V/C) ratio and the results are presented in **Table 5.2**.

Section 16 Planning Application for Proposed Social Welfare Facility (Residential Care
Home for the Elderly), Shop and Services (Medical Consulting Room including Clinic) and
Public Vehicle Park (Private Car Only) in "Village Type Development" Zone at Lots 76 S.G
(Part), 76 S.H (Part) in D.D. 101 and adjoining Government Land, Mai Po, Yuen Long



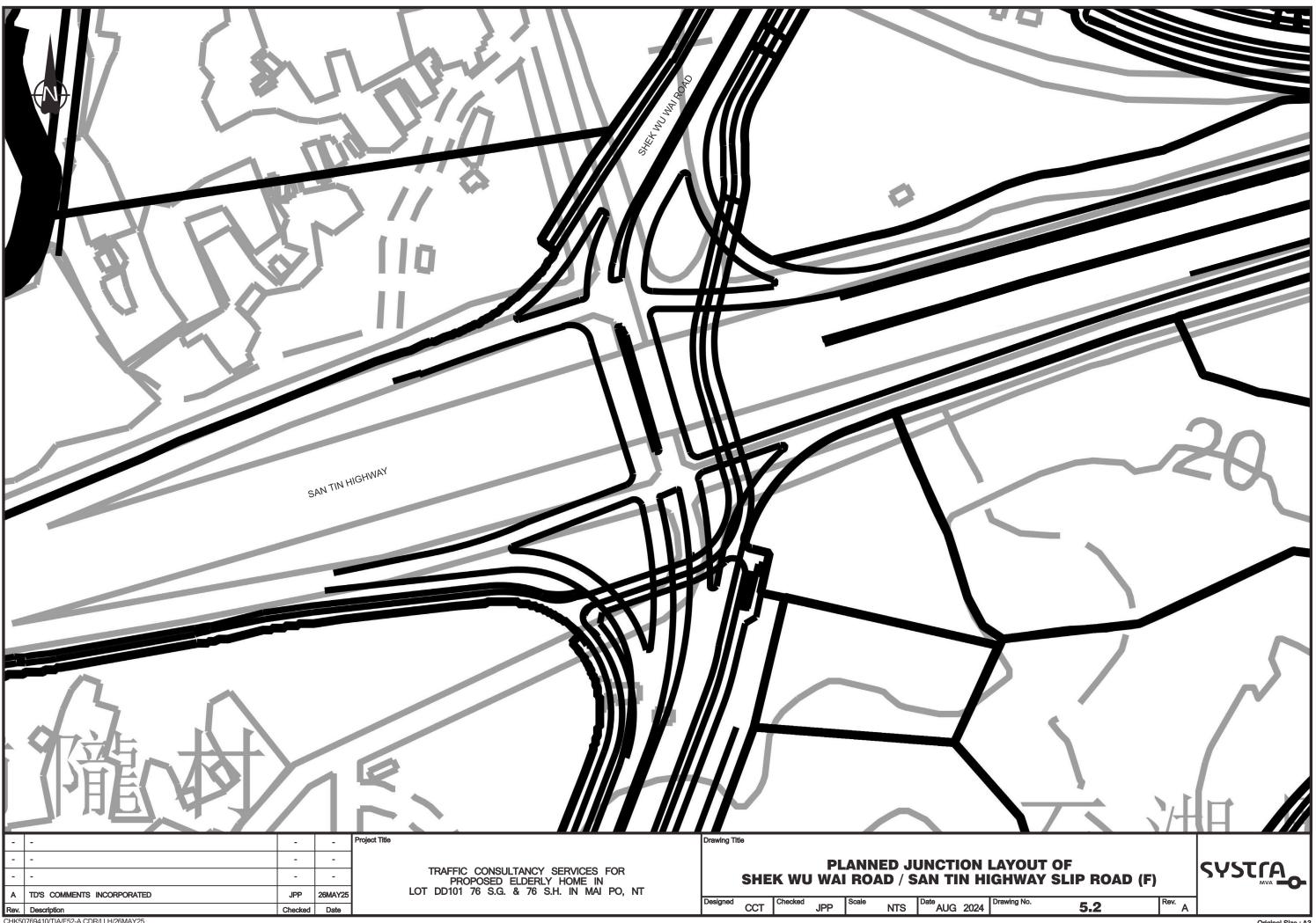




Table 5.2 Tam Kon Chau Road Assessment in Year 2024 and Year 2031 Design Case

Road	Direction	Capacity (pcu/hr)	2024 Observed Flow V/C Ratio		2031 Design Case V/C Ratio	
			AM	PM	AM	PM
Tam Kon Chau Road	<mark>2-way</mark>	120 ⁽¹⁾	0.57	<mark>0.65</mark>	1.70	1.41

Remarks:

- (1) By TPDM Volume 2 Chapter 3 Section 3.11.3, the design flow of a single track road is recommended to be taken as 100 veh/hr for 2-way traffic, approximately 120 pcu/hr for 2-way traffic.
- 5.2.3 The table above indicates that Tam Kon Chau Road is operating within capacity at present, but will be over its capacity in the year 2031 Design case. Therefore, it is suggested that Tam Kon Chau Road needs to be widen, the details of proposed road widening scheme as shown in **Drawing 5.3**. With the proposed improvement, Tam Kon Chau Road will operate with adequate capacity. **Table 5.3** shows the link performance in year 2031 design case.

Table 5.3 Tam Kon Chau Road Assessment in Year 2031 Design Case

Road	Direction	Capacity (pcu/hr)	2031 Design Case V/C Ratio		
			AM	PM	
Tam Kon Chau	Northbound	490 ⁽¹⁾	0.22	0.21	
Road (widened road section)	Southbound	490 ⁽¹⁾	0.20	<mark>0.14</mark>	
Tam Kon Chau Road (after passing widened road section)	<mark>2-way</mark>	120 ⁽²⁾	<mark>0.68</mark>	<mark>0.73</mark>	

Remarks:

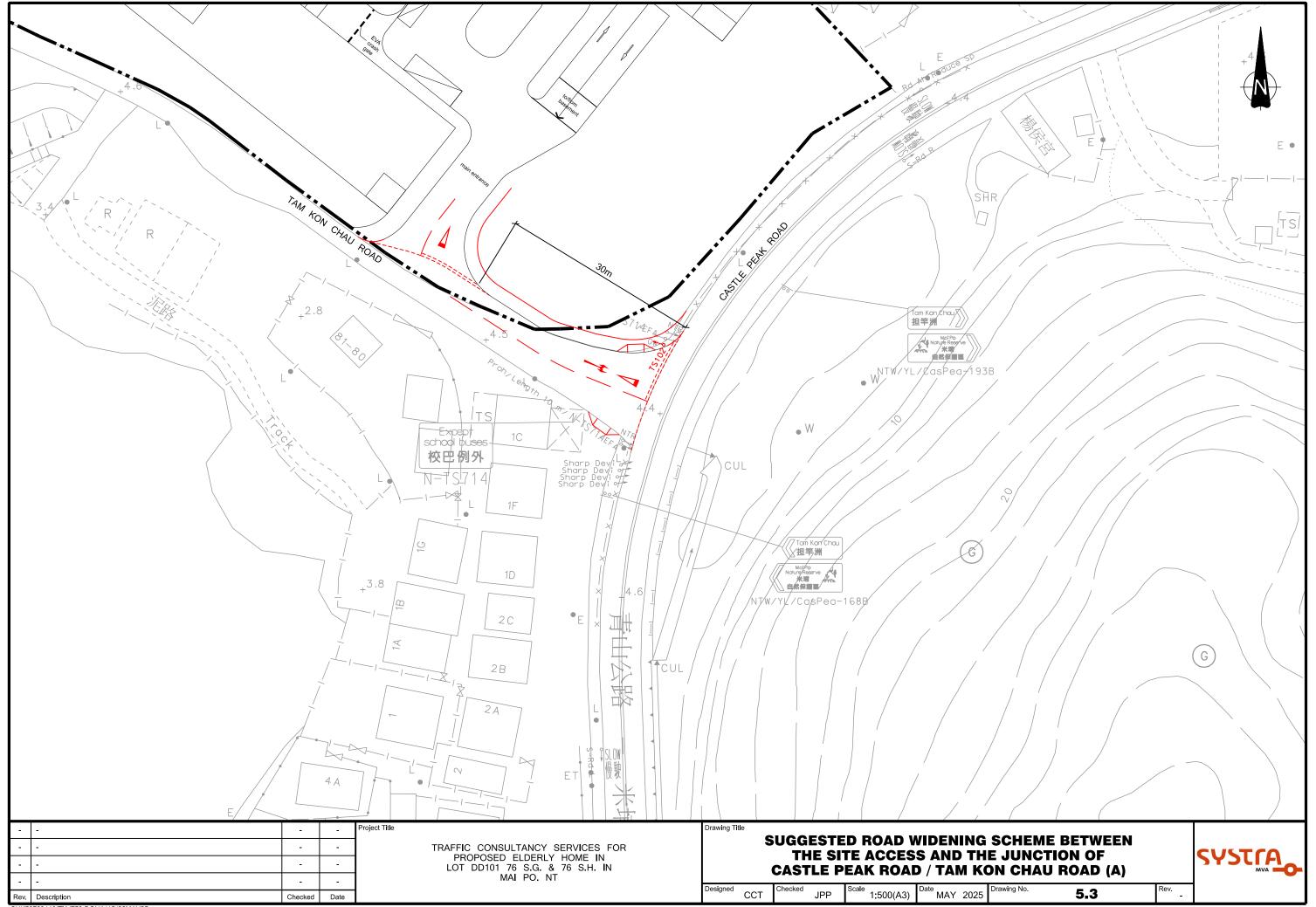
- (1) By TPDM Volume 2 Chapter 2 Section 2.4.1, the design flow of a 2-lane single carriageway for local roads will be taken as 800 veh/hr for 2-way traffic, approximately 980 pcu/hr for 2-way traffic. Each direction has half of the capacity.
- (2) By TPDM Volume 2 Chapter 3 Section 3.11.3, the design flow of a single track road is recommended to be taken as 100 veh/hr for 2-way traffic, approximately 120 pcu/hr for 2-way traffic.

5.3 Traffic Queue Assessment

- 5.3.1 In the proposed planning scheme, the vehicular access is about 30m away from the junction of Castle Peak Road San Tin and Tam Kon Chau Road, which can accommodate about 6 vehicles for waiting. In **Table 4.10**, which reveals that the proposed development will attract a maximum of 62 vehicles during AM peak. Since the drop-bar gate will not be provided at the vehicular access, the time it takes for each vehicle to enter the site can be assumed as minimal.
- 5.3.2 The vehicle queuing assessment during an incident is calculated as follows:

Number of lanes	N=1
Average Arrival Rate Per Hour (λ)	λ=62 veh/hr (62 veh/hr worst AM peak
	attraction, detail refer to Table 4.10)
Assumed Entering Time per car in an incident	45 seconds
Average Service Rate (μ)	μ=3,600/45= 80 veh/hr

Section 16 Planning Application for Proposed Social Welfare Facility (Residential Care
Home for the Elderly), Shop and Services (Medical Consulting Room including Clinic) and
Public Vehicle Park (Private Car Only) in "Village Type Development" Zone at Lots 76 S.G
(Part), 76 S.H (Part) in D.D. 101 and adjoining Government Land, Mai Po, Yuen Long





P= Average Arrival Rate Per Hour (λ) / Average Service Rate (μ) = 0.775

5.3.3 The vehicle queuing analysis is calculated with reference to Principles of Highway Engineering and Traffic Analysis by Fred L. Mannering and Walter P. Kilareski. The results of the vehicle queuing analysis are summarized in **Table 5.4**.

Table 5.4 Vehicle Queuing Analysis

Number of Vehicles Waiting (n)	Probability of Number of Vehicles Waiting p(n)	Accumulative Probability of More Than n Vehicles waiting p(≤n)
(a) n=0	<mark>0.461</mark>	<mark>0.461</mark>
(b) n=1	<mark>0.357</mark>	<mark>0.818</mark>
(c) n=2	<mark>0.138</mark>	<mark>0.956</mark>
(d) n≥3	1-(a)-(b)-(c)=0.044	N.A.

5.3.4 From the results of vehicle queuing analysis, the probability of 3 vehicles queuing in front of the entrance is less than 5%. It is therefore concluded that 6 waiting spaces are adequate to meeting the proposed development traffic demand and will not affect the traffic flow at the junction of Castle Peak Road – San Tin and Tam Kon Chau Road.



6. PUBLIC TRANSPORT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Public transport services in the vicinity

6.1.1 Public transport occupancy surveys were conducted at Mai Po bus stop in a typical weekday, to identify if there is surplus in the current public transport services. Details of the current services of franchised bus and GMB route and the survey results are listed in **Table 6.1**.

Table 6.1 Existing Road-based Public Transport Services in the Vicinity (AM & PM Peak)

Table 0.1	EXISTING IV	odd Dasca i di	one manspor	t del vided iii ti	ie treifficy (7 ti	VI & FIVI F Cak			
Bound	Mode	Route No.	Observed No. of Vehicles	Total Service Capacity (pax)(1)	Observed Occupancy (pax)	Occupancy Rate (%)			
AM Peak Hour									
	Bus	<mark>76K</mark>	3	<mark>330</mark>	<mark>49</mark>	<mark>15%</mark>			
		<mark>75</mark>	9	<mark>144</mark>	<mark>66</mark>	<mark>46%</mark>			
	<mark>GMB</mark>	<mark>76</mark>	3	48	<mark>24</mark>	<mark>50%</mark>			
<mark>Yuen Long</mark>		<mark>78</mark>	2	<mark>32</mark>	<mark>11</mark>	<mark>34%</mark>			
	PLB	<mark>17</mark>	<mark>31</mark>	<mark>496</mark>	<mark>242</mark>	<mark>49%</mark>			
			Total	<mark>1050</mark>	<mark>392</mark>	<mark>37%</mark>			
	Bus	<mark>76K</mark>	2	<mark>220</mark>	<mark>47</mark>	<mark>21%</mark>			
		<mark>75</mark>	<mark>11</mark>	<mark>176</mark>	<mark>98</mark>	<mark>56%</mark>			
	<mark>GMB</mark>	<mark>76</mark>	3	<mark>48</mark>	<mark>33</mark>	<mark>69%</mark>			
Sheung Shui / San Tin		<mark>78</mark>	2	<mark>32</mark>	<mark>19</mark>	<mark>59%</mark>			
	PLB	<mark>17</mark>	<mark>19</mark>	<mark>304</mark>	<mark>188</mark>	<mark>62%</mark>			
			Total	<mark>780</mark>	<mark>385</mark>	<mark>49%</mark>			
		<mark>PM</mark>	Peak Hour						
	<mark>Bus</mark>	<mark>76K</mark>	<mark>2</mark>	<mark>220</mark>	<mark>71</mark>	<mark>32%</mark>			
		<mark>75</mark>	<mark>10</mark>	<mark>160</mark>	<mark>152</mark>	<mark>95%</mark>			
	<mark>GMB</mark>	<mark>76</mark>	<mark>4</mark>	<mark>64</mark>	<mark>37</mark>	<mark>58%</mark>			
Yuen Long		<mark>78</mark>	2	<mark>32</mark>	<mark>15</mark>	<mark>47%</mark>			
	<mark>PLB</mark>	<mark>17</mark>	<mark>23</mark>	<mark>368</mark>	<mark>330</mark>	<mark>90%</mark>			
			Total	<mark>844</mark>	<mark>605</mark>	<mark>72%</mark>			
	Bus	<mark>76K</mark>	<mark>3</mark>	<mark>330</mark>	<mark>29</mark>	<mark>9%</mark>			
		<mark>75</mark>	<mark>5</mark>	<mark>80</mark>	<mark>71</mark>	<mark>89%</mark>			
Sheung Shui / San Tin	<mark>GMB</mark>	<mark>76</mark>	<mark>3</mark>	<mark>48</mark>	<mark>45</mark>	<mark>94%</mark>			
Shearig Shar / Sail Till		<mark>78</mark>	2	<mark>32</mark>	<mark>18</mark>	<mark>56%</mark>			
	PLB	<mark>17</mark>	<mark>23</mark>	<mark>368</mark>	<mark>273</mark>	<mark>74%</mark>			
			<mark>Total</mark>	<mark>858</mark>	<mark>436</mark>	<mark>51%</mark>			

Remarks:

(1) Assume 16 passengers per GMB and RMB and 110 passengers per bus.



- 6.1.2 From **Table 6.1**, it can be noted that the bus service has an extensive service coverage running between Yuen Long and Sheung Shui, and the passenger demands are mostly severed by KMB 76K, GMB 75 and PLB 17.
- 6.1.3 To be consistent with the annual traffic growth rate from 2025 to 2031, a +1% p.a. growth rate is applied to the 2025 surveyed passenger demand to estimate the 2031 reference demand for public transport.

6.2 Additional traffic demand from the proposed development

6.2.1 There are mainly two groups of people from proposed development will travel by public transport, namely the staffs of RCHE and visitors of RCHE. The details of estimated trip generation of proposed development are shown in **Table 6.2**.

Table 6.2 Estimation of Total Public Transport Trips from Proposed Development

Item	Proposed Development		
Nos. of staff of RCHE	<mark>79⁽¹⁾</mark>		
Nos. of visitor of RCHE	716*0.4=287 ⁽²⁾		
Daily trips generated from staff of RCHE in Peak hour	79*0.82*0.8=52 ⁽³⁾		
Daily trips generated from visitor of RCHE in Peak hour	287*0.82*0.15=36 ⁽⁴⁾		
Total Trips	<mark>52+36=88</mark>		
Yuen Long Bound Demand 65%	<mark>58</mark>		
San Tin/Sheung Shui Bound Demand 35%	<mark>30</mark>		

Remarks:

- (1) The number of staff is estimated by client.
- (2) According to news, 40% of the people lives in RCHE in HK has visitors once per week.
- (3) Estimated 82% of RCHE staffs will travel by public transport, and 80% of trips will occur in peak hour.
- (4) Estimated 82% of RCHE visitors will travel by public transport, and estimated 15% of trips will occur in peak hour.
- 6.2.2 From **Table 6.3**, it can be indicated that all the existing public transport services have sufficient capacity to cater for the additional demands due to the proposed development.

Table 6.3 Estimated Year 2031 Public Transport Demands

<mark>Peak</mark> Hour	Bound	Peak Hour Service Capacity (pax)	Estimated Year 2031 Occupancy (pax) ⁽¹⁾	Additional Passenger Demands (pax) ⁽²⁾	Overall Passenger Demands (pax)	Occupancy Rate (%)
	Yuen Long	<mark>1,050</mark>	<mark>417</mark>	<mark>58</mark>	<mark>475</mark>	<mark>45%</mark>
AM Peak	San Tin/Sheung Shui	<mark>780</mark>	<mark>409</mark>	<mark>30</mark>	<mark>439</mark>	<mark>56%</mark>
	Yuen Long	<mark>844</mark>	<mark>643</mark>	<mark>58</mark>	<mark>701</mark>	<mark>83%</mark>
PM Peak	San Tin/Sheung Shui	<mark>858</mark>	<mark>463</mark>	<mark>30</mark>	<mark>493</mark>	<mark>57%</mark>

Remarks:

- (1) +1.0% annual growth rate is applied to the average observed peak hour PT trips to estimate Year 2031 demand;
- (2) Refer to Table 6.2 and Para 6.2.1.

Section 16 Planning Application for Proposed Social Welfare Facility (Residential Care	
Home for the Elderly), Shop and Services (Medical Consulting Room including Clinic) and	
Public Vehicle Park (Private Car Only) in "Village Type Development" Zone at Lots 76 S.G	
(Part), 76 S.H (Part) in D.D. 101 and adjoining Government Land, Mai Po, Yuen Long	



6.3 Pedestrian Flow and Queuing Space Assessment

- 6.3.1 Currently, there are two 1.6m width footpaths connecting the proposed development to the nearby bus stops, with an uncontrolled cautionary crossing near the two bus stops. In the future, one additional pedestrian crossing will be added near the access of proposed development, to facilitate the staff, residences and visitors of RCHE crossing street to the nearby bus stops. The current and proposed pedestrian facilities are indicated in **Drawing 6.1**.
- 6.3.2 A pedestrian flows survey was also conducted on a typical weekday, the operational performance of identified footpaths and concerned queuing area of Mai Po bus stops at Castle Peak Road in term of average flow of Level of Services (LOS), as stipulated in Highway Capacity Manual 2000 and Transport Planning & Design Manual (TPDM), has been assessed. The results of peak hour pedestrian flows in 2025 are summarized in **Table 6.4** and **Table 6.5**.

Table 6.4 2025 Observed Level-Of-Service Assessment

Ref.	Actual Width (m)	Effective Width (m) (2)	2025 Observed Peak Hourly Flow (ped/hr)		Hourly Flow Peak Flow Rate		LOS ⁽⁴⁾	
			<mark>AM</mark>	<mark>PM</mark>	<mark>AM</mark>	<mark>PM</mark>	<mark>AM</mark>	<mark>PM</mark>
Fp1	<mark>2.3</mark>	<mark>1.3</mark>	<mark>10</mark>	<mark>6</mark>	<mark>0.13</mark>	0.08	A	A
Fp2	<mark>2.5</mark>	<mark>1.5</mark>	<mark>12</mark>	7	0.13	0.08	A	A

Remarks:

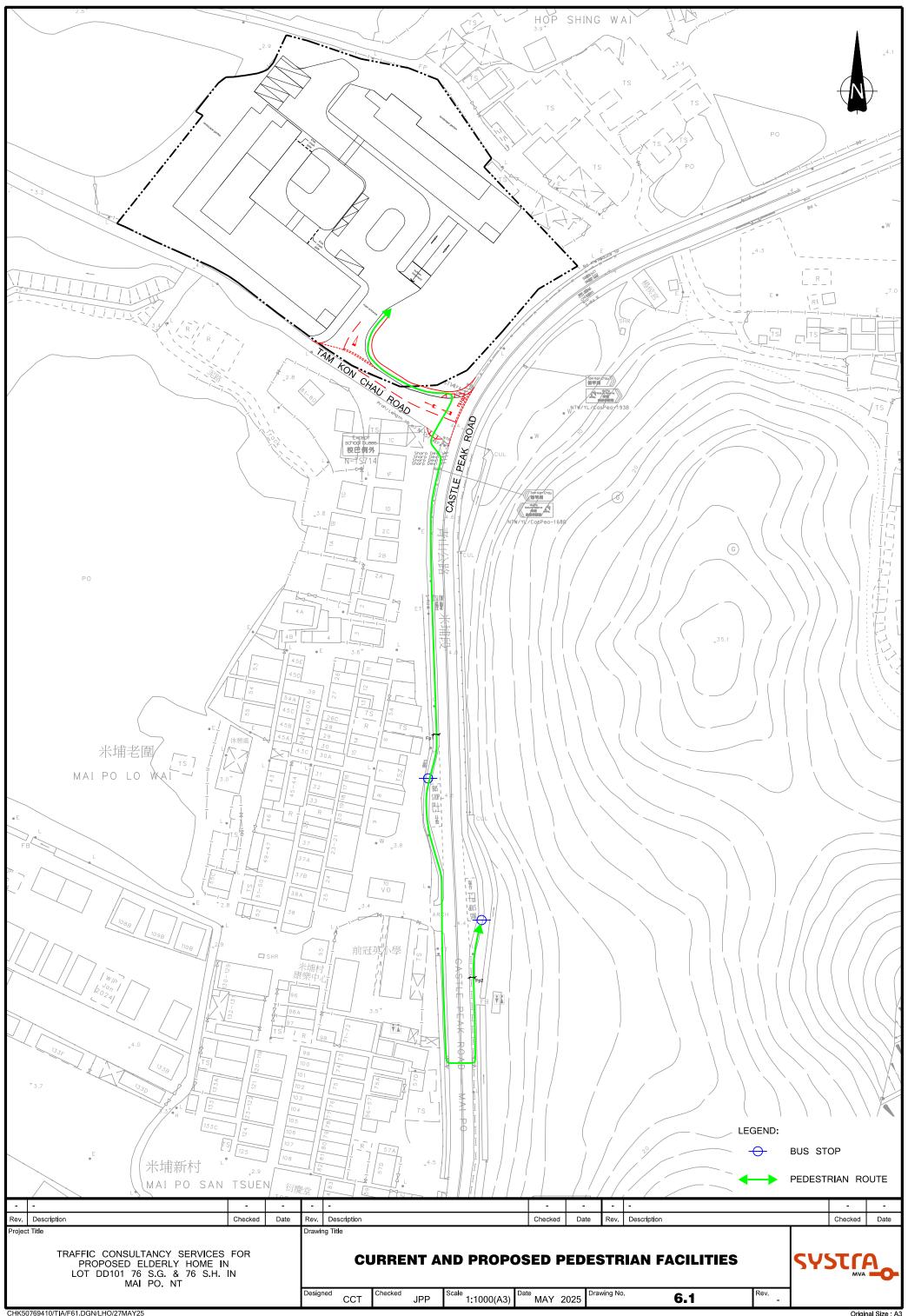
- (1) Refer to **Drawing 6.1** for locations and operational performance of identified footpaths.
- (2) Effective width for footpath = Actual width 1.0m dead width (0.5m dead width on one side of footpath).
- (3) Peak flow rate = Peak hourly flow ÷ 60 ÷ effective width.
- (4) Refer to TPDM Vol.6 Chapter 10 Chapter 10.5.2.

Table 6.5 2025 Observed Queuing Area Level-Of-Service Assessment at Bus Stops

	2025 Observed Peak	2025 Observed			
Ref.	Hourly Passenger Flow at	Maximum Queue at	Queuing	Avg. Queuing	LOS (1)
itei.	<mark>Bus Stop</mark>	Queuing Area	Area (m²)	Space (m²/p)	LUS
	<mark>(pax/hr)</mark>	<mark>(pax)</mark>			
<mark>Mai Po</mark>					
Bus Stop					
<mark>– Yuen</mark>	<mark>12</mark>	<mark>4</mark>	<mark>9.5</mark>	<mark>2.4</mark>	A
<mark>Long</mark>	12	4	3.3	2.4	A
<mark>Bound</mark>					
(SB)					
<mark>Mai Po</mark>					
Bus Stop					
Sheung	<mark>7</mark>	<mark>2</mark>	<mark>11.3</mark>	<mark>5.7</mark>	A
<mark>Shui</mark>	<u>'</u>	<mark>Z</mark>	11.5	3.7	A
<mark>Bound</mark>					
(NB)					

Remarks

(1) Refer to HCM2000, EXHIBIT 11-9.





- 6.3.3 As shown in **Table 6.4** and **Table 6.5**, the identified footpaths and queuing area at concerned bus stops are currently operating with adequate spare capacities during the typical weekday morning and evening peak hours.
- 6.4 Year 2031 Pedestrian Flow and Queuing Space Assessment
- 6.4.1 As shown in **Table 4.3**, the projected population planning data suggest that the annual growth rate between Year 2021 and Year 2027 is +0.93% when considering the local TPUs. In conservative approach, +1.0% per annum is adopted for the background pedestrian growth of the local pedestrian flow from Year 2025 to Year 2031, and the consideration of the induced pedestrian trips for franchised bus demand of **Table 6.2**.
- 6.4.2 The peak hour pedestrian flows for footpath and the level of service for each footpath in Year 2031 under both reference and design scenarios are summarized in **Table 6.6**.

Table 6.6	2031 Level-Of-Service Assessment
Lable b.b	ZUST LEVEL-DI-SELVICE ASSESSMENT

Ref.	Actual Width (m)	Effective Width (m) (2)	Refer Peak I Flo	31 rence Hourly ow 'hr) ⁽³⁾	2031 Reference Peak Flow Rate (ped/min/m)		LOS	<mark>S (</mark> 5)	2031 Design Peak Hourly Flow (ped/hr) ⁽⁶⁾		2031 Design Peak Flow Rate (ped/min/m)		LOS ⁽⁵⁾	
			<mark>AM</mark>	<mark>PM</mark>	<mark>AM</mark>	AM PM		<mark>PM</mark>	<mark>AM</mark>	<mark>PM</mark>	<mark>AM</mark>	<mark>PM</mark>	<mark>AM</mark>	<mark>PM</mark>
Fp1	<mark>2.3</mark>	<mark>1.3</mark>	<mark>11</mark>	<mark>7</mark>	0.14	0.09	A	A	<mark>121</mark>	<mark>117</mark>	<mark>1.55</mark>	<mark>1.5</mark>	A	A
Fp2	<mark>2.5</mark>	<mark>1.5</mark>	<mark>13</mark>	8	<mark>0.15</mark>	<mark>0.09</mark>	A	A	<mark>79</mark>	<mark>74</mark>	<mark>0.88</mark>	<mark>0.83</mark>	A	A

Remark:

- (1) Refer to **Drawing 6.1** for locations and operational performance of identified footpaths.
- (2) Effective width for footpath = Actual width 1.0m dead width (0.5m dead width on one side of footpath).
- (3) Reference pedestrian flow = Year 2025 peak hour pedestrian flows*(1+adopted growth rate of 1.0%)^9.
- (4) Peak flow rate = Peak hourly flow ÷ 60 ÷ effective width.
- (5) Refer to TPDM Vol.6 Chapter 10 Chapter 10.5.2.
- (6) Design pedestrian flow = Reference pedestrian flow + induced pedestrian trips for franchised bus demand
- 6.4.3 For the assessment of queuing area for the two bus stops, the results of concerned queuing area of bus stops are summarized in **Table 6.7.**

Table 6.7 2031 Queuing Area Level-Of-Service Assessment for Bus Stops

	Queuing Area (m²)		<mark>2031 Re</mark>	ference		2031 Design				
Ref.		r Flow at Bus Stop	Maximum Queue at Queuing Area (pax)	Avg. Queuing Space (m²/p)(2)	LOS ⁽³⁾	Passenge r Flow at Bus Stop (pax/hr)(4)	Maximum Queue at Queuing Area (pax)	Avg. Queuin g Space (m²/p)	LOS (3)	
Mai Po Bus Stop – Yuen Long Bound (SB)	<mark>9.5</mark>	<mark>13</mark>	5 (i.e. 13/60x20)	<mark>1.90</mark>	A	<mark>47</mark>	16 (i.e. 47/60x20)	<mark>0.61</mark>	C	
Mai Po Bus Stop – Sheung Shui / San Tin Bound (NB)	<mark>11.3</mark>	8	4 (i.e. 8/60x30)	<mark>2.83</mark>	A	<mark>27</mark>	14 (i.e. 27/60x30)	<mark>0.86</mark>	C	

Note:

- (1) Reference pedestrian flow = Year 2025 peak hour passenger flows*(1+adopted growth rate of 1.0%)^9
- (2) Average Queuing Space = Queuing Area ÷ (Maximum Queue)
- (3) Refer to HCM2000, EXHIBIT 11-9.
- (4) Design pedestrian flow = Reference pedestrian flow + induced passenger demand for franchised bus

Section 16 Planning Application for Proposed Social Welfare Facility (Residential Care
Home for the Elderly), Shop and Services (Medical Consulting Room including Clinic) and
Public Vehicle Park (Private Car Only) in "Village Type Development" Zone at Lots 76 S.G
(Part), 76 S.H (Part) in D.D. 101 and adjoining Government Land, Mai Po, Yuen Long



6.4.4 As shown in **Table 6.6** and **Table 6.7**, the results indicate that the identified footpaths are operating with adequate spare capacities to cater for the future demand during the peak hours under reference and design scenarios. And the LOS of queuing area at two bus stops would be operated with LOS C under the Year 2031 design scenario.

Section 16 Planning Application for Proposed Social Welfare Facility (Residential Care
Home for the Elderly), Shop and Services (Medical Consulting Room including Clinic) and
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7. CONCLUSION

7.1 Summary

- 7.1.1 The application site is currently zoned as a "Village Type Development (V)" under the latest approved Mai Po & Fairview Park Outline Zoning Plan (OZP) no. S/YL-MP/6. The application site is intended to be re-developed into a Residential Care Home for the Elderly (RCHE).
- 7.1.2 The subject site is currently a temporary parking lot, and will be redeveloped into a Residential Care Home for the Elderly with 3 blocks, 716 beds, and a total of 10 floors.
- 7.1.3 Since there is no parking standard in the latest Hong Kong Planning Standard Guideline (HKPSG) for RCHE, case study research on similar RCHE has been conducted to obtain the appropriate provision rate for internal transport facilities.
- 7.1.4 In order to review the traffic impact of the new developments on the vicinity, traffic surveys have been conducted to establish the current peak hour traffic condition in the vicinity.
- 7.1.5 The proposed development would be completed in year 2028. The design year of 2031, three years after full occupation, is therefore adopted in this study for forecasting and assessment purposes. This study have considered the future local developments and the latest Government planning assumptions.
- 7.1.6 For the layout of J/O Castle Peak Road/ Shek Wu Wai Road (D), J/O Shek Wu Wai Road / San Tin Highway Slip Road (F) and the J/O Mai Po Lung Road / Shek Wu Wai Road (G) in Year 2031, are refer to San Tin Technopole gazette documents.
- 7.1.7 Operational performances at the key junctions have been assessed in accordance with the anticipated year 2031 traffic flow and it is found that all the identified local junctions are operating within capacity.
- 7.1.8 Public transport surveys have been conducted to establish the current peak hours traffic condition and anticipated future public transport demands by the proposed development. The assessment indicated that all the existing public transport services have sufficient capacity to cater for the additional demands due to the proposed development.
- 7.1.9 Operational performance of pedestrian flows and queuing space assessment have been assessed based on the anticipated year 2031 pedestrian flows. It is shown that the LOS of the identified road link and queuing area at bus stops would be operating within capacity in Year 2031.
- 7.1.10 Due to Tam Kon Chau Road is a prohibited zone, link assessment for Tam Kon Chau Road has been conducted, and the result shows that Tam Kon Chau Road is operating with ample capacity at present but will over its capacity in the year 2031 design case. Therefore, road widening scheme for Tam Kon Chau Road is proposed.

7.2 Conclusion

7.2.1 In view of the above, the proposed development under this Section 16 application is considered acceptable in traffic term.

Section 16 Planning Application for Proposed Social Welfare Facility (Residential Care Home for the Elderly), Shop and Services (Medical Consulting Room including Clinic) and Public Vehicle Park (Private Car Only) in "Village Type Development" Zone at Lots 76 S.G (Part), 76 S.H (Part) in D.D. 101 and adjoining Government Land, Mai Po, Yuen Long
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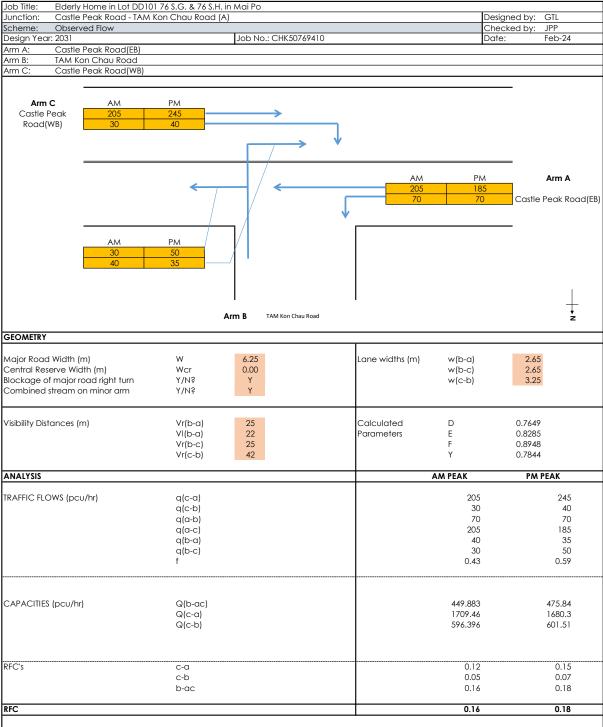
Appendix A

Signal Calculation Sheets

Section 16 Planning Application for Proposed Social Welfare Facility (Residential Care Home for the Elderly), Shop and Services (Medical Consulting Room including Clinic) and Public Vehicle Park (Private Car Only) in "Village Type Development" Zone at Lots 76 S.G (Part), 76 S.H (Part) in D.D. 101 and adjoining Government Land, Mai Po, Yuen Long

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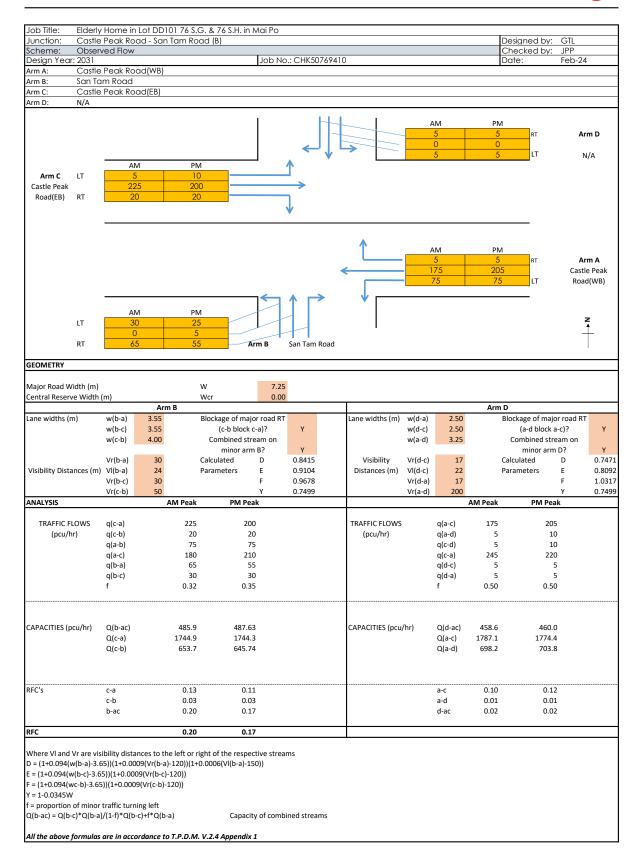
Where VI and Vr are visibility distances to the left or right of the respective streams D = (1+0.094[w(b-a)-3.65])(1+0.0009[Vr(b-a)-120])(1+0.0006[VI(b-a)-150]) E = (1+0.094[w(b-c)-3.65])(1+0.0009[Vr(b-c)-120]) F = (1+0.094[w-c-b]-3.65])(1+0.0009[Vr(c-b]-120])

f = proportion of minor traffic turning left

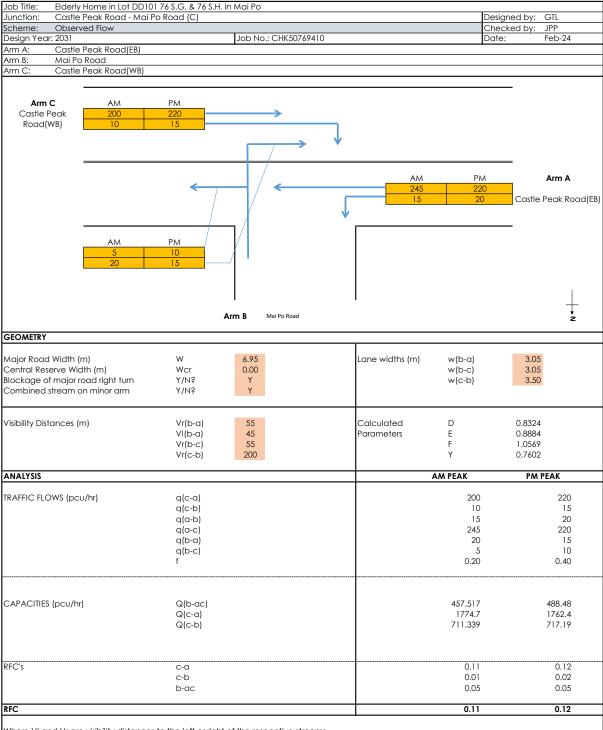
Q(b-ac) = Q(b-c)*Q(b-a)/(1-f)*Q(b-c)+f*Q(b-a)Capacity of combined streams

Y = 1-0.0345W









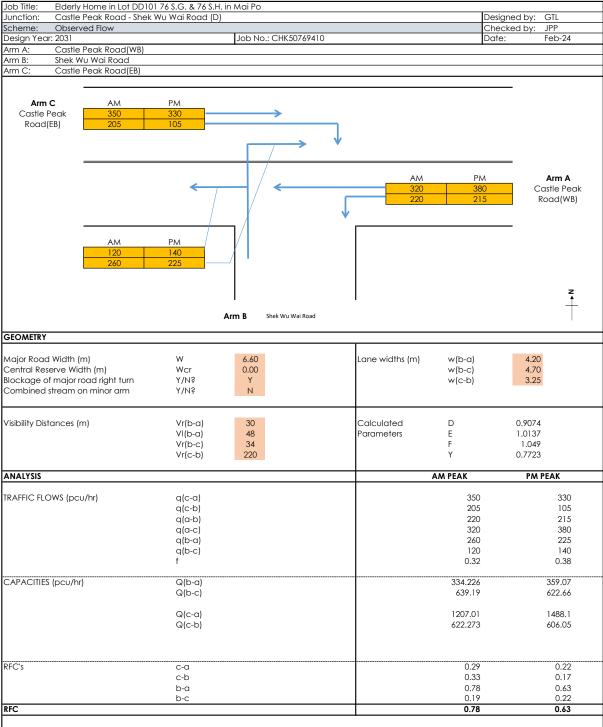
Where VI and Vr are visibility distances to the left or right of the respective streams D = (1+0.094[w(b-a)-3.65])(1+0.0009[Vr(b-a)-120])(1+0.0006[VI(b-a)-150]) E = (1+0.094[w(b-c)-3.65])(1+0.0009[Vr(b-c)-120]) F = (1+0.094[w-c-b]-3.65])(1+0.0009[Vr(c-b]-120])

f = proportion of minor traffic turning left

Q(b-ac) = Q(b-c)*Q(b-a)/(1-f)*Q(b-c)+f*Q(b-a)Capacity of combined streams

Y = 1-0.0345W





Where VI and Vr are visibility distances to the left or right of the respective streams D = (1+0.094(w(b-a)-3.65))(1+0.0009(Vr(b-a)-120))(1+0.0006(VI(b-a)-150)) E = (1+0.094(w(b-c)-3.65))(1+0.0009(Vr(b-c)-120))

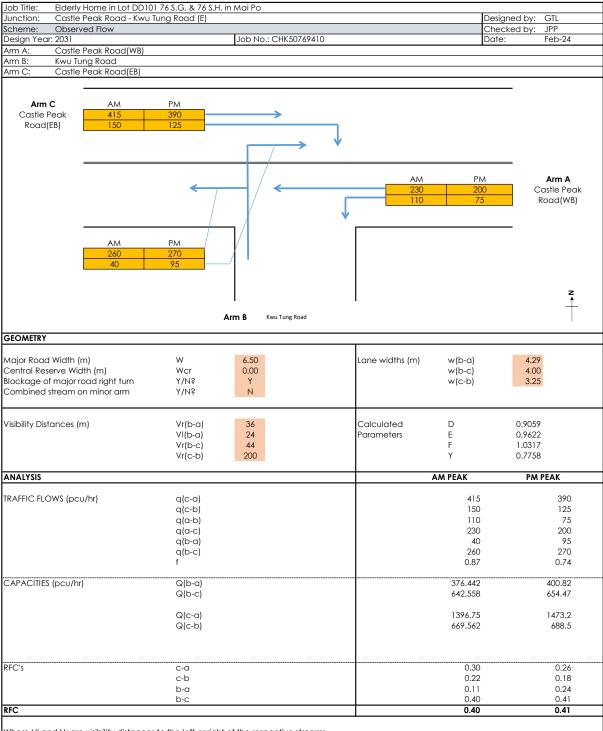
f = proportion of minor traffic turning left

Q(b-ac) = Q(b-c)*Q(b-a)/(1-f)*Q(b-c)+f*Q(b-a)Capacity of combined streams

F = (1+0.094(wc-b)-3.65))(1+0.0009(Vr(c-b)-120))

Y = 1-0.0345W





Where VI and Vr are visibility distances to the left or right of the respective streams D = (1+0.094(w(b-a)-3.65))(1+0.0009(Vr(b-a)-120))(1+0.0006(VI(b-a)-150)) E = (1+0.094(w(b-c)-3.65))(1+0.0009(Vr(b-c)-120))

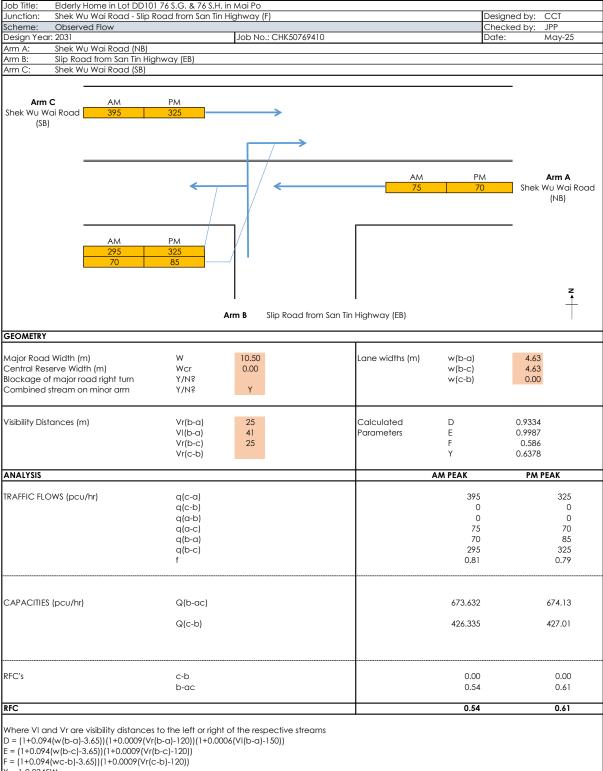
f = proportion of minor traffic turning left

Q(b-ac) = Q(b-c)*Q(b-a)/(1-f)*Q(b-c)+f*Q(b-a)Capacity of combined streams

F = (1+0.094(wc-b)-3.65))(1+0.0009(Vr(c-b)-120))

Y = 1-0.0345W



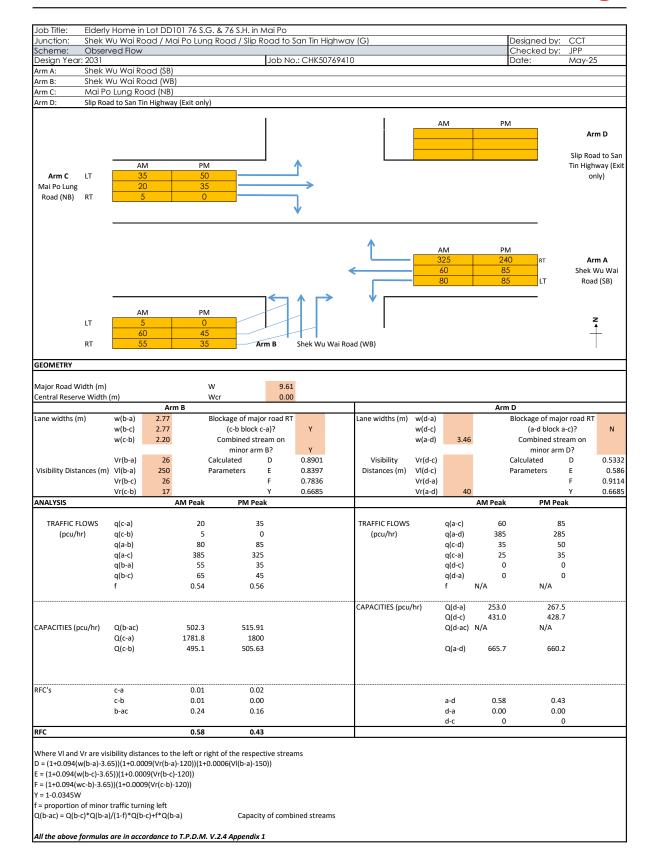


Y = 1-0.0345W

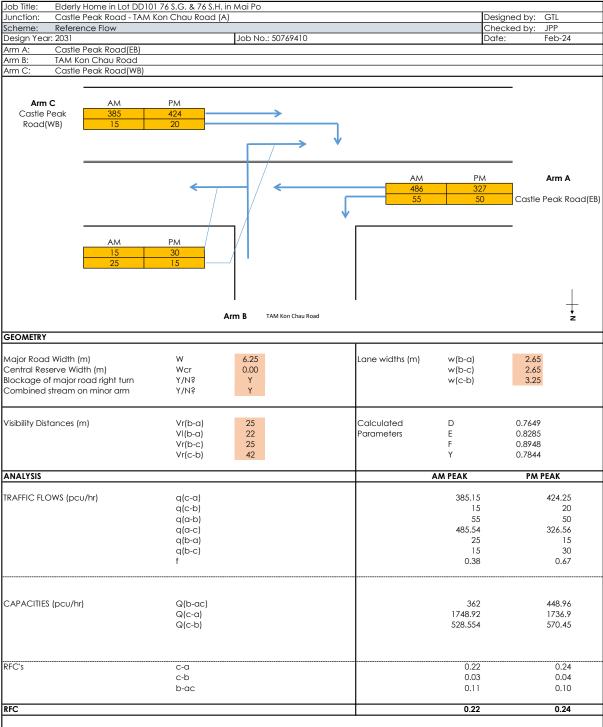
f = proportion of minor traffic turning left

Q(b-ac) = Q(b-c)*Q(b-a)/(1-f)*Q(b-c)+f*Q(b-a)Capacity of combined streams









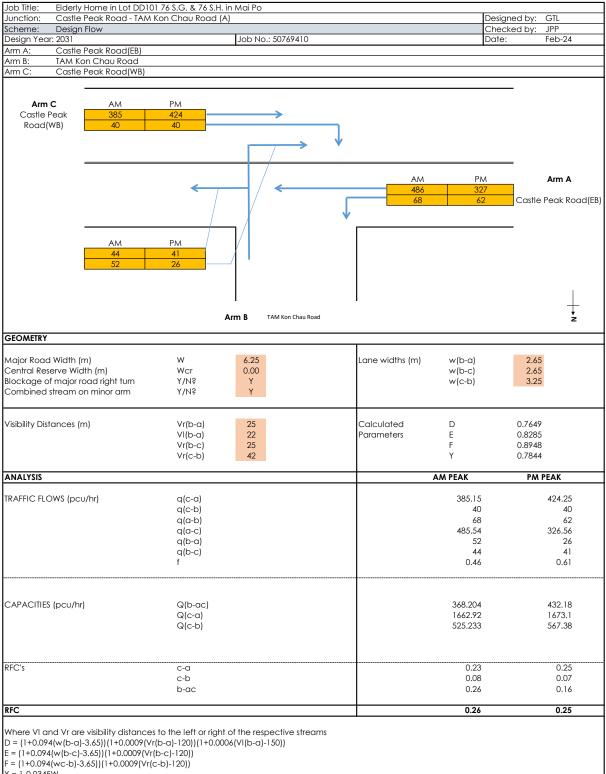
Where VI and Vr are visibility distances to the left or right of the respective streams D = (1+0.094[w(b-a)-3.65])(1+0.0009[Vr(b-a)-120])(1+0.0006[VI(b-a)-150]) E = (1+0.094[w(b-c)-3.65])(1+0.0009[Vr(b-c)-120]) F = (1+0.094[w-c-b]-3.65])(1+0.0009[Vr(c-b]-120])

f = proportion of minor traffic turning left

Q(b-ac) = Q(b-c)*Q(b-a)/(1-f)*Q(b-c)+f*Q(b-a)Capacity of combined streams

Y = 1-0.0345W





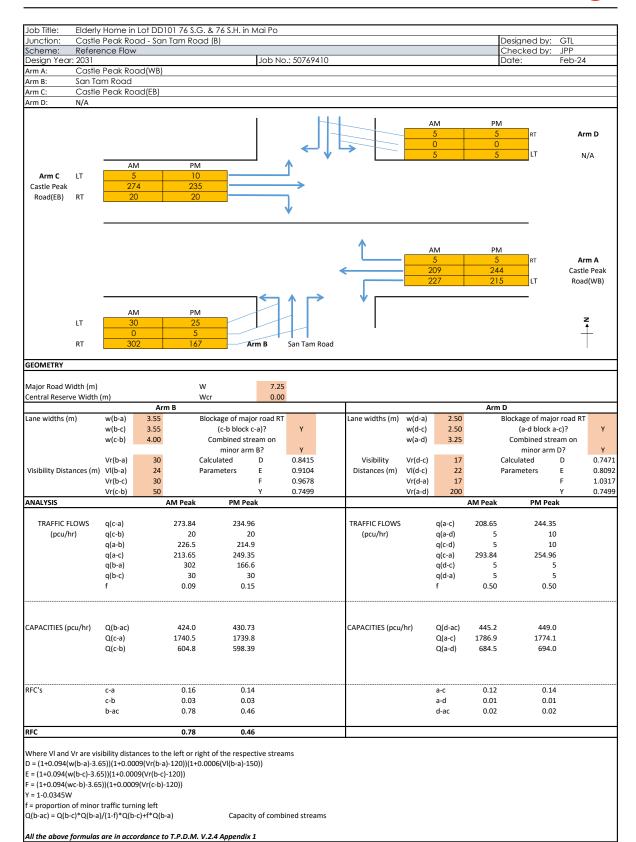
Q(b-ac) = Q(b-c)*Q(b-a)/(1-f)*Q(b-c)+f*Q(b-a)

f = proportion of minor traffic turning left

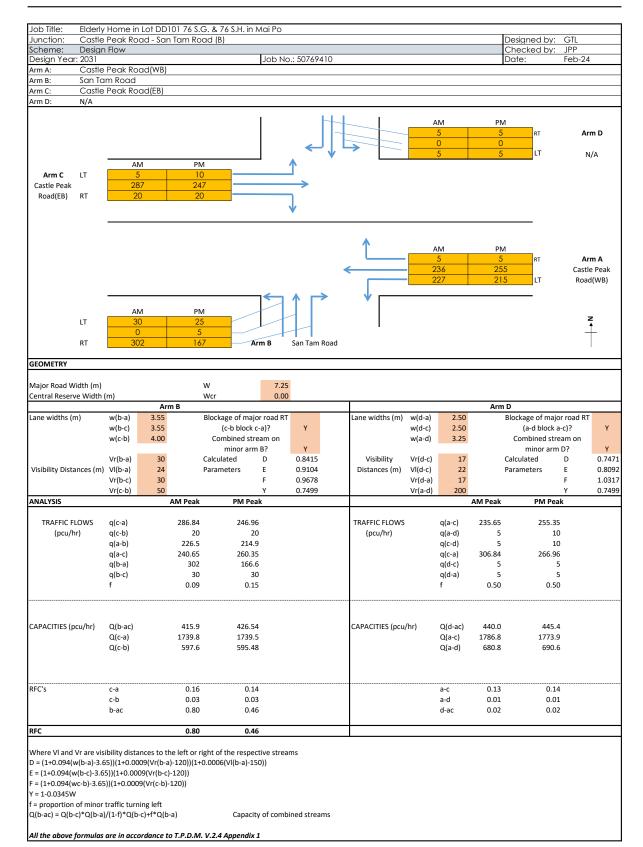
Capacity of combined streams

Y = 1-0.0345W











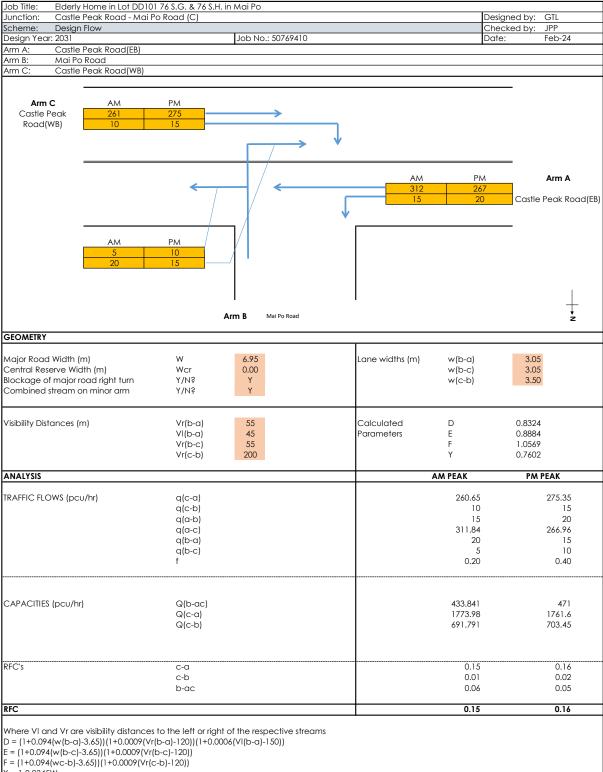


Job Title: Elderly Home in Lot DD10		in Mai Po			
Junction: Castle Peak Road - Mai				Desi	gned by: GTL
Scheme: Reference Flow		L			cked by: JPP
Design Year: 2031		Job No.: 50769410		Date	e: Feb-24
Arm A: Castle Peak Road(EB) Arm B: Mai Po Road					
Arm C: Castle Peak Road(WB)					
	D1.4				
Arm C AM Castle Peak 234	PM 264				
Road(WB) 10	15		_		
` ′					
			•		
					_
			AM	PM	Arm A
	<	─ / ←	299	255	
			15	20	Castle Peak Road(E
		/	V		
-		\neg /l			
AM	PM				
5	10	/			
20	15				
					1
		Į.	1		+
		Arm B Mai Po Road			* Z
GEOMETRY					
Major Road Width (m)	W	6.95	Lane widths (m)	w(b-a)	3.05
Central Reserve Width (m) Blockage of major road right turn	Wcr Y/N?	0.00 Y		w(b-c) w(c-b)	3.05 3.50
	1 / 14 6			WIC-DI	3.30
L. ompined stream on minor arm	A\NS	Y		(/	
Combined stream on minor arm	Y/N\$	Y		()	
Combined stream on minor arm Visibility Distances (m)	Vr(b-a)	55	Calculated Parameters	D	0.8324
	Vr(b-a) VI(b-a)	55 45	Calculated Parameters	D E	0.8324 0.8884
	Vr(b-a)	55		D	0.8324
Visibility Distances (m)	Vr(b-a) VI(b-a) Vr(b-c)	55 45 55	Parameters	D E F Y	0.8324 0.8884 1.0569 0.7602
Visibility Distances (m) ANALYSIS	Vr(b-a) VI(b-a) Vr(b-c)	55 45 55	Parameters	D E F Y	0.8324 0.8884 1.0569
Visibility Distances (m)	Vr(b-a) VI(b-a) Vr(b-c) Vr(c-b)	55 45 55	Parameters	D E F Y AM PEAK	0.8324 0.8884 1.0569 0.7602 PM PEAK 264.35
Visibility Distances (m) ANALYSIS	Vr(b-a) VI(b-a) Vr(b-c) Vr(c-b) q(c-a) q(c-b)	55 45 55	Parameters	D E F Y AM PEAK 233.65	0.8324 0.8884 1.0569 0.7602 PM PEAK 264.35
Visibility Distances (m) ANALYSIS	Vr(b-a) VI(b-a) Vr(b-c) Vr(c-b) q(c-b) q(c-b) q(a-b)	55 45 55	Parameters	D E F Y AM PEAK 233.65 10 15	0.8324 0.8884 1.0569 0.7602 PM PEAK 264.35 15 20
Visibility Distances (m) ANALYSIS	Vr(b-a) V1(b-a) Vr(b-c) Vr(c-b) q(c-a) q(c-b) q(a-b) q(a-c)	55 45 55	Parameters	D E F Y AM PEAK 233.65 10 15 298.84	0.8324 0.8884 1.0569 0.7602 PM PEAK 264.35 15 20 254.96
Visibility Distances (m) ANALYSIS	Vr(b-a) Vl(b-a) Vl(b-c) Vr(c-b) q(c-a) q(c-b) q(a-b) q(a-c) q(b-a)	55 45 55	Parameters	D E F Y AM PEAK 233.65 10 15 298.84 20	0.8324 0.8884 1.0569 0.7602 PM PEAK 264.35 15 20 254.96 15
Visibility Distances (m) ANALYSIS	Vr(b-a) VI(b-a) VI(b-c) Vr(c-b) q(c-a) q(c-b) q(a-b) q(a-c) q(b-a) q(b-c)	55 45 55	Parameters	D E F Y Y AM PEAK 233.65 10 15 298.84 20 5	0.8324 0.8884 1.0569 0.7602 PM PEAK 264.35 15 20 254.96 15
Visibility Distances (m) ANALYSIS	Vr(b-a) Vl(b-a) Vl(b-c) Vr(c-b) q(c-a) q(c-b) q(a-b) q(a-c) q(b-a)	55 45 55	Parameters	D E F Y AM PEAK 233.65 10 15 298.84 20	0.8324 0.8884 1.0569 0.7602 PM PEAK 264.35 15 20 254.96 15
Visibility Distances (m) ANALYSIS	Vr(b-a) VI(b-a) VI(b-c) Vr(c-b) q(c-a) q(c-b) q(a-b) q(a-c) q(b-a) q(b-c)	55 45 55	Parameters	D E F Y Y AM PEAK 233.65 10 15 298.84 20 5	0.8324 0.8884 1.0569 0.7602 PM PEAK 264.35 15 20 254.96 15
Visibility Distances (m) ANALYSIS	Vr(b-a) VI(b-a) VI(b-c) Vr(c-b) q(c-a) q(c-b) q(a-b) q(a-c) q(b-a) q(b-c) f	55 45 55	Parameters	D E F Y Y AM PEAK 233.65 10 15 298.84 20 5 0.20	0.8324 0.8884 1.0569 0.7602 PM PEAK 264.35 15 20 254.96 15 10 0.40
Visibility Distances (m) ANALYSIS TRAFFIC FLOWS (pcu/hr)	Vr(b-a) Vr(b-a) Vr(b-c) Vr(c-b) q(c-a) q(c-b) q(a-b) q(a-c) q(b-a) q(b-c) f	55 45 55	Parameters	D E F Y Y AM PEAK 233.65 10 15 298.84 20 5 0.20 440.445 1774.12	0.8324 0.8884 1.0569 0.7602 PM PEAK 264.35 15 20 254.96 15 10 0.40
Visibility Distances (m) ANALYSIS TRAFFIC FLOWS (pcu/hr)	Vr(b-a) VI(b-a) VI(b-c) Vr(c-b) q(c-a) q(c-b) q(a-b) q(a-c) q(b-a) q(b-c) f	55 45 55	Parameters	D E F Y Y AM PEAK 233.65 10 15 298.84 20 5 0.20	0.8324 0.8884 1.0569 0.7602 PM PEAK 264.35 15 20 254.96 15 10 0.40
Visibility Distances (m) ANALYSIS TRAFFIC FLOWS (pcu/hr)	Vr(b-a) Vr(b-a) Vr(b-c) Vr(c-b) q(c-a) q(c-b) q(a-b) q(a-c) q(b-a) q(b-c) f	55 45 55	Parameters	D E F Y Y AM PEAK 233.65 10 15 298.84 20 5 0.20 440.445 1774.12	0.8324 0.8884 1.0569 0.7602 PM PEAK 264.35 15 20 254.96 15 10 0.40
Visibility Distances (m) ANALYSIS TRAFFIC FLOWS (pcu/hr) CAPACITIES (pcu/hr)	Vr(b-a) Vr(b-a) Vr(b-a) Vr(b-c) Vr(c-b) q(c-a) q(c-b) q(a-b) q(a-b) q(b-a) q(b-c) f	55 45 55	Parameters	D E F Y Y AM PEAK 233.65 10 15 298.84 20 5 0.20 440.445 1774.12 695.593	0.8324 0.8884 1.0569 0.7602 PM PEAK 264.35 15 20 254.96 15 10 0.40 475.13 1761.8 706.96
Visibility Distances (m) ANALYSIS TRAFFIC FLOWS (pcu/hr)	Vr(b-a) Vl(b-a) Vl(b-a) Vr(c-b) q(c-a) q(c-b) q(a-b) q(a-c) q(b-a) q(b-c) f	55 45 55	Parameters	D E F Y Y AM PEAK 233.65 10 15 298.84 20 5 0.20 440.445 1774.12 695.593	0.8324 0.8884 1.0569 0.7602 PM PEAK 264.35 15 20 254.96 15 10 0.40 475.13 1761.8 706.96
Visibility Distances (m) ANALYSIS TRAFFIC FLOWS (pcu/hr) CAPACITIES (pcu/hr)	Vr(b-a) Vl(b-a) Vl(b-a) Vr(c-b) q(c-a) q(c-b) q(a-b) q(a-c) q(b-a) q(b-c) f Q(b-ac) Q(c-a) Q(c-b)	55 45 55	Parameters	D E F Y Y AM PEAK 233.65 10 15 298.84 20 5 0.20 440.445 1774.12 695.593 0.13 0.01	0.8324 0.8884 1.0569 0.7602 PM PEAK 264.35 15 20 254.96 15 10 0.40 475.13 1761.8 706.96
Visibility Distances (m) ANALYSIS TRAFFIC FLOWS (pcu/hr) CAPACITIES (pcu/hr)	Vr(b-a) Vl(b-a) Vl(b-a) Vr(c-b) q(c-a) q(c-b) q(a-b) q(a-c) q(b-a) q(b-c) f	55 45 55	Parameters	D E F Y Y AM PEAK 233.65 10 15 298.84 20 5 0.20 440.445 1774.12 695.593	0.8324 0.8884 1.0569 0.7602 PM PEAK 264.35 15 20 254.96 15 10 0.40 475.13 1761.8 706.96

Where VI and Vr are visibility distances to the left or right of the respective streams $D = \{1+0.094\{w\{b-a\}-3.65\}\}\{1+0.0009\{Vr\{b-a\}-120\}\}\{1+0.0006\{Vl\{b-a\}-150\}\}\}$ $E = \{1+0.094\{w\{b-c\}-3.65\}\}\{1+0.0009\{Vr\{c-c\}-120\}\}$ $F = \{1+0.094\{wc-b\}-3.65\}\}\{1+0.0009\{Vr\{c-b\}-120\}\}$ $Y = \{1-0.0345w\}$

f = proportion of minor traffic turning left Q(b-ac) = Q(b-c)*Q(b-a)/(1-f)*Q(b-c)+f*Q(b-a) Capacity of combined streams





Y = 1-0.0345W

f = proportion of minor traffic turning left

Q(b-ac) = Q(b-c)*Q(b-a)/(1-f)*Q(b-c)+f*Q(b-a)Capacity of combined streams

TRAFFIC SIGNALS CALCULATION

Job No.: <u>CHK5076941</u>0

MVA HONG KONG LIMITED

Junction:	Castle F	Peak Ro	ad - She	k Wu Wai	Road - R	oad D3 (D)	-							Design Year	: <u>2031</u>	
Description:	Referen	ce flows									Designed	By: CCT			Checked By	: JPP	
	ents				Radiu	ıs (m)	ıt (%)	Pro. Tu	rning (%)	Revised S	Saturation pcu/hr)		AM Peak			PM Peak	
Approach	Movements	Phase	Stage	Width (m)	Left	Right	Gradient (%)	АМ	РМ	АМ	PM	Flow (pcu/hr)	y Value	Critical y	Flow (pcu/hr)	y Value	Critical y
Castle Peak Road (EB)	→	A A A	1 1 1	3.700 3.650 3.650	15	12 12		2% 100%	1% 100%	1980 1885 1885	1980 1885 1885	231 315 315	0.117 0.167 0.167	0.167	162 217 218	0.082 0.115 0.116	0.116
Shek Wu Wai Road (NB)	↑	B B B	2 2 2 2	3.650 3.350 3.350 3.650	15 15	12		100%	100%	1800 1900 2090 1885	1800 1900 2090 1885	234 246 40 292	0.130 0.129 0.019 0.155	0.155	243 257 19 237	0.135 0.135 0.009 0.126	0.135
Road D3 (SB)	→ → →	D D D	4 4 4 4	3.000 3.000 3.000 3.000	15	12		98%	101%	1745 2055 2055 2055	1740 2055 2055 2055	31 9 9 9	0.018 0.004 0.004 0.004		28 9 9 8	0.016 0.004 0.004 0.004	
Castle Peak Road (EB)	←	C C	3	4.000 4.000	18	12		22% 100%	9% 100%	2100 1860	2130 1860	204 250	0.097 0.134	0.134	236 251	0.111 0.135	0.135
Notes:				Flow: (pc	u/he)		07.45(0	5.00)						I			
				4.39(2.		0(27.45(2	30.5(28			† N	y L (sec)		0.456	Group y		0.386 23
				226.15(1 630(43	59.4 —	=	480(500)	39.51(18.99)	92.05(236.	43.9(21 160.15(2 249.85(25	.1) 214. 1.15)	C (sec) y pract. R.C. (%)		23 120 0.728 59%	L (sec) C (sec) y pract. R.C. (%)		120 0.728 89%
Stage / Phase D	iagrams							33.31(10.33)						1	(**)		1
1. A Shek Wu		•	Castle Peak Road San Tin		B Bek Wu W	→ ai Road		Castle Peak Road San Tin		C (ai Road	Castle Peak Road San Tin	4.	D	•	5.		
I/G= 5			I/G= 5					I/G= 5			I/G=		5	I/G=	·		
I/G= 5			I/G= 5	<u> </u>				I/G= 5			I/G=		5	Juncti Castle P	ion: Peak Road - Shek	: Wu Wai Road	D

TRAFFIC SIGNALS CALCULATION Job No.: CHK50769410 **MVA HONG KONG LIMITED** Castle Peak Road - Shek Wu Wai Road - Road D3 (D) Design Year: __ 2031 Design flows Designed By: ____CCT Checked By: JPP Description: _ **Revised Saturation** Radius (m) Pro. Turning (%) AM Peak PM Peak 8 Flow (pcu/hr) Gradient Approach Width Left Flow Flow ΑМ РМ ΑМ РМ y Value Critical y y Value Critical y (pcu/hr) (pcu/hr) (m) Castle Peak 3.700 15 2% 1% 1980 1980 226 0.114 156 0.079 Road (EB) 3.650 12 100% 100% 1885 1885 332 0.176 226 0.120 1 3.650 12 1885 1885 332 0.176 0.176 226 0.120 0.120 1 2 Shek Wu Wai В 3.650 15 1800 1800 247 0.137 254 0.141 Road (NB) В 2 3.350 15 100% 100% 1900 1900 260 0.137 269 0.142 0.142 В 2 3.350 2090 2090 40 0.019 19 0.009 В 3.650 12 100% 100% 292 0.155 0.155 237 1885 1885 0.126 101% Road D3 (SB) D 4 3.000 15 98% 1745 1740 31 0.018 28 0.016 D 4 3.000 2055 2055 9 0.004 9 0.004 D 4 3.000 2055 2055 9 0.004 9 0.004 D 4 3.000 12 0% 0% 2055 2055 9 0.004 8 0.004 4.000 9% 2100 2130 202 0.096 Castle Peak С 3 12 22% 233 0.109 Road (EB) С 3 4.000 18 100% 100% 1860 1860 250 0.134 0.134 251 0.135 0.135 Notes: Flow: (pcu/hr) 27.45(25.38) Group Group A,B,C,D A,B,C,D 0(0) 30.5(28 0.465 0.396 У У 4.39(2.11) L (sec) 23 L (sec) 23 221.15(153.4 43.9(21.1) 158.15(211. 664(452) C (sec) 120 C (sec) 120 249.85(251.15) y pract. 0.728 y pract. 0.728 507(523) 292.05(236. R.C. (%) 56% R.C. (%) 84% 39.51(18.99) Stage / Phase Diagrams 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. D Castle Peak Road San Tin Castle Peak Road San Tin Castle Peak Road San Tin

Shek Wu Wai Road

I/G= 6

I/G= 6

MAY, 2025

Date:

I/G=

I/G=

Junction:

Castle Peak Road - Shek Wu Wai Road

I/G= 5

I/G= 5

Shek Wu Wai Road

I/G= 5

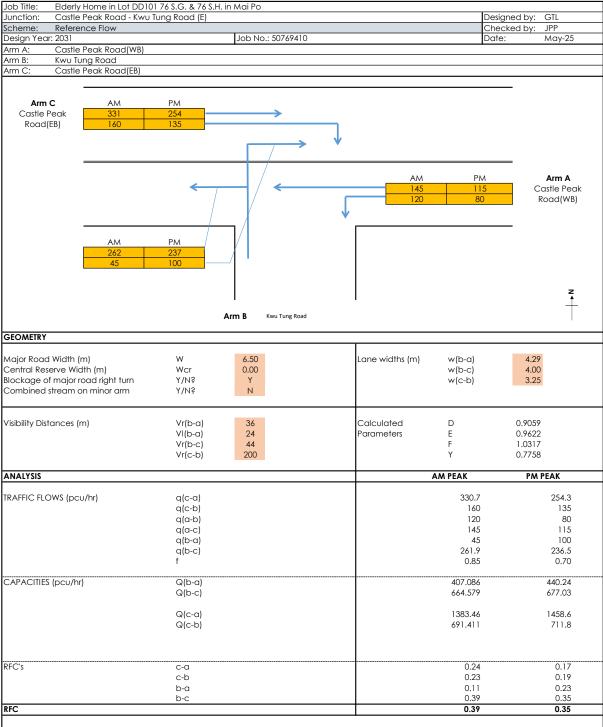
I/G= 5

Shek Wu Wai Road

I/G= 5

I/G= 5





Where VI and Vr are visibility distances to the left or right of the respective streams $D=\{1+0.094(w\{b-a\}-3.65\})(1+0.0009(Vr\{b-a\}-120))(1+0.0006(Vl\{b-a\}-150))\}$ $E=\{1+0.094(w\{b-c\}-3.65)\}(1+0.0009(Vr\{b-c\}-120))$

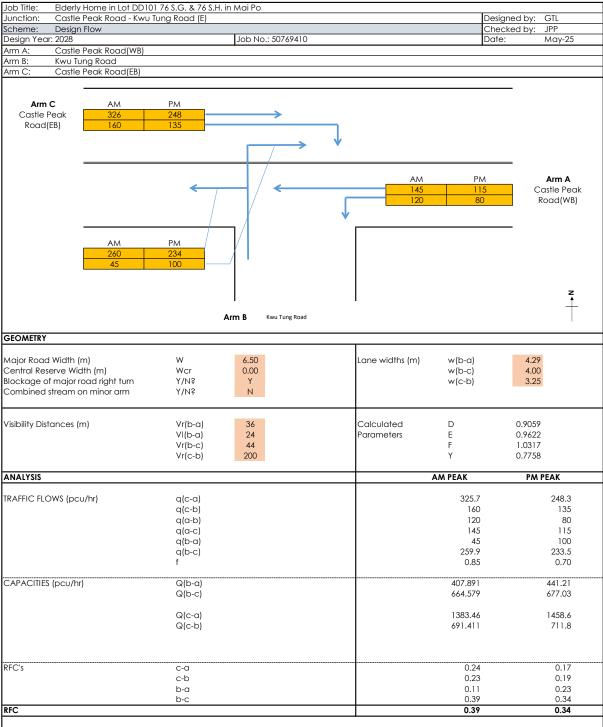
f = proportion of minor traffic turning left

Q(b-ac) = Q(b-c)*Q(b-a)/(1-f)*Q(b-c)+f*Q(b-a)Capacity of combined streams

F = (1+0.094(wc-b)-3.65))(1+0.0009(Vr(c-b)-120))

Y = 1-0.0345W





Where VI and Vr are visibility distances to the left or right of the respective streams D = (1+0.094(w(b-a)-3.65))(1+0.0009(Vr(b-a)-120))(1+0.0006(VI(b-a)-150)) E = (1+0.094(w(b-c)-3.65))(1+0.0009(Vr(b-c)-120))

F = (1+0.094(wc-b)-3.65))(1+0.0009(Vr(c-b)-120))

Y = 1-0.0345W

f = proportion of minor traffic turning left

Q(b-ac) = Q(b-c)*Q(b-a)/(1-f)*Q(b-c)+f*Q(b-a)Capacity of combined streams

MVA HONG KONG LIMITED TRAFFIC SIGNALS CALCULATION Job No.: CHK50769410 Shek Wu Wai Road / San Tin Highway Slip Road (F and G) Design Year: ____2031_ Designed By: ____CCT Description: ___ Reference flows Checked By: JPP **Revised Saturation** Radius (m) Pro. Turning (%) AM Peak PM Peak % Movements Flow (pcu/hr) Gradient Width Flow Stage Right Flow Left ΔМ ΡМ ΑМ ΡМ y Value Critical y y Value Critical y (pcu/hr) (pcu/hr) (m) San Tin Highway 3.650 12.5 100% 100% 1770 1770 0.021 0.025 37 44 Slip Road (EB) Α 3.650 10 1845 1845 38 0.021 0.021 46 0.025 0.025 1 San Tin Highway 3.900 10 1865 1865 214 0.115 201 0.108 В 1,2 <u>+</u> Slip Road (WB) В 1,2 3.900 12.5 95% 97% 1800 1795 206 0.114 194 0.108 Shek Wu Wai D 3.500 1965 0.076 0.083 4 1965 150 164 Road (SB) 15 100% 90% 0.104 161 0.083 D 3.500 1915 1930 198 4 D 4 3.500 12.5 1880 1880 194 0.103 0.103 157 0.084 0.084 Shek Wu Wai С 2,3 3.500 1965 1965 203 0.103 0.103 196 0.100 Road (NB) С 2,3 3.500 15 0% 0% 2105 2105 217 0.103 209 0.099 0.099 С 2,3 3.500 12.5 1880 1880 15 0.008 20 0.011 Shek Wu Wai F 4 3.500 2105 2105 159 0.076 135 0.064 Road (SB) F 4 3.500 2105 2105 159 0.076 136 0.064 F 3.500 1965 0.076 126 0.064 1965 149 Shek Wu Wai F 3 3 500 1965 1965 8 0.004 13 0.007 Road (NB) Ε 3 3 500 2105 2105 8 0.004 13 0.006 Ε 3 3.500 2105 2105 9 0.004 14 0.007 Notes: Flow: (pcu/hr) 0(0) (free flow) 467.3(396.53) Group B,E,D Group B,E,D A,C,D A,C,D (free flow) ν 0.218 0.228 0.192 0.208 ٧ 75(90) 392.3(301.53) 150(180) L (sec) 16 13 L (sec) 16 13 15(20) 420(405) C (sec) 120 120 C (sec) 120 120 410(390) y pract. 0.780 0.803 y pract. 0.780 0.803 0(0) low) 10(5) (free flo 25(40) R.C. (%) 257% 252% R.C. (%) 307% 285% 0(0) (free flow) Stage / Phase Diagrams 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. I/G= 5 I/G= 6 I/G= I/G= 5 I/G=

I/G=

I/G= 5

I/G= 6

I/G= 5

MAY, 2025

Date:

I/G=

Junction:

(F)

Shek Wu Wai Road / San Tin Highway Slip Road (F and G

(G)

MVA HONG KONG LIMITED TRAFFIC SIGNALS CALCULATION Job No.: CHK50769410 Shek Wu Wai Road / San Tin Highway Slip Road (F and G) Design Year: ____2031_ Description: ____ Design flows Designed By: ____CCT Checked By: JPP **Revised Saturation** Radius (m) Pro. Turning (%) AM Peak PM Peak % Movements Flow (pcu/hr) Gradient Width Flow Stage Right Flow Left ΔМ ΡМ ΑМ ΡМ y Value Critical y y Value Critical y (pcu/hr) (pcu/hr) (m) San Tin Highway 3.650 12.5 100% 100% 1770 1770 0.021 0.025 37 44 Slip Road (EB) Α 3.650 10 1845 1845 38 0.021 0.021 46 0.025 0.025 1 San Tin Highway 3.900 10 1865 1865 228 0.122 213 0.114 В 1,2 <u>+</u> Slip Road (WB) В 1,2 3.900 12.5 95% 98% 1800 1795 219 0.122 205 0.114 Shek Wu Wai D 3.500 1965 0.076 0.083 4 1965 150 164 Road (SB) 15 100% 90% 0.104 161 0.083 D 3.500 1915 1930 198 0.104 4 D 4 3.500 12.5 1880 1880 194 0.103 157 0.084 0.084 Shek Wu Wai С 2,3 3.500 1965 1965 216 0.110 0.110 207 0.105 0.105 Road (NB) С 2,3 3.500 15 0% 0% 2105 2105 231 0.110 221 0.105 С 2,3 3.500 12.5 1880 1880 15 0.008 20 0.011 Shek Wu Wai F 4 3.500 2105 2105 159 0.076 135 0.064 Road (SB) F 4 3.500 2105 2105 159 0.076 136 0.064 F 3.500 1965 0.076 126 0.064 1965 149 Shek Wu Wai F 3 3 500 1965 1965 8 0.004 13 0.007 Road (NB) Ε 3 3 500 2105 2105 8 0.004 13 0.006 Ε 3 3.500 2105 2105 9 0.004 14 0.007 Notes: Flow: (pcu/hr) 0(0) (free flow) 467.3(396.53) Group B,E,D Group B,E,D A,C,D A,C,D (free flow) ν 0.226 0.234 0.198 0.214 ٧ 75(90) 392.3(301.53) 150(180) L (sec) 16 13 L (sec) 16 13 15(20) 447(428) C (sec) 120 120 C (sec) 120 120 437(413) y pract. 0.780 0.803 y pract. 0.780 0.803 0(0) low) 10(5) (free flo 25(40) R.C. (%) 245% 242% R.C. (%) 294% 275% 0(0) (free flow) Stage / Phase Diagrams 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

I/G= 5

I/G= 5

MAY, 2025

Date:

I/G=

I/G=

Junction:

(F)

Shek Wu Wai Road / San Tin Highway Slip Road (F and G

(G)

I/G=

I/G=

I/G= 5

I/G= 5

I/G= 6

I/G= 6



Appendix B

Swept Path Analysis

Section 16 Planning Application for Proposed Social Welfare Facility (Residential Care Home for the Elderly), Shop and Services (Medical Consulting Room including Clinic) and Public Vehicle Park (Private Car Only) in "Village Type Development" Zone at Lots 76 S.G (Part), 76 S.H (Part) in D.D. 101 and adjoining Government Land, Mai Po, Yuen Long

CHK50769410



























