<u>Form No. S16-I</u> 表格第 S16-I 號

# APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE TOWN PLANNING ORDINANCE (CAP.131)

根據《城市規劃條例》(第131章) 第16條遞交的許可申請

Applicable to proposals not involving or not only involving: 適用於建議不涉及或不祇涉及:

29 JUN 2021

- (ii) Temporary use/development of land and/or building not exceeding 3 years in rural areas; and 位於鄉郊地區土地上及/或建築物內進行為期不超過三年的臨時用途/發展;及
- (iii) Renewal of permission for temporary use or development in rural areas 位於鄉郊地區的臨時用途或發展的許可續期

Applicant who would like to publish the <u>notice of application</u> in local newspapers to meet one of the Town Planning Board's requirements of taking reasonable steps to obtain consent of or give notification to the current land owner, please refer to the following link regarding publishing the notice in the designated newspapers: <a href="https://www.info.gov.hk/tpb/en/plan application/apply.html">https://www.info.gov.hk/tpb/en/plan application/apply.html</a>

申請人如欲在本地報章刊登<u>申請通知</u>,以採取城市規劃委員會就取得現行土地擁有人的同意或通知現行土地擁有人所指定的其中一項合理步驟,請瀏覽以下網址有關在指定的報章刊登通知: https://www.info.gov.hk/tpb/tc/plan\_application/apply.html

#### General Note and Annotation for the Form 填寫表格的一般指引及註解

- "Current land owner" means any person whose name is registered in the Land Registry as that of an owner of the land to which the application relates, as at 6 weeks before the application is made 「現行土地擁有人」指在提出申請前六星期,其姓名或名稱已在土地註冊處註冊為該申請所關乎的土地的擁有人的人
- & Please attach documentary proof 請夾附證明文件
- ^ Please insert number where appropriate 請在適當地方註明編號

Please use separate sheets if the space provided is insufficient 如所提供的空間不足,請另頁說明

Please insert a 「✔」at the appropriate box 請在適當的方格內上加上「✔」號

For Official Use Only	Application No. 申請編號	Alsk-TMT/74
請勿填寫此欄	Date Received 收到日期	29 JUN 2021

- 1. The completed form and supporting documents (if any) should be sent to the Secretary, Town Planning Board (the Board), 15/F, North Point Government Offices, 333 Java Road, North Point, Hong Kong. 申請人須把填妥的申請表格及其他支持申請的文件(倘有),送交香港北角渣華道 333 號北角政府合署 15 樓城市規劃委員會(下稱「委員會」)秘書收。
- 2. Please read the "Guidance Notes" carefully before you fill in this form. The document can be downloaded from the Board's website at <a href="http://www.info.gov.hk/tpb/">http://www.info.gov.hk/tpb/</a>. It can also be obtained from the Secretariat of the Board at 15/F, North Point Government Offices, 333 Java Road, North Point, Hong Kong (Tel: 2231 4810 or 2231 4835), and the Planning Enquiry Counters of the Planning Department (Hotline: 2231 5000) (17/F, North Point Government Offices, 333 Java Road, North Point, Hong Kong and 14/F, Sha Tin Government Offices, 1 Sheung Wo Che Road, Sha Tin, New Territories). 請先細閱《申請須知》的資料單張,然後填寫此表格。該份文件可從委員會的網頁下載(網址: <a href="http://www.info.gov.hk/tpb/">http://www.info.gov.hk/tpb/</a>),亦可向委員會秘書處(香港北角渣華道 333 號北角政府合署 15 樓 電話: 2231 4810 或 2231 4835)及規劃署的規劃資料查詢處(熱線: 2231 5000) (香港北角渣華道 333 號北角政府合署 17 樓及新界沙田上禾報路 1 號沙田政府合署 14 樓)索取。
- 3. This form can be downloaded from the Board's website, and obtained from the Secretariat of the Board and the Planning Enquiry Counters of the Planning Department. The form should be typed or completed in block letters. The processing of the application may be refused if the required information or the required copies are incomplete. 此表格可從委員會的網頁下載,亦可向委員會秘書處及規劃署的規劃資料查詢處索取。申請人須以打印方式或以正楷填寫表格。如果申請人所提交的資料或文件副本不齊全,委員會可拒絕處理有關申請。

1.	Name of Applicant	申請人姓名/名稱
	rame or Applicant	一中 明 八 江 山 ′ 山 ′ 竹

(□Mr. 先生 /□Mrs. 夫人 /□Miss 小姐 /□Ms. 女上 / ☑ Company 公司 /□ Organisation 機構 )

GOLDEN KINGDOM INVESTMENT LIMITED

2. Name of Authorised Agent (if applicable) 獲授權代理人姓名/名稱(如適用)

(□Mr. 先生 /□Mrs. 夫人 /□Miss 小姐 /□Ms. 女士 / Q Company 公司 /□ Organisation 機構 )

DeSPACE (International) Limited

3.	Application Site 申請地點	
(a)	Full address / location / demarcation district and lot number (if applicable) 詳細地址/地點/丈量約份及地段號碼(如適用)	The Remaining Portion of Section B of Lot No. 385, Sub-section 1 of Section B of Lot No. 385, Sub-section 2 of Section B of Lot No. 385, the Remaining Portion of Section C of Lot No. 385, Sub-section 1 of Section C of Lot No. 385, Section D of Lot No. 385, Section E of Lot No. 385, Section F of Lot No. 385, the Remaining Portion of Lot No. 385 and Adjoining Government Land in D.D. 257, Tsam Chuk Wan, Sai Kung, New Territories
(b)	Site area and/or gross floor area involved 涉及的地盤面積及/或總樓面面 積	748.2 Sq.m 平方米♥About 約 Not exceeding □ Sq.m 平方米♥About 約 □ Sq.m 平方米♥About 約 □ Sq.m 平方米♥About 約
(c)	Area of Government land included (if any) 所包括的政府土地面積(倘有)	249.0 sq.m 平方米 ☑About 約

(d)	Name and number of the statutory plan(s) 有關法定圖則的名稱及		Approved Tai Mong Tsai and Tsam Chuk Wan Outline Zoning Plan No. S/SK-TMT/4		
(e)	Land use zone(s) involved 涉及的土地用途地帶				
(f)	Current use(s) 現時用途	•	Vacant Land  (If there are any Government, institution or community facilities, please illustrate on plan and specify the use and gross floor area) (如有任何政府、機構或社區設施,證在圖則上顯示,並註明用途及總樓面面積)		
4.	"Current Land Owr	ner" of A	pplication Site 申請地點的「現行土地擁有人」		
The	applicant 申請人 -				
$\square$	is the sole "current land or 是唯一的「現行土地擁有	wner"** (pl 写人」*** (訂	ease proceed to Part 6 and attach documentary proof of ownership). 寄繼續填寫第 6 部分,並夾附業權證明文件)。		
	is one of the "current land owners"* <sup>&amp;</sup> (please attach documentary proof of ownership). 是其中一名「現行土地擁有人」" <sup>&amp;</sup> (請夾附業權證明文件)。				
	is not a "current land owner". 並不是「現行土地擁有人」"。				
	The application site is entirely on Government land (please proceed to Part 6). 申請地點完全位於政府土地上(請繼續填寫第 6 部分)。				
5.	Statement on Owner's Consent/Notification 就土地擁有人的同意/通知土地擁有人的陳述				
(a)					
(b)	The applicant 申請人 -				
(-)		(s) of	"current land owner(s)".		
	已取得	名「	現行土地擁有人」"的同意。		
	Details of consent of	of "current	land owner(s)" obtained 取得「現行土地擁有人」"同意的詳情		
	Land Owner(s)	Registry wh	Date of consent obtained (DD/MM/YYYY) 取得同意的日期 (日/月/年)		
	(Please use separate sh	eets if the sn			

		rent land owner(s)" # notified 已獲通知「現行土地擁有人」"「	
L	No. of 'Current Land Owner(s)' 「現行土地擁 与人」數目	Lot number/address of premises as shown in the record of the Land Registry where notification(s) has/have been given 根據土地註冊處記錄已發出通知的地段號碼/處所地址	Date of notificatio given (DD/MM/YYYY) 通知日期(日/月/年)
(Pie	ease use separate s	heets if the space of any box above is insufficient.如上列任何方格的空	L E間不足・請另頁說明)
		e steps to obtain consent of or give notification to owner(s): 取得土地擁有人的同意或向該人發給通知。詳情如下:	
Re		o Obtain Consent of Owner(s) 取得土地擁有人的同意所採取的	
	sent request fo 於	or consent to the "current land owner(s)" on (日/月/年)向每一名「現行土地擁有人」"郵遞要求同	(DD/MM/YYYY)* 可意曹 <sup>&amp;</sup>
Re	asonable Steps to	o Give Notification to Owner(s) 向土地擁有人發出通知所採取	2的合理步骤
	published noti	ces in local newspapers on(DD/MM/YY (日/月/年)在指定報章就申請刊登一次通知&	YY) <sup>&amp;</sup>
	•	in a prominent position on or near application site/premises on(DD/MM/YYYY)&	
•		(日/月/年)在申請地點/申請處所或附近的顯明位置	貼出關於該申請的通
	office(s) or rui 於	relevant owners' corporation(s)/owners' committee(s)/mutual aid ral committee on(DD/MM/YYYY) <sup>&amp;</sup> (日/月/年)把通知寄往相關的業主立案法團/業主委 的鄉事委員會 <sup>&amp;</sup>	
<u>Otl</u>	hers 其他		
	others (please 其他(請指明	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

6.	Type(s)	of Application	申請類	頁別			·	
	Type (i) 第(i)類	Change of use v 更改現有建築物		ig building or pa 可的用途	rt thereof			
	Type (ii)	Diversion of stre	eam / excava	tion of land / filli	ng of land / filling of p	ond as rec	quired ur	nder Notes of Statutory
	第(ii)類		《註釋》內所	听要求的河道改 <b>;</b>	道/挖土 填土/填	唐工程		
	Type (iii) 第(iii)類			tility installation 展計劃的公用部	for private project 技施裝置			
	Type (iv) 第(iv)類			evelopment restr 翠)内列明的發展	iction(s) as provided u 虔限制	inder Not	es of Sta	tutory Plan(s)
☑′	Type (v) 第(v)類	Use / developm 上述的(i)至(iii)		n (i) to (iii) abov 途/發展	е			
註 l Note	: 可在多於 2: For Develop	t more than one「v 一個方格內加上「 ment involving colur 及盤灰安置所用遊	✓」號 nbarium use, pl		ole in the Appendix.			
Ó	For Typ	pe (i) applicati	on 供第(i	)類申請				
1	Total flo involved 涉及的總樓i					sq.ın	平方米	:
,	Proposed use(s)/develo 擬議用途/發		the use and	gross floor area)	nstitution or community 設施・謝在圖則上顯示	·		strate on plan and specify ®樓面面積)
	Number of s 涉及層數	toreys involved			Number of units inv 涉及單位數目	olved		
			Domestic p	part 住用部分 .		sq.m 꼭	方米	□About 約
	Proposed flo 擬議樓面面		Non-dome:	stic part 非住用i	部分	sq.m ㅋ	<sup>2</sup> 方米 	□About 約
	,		Total 總計			sq.m 平	<sup>2</sup> 方米	□About 約
(e)	Proposed us	ses of different	Floor(s) 樓層	Current u	se(s) 現時用途	P	roposed	use(s) 擬議用途
	floors (if app							
	用) (Please use sep space provided	parate sheets if the is insufficient)						
	(如所提供时空 明)	間不足・結另頁說		i				

(ii) For Type (ii) applic	ation。供第(ii)類申證	<b>自见过的</b>
	□ Diversion of stream 河道改道	
·	□ Filling of pond 填塘	
	Area of filling 填塘面積sq.m 平方米	□About 約
	Depth of filling 填塘深度 m 米	□About 約
	□ Filling of land 填土	
(a) Operation involved	Area of filling 填土面積sq.m 平方米	□About 約
涉及工程	Depth of filling 填土厚度 m 米	□About 約
,	□ Excavation of land 挖土	
	Area of excavation 挖土面積sq.m 平方米	□About 約
	Depth of excavation 挖土深度 m 米	□About 約
	(Please indicate on site plan the boundary of concerned land/pond(s), and particulars of stream of filling of land/pond(s) and/or excavation of land) (請用圖則顯示有關上地/池塘界線,以及河道改道、填辦、填土及/或挖土的細節及厚	
	-	
	,	
(b) Intended		
use/development 有意進行的用途/發展		
		•
		·
(fll) <u>For Type(fll) appli</u>	eaton SIX AUDE LELE ?	
((11)) [คิดร มีพุทธ((11)) เกาท์ใช	adion /	
(M) For Trype (M) amfle		
(M) For Type (M) amfle	□ Public utility installation 公用事業設施裝置 □ Utility installation for private project 私人發展計劃的公用設施裝置 Please specify the type and number of utility to be provided as well as the di	mensions of
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(iv) <u>E</u>	or Type (w) applicatio	<u>心供知(ii)無用調</u> 。			
(a)	Please specify the pr	oposed minor relaxation of stated development restriction(s) and also fill in	<u>the</u>		
_		nt and development particulars in part (v) below –			
Ë	請列明擬議略為灰寬的	發展限制 <u>並填妥於第(v)部分的擬議用途/發展及發展細節</u> -			
	Plot ratio restriction 地積比率限制	From 由 to 至			
	Gross floor area restriction 總樓面面積限制	n From 由sq. m 平方米 to 至sq. m 平方米			
	Site coverage restriction 上蓋面稅限制	From 由% to 至%			
	Building height restriction 建築物高度限制	From 由 m 米 to 至 m 米	ļ		
		From 由 mPD 米 (主水平基準上) to 至			
		mPD 米 (主水平基準上)			
		From 由storeys 層 to 至storeys 層			
	Non-building area restrict 非建築用地限制	ion From 由m to 至m			
	Others (please specify) 其他(請註明)				
(Ø) <u>I</u>	or Twocky) application	ACTOLEU.C.			
	posed (s)/development 養用途/發展	Proposed Social Welfare Facility (Residential Care Home for The Elderly)			
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Please illustrate the details of the proposal on a layout plan 請用平面圖說明建議詳情)			
(b) <u>Dev</u>	velopment Schedule 發展細				
Pro	posed gross floor area (GF/		约		
Pro	posed plot ratio 擬議地積比	i率 4.01 ☑About ∜	勺 .		
Pro	posed site coverage 擬議上	蓋面積 Not more than 80 % ☑About 約	勺		
}	posed no. of blocks 擬議座	Not avecading C			
Pro	posed no. of storeys of each	. 5000亿 少是是来仍仍从两位数	_		
		□ include 包括storeys of basements 層地庫 □ exclude 不包括storeys of basements 層地			
		Not more	当年		
Pro	Proposed building height of each block 每座建築物的擬議高度 than 31 mPD 米(主水平基準上) □About 約 Not exceeding 23.6 m 米 □About 約				

☐ Domestic par	t 住用部分				
GFA 總	<b>摟面面積</b>		sq. m 平方米	□About 約	
number	of Units 單位數目		•••••		
average	unit size 單位平均面	積	sq. m 平方米	口About約	
estimate	d number of resident	s 估計住客數目	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
		•			
✓ Non-domestic	part 非住用部分	•	GFA 總樓面面	積	
eating pl	ace 食肆	•	sq. m 平方米	□About 約	
□ hotel 酒	店		sq. m 平方米	□About 約	
			(please specify the number of rooms		
			請註明房間數目)		
☐ office 辦	公室		sq. m 平方米	□About 約	
shop and	l services 商店及服	<b>努行業</b>	sq. m 平方米	□About 約	
•				}	
☐ Governn	nent, institution or co	ommunity facilities	(please specify the use(s) and	concerned land	
政府、村	機構或社區設施		area(s)/GFA(s) 講註明用途及有關的	り地面面積/總	
		•	樓面面積)	•	
				,,	
			<i>*</i>		
		•	***************************************		
✓ other(s)	其他		(please specify the use(s) and	concerned land	
	•		area(s)/GFA(s) 請註明用途及有關的		
			樓面面積)		
•			GFA is not more than 3,000 sqm. including 110 from 100 to 125) RCHE beds and ancillary uses	(or a range	
			from 100 to 125) RCHE beds and ancillary uses		
			•		
☑ Open space [/	<b></b>		(please specify land area(s) 請註明式	也面面積) ·	
☑ private o	pen space 私人休憩	用地	sq. m 平方米 口 Not less than 不少於		
	pen space 公眾休憩	•	sq. m 平方米 口 Not less than 不少於		
		ole) 各樓層的用途 (如適用			
[Block number]	[Floor(s)]		[Proposed use(s)]		
[座數]	[層數]		[擬議用途]		
1	G/F	,	g Spaces, E&M. Conference Room, General Storage, Cle	-	
	1/F	Dining Area & Multi-numose Roon	re Room, Small Group Activity Room, Store, Cleaner's I n. Kitchen		
	2/F	Domitory rooms, Sick/ Isolation/ C	luiet Room, Common Area, Soiled Utility Room, Pantry,		
	3/I <sup>2</sup> to 5/F		st Room, Officers Juiet Room, Common Area, Soiled Utility Room, Pantry, Room		
	R/F	Ancillary E&M and Water Tank			
			2		
•		if any) 露天地方(倘有)的	的擬議用途	·	
Private Open Space	e		•••••		
************************					
***************************************					
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				

7. Anticipated Completion Time of the Development Proposal 擬議發展計劃的預計完成時間					
Anticipated completion time (in month and year) of the development proposal (by phase (if any)) (e.g. June 2023) 擬議發展計劃預期完成的年份及月份 (分期 (倘有)) (例: 2023 年 6 月) (Separate anticipated completion times (in month and year) should be provided for the proposed public open space and Government, institution or community facilities (if any)) (申請人須就擬議的公眾休憩用地及政府、機構或社區設施(倘有)提供個別擬議完成的年份及月份)					
December 2026					
.,					
8. Vehicular Access Arra 擬議發展計劃的行	_	t of the Development Proposal 安排			
Any vehicular access to the site/subject building? 是否有車路通往地盤/有關建築物?	Yes 是	<ul> <li>☑ There is an existing access. (please indicate the street name, where appropriate)         有一條現有車路。(請註明車路名稱(如適用))</li> <li>Tai Mong Tsai Road</li> <li>□ There is a proposed access. (please illustrate on plan and specify the width)         有一條擬議車路。(請在圖則顯示,並註明車路的闊度)</li> </ul>			
	No 否				
Any provision of parking space for the proposed use(s)? 是否有為擬議用途提供停車位?	Yes 是 No 否	☑ (Please specify type(s) and number(s) and illustrate on plan)  請註明種類及數目並於圖則上顯示) 2 (including 1 disabled car parking Spaces 私家車車位			
Any provision of loading/unloading space for the proposed use(s)? 是否有為擬議用途提供上落客貨車位?	Yes 是 No 否	☑ (Please specify type(s) and number(s) and illustrate on plan) 請註明種類及數目並於圖則上顯示) Taxi Spaces 的士車位 Coach Spaces 旅遊巴車位 Light Goods Vehicle Spaces 輕型貨車車位 Medium Goods Vehicle Spaces 中型貨車車位 Heavy Goods Vehicle Spaces 重型貨車車位 Others (Please Specify) 其他 (請列明) Light Bus   □			

9. Impacts of De	evelopme	ent Proposal 擬議發展計	劃的影響			
justifications/reasons for	If necessary, please use separate sheets to indicate the proposed measures to minimise possible adverse impacts or give justifications/reasons for not providing such measures. 如需要的話,請另頁表示可盡量減少可能出現不良影響的措施,否則請提供理據/理由。					
Does the development proposal involve alteration of existing building?  擬議發展計劃是否包括現有建築物的改動?	Yes 是 No 否		是供詳情			
Does the development proposal involve the operation on the right? 擬議發展是否涉及右列的工程? (Note: where Type (ii) application is the subject of application, please skip this section. 註:如申請涉及第(ii)類申請,請跳至下一條問題。)	Yes 是 No 否	□ (Please indicate on site plan the bothe extent of filling of land/pond(s) (商用地盤平而圖與示有關土地/四) □ Diversion of stream 河達 □ Filling of pond 填塘 Area of filling 填塘面積 Depth of filling 填塘流淌 Area of filling 填土面積 Depth of filling 填土面積 Depth of filling 填土面積 Depth of filling 填土面積 Depth of filling 填土不同。	<ul> <li>池塘界線・以及河道改道、填糖、填</li> <li>i改道</li> <li>sq.m 平方米</li> <li>m 米</li> <li>填土</li> <li>sq.m 平方米</li> <li>m 米</li> </ul>	±及/或挖土的細節及/或範□About 約□About 約□About 約□About 約□□About 約□□About 約□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□		
Would the development proposal cause any adverse impacts? 擬議發展計劃會否造成不良影響?	On traffic On water On draina On slopes Affected Landscap Tree Fell Visual In Others (P	supply 對供水 age 對排水 s 對斜坡 by slopes 受斜坡影響 e Impact 構成景觀影響 ing 砍伐樹木 inpact 構成視覺影響 lease Specify) 其他 (謂列明)  ate measure(s) to minimise the at breast height and species of the at breast height and species of the all 是減少影響的措施。如涉及砍	affected trees (if possible) 伐樹木,請說明受影響樹木的。 ned.	數目、及胸高度的樹幹		

10. Justifications 理由
The applicant is invited to provide justifications in support of the application. Use separate sheets if necessary. 現請申請人提供申請理由及支持其申請的資料。如有需要,請另頁說明。
Please refer to the Planning Statement attached.
······································
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
•

11. Decla	ration 聲明	
I hereby decla 本人謹此聲明	are that the particulars given in this application are cor 月,本人就這宗申請提交的資料,據本人所知及所	rect and true to the best of my knowledge and belief. 信,均屬真實無誤。
such material	s to the Board's website for browsing and downloading	ubmitted in an application to the Board and/or to upload ng by the public free-of-charge at the Board's discretion. 及/或上載至委員會網站,供公眾免費瀏覽或下載。
Signature 簽署		Applicant 申請人 / 🗹 Authorised Agent 獲授權代理人
	Gregory K.C. Lam	Director
	Name in Block Letters 姓名(請以正楷填寫)	Position (if applicable) 職位 (如適用)
Professional ( 專業資格	Qualification(s)  Member 會員 / □ Fellow of □ HKIP 香港規劃師學會 / □ HKIS 香港測量師學會 / □ HKILA 香港園境師學會/ □ RPP 註冊專業規劃師 Others 其他	□ HKIA 香港建築師學會 / □ HKIE 香港工程師學會 / □ HKIUD 香港城市設計學會 /
on behalf of 代表 .	DeSPACE (International) Limited	
• •	☑ Company 公司 / □ Organisation Name and Che	op (if applicable) 機構名稱及蓋章(如適用)
Date 日期	27/05/2021 (DI	D/MM/YYYY 日/月/年)

#### Remark 備註

The materials submitted in an application to the Board and the Board's decision on the application would be disclosed to the public. Such materials would also be uploaded to the Board's website for browsing and free downloading by the public where the Board considers appropriate.

委員會會向公眾披露申請人所遞交的申請資料和委員會對申請所作的決定。在委員會認為合適的情況下,有關申請 資料亦會上載至委員會網頁供公眾免費瀏覽及下載。

#### Warning 警告

Any person who knowingly or wilfully makes any statement or furnish any information in connection with this application, which is false in any material particular, shall be liable to an offence under the Crimes Ordinance. 任何人在明知或故意的情况下,就這宗申請提出在任何要項上是虛假的陳述或資料,即屬違反《刑事罪行條例》。

#### Statement on Personal Data 個人資料的聲明

委員會就這宗申請所收到的個人資料會交給委員會秘書及政府部門,以根據(城市規劃條例)及相關的城市規劃委員會規劃指引的規定作以下用途:

- (a) the processing of this application which includes making available the name of the applicant for public inspection when making available this application for public inspection; and 處理這宗申請,包括公布這宗申請供公眾查閱,同時公布申請人的姓名供公眾查閱:以及
- (b) facilitating communication between the applicant and the Secretary of the Board/Government departments.

  方便申請人與委員會秘書及政府部門之間進行聯絡。
- 2. The personal data provided by the applicant in this application may also be disclosed to other persons for the purposes mentioned in paragraph 1 above.
  申請人就這宗申請提供的個人資料,或亦會向其他人士披露,以作上述第 1 段提及的用途。
- 3. An applicant has a right of access and correction with respect to his/her personal data as provided under the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance (Cap. 486). Request for personal data access and correction should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board at 15/F, North Point Government Offices, 333 Java Road, North Point, Hong Kong. 根據《個人資料(私職)條例》(第 486 章)的規定,申請人有權查閱及更正其個人資料。如欲查閱及更正個人資料,應向委員會秘書提出有關要求,其地址為香港北角渣萃道 333 號北角政府合署 15 樓。

For Developments involving Columbarium Use, please also complete the fo 如發展涉及靈灰安置所用途,請另外填妥以下資料:	ollowing:
Ash interment capacity 骨灰安放容量 <sup>@</sup>	
Maximum number of sets of ashes that may be interred in the niches 在龕位內最多可安放骨灰的數量 Maximum number of sets of ashes that may be interred other than in niches 在非龕位的範圍內最多可安放骨灰的數量	
Total number of niches 爺位總數	
Total number of single niches 單人 <b>企</b> 位總數	
Number of single niches (sold and occupied)  單人龕位數目 (已售並佔用)  Number of single niches (sold but unoccupied)  單人龕位數目 (已售但未佔用)  Number of single niches (residual for sale)  單人龕位數目 (待售)	
Total number of double niches 雙人龕位總數	
Number of double niches (sold and fully occupied) 雙人龕位數目 (已售並全部佔用) Number of double niches (sold and partially occupied) 雙人龕位數目 (已售並部分佔用) Number of double niches (sold but unoccupied) 雙人龕位數目 (已售但未佔用) Number of double niches (residual for sale) 雙人龕位數目 (待售)	
Total no. of niches other than single or double niches (please specify type) 除單人及雙人龕位外的其他龕位總數 (請列明類別)	
Number. of niches (sold and fully occupied)	
Proposed operating hours 擬議營運時間	
<ul> <li>Ash interment capacity in relation to a columbarium means – 就靈灰安置所而言,骨灰安放容量指:</li> <li>the maximum number of containers of ashes that may be interred in each niche in the columbarium; 每個鑫位內可安放的骨灰容器的最高數目;</li> <li>the maximum number of sets of ashes that may be interred other than in niches in any area in the columbarium 在該蟹灰安置所並非龕位的範圍內,總共最多可安放多少份骨灰;以及</li> <li>the total number of sets of ashes that may be interred in the columbarium.</li> <li>在該骨灰空管所內,總共最多可安放多少份骨灰。</li> </ul>	nbarium; and

Gist of Application 申請摘要						
(Please provide details in both English and Chinese <u>as far as possible</u> . This part will be circulated to relevant consultees, uploaded to the Town Planning Board's Website for browsing and free downloading by the public and deposited at the Planning Enquiry Counters of the Planning Department for general information.) (請 <u>盡量</u> 以英文及中文填寫。此部分將會發送予相關諮詢人士、上載至城市規劃委員會網頁供公眾免費瀏覽及下載及存放於規劃署規劃資料查詢處以供一般參閱。)						
Application No.	(For Of	ficial Use Only) (請々	刃填寫此欄)	•		
申請編號	A (SK-TM7 ) 74					
Location/address 位置/地址	Section No. 385	B of Lot No. 385, the Re, Section D of Lot No. 38	emaining Portion o 35, Section E of Lo	5, Sub-section 1 of Sectior of Section C of Lot No. 385 of No. 385, Section F of Lo D. 257, Tsam Chuk Wan, S	5, Süb-section t No. 385, the f	1 of Section C of Lot Remaining Portion of
·	第385號			條段、第385號B 分段第1년 第385號D分段、第385號E		
Site area 地盤面積		748.2		· so	q. m <sub>-</sub> 平方タ	# ☑ About 約
	(includ	es Government land	of包括政府	土地 249 s	q. m 平方>	∦ □/About 約)
Plan	Appr	oved Tai Mong Tsa	ni and Tsam Cl	nuk Wan Outline Zon	ing Plan No	. S/SK-TMT/4
圖則	大網	大網仔及斬竹灣分區計劃大綱核准圖編號S/SK-TMT/4				
Zoning 地帶 "Village Type Development" 「鄉村式發展」						
中請用述/發展		posed Social Welfar 養社會福利設施(含	•	sidential Care Home f	or The Elde	rly)
i) Gross floor are			sq.r	n 平方米	Plot R	atio 地積比率
and/or plot rati 總樓面面積及 地積比率		Domestic 住用		□ About 約 □ Not more than 不多於	•	□About 約 □Not more than 不多於
	,	Non-domestic 非住用	3,000	☑ About 約 ☑ Not more than 不多於	4.01	☑About 約 □Not more than 不多於
ii) No. of block 幢數		Domestic 住用				
		Non-domestic 非住用	1			
,		Composite 綜合用途	,			

(iii)	Building height/No. of storeys 建築物高度/層數	Domestic 住用		☐ (Not mo	m 米 ore than 不多於)
		·			主水平基準上) ore than 不多於)
		•		☐ (Not mo	Storeys(s) 層 ore than 不多於)
			·	(□Include 包括/□ □ Carport □ Basemen □ Refuge F □ Podium	停車間 t 地庫 Toor 防火層
		Non-domestic 非住用	23.6	☑ (Not mo	m 米 ore than 不多於)
			31		(主水平基準上) ore than 不多於)
			6	☑(Not me	Storeys(s) 曆 ore than 不多於)
			1	(☑Include 包括/□ ☑ Carport □ Basemen □ Refuge F □ Podium	停車間 nt 地庫 Floor 防火層
		Composite 綜合用途		□ (Not me	m 米 ore than 不多於)
					(主水平基準上) ore than 不多於)
				☐ (Not m	Storeys(s) 層 ore than 不多於)
				(□Include 包括/□ □ Carport □ Basemer □ Refuge I □ Podium	停車間 ut 地庫 Floor 防火層
(iv)	Site coverage 上蓋面積		Not more than 80	%	☑ About 約
(v)	No. of units 單位數目	110 (or a range from 100 to 125) beds			
(vi)	Open space 休憩用地	Private 私人	97.3 sq.m	平方米 🗆 Not les	ss than 不少於
		Public 公眾	sq.m	平方米 🗆 Not les	ss_than 不少於

(vii) (No. of parking spaces and loading /	Total no. of vehicle parking spaces 停車位總數	2
unloading spaces 停車位及上落客貨 車位數目	Private Car Parking Spaces 私家車車位 Motorcycle Parking Spaces 電單車車位 Light Goods Vehicle Parking Spaces 輕型貨車泊車位 Medium Goods Vehicle Parking Spaces 中型貨車泊車位 Heavy Goods Vehicle Parking Spaces 重型貨車泊車位 Others (Please Specify) 其他 (請列明)	2 (including 1 disabled car parking space)
į	Total no. of vehicle loading/unloading bays/lay-bys 上落客貨車位/停車處總數	1
	Taxi Spaces 的士車位 Coach Spaces 旅遊巴車位 Light Goods Vehicle Spaces 輕型貨車車位 Medium Goods Vehicle Spaces 中型貨車位 Heavy Goods Vehicle Spaces 重型貨車車位 Others (Please Specify) 其他 (請列明) Light Bus	1

Submitted Plans, Drawings and Documents 提交的圖則、繪圖及文件	•	
	<u>Chinese</u> 中文	English 英文
Plans and Drawings 圖則及繪圖		
Master layout plan(s)/Layout plan(s)總綱發展藍圖/布局設計圖		☑.
Block plan(s) 樓宇位置圖		$\square$
Floor plan(s) 樓宇平面圖		Ø
Sectional plan(s) 截視圖		$\square$
Elevation(s) 立視圖		
Photomontage(s) showing the proposed development 顯示擬議發展的合成照片		
Master landscape plan(s)/Landscape plan(s) 園境設計總圖/園境設計圖		
Others (please specify) 其他(請註明)		
Reports 報告書		
Planning Statement/Justifications 規劃綱領/理據		lacktriangledown'
Environmental assessment (noise, air and/or water pollutions)		
環境評估(噪音、空氣及/或水的污染)		
Traffic impact assessment (on vehicles) 就車輛的交通影響評估		
Traffic impact assessment (on pedestrians) 就行人的交通影響評估	. $\square$	
Visual impact assessment 視覺影響評估		
Landscape impact assessment 景觀影響評估		. 🗆
Tree Survey 樹木調查		
Geotechnical impact assessment 土力影響評估		
Drainage impact assessment 排水影響評估		
Sewerage impact assessment 排污影響評估		
Risk Assessment 風險評估		
Others (please specify) 其他(請註明)		
Note: May insert more than one 「レ」. 註:可在多於一個方格内加上「レ」號		

- Note: The information in the Gist of Application above is provided by the applicant for easy reference of the general public. Under no circumstances will the Town Planning Board accept any liabilities for the use of the information nor any inaccuracies or discrepancies of the information provided. In case of doubt, reference should always be made to the submission of the applicant.
- 註: 上述中請摘要的資料是由申請人提供以方便市民大眾參考。對於所載資料在使用上的問題及文義上的歧異,城市規劃委員會概不負責。若有任何疑問,應查閱申請人提交的文件。

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) 有限公



Date: 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2022

RECEIVED

Page(s): 1 + Attachment

INTERMEDIA 122 P 4: 169 HAND & EMAIL (tpbpd@pland.gov.hk)

Secretary, Town Planning Board

TOWN PLANNING BOARD

15/F. North Point Government Offices

333 Java Road, North Point, Hong Kong

Dear Sir/Madam.

#### **SECTION 16 APPLICATION** TOWN PLANNING ORDINANCE (CHAPTER 131)

APPLICATION FOR THE PROPOSED SOCIAL WELFARE FACILITY (RESIDENTIAL CARE HOME FOR THE ELDERLY) IN "VILLAGE TYPE DEVELOPMENT" ZONE ON APPROVED TAI MONG TSAI AND TSAM CHUK WAN OUTLINE ZONING PLAN NO. S/SK-TMT/4 AT THE REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION B OF LOT NO. 385, SUB-SECTION 1 OF SECTION B OF LOT NO. 385, SUB-SECTION 2 OF SECTION B OF LOT NO. 385, THE REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION C OF LOT NO. 385, SUB-SECTION 1 OF SECTION C OF LOT NO. 385, SECTION D OF LOT NO. 385, SECTION E OF LOT NO. 385, SECTION F OF LOT NO. 385, THE REMAINING PORTION OF LOT NO. 385 AND ADJOINING GOVERNMENT LAND IN D.D. 257, TSAM CHUK WAN, SAI KUNG, **NEW TERRITORIES** 

Town Planning Application No. A/SK-TMT/74

Submission of Further Information (6) - Consolidated Report

References are made to our supplementary planning statement and our previous submission(s) of Further Information dated 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2021, 12<sup>th</sup> August 2021, 10<sup>th</sup> September 2021, 12<sup>th</sup> October 2021 and 10<sup>th</sup> February 2022 in relation to the captioned application.

Please find 8 hard copies of the consolidated report containing the finalized technical assessments and R-to-C tables for your further action.

Should there be any queries, please do not hesitate to contact our Mr. Aigo Ng at 2493-3626 or the undersigned at 3590 6333.

Yours faithfully, FOR AND ON BEHALF OF **DeSPACE (INTERNATIONAL) LIMITED** 



Greg Lam

C.C.

DPO/ SK&I (Attn: Ms. MA Lai Kei, Vicky, Email: vlkma@pland.gov.hk)

## March 2022

# SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING STATEMENT

## **CONSOLIDATED REPORT**

#### SECTION 16 TOWN PLANNING APPLICATION

FOR THE PROPOSED SOCIAL WELFARE FACILITY (RESIDENTIAL CARE HOME FOR THE ELDERLY) IN "VILLAGE TYPE DEVELOPMENT" ZONE ON APPROVED TAI MONG TSAI AND TSAM CHUK WAN OUTLINE ZONING PLAN NO. S/SK-TMT/4

AT THE REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION B OF LOT NO. 385, SUB-SECTION 1 OF SECTION B OF LOT NO. 385, SUB-SECTION 2 OF SECTION B OF LOT NO. 385, THE REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION C OF LOT NO. 385, SECTION D OF LOT NO. 385, SECTION E OF LOT NO. 385, SECTION F OF LOT NO. 385, THE REMAINING PORTION OF LOT NO. 385 AND ADJOINING GOVERNMENT LAND IN D.D. 257, TSAM CHUK WAN, SAI KUNG, NEW TERRITORIES



**Planning Consultant** 

**DeSPACE (International) Limited** 

Architect

**Minor Creative** 

Prepared for

**Golden Kingdom Investment Limited** 

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#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Applicant, the registered land owner of Lot Nos. 385 S.B RP, 385 S.B ss.1, 385 S.B ss.2, 385 S.C RP, 385 S.C ss.1, 385 S.D, 385 S.E, 385 S.F and 385 RP in D.D 257, Tsam Chuk Wan, Sai Kung, now seeks a town planning permission from the Town Planning Board ("the Board") for a proposed Social Welfare Facility (Residential Care Home for the Elderly) (RCHE) at the aforementioned site and the adjoining Government land.

According to the Approved Tai Mong Tsai and Tsam Chuk Wan Outline Zoning Plan No. S/SK-TMT/4 (the OZP), the Site is zoned as "Village Type Development" ("V"). The proposed Social Welfare Facility (RCHE) is a Column 2 use which requires planning permission from the Board. There is no development restriction on height, plot ratio and site coverage ratio on the proposed RCHE.

In view of the growing demand for RCHE and the prevailing policy, the Applicant intends to respond to the pressing community need by providing 110 nos. of beds for the elderly in the Sai Kung district.

With reference to the Incentive Scheme to Encourage Provision of Residential Care Home for the Elderly Premises in New Private Developments [Practice Notes No. 4/2003] issued by Lands Department ("Incentive Scheme"), the Applicant will apply to the Social Welfare Department for the Policy Support for the "Incentive Scheme", which encourages private developers to self-finance to build quality RCHE premises on their own land, and design to comply with the requirements of the participation of the "Incentive Scheme".

In addition to planning merits to timely meet the soaring demand for RCHE by providing a quality RCHE premises, the Proposed Development incurs another design merit for building setback from Tai Mong Tsai Road by 5m that could allow a better air ventilation in the future pedestrian environment.

The Proposed Development is fully justified in terms of prevailing elderly policy objectives, environmental, landscape, sewerage, visual and traffic aspects with the support of technical assessments. Given the aforementioned justifications, the Applicant respectfully requests the TPB to approve the subject Application.

## 行政摘要

申請人為西貢斬竹灣丈量約份第 257 約地段第 385 號 B 分段餘段、第 385 號 B 分段第 1 小分段、第 385 號 B 分段第 2 小分段、第 385 號 C 分段餘段、第 385 號 C 分段第 1 小分段、第 385 號 D 分段、第 385 號 E 分段、第 385 號 F 分段及第 385 號餘段的註冊土地的擁有人,現尋求城市規劃委員會(下稱城規會)的批准,擬議於上述地點及毗連政府土地以作社會福利設施(安老院舍)。

根據大網仔及斬竹灣分區計劃大綱核准圖編號 S/SK-TMT/4(下稱大綱核准圖),申請地點劃作「鄉村式發展」地帶。擬議的社會福利設施(安老院舍)為第二欄用途,需要獲得城市規劃委員會的規劃許可。擬議安老院舍的高度,地積比率及上蓋面積均無發展限制。

鑑於對安老院舍的需求日益增加及現行的政策支持,申請人擬議的安老院舍能增加 110 個長者 床位來滿足市場的迫切需求。

有關「鼓勵在新的私人發展項目中提供安老院舍的獎勵計劃」(地政總署發出的第 4/2003 號作業備考編號)(下稱獎勵計劃),申請人將向社會福利署申請獎勵計劃(鼓勵以私人土地建設以自負盈虧方式發展高質素的安老院舍)的政策支持,所有設計將符合獎勵計劃的要求。

除了發展優質安老院舍以滿足市場日益增加的需求以及逐步淘汰現有不合規定的用途的規劃優點外,把建築物向大網仔路後移 5 米的設計概念亦成為另一設計優點,以舒緩將來的行人環境。

就現行安老政策目標、環境、景觀、污水、視覺及交通等方面的技術評估而言, 擬議的發展計劃 有充份理據獲得支持。鑑於上述理由, 申請人懇請城規會批准本規劃申請。

## SECTION ONE | INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project Background

This Planning Statement is prepared by DeSPACE (International) Limited, in conjunction with Minor Creative as the Project Architect, to act on behalf of the Applicant, namely, Golden Kingdom Investment Limited (hereafter "the Applicant"), to submit a Section 16 Planning Application to the Town Planning Board ("TPB"). This application is for a proposed Social Welfare Facility (Residential Care Home for the Elderly) (RCHE) on a site currently zoned as "Village Type Development" ("V") within the Approved Tai Mong Tsai and Tsam Chuk Wan Outline Zoning Plan No. S/SK-TMT/4 ("the OZP").

The Applicant is the registered land owner of Lot Nos. 385 S.B RP, 385 S.B ss.1, 385 S.B ss.2, 385 S.C RP, 385 S.C ss.1, 385 S.D, 385 S.E, 385 S.F and 385 RP in D.D 257, whereas these nine lots as well as the adjoining government land are currently vacated. Due to the congested site and the narrow side track to the east of the Site unfeasible to serve as an emergency vehicular access (EVA), it is proposed to include the Application Site towards and closer of Tai Mong Tsai Road for compliance with the fire safety regulations, by way of Land Exchange Application for the adjoining government land, such that Tai Mong Tsai Road can make accessible for vehicular circulation, firefighting and rescue. As such, the Application Site comprises the subject 9 lots and the adjoining Government Land in D.D. 257, Tsam Chuk Wan, Sai Kung. (hereinafter referred to as "the Site/Application Site") (Figure 1)

Since "Social Welfare Facility" is in Column 2 use under the Notes of the OZP which may be permitted with or without conditions on application to the Town Planning Board (TPB), an application under section 16 of the Town Planning Ordinance ("TPO") is required to seek permission from the TPB. There is no development restriction on the proposed RCHE.

#### 1.2 Structure of Report

Following this section, Section 2 gives a brief overview of the site context and history. Section 3 presents the planning context to the Application Site. Section 4 contains a full description of the Proposed Development scheme. Planning and technical justifications for the Proposal are elaborated in Section 5. Section 6 presents the concluding remarks and summarizes the grounds for approval of the application.

## SECTION TWO | SITE CONTEXT AND HISTORY

## 2.1 Site Context and Surrounding Land uses

The Application Site is located to the northeast of the Sai Kung Town Centre and the north of the Tsam Chuk Wan and is assumed to be a Class A site along Tai Mong Tsai Road. On the basis of the land surveys conducted in 17th March 2010 and 3rd June 2010, the subject nine private lots have a total site area of about 499.2 square metres and falls along Tai Mong Tsai Road (**Appendix 1A and 1B refer**). Please note that the site area of Lot 385 S.D of 8.5 square metres is shown separately in **Appendix 1B**. In addition to the adjoining government land included and subject to detailed survey to be conducted, the total area of the Application Site is about 748.2 square metres.

The Application Site is currently vacated and surrounded mainly by low-rise developments such as Surf Villa and Chop Shing Yuen. These residential developments lie within the same "V" zone under the OZP subject to a maximum of 3-storey BH restriction. This area is primarily zoned "V" intended for development of Small Houses. Please see **Figure 1** for the Location Plan and also **Figure 2** for the Lot Index Plan.

Low-rise residential development (i.e., Clover Lodge) lies within another "V" zone to the further east, which is also subject to a maximum of 3-storey BH restriction under the OZP.

#### 2.2 Land Status

With reference to preliminary land status check, the subject nine nos. of lots are Old Schedule agricultural lots held under Government Lease of DD 257. The Applicant is well-noted that in the event of the grant of planning permission and implementation of the project, it is required to apply to the Lands Department for a land exchange and the grant of additional government land to facilitate the proposed development.

## SECTION THREE | PLANNING CONTEXT

#### 3.1 Statutory Planning Context

#### a) Brief Planning Context of Tai Mong Tsai and Tsam Chuk Wan:

The area of Tai Mong Tsai and Tsam Chuk Wan is located approximately 2 km to the northeast of Sai Kung Town. According to the OZP, it comprises essentially the coastal foothills and lowland abutting the main areas of the Ma On Shan, Sai Kung East and Sai Kung West Country Parks. It is bounded by Inner Port Shelter and Tsam Chuk Wan in the south, the Sha Kok Mei area in the west, the main areas of Ma On Shan Country Park and Sai Kung West Country Park in the north, and the Sai Kung East Country Park in the east. According to the OZP, the areas along the Tai Mong Tsai Road in Tsam Chuk Wan mainly comprises "V" zone, Conservation Area ("CA") zone, Coastal Protection Area ("CPA") zone and Country Park ("CP") zone.

#### b) Statutory Planning Context of the Application Site:

The Application Site is currently zoned as "Village Type Development" ("V") under the OZP and the Applicant proposes to develop the vacant site into an RCHE. Such use is subsumed under the "Social Welfare Facility" use in town planning terms. In accordance with the Notes of the OZP regarding "V" zone, "Social Welfare Facility" use falls into Column 2 uses that may be permitted with or without conditions on application to the Board.

The planning intention of this zone is to reflect existing recognized villages and areas of land considered suitable for village expansion and the retention of existing villages. It also intended to concentrate village type development within this zone for a more orderly development pattern, efficient use of land and provision of infrastructures and services. More important, other commercial, community and recreational uses may be permitted on application to the Town Planning Board.

Under "V" zone, there is no development restriction on height, plot ratio and site coverage ratio on "Social Welfare Facility" use. Yet, it is a Column 2 use which requires planning permission from the Board.

#### 3.2 Non-Statutory Planning Context

#### The Chief Executive's Policy Addresses

The published Policy Addresses in the subsequent several years by the two Chief Executives have put emphasis on strengthening the existing provision of home care and community care with the support of residential care for the ageing population. In the Policy Address 2018, Ms. Carrie Lam stated that the Government ceaselessly showed its support to new provision of quality residential care places for the elderly, with the target of an additional 2000 service quota within 2019. In its budget policy address, the Government recognizes the need to continuously allocate resources to strengthen and enhance elderly services.

The SWD is well aware of the pressing community demand for RCHE places. Inasmuch, the SWD introduced a special measure from February to September last year to purchase about 250 additional residential places from private RCHEs under the Enhanced Bought Place Scheme (EBPS) to provide residential respite for elderly persons. It is believed that the following planning intentions and policy objectives of the said Scheme can be achieved:

- To further boost the supply of RCHE places to meet the pressing accumulative demand and increasing demand;
- To encourage private developers to self-finance to build more quality RCHE premises on their own land;
- To monitor the provision of quality RCHE premises as per the latest guideline on the "Best Practices in the Design of RCHE" and "Best Practices Guideline: Basic Provision Schedule for Basic Building Works, Building Services Installation and Kitchen and Laundry Equipment Lists for RCHEs"; and
- To encourage permanent provision of RCHE services at suitable locations, etc.

According to the Information Paper on Supply of premises for residential care home for the elderly in Panel on Welfare Services Meeting on 14 September 1998, the Administration recognizes the need to promote private sector participation in providing quality residential care services for the elderly. To encourage an increased supply of premises of good quality for setting up private care homes and to encourage more positive competition within the industry, we shall step up efforts in collaboration with the concerned policy bureaux and government departments to take forward the premise-led programme.

(source: https://www.legco.gov.hk/yr98-99/english/panels/ws/papers/ws14093c.htm)

## 3.3 Planning History

The Site does not involve any previous planning applications for development nor records of illegal and/or unauthorized development.

#### 3.4 Similar Planning Application(s)

As shown in Table 3.1, those approved planning cases for RCHE and non-NTEH uses in "V" zone are mainly in compliance with a prevailing policy to achieve various good planning and policy objectives. Those cases are also considered to be related to social welfare facilities or educational uses.

Table 3.1: - Selected Successful Planning Applications for the Non-NTEHs use in "V" Zone

Case No.	Applied Use	Planning Justifications				
	Residential Care Home for the Elderly (RCHE)					
A/SK-PK/195 (30/03/2012)	Residential Care Home for the Elderly in "Village Type Development" zone, G/F and 2/F, No. 5F to 5G Pak Kong Au, Po Lo Che, Sai Kung (Lots No. 1387 and 1388 in D.D. 222)	The 3-storey RCHE under application would not affect the supply of land for Small House development within the "V" zone.				
A/YL-PH/715 (05/06/2015)	Social Welfare Facility (RCHE) in Various Lots, D.D. 111 and adjoining Government Land, Wang Toi Shan Shan Tsuen, Pat Heung, Yuen Long	The applied 3-storey RCHE development could provide residential care home services to the elderly in the local community and was not incompatible with the surrounding developments which included mainly village houses				
A/FSS/270 (06/09/2019)	Proposed House and Social Welfare Facility (RCHE) and Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction in Various Lots in D.D. 51, Fanling	<ul> <li>The proposed 4-storey RCHE were in low-rise and low-density character which were not incompatible with the adjacent residential use.</li> <li>There was a deficit of about 530 RCHE subsidized beds in the Fanling/Sheung Shui area.</li> </ul>				
A/YL/263 (05/02/2021)	Proposed Social Welfare Facility (RCHE) in "Village Type Development" Zone and an area shown as 'Road' in Various Lots in D.D. 120, Yuen Long	The proposed RCHE development of not more than 6 storeys could help address the shortfall in elderly facilities and meet the demand of ageing population in the community. The Director of Social Welfare also supported the application from social welfare perspective.				
	Day Care Centre for Elderly, Ea	rly Education and Training Centre				
A/YL-PS/465 (19/06/2015)	Proposed Religious Institution (Church) and Social Welfare Facility (Day Care Centre for Elderly, Early Education and Training Centre, and Parents Resource Centre) in D.D. 124, Ping Shan	SWD supports the application for the provision of the proposed 5-storey day care centre for the elderly, early education and training centre and parents resource centre on the site in principle from the welfare point of view.				

School (Kindergarten)					
A/YL-MP/245 (22/01/2016)	Proposed School (Kindergarten) in Various Lots in D.D. 104, Yuen Long	The proposed 1-storey kindergarten would help to serve the need of the local community and was considered not incompatible with the surrounding land uses which comprised village houses, vehicle parks and repair workshop.			
	Residential Care Homes for I	Persons with Disabilities (RCHD)			
A/YL-HT/975 (22/04/2016)	Proposed Social Welfare Facility (Rehabilitation Home for Persons with Mental Disabilities) in D.D. 124, Shek Po Tsuen, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long	While the proposed 3-storey development is not entirely in line with the planning intention of the "V" zone, it could provide RCHE services to persons with disabilities and may warrant sympathetic consideration.			
A/KTN/73 (05/02/2021)	Social Welfare Facility (Residential Care Home for Disabled and Ex- mental Illness Persons) in "Village Type Development" Zone in Various Lots in D.D. 95, Sheung Shui	The applied 3-storey RCHD (and ex-mental illness persons) use could provide residential care home services to person with disabilities.			
	Ser	ninary			
A/HSK/15 (17/08/2018)	Proposed Religious Institution (Redevelopment of Seminary) in Various lot in D.D. 121, 130 Hung Uk, Yuen Long	The land available in the "V" zone can accommodate the outstanding Small House application of 76 houses and the 10-Year Small House demand of Kiu Tai Wai and Hung Uk Tsuen, and the proposed 3-storey seminary is considered not incompatible with the adjacent development in the "V" Zone.			
	Proposed Religious Institution				
A/I-LI/24 (27/02/2015)	Proposed Religious Institution (Relocation of Church) in Lot No. 39 Section P in D.D.3, Yung Shue Wan, Lamma Island	The site was owned solely by the applicant and was not the subject of any Small House application. The proposed 3-storey development confining to the private land would not jeopardise future Small House development on Lamma Island.			

## SECTION FOUR | THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

## 4.1 Development Objectives

Over recent years, population growth has been significant in particular the group of elders who aged 65 or above. Service needs of elderly persons are a solid concern in society. In view of the growing demand for residential care services for the elderly, it is a good intention of the applicants to provide more social welfare facilities to the elderly in the Sai Kung district by converting the current vacated flat land into an RCHE, tallying with the intention as stated in the Policy Addresses. In view of that, the Applicant is applying for a town planning permission for the proposed RCHE on the Application Site to timely meet the need of the ageing population in "V" zones and residential zones in Tsam Chuk Wan and Sai Kung.

In July 2003, the Government also announced a scheme, namely the Scheme to Encourage Provision of Residential Care Home for the Elderly Premises in New Private Developments ("Incentive Scheme"), to encourage provision of RCHE premises in new private developments with the exempted payment of premium under different types of land transactions. To further strengthen the support for elderly persons as advocated in the published Policy Addresses, the Applicant is then encouraged to participate in the said scheme under the Labour and Welfare Bureau (LWB) for the provision of RCHE spaces in their own proposed private RCHE development.

#### 4.2 Development Proposal

With an immediate need of RCHEs in Hong Kong, the Applicant seeks to develop the Application Site into a standalone RCHE building with the provision of about 110 beds in Tsam Chuk Wan for serving the ageing population in Sai Kung district and the nearby areas.

The existing vacated land is proposed to be developed into one block of 6-storey RCHE with a site area of 748.2 square metres. As illustrated in the Proposed Development Scheme (**Appendix 2 refers**), the design features can be summarized as follows:

For the purpose of taking good care of all the elderlies to be resided in the proposed RCHE, provision of medical and supporting facilities such as a rehabilitation room and nurse stations are provided in the proposed scheme.

In particular, a multi-function room, an ancillary dining area and an ancillary kitchen are located on the First floor of the scheme. A total of about 110 beds are provided in the dormitory rooms

from the second floor to the fifth floor.

With the operational needs of a sufficient carpark provision, a total of two (2) private car parking spaces will be provided within the Site for the use of the occupiers of the buildings and their bona fide guests, visitors and invitees. Each of the spaces has a width of 2.5m and 5.0m in length with a minimum headroom of 2.4m. One (1) of the two (2) parking spaces will be designated for accessible parking spaces. The position and level are considered of good convenience to the disabled user(s). The space is 3.5m in width and 5.0m in length with a minimum headroom of 2.4m.

On top of that, one space of loading and unloading for light bus/ambulance will be provided within the Site to satisfy the operational needs and minimize the possible blocking of traffic along Tai Mong Tsai Road. The L/UL space is 3m in width and 9m in length with a minimum headroom of 3.3m. Please be invited to note that there is some spatial flexibility in the proposed development scheme and the dimension of car parking space layout can be further finetuned at the licensing/general buildings plan submission stages.

Particular attention and cautions should be given to the safety of a number of elderly people in the proposed RCHE. Considering that the Application Site is congested and located close to Tai Mong Tsai Road, whereas the narrow side track to the east of the Site is unfeasible to serve as an EVA, it is proposed to expand the Application Site towards Tai Mong Tsai Road, by way of Land Exchange Application, such that it could serve as the EVA for the proposed development. In compliance with the relevant fire safety regulations, one quarter of the whole development in the proposed scheme is within 10m from the Tai Mong Tsai Road.

Greenery area will be provided on the ground floor, the first floor and the second floor. Out of the total site area of 748.2 square metres, the greening ratio is approximately 11.30%.

The key development parameters and proposed schedule of accommodation of the scheme are summarized in Table 4.1 and Table 4.2 below:

TABLE 4.1 – MAJOR DEVELOPMENT PARAMETERS OF THE PROPOSAL			
Major Development Parameters	Proposed Scheme		
Site Area (about) (Based on detailed land survey records in Appendix 1A & 1B, and subject to detailed survey to be conducted on the adjoining government land)	499.2 sqm. (private land) + 249.0 sqm. (Government land) = 748.2 sqm		
Plot Ratio (PR) (about)	4.01		
Site Coverage (about)	Not more than 80%		
Total Gross Floor Area (GFA) (about)	Not exceeding 3,000 sqm.		
Building Height	Not more than 31 mPD (or not exceeding 23.6m for the absolute building height) [1] (NB: The Mean Street Level on which the RCHE sits is +9.5mPD)		
No. of Storeys	Not exceeding 6		
Total No. of beds	About 110 beds		
Provision of parking facilities:  Private car parking spaces	2 (including 1 disabled car parking space)		
Light Bus/Ambulance L/UL	1		
Proposed Floor use	G/F: Laundry Room, Lift Lobby, Parking Spaces, E&M, Conference Room, General Storage, Clean Utility Room		
	1/F: Rehabilitation Area, End of Life Care Room, Small Group Activity Room, Store, Cleaner's Room, Interview Room, Dining Area & Multi-purpose Room, Kitchen		
	2/F: dormitory rooms, Sick/ Isolation/ Quiet Room, Common Area, Soiled Utility Room, Pantry, Nurse Station, Cleaner's Room, Staff Dorms & Rest Room, Officers		
	3/F to 5/F: dormitory rooms, Sick/ Isolation/ Quiet Room, Common Area, Soiled Utility Room, Pantry, Nurse Station, Cleaner's Room, Bathroom/Shower Room		
	R/F: Ancillary E&M and Water Tank		

#### Note:

[1] Please be invited to note that the building height restriction of no more than 24m above the ground level as stipulated in Cap. 459A is fully complied with in the Proposed Development. The absolute building height of not exceeding 23.6m is measured from Tai Mong Tsai Road as the abutting road at +7.4mPD in compliance with the prevailing building control practice. The actual building height as measured from the mean ground level where the proposed building sits on at +9.5mPD is only 21.5m.

TABI	TABLE 4.2 – THE PROPOSED SCHEDULE OF ACCOMMODATION OF THE RCHES		
	Functional Use	GFA (sq.m.)	
	RCHE Uses	Accountable GFA (sq.m.)	
G/F	Laundry, FS & Sprinkler Tank & Pump Room, Main Switch Room, TX Room, Refuse Room, Lift Lobby, Lifts, Reception, Clean Utility Room, Conference Room, General Store, TBE Room, Flush Water & Portable Water Tank & Pump Room, Carpark, Loading/unloading and Sewerage Treatment Plant	532.4	
1/F	Rehabilitation Area, End of Life Care Room, Small Group Activity Room, Store for Rehabilitation Area, Lifts, Cleaner's Room, Interview/Meeting/Family Room, Dining Area & Multi-purpose Room, Kitchen Cum Store, M. Lav., F. Lav. and U. Lav.	541.96	
2/F	Dormitory, Attached Bathroom/Shower Room to Dormitory Room, Sick/ Isolation/ Quiet Room, Accessible Toilet Cum Shower Room attached to Sick/ Isolation/ Quiet Room, Common Area, Soiled Utility Room, Cleaner's Room, Lifts, Pantry for Residents, Nurse Station Cum Medical Consultation Room, Staff Dorm., Pantry Cum Rest Room, Superintendent's Office/ Assistant Superintendent's Office, General Office, M. Staff Changing Room, F. Staff Changing Room, M. Lav., F. Lav. and U. Lav.	505.3	
3/F	Dormitory, Attached Bathroom/Shower Room to Dormitory Room, Sick/Isolation/ Quiet Room, Accessible Toilet Cum Shower Room attached to Sick/Isolation/ Quiet Room, Common Area, Soiled Utility Room, Cleaner's Room, Lifts, Pantry for Residents, Nurse Station Cum Medical Consultation Room, M. Lav., F. Lav. and U. Lav.	472.3	
4/F	Dormitory, Attached Bathroom/Shower Room to Dormitory Room, Sick/Isolation/ Quiet Room, Accessible Toilet Cum Shower Room attached to Sick/Isolation/ Quiet Room, Common Area, Soiled Utility Room, Cleaner's Room, Lifts, Pantry for Residents, Nurse Station Cum Medical Consultation Room, M. Lav., F. Lav. and U. Lav.	472.3	
5/F	Dormitory, Attached Bathroom/Shower Room to Dormitory Room, Sick/Isolation/ Quiet Room, Accessible Toilet Cum Shower Room attached to Sick/Isolation/ Quiet Room, Common Area, Soiled Utility Room, Cleaner's Room, Lifts, Pantry for Residents, Nurse Station Cum Medical Consultation Room, M. Lav., F. Lav. and U. Lav.	472.3	
R/F	Ancillary E&M and Water Tank	0	
тот	AL	Not more than 3,000	

#### 4.3 Compliance with RCHE Licensing Requirements

The proposed RCHE will meet all the statutory requirements under the Residential Care Homes (Elderly Persons) Ordinance, Cap. 459 and its regulations, the Code of Practice for Residential Care Homes (Elderly Persons) as well as other related statutory requirements.

It is noted that all the facilities provided for elderly will be situated at a height of not more than 24m above ground level, as pursuant to the requirements as set out by Social Welfare Department (SWD). Proposed facilities and services for the RCHE premise is provided with respect to the "Best Practices in Design and Operation of Residential Care Home for the Elderly" developed by the SWD. It is understood that the design details of the proposed RCHE are still subject to refinement at the General Buildings Plan (GBP) stage. Should a planning application be submitted and a town planning approval is obtained, the Applicant would review the details with the RCHE licensing requirements and update the relevant technical assessments and ancillary facilities required.

With reference to the Schedule of Accommodation (SoA) for a 100-place RCHE and the bed spacing requirement on the provision of functional areas of the proposed RCHE, various function areas will be well provided in the proposed RHCE, including Accessible Toilet cum Shower Room to Dormitory Room, Accessible Toilet cum Shower Room attached to each Sick/Isolation/Quiet Room, End-of-life Care Room, Soiled Utility Room, Cleaner's Room, Clean Utility Room, Refuse Room, Conference Room, Female/Male Staff Changing Room and Rest Room cum Pantry, Staff Toilet/Bath Room and Toilet for Communal Use. Cleaner's Rooms and Clean Utility Rooms will be provided in separate function rooms for achieving better infection control. In terms of the room layout, only preferable designs of the dormitory with not more than 6 beds are adopted. In accordance with the revised Code of Practice for Residential Home (Elderly Persons) (revised CoP) (Jan 2020), ONE (1) sick/isolation/quiet room is to be provided on each floor with dormitory rooms (i.e., 2/F to 5/F). (Please refer to Appendix 2 – Proposed Development Scheme and Appendix 3 – Schedule of Accommodation table with Net Operational Floor Area (NOFA).

## SECTION FIVE | PLANNING AND TECHNICAL JUSTIFICATIONS

5.1 Limited Supply but Long Pressing Demand for RCHE Places in the Private Sector

#### On Supply Side – About 468 places per year

Unlike other welfare services that are predominantly provided by the public sector (i.e., Social Welfare Department [SWD] and non-governmental organizations [NGOs]), the bulk of RCHE places are in the private sector (approx. 65%). According to the Legislative Council Brief – Scheme to Encourage Provision of RCHE Premises in New Private Developments (File Ref: HWF CR9/5091/99(02)), as by end December 2002, there was a total of about 67,100 RCHE places in Hong Kong. NGOs provided about 20,000 Government subvented places and another 2,900 places on a self-financing basis. The Government provided 400 places. Private RCHEs accounted for 43,800 places. In other words, the elderly in Hong Kong relied primarily on private sector for 65% of RCHE places and then public sector/NGOs for 35%. It is also noted that a further analysis of the above situation reveals that the Government was subsidizing about 70% of the total RCHE places by 2002.

(Source: https://www.lwb.gov.hk/download\_gb/legco/brief/w030723/c\_030723.pdf)

According to the website of the Social Welfare Department – Overview of Residential Care Services for the Elderly, by 30th June 2019, private sector continued to provide 69% (or 51,631 places) of all RCHE places whereas NGOs only 31% (23,425 places) with the total RCHE places at 75,056. For the last 17 years (from 2002 to 2019), there was only an increase 7,956 places or only a very limited annual increase of 468 places per year.

 $(Source: https://www.swd.gov.hk/storage/asset/section/632/en/June\%202019/1. Provision\_of\_RCHEs\_(Non-governmental\_Organis ations\_vs\_Private\_Sector)(30.6.19).pdf)$ 

#### On Demand Side - About 2,181 places per year

It appears that there is no systematic compilation of demand side information for RCHE places in Hong Kong. There is however relevant information to estimate the pressing demand. In a reply to a written question on RCHE by the Acting Secretary for Labour and Welfare, Mr. Caspar Tsui in the Legislative Council on 4th July 2018, the number of persons waiting for subsidized residential care places for the elderly was reported in the table below. Between 2017 and 2018, there was an annual increase of demand for 1980 places for subsidized residential care places for the elderly. From 2008 to 2018, an average of annual increase of 1,527 persons added to the waiting list. As the Government was subsidizing about 70% of the total RCHE places, the estimated total demand for RCHE places is about 2,181 places (i.e.,  $1527 \div 70\%$ ).

Table 5.1 Number of Persons Waiting for Subsidized RCHE

Year	Number of persons waiting for subsidised residential	Annual Increase in number of	Number of persons who passed away while waiting	Number of persons who withdrew
	care places for the elderly	persons waiting	for service	applications while
				waiting for service
2008-09	24 168	-	4 372	2 256
2009-10	25 815	1647	4 573	2 419
2010-11	26 751	936	4 844	2 540
2011-12	27 888	1137	4 797	2 473
2012-13	28 818	930	5 146	2 778
2013-14	29 435	617	5 262	2 182
2014-15	31 349	1914	5 675	2 199
2015-16	33 368	2019	5 774	2 243
2016-17	35 931	2563	6 027	2 172
2017-18	37 911	1980	6 611	2 191
	Average annual increase	1527		

Source: https://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/201807/04/P2018070400673.htm

Insufficient Supply to Meet the Pressing Demand – An annual added deficit of 1,713 places and accumulative number of persons waiting at 37,911 places

It is evident that the prevailing limited supply of 512 RCHE places per year is far insufficient to meet the pressing demand of 2,181 RCHE places. It results in a newly added annual deficit of 1,699 RCHE places. As shown in the table above, the accumulative Number of persons waiting for subsidised residential care places for the elderly is 37,911 persons.

The long waiting list has a direct implication for long average waiting time. The average waiting time for various types of subsidised residential care places for the elderly from 2008 - 09 to 2020-21 is at Table 5.2. By January 2021, each case needed to wait for 41 months for subvented or contract RCHE places whereas it takes shorter time to wait for private RCHE places participating. It is clearly observed that it is much faster for those in need to wait for private RCHE to meet the pressing demand.

Table 5.2 - Average Waiting Time for Various Types of Subsidised Residential Care Places for the Elderly from 2008-09 to 2017-18

	Average waiting time (in months)						
	Care-a	Nursing					
Year	Subvented/ Contract Residential	Private RCHEs participating in	Overall	Home places			
	Care Homes for the Elderly	Enhanced Bought Place					
	(RCHEs)	Scheme (EBPS)					
2008-09	32	9	22	41			
2009-10	31	10	23	42			
2010-11	32	8	22	39			
2011-12	34	8	22	36			
2012-13	35	8	23	34			
2013-14	36	7	20	33			
2014-15	37	8	21	32			
2015-16	36	9	22	27			
2016-17	36	11	24	25			
2017-18	36	11	24	24			
2018-19	39	10	23	23			
2019-20	40	8	20	23			
2020-21	41	8	21	26			

Note: This is the average number of months taken (from the date of registration on the Central Waiting List to the admission date) for normal cases admitted to subsidised residential care places for the elderly in the past three months. Cases accorded priority in the allocation of places, cases with inactive history admitted in the past three months, and cases transferred from home for the aged places to converted C&A places providing continuum of care in the same RCHE have been excluded because their waiting time may be extraordinarily long or short in comparison with that of normal cases.

## 5.2 Prevailing Policy Support for Elderly Care Services

The Government has been continuously providing supportive measures for elderly services under a multi-pronged approach, with the underlying principle of the elderly care policy on 'ageing in place as the core, institutional care as back-up'. In view of the positive response to the aforementioned special measure of SWD to purchase about the 250 additional residential places from private RCHEs, the Government plans to regularize the measure in 2019-20 to provide designated residential respite places in private RCHEs participating in the EBPS, so as to relieve the stress of carers. There is no doubt that it is the top priority to encourage continuous quality supply of private RCHE in Hong Kong.

It appears that there is no systematic statistics in relation to the supply and demand for RCHE places by types and districts. However, as stated in the Policy Address 2018, it is acknowledged that the population-based planning ratios as stated in the HKPSG in respect of subsidised residential care services and community care services, district elderly community centres and neighbourhood elderly centres will be reinstated.

The Legislative Council Brief – Scheme to Encourage Provision of RCHE Premises in New Private Developments (Legco File Ref.: HWF CR 9/5091/99(02)) dated July 2003 is carefully studied. The policy background and objectives are well observed. The SWD is invited to note the commitment of the Application in the provision of quality RCHE services as follows:

- The Applicant is determined to develop a quality RCHE premises under the "Incentive Scheme" which allows exemption from payment of premium under different types of land transactions, on the condition that the developers are willing to accept incorporation of certain lease conditions.
- The Applicant is committed to line with an experienced RCHE operator to adopt high service quality standard.
- The proposed development is a purpose-built RCHE premises in a Site which is suitable for the development of private RCHE premises in terms of its location with a good transport accessibility and a reasonable distance from the Sai Kung Town.
- The Applicant is committed to working closely with SWD to vigorously ensure full compliance of the "Incentive Scheme" in meeting relevant performance standards in terms of both quality and quantity.

(Source: https://www.lwb.gov.hk/download/legco/brief/w030723/e\_030723.pdf)

In a reply to a written question on RCHE by the Acting Secretary for Labour and Welfare, Mr. Caspar Tsui in the Legislative Council on 4th July 2018, the progress of the "Incentive Scheme" was reported. Since the launch of the scheme and up to July 2018, the Lands Department (LandsD) has approved one application. The developer concerned signed a land exchange agreement with LandsD in December 2012 for the development of a 290- place RCHE. The developer is carrying out construction and fitting works of the RCHE. The market response to the "Incentive Scheme" appears to be limited to one / few potential cases. To this end, the SWD is amicably invited to support this RCHE proposal and grant us a policy support prior to the formal town planning and land exchange applications.

## 5.3 Acute Demand for RCHE Provision in Sai Kung Area

With respect to the population profile of Sai Kung District stated in the Population and Household Statistics Analyzed by District Council District in March 2021, the population in Sai Kung District (including Tseung Kwan O Area) was nearly 472,800 in 2020 whilst the population aged 65 or above accounted for about 17.2% (around 81,200 elders) of the district population.

(Source: https://www.censtatd.gov.hk/home/index.jsp)

In particular, a sharp growth in Sai Kung's elderly population has been projected by the Planning Department, according to the Projection of Population Distribution, 2021 – 2029. The population aged over 65 or above in Sai Kung area was estimated to be 137,200 in 2029 which accounted for about 25.4% of the district population of about 540,000.

(Source: http://www.pland.gov.hk/pland\_en/index.html)

As stipulated in the Chapter 3 of the Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines (HKPSG), the standards for the provision of RCHE is 21.3 subsidised beds per 1 000 elderly persons aged 65 or above. Hence, the required number of bed places for elderly in Sai Kung District (including Tseung Kwan O Area) is about 1730 (i.e., 81,200 / 1,000 \* 21.3 = 1729.6) in 2020.

(Source: https://www.pland.gov.hk/pland\_en/tech\_doc/hkpsg/full/pdf/ch3.pdf)

According to the record of the SWD, there are a total of 17 licensed RCHEs in Sai Kung District (including Tseung Kwan O Area) providing 1,674 bed places for elderly as at the end of April 2021 but only **SIX (6)** are actually located at Sai Kung Area to provide maximum 413 beds for the elderly. The provision of RCHE facilities has long been insufficient to support the needs of the elder population in the Sai Kung area.

(Source: https://www.elderlyinfo.swd.gov.hk/en/search-result?sort\_by=field\_bi\_name\_en\_value&sort\_order=ASC&items\_per\_page =10&dt%5B0%5D=8&n%5B0%5D=23&n%5B1%5D=22&n%5B2%5D=24&n%5B3%5D=20&n%5B4%5D=21&n%5B5%5D=25&n%5B6%5D=26)

Thus, the proposed 110 beds in the Application Site will be able to relieve heavy demand on the RCHE and stress of the providers in both public and private sectors. Please refer to the table below for the list of RCHEs in the Sai Kung District.

Table 5.3 – List of RCHEs in the Sai Kung District

		Name of Home	Address	License Capacity (No. of bed)	Total
	1	CHRISTIAN SAI KUNG CHU YAN HOME OF AGED LIMITED	ROOM 26A, 27 & 29 G/F, SAI KUNG TAI STREET, SAI KUNG, NEW TERRITORIES	17	
Sai Kung Area	2 FUK COURT NURSING CENTRE		1/F 61D, G/F, 1/F, 2/F 61E, LOT 1093 S.A., DD 253, TSENG LAN SHUE, CLEAR WATER BAY ROAD, SAI KUNG, NEW TERRITORIES	32	
	3	HELPING HAND FATHER SEAN BURKE CARE HOME FOR THE ELDERLY	ANNEX BUILDING OF RESIDENTIAL CARE HOME FOR THE ELDERLY AT NIN WAH ROAD, CHEUNG MUK TAU NORTH, SAI KUNG, LOT 1076 IN DD167, NEW TERRITORIES	211	413
	4	HON TAT ELDERLY CARE CENTRE	DD 210, LOT 60, SA OF HIRAM'S HIGHWAY PAI WAI, G/F, 61 & 62 PAK WAI, SAI KUNG, NEW TERRITORIES	39	110
	5	PO TANG HOME FOR THE AGED OF CHAM SHAN MONASTERY	16 LUNG HA WAN ROAD, TAI O MUN, CLEAR WATER BAY, SAI KUNG, NEW TERRITORIES	64	
	6	TUNG SIN TAN HOME FOR THE AGED	D.D. 217 LOT 1119, OFF HIRAM'S HIGHWAY, HEBE HAVEN, SAI KUNG, NEW TERRITORIES (SAME AS MAN KUNG WO ROAD, HABITAT, PAK SHA WAN, SAI KUNG, NEW TERRITORIES)	50	

## 5.4 Shortage of Social Services Provision to meet community needs

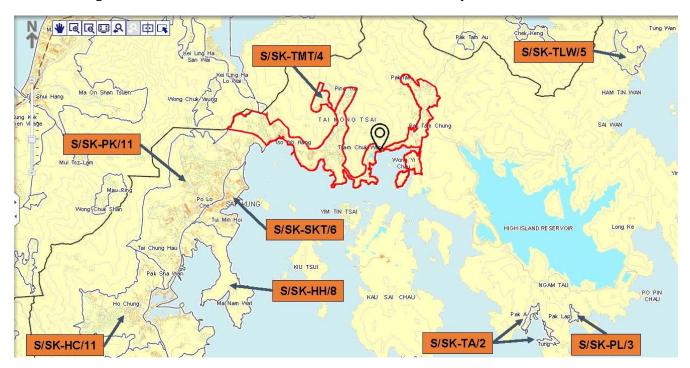


Table 5.4 - Total Area of Nearby G/IC Land

Outline Zoning Plans in Sai Kung near the Application Site					
Plan No.	Title	Total Area of Nearby G/IC land (ha)			
S/SK-TLW/5	Tai Long Wan Outline Zoning Plan	0			
S/SK-PL/3	Pak Lap Outline Zoning Plan	0.03			
S/SK-TA/2	Tung A and Pak A Outline Zoning Plan	0.27			
S/SK-TMT/4	Tai Mong Tsai and Tsam Chuk Wan Outline Zoning Plan	0.93			
S/SK-HC/11	Ho Chung Outline Zoning Plan	0.17			
S/SK-SKT/6	Sai Kung Town Outline Zoning Plan	13			
S/SK-HH/8	Hebe Haven Outline Zoning Plan	2.39			
S/SK-PK/11	Pak Kong and Sha Kok Mei Outline Zoning Plan	7.76			
	Total	24.55 ha (equivalent to <b>245,500</b> <b>sqm.</b> )			

Table 5.5 – G/IC Land Per Capita

Demographic Profiles of Population in Sai Kung District, 2016 (Source: 2016 Population By-census)						
Nearby District Council Constituency Area	Population (Number of Persons)					
(Q01) Sai Kung Central	9,623					
(Q02) Pak Sha Wan	16,550					
(Q03) Sai Kung Islands	12,183					
Sub-total	38,356					
Total Area of G/IC land near the Site	245,500 sqm.					
G/IC land per capita	6.4 sqm. per person					

The limited G/IC land supply in the Tsam Chuk Wan and the surrounding under the same OZP will be a persisting challenge in its efforts to meet the community needs. In about a total of 396 ha of land under the OZP, only 0.93 ha is zoned as "G/IC", accounting for about 0.23% of the total area. The subject "G/IC" lands are fully occupied with existing uses, including Long Keng Lowland Pumping Station, Wong Mo Ying Village Supply Tank, Monuments for Martyrs Against Japanese Militarism, CNBF Life Training Base and A Sewerage Treatment Plant etc. There is a very limited chance for the provision of other social services for meeting the persistent growth in demands. Please refer to **Appendix 4** for the Land Status of Government, Institution or Community Land in the Approved Tai Mong Tsai and Tsam Chuk Wan OZP NO. S/SK-TMT/4.

Moreover, to evaluate the planning efforts towards providing sufficient social services to meet community needs in the northern part of the Sai Kung district, taking Hebe Haven Outline Zoning Plan as the southmost service range, the total area of G/IC lands covered by 8 selected OZPs in the area are summarized in Table 5.4. It is noted that the total area of G/IC lands in this area near the application site is 24.55 ha (equivalent to 245,000 sqm.).

Taking into consideration the demographic profiles of population in Sai Kung District, the areas covered by the said 8 nos. of OZPs are set out in Table 5.5 according to the boundaries of Sai Kung district council constituency areas, i.e., (Q01) Sai Kung Central, (Q02) Pak Sha Wan and (Q03) Sai Kung Islands. In 2016, the total population in these three constituency areas was 38,356. Hence, the G/IC land per capita was only about 6.4 sqm. per person, which is considered to be insufficient to meet the community needs.

In view of the similar domestic nature of land use of the proposed RCHE, the proposed development shall be considered as compatible with the surrounding low-rise residential development. The proposed RCHE with 110 beds is an optimal scale as purely intended to provide

additional social services in satisfying the needs of the community in Tsam Chuk Wan and the nearby areas of Sai Kung district.

## 5.5 No Adverse Traffic Impact

There are no parking standards for RCHE as stipulated in HKPSG. Sufficient internal ancillary transport facilities will be tentatively provided within the Application Site in satisfying the operational needs of the RCHE development. In view of the operational needs of the Proposed RCHE Development, the following transport facilities will be provided within the Site: -

- 1 no. of light bus/ambulance L/UL
- 2 nos. of private car parking spaces (including 1 disabled car parking space)

The Application Site is of good accessibility with immediate vehicular access via Tai Mong Tsai Road. According to the explanatory statement of the approved OZP, the Planning Scheme Area is well served by public transport including franchised buses and green mini-buses running along Tai Mong Tsai Road to and from Sai Kung Town and other areas.

Only a total of 110 RCHE places will be provided within the Application Site as proposed, the induced traffic is minimal and not excessive. No vehicle shall be reversing outside the Application Site and no queuing along the Tai Mong Tsai Road will be induced affecting the local traffic conditions. Swept Path Analysis for Private Vehicle and Light Bus has been carried out and shown in **Appendix 5**. The swept path analysis is acceptable to both vehicle types going into the site and going out from the site. Please also refer to **Appendix 6** for the Traffic Impact Assessment.

#### 5.6 No Adverse Visual Impact

The subject Proposal intends to develop one block of 6-storey tall RCHE development at the Site. The public viewers in the area would likely be the surrounding local residents and the pedestrians and car drivers on Tai Mong Tsai Road.

The Site is not at a prominent location, it is surrounded by a mix of low-rise residential developments, landscape features and residential developments such as Surf Villa and Chop Shing Yuen lie within the same "V" zone with a rural fringe character.

Please note that there is a height difference between the Site and the surrounding developments. The mean street level where those low-rise residential developments on the northern side are located is up to 22.7 mPD (**Figure 2 refers**). With an increasing gradient towards the inland where

most of the low-rise residential developments in the vicinity are situated, new development with such proposed building height is considered to be compatible without leading to adverse visual impact on the open sky view, light penetration into the surrounding environment and visual openness of the surrounding. Please refer to the **Appendix 7** for the Visual Impact Assessment.

In order to minimize the bulk of the proposed development, it is proposed to use large strip of glass on façade with clear color differences of the cubic mass. It could help dividing into small pieces instead of a massive single building block. In order to further blend in with the surrounding environment, the selected material with color tone that could match surrounding environment such as wood fins color/ greenery/ textured concrete wall with low saturation. Hence, there is no significant adverse visual impact arising from the Proposed Development. The Applicant will continue to explore opportunities for improving the overall visual quality with the incorporation of following mitigation measures in the later detailed design stage: -

- Innovative façade design on form and colour;
- opportunities and better outdoor space;
- Sufficient landscape treatments and outdoor greenery furniture on ground level and podium level; and
- Careful disposition of the Proposed Development.

### 5.7 No Adverse Environmental Impact

## 5.7.1 No Adverse Air Impact

According to TD's Annual Traffic Census 2019, Tai Mong Tsai Road is a Rural Road and a buffer distance of 5m is required as stipulated in Table 3.1 in Chapter 9 of the HKPSG. The proposed development would allow a buffer distance of 5m between the building façade and the road kerb of Tai Mong Tsai Road. There was no chimney identified within 500m from the boundary of the Application Site and hence, no adverse air impacts from industrial emissions are anticipated.

#### 5.7.2 No Adverse Noise Impact

The Application Site is located in a relatively quiet location. Tai Mong Tsai Road is classified as a Rural Road without much traffic flow. It is anticipated that the development will not be subject to any unacceptable traffic and industrial noise impacts from its surrounding areas. As the proposed development is compatible with the surrounding village house and small in scale, no adverse air impact will be caused to the surroundings. Please refer to the **Appendix 8** for the Noise Impact Assessment.

## 5.7.3 No Adverse Sewage and Drainage Impacts

Since there is no existing public sewerage system in the vicinity of the project area, an on-site STP will be used for the treatment of sewage generated from the proposed development. All discharge from the STP will be conveyed to the drainage system via the proposed drainage terminal manhole from the STP.

The estimated sewage generation calculations of the proposed drainage system have indicated that the proposed drainage terminal manholes (SMH 01) in the Proposed Site will have sufficient capacity to cater for the treated effluent generated from the STP and the runoff from the Proposed Site and surrounding catchments through the newly constructed 300mm & 375mm diameter pipes via the proposed manholes (SMH 02 – SMH 06) and further discharge to the outfall (existing natural stream).

The maximum estimated peak flow (including treated effluent) from the Proposed Site and all cumulative catchment areas will account for less than 100% of the flow capacity of the proposed drainage system. Hence, it is concluded that no sewerage and drainage impacts arising from the development is anticipated. Please note that the Applicant will be responsible for the construction, management and maintenance of the aforementioned proposed pipes and manholes. Please refer to the **Appendix 9** for the Sewerage and Drainage Impact Assessment and **Appendix 10** for the Proposed Sewage Treatment Plant.

#### 5.8 No Adverse Landscape Impact

With reference to the Sustainable Building Design Guidelines (APP-152) under the Building Department, there is no requirement of greenery areas for sites with areas less than 1,000 square metres.

In order to improve the environmental quality of the idle site with no existing tree, there is a good intention to take an integrated landscape design framework in the proposed development by providing sufficient greening mainly in open spaces on G/F, 1/F and 2/F. The greening ratio is approximately 11.30% with a total common planting area of approximately 84.52 square metres. Future users and employees of the proposed RCHE development will be served by the additional open space with an area of 77.7 square metres. Please refer to Landscape Provision on G/F, 1/F & 2/F in Appendix 2 & Open Space Provision on G/F in Appendix 11.

Felling of any tree is not involved and no existing trees within the Application Site will be adversely affected. Sufficient separation distances from the existing trees within the vicinity of the Application Site and the Proposed Development will be carefully considered and implemented.

## 5.9 Summary of Various Departmental Comments

This Revised Consolidated Report is prepared in March 2022 and has incorporated responses to various departmental comments. Please refer to **Appendix 12** for the Summary Table of Various Departmental Comments for details.

## SECTION SIX | CONCLUSION

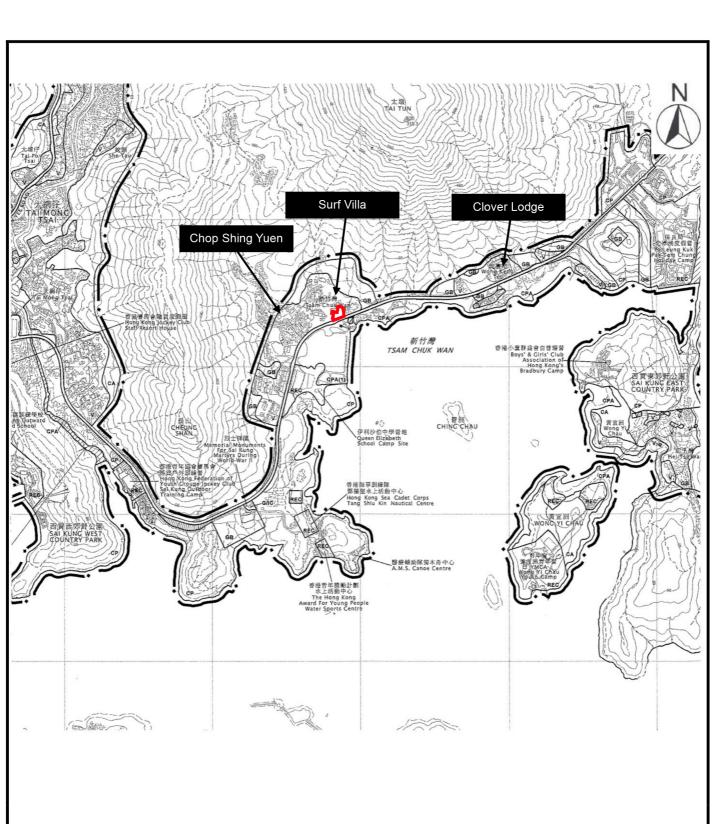
This section 16 planning application is submitted to seek support from Town Planning Board for the Proposed Development of a Social Welfare Facility (Residential Care Home for the Elderly) of 6 Storeys in "Village Type Development" zone at Lot Nos. 385 S.B RP, 385 S.B ss.1, 385 S.B ss.2, 385 S.C RP, 385 S.C ss.1, 385 S.D, 385 S.E, 385 S.F and 385 RP in D.D 257, Tsam Chuk Wan, Sai Kung

This planning statement has demonstrated that the Proposed Development of RCHE would help meet the growing residential care service demand of the aging population in Sai Kung as well as other districts. It could also help to shorten the waiting time for quality RCHE places. The Proposed Development is fully justified on the following grounds: -

- A planning merit to provide more residential care services in territorial and district levels to meet the genuine need and to shorten the waiting time for quality RCHE places;
- Building setback from Tai Mong Tsai Road by 5m to bear another design merit to allow a better air ventilation in the existing pedestrian environment;
- Not incompatible in terms of land use nature, development scale and intensity; and
- No adverse environmental, landscape, sewerage, visual and traffic impacts as a result of the innovative RCHE building design.

To conclude, the Proposed Development is fully justified in terms of planning, visual and transport considerations and various planning and design merits. In view of the above, members of the TPB are respectfully requested to favourably consider the present application in support of the additional social welfare facility in form of RCHE by the Applicant in Hong Kong.





Legend Location

Application Site Lot Nos. 385 RP, 385 S.B RP, 385 S.B SS.1, 385 S.B SS.2, 385 S.C RP, 385 S.C SS.1, 385 S.D, 385 S.E and 385 S.F and adjoining Government Land in D.D 257

<u>Figure No.</u>

FIGURE 1

Figure Title

Location Plan

(Extracted from the Approved Tai Mong Tsai and Tsam Chuk Wan Outline Zoning Plan No. S/SK-TMT/4)

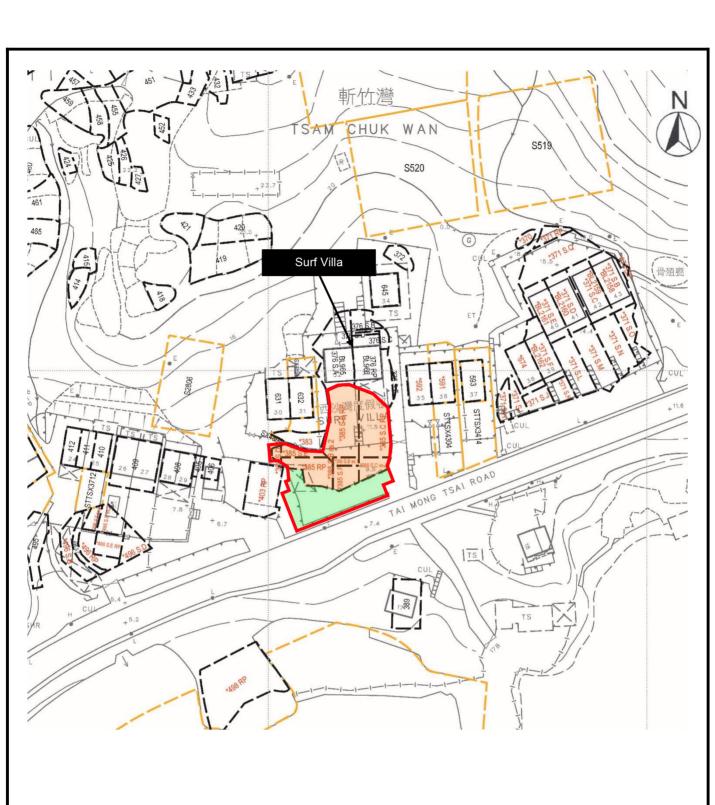
Date

April 2021 <u>Scale</u>

1:5,000 at A4 Prepared by



DeSPACE (International) Limited



Legend

Application Site Private Lots Government Land Location

Lot Nos. 385 S.B RP, 385 S.B ss.1, 385 S.B ss.2, 385 S.C RP, 385 S.C ss.1, 385 S.D, 385 S.E, 385 S.F, 385 RP and adjoining Government Land in D.D 257, Tsam Chuk Wan, Sai Kung

Figure No.

FIGURE 2

Figure Title

**Location Plan** 

(Extracted from the Lot Index Plan No.: ags\_S00000026215\_0001)

<u>Date</u>

MAY 2021 <u>Scale</u>

1:1,000 at A4



DeSPACE (International) Limited

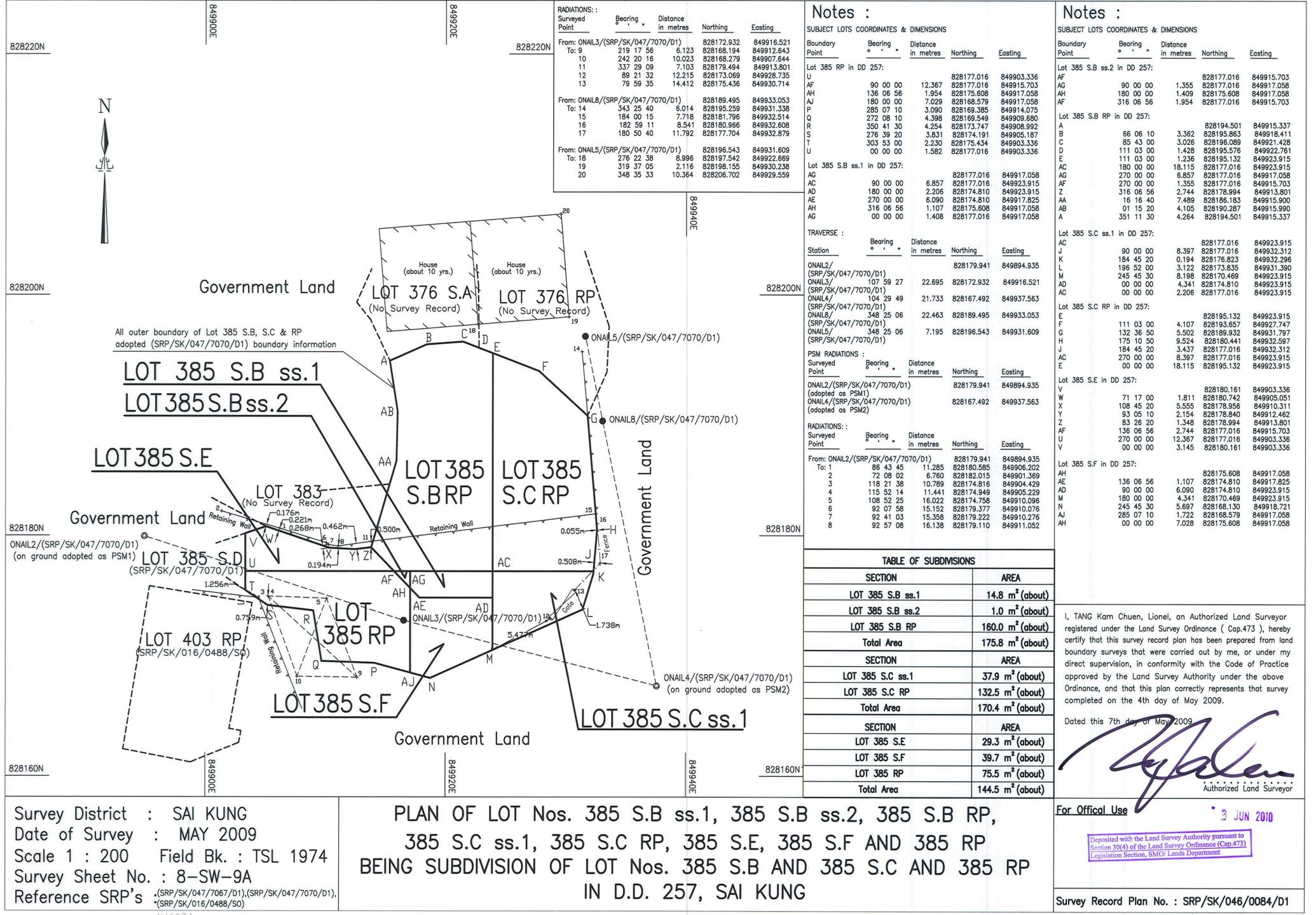
## Appendix 1A

Land Survey Record (SRP/SK/046/0084/D1)

E APIGAHOA SOOKS

SOSE VDHESIAE

OOSE VDHESIAE



# Appendix 1B

Land Survey Record (SRP/SK/047/7070/D1)

# SK8423(2)

DHESIVE BAISBHO

- PVIGORUA 3804)

W2271

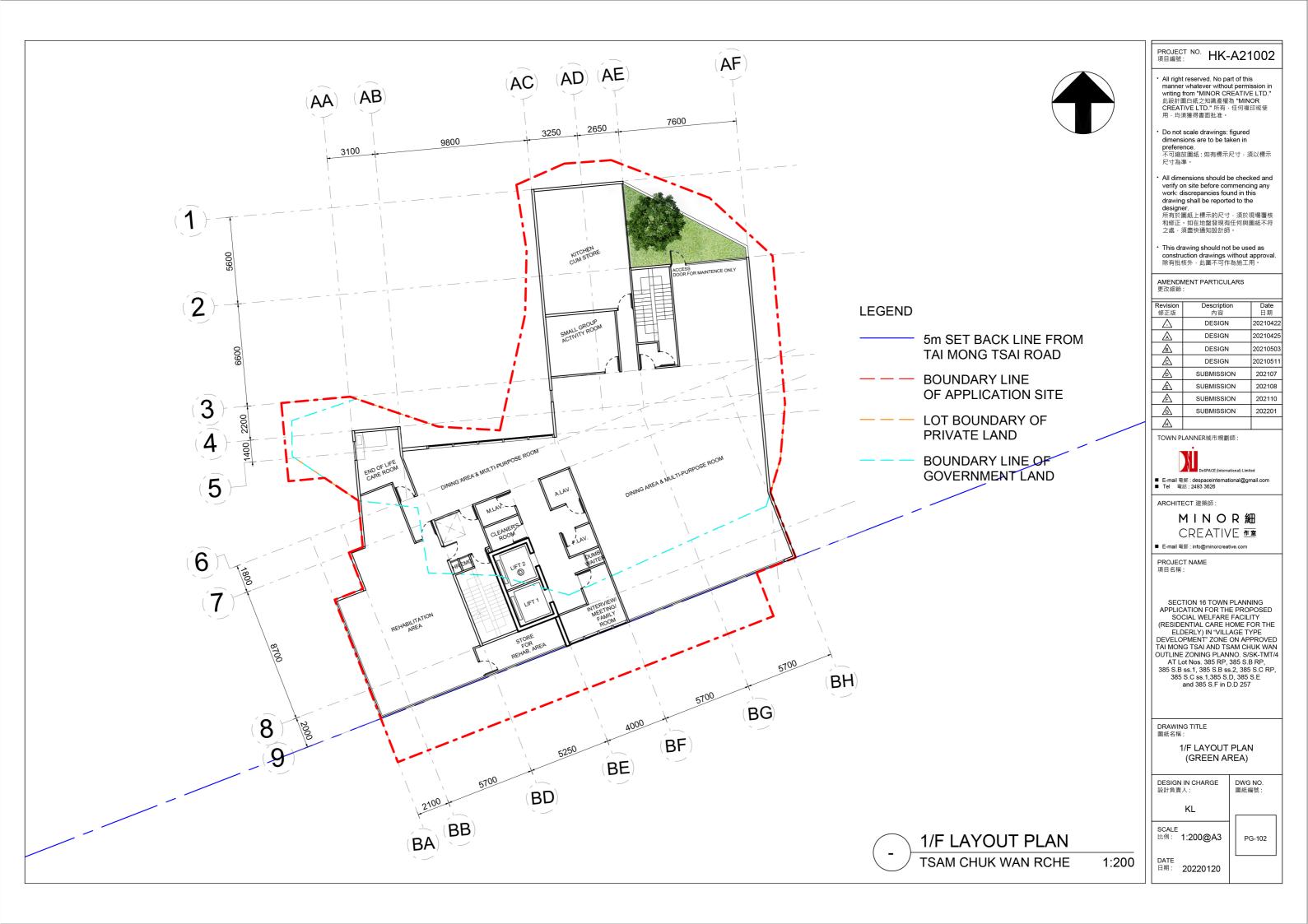
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ONai 15/047-7067 828196.543 849931.60 276°24'24" 8.996 828197.547 849931.609 Notes: 7.786 828194.616 849924.065 SUBJECT LOT COORDINATES & DIMENSIONS: 8282201 B28220N 1.496 828195.244 849930.867 Boundary Point Bearing Distance 1.322 828195.250 849931.333 SUBJECT LOT NO. - 385 S.C 192°03'26" r.0Nai18/047-7067 828189.495 849933.053 828195.132 849923.915 9.111 828198.159 849930.236 4.107 828193.657 849927.747 17.560 828206.702 849929.553 132°36'50" 5.502 828189.932 849931.797 310°42'58" 12.461 828197.624 849923.608 TRAVERSE DIAGRAM 175° 10 '50" 9.524 828180.441 849932.597 7.719 828181.796 849932.501 184°45'20" 3.631 828176.823 849932.296 8.542 828180.966 849932.595 (DISTORTED) 263°02'37" 196°52'00" 3.122 828173.835 849931.390 180°49'21" 11.792 828177.704 849932.884 8.244 8.198 828170.469 849923.915 00,00,00 4.341 828174.810 849923.915 ONai15/047-7067 ONai16/047-7067 00°00'00" 20.321 828195.132 849923.915 -- 168°25'06" SUBJECT LOT NO. - 385 S.D 7.195 828179.335 849900.898 ONai18/047-7067 2.574 828180.161 849903.336 LOT 376 RP 4.727 828175.434 849903.336 /168°25'06" 231°48'56" 303°53'00" 2.897 828177.050 849900.931 22.463 LOT 376 S.AI ONai12/047-7067 (No Survey Record) 9.961 359°10'20" 2.286 828179.335 849900.898 OPSM2 (House Corner) ONai 17/047-7067 (No Survey Record) SUBJECT LOT NO. - 385 RP 1.5m/ Above Ground 828180.161 849903.336 No . 33 1.811 828180.742 849905.051 No.32 ONai14/047-7067 5.555 828178.956 849910.311 BL966 BL965 2.154 828178.840 849912.462 1.348 828178.994 849913.801 House (3 Storeys) 136°06'56" 5.805 828174.810 849917.825 ONail1/047-7067 ● House 90°00'00" (About 10 Yrs) 6.090 828174.810 849923.915 (3 Storeys) 4.341 828170.469 849923.915 (About 10 Yrs) 245°45'30" 5.697 828168.130 849918.721 8282001 828200N 4.812 828169.385 849914.075 OASM1 (Apuse Carner) 4.398 828169.549 849909.680 1 5m Above Ground 4.254 828173.747 849908.992 3.831 828174.191 849905.187 2.230 828175.434 849903.336 4.727 828180.161 849903.336 TRAVERSE: ONai16/047-7067 Station Bearing Distance N ONail1/047-7067 828161.060 849886.159 Diag.1 (Not to Scale) (Calc.) ONai12/047-7067 24°55'41" 20.821 828179.941 849894.935 ONai13/047-7067 107°59'27" 22.695 828172.932 849916.521 ONai14/047-7067 21.733 828167.492 849937.563 (Calc.) 20/ 385 S.B ONai14/047-7067 828167.492 849937.563 385 S.B LOT 385 S.D ONai15/047-7067 29.657 828196.543 849931.609 ONai16/047-7067 8.244 828195.544 849923.426 C •ONai18/047-7067 Flower-Bed (With Plan No .: ONai17/047-7067 16.478 828179.090 849924.350 SRP/SK/047/7067/D1 ONai13/047-7067 9.961 828172.932 849916.521 ONai15/047-7067 828196.543 849931.609 to refer) 385 ONai18/047-7067 7.195 828189.495 849933.053 168°25'06" 22.463 828167.492 849937.563 ONai14/047-7067 383 LOT 385 RP Bdy Line / PSM RADIATIONS: IG (No Survey Record) Bearing Distance Surveyed Point 828196.543 849931.609 Fr. ONai 15/047-7067 To OPSM1 (House Corner) 319° 45' 25" 2.121 828198.162 849930.239 0.202 (Calc.) To OPSM2 (House Corner) 348°35'48" 10.366 828206.704 849929.560 0.247 (Calc. (See Diag. 1) Flower-Bed RADIATIONS: 828180N 828180N ONai12/047-7067 Surveyed Point Bearing Distance 828179.941 849894.935 .ONai12/047-7067 14.804 828178.315 849909.649 ONai17/047-7067 10.897 828179.572 849905.826 (Calc.) 0.513 55 11.286 828180.612 849906.202 (Calc.) 0.190 -71°56'43" 6.776 828182.042 849901.378 10.790 828174.780 849904.411 11.472 828174.913 849905.247 94°39'40" 12 964 828178 888 849907 856 109°01'08" 16.017 828174.722 849910.078 92°11'05" 15.134 828179.365 849910.058 15.362 828179.246 849910.282 16.143 828179.128 849911.058 16.243 828178.499 849911.114 Fr.ONail3/047-7067 828172.932 849916.521 219°52'54" 6.104 828168.248 849912.607 (With Plan No.: G.L 242°42'08" 9.950 828168.369 849907.680 SRP/SK/016/0488/S0 7.313 828178.405 to refer) 6.892 828178.513 849912.477 ONai14/047-7067 6.699 828178.938 849913.555 G.L. 7.117 828179.506 849913.795 89°11'49" 12.224 828173.103 849928.744 14.397 828175.445 849930.697 TANG SZE KIN ..... an Authorized Land Surveyor registered under the Land Survey Ordinance (Cap. 473), hereby ONail1/047-7067 828160N certify that this survey record plan has been prepared from land boundary surveys that were carried out by me, or under my direct supervision, in conformity with the Code of Practice approved by the Land Survey Authority under the above Ordinance, and that this plan correctly represents that survey completed on the ...17. day of ... January.. 2007... Dated this ...17.. day of ...May.. 2007 Authorized Land Surveyor Survey District: Sai Kung Scale 1:200 TABLE OF SUBDIVISIONS PLAN OF LOT Nos.385 S.C, S.D & RP . 1 7 MAR 2008 FOR OFFICIAL USE Surveyed Area Section Date of Survey: December 2006 posited with the Land Survey Authority pursuant to LOT No.385 S.C 170.4 sq. metres (About) IN D.D.257 Field Book: SK/047/7067-D1 ction 30(4) of the Land Survey Ordinance (Cap.473) gislation Section, SMO/ Lands Department LOT No.385 S.D 8.5 sq. metres (About) SRP/SK/047/7067/D1, Survey Sheet: 8-SW-9C BEING SUBDIVISION OF LOT No.385 RP IN D.D.257 LOT No.385 RP SRP/SK/016/0488/S0 & 144.5 sq. metres (About) Reference SRP's: SRP/SK/047/6951/257/385RP-D Survey Record Plan No.: SRP/SK/047/7070/D1 Total Area 323.4 sq. metres (About)

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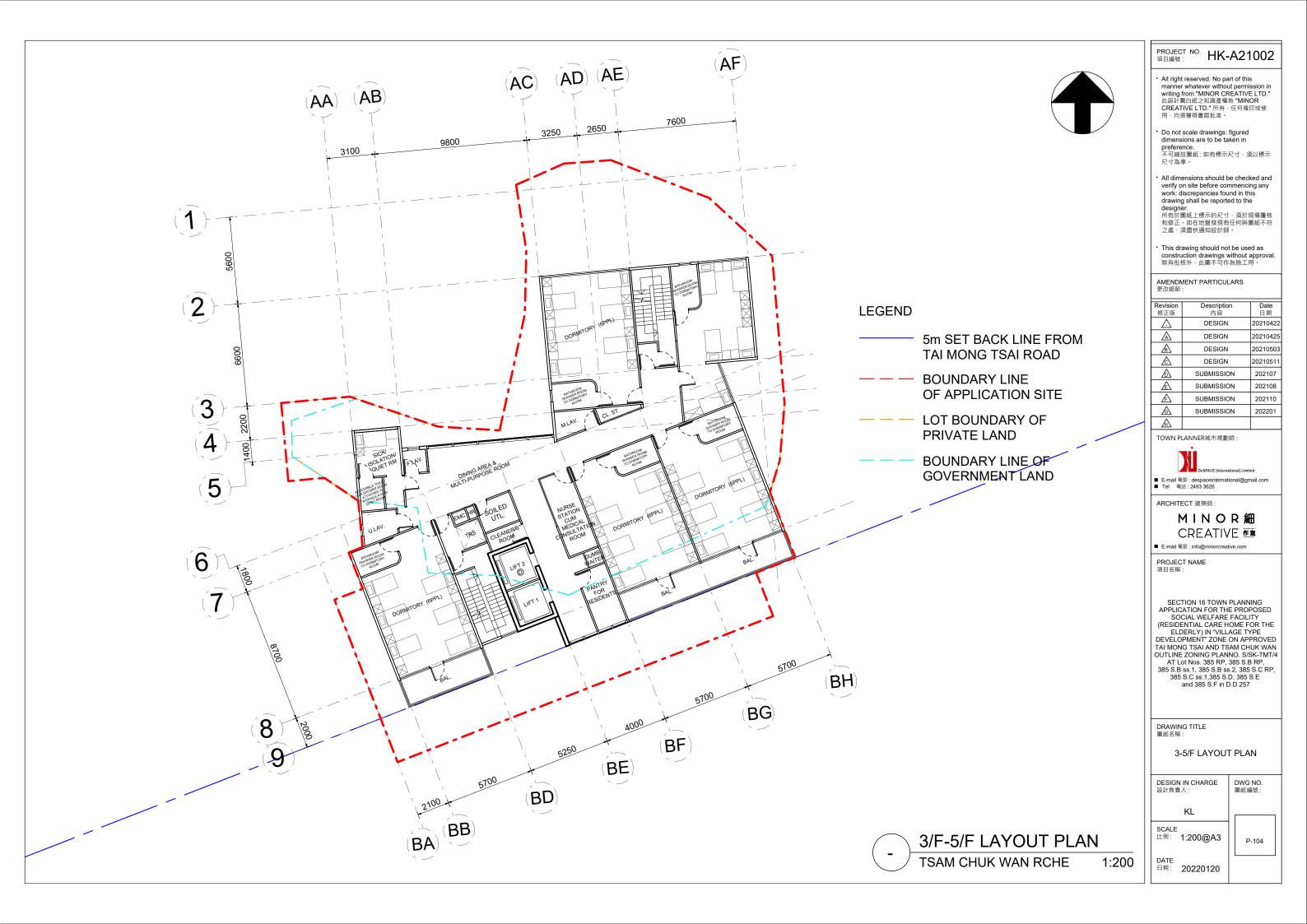
# Appendix 2

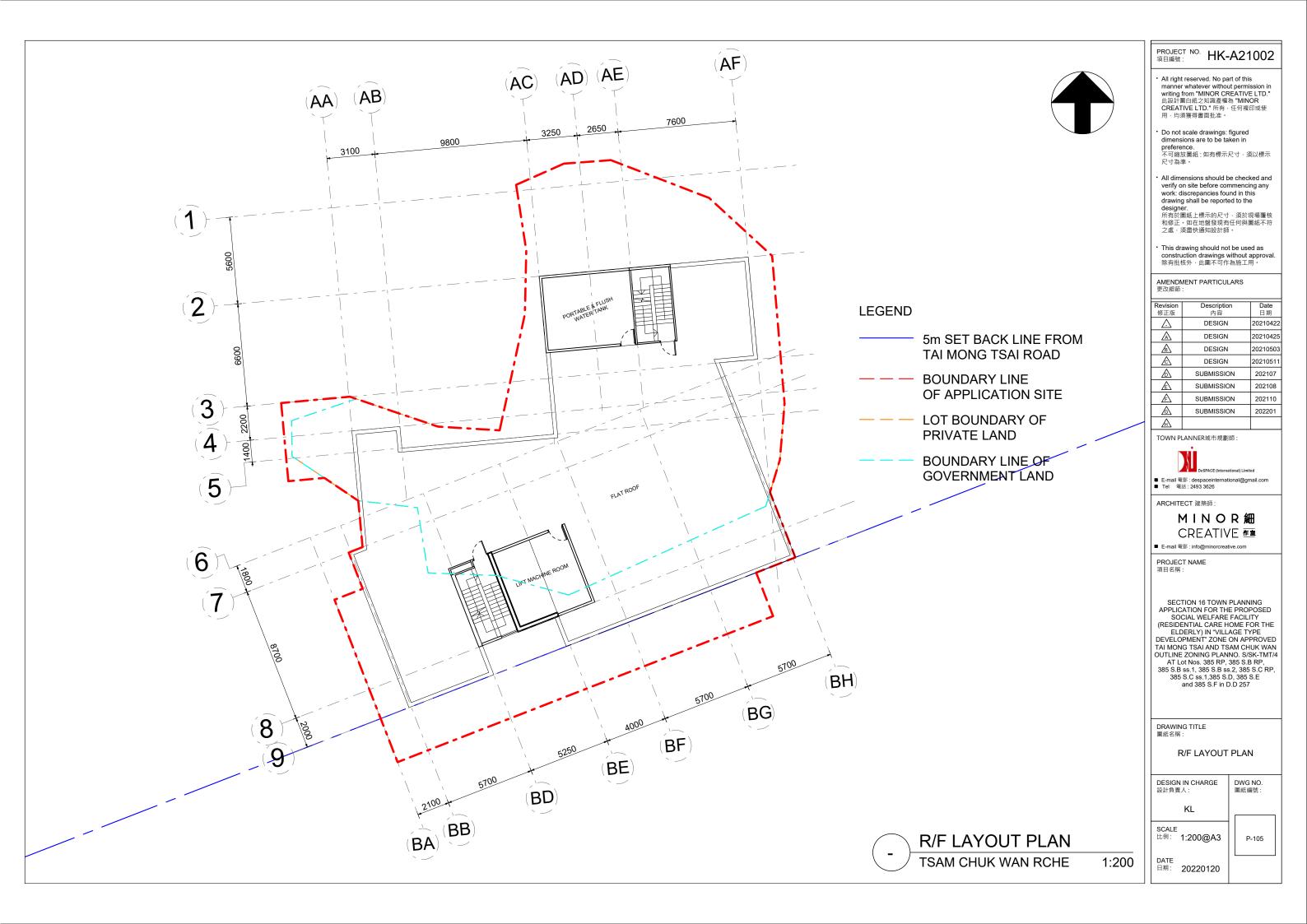
Proposed Development Scheme

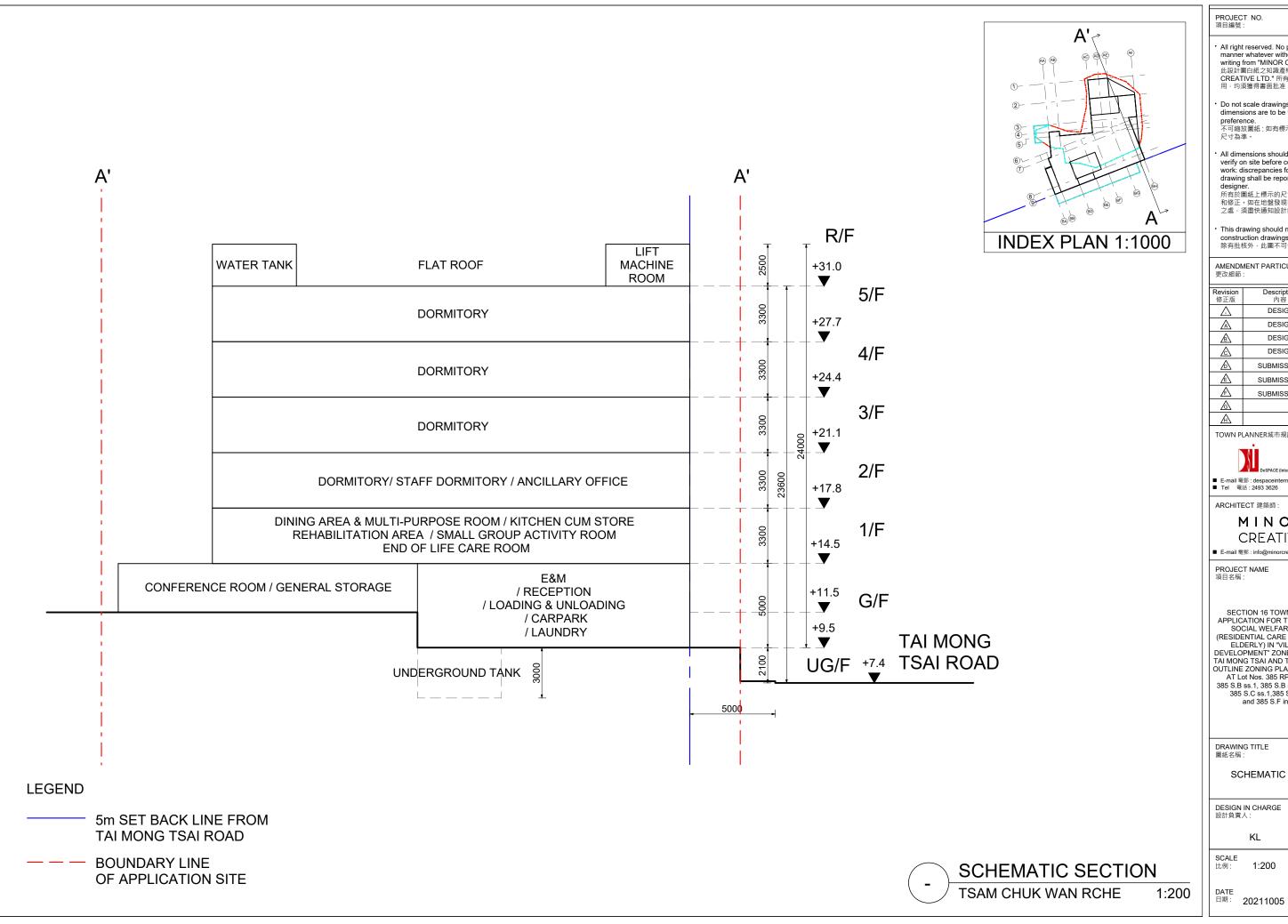












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AMENDMENT PARTICULARS

Revision 修正版	Description 內容	Date 日期
	DESIGN	20210421
A	DESIGN	20210425
ß	DESIGN	20210503
<u>&amp;</u>	DESIGN	20210511
▲	SUBMISSION	202107
£	SUBMISSION	202108
£	SUBMISSION	202110
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A		

TOWN PLANNER城市規劃師:

#### MINOR細 CREATIVE **f**

SECTION 16 TOWN PLANNING APPLICATION FOR THE PROPOSED SOCIAL WELFARE FACILITY (RESIDENTIAL CARE HOME FOR THE ELDERLY) IN "VILLAGE TYPE DEVELOPMENT" ZONE ON APPROVED TAI MONG TSAI AND TSAM CHUK WAN OUTLINE ZONING PLANNO. S/SK-TMT/4 AT Lot Nos. 385 RP, 385 S.B RP, 385 S.B ss.1, 385 S.B ss.2, 385 S.C RP, 385 S.C ss.1,385 S.D, 385 S.E and 385 S.F in D.D 257

SCHEMATIC SECTION

S-101

## Appendix 3

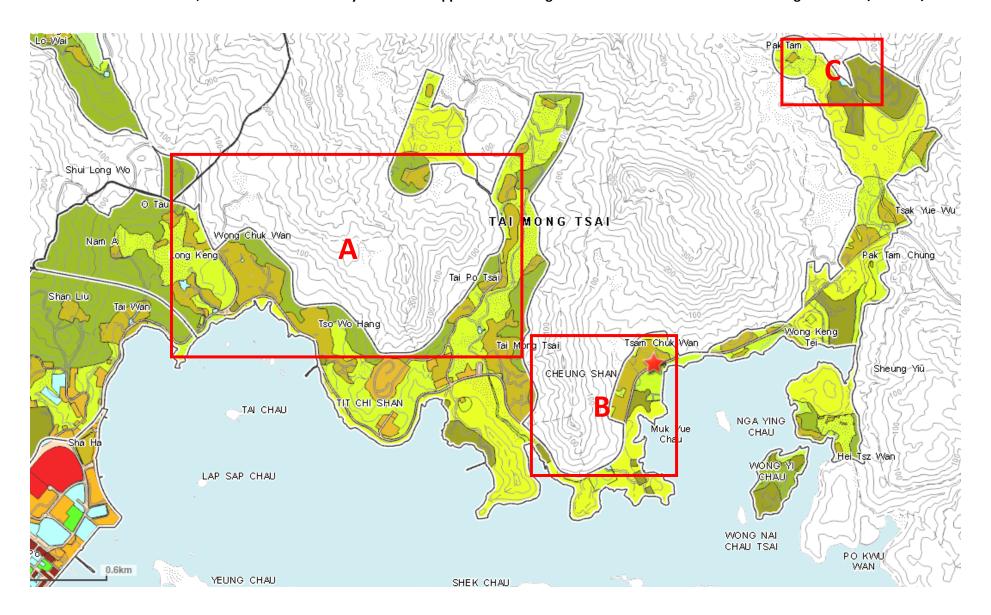
Schedule of Accommodation table with Net Operational Floor Area (NOFA)

Item No.	Description	Location	No. of Occupanta	Air conditioning	Area Celluar Room	a m² Open Area	Area Provided	Remarks/ Special Requirements
	Residential Section		Оссирании					
1	Domitory	2-5/F	110	Yes	787.6		804.75	7.16 m2 per capita
2	Attached Bathroom/ Shower Room to Domitory Room	2-5/F	-	No	As Appro.		88.10	
3	Dining/ Multi-purpose Room	1/F	110	Yes	242		274.10	2.2 m2 per capita
4	Pantry for residents	1-5/F	-	No	As Appro.		30.40	It provides a space to be used by staff/family members to prepare or arrange food/milk for the service users, and for distribution of meals.
5	Small Group Activity Room	1/F	8	Yes	16.5		17.10	service users, and for distribution of meals.
6	Nursing Station cum Medical Consultation Room	2-5/F	4	Yes	30.8		41.36	* nursing station at 10 m2 shall be provided on each floor having dormitory rooms or multi- purpose room provision, and for every 50 residents.  * If there are more than one nursing station, one of them should be attached with a medical consultation corner at 8 m2.
7	Sick/ Isolation/ Quiet Room	2-5/F	4	Yes	17.6		32.48	For infection control purpose One room at 8 m2 should be provided for every 50 residents on each floor with provision of dormitory rooms
8	Accessible Toilet cum Shower Room attached to each Sick/ Isolation / Quiet Room	3-5/F	-	No	As Appro.		13.92	
9	Rehabilitation Area	1/F	14 to 21	Yes	88		79.36	To provide PT, OT and multi-sensory treatments
10	Store for Rehabilitation Area	1/F	-	No	11		10.26	To store PT/OT and multi-sensory equipment.
11	End-of -life Care Room	2/F	1	Yes	8		11.70	To render holistic end-of-life care to the severely sick or terminally ill service users
12	Soiled Utility Room	2-5/F	-	`No	8.8		17.88	* For infection control purpose * One room at 4 m2 on each floor having dormitory rooms, and for every 50 reside
13	Cleaner's Room	1-5/F	-	No	As Appro.		15.04	one rount at 4 m2 on each moor having domittory rounts, and for every 30 reside
14	Laundry	G/F	-	No	44.55		44.73	To accommodate appropriate no. of washer- extractor, trumble-dryer, hydro-extractor, open
15	Kitchen cum Store	1/F	-	No	44		44.92	shelves, work tables and for clear delineation of clean and dirty zone. Kitchen store (5 m2) is included in the provision.
16	Dumb Waiter	N.A.	-	No	As Appro.		4.50	Dumb waiter space of 2.9 m2 on each floor is required if dinning area and kitchen are located on
17	General Store	G/F	-	No	55		51.75	different floors.  For storage purpose and setting up drug storage area to facilitate drug dispensing
18			-	No	11		10.41	*For better infection control
19	Interview/ Meeting Family Room	1/F	5	Yes	8.8		11.29	*For storing clean linen and incontinent supplies
	Refuse Room	G/F	_	No	As Appro.		7.22	
	Administration Section							
21	Superintendent's Office	2/F	1	Yes		7.9	6.80	
	Assistant Superintendent's Office	2/F	1	Yes		6.9	5.80	
	General Office	2/F	3	Yes		23.1	22.00	
	Reception Area	G/F	-	No		4	4.62	
	Conference Room	G/F	12	Yes	24.2	4	22.96	
23	Collegence Room	G/F	12	res	24.2		22.90	
	Administration Section							
26	Female/ Male Stafff Changing Room and Rest Room cum Pantry	2/F	-	Yes	44.1		38.01	(a)Staff changing room (25.2 m2) (b)Sleep-in room (10.4 m2) (c)Restroom & Pantry (4.5 m2)
27	Staff Toilet/ Bathroom	2/F	-	No	As Appro.			
	<u>Communal Toilet</u>							
28	Toilet for Communal Use							
	a. Female Toilet	1-5/F	-	No	As Appro.			
	b. Male Toilet	1-5/F	-	NO	As Appro.			
	c. Accessible Toilet	1-5/F	-	No	As Appro.			
	Total Area (in NOFA)				148	3.85	1552.28	
	·							

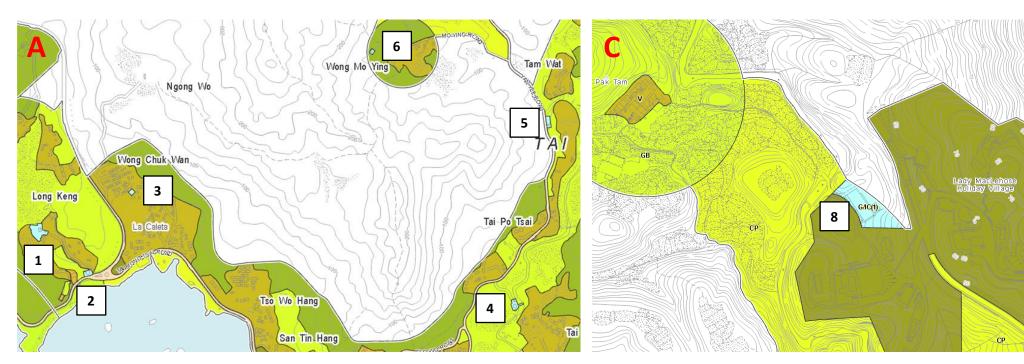
## Appendix 4

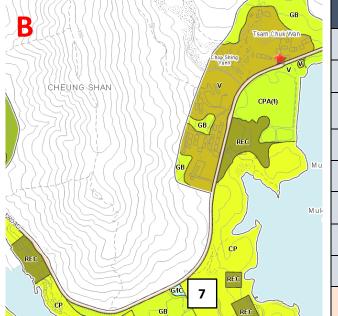
Land Status of Government, Institution or Community Land in the Approved Tai Mong Tsai and Tsam Chuk Wan OZP NO. S/SK-TMT/4

## Land Status of Government, Institution or Community Land in the Approved Tai Mong Tsai and Tsam Chuk Wan Outline Zoning Plan NO. S/SK-TMT/4



## Land Status of Government, Institution or Community Land in the Approved Tai Mong Tsai and Tsam Chuk Wan Outline Zoning Plan NO. S/SK-TMT/4

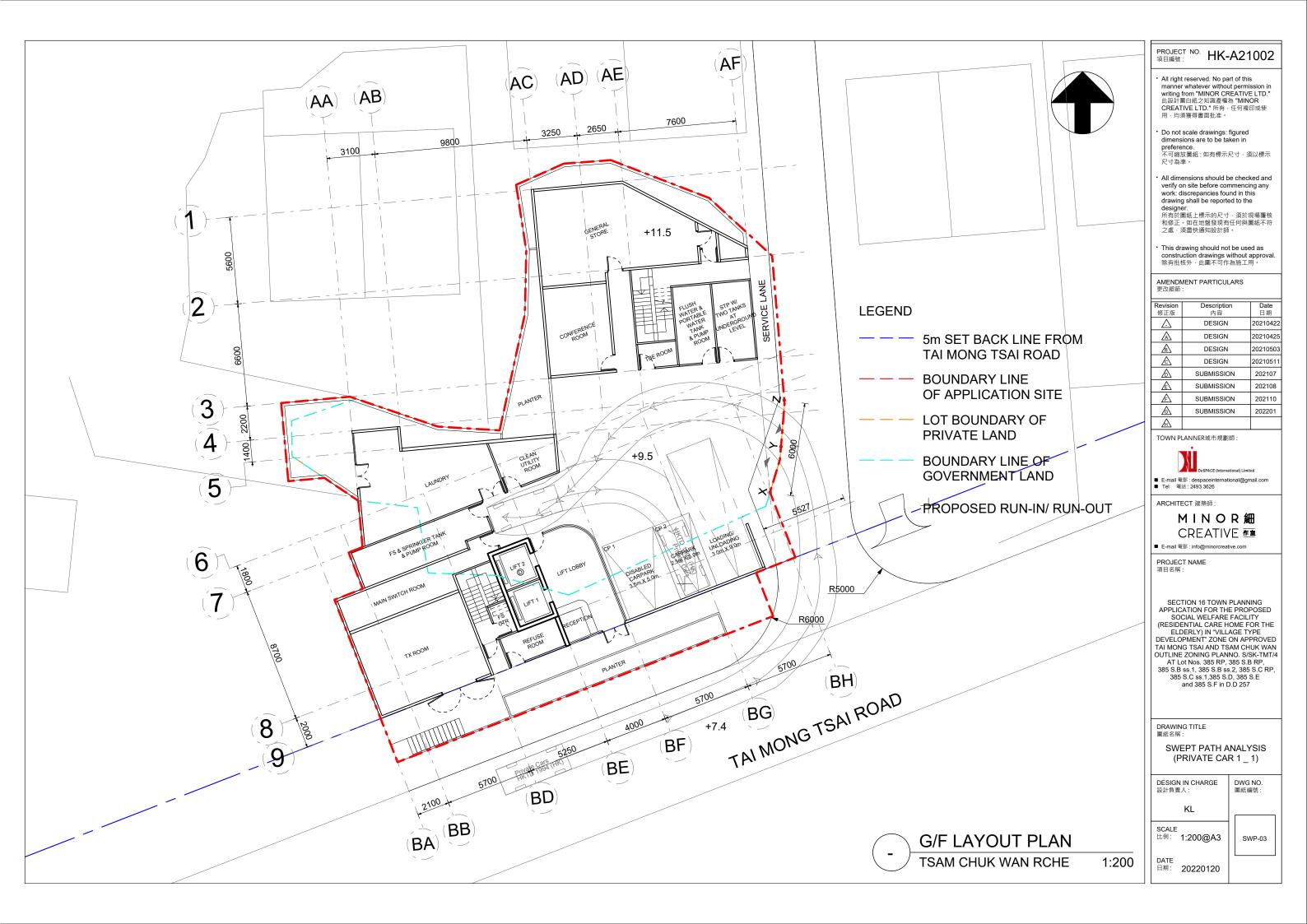


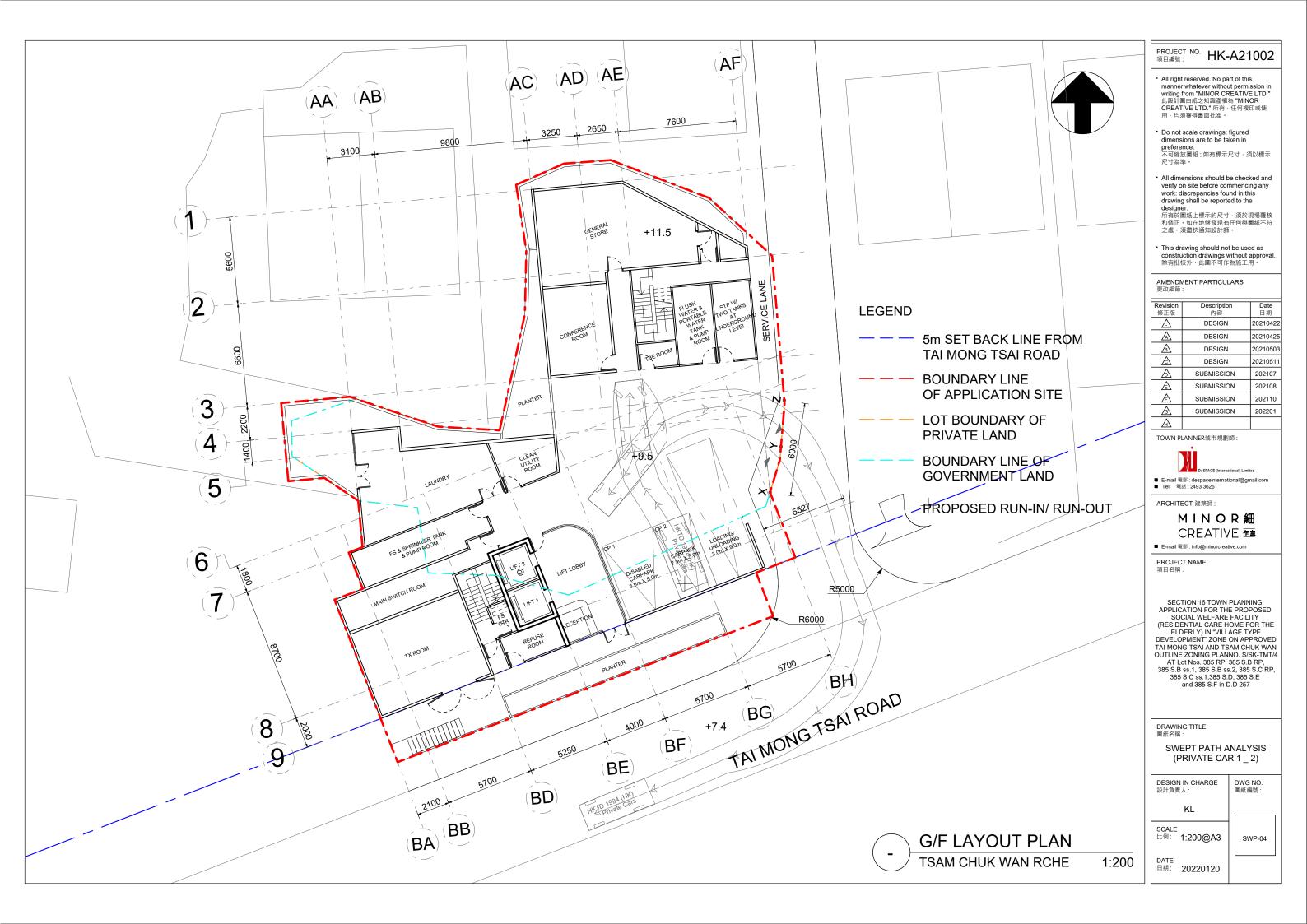


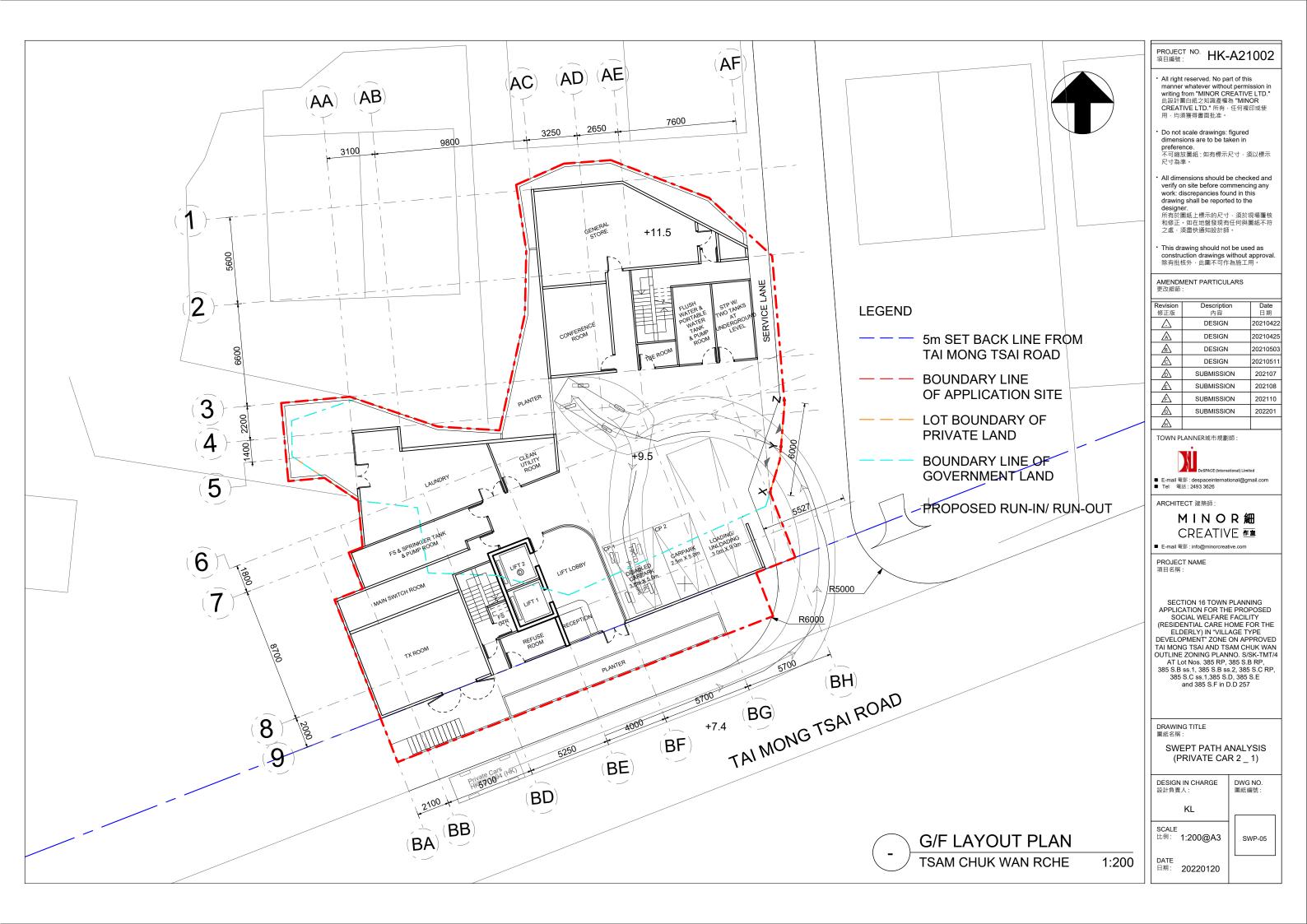
No.	Area (sqm.)	Fully Occupied Existing Use(s)
1	2,682	Long Keng Lowland Pumping Station
2	717	Wong Chuk Wan Substation
3	341	Proposed New Territories Exempted House (No. A/SK-TMT/55: Approved with condition(s) by RNTPC on 22 Jan 2016
4	1,042	Tai Mong Tsai Lowland Pumping Station
5	714	Wong Mo Ying Pump House
6	267	Wong Mo Ying Village Supply Tank
7	890	Monuments for Martyrs Against Japanese Militarism
8	2691	CNBF Life Training Base and A Sewerage Treatment Plant
Total	9,344	

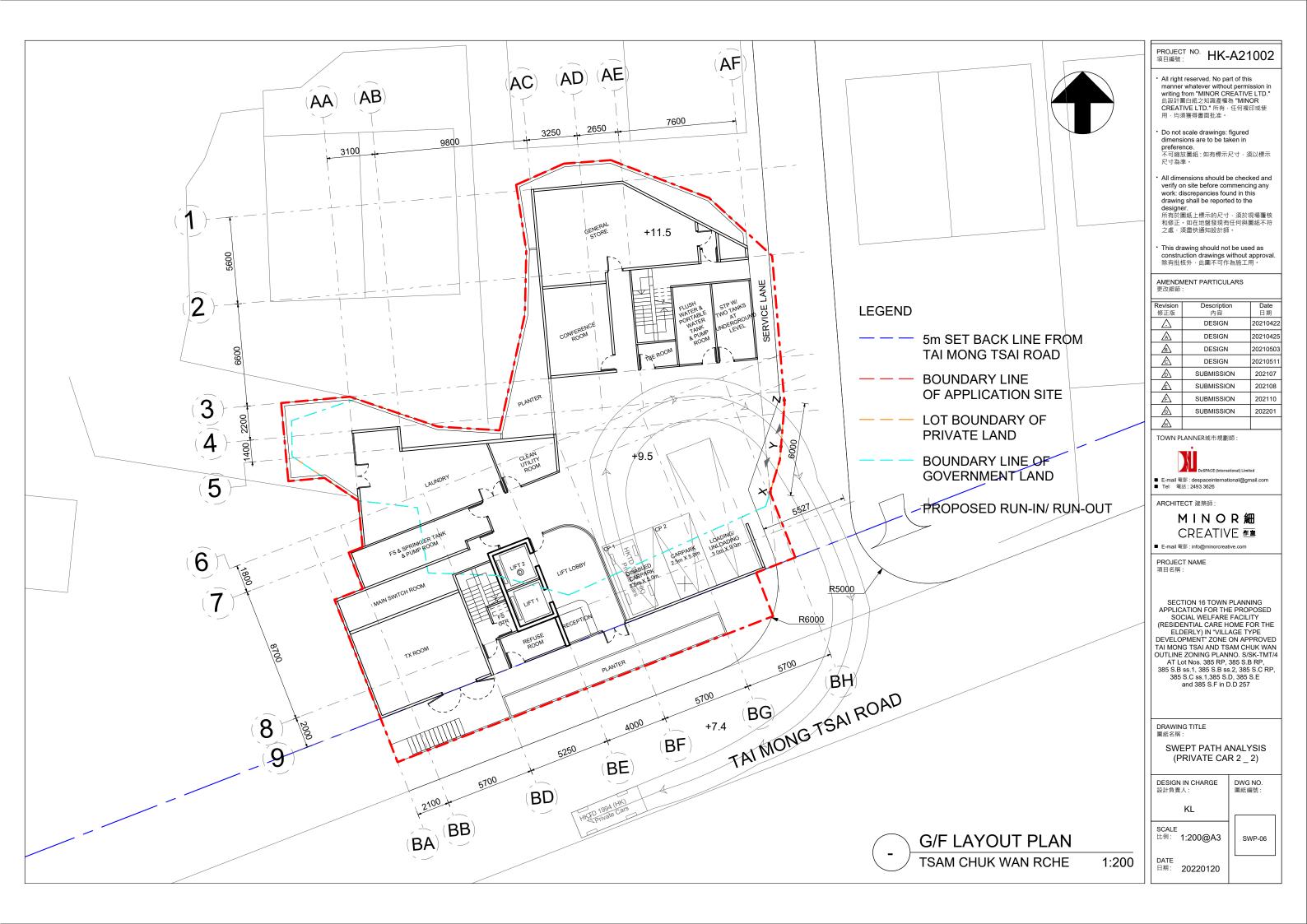
## Appendix 5

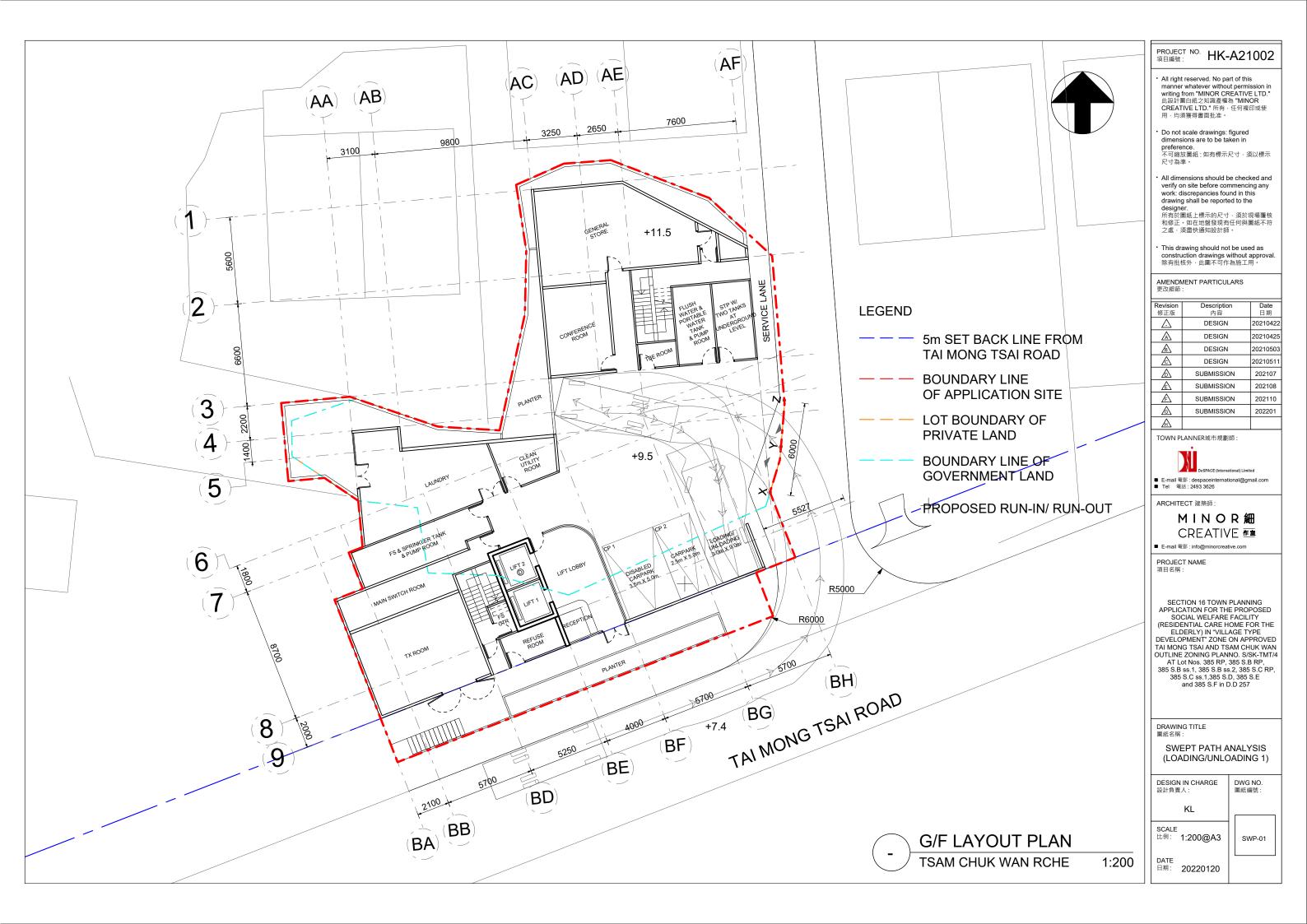
Swept Path Analysis for Private Vehicle and Light Bus/Ambulance

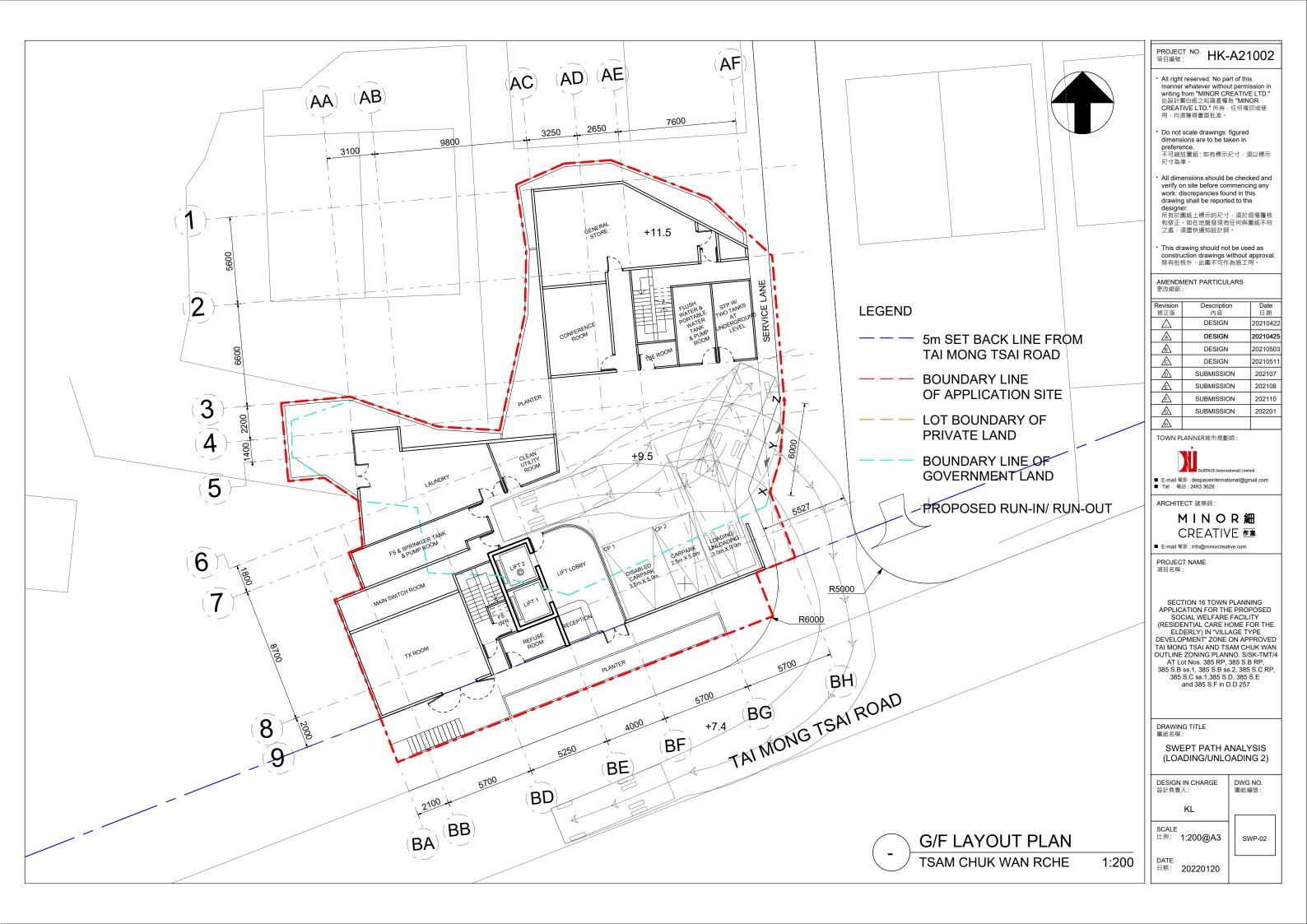












# Appendix 6

Traffic Impact Assessment

## Rezoning for RCHE at DD257 in Tsam Chuk Wan

### **Traffic Impact Assessment**

**Final Report** 

February 2022



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Figure 4.1	2030 Reference Traffic Flow
Figure 4.2	2030 Design Traffic Flow

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#### We commit We deliver

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 The application site is located at Lots 385 S.B RP, 385 S.B ss.1, 385 S.B ss.2, 385 S.C RP, 385 S.C ss.1, 385 S.D, 385 S.E, 385 S.F, and 385 RP in D.D. 257 and Adjoining Government Land, Tsam Chuk Wan, Sai Kung, New Territories. The site location is shown in Figure 1.1.
- 1.1.2 The applicant intends to redevelop the site to proposed Residential Care Home for the Elderly (RCHE).
- 1.1.3 In support of the aforesaid application, a traffic impact assessment is required to review and appraise any possible traffic impact induced by the proposed development on the adjacent road network.
- 1.1.4 CTA Consultants Limited (CTA) was therefore commissioned as the traffic consultant to prepare the Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) and provide technical justifications in supporting the application from traffic engineering point of view.

#### 1.2 Study Objectives

- 1.2.1 Main objectives of this study are listed below:
  - To assess the existing and proposed traffic arrangement
  - To assess the existing traffic condition in the vicinity of the proposed development;
  - To estimate traffic trips related to the proposed development;
  - To carry out forecasts about traffic demand of the adjacent road network in design year 2030;
  - To appraise any possible traffic impact induced by the proposed development on the adjacent road network;
  - To recommend traffic improvement measures to alleviate any foreseeable traffic problem to the surrounding road network, if any.





#### 2. THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

#### 2.1 Site Location

2.1.1 The application site is located at Lots 385 S.B RP, 385 S.B ss.1, 385 S.B ss.2, 385 S.C RP, 385 S.C ss.1, 385 S.D, 385 S.E, 385 S.F, and 385 RP in D.D. 257 and Adjoining Government Land, Tsam Chuk Wan, Sai Kung, New Territories. The site location is shown in **Figure 1.1**.

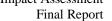
#### 2.2 Development Proposal

2.2.1 Parameters of the proposed development are listed in **Table 2.1**.

**Table 2.1** Parameters of the Proposed Development

Proposed Use	Residential Care Home for the Elderly (RCHE)		
Site Area	About 748.2 m <sup>2</sup>		
Total Accountable GFA	Not exceeding 3,000 m <sup>2</sup>		
Nos. of Block	1		
No. of Storeys	Not exceeding 6 storeys		
No. of Beds	About 110 beds		
No. of Staff	40 (included the management and frontline nursing care staffs)		

2.2.2 It is anticipated that the proposed development will be commissioned in year 2027. Therefore, design year 2030 (i.e. 3 years after the planned commencement year of the proposed development) is adopted for the Traffic Impact Assessment.





#### 2.3 Provision of Internal Transport Facilities

2.3.1 There is no relevant requirements stipulated in the latest Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guideline (HKPSG) published by Planning Department for "Residential Home for Elderly". There considered the operating needs, the internal transport facilities provisions are proposed and summarized as **Tables 2.2** below:

**Table 2.2** Proposed Provisions of Internal Transport Facilities

Туре	<b>Proposed Dimensions</b>	Proposed Number of Spaces
Private Cars	5m(L) x 2.5m(W) x min.2.4m(H)	1
Private Cars for Disabilities	5m(L) x 3.5m(W) x min.2.4m(H)	1
Light bus	9m(L) x 3m(W) x min.3.3m(H)	1

Note: The provision of PV parking space for disabilities is determined by referring to "Parking for persons with disabilities" stipulated in the latest HKPSG that 1 accessible parking space should be provided for 1-50 parking spaces

2.3.2 The ground floor layout plans of the proposed development showing the proposed internal transport provision is shown in **Figures 2.1**.





#### 3. EXISTING TRAFFIC CONDITION

#### 3.1 Existing Road Network

- 3.1.1 The existing road network in the vicinity of the proposed developments is shown in Figure 3.1. The proposed Site will be mainly served by Tai Mong Tsai Road.
- 3.1.2 Sai Sha Road is a Roundabout connecting the proposed development to the west and Tai Mong Tsai Road to the east.

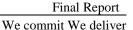
#### 3.2 Critical Junction

3.2.1 Sai Sha Road junction is identified to be critical for the Traffic Impact Assessment due to the proposed development. Relevant details are listed in **Table 3.1** and shown in **Figure 3.1**. Existing junction layouts are tabulated in **Figures 3.1** respectively.

**Table 3.1** Identified Critical Junction

Ref.	Junction	Туре	Figure No.
A	Sai Sha Road / Tai Mong Tsai Road	Roundabout	3.1

- 3.2.2 In order to study the existing traffic condition of the above junction, traffic survey in the form of manual-classified count was conducted on a typical weekday during AM and PM peak periods during 07:30AM to 09:30AM and 17:30PM to 19:30PM in 10 December 2021.
- 3.2.3 Analysis of the observed traffic data indicates that the AM and PM peak hour flows occurred from 08:30AM to 09:30AM, 17:30PM to 18:30PM respectively.





3.2.4 The adopted 2021 traffic flows are presented in **Figure 3.4**. The operational

performance of the critical junction is listed in **Table 3.2** below.

Table 3.2 Operational Performances of Critical Junction in 2021

		Method	Year 2021 DFC (1)		
Ref.	Junction	of Control	AM Peak	PM Peak	
A	Sai Sha Road / Tai Mong Tsai Road	Roundabout	0.41	0.44	

Notes: (1) DFC = Design Ratio of Flow to Capacity for Priority Junction/Roundabout

3.2.5 The assessment results in **Table 3.2** indicate that critical junction is at present operating with ample capacities during the peak hours.

#### 3.3 Public Transport Services in the Vicinity

3.3.1 Public transport services, for instance, franchised buses and GMB are also provided in vicinity of the proposed development. Details of the current services of franchised buses and GMB routes within the catchment area of 300 meters are listed in **Table 3.3** and shown in **Figure 3.10** 

Table 3.3 Public Transport Services in the Vicinity of the Proposed Development

	2 c telopinent						
Service	Route	Origin - Destination	Frequency (mins)				
Franchised 7		Sai Kung Pier – Hoi Ha	20-30				
Bus	9	Sai Kung Pier – Lady MacLehose Holiday Village	30				
GMB	GMB 94 Wong Shek Pier – Sai Kung		25 - 40				
96R Wong Shek Pier – Diamond Hill Station		20 - 30 <sup>(1)</sup>					
	289R	Wong Shek Pier – Sha Tin Central	$30^{(2)}$				

Note: (1) Service on Sundays and public holidays only

(2) Service on Saturdays, Sundays, and Public Holidays only



#### 4. FUTURE TRAFFIC CONDITION & TRAFFIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

#### 4.1 Design Year

4.1.1 It is anticipated that the proposed development would be completed in 2027 tentatively with full intended operation. In order to assess the possible traffic impacts to the local road network due to the proposed development, year 2030 (i.e. 3 years after completion) has been adopted as the design year for this study.

#### **4.2** Traffic Forecast

4.2.1 To estimate the reference traffic flow in year 2030 (without the proposed development) in the local road network, an appropriate growth factor has to be identified for the area in the first instance. The following approaches have been adopted to derive the growth factor for the Area of Influence.

#### Historical Trend

4.2.2 The traffic-counts station is located in the vicinity of the proposed development. The traffic counts reported in the Annual Traffic Census (ATC), which is published by Transport Department, over a period of five years, i.e. 2015 to 2019 are summarized in **Table 4.1**.

 Table 4.1 Historical Traffic Data from Annual Traffic Census (ATC)

ATC Stn		Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)					Avg. Annual
	Road Name	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Growth Rate
6649	Tai Mong Tsai Road (From Yan Yee Road to Restricted boundary)	2,880	2,680	2,810	3,060	2,930	0.43%
	Total	2,880	2,680	2,810	3,060	2,930	+0.43%



#### Planning Data

4.2.3 Reference has also been made to the latest 2016-Based Territorial Population Employment Data Matrices (TPEDM) planning data published by the Planning Department in December 2019 for projection of population and employment within the study district. The average annual growth rates in terms of population and employment from 2016 to 2026 are tabulated in **Table 4.2**.

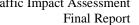
Table 4.2 2016-Based Planning Data from 2016 to 2026

Southeast New Territories (Other Area)							
Data		Average Annual					
Data	2016	2021	2026	Growth Rate			
Population	464,700	495,800	513,850	+1.01%			
Employment	107,250	117,800	122,600	+1.35%			
Total	571,950	613,600	636,450	+0.73%			

#### Adopted Growth Rate

- 4.2.4 A.A.D.T. of ATC indicates that the traffic flow of the local road network has an average annual growth rate of +0.43% from year 2015 to year 2019.
- 4.2.5 Whilst, the planning data indicates that the population and employment of the study area are expected to grow with an average annual growth rate of +0.73%.
- 4.2.6 As a conservative approach, annual growth rate <u>+1.00% p.a.</u> which is used in previous TIA is adopted. It is deemed sufficient to allow for any unexpected future growth as a result of some changes in land use or development in the study area.
- 4.2.7 The 2030 reference traffic flows are presented in **Figure 4.2**.

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### 4.3 Traffic Trips of the Proposed Development

- 4.3.1 It is noted that traffic rates of both generation and attraction for proposed development uses are not specified in the latest Transport Planning & Design Manual (TPDM).
- 4.3.2 The estimation of traffic trips related to the proposed development is based on inhouse surveys carried out at Tung Wah Group of Hospitals Wong Cho Tong Social Service Building and summarized in the **Table 4.3**.

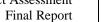
Table 4.3 Estimated Traffic Trips of Proposed Development

Time	Units / AM Peak		PM Peak			
Use	Parameters	Gen.	Att.	Gen.	Att.	
TWGHs Wong Cho Tong Social Service Building – IN/OUT of Building	(pcu/hr)	6	8	14	11	
Adopted Traffic Trip Rates (278beds)	(pcu/hr/bed)	0.02590	0.03453	0.06043	0.04748	
Estimated Traffic Trips (110beds)	(pcu/hr)	3	4	7	5	

#### 4.4 Traffic Forecast for Design Year 2030

4.4.1 The net traffic trips of the proposed development, which is shown in **Figure 4.3**, is then superimposed onto the year 2030 reference traffic flow (without the proposed development) as shown in **Figure 4.2** to derive the year 2030 design traffic flow (with the proposed development).

4.4.2 The traffic flow during AM and PM peak periods in the design year 2030 (with the proposed development) are shown in **Figure 4.4**.





#### 4.5 Operational Assessment

4.5.1 To assess traffic impacts due to the proposed development, operational assessment of the critical junctions identified in Chapter 3 are carried out for both reference (without the proposed development) and design (with the proposed development) scenarios in year 2030. The results are summarized in **Table 4.4**.

**Table 4.4 Operational Performance of Critical Junction in Year 2030** 

			Year 2030 DFC <sup>(1)</sup>			
- 0	Junction	Method of Control	Reference Scenario		Design Scenario	
Ref.			(Without the Proposed		(With the Proposed	
			Development)		Development)	
			AM	PM	AM	PM
			Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak
A	Sai Sha Road / Tai Mong Tsai Road	Roundabout	0.45	0.48	0.45	0.48

Notes: (1) DFC = Design Ratio of Flow to Capacity for Priority Junction/Roundabout

4.5.2 The assessment result in **Table 4.4** reveals that critical Junction operate with ample capacities in both reference and design scenarios in year 2030.

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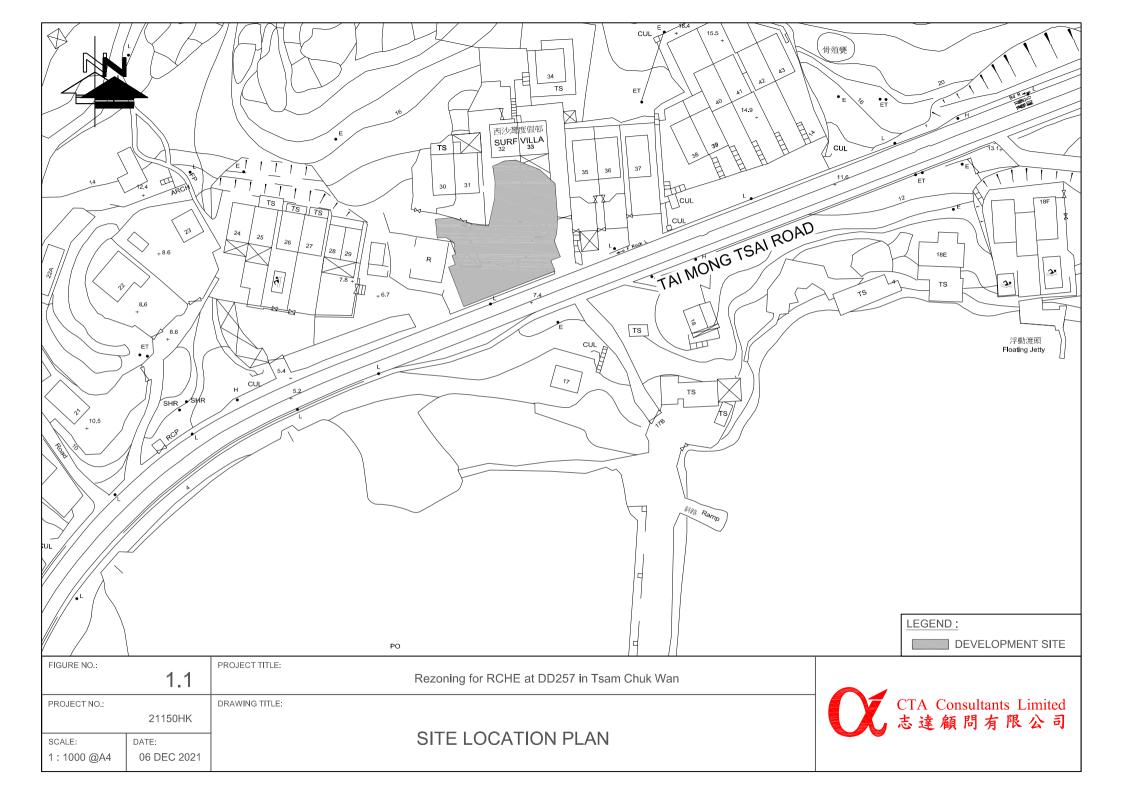
#### 5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

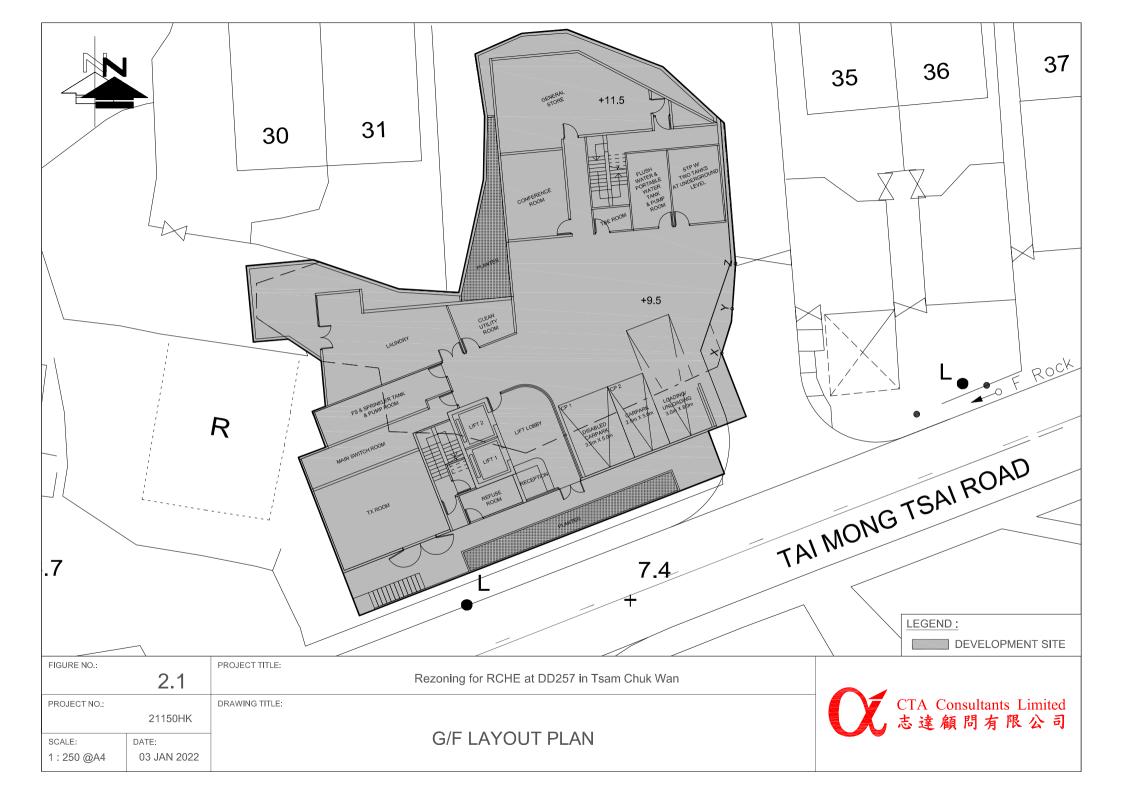
#### 5.1 Summary

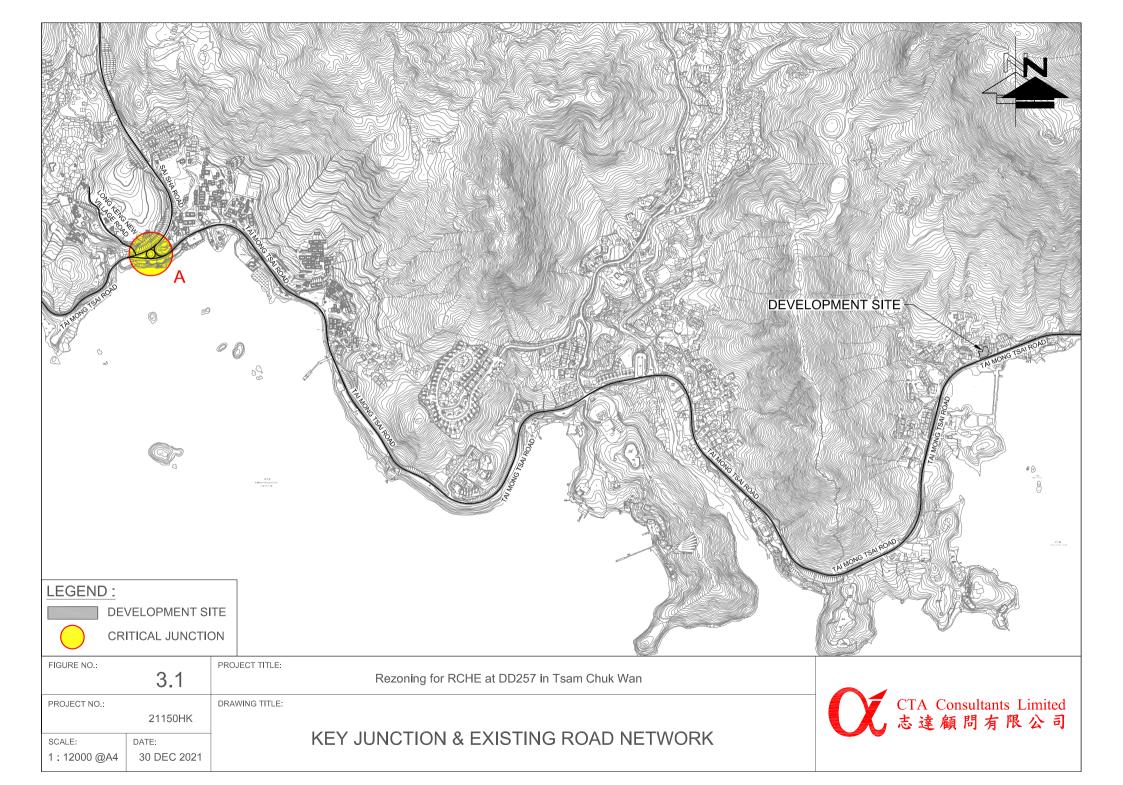
- 5.1.1 The application site intends to redevelop to Residential Care Home for the Elderly (RCHE).
- 5.1.2 CTA Consultants Limited (CTA), are therefore commissioned as the traffic consultant to prepare the Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) and provide technical justifications in supporting the application from traffic engineering point of view.
- 5.1.3 To appraise the existing traffic condition, a vehicular survey in the form of manual-classified count was conducted at the surrounding road network of the proposed development. Current operational performance of the critical junction has been assessed with the observed traffic flow. The results reveal that Sai Sha Road junction is at present operating within its capacities.
- 5.1.4 Assessment of operational performance of the Sai Sha Road junction will still operate within their capacities in both reference and design scenarios in year 2030.
- 5.1.5 The traffic generated by the proposed development would induce insignificant impact on the surrounding road network. Therefore, the application is supported from the traffic points of view.

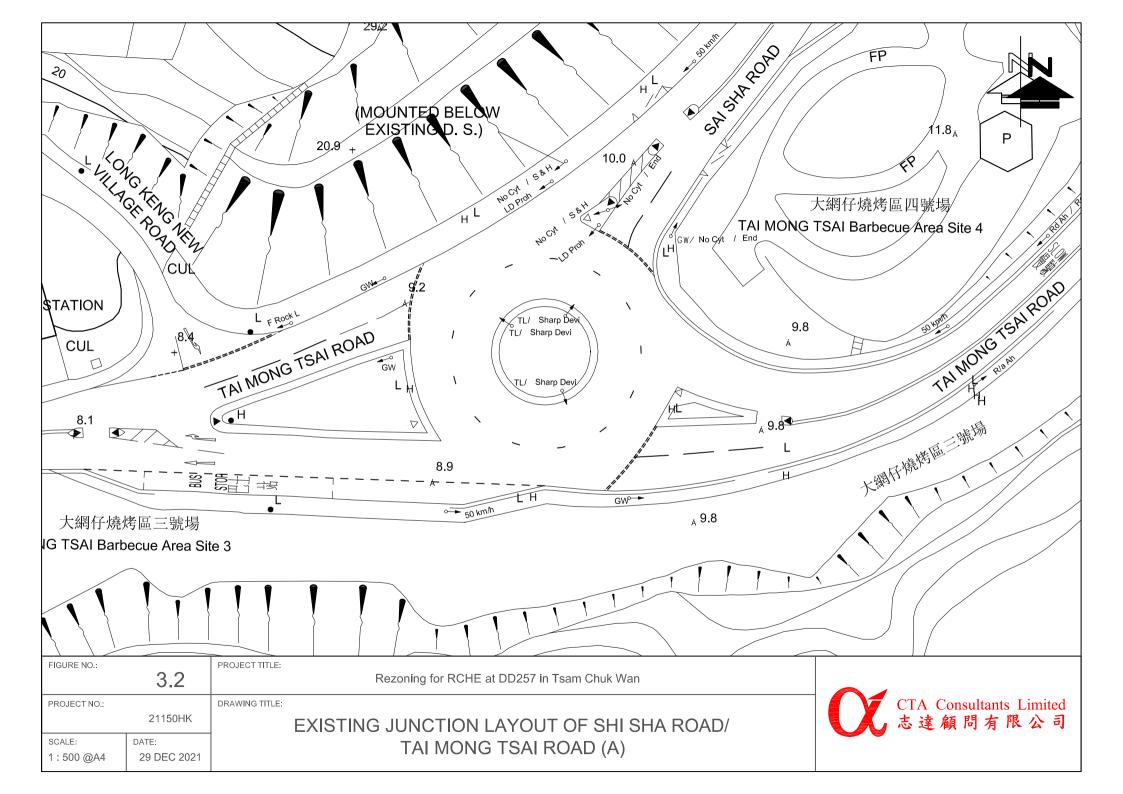
#### 5.2 Conclusion

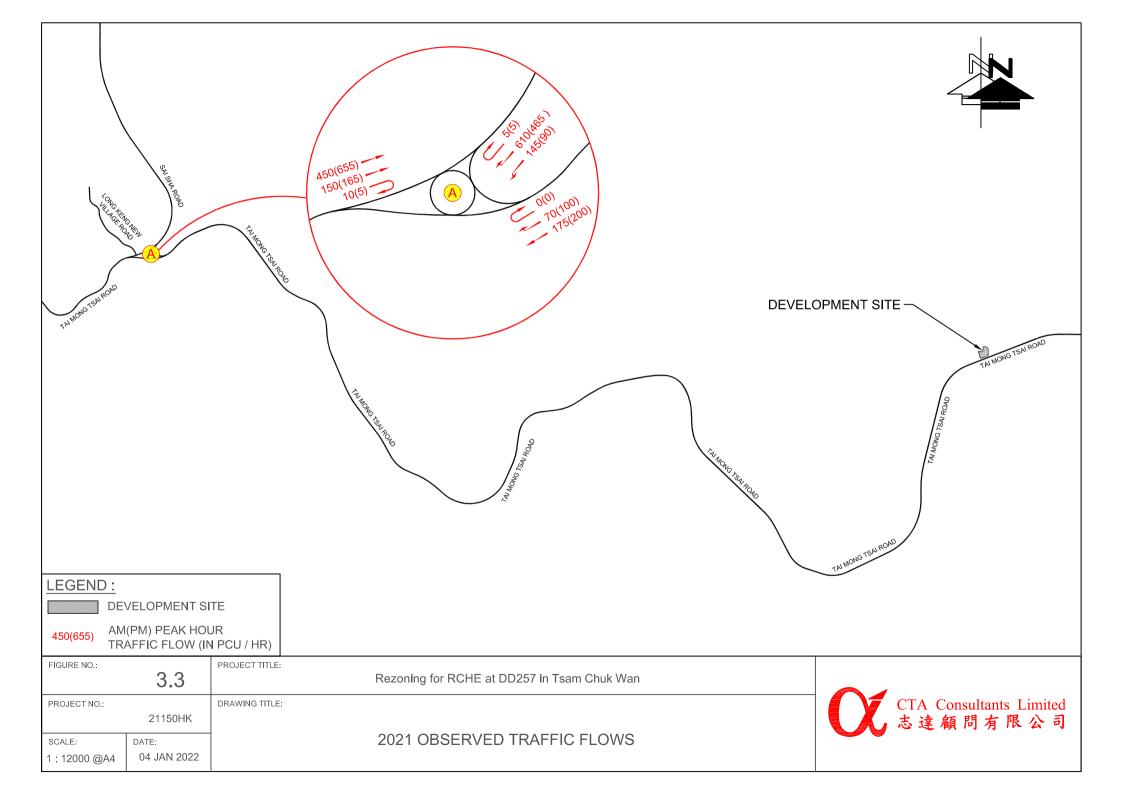
- 5.2.1 In conclusion, this Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) study demonstrated that the related traffic trips related to the proposed development can be absorbed by the nearby road network and no significant traffic impact will be induced.
- 5.2.2 Therefore, the proposed redevelop of RCHE is reckoned feasible from traffic engineering point of view.

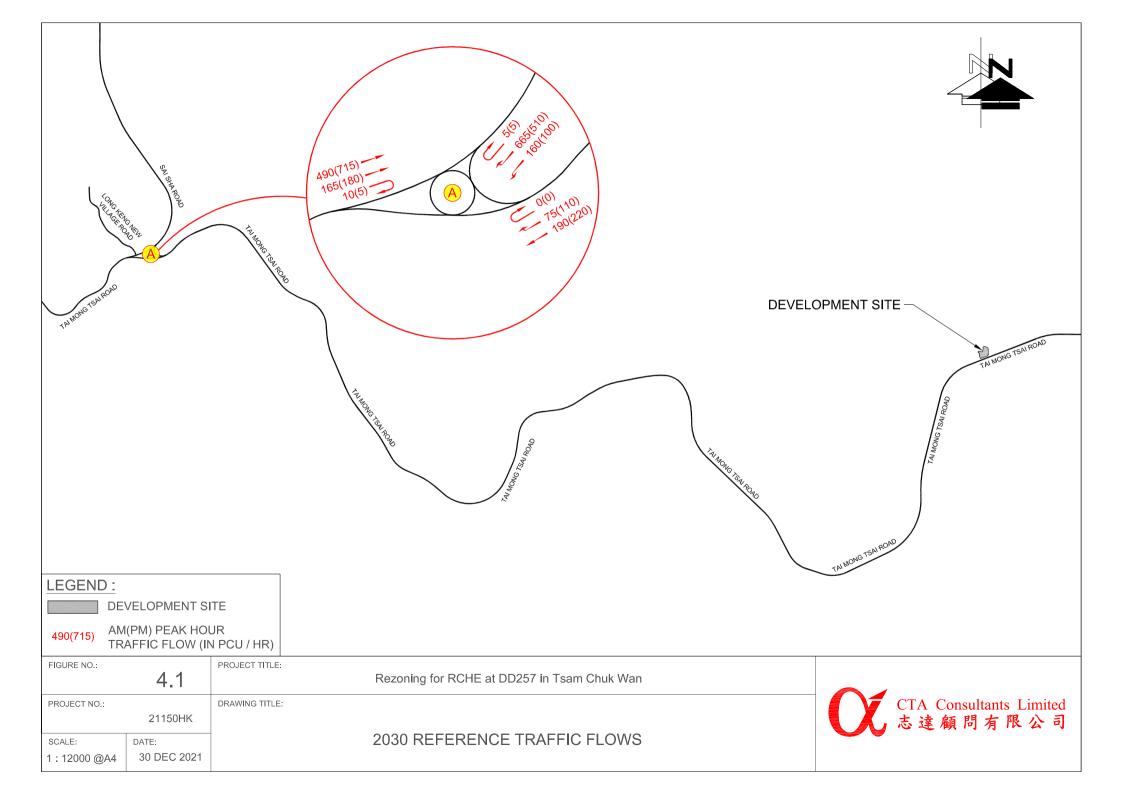


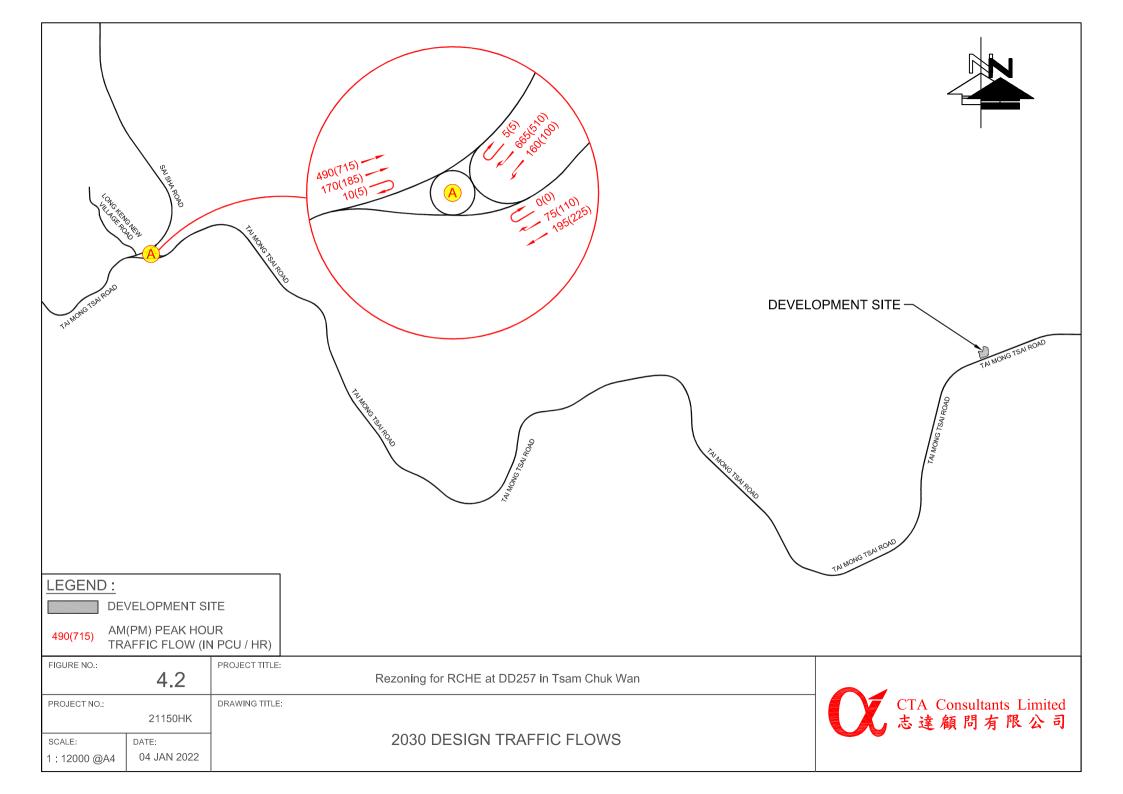












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# **Appendix 1**

# **Junction Calculation Sheets**



### **Junctions 8**

#### **ARCADY 8 - Roundabout Module**

Version: 8.0.5.523 [19102,19/06/2015] © Copyright TRL Limited, 2022

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Filename: Jn\_A.arc8

Path: \\PROJSRV\Project\CTA Consultants Limited\CTA - Project\21150HK - Tsam Chuk Wan RCHE S16

Application\Cal\Junction A

**Report generation date:** 3/1/2022 15:52:02

» Junction A - 2021 Existing, AM

» Junction A - 2021 Existing, PM

» Junction A - 2030 Reference, AM

» Junction A - 2030 Reference, PM

» Junction A - 2030 Design, AM

» Junction A - 2030 Design, PM

#### **Summary of junction performance**

		AM				PM		
	Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	RFC	LOS	Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	RFC	LOS
		Jur	A - 2	2021 Existing				
Arm 1	0.21	3.08	0.17	Α	0.25	2.96	0.20	Α
Arm 2	0.47	2.75	0.32	Α	0.77	3.36	0.44	Α
Arm 3	0.70	3.33	0.41	Α	0.44	2.83	0.31	Α
	Junction A - 2030 Design							
Arm 1	0.24	3.26	0.20	Α	0.29	3.13	0.23	Α
Arm 2	0.54	2.89	0.35	Α	0.92	3.66	0.48	Α
Arm 3	0.83	3.61	0.45	Α	0.51	2.99	0.34	Α
		June	ction	A - 20	030 Reference	•		
Arm 1	0.24	3.24	0.19	Α	0.29	3.12	0.22	Α
Arm 2	0.53	2.88	0.35	Α	0.91	3.64	0.48	Α
Arm 3	0.83	3.60	0.45	Α	0.51	2.98	0.34	Α

Values shown are the maximum values over all time segments. Delay is the maximum value of average delay per arriving vehicle.

"D1 - 2021 Existing, AM " model duration: 8:00 - 9:30

"D2 - 2021 Existing, PM" model duration: 8:00 - 9:30

"D3 - 2030 Reference, AM" model duration: 8:00 - 9:30

"D4 - 2030 Reference, PM" model duration: 8:00 - 9:30

"D5 - 2030 Design, AM" model duration: 8:00 - 9:30

"D6 - 2030 Design, PM" model duration: 8:00 - 9:30

Run using Junctions 8.0.5.523 at 3/1/2022 15:51:59

1



### File summary

Title	(untitled)
Location	
Site Number	
Date	23/12/2021
Version	
Status	(new file)
Identifier	
Client	
Jobnumber	
Enumerator	user
Description	

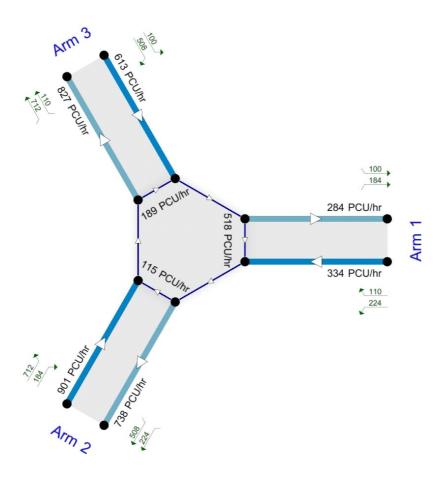
### **Analysis Options**

Vehicle Length (m)	Do Queue Variations	Calculate Residual Capacity	Residual Capacity Criteria Type	RFC Threshold	Average Delay Threshold (s)	Queue Threshold (PCU)
5.75			N/A	0.85	36.00	20.00

### Units

Distance Units	Speed Units	Traffic Units Input	Traffic Units Results	Flow Units	Average Delay Units	Total Delay Units	Rate Of Delay Units
m	kph	PCU	PCU	perHour	s	-Min	perMin





20.00 m

Showing modelled flow through junction (PCUIhr),
Time Segment: (08.00-08.15)
Showing Analysis Set "A1 - Junction A "; Demand Set "D1 - 2021 Existing, AM "

The junction diagram reflects the last run of ARCADY.

# Junction A - 2021 Existing, AM

#### **Data Errors and Warnings**

No errors or warnings

#### **Analysis Set Details**

Name	Roundabout Capacity Model	Description	Locked	Network Flow Scaling Factor (%)	Reason For Scaling Factors
Junction A	ARCADY			100.000	



#### **Demand Set Details**

Name	Scenario Name	Time Period Name	Description	Traffic Profile Type	Model Start Time (HH:mm)	Model Finish Time (HH:mm)	Model Time Period Length (min)	Time Segment Length (min)	Single Time Segment Only	Locked
2021 Existing, AM	2021 Existing	АМ		FLAT	08:00	09:30	90	15		

# **Junction Network**

#### **Junctions**

Junction	Name	Junction Type	Arm Order	Grade Separated	Large Roundabout	Junction Delay (s)	Junction LOS
1	(untitled)	Roundabout	1,2,3			3.08	Α

#### **Junction Network Options**

Driving Side	Lighting
Left	Normal/unknown

### **Arms**

#### **Arms**

Arm	Arm	Name	Description
1	1	Tai Mong Tsai Road (EB)	
2	2	Tai Mong Tsai Road (WB)	
3	3	Sai Sha Road (NB)	

#### **Capacity Options**

Arm	Minimum Capacity (PCU/hr)	Maximum Capacity (PCU/hr)
1	0.00	99999.00
2	0.00	99999.00
3	0.00	99999.00

#### **Roundabout Geometry**

Arm	V - Approach road half- width (m)	E - Entry width (m)	l' - Effective flare length (m)	R - Entry radius (m)	D - Inscribed circle diameter (m)	PHI - Conflict (entry) angle (deg)	Exit Only
1	3.00	8.00	20.00	25.00	40.00	18.00	
2	3.50	8.00	18.00	32.00	40.00	11.00	
3	3.50	8.50	20.00	17.00	40.00	20.00	

#### Slope / Intercept / Capacity

#### Roundabout Slope and Intercept used in model

Arm	Enter slope and intercept directly	Entered slope	Entered intercept (PCU/hr)	Final Slope	Final Intercept (PCU/hr)
1		(calculated)	(calculated)	0.686	1840.686
2		(calculated)	(calculated)	0.722	1971.198
3		(calculated)	(calculated)	0.700	1951.757

The slope and intercept shown above include any corrections and adjustments.



## **Traffic Flows**

#### **Demand Set Data Options**

Default Vehicle Mix	 Vehicle Mix Varies Over Turn	Vehicle Mix Varies Over Entry	Vehicle Mix Source	PCU Factor for a HV (PCU)	Default Turning Proportions	Estimate from entry/exit counts	Turning Proportions Vary Over Time	Turning Proportions Vary Over Turn	Turning Proportions Vary Over Entry
	✓	✓	HV Percentages	2.00				✓	✓

# **Entry Flows**

#### **General Flows Data**

Arm	Profile Type	<b>Use Turning Counts</b>	Average Demand Flow (PCU/hr)	Flow Scaling Factor (%)
1	FLAT	✓	245.00	100.000
2	FLAT	✓	610.00	100.000
3	FLAT	✓	760.00	100.000

## **Direct/Resultant Flows**

#### **Direct Flows Data**

Time Segment	Arm	Direct Demand Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	DirectDemandEntryFlowInPCU (PCU/hr)	Direct Demand Exit Flow (PCU/hr)	Direct Demand Pedestrian Flow (Ped/hr)
08:00-08:15	1	245.00	245.00		
08:00-08:15	2	610.00	610.00		
08:00-08:15	3	760.00	760.00		
08:15-08:30	1	245.00	245.00		
08:15-08:30	2	610.00	610.00		
08:15-08:30	3	760.00	760.00		
08:30-08:45	1	245.00	245.00		
08:30-08:45	2	610.00	610.00		
08:30-08:45	3	760.00	760.00		
08:45-09:00	1	245.00	245.00		
08:45-09:00	2	610.00	610.00		
08:45-09:00	3	760.00	760.00		
09:00-09:15	1	245.00	245.00		
09:00-09:15	2	610.00	610.00		
09:00-09:15	3	760.00	760.00		
09:15-09:30	1	245.00	245.00		
09:15-09:30	2	610.00	610.00		
09:15-09:30	3	760.00	760.00		

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# **Turning Proportions**

Turning Counts / Proportions (PCU/hr) - Junction 1 (for whole period)

		То						
		1	2	3				
From	1	0.000	175.000	70.000				
FIOIII	2	150.000	10.000	450.000				
	3	145.000	610.000	5.000				

Turning Proportions (PCU) - Junction 1 (for whole period)

		То					
From		1	2	3			
	1	0.00	0.71	0.29			
	2	0.25	0.02	0.74			
	3	0.19	0.80	0.01			

## **Vehicle Mix**

Average PCU Per Vehicle - Junction 1 (for whole period)

			То	
		1	2	3
From	1	1.000	1.000	1.000
FIOIII	2	1.000	1.000	1.000
	3	1.000	1.000	1.000

Heavy Vehicle Percentages - Junction 1 (for whole period)

	То					
		1	2	3		
From	1	0.0	0.0	0.0		
1 10111	2	0.0	0.0	0.0		
	3	0.0	0.0	0.0		

## **Results**

#### **Results Summary for whole modelled period**

Arm	Max RFC	Max Delay (s)	Max Queue (PCU)	Max LOS
1	0.17	3.08	0.21	Α
2	0.32	2.75	0.47	Α
3	0.41	3.33	0.70	Α



#### Main Results for each time segment

Main results: (08:00-08:15)

Am	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	LOS
1	245.00	244.16	622.71	0.00	1413.79	0.173	0.21	3.077	Α
2	610.00	608.14	74.74	0.00	1917.27	0.318	0.46	2.746	Α
3	760.00	757.20	159.51	0.00	1840.09	0.413	0.70	3.316	Α

Main results: (08:15-08:30)

Arm	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	Los
1	245.00	245.00	624.99	0.00	1412.22	0.173	0.21	3.083	Α
2	610.00	610.00	75.00	0.00	1917.08	0.318	0.47	2.753	Α
3	760.00	759.99	160.00	0.00	1839.75	0.413	0.70	3.333	Α

Main results: (08:30-08:45)

Arm	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	LOS
1	245.00	245.00	625.00	0.00	1412.22	0.173	0.21	3.083	Α
2	610.00	610.00	75.00	0.00	1917.08	0.318	0.47	2.753	Α
3	760.00	760.00	160.00	0.00	1839.75	0.413	0.70	3.333	Α

Main results: (08:45-09:00)

Arm	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	LOS
1	245.00	245.00	625.00	0.00	1412.22	0.173	0.21	3.083	Α
2	610.00	610.00	75.00	0.00	1917.08	0.318	0.47	2.753	Α
3	760.00	760.00	160.00	0.00	1839.75	0.413	0.70	3.333	Α

Main results: (09:00-09:15)

Arm	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	Los
1	245.00	245.00	625.00	0.00	1412.22	0.173	0.21	3.083	A
2	610.00	610.00	75.00	0.00	1917.08	0.318	0.47	2.753	Α
3	760.00	760.00	160.00	0.00	1839.75	0.413	0.70	3.333	Α

Main results: (09:15-09:30)

Arm	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	LOS
1	245.00	245.00	625.00	0.00	1412.22	0.173	0.21	3.083	Α
2	610.00	610.00	75.00	0.00	1917.08	0.318	0.47	2.753	Α
3	760.00	760.00	160.00	0.00	1839.75	0.413	0.70	3.333	А

# Junction A - 2021 Existing, PM

#### **Data Errors and Warnings**

No errors or warnings

#### **Analysis Set Details**

Name	Roundabout Capacity Model	Description	Locked	Network Flow Scaling Factor (%)	Reason For Scaling Factors
Junction A	ARCADY			100.000	

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#### **Demand Set Details**

Name	Scenario Name	Time Period Name	Description	Traffic Profile Type	Model Start Time (HH:mm)	Model Finish Time (HH:mm)	Model Time Period Length (min)	Time Segment Length (min)	Single Time Segment Only	Locked
2021 Existing, FM	2021 Existing	PM		FLAT	08:00	09:30	90	15		

# **Junction Network**

#### **Junctions**

Junction	Name	Junction Type	Arm Order	Grade Separated	Large Roundabout	Junction Delay (s)	Junction LOS
1	(untitled)	Roundabout	1,2,3			3.11	А

#### **Junction Network Options**

Driving Side	Lighting
Left	Normal/unknown

### **Arms**

#### **Arms**

Arm	Arm	Name	Description
1	1	Tai Mong Tsai Road (EB)	
2	2	Tai Mong Tsai Road (WB)	
3	3	Sai Sha Road (NB)	

#### **Capacity Options**

Arm	Minimum Capacity (PCU/hr)	Maximum Capacity (PCU/hr)
1	0.00	99999.00
2	0.00	99999.00
3	0.00	99999.00

#### **Roundabout Geometry**

Arm	n V - Approach road half- E - Entry width I' - Effective flare (m) length (m)		R - Entry radius (m)	D - Inscribed circle diameter (m)	PHI - Conflict (entry) angle (deg)	Exit Only	
1	3.00	8.00	20.00	25.00	40.00	18.00	
2	3.50	8.00	18.00	32.00	40.00	11.00	
3	3.50	8.50	20.00	17.00	40.00	20.00	

#### Slope / Intercept / Capacity

#### Roundabout Slope and Intercept used in model

Arm	Enter slope and intercept directly	Entered slope	Entered intercept (PCU/hr)	Final Slope	Final Intercept (PCU/hr)
1		(calculated)	(calculated)	0.686	1840.686
2		(calculated)	(calculated)	0.722	1971.198
3		(calculated)	(calculated)	0.700	1951.757

The slope and intercept shown above include any corrections and adjustments.



## **Traffic Flows**

#### **Demand Set Data Options**

Default Vehicle Mix	Vehicle Mix Varies Over Time	Vehicle Mix Varies Over Turn	Vehicle Mix Varies Over Entry	Vehicle Mix Source	PCU Factor for a HV (PCU)	Default Turning Proportions	Estimate from entry/exit counts	Turning Proportions Vary Over Time	Turning Proportions Vary Over Turn	Turning Proportions Vary Over Entry
		<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>	HV Percentages	2.00				✓	✓

# **Entry Flows**

#### **General Flows Data**

Arm	Profile Type Use Turning Counts		Average Demand Flow (PCU/hr)	Flow Scaling Factor (%)		
1	FLAT	✓	300.00	100.000		
2	FLAT	✓	825.00	100.000		
3	FLAT	✓	560.00	100.000		

## **Direct/Resultant Flows**

#### **Direct Flows Data**

Time Segment	Arm	Direct Demand Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	DirectDemandEntryFlowInPCU (PCU/hr)	Direct Demand Exit Flow (PCU/hr)	Direct Demand Pedestrian Flow (Ped/hr)
08:00-08:15	1	300.00	300.00		
08:00-08:15	2	825.00	825.00		
08:00-08:15	3	560.00	560.00		
08:15-08:30	1	300.00	300.00		
08:15-08:30	2	825.00	825.00		
08:15-08:30	3	560.00	560.00		
08:30-08:45	1	300.00	300.00		
08:30-08:45	2	825.00	825.00		
08:30-08:45	3	560.00	560.00		
08:45-09:00	1	300.00	300.00		
08:45-09:00	2	825.00	825.00		
08:45-09:00	3	560.00	560.00		
09:00-09:15	1	300.00	300.00		
09:00-09:15	2	825.00	825.00		
09:00-09:15	3	560.00	560.00		
09:15-09:30	1	300.00	300.00		
09:15-09:30	2	825.00	825.00		
09:15-09:30	3	560.00	560.00		

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# **Turning Proportions**

Turning Counts / Proportions (PCU/hr) - Junction 1 (for whole period)

		То					
From		1	2	3			
	1	0.000	200.000	100.000			
	2	165.000	5.000	655.000			
	3	90.000	465.000	5.000			

Turning Proportions (PCU) - Junction 1 (for whole period)

		То				
From		1	2	3		
	1	0.00	0.67	0.33		
	2	0.20	0.01	0.79		
	3	0.16	0.83	0.01		

## **Vehicle Mix**

Average PCU Per Vehicle - Junction 1 (for whole period)

			То	
From		1	2	3
	1	1.000	1.000	1.000
	2	1.000	1.000	1.000
	3	1.000	1.000	1.000

Heavy Vehicle Percentages - Junction 1 (for whole period)

		То					
		1	2	3			
From	1	0.0	0.0	0.0			
FIOIII	2	0.0	0.0	0.0			
	3	0.0	0.0	0.0			

## **Results**

#### **Results Summary for whole modelled period**

Arm	Max RFC	Max Delay (s)	Max Queue (PCU)	Max LOS
1	0.20	2.96	0.25	Α
2	0.44	3.36	0.77	Α
3	0.31	2.83	0.44	Α



#### Main Results for each time segment

Main results: (08:00-08:15)

Arm	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	Los
1	300.00	299.02	473.51	0.00	1516.07	0.198	0.25	2.955	Α
2	825.00	821.94	104.66	0.00	1895.68	0.435	0.77	3.343	А
3	560.00	558.25	169.37	0.00	1833.19	0.305	0.44	2.820	Α

Main results: (08:15-08:30)

Arm	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	LOS
1	300.00	300.00	475.00	0.00	1515.05	0.198	0.25	2.962	Α
2	825.00	824.99	105.00	0.00	1895.44	0.435	0.77	3.362	Α
3	560.00	560.00	170.00	0.00	1832.75	0.306	0.44	2.827	Α

Main results: (08:30-08:45)

Arm	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	LOS
1	300.00	300.00	475.00	0.00	1515.05	0.198	0.25	2.962	Α
2	825.00	825.00	105.00	0.00	1895.44	0.435	0.77	3.362	Α
3	560.00	560.00	170.00	0.00	1832.75	0.306	0.44	2.827	Α

Main results: (08:45-09:00)

Arm	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	LOS
1	300.00	300.00	475.00	0.00	1515.05	0.198	0.25	2.962	Α
2	825.00	825.00	105.00	0.00	1895.44	0.435	0.77	3.362	Α
3	560.00	560.00	170.00	0.00	1832.75	0.306	0.44	2.827	Α

Main results: (09:00-09:15)

Arm	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	Los
1	300.00	300.00	475.00	0.00	1515.05	0.198	0.25	2.962	Α
2	825.00	825.00	105.00	0.00	1895.44	0.435	0.77	3.362	Α
3	560.00	560.00	170.00	0.00	1832.75	0.306	0.44	2.827	Α

Main results: (09:15-09:30)

Arm	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	Los
1	300.00	300.00	475.00	0.00	1515.05	0.198	0.25	2.962	Α
2	825.00	825.00	105.00	0.00	1895.44	0.435	0.77	3.362	Α
3	560.00	560.00	170.00	0.00	1832.75	0.306	0.44	2.827	A

# Junction A - 2030 Reference, AM

#### **Data Errors and Warnings**

No errors or warnings

#### **Analysis Set Details**

Name	Roundabout Capacity Model	Description	Locked	Network Flow Scaling Factor (%)	Reason For Scaling Factors
Junction A	ARCADY			100.000	

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#### **Demand Set Details**

Name	Scenario Name	Time Period Name	Description	Traffic Profile Type	Model Start Time (HH:mm)	Model Finish Time (HH:mm)	Model Time Period Length (min)	Time Segment Length (min)	Single Time Segment Only	Locked
2030 Reference, AM	2030 Reference	АМ		FLAT	08:00	09:30	90	15		

# **Junction Network**

#### **Junctions**

Junction	Name	Junction Type	Arm Order	Grade Separated	Large Roundabout	Junction Delay (s)	Junction LOS
1	(untitled)	Roundabout	1,2,3			3.28	А

#### **Junction Network Options**

Driving Side	Lighting
Left	Normal/unknown

## **Arms**

#### **Arms**

Arm	Arm	Name	Description
1	1	Tai Mong Tsai Road (EB)	
2	2	Tai Mong Tsai Road (WB)	
3	3	Sai Sha Road (NB)	

#### **Capacity Options**

Arm	Minimum Capacity (PCU/hr)	Maximum Capacity (PCU/hr)
1	0.00	99999.00
2	0.00	99999.00
3	0.00	99999.00

#### **Roundabout Geometry**

Arm	V - Approach road half- width (m)	E - Entry width (m)	l' - Effective flare length (m)	R - Entry radius (m)	D - Inscribed circle diameter (m)	PHI - Conflict (entry) angle (deg)	Exit Only
1	3.00	8.00	20.00	25.00	40.00	18.00	
2	3.50	8.00	18.00	32.00	40.00	11.00	
3	3.50	8.50	20.00	17.00	40.00	20.00	

#### Slope / Intercept / Capacity

#### Roundabout Slope and Intercept used in model

Arm	Enter slope and intercept directly	Entered slope	Entered intercept (PCU/hr)	Final Slope	Final Intercept (PCU/hr)
1		(calculated)	(calculated)	0.686	1840.686
2		(calculated)	(calculated)	0.722	1971.198
3		(calculated)	(calculated)	0.700	1951.757

The slope and intercept shown above include any corrections and adjustments.



## **Traffic Flows**

#### **Demand Set Data Options**

Default Vehicle Mix	Vehicle Mix Varies Over Time	Vehicle Mix Varies Over Turn	Vehicle Mix Varies Over Entry	Vehicle Mix Source	PCU Factor for a HV (PCU)	Default Turning Proportions	Estimate from entry/exit counts	Turning Proportions Vary Over Time	Turning Proportions Vary Over Turn	Turning Proportions Vary Over Entry
		✓	✓	HV Percentages	2.00				✓	✓

# **Entry Flows**

#### **General Flows Data**

Arm	rm Profile Type Use Turning Counts A		Average Demand Flow (PCU/hr)	Flow Scaling Factor (%)	
1	1 FLAT ✓		265.00	100.000	
2	2 FLAT ✓		665.00	100.000	
3	FLAT	✓	830.00	100.000	

# **Direct/Resultant Flows**

#### **Direct Flows Data**

Time Segment	Arm	Direct Demand Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	DirectDemandEntryFlowInPCU (PCU/hr)	Direct Demand Exit Flow (PCU/hr)	Direct Demand Pedestrian Flow (Ped/hr)
08:00-08:15	1	265.00	265.00		
08:00-08:15	2	665.00	665.00		
08:00-08:15	3	830.00	830.00		
08:15-08:30	1	265.00	265.00		
08:15-08:30	2	665.00	665.00		
08:15-08:30	3	830.00	830.00		
08:30-08:45	1	265.00	265.00		
08:30-08:45	2	665.00	665.00		
08:30-08:45	3	830.00	830.00		
08:45-09:00	1	265.00	265.00		
08:45-09:00	2	665.00	665.00		
08:45-09:00	3	830.00	830.00		
09:00-09:15	1	265.00	265.00		
09:00-09:15	2	665.00	665.00		
09:00-09:15	3	830.00	830.00		
09:15-09:30	1	265.00	265.00		
09:15-09:30	2	665.00	665.00		
09:15-09:30	3	830.00	830.00		

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# **Turning Proportions**

Turning Counts / Proportions (PCU/hr) - Junction 1 (for whole period)

		То					
		1	2	3			
From	1	0.000	190.000	75.000			
1 10111	2	165.000	10.000	490.000			
	3	160.000	665.000	5.000			

Turning Proportions (PCU) - Junction 1 (for whole period)

	То				
		1	2	3	
From	1	0.00	0.72	0.28	
1 10111	2	0.25	0.02	0.74	
	3	0.19	0.80	0.01	

## **Vehicle Mix**

Average PCU Per Vehicle - Junction 1 (for whole period)

			То	
		1	2	3
From	1	1.000	1.000	1.000
FIOIII	2	1.000	1.000	1.000
	3	1.000	1.000	1.000

Heavy Vehicle Percentages - Junction 1 (for whole period)

		T	ъ	
		1	2	3
From	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
FIOIII	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	3	0.0	0.0	0.0

## **Results**

#### **Results Summary for whole modelled period**

Arm	Max RFC	Max Delay (s)	Max Queue (PCU)	Max LOS
1	0.19	3.24	0.24	Α
2	0.35	2.88	0.53	Α
3	0.45	3.60	0.83	Α



#### Main Results for each time segment

Main results: (08:00-08:15)

Arm	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	LOS
1	265.00	264.05	677.31	0.00	1376.36	0.193	0.24	3.233	Α
2	665.00	662.88	79.71	0.00	1913.68	0.348	0.53	2.873	Α
3	830.00	826.70	174.44	0.00	1829.64	0.454	0.82	3.577	Α

Main results: (08:15-08:30)

Arm	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	LOS
1	265.00	265.00	679.99	0.00	1374.52	0.193	0.24	3.243	Α
2	665.00	664.99	80.00	0.00	1913.48	0.348	0.53	2.882	Α
3	830.00	829.99	175.00	0.00	1829.25	0.454	0.83	3.601	Α

Main results: (08:30-08:45)

Arm	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	LOS
1	265.00	265.00	680.00	0.00	1374.51	0.193	0.24	3.243	Α
2	665.00	665.00	80.00	0.00	1913.48	0.348	0.53	2.882	Α
3	830.00	830.00	175.00	0.00	1829.25	0.454	0.83	3.601	Α

Main results: (08:45-09:00)

Arm	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	LOS
1	265.00	265.00	680.00	0.00	1374.51	0.193	0.24	3.243	Α
2	665.00	665.00	80.00	0.00	1913.48	0.348	0.53	2.882	Α
3	830.00	830.00	175.00	0.00	1829.25	0.454	0.83	3.601	Α

Main results: (09:00-09:15)

Arm	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	LOS
1	265.00	265.00	680.00	0.00	1374.51	0.193	0.24	3.243	Α
2	665.00	665.00	80.00	0.00	1913.48	0.348	0.53	2.882	Α
3	830.00	830.00	175.00	0.00	1829.25	0.454	0.83	3.601	Α

Main results: (09:15-09:30)

Arm	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	LOS
1	265.00	265.00	680.00	0.00	1374.51	0.193	0.24	3.243	Α
2	665.00	665.00	80.00	0.00	1913.48	0.348	0.53	2.882	Α
3	830.00	830.00	175.00	0.00	1829.25	0.454	0.83	3.601	Α

# Junction A - 2030 Reference, PM

#### **Data Errors and Warnings**

No errors or warnings

#### **Analysis Set Details**

Name	Roundabout Capacity Model	Description	Locked	Network Flow Scaling Factor (%)	Reason For Scaling Factors
Junction A	ARCADY			100.000	

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#### **Demand Set Details**

Name	Scenario Name	Time Period Name	Description	Traffic Profile Type	Model Start Time (HH:mm)	Model Finish Time (HH:mm)	Model Time Period Length (min)	Time Segment Length (min)	Single Time Segment Only	Locked
2030 Reference, FM	2030 Reference	PM		FLAT	08:00	09:30	90	15		

# **Junction Network**

#### **Junctions**

Junction	Name	Junction Type	Arm Order	Grade Separated	Large Roundabout	Junction Delay (s)	Junction LOS
1	(untitled)	Roundabout	1,2,3			3.33	Α

#### **Junction Network Options**

Driving Side	Lighting	
Left	Normal/unknown	

## **Arms**

#### **Arms**

Arm	Arm	Name	Description
1	1 1 Tai Mong Tsai Road (EB)		
2 2 Tai Mong Tsai Ro		Tai Mong Tsai Road (WB)	
3	3	Sai Sha Road (NB)	

#### **Capacity Options**

Arm	Minimum Capacity (PCU/hr)	Maximum Capacity (PCU/hr)
1	0.00	99999.00
2	0.00	99999.00
3	0.00	99999.00

#### **Roundabout Geometry**

Arm	V - Approach road half- width (m)	E - Entry width (m)	l' - Effective flare length (m)	R - Entry radius (m)	D - Inscribed circle diameter (m)	PHI - Conflict (entry) angle (deg)	Exit Only
1	3.00	8.00	20.00	25.00	40.00	18.00	
2	3.50	8.00	18.00	32.00	40.00	11.00	
3	3.50	8.50	20.00	17.00	40.00	20.00	

#### Slope / Intercept / Capacity

#### Roundabout Slope and Intercept used in model

Arm	Enter slope and intercept directly	Entered slope	Entered intercept (PCU/hr)	Final Slope	Final Intercept (PCU/hr)
1		(calculated)	(calculated)	0.686	1840.686
2		(calculated)	(calculated)	0.722	1971.198
3		(calculated)	(calculated)	0.700	1951.757

The slope and intercept shown above include any corrections and adjustments.



# **Traffic Flows**

#### **Demand Set Data Options**

Default Vehicle Mix	Vehicle Mix Varies Over Time	Vehicle Mix Varies Over Turn	Vehicle Mix Varies Over Entry	Vehicle Mix Source	PCU Factor for a HV (PCU)	Default Turning Proportions	Estimate from entry/exit counts	Turning Proportions Vary Over Time	Turning Proportions Vary Over Turn	Turning Proportions Vary Over Entry
		✓	✓	HV Percentages	2.00				✓	✓

# **Entry Flows**

#### **General Flows Data**

Arm	Profile Type	<b>Use Turning Counts</b>	Average Demand Flow (PCU/hr)	Flow Scaling Factor (%)
1	FLAT	✓	330.00	100.000
2	FLAT	✓	900.00	100.000
3	FLAT	✓	615.00	100.000

# **Direct/Resultant Flows**

#### **Direct Flows Data**

Time Segment	Arm	Direct Demand Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	DirectDemandEntryFlowInPCU (PCU/hr)	Direct Demand Exit Flow (PCU/hr)	Direct Demand Pedestrian Flow (Ped/hr)
08:00-08:15	1	330.00	330.00		
08:00-08:15	2	900.00	900.00		
08:00-08:15	3	615.00	615.00		
08:15-08:30	1	330.00	330.00		
08:15-08:30	2	900.00	900.00		
08:15-08:30	3	615.00	615.00		
08:30-08:45	1	330.00	330.00		
08:30-08:45	2	900.00	900.00		
08:30-08:45	3	615.00	615.00		
08:45-09:00	1	330.00	330.00		
08:45-09:00	2	900.00	900.00		
08:45-09:00	3	615.00	615.00		
09:00-09:15	1	330.00	330.00		
09:00-09:15	2	900.00	900.00		
09:00-09:15	3	615.00	615.00		
09:15-09:30	1	330.00	330.00		
09:15-09:30	2	900.00	900.00		
09:15-09:30	3	615.00	615.00		

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# **Turning Proportions**

Turning Counts / Proportions (PCU/hr) - Junction 1 (for whole period)

		То						
		1	2	3				
From	1	0.000	220.000	110.000				
From	2	180.000	5.000	715.000				
	3	100.000	510.000	5.000				

Turning Proportions (PCU) - Junction 1 (for whole period)

	То				
		1	2	3	
From	1	0.00	0.67	0.33	
From	2	0.20	0.01	0.79	
	3	0.16	0.83	0.01	

## **Vehicle Mix**

Average PCU Per Vehicle - Junction 1 (for whole period)

	То					
		1	2	3		
Erom	1	1.000	1.000	1.000		
From	2	1.000	1.000	1.000		
	3	1.000	1.000	1.000		

Heavy Vehicle Percentages - Junction 1 (for whole period)

	То			
		1	2	3
From	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
From	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	3	0.0	0.0	0.0

## **Results**

#### **Results Summary for whole modelled period**

Arm	Max RFC	Max Delay (s)	Max Queue (PCU)	Max LOS
1	0.22	3.12	0.29	Α
2	0.48	3.64	0.91	Α
3	0.34	2.98	0.51	Α



#### Main Results for each time segment

Main results: (08:00-08:15)

Am	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	Los
1	330.00	328.86	518.28	0.00	1485.38	0.222	0.28	3.110	Α
2	900.00	896.39	114.60	0.00	1888.51	0.477	0.90	3.615	Α
3	615.00	612.97	184.26	0.00	1822.77	0.337	0.51	2.970	Α

Main results: (08:15-08:30)

Arm	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	LOS
1	330.00	330.00	520.00	0.00	1484.20	0.222	0.29	3.118	Α
2	900.00	899.99	115.00	0.00	1888.22	0.477	0.91	3.641	Α
3	615.00	614.99	185.00	0.00	1822.25	0.338	0.51	2.981	Α

Main results: (08:30-08:45)

Arm	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	LOS
1	330.00	330.00	520.00	0.00	1484.20	0.222	0.29	3.118	Α
2	900.00	900.00	115.00	0.00	1888.22	0.477	0.91	3.641	Α
3	615.00	615.00	185.00	0.00	1822.25	0.338	0.51	2.981	Α

Main results: (08:45-09:00)

Arm	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	LOS
1	330.00	330.00	520.00	0.00	1484.20	0.222	0.29	3.118	Α
2	900.00	900.00	115.00	0.00	1888.22	0.477	0.91	3.641	Α
3	615.00	615.00	185.00	0.00	1822.25	0.338	0.51	2.981	Α

Main results: (09:00-09:15)

Arm	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	Los
1	330.00	330.00	520.00	0.00	1484.20	0.222	0.29	3.118	Α
2	900.00	900.00	115.00	0.00	1888.22	0.477	0.91	3.641	Α
3	615.00	615.00	185.00	0.00	1822.25	0.338	0.51	2.981	Α

Main results: (09:15-09:30)

Arm	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	LOS
1	330.00	330.00	520.00	0.00	1484.20	0.222	0.29	3.118	Α
2	900.00	900.00	115.00	0.00	1888.22	0.477	0.91	3.641	Α
3	615.00	615.00	185.00	0.00	1822.25	0.338	0.51	2.981	A

# Junction A - 2030 Design, AM

#### **Data Errors and Warnings**

No errors or warnings

#### **Analysis Set Details**

Name	Roundabout Capacity Model	Description	Locked	Network Flow Scaling Factor (%)	Reason For Scaling Factors
Junction A	ARCADY			100.000	

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#### **Demand Set Details**

Name	Scenario Name	Time Period Name	Description	Traffic Profile Type	Model Start Time (HH:mm)	Model Finish Time (HH:mm)	Model Time Period Length (min)	Time Segment Length (min)	Single Time Segment Only	Locked
2030 Design, AM	2030 Design	AM		FLAT	08:00	09:30	90	15		

# **Junction Network**

#### **Junctions**

Junction	Name	Junction Type	Arm Order	Grade Separated	Large Roundabout	Junction Delay (s)	Junction LOS
1	(untitled)	Roundabout	1,2,3			3.29	Α

#### **Junction Network Options**

Driving Side	Lighting
Left	Normal/unknown

## **Arms**

#### **Arms**

Arm	Arm	Name	Description
1	1	Tai Mong Tsai Road (EB)	
2	2	Tai Mong Tsai Road (WB)	
3	3	Sai Sha Road (NB)	

#### **Capacity Options**

Arm	Minimum Capacity (PCU/hr)	Maximum Capacity (PCU/hr)
1	0.00	99999.00
2	0.00	99999.00
3	0.00	99999.00

#### **Roundabout Geometry**

Arm	V - Approach road half- width (m)	E - Entry width (m)	l' - Effective flare length (m)	R - Entry radius (m)	D - Inscribed circle diameter (m)	PHI - Conflict (entry) angle (deg)	Exit Only
1	3.00	8.00	20.00	25.00	40.00	18.00	
2	3.50	8.00	18.00	32.00	40.00	11.00	
3	3.50	8.50	20.00	17.00	40.00	20.00	

#### Slope / Intercept / Capacity

#### Roundabout Slope and Intercept used in model

Arm	Enter slope and intercept directly	Entered slope	Entered intercept (PCU/hr)	Final Slope	Final Intercept (PCU/hr)
1		(calculated)	(calculated)	0.686	1840.686
2		(calculated)	(calculated)	0.722	1971.198
3		(calculated)	(calculated)	0.700	1951.757

The slope and intercept shown above include any corrections and adjustments.



# **Traffic Flows**

#### **Demand Set Data Options**

Defaul Vehicle Mix	 Vehicle Mix Varies Over Turn	Vehicle Mix Varies Over Entry	Vehicle Mix Source	PCU Factor for a HV (PCU)	Default Turning Proportions	Estimate from entry/exit counts	Turning Proportions Vary Over Time	Turning Proportions Vary Over Turn	Turning Proportions Vary Over Entry
	✓	✓	HV Percentages	2.00				✓	✓

# **Entry Flows**

#### **General Flows Data**

Arm	Profile Type	<b>Use Turning Counts</b>	Average Demand Flow (PCU/hr)	Flow Scaling Factor (%)
1	FLAT	✓	270.00	100.000
2	FLAT	✓	670.00	100.000
3	FLAT	✓	830.00	100.000

# **Direct/Resultant Flows**

#### **Direct Flows Data**

Time Segment	Arm	Direct Demand Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	DirectDemandEntryFlowInPCU (PCU/hr)	Direct Demand Exit Flow (PCU/hr)	Direct Demand Pedestrian Flow (Ped/hr)
08:00-08:15	1	270.00	270.00		
08:00-08:15	2	670.00	670.00		
08:00-08:15	3	830.00	830.00		
08:15-08:30	1	270.00	270.00		
08:15-08:30	2	670.00	670.00		
08:15-08:30	3	830.00	830.00		
08:30-08:45	1	270.00	270.00		
08:30-08:45	2	670.00	670.00		
08:30-08:45	3	830.00	830.00		
08:45-09:00	1	270.00	270.00		
08:45-09:00	2	670.00	670.00		
08:45-09:00	3	830.00	830.00		
09:00-09:15	1	270.00	270.00		
09:00-09:15	2	670.00	670.00		
09:00-09:15	3	830.00	830.00		
09:15-09:30	1	270.00	270.00		
09:15-09:30	2	670.00	670.00		
09:15-09:30	3	830.00	830.00		



# **Turning Proportions**

Turning Counts / Proportions (PCU/hr) - Junction 1 (for whole period)

		То						
		1	2	3				
From	1	0.000	195.000	75.000				
From	2	170.000	10.000	490.000				
	3	160.000	665.000	5.000				

Turning Proportions (PCU) - Junction 1 (for whole period)

	То					
		1	2	3		
From	1	0.00	0.72	0.28		
From	2	0.25	0.01	0.73		
	3	0.19	0.80	0.01		

## **Vehicle Mix**

Average PCU Per Vehicle - Junction 1 (for whole period)

		То						
		1	2	3				
From	1	1.000	1.000	1.000				
FIOIII	2	1.000	1.000	1.000				
	3	1.000	1.000	1.000				

Heavy Vehicle Percentages - Junction 1 (for whole period)

	То					
		1	2	3		
From	1	0.0	0.0	0.0		
1 10111	2	0.0	0.0	0.0		
	3	0.0	0.0	0.0		

## **Results**

#### **Results Summary for whole modelled period**

Arm	Max RFC	Max Delay (s)	Max Queue (PCU)	Max LOS
1	0.20	3.26	0.24	Α
2	0.35	2.89	0.54	Α
3	0.45	3.61	0.83	Α



#### Main Results for each time segment

Main results: (08:00-08:15)

Arm	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	LOS
1	270.00	269.03	677.30	0.00	1376.36	0.196	0.24	3.248	Α
2	670.00	667.86	79.71	0.00	1913.68	0.350	0.54	2.884	Α
3	830.00	826.69	179.42	0.00	1826.15	0.455	0.83	3.590	Α

Main results: (08:15-08:30)

Arm	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	LOS
1	270.00	270.00	679.99	0.00	1374.52	0.196	0.24	3.258	Α
2	670.00	669.99	80.00	0.00	1913.48	0.350	0.54	2.894	Α
3	830.00	829.99	180.00	0.00	1825.75	0.455	0.83	3.614	Α

Main results: (08:30-08:45)

Arm	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	LOS
1	270.00	270.00	680.00	0.00	1374.51	0.196	0.24	3.258	Α
2	670.00	670.00	80.00	0.00	1913.48	0.350	0.54	2.894	Α
3	830.00	830.00	180.00	0.00	1825.75	0.455	0.83	3.614	Α

Main results: (08:45-09:00)

Arm	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	Los
1	270.00	270.00	680.00	0.00	1374.51	0.196	0.24	3.258	Α
2	670.00	670.00	80.00	0.00	1913.48	0.350	0.54	2.894	Α
3	830.00	830.00	180.00	0.00	1825.75	0.455	0.83	3.614	Α

Main results: (09:00-09:15)

Arm	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	LOS
1	270.00	270.00	680.00	0.00	1374.51	0.196	0.24	3.258	Α
2	670.00	670.00	80.00	0.00	1913.48	0.350	0.54	2.894	Α
3	830.00	830.00	180.00	0.00	1825.75	0.455	0.83	3.614	А

Main results: (09:15-09:30)

Arm	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	LOS
1	270.00	270.00	680.00	0.00	1374.51	0.196	0.24	3.258	Α
2	670.00	670.00	80.00	0.00	1913.48	0.350	0.54	2.894	Α
3	830.00	830.00	180.00	0.00	1825.75	0.455	0.83	3.614	Α

# Junction A - 2030 Design, PM

#### **Data Errors and Warnings**

No errors or warnings

#### **Analysis Set Details**

Name	Roundabout Capacity Model	Description	Locked	Network Flow Scaling Factor (%)	Reason For Scaling Factors
Junction A	ARCADY			100.000	

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#### **Demand Set Details**

Name	Scenario Name	Time Period Name	Description	Traffic Profile Type	Model Start Time (HH:mm)	Model Finish Time (HH:mm)	Model Time Period Length (min)	Time Segment Length (min)	Single Time Segment Only	Locked
2030 Design, PM	2030 Design	PM		FLAT	08:00	09:30	90	15		

# **Junction Network**

#### **Junctions**

J	unction	Name	Junction Type	Arm Order	Grade Separated	Large Roundabout	Junction Delay (s)	Junction LOS
	1	(untitled)	Roundabout	1,2,3			3.34	Α

#### **Junction Network Options**

Driving Side	Lighting
Left	Normal/unknown

## **Arms**

#### **Arms**

Arm	Arm	Name	Description
1	1	Tai Mong Tsai Road (EB)	
2	2	Tai Mong Tsai Road (WB)	
3	3	Sai Sha Road (NB)	

#### **Capacity Options**

Arm	Minimum Capacity (PCU/hr)	Maximum Capacity (PCU/hr)
1	0.00	99999.00
2	0.00	99999.00
3	0.00	99999.00

#### **Roundabout Geometry**

Arm	V - Approach road half- width (m)	E - Entry width (m)	l' - Effective flare length (m)	R - Entry radius (m)	D - Inscribed circle diameter (m)	PHI - Conflict (entry) angle (deg)	Exit Only
1	3.00	8.00	20.00	25.00	40.00	18.00	
2	3.50	8.00	18.00	32.00	40.00	11.00	
3	3.50	8.50	20.00	17.00	40.00	20.00	

#### Slope / Intercept / Capacity

#### Roundabout Slope and Intercept used in model

Arm	Enter slope and intercept directly	Entered slope	Entered intercept (PCU/hr)	Final Slope	Final Intercept (PCU/hr)
1		(calculated)	(calculated)	0.686	1840.686
2		(calculated)	(calculated)	0.722	1971.198
3		(calculated)	(calculated)	0.700	1951.757

The slope and intercept shown above include any corrections and adjustments.



# **Traffic Flows**

#### **Demand Set Data Options**

Default Vehicle Mix	Vehicle Mix Varies Over Time	Vehicle Mix Varies Over Turn	Vehicle Mix Varies Over Entry	Vehicle Mix Source	PCU Factor for a HV (PCU)	Default Turning Proportions	Estimate from entry/exit counts	Turning Proportions Vary Over Time	Turning Proportions Vary Over Turn	Turning Proportions Vary Over Entry
		✓	✓	HV Percentages	2.00				✓	✓

# **Entry Flows**

#### **General Flows Data**

Arm	Profile Type	<b>Use Turning Counts</b>	Average Demand Flow (PCU/hr)	Flow Scaling Factor (%)
1	FLAT	✓	335.00	100.000
2	FLAT	✓	905.00	100.000
3	FLAT	✓	615.00	100.000

# **Direct/Resultant Flows**

#### **Direct Flows Data**

Time Segment	Arm	Direct Demand Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	DirectDemandEntryFlowInPCU (PCU/hr)	Direct Demand Exit Flow (PCU/hr)	Direct Demand Pedestrian Flow (Ped/hr)
08:00-08:15	1	335.00	335.00		
08:00-08:15	2	905.00	905.00		
08:00-08:15	3	615.00	615.00		
08:15-08:30	1	335.00	335.00		
08:15-08:30	2	905.00	905.00		
08:15-08:30	3	615.00	615.00		
08:30-08:45	1	335.00	335.00		
08:30-08:45	2	905.00	905.00		
08:30-08:45	3	615.00	615.00		
08:45-09:00	1	335.00	335.00		
08:45-09:00	2	905.00	905.00		
08:45-09:00	3	615.00	615.00		
09:00-09:15	1	335.00	335.00		
09:00-09:15	2	905.00	905.00		
09:00-09:15	3	615.00	615.00		
09:15-09:30	1	335.00	335.00		
09:15-09:30	2	905.00	905.00		
09:15-09:30	3	615.00	615.00		



# **Turning Proportions**

Turning Counts / Proportions (PCU/hr) - Junction 1 (for whole period)

		То					
		1	2	3			
From	1	0.000	225.000	110.000			
1 10111	2	185.000	5.000	715.000			
	3	100.000	510.000	5.000			

Turning Proportions (PCU) - Junction 1 (for whole period)

		То				
From		1	2	3		
	1	0.00	0.67	0.33		
	2	0.20	0.01	0.79		
	3	0.16	0.83	0.01		

## **Vehicle Mix**

Average PCU Per Vehicle - Junction 1 (for whole period)

			То	
		1	2	3
From	1	1.000	1.000	1.000
FIOIII	2	1.000	1.000	1.000
	3	1.000	1.000	1.000

Heavy Vehicle Percentages - Junction 1 (for whole period)

		T	о	
		1	2	3
From	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
1 10111	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	3	0.0	0.0	0.0

## **Results**

#### **Results Summary for whole modelled period**

Arm	Max RFC	Max Delay (s)	Max Queue (PCU)	Max LOS
1	0.23	3.13	0.29	Α
2	0.48	3.66	0.92	Α
3	0.34	2.99	0.51	Α



#### Main Results for each time segment

Main results: (08:00-08:15)

Arm	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	LOS
1	335.00	333.84	518.28	0.00	1485.38	0.226	0.29	3.123	Α
2	905.00	901.35	114.60	0.00	1888.51	0.479	0.91	3.633	Α
3	615.00	612.97	189.23	0.00	1819.28	0.338	0.51	2.979	Α

Main results: (08:15-08:30)

Arm	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	LOS
1	335.00	335.00	520.00	0.00	1484.20	0.226	0.29	3.131	Α
2	905.00	904.99	115.00	0.00	1888.22	0.479	0.92	3.660	Α
3	615.00	614.99	190.00	0.00	1818.75	0.338	0.51	2.989	Α

Main results: (08:30-08:45)

Arm	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	LOS
1	335.00	335.00	520.00	0.00	1484.20	0.226	0.29	3.131	Α
2	905.00	905.00	115.00	0.00	1888.22	0.479	0.92	3.660	Α
3	615.00	615.00	190.00	0.00	1818.75	0.338	0.51	2.989	Α

Main results: (08:45-09:00)

Arm	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	Los
1	335.00	335.00	520.00	0.00	1484.20	0.226	0.29	3.131	Α
2	905.00	905.00	115.00	0.00	1888.22	0.479	0.92	3.660	Α
3	615.00	615.00	190.00	0.00	1818.75	0.338	0.51	2.990	Α

Main results: (09:00-09:15)

Arm	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	LOS
1	335.00	335.00	520.00	0.00	1484.20	0.226	0.29	3.131	Α
2	905.00	905.00	115.00	0.00	1888.22	0.479	0.92	3.660	Α
3	615.00	615.00	190.00	0.00	1818.75	0.338	0.51	2.990	Α

Main results: (09:15-09:30)

Arm	Total Demand (PCU/hr)	Entry Flow (PCU/hr)	Circulating Flow (PCU/hr)	Pedestrian Demand (Ped/hr)	Capacity (PCU/hr)	RFC	End Queue (PCU)	Delay (s)	LOS
1	335.00	335.00	520.00	0.00	1484.20	0.226	0.29	3.131	Α
2	905.00	905.00	115.00	0.00	1888.22	0.479	0.92	3.660	Α
3	615.00	615.00	190.00	0.00	1818.75	0.338	0.51	2.990	Α

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# Appendix 7

Visual Impact Assessment

# **Visual Impact Assessment**

Prepared by: DeSPACE (International) Limited

Client: Golden Kingdom Investment Limited

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Table 2	Assessment of the Four Selected Viewing Points

## **Chapter 1 – Introduction**

- 1.1 This Visual Impact Assessment (hereinafter referred to as "VIA") is prepared on behalf of the Golden Kingdom Investment Limited (hereinafter referred to as "Applicant"), in support of this Section 16 Planning Application for a proposed Social Welfare Facility (Residential Care Home for the Elderly) (RCHE) ("proposed development").
- 1.2 With regard to the Application Site namely, Lot Nos. 385 S.B RP, 385 S.B ss.1, 385 S.B ss.2, 385 S.C RP, 385 S.C ss.1, 385 S.D, 385 S.E, 385 S.F, 385 RP and adjoining Government Land in D.D 257, the Site falls into "Village Type Development" ("V") zone on the Approved Tai Mong Tsai and Tsam Chuk Wan Outline Zoning Plan No. S/SK-TMT/4 ("the OZP"). (Please refer to **Figure 1** Location Plan)
- 1.3 Since "Social Welfare Facility" is in Column 2 use under the Notes of the OZP which may be permitted with or without conditions on application to the Town Planning Board (TPB), an application under section 16 of the Town Planning Ordinance ("TPO") is required to seek permission from the TPB.
- 1.4 Despite there is no development restriction on height, plat ratio and site coverage ratio on the proposed RCHE, this proposed development involves an increase in development scale and intensity with a GFA of about 3,000m² and a building height of about 23.6m which has exceeded the development restrictions of other development under the "V" zone, a VIA is thus required to appraise the potential visual impact of the proposed development to the surrounding areas. This VIA is prepared in due compliance with the Town Planning Board Guidelines No.41 on Submission of Visual Impact Assessment for Planning Applications to the Town Planning Board ("TPG PG-NO.41").
- 1.5 The outline of this VIA is set out as below:

Section 2: illustrates the proposed development;

Section 3: describes the visual context of the Application Site and its

surrounding area:

Section 4: defines the Assessment Area;

Section 5: identifies relevant types of receivers and viewpoints;

Section 6: conducts an analysis on the visual impacts with mitigation

measures as necessary; and

Section 7: concludes the VIA.

## Chapter 2 – The Proposed Development and Site Context

- 2.1 The Site is zoned as "V" in the Approved Tai Mong Tsai and Tsam Chuk Wan Outline Zoning Plan No. S/SK-TMT/4 with no development restriction on the proposed Social Welfare Facility (Residential Care Home for the Elderly). The current planning application involves a development of one block of 6-storey tall RCHE development with about 110 beds.
- 2.2 The Application Site is current vacated with no tree and surrounded mainly by low-rise developments in the vicinity. The Site is located at the north of the Tsam Chuk Wan and abuts Tai Mong Tsai Road. Heavy and dense vegetations are observed on the southern side of Tai Mong Tsai Road.
- 2.3 Subject to the detailed land surveying, the mean street level of the Site is about +9.5mPD. The BH of the proposed development will be not more than 31mPD at main roof (or not exceeding 23.6m for the absolute building height). (Please refer to **Figure 3** Section of the Development Scheme for the Application Site)
- 2.4 Particulars of the S16 planning application development can be referred to the Planning Statement. Summary of the major development parameters of the subject application are abstracted as below: -

TABLE 1 – Key Development Parameters for the Proposed S16 Development				
Major Development Parameters	Proposed Scheme			
Site Area (about)	499.2 sqm. (private land) + 249.0 sqm. (Government land) = 748.2 sqm			
Plot Ratio (PR) (about)	4.01			
Site Coverage (about)	Not more than 80%			
Total Gross Floor Area (GFA) (about)	Not exceeding 3,000 sqm.			
Building Height	Not more than 31 mPD (or not exceeding 23.6m for the absolute building height) [1]			
	(NB: The Mean Street Level on which the RCHE sits is +9.5mPD)			
No. of Storeys	Not exceeding 6			
Total No. of beds	About 110 beds (100 to 125 beds)			
Provision of parking facilities				
Private car parking spaces	2 (including 1 disabled car parking space)			
Light Bus L/UL	1			
	G/F: Laundry Room, Lift Lobby, Parking Spaces, E&M, Conference Room, General Storage, Clean Utility Room			
	1/F: Rehabilitation Area, End of Life Care Room, Small Group Activity Room, Store, Cleaner's Room, Interview Room, Dining Area & Multi-purpose Room, Kitchen			
Proposed Floor use	2/F: dormitory rooms, Sick/ Isolation/ Quiet Room, Common Area, Soiled Utility Room, Pantry, Nurse Station, Cleaner's Room, Staff Dorms & Rest Room, Officers			
	3/F to 5/F: dormitory rooms, Sick/ Isolation/ Quiet Room, Common Area, Soiled Utility Room, Pantry, Nurse Station, Cleaner's Room, Bathroom/Shower Room			
	R/F: Ancillary E&M and Water Tank			

Note:

[1] Please be invited to note that the building height restriction of no more than 24m above the ground level as stipulated in Cap. 459A is fully complied with in the proposed development. The absolute building height of not exceeding 23.6m is measured from Tai Mong Tsai Road as the abutting road at +7.4mPD in compliance with the prevailing building control practice. The actual building height as measured from the mean ground level where the proposed building sits on at +9.5mPD is only 21.5m.

# Chapter 3 — Visual Context of the Site and Its Surrounding Area

- 3.1 The Site, with a total site area of about 748.2 square metres is located to the northeast of the Sai Kung Town Centre and the north of the Tsam Chuk Wan. The Site is currently vacated and surrounded mainly by low-rise developments as Surf Villa and Chop Shing Yuen (Figure 1).
- 3.2 In particular, there are some Small House developments on the northern side of the Site with a gradient height difference in between. These residential developments lie within the same "V" zone under the OZP subject to a maximum of 3-storey BH restriction (Figure 2). This area is primarily zoned "V" intended for development of Small Houses.
- 3.3 Land on the immediate south side of the Site is zoned as "Coastal Protection Area" ("CPA") and is intended to conserve, protect and retain the natural coastlines and the sensitive coastal natural environment. As a matter of fact, dense vegetations and mature tree groups are found with no/less built development.
- 3.4 Gazing back to the northeast of the Sai Kung Town Centre, there are low-rise residential development (i.e., Clover Lodge) lies within another "V" zone to the further east, which is also subject to a maximum of 3-storey BH restriction under the OZP (Figure 2).

## Chapter 4 – Assessment Area

- 4.1 An Assessment Area, or visual envelope, is identified in due accordance with TPG PG-NO.41 to cover the area of visual influence within which the proposed development is pronouncedly visible or likely to be pronouncedly visible from key sensitive viewers. Apparent visual corridors with key sensitive viewers are found limited within the visual envelope, since (1) the Site is surrounded by limited low-rise residential developments with a maximum of 3-storey BH restriction, and (2) the Site is in close proximity to mature tree groups.
- 4.2 The general guideline for settling out the size of the Assessment Area is stated in TPB PG-No. 41. The visual envelope for the proposed development is determined by the size of the proposed development, the distance of the development and its potential visibility from the selected viewing points, and the actual site and surrounding topographical conditions by ground inspection. As the BH for the proposed 6-storey tall RCHE building is about 23.6m at roof level, it results in a minimum radius of approximately 70.8m (i.e., 23.6 x 3) from the closest point of the proposed development. The extent of the visual envelope is indicated in **Figure 2**.

## **Chapter 5 – Viewpoint Identification**

- 5.1 With a good view to protect public views and appraise the visual impacts of the proposed development, the visual envelope consists of viewing points ("VPs") where sensitive receivers ("SR") have the most affected views. With a good view to achieve a comprehensive visual appraisal, viewpoints of long range, medium range and closerange views of public interest are adopted for further assessment.
- Four viewing points are identified to assess the visual changes to be caused by the proposed development with reference to the respective sensitive receivers and their visual sensitivity ("VS") (Please refer to **Figure 2**). Two out of the four VPs are situated beyond the set visual envelope with the purpose to ensure the appraisal to include more views of the public interest. Their characteristics are summarized in the table below.

Revi	Revised Table 2 – Assessment of the Selected Viewing Points						
Viewing Points (VP)		Height in mPD (about)	Nature of Viewing Points	Sensitive Receivers	Range	Visual Sensitivity	
VP1	View looking westward from the low-rise residential developments along Tai Mong Tsai Road	+9.5	Kinetic	Pedestrians, bikers and drivers on Tai Mong Tsai Road	Close	Moderately Adverse	
VP2	View looking north- eastward from the bus stop along Tai Mong Tsai Road	+6.3	Kinetic	Pedestrians, bikers and drivers on Tai Mong Tsai Road; Bus passengers	Close	Moderately Adverse	
VP3	View looking south- eastward from the low- rise residential developments on the north-western side of the Site	+22.7	Static	Residents of the low-rise residential developments on the north-western side of the Site	Medium	Slightly Adverse	
VP4	View looking north- eastward from the low- rise residential developments along Tai Mong Tsai Road	+5.3	Kinetic	Pedestrians, bikers and drivers on Tai Mong Tsai Road; Residents of the residential developments on the north-eastern side of the Site	Long	Slightly Adverse	

## **Chapter 6 – Visual Assessment**

#### 6.1 Proposed Scheme

- 6.1.1 With the purpose to evaluate the visual influence to be brought by the proposed RCHE building, this visual assessment illustrates the level of influence with reference to the four appraisal aspects (e.g., Visual Composition, Visual Obstruction etc.) and overall visual impact evaluation instructions as indicated in TPG PG-NO.41.
- 6.1.2 It is assumed that the mean street level for the Application Site is about +9.5mPD. The proposed scheme comprises of one block of a 6-storey tall RCHE development with about 110 beds. The BH of the proposed development is not more than 31mPD at main roof (or not exceeding 23.6m for the absolute building height), which is then to be adopted as the Proposed Scheme in this Visual Assessment.
- 6.2 View looking north-westward from the low-rise residential developments along Tai Mong Tsai Road (Figure 4)
- 6.2.1 The likely SR at this Viewing Point would be the users of the Tai Mong Tsai Road (pedestrians, bikers and drivers). This is a kinetic viewpoint looking westward from the low-rise residential developments along Tai Mong Tsai Road. This is a close-range view as the viewpoint is approximately 70m to the east from the Site. The view falls into the visual envelope as shown in **Figure 2**.
- 6.2.2 Given that the existing mature tree groups along the other side of Tai Mong Tsai Road and the existing low-rise residential developments nearby, the 6-storey tall storey will only induce moderate visual obstruction at VP1, as the building gaps between the proposed development and the adjacent tree groups could still allow a medium level of visual penetration with an open sky view. A buffer distance of 5m between the building façade and the road kerb of Tai Mong Tsai Road as recommended in Table 3.1 in Chapter 9 of HKPSG is proposed to avoid a significant reduction in visual openness. In order to further mitigate the visual impact, the external wall facing towards the Tai Mong Tsai Road will also be partially screened by vertical greening.
- 6.2.3 To this end, the visual impact caused by the proposed development is considered to be slightly to moderately adverse as an additional obstruction is created. The proposed setback of 5m from Tai Mong Tsai Road and the proposed edge treatment as shown in photomontage could minimize the building bulk visually. Other improvement and delicate façade design on form and colour could be adopted in later detailed design stage in a hope that the proposed development will minimize the visual bulk and lead a harmonious integration into the current site context.
- 6.3 VP2: View looking north-eastward from the bus stop along Tai Mong Tsai Road (Figure 5)
- 6.3.1 The likely SR at this Viewing Point would be the pedestrians, bikers and drivers on Tai Mong Tsai Road. This is a kinetic viewpoint looking north-eastward from the bus stop along Tai Mong Tsai Road. This is a close-range view as the viewpoint is approximately 30m to the southwest from the Site. The view falls within the Visual Envelope as shown in **Figure 2**.

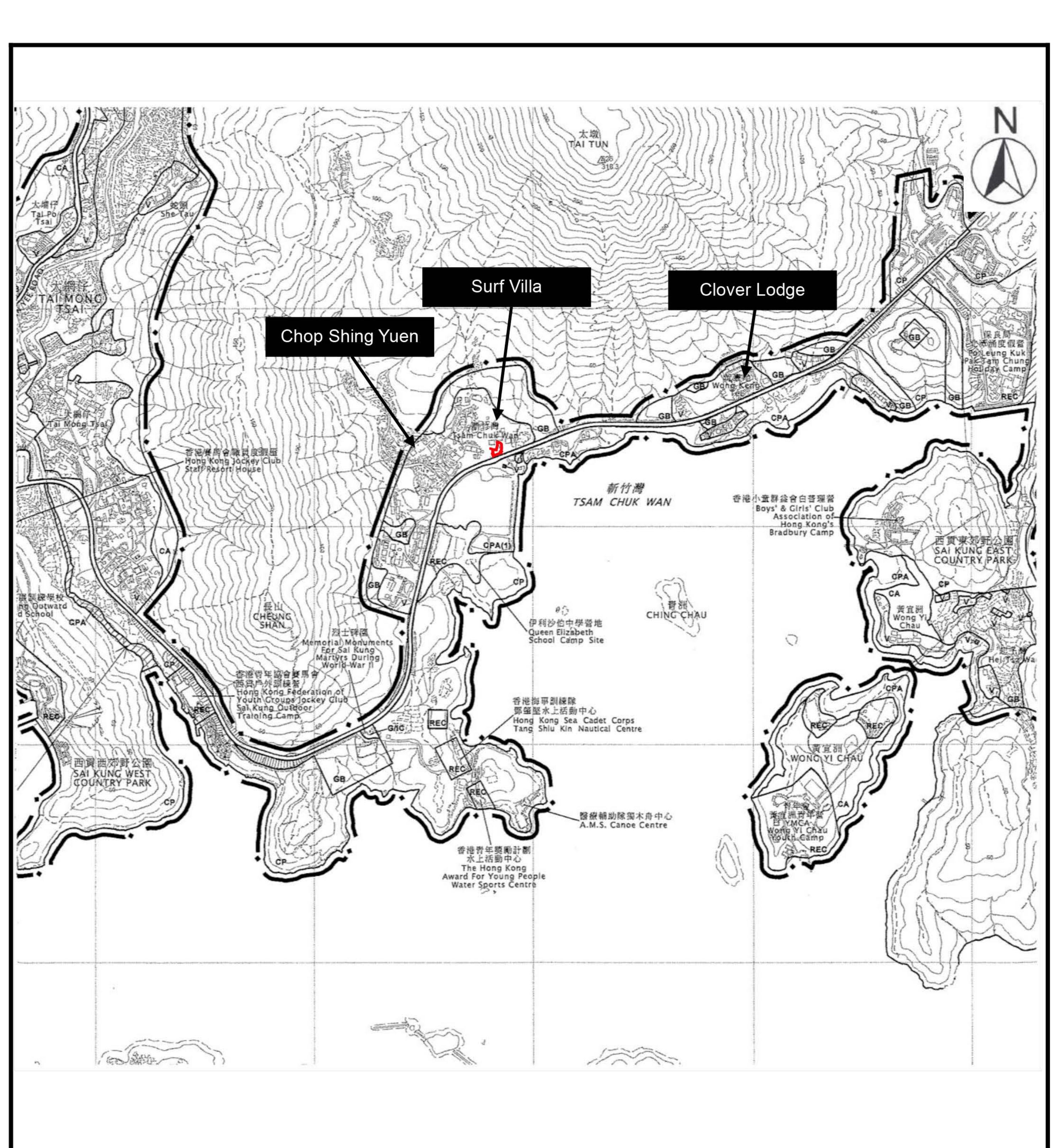
- 6.3.2 At this close-range public viewing point, most of the proposed development, particularly from 2/F to the rooftop, will be viewed as shown in **Figure 5**. The proposed landscaping treatments at various levels not only offer significant visual mitigation measures, but also contribute positive effort to soften the hard edge of the building and blend in well with its surrounding mature tree groups. Hence, the overall visual impact to be generated by the proposed development at this close-up VP2 is within the level of slightly to moderately adverse.
- 6.3.3 In addition, the sensitivity of this VP2 receiver is also relatively low because of the short duration of viewing. Given a combination of the scale of the proposed development and the mature tree groups to its west and opposite of the Site, it still allows a medium level of visual penetration with an open sky view.
- 6.4 VP3: View looking south-eastward from the low-rise residential developments on the northern side of the Site (Figure 6)
- 6.4.1 This Viewing Point assumes the residents of the low-rise residential development on the north-western side of the Site to be the likely SR. This is a static viewpoint looking south-eastward from the low-rise residential developments on the north-western side of the Site. Falling out of the visual envelope, VP3 is a medium-range view which is approximately 110m northwest of the site, as shown in **Figure 2**.
- 6.4.2 As shown in **Figure 6**, given the major elements including (1) the mature tree groups; (2) temporary structures; and (3) open sky view, a big portion of the proposed development is fully screened by the existing surroundings. The proposed development has a building height of not exceeding 23.6m, of which parts of the fifth floor and rooftop floor are visible at eyelevel behind the mature tree groups looking from VP3. Hence, the proposed development could appropriately blend into the existing panorama without a major alteration of the sky view.
- Taking into account the changes in views to the limited number of existing and future public viewers (i.e., the residents), the proposed development is considered to have no adverse visual impact and is effectively compatible with the existing environment at VP3. There is no significant adverse impact on visual penetration to any surrounding development including the said low-rise residential developments in VP3. The visual impact of the proposed development is therefore significantly low to negligible.
- 6.5 VP4: View looking north-eastward from the low-rise residential developments along Tai Mong Tsai Road (Figure 7)
- 6.5.1 This is a kinetic viewpoint looking north-eastward from the low-rise residential developments along Tai Mong Tsai Road. This is a long-range view at approximately 190m to the southwest from the Site. Road users of the Tai Mong Tsai Road (pedestrians, bikers and car drivers) and residents of the low-rise residential developments along the Tai Mong Tsai Road (i.e., the north-eastern side of the Site) are the major receivers of VP4.
- 6.5.2 As shown in **Figure 7**, the lower portion of the proposed development (i.e., G/F to 2/F) will be obstructed by the mature tree group in between the VP4 and the Site. The proposed development with a building height of about 23.6m at roof level is anticipated

to induce additional level. The building bulk of the proposed RCHE could blend into the existing local setting along Tai Mong Tsai Road with mature tree groups and heavy landscaping. A moderate level of visual penetration with an open sky view is still allowed at VP4.

6.5.3 To this end, the visual impact caused by the proposed development is considered to be slightly adverse as additional visual obstruction is created. In fact, the edge treatment of the proposed development at multiple levels could soften the hard edges and enhance the visual environment. Visual penetration and light penetration are still allowed along Tai Mong Tsai Road.

## **Chapter 7 - Conclusion**

- 7.1 The VIA is prepared in support of the Section 16 Planning Application for proposed Social Welfare Facility (Residential Care Home for the Elderly) with 6 storeys.
- 7.2 The following visual assessment conclusions can be made:
  - ✓ The proposed development incurs comparable visual impacts.
  - ✓ There is no significant adverse visual impact on (1) visual penetration of an open sky view, (2) light penetration into the surrounding environment, and (3) visual openness.
  - ✓ Four VPs are carefully selected for visual assessments and discussed. VP1 and VP2 are considered to have the level of slightly to moderately adverse visual impact, while the visual impact to VP4 is slightly adverse. The VP3 has a negligible impact.
  - ✓ In wider context of visual outlook, the proposed development (6 storeys) has compatible building height and is able to blend in with the overall visual context. Visual unity and harmony would not be influenced.
  - ✓ The buffer distance from Tai Mong Tsai Road could sufficiently reduce the visual impact in terms of the massing to the pedestrian viewers.
  - The edge treatment with landscaping and greening of the proposed development at multiple levels could soften the hard edges and enhance the visual environment.
- 7.3 Based on the existing visual context and the key develop parameters, visual impact of the assessment area will be enhanced. The proposed development shall improve the overall visual quality with the incorporation of following mitigation measures to be further explored at the later stage of detailed design.
  - ✓ Innovative façade design on form and colour;
  - ✓ Landscaping opportunities and edge treatment on the external walls facing east and west
  - ✓ Ground-level landscape treatments on the boundary of the proposed development
  - ✓ Careful disposition of the proposed development.



Legend

Application Site

Location

Lot Nos. 385 S.B RP, 385 S.B ss.1, 385 S.B ss.2, 385 S.C RP, 385 S.C ss.1, 385 S.D, 385 S.E, 385 S.F, 385 RP and adjoining Government Land in D.D 257, Tsam Chuk Wan, Sai Kung

<u>Figure No.</u>

FIGURE 1

Figure Title

**Location Plan** 

(Extracted from the Approved Tai Mong Tsai and Tsam Chuk Wan Outline Zoning Plan No. S/SK-TMT/4)

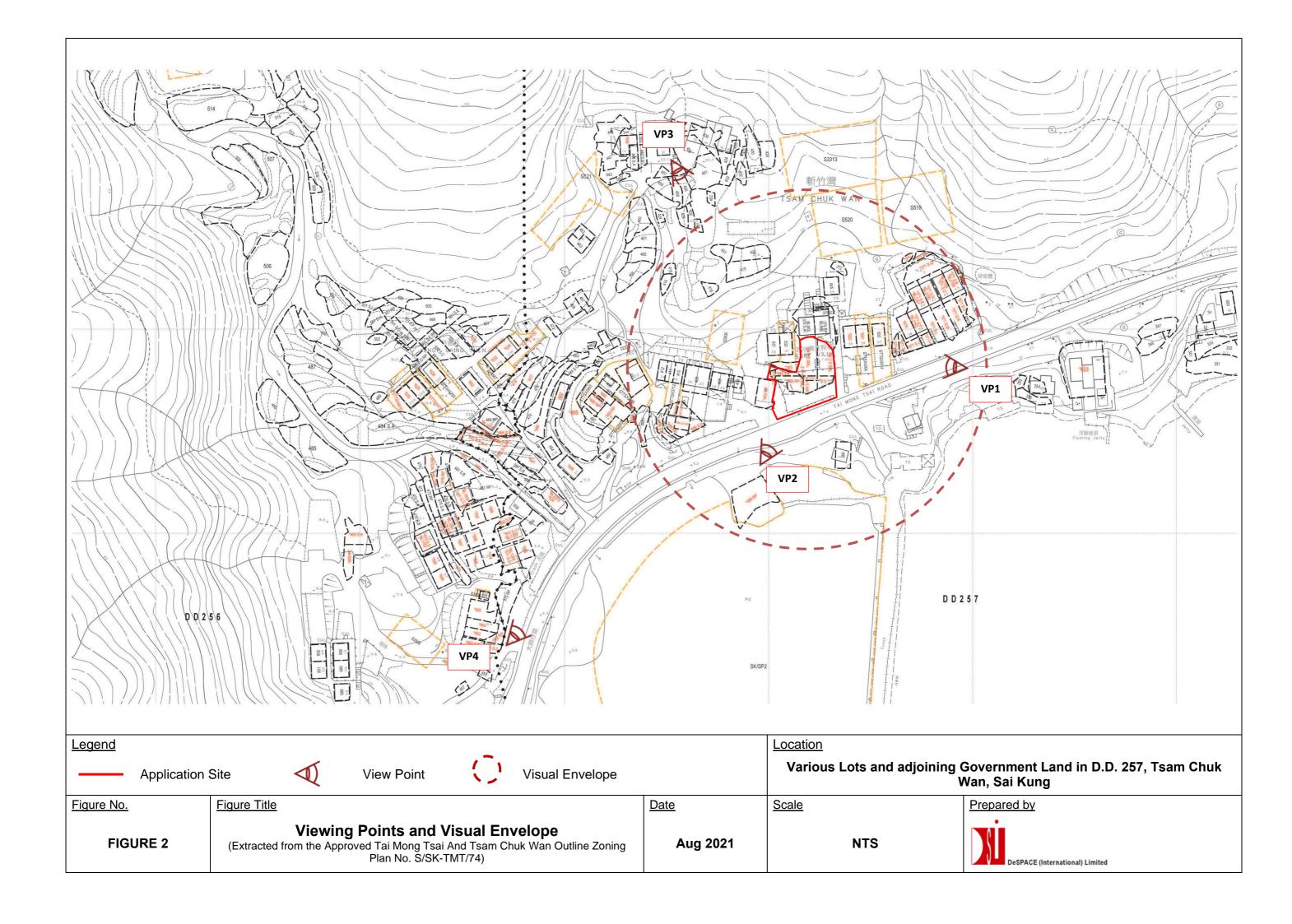
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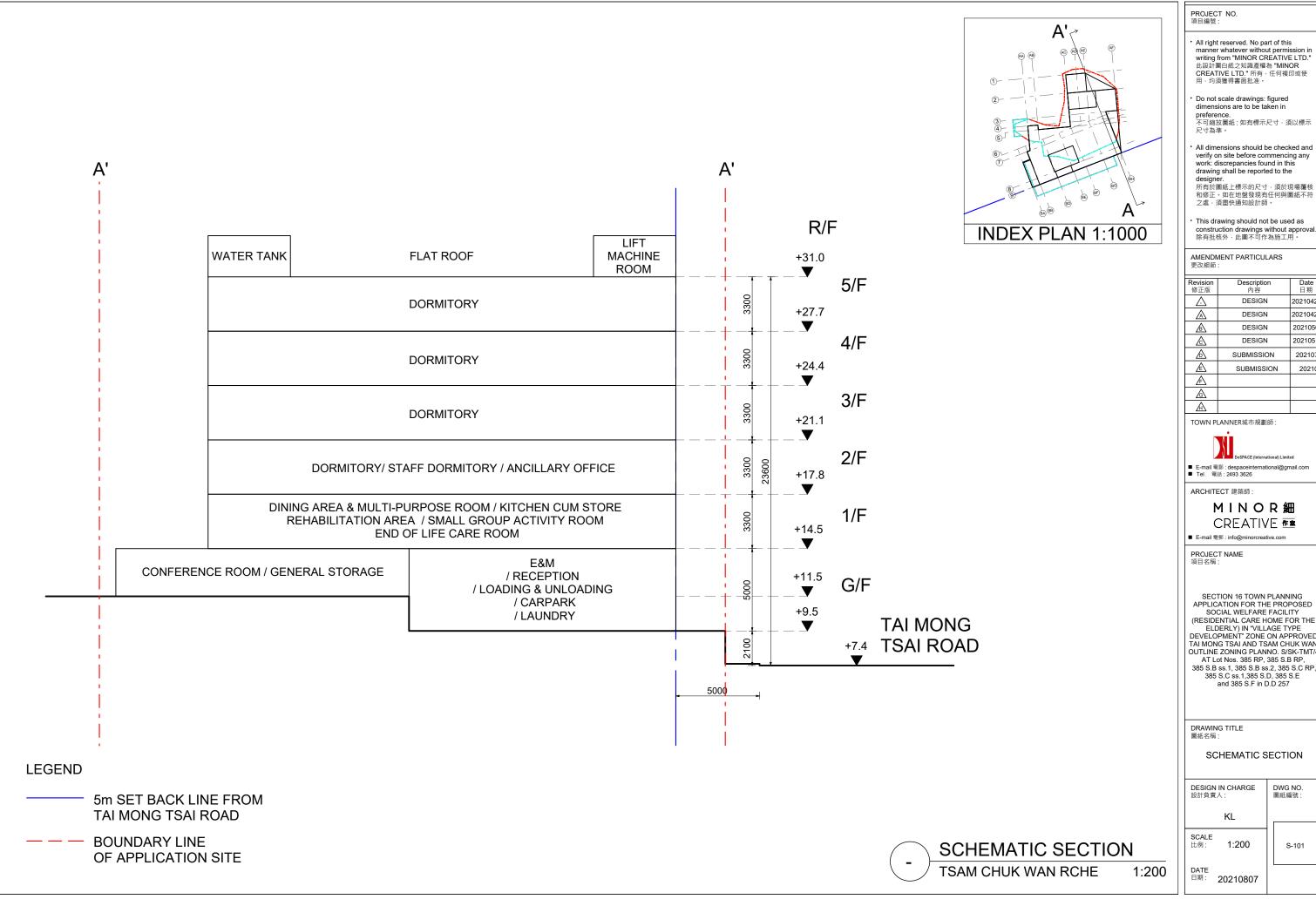
August 2021

<u>Scale</u>

1:5,000 at A4







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#### MINOR細 CREATIVE **# ■**

SECTION 16 TOWN PLANNING APPLICATION FOR THE PROPOSED SOCIAL WELFARE FACILITY (RESIDENTIAL CARE HOME FOR THE ELDERLY) IN "VILLAGE TYPE DEVELOPMENT" ZONE ON APPROVED TAI MONG TSAI AND TSAM CHUK WAN OUTLINE ZONING PLANNO. S/SK-TMT/4 AT Lot Nos. 385 RP, 385 S.B RP, 385 S.B ss.1, 385 S.B ss.2, 385 S.C RP, 385 S.C ss.1,385 S.D, 385 S.E and 385 S.F in D.D 257

SCHEMATIC SECTION

S-101



**Existing Situation** 



Proposed Revised Scheme

Figure No.

Figure Title

<u>Date</u>

Prepared by

FIGURE 4

VP1: View looking westward from the low-rise residential developments along Tai Mong Tsai Road

October 2021





**Existing Situation** 



Proposed Revised Scheme

Figure No.

Figure Title

<u>Date</u>

FIGURE 5

VP2: View looking northeastward from the bus stop along Tai Mong Tsai Road \_\_\_\_\_

October 2021

Prepared by



DeSPACE (International) Limited



**Existing Situation** 



Figure No.

FIGURE 6

Figure Title

VP3: View looking south-eastward from the low-rise residential developments on the northern side of the Site

Date

October 2021

Prepared by



DeSPACE (International) Limited



**Existing Situation** 



Figure No.

FIGURE 7

Figure Title

VP4: View looking northeastward from the low-rise residential developments along Tai Mong Tsai Road Date

October 2021

Prepared by



DeSPACE (International) Limited

# Appendix 8

Noise Impact Assessment

# SECTION 16 PLANNING APPLICATION FOR THE PROPOSED SOCIAL WELFARE FACILITY (RCHE) IN "V" ZONE ON APPROVED TAI MONG TSAI AND TSAM CHUK WAN OUTLINE ZONING PLAN NO. S/SK-TMT/4 AT LOT NOS. 385 RP, 385 S.B RP, 385 S.B SS.1-2, 385 S.C RP, 385 S.C SS.1, 385 S.D, 385 S.E AND 385 S.F IN D.D 257

#### NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

13 January 2022

Ref No: RP21071-NIA-01

#### Prepared By:



#### **BeeXergy Consulting Limited (BXG)**

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49 Hoi Yuen Road, Kwun Tong

Kowloon, Hong Kong

Email: info@beexergy.com





Project:	FOR THE PROPOSED SOCIAL WELFARE FACILITY (RCHE) IN "V" ZONE ON APPROVED TAI MONG TSAI AND TSAM CHUK WAN OUTLINE ZONING PLAN NO. S/SK-TMT/4 AT LOT NOS. 385 RP, 385 S.B RP, 385 S.B SS.1-2, 385 S.C RP, 385 S.C SS.1, 385 S.D, 385 S.E AND 385 S.F IN D.D 257						
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		Henry Mak					
		Director					

**SECTION 16 PLANNING APPLICATION** 

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

# 1.1 BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1. A social welfare facility for residential care home for the elderly (RCHE) has been proposed at Lot 385 RP, Lot 385 S.B RP, Lot 385 S.B SS.1, Lot 385 S.B SS.2, Lot 385 S.C RP, Lot 385 S.C SS.1, Lot 385 S.D, Lot 385 S.E and Lot 385 S.F, 385 RP and adjoining Government Land in D.D 257, Tsam Chuk Wan, Sai Kung (the proposed Site).
- 1.1.2. The Site is currently zoned "Village Type Development" (V) under the Tai Mong Tsai and Tsam Chuk Wan Approved Outline Zoning Plan (OZP) No. S/SK-TMT/4 and the proposed RCHE is a Column 2 use which requires planning permission from the Board..
- 1.1.3. BeeXergy Consulting Limited (BeeXergy) was commissioned by the DeSpace (International) Limited to conduct an Noise Impact Assessment in support of the application for planning permission under Section 16 of the Town Planning Ordinance (Cap. 131) for the proposed development at various Lots in D.D.257, Sai Kung.
- 1.1.4. The master layout plan (MLP) is provided by the project architect (Minor Creative Limited). The traffic forecast for road traffic noise impact assessment is provided by the project traffic consultant (CTA Consultants Limited).

# 1.2 THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 1.2.1. The proposed Site area is approximately 748m² and it is located to the north of Tai Mong Tsai Road and to the west of Tsam Chuk Wan, as shown on **Figure 1**. The existing site is currently vacant and the applicant intends to redevelop the site to proposed RCHE.
- 1.2.2. The site is generally surrounded by existing village type residential buildings.
- 1.2.3. The Proposed Development is a 6-storey RCHE which expected to be comprised of 110 bed spaces (100 to 125 beds), multi-purpose room, conference room, an ancillary office, storage and rehabilitation area. The layout plan of the proposed Site is provided in **Appendix A**.
- 1.2.4. The anticipated year of construction completion and occupation is 2027.

# 1.3 THE SCOPE OF WORKS

- 1.3.1. The scope of works for this assessment will cover the following:
  - to identify noise sources and sensitive uses;
  - to collate available information on the site and immediate surroundings;
  - to assess the potential traffic noise impacts during operation; and
  - to recommend suitable mitigation measures where necessary.



# 2 ROAD TRAFFIC NOISE ASSESSMENT

# 2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1. This section presents the assessment of potential traffic noise impacts associated with the operation phase of the proposed development. During the operation phase, road traffic would be the major source of noise pollution. Representative noise sensitive receivers (NSRs) of the proposed development have been identified and potential impacts have been assessed. Suitable mitigation measures where necessary have been recommended to safeguard the representative NSRs.

## 2.2 TRAFFIC NOISE STANDARD

2.2.1. The Hong Kong Government's overall noise policy objectives for new developments are based on prescribed noise standards which apply to building that rely on openable windows for ventilation. The maximum permissible road traffic noise level at noise sensitive building facades specified in the Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines (HKPSG) is as follows:

L<sub>10(1 hour)</sub> 70dB(A), for all domestic developments

# 2.3 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

- 2.3.1. In this assessment, the potential noise impact arising from nearby existing and future road carriageways on the development has been assessed. It involved the prediction of future noise impacts on Noise Sensitive Receivers (NSRs) arising from traffic flows along existing and future road carriageways situated within or in the vicinity of the subject site. Calculations of predicted road traffic noise were based on the peak hour traffic flows projected within a 15-year period from the target completion date of the proposed development, year 2027. For worst-case scenario evaluation, the assessment year was chosen to be year 2042, which has the maximum forecasted traffic data within 15-year period. The year 2042 traffic data is attached in **Appendix B**.
- 2.3.2. The U.K. Department of Transport's procedure "Calculation of Road Traffic Noise" was used to predict the hourly L10(1-hour) noise levels generated from road traffic at selected representative NSRs. Practicable environmental mitigation measures have been recommended, where necessary. The predicted noise levels were compared with the relevant HKPSG noise standards (i.e. L10(1-hour) 70dB(A)).
- 2.3.3. The predicted 2042 peak hour traffic data on the main road carriageways surrounding the Site. Other road carriageways are either with very little traffic volume or already shielded by other buildings in the vicinity so that the impact derived from these road carriageways is considered insignificant. All roads are assumed of impervious surface with speed limit of 50km/hr in this assessment.



### 2.4 NOISE SENSITIVE RECEIVERS

- 2.4.1. A number of Noise Sensitive Receivers (NSRs), which are likely to be subject to adverse traffic noise impacts, were selected for the assessment. All assessment points were taken at 1.2m above the floor and 1m away from the facade of openable windows (which would be for ventilation purpose) of rooms including mainly dormitory rooms, sick/isolation/quiet room and staff dormitory and rest rooms. Appendix C shows the locations of the selected NSRs for traffic noise impact assessment.
- 2.4.2. Other spaces such as multi-purpose room, conference room, ancillary office, storage and rehabilitation area are not for live and sleep purpose and therefore, not considered as habitable spaces and excluded from the assessment.

# 2.5 EXISTING NOISE ENVIRONMENT

2.5.1. The existing noise environment of the proposed Site is primarily affected by the local traffic. Traffic noise generated from the existing Tai Mong Tsai Road would contribute significantly to the ambient noise environment within the proposed Site.

# 2.6 TRAFFIC NOISE SOURCES AND EVALUATION OF IMPACTS

2.6.1. Quantitative road traffic noise impact assessment has been carried out and compared against the criterion for NSRs (habitable rooms) in the proposed Site without implementation of noise mitigation measures. Noise levels were calculated at each receiver point at 4 floors (i.e. 2/F to 5/F). Predicted traffic noise levels of the habitable rooms at various floor levels are provided in **Appendix D**. Predicted maximum traffic noise levels for each house are shown in **Table 2.1** below.

Table 2.1 Summary of Traffic Road Noise Prediction Results (Year 2042)

Predicted Noise Level, dB(A)	No. of NSR
Lower than 70	27
Higher than 70	0
Total	27

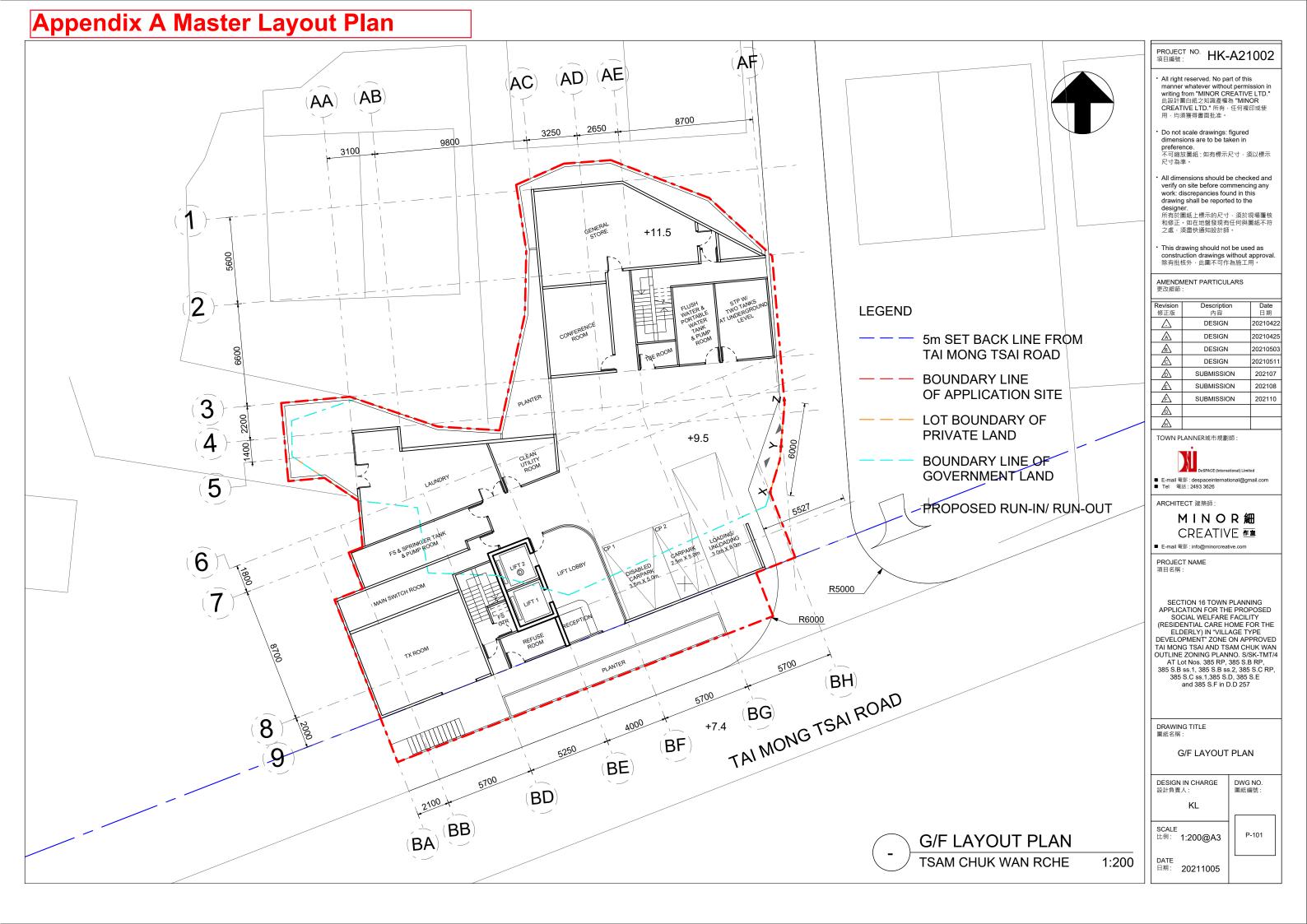
2.6.2. As shown in **Table 2.1**, the predicted  $L_{10(1-hr)}$  noise levels of all NSRs are not exceeding 70dB(A) as shown in **Table 2.1**. The traffic noise impact assessment results indicated that all NSRs (habitable rooms) would comply with the HKPSG noise criterion of 70dB(A)  $L_{10(1-hr)}$  and 100% compliance rate would be achieved.

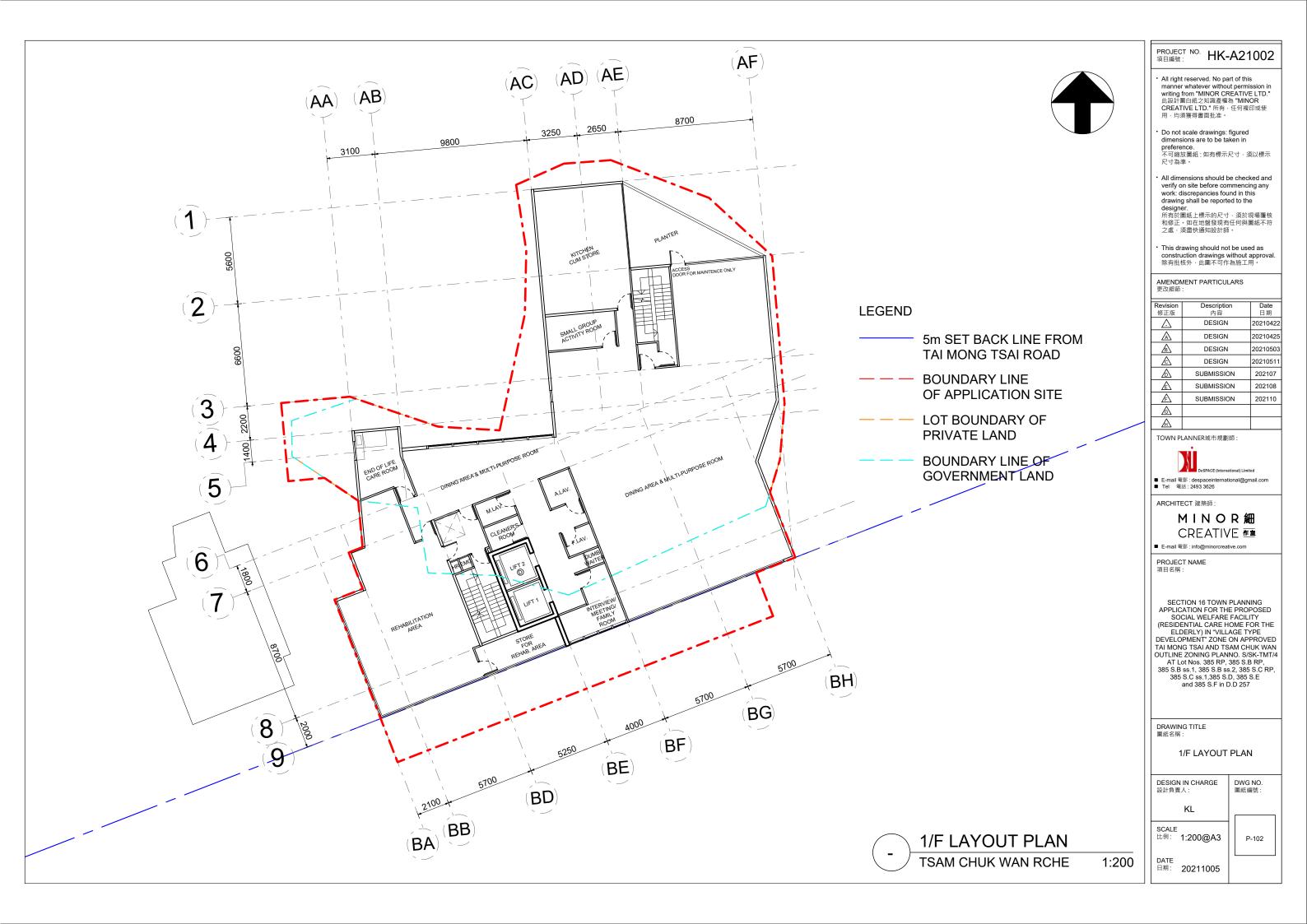
# 3 CONCLUSION

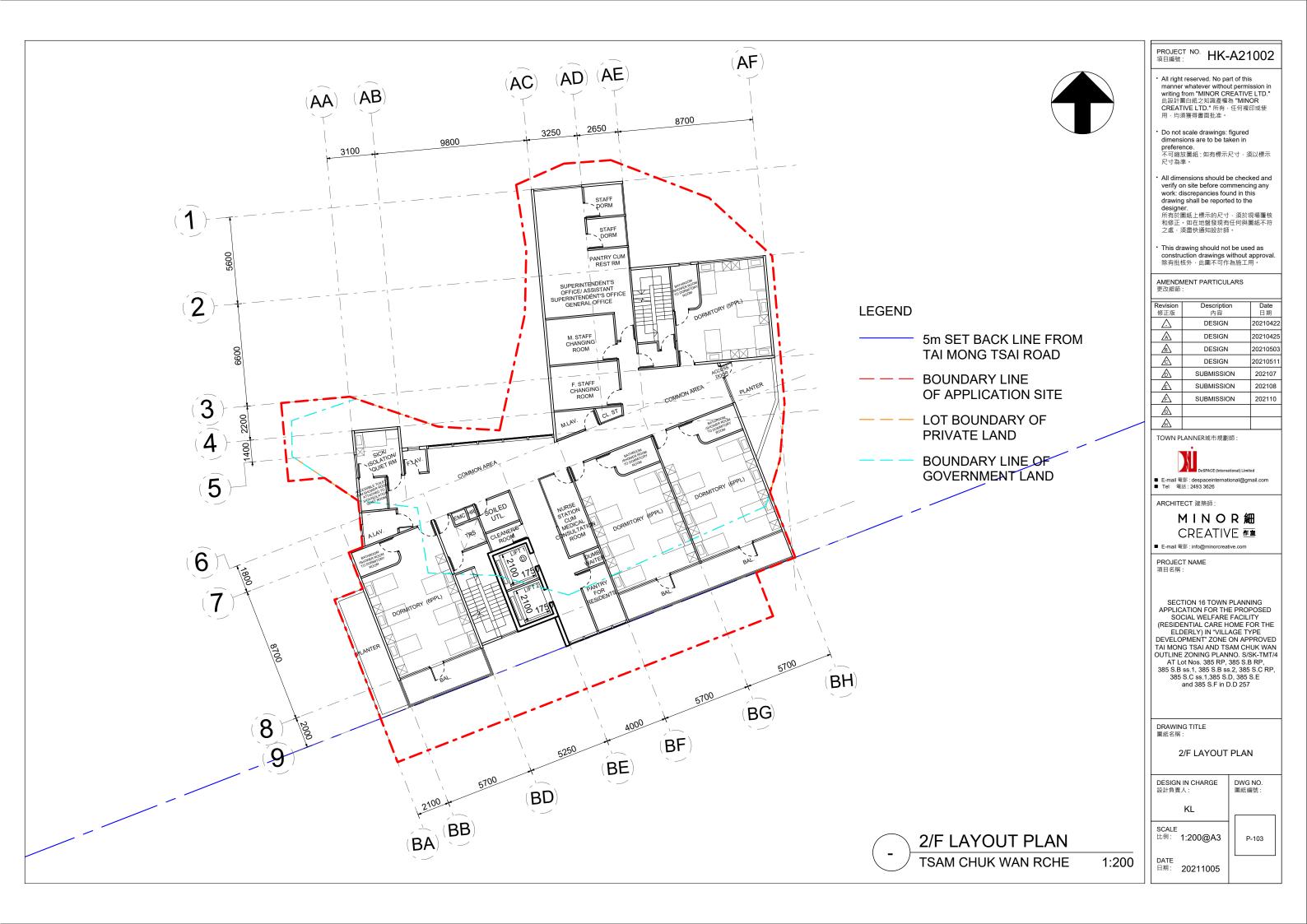
- 3.1 Road traffic impact assessment has been conducted for the proposed development.
- 3.2 Road traffic would be the major source of noise nuisance during the Project operation. The predicted noise levels at all NSRs comply with HKPSG  $L_{10(1 \text{ hour})}$  70dB(A) noise criterion.

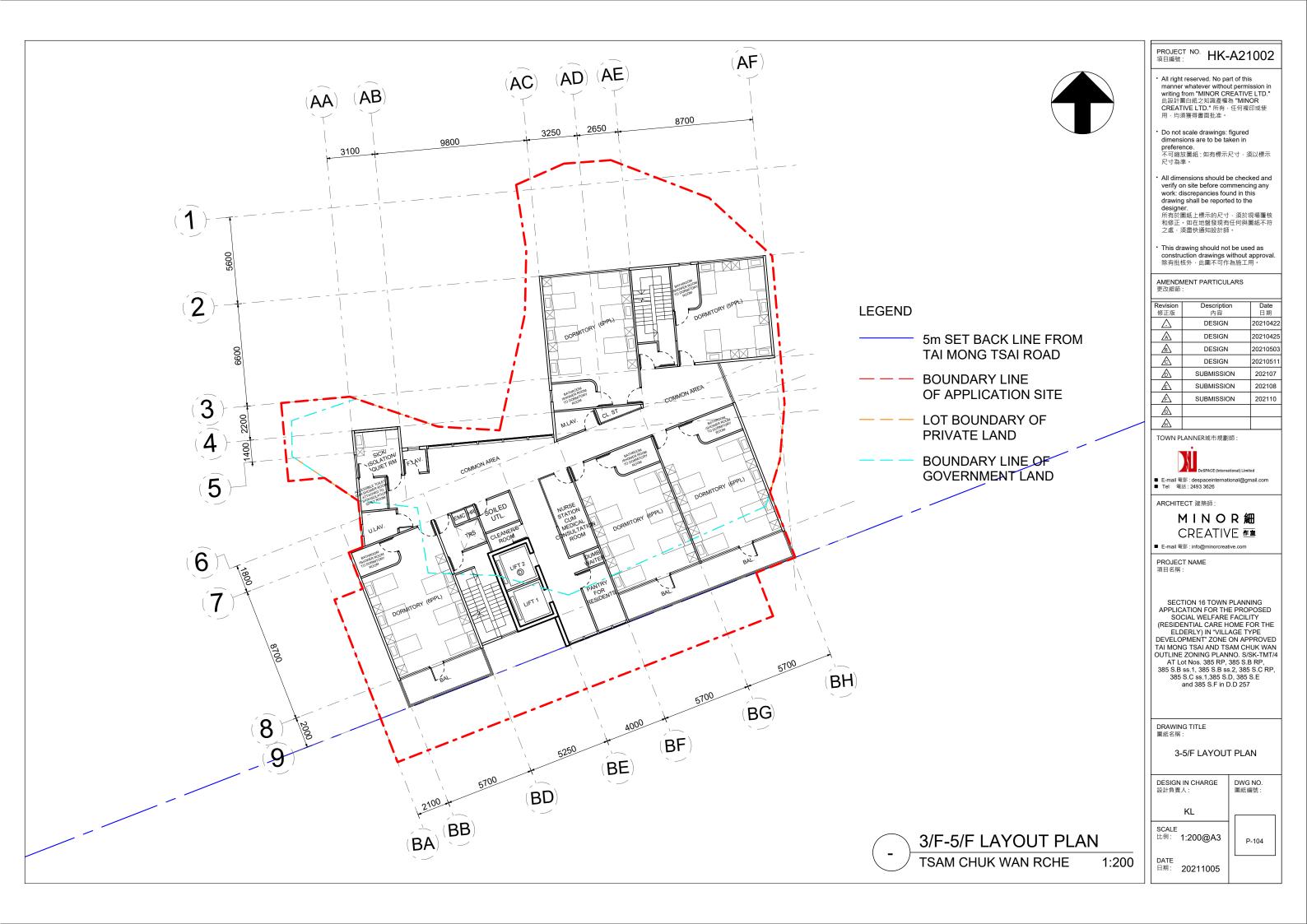
# Figure 1 Site Location Copyright by BeeXergy Consulting Limited LEGEND: PROPOSED SITE 300m ASSESSMENT AREA Prepared Checked Approved Initial BW ΕN YS Date 01/2022 01/2022 01/2022 Drawing Title SITE LOCATION Rev. Drawing No. 0 NIA - 1001 Scale: A4 - 1:3000

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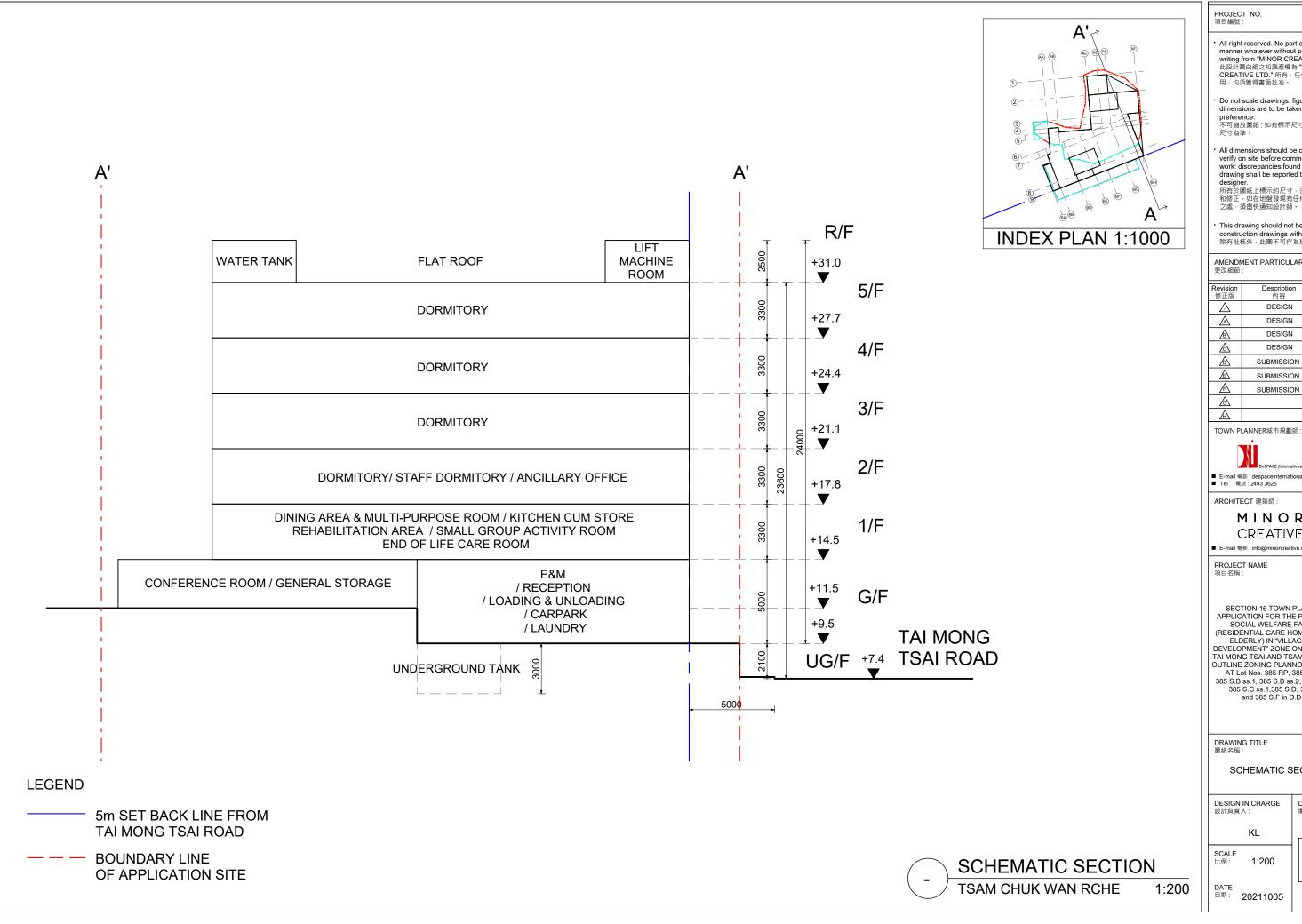












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AMENDMENT PARTICULARS

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SECTION 16 TOWN PLANNING APPLICATION FOR THE PROPOSED SOCIAL WELFARE FACILITY (RESIDENTIAL CARE HOME FOR THE ELDERLY) IN "VILLAGE TYPE DEVELOPMENT" ZONE ON APPROVED TAI MONG TSAI AND TSAM CHUK WAN OUTLINE ZONING PLANNO. S/SK-TMT/4 AT Lot Nos. 385 RP, 385 S.B RP, 385 S.B ss.1, 385 S.B ss.2, 385 S.C RP, 385 S.C ss.1,385 S.D, 385 S.E and 385 S.F in D.D 257

SCHEMATIC SECTION

S-101

# Appendix B Traffic Data (2042 Year)

# Town Planning Applications of DD257 Tsam Chuk Wan 2042 Traffic Forecasts for Traffic Noise Impact Assessment (TNIA)

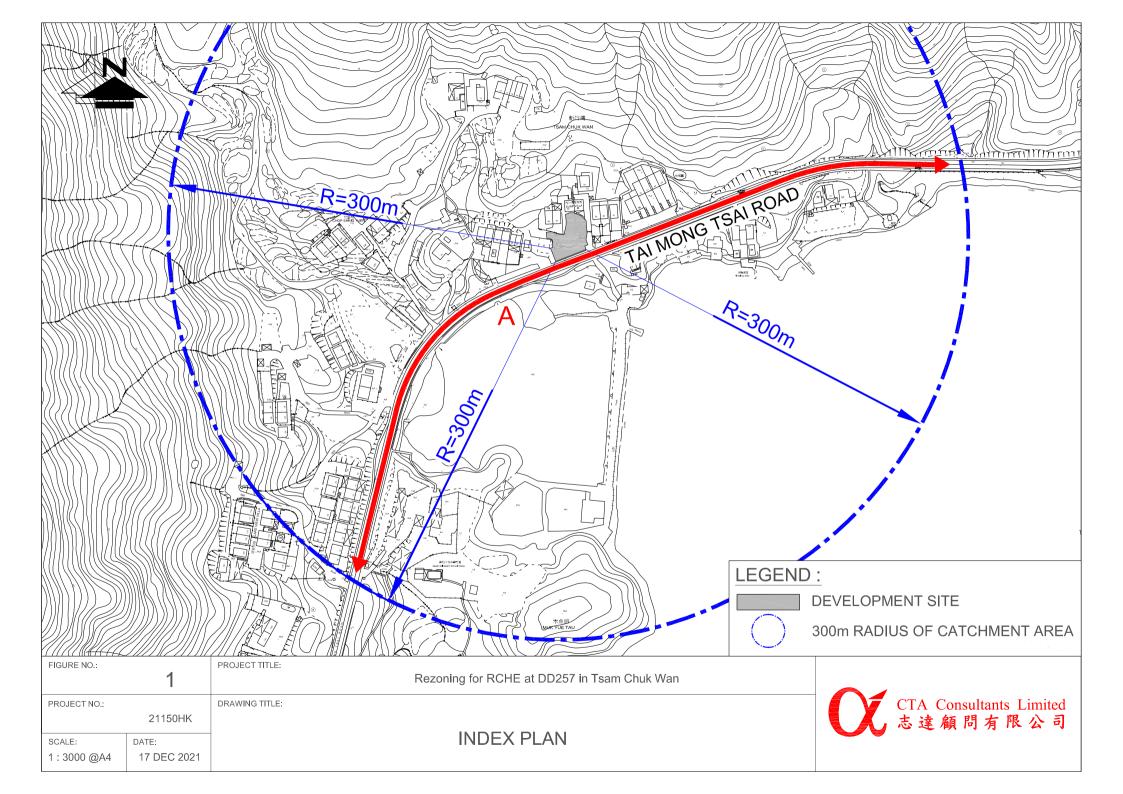
		Direction		AM Peak		PM Peak	
Road Link	Road Name		Speed Limit (km/h)	2042 Peak Hour Traffic Flows (in veh/hr)	% of HV	2042 Peak Hour Traffic Flows (in veh/hr)	% of HV
A	Tai Mong Tsai Road	Two-way	50	610	12%	620	9%
_							

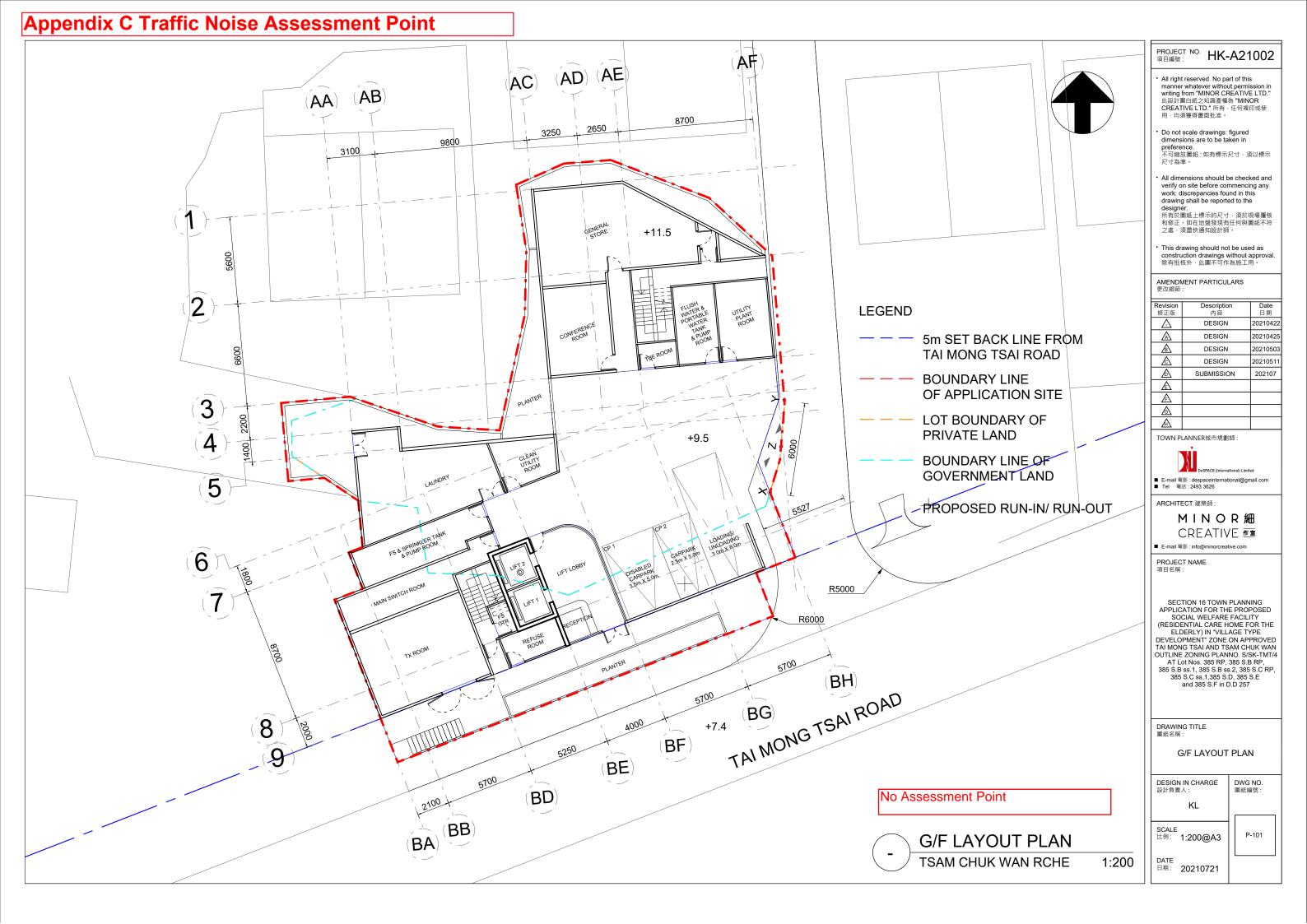
Notes: (1) Please refer to the Location Plan (i.e. Figure 1) attached in Appendix A.

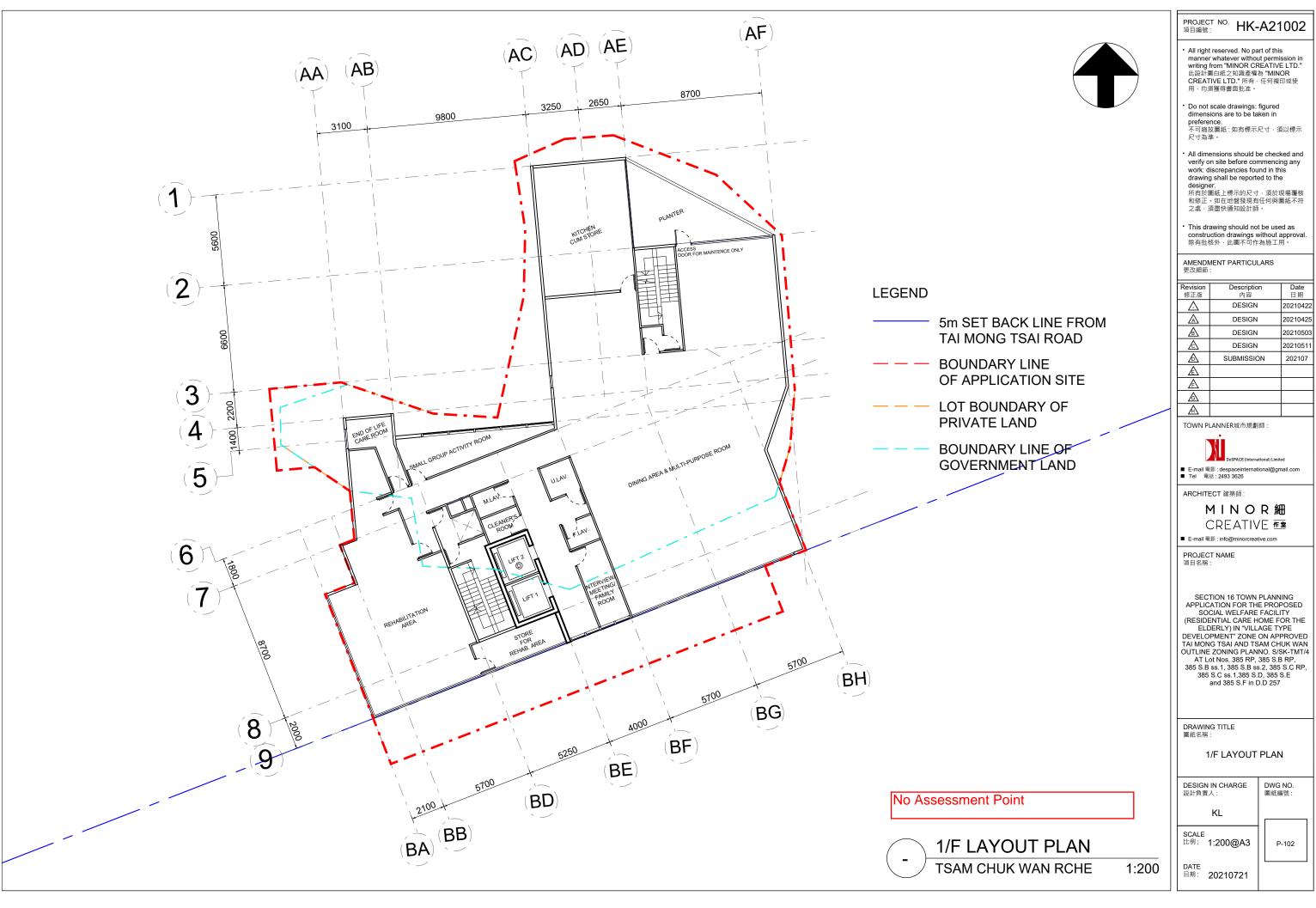
(2) HV includes Light Van, Public Light Bus, Light Goods Vehicle, Medium Goods Vehicle, Heavy

Bus includes Coach and Bus

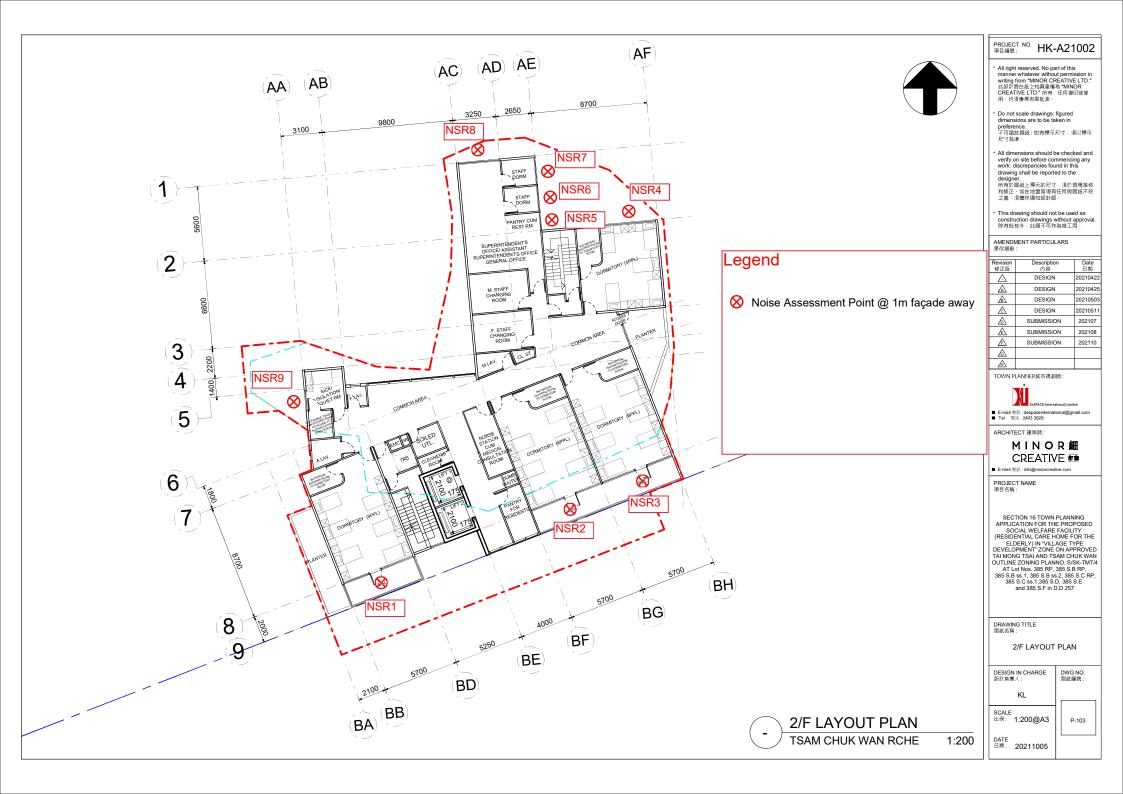
21150HK - Traffic Forecast for TNIA CTA Consultants Limited

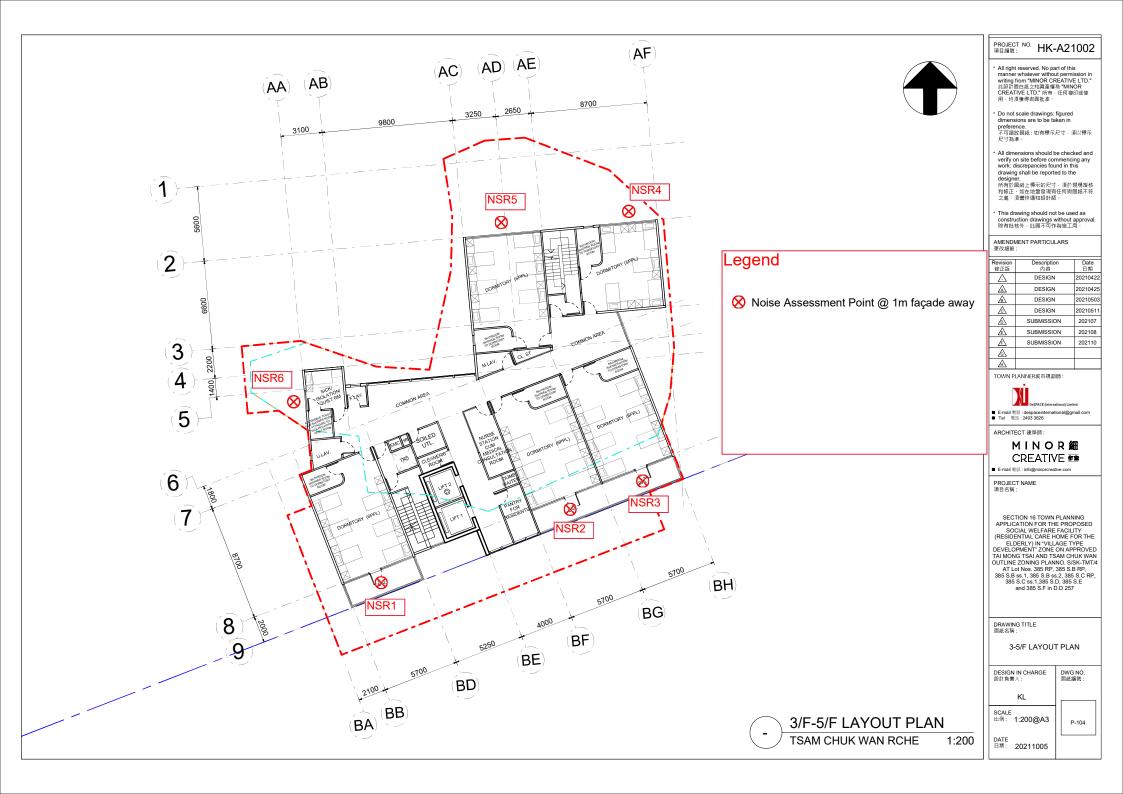






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# Appendix D Traffic Noise Result Summary

# Predicted Road Noise Level (AM Section)

Name: N	No. S/SK-TMT/4 AT Lot Nos. 385 RP, 385 S.B RP, 385 S.B SS.1-2, 385 S.C RP, 385 S.C SS.1, 385 S.D, 385 S.E and 385 S.F in D.D 257						
ID	Description	mPD levels of Noise Assessment Points	Predicted Traffic Noise Level, L10 (dB(A))				
•		2/F	=:=\:\				
NSR1	Dormitory (6 ppl)	19.0	65.8				
NSR2	Dormitory (6 ppl)	19.0	66.5				
NSR3	Dormitory (6 ppl)	19.0	67.3				
NSR4	Dormitory (5 ppl)	19.0	60.3				
NSR5	Pantry cum Rest Room	19.0	52.5				
NSR6	Staff Dormitory	19.0	56.5				
NSR7	Staff Dormitory	19.0	58.1				
NSR8	Rest Room	19.0	44.4				
NSR9	Sick/Isolation/Quiet Room	19.0	65.3				
		3/F					
NSR1	Dormitory (6 ppl)	22.3	64.5				
NSR2	Dormitory (6 ppl)	22.3	64.5				
NSR3	Dormitory (6 ppl)	22.3	65.2				
NSR4	Dormitory (5 ppl)	22.3	60.5				
NSR5	Dormitory (6 ppl)	22.3	51.5				
NSR6	Sick/Isolation/Quiet Room	22.3	65.0				
		4/F					
NSR1	Dormitory (6 ppl)	25.6	63.3				
NSR2	Dormitory (6 ppl)	25.6	63.2				
NSR3	Dormitory (6 ppl)	25.6	63.9				
NSR4	Dormitory (5 ppl)	25.6	60.8				
NSR5	Dormitory (6 ppl)	25.6	53.8				
NSR6	Sick/Isolation/Quiet Room	25.6	64.8				
		5/F					
NSR1	Dormitory (6 ppl)	28.9	62.4				
NSR2	Dormitory (6 ppl)	28.9	62.2				
NSR3	Dormitory (6 ppl)	28.9	62.9				
NSR4	Dormitory (5 ppl)	28.9	60.7				
NSR5	Dormitory (6 ppl)	28.9	54.4				
NSR6	Sick/Isolation/Quiet Room	28.9	64.6				

# Predicted Road Noise Level (PM Section)

Project Proposed Social Welfare Facility (RCHE) in "V" Zone on Approved Tai Mong Tsai and Tsam Chuk Wan Outline Zoning Plan No. S/SK-TMT/4 AT Lot Nos. 385 RP, 385 S.B RP, 385 S.B SS.1-2, 385 S.C RP, 385 S.C, 385 S.D, 385 S.E and 385 S.F in D.D 257								
ID	Description	mPD levels of Noise Assessment Points	Predicted Traffic Noise Level, L10 (dB(A))					
	2/F							
NSR1	Dormitory (6 ppl)	19.0	65.2					
NSR2	Dormitory (6 ppl)	19.0	65.9					
NSR3	Dormitory (6 ppl)	19.0	66.7					
NSR4	Dormitory (5 ppl)	19.0	59.7					
NSR5	Pantry cum Rest Room	19.0	51.9					
NSR6	Staff Dormitory	19.0	55.9					
NSR7	Staff Dormitory	19.0	57.5					
NSR8	Rest Room	19.0	43.8					
NSR9	Sick/Isolation/Quiet Room	19.0	64.7					
		3/F						
NSR1	Dormitory (6 ppl)	22.3	63.9					
NSR2	Dormitory (6 ppl)	22.3	63.9					
NSR3	Dormitory (6 ppl)	22.3	64.6					
NSR4	Dormitory (5 ppl)	22.3	59.9					
NSR5	Dormitory (6 ppl)	22.3	50.6					
NSR6	Sick/Isolation/Quiet Room	22.3	64.5					
		4/F						
NSR1	Dormitory (6 ppl)	25.6	62.7					
NSR2	Dormitory (6 ppl)	25.6	62.6					
NSR3	Dormitory (6 ppl)	25.6	63.3					
NSR4	Dormitory (5 ppl)	25.6	60.2					
NSR5	Dormitory (6 ppl)	25.6	53.2					
NSR6	Sick/Isolation/Quiet Room	25.6	64.2					
		5/F						
NSR1	Dormitory (6 ppl)	28.9	61.8					
NSR2	Dormitory (6 ppl)	28.9	61.6					
NSR3	Dormitory (6 ppl)	28.9	62.3					
NSR4	Dormitory (5 ppl)	28.9	60.1					
NSR5	Dormitory (6 ppl)	28.9	53.8					
NSR6	Sick/Isolation/Quiet Room	28.9	64.0					

# Appendix 9

Sewerage and Drainage Impact Assessment

# SECTION 16 PLANNING APPLICATION FOR THE PROPOSED SOCIAL WELFARE FACILITY (RCHE) IN "V" ZONE ON APPROVED TAI MONG TSAI AND TSAM CHUK WAN OUTLINE ZONING PLAN NO. S/SK-TMT/4 AT LOT NOS. 385 RP, 385 S.B RP, 385 S.B SS.1-2, 385 S.C RP, 385 S.C SS.1, 385 S.D, 385 S.E AND 385 S.F IN D.D 257

# SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

10 Mach 2022

Ref No: RP21071-SDIA-01B

# Prepared By:



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	SECTION 1	SECTION 16 PLANNING APPLICATION						
Project:	FOR THE PROPOSED SOCIAL WELFARE FACILITY (RCHE) IN "V" ZONE ON APPROVED TAI MONG TSAI AND TSAM CHUK WAN OUTLINE ZONING PLAN NO. S/SK-TMT/4 AT LOT NOS. 385 RP, 385 S.B RP, 385 S.B SS.1-2, 385 S.C RP, 385 S.C SS.1, 385 S.D, 385 S.E AND 385 S.F IN D.D 257 SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT							
Report No.:	RT21071-S	DIA-01B						
Revision	Issue Date	Description	Author	Checker	Approver			
0	12/2021	Issued for Comment	BW	YS	HM			
Α	01/2022	Issued for Comment	BW	YS	HM			
В	03/2022 Issued for Comment BW YS HM							

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# Disclaimer

- This report is prepared and submitted by Beexergy Consulting Limited with all reasonable skill to the best of our knowledge, incorporating our Terms and Conditions and taking account of the resources devoted to it by agreement with the client.
- We disclaim any responsibility to the client and others in respect of any matters outside the project scope.
- This report is confidential to the client and we accept no responsibility of whatsoever nature to third parties to whom this report, or any part thereof, is made known. Any such party relies upon the report at their own risk.



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# 1 INTRODUCTION

# 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

A social welfare facility for residential care home for the elderly (RCHE) has been proposed at Lot 385 RP, Lot 385 S.B RP, Lot 385 S.B SS.1, Lot 385 S.B SS.2, Lot 385 S.C RP, Lot 385 S.C SS.1, Lot 385 S.D, Lot 385 S.E and Lot 385 S.F, 385 RP and adjoining Government Land in D.D 257, Tsam Chuk Wan, Sai Kung (the proposed Site). The existing site is currently vacant and the applicant intends to redevelop the site to proposed RCHE.

The Site is currently zoned as "Village Type Development" (V) under the Tai Mong Tsai and Tsam Chuk Wan Approved Outline Zoning Plan (OZP) No. S/SK-TMT/4 and the proposed RCHE is a Column 2 use which requires planning permission from the Board.

BeeXergy Consulting Limited (BeeXergy) has been appointed to prepare a Sewage and Drainage Impact Assessment in support of the planning application for the proposed development at various Lots in D.D.257, Sai Kung.

# 1.2 PROJECT LOCATION

The Site is located to the north of Tai Mong Tsai Road and to the west of Tsam Chuk Wan surrounded by existing village type residential buildings. **Figure 1** shows the project site location and its surrounding area.

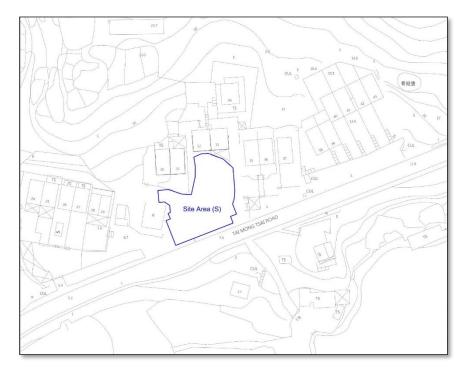


Figure 1 Site Location Plan of the Project Area



# 1.3 PROPOSED SOCIAL WELFARE FACILITY (RCHE) USE

The site is proposed for 6-storey social welfare facility (residential care home for the elderly) use and the master layout plan is provided in **Appendix A**. The site area, of approximately 748m<sup>2</sup>, is expected to be comprised of 110 bed spaces. The anticipated year of construction completion and occupation is 2026. The floor layout plans and section diagrams of the Proposed Development are provided in the Planning Statement.

# 2 SEWERAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

# 2.1 SCOPE OF WORKS

The objectives of this Sewerage Impact Assessment (SIA) is to assess whether the capacity of the sewerage networking is sufficient to cope with the peak sewage flow arising from the Proposed Development during its operation stage and to recommend appropriate mitigation measures to alleviate unacceptable sewerage impact, if any.

### 2.2 EXISTING AND PROPOSED SEWERAGE ARRANGEMENT

Due to the lack of public drainage and sewerage records in the vicinity of the subject site, an on-site survey was conducted on 9 September 2021. Based on the site survey, there is no existing public sewerage network serving the project site (Please refer to *Appendix E*). In consideration that the surrounding environment of the Proposed Site is in lack of public sewerage network, it is necessary to consider the provision of an on-site Sewage Treatment Plant (STP), which will be used for the treatment of sewage generated from the proposed development.

The sewage generated from the Proposed Site is expected to be conveyed to the internal Treatment Plant for centralized treatment and then be discharged to the nearest proposed drainage terminal manhole (SMH01) located to the middle of the site via the proposed sewage pipeline consisting of a minimum size of 225mm diameter.

All connection manholes will be buried under the pavement to collect sewage discharged from the proposed development. The sewage will be discharged to the proposed STP by gravity.

**Figure 2** shows the location of the proposed STP for the project site. **Appendix B** shows the location and alignment of the proposed manhole and connection. The following assessment will be based on the scenario of the proposed drainage plan.





Figure 2 Location of the Discharge

# 2.3 ASSESSMENT CRITERIA, METHODOLOGY AND ASSUMPTIONS

In order to assess the acceptability of the sewerage impact arising from the operation of the Proposed Development, the sewage generation has been estimated based on the assumptions shown in *Table 2.1*.

 Table 2.1: Parameters for Estimating Wastewater Generation and Hydraulic Capacity

Parameter	Value	Justification		
Population				
Maximum Number of Residents	110 persons	According to the Planning Statement, 110 beds will be provided for the RCHE.		
Number of Employee 40 persons		Information provided by the project applicant.		
Number of Kitchen Staff	10 persons	As estimated by the staff occupancy density of 5m²/person in Code of Practice for Fire Safety of Buildings 2011, Building Department, April 2012 and approx. floor		



Γ	Г				
		area of 48.1 m <sup>2</sup> for kitchen cum store.			
Unit Flow Factors					
Residents	0.190 m³/person/day	Unit flow factor for "Institutional and special class" in Table T-1 of GESF.			
Employee	0.280 m³/person/day	Unit flow factor for "Commercial Employee+J11 Community, Social & Personal Services" in Table T-2 of GESF.			
Kitchen Staff	1.580 m³/person/day	Unit flow factor for "Commercial Employee+J10 Restaurants & Hotels" in Table T-2 of GESF.			
Catchment Inflow Factor					
P <sub>CIF</sub>	1.30	Catchment Inflow Factor = 1.30 for vicinity located in 'Sai Kung' based on EPD's GESF Table T-4.			
Peaking Factor					
P	8(Sewers) / 4(Sewage Treatment Works)	Peaking factor = 8 for contributing population <1,000 for sewer and 4 for contributing population <10,000 for sewage treatment works (including stormwater allowance) based on EPD's GESF Table T-5.			
Roughness Values (ks)	Roughness Values (k <sub>s</sub> )				
Proposed New Pipes	0.6mm	Conservative value of 'Rusty wrought iron pipe in a normal condition' was adopted based on the Sewerage Manual (Part 1) Table 5			



With reference to Sewerage Manual (Part 1) issued by the DSD in May 2013, the Colebrook-White Equation will be used to analyse the flow conditions. Equation (i) for circular pipes flowing full will be adopted to estimate the sewage flow for the proposed development. The Colebrook-White Equation is shown in *Figure 3* below.

(i) for circular pipes flowing full,

$$V = -\sqrt{(8gDs)} \log(\frac{ks}{3.7D} + \frac{2.51v}{D\sqrt{(2gDs)}})$$

(ii) for partially full pipes or pipes with non-circular cross-sections,

$$V = -\sqrt{(32 \, gRs)} \log(\frac{ks}{14.8R} + \frac{1.255 \, v}{R\sqrt{(32 \, gRs)}})$$

where

V = mean velocity (m/s)

g = gravitational acceleration (m/s2)

R = hydraulic radius (m)

D = internal pipe diameter (m)

ks = hydraulic pipeline roughness (m) v = kinematic viscosity of fluid (m2/s)

s = hydraulic gradient (energy loss per unit length due to friction)

Figure 3 Colebrook – White Equation



# 2.4 RESULTS & DISCUSSION

The estimated peak sewage flow generated from the Proposed Development was calculated to be 0.00577 m³/sec for sewer and 0.00288 m³/sec for Sewage Treatment Plant. Detailed sewage generation calculations are provided in *Appendix C*. According to the estimated hydraulic capacity calculations presented in *Appendix D*, it is anticipated that the proposed drainage terminal manhole (SMH 01) in the Proposed Site will have sufficient capacity to cater for treated effluent generated from the proposed STP. It can be concluded that there will be no unacceptable sewerage impact arising from the Proposed Development.

Since there is no existing public sewerage network serving the project site, sewage from the project site is proposed to be treated in the proposed STP with the adoption of Membrane Bioreactor for treatment and then discharged to the nearest proposed drainage terminal manhole SMH01 of the site via a proposed 225mm sewer in the Site. There will be one discharge point from the STP of the project site to the inlet of proposed drainage terminal manhole which will then be connected to the proposed drainage manholes as shown in *Appendix B*. Detailed alignment and design of the connecting sewer will be subject to the detailed design of the Project.

It is proposed to provide precautionary measures for emergency situations in plants such as the provision of buffer storage tanks, arrangement for tanker away and contingency plans during the breakdown of STP and will be proposed during the design stage.

The Applicant shall be responsible for appointing a qualified engineer for the design of the connecting sewers, likely at the design stage of Project. Agreement and approval from relevant government departments, including DSD, shall be obtained in due course. Design and construction of the connecting sewer and the precautionary measures during breakdown of the STP will be included in the overall project design and construction, it is scheduled that construction of the connecting sewer shall be completed prior to Project commissioning.



# 3 DRAINAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

# 3.1 SCOPE OF WORKS

The objectives of this Drainage Impact Assessment (DIA) is to assess whether the proposed development may cause adverse impacts on drainage and flooding. These impacts will be identified and mitigation measures will be proposed in order to demonstrate that the proposed development will not cause an unacceptable increase in the risk of flooding in areas upstream of, adjacent to or downstream of the development.

Existing drainage record plans from the Lands Department (LandsD) were obtained for this DIA.

# 3.2 EXISTING BASELINE CONDITION AND DRAINAGE FACILITIES

As illustrated on *Figure 1*, the Site with a ground level elevation of approximately +9.5mPD is situated to the North of Tai Mong Tsai Road, Sai Kung, and is an irregular shape of vacant land surrounded by existing village type residential buildings. The existing site condition is mainly paved with concrete. A small area along the south and west boundary of the proposed Site is occupied by existing shrubs.

Due to the lack of public drainage and sewerage records in the vicinity of the subject site, an on-site survey was conducted on 9 September 2021. Site photos showing the existing ground conditions of the proposed Site is provided in *Appendix E*. There is a 300mm width u-channel (UC 1-4) (refer to Fig. E1-6 in *Appendix E*) which is located between the vehicle access road of the village houses and Tai Mong Tsai Road. Other existing drainage system of a 600mm width u-channel (UC 5) connecting to an existing manhole (refer to Fig. E-7 & 8 in *Appendix E*) was found at the southwest boundary of the proposed Site. The surface runoff from the surrounding catchments will be diverted to these drainage systems without entering the proposed Site. The existing drainage plan with identified surrounding catchments is provided in *Appendix F*.

# 3.3 PROPOSED DRAINAGE CONNECTION

The run off of the site will be conveyed to a proposed drainage system and further divert to the natural stream located in the southwest of the proposed Site instead of discharging to the existing drainage channels due to the lack of public drainage records.

A terminal manholes (SMH01) is proposed to collect the runoff from the proposed Site (Catchment S). The run off of the Catchment S will flow from SMH 01 to the existing natural stream nearby Tai Mong Tsai Road located in the southwest of the proposed Site via a newly constructed manholes (SMH 02- SMH 06) with proposed 300mm and 375mm diameter



drainage channels. The details of the proposed drainage system are presented in *Appendix G*.

New internal drainage system for the Application Site will be discussed and proposed in the detailed design stage.

# 3.4 DRAINAGE ANALYSIS

# 3.4.1 ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODOLOGY

Peak instantaneous runoff before and after the Proposed Development was calculated based on the Rational Method. The recommended physical parameters, including runoff coefficient (C) and storm constants for different return periods, are as per the *Stormwater Drainage Manual*.

The Rational Method has been adopted for hydraulic analysis and the peak runoff is given by the following expression:

$$Q_p = 0.278 \, C \, i \, A$$

where:

 $Q_p$  = peak runoff in m<sup>3</sup>/s

C = runoff coefficient

i = rainfall intensity in mm/hr

A = catchment area in km<sup>2</sup>

Rainfall intensity is calculated using the following expression:

$$i = \frac{a}{(t_d + b)^c}$$

where:

i = rainfall intensity in mm/hr

t<sub>d</sub> = duration in minutes (td≤240)

a, b, c = storm constants given in Table 3 of SDM

Rainfall Increase due to Climate Change – Mid 21<sup>st</sup> Century (2041 - 2060) has been considered as i +10.4%.



For a single catchment, duration  $(t_d)$  can be assumed to be the time of concentration  $(t_c)$  which is calculated as follows:

$$t_c = t_0 + t_r$$

where:

 $t_c$  = time of concentration

 $t_0$  = inlet time (time taken for flow from the most remote point to reach the most upstream point of the urban drainage system)

Generally,  $t_0$  is much smaller than  $t_f$ . As shown in Equation 2,  $t_d$  is the divisor. Therefore, larger  $t_d$  will result in smaller rain intensity (i) as well as a smaller  $Q_p$ . For the worst-case scenario,  $t_r$  is assumed to be negligible and so:

$$t_d = t_c = t_0$$

$$t_0 = \frac{0.14465 \, L}{H^{0.2} \, A^{0.1}}$$

where:

A = catchment area (m<sup>2</sup>)

H = average slope (m per 100m), measure along the line of natural flow, from the summit of the catchment to the point under consideration

L = distance (on plan) measured on the line of natural flow between the summit and the point under consideration (m)

The capacities of the drainage pipes have been calculated using the Colebrook-White Equation, assuming full bore flow with no surcharge, as follows, incorporate 10% sedimentation in the calculation of drainage flow capacity in accordance with the *Stormwater Drainage Manual:* 

$$V = -\sqrt{32gRs} \times \log(\frac{k_s}{14.8R} + \frac{1.25v}{R\sqrt{32gRs}})$$

where:

V = mean velocity (m/s)

g = gravitation acceleration (m/s<sup>2</sup>)

R = hydraulic radius (m)

k<sub>s</sub> = hydraulic pipeline roughness (m)



V = kinematic viscosity of fluid (m<sup>2</sup>/s)

S = hydraulic gradient (energy loss per unit length due to friction)

# 3.5 ASSESSMENT ASSUMPTIONS

### 3.5.1 PROJECT SITE

The greenery area of proposed Site is a paved area. As such, the existing paving condition of the Site is approximately 100% paved.

For the Proposed Development, the Site will be occupied by the proposed RCHE with a paved, concrete floor while soft landscape will be also provided. For the worst-case scenario, it is assumed that the Proposed Development will be 100% paved.

With reference to the *Stormwater Drainage Manual*, the runoff coefficients of paved surface at the existing site are 0.95. As a result, the runoff coefficients of 0.95 were adopted for the Site before development and after development as summarised in *Table 3.1*.

Table 3.1: Surface Characteristics and Runoff Coefficients of the Site

Scenario of Project	Area (m²)	Surface Characteristics	Runoff Coefficient for paved area
Before Development	748.2	100% paved*	0.95
After Development	7 10.2	100% paved*	0.95

# Note:

As mentioned in **Section 2.2**, the runoff of the Site should be conveyed to the existing natural stream to the southeast of the Site.

# 3.5.2 CUMULATIVE RUNOFF (SURROUNDING CATCHMENTS)

As the proposed drainage system collects runoff from the Site and also the surrounding catchments, runoff from surrounding catchments shall be taken into account. Catchment A contributed to the cumulative runoff has been identified as shown on *Appendix G*.

With reference to the *Stormwater Drainage Manual*, as the surrounding catchment A is paved with concrete, and the runoff coefficients of paved surface is 0.95. The paving conditions and runoff coefficients of related catchments are summarised in *Table 3.2*.

<sup>\*100%</sup> paved surface was assumed for consideration of the worst case scenario.



Table 3.2: Surface Characteristics and Runoff Coefficients of Surrounding Catchment

Catchment	Area (m²)	Surface Characteristics	Runoff Coefficient for paved area
Proposed Site	748.2	100% paved*	0.95
Catchment A	1,528	100% paved*	0.95

# 3.6 ESTIMATED EXISTING AND FUTURE RUNOFF

# 3.6.1 PEAK RUNOFF FROM THE SITE

Based on the assumptions described in **Section 3.2**, the runoff from the Site before and after development was estimated based on the return periods of 50 years.

As shown in *Table 3.3*, the estimated peak runoff generated from the Site before development and after development is 0.0571m<sup>3</sup>/s under 50 years return period, and there is no change after the development of the proposed Site as 100% paved surface was assumed before and after the development as the worst case scenario. Detailed calculation is provided in *Appendix H*.

Table 3.3: Estimated Peak Runoff of the Site

Return Period	Estimated Peak Runoff				
	Before Development	After Development	% Change		
50 Years	0.0571	0.0571	0%		

# 3.6.2 CUMULATIVE RUNOFF

In addition to the runoff generated from the Site, the runoff from surrounding catchment is also considered, as mentioned in **Section 3.2**.

The estimated cumulative runoff from the surrounding catchment is approximately 0.170m<sup>3</sup> under the assessed return periods and the estimated peak runoff is shown in *Table 3.4.* Detailed calculations are provided in *Appendix H*.



Table 3.4: Estimated Cumulative Runoff of the Site

Return Period	Estimated Peak Runoff After Development (m³/s)			
	Site	Surrounding Catchment	Cumulative	
50 Years	0.0571	0.113	0.170	

# 3.7 RESULT

The runoff of the Site and surrounding catchments will be collected by the proposed terminal manhole SMH01 and discharged to the existing natural stream to the southwest of the Site via the proposed manholes (SMH 02 – SMH 06) with 300mm diameter drainage channels.

Flow capacities of existing stormwater drains at the downstream of manholes have been assessed with the consideration of total peak flow of sewage generated from the Proposed Development.

The assessment results of the maximum estimated discharge based on the return period of 50 years are summarised in *Table 3.5*, and the detailed assessment is provided in *Appendix I*.

Table 3.5: Drainage Capacity of the Stormwater Drains

Man	hole		Size	Runoff	Capacity	% of	Sufficient
From	То	Catchment	(m)	(m³/s)	(m³/s)	Capacity Used	Capacity
SMH 01	SMH 02	S+A	0.3	*0.193	0.295	63%	Yes
SMH 02	SMH 03	S+A	0.3	*0.193	0.236	80%	Yes
SMH 03	SMH 04	S+A	0.375	*0.193	0.235	80%	Yes
SMH 04	SMH 05	S+A	0.375	*0.193	0.314	60%	Yes
SMH 05	SMH 06	S+A	0.375	*0.193	0.265	71%	Yes
SMH 6	outfall	S+A	0.375	*0.193	0.314	60%	Yes

<sup>\*</sup>Note: The sewage (i.e. total peak flow: 0.00577m<sup>3</sup>/s) generated from the STP to the drainage system has been taken into account.



Since the treated effluent generated from the STP will be discharged to the nearest proposed terminal manhole (i.e SMH01), the total peak runoff of the drainage system will be the sum of the treated effluent and the estimated surface runoff. Detailed runoff calculation is provided in **Appendix I**.

The estimated peak flow will be less than 100% capacity of the stormwater drains, it is anticipated that the proposed drainage system will have sufficient capacity to cater for the treated effluent generated from the STP and the surface runoff.

### 3.8 DISCUSSION

After the completion of the development, the surface runoff in Site Area will be diverted by the internal drainage system to the proposed terminal manhole (SMH01). It will be connected to newly constructed 300mm & 375mm diameter pipes via the proposed manholes (SMH 02 – SMH 06) and further discharge to the outfall (existing natural stream). Detailed alignment and design of the internal drainage system within the Application Site will be proposed in the detailed design stage.

By assessment result of the maximum estimated peak flow is 0.193 m<sup>3</sup>/s from the Proposed Site and the highest percentage of pipe capacity will account for 80% of the capacity of the 375 mm stormwater drains.

Thus, the proposed drainage system will have sufficient capacity to receive stormwater runoff from the Proposed Development. As a result, no adverse drainage impact arising from the Proposed Development is anticipated.

### 4 CONCLUSION

The potential sewerage impact due to the application site has been quantitatively addressed. Based on the estimated sewage flow for the Project Site presented in *Appendix C*, the total peak sewage flow projected for the proposed development is about 0.00577 m3/sec (for Sewer) and 0.00288 m3/sec (for STP).

Since there is no existing public sewerage system in the vicinity of the project area, an on-site STP will be used for the treatment of sewage generated from the proposed development. All discharge from the STP will be conveyed to the drainage system via the proposed drainage terminal manhole from the STP.

The estimated sewage generation calculations of the proposed drainage system have

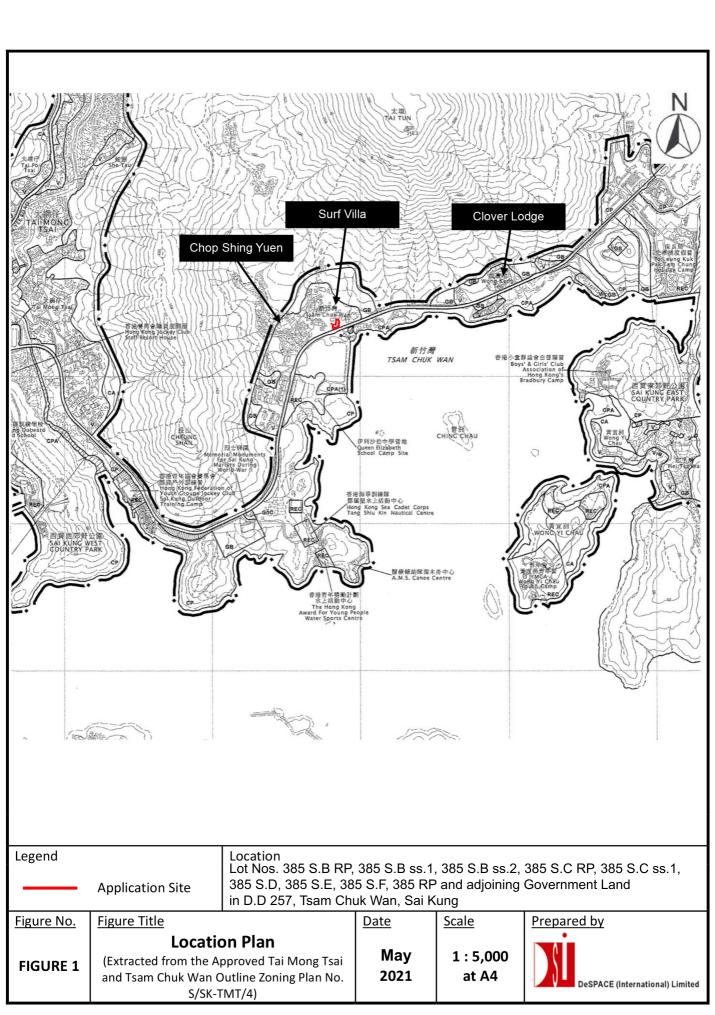


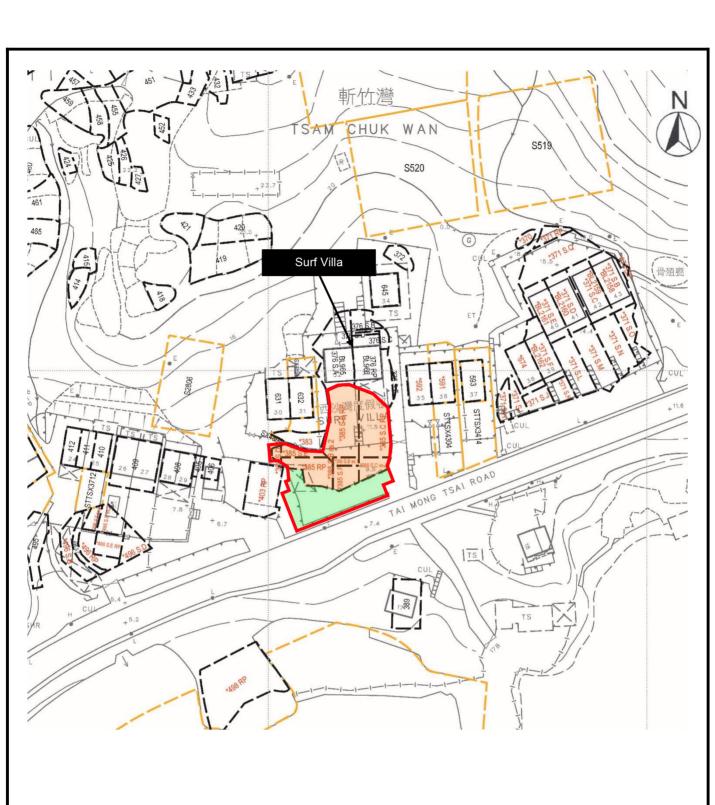
indicated that the proposed drainage terminal manholes (SMH 01) in the Proposed Site will have sufficient capacity to cater for the treated effluent generated from the STP and the runoff from the Proposed Site and surrounding catchments through the newly constructed 300mm & 375mm diameter pipes via the proposed manholes (SMH 02 – SMH 06) and further discharge to the outfall (existing natural stream).

The maximum estimated peak flow (including treated effluent) from the Proposed Site and all cumulative catchment areas will account for less than 100% of the flow capacity of the proposed drainage system. Hence, it is concluded that no sewerage and drainage impacts arising from the development is anticipated.



# APPENDIX A MASTER LAYOUT PLAN OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT





Legend

Application Site Private Lots Government Land Location

Lot Nos. 385 S.B RP, 385 S.B ss.1, 385 S.B ss.2, 385 S.C RP, 385 S.C ss.1, 385 S.D, 385 S.E, 385 S.F, 385 RP and adjoining Government Land in D.D 257, Tsam Chuk Wan, Sai Kung

Figure No.

FIGURE 2

Figure Title

**Location Plan** 

(Extracted from the Lot Index Plan No.: ags\_S00000026215\_0001)

<u>Date</u>

MAY 2021 <u>Scale</u>

1:1,000 at A4



DeSPACE (International) Limited

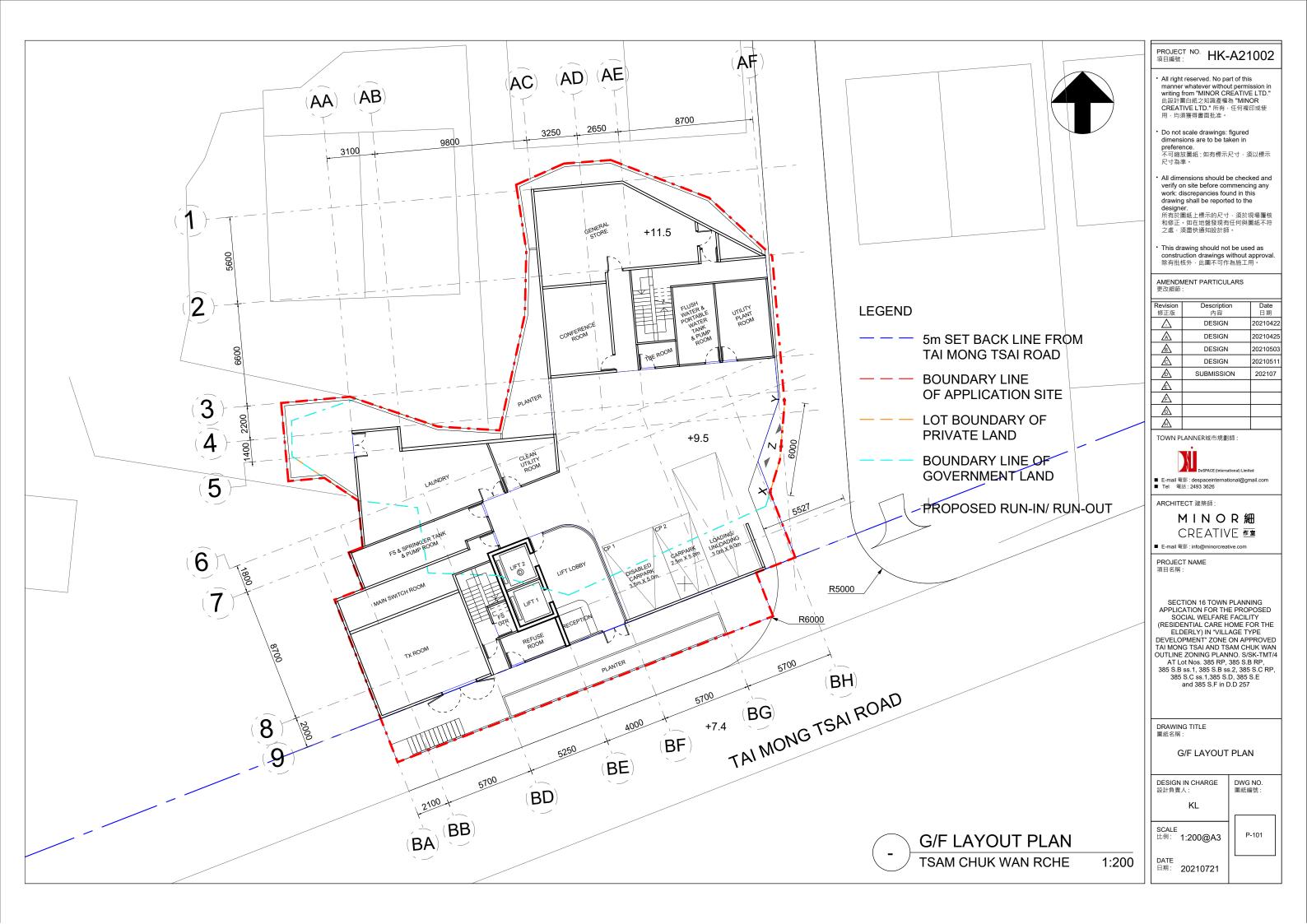
The key development parameters and proposed schedule of accommodation of the scheme are summarized in Table 4.1 and Table 4.2 below:

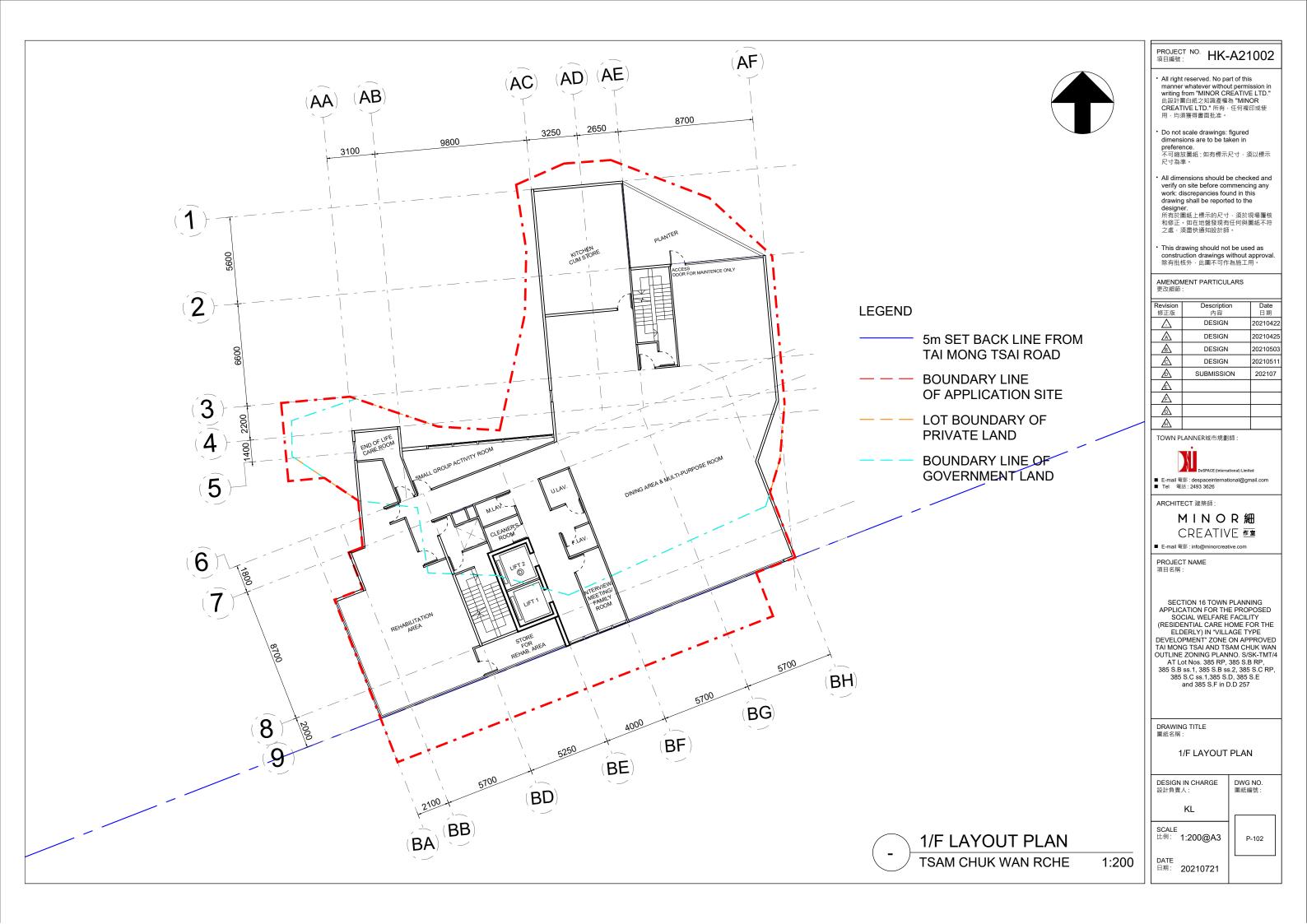
TABLE 4.1 – MAJOR DEVELOPMENT PARA	AMETERS OF THE PROPOSAL
Major Development Parameters	Proposed Scheme
Site Area (about) (Based on detailed land survey records in Appendix 1A & 1B, and subject to detailed survey to be conducted on the adjoining government land)	499.2 sqm. (private land) + 249.0 sqm. (Government land) = 748.2 sqm
Plot Ratio (PR) (about)	4.01
Site Coverage (about)	Not more than 80%
Total Gross Floor Area (GFA) (about)	Not exceeding 3,000 sqm.
Building Height	Not more than 31 mPD (or not exceeding 23.6m for the absolute building height) [1] (NB: The Mean Street Level on which the RCHE sits is +9.5mPD)
No. of Storeys	Not exceeding 6
Total No. of beds	About 110 beds (100 to 125 beds)
Provision of parking facilities:  Private car parking spaces	2 (including 1 disabled car parking space)
Light Bus L/UL	1
Proposed Floor use	G/F: Laundry Room, Lift Lobby, Parking Spaces, E&M, Conference Room, General Storage, Clean Utility Room  1/F: Rehabilitation Area, End of Life Care Room, Small Group Activity Room, Store, Cleaner's Room, Interview Room, Dining Area & Multi-purpose Room, Kitchen
	2/F: dormitory rooms, Sick/ Isolation/ Quiet Room, Common Area, Soiled Utility Room, Pantry, Nurse Station, Cleaner's Room, Staff Dorms & Rest Room, Officers  3/F to 5/F: dormitory rooms, Sick/ Isolation/ Quiet Room, Common Area, Soiled Utility Room, Pantry, Nurse Station, Cleaner's Room, Bathroom/Shower Room
	R/F: Ancillary E&M and Water Tank

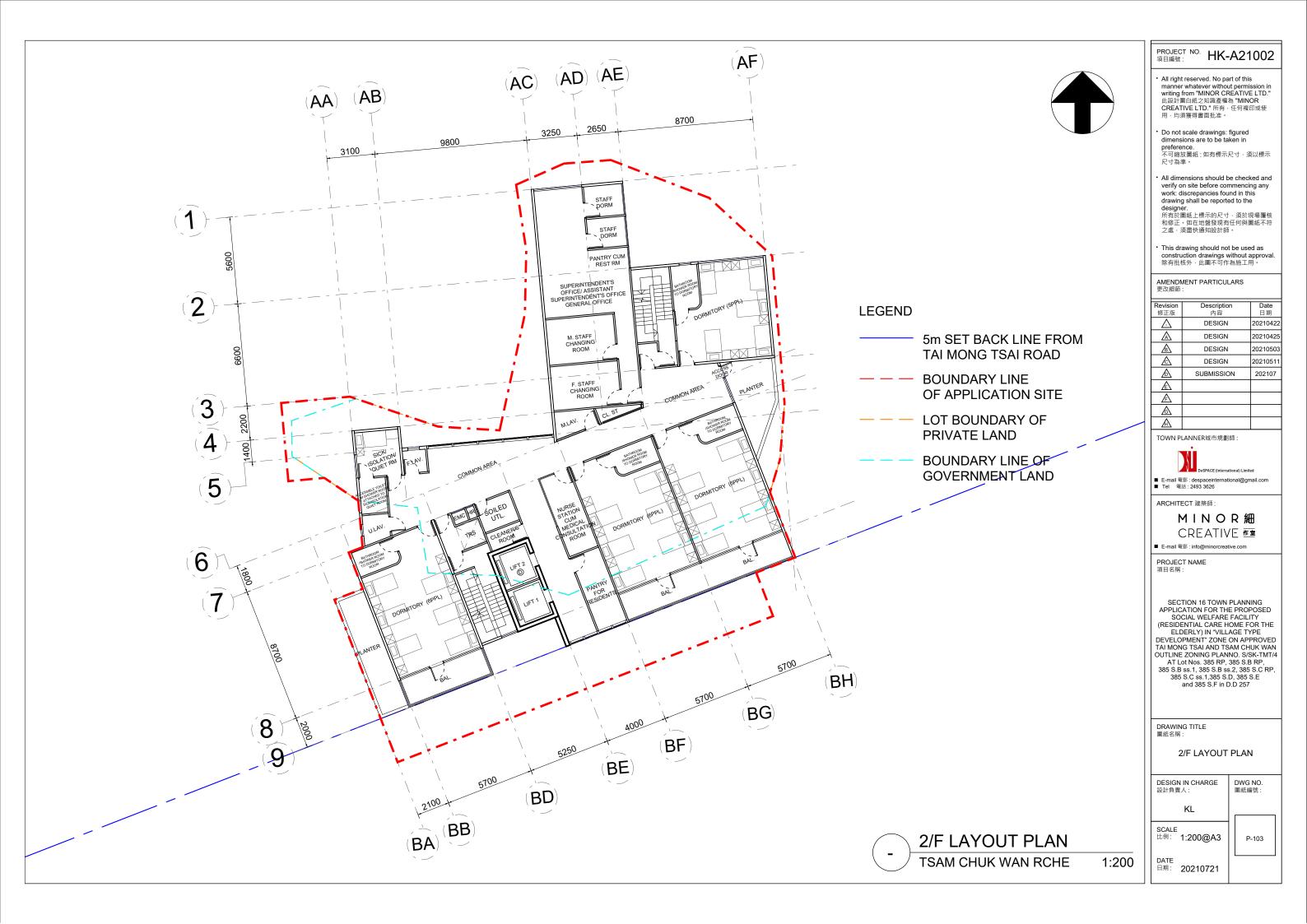
### Note:

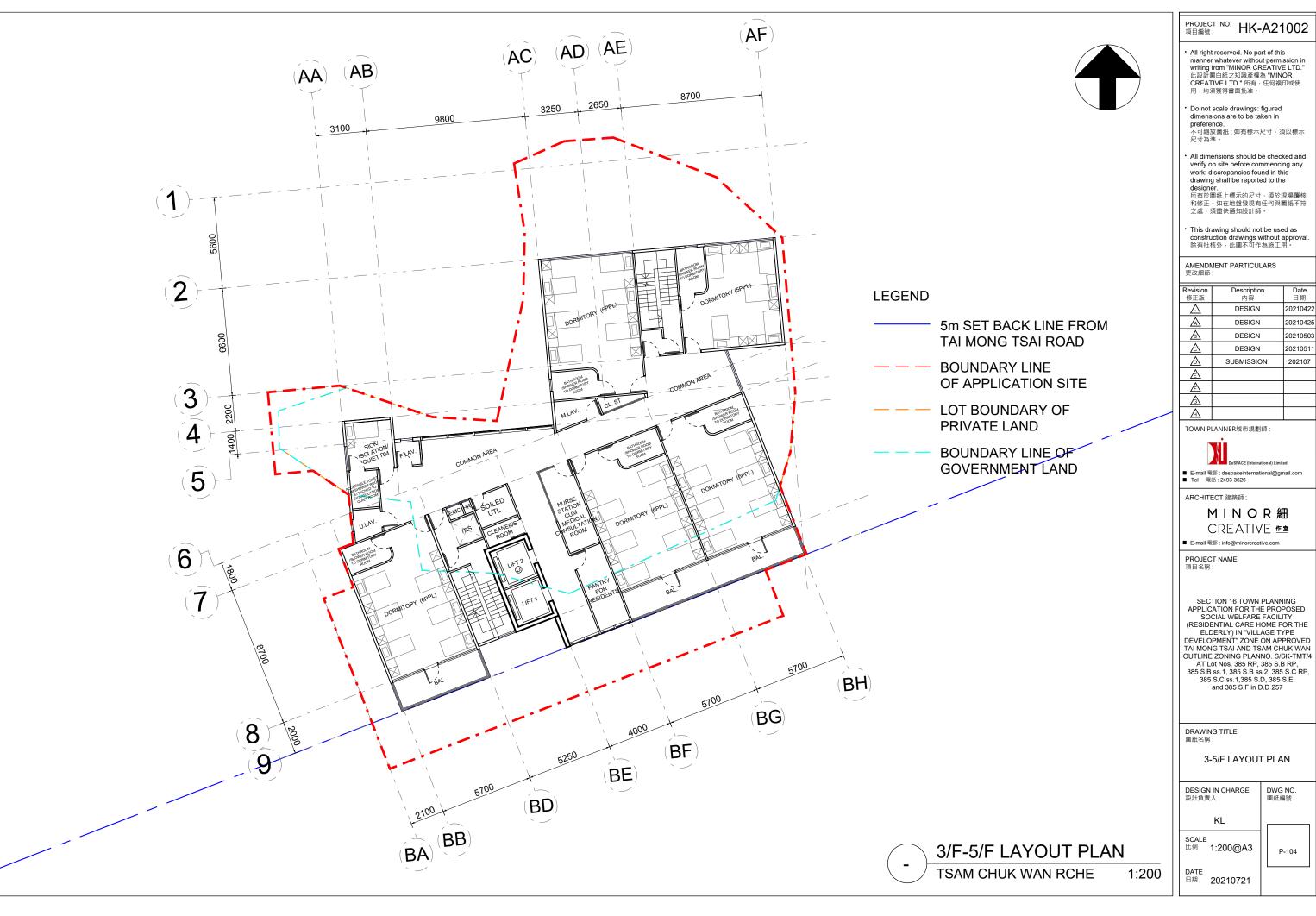
[1] Please be invited to note that the building height restriction of no more than 24m above the ground level as stipulated in Cap. 459A is fully complied with in the Proposed Development. The absolute building height of not exceeding 23.6m is measured from Tai Mong Tsai Road as the abutting road at +7.4mPD in compliance with the prevailing building control practice. The actual building height as measured from the mean ground level where the proposed building sits on at +9.5mPD is only 21.5m.

TABI	LE 4.2 – THE PROPOSED SCHEDULE OF ACCOMMODATION OF THE RCH	HES
	Functional Use	GFA (sq.m.)
	RCHE Uses	Accountable GFA (sq.m.)
G/F	Laundry, FS & Sprinkler Tank & Pump Room, Main Switch Room, TX Room, Refuse Room, Lift Lobby, Lifts, Reception, Clean Utility Room, Conference Room, General Store, TBE Room, Flush Water & Portable Water Tank & Pump Room, Utility Plant Room, Carpark and Loading/unloading	496.0
1/F	Rehabilitation Area, End of Life Care Room, Small Group Activity Room, Store for Rehabilitation Area, Lifts, Cleaner's Room, Interview/Meeting/Family Room, Dining Area & Multi-purpose Room, Kitchen Cum Store, M. Lav., F. Lav. and U. Lav.	552.5
2/F	Dormitory, Attached Bathroom/Shower Room to Dormitory Room, Sick/Isolation/ Quiet Room, Accessible Toilet Cum Shower Room attached to Sick/Isolation/ Quiet Room, Common Area, Soiled Utility Room, Cleaner's Room, Lifts, Pantry for Residents, Nurse Station Cum Medical Consultation Room, Staff Dorm., Pantry Cum Rest Room, Superintendent's Office/Assistant Superintendent's Office, General Office, M. Staff Changing Room, F. Staff Changing Room, M. Lav., F. Lav. and U. Lav.	512.6
3/F	Dormitory, Attached Bathroom/Shower Room to Dormitory Room, Sick/Isolation/ Quiet Room, Accessible Toilet Cum Shower Room attached to Sick/Isolation/ Quiet Room, Common Area, Soiled Utility Room, Cleaner's Room, Lifts, Pantry for Residents, Nurse Station Cum Medical Consultation Room, M. Lav., F. Lav. and U. Lav.	479.5
4/F	Dormitory, Attached Bathroom/Shower Room to Dormitory Room, Sick/Isolation/ Quiet Room, Accessible Toilet Cum Shower Room attached to Sick/Isolation/ Quiet Room, Common Area, Soiled Utility Room, Cleaner's Room, Lifts, Pantry for Residents, Nurse Station Cum Medical Consultation Room, M. Lav., F. Lav. and U. Lav.	479.5
5/F	Dormitory, Attached Bathroom/Shower Room to Dormitory Room, Sick/Isolation/ Quiet Room, Accessible Toilet Cum Shower Room attached to Sick/Isolation/ Quiet Room, Common Area, Soiled Utility Room, Cleaner's Room, Lifts, Pantry for Residents, Nurse Station Cum Medical Consultation Room, M. Lav., F. Lav. and U. Lav.	479.5
R/F	Ancillary E&M and Water Tank	0
тот	AL	Not more than 3,000









Revision 修正版	Description 內容	Date 日期
$\triangle$	DESIGN	20210422
$\triangle$	DESIGN	20210425
ß	DESIGN	20210503
◬	DESIGN	20210511
◬	SUBMISSION	202107
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### APPENDIX B INDICATIVE SEWERAGE LAYOUT PLAN





### APPENDIX C CALCULATION OF SEWAGE FLOW

#### Appendix C Calculation of Sewage Peak Flow

Development	Estimated Population	Unit Flow Factor (m3/day)	Estimated Average Dry Weather Flow (m3/day)	Catement Inflow Factor	Contributing Population	Peaking Factor	Estimated Peak Flow (L/sec)	Estimated Peak Flow (m3/sec)	Remarks
A) Residential									
Residents	110	0.19	20.90	1.3	110	8 (Sewer)	2.516	0.00252	UFF: 0.19 m3/day for "Institutional and special class" in Table T-1 of GESF
Residents	110	0.19	20.90	1.3	110	4 (STP)	1.258	0.00126	Population: Information from project applicant
B) Commercial		•					•		
						8 (Sewer)	1.348	0.00135	UFF: 0.28 m3/day for 'Commercial Employee' and 'Commercial activities of J11 Community, Social & Personal Services' based on EPD's GESF Table T-2
Employee	40	0.28	11.20			4 (STP)	0.674	0.00067	Population: Information from project applicant
				1.3	50	8 (Sewer)	1.902	0.00190	UFF: 1.58 m3/day for 'Commercial Employee' and 'Commercial activities of J10 Restaurants & Hotels' based on EPD's GESF Table T-2
Kitchen Staff	10	1.58	15.80			4 (STP)	0.951	0.00095	Population: Based on estimation [1]
						Total (Sewer)	5.77	0.00577	
						Total (STP)	2.88	0.00288	1

Remark:
[1] As estimated by the staff occupancy density of 5m2/person in Code of Practice for Fire Safety of Buildings 2011, Building Department, April 2012 and approxiamte floor area of 48.1 m2 for kitchen cum store.



### APPENDIX D CALCULATION OF SEWAGE FLOW CAPACITY

### Appendix D Calculation of Sewage Flow Capacity

Manhole	Manhole	Pipe Dia.	Pipe Length	Invert Level 1	Invert Level 2	g	k <sub>s</sub>	S	V	V	Α	Q	<b>Estimated Capacity</b>	Peak Flow	Capacity		
Reference	Reference	mm	m	mPD	mPD	m/s <sup>2</sup>	m		m²/s	m/s	m²	m³/s	L/s	L/s	%	Compliance	Remarks
																	Proposed new terminal manhole and 225mm
Proposed STP	SMH01	225	4.7	6.1	6.0	9.81	0.0006	0.02111	0.000001306	1.901	0.040	0.0756	75.60	5.77	7.6%	Yes	sewer

Remarks:

(1) g=gravitational acceleration; k<sub>s</sub>=equivalent sand roughness; s=gradient; v=kinematic viscosity of water; V=mean velocity

(2) The mean velocity (V) is claculated by the Colebrook-White Equation for circular pipes:

$$V = -\sqrt{(8gDs)} \log(\frac{ks}{3.7D} + \frac{2.51v}{D\sqrt{(2gDs)}})$$

V = mean velocity (m/s) g = gravitational acceration (m/s2) D = internal pipe diameter (m)

s = slope ks = roughness coefficient(m) v = kinematic viscosity of fluid (m2/s)

(3) The value of  $k_s = 0.6 mm$  for proposed new metal pipe in normal condition based on DSD's "Sewerage Manual" Table 5: Recommended roughness values

(4) Peak flow (Q) is calculated by Q = V x A



# APPENDIX E SITE PHOTOS SHOWING EXISTING GROUND CONDITIONS





UC1

Fig. E1 Proposed Site Condition

Fig. E2 Existing U-Channel 1 (UC1)





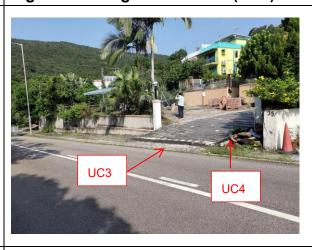


Fig. E4 Existing U-Channel 3 & 4 (UC3& UC4)



Fig. E5 Existing U-Channel 4 (UC4)

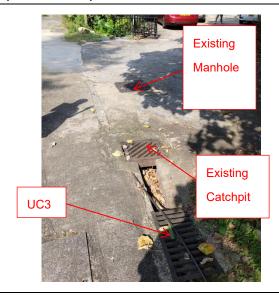
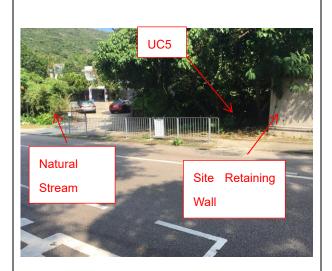
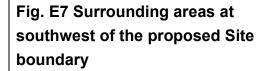


Fig. E6 Existing Catchpit (SCH), Manhole (SMH0) and UC3







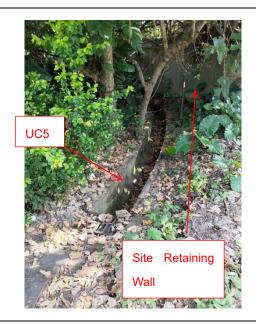
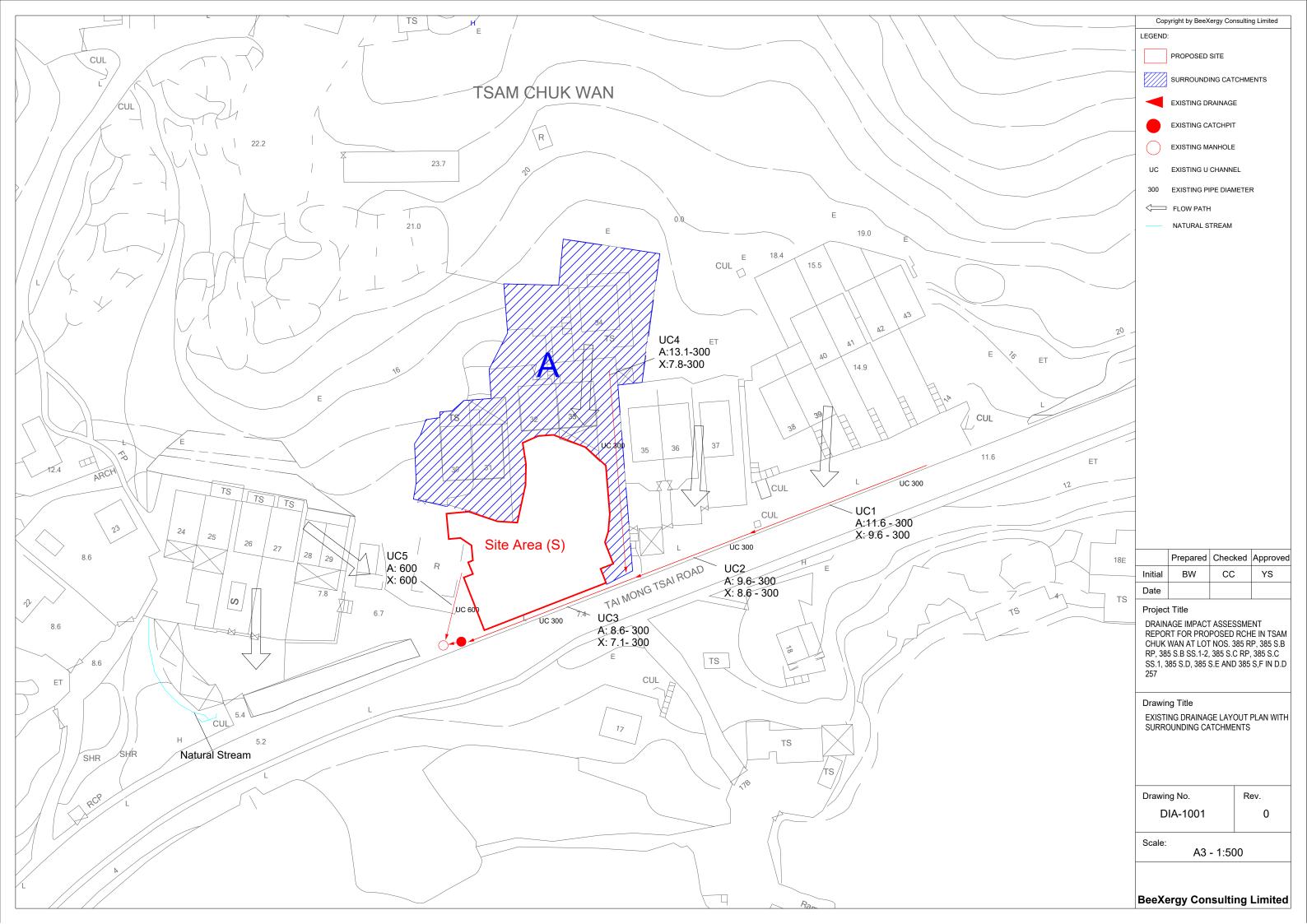


Fig. E8 Existing U-Channel 5 (UC5) at the Southwest of the proposed Site boundary



# APPENDIX F EXISTING DRAINAGE SYSTEM WITH SURROUNDING CATCHMENTS





# APPENDIX G PROPOSED DRAINAGE SYSTEM WITH SURROUNDING CATCHMENTS





### APPENDIX H RUNOFF CALCULATION

### **Appendix H**

Calculation of Runoff for Return Period of 50 Years

Catchment ID	Unpaved Catchment Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Paved Catchment Area (m²)	Average slope (H), m/100m	Flow path length (L), m	Inlet time $(t_0)$ , min	Duration (t <sub>d</sub> ), min	Storn	b Con	stants c	Runoff intensity (i), mm/hr	Runoff coefficient for unpaved area (C <sub>up</sub> )	Runoff coefficient for paved area (C <sub>p</sub> )	CxA	Peak runoff (Q <sub>p</sub> ) m <sup>3</sup> /s
Before and After the I	Proposed Developmen	t												
Site Area (S)	0	0.0007482	8.89	27	1.30	1.30	451	2.5	0.34	288.78	0.33	0.95	0.00071	0.0571
Catchment A	0	0.001528	11.42	39.4	1.68	1.68	451	2.5	0.34	279.55	0.33	0.95	0.00145	0.113
													Total	0.170

#### Note

1) Runoff is calculated in accordance with DSD's "Stormwater Drainage Manual (with Eurocodes incorporated) – Planning Design, and Management" (SDM), fifth edition, January 2018).



### APPENDIX I CALCULATION OF DRAINAGE CAPACITY WITH SEWERAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### Appendix I

#### Calculation of Drainage Capacity for Return Period of 50 Years

**Existing Stormwater Drains** 

SE	CTION - PIPE	Catchment	Length	Level (Out)	Level (In)	d	r	A <sub>w</sub>	P <sub>w</sub>	R	s	k <sub>s</sub>	v	Q <sub>c</sub>	Total Runoff		Total Runoff with sewage	% of capacity with sewage	Remark
From	То		m	mPD	mPD	m	m	m <sup>2</sup>	m	m	-	mm	m/s	m³/s	m <sup>3</sup> /s	%	m³/s	%	
SMH 01	SMH 02	S+A	3.2	6	5.8	0.3	0.15	0.071	0.942	0.08	0.0625000	0.15	4.6426	0.295	0.188	63%	0.193	65%	OK
SMH 02	SMH 03	S+A	10	5.8	5.4	0.3	0.15	0.071	0.942	0.08	0.0400000	0.15	3.7044	0.236	0.188	80%	0.193	82%	OK
SMH 03	SMH 04	S+A	31.8	5.4	5	0.375	0.1875	0.110	1.178	0.09	0.0125786	0.15	2.3644	0.235	0.188	80%	0.193	82%	OK
SMH 04	SMH 05	S+A	9	5.0	4.8	0.375	0.1875	0.110	1.178	0.09	0.0222222	0.15	3.1576	0.314	0.188	60%	0.193	62%	OK
SMH 05	SMH 06	S+A	37.8	4.8	4.2	0.375	0.1875	0.110	1.178	0.09	0.0158730	0.15	2.6615	0.265	0.188	71%	0.193	73%	OK
SMH 05	outfall	S+A	9	4.2	4	0.375	0.1875	0.110	1.178	0.09	0.0222222	0.15	3.1576	0.314	0.188	60%	0.193	62%	OK

Legend

d = pipe diameter, m s = Slope of the total energy line  $r = \text{pipe radius (m)} = 0.5 \text{d} \\ k_s = \text{equivalent sand roughness, mm}$ 

 $A_w$  = wetted area (m<sup>2</sup>) = p r<sup>2</sup> V = Velocity of flow calculated based on Colebrook White Equation, m/s

 $P_w$  = wetted perimeter (m) = 2pr  $Q_c$  = Flow Capacity (10% sedimentation incorporated), m<sup>3</sup>/s

 $R = \text{Hydraulic radius (m)} = A_{\text{w}} / P_{\text{w}}$   $Q_{\text{p}} = \text{Estimated total peak flow from the Site during peak season, m}^3 / \text{s}$ 

Total Peak Sewage Flow = 0.00577 m<sup>3</sup>/s

### Appendix 10

Proposed Sewage Treatment Plant

### 1. Introduction

A Social Welfare Facility (Residential Care Home for the Elderly) (RCHE) is proposed at Lot Nos. 385 S.B RP, 385 S.B ss.1, 385 S.B ss.2, 385 S.C RP, 385 S.C ss.1, 385 S.D, 385 S.E, 385 S.F and 385 RP in D.D 257, Tsam Chuk Wan, Sai Kung (the Application Site). The Application Site is currently vacant and zoned as "Village Type Development" ("V") under the Approved Tai Mong Tsai and Tsam Chuk Wan Outline Zoning Plan No. S/SKTMT/4 (the OZP). The proposed Social Welfare Facility (RCHE) is a Column 2 use which requires planning permission from the Board.

As per the departmental comments from the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) dated 5<sup>th</sup> August 2021, the EPD does not support the proposed septic tank arrangement for disposal of wastewater. With reference to Section 5.2.4(b) in Chapter 9 of the Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines (HKPSG), sewage treatment plants should be installed since no public sewerage is available and the population of the proposed RCHE is more than 50 people.

### 2. Population Forecast

Population forecast is undertaken based on the development schedule; the design residential population is summarized in Table 1 below: -

Table 1

Population Type	
Residential Home for the Elderly - Elderly	110 <sup>[1]</sup>
Residential Home for the Elderly - Employee	40 <sup>[2]</sup>
Total	150

<sup>[1]</sup> Assuming the proposed development is fully occupied with 110 beds in the proposed development of RCHE.

### 3. Sewage Flow Estimation

With reference to the "Guidelines for Estimating Sewage Flows for Sewage Infrastructure Planning Version 1.0" published by EPD, the Average Dry Weather Flow (Average Dry Weather Flow) is estimated by the following equations:

Average Dry Weather Flow (ADWF) = Population x Unit Flow Factor x Catchment Inflow Factor ( $P_{CIF}$ )

The design assumptions and the ADWF are summarized in Table 2 below.

Table 2

Estimated Max. Staff and users/usage (A)	150
Unit Sewage Flow Factor, m <sup>3</sup> /(A)/day, (B)	0.37
Catchment Inflow Factor (C)	1.00
Average Dry Weather Flow (ADWF), m <sup>3</sup> /d	55.50
(A) x (B) x (C)	

Remarks: All unit flow factors are referred to Small Sewage Treatment Plant Design Guide published by HKEPD. Assume each elderly and staff would generate 0.37m<sup>3</sup>/ day of sewage.

### **Design Effluent Standards**

<sup>[2]</sup> Mandatory staff included the management and frontline nursing care staffs

The treated effluent shall comply with minimum requirements of Technical Memorandum Standards for effluents discharged into drainage and sewerage systems, inland and coastal waters under the Water Pollution Control Ordinance, Cap. 358 section 21.

### 4. Existing Sewerage Facilities in the Area

According to the latest Drainage Record Plan from the Drainage Services Department (DSD), there are no existing sewerage facilities in the vicinity of the Application Site.

### 5. Proposed On-Site Sewage Treatment Plant

Membrane Bio-Reactor (MBR) is proposed for the on-site Sewage Treatment Plant (STP). MBR system combines the strength of membrane separation, biological treatment and nano-aeration technologies to treat the wastewater and produce superior quality effluent which can be reused directly on site.

Unlike the traditional activated sludge with sedimentation process, MBR system operates at mixed liquor suspended solids (MLSS) concentrations three to five times greater than conventional systems resulting in MBR plants are significantly more compact and much less footprint requirement than a conventional plant. Please refer to **Attachment 1** for the Supplementary Information of Dunwell Membrane Bio-Reactor.

In addition, MBR system can provide complete biomass retention and highly automated. The high level of automation allows complete control of Solid Retention Time to provide flexibility of treatment level. The small pore size of the membrane can retain all suspended solids along with some colloidal and macromolecular compounds to provide high degree of filtration to remove several organic nutrients. Therefore, MBR system can provide benefits for treatment plants producing reuse water or with stringent effluent discharge limits.

The on-site STP will be designed in accordance with the Environmental Protection Department's "Guidelines for the Design of Small Sewage Treatment Plant" (STP Guideline), which can cater 3 times average dry weather flow (3ADWF). The excess flow over 3ADWF being equalized in an equalization tank with sufficient storage capacity for at least 2 hours as recommended by the EPD's design guideline. It can be designed with 3 ADWF in equalization tank and 3 ADWF in MBR tank in the whole treatment system for fulfilment of the EPD's design requirements. As a result, the treatment system is designed to treat the daily quantity of wastewater approximately 166.5 m³/day (3 x 55.5 m³/day) generated in any time no more than 24 hours.

Please note that backup power supply in the form of dual power supply or automatic operated emergency generator will be provide to minimize the chance of power failure. In a case of emergency, a monitoring system will also be provided in order to transmit signals to the on-site facilities for any irregularity and operational issues. In a case of biological failure such as foaming, the effluent will be redirected back to equalization tank.

The sludge dewatering system will be provided and designed in accordance with the requirements in the aforementioned STP Guideline. The sludge generated will be dewatered and thickened before tank away to the landfills.

In addition, activated carbon/ biotrickling filter will be proposed as deodorizer to mitigate the odour impact. Activated carbon will not generate any wastewater while the wastewater generated by the biotrickling filter will be minimal.

The proposed STP will be located at northeast portion of the Application Site with a direct access for maintenance and operational purposes. Since there are no existing sewerage facilities in the vicinity of the Application Site, the treated effluent is proposed to be discharged to the existing 300mm width open u-channel system along Tai Mong Tsai Road. Please refer to the **Attachment 2** for the location of the STP and the Section of the proposed development. The proposed discharge location is shown in **Figure 1**.

Given that the daily quantity of wastewater is 166.5m, the MBR system (equipment and MBR bioreactor) with a dimension of 2.15m (L) x 4.3m (W) x 2.5m (H) will be built at the reserved room on the ground floor of the proposed development. Due to the site constraint, two underground tanks will be required and installed below the aforementioned MBR system. One is the sewage collection tank (i.e., Equalization tank) with a dimension of 2.1m (L) x 2.2m (W) x 3m (H) and an effective volume of about  $13.88m^3$ . The other is the sludge holding tank with a dimension of 2.1m (L) x 2.2m (W) x 3m (H) and an effective volume of about  $18.5m^3$ .

With reference to the Supplementary Information of Dunwell Membrane Bio-Reactor in **Attachment 1**, it is suggested that the proposed MBR system could treat the sewage at a standard which has a better quality than those specified in the TM standard in order to minimize the pollution load. The proposed STP will reach tertiary treatment level. The proposed effluent quality is listed in Table 3 below.

Table 4

Parameters	Unit	Proposed Effluent Quality
Design Flow Rate	M³/day	3ADWF
рН	pH units	6.5-8.5
Temperature	°C	30
Coliform bacteria	n/100mL	<1 (with UV or Chlorine)
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	<10
BOD₅	mg/L	<5
COD	mg/L	<30

Given the small daily sewage flow and the excellent quality of the treated effluent, the pollution load to the nearby drainage system is considered negligible.

### 6. Typical Operation, Maintenance and Emergency

A number of well-known companies in the market could provide both system, operation and maintenance services for sewage treatment plants including the said MBR system. They could offer the contingency plan to ensure efficient backup capacity in their MBR system and the provision of direct maintenance or support services for both regular on-site checking and emergency situations.

Supplies of mechanical equipment and spare parts are very common in the market, any replacement can be installed in a short period of time. As suggested by the provider of the MBR system, the membrane modules have a life span of about 5-8 years with regular checking. Once the MBR system has reached its lifespan, a new membrane module will be installed to replace the existing one.

#### 7. Conclusion

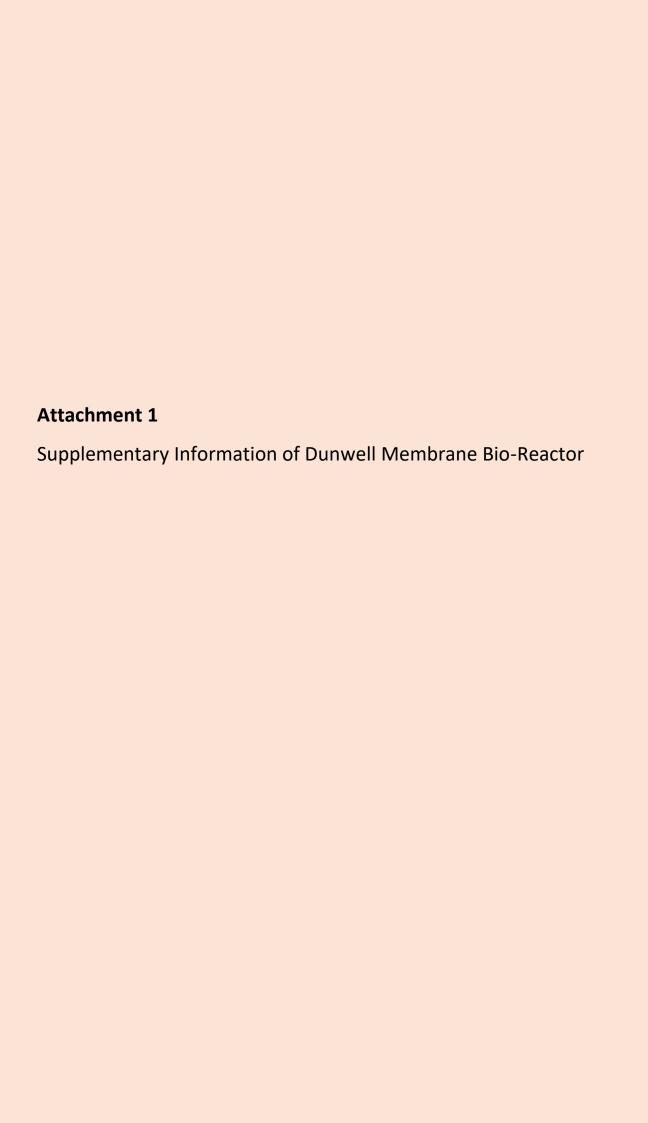
The Application Site is located to the northeast of the Sai Kung Town Centre and the north of the Tsam Chuk Wan. The Application Site is currently zoned as "Village Type Development" ("V") under the OZP and the Applicant proposes to develop the vacant site into a 6-storey of RCHE.

The estimated sewage to be generated from the proposed development is approximately 55.50 m<sup>3</sup>/day (ADWF). There is no existing public sewerage system in the vicinity of the proposed development.

MBR system is proposed for the on-site sewerage treatment plan in view of its excellent effluent quality. With reference to the Supplementary Information of Dunwell Membrane Bio-Reactor in **Attachment 1**, the advantages of membrane bioreactor system included:

- On site reuse of treated effluent
- Automated control by Programmable Logic Controller (PLC)
- 24-hour remote monitoring system
- Eliminates sewage piping
- Small footprint
- Complete solid removal
- Membranes have excellent durability and chemical resistance
- Electronic maintenance record
- High oxygen utilization
- Highly efficient energy utilization
- High rate and high efficiency organic and nutrient removal

In order to minimize the pollution load, it is proposed to treat the sewage at a standard which has a better quality than those specified in the TM standard as aforementioned in Table 3. In view of the small daily sewage flow and the excellent quality of the effluent processed by the proposed STP, the pollution load is considered minimal.



# Dunwell Membrane Bio-Reactor 正昌膜生物反應器 (DMBR)

Advanced Sewage / Wastewater / Greywater Recycling Treatment Plant 先進污水回用系统

- Eliminates public sewage pipes 毋需排污渠
- 100% Water Reuse On Site 100%水回用
- Multiple Applications 可處理各類污水
- Remote Monitoring System 在線監控





## Introduction 介紹

Dunwell Membrane Bio Reactor (DMBR) is an advanced wastewater treatment process for maximum treatment capacity requirement from sixty to several thousand m<sup>3</sup> per day. The system combines the strength of membrane separation, biological treatment and nano-aeration technologies to treat the wastewater. Its high quality effluent can be reused directly on site.

Unlike the traditional activated sludge with sedimentation process, DMBR has greater treatment efficiency and takes up less space which is one of the reasons why it is taking a more important role in the environmental engineering industry. It is applicable for greywater, blackwater, municipal wastewater, commercial wastewater or industrial wastewater.

正昌膜生物反應器(DMBR)是一種先進的廢水處理系统,每天能處理六十至數千立方米。系统利用膜分離、生物處理和納米曝氣技術來處理廢水。 處理後的廢水可以直接在現場回用。

與傳统的沉澱工藝活性污泥法不同,DMBR具有更高的處理效率, 佔用空間更少,這也是其在環境工程行業中發揮更重要作用的原 因之一。適用於灰水、黑水、城市污水、商業廢水或工業廢水。



24-hour Remote monitoring system 24小時在線監控





創意獎 INNOVATION AND CREATIVITY AWARD



科技成就獎 TECHNOLOGICAL ACHIEVEMENT AWARD



Real-time camera monitoring system 實時攝像監控系统



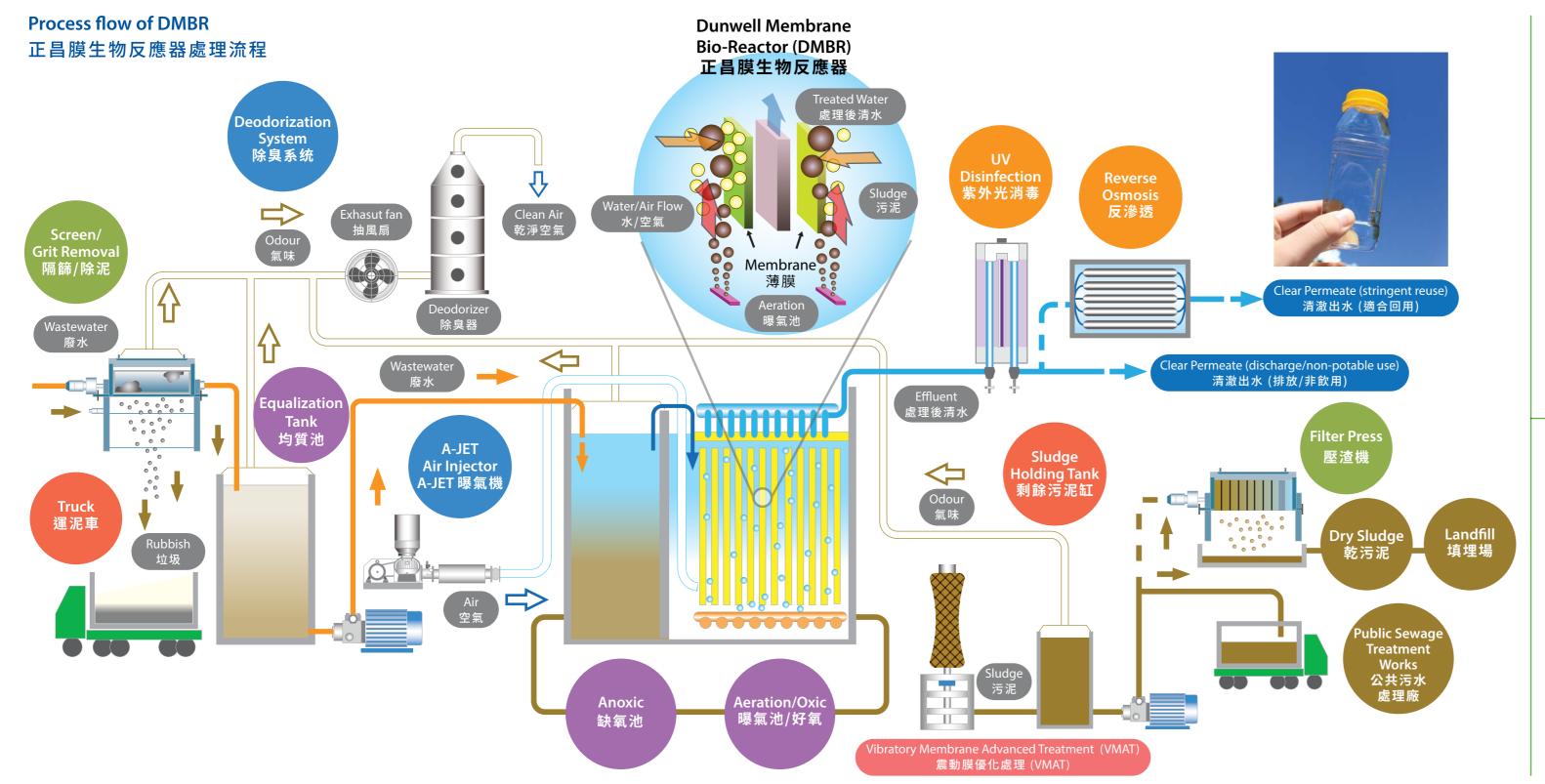
Electronic maintenance record 電子維修記錄

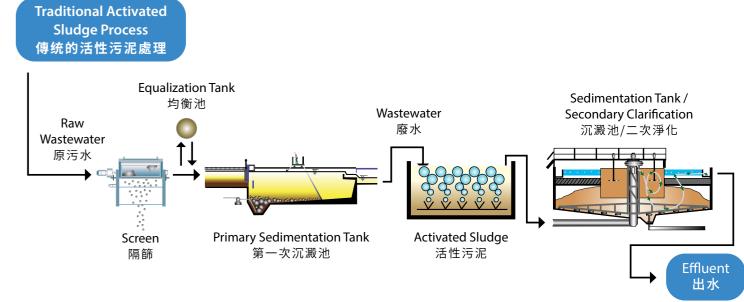
### Advantages 優點

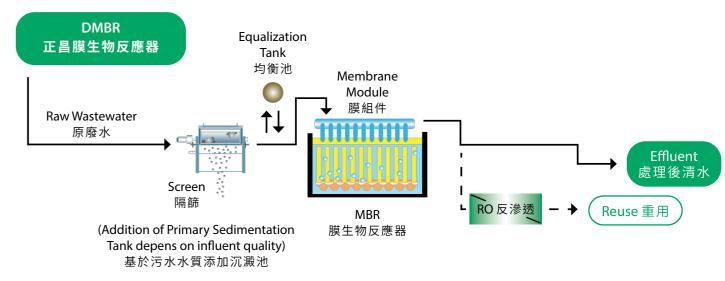
- ◆ On site reuse of treated effluent 處理後出水現場回用
- ◆ Automated control by Programmable Logic Controller (PLC) 全自動編程邏輯控制
- ◆ 24-hour remote monitoring system 24小時遠程監控系统

- ◆ Eliminates sewage piping 毋需排污管道
- ◆ Easy to install in existing aeration tank, increasing plant capacity in same footprint 易於安裝於現有曝氣池,在相同的面積上提升污水處理量
- ◆ High concentration of Mixed Liquor Suspended Solid (MLSS) (10,000-20,000mg/L) greatly improves efficiency 混合液懸浮固體 (MLSS) 提濃 (10,000-20,000毫克/升) 提升污水處理效率
- ◆ Completely removes suspended solids from effluent 完全去除出水的懸浮固體
- ◆ Membranes have excellent durability and chemical resistance 膜組具高耐久性和耐化學性
- ◆ Can easily add UV disinfection or Reverse Osmosis to further enhance effluent quality
  可以加裝紫外光燈消毒或反滲透,以進一步提高出水水質

- ◆ Save 30% or more on space used by traditional sewage treatment process 對比傳统污水處理技術,能减少30%或以上的地面空間
- ◆ Dunwell's VMAT technology helps further space saving by thickening sludge before filter press 正昌VMAT震動薄膜能在壓濾前提高污泥稠度,有助進一步節省空間
- ◆ Electronic maintenance record 電子維修記錄







### DMBR effluent comparison against alternative standards DMBR 膜生物反應器 (DMBR)出水與其他標准比較

Control Parameters 控制參數	HK Standard for discharge to Grade A <sup>+</sup> inland water 香港環保署 A級標准+	HK Standard for discharge to Grade B <sup>++</sup> inland water 香港環保署 B級標准++	HK Standard for discharge to Grade C*** inland water 香港環保署 C級標准+++	HK Standard for Water Reuse 香港水務署 回用水標准	Discharge from DMBR DMBR 出水排放
Coliform bacteria (n/100mL) 大腸杆菌 (個/100毫升)	< 1	100	1,000	< 1	<1 (with UV or Chlorine 經過 紫外光/氯)
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L) 懸浮固體總數量 (毫克/升)	10	30	20	N/A 不適用	<10
BOD <sub>ş</sub> (mg/L) 5天生化需氧量 (毫克/升)	10	20	20	10	<5
COD (mg/L) 化學需氧量 (毫克/升)	50	80	80	N/A 不適用	<30
pH 酸鹼值	6.5 - 8.5	6.5 - 8.5	6.5 - 8.5	N/A 不適用	6.5 – 8.5
Chlorine (mg/L) 氯(毫克/升)	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	>1	Depends on application 是否加氯取决 於用途

 $<sup>^{\</sup>scriptscriptstyle +}$  Abstraction for potable water supply 集水區

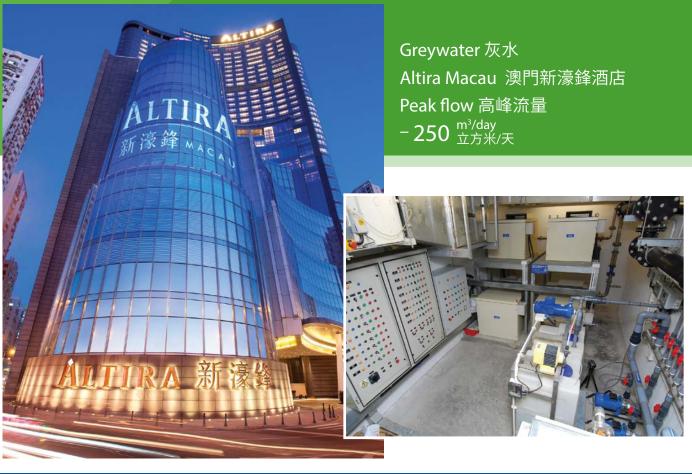
### Case Studies for various applications 各種應用案例研究

Wastewater Source 污水來源	Parameters (mg/L) 參數 (毫克/升)	Influent 入水	Max. Flow rate (m³/day) 最大流量 (立方米/天)	Effluent 出水	Removal rate(%) 去除率(%)
Food processing 食品加工	BOD₅ 5天生化需氧量 CODcr 化學需氧量 SS 懸浮固體	1,590 2,600 380	250	<5 <20 <1	99.9 99.0 100
Greywater 灰水	BOD₅5天生化需氧量 SS懸浮固體	<=200 <=200	58	<5 100	95.0
Blackwater 生活污水	BOD₅5天生化需氧量 SS懸浮固體	210 240	4,170	<5 <1	97.6 99.6
Landfill leachate 填埋場滲漏液	CODcr 化學需氧量 SS 懸浮固體	~10,000 <500	300	99.4 <1	100

<sup>++</sup> Irrigation 灌溉

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Pond fish culture 魚塘用途





Sewage 污水

Sai Kung Residential Development

西貢高尚住宅區

Peak flow 高峰流量

- **4,170** m³/day 立方米/天





Greywater 灰水 WSD Tin Shui Wai Government Building 水務署天水圍政府大樓 Peak flow 高峰流量

- **58** m³/day 立方米/天



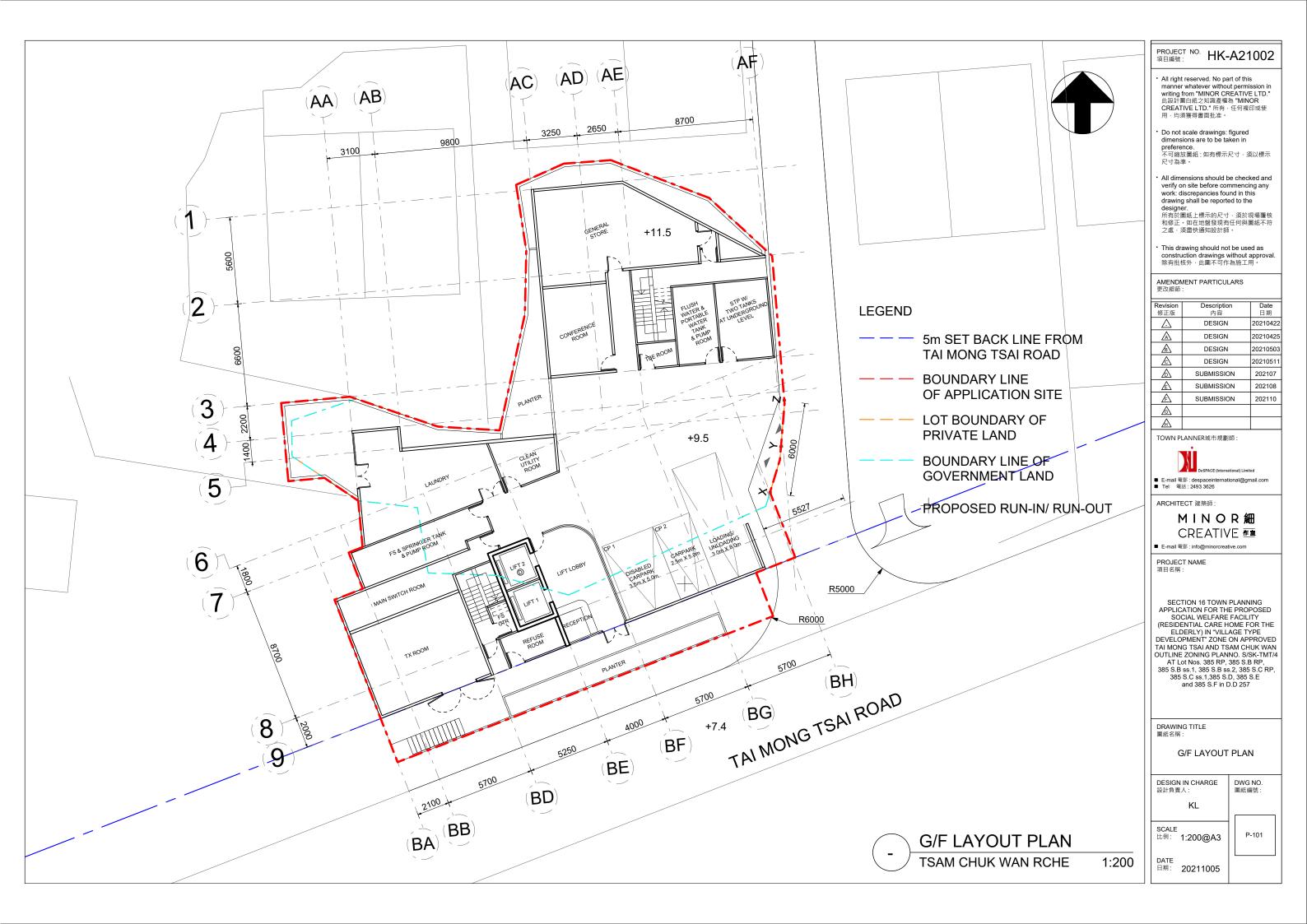


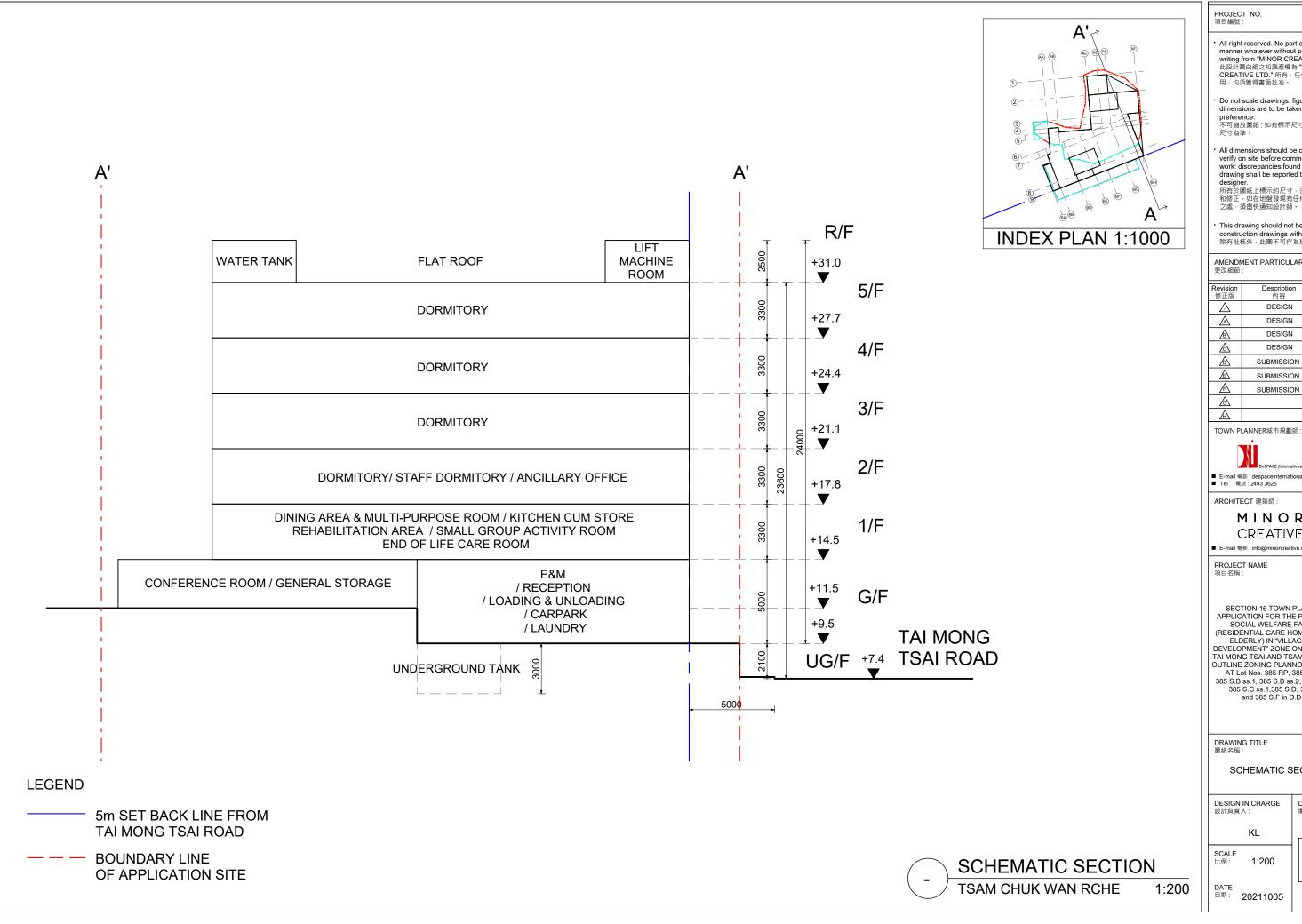
DECL DMBR 202011





Attachment 2
Location of the STP and the Section of the proposed development





- All right reserved. No part of this manner whatever without perm writing from "MINOR CREATIVE LTD." 此設計圖白紙之知識產權為 "MINOR CREATIVE LTD." 所有,任何複印或使用,均須獲得書面批准。
- Do not scale drawings: figured dimensions are to be taken in preference. 不可縮放圖紙:如有標示尺寸·須以標示尺寸為準。
- All dimensions should be checked and verify on site before commencing any work: discrepancies found in this work: discrepancies round in this drawing shall be reported to the designer. 所有於圖紙上標示的尺寸,須於現場覆核和修正。如在地盤發現有任何與圖紙不符之處,須盡快通知設計師。

This drawing should not be used as construction drawings without approval. 除有批核外,此圖不可作為施工用。

AMENDMENT PARTICULARS

Revision 修正版	Description 內容	Date 日期
_	DESIGN	20210421
A	DESIGN	20210425
B	DESIGN	20210503
<u>&amp;</u>	DESIGN	20210511
◬	SUBMISSION	202107
£	SUBMISSION	202108
A	SUBMISSION	202110
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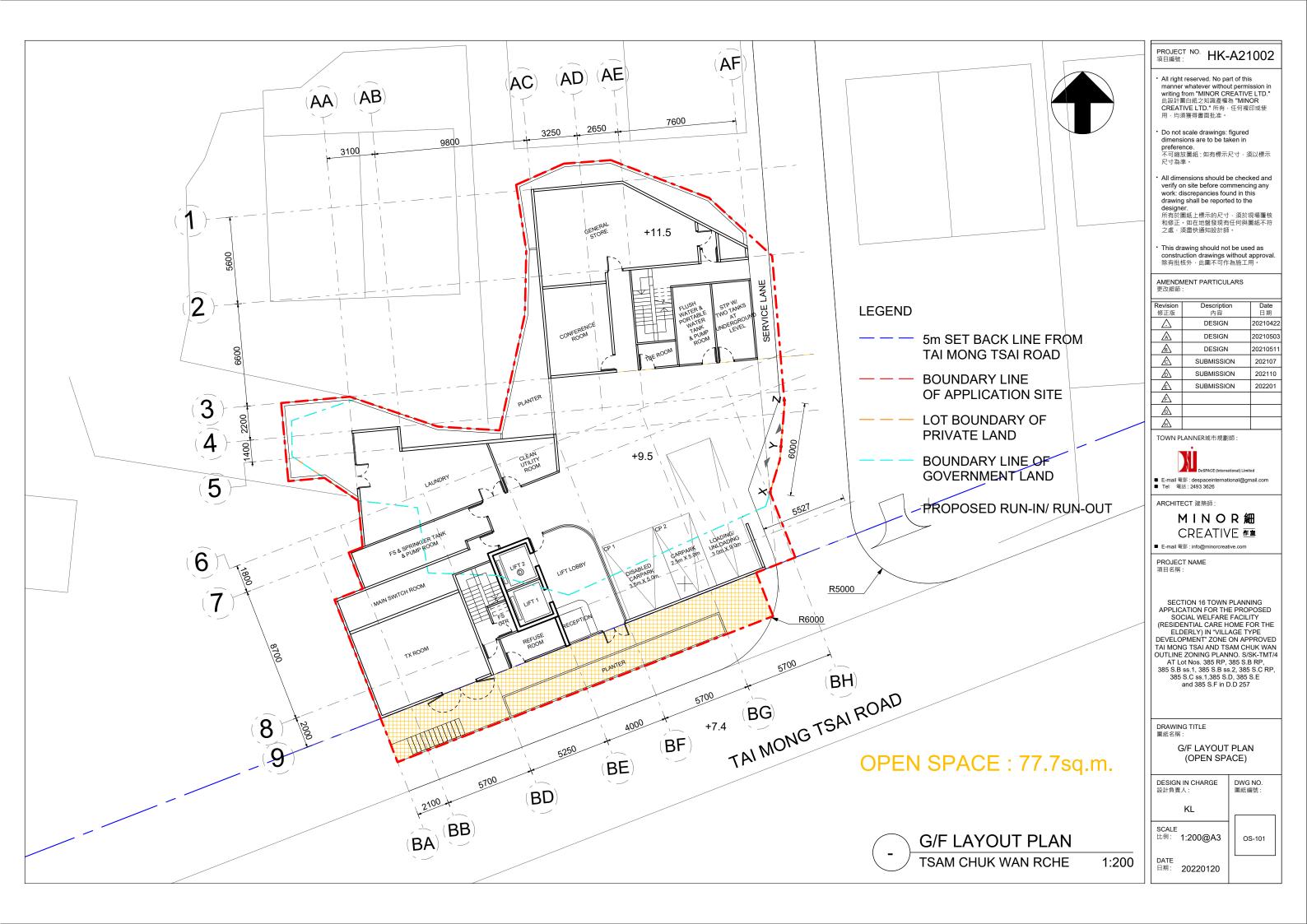
SECTION 16 TOWN PLANNING APPLICATION FOR THE PROPOSED SOCIAL WELFARE FACILITY (RESIDENTIAL CARE HOME FOR THE ELDERLY) IN "VILLAGE TYPE DEVELOPMENT" ZONE ON APPROVED TAI MONG TSAI AND TSAM CHUK WAN OUTLINE ZONING PLANNO. S/SK-TMT/4 AT Lot Nos. 385 RP, 385 S.B RP, 385 S.B ss.1, 385 S.B ss.2, 385 S.C RP, 385 S.C ss.1,385 S.D, 385 S.E and 385 S.F in D.D 257

SCHEMATIC SECTION

S-101

# Appendix 11

Open Space Provision on G/F



# Appendix 12 Summary Table of Various Departmental Comments

Proposed Social Welfare Facility (Residential Care Home for the Elderly) in "Village Type Development" Zone on Approved Tai Mong Tsai and Tsam Chuk Wan Outline Zoning Plan No. S/SK-TMT/4 at the Remaining Portion of Section B of Lot No. 385, Sub-section 1 of Section B of Lot No. 385, Sub-section 2 of Section B of Lot No. 385, the Remaining Portion of Section C of Lot No. 385, Sub-section 1 of Section C of Lot No. 385, Section D of Lot No. 385, Section E of Lot No. 385, Section F of Lot No. 385, the Remaining Portion of Lot No. 385 and Adjoining Government land in D.D. 257, Tsam Chuk Wan, Sai Kung, New Territories (Application No. A/SK-TMT/74)

Departmental Comments	Response
Email dated 13 July 2021 refers:	
<u>TD:</u>	
It is noted that the current access road is substandard and proposed to be	Please refer to the updated G/F Layout Plan in Appendix 2 of this
improved by the applicant. The applicant is required to submit a design of	consolidated report.
the proposed access road leading to the site and run-in/out with dimensions	
for our further review.	
The swept paths of both light bus and private car exceeded the proposed run-	An updated Swept path analysis has been carried out and shown in
in/out between X and Z though Y. Moreover, the swept path of PC clashes	Appendix 5 of this consolidated report.
with the proposed clean utility room. The applicant is advised to further	
review.	

Departmental Comments	Response
Email dated 23 July 2021 refers:	
UD&L of PlanD:	
The application site (the Site) falls within an area zoned "Village Type	Noted with thanks.
Development" ("V") on the approved Tai Mong Tsai and Tsam Chuk Wan	
Outline Zoning Plan (OZP) No. S/SK-TMT/4. The applicant seeks	
planning permission for a development of a 6-storey standalone RCHE	
building with a building height of not more than 23.6m (31.6mPD) and a	
plot ratio of about 4.01.	

The Site of about 748.2m2 is currently vacant with a number of existing trees. It is bounded by Tai Mong Tsai Road to the south and some village houses of 2-3 storeys to the east, south and north of the Site. To the south across Tai Mong Tsai Road is an area mostly zoned "Coastal Protection Area (1)" ("CPA(1)") and two small pieces of land zoned "V" with 2-3 storeys village houses. The surrounding area is predominated by a rural residential countryside landscape character.

Noted with thanks.

Since the proposed development involves an increase in development scale and intensity with a GFA of about 3,000m2 and a building height of about 23.6m which has far exceeded the development restrictions under the "V" zone, the Applicant should assess the potential visual impact with reference to the TPB Guidelines No. 41 on 'Submission of Visual Impact Assessment for Planning Application to the TPB (TPB PG-No.41)'. The Applicant should also propose if any mitigation measures would be implemented to mitigate the potential visual impact from the proposed development, and enhance its compatibility with the surrounding environment. Without providing any visual materials such as photomontages, elevation drawings and a visual impact assessment, the potential visual impact of the proposal has yet to be ascertained at this juncture.

Please refer to the Visual Impact Assessment in **Appendix 7** of this consolidated report.

Departmental Comments	Response
Email dated 28 July 2021 refers:	
DSD:	
Upon a review of the Planning Statement, it is noted that the report has	Please refer to the Attachment 9 - Sewerage and Drainage Impact
addressed on traffic, visual environmental, sewerageimpacts arising from	Assessment of this consolidated report.
the development but the topic on 'No Adverse Drainage Impact' seems	
omitted. Consultant should supplement. The consultant should also	

carry out hydraulic assessment to assess the drainage impact from the
development site to the existing drainage system at and downstream of the
site and proposed drainage upgrading work if necessary.

Departmental Comments	Response
Email dated 28 July 2021 refers:	
DSD:	
Sewerage Impact Assessment	
1. The SIA for the subject planning application needs to meet the full	Noted with thanks.
satisfaction of Environmental Protection Department (EPD), the	
planning authority of sewerage infrastructure. DSD's comments on	
the captioned SIA submitted by the developer are subject to views	
and agreement of EPD.	
2. Section 5.7.3 - Please clarify the construction and maintenance	Noted with thanks. A sewage treatment plant will be installed at the Site for
responsibility of the proposed on-site septic tank system. The	disposal of wastewater arising from the proposed development. The
applicant is reminded that the proposed use and design of proposed	Applicant will take up the responsibility of construction and maintenance
septic tank system should be subject to the views and agreement of	of the proposed sewage treatment plan.
EPD and any relevant statutory requirements.	

Departmental Comments	Response
Email dated 28 July 2021 refers:	
LandsD:	
1. The Application Site comprises both private lots and government	Noted with thanks. The 499.2 sqm. of private land is based on the detailed
land and is situated within the village environ of Tsam Chuk Wan.	land survey records as attached in the Planning Statement. The 249 sqm. of
Land within village environs of recognized village is primarily	government land will be verified by the detailed land survey at later stage.
preserved for applicants with indigenous villager status to apply for	
small houses application. The private lots under application are the	
Old Schedule agricultural lots held under Block Government Lease.	

According to the planning statement, the total site area of the Application Site is about 748.2m2 which includes an area of about 249m2 government land. This office cannot verify the site area of both the private lots and the government land involved at the moment. The applicant should make sure that the site data quoted in the submission is correct.

2. The supplementary planning statement states that the Application Site is proposed to expand towards Tai Mong Tsai Road to occupy some government land serving as the EVA for the proposed development. However, the schematic plans reveal that the 6/s building structures and car parking spaces are provided within the concerned government land. The applicant is requested to clarify the proposal and justify the need for government land.

The private lots of the Application Site are separated from Tai Mong Tsai Road by some government land. The irregular shaped concerned government land is currently occupied by a 2.1m platform. The Application Site is proposed to expand towards Tai Mong Tsai Road to occupy the subject government land for the following purposes in order to enhance the efficiency of the site. The key issues are as follow:

- In order to acquire sufficient emergency vehicular access (EVA) according to the Cap. 123F Building (Planning) Regulations (B(P)R), the extension of the site to the subject government land could increase the site boundary adjacent to up to a standard EVA (i.e., Tai Mong Tsai Road).
- According to Regulation 30 of the said B(P)R, the proposed RCHE is within the definition of habitable space in the regulation. By extending the site to the subject government land, the Tai Mong Tsai Road could serve as a specified street adjacent to the site and could serve as an area for prescribed window, which greatly increases the space efficiency of the site. The land is more efficiently utilized to provide more space for the premises within 24m height limit.

	■ Due to the site constraint of the government land, the site will be difficult to achieve a reasonable separation alienation or development and has no foreseeable public use. Hence, the proposed development makes good use of the subject government land and the existing 2.1m platform with provision of additional planter and open space.
3. If the subject application is approved by the Town Planning Board,	Noted with thanks.
the lot owner shall apply to this Office for a land exchange to effect	
the proposal. However, there is no guarantee that such application	
will be approved by the Government. Such application, if	
eventually approved, will be subject to such terms and conditions	
including payment of premium and an administrative fee as the	
Government considers appropriate at its discretion.	

Departmental Comments		Response
<b>Email</b>	dated 27 July 2021 refers:	
SWD:		
2.	In view of the ageing population and the need to meet the ongoing	Noted with thanks.
	demand for residential care need for the elderly, we have no	
	objection in principle for the development of the proposed private	
	residential care home for the elderly ("RCHE") from the service	
	perspective, subject to the town planning perspectives and	
	comments from other relevant government departments.	
3.	We also noted that the applicant has intention to apply for the	Noted with thanks. The Social Welfare Department is kindly invited to
	Scheme to Encourage Provision of Residential Care Home for the	consider issuing an In-principle Support to the subject Application.
	Elderly Premises in New Private Developments ("the Incentive	
	Scheme"). The applicant should note that support from Social	
	Welfare Department ("SWD") for exemption of land premium	

	under the Incentive Scheme in the captioned development project	
	would be considered subject to the conditions that:	
(i)	the design of the proposed RCHE should be subject to the	Noted with thanks.
	satisfaction of SWD. In this regard, the applicant may download	
	relevant guidance note and best practice guidelines from SWD	
	website as follows –	
	https://www.swd.gov.hk/en/index/site_pubsvc/page_elderly/sub_r	
	esidentia/id_schemetoen/	
(ii)	the applicant shall bear the construction cost of RCHE while the	Noted with thanks.
	proposed RCHE shall carry no financial implications, both capital	
	and recurrent, to the Government. The applicant should also	
	provide, at its own cost, the required fire services installation,	
	external wall openings/ louvers, as well as electricity, utility,	
	drainage and water supply connections suitable for use of the	
	RCHE;	
(iii)	the applicant shall be required to comply with all statutory and	Noted with thanks.
	licensing requirements including but not limited to those stipulated	
	in the Residential Care Home (Elderly Persons) Ordinance, Cap.	
	459 and its subsidiary legislation, as well as the latest version of the	
	Code of Practice for Residential Care Homes (Elderly Persons);	
(iv)	all requirements of the Incentive Scheme as set out in the Lands	Noted with thanks.
	Department (LandsD)'s Practice Note No. 4/2003 (copy attached),	
	together with any other requirements imposed by LandsD in the	
	lease exchange/modification, if applicable, shall be complied with;	
	and	
(v)	the applicant shall accept that the above requirements, together with	Noted with thanks.
	the minimum number of residential care places to be delivered, the	
	gross floor area supported for premium exemption and any	

	necessary parameters to be advised by LandsD, may be stipulated	
	as conditions in the land lease.	
4.	Having examined the indicative layout plans, clarifications on the	
	following matters by the applicant are necessary before we offer	
	comments on the proposal for joining the Incentive Scheme and	
	proceed with further action:	
(1)	The "level of care" of the proposed RCHE;	The proposed RCHE is a "care and attention home".
(2)	According to para. 4.9.2 of the Code of Practice for Residential Care	With reference to the Revised Proposed Development Scheme in <b>Appendix</b>
	Homes (Elderly Persons) January 2020 (Revised Edition), every	2, it is confirmed that all the habitation areas, kitchen and laundry could
	room used for habitation or for the purposes of an office or kitchen	provide with adequate natural lighting and ventilation, in complying with
	in RCHEs shall be provided with adequate natural lighting and	the related statutory requirements.
	ventilation for compliance with sections 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 of the	
	Building (Planning) Regulations, (Cap 123 sub leg F.). Please	
	advise and confirm whether all the habitation areas could comply	
	with the related statutory requirement. Furthermore, please also	
	clarify whether kitchen and laundry are provided with natural	
	lighting and ventilation;	
(3)	Please note that the finished ceiling (i.e. the finished ceiling	Noted with thanks. All finished ceiling of every room is above 2.5m from
	structure or suspended false ceiling) of every room must be situated	the finished floor.
	at a height no less than 2.5m measuring vertically from the finished	
	floor or not less than 2.3m measuring vertically from the finished	
	floor to the underside of any finished beam;	
(4)	It is indicated in the layout plan that two lifts would be provided.	The internal size of lifts is 2100mm X 1750mm which is sufficient to
	Please state the size of the lifts and clarify whether the lift(s) are	accommodating the stretcher bed with size of 2050mm X 560mm. Please
	sufficient for accommodating a stretcher bed measuring 2,050 mm	refer to the Revised Proposed Development Scheme in <b>Appendix 2</b> .
	x 560mm minimum;	

(5) It is observed in the layout plan that some dormitories on 2nd to 5/F floors are with balconies. Please advise the safety/ security measures could be adopted to ensure the residents' safety;  (6) It is noted that the Dining/Multi-purpose area is located on 1/F and no such function area are provided on each floor from 2/F to 5/F. While no dumb waiter will be provided, please append more information on the meal transportation and dining arrangement for our consideration. Apart from having meals, the provision of Dining/Multi-purpose area on each floor will also facilitate the residents to perform daily or group activities;  (7) Please provide a Schedule of Accommodation table and mark the Net Operational Floor Area of each functional room / area for our examination;  (8) Please provide a bed arrangement in the End-of-Life (EOL) care room and it is desirable to have a bathroom cum toilet attached to the EOL care room;  (9) The Small Group Activity Room on the 1/F is in a long triangular shape. Please review whether the proposed area is sufficient and suitable to carry out small group activity; and please provide and amended in ensuring that the proposed area is sufficient and suitable to carry out small group activity; and please advise the safety.  Extra high balustrade/ shield with 1600mm (H) would be provided to ensure resident's safety.  Noted with thanks. A dumb waiter will be provided on 2/F to 5/F for the purpose of meal transportation. Please refer to the Revised Proposed Development Scheme in Appendix 2 of this consolidated report.  Please refer to the Revised Schedule of Accommodation table with Net Operational Floor Area (NOFA) in Appendix 3 of this consolidated report.  Bed Arrangement of End-of-life (EOL) care room is provided as shown on the Revised Proposed Development in Appendix 2.  While no dumb waiter will be provided on 2/F to 5/F for the purpose of meal transportation. Please refer to the Revised Proposed Development Scheme in Appendix 2.  While no dumb waiter will be provided on 2/F to 5/			
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no such function area are provided on each floor from 2/F to 5/F. While no dumb waiter will be provided, please append more information on the meal transportation and dining arrangement for our consideration. Apart from having meals, the provision of Dining/Multi-purpose area on each floor will also facilitate the residents to perform daily or group activities;  (7) Please provide a Schedule of Accommodation table and mark the Net Operational Floor Area of each functional room / area for our examination;  (8) Please provide a bed arrangement in the End-of-Life (EOL) care room and it is desirable to have a bathroom cum toilet attached to the EOL care room:  (9) The Small Group Activity Room on the 1/F is in a long triangular shape. Please review whether the proposed area is sufficient and suitable to carry out small group activity; and  Noted with thanks. The layout of the Small Group Activity Room on the 1/F is relocated and amended in ensuring that the proposed area is sufficient and suitable to carry out small group activity. Please refer to the Revised Proposed Development Scheme in Appendix 2.  Noted with thanks. The layout of the Small Group Activity Room on the 1/F is relocated and amended in ensuring that the proposed area is sufficient and suitable to carry out small group activity. Please refer to the Revised Proposed Development Scheme in Appendix 2.  (10) It is noted that two private car parking space [3.5 m x 5 m x 2.4 (headroom)] and one loading / unloading (L/UL) space [3m x 8m x 3.3 (headroom)] would be provided. Please ensure that the size of		•	
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our consideration. Apart from having meals, the provision of Dining/Multi-purpose area on each floor will also facilitate the residents to perform daily or group activities;  (7) Please provide a Schedule of Accommodation table and mark the Net Operational Floor Area of each functional room / area for our examination;  (8) Please provide a bed arrangement in the End-of-Life (EOL) care room and it is desirable to have a bathroom cum toilet attached to the EOL care room;  (9) The Small Group Activity Room on the 1/F is in a long triangular suitable to carry out small group activity; and  (10) It is noted that two private car parking space [3.5 m x 5 m x 2.4 (headroom)] and one loading / unloading (L/UL) space [3 m x 8 m x 3.3 (headroom)] would be provided. Please ensure that the size of			Development Scheme in <b>Appendix 2</b> of this consolidated report.
Dining/Multi-purpose area on each floor will also facilitate the residents to perform daily or group activities;  (7) Please provide a Schedule of Accommodation table and mark the Net Operational Floor Area of each functional room / area for our examination;  (8) Please provide a bed arrangement in the End-of-Life (EOL) care room and it is desirable to have a bathroom cum toilet attached to the EOL care room;  (9) The Small Group Activity Room on the 1/F is in a long triangular suitable to carry out small group activity; and  (10) It is noted that two private car parking space [3.5 m x 5 m x 2.4 (headroom)] and one loading / unloading (L/UL) space [3m x 8m x 3.3 (headroom)] would be provided. Please ensure that the size of			
residents to perform daily or group activities;  (7) Please provide a Schedule of Accommodation table and mark the Net Operational Floor Area of each functional room / area for our examination;  (8) Please provide a bed arrangement in the End-of-Life (EOL) care room and it is desirable to have a bathroom cum toilet attached to the EOL care room;  (9) The Small Group Activity Room on the 1/F is in a long triangular suitable to carry out small group activity; and  Noted with thanks. The layout of the Small Group Activity Room on the 1/F is relocated and amended in ensuring that the proposed area is sufficient and suitable to carry out small group activity; and  (10) It is noted that two private car parking space [3.5 m x 5 m x 2.4 (headroom)] and one loading / unloading (L/UL) space [3m x 8m x 3.3 (headroom)] would be provided. Please ensure that the size of			
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examination;  (8) Please provide a bed arrangement in the End-of-Life (EOL) care room and it is desirable to have a bathroom cum toilet attached to the EOL care room;  (9) The Small Group Activity Room on the 1/F is in a long triangular suitable to carry out small group activity; and  Please review whether the proposed area is sufficient and suitable to carry out small group activity; and  (10) It is noted that two private car parking space [3.5 m x 5 m x 2.4 (headroom)] and one loading / unloading (L/UL) space [3m x 8m x 3.3 (headroom)] would be provided. Please ensure that the size of	(7)	Please provide a Schedule of Accommodation table and mark the	Please refer to the Revised Schedule of Accommodation table with Net
the EOL care room;  (9) The Small Group Activity Room on the 1/F is in a long triangular suitable to carry out small group activity; and  (10) It is noted that two private car parking space [3.5 m x 5 m x 2.4 (headroom)] and one loading / unloading (L/UL) space [3m x 8m x 3.3 (headroom)] would be provided. Please ensure that the size of		-	Operational Floor Area (NOFA) in <b>Appendix 3</b> of this consolidated report.
the EOL care room;  (9) The Small Group Activity Room on the 1/F is in a long triangular shape. Please review whether the proposed area is sufficient and suitable to carry out small group activity; and  (10) It is noted that two private car parking space [3.5 m x 5 m x 2.4 (headroom)] and one loading / unloading (L/UL) space [3m x 8m x 3.3 (headroom)] would be provided. Please ensure that the size of	(8)	Please provide a bed arrangement in the End-of-Life (EOL) care	Bed Arrangement of End-of -life (EOL) care room is provided as shown on
shape. Please review whether the proposed area is sufficient and suitable to carry out small group activity; and  1/F is relocated and amended in ensuring that the proposed area is sufficient and suitable to carry out small group activity. Please refer to the Revised Proposed Development Scheme in <b>Appendix 2</b> .  (10) It is noted that two private car parking space [3.5 m x 5 m x 2.4 (headroom)] and one loading / unloading (L/UL) space [3m x 8m x 3.3 (headroom)] would be provided. Please ensure that the size of			the Revised Proposed Development in <b>Appendix 2</b> .
suitable to carry out small group activity; and and suitable to carry out small group activity. Please refer to the Revised Proposed Development Scheme in <b>Appendix 2</b> .  (10) It is noted that two private car parking space [3.5 m x 5 m x 2.4 (headroom)] and one loading / unloading (L/UL) space [3m x 8m x 3.3 (headroom)] as it is usually not occupied in operation.  3.3 (headroom)] would be provided. Please ensure that the size of	(9)	The Small Group Activity Room on the 1/F is in a long triangular	Noted with thanks. The layout of the Small Group Activity Room on the
Proposed Development Scheme in <b>Appendix 2</b> .  (10) It is noted that two private car parking space [3.5 m x 5 m x 2.4 (headroom)] and one loading / unloading (L/UL) space [3m x 8m x 3.3 (headroom)] would be provided. Please ensure that the size of		shape. Please review whether the proposed area is sufficient and	1/F is relocated and amended in ensuring that the proposed area is sufficient
(10) It is noted that two private car parking space [3.5 m x 5 m x 2.4 (headroom)] and one loading / unloading (L/UL) space [3m x 8m x 3.3 (headroom)] would be provided. Please ensure that the size of		suitable to carry out small group activity; and	and suitable to carry out small group activity. Please refer to the Revised
(headroom)] and one loading / unloading (L/UL) space [ 3m x 8m x 3.3 (headroom)] as it is usually not occupied in operation.  3.3 (headroom)] would be provided. Please ensure that the size of			Proposed Development Scheme in <b>Appendix 2</b> .
3.3 (headroom) ] would be provided. Please ensure that the size of	(10	) It is noted that two private car parking space [3.5 m x 5 m x 2.4	Ambulance of size 7.5 X 2.5m could use the loading/unloading bay of the
		(headroom)] and one loading / unloading (L/UL) space [ $3m\ x\ 8m\ x$	site [3m x 9m x 3.3 (headroom)] as it is usually not occupied in operation.
L/UL space is sufficient for ambulance use.		3.3 (headroom) ] would be provided. Please ensure that the size of	
		L/UL space is sufficient for ambulance use.	

Departmental Comments	Response
Email dated 12 August 2021 refers:	
SWD:	
We would like to draw the applicant's attention on the following from	
licensing perspective:	
■ Deadend travel distance exceeding 12m was noted in the	A door of required staircase is relocated in ensuring that the deadend travel
Superintendent's Office and Staff Dormitory on 2/F.	distance does not exceed 12m in Superintendent's Office and Staff
	Dormitory on 2/F. Please refer to the 2/F layout of the Revised Proposed
	Development Scheme in <b>Appendix 2</b> of this consolidated report.
<ul> <li>An accessible toilet in compliance with Design Manual: Barrier Free</li> </ul>	An accessible toilet is provided on each floor on 1/F to 5/F as shown in the
Access 2008 should be provided on each floor on 1/F to 5/F.	Revised Proposed Development Scheme in <b>Appendix 2</b> .
■ A manoeuvring space of 1.5m x 1.5m should be provided in each	A manoeuvring space of 1.5m x 1.5m is provided in each dormitory within
dormitory within 3.5m measured from the end of the dormitories.	3.5m measured from the end of the dormitories.
■ The proposed RCHE should comply with the height restriction on	Noted with thanks. No part of the RCHE is situated at a height more than
RCHE as stipulated in section 20 of the Residential Care Home	24m above the ground floor, measuring vertically from the ground of the
(Elderly Persons) Regulation, i.e. no part of the RCHE shall be	building to the floor of the premises in which the RCHE is to be situated.
situated at a height more than 24m above the ground floor, measuring	
vertically from the ground of the building to the floor of the premises	
in which the RCHE is to be situated.	

Departmental Comments	Response
Email dated 5 August 2021 refers:	
EPD:	
1. According to the provided information, it is understood that the	Noted with thanks.
application involves the development of a maximum 6-storey	
standalone residential care home for elderly (RCHE) building with	
provision of about 110 beds. No existing public sewerage is	
available in the vicinity of the application site. The applicant	

proposes to install on-site septic tank for disposal of wastewater	
arising from the proposed development.	
2. However, with reference to Section 5.2.4(b) in Chapter 9 of the Hong	Noted with thanks. A sewage treatment plant will be installed at the Site for
Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines (HKPSG), sewage	disposal of wastewater arising from the proposed development. Please refer
treatment plants should be installed at locations where public	to the <b>Appendix 10</b> for the Proposed Sewage Treatment Plant.
sewerage is not available and population is more than 50 people. In	
this connection, as the proposed septic tank arrangement for disposal	
of wastewater is inappropriate, we do not support the application.	

Departmental Comments	Response
Email dated 10 September 2021 refers:	
UD&L of PlanD:	
2. It is noted 4 viewpoints (VPs) have been identified from the VIA.	Noted with thank. Please refer to the revised Table 2 of the Visual Impact
According to the photomontages, it is doubtful whether the visual	Assessment in <b>Appendix 7</b> of this consolidated report.
sensitivity as suggested in Table 2 of the VIA is accurate as the	
mountain back drop and visual openness of VPs 1 and 2 will be	
substantially blocked and there will be a loss of sky view and spatial	
openness from VPs 3 and 4. The Applicant is advised to review the	
impact of the VPs, for example VPs 1 and 2 should be moderate	
adverse and VP 3 should be slightly adverse.	
3. With reference to the photomontages and site context, the	Noted with thanks. In order to minimize the bulk of the proposed
surrounding area is predominated by a rural residential countryside	development, it is proposed to use large strip of glass on façade with clear
landscape character with developments around 1-3 storeys. There is	color differences of the cubic mass. It could help dividing into small pieces
a concern over the scale and bulk of the proposed development which	instead of a massive single building block. In order to further blend in with
are relatively disproportionate to the existing setting. Even the	the surrounding environment, the selected material with color tone that
Applicant has claimed that there would be a buffer distance of 5	could match surrounding environment such as wood fins color/ greenery/
meters between the building façade and the road kerb of Tai Mong	textured concrete wall with low saturation. Please refer to the Revised
Tsai Road (about 3 meters from the site boundary), edge treatment	Photomontages of the VIA in <b>Appendix 7</b> .

with landscaping and greening at multi levels to mitigate the visual impact. The effectiveness of these measures in blending in the development with the surrounding environment is doubtful as shown in the photomontages. The Applicant should further explore other design options to minimize the bulk of the proposed development, further blend in with the surrounding environment and avoid blank façade walls on the periphery of the development.

Departmental Comments	Response
Email dated 03 November 2021 refers:	
SWD:	
Please refer to the following comments on the Responses-to-Comments,	
Schedule of Accommodation (SoA) table and revised drawings from welfare	
service perspective for your further processing -	
(a) As shown in the heading of the SoA table, the SoA of the proposed	It is confirmed that the capacity of the proposed RCHE is 110 beds. The
RCHE is for 114 beds. However, we note that the layout plan has	SoA has been revised accordingly.
indicated that there are 110 beds instead of 114 beds. Please clarify the	
capacity of the proposed RCHE.	
(b) In the SoA table, the no. of occupant for sick / isolation /quiet room is	There are four dormitory floors in the Proposed Development Scheme.
two but four sick / isolation /quiet rooms were shown on the layout	According to the special requirements in SoA, one room at 8 m <sup>2</sup> should be
plan. Please clarify the number of sick / isolation / quiet rooms to be	provided for every 50 residents on each floor with provision of dormitory
provided and the number of beds.	rooms. Therefore, there are four sick/ isolation/ quiet rooms in the proposed
	development.
(c) We observe that some areas on pro-rated for 110 residents against the	Required area for the subject rooms in SoA are revised for 110 residents on
standard SoA for 100 residents marked in the SoA table are not correct,	pro-rated basis.
e.g. Dining / Multi-purpose room for 110 residents should be 242m2	
instead of 220m2; Nursing station cum medical consultation room	
should be 30.8m2 instead of 40m2; Sick / Isolation / Quiet Room for	

	110 residents should be 17.6m2 instead of 32m2; Soiled Utility Room should be 8.8m2 instead of 16m2; Female / Male Staff Changing room and Rest Room cum Pantry should be 44.1m2 instead of 40m2. Please rectify.	
(d)	The area provided for superintendent's office, assistant superintendent's office and general office were marked clearly on the SoA table but there is no demarcation of these function rooms on the layout plan of the 2/F. Please review and indicate the respective locations of these rooms.	Please refer to the Revised Proposed Development Scheme in <b>Appendix 2</b> of this consolidated report.
(e)	It is mentioned earlier that "the Dining/Multi-purpose area is located on 1/F and no such function area are provided on each floor from 2/F to 5/F. While no dumb waiter will be provided, please append more information on the meal transportation and dining arrangement for our consideration. Apart from having meals, the provision of Dining/Multi-purpose area on each floor will also facilitate the residents to perform daily or group activities". Despite the dumb waiter is added in this layout plan, there is no Dining / Multi-purpose area provided on 2/F to 5/F whereas we noted there are area provision of "common area" on 2/F-5/F. Please clarify the usage of "common area" and whether there is provision for the purpose as Dining/Multi-purpose area on 2/F-5/F.	As shown in the Revised Proposed Development Scheme in <b>Appendix 2</b> , Common Area on 2/F to 5/F are designated as "the Dining/Multi-purpose area". Dump waiter is provided on 1/F to 5/F for vertical delivery of meal.
(f)	The response of the Applicant about the provision of balconies in some dormitories of the proposed RCHE is noted. Please make sure that there are sufficient measures and facilities to ensure residents' safety in such provision.	Noted with thanks. Barrier with sufficient height would be provided along the balcony.
(g)	According to Chapter 8 of the Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines, the parking space for ambulance is 9m x 3m. Please ensure that the size of loading / unloading bay is sufficient for	Please refer to the Revised Proposed Development Scheme in <b>Appendix 2</b> of this consolidated report.

ambulance use.	
Apart from the above, the applicant should ensure that the design of the	
proposed RCHE shall comply with all relevant licensing and statutory	
requirements.	
Please refer to the following comment from licensing perspective for your	
further processing:	
"As per the submitted response-to-comments and drawings, most of our	Noted with thanks.
previous comments on building safety have been addressed except that	
provision of natural lighting and ventilation to the nurse stations cum	
medical consultation rooms on 2/F to 5/F. Compensatory provision of	
artificial lighting and mechanical ventilation (fresh air) may be accepted	
subject to the demonstration of adequate air change."	

Departmental Comments	Response
Email dated 15 Nov 2021 refers:	
EPD:	
Please find our comments on the FI as below:	
(a) S.3 of Appendix 3 (Design Effluent Standards) – The applicant should	Noted with thanks. Upon the approval, the applicant would obtain a WPCO
obtain a WPCO licence for the operation of on-site Sewage Treatment	licence for the operation of on-site Sewage Treatment Plant (STP). As
Plant (STP). Also, the effluent standards may vary based on the actual	shown in the Revised Sewerage and Drainage Impact Assessment in
discharge point of the STP. Therefore, at the current stage, please delete	Appendix 9, the sewage from the Proposed Development is proposed to be
Table 3 and the sentence "A brief summary of the major parameters of	treated in the proposed STP and then discharged to the nearest proposed
Standards for Effluents Discharged into Group B inland waters was	drainage terminal manhole SMH01 of the site via a proposed 225mm sewer
listed in Table 3 below.".	in the Site. In spite of this, the applicant understands that the effluent
	standards will be subject to the actual discharge point of the STP at the
	formal licence application stage.

(b) The applicant is also reminded to update the Supporting Planning	Noted with thanks. Please refer to the Revised Proposed Development
Statement accordingly to tally with the revised sewerage proposal.	Scheme in <b>Appendix 2</b> of this consolidated report.
(c) It is noted that the treated sewage effluent is proposed to be discharged	Noted with thanks. Please refer to the Revised Sewerage and Drainage
to the existing 300mm width open U-channel system along Tai Mong	Impact Assessment in <b>Appendix 9</b> of this consolidated report.
Tsai Road. The consultant is reminded to include such load in the	
Drainage Impact Assessment (DIA) and seek DSD's agreement.	
Regarding the public comment concerning on the potential noise impact	Noted with thanks. Please refer to the Noise Impact Assessment in
from Tai Mong Tsai Road, in view of the insufficient information provided	Appendix 8 of this consolidated report.
in supplementary planning statement for supporting no adverse road traffic	
noise impact on the proposed RCHE development, the applicant shall	
conduct quantitative road traffic noise assessment to ensure that the	
proposed RCHE development is acceptable in noise planning point of view.	
The endorsement letter of the traffic forecast from TD shall also be included	
in the quantitative road traffic noise assessment.	

Departmental Comments	Response
Email dated 15 Nov 2021 refers:	
<u>TD:</u>	
(d) The applicant is advised to liaise with relevant management	Noted with thanks.
departments and adjacent private lots to identify the management and	
maintenance responsibility of the proposed access road beyond the	
public footpath portion.	
(e) In view of the public comment, TD considers that it is necessary for the	Please refer to the Traffic Impact Assessment in Attachment 6 of this
applicant to provide clearer justifications on the traffic	consolidated report.
generation/attraction and associated impact to nearby roads. In this	
regard, please ask the applicant to submit a traffic review including the	
following aspects for further review:	
- Based design assumptions including study area and design year;	

-	Anticipated traffic generation and attraction;
-	Road link and junction capacity assessment of nearby
	road/junctions; and
-	Potential impact to nearby traffic and proposal of mitigation

measures.

Departmental Comments		Response
Email dated 15 Nov 2021 refers:		
CTP/UD&L, PlanD:		
(a) according to site photos taken on	6.7.2021, there are existing trees	Noted with thanks.
including Archontophoenix alexan	drae (假檳榔), Terminalia catappa	
(欖仁樹) and Juniperus chinensis L	'Kaizuca' (龍栢) of medium sized	
in good to fair conditions observed	within the Site. With reference to	
the proposed layout plan, it is noted	d that the existing trees are in direct	
conflict with the proposed developr	nent while 6 trees and other amenity	
planting are proposed on G/F, 1/F ar	nd 2/F of the development. In view	
that affected trees are of common	species, she has no objection to the	
application from landscape plannin	g perspective;	
(b) the applicant is advised to utilize the	e roof floor for open space provision	Noted with thanks. Utilization of the roof floor for open space provision
with sitting area and recreational	facilities for the enjoyment of the	will be explored in the detailed design stage
elderly and staff; and		
(c) the applicant should note that appro	oval of the section 16 application by	Noted with thanks.
the TPB does not imply approval	of the trees works such as pruning,	
transplanting and/or felling under le	ease. The applicant is reminded to	
approach relevant authority/ govern	nment department(s) direct to obtain	
necessary approval on tree works.		

Departmental Comments	Response
Email dated 15 Nov 2021 refers:	
WSD:	
(a) existing water mains are in close proximity to the Site and is likely to	Noted with thanks.
be affected. The grantee/applicant is required to either divert or	
protect the water mains found on site;	
(b) if diversion is required, existing water mains inside the Site are needed	Noted with thanks.
to be diverted outside the site boundary of the proposed development to	
lie in government land. A strip of land of minimum 1.5 metres in	
width should be provided for diversion of existing water mains. The	
cost of diversion of existing water mains upon request will have to be	
borne by the applicant; and the applicant shall submit all relevant	
proposal to WSD for consideration and agreement before the works	
commence;	
(i) if diversion is not required, the following conditions shall apply:	Noted with thanks.
• existing water mains are affected as indicated on the site plan and no	
development which requires resitting of water mains will be allowed;	
• details of site formation work shall be submitted to the Director of	
Water Supplies (D of WS) for approval prior to commencement of	
works;	
• no structures shall be built or materials stored within 1.5 metres from	
the centre line(s) of water main(s) shown on the plan. Free access	
shall be made available at all times for staff of the D of WS or their	
contractor to carry out construction, inspection, operation,	
maintenance and repair works;	
• no trees or shrubs with penetrating roots may be planted within the	
Waterworks Reserve or in the vicinity of the water main(s). No	
change of existing site condition may be undertaken within the	

aforesaid area without the prior agreement of the D of WS. Rigid	
root barriers may be required if the clear distance between the	
proposed tree and the pipe is 2.5 metres or less, and the barrier must	
extend below the invert level of the pipe;	
• no planting or obstruction of any kind except turfing shall be	
permitted within the space of 1.5 metres around the cover of any	
valve or within a distance of 1 metre from any hydrant outlet;	
• tree planting may be prohibited in the event that the D of WS	
considers that there is any likelihood of damage being caused to	
water mains;	
(ii) the grantee/applicant is required to submit Water Supply Impact	Noted with thanks.
Assessment (WSIA) Report for WSD's comment and approval prior to	
commencement of works. The applicant shall ensure the above	
requirements are fully complied with and incorporate the 'response-to-	
comment' into the later submission for further consideration.	

De	partmental Comments	Response
En	nail dated 15 Nov 2021 refers:	
<u>Hy</u>	<u>D:</u>	
(a)	the applicant shall be responsible for construction of a proper vehicular	Noted with thanks.
	run-in/out arising from the proposed development. The design and	
	details of the vehicular run-in/out shall follow HyD's prevailing	
	departmental standards and requirements; and	
(b)	the applicant shall be responsible for construction and maintenance of	Noted with thanks.
	the proposed driveway connected between the proposed development	
	and Tai Mong Tsai Road.	

Dep	partmental Comments	Response
-	ail dated 03 November 2021 refers:	
BD		
(a)	a RCHE which is for habitation is a domestic use under the Buildings	Noted with thanks.
	Ordinance (BO). However, RCHE may be treated as non-domestic	
	building for the purposes of Building (Planning) Regulations (B(P)R)	
	20, 21, and 25 subject to application for modification accepted by the	
	Building Authority;	
(b)	a RCHE which is for habitation is a domestic use under the Buildings	Noted with thanks.
	Ordinance (BO). However, RCHE may be treated as non-domestic	
	building for the purposes of Building (Planning) Regulations (B(P)R)	
	20, 21, and 25 subject to application for modification accepted by the	
	Building Authority;	
(c)	emergency vehicular access, where applicable, should be provided to	Noted with thanks. The emergency vehicular access is provided along Tai
	the proposed building in compliance with the B(P)R 41D;	Mong Chai Road.
(d)	every room used for habitation or for the purpose of an office or as a	Noted with thanks. It is confirmed that every room used for habitation or
	kitchen shall be provided with natural lighting and ventilation in	for the purpose of an office or as a kitchen shall be provided with natural
	accordance with B(P)R 30 and 31. The applicant is required to	lighting and ventilation.
	demonstrate compliance with B(P)R 30 and 31, particularly for rooms	
	not facing the streets;	
(e)	service lane, which was omitted in the proposed scheme, should be	Please refer to the Revised Proposed Development Scheme in <b>Appendix 2</b>
	provided in accordance with B(P)R 28;	of this consolidated report.
(f)	the building shall be designed to the satisfaction of the BA in such a	Noted with thanks.
	manner as will facilitate the access to and use of that building and its	
	facilities by persons with a disability in accordance with (B(P)R) 72;	
(g)	PNAP APP-2 and PNAP APP-111 will be referred to when determining	Noted with thanks.

	exemption of GFA calculation for aboveground or underground car parking spaces;	
(h)	the applicant's attention is also drawn to the policy on GFA concessions under PNAP App-151 in particular the 10% overall cap on GFA concessions and, where appropriate, the SBD requirements under PNAP APP-152;	Noted with thanks.
(i)	the granting of the planning approval should not be construed as an acceptance of the unauthorized structures on site under the BO. Enforcement action may be taken to effect the removal of all unauthorized works in the future; and	Noted with thanks.
(j)	detailed comments will be given during general building plans submission stage.	Noted with thanks.

Departme	ental Comments	Response
Email da	ted 15 Nov 2021 refers:	
DSD:		
Drainage	Impact Assessment	
(i)	Section 3.2.1 – As mentioned in this section and in Table 3.1, the	Noted with thanks. The photo of the existing condition is provided in
	existing condition of the development site is 100% paved.	Appendix E (Fig E1) of the <b>Appendix 9</b> of this consolidated report.
	Consultant is requested to provide photos to show the existing	
	condition (100% paved) of the entire development site in	
	Appendix A of the Report.	
(ii)	(ii) Figure 2 (on page 10) - The title of this figure should read as	Noted. It is revised that UC 1 indicates the existing drainage system only
	"Location of Discharge". Besides, it is noted that two different	which is shown in Appendix F while the newly proposed drainage system
	channels are given the same name (i.e. UC1). Consultant should	(SMH01-06) is indicated in Appendices B and G of the <b>Appendix 9</b> of this
	check and amend accordingly. Please also indicate the	consolidated report.
	connection pipe/channel downstream of SMHl.	

(iii)	Section 3.4- Capacity check result for U-channel 4 (UC4) is	Since the existing drainage system will not be used for the proposed
	presented in Table 3.5 but the UC4 is not shown in any plan.	development, the capacity check for newly proposed drainage system
	Consultant please indicate UC4 in Appendix B and Appendix C.	(SMH01-06) is provided in Table 3.5. The downstream channel from
	Furthermore, the downstream pipe/channel from SMH should	SMH01 is indicated in Appendices B and G of the <b>Appendix 9.</b>
	also be indicated.	
(iv)	Appendix E - UC5 (indicated in Appendix B & Appendix C) is	UC 5 from the existing drainage system will not be used for the proposed
	omitted in the capacity check, Consultant should supplement the	development. The capacity check on the proposed drainage system is
	check in Appendix E,	provided in Appendix I of the <b>Appendix 9.</b>
(v)	The applicant/ consultant should use a plan to indicate the	The treated effluent will be conveyed to the proposed drainage system via
	discharge point for the treated effluent and also indicate the	the proposed terminal manhole from the Sewage Treatment Plant (SMH01-
	downstream public drainage system.	06). The detail is provided in Appendix B of the <b>Appendix 9.</b>
(vi)	If the treated effluent is finally discharged into the drainage	The treated effluent will be discharged to an existing natural stream via the
	system; the hydraulic calculation should include a check to	proposed drainage system, which is shown in Appendix G of the <b>Appendix</b>
	ensure that the downstream public drainage has the capacity to	9. The calculation of drainage capacity is provided in Appendix I of the
	take the flow and if any upgrading is required to be carried out	Appendix 9.
	by the applicant/ developer.	
Sewerage	e Impact Assessment	
(vii)	The proposed on-site sewage treatment plant in this SIA is	Noted with thanks.
	subject to EPD's approval.	

Departmental Comments	Response
Email dated 18 Nov 2021 refers:	
LandsD:	
As mentioned in para. 2 of our memo of 26.7.2021, the concerned private	Noted with thanks.
agricultural lots and the adjoining government land (G.L.) fall within the	
Village Environs of Tsam Chuk Wan which is a recognized village and an	
indigenous villager is entitled to apply for permission to erect a small house	

once in his lifetime within this area. DLO/SK has concerns / reservations	
for the proposed Social Welfare Facility.	

Departmental Comments	Response
Email dated 17 Dec 2021 refers:	
<u>Urban Design Unit, UD&amp;L:</u>	
It is noted that the applicant has revised the rating and photomontages of	Noted with thanks.
VIA and incorporated further design measures to minimize the bulk of	
proposed development. We have no further comment on the subject	
application from urban design and visual perspectives.	

Departmental Comments	Response
Email dated 27 Feb 2022 refers:	
<u>TD:</u>	
No comments on the Traffic Impact Assessment submitted in the FI. As	Noted with thanks.
the traffic induced by the proposed RCHE is not significant, we consider the	
application tolerable from traffic ground.	
regarding the proposed run-in/out and access connecting to the X, Y, and Z	Noted with thanks.
on the site, we would like to append the following approval condition:	
"The design and provision of proposed run-in/out and vehicular access, as	
well as any necessary modifications of existing public footpath and	
carriageway to tie-in with the proposed development, at the applicant's own	
cost, as proposed by the applicant, to the satisfaction of the C for T or of the	
TPB."	

Departmental Comments	Response
Email dated 02 Mar 2022 refers:	
SWD:	
Given the applicant has confirmed the following items in the R-to-C table	Noted with thanks.
on P.2-4, we have no further comment on these items from the service point	
of view.	
(a) The capacity of the proposed RCHE is 110 beds;	
(b) 4 sick / isolation / quiet rooms would be provided in the proposed	
development;	
(c) Superintendent's office, Assistant superintendent's office and General	
office were marked in the layout plan on 2/F;	
(d) Dumb waiter would be provided on 1/F to 5/F and the common area on	
2/F to 5/F are designated as "Dining / Multi-purpose area";	
(e) Barrier with sufficient height would be provided along the balcony; and	
(r) The loading / unloading is re-sized and sufficient for ambulance use.	
However, we note that there is no revised Schedule of Accommodation in	Please refer to the Revised Schedule of Accommodation table with Net
the latest submission. The applicant should provide the revised Schedule of	Operational Floor Area (NOFA) in <b>Appendix 3</b> of this consolidated report.
Accommodation for our comment.	
Furthermore, the applicant shall ensure that the design and construction of	Noted with thanks.
the RCHE shall comply with all the statutory and licensing requirements and	
draw special attention that (1) all habitation areas or rooms of the proposed	
development shall comply with the requirements of natural lighting and	
ventilation and (2) the ceiling height requirement of every room as stated in	
the Code of Practice for Residential Care Homes (Elderly Person) issued by	
the Social Welfare Department.	
Attention should also be drawn to our earlier comment in November 2021	Noted with thanks.
about the provision of natural lighting and ventilation to the nurse stations	

cum medical consultation rooms on 2/F to 5/F. Compensatory provision	
of artificial lighting and mechanical ventilation (fresh air) may be accepted	
subject to the demonstration of adequate air change.	

Departmental Comments	Response
Email dated 02 Mar 2022 refers:	
<u>Urban Design Unit, UD&amp;L:</u>	
It is noted that the applicant has minor revised the building footprint and	Please note that the revised photomontages of the Visual Impact
added a service lane. The applicant should clarify that the revised	Assessment in <b>Appendix 7</b> of this consolidated report is still applicable.
photomontages of the Visual Impact Assessment submitted on 12.10.2021	
is still applicable.	

Departmental Comments	Response
Email dated 08 Mar 2022 refers:	
<u>DSD:</u>	
Having examined the revised Sewerage and Drainage Impact Assessment,	Noted with thanks. Please refer to the Sewerage and Drainage Impact
please find our further comment below for your consideration.	Assessment in Appendix 9 and see the revised content in the respective
	paragraph.
(i) Section $2.2 - 1^{st}$ para., line 1: Section $3.2 - 2^{nd}$ para., line 1: Section $3.3$	
– 1 <sup>st</sup> para., line 3	
I understand that there is no public drainage and sewerage records available	
in the vicinity of the subject site. As such, the wordings "insufficient	
drainage record provided from DSD" and "insufficient drainage record"	
should be fine-tuned in the respective paragraphs.	

Depar	rtmental Comments	Response
<b>Emai</b>	l dated 16 Mar 2022 refers:	
EPD:		
It is no	oted that there is no public sewer in the vicinity of the site.   According	Noted with thanks. Please refer to the Sewerage and Drainage Impact
to FI,	the applicant proposes to install on-site Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)	Assessment in Appendix 9 and see the revised content in the respective
with t	he adoption of Membrane Bioreactor (instead of septic tank in previous	paragraph.
supple	ementary planning statement) for treatment of wastewater arising from	
the pr	roposed development. Precautionary measures are also proposed in	
the Fl	for dealing with emergency situations such as the provision of buffer	
storag	ge tanks, arrangement for tanker away and contingency plans during	
the br	eakdown of STP.	
On th	e other hand, we have some technical comments on the noise impact	Noted with thanks.
assess	sment and the noise model as follows: -	
Techr	nical comments on Noise Impact Assessment:	
1.	The endorsement from TD shall be required on the methodology of	
	traffic forecast adopted for quantitative road traffic noise assessment.	
2.	S.2.2.1 & S.2.4.1 - There are sick/ isolation/ quiet room in the RCHE	
	and the use would be similar to wards.   According to HKPSG, the	
	traffic noise standard for wards in RCHE which rely on open window	
	for ventilation is 55dB(A). Please consider further noise mitigation	
	measures (e.g. rearrange of layout) to avoid any potential noise	
	exceedance.	
Techr	nical comments on noise model:	Noted with thanks.
1.	The cut-off distance for all 8 models shall be 300m instead of 1000m.	
2.	Please review if the road surface of the concerned Tai Mong Tsai	
	Road should be bitumen instead of concrete in the model.	

In conclusion, we have <b>no in principle objection</b> for the application subject
to imposing a planning approval condition requiring submission of Noise
Impact Assessment (NIA) to demonstrate the proposed Residential Care
Home for Elderly (RCHE) development will comply with the relevant noise
standards of HKPSG and implementation of the recommended mitigation
measures.

Noted with thanks.



Date: 24th March 2022

Page(s): 1 + Attachment

BY EMAIL (tpbpd@pland.gov.hk)

Secretary, Town Planning Board
15/F, North Point Government Offices
333 Java Road, North Point, Hong Kong

Dear Sir/Madam.

# SECTION 16 APPLICATION TOWN PLANNING ORDINANCE (CHAPTER 131)

APPLICATION FOR THE PROPOSED SOCIAL WELFARE FACILITY (RESIDENTIAL CARE HOME FOR THE ELDERLY) IN "VILLAGE TYPE DEVELOPMENT" ZONE ON APPROVED TAI MONG TSAI AND TSAM CHUK WAN OUTLINE ZONING PLAN NO. S/SK-TMT/4 AT THE REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION B OF LOT NO. 385, SUB-SECTION 1 OF SECTION B OF LOT NO. 385, SUB-SECTION 2 OF SECTION B OF LOT NO. 385, THE REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION C OF LOT NO. 385, SUB-SECTION 1 OF SECTION C OF LOT NO. 385, SECTION E OF LOT NO. 385, SECTION F OF LOT NO. 385, THE REMAINING PORTION OF LOT NO. 385 AND ADJOINING GOVERNMENT LAND IN D.D. 257, TSAM CHUK WAN, SAI KUNG, NEW TERRITORIES

### Town Planning Application No. A/SK-TMT/74

### **Submission of Further Information (7)**

References are made to our consolidated report dated 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2022 and the email dated 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2022 from the District Planning Office in relation to departmental comment from the Urban Design and Landscape Section of PlanD.

In order to address the comment above, please find a copy of the response-to-comment table and the replacement pages in **Attachment 1**. For your easy reference, a summary of all responses to public comments is also attached in **Attachment 2**.

Should there be any queries, please do not hesitate to contact our Mr. Aigo Ng at 2493-3626 or the undersigned at 3590 6333.

Yours faithfully, FOR AND ON BEHALF OF

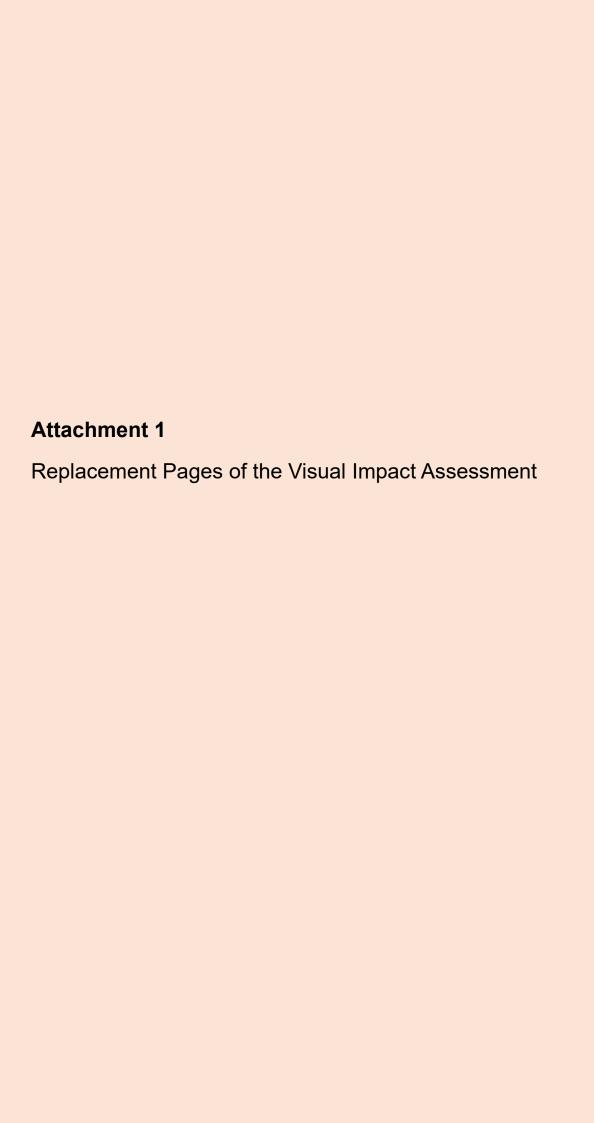
**DeSPACE (INTERNATIONAL) LIMITED** 

Greg Lam

c.c. DPO/ SK&I (Attn: Ms. MA Lai Kei, Vicky, Email: vlkma@pland.gov.hk)

Proposed Social Welfare Facility (Residential Care Home for the Elderly) in "Village Type Development" Zone on Approved Tai Mong Tsai and Tsam Chuk Wan Outline Zoning Plan No. S/SK-TMT/4 at the Remaining Portion of Section B of Lot No. 385, Sub-section 1 of Section B of Lot No. 385, Sub-section 2 of Section B of Lot No. 385, the Remaining Portion of Section C of Lot No. 385, Sub-section 1 of Section C of Lot No. 385, Section D of Lot No. 385, Section E of Lot No. 385, Section F of Lot No. 385, the Remaining Portion of Lot No. 385 and Adjoining Government land in D.D. 257, Tsam Chuk Wan, Sai Kung, New Territories (Application No. A/SK-TMT/74)

Departmental Comments	Response
Email dated 23 March 2022 refers:	
UD&L of PlanD:	
Kindly note that the visual impact rating on Revised Table 2 was agreed on	Noted with thank. Please refer to the replacement pages in <b>Appendix 1</b> .
27.10.2021. It is noted that the visual impact ratings for VP1, VP2 and VP3	
in paragraphs 6.2.3, 6.3.2 and 6.4.3 at Appendix 7 are not updated. The	
applicant should submit replacement pages to revise summaries of each VP.	



# **Chapter 6 – Visual Assessment**

### 6.1 Proposed Scheme

- 6.1.1 With the purpose to evaluate the visual influence to be brought by the proposed RCHE building, this visual assessment illustrates the level of influence with reference to the four appraisal aspects (e.g., Visual Composition, Visual Obstruction etc.) and overall visual impact evaluation instructions as indicated in TPG PG-NO.41.
- 6.1.2 It is assumed that the mean street level for the Application Site is about +9.5mPD. The proposed scheme comprises of one block of a 6-storey tall RCHE development with about 110 beds. The BH of the proposed development is not more than 31mPD at main roof (or not exceeding 23.6m for the absolute building height), which is then to be adopted as the Proposed Scheme in this Visual Assessment.
- 6.2 View looking north-westward from the low-rise residential developments along Tai Mong Tsai Road (Figure 4)
- 6.2.1 The likely SR at this Viewing Point would be the users of the Tai Mong Tsai Road (pedestrians, bikers and drivers). This is a kinetic viewpoint looking westward from the low-rise residential developments along Tai Mong Tsai Road. This is a close-range view as the viewpoint is approximately 70m to the east from the Site. The view falls into the visual envelope as shown in **Figure 2**.
- 6.2.2 Given that the existing mature tree groups along the other side of Tai Mong Tsai Road and the existing low-rise residential developments nearby, the 6-storey tall storey will only induce moderate visual obstruction at VP1, as the building gaps between the proposed development and the adjacent tree groups could still allow a medium level of visual penetration with an open sky view. A buffer distance of 5m between the building façade and the road kerb of Tai Mong Tsai Road as recommended in Table 3.1 in Chapter 9 of HKPSG is proposed to avoid a significant reduction in visual openness. In order to further mitigate the visual impact, the external wall facing towards the Tai Mong Tsai Road will also be partially screened by vertical greening.
- 6.2.3 To this end, the visual impact caused by the proposed development is considered to be moderately adverse as an additional obstruction is created. The proposed setback of 5m from Tai Mong Tsai Road and the proposed edge treatment as shown in photomontage could minimize the building bulk visually. In order to further blend in with the surrounding environment, the selected material with color tone that could match surrounding environment such as wood fins color/ greenery/ textured concrete wall with low saturation. Other improvement could be adopted in later detailed design stage in a hope that the proposed development will minimize the visual bulk and lead a harmonious integration into the current site context.
- 6.3 VP2: View looking north-eastward from the bus stop along Tai Mong Tsai Road (Figure 5)
- 6.3.1 The likely SR at this Viewing Point would be the pedestrians, bikers and drivers on Tai Mong Tsai Road. This is a kinetic viewpoint looking north-eastward from the bus stop along Tai Mong Tsai Road. This is a close-range view as the viewpoint is approximately

- 30m to the southwest from the Site. The view falls within the Visual Envelope as shown in **Figure 2**.
- 6.3.2 At this close-range public viewing point, most of the proposed development, particularly from 2/F to the rooftop, will be viewed as shown in **Figure 5**. The proposed landscaping treatments at various levels not only offer significant visual mitigation measures, but also contribute positive effort to soften the hard edge of the building and blend in well with its surrounding mature tree groups. Hence, the overall visual impact to be generated by the proposed development at this close-up VP2 is within the level of moderately adverse.
- 6.3.3 In addition, the sensitivity of this VP2 receiver is also relatively low because of the short duration of viewing. Given a combination of the scale of the proposed development and the mature tree groups to its west and opposite of the Site, it still allows a medium level of visual penetration with an open sky view.
- 6.4 VP3: View looking south-eastward from the low-rise residential developments on the northern side of the Site (Figure 6)
- 6.4.1 This Viewing Point assumes the residents of the low-rise residential development on the north-western side of the Site to be the likely SR. This is a static viewpoint looking south-eastward from the low-rise residential developments on the north-western side of the Site. Falling out of the visual envelope, VP3 is a medium-range view which is approximately 110m northwest of the site, as shown in **Figure 2**.
- 6.4.2 As shown in **Figure 6**, given the major elements including (1) the mature tree groups; (2) temporary structures; and (3) open sky view, a big portion of the proposed development is fully screened by the existing surroundings. The proposed development has a building height of not exceeding 23.6m, of which parts of the fifth floor and rooftop floor are visible at eyelevel behind the mature tree groups looking from VP3. Hence, the proposed development could appropriately blend into the existing panorama without a major alteration of the sky view.
- 6.4.3 The visual impact of the proposed development from VP3 is anticipated to be slightly adverse. Taking into account the changes in views to the limited number of existing and future public viewers (i.e., the residents), the proposed development with the selected material with color tone is considered to have minimal adverse visual impact and is effectively compatible with the existing environment at VP3. There is minimal adverse impact on visual penetration to any surrounding development including the said low-rise residential developments in VP3. The visual impact of the proposed development is therefore significantly low.
- 6.5 VP4: View looking north-eastward from the low-rise residential developments along Tai Mong Tsai Road (Figure 7)
- 6.5.1 This is a kinetic viewpoint looking north-eastward from the low-rise residential developments along Tai Mong Tsai Road. This is a long-range view at approximately 190m to the southwest from the Site. Road users of the Tai Mong Tsai Road (pedestrians, bikers and car drivers) and residents of the low-rise residential developments along the Tai Mong Tsai Road (i.e., the north-eastern side of the Site) are the major receivers of VP4.

- 6.5.2 As shown in **Figure 7**, the lower portion of the proposed development (i.e., G/F to 2/F) will be obstructed by the mature tree group in between the VP4 and the Site. The proposed development with a building height of about 23.6m at roof level is anticipated to induce additional level. The building bulk of the proposed RCHE could blend into the existing local setting along Tai Mong Tsai Road with mature tree groups and heavy landscaping. A moderate level of visual penetration with an open sky view is still allowed at VP4.
- 6.5.3 To this end, the visual impact caused by the proposed development is considered to be slightly adverse as additional visual obstruction is created. In fact, the edge treatment of the proposed development at multiple levels could soften the hard edges and enhance the visual environment. Visual penetration and light penetration are still allowed along Tai Mong Tsai Road.

## **Chapter 7 - Conclusion**

- 7.1 The VIA is prepared in support of the Section 16 Planning Application for proposed Social Welfare Facility (Residential Care Home for the Elderly) with 6 storeys.
- 7.2 The following visual assessment conclusions can be made:
  - ✓ The proposed development incurs comparable visual impacts.
  - ✓ There is no significant adverse visual impact on (1) visual penetration of an open sky view, (2) light penetration into the surrounding environment, and (3) visual openness.
  - ✓ Four VPs are carefully selected for visual assessments and discussed. VP1 and VP2 are considered to have the level of slightly to moderately adverse visual impact, while the visual impact to VP4 is slightly adverse. The VP3 has a negligible impact.
  - ✓ In wider context of visual outlook, the proposed development (6 storeys) has compatible building height and is able to blend in with the overall visual context. Visual unity and harmony would not be influenced.
  - ✓ The buffer distance from Tai Mong Tsai Road could sufficiently reduce the visual impact in terms of the massing to the pedestrian viewers.
  - The edge treatment with landscaping and greening of the proposed development at multiple levels could soften the hard edges and enhance the visual environment.
- 7.3 Based on the existing visual context and the key develop parameters, visual impact of the assessment area will be enhanced. The proposed development shall improve the overall visual quality with the incorporation of following mitigation measures to be further explored at the later stage of detailed design.
  - ✓ Innovative façade design on form and colour;
  - ✓ Landscaping opportunities and edge treatment on the external walls facing east and west
  - ✓ Ground-level landscape treatments on the boundary of the proposed development
  - ✓ Careful disposition of the proposed development.

# **Attachment 2** A Summary of All Responses to Public Comments

Proposed Social Welfare Facility (Residential Care Home for the Elderly) in "Village Type Development" Zone on Approved Tai Mong Tsai and Tsam Chuk Wan Outline Zoning Plan No. S/SK-TMT/4 at the Remaining Portion of Section B of Lot No. 385, Sub-section 1 of Section B of Lot No. 385, Sub-section 2 of Section B of Lot No. 385, the Remaining Portion of Section C of Lot No. 385, Sub-section 1 of Section C of Lot No. 385, Section D of Lot No. 385, Section E of Lot No. 385, Section F of Lot No. 385, the Remaining Portion of Lot No. 385 and Adjoining Government land in D.D. 257, Tsam Chuk Wan, Sai

### 5-30 dated 16 July 2021

The sewage from the houses behind the development are dealt with by a septic tank that is located within the 385RP Lot and this has been the situation since the houses were built, some 40+ years ago. The developer's statement of zero adverse impact on drainage and sewage is incorrect, as well as the statement that the development does not involve the alteration of any existing buildings. The existing septic tank would have to be maintained during and after construction or, alternatively, moved elsewhere.

A commercial venture involving the housing of 110 persons is sure to generate significant traffic and, with the difficulty of access and limited parking within the Lot, this will surely cause daily disturbances to nearby residents. Please note that the only access to house number 33 and 34 will be from the road alongside the proposed development, which is almost certain to become blocked on a regular basis. The developer's statement of zero adverse traffic impact is incorrect.

On the subject of traffic, I note that, under the application, the original size of Lot 385RP has been greatly expanded by the appropriation of 250 sqm. of Government land, to the edge of Tai Mong Tsai Road. Under the original Lot size, traffic access to House Nos. 30, 31 and 32 would still have been available but, under the revised arrangement, no such access is possible,

### Response

The Applicant generously attempted to reach an agreement with the affected parties in resolving the issue of the septic tank that is located within Lot 385 RP. In order to smoothen the operation for both parties, the Applicant also gives assistance on finding quotations on the relocation works of the septic tank. Please note that the relocation works of the septic tank will be implemented no matter what the status of this Town Planning application.

Please note that the Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) study demonstrated that the related traffic trips related to the proposed development can be absorbed by the nearby road network and no significant traffic impact will be induced. In addition, the proposed development would only share the same run-in/out with houses Nos. 33 and 34. Having its own XYZ, the proposed development does not influence the accesses of the said houses.

Please note that the pedestrian access to House Nos. 30, 31 and 32 remain available. Residents of these buildings could enter and leave their buildings without accessing the Applicant's private lots of 385 S.D, 385 S.E and 385 S.B RP.

even for emergency services. In fact, even pedestrian access to these buildings is unclear as they are blocked-in by the proposed development and access from Tai Mong Tsai Road appears difficult, if not impossible.

### 5-46 dated 10 July 2021

### Poor Urban Design

Except Sai Kung Town and HKUST, developments in Sai Kung are generally low-rise and low-density developments of not more than 3-storey high. Yet, the proposed development (about 3m wide, 25m deep and 24m high) is a gigantic building, completely out of place in Tsam Chuk Wan and Sai Kung as a whole. The 24m high building, even discounting the unspecified height of big lift room and water tower, is equivalent to an-8storey domestic building or about 2.9 times of the permitted building height of 8.23m for 3-storey Small Houses. Such a poorly designed bulky panel like development will be a visual eyesore just right along Tai Mong Tsai Road, destroying the scenic and rural characters in Tsam Chuk Wan and Sai Kung as a whole. The reputation of Sai Kung as back garden of Hong Kong will be totally defamed.

### Adverse Sewerage Impact

There is no proper sewer in the area. The 110 beds, a large laundry, a central kitchen and medication rooms for 110 old aged people and 40 staff will generate substantial waste, often related to medical and health care purposes. Septic tank for general domestic use is not suitable to treat sewage related to medical and health care uses. Yet, no Sewerage Impact Assessment (SIA) has been conducted in the application. Thus, the applicant fails to demonstrate that the proposed development will not cause any adverse sewerage impact on the environmentally and ecologically sensitive areas in

As advised by the Urban Design Section of the Planning Department, the visual impact of each viewpoint has been reviewed. Please refer to the revised Table 4.2 of the Visual Impact Assessment in our Further Information (4) dated 12 October 2021.

In order to minimize the bulk of the proposed development, it is proposed to use large strip of glass on façade with clear color differences of the cubic mass. It could help dividing into small pieces instead of a massive single building block. In order to further blend in with the surrounding environment, the selected material with color tone that could match surrounding environment such as wood fins color/ greenery/ textured concrete wall with low saturation.

As advised by the Environmental Protection Department, sewage treatment plants should be installed at locations where public sewerage is not available and population is more than 50 people. Hence, it is committed to installing a sewage treatment plant at the Site for disposal of wastewater arising from the proposed development.

the vicinity, in particular the Coastal Protection Areas across Tai Mong Tsai Road.

### Adverse Traffic Impact

Tai Mong Tsai Road, a two-lane single carriageway and the only road linking Sai Kung Tong to the eastern part of the OZP area, is not planned for heavy vehicular traffic. The proposed excessive development will generate excessive traffic from old aged users, staff, visitors and emergency vehicles, overtaxing the already heavy vehicular traffic flow along Tai Mong Tsai Road. As no Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) has been conducted, the applicant fails to demonstrate that the proposed development would not cause any adverse traffic impacts on the surrounding areas.

Currently, as Tsam Chuk Wan is very close to the country park, the traffic on Tai Mong Tsai Road is already extremely busy every day, not to say on the weekends. Going to work or going in and out of the area is already a big hassle for us the local residents. The road and transport system just cannot accommodate more visitors coming to visit the 110 elderlies.

With the gigantic building just on the side of road, getting off transport and crossing road is going to create more traffic jams and risks of accidents.

### Adverse Noise Impact

Tai Mong Tsai Road is subject to noise impact and technical assessments to address the development constraints in these areas should be submitted to the satisfaction of relevant government departments for any application for grant of land for Small House developments, as stated in the Explanatory Statement attached to the OZP. As no Environmental Impact Assessment

There are no parking standards for RCHE as stipulated in HKPSG. The proposed internal ancillary transport facilities will be sufficient in satisfying the operational needs of the RCHE development. The Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) study demonstrated that the related traffic trips related to the proposed development can be absorbed by the nearby road network and no significant traffic impact will be induced.

Please refer to the response above.

Please refer to the response above.

Noted with thanks. Given the Application Site is located in a relatively quiet location and Tai Mong Tsai Road is classified as a rural road without much traffic flow, the development will not be subject to any unacceptable traffic and industrial noise impacts from its surrounding areas. In addition, the traffic noise impact assessment results indicated that all NSRs (habitable

(EIA) has been conducted, the applicant fails to demonstrate that the proposed development would not be adversely affected by the traffic noise from Tai Mong Tsai Road.

rooms) would comply with the HKPSG noise criterion of  $70dB(A)\ L_{10(1-hr)}$  and 100% compliance rate would be achieved.

In addition to the additional traffic noise, there will be sirens of ambulances and operational noises not just during daytime but also night time, destroying the tranquility of the area.

Noted with thanks. The small-scale proposed development shall not generate an unacceptable level of noise impact on nearby residents during the operational stage.

### Setting a Dangerous Precedent

Noted with thanks. Although the proposed development is not entirely in line with the planning intention of "V" zone, the proposed RCHE could nevertheless help address the shortfall for elderly facilities and meet the demand of ageing population in the community.

Approval of the such a bulky panel-like development with excessive development intensity will set a dangerous precedent for other similar applications within the "V" zones in Sai Kung and the New Territories. The cumulative impacts of approving such applications would result in encroachment of the "V" zone by bulky and excessive developments and create adverse impact on natural landscape in the area and the New Territories.

### Lack of Local Open Space

Last but not least, according to the standard of 1 m2 per person in Chapter 4 – Recreation, Open Space and Greening of the Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines, there should be a Local Open Space of 8300 m2 for a planned population of 8,300 persons in the OZP area. Yet, there is not a single piece of Local Open Space planned in the whole OZP area. Instead of developing the application site into a residential care home for the elderly, the application site should be rezoned to "Open Space" and developed into a Local Open Space to serve the local community.

Noted with thanks. The Applicant has a good intention to take an integrated landscape design framework in the proposed development by providing sufficient greening in open spaces on G/F, 1/F and 2/F and through vertical greening. It is believed that the edge treatment and greening at multiple levels could soften the hard edges and enhance both the visual environment and environmental quality of the idle site. The greening ratio is approximately 11.78% with a total common planting area of approximately 88.14 square metres. Future users and employees of the proposed RCHE development will be served by the additional open space with an area of 97.3 square metres.

All in all, this project is posing serious problems of noises, traffic, parking, waste management (sewage and medical waste), and will destroy the tranquility of the existing village life.

Please refer to the response above.

### 5-76 dated 23 July 2021

In this proposal there has been no Traffic Impact Assessment presented and the applicant fails to demonstrate that the proposed development would not cause any adverse traffic impacts on the surrounding areas. The proposed development will generate excessive traffic from elderly users, staff, visitors and emergency vehicles, overtaxing the already heavy vehicular traffic flow along Tai Mong Tsai Road.

As aforementioned, the Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) study demonstrated that the related traffic trips related to the proposed development can be absorbed by the nearby road network and no significant traffic impact will be induced.

Additionally, if only 10% of the proposed 110 residents had visitors who arrived by private vehicle, the two proposed parking spaces for the complex would be completely overwhelmed. This is aside from the staff who may choose to drive to work. The closest carpark at Pak Tam Chung is 1.3km distance from the proposed building site and this carpark is completely full by 8am on weekends and regularly full on weekdays. It is suspected that visiting vehicles without available parking spaces at the proposed aged care facility would simply choose to park illegally on nearby footpaths or occupy the spaces allocated to the local residents in immediately adjacent village houses.

There are no parking standards for RCHE as stipulated in HKPSG. The proposed internal ancillary transport facilities will be sufficient in satisfying the operational needs of the RCHE development. The induced traffic arising from the 110 RCHE places is minimal and not excessive. No vehicle shall be reversing outside the Application Site and no queuing along the Tai Mong Tsai Road will be induced affecting the local traffic conditions.

Of serious concern for this development would be the lack of sewerage in the area. Currently our houses here are connected to septic tanks which we have manually cleared regularly. The accommodation of 110 beds, a large laundry, a central kitchen and medication rooms for 110 elderly people and 40 staff will generate substantial waste, often related to medical and health

As aforementioned, the Applicant will install a sewage treatment plant at the Site for disposal of wastewater arising from the proposed development. With the installation of the sewage treatment plan, the proposed development will not have no adverse sewerage impact on the development in the vicinity.

care purposes. Septic tanks for general domestic use are not suitable to treat sewage related to medical and health care uses. Again it appears that no Sewerage Impact Assessment has been presented in the application. Thus, the applicant fails to demonstrate that the proposed development will not cause any adverse sewerage impact on the environmentally and ecologically sensitive areas in the vicinity, in particular the Coastal Protection Areas across Tai Mong Tsai Road. The thought that any of this waste may leak into the bay at Tsam Chuk Wan is horrifying, as it would create serious health concerns. Our families engage in swimming, snorkeling and a variety of water activities in this bay, as do visitors to the bay.

Tai Mong Tsai Road is subject to noise impact. Technical assessments to address the development constraints in these areas should be submitted to the satisfaction of relevant government departments for any application for grant of land for Small House developments, as stated in the Explanatory Statement attached to the OZP. As no Environmental Impact Assessment has been presented, the applicant fails to demonstrate that the proposed development would not be adversely affected by the traffic noise from Tai Mong Tsai Road.

As aforementioned, the Application Site is located in a relatively quiet location and Tai Mong Tsai Road is classified as a rural road without much traffic flow. A road traffic impact assessment has been conducted for the proposed development. Road traffic would be the major source of noise nuisance during the Project operation. The predicted noise levels at all NSRs comply with HKPSG  $L_{10(1\;hour)}$  70dB(A) noise criterion.

### 5-93 dated 24 July 2021

### Visual Impact

The developer states in their proposal that the development will have little or no visual impact to the area. In reality this will have a huge visual impact to the area. The houses immediately surrounding will have any view, light and airflow serious affected for them. How can it not have a visual impact when a six storey concrete building is placed in front of you? It will also have a massive visual impact for the rest of the village as well as from the road. Tsam Chuk Wan is a small country village with dwellings to a

As advised by the Urban Design Section of the Planning Department, the visual impact of each viewpoint has been reviewed. Please refer to the revised Table 4.2 of the Visual Impact Assessment in our Further Information (4) dated 12 October 2021.

In order to minimize the bulk of the proposed development, it is proposed to use large strip of glass on façade with clear color differences of the cubic

maximum of three storeys. A six storey building with water tanks and machinery room on the roof top floor, essentially making it seven storeys is totally out of character will the village type development and should not even be considered for a country village. According to the Board Development Parameters document, the developer has not submitted any elevation plans/drawings or photomontage plans to show how the development would fit into the surrounding area. This is probably because, contrary to their claim of it creating no visual impact, they do in fact know how much of a visual impact it will have and they are just trying to get the plans approved without having provided the Planning Department and the local community with all of the information to be able to make an informed decision.

mass. It could help dividing into small pieces instead of a massive single building block. In order to further blend in with the surrounding environment, the selected material with color tone that could match surrounding environment such as wood fins color/ greenery/ textured concrete wall with low saturation.

### Sewage / Health

In the board development Parameters Document submitted with this application, it indicated that there have been no assessments with regard to sewage and drainage. Tsam Chuk Wan is not on a main sewerage system and all houses in this area are on septic tank systems. The size tanks for such a development with 100-125 residents and 30-40 staff would be huge and there is a definite risk of overflowing and raw sewage and other biologically hazardous waste from seeping into ground which would end up in the bay, which is classified as a coastal protection zone. Many people bring their boats into the bay and anchor to enjoy water activities and swimming. Having the potential for hazardous waste entering the bay could potentially be a health hazard to others in the community.

A drainage impact assessment regarding the hydraulic assessment and a sewerage impact assessment regarding the installation of the Sewerage Treatment Plant have been carried out. Please refer to the Further Information (4) and **Attachment 2** of this Further Information.

No adverse sewerage and drainage impacts will arise from the operation of the proposed RCHE development.

### Parking / Accessibility

The planning application mentions two car parking spaces and one further space for delivery vehicles. They would be woefully inadequate. There are no other areas available for parking in the near vicinity. The closest it Park Tam Chung car park at the country park entrance about 1.2km away. This is usually completely full from early in the morning on weekends and public holidays which would be the times when guests would want to visit their elderly relatives. Should a delivery vehicle be using the delivery space and the two carparks taken, then where will an ambulance park if there is an emergency. The only place would be in the road, creating a traffic hazard, which considering how busy the road has become on weekends could lead to traffic accident. Their lack of planning with regard to this is clearly indicative of the lack of understanding the developers have of the location.

Noted with thanks. There are no parking standards for RCHE as stipulated in HKPSG. The proposed internal ancillary transport facilities with two private vehicle carparking spaces and one light bus loading and unloading space will be sufficient in satisfying the operational needs of the RCHE development. The induced traffic arising from the 110 RCHE places is minimal and not excessive. In the emergency context, ambulance of size 7.5m x 2.5m could use the said light bus loading/ unloading bay as it is usually not occupied in operation.

### Noise Pollution

The increase in noise levels for local residents will be significant. Not only for an extended period if construction were allowed to go ahead, but also during the general day to day running of such a large facility. Tsam Chuk Wan is a small quiet residential area. There would be regular delivery vehicle entering the development and when they reserve their reversing siren would be making a lot of noise. Ambulances requiring to use their sirens would also create noise. For the immediate surrounding dwellings the noise from the air conditioners required to cool/heat such a huge facility would be significant. For the elderly residents of the home there would be noise for them as well. It is becoming more and more prevalent, especially on weekend and usually in the middle of the night for large groups of very noisy motorcyclists to ride along the road. They are doing nothing illegal, but the noise is significant. Also more alarmingly groups of modified cars race

Noted with thanks. The small-scale proposed development with 110 nos. of beds shall not generate an unacceptable level of noise impact on nearby residents during both the construction and operational stages. As aforementioned, a road traffic impact assessment has been conducted for the proposed development. Road traffic would be the major source of noise nuisance during the Project operation. The predicted noise levels at all NSRs comply with HKPSG L<sub>10(1 hour)</sub> 70dB(A) noise criterion.

along the road often at high speed and again in the middle of the night. Hardly a suitable location for elderly resident trying to get a nights sleep. 5-282 dated 07 September 2021 Choice of viewpoints in the VIA As a layman and as a resident in Tsam Chuk Wan for over twenty years, I | Noted with thanks. have spotted a few areas in the submitted VIA about which I would raise queries. Choice of viewpoints and manipulated photos and photomontages to disguise the true visual impact Two figures are presented to illustrate my comment, Figure 1, a Noted with thanks. As advised by the Urban Design Section of the Planning photomontage presented as Figure 5 in the VIA and Figure 2, a photo I took Department, the visual impact of each viewpoint has been reviewed. Please using my iPhone. Both are taken from the Sai Kung bound bus stop opposite refer to the revised Table 4.2 of the Visual Impact Assessment in our to the proposed development, a 6-storeyed building. Viewers of Figure 5 Further Information (4) dated 12 October 2021. It is agreed that the revised cannot see the few village houses (i.e., houses numbered 30 to 34) behind. visual sensitivity of Viewpoint 2 is moderately adverse. Part of the skyline was blocked if viewed from the bus stop. It has been assessed that four viewing points chosen are only kinetic views. Please refer to the response above. Yet, it is obvious from Figure 1 that the 6-storeyed building is incompatible with the environment and more importantly, it would not be a kinetic view to residents of Tsam Chuk Wan who are waiting at the bus stop every day. It would be a gigantic, static eyesore to us, sensitive receivers. So, the visual sensitivity is not negligible nor slightly adverse as described in the VIA. Figure 3 believe, is taken from the photomontage (Figure 4 in the VIA). It Please refer to the response above. The Applicant has a good intention to again shows very well the incompatibility of the mammoth building with the use large strip of glass on façade with clear color differences of the cubic mass to minimize the bulk of the proposed development. The selected

environment. In addition, the photomontage shows how close the mammoth

building is to the only truck road connecting Sai Kung town and the many scenic places in the country park including the Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark. When erected, the mammoth building would not be missed by anyone walking on the road or sitting on the buses or cars going to and from the country park. It would surely be a visual detractor and an eyesore. The narrow footpath to be left for pedestrians (circled) poses a hazard in view of the busy traffic in particular during holidays when herds of local and international visitors are bused to country park for hiking and sightseeing.

material could match surrounding environment such as wood fins color/ greenery/ textured concrete wall with low saturation.

### 5-307 dated 06 October 2021

developer.

This is the third time that I submitted an objection against the approval for planning permission of the captioned application. I submitted my objection letters on 21 July 2021 and 6 September 2021.

I would not re-iterate in detail the justifications provided in my previous Noted with thanks. objection submissions. In this submission, I would like to share my comments on the Drainage Impact Assessment Report submitted by the

1. Assessment of impact of sewage on drainage not included

Being a layman who is ignorant about the technical aspects of drainage and sewage systems, my understanding is that a drainage system is to remove excess water which may be flood water, rainwater and different kinds of run off including wastewater from sewage effectively. The volume or rate of flow, physical condition, chemical and toxic constituents, and its bacteriologic status are usually assessment indicators adopted. It is disappointing that sewage, a major health hazard impacting on the receiving waters discharged to, is not included in the assessment.

Noted with thanks.

Please refer to the Revised Sewerage and Drainage Impact Assessment in Attachment 2.

### 2. Assessment of impact of typhoons and flooding not included

Tsam Chuk Wan is not deprived of the adverse imapet of typhoon and flooding. As a resident in Tsam Chuk Wan for over 20 years, I have witnessed many times flooding along Tsai Mong Tsai Road during typhoons and water going into my house. Yet, incidents of this kind (which are not fictitious) have not been discussed in the drainage assessment.

Please refer to the above response.

# 3. <u>Assessment of impact on the drainage system generated by two-fold</u> Please refer to the above response. increase in population

The report focuses on the current situation of the drainage system, which might be adequate for the current population residing in house Number 30 to 37. Were the development (110 bed-sized) to be realized, the population which would generate wastewater would be more than double. There is little discussion on the capacity of the system to handle the direct and indirect discharges.

Last but not the least, I would like to express my disappointment of this dripfeed information approach adopted by the Town Planning Board which allows developers to submit assessment reports of various kinds in time they choose.

As a responsible citizen, I could not allow myself to keep quiet on this application. I hope our voice would be heard and positively responded to.

### 5-308 dated 07 October 2021

We are instructed to oppose the above town planning application on the following grounds:

The Applicant generously attempted to reach an agreement with the affected parties in resolving the issue of the septic tank that is located within

- 1. The late Yeung Kut Cheung, the registered owner and the village exempted small house built thereon which is adjoining the above Lot 385B R/P both in DD257.
- 2. Since or about the purchase of the said premises and up to the present, the late Yeung Kut Cheung together with our client and other members of the Yeung family had been using and occupying Lot 3 85B R/P as his front garden to the exclusion of other owners or paper title owner of Lot 385B R/P.
- 3. We are instructed that trees, plants and flowers of various types/species and flowerpots are grown and placed thereon for years since the purchase of the property.
- 4. The entire if not whole piece of land lot, namely Lot 385B RIP was fenced off by the late Yeung Kut Cheung or his issues including our client with metal gate installed at the entrance to exclude others entering the said Lot 385B R/P except with his consent or permission.
- 5. In the circumstances, Lot 385B R/P has been dispossessed by the late Yeung Kut Cheung up to his date of death and continued to be dispossessed by his successors.
- 6. We have instructions to apply to the court for a declaration that the title right and interests of the paper title owner of Lot 385B R/P has been extinguished and for a declaration that our client has obtained possessory title in respect thereof.
- 7. Moreover, we are given to understand that, at the material time of the granting the building. Licence to construct or erect the small house, the District Lands Office Sai Kung also gave permission with consent of the then owner of Lot 385R/P to build septic tanks thereon for the use and benefit of the said small house and other small houses nearby. The related

Lot 385 RP. In order to smoothen the operation for both parties, the Applicant also gives assistance on finding quotations on the relocation works of the septic tank. Please note that the relocation works of the septic tank will be implemented no matter what the status of this Town Planning application.

pipes and. channels connected with the septic tanks have been constructed for a long period of times with the approval of the relevant government departments. It will render immense hardship and difficulties to our client for removal of the septic tanks and realignment of the pipes and channels connected thereto.

We should be grateful if our client's above strong objections and the above views can be reflected to the members of the board for their consideration upon their processing of the above application by the applicants.

### **Detailed Departmental Comments**

- (1) Detailed Comments from the Chief Building Surveyor/Hong Kong West, Buildings Department (CBS/HKW, BD):
  - (a) a residential care home for the elderly (RCHE) which is for habitation is a domestic use under the Buildings Ordinance (BO). However, RCHE may be treated as non-domestics building for the purposes of Building (Planning) Regulations (B(P)R) 20, 21 and 25 subject to application for modification accepted by the Building Authority (BA);
  - (b) before any new building works are carried out on leased land, prior approval and consent from the BA should be obtained, otherwise they are unauthorized building works (UBW). Authorized Person (AP) must be appointed to coordinate all new building works in accordance with the BO;
  - (c) emergency vehicular access, where applicable, should be provided to the proposed building in compliance with the B(P)R 41D;
  - (d) every room used for habitation or for the purposed of an office or as a kitchen shall be provided with natural lighting and ventilation in accordance with B(P)R 30 and 31. The applicant is required to demonstrate compliance with B(P)R 30 and 31, particularly for rooms not facing the streets;
  - (e) service lane should be provided in accordance with B(P)R 28;
  - (f) the building shall be designed to the satisfaction of the BA in such a manner as will facilitate the access to and use of that building and its facilities by persons with a disability in accordance with B(P)R 72;
  - (g) PNAP APP-2 and PNAP APP-111 will be referred to when determining exemption of GFA calculation for aboveground or underground car parking spaces;
  - (h) the applicant's attention is also drawn to the policy on GFA concessions under PNAP APP-151 in particular the 10% overall cap on GFA concessions and, where appropriate, the SBD requirements under PNAP APP-152;
  - (i) the granting of the planning approval should not be construed as an acceptance of the unauthorized structures on site under the BO. Enforcement action may be taken the effect the removal of all unauthorized works in the future; and
  - (j) detailed comments will be given during general building plans submission stage.

# (2) Detailed Comments from the Chief Engineer/Construction, Water Supplies Department (CE/Construction, WSD):

- (a) the existing water mains are in close proximity to the Site and is likely to be affected. The grantee/applicant is required to either divert or protect the water mains found on site;
- (b) if diversion is required, existing water mains inside the Site are needed to be diverted outside the site boundary of the proposed development to lie in government land. A strip of land of minimum 1.5 metres in width should be provided for diversion of existing water mains. The cost of diversion of existing water mains upon request will have to be borne by the applicant; and the applicant shall submit all relevant proposal to WSD for consideration and agreement before the works commence;
- (c) if diversion is not required, the following conditions shall apply:
  - (i) existing water mains are affected as indicated on the site plan and no development which requires resitting of water mains will be allowed;
  - (ii) details of site formation work shall be submitted to the Director of Water Supplies (D of WS) for approval prior to commencement of works;
  - (iii) no structures shall be built or materials stored within 1.5 metres from the centre line(s) of water main(s) shown on the plan. Free access shall be made available at all times for staff of the D of WS or their contractor to carry out construction, inspection, operation, maintenance and repair works;
  - (iv) no trees or shrubs with penetrating roots may be planted within the Waterworks Reserve or in the vicinity of the water main(s). No change of existing site condition may be undertaken within the aforesaid area without the prior agreement of the D of WS. Rigid root barriers may be required if the clear distance between the proposed tree and the pipe is 2.5 metres or less, and the barrier must extend below the invert level of the pipe:
  - (v) no planting or obstruction of any kind except turfing shall be permitted within the space of 1.5 metres around the cover of any valve or within a distance of 1 metre from any hydrant outlet;
  - (vi) tree planting may be prohibited in the event that the D of WS considers that there is any likelihood of damage being caused to water mains;
- (d) the grantee/applicant is required to submit Water Supply Impact Assessment (WSIA) Report for WSD's comment and approval prior to commencement of works. The applicant shall ensure the above requirements are fully complied with and incorporate the 'response-to-comment' into the later submission for further consideration.

### (3) Detailed Comments from the Director of Social Welfare (DSW):

It is noted that the applicant has intention to apply for the Scheme to Encourage Provision of Residential Care Home for the Elderly Premises in New Private Developments ("the Incentive Scheme"). The applicant should note that support from Social Welfare Department ("SWD") for exemption of land premium under the Incentive Scheme in the proposed development would be considered subject to the conditions that:

- (a) the design of the proposed RCHE should be subject to the satisfaction of SWD. In this regard, the applicant may download relevant guidance note and best practice guidelines from SWD website

  as
  follows
  https://www.swd.gov.hk/en/index/site\_pubsvc/page\_elderly/sub\_residentia/id\_schemetoen/;
- (b) the applicant shall bear the construction cost of RCHE while the proposed RCHE shall carry no financial implications, both capital and recurrent, to the Government. The applicant should also provide, at its own cost, the required fire services installation, external wall openings/louvers, as well as electricity, utility, drainage and water supply connections suitable for use of the RCHE;
- (c) the applicant shall be required to comply with all statutory and licensing requirements including but not limited to those stipulated in the Residential Care Home (Elderly Persons) Ordinance, Cap. 459 and its subsidiary legislation, as well as the latest version of the Code of Practice for Residential Care Homes (Elderly Persons);
- (d) all requirements of the Incentive Scheme as set out in the Lands Department (LandsD)'s Practice Note No. 4/2003 (**Annex I of Appendix IV**), together with any other requirements imposed by LandsD in the lease exchange/modification, if applicable, shall be complied with; and
- (e) the applicant shall accept that the above requirements, together with the minimum number of residential care places to be delivered, the gross floor area supported for premium exemption and any necessary parameters to be advised by LandsD, may be stipulated as conditions in the land lease.

### (4) Detailed Comments from the Director of Environmental Protection (DEP):

Technical comments on Noise Impact Assessment:

- (a) the endorsement from Transport Department shall be required on the methodology of traffic forecast adopted for quantitative road traffic noise assessment;
- (b) S.2.2.1 & S.2.4.1 there are sick/ isolation/ quiet room in the RCHE and the use would be similar to wards. According to HKPSG, the traffic noise standard for wards in RCHE which rely on open window for ventilation is 55dB(A). Please consider further noise mitigation measures (e.g. rearrange of layout) to avoid any potential noise exceedance;

### Technical comments on noise model:

- (c) the cut-off distance for all 8 models shall be 300m instead of 1000m; and
- (d) please review if the road surface of the concerned Tai Mong Tsai Road should be bitumen instead of concrete in the model.

就規劃申請/覆核提出意見 Making Comment on Planning Application / Review

參考編號

Reference Number:

210712-141018-88009

提交限期

Deadline for submission:

27/07/2021

5-11.

提交日期及時間

Date and time of submission:

12/07/2021 14:10:18

有關的規劃申請編號

The application no. to which the comment relates:

. A/SK-TMT/74

「提意見人」姓名/名稱

Name of person making this comment:

先生 Mr. Lee Man Ho

意見詳情

Details of the Comment:

The demand for elderly services is increasing and society is also paying more attention to the quality of these services. The application for private residential care homes for the elderly will not only provide more beds, but also improve the service level of RCHE in the Sai Kung district. Thus, I strongly support this application that could bring benefits to the development of social welf are in Sai Kung.

致

城市規劃委員會

香港北角渣華道 333 號北角政府合器 15 號

Tel.25228426

Fax.28770245

爾郵 tpbpd@pland.gov.hk

5-39

### 反對規劃申讀 No.A/SK-TMT/74

我只是普通市民,喜歡去空氣清新的西貢郊野公園及大綱仔閱數海景、偶然發現這張申請,令我驚訝 及憤怒。

以下幾點是我及朋友親身的感受必須反對:

### A 交通

1)每次由西賈市乘 Taxi、小巴或大巴須等候 40 分逾再搭單约 20 分鐘到大綱仔、共壹小時才到塗。 2)如果由大綱仔起程離開、由於中途站無位上單…加上塞車、無論綠小巴、大巴、的土,無論等多久 所有車都塞滿人绝無空位上車,我們多是行 45 分鐘到四賈市,或必須由西賈黃石碼頭上車。 以上交通是發生於凡星期五下午 4pm 開始至星期六,日及红日假期全日……我們可以步行;老人家或工 作人員,探望者怎樣天天步行?甚至老人急病散傷事惡車又路獨怎樣敢人?甚至導致失敗上了條無法

作人員,探望者怎樣天天步行?甚至老人急病救傷車塞車又路窄怎樣救人?甚至導致失收!了孫無法經常探望,老人不開心甚至抑鬱。

這樣的交通绝不適合商業性及多人出入的老人院。

B)我們城市人壓力大喜做來鄉郊 鬆一鬆, 喜歡悠閒下

如果建成五,六屬樓整個寧靜的斬竹灣村就被摧毀了、摧毀了這個村的平靜安寧; 行山友失去了悠閒美景,奪去了他們的陽光和空氣!

C) 再者,我約略看圖則好似連政府土地有包含埋......個麗然大物使整個西質大綱仔

成為嚇人的規劃.....

我和我的行友真心地堅決反對!

市民,有第二

51. OF OLUTA	52. MA CHIUG 40	53. WONG TONG LOI	5450 SLET PING	55 WONG HOKWAA
7/0/7/1	五五			
56-RI4 LI	57 CHAN WAI CHOL	CHEUNG PIKYU	59. 5 HUM CHUN HUN	TAM CHU FAI
TAM SZECHUN	62 CHZONG SHOK WAN	63. Leung ka Lan	64 WON CHO TING	65. SOHENGKI
66. CHEGARS WAI CHUN	BT. LAM OF LID	68. HUANGZHGOWEN	69. YANG XGEPING	70. KLING YEE LIN
71.	72.	73.	74.	75.

致

城市規劃委員會

香港北角渣華道 333 號北角政府合署 15 號

Tel.25228426

Fax.28770245

電郵 tpbpd@pland.gov.hk

5-39

### 反對規劃申請 No.A/SK-TMT/74

我只是**普**通市民,**喜**歡去空氣清新的西貫郊野公園及大綱仔鰕賞海景,偶然發現這張申請,令我驚訝 及慣怒。

以下幾點是我及朋友親身的感受必須反對:

### A 交通

1)每次由四貫市乘 Taxi,小巴或大巴須等候 40 分鐘再搭車约 20 分鐘到大綱仔,共豐小時才到遊。 2)如果由大綱仔起程雕開,由於中途站無位上車…加上塞車。無論綠小巴、大巴、的士,無論等多久 所有車都塞滿人绝無空位上車,我們多是行 45 分鐘到西貢市,或必須由西買黃石碼頭上車。

以上交通是發生於凡星期五下午 4pm 開始至星期六, 日及红日假期全日......我們可以步行:老人家或工作人員,探望者怎樣天天步行?甚至老人急病救傷車塞車又路窄怎樣救人?甚至導致失救!子孫無法經常探望,老人不開心甚至抑鬱。

追樣的交通地不適合商業性及多人出人的老人院。

B)我們城市人壓力大喜歡來鄉郊 髮一髮, 喜歡悠閒下

如果建成五,六層樓整個寧靜的斬竹灣村就被摧毀了,摧毀了這個村的平靜安寧;行山友失去了悠閒美景,奪去了他們的陽光和空氣!

C)再者,我約略看圖則好似連政府土地有包含埋...... 個龐然大物使整個西黃大綱仔

成為嚇人的規劃.....

我和我的行友真心地堅決反對!

### 市民

76. 黄色生	77.	78. Lee Wai Yin	79.	Chan Yak Kwan.
81 Hui Yuk Yeang	82.7gn Ching Con	83 Hui Wai Lan	Chung Pari Kusa	85. Yip Hole Tu
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072

就規劃申請/覆核提出意見 Making Comment on Planning Application / Review

參考編號

Reference Number:

210722-173756-17854

提交限期

Deadline for submission:

27/07/2021

提交日期及時間

Date and time of submission:

22/07/2021 17:37:56

有關的規劃申請編號

The application no. to which the comment relates:

A/SK-TMT/74

「提意見人」姓名/名稱

Name of person making this comment:

夫人 Mrs. 柯

意見詳情

Details of the Comment:

事項: 十分反對 -- 有關 申請編號A/SK-TMT/74 擬議社會福利設施(安老院)

|致城市規劃委員會:

|就申請編號A/SK-TMT/74 向城規會申請,擬議社會福利設施(安老院),本人十分反 對,理據以及對項目的意見如下:

本人是居住於 長者, 與丈夫二人居住於上址已近30年, 主要是因為此地 方環境清幽空氣清新,亦遠離城市的繁囂。

對於有關A/SK-TMT/74的申請人擬議於相關申請地點興建6層高的安老院,對附近的環境 及本人會做成很大的影響; 因有關其興建的安老院會直接阻擋及截斷我居所的日常主要出 人通道, 令到本人及丈夫都非常擔心日後的出人及日後遇有緊急情況下的救援, 定必受到 嚴重影響。

事源本人分別於年前因於家附近帶狗狗意外倒地大量流血及數月前我在家滑倒導致嚴重 骨折,可幸是有鄰居發現及協助報答call救援,而斬竹灣村因偏遠及屬鄉郊,救護人員最終 歷時40多分鐘才可到達現場救援; 上次本人在家滑倒導致骨折的救援經歷記憶猶新, 因我 家主要通道是現申請人的用地、該地被有關人士用不同數量及體積的磚堆堵塞了主要的出 口地段,救傷車不能直達,而需用擔架床經過不平及存不同障礙物的地下行走,直接增加了 救援的難度,增加了本人原本不需承受的痛楚及延誤了救治的時間。

不敢想像如果日後興建安老院舍後,該院舍會更加倒塞本人屋前的通道,令到我們夫婦 二人非常擔心日後出入情況,如不幸人身體有什麼狀況需要緊急救援會因為環境及道路狹 窄等等因素直接影響,緊急救援每一分一秒都非常重要,如此的規劃是完全沒有考慮附近 居民的所需。

再者這裹是寧靜人稀沒社區配套的小形老村,村內每座约住5人,現時的車位與公共交通不 足,假日塞車等等交通配套問題,每逢週未及假期,因鄰近西貢郊野公園進出西貢市的公 共交通車輛經常滿坐,這裡的中途站亦難以上車,如日後再增加院舍宿位,相關工作人員往來,親友探訪的人流,實在難以想像村內及附近的交通何以負荷?!

斬竹灣地理偏遠,其位置與最近的政府醫院(將軍澳醫院/威爾斯親王醫院)約有18公里,一般交通正常的情況下都要最少30分鐘的車程(繁忙時段可能會更長),如遇有長者出現緊急突發的健康情況需要入院,實非理想的地點。加上於該地段興建整座院舍後,亦無戶外花園等戶外設施,對於老人家長期於狹小的活動空間非合適的安排吧?!

另一方面,現擬議興建的安老院樓高6層,按一般「鄉村式發展」的要求應是最高三層,如有關安老院興建後,此6層高的建築物就會是我家門前的一度屏風及包圍著,令整個居住環境嚴重遮擋及影響空氣流通。由於院舍與民居的距離這樣近,院舍單位如何確保建築物的排污/排氣系統完善而不會影響附近的民居?

本人就此事非常擔心,因年紀已不細,身體健康是非常重要,居於此鄉郊地區的原意是有清幽環境及空氣的清新,倘若興建了此大型的建築設施,定必為原來的環境帶來嚴重的影響,為安寧的小村鄉郊帶來不應有的城市壓力。

「鄉村式發展」應該只有三層及不是商業用途。在這裏建老人院地點乃不適合!

大力反對!





### 反對A/SK-TMT/74

1 封郵件

RECEIVED

2 6 JUL 2021

Town Planning Board

0147

於 2021年7月26日週一 08:37

收件者: tpbpd@pland.gov.hk

反對 A/SK-TMT/74

致Town Planning Board 15/F North Point Government office, 333 Java Rd North Point HK

- H)對面巴士站沒有合格的天橋及升降機,這裏車速很快,探望者及工作人員,老 人 很難橫過馬路, 造成危險
- F)見圖老人院建築於路邊是非常嘈吵,沒有安寧的生活,沒有商業舖頭,這裏馬路車速快,老人,探望者,工作 人員造成危險
- D)政府土地上樹木因工程全部消失了.
- 1) 樓價飛碟村民失去生活質素
- B)如建了六層高老人院,鄉村樣貌全部沒有了,更堵塞了斬竹灣
- 30,31,32,33的入口,所有機動車不能直入,剛剛其中一位長者跌倒骨折,不能及時救治,痛楚萬分,也因後面是森林,火警或意外生病孫文得不到直接的救援。
- C) 原有美麗的海景全部遮蓋了, 高高的六層給居民壓力失去陽光空氣。

假日交通這裏是更糟糕。

(星五,六,日一定中途想不到車)

Chan c m 26/7/21

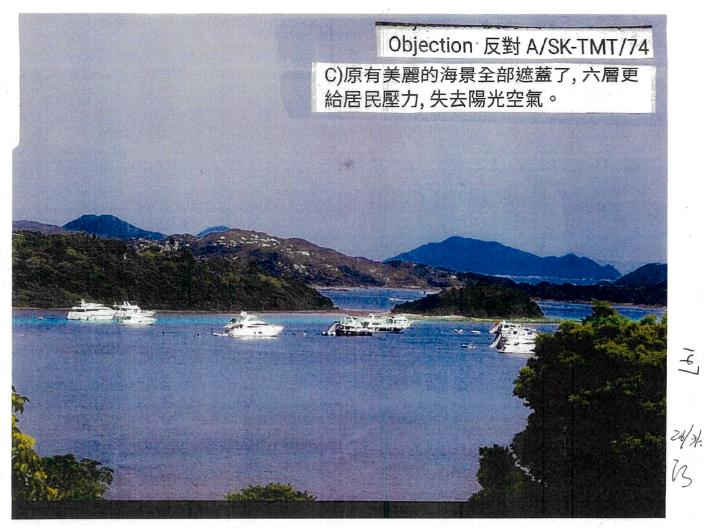


Objection 反對 A/SK-TMT/74
D)政府土地上的樹木因工程全部 消失了。
部 消失了。

26/3/1 017



26/7/2103



Objection 反對 A/SK-TMT/74 I)樓價飛跌, 村民 失去生活質素.

B)如建了六層高老人院,鄉村樣貌全部沒有了,更堵塞了斬竹灣30,31,32,33的入口,所有機動車不能直入,剛剛其中一位長者跌倒骨折時不能及時救治,痛苦萬分,也因後面是森林,火警或意外,生病...村民得不到直接的救援。

₹ 26/2/1/g

敬啟者:

申請編號 A/SK-TMT/74

5-155

參考申請人提交的補充資料,擬議發展項目位於一個便利的地方,此地段規劃作安老院 舍更好,將其更新成一個富設計感,有足夠綠化,污染少的安老院舍,對附近居民而言 百利而無一害。期望將來可以有更多類似安老院舍,以惠及此區居民,尤其長者。因此, 我贊成此安老院舍申請。

By Lee String Gran .



就規劃申請/覆核提出意見 Making Comment on Planning Application / Review

參考編號

Reference Number:

210830-112728-03578

5-173

提交限期

Deadline for submission:

07/09/2021

提交日期及時間

Date and time of submission:

30/08/2021 11:27:28

有關的規劃申請編號

The application no. to which the comment relates:

A/SK-TMT/74

「提意見人」姓名/名稱

Name of person making this comment:

先生 Mr. Chan Lai Hon

意見詳情

Details of the Comment:

有關申請編號 : A/SK-TMT/74

致:城市規劃委員會,

本人就上述申請編號:A/SK-TMT/74,與建安老院舍提出反對。

對反對該申請,有如下幾項意見:

1 土地用途-該土地本來是【鄉村式發展】用途,建築物大小高度尺寸,皆有嚴格規範, 只適宜新界小型屋宇存在,為何可以改變用途?此舉亦會會做成一個壞榜樣,令新界小型屋宇土地可隨意修改作其他用途。

2 交通 - 通往該地段只有一條通道,加上大網仔路交通已十分繁忙,特別在節假日,公共 巴士、旅遊巴士、貨車、私家車和眾多單車等行駛,幾近飽和。興建安老院會造成一般 交通、探訪人流增加,緊急車輛出入亦勢必增多,不但會增加噪音、車流及對居住環境 造成影響,而且此位置與將軍澳醫院和沙田威爾斯親王醫院,正常都有超過 4 0 分鐘車 程,遇到院舍有緊急須要,遇上交通擠塞,後果可想而知。

3 排污 - 本區的污水都是靠各自獨立的化糞井收集,本人關注如此大型安老院舍依靠化 糞井處理醫療排污是否足夠和合適?另外,總會有一些,如洗車、洗地,等污水排到兩 水渠,再流出海,雖知外面就是郊野公園範圍,幾乎每日都有水上活動進行。

基於上述幾點,本人認為本區已經過度發展,只希望該土地保持原有用途,並反對更改為興建安老院舍。

致

城市規劃委員會 tpbpd@pland.gov.hk Fax.No.28770245 Tel.22315000 香港北角濱韓道333號北角政府合署15樓

極力反對 A/SK-TMT/74 關於進一步資料

### 787 Patrick 2nd 反對A/SK-TMT/74

這圖屋高6層似壹座石屎山,卻放進不適的西貢去,該圖側是做戲嗎?你獨如批準興建老人院,地點太郊區,尤其疫情後太多人到西 質香港後花園遊山玩水,都是愛鄉村廣濶無壓力自然風光,由斬竹灣行约10分鐘便是世界有名的西貢郊野公園,絕對反對破壞鄉村 的純樸寧靜,再者高出原村民屋3層,將整個 漂亮的村遮蓋得密不透風,太陽海景封實。而老人院在路邊,老人不能外出因車很快 很危險;及飛車太嘈,老人急病呢?由星期五至日都塞車!最近的將單澳E院要2小時才可到,不適合安老,平時交通已不足,人多 路窄交通不勝負荷!再用盡政府土地?原村民無地方迫車,與村民関係未起己惡,再加上村民原用了幾拾年的化賞池怎解決?

絕對十分反對起6層老人院!

附上在地業主在鈇網掛上的(有關)要村民負責的化冀池搬盟費.

附上地主用磚頭阻路的惡行,村民都在不開心心情回家!

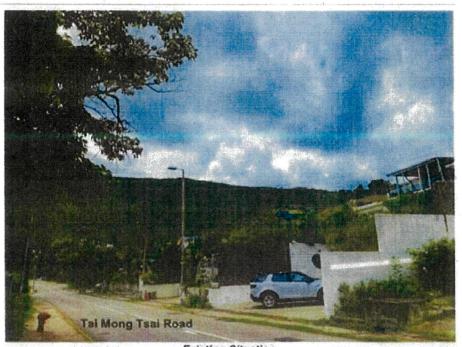
極反對!

Lok Ngai Man

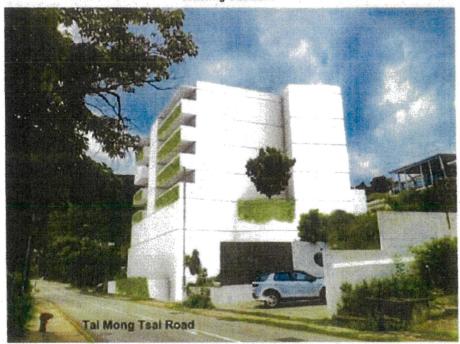
4-September -2021



info.gov.hk



**Existing Situation** 



Proposed Revised Scheme

re No.

Figure Title

Date

Prepared by

SURE 4

VP1: View looking westward from the low-rise residential developments along Tai Mong Tsai Road

August 2021



DaSPACE (International) Limit

Supplier

HK\$ \$360,000.00

以上工程費用,建工包料、合共港幣

2股接對喉管後。再回泥丛植上石麻路面完工

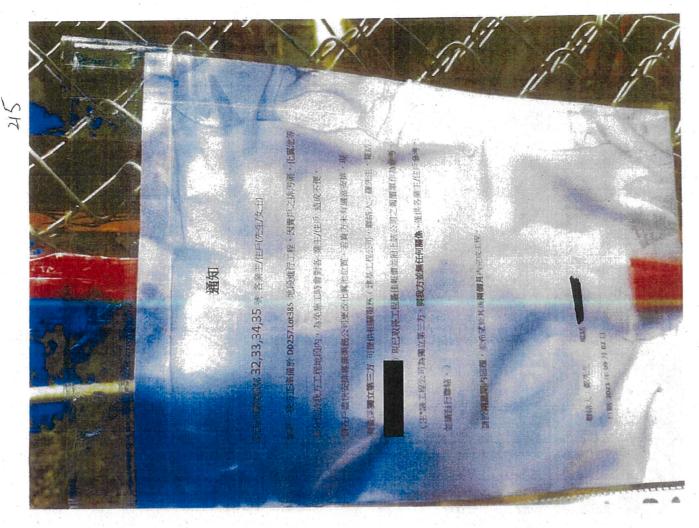
将大型自獨自污水學管接戰到化黨法

於三井英一建模一個總面積約 2.5米 次 8米 X 5× 卡中色模型;

年、1期: 元 [後 - 職動而り港幣 HK \$100 000 元 1 [HK \$10 45 7년] 第一期:訂金幣自建幣用KS26KB(B) 25(對K\$26B) 11.

展片名稱:KIN KEI ENGINBERING COMPANY 7 組 AK 工作公司 以上工體四級支票。或用轉取付款、收款人名斯及卢口克群如下, 行教方式。

中国独开,并口架路: 019-584-0-003605-4





712

# 就規劃申請/覆核提出意見 Making Comment on Planning Application / Review

參考編號

Reference Number:

210907-173156-85110

提交限期

Deadline for submission:

07/09/2021

提交日期及時間

Date and time of submission:

07/09/2021 17:31:56

有關的規劃申請編號

The application no. to which the comment relates: A/SK-TMT/74

「提意見人」姓名/名稱

Name of person making this comment:

女士 Ms. Pascale Vincent

意見詳情

Details of the Comment:

RE: Application No. A/SK-TMT/74 in plan area Tai Mong Tsai and Tsam Chuk Wan, Sai Kung & Islands District

Dear Sir/Madam.

I feel the objections previously raised by residents for this project have not been heard.

There is no other way to say it but the Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) submitted by the applica nt is a disgrace, meant to deceive everyone and, therefore, the application should be rejected.

According to the Explanatory Statement, the OZP Area is environmentally and ecologically sens itive. The tranquil and scenic setting, and the closeness to the Country Parks have offered the O ZP Area a unique attraction to serve the recreational needs of the Territory. It is of paramount i mportance that the ecological and high quality landscape areas should be protected from encroac hment by development.

The tallest developments around this area are the 10-m high Monument for Martyrs Against Jap anese Militarism (抗日英烈紀念碑) and 8.23m high 3-storey Small Houses. The proposed deve lopment of 24m high is a gigantic eyesore, far exceeding the tallest developments in this area, th ereby completely destroying the visual and landscape values with a territorial-wide significance.

Yet, it is unethical that the applicant has deliberately chosen view points and manipulated photos and photomontages to disguise the true visual impact of this gigantic eyesore to hide the adverse visual impacts. Just take VP 1 as an example, low-rise residential developments from 34 to 43 T ai Mong Tai Road are clearly visible when travelling along Tai

Mong Tai Road but deliberately truncated from the photos and photomontages to hide the adver se visual impacts to the adjacent residential developments.

A comprehensive VIA has to be undertaken to include important view points, such as various re creation camps to the south and at Wong Yi Chau, and scenic spots and beaches in this area. Als o, animations should be prepared along Tai Mong Tai Road, Maclehose/Wilson tails and major s ea routes for swimmers/surfers and users of leisure boats and canoes.

Last but not least, to identify all the areas from which this gigantic eyesore could be seen as well

\* 275

as any views that would be obscured from any particular location, a Viewshed Analysis should be undertaken within an area from Pak Tam Chung to the north, Wong Yi Chau to the east, Hong Kong Sea Cadet Corps - Tang Shiu Kin Nautical Centre and the Jockey Club Kau Sai Chau Public Golf Course to the south, and Monuments for Martyrs Against Japanese Militarism to the wes

I trust this will be taken into consideration and the application will be rejected.

Regards,

Urgent	$\square$ Return receipt $\square$ Sign $\square$ Encrypt $\square$ Mark Subject Restricted $\square$ Expand personal&public groups			
	Comment on application under s.16, application no. A/SK-TMT/74 07/09/2021 19:59			
From: .				
To: FileRef:	"tpbpd@pland.gov.hk" <tpbpd@pland.gov.hk></tpbpd@pland.gov.hk>			

Comments on further information from applicant about visual impact assessment (VIA) on planning application no. A/SK-TMT/74

The VIA submitted by the applicant has not properly assessed all the relevant factors and has not considered all assessment area and viewing points.

According to the Town Planning Board Guidelines on submission of visual impact assessment for planning applications to the Town Planning Board (TPB PG-No.41), the emphasis is on the impact of the overall site layout, development scale, form, massing, disposition and character of the development and its spatial relationship with the overall townscape or surrounding landscape.

The applicant had only selected an assessment area of radius about 70m from the site and only 4 viewing points (VP). The location of the site is a sparsely developed area and the building density is low, as can be seen from the attached Annex A. The selection of a radius of 3 times of height of proposed building as the assessment area is not suitable as situation mention in para.4.3 of TPB PG-No.41 cannot apply in this location, and the proposed building will not be seen as part of a group of buildings (as there is hardly any other existing buildings in the immediate vicinity). The assessment area should extend further in consideration of the size of the proposed development, the distance of the development and its potential visibility from the selected viewing points, and the actual site and surrounding topographical conditions.

As per para.4.5 of TPB PG-No.41, in the interest of the public, it is far more important to protect public views, particularly those easily accessible and popular to the public or tourists. As the proposed site in Tsam Chuk Wan is surrounded by Sai Kung West Country Park in the north and west, and the sea to the southeast, there are many sensitive public viewers from popular areas used by the public or tourists for outdoor activities, recreation, rest, sitting-out, leisure, walking, sight-seeing, and prominent travel routes where travellers' visual attention may be caught by the proposed development.

For illustration in Annex B, three selected VPs with sensitive public viewers from a distance within 700m would have clear line of sight of the site, and the application have great potential visual impact to the viewers there. The 3 demonstrated VPs in Annex B would have frequent recreation use as two of them are on popular hiking route with links further afield to the Sai Kung West Country Park. The hills around Tai Tun has been identified as one of the areas for proposed hiking trail improvement in 2021 Budget Speech by the Financial Secretary, with further potential for tourism as well. The coastal water around Tsam Chuk Wan has frequent recreation use, and the VP at The Boys & Girls Clubs Association of HK Bradbury Camp is still only 750m from the application site across the water body.

The application would have more significantly adverse visual impacts generally than that proclaimed by the applicant on the few VPs included in the VIA.

Regards, Raymond Li

PLF PLF

Annex A.pdf Annex B.pdf





ョ「地理資訊地圖」網站提供: https://www.map.gov.hk

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263



前往地圖: https://www.map.gov.hk/gm/geo:22.3931,114.3115?z=9028





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致城市	清景時	委員	金松	書
プイクル I	イルル選に	XA	E W	

專人送遞或郵遞:香港北角渣華道 333 號北角政府合署 15 樓

315

傳真:2877.0245或2522 8426

電郵: tpbpd@pland.gov.hk

# To: Secretary, Town Planning Board

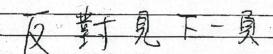
By hand or post: 15/F, North Point Government Offices, 333 Java Road, North Point, Hong Kong

By Fax: 2877 0245 or 2522 8426 By e-mail: tpbpd@pland.gov.hk

# 有關的規劃申請編號 The application no. to which the comment relates A/SK-TMT/74 Received on 12/10/2021

意見詳情(如有需要,請另頁說明)

Details of the Comment (use separate sheet if necessary)



「提意見人」姓名/名稱 Name of person/company making this comment 五文區(中華文)零

簽署 Signature

日期 Date

4-11-2021



315

關於申請編號(A//SK-TMT/74),擬議社會福利設施(安老院)。本會收到不少村民及居民反對聲音,鑑因該申請地段毗連西貢斬竹灣海傍,依山傍水環境優美。現申請一間面積約有750平方米(約8,000多平方呎),高度約31米,6層高的老人院(商業用途)的龐然建築物竪立在海邊,與擁有連綿起伏的青翠山巒大自然環境,並構成不協調的視線感覺。

該擬申請的地段附近 32、33、34、35 號村民使用數拾年的化糞池,而且化糞池符合標準,亦得到地政處批准滿意紙,但業主不給村民使用,試問村民無著化糞池,唯有將生活用水及糞便流向斬竹灣,污染海洋的生態環境。

該擬申請的地段 750 平方米內(有 249 平方米的政府土地),將村民及居民行走數拾年的道路納入該申請地段內,堵塞 30、31、32 號村屋的門口,令到村民無路可走無法歸家。

擬議社會福利設施(安老院)提供 110 個床位,相應對醫療服務需求增加,如需要緊急救援服務時,無疑增加西貢公路及西沙公路交通負荷,令到已繁忙的西貢公路及西沙公路百上加斤。

有見及此,現有一個龐然的建築物(而且帶有商業用途)竪立在西貢的海岸線邊,破壞自然和諧的山水環境,村民及居民必定會反對。敬請 貴會能慎重考慮村民及居民的反對意見。

故此,我們西貢區鄉事委員會堅決反對,該申請編號(A//SK-TMT/74)。

此致



西貢區鄉事委員會主席 王水生 啟

二零二一年十一月四日

就規劃申請/覆核提出意見 Making Comment on Planning Application / Review

參考編號

Reference Number:

211107-162058-46974

提交限期

Deadline for submission:

09/11/2021

313

提交日期及時間

Date and time of submission:

07/11/2021 16:20:58

有關的規劃申請編號

The application no. to which the comment relates: A/SK-TMT/74

「提意見人」姓名/名稱

Name of person making this comment:

先生 Mr. David Norton

意見詳情

Details of the Comment:

This application is flawed for a number of reasons, I live approximately 300m from the propose d development.

1. There is insufficient provision for visitor car parking at this proposed centre.

The closest car park to this address is 1.2km away at Pak Tam Chung. At weekends this car park is full from around 0700-1900. There is already a problem with illegal parking on Tai Mong Tsa Road, forcing pedestrians into the busy road. Many people wishing to visit the 110 residents at this centre will come by car and will park illegally. There will be a serious traffic accident on Ta i Mong Tsai Road soon, because of this lack of parking and this development will have a massiv e adverse effect.

I don't believe that there is enough provision for commercial vehicle access either. Minibuses or Ambulances will be needed to move residents in and out. Delivery trucks will need to bring food medical supplies, etc. Some staff will doubtless want to park, as would visiting heath professio nals.

During the lengthy construction of the development will cause a problem - there will not be eno ugh parking on site for the development.

This is a recipe for mass illegal parking, as I would expect dozens of the residents to have visitor every weekend.

2. The visual impact of the building is dramatically understated in the report. Having a 6 storey building in this location, adjacent to the road, will be extremely adverse to everybody passing by . The impact to the residents of the houses behind the proposed building is not stated, but clearly this will be a devastating change to their view and the morning light that they get to their propert ies, not to mention cutting them off from the easterly breeze.

The report states "Moderately adverse" and "Slightly Adverse" - can I ask what "Highly adverse " would look like? I cannot understand how a building that dwarfs everything around it, that blo cks light and air movement to the houses around it can be described as anything other than an ey esore and a massive mistake for the planning authorities to allow.

This development does not have any positive effect on the surroundings or benefit for the local p eople. This type of development is out of place in the Sai Kung Country Park

3. The high tech sewage system is shown to have been installed in residential and office applicat ions. Has it been tested to show performance with medical waste? The occupants of the old peop le's home are likely to be taking various medication. The water output from the sewage system will presumably drain into the sea and into the fish ponds opposite the proposed site. Does the system remove drug waste, etc?

In case of power failure, or lack of maintenance, what will be the effect on the output of the sew age system? This proposed system is a very few meters from the sea and from a fishing pond.

High chance of causing water pollution into the Tsam Chuk Wan bay. Developments like this should be restricted to areas with mains sewer provision.

Summary:

This development is out of place in Tsam Chuk Wan. The building is completely out of scale with the rest of the buildings in the area. Transportation links are difficult and the developer has not given enough thought to delivery trucks to the building, minibus/ambulance access to bring residents in and out of the facility, parking facilities for vistors and staff and lack of easy access to emergency care (with the nearest hospital (TKO) being approximately 17km away - an hour's drive in weekend traffic).

Finally, because of the lack of mains sewerage, the developer will need to install their own sewa ge plant which is very likely to be a cause of water pollution in the area if the system is poorly maintained

This type of development is not suited for the area for the reasons given above.

I urge you to reject this application

# tpbpd@pland.gov.hk

寄件者:

寄件日期:

2021年11月08日星期一13:11

收件者:

tpbpd@pland.gov.hk

主旨:

Proposed Application A/SK-TMT/74

附件:

LVVRA Objection 3.pdf; 未命名的附件 00151.htm

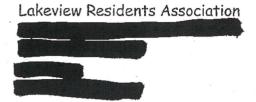
### To Whom it may concern

Please find attached a PDF file with the latest objection on behalf of the Lakeview Villas Resident Association, Tsam Chuk Wan, to the planned development Application A/SK-TMT/74 in Tsam Chuk Wan rural village.

Best Regards



330



8 November 29021

To Who it may concern

Further to two previous objections to the proposed development in Tsam Chuk Wan I am writing on behalf of the Lakeview Resident Association to once again object to this proposal.

All of the previous objections below in the previous objection are still valid. We note that the developer has now proposed a different system to treat sewage, there is still concern with regard to the risk of medical / chemical effluent not being 100% treated and some ending up in the water way just meters away from the proposed site. The development with its end of life care facilities is closer to being a hospital than just a residential facility.

The developer has provided some extra images from their selected viewpoints, two from the road and one from the back of the village and claim that the visual impact would be only slightly or moderately adverse. This is a huge underestimation of the visual impact to the surrounding area and residents of Tsam Chuk Wan. The visual impact would be huge. No viewpoint from the houses surrounding the site have been provided or for other houses slightly further away, but still in full view of the site. The houses adjacent to the site will have their views of the bay which is a coastal protection zone, completely obliterated. They will go from seeing trees and water to to a solid concrete building mere metres from them. This can hardly be considered as slightly or moderately adverse. The developer is deliberately lying to the Town Planning Board to try to attempt to reduce the significance of the impact it will have. As has been mentioned previously, Tsam Chuk Wan is a small, quiet rural village consisting of only village house type developments. That is exactly what the zoning for this area is designed to maintain. Allowing a six storey commercial building to be built in this area is in total contravention of the current zoning and totally out of character for this area.

The impact it would have to the surrounding residents during construction would be horrendous and would probably create a significant health hazard to the occupants of the adjacent houses, some only meters away. There would be a huge amount of noise, dirt and concrete dust which would be ingested by just being close by, for a significant length of time. Traffic along the road would be significantly impeded with the road being reduced to a single lane and would cause major congestion with construction vehicles required to attend the site.

Allowing this project to go ahead would cause a very significant degradation to the well being, both physically and mentally not to mention financially to surrounding residents and the visual impact would be very significant to such a rural setting.

We request that an officer from the Town Planning Board comes to the site to visually inspect the area and hear the concerns of the local residents. We would be very grateful if you could advise of the possibility of this.

Best Regards

Residents of Lakeview Villas Residents Association.

September 6th 2021

To Whom it may Concern,

Regarding Proposed Application A/SK-TMT/74, The proposed Social Welfare Facility (Residential Care Home for the Elderly) in "Village Type Development" Zone on Tai Mong Tsai Road, Tsam Chuk Wan.

I am writing on behalf of the Lakeview Villas Residents Association, an association comprising houses 112 to 121 Lakeview Villas, Tsam Chuk Wan. Further to the developer submitting images of the proposed development, we as a local community would like to again object to this development. Having seen the images the residents of Lakeview Villas are even more concerned about this development and strongly object to this development from proceeding. While we totally appreciate the need for aged care residents facilities, this location in Tsam Chuk Wan is not a suitable location for such a large development.

Tsam Chuk Wan is a quiet rural village comprising village houses and the introduction of a six storey development in the centre of the village will, amongst other issues be a visual eyesore and totally not in fitting with the village environment.

Comments about Supplementary Planning Statement:

Page 1

The developer states that, 'A further merit is for building setback from Tai Mong Tsai Road which will allow for better air ventilation for the future pedestrian environment'. Realistically it is not a pedestrian environment as the development is very close to the road, so will be of no benefit with regard to ventilation. However the ventilation for surrounding houses will be severely impacted and have a massive detrimental effect by being blocked in by a six storey solid concrete structure.

Further on page 1 the developer states that "The development is fully justified in terms of prevailing elderly objectives, environmental, landscape, visual and traffic aspect'. This statement is in contradiction to their Broad Development Parameters document page 3 Reports, where the only assessment they have ticked is that of visual impact assessment. I would ask, apart from providing a few images, what visual assessment has actually been done and to claim it will have no detrimental visual impact and be in fitting with the surrounding environment shows a blatant disregard to the character of this quiet rural village and to all of the local residents of the village.

# Page 5 Section 3.1A,

The developer states that Tsam Chuk Wan is approximately 2km to the north east of Sai Kung Town. This is incorrect and they are trying to make it appear like the development is closer to the town facilities than it actually is. Tsam Chuk Wan is in fact 4km from Sai Kung in a direct line across the water and approximately 7 km by road.

As they correctly state, according to the OZP, Tsam Chuk Wan mainly comprises Village zone (Max 3 storey development) Conservation area zone, Coastal Protection Area and Country park Zone. The area is primarily zoned under those categories for a good reason and that is to conserve the character of the area and the natural environment of the area. This development does nothing to enhance these zonings and will in fact be detrimental to both the village character and possibly have considerable environmental impact (sewage & medical waste run off) to the surrounding area and water way which is extensively used by the public and by many school children who attend activities camps in the bay.

### Page 6.

The developer at length is trying to justify the development by quoting government information and a policy address by the Chief Executive for the need for extra elderly care residences. While we appreciate the need for extra elderberry care residences, we are aware that there has also been a recent application for approximately 1200 residential care beds at a development in Sai Kung Town itself. This is a significant number of beds and in a much more suitable location than in a rural location like Tsam Chuk Wan.

The developer has a table showing other planning applications for various social welfare developments. Most of these are only up to three storeys high, yet their proposal for Tsam Chuk Wan is six storey and with the added water tanks and machinery room and air conditioning units on the roof top will essentially make this development 7 storey. Quiet rural Village zoned areas are to retain Village character, not to allow massive multi storey developments for the sole purpose of making money.

# Page 10.

The developer has indicated a total of two car parking spaces and one loading space for a development catering for 110 residents and 40 staff. This is woefully inadequate. Being a long way from urban developments and facilities it would be logical to assume that many relatives wishing to visit would use private vehicles to drive to the facility. Should only 10-20% of residents families decide to visit at a similar time then two car park spaces will absolutely not be able to cater for this demand. Where will all of the cars park? The nearest car park is at Pak Tam Chung at a distance of approximately 1.2km away. On weekends this car park is usually full by early morning with illegal parking on pavements already occurring. Visiting guests will probably try to illegally park on the nearby pavements so causing potential hazards for pedestrian and traffic using the road. Public transport to Sai Kung area on weekends is extremely busy which would certainly encourage more people to drive rather than take public transport. We clearly believe this shows a complete lack of knowledge and appreciation of the potential side effect of this development.

Also on page 10 the developer mentions that 'Particular attention and cautions should be given to the safety of a number of elderly people in the proposed RCHE. Considering that the Application Site is Congested and located close to Tai Mong Tsai Road'. This is a very salient point and shows that the developer is aware that this site could be dangerous to residents of an RCHE. Tai Mong Tsai can be a busy road and often has cars and motor bikes going at excessive speeds. Clearly this could also cause a serious hazard to residents. This again demonstrates that this is not a suitable location for such a development.

# Page 21/22.

The developer states 'In view of the similar domestic nature of land use of the proposed RCHE, the proposed development shall be considered as compatible with the surrounding low-rise residential development. The proposed RCHE with 110 beds is an optimal scale as purely intended to provide additional social services in satisfying the needs of the community in Tsam Chuk Wan and the nearby areas of Sai Kung district'. There are no similar residential developments or land use in Tsam Chuk Wan. The rest of Tsam Chuk Wan is low rise Village type development and not 6 storey concrete

high rises. For them to state that the development shall be considered as compatible with the surrounding low rise residential developments is completely ludicrous as there is nothing compatible between the two. We would strongly oppose the statement saying that the development is of optimal scale. Again a six storey concrete block in a quiet rural village can hardly be considered as optimal for all of the village residents.

# Page 22 5.5 No adverse Traffic Impact.

Considering the provisions are for two car park spaces only, the potential for traffic impact is a very real problem. As stated previously where will people park when the two car park spaces are full? Most probably parked illegally on the side of the road as the nearest car park is 1.2km away and often full and overflowing. This will have the potential to cause not only traffic hazards, but also impact to the local community. In turn this would cause many calls to the Sai Kung police to deal with the problem, so creating an extra burden on them when they are already extremely busy. The developer has produced a Swept Path Analysis stating that there would be no requirement for traffic to reverse outside the area. This may there case if there is only one vehicle requiring to use the space. However should there be more than a single vehicle it is highly likely that the vehicle trying to enter the premises would have to reverse to allow the other vehicle out. Or the vehicle would have to wait on the road until the departing vehicle can leave. The location of the site is on a sweeping corner with restricted visibility. With cars and motorbikes often travelling at well above the 50km/h speed limi, a vehicle waiting in the road to enter the premises would cause a potential dangerous hazard.

# Page 22 5.6 No Visual Impact

Including this statement in the proposal clearly shows a complete lack of knowledge of the local area. Where an area has only three storey residential village house dwellings how can a six storey monstrosity directly in front of villagers houses not have a visual impact? In fact the impact to these residences would be catastrophic. They would have all of their view completely blocked by a building that is twice a high as their houses. Not only would this block their view, but also seriously reduce their natural light and ventilation flowing to their properties. How they can claim that this would be 'Considered compatible without leading to adverse visual impact on the open sky view, light penetration into the surrounding environment and visual openness of the surrounding', again clearly shows the lack of appreciation of the effects of such a large building. Currently the houses behind the site have views to the water and for those dwellings this would be completely blocked should this development be allowed to proceed. The knock on effect to the value of these residences could be severe. Would the developer compensate these property owners for the loss of value to their properties? The visual impact to many other residents nearby would also be significant and could have financial repercussions to the value of their properties. A six storey building with very little aesthetic planning to compensate for the

otherwise ugly building is totally not in keeping with surrounding village area and natural beauty of this quiet country village nestled into the country park foothills and bordering the coastal protection zone of Bamboo Bay and again we strongly oppose this development on the basis of visual impact and financial ramifications for long time local residents

The statement 'In fact, the Proposed RCHE can largely blend into the local setting without influencing the overall visual unity and harmony. Hence, there is no significant adverse visual impact arising from the Proposed Development'. This again clearly shows the fundamental lack of understanding by the developer and or the company they engaged to write the proposal. Obviously no consultation has previously been done with local residents to ascertain their views on the visual impact.

# Page 24 5.7.3 No Adverse Sewage Impact

The proposed site lies just across the road from an area zoned as coastal protection zone and a bay that is frequently used by the general public for recreational use including swimming, kayaking and boating. There are residential recreational camps that use the bay for children and students to engage in water sports activities. The developer has quoted various statistic with regard to sewerage amounts, but have they included the water usage for laundry and other washing requirements. Laundry in itself would generate a huge amount of effluent for 110 residents and 40 staff. Also with 110 residents there may be a significant amounts of medical/biological waste which a septic tank system is not designed to adequately sterilise before the effluent is released into the environment via a soak away pit. The volume of effluent draining into the surrounding environment through a soak away pit would be substantial and would eventually end up in the bay which could potentially cause a health hazard for the general public using the area. Such a size development should be in an area where there is mains sewage which can properly deal with a large amount of waste.

# Page 24 5.8 No Adverse Landscape Impact.

Similarly to No Visual Impact, such a large concrete structure with only a couple of planter boxes and a palm tree or two hardly equates to having no adverse impact to the landscape.

#### In Conclusion

The residents of Lakeview Villas Resident Association strongly request the members of the Town Planning Board to assess this development for the adverse effect it will have on the local community and the surrounding areas. While we applaud the development of more Residential care Homes for the elderly, this is most certainly not the right location for the reason stated above. A larger facility in Sai Kung town itself, closer to facilities, hospitals and care centres would be a far more suitable

location. We thank you for carefully considering this situation and respectfully request that you decline the request for this development in this particular location.

Best Regards

Lakeview Villas Residents Association

# tpbpd@pland.gov.hk

寄件者:

寄件日期:

2021年11月08日星期一7:48

收件者:

tpbpd@pland.gov.hk

主旨:

4th 反對A/SK-TMR/74(鄉村式發展)

332

反對 A/SK-TMT/74

斬竹灣建老人院

19/10/21 城市規劃委員會第 4 次貼報-關於水渠 再參考慮

以下更有一些補充資料希望成規會细心閱讀顧及民生!

# 1)該老人院 提供有關渠務的圖積

我們普通市民是不明白的,但我們化糞池 32,33,34,35 已用了半纪;不能叫我們用 36 萬自行搬該化糞池, 以前地政署批准出了滿意紙...... 也報了警備案,環保署, 食物環境衛生署,而鄉事委員會一定幫我們 村民,因為如果截了化糞池可大可小,我們一路之隔是海,污染海洋,一個巴士站便是香港後花園西貢 郊野公園,破壞環境;

再來什麼渠設計...但不能不予我們商議甚至要一同設計我們的化糞池及水渠,因我們也無地可搬. 城規會是否必須考慮到舊有設計?而重新獨立申請化糞池及渠,地政署也沒有經驗更不知何時才批; 問題是此村已無地可做!?

- 2)V zone 地, 必須保持環境優美, 只可用作居住,'鄉村式發展'只可 27 呎高,怎可以變成老人院商業用途下,更加成六層樓破壞優美環境;另增加人口渠務未必能負擔.
- 3)老人院建議附近所有政府地都歸納他發展用途,居民便失去所有泊車及空間,連輪椅也不能出入.
- 4)大網仔公路這裏車很快,嘈住老人院,老人及探望者很難過馬路乘公共車,沒有商舖不能買到供應物品.
- 5)老人院圖積連行人路也佔已用,斬竹灣落巴士站後,村民,旅遊者,探望者,工作人員要行出馬路,這裹是著名的西貢飛車地帶,牛,人,狗車爭路很危險,如意外老人院設計者及批准者必須負責!
- 6)現乃清幽寧靜純住宅區,忽然來一個龐然大物老人院對於原本居民實在太滋擾.
- 7)興建了老人院後斬竹灣 30 號 31 號 32 號,汽車不能 到達,斬竹灣後面是個樹林秋天經常火燭,消防車要駁喉減低壓力難以救火,村民急病救傷車不能直達,延緩救治,已經發生了多次救傷車不能到達門口,延遲時間令病人痛苦萬分,這村業主平均年龄已 68 歲;我們已出入困難,因為老人院持有人,已將磚頭阻礙任何車不能駛入.
- 8)近郊野公園,星期五六日紅日,4~8pm 很難乘搭交通工具出市區及塞車,由西貢市入斬竹灣大,小巴最後一班 9am 前,老人院的工作人員探病者怎出入呢?
- 10)斬竹灣村對面便是海,水上活動者也能看到特高似恐龍恐怖設計,破壞西貢風景,優美的原生態!
- 11)新建的村屋必須可消防車救傷車可直達門口...如批建此老人院我們失去入口,甚至沒有陽光及空氣、海景...城規會是否考慮村民!?
- 12)算我們的化糞池成功可搬,及地政署批准,但每伙每 4 月須凊理 1 次化糞池,但車不可直達村屋門口,駁喉又駁喉流出的氣體是很臭的而且有毒...

對村民及老人院内人影響致深!

城規會負責人!此村人口老化,出入更須要汽車代步,沒有車位怎生存? 山火救傷車如何處理?輪椅不能出入? 我們返工的更加不能回家,因為這裏 9pm 已經沒有共公 車......



To: Town Planning Board

Date: Nov 2, 2021



349

#### Re: Objection on the Application No. A/SK-TMT/74

As regards to the above application from the applicant - Golden Kingdom Investment Limited Company, we are here to submit our objections on the construction of a residential care home for the elderly in the village of Tsam Chuk Wan, we would like to draw your attention to the following major objection points:-

#### 1. Environmental Impact

There has been no environmental impact assessment presented by the applicant. The proposed site lies within an environmentally and ecologically sensitive area and only low-rise, low-density residential development of not more than three-storeys in height would normally be allowed.

#### 2. Visual Impact

On the other attached page, you can find some BEFORE and AFTER photographs of the proposed building on the site. The applicants state that this will have no negative visual impact.

#### 3. Sewerage Flow

There is no sewerage system in Tsam Chuk Wan, houses are connected to septic tanks. The accommodation of 110 beds, a large laundry, a central kitchen and medication rooms for 110 elderly people and 40 staff will generate substantial waste, often related to medical and health care purposes. Septic tanks for general domestic use are not suitable to treat sewage related to medical and health care uses. The applicant fails to demonstrate that the proposed development will not cause any adverse sewerage impact on the environmentally and ecologically sensitive areas in the vicinity, in particular the Coastal Protection Areas across Tai Mong Tsai Road. The thought that any of this waste may leak into the bay at Tsam Chuk Wan is horrifying, as it would create serious health concerns. Our families engage in swimming, snorkelling and variety of water activities of this bay, as do the many visitors.

#### 4. Traffic and Parking

The applicant proposes only two parking spaces for the complex. If only 10% of the proposed 110 residents had visitors who arrived by private vehicle, parking would be completely overwhelmed. This is aside from the staff who may choose to drive to work. The closest carpark at Pak Tam Chung is 1.3km distance from the proposed building site and this carpark is completely full by 8 am on

weekends and regularly full on weekdays. It is suspected that visiting vehicles without available parking spaces at the proposed aged care facility would simply choose to park illegally on nearby footpaths or occupy the spaces allocated to the local residents in immediately adjacent village houses.

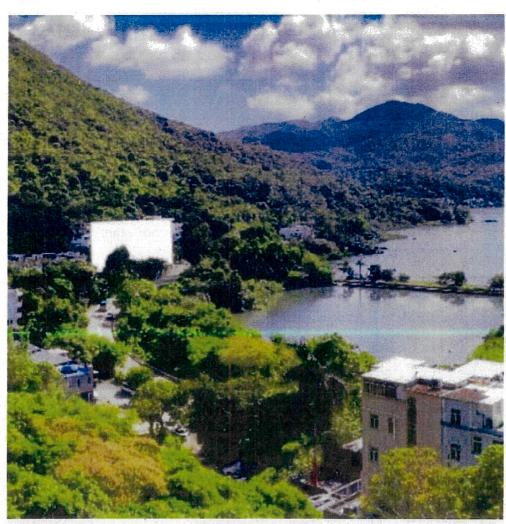
# 5. Construction Impact

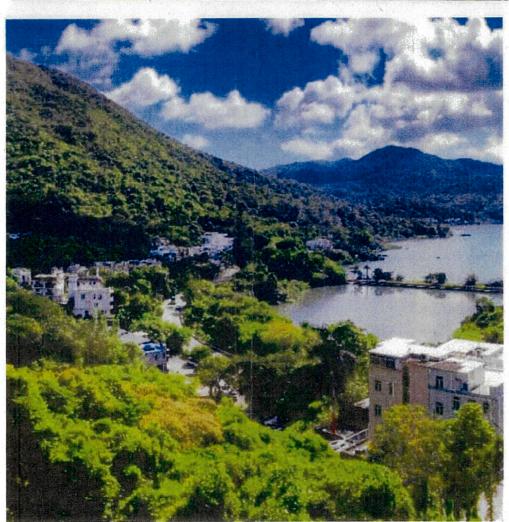
The construction process would likely take a number of years resulting in prolonged excessive noise, dirt, road blockages and heavy vehicular traffic on Tai Mong Tsai Road, which is the only access road in and out of our neighbouring community.

Please note that these are just a few of the numerous objections which can be raised. We understand that increased accommodation for the elderly in Hong Kong is essential but the choice of this location is totally inappropriate.

We would much appreciate if you can consider our concerns and anxiousness about this enormous structure and please kindly withdraw this application.

this enormous structure and please kindly withdraw this application.
Awaiting for your prompt reply!
Tsam Chuk Wan Residents
Below are the Signatures from Tsam Chuk Wan Residents:
主妹 Kohn Mary Two Hong The State The
the title conder.
Wengping 15th 12 Tild Jewy
Jipho MARIEL DANIEL
John Derka Voernat





# 就規劃中請/覆核提出意見-Making Comment on Planning Application / Review

參考編號

Reference Number:

211108-164504-74773

提交限期

Deadline for submission:

09/11/2021

提交日期及時間

Date and time of submission:

08/11/2021 16:45:04

有關的規劃申請編號

The application no. to which the comment relates: A/SK-TMT/74

「提意見人」姓名/名稱

Name of person making this comment:

Eric Shum and Sally Chan

意見詳情

Details of the Comment:

We object to the proposed construction of a residential care home for the elderly in the village of Tsam Chuk Wan for the following reasons:

- 1. It is inappropriate to have a mass concrete structure in this low density area which is very clos e to a country park. Almost all the buildings in the vicinity are village houses of no more than the ree storeys with each floor areas of 700 square. The proposed building will appear to be out of pl
- 2. It is unsuitable and impractical to place an elderly home in such a location far away from any emergency support and other medical facilities.
- 3. There is no alternative road access to this section of Tai Mong Tsai Road. This section of rura road faces complete obstruction from time to time for the slightest reasons, whether it be simple e blockage by cyclists, feral cows on the road or traffic accidents. There have been many inciden ts where both lanes were flooded or blocked by fallen trees when a typhoon hit. An elderly hom e along the road is completely inappropriate.
- 4. This section of the road is already narrow and in lack of legal parking spaces. The pavements along the road are also narrow. We can see people going to and from the country park always ne ed to walk on the traffic lanes whenever cars are parked illegally on the pavements during week lends and public holidays. More traffic and parking for staff, services as well as visiting guests w lill no doubt cause further chaos.
- 5. Tsam Chuk Wan Bay and Pak Tam Chung coastal areas are popular areas for open water acti vities. Foreseeable increase in refuse and sewage associated with more than 120 residents and st aff of the proposed elderly home so close to areas are absolutely undesirable.

#### Recommended Advisory Clauses

- (a) to note the comments of the District Lands Officer/Sai Kung, Lands Department that if the application is approved by the Town Planning Board (the Board), the lot owner shall apply to his Office for a land exchange to effect the proposal. However, there is no guarantee that such application will be approved by the Government. Such application, if eventually approved, will be subject to such terms and conditions including payment of premium and an administrative fee as the Government considers appropriate at its discretion;
- (b) to note the comments of the Commissioner for Transport that the applicant is advised to liaise with relevant management departments and adjacent private lots to identify the management and maintenance responsibility of the proposed access road beyond the public footpath portion;
- (c) to note the comments of the Chief Highway Engineer/New Territories East, Highways Department (HyD) that:
  - (i) the applicant shall be responsible for construction of a proper vehicular run-in/out arising from the proposed development. The design and details of the vehicular run-in/out shall follow HyD's prevailing departmental standards and requirements;
  - (ii) the applicant shall be responsible for construction and maintenance of the proposed driveway connected between the proposed development and Tai Mong Tsai Road;
- (d) to note the comments of the Director of Environmental Protection that the applicant should obtain a Water Pollution Control Ordinance (WPCO) licence for the operation of the on-site sewage treatment plant;
- (e) to note the comments of the Chief Town Planner/Urban Design and Landscape, Planning Department that the applicant is advised to utilize the roof floor for open space provision with sitting area and recreational facilities for the enjoyment of the elderly and staff. The applicant should note that approval of the section 16 application by the Board does not imply approval of the trees works such as pruning, transplanting and/or felling under lease. The applicant is reminded to approach relevant authority/ government department(s) direct to obtain necessary approval on tree works;
- (f) to note the comments of the Chief Building Surveyor/Hong Kong West, Buildings Department that:
  - (i) a RCHE which is for habitation is a domestic use under the Buildings Ordinance (BO). However, RCHE may be treated as non-domestic building for the purposes of Building (Planning) Regulations (B(P)R) 20, 21, and 25 subject to application for modification accepted by the Building Authority;
  - (ii) before any new building works are carried out on leased land, prior approval and consent

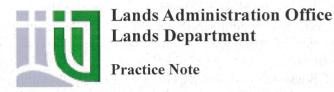
- from the Building Authority (BA) should be obtained, otherwise they are unauthorized building works (UBW). Authorized Person (AP) must be appointed to coordinate all new building works in accordance with the BO;
- (iii) emergency vehicular access, where applicable, should be provided to the proposed building in compliance with the B(P)R 41D;
- (iv) every room used for habitation or for the purpose of an office or as a kitchen shall be provided with natural lighting and ventilation in accordance with B(P)R 30 and 31. The applicant is required to demonstrate compliance with B(P)R 30 and 31, particularly for rooms not facing the streets;
- (v) service lane should be provided in accordance with B(P)R 28;
- (vi) the building shall be designed to the satisfaction of the BA in such a manner as will facilitate the access to and use of that building and its facilities by persons with a disability in accordance with (B(P)R) 72;
- (vii) PNAP APP-2 and PNAP APP-111 will be referred to when determining exemption of GFA calculation for aboveground or underground car parking spaces;
- (viii) the applicant's attention is also drawn to the policy on GFA concessions under PNAP App-151 in particular the 10% overall cap on GFA concessions and, where appropriate, the SBD requirements under PNAP APP-152;
- (ix) the granting of the planning approval should not be construed as an acceptance of the unauthorized structures on site under the BO. Enforcement action may be taken to effect the removal of all unauthorized works in the future;
- (x) detailed comments will be given during general building plans submission stage; and
- (xi) the applicant is required to submit particulars and documentary proof of the ownership and/or realistic prospect of control of the land forming the Site when submitting building plans for approval under the BO. If the applicant fails to acquire the adjoining government land, he will reserve his position under Building (Planning) Regulation 19(3).
- (g) to note the comments of the Director of Fire Services that detailed fire safety requirements will be formulated upon receipt of formal submission of general building plans, or referral from relevant licensing authority if licence is required for the proposed RCHE. The emergency vehicular access (EVA) provision in the Site shall comply with the standard as stipulated in Section 6, Part D of the Code of Practice for Fire Safety in Buildings 2011 under the Building (Planning) Regulation 41D which is administered by Buildings Department;
- (h) to note the comments of the Chief Engineer/Construction, Water Supplies Department (WSD) that:
  - (i) existing water mains are in close proximity to the Site and is likely to be affected. The

grantee/applicant is required to either divert or protect the water mains found on site;

- (ii) if diversion is required, existing water mains inside the Site are needed to be diverted outside the site boundary of the proposed development to lie in government land. A strip of land of minimum 1.5 metres in width should be provided for diversion of existing water mains. The cost of diversion of existing water mains upon request will have to be borne by the applicant; and the applicant shall submit all relevant proposal to WSD for consideration and agreement before the works commence;
- (iii) if diversion is not required, the following conditions shall apply:
  - existing water mains are affected as indicated on the site plan and no development which requires resitting of water mains will be allowed;
  - details of site formation work shall be submitted to the Director of Water Supplies (DWS) for approval prior to commencement of works;
  - no structures shall be built or materials stored within 1.5 metres from the centre line(s) of water main(s) shown on the plan. Free access shall be made available at all times for staff of the DWS or their contractor to carry out construction, inspection, operation, maintenance and repair works;
  - no trees or shrubs with penetrating roots may be planted within the Waterworks Reserve or in the vicinity of the water main(s). No change of existing site condition may be undertaken within the aforesaid area without the prior agreement of the DWS. Rigid root barriers may be required if the clear distance between the proposed tree and the pipe is 2.5 metres or less, and the barrier must extend below the invert level of the pipe;
  - no planting or obstruction of any kind except turfing shall be permitted within the space of 1.5 metres around the cover of any valve or within a distance of 1 metre from any hydrant outlet;
  - tree planting may be prohibited in the event that the D of WS considers that there is any likelihood of damage being caused to water mains;
- (iv) the grantee/applicant is required to submit Water Supply Impact Assessment (WSIA) Report for WSD's comment and approval prior to commencement of works. The applicant shall ensure the above requirements are fully complied with and incorporate the 'response-to-comment' into the later submission for further consideration; and
- (i) to note the Comments of the Director of Social Welfare that:
  - (i) it is noted that the applicant has intention to apply for the Scheme to Encourage Provision of Residential Care Home for the Elderly Premises in New Private Developments ("the Incentive Scheme"). The applicant should note that support from Social Welfare

Department ("SWD") for exemption of land premium under the Incentive Scheme in the proposed development would be considered subject to the conditions that:

- the design of the proposed RCHE should be subject to the satisfaction of SWD. In this regard, the applicant may download relevant guidance note and best practice guidelines from SWD website as follows <a href="https://www.swd.gov.hk/en/index/site\_pubsvc/page\_elderly/sub\_residentia/id\_schemetoen/">https://www.swd.gov.hk/en/index/site\_pubsvc/page\_elderly/sub\_residentia/id\_schemetoen/</a>;
- the applicant shall bear the construction cost of RCHE while the proposed RCHE shall carry no financial implications, both capital and recurrent, to the Government. The applicant should also provide, at its own cost, the required fire services installation, external wall openings/ louvers, as well as electricity, utility, drainage and water supply connections suitable for use of the RCHE;
- the applicant shall be required to comply with all statutory and licensing requirements including but not limited to those stipulated in the Residential Care Home (Elderly Persons) Ordinance, Cap. 459 and its subsidiary legislation, as well as the latest version of the Code of Practice for Residential Care Homes (Elderly Persons);
- all requirements of the Incentive Scheme as set out in the Lands Department (LandsD)'s Practice Note No. 4/2003 (Annex I), together with any other requirements imposed by LandsD in the lease exchange/modification, if applicable, shall be complied with;
- the applicant shall accept that the above requirements, together with the minimum number of residential care places to be delivered, the gross floor area supported for premium exemption and any necessary parameters to be advised by LandsD, may be stipulated as conditions in the land lease;
- (ii) the applicant shall ensure that the design and construction of the RCHE shall comply with all the statutory and licensing requirements and draw special attention that (1) all habitation areas or rooms of the proposed development shall comply with the requirements of natural lighting and ventilation and (2) the ceiling height requirement of every room as stated in the Code of Practice for Residential Care Homes (Elderly Person) issued by the SWD; and
- (iii) regarding the provision of natural lighting and ventilation to the nurse stations cum medical consultation rooms on 2/F to 5/F, compensatory provision of artificial lighting and mechanical ventilation (fresh air) may be accepted subject to the demonstration of adequate air change.



Issue No. 4/2003

# Incentive Scheme to Encourage Provision of Residential Care Home for the Elderly Premises in New Private Developments

In pursuance of the policy objective to encourage the provision of purpose-built residential care homes for the elderly (RCHE) by developers in new private developments, LandsD may grant concessions to exempt eligible RCHE premises from payment of land premium in respect of land transactions relating to lease modifications, land exchanges and private treaty grants for residential/commercial developments.

- 2. To be eligible for the above concession, provision of the RCHE premises in the proposed development must have the support of the Social Welfare Department (SWD) and such concessions, if granted, will be given subject to conditions as follows:
  - i) Only one RCHE premises per development project will be eligible for the concession and the size of the RCHE premises concerned should not exceed a maximum gross floor area of 5400m<sup>2</sup>;
  - ii) No sub-division of the RCHE premises will be allowed and transfer of title such as assignment or subletting of the RCHE premises will be prohibited except as one whole unit;
  - iii) Provision of the RCHE premises must comply with all requirements as may be imposed by SWD and all ordinances, by-laws or regulations that are in force from time to time.
  - iv) Throughout the term of the lease, the premises shall be managed and operated as a RCHE to the satisfaction of SWD.
  - v) The above requirements shall be stipulated as conditions in the Government lease.

- 3. It should be noted that, subject to the above, developers will be allowed to either lease or sell the completed RCHE premises or operate the required RCHE by themselves. However, any unauthorized change of use or leaving the RCHE premises vacant for a period in excess of 12 months may render the premises liable for enforcement actions under the lease conditions, including re-entry proceedings and the taking of possession of the RCHE premises by Government, without compensation.
- 4. Interested parties are also advised to refer to the Guidance Note on this subject released by Social Welfare Department on its website in August 2003.

(Patrick L C LAU) Director of Lands 7 August, 2003