# APPENDIX A <br> TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORT IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT 

Agreement No．CE 92／2017（CE）
Site Formation and Infrastructure Works for Public Housing Development near Tan Kwai Tsuen，
Yuen Long－Investigation，Design and Construction

## FINAL TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORT IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR S16 PLANNING APPLICATION （INTENSIFICATION SCHEME）

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Development Department

# Agreement No. CE 92/2017 (CE) 

## Site Formation and Infrastructure Works for Public Housing Development near Tan Kwai Tsuen, Yuen Long - Investigation, Design and Construction

> Final Traffic and Transport Impact Assessment Report for S16 Planning Application (Intensification Scheme)

Issue 2
November 2022

|  | Name | Signature | Date |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prepared | Sam Lung / MVA |  | November 2022 |
| Reviewed | Eunice Lee |  | November 2022 |
| Authorized | Edwin Lo |  | November 2022 |

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1．1 Background

1．1．1 As a prevailing policy to increase land supply to meet the housing demand in the short，medium and long terms，the Government has identified sites in various districts with the potential to be developed for residential use．Amongst others，a site near Tan Kwai Tsuen（the Site），Yuen Long has been identified for public housing developments．

1．1．2 In view of the acute shortage of housing，the domestic PR of the Site is proposed to be intensified to 6.5 with an aim to increase flat production．The Site will provide a total of 7,420 public housing units with planned population intake from 2030 by phases．

1．1．3 Binnies Hong Kong Limited was requested by the Civil Engineering and Development Department（CEDD）to prepare necessary technical assessments of Section 16 （S16） planning application for minor relaxation of PR and building height restriction for the agreement of the Town Planning Board（TPB）．

## 1．2 Project Description

1．2．1 The Site for the proposed public housing development is currently rural area overlooked by natural hillside，located on the south of the existing Tan Kwai Tsuen South Fresh Water Service Reservoir adjacent to Yuen Long Highway．The site location is shown on Figure 1．1．

1．2．2 The proposed development comprises public housing development of about 7，420 flats and the associated facilities such as retail，welfare and other facilities（e．g． kindergarten，public transport interchange etc．）to support the public housing development and is tentatively scheduled for population intake from 2030 by phases．

1．2．3 The proposed infrastructure works including，but not limited to the provision of new roads and the improvements to existing road networks；construction of lift tower， provision and construction of PTI，provision of necessary utilities such as watermains，sewers and drains leading to／from the proposed public housing development．

## 1．3 Objectives and Scope of the Report

The scope of the Traffic and Transport Impact Assessment（TTIA）will be in accordance with Paras．6．2．80 to 6．2．91 and 6．2．93 to 6．2．96 of the Brief of the IDC Study．The main objectives of this TTIA Report are：

1．3．1 to assess the potential traffic impact arising from the increase of total maximum plot ratio from 6.5 to 7.0 （i．e．domestic PR of 6.5 and non－domestic PR of 0．5）for Phase 1，
6.5 to 7.2 （i．e．domestic PR of 6.5 and non－domestic PR of 0．7）for Phase 2 and 6.5 to 7.3 （i．e．domestic PR of 6.5 and non－domestic PR of 0.8 ）for Phase 3 respectively；and

1．3．2 to review and update the previously approved TTIA report．
1．3．3 The Report contains the following sections in addition to this introduction（Section 1）：
Section 2 －describes and appraise the existing traffic situation in the vicinity of the proposed Development；

Section 3 －presents and discusses the development schedules，proposed road networks and public transport facilities serving the proposed Development；

Section 4－presents the modelling methodology and the future year traffic forecasts；

Section 5 －presents the results of operational traffic impact assessment in design years and proposed improvement schemes；\＆
Section 6 －provides a summary of the study findings．

## 2 EXISTING ROAD NETWORK

## 2．1 Existing Road Network

2．1．1 The proposed Development is located on the southeast of Tan Kwai Tsuen，Yuen Long，which is bounded by the Yuen Long Highway to the west，Tin Shui Wai West Interchange（TSWWI）to the north，and Shun Tat Street to the south．

2．1．2 Yuen Long Highway is a dual three－lane expressway．It is the main road linking the Tan Kwai Tsuen area to the rest of Hong Kong．Traffic can reach New Territories North via San Tin Highway at its eastern end，reach Kowloon and New Territories East via Tsing Long Highway and Tai Lam Tunnel at its eastern end，reach Tuen Mun and Kowloon via Tuen Mun Road at its western end．

2．1．3 Castle Peak Road－Hung Shui Kiu is a dual rural trunk road running in east－west direction with 2 traffic lanes on eastbound carriageway while 2 to 3 traffic lanes on westbound carriageway．It links up with Yuen Long Highway at its western direction via Lam Tei Interchange and eastern direction via Hung Tin Road．

2．1．4 Hung Tin Road is a dual two－lane district distributor running north－south providing a connection between Castle Peak Road to Yuen Long Highway and Tin Shui Wai．

2．1．5 Tan Kwai Tsuen Road is a single carriageway rural road serving the local villages located to the south of Castle Peak Road，with 2 traffic lanes running in a north－south direction with its northern end connected to Castle Peak Road while its southern end is a dead end．The section of Tan Kwai Tsuen Road between Castle Peak Road and Shui Fu Road is a standard 7.3 m wide single 2－lane carriageway．
2．1．6 Shun Tat Street is a single 2－lane carriageway running parallel to Tan Kwai Tsuen Road．It also links up with Castle Peak Road－Hung Shui Kiu at its northwest end in a form of signalized junction and connects to the existing North West New Territories（NWNT）Refuse Transfer Station（RTS）to its southern end．

## 2．2 Existing Traffic Conditions

2．2．1 In order to determine the existing traffic demand within the AOI during peak periods， traffic survey in the form of manual classified counts were carried out during the periods from 0730 to 0930 and from 1700 to 1900 of a typical weekday in November of year 2021．The existing road network in the vicinity of the Site with locations of the surveyed junctions／road links are illustrated in Figure 2．1．

2．2．2 Analysis of the observed traffic data indicates that the AM and PM peak hour flows occurred from 0800 to 0900 and from 1730 to 1830 respectively．The observed peak hour traffic flows are summarized and presented in Figure 2．2．

2．2．3 Operational performance of the existing key junctions was assessed based on the guidelines stipulated in the Transport Planning and Design Manual（TPDM）during AM and PM peak hours．The performance of a signalized junction is indicated by its reserve capacity（RC）．A RC above $15 \%$ is considered as satisfactory．A positive RC figure indicates that the junction is operating with spare capacity；and a negative RC

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figure indicates that the junction is overloaded，hence resulting in traffic queues and longer travelling time．The Design Flow to Capacity（DFC）ratio reflects the performance of a non－signalised junction．A DFC ratio below 0.85 is satisfactory．A DFC ratio between 0.85 and 1.00 is undesirable；and a DFC ratio greater than 1.00 denotes overcapacity．
2．2．4 The existing junction layouts of the key junctions are shown in Figures 2．3－2．11 respectively．The assessment results are listed in Table 2.1 below．
Table 2.1 －Existing Junctions Performance

| Ref． | Junction | Method of <br> Control | Figure | 2021 RC／DFC（1） <br> Peak | PM <br> Peak |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| J1 | Hung Tin Road／Hung Chi Road | Signal | 2.3 | $46 \%$ | $76 \%$ |
| J2 | Castle Peak Road－Hung Shui Kiu／ <br> Hung Tak Road | Signal | 2.4 | $46 \%$ | $91 \%$ |
| J3 | Castle Peak Road－Hung Shui Kiu／ <br> Tan Kwai Tsuen Road | Signal | 2.5 | $65 \%$ | $>100 \%$ |
| J4 | Tan Kwai Tsuen Road／Hung Shun <br> Road | Priority | 2.6 | 0.40 | 0.33 |
| J5 | Castle Peak Road－Hung Shui Kiu／ <br> Shun Tat Street | Signal | 2.7 | $91 \%$ | $91 \%$ |
| J6 | Shun Tat Street／Tat Fuk Road | Priority | 2.8 | 0.06 | 0.04 |
| J7 | Shun Tat Street／Tung Fuk Road | Priority | 2.8 | 0.17 | 0.12 |
| J8 | Castle Peak Road－Lam Tei／Fuk Hang <br> Tsuen Road | Signal | 2.9 | $13 \%$ | $6 \%$ |
| J9 | Castle Peak Road－Hung Shui Kiu／ <br> Hung Tin Road | Signal | 2.10 | $64 \%$ | $43 \%$ |
| J10 | Tan Kwai Tsuen Road／Shui Fu Road | Priority | 2.11 | 0.10 | 0.09 |

2．2．5 The results in Table 2.1 indicate that all the key junctions are currently operating within capacities during AM and PM peak except J8 is operating marginally at capacity（i．e．6\％）during PM peak period．
2．2．6 Existing road link performances of critical links are summarized in below Table 2．2． The Volume／Capacity（V／C）Ratio reflects the performance of a road．A V／C Ratio equals to or less than 1.0 means that the road has sufficient capacity to cope with the volume of vehicular traffic under consideration and the resultant traffic will flow smoothly．A V／C Ratio between 1.0 and 1.2 indicates a manageable degree of congestion，and that above 1.2 indicates more serious congestion．
Table 2.2 －Existing Road Links Performance

| Ref． | Road | Direction | $\underset{(1)}{\underset{\text { Capacity }}{ }} \underset{\text { (pcu/hr) }}{ }$ |  |  | V／C Ratio |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { AM } \\ \text { Peak } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { PM } \\ \text { Peak } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { AM } \\ \text { Peak } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { PM } \\ \text { Peak } \end{gathered}$ |
| J11 | Slip Road from Yuen Long Highway（WB）to Hung Tin Road （NB） | NB（1） | 1，800 ${ }^{(5)}$ | 1，465 | 1，425 | 0.81 | 0.79 |


| Ref． | Road | Direction | $\underset{(1)}{\underset{\text { Capacity }}{\text { (pcu/hr) }}}$ |  |  | V／C Ratio |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { AM } \\ \text { Peak } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { PM } \\ \text { Peak } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { AM } \\ \text { Peak } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { PM } \\ \text { Peak } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Slip Road from Yuen Long Highway（EB）to Hung Tin Road （NB） | NB（1） | 1，800 ${ }^{(5)}$ | 965 | 1，230 | 0.53 | 0.68 |
|  | Slip Road from Hung Tin Road （SB）to Yuen Long Highway（EB） | EB（1） | $1,800{ }^{(5)}$ | 1，330 | 830 | 0.74 | 0.46 |
|  | Slip Road from Hung Tin Road （SB）to Yuen Long Highway <br> （WB） | WB（1） | $1,800{ }^{(5)}$ | 1，490 | 1，085 | 0.83 | 0.60 |
| L1 | Yuen Long Highway－Tin Shui Wai | EB（3） | 6，110 ${ }^{(2)}$ | 5，110 | 5，005 | 0.84 | 0.82 |
|  |  | WB（3） | 6，110 ${ }^{(2)}$ | 4，700 | 4，475 | 0.77 | 0.73 |
| L2 | Hung Tin Road | NB（2） | 3，600 ${ }^{(1)}$ | 2，430 | 2，655 | 0.68 | 0.74 |
|  |  | SB（2） | 3，600 ${ }^{(1)}$ | 2，820 | 1，915 | 0.78 | 0.53 |
| L3 | Castle Peak Road－Hung Shui Kiu | EB（2） | 2，860 ${ }^{(3)}$ | 1，330 | 1，565 | 0.47 | 0.55 |
|  |  | WB（2） | 2，860 ${ }^{(3)}$ | 975 | 1，050 | 0.34 | 0.37 |
| L4 | Shun Tat Street | NB（1） | 1，055（4） | 220 | 190 | 0.21 | 0.18 |
|  |  | SB（1） | 1，055（4） | 220 | 215 | 0.21 | 0.20 |

Notes：（1）Based on TPDM Volume 2 Chapter 2．4，peak hourly design flow for dual 2 lane expressway／trunk road is 3000 $\mathrm{veh} / \mathrm{hr}$ per one direction of flow．Take pcu factor as 1.3 ，the link capacity is $3900 \mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr}$ ．For district distributor at Hung Tin Road， 0.9 factor is applied to reflect the lowered class of road hierarchy，i．e． $3600 \mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr}$ ．
（2）Based on TPDM Volume 2 Chapter 2．4，peak hourly design flow for dual 3 lane expressway is $4700 \mathrm{veh} / \mathrm{hr}$ per one direction of flow．Take pcu factor as 1.3 ，the link capacity is $6110 \mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr}$ ．
（3）Based on TPDM Volume 2 Chapter 2．4，peak hourly design flow for dual 4 lane district distributor（with frontage， bus stops and pedestrian crossings）undivided carriageway is $2000 \mathrm{veh} / \mathrm{hr}$ per one direction of flow．With reference to difference in design flow between undivided carriageway and dual carriageway of primary distributor， 200 veh／hr design flow is added to undivided carriageway arrangement，i．e． $2200 \mathrm{veh} / \mathrm{hr}$ design flow per one direction of flow of dual carriageway is adopted．Take pcu factor as 1.3 ，the link capacity is $2860 \mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr}$ ．
（4）Based on TPDM Volume 2 Chapter 2．4，peak hourly design flow for 2 lane 10 m width undivided carriageway is $2200 \mathrm{veh} / \mathrm{hr}$ for both direction of flow．For local road type at Shun Tat Street， 0.8 factor is applied to reflect the lowered class of road hierarchy，i．e． 1760 veh／hr 2 －way．Take local road pcu factor as 1.2 ，the link capacity is 2110 $\mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr}, 2$－way，i．e． $1055 \mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr}$ per direction．
（5） $1800 \mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr}$ link capacity for one lane slip road is adopted for consistency amongst other projects
2．2．7 The results in Table 2.2 indicate that all the above road links are currently operating within capacity（i．e．V／C ratios below 1．0．）．

## 3 THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

## 3．1 Proposed Development Parameters

3．1．1 The latest development parameters of the proposed Development are summarized in Table 3．1．

Table 3.1 －Latest Development Parameters for this Project

| Land Use | No．of Flats／ GFA（ $\mathrm{m}^{2}$ ） | Population | Year of Population intake |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Domestic |  |  |  |
| Public Housing －PRH | 5，450 flats | 14，715 |  |
| Public Housing - SSF | 1，970 flats | 5，319 | from 2030 by phases |
| Sub－Total | 7，420 flats | 20，034 |  |
| Non－Domestic |  |  |  |
| 200 place Residential Care Home for the Elderly（RCHE） | 5，198 | － |  |
| 60 place Day Care Centre for the Elderly（DE） | 752 | － |  |
| Neighbourhood Elderly Centre（NEC） | 636 | － |  |
| 100 place Hostel for Severely Mentally Handicapped Persons | 2，902 | － |  |
| 100 place Day Activity Centre（DAC） | 1，340 | － |  |
| 50 place Hostel for Moderately Mentally Handicapped Persons | 1，296 | － |  |
| 50 place Hostel for Severely Physically Handicapped Persons | 1，460 | － | from 2030 by phases |
| 120 place Integrated Vocational Rehabilitation Services Centre | 1，371 | － |  |
| Welfare－lift tower | 901 | － |  |
| Sub－Total（Welfare）${ }^{(1)}$ | 15，856 | ＝ |  |
| Retail | 5，912 | － |  |
| Office ${ }^{(2)}$ | 1，098 | － |  |
| Kindergarten 1 | 8－classroom | － |  |
| Kindergarten 2 | 7－classroom | － |  |
| Primary School | 30－classroom | － |  |


#### Abstract

Note （1）Type of Welfare facilities and area required are subject to detailed design and agreement by SWD． Subject to SWD＇s confirmation on funding and facilities area．According to the 2020 Policy Address on Additional Welfare Facilities in Public Housing Developments，about 5\％of the total domestic GFA exclusively for welfare uses have been provided and adopted in the assessment． （2）Ancillary facilities such as District Councillor＇s Office and Estate Management Office，etc．are considered as office uses for conservative estimate of the traffic impact．


## 3．2 Car Parking and Loading／Unloading Provision

3．2．1 Based on the proposed development parameters as shown in Table 3．1，the required provisions of car parking spaces，motorcycle parking，loading／unloading bays and layby in accordance with the latest Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines （HKPSG）are summarized in Table 3．2A－C．To meet the increasing parking demand in the territory，it is recommended to adopt the high－end of the HKPSG parking and loading／unloading provision．

Table 3．2A－Internal Transport Provision for Public Housing Development

| Land use | Internal Transport Facilities | HKPSG Requirement ${ }^{(1)}$ | Required Provision ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Private Car parking space | Residential <br> － Parking Requirement $=$ GPS x Demand Adjustment Ratio（R1）x Accessibility Adjustment Ratio（R2） <br> －GPS＝ 1 car space per 4－7 flats <br> － $\mathrm{R} 1=0.52$ <br> － $\mathrm{R} 2=1.0$ <br> PRH Required Provision $=329-575$ <br> SSF Required Provision＝147－257 <br> Visitor parking <br> － 5 parking spaces per domestic block， as required by HD <br> Retail <br> － 1 car space per $150-300 m^{2}$ GFA <br> Kindergarten <br> － 0 to 1 car parking space per 4 to 6 classrooms | （Note 4 \＆5） |
| 5）Kindergarten 2 8－classroom | LGV／PrLB parking space | Residential <br> － 1 per 260 flats <br> PRH Required Provision $=18$ <br> SSF Required Provision＝ 8 | 26 |
|  | Motorcycle parking space | Residential <br> － 1 per $110-250$ flats <br> PRH Required Provision $=18-41$ <br> SSF Required Provision＝8－18 | 26－59 |
|  | Bicycle parking | Residential | 496 |


| Land use | Internal Transport Facilities | HKPSG Requirement ${ }^{(1)}$ | Required Provision（2） |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | space | － 1 for every 15 flats <br> PRH Required Provision＝ 364 <br> SSF Required Provision $=132$ |  |
|  | Lay－by for taxis and private cars | Kindergarten <br> － 1 lay－by for every 5 － 8 classrooms | $\begin{gathered} 0-3 \\ \text { (Note } 4 \& 5 \text { ) } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Lay－by for school buses | Kindergarten <br> －Minimum 2 lay－bys | $0-5$ <br> （Note 4 \＆5） |
|  | Loading／ Unloading Bay | Residential <br> －Minimum 2 L／UL bay around each residential block（also use for overnight parking of $\mathrm{M} / \mathrm{HGV} /$ Coach with due consideration of the site constraint and local situation） <br> Retail <br> － $1 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{UL}$ bay for every $800-1200 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ GFA | 14 （2 per block） $5-8$ |

Note：
（1）According to HKPSG Chapter 8，＂One person／two persons＂flats shall be excluded from the calculation of the overall parking provision for private cars，LGV and motorcycles．
（2）The actual provision shall be subject to agreement between HD and TD in detailed design stage．
（3）Tentative 1,030 numbers of＂one－person／two－person＂flats shall be provided to PRH．Final flat mix shall be subject to detailed design．
（4）According to HKPSG Chapter 8，for kindergartens within public housing estates，the car parking provisions，taxi and private car lay－bys and loading／unloading provisions should be subject to the requirements of Housing Authority．
（5）According to HKPSG Chapter 8，for kindergartens，＂Nil provision＂for car parking and loading／ unloading（including lay－by for taxis and private cars，lay－by for school buses）may be permitted for those kindergartens within general purpose building．

Table 3．2B－Parking Facilities for the Proposed Welfare Facilities

|  | Welfare Facilities | Phase | Transport Facilities | Proposed Provision |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | Day Care Centre for the Elderly（DE）（60－place） | Phase 3 | Private light bus parking $(8 \mathrm{~m}(\mathrm{~L}) \times 3 \mathrm{~m}(\mathrm{~W}) \times \min .3 .3 \mathrm{~m}(\mathrm{H}))$ | 3 nos． |
|  |  |  | Loading／Unloading lay－by | 1 no． |
| 2. | Residential Care Home for the Elderly（RCHE）（200－place） | Phase 3 | Private light bus parking $(8 \mathrm{~m}(\mathrm{~L}) \times 3 \mathrm{~m}(\mathrm{~W}) \times \min .3 .3 \mathrm{~m}(\mathrm{H}))$ | 1 no． |
|  |  |  | Loading／Unloading lay－by | 1 no． |
| 3. | Hostel for Severely Mentally Handicapped Persons （HSMH）（100－place） | Phase 2 | Private light bus parking $(8 \mathrm{~m}(\mathrm{~L}) \times 3 \mathrm{~m}(\mathrm{~W}) \times \min .3 .3 \mathrm{~m}(\mathrm{H}))$ | 2 no． |
|  |  |  | Loading／Unloading lay－by | 1 no． |
| 4. | Hostel for Severely Physically Handicapped Persons （HSPH）（50－place） | Phase 1 | Private light bus parking $(8 \mathrm{~m}(\mathrm{~L}) \times 3 \mathrm{~m}(\mathrm{~W}) \times \min .3 .3 \mathrm{~m}(\mathrm{H}))$ | 1 no． |
|  |  |  | Loading and unloading lay－by | 1 no． |


|  | Welfare Facilities | Phase | Transport Facilities | Proposed <br> Provision |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 5. | Integrated Vocational <br> Rehabilitation Services <br> Centre（IVRSC）（120－place） | Phase 1 | Parking space for a 5．5－ton goods <br> vehicle（7m（L）x 3．5m（W）x min．3．6m <br> （H）） | 1 no． |
|  | Loading and unloading lay－by |  |  |  |

＊Whether welfare parking facilities and loading and unloading lay－by can be shared within the same phase shall be subject to agreement with Social Welfare Department．

Table 3．2C－Parking Facilities for the Proposed Primary School

| Land Use | Transport Facilities＊ | HKPSG Requirement | Required Provision |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Primary School <br> 30 －classroom | Private car parking | 1 car parking space per <br> 4 to 6 classrooms | $5-8$ nos． |
|  | Lay－by for taxis and private | 1 lay－by for every <br> 2 to 3 classrooms | $10-15$ nos |
|  | Lay－by for school buses | Minimum 3 lay－bys within the <br> school boundary | 3 nos |

[^0]
## $3.3 \quad$ Proposed Local Road Network

3．3．1 Under Feasibility Stage several design options had been explored with respect to civil and land constraint，programme implication，traffic impact on the development and network in vicinity to provide direct and convenience access to the proposed Site．The proposed local road network is shown in Figure 3.1 with the design intention described as follows．

3．3．2 A single 2－lane access road running along and parallel to the eastern side of Yuen Long Highway is proposed to provide external connection for the Site．A proposed public access road between the upper and lower platforms will form a junction with the single 2－lane access road parallel to Yuen Long Highway in the form of a roundabout．The swept path analysis had been conducted for 12 m long fire truck and is presented in Appendix $\mathbf{F}$ ．

## Connection to Castle Peak Road via Shun Tat Street

3．3．3 The proposed single 2－lane access road will connect to the existing Shun Tat Street at its southern end near the existing NWNT RTS to provide primary access to Castle Peak Road－Hung Shui Kiu for the Site．Due to the site constraints imposed by the existing NWNT RTS and Yuen Long Highway，the junction of Shun Tat Street／Tung Fuk Road（J7）will be modified in the form of signal control to accommodate the traffic flow generated by the proposed Development．The proposed junction layout with corresponding method of control are illustrated in Figure 3．2．
3．3．4 The modified junction layout was justified by swept path analysis and presented in Figure 3．3．The design principles of the modification to J7 will ensure the impact on the operation of the NWNT RTS will be kept to a minimum and the junction performance with the modified junction layout will be assessed in Section 5.

3．3．5 With the aim to serve the Site as a primary site access route，it is proposed to modify the layout of junction of Castle Peak Road／Shun Tat Street（J5）to provide a right turning movement from Shun Tat Street to allow traffic access to Yuen Long direction by making minor change to the existing method of control．The proposed junction layout with the corresponding method of control are illustrated in Figure 3．4．Junction performance with the modified junction layout will be also assessed in Section 5.

## Connection to Yuen Long Highway via TSWWI

3．3．6 In addition to the abovementioned provision of at－grade site access to Castle Peak Road，it is noted that under Yuen Long South housing site project，it will extend the proposed access road northwards to connect with the existing slip road at TSWWI to provide a secondary access for the Site．Under such arrangement，the development traffic would be able to access Yuen Long Highway for access to Yuen Long and Tin Shui Wai areas．Apart from the above，this connection can also serve as an alternative access for the Site，should there be any incident occur at the development access via Castle Peak Road－Hung Shui Kiu．The proposed indicative connection with TSWWI is shown in Figure 3.7 and the planned works by Yuen Long South is presented in

Appendix I．It is anticipated that the connection between proposed access road， Yuen Long Highway and Hung Tin Road will be included in Stage 2 Phase 2 of the Yuen Long South project which is anticipated to be completed by end of 2031.

## Connection to Castle Peak Road via Tan Kwai Tsuen Road

3．3．7 In order to further improve the public accessibility to the proposed GIC facilities and PTI at the Site，it is proposed to connect the new access road with the existing Shui Fu Road．Such proposal had not been considered at the Feasibility Study．Upon review，it is proposed to connect the new access road with the existing Shui Fu Road at its＂Hairpin＂turn adjacent to the existing Tan Kwai Tsuen North Fresh Water Service Reservoir．

3．3．8 This alternative access to Castle Peak Road－Hung Shui Kiu via Shui Fu Road and Tan Kwai Tsuen Road could enhance the connectivity between the Site and the surrounding areas，in particular the site accessibility to the Tan Kwai Tsuen local village and Hung Shui Kiu Light Rail Station．

3．3．9 Figure 3.5 shows the proposed junction design including MOC plan．The proposed junction design will be able to accommodate the turning movement to／from Shui Fu Road．The section of footpath along the uphill direction near the＂Hairpin＂turn of Shui Fu Road is proposed to be omitted and re－provided to the opposite side to further connect with the proposed footpath along the proposed access road．
3．3．10 The existing traffic arrangement for Shui Fu Road to prohibit all vehicles above 7m length from access to Shui Fu Road is proposed to be remain unchanged．
3．3．11 The proposed junction layout was justified by swept path analysis for fire truck of 12m long and presented in Figure 3．6．and the junction performance with the modified junction layout will be assessed in Section 5.

## 3．4 Public Transport Service <br> Existing Condition

3．4．1 Located on the outskirts of Yuen Long，the Site is relatively inconveniently located in terms of existing public transport facilities．There are a numbers of franchised bus routes all running along Castle Peak Road－Hung Shui Kiu during the peak hour， however，the Site is not served by any of these routes．The closest on－street bus stops on Castle Peak Road are more than 900 m away，which are considered out of typical walking distances from the Site．

3．4．2 Furthermore，with reference to the latest Bus Route Development Plans in the local area provided by TD，there will not be major changes to the bus routes serving Castle Peak Road in the vicinity of the Site．

3．4．3 The closest Light Rail Stop to the Site is Hung Shui Kiu stop，which is situated approximately $1,000 \mathrm{~m}$ from the Site．

## Future Demand－Pedestrian Trip

3．4．4 With respect to factors such as limited accessibility to public transport facilities，it is important to review the future public transport demand for the proposed Development．
3．4．5 The future public transport demand for the proposed Development is estimated based on the person trip rates surveyed at similar nearby developments and the modal split of the corresponding District Council Constituency Area making reference to the result of 2016 Population By－census．

3．4．6 To review the pedestrian trip rate，a pedestrian trip generation survey was carried out at three selected public housing development on a typical weekday during the AM（07：30－09：30）and PM（17：00－19：00）peak periods．The peak hourly pedestrian trip generated and attracted by the surveyed developments were recorded and summarised in Table 3．3．

Table 3.3 －Pedestrian Trip Generation Rates

| Surveyed Residential Development | Intake Year | No．of Flat | Pedestrian／hr |  |  |  | Pedestrian Trip Rate（ped／hr／flat） |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | AM |  | PM |  | AM |  | PM |  |
|  |  |  | Gen | Att | Gen | Att | Gen | Att | Gen | Att |
| Yau Oi Estate Oi Shun House | 1980 | 731 | 355 | 106 | 165 | 323 | 0.486 | 0.145 | 0.226 | 0.442 |
| Lung Yat Estate Kin Lung House | 2013 | 429 | 177 | 41 | 105 | 183 | 0.413 | 0.096 | 0.245 | 0.427 |
| Hung Fuk Estate Hung Foon House | 2015 | 688 | 406 | 56 | 169 | 356 | 0.590 | 0.082 | 0.246 | 0.521 |

3．4．7 The 3 sites were chosen based on a number of factors aimed at replicating the transport characteristics envisaged for the Site．In terms of geography and transport accessibility，Lung Yat Estate on the south of Tuen Mun Kau Hui is similar to the Site， despite the flat sizes of the development being inconsistent with the intended floor areas with average flat size of $40 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ ．

3．4．8 In terms of the population intake year，Lung Yat Estate and Hung Fuk Estate are the most recent intake public housing in the vicinity．

3．4．9 Location wise，Hung Fuk Estate might be the closest public housing development to the Development．

3．4．10 Moreover，Hung Fuk Estate records the highest pedestrian trip generation rate at peak hour comparing to that of Lung Yat Estate．For conservative approach，the surveyed pedestrian trip generation rate at Hung Fuk Estate will be adopted to derive the future public transport demand．

## Future Demand－Modal Split

3．4．11 The mode of transport in Yuen Long New Town from 2016 Population By－census could be broadly split into two group，namely，to place of work and to place of study． The details are summarized and presented below in Tables 3．4．
Table 3．4－Main Mode of Transport to Place of Work／Place of Study

| Trip Nature | Bus and <br> Public <br> Light Bus | Mass <br> Transit <br> Rail | Light Rail <br> Transit | Private <br> Car／ <br> Taxi | On foot | Others（1） | Total（2） |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 66614 | 84441 | 22488 | 21298 | 18620 | 13046 | 226507 |
|  | $29.4 \%$ | $37.3 \%$ | $9.9 \%$ | $9.4 \%$ | $8.2 \%$ | $5.8 \%$ | $100 \%$ |
| To place of study | 4845 | 1596 | 3843 | 2798 | 7824 | 5266 | 26172 |
|  | $18.5 \%$ | $6.1 \%$ | $14.7 \%$ | $10.7 \%$ | $29.9 \%$ | $20.1 \%$ | $100 \%$ |

Notes：
（1）Include company bus／van，residential coach service，school bus and others
（2）The employment population／student with no fixed places of work／study in Hong Kong are excluded

3．4．12 It is assumed three categories including＂private car／taxi＂，＂on foot＂and＂others＂ would not travel via public transport and the corresponding percentages are 23．4\％ and $60.7 \%$ respectively for working population to place of work and person attending full－time courses to place of study．

3．4．13 As mentioned on the above，the closest public transport is more than 900 m away from the development site．For conservative approach，it is assumed the travel pattern of＂to place of work＂will only consider＂Private Car／Taxi＂and＂Other＂from the proposed Development would travel via private transport regardless of trip nature，while the remaining $84.8 \%$ of future demand will take public transit．

3．4．14 Making reference to the pedestrian trip generation rate of Hung Fuk Estate and the modal split taking public transit including bus and public light bus，mass transit rail and light rail transit（i．e．84．8\％），the public transport passenger trips generated and attracted by the proposed Development is estimated and presented in Table 3．5．

Table 3.5 －Estimated Public Transport Demand（persons／hr）

| Development | No．of | AM Peak |  |  | PM Peak |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Flat | Gen | Att | 2－way | Gen | Att | 2－way |
| The Development <br> near TKT | $7,420{ }^{(1)}$ | 3,713 | 516 | 4,229 | 1,548 | 3,279 | 4,827 |

Note：
（1）Final flat numbers are subject to detailed design．
3．4．15 As shown in the table above，the proposed Development would generate 3，713 and attract 3，279 persons travel via public transport（critical one－way）during the AM and PM peak hours respectively．
3．4．16 Table 3.6 summarizes the forecasted AM peak demand（i．e．outbound direction）on the shuttle bus services together with the estimated number of bus routes required based on the latest updated development parameter for proposed Development． The assumed service level and headway of the proposed bus services are shown in Table 3．6A．

Table 3.6 －Proposed Shuttle Bus \＆Long－Haul Bus Services

| Development | AM Peak Outbound Direction Public <br> Transport Demand（patronage／hr） | Required Bus <br> Trips ${ }^{\mathbf{1})}$（bus／hr） | Required Bus <br> Routes ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The Development <br> near TKT | 3,713 | 36 | 5 |

Note：
1）Based on an occupancy of 90 passengers per bus（ $75 \%$ of full bus capacity［ 120 passengers］）
2）Based on frequency of 5－8 minutes and 7－10 minutes for short－haul and long－haul bus routes respectively

Table 3．6A－Assumed Service Level and Headway of Proposed Bus Services

| Proposed <br> Bus Route | PT <br> Services | Capacity <br> （passengers） | Occupancy | Assumed <br> Capacity <br> （passengers） | Assumed <br> Headway | Provided <br> Capacity <br> （passengers） |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Bus <br> （Long－ <br> haul）${ }^{(1)}$ | 120 | $75 \%$ | 90 | 7 | 771 |
| 2 | Bus <br> （Long－ <br> haul）${ }^{(1)}$ | 120 | $75 \%$ | 90 | 8 | 675 |
| 3 | Bus <br> （Long－ <br> haul）${ }^{(1)}$ | 120 | $75 \%$ | 90 | 8 | 675 |
| 4 | Bus <br> （Long－ <br> haul） | 120 | $75 \%$ | 90 | 10 | 540 |
| 5 | Bus <br> （Short－ <br> haul）${ }^{(2)}$ | 120 | $75 \%$ | 90 | 5 | 1080 |

Note：
（1）Subject to the Bus Route Development Plans in later stage，long－haul bus is proposed to provide services to urban areas and airport．
（2）Subject to the Bus Route Development Plans in later stage，short－haul bus is proposed to serve as shuttle／feeder bus service between the proposed Development and nearby railway station．

3．4．17 Based on the estimated public transport demand，an off－street public transport interchange（PTI）with a minimum of 1 double width bus bay and 4 single width bus bays is required．In order to further enhance the public transport services，service for green minibus and taxi layby would also be provided within the PTI for convenience of residents．In order to further enhance the public transport services， a 39 m and 24 m long laybys along the eastern and western kerbsides of the proposed access road respectively are proposed and reserved for public transport use． Approximate 25 m long taxi layby would be provided near the cul－de－sac of the proposed access road accessing upper and lower different platforms as shown in Figure 3.1 for convenience of residents．

3．4．18 Currently，the Tuen Ma Line is the only mass transit railway serving the Hung Shui Kiu area．It provides railway service between Tuen Mun and Kowloon．Tin Shui Wai Station is now the nearest existing West Rail station to the Site and located at the eastern edge of Hung Shui Kiu area．The construction of the main works of Hung Shui Kiu Station is expected to commence in about 2024 for completion in 2030 to tie in with the development programme of HSK／HT NDA．The station will be located approximately 1.5 km away from the Site，which will be relatively more attractive to the residents of the proposed Development comparing with Tin Shui Wai Station． Therefore，a shuttle／feeder bus service is proposed to provide a circulation route between the proposed Development and Hung Shui Kiu Station via Shun Tat Street．
3．4．19 A long－haul bus service connecting the proposed Development with urban areas should be provided in parallel with Tuen Ma Line to serve the passenger demand between the Site and urban areas（i．e．Kowloon／Hong Kong Island）via Tin Shui Wai MTR Station－Tai Lam Tunnel．

3．4．20 Apart from the mass transit，the existing light rail transit in the New Territories Northwest provides both intra and inter district public transport services for Tuen Mun，Hung Shui Kiu，Tin Shui Wai and Yuen Long districts．However，its catchment does not cover the Site and thus it is proposed another long－haul bus service to urban area via Shun Tat Street－Castle Peak Road－Tai Lam Tunnel．

3．4．21 In addition to east－bound bus service，it is proposed one of the long－haul bus services for destinations in Kowloon and Hong Kong Island via Tuen Mun．

3．4．2 To enhance the transport linkage with new towns in the New Territories，it is proposed the remaining long－haul bus service to Lantau Island（i．e．Airport）calling at Tung Chung．

3．4．23 Due to the Bus Route Development Plans for the local area in long－term when the proposed Development scheduled for population intake from 2030 by phases is currently not available，the proposed bus service including the destination and bus routing are subject to further review in later detailed design stage．
3．4．24 In addition，one green minibus stand will also be provided within the PTI．Due to the long period from population intake at 2030，the proposed green minibus service including the destination and routing（s）are subject to further review in later detailed design stage．

## Comparison of Traditional and Sawtooth Type PTI

3．4．25 Based on the discussion in Para．3．4．16 to 3．4．17 above and further discussion with TD，a total of 5 terminating bus bays， 1 en－route bus bay，a green minibus stand and a taxi stand will be provided within the PTI．Taking into account of the requirements on designating column－free areas，charging－enabling facilities for electric buses， GMB and taxis and column design of the podium，both traditional and sawtooth type PTI are explored and the preliminary layout are presented in Appendix H for reference．For the sawtooth type PTI，larger column sizes are required to support the podium due to wider spacing between the peripheral and central islands．As such，the size of a sawtooth PTI will be larger than that of the traditional parallel

3．4．26 On the other hand，if sawtooth type PTI is adopted，the available area of the PTI （within the gazette boundary）could only accommodate 4 terminating bus bays（with 8 stacking spaces），a green minibus stand and a taxi stand，which is not able to cope with the anticipated public transport demand from the proposed development as presented in Table 3.6 above．Therefore，the only feasible option is to adopt a traditional type PTI to cater for the anticipated public transport demand．

## 3．5 Pedestrian Connection

3．5．1 The proposed pedestrian network plan for the proposed development is illustrated in Figure 3．1．It is considered the proposed development is relatively remote and far away from the existing public transport facilities at Tan Kwai Tsuen area along Castle Peak Road，it is anticipated that the majority of pedestrian activities of the proposed developments will take place within and between the housing developments and the proposed public transport interchange（PTI），primary school or retail stores．

3．5．2 For the footpaths along the proposed access road accessing upper and lower different platforms from the cul－de－sac to the PTI， 2.75 m effective width on both sides will be provided．Due to large level difference between the upper and lower platforms，internal lifts and footbridge are recommended to link up the two platforms across the proposed access road．Residents could access the proposed footbridge via the internal footpaths within the housing sites conveniently．It is anticipated that main pedestrian activity would be between the walkways within the housing development and the usage of public footpath would be relatively low．In view of larger level difference amongst different housing platform，it is anticipated that the majority of pedestrian will rely on the internal lift and footbridge system travelling between the two housing platforms as well as the PTI．The Footbridge would be at least 3 m clear width providing a LOS of C．For the footpath between the PTI and Shun Tat Street which is anticipated with less demand of pedestrian flow will be narrowed down to 1.5 m effective width．

3．5．3 Despite the majority of the pedestrian activities will take place within the proposed developments，external pedestrian connections have been considered．Footpaths along the proposed new access road will be connected to the existing footpath at Shun Tat Street．Two 16 －passenger lifts are proposed to link up the proposed developments with Tan Kwai Tsuen area．One－way lift capacity of about 1，370 passenger／hour／direction could be provided by the two passenger lifts．It is anticipated that the capacity would be sufficient to cater for the pedestrian demand between Tan Kwai Tsuen area and the proposed development．A 3.5 m wide cautionary crossing，which could accommodate approximate $2100-4200$ ped／hr for both directions，will be provided at the proposed access road near the passenger lift to provide connection between two sides of footpaths．The existing underpasses
beneath Yuen Long Highway will be maintained．One of the underpass is located near the proposed primary school and the others are located near Shun Tat Street， Tat Fuk Road and Shui Fu Road．

3．5．4 As presented above，it is anticipated that about $84.8 \%$ of pedestrian would take public transit．The peak 2－way pedestrian flows to／from the PTI would be 4，827 ped／hr．As shown in Table 3．4，about $8.2 \%$ and $29.9 \%$ of pedestrian would be commuted on foot to place of work and study，respectively．It is anticipated that the walk trips would mainly be between the development and Tan Kwai Tsuen area via the proposed lifts．For conservative purpose，the peak 2－way pedestrian flows to／ from Tan Kwai Tseun area would be using 29．9\％to assess which is the maximum of 1702 ped／hr during PM peak hour．The anticipated level－of－service（LOS）of the proposed footpath is presented in Table 3．7．
Table 3.7 －Capacity of Proposed Footpath

| Footpath ${ }^{(1)}$ | Width （m） | Effective Width （m） | Two－way Pedestrian flow （ppl／hr） |  | （ppl／min／m） |  | LOS ${ }^{(5)(6)}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { AM } \\ \text { Peak } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { PM } \\ \text { Peak } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { AM } \\ \text { Peak } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { PM } \\ \text { Peak } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { AM } \\ \text { Peak } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { PM } \\ \text { Peak } \end{gathered}$ |
| P1 ${ }^{(2)}$ | 3.75 | 2．95（3） | 4229 | 4827 | 23.9 | 27.3 | C | C |
| P2 | 2.5 | $1.5{ }^{(4)}$ | 1491 | 1702 | 16.6 | 18.9 | B | B |

Note：
1）Location of footpath P1 and P2 refer to Drawing 3．1．
2）A total width of 7.6 m from the kerb to the building will be provided for queuing space and footpath from which a minimum effective width of 2.95 m would be maintained for footpath．
3）Effective width of footpath is defined as the actual width of footpath by excluding the buffer from the queuing space on one side（i．e． 0.3 m ）and the likely provision of kerbside railing （i．e． 0.5 m ）；
4）Effective width of footpath is defined as the actual width of footpath by excluding the dead width on one side（i．e． 0.5 m ）and the likely provision of kerbside railing（i．e． 0.5 m ）；
5）In general，LOS C with a flow rate of $23-33 \mathrm{ped} / \mathrm{min} / \mathrm{m}$ is desirable for most design at streets with dominant＂living＂pedestrian activities；
6）LOS B with a flow rate of 16－23 ped／min／m provide sufficient space for pedestrians to freely select their walking speeds，th bypass other pedestrians and to avoid crossing conflicts with others．At this level，pedestrians begin to be aware of other pedestrians and to respond to their presence in the selection of walking paths；

3．5．5 As shown in Table 3．7，it revealed that the desirable LOS C or above could be maintained at the proposed footpaths．

## 3．6 Review of Impact on Rail Service

3．6．1 Currently，the MTR Tuen Ma Line（TML）is the only mass transit railway serving northwestern New Territories and provides railway service between Tuen Mun and Kowloon．Apart from the mass transit，the existing Light Rail（LR）transit in the NWNT provides both intra and inter district public transport services for Tuen Mun， Hung Shui Kiu，Tin Shui Wai and Yuen Long districts．

3．6．2 A preliminary assessment on the potential impact on the TML／LR arising from the proposed Development has been conducted and the findings are presented as follows．

## LR Service－Hung Shui Kiu Stop

3．6．3 Hung Shui Kiu is an at－grade Light Rail stop located at Castle Peak Road in Yuen Long District，currently served by 4 nos．of Light Rail routes connecting Tuen Mun to Yuen Long．

3．6．4 The details of existing Light Rail services at Hung Shui Kiu Stop are summarized in Table 3．8．

Table 3.8 －Existing Light Rail Services at Hung Shui Kiu

| LRT Stop | Route <br> No． | Origin／Destination | Official Service <br> Frequency <br> （min） |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hung Shui Kiu | 610 | Tuen Mun Ferry Pier $\quad \leftrightarrow \rightarrow$ Yuen Long | $10-17$ |  |
|  | 614 |  |  | $10-18$ |
|  | 615 |  | Tin Yat $\quad \leftarrow \rightarrow \quad$ Yau Oi | $4-9$ |

3．6．5 Hung Shui Kiu Stop consists of 2 platforms providing 4 LR route services．Platform 1 is the eastward platform to Tin Yat or Yuen Long direction while platform 2 is the westward platform to Tuen Mun Ferry Pier or Yau Oi direction．

3．6．6 Based on the service frequency provided by these 4 LR routes in various directions， there are 78 LR vehicles per hour servicing both bounds at Hung Shui Kiu Stop．

3．6．7 Making reference to the pedestrian trip generation rate and the modal split described in Section 3．5，the passenger trips on TML／LR generated and attracted by the proposed Development is estimated and presented in Table 3．9．

Table 3.9 －Estimated Rail Service Demand ${ }^{(1)}$（passenger／hr）

| Rail Service | No．of | AM Peak |  |  | PM Peak |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Flat | Gen | Att | 2－way | Gen | Att | 2－way |
| 7,420 | 1633 | 227 | 1860 | 681 | 1442 | 2123 |  |
|  |  | 433 | 60 | 493 | 181 | 383 | 563 |

Note：
1）The modal split for＂to place of work＂is adopted for conservative approach to derive the travel demand

3．6．8 In view of the passenger demand summarized in Table 3．9，it is suggested to the LR passenger demand arising from the proposed Development is 433 at morning peak hour．Assuming all 433 LR passenger demand would be allocated to Hung Shui Kiu Stop for the worst－case scenario，there will be additional 6 passengers assigned onto each LR vehicle during morning peak hour and such additional patronage demand to LR is insignificant even if Hung Shui Kiu Stop would be operating at a level closed to its full capacity．

## Tuen Ma Line Service

3．6．9 Tin Shui Wai Station is now the nearest existing Tuen Ma Line station to the Site and locates at the eastern edge of HSK area．The construction of the main works of Hung Shui Kiu Station is expected to commence in about 2024 for completion in 2030 and its proposed location is approximately 1.5 km away from the Site．

3．6．10 According to the Government Replies to LegCo Questions in examining the Estimates of Expenditure 2022－23（https：／／www．tlb．gov．hk／eng／legislative／transport／ special／land／THB（T）－1－e12022SFC．pdf）regarding the capacity of TML，the critical link of the TML is from Tsuen Wan West to Mei Foo during morning peak．The passenger demand of TML in 2021 is 36,100 per hour per direction which is $61 \%$ occupancy（i．e．existing carrying capacity is 58,800 per hour（ 6 ppsm ））．

3．6．11 The additional passenger demand induced by the proposed Site at peak hour are summarised in Table 3．10．

Table 3．10－Estimated Demand on Tuen Ma Line at AM Peak Hour

| Number of vehicles per direction | 28 trains |
| :--- | :---: |
| Total passenger capacity per direction with | Around 70，000（2）passengers（6 ppsm）／ |
| 8－car trains． | Around 49，000 passengers（4 ppsm） |
| Passenger Demand from Proposed Sites | 1,633 |
| Ratio of Additional Demand／Capacity ${ }^{(1)}$ | $2.33 \%(6 \mathrm{ppsm}) / 3.33 \%(4 \mathrm{ppsm})$ | Notes：

1）Assuming all passenger demand from proposed site are intended for one direction only for conservative approach（i．e．heading to Hung Hum Station）
2）From 2021 Statistics for the Heavy Rail System in THB（T）－1－e12022SFC
3．6．12 As shown in Table 3．10，the ratio of additional demand over the capacity of future TML is $2.33 \%$ based on $6 \mathrm{ppsm} / 3.33 \%$ based on 4 ppsm only．It is anticipated that the additional demand is relatively insignificant in comparison with the total future demand．In the long term，the Government will timely bid for resources and commence studies for improving the carrying capacity of the railways in NWNT beyond 2031 to cope with the passenger demands．

## 4 <br> TRAFFIC FORECASTING

## 4．1 Design Year

4．1．1 Taking into consideration the 2031 target full population intake，Year 2034， 3 years after the intake of population，is adopted for the traffic and transport impact assessment．

## 4．2 General and Modelling Assumption

4．2．1 Local Area Traffic Model（LATM）would be developed for base year 2021 and design year 2034 to produce traffic forecast．An integrated two－tier modelling approach would be adopted for this Assignment to develop the LATM

4．2．2 The integrated two－tier modelling approach includes the Strategic Transport Model （STM）as the upper tier model and LATM as the lower tier model．The STM is calibrated and validated to base year 2018 based on 2018 planning data from Hong Kong 2030＋Territorial Population and Employment Data Matrix（TPEDM）and will be updated using the latest 2019－based TPEDM planning data for design year 2034. The STM would then be able to provide both the traffic demands to investigate strategic route choices and to generate cordoned matrices for the development of the more detailed LATM．

4．2．3 The latest 2015 Base District Traffic Model（BDTM）NTW1 model developed by TD has been available for the development of the LATM．The NTW1 model covers all critical road junctions within AOI for further assessment．

## 4．3 Traffic Model Methodology for Base Year Model

4．3．1 A 2021 base year LATM is developed for the purpose of the development of design year model．The calibration and validation for the base year LATM development would focus on the checking，updating and enhancement of the traffic model within the AOI to the existing traffic conditions．
4．3．2 In the calibration and validation process，the 2021 initial base year LATM road network and matrices needs to be developed first．The BDTM road network will be reviewed and updated to existing road network to build the LATM initial base year road network．The road network and zones will also be refined as necessary to include more local details within the AOI．The refinement process makes extensive use of the traffic aids drawings，signal plan data sheets，franchised and non－ franchised bus routes and schedules as well as site visits．

4．3．3 The LATM initial base year matrices will be derived by applying appropriate zonal growth factor the BDTM matrices．The per annum zonal growth factors are derived from the zonal growth of trips in BDTM between base year and design years．The strategic external－to－external（E－E）trips would be obtained from the STM cordoned matrices．The refinement in the road network details may also lead to the need to further disaggregate the BDTM zone system．

4．3．4 The LATM initial base year matrices will then assigned to the LATM initial base year road network．The model flows will be compared with the 2021 traffic counts．The validation includes examination of the modelled flows against the observed flows at the screenlines and critical junctions．Subject to the validation results，the LATM base year road network and LATM base year matrices may require further calibration． The network may require detailed refinements and the matrices will be calibrated using the matrix estimation SATME2 function．SATME2 is a sub－programme within the SATURN suite of programmes that recalculates the origin and destination matrices to give the best overall fit with the observed traffic count data．SATME 2 is used to fill in any missing trips in the refined road network as well．

4．3．5 Proposed screenlines and junctions identified for validation are as shown in Figure 4．1，and they will be used in the calibration and validation process．The model will be validated against the following criteria：
－observed traffic flows crossing the cordon and screenlines；and
－arm flows comparison at key junctions．
4．3．6 The road network and matrices within the study area would be further reviewed and，if necessary，to be refined and recalibrated such that they could reproduce the observed traffic flows in year 2021．The aim of the base year modelling exercise is to validate a base year model against the observed traffic flow such that a robust basis would be available to forecast traffic flows up to the design years 2034.

4．3．7 The calibration and validation process continues until the assignment of the matrices reproduces a set of model flows satisfactorily．The checking criterion includes comparison of percentage differences and＂Geoffrey E．Havers＂（GEH）measure．The GEH is a modified chi squared test，and provides a statistic for both the magnitude of the difference and the percentage difference between the modelled and observed flows．It is used in preference to percentage differences which may over－emphasize differences in relatively small traffic volumes．

4．3．8 The BDTM validation criteria would be adopted in the Assignment and are listed in the table below．

4．3．9 The following validation criteria as listed below would be adopted：
－BDTM Validation Guidelines

| Validation Criteria | Validation Target |
| :--- | :--- |
| Junction Arm Flows and Screenline | GEH 5 or less on 85\％of links |
| Link Flows | GEH 10 or less on 100\％of links |
| Screenline Link Flows | 85\％within $\pm 10 \%$ |
|  | 100\％within $\pm 20 \%$ |

4．3．10 The GEH statistic is a modified chi－square test of the form：

$$
\sqrt{\frac{\left(V_{2}-V_{1}\right)^{2}}{\frac{1}{2}\left(V_{1}+V_{2}\right)}}
$$

Where V1 and V2 are the observed and modelled flows on a specific link．
4．3．11 This volumetric assessment will be paralleled by a qualitative examination of the modelled routings between major origins and destinations in the local traffic model areas．

4．3．12 The junction and link count validation results are summarised in Table 4.1 and Table 4.2 respectively．As indicated in the tables，all the model road links and junctions are within GEH of 10 ，and as such the validation was completed satisfactorily．Detailed summary of validation results is shown in Appendix A．
Table 4.1 －Summary of Junction Count Validation Result

| Criteria Guideline | Target | Percentage Count Sites within Criteria |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Morning Peak Hour | Evening Peak Hour |
|  |  | Total Flow | Total Flow |
| Total No．of Arms | － | 88 | 88 |
| Comparisons on GEH Values |  |  |  |
| No．of Arms GEH＜ 5 | － | 78 | 75 |
| No．of Arms GEH＜ 10 | － | 88 | 88 |
| No．of Arms GEH＞ 10 | － | 0 | 0 |
| \％of Arms GEH＜ 5 | 85\％ | 89\％ | 85\％ |
| \％of Arms GEH＜ 10 | 100\％ | 100\％ | 100\％ |

Table 4.2 －Summary of Link Count Validation Result

| Criteria Guideline | Target | Percentage Count Sites within Criteria |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Morning Peak Hour | Evening Peak Hour |
|  |  | Total Flow | Total Flow |
| Total No．of Links | － | 10 | 12 |
| Comparisons on GEH Values |  |  |  |
| No．of Links GEH＜5 | － | 10 | 12 |
| No．of Links GEH＜ 10 | － | 10 | 12 |
| No．of Links GEH＞ 10 | － | 0 | 0 |
| \％of Links GEH＜ 5 | 85\％ | 100\％ | 100\％ |
| \％of Links GEH＜ 10 | 100\％ | 100\％ | 100\％ |
| Comparisons on Percentage Difference |  |  |  |
| No．of Links within $\pm 10 \%$ | － | 10 | 10 |
| No．of Links within $\pm 20 \%$ | － | 10 | 10 |
| No．of Links＞$\pm 20 \%$ | － | 0 | 0 |
| \％of Links within $\pm 10 \%$ | 85\％ | 100\％ | 100\％ |
| \％of Links within $\pm 20 \%$ | 100\％ | 100\％ | 100\％ |

## 4．4 Traffic Model Methodology for Future Design Years

4．4．1 A 2－tier modelling method will be adopted for the traffic forecast of design year 2034. In addition to the 2021 base year matrices，the 2034 cordon matrices will also be obtained from the upper tier STM，which has been calibrated and updated with latest 2019－based TPEDM planning data．Zonal growth factors are then derived from the relevant cordon matrices．

4．4．2 The＂initial＂ 2034 and matrices for the LATM are obtained by applying the growth patterns from the cordon matrices of STM to the validated 2021 LATM matrices，such that the growth patterns for the STM would be carried to the LATM．The strategic E－ E trips would be obtained from the STM cordoned matrices．The＂initial＂LATM matrices for year 2034 will be further modified to reflect any changes in the latest planned and committed development in the vicinity．
4．4．3 Similarly the networks will also be checked to ascertain whether the known committed traffic measures and infrastructure schemes have been included．The road networks would be updated to reflect the future year＇s network assumptions．The future year＇s network will be checked to ensure that the latest planned and committed projects are included in the traffic model．

4．4．4 In producing future year forecasts，close liaison with the relevant government departments will be held to ensure that the on－going，committed and planned infrastructure and major developments in the study area are included in the traffic model．These infrastructure and developments will be included in the future year traffic forecast for year 2034.

4．4．5 The proposed traffic forecasting input assumptions（such as population and employment assumptions，highway and railway network assumptions for the design years，highway toll assumptions etc．）are set out in Appendix B．

4．4．6 The 2034 reference（i．e．no development at the Site）traffic flows are illustrated in Figure 4．2．

## 4．5 Future Road Network <br> Strategic Planning

4．5．1 In addition to the local road network discussed in Section 3．3，there will be a few new strategic road links which may improve the site accessibility and enhance the capacity of road links in NWNT in one form，or another．Table 4.3 summarises the major highway projects geographically close to the project site adopted in this study．

Table 4.3 －Adopted Major Highway Network Assumption

| New Road Network in New <br> Territories West | Configuration | 2031 | $\mathbf{2 0 3 6}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Road Improvement Works in Hung <br> Shui Kiu New Development Area | D2 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Widening of Castle Peak Road－Castle <br> Peak Bay | D2 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Tuen Mun Bypass | D2 | X | $\checkmark$ |
| Route 11 including the Lam Tei Tunnel， <br> So Kwun Wat Link，Tai Lam Chung <br> Tunnel and Tsing Lung Bridge | D3 | X | $\checkmark$ |
| Widening of Yuen Long Highway <br> Section between Lam Tei Quarry and <br> Tong Yan San Tsuen Interchange） | D3 | X | $\checkmark$ |

## Note：

1．Route 11 is assumed to connected to Tuen Mun Road and North Lantau Highway，with connections between Tuen Mun，Tung Chung and Urban

## Other Major Developments

4．5．2 According to the information collected from the relevant government departments， there are two ongoing major public housing developments in the vicinity of the Site， namely Hung Shui Kiu New Development Area（HSK NDA）and Yuen Long South（YLS） Development．While the interfacing issue with YLS Development considered in the Feasibility Stage，had been reviewed and its status including the scope of works and programme remained unchanged，the interfacing issue with HSK NDA in terms of the impact on the local road network was reviewed and discussed in the following section．

4．5．3 Appendix $\boldsymbol{C}$ shows the planned local road network in phase proposed under CE2／2011－Hung Shui Kiu New Development Area Planning and Engineering Study． The section of Castle Peak Road between Fuk Hang Tsuen Road and Hung Tin Road mostly remains unchanged as per existing apart from several modification works as summarised and presented as follow，
－Proposed Conceptual Layout of Castle Peak Road／Yick Yuen Road（Appendix C1）
－$\quad$ Proposed Conceptual Layout of Castle Peak Road／Road P1（Appendix C2）
－Proposed Conceptual Improvement Scheme of Castle Peak Road／Fuk Hang Tsuen Road（Appendix C3）

4．5．4 It is anticipated that the development traffic would not be make use of Yick Yuen Road or Road P1，thus the junctions of Castle Peak Road／Yick Yuen Road and Castle Peak Road／Road P1 have not been considered as critical junctions and will not be assessed in detail．Whereas the junction improvement works of Castle Peak Road／Fuk Hang Tsuen Road proposed under HSK NDA study has also been taken into account of
consideration and the interfacing issue will be discussed further in Section 5．4．

## 4．6 Development Traffic Generations

4．6．1 The Sites＇trip generations will be added to the design years LATM matrices to produce the traffic flow assignments under the development scenario．The growth between the base year 2021 and future year 2034 will be checked against the base year flows to ensure that such change and growth are reasonable and are commensurate with the change in the road network and development data．

4．6．2 In order to estimate the traffic generation of the proposed Development，reference have been made to latest trip generation and attraction rates as extracted from Transport Planning and Design Manual（TPDM）．The adopted trip rates are summarized in Table 4．4．

Table 4.4 －Adopted Trip Rate for the Proposed Development

| Reference | Adopted Trip Rates |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | AM Peak |  | PM Peak |  |
|  | Generation | Attraction | Generation | Attraction |
| TPDM（PRH） <br> （Average Flat Size：40m²）$^{(1)}$ <br> （pcu／hr／flat） | 0.0432 | 0.0326 | 0.0237 | 0.0301 |
| TPDM（SSF） <br> （Average Flat Size：50m² $^{(1)}$ <br> （pcu／hr／flat） | 0.0622 | 0.0426 | 0.0297 | 0.0401 |
| Welfare <br> （pcu／hr／100m |  |  |  |  |
| GFA）${ }^{(2)}$ |  |  |  |  |

Sources：
（1）TPDM Volume 1，Chapter 3，Appendix，Table 1
（2）Trip rates for Welfare Facilities are based on＂Office＂from TPDM Volume 1，Chapter 3，Appendix，Table 2
（3）Trip rates for Kindergarten are based on in－house database
（4）TD 05／2006 Trip Generation Survey 2006 Report
Table 6.9 primary school in New Territories West
（5）TPDM Volume 1，Chapter 3，Appendix，Table 2
4．6．3 Based on the latest development parameters as listed in Table 3.1 and the adopted trip rates as shown in Table 4．4，the total traffic generations of the proposed housing Development and proposed public transport services are computed and summarized in Table 4.5 to Table 4.7 respectively．
Table 4.5 －Traffic Generation for the Proposed Housing Development

| Proposed <br> Land Use | Flat Nos． | Traffic Generations（pcu／hr） |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AM Peak |  | PM Peak |  |
|  |  | Generation | Attraction | Generation | Attraction |
| PRH | 5,450 flats ${ }^{(2)}$ | 236 | 178 | 130 | 165 |

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| Proposed Land Use | Flat Nos． | Traffic Generations（pcu／hr） |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AM Peak |  | PM Peak |  |
|  |  | Generation | Attraction | Generation | Attraction |
| SSF | 1，970 flats ${ }^{(2)}$ | 123 | 84 | 59 | 79 |
| Sub－total |  | 359 | 262 | 189 | $\underline{244}$ |
| Retail | 5，912 ${ }^{2} \mathrm{GFA}^{(2)}$ | 14 | 15 | 19 | 22 |
| Welfare | $15,856 \mathrm{~m}^{2} \mathrm{GFA}^{(2)}$ | 27 | 39 | 25 | 19 |
| Kindergarten | 15 classrooms ${ }^{(2)}$ | 25 | 25 | 14 | 14 |
| Primary School | 30 classrooms | 41 | 42 | 19 | 19 |
| Office ${ }^{(1)}$ | 1，098m ${ }^{2} \mathrm{GFA}^{(2)}$ | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Total |  | 465 | 386 | 268 | 320 |

（1）Ancillary facilities such as District Councillor＇s Office and Estate Management Office，etc．are considered as office uses for conservative estimate of the traffic impact．
（2）Final flat numbers and GFA are subject to detailed design．
Table 4.6 －Traffic Generation for the Proposed Public Transport Interchange

| PT Mode | No．of Route | Frequency | No．of Bus／GMB per hour | Traffic Generations（pcus／hr） |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | AM Peak |  | PM Peak |  |
|  |  |  |  | Generation | Attraction | Generation | Attraction |
| Bus | 5 | $\begin{gathered} 5-15 \\ \text { minutes } \end{gathered}$ | 37 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Green <br> Minibus ${ }^{(1)}$ | 1 | 6 minutes | 10 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Total |  |  |  | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 |

Note：1．For conservative approach，a green minibus route with 6 minutes frequency have been assumed．

Table 4.7 －Estimated Traffic Generation for the Proposed Development

| Site | Traffic Generations（pcus／hr） |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | AM Peak |  | PM Peak |  |
|  | Generation | Attraction | Generation | Attraction |
| The Development near TKT | 575 | 496 | $\mathbf{3 7 8}$ | 430 |

4．6．4 As shown in Table 4．7，it is estimated that the proposed Development will generate and attract about $575 \mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr}$ and $496 \mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr}$ in the AM peak hour and generate and attract about $378 \mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr}$ and $430 \mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr}$ in the PM peak hour respectively under the current proposed development parameters．The development traffic flows along the affected road network is shown in Figure 4．3．

## 4．7 Design Traffic Forecasts

4．7．1 As mentioned in Section 4．1，year 2034 is adopted as the design year of this study． The year 2034 design traffic forecast（with development）is shown in Figure 4．4．

## 5 OPERATIONAL TRAFFIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 5.1 Overview

5．1．1 Traffic forecasts were developed for design year 2034．The operational TTIA would identify the critical issues and recommend any associated traffic improvement schemes to alleviate the identified traffic problem as necessary．

## 5．2 Critical Junction Assessment

5．2．1 It was understood that TD has proposals of modification works for three junctions along Castle Peak Road in Hung Shui Kiu，including Castle Peak Road－Hung Shui Kiu ／Hung Tak Road（J2），Castle Peak Road－Hung Shui Kiu／Tan Kwai Tsuen Road（J3） and Castle Peak Road－Hung Shui Kiu／Shun Tat Street（J5）．The layouts of the proposed improvement works are shown in Appendix D1，D2 and D3 respectively． It is anticipated that TD＇s proposed improvement works would be in place by 2034 and they had been taken into consideration in the junction assessment．
5．2．2 Under CE2／2011，it is proposed to modify the traffic lanes configuration to optimize the junction performance by converting the Castle Peak Road southbound left－turn－ only lane to straight－ahead－and－left－turn shared lane as illustrated in Appendix C3． According to the HSK NDA latest available information，the junction improvement works to J8 will be implemented by 2026 when the first stage of phased intake．The planned junction improvement by HSK NDA had been taken into consideration in the junction assessment．

5．2．3 The junction assessment result based on the forecasted peak hour traffic flows are summarized in Table 5．1．

Table 5．1－2034 Junction Assessment

| Ref． | Junction | Method of Control | RC／DFC ${ }^{(1)}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 2034Reference Case |  | 2034Design Case |  |
|  |  |  | AM | PM | AM | PM |
| J1 | Hung Tin Road／Hung Chi Road | Signal | 30\％ | 28\％ | 24\％ | 25\％ |
| J2 | Castle Peak Road－Hung Shui Kiu／ Hung Tak Road ${ }^{(2)}$ | Signal | 69\％ | ＞100\％ | 47\％ | 83\％ |
| J3 | Castle Peak Road－Hung Shui Kiu／Tan Kwai Tsuen Road ${ }^{(2)}$ | Signal | 47\％ | 66\％ | 32\％ | 59\％ |
| J4 | Tan Kwai Tsuen Road／Hung Shun Road | Priority | 0.50 | 0.39 | 0.69 | 0.53 |
| J5 | Castle Peak Road－Hung Shui Kiu／ Shun Tat Street ${ }^{(2)}$ | Signal | 24\％ | 17\％ | －10\％ | －8\％ |
| J6 | Shun Tat Street／Tat Fuk Road | Priority | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.20 | 0.16 |
| J7 | Shun Tat Street／Tung Fuk Road（3） | Signal | ＞100\％ | ＞100\％ | 41\％ | 70\％ |
| J8 | Castle Peak Road－Lam Tei／Fuk Hang Tsuen Road（4） | Signal | －5\％ | －1\％ | －12\％ | －8\％ |


| Ref． | Junction | Method <br> of | 2034 <br> Control |  |  | 2034 <br> Reference Case |  | Design Case |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | AM | PM | AM | PM |  |  |  |
| J9 |  |  | $27 \%$ | $42 \%$ | $27 \%$ | $42 \%$ |  |  |  |
| J10 | Tan Kwai Tsuen Road／Shui Fu Road |  | 0.17 | 0.12 | 0.44 | 0.17 |  |  |  |
| J11 | Tin Shui Wai West Interchange | Round－ <br> about | 0.80 | 0.92 | 0.86 | 0.97 |  |  |  |
| J12 | Shui Fu Road／Proposed Access Road <br> （5） | Signal | $>100 \%$ | $>100 \%$ | $17 \%$ | $86 \%$ |  |  |  |

Note：
（1）RC＝Reserve Capacity for Signal－Controlled Junction，DFC＝Design Flow to Capacity for Priority Junction and Roundabout
（2）Based on TD＇s planned improvement works（Appendix D1，D2 \＆D3 for J2，J3 \＆J5 respectively）
（3）Based on Proposed Junction Improvement（Figure No．3．2）
（4）Based on Proposed Junction Improvement under CE2／2011（Appendix C3）
（5）Based on Proposed Junction Improvement（Figure No．3．5）

5．2．4 The assessment results indicate that all the critical junctions would be operated within their capacities except J5－Castle Peak Road－Hung Shui Kiu／Shun Tat Street and J8－Castle Peak Road－Lam Tei／Fuk Hang Tsuen Road would be operated over its capacities in year 2034.

## 5．3 Road Capacity Assessment

5．3．1 Table $\mathbf{5 . 3}$ summarizes the traffic forecasts and V／C ratio assessments for year 2034.

Table 5.2 －Road Links Capacity Assessment for Design Year 2034

| Ref． | Road | Direction（No．of lanes） | Capacity <br> （ $\mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr}$ ） | $\begin{gathered} 2034 \\ \text { Reference Case } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 2034Design Case |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | （Figure 4．2） |  |  |  | （Figure 4．4） |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Traffic Flow （pcu／hr） |  | V／CRatio |  | Traffic Flow （pcu／hr） |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { V/C } \\ \text { Ratio } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | AM | PM | AM | PM | AM | PM | AM | PM |
| J11 | Slip Road from Yuen Long Highway（WB）to Hung Tin Road（NB） | NB（1） | 1，800（5） | 1，875 | 2，150 | 1.04 | 1.19 | 2，015 | 2，265 | 1.12 | 1.26 |
|  | Slip Road from Yuen Long Highway（EB）to Hung Tin Road（NB） | NB（1） | 1，800（5） | 1，150 | 1，485 | 0.64 | 0.83 | 1，150 | 1，485 | 0.64 | 0.83 |
|  | Slip Road from Hung Tin Road（SB）to Yuen Long Highway（EB） | EB（1） | 1，800（5） | 1，800 | 1，430 | 1.00 | 0.79 | 1，915 | 1，510 | 1.06 | 0.84 |
|  | Slip Road from Hung Tin Road（SB）to Yuen Long Highway（WB） | WB（1） | 1，800（5） | 2，140 | 2，040 | 1.19 | 1.13 | 2，140 | 2，040 | 1.19 | 1.13 |
| L1 | Yuen Long Highway－ Tin Shui Wai | EB（3） | 6，110（2） | 6，795 | 7，090 | 1.11 | 1.16 | 6，910 | 7，170 | 1.13 | 1.17 |
|  |  | WB（3） | 6，110 ${ }^{(2)}$ | 6，245 | 6，135 | 1.02 | 1.00 | 6，385 | 6，250 | 1.05 | 1.02 |
| L2 | Hung Tin Road | NB（2） | 3，600（1） | 3，090 | 3，685 | 0.86 | 1.02 | 3，255 | 3，805 | 0.90 | 1.06 |
|  |  | SB（2） | 3，600（1） | 3，770 | 3，315 | 1.05 | 0.92 | 3，885 | 3，395 | 1.08 | 0.94 |
| L3 | Castle Peak Road－ Hung Shui Kiu | EB（2） | 2，860 ${ }^{(3)}$ | 1，240 | 1，255 | 0.43 | 0.44 | 1，330 | 1，325 | 0.47 | 0.46 |
|  |  | WB（2） | 2，860（3） | 845 | 995 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 945 | 1，035 | 0.33 | 0.36 |
| L4 | Shun Tat Street | NB（1） | 1，055（4） | 235 | 210 | 0.22 | 0.20 | 530 | 440 | 0.50 | 0.42 |
|  |  | SB（1） | 1，055（4） | 220 | 245 | 0.21 | 0.23 | 470 | 465 | 0.45 | 0.44 |
| － | New Slip Road Connection to TSWWI | EB（1） | 1，800（5） | 100 | 40 | 0.06 | 0.02 | 265 | 160 | 0.15 | 0.09 |
|  |  | WB（1） | 1，800（5） | 75 | 45 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 215 | 160 | 0.12 | 0.09 |

Notes：（1）Based on TPDM Volume 2 Chapter 2．4，peak hourly design flow for dual 2 lane expressway／trunk road is 3000 veh／hr per one direction of flow．Take pcu factor as 1.3 ，the link capacity is $3900 \mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr}$ ．For district distributor at Hung Tin Road， 0.9 factor is applied to reflect the lowered class of road hierarchy，i．e． $3600 \mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr}$ ．
（2）Based on TPDM Volume 2 Chapter 2．4，peak hourly design flow for dual 3 lane expressway is $4700 \mathrm{veh} / \mathrm{hr}$ per one direction of flow．Take pcu factor as 1.3 ，the link capacity is $6110 \mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr}$ ．
（3）Based on TPDM Volume 2 Chapter 2．4，peak hourly design flow for dual 4 lane district distributor（with frontage，bus stops and pedestrian crossings）undivided carriageway is $2000 \mathrm{veh} / \mathrm{hr}$ per one direction of flow．With reference to difference in design flow between undivided carriageway and dual carriageway of primary distributor， $200 \mathrm{veh} / \mathrm{hr}$ design flow is added to undivided carriageway arrangement，i．e． $2200 \mathrm{veh} / \mathrm{hr}$ design flow per one direction of flow of dual carriageway is adopted．Take pcu factor as 1.3 ，the link capacity is $2860 \mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr}$ ．
（4）Based on TPDM Volume 2 Chapter 2．4，peak hourly design flow for 2 lane 10 m width undivided carriageway is 2200 veh／hr for both direction of flow．For local road type at Shun Tat Street， 0.8 factor is applied to reflect the lowered class of road hierarchy i．e． $1760 \mathrm{veh} / \mathrm{hr} 2$－way．Take local road pcu factor as 1.2 ，the link capacity is $2110 \mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr}, 2$－way，i．e． $1055 \mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr}$ per direction． （5） $1800 \mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr}$ link capacity for one lane slip road is adopted for consistency amongst other projects．

5．3．2 The assessment results indicated that most of the road links are expected to operate with V／C ratios below 1 except Slip Road from Hung Tin Road（SB），Yuen Long Highway－Tin Shui Wai and Hung Tin Road which will operate at V／C ratios above 1.0 but below 1.2 in year 2034，indicating a situation of overloading and a manageable degree of congestion and Slip Road from Yuen Long Highway（WB） which will operate at $\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{C}$ ratios above 1.2 indicating more serious congestion with traffic speeds deteriorating progressively with further increase in traffic．With reference to the Yuen Long South Development－Design and Construction TTIA Review Paper，the V／C ratio of slip roads and road links at Tin Shui Wai West Interchange／Yuen Long Highway will be relived in 2036 after the planned improvements are in place such that
the $\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{C}$ ratio will be within 1．0．The traffic impact on these strategic roads due to the development should be timely reviewed in subsequent stages of the project in conjunction with other traffic／transport infrastructure studies conducted by the Government．

## 5．4 Proposed Improvement Scheme

5．4．1 According to the junction performance result in Table 5．2，the junction of Castle Peak Road－Hung Shui Kiu／Shun Tat Street（J5）and Castle Peak Road－Lam Tei／Fuk Hang Tsuen Road（J8）will be exceeded or operated closed to capacity．Hence， junction improvement measures are proposed and describes below．

## Proposed Junction Improvement at Castle Peak Road－Hung Shui Kiu／Shun Tat Street （I5）

5．4．2 As discussed in Para．3．3．5，it is proposed to modify the layout of Castle Peak Road／ Shun Tat Street to provide a right turning movement from Shun Tat Street to allow traffic access to Yuen Long direction．The proposed junction layout and method of control are shown in Figure 3．4．

## Proposed Junction Improvement at Castle Peak Road－Lam Tei／Fuk Hang Tsuen Road （18）

5．4．3 It is proposed to widen the approach arm of Fuk Hang Tsuen Road（NB）to provide one additional＂turn－left＂lane in addition to modify the existing uncontrolled cautionary pedestrian crossing across Fuk Hang Tusen Road to be signal－controlled． The details of junction design are shown in Figure 5．1．As suggested by the overlay of private land lot plan，the proposed improvement scheme does not required resumption of private land．The above improvement work will be carried out by Highways Department under 852TH－Widening of Fuk Hang Tsuen Road（between Castle Peak Road－Lam Tei and Fuk Hang Tsuen Lane）．According to LC Paper No． $\mathrm{CB}(4) 254 / 2022(04)$ ，the proposed works will be commenced upon obtaining funding approval from the Finance Committee for target completion in around 2.5 years．It is anticipated that the planned improvement works will be completed before the population intake of the proposed Development．The concerned party shall be closely liaised with to ensure that the proposed improvement works shall be completed before population intake．
5．4．4 The operational performance of the junction was reassessed based on the proposed junction improvement works，and the results are summarized in Table 5．3．

Table 5.3 －Junction Performance under Proposed Improvement Scheme

| Ref． | Junction | Method of <br> Control | 2034 <br> Reference Case |  | 2034 <br> Design Case |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | PM | AM | PM |  |
| J5 | Castle Peak Road－Hung <br> Shui Kiu／Shun Tat Street <br> （refer to Figure 3．4） | Signal | $97 \%$ | $86 \%$ | $16 \%$ | $20 \%$ |
| J8 | Castle Peak Road－Lam Tei <br> ／Fuk Hang Tsuen Road <br> （refer to Figure 5．1） | Signal | $24 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $16 \%$ | $17 \%$ |

5．4．5 As shown in Table 5．3，the junctions Castle Peak Road－Hung Shui Kiu／Shun Tat Street（J5）and Castle Peak Road－Lam Tei／Fuk Hang Tsuen Road（J8）after improvement could operate with adequate capacity（i．e．$\geq 10 \%$ R．C．）with the proposed improvement schemes in place．It is understood that further junction improvement scheme at the junction of Castle Peak Road－Hung Shui Kiu／Shun Tat Street will be implemented by an adjacent planned brownfield project and the junction is anticipated to be operated with satisfied capacity．

## 5．5 Construction Traffic Impact

5．5．1 The major construction traffic generation from the proposed Development during construction are mainly from site formation cut／fill works，transporting the construction／demolition materials and etc．According to the latest construction programe，it is estimated that the peak construction traffic generated from the proposed Development will generate and attract $10 \mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr}$ and $30 \mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr}$ in AM and PM peak respectively（i．e． 40 pcu／hr 2 －way traffic）in design year 2025／2026．

5．5．2 The excavated materials generated from the site formation works may be stockpiled at the vacant lands adjacent to the TKT North Fresh Water Service Reservoir prior to the commissioning of Proposed Access Road connected the Site to TSWWI which is anticipated to be completed in year 2031．When the Proposed Access Road in place，it is assumed that the construction traffic will be transported to the available public fill reception facilities via Yuen Long Highway in order to minimize the traffic impact on the existing local roads connecting to Castle Peak Road．The proposed construction traffic routing is shown on Figure 5．2．

5．5．3 According to the traffic assessment results in 2034 for both junctions and road links with the Proposed Development trip generation in Tables 5.2 and 5．3，most of the junctions and road links（i．e．Yuen long Highway）would still have adequate capacity to handle the development trips（i．e． $1070 \mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr}$ ，two－way in AM Peak \＆ 810 pcu／hr，two－way in PM Peak）during both AM and PM peak hours．Considering the relatively low volume of construction traffic generated by the proposed Development as mentioned above，it is anticipated that no insurmountable impact on the existing road network due to the proposed Development during construction stage in 2025／26．

## 5．6 Sensitivity Study for Phases 1 \＆ 2 Intake in 2030

5．6．1 A sensitivity study for Phases 1 and 2 intake（around $60 \%$ of the total population intake and without connection between proposed access road and Tin Shui Wai West Interchange）in 2030 has been carried out．By using the same model methodology as stated in Section 4，the year 2030 reference（without development）and design traffic forecast（with development）are shown in Figures 5.4 and 5．5，respectively．
5．6．2 It is estimated that Phases 1 and 2 will generate and attract about $443 \mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr}$ and $396 \mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr}$ in the AM peak hour and generate and attract about $306 \mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr}$ and 338 $\mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr}$ in the PM peak hour respectively as shown in Table 5.4 under the current proposed development parameters as stated in Section 4.

Table 5.4 －Estimated Traffic Generation for the Proposed Development in 2030

| Site | Traffic Generations（pcu／hr） |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | AM Peak |  | PM Peak |  |
|  | Generation | Attraction | Generation | Attraction |
| Total Traffic Generation upon full <br> intake as presented in Table 4．7 | $\mathbf{5 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{4 3 0}$ |
| Estimated Phase 3 development <br> traffic（3，050 flats） | 132 | 100 | 72 | 92 |
| Traffic Generation from <br> Phases 1 and 2 development | $\mathbf{4 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 3 8}$ |

5．6．3 The junction assessment result based on the forecasted peak hour traffic flows are summarized in Table 5．5．

Table 5．5－2030 Junction Assessment

| Ref． | Junction | Method <br> of | 2030 <br> Control |  |  | Reference Case |  | Design Case |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | PM | AM | PM |  |  |  |  |
| J1 | Hung Tin Road／Hung Chi Road |  | $43 \%$ | $45 \%$ | $36 \%$ | $38 \%$ |  |  |  |
| J2 | Castle Peak Road－Hung Shui Kiu／ <br> Hung Tak Road（2） |  | $75 \%$ | $>100 \%$ | $43 \%$ | $78 \%$ |  |  |  |
| J3 | Castle Peak Road－Hung Shui Kiu／Tan <br> Kwai Tsuen Road（2） | Signal | $55 \%$ | $70 \%$ | $32 \%$ | $55 \%$ |  |  |  |
| J4 | Tan Kwai Tsuen Road／Hung Shun <br> Road | Priority | 0.48 | 0.38 | 0.72 | 0.56 |  |  |  |
| J5 | Castle Peak Road－Hung Shui Kiu／ <br> Shun Tat Street（2） | Signal | $36 \%$ | $31 \%$ | $-3 \%$ | $0 \%$ |  |  |  |
| J6 | Shun Tat Street／Tat Fuk Road | Priority | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.20 | 0.17 |  |  |  |
| J7 | Shun Tat Street／Tung Fuk Road（3） | Signal | $>100 \%$ | $>100 \%$ | $39 \%$ | $68 \%$ |  |  |  |
| J8 | Castle Peak Road－Lam Tei／Fuk Hang <br> Tsuen Road（4） | Signal | $6 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $-2 \%$ | $3 \%$ |  |  |  |
| J9 | Castle Peak Road－Hung Shui Kiu／ <br> Hung Tin Road | Signal | $28 \%$ | $49 \%$ | $16 \%$ | $36 \%$ |  |  |  |
| J10 | Tan Kwai Tsuen Road／Shui Fu Road | Priority | 0.16 | 0.12 | 0.38 | 0.17 |  |  |  |
| J12 | Shui Fu Road／Proposed Access Road <br> （5） | Signal | $>100 \%$ | $>100 \%$ | $>100 \%$ | $>100 \%$ |  |  |  |

Note：
（1） $\mathrm{RC}=$ Reserve Capacity，DFC＝Design Flow to Capacity
（2）Based on TD＇s planned improvement works（Appendix D1，D2 \＆D3 for J2，J3 \＆J5 respectively）
（3）Based on Proposed Junction Improvement（Figure No．3．2）
（4）Based on Proposed Junction Improvement under CE2／2011（Appendix C3）
（5）Based on Proposed Junction Improvement（Figure No．3．5）

5．6．4 The assessment results indicate that all the critical junctions would be operated within their capacities except J5－Castle Peak Road－Hung Shui Kiu／Shun Tat Street and J8 Castle Peak Road－Lam Tei／Fuk Hang Tsuen Road would be operated over
its capacities in year 2030 without Phase 3 and without the connection with Tin Shui Wai West Interchange．

5．6．5 The junction improvement scheme of J5 and J8 as mentioned on the above section will also be proposed in order to enhance the junction capacity in 2030.
5．6．6 The operational performance of the junction was reassessed based on the proposed junction improvement works，and the results are summarized in Table 5．3．

Table 5.6 －Junction Performance under Proposed Improvement Scheme

| Ref．Junction | Method of <br> Control | 2030 <br> Reference Case |  | 2030 <br> Design Case |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AM | PM | AM | PM |  |
| J5 | Castle Peak Road－Hung <br> Shui Kiu／Shun Tat Street <br> （refer to Figure 3．4） | Signal | $>100 \%$ | $>100 \%$ | $19 \%$ | $27 \%$ |
| J8 | Castle Peak Road－Lam Tei <br> ／Fuk Hang Tsuen Road | Signal | $39 \%$ | $40 \%$ | $29 \%$ | $31 \%$ |

5．6．7 As shown in Table 5．3，both J5 and J8 could operate with adequate capacity with the proposed improvement schemes in place．

5．6．8 For the affected road links，the V／C ratios are expected to be similar to the results of design year 2034 which most of the road links will operate with V／C ratios below 1.0 except the slip roads to／from Yuen Long Highway and Yuen Long Highway－Tin Shui Wai and Hung Tin Road which will operate at V／C ratios above 1.0 but below 1．2， indicating a situation of overloading and a manageable degree of congestion．

## 6 CONCEPTUAL TEMPORARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT SCHEMES（TTMS）

## 6．1 Proposed Works

6．1．1 As discussed in previous section，junction improvement works are proposed at the junction of Castle Peak Road－Hung Shui Kiu／Shun Tat Street（J5），Shun Tat Street ／Proposed Access Road／Tung Fuk Road（J7），Castle Peak Road－Lam Tei／Fuk Hang Tsuen Road（J8）and Shui Fu Road／Proposed Access Road（J12）as shown in Figure 3．4，3．2， 5.1 and 3.5 respectively．

## 6．2 Basic Design Principles for TTMS

6．2．1 This report only presents the conceptual TTMS．Detailed arrangement and associated impact assessment should be discussed and approved by the Traffic Management Liaison Group（TMLG）later during the construction stage．

6．2．2 The design of detailed TTMS by the awarded contractor will fully comply with the requirements as stipulated in the Transport Planning and Design Manual（TPDM） and the＂Code of Practice for the Lighting，Signing and Guarding of Road Works＂by Highways Department（HyD）．Subject to the site condition，the design of TTMS will also take into account the below principles：
－Whenever possible，the construction works will be carried out during the daytime to shorten the construction period，and thus minimize the implementation period of the TTMS．
－Traffic capacity will be maintained at a reasonable level in order to avoid serious congestion and queue－back problems along roads and junctions affected by the construction works．
－The existing footpath will be maintained as far as possible to prevent blockage of existing pedestrian route．If blockage of footpath is unavoidable and a 1.5 m footpath cannot be maintained，clear indication and signage showing the diverted route will be provided．
－Appropriate lighting，signing and guarding will be provided if necessary．
－Road safety will be the first priority throughout the construction period．The proposed TTA schemes will ensure that the potential risk of accident arising from the roadworks is minimized．
－The excavated trenches near footpaths will be guarded by temporary railings， lighting and with appropriate signing at all times from the safety point of view．The guarding and signing of the footpath will follow the requirements stated in the＂Code of Practice for the Lighting，Signing and Guarding of Road Works＂by HyD．In any circumstances，a minimum width of 3.5 m along the carriageway will be maintained during construction．
－Under any circumstances，excavation／construction works will not cause obstruction to nearby fire hydrants and the associated valves．Relocation／ temporary shutdown of fire hydrants will only be implemented with prior consent from the Fire Services Department．
－All temporary traffic signs will not obstruct the sightline of drivers．
－For the TTMS in the vicinity of schools，treatment plants，racecourses，private roads， bus stops，private lands，ingress／egress，etc．，advanced liaison and consent from the affected stakeholders will be carried out prior to implementation of the TTA schemes．
－Any necessary alternation of street furniture，traffic signs，road markings，etc．will be reinstated to its original condition upon completion of the proposed works．
－Vehicular access for emergency vehicles will be maintained．
－The length of work fronts will be determined based on the results of trial runs，if necessary，and prevailing traffic conditions．
－The TTMS will be released by Contractor upon the request by the Road Management Office（RMO）of the Hong Kong Police Force（HKPF）and the Transport Department （TD）in case of any emergency．
－In some special cases（such as cases involving complex urban road junctions and space constraints on roads）where the actual site condition does not warrant the implementation of the above measures，the relevant Government departments／ stakeholders will be consulted to develop alternative temporary traffic arrangements and to strengthen the temporary traffic control measures to enhance the overall safety of the works after taking into consideration the site conditions．

## 6．3 Conceptual TTMS

TTMS for Junction Improvement Works at Castle Peak Road－Hung Shui Kiu／Shun Tat Street（J5）（Figures 6.1 to 6．4）

6．3．1 The junction modification works will be implemented in four stages．Stage 1 involves footpath and road widening works．Stage 2 involves construction of cycle track．Stage 3 involves modification of central divider．During Stages 1 to 3，a traffic lane at Castle Peak Road－Hung Shui Kiu southbound will be temporarily closed during off－peak hours as loading／unloading area and a minimum 4 m wide traffic lane will be maintained．Stage 4 involves modification of central divider at the northbound and between the two bounds．One traffic lane at each of the Castle Peak Road－Hung Shui Kiu northbound and southbound will be temporarily closed during off－peak hours as loading／unloading area．The TTMS is subject to comments from／agreements of the relevant departments including the TD and the RMO of HKPF prior to the actual commencement of works on site．

## TTMS for Junction Improvement Works at Shun Tat Street／Proposed Access Road／ Tung Fuk Road（J7）（Figures 6.5 to 6．7）

6．3．2 The junction modification works will be implemented in three stages．Stage 1 involves road widening works along Shun Tat Street westbound．Section of footpath will be temporarily closed and pedestrian will be diverted to use opposite footpath． Stage 2 involves construction of Proposed Access Road and the run－in／out of the existing NWNT RTS will be relocated to Shun Tat Street at the east of Proposed

Access Road．Stage 3 involves road widening works along Shun Tat Street westbound and Tung Fuk Road southbound．Existing traffic lane width will be maintained．The TTMS is subject to comments from／agreements of the relevant departments including the TD and the RMO of HKPF prior to the actual commencement of works on site．

## TTMS for Junction Improvement Works at Castle Peak Road－Lam Tei／Fuk Hang Tsuen Road（J8）（Figures 6.8 to 6．10）

6．3．3 The junction modification works will be implemented in three stages．Stage 1 involves footpath widening works at Fuk Hang Tsuen Road eastbound．Stage 2 involves road widening works at Fuk Hang Tsuen Road eastbound．The existing traffic lane width at Fuk Hang Tsuen Road will be maintained．Stage 3 involves modification of central divider at Castle Peak Road－Lam Tei and road widening works at Fuk Hang Tsuen Road westbound．One traffic lane at Castle Peak Road－ Lam Tei southbound will be occupied during off－peak hours as loading／unloading area．The TTMS is subject to comments from／agreements of the relevant departments including the TD and the RMO of HKPF prior to the actual commencement of works on site．

## TTMS for Junction Improvement Works at Shui Fu Road／Proposed Access Road（J12） （Figures 6.11 to 6.12 ）

6．3．4 The junction modification works will be implemented in two stages．Stage 1 involves construction of footpath and pedestrian crossing，connection with proposed access road and painting of road markings at Shui Fu Road．One traffic lane at Shui Fu Road will be closed for 24 hours in sub－stages to facilitate the maneuvering of long vehicles and one－lane two－way traffic management will be implemented．Stage 2 involves the construction of pedestrian crossing and painting of road markings on the other bound of Shui Fu Road．One traffic lane at Shui Fu Road will be closed for 24 hours in sub－stages to facilitate the maneuvering of long vehicles and one－lane two－way traffic management will be implemented．The TTMS is subject to comments from／agreements of the relevant departments including the TD and the RMO of HKPF prior to the actual commencement of works on site．

## 7 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

## $7.1 \quad$ Summary

7．1．1 The main objectives of this Traffic and Transport Impact Assessment（TTIA）Report are to assess the potential traffic impact arising from the increase of total maximum plot ratios from 6.5 to 7.0 （i．e．domestic PR of 6.5 and non－domestic PR of 0.5 ）for Phase 1， 6.5 to 7.2 （i．e．domestic PR of 6.5 and non－domestic PR of 0.7 ）for Phase 2 and 6.5 to 7.3 （i．e．domestic PR of 6.5 and non－domestic PR of 0.8 ）for Phase 3 respectively and review and update the previously approved TTIA report．

## Proposed Development Parameters

7．1．2 The latest development parameters of the proposed Development are summarized in Table 3．1．

7．1．3 The car parking and loading／unloading provisions for the proposed public housing development will follow the requirements as stipulated in the latest Hong Kong Planning Standard and Guidelines（HKPSG）．

7．1．4 To meet the increasing parking demand in the territory，it is recommended to adopt the high－end of the HKPSG parking and loading／unloading provision．

## Local Road Network

7．1．5 A new single 2－lane access road running along and parallel to the eastern side of Yuen Long Highway is proposed to provide external connection to the proposed Development．A proposed public access road between the upper and lower platforms will form a junction with the single 2－lane access road parallel to Yuen Long Highway in the form of a roundabout．The proposed local road networks are shown in Figure 3．1．
7．1．6 This proposed access road will connect to the existing Shun Tat Street at its southern end near the existing NWNT RTS to provide primary access to Castle Peak Road－ Hung Shui Kiu for the Site．Due to the site constraints imposed by the existing NWNT RTS and Yuen Long Highway，the junction of Shun Tat Street／Tung Fuk Road（J7） will be modified in the form of a signalized junction to accommodate the traffic flow generated by the proposed Development．A separate working paper will be prepared to discuss and address the interface issue of the NWNT RTS．

7．1．7 In addition to the abovementioned provision of an at－grade access to Castle Peak Road，it is proposed to extend the proposed access road northwards to connect with the existing slip road at TSWWI to provide a secondary access for the Site．Under such arrangement，the Development traffic would gain access to Yuen Long Highway for accessing Yuen Long and Tin Shui Wai areas．Apart from the above，this connection can also serve as an alternative access for the Development，should there be any incident occur along the access between Castle Peak Road－Hung Shui Kiu and the Site．

7．1．8 In order to further improve the connectivity between the proposed Development and the surrounding areas，it is proposed to connect the proposed access road with the existing Shui Fu Road at the＂Hairpin＂turn adjacent to the existing Tan Kwai Tsuen North Fresh Water Service Reservoir．This alternative access to Castle Peak Road－Hung Shui Kiu via Shui Fu Road and Tan Kwai Tsuen Road could also enhance the accessibility to the Tan Kwai Tsuen local villages and Hung Shui Kiu Light Rail Station．

## Proposed Junction Improvement Works

－Junction of Shun Tat Street／Tung Fuk Road（J7）
7．1．9 Due to the site constraints imposed by the existing NWNT RTS and Yuen Long Highway，the junction of Shun Tat Street／Tung Fuk Road（J7）will be modified in the form of signal control to accommodate the traffic flow generated by the proposed Development．The proposed junction layout with corresponding method of control are illustrated in Figure 3．2．
－Junction of Castle Peak Road／Shun Tat Street（J5）
7．1．10 With the aim to serve the Site as a primary site access route，it is proposed to modify the layout of junction of Castle Peak Road／Shun Tat Street（J5）to provide a right turning movement from Shun Tat Street to allow traffic access to Yuen Long direction by making minor change to the existing method of control．The proposed junction layout with the corresponding method of control are illustrated in Figure 3.4.
－Junction of Shui Fu Road／Proposed Access Road（J12）
7．1．11 In order to further improve the public accessibility to the proposed GIC facilities and PTI at the Site，CEDD proposed to connect the new access road with the existing Shui Fu Road．Such proposal had not been considered at the Feasibility Study．Upon review，it is proposed to connect the new access road with the existing Shui Fu Road at its＂Hairpin＂turn adjacent to the existing Tan Kwai Tsuen North Fresh Water Service Reservoir．

7．1．12 Figure 3.5 shows the proposed layout design of junction of Shui Fu Road／Proposed Access Road（J12）including MOC plan．The proposed junction design will be able to accommodate the turning movement to／from Shui Fu Road．The section of footpath along the uphill direction near the＂Hairpin＂turn of Shui Fu Road is proposed to be omitted and re－provided to the opposite side to further connect with the proposed footpath along the proposed access road．
－Junction of Castle Peak Road／Fuk Hang Tsuen Road（J8）
7．1．13 It is proposed to widen the approach arm of Fuk Hang Tsuen Road（NB）to provide one additional＂turn－left＂lane in addition to modify the existing cautionary pedestrian crossing across Fuk Hang Tusen Road to signal control．The details of junction design are shown in Figure 5．1．

## Public Transport Facilities／Services

7．1．14 Based on the estimated public transport demand，an off－street conventional parallel bay design public transport interchange（PTI）with a minimum of 1 double width bus bay and 4 single width bus bays is proposed subject to actual bus route planning at a later stage in order to ensure a comprehensive coverage of the public transport services for the proposed Development．

7．1．15 Based on further discussion with TD and to further enhance the public transport services，a total of 5 terminating bus bays， 1 en－route bus bay，a green minibus stand and a taxi stand will be provided within the PTI．．

## Traffic Forecasting

7．1．16 The Local Area Model（LAM）was developed／validated to produce future traffic forecasts in year 2034 for the operational traffic impact assessment．

7．1．17 It is estimated that the Development will generate and attract about $575 \mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr}$ and $496 \mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr}$ in the AM peak hour and generate and attract about $378 \mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr}$ and 430 $\mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr}$ in the PM peak hour respectively with the proposed development parameters．

## Operational Traffic Impact Assessment

7．1．18 The assessment results indicated that most of the road links are expected to operate with V／C ratios below 1 except Slip Road from Hung Tin Road（SB），Yuen Long Highway－Tin Shui Wai and Hung Tin Road which will operate at V／C ratios above 1.0 but below 1.2 in year 2034，indicating a situation of overloading and a manageable degree of congestion and Slip Road from Yuen Long Highway（WB） which will operate at V／C ratios above 1.2 indicating more serious congestion with traffic speeds deteriorating progressively with further increase in traffic．The traffic impact on these strategic roads due to the development should be timely reviewed in subsequent stages of the project in conjunction with other traffic／transport infrastructure studies conducted by the Government．

7．1．19 The assessment results indicate that all the critical junctions would be operated within their capacities except J8－Castle Peak Road－Lam Tei／Fuk Hang Tsuen Road would be operated over its capacities in year 2034.

7．1．20 It is proposed to widen the approach arm of Fuk Hang Tsuen Road（NB）to provide one additional＂turn－left＂lane as shown in Figure 5．1．The above improvement work will be carried out by other relevant interfacing parties（i．e．by Highways Department under their proposed road widening works at Fuk Hang Tsuen Road under PWP Item No．6852TH）subject to the implementation programme of the above works．The junction of Castle Peak Road－Lam Tei／Fuk Hang Tsuen Road （J8）could operate with adequate capacity with the proposed improvement schemes
in place．The concerned party shall be closely liaised with to ensure that the proposed improvement works shall be completed before population intake．

7．1．21 The assessment results reveal that the recommended local road network with the junction improvement scheme in place，would be able to accommodate the traffic demand from the Development for design year 2034.
7．1．2 Considering the relatively low volume of construction traffic generated by the proposed Development and the recommended route for construction traffic，no insurmountable impact on the existing road network due to the proposed Development during construction stage is anticipated．

7．1．23 Sensitivity study for Phases $1 \& 2$ intake（around $60 \%$ of the total population intake and without connection between proposed access road and Tin Shui Wai West Interchange）in 2030 has been carried out．The assessment results reveal that the recommended local road network with the junction improvement scheme in place， would be able to accommodate the traffic demand from the Development for design year 2030 under scenario for Phases $1 \& 2$ intake．

## $7.2 \quad$ Conclusion

7．2．1 In conclusion，the results of the TTIA demonstrated that with the implementation of the recommended local road network and junction improvement works，no insurmountable impact on the existing road network due to the proposed Development is anticipated．

## END OF TEXT

Agreement No．CE 92／2017（CE）
Site Formation and Infrastructure Works for Public Housing Development near Tan Kwai Tsuen，Yuen Long
－Investigation，Design and Construction

Final Traffic and Transport Impact Assessment Report for S16 Planning Application（Intensification Scheme）

## FIGURES




EXISTING METHOD OF CONTROL
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| Agreement No．CE 9220017（CE） |  |  |  |  |
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| SITE FORMATION AND INFRASTRUCTURWORKS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT NEAR TAN KWAI TSUEN，YUEN LONG INVESTIGATION，DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION |  |  |  |  |
| EXISTING JUNCTION LAYOUT OF hung tin road／hung chiroad |  |  |  |  |
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| 土木 工程拓展署 <br> CEDD Civil Engineering and Development Department |  |  |  |  |
| Qbinnes <br> 真尼斯工程原問有限公司 SYSTRA |  |  |  |  |
















[^1]



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LEGEND :
SUBJECT SITE
405(345) AM(PM) PEAK HOUR TRAFFIC FLOW (PCU/HR

LEGEND :

- SUBJECT SITE
405(345) AM(PM) PEAK HOUR TRAFFIC FLOW (PCU/HR














Agreement No．CE 92／2017（CE）
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－Investigation，Design and Construction

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## APPENDIX A Detailed Summary of Validation Results

## Screenline E-E NB

|  |  | PV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |  | GV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |  | Total = PV+GV+PT (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Street Name | Dir'n | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | \%Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | \%Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | \%Diff. | GEH |
| Castle Peak Road - Lam Tei between Lan Te | NB | 765 | 820 | 55 | 7\% | 1.95 | 515 | 565 | 50 | 10\% | 2.15 | 1420 | 1525 | 105 | 7\% | 2.74 |
| Yuen Long Highway between Kong Sham W | NB | 2640 | 2585 | -55 | -2\% | 1.08 | 2285 | 2225 | -60 | -3\% | 1.26 | 5105 | 4990 | -115 | -2\% | 1.62 |
| Total |  | 3405 | 3405 | 0 | 0\% | 0.00 | 2800 | 2790 | -10 | 0\% | 0.19 | 6525 | 6515 | -10 | 0\% | 0.12 |

Screenline E-E SB

|  |  | PV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |  | GV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |  | Total = PV+GV+PT (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Street Name | Dir'n | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | \%Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | \%Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | \%Diff. | GEH |
| Castle Peak Road - Lam Tei between Lan Tei | SB | 740 | 750 | 10 | 1\% | 0.37 | 510 | 505 | -5 | -1\% | 0.22 | 1420 | 1425 | 5 | 0\% | 0.13 |
| Yuen Long Highway between Kong Sham W | SB | 2695 | 2710 | 15 | 1\% | 0.29 | 1995 | 2000 | 5 | 0\% | 0.11 | 4865 | 4885 | 20 | 0\% | 0.29 |
| Total |  | 3435 | 3460 | 25 | 1\% | 0.43 | 2505 | 2505 | 0 | 0\% | 0.00 | 6285 | 6310 | 25 | 0\% | 0.32 |

Screenline F-F NB

|  |  | PV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |  | GV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |  | Total = PV+GV+PT (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Street Name | Dir'n | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | \%Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | \%Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | \%Diff. | GEH |
| Yuen Long Highway between Tin Shui Wai | NB | 2435 | 2525 | 90 | 4\% | 1.81 | 2170 | 2170 | 0 | 0\% | 0.00 | 4760 | 4850 | 90 | 2\% | 1.30 |
| Castle Peak Road - Ping Shan | NB | 445 | 445 | 0 | 0\% | 0.00 | 215 | 235 | 20 | 9\% | 1.33 | 830 | 850 | 20 | 2\% | 0.69 |
| Hung Tin Road | NB | 1435 | 1365 | -70 | -5\% | 1.87 | 900 | 800 | -100 | -11\% | 3.43 | 2390 | 2220 | -170 | -7\% | 3.54 |
| Total |  | 4315 | 4335 | 20 | 0\% | 0.30 | 3285 | 3205 | -80 | -2\% | 1.40 | 7980 | 7920 | -60 | -1\% | 0.67 |

Screenline F-F SB

|  |  | PV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |  | GV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |  | Total = PV+GV+PT (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Street Name | Dir'n | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | \%Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | \%Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | \%Diff. | GEH |
| Yuen Long Highway between Tin Shui Wai | SB | 2580 | 2590 | 10 | 0\% | 0.20 | 1860 | 1870 | 10 | 1\% | 0.23 | 4570 | 4590 | 20 | 0\% | 0.30 |
| Castle Peak Road - Ping Shan | SB | 505 | 510 | 5 | 1\% | 0.22 | 385 | 415 | 30 | 8\% | 1.50 | 1055 | 1090 | 35 | 3\% | 1.07 |
| Hung Tin Road | SB | 1630 | 1620 | -10 | -1\% | 0.25 | 915 | 940 | 25 | 3\% | 0.82 | 2610 | 2625 | 15 | 1\% | 0.29 |
| Total |  | 4715 | 4720 | 5 | 0\% | 0.07 | 3160 | 3225 | 65 | 2\% | 1.15 | 8235 | 8305 | 70 | 1\% | 0.77 |

## Screenline E-E NB

|  |  | PV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |  | GV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |  | Total = PV+GV+PT (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Street Name | Dir'n | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | \%Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | \%Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | \%Diff. | GEH |
| Castle Peak Road - Lam Tei between Lan Te | NB | 810 | 820 | 10 | 1\% | 0.35 | 730 | 765 | 35 | 5\% | 1.28 | 1745 | 1790 | 45 | 3\% | 1.07 |
| Yuen Long Highway between Kong Sham W | NB | 2595 | 2780 | 185 | 7\% | 3.57 | 2365 | 2325 | -40 | -2\% | 0.83 | 5140 | 5285 | 145 | 3\% | 2.01 |
| Total |  | 3405 | 3600 | 195 | 6\% | 3.29 | 3095 | 3090 | -5 | 0\% | 0.09 | 6885 | 7075 | 190 | 3\% | 2.27 |

Screenline E-E SB

|  |  | PV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |  | GV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |  | Total = PV+GV+PT (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Street Name | Dir'n | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | \%Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | \%Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | \%Diff. | GEH |
| Castle Peak Road - Lam Tei between Lan Tei | SB | 800 | 815 | 15 | 2\% | 0.53 | 455 | 440 | -15 | -3\% | 0.71 | 1400 | 1400 | 0 | 0\% | 0.00 |
| Yuen Long Highway between Kong Sham W | SB | 2610 | 2475 | -135 | -5\% | 2.68 | 1895 | 1860 | -35 | -2\% | 0.81 | 4670 | 4500 | -170 | -4\% | 2.51 |
| Total |  | 3410 | 3290 | -120 | -4\% | 2.07 | 2350 | 2300 | -50 | -2\% | 1.04 | 6070 | 5900 | -170 | -3\% | 2.20 |

Screenline F-F NB

|  |  | PV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |  | GV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |  | Total = PV+GV+PT (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Street Name | Dir'n | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | \%Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | \%Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | \%Diff. | GEH |
| Yuen Long Highway between Tin Shui Wai | NB | 2390 | 2305 | -85 | -4\% | 1.75 | 2000 | 1950 | -50 | -3\% | 1.13 | 4520 | 4385 | -135 | -3\% | 2.02 |
| Castle Peak Road - Ping Shan | NB | 500 | 550 | 50 | 10\% | 2.18 | 315 | 355 | 40 | 13\% | 2.19 | 1015 | 1105 | 90 | 9\% | 2.76 |
| Hung Tin Road | NB | 1185 | 1195 | 10 | 1\% | 0.29 | 1100 | 1070 | -30 | -3\% | 0.91 | 2355 | 2335 | -20 | -1\% | 0.41 |
| Total |  | 4075 | 4050 | -25 | -1\% | 0.39 | 3415 | 3375 | -40 | -1\% | 0.69 | 7890 | 7825 | -65 | -1\% | 0.73 |

Screenline F-F SB

|  |  | PV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |  | GV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |  | Total = PV+GV+PT (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Street Name | Dir'n | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | \%Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | \%Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | \%Diff. | GEH |
| Yuen Long Highway between Tin Shui Wai | SB | 2365 | 2240 | -125 | -5\% | 2.61 | 1750 | 1690 | -60 | -3\% | 1.45 | 4245 | 4060 | -185 | -4\% | 2.87 |
| Castle Peak Road - Ping Shan | SB | 515 | 550 | 35 | 7\% | 1.52 | 260 | 275 | 15 | 6\% | 0.92 | 960 | 1010 | 50 | 5\% | 1.59 |
| Hung Tin Road | SB | 980 | 835 | -145 | -15\% | 4.81 | 660 | 650 | -10 | -2\% | 0.39 | 1685 | 1530 | -155 | -9\% | 3.87 |
| Total |  | 3860 | 3625 | -235 | -6\% | 3.84 | 2670 | 2615 | -55 | -2\% | 1.07 | 6890 | 6600 | -290 | -4\% | 3.53 |


|  |  |  | PV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | GV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | Total $=\mathrm{PV}+\mathrm{GV}+\mathrm{PT}(\mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr})$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Street Name | Dir'n | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH |
| Entry Arm | Hung Chi Road - WB | IB | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0.00 | 80 | 80 | 0 | 0.00 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0.00 |
|  | Hung Tin Road - SB | IB | 660 | 560 | -100 | 4.05 | 590 | 515 | -75 | 3.19 | 1335 | 1160 | -175 | 4.95 |
|  | Hung Chi Road - EB | IB | 165 | 135 | -30 | 2.45 | 55 | 55 | 0 | 0.00 | 240 | 210 | -30 | 2.00 |
|  | Shek Po East Road | IB | 65 | 30 | -35 | 5.08 | 95 | 30 | -65 | 8.22 | 160 | 60 | -100 | 9.53 |
|  | Hung Tin Road - NB | IB | 430 | 450 | 20 | 0.95 | 155 | 135 | -20 | 1.66 | 615 | 615 | 0 | 0.00 |
|  | Total | IB | 1340 | 1195 | -145 | 4.07 | 975 | 815 | -160 | 5.35 | 2450 | 2145 | -305 | 6.36 |
| Exit Arm | Hung Chi Road - WB | OB | 65 | 120 | 55 | 5.72 | 55 | 55 | 0 | 0.00 | 120 | 175 | 55 | 4.53 |
|  | Hung Tin Road - SB | OB | 755 | 750 | -5 | 0.18 | 585 | 530 | -55 | 2.33 | 1385 | 1325 | -60 | 1.63 |
|  | Hung Chi Road - EB | OB | 255 | 265 | 10 | 0.62 | 160 | 175 | 15 | 1.16 | 455 | 480 | 25 | 1.16 |
|  | Shek Po East Road | OB | 45 | 25 | -20 | 3.38 | 35 | 30 | -5 | 0.88 | 80 | 55 | -25 | 3.04 |
|  | Hung Tin Road - NB | OB | 270 | 195 | -75 | 4.92 | 165 | 100 | -65 | 5.65 | 465 | 325 | -140 | 7.04 |
|  | Total | OB | 1390 | 1355 | -35 | 0.94 | 1000 | 890 | -110 | 3.58 | 2505 | 2360 | -145 | 2.94 |


|  |  |  | PV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | GV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | Total $=\mathrm{PV}+\mathrm{GV}+\mathrm{PT}(\mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr})$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Street Name | Dir'n | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH |
| Entry Arm | Castle Peak Road (Hung Shui Kiu) - SB | IB | 620 | 620 | 0 | 0.00 | 305 | 305 | 0 | 0.00 | 1095 | 1095 | 0 | 0.00 |
|  | Hung Tak Road | IB | 320 | 325 | 5 | 0.28 | 90 | 90 | 0 | 0.00 | 420 | 425 | 5 | 0.24 |
|  | Castle Peak Road (Hung Shui Kiu) - NB | IB | 265 | 275 | 10 | 0.61 | 215 | 235 | 20 | 1.33 | 655 | 685 | 30 | 1.16 |
|  | Total | IB | 1205 | 1220 | 15 | 0.43 | 610 | 630 | 20 | 0.80 | 2170 | 2205 | 35 | 0.75 |
| Exit Arm | Castle Peak Road (Hung Shui Kiu) - SB | OB | 570 | 585 | 15 | 0.62 | 295 | 315 | 20 | 1.15 | 1050 | 1085 | 35 | 1.07 |
|  | Hung Tak Road | OB | 245 | 245 | 0 | 0.00 | 55 | 55 | 0 | 0.00 | 310 | 310 | 0 | 0.00 |
|  | Castle Peak Road (Hung Shui Kiu) - NB | OB | 390 | 390 | 0 | 0.00 | 260 | 260 | 0 | 0.00 | 810 | 810 | 0 | 0.00 |
|  | Total | OB | 1205 | 1220 | 15 | 0.43 | 610 | 630 | 20 | 0.80 | 2170 | 2205 | 35 | 0.75 |


|  |  |  | PV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | GV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | Total = PV+GV+PT (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Street Name | Dir'n | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH |
| Entry Arm | Castle Peak Road (Hung Shui Kiu) - SB | IB | 390 | 390 | 0 | 0.00 | 255 | 255 | 0 | 0.00 | 805 | 805 | 0 | 0.00 |
|  | Tan Kwai Tsuen Road | IB | 175 | 140 | -35 | 2.79 | 50 | 50 | 0 | 0.00 | 225 | 190 | -35 | 2.43 |
|  | Castle Peak Road (Hung Shui Kiu) - NB | IB | 430 | 445 | 15 | 0.72 | 280 | 300 | 20 | 1.17 | 885 | 920 | 35 | 1.17 |
|  | Total | IB | 995 | 975 | -20 | 0.64 | 585 | 605 | 20 | 0.82 | 1915 | 1915 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Exit Arm | Castle Peak Road (Hung Shui Kiu) - SB | OB | 265 | 275 | 10 | 0.61 | 215 | 235 | 20 | 1.33 | 655 | 685 | 30 | 1.16 |
|  | Tan Kwai Tsuen Road | OB | 165 | 170 | 5 | 0.39 | 65 | 65 | 0 | 0.00 | 230 | 235 | 5 | 0.33 |
|  | Castle Peak Road (Hung Shui Kiu) - NB | OB | 565 | 530 | -35 | 1.50 | 305 | 305 | 0 | 0.00 | 1030 | 995 | -35 | 1.10 |
|  | Total | OB | 995 | 975 | -20 | 0.64 | 585 | 605 | 20 | 0.82 | 1915 | 1915 | 0 | 0.00 |


|  |  |  | PV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | GV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | Total = PV+GV+PT (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Street Name | Dir'n | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH |
| Entry Arm | Tan Kwai Tsuen Road - SB | IB | 165 | 170 | 5 | 0.39 | 60 | 60 | 0 | 0.00 | 225 | 230 | 5 | 0.33 |
|  | Hung Shun Road | IB | 175 | 175 | 0 | 0.00 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0.00 | 205 | 205 | 0 | 0.00 |
|  | Tan Kwai Tsuen Road - NB | IB | 275 | 240 | -35 | 2.18 | 60 | 60 | 0 | 0.00 | 335 | 300 | -35 | 1.96 |
|  | Total | IB | 615 | 585 | -30 | 1.22 | 150 | 150 | 0 | 0.00 | 765 | 735 | -30 | 1.10 |
|  | Tan Kwai Tsuen Road - SB | OB | 175 | 140 | -35 | 2.79 | 45 | 45 | 0 | 0.00 | 220 | 185 | -35 | 2.46 |
|  | Hung Shun Road | OB | 260 | 260 | 0 | 0.00 | 70 | 70 | 0 | 0.00 | 330 | 330 | 0 | 0.00 |
|  | Tan Kwai Tsuen Road - NB | OB | 180 | 185 | 5 | 0.37 | 35 | 35 | 0 | 0.00 | 215 | 220 | 5 | 0.34 |
|  | Total | OB | 615 | 585 | -30 | 1.22 | 150 | 150 | 0 | 0.00 | 765 | 735 | -30 | 1.10 |


| PV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |  |  |  | GV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | Total = PV+GV+PT (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Street Name | Dir'n | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH |
|  | Castle Peak Road (Hung Shui Kiu) | IB | 540 | 545 | 5 | 0.21 | 405 | 410 | 5 | 0.25 | 1090 | 1100 | 10 | 0.30 |
|  | Shun Tat Street | IB | 125 | 125 | 0 | 0.00 | 95 | 95 | 0 | 0.00 | 220 | 220 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Entry Arm | Castle Peak Road (Lam Tei) | IB | 605 | 715 | 110 | 4.28 | 515 | 580 | 65 | 2.78 | 1240 | 1415 | 175 | 4.80 |
|  | Access Road to Yick Yuen | IB | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0.00 |
|  | Total | IB | 1275 | 1390 | 115 | 3.15 | 1015 | 1085 | 70 | 2.16 | 2555 | 2740 | 185 | 3.60 |
|  | Castle Peak Road (Hung Shui Kiu) | OB | 545 | 640 | 95 | 3.90 | 455 | 545 | 90 | 4.02 | 1120 | 1305 | 185 | 5.31 |
|  | Shun Tat Street | OB | 95 | 100 | 5 | 0.51 | 135 | 110 | -25 | 2.26 | 230 | 210 | -20 | 1.35 |
| Exit Arm | Castle Peak Road (Lam Tei) | OB | 635 | 640 | 5 | 0.20 | 425 | 430 | 5 | 0.24 | 1205 | 1215 | 10 | 0.29 |
|  | Access Road to Yick Yuen | OB | 0 | 10 | 10 | 4.47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 4.47 |
|  | Total | OB | 1275 | 1390 | 115 | 3.15 | 1015 | 1085 | 70 | 2.16 | 2555 | 2740 | 185 | 3.60 |


|  |  |  | PV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | GV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | Total = PV+GV+PT (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Street Name | Dir'n | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH |
| Entry Arm | Shun Tat Street - WB | IB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 90 | 75 | -15 | 1.65 | 90 | 75 | -15 | 1.65 |
|  | Tat Fuk Road - NB | IB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 5 | 0 | -5 | 3.16 | 5 | 0 | -5 | 3.16 |
|  | Shun Tat Street - EB | IB | 25 | 10 | -15 | 3.59 | 100 | 85 | -15 | 1.56 | 125 | 95 | -30 | 2.86 |
|  | Tat Fuk Road - SB | IB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
|  | Total | IB | 25 | 10 | -15 | 3.59 | 195 | 160 | -35 | 2.63 | 220 | 170 | -50 | 3.58 |
| Exit Arm | Shun Tat Street - WB | OB | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0.00 | 95 | 85 | -10 | 1.05 | 105 | 95 | -10 | 1.00 |
|  | Tat Fuk Road - NB | OB | 10 | 0 | -10 | 4.47 | 5 | 0 | -5 | 3.16 | 15 | 0 | -15 | 5.48 |
|  | Shun Tat Street - EB | OB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 95 | 75 | -20 | 2.17 | 95 | 75 | -20 | 2.17 |
|  | Tat Fuk Road - SB | OB | 5 | 0 | -5 | 3.16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 5 | 0 | -5 | 3.16 |
|  | Total | OB | 25 | 10 | -15 | 3.59 | 195 | 160 | -35 | 2.63 | 220 | 170 | -50 | 3.58 |


|  |  |  | PV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | GV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | Total $=\mathrm{PV}+\mathrm{GV}+\mathrm{PT}(\mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr})$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Street Name | Dir'n | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH |
| Entry Arm | Shun Tat Street - WB | IB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
|  | Tung Fuk Road | IB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
|  | Shun Tat Street - EB | IB | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0.00 | 95 | 85 | -10 | 1.05 | 105 | 95 | -10 | 1.00 |
|  | Access Road to North West N.T. Refuse Transfer S | IB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 90 | 70 | -20 | 2.24 | 90 | 70 | -20 | 2.24 |
|  | Total | IB | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0.00 | 185 | 155 | -30 | 2.30 | 195 | 165 | -30 | 2.24 |
| Exit Arm | Shun Tat Street - WB | OB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
|  | Tung Fuk Road | OB | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0.00 | 10 | 5 | -5 | 1.83 | 20 | 15 | -5 | 1.20 |
|  | Shun Tat Street - EB | OB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 85 | 70 | -15 | 1.70 | 85 | 70 | -15 | 1.70 |
|  | Access Road to North West N.T. Refuse Transfer S | OB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 90 | 80 | -10 | 1.08 | 90 | 80 | -10 | 1.08 |
|  | Total | OB | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0.00 | 185 | 155 | -30 | 2.30 | 195 | 165 | -30 | 2.24 |


|  |  |  | PV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | GV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | Total $=\mathrm{PV}+\mathrm{GV}+\mathrm{PT}(\mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr})$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Street Name | Dir'n | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH |
| Entry Arm | Castle Peak Road (Lam Tei) - SB | IB | 630 | 640 | 10 | 0.40 | 425 | 430 | 5 | 0.24 | 1205 | 1220 | 15 | 0.43 |
|  | Fuk Hang Tsuen Road | IB | 230 | 175 | -55 | 3.87 | 170 | 150 | -20 | 1.58 | 420 | 345 | -75 | 3.83 |
|  | Castle Peak Road (Lam Tei) - NB | IB | 765 | 820 | 55 | 1.95 | 515 | 565 | 50 | 2.15 | 1420 | 1525 | 105 | 2.74 |
|  | Total | IB | 1625 | 1635 | 10 | 0.25 | 1110 | 1145 | 35 | 1.04 | 3045 | 3090 | 45 | 0.81 |
| Exit Arm | Castle Peak Road (Lam Tei) - SB | OB | 690 | 710 | 20 | 0.76 | 495 | 585 | 90 | 3.87 | 1305 | 1415 | 110 | 2.98 |
|  | Fuk Hang Tsuen Road | OB | 195 | 175 | -20 | 1.47 | 105 | 55 | -50 | 5.59 | 320 | 250 | -70 | 4.15 |
|  | Castle Peak Road (Lam Tei) - NB | OB | 740 | 750 | 10 | 0.37 | 510 | 505 | -5 | 0.22 | 1420 | 1425 | 5 | 0.13 |
|  | Total | OB | 1625 | 1635 | 10 | 0.25 | 1110 | 1145 | 35 | 1.04 | 3045 | 3090 | 45 | 0.81 |


|  |  |  | PV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | GV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | Total $=\mathrm{PV}+\mathrm{GV}+\mathrm{PT}(\mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr})$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Street Name | Dir'n | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH |
| Entry Arm | Castle Peak Road (Hung Shui Kiu) - NB | IB | 545 | 455 | -90 | 4.02 | 330 | 285 | -45 | 2.57 | 1060 | 925 | -135 | 4.29 |
|  | Hung Tin Road | IB | 385 | 360 | -25 | 1.30 | 200 | 155 | -45 | 3.38 | 625 | 555 | -70 | 2.88 |
|  | Castle Peak Road (Hung Shui Kiu) - SB | IB | 505 | 510 | 5 | 0.22 | 385 | 415 | 30 | 1.50 | 1055 | 1090 | 35 | 1.07 |
|  | Total | IB | 1435 | 1325 | -110 | 2.96 | 915 | 855 | -60 | 2.02 | 2740 | 2570 | -170 | 3.30 |
| Exit Arm | Castle Peak Road (Hung Shui Kiu) - NB | OB | 620 | 620 | 0 | 0.00 | 350 | 300 | -50 | 2.77 | 1145 | 1095 | -50 | 1.49 |
|  | Hung Tin Road | OB | 370 | 260 | -110 | 6.20 | 350 | 320 | -30 | 1.64 | 765 | 625 | -140 | 5.31 |
|  | Castle Peak Road (Hung Shui Kiu) - SB | OB | 445 | 445 | 0 | 0.00 | 215 | 235 | 20 | 1.33 | 830 | 850 | 20 | 0.69 |
|  | Total | OB | 1435 | 1325 | -110 | 2.96 | 915 | 855 | -60 | 2.02 | 2740 | 2570 | -170 | 3.30 |


|  |  |  | PV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | GV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | Total = PV+GV+PT (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Street Name | Dir'n | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH |
| Entry Arm | Yuen Long Highway - NB | IB | 2435 | 2400 | -35 | 0.71 | 2035 | 1980 | -55 | 1.23 | 4655 | 4565 | -90 | 1.33 |
|  | Hung Tin Road | IB | 1575 | 1560 | -15 | 0.38 | 1175 | 1180 | 5 | 0.15 | 2785 | 2775 | -10 | 0.19 |
|  | Yuen Long Highway - SB | IB | 2580 | 2590 | 10 | 0.20 | 1860 | 1870 | 10 | 0.23 | 4570 | 4590 | 20 | 0.30 |
|  | Total | IB | 6590 | 6550 | -40 | 0.49 | 5070 | 5030 | -40 | 0.56 | 12010 | 11930 | -80 | 0.73 |
| Exit Arm | Yuen Long Highway - NB | OB | 2615 | 2625 | 10 | 0.20 | 1960 | 1965 | 5 | 0.11 | 4740 | 4755 | 15 | 0.22 |
|  | Hung Tin Road | OB | 1540 | 1400 | -140 | 3.65 | 940 | 895 | -45 | 1.49 | 2510 | 2325 | -185 | 3.76 |
|  | Yuen Long Highway - SB | OB | 2435 | 2525 | 90 | 1.81 | 2170 | 2170 | 0 | 0.00 | 4760 | 4850 | 90 | 1.30 |
|  | Total | OB | 6590 | 6550 | -40 | 0.49 | 5070 | 5030 | -40 | 0.56 | 12010 | 11930 | -80 | 0.73 |


|  |  |  | PV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | GV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | Total $=\mathrm{PV}+\mathrm{GV}+\mathrm{PT}$ ( $\mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr}$ ) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Street Name | Dir'n | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH |
| Entry Arm | Yuen Long Highway - NB | IB | 2640 | 2585 | -55 | 1.08 | 2285 | 2225 | -60 | 1.26 | 5105 | 4990 | -115 | 1.62 |
|  | Kong Sham Western Highway | IB | 320 | 315 | -5 | 0.28 | 350 | 355 | 5 | 0.27 | 735 | 735 | 0 | 0.00 |
|  | Yuen Long Highway - SB | IB | 2615 | 2625 | 10 | 0.20 | 1960 | 1965 | 5 | 0.11 | 4740 | 4755 | 15 | 0.22 |
|  | Total | IB | 5575 | 5525 | -50 | 0.67 | 4595 | 4545 | -50 | 0.74 | 10580 | 10480 | -100 | 0.97 |
| Exit Arm | Yuen Long Highway - NB | OB | 2695 | 2710 | 15 | 0.29 | 1995 | 2000 | 5 | 0.11 | 4865 | 4885 | 20 | 0.29 |
|  | Kong Sham Western Highway | OB | 440 | 385 | -55 | 2.71 | 570 | 555 | -15 | 0.63 | 1075 | 1005 | -70 | 2.17 |
|  | Yuen Long Highway - SB | OB | 2435 | 2400 | -35 | 0.71 | 2035 | 1980 | -55 | 1.23 | 4655 | 4565 | -90 | 1.33 |
|  | Total | OB | 5570 | 5495 | -75 | 1.01 | 4600 | 4535 | -65 | 0.96 | 10595 | 10455 | -140 | 1.36 |


|  |  |  | PV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | GV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | Total $=\mathrm{PV}+\mathrm{GV}+\mathrm{PT}(\mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr})$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Street Name | Dir'n | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH |
| Entry Arm | Hung Chi Road - WB | IB | 55 | 55 | 0 | 0.00 | 95 | 95 | 0 | 0.00 | 150 | 150 | 0 | 0.00 |
|  | Hung Tin Road - SB | IB | 735 | 600 | -135 | 5.23 | 750 | 690 | -60 | 2.24 | 1570 | 1375 | -195 | 5.08 |
|  | Hung Chi Road - EB | IB | 115 | 95 | -20 | 1.95 | 95 | 90 | -5 | 0.52 | 215 | 190 | -25 | 1.76 |
|  | Shek Po East Road | IB | 45 | 15 | -30 | 5.48 | 70 | 25 | -45 | 6.53 | 115 | 40 | -75 | 8.52 |
|  | Hung Tin Road - NB | IB | 255 | 255 | 0 | 0.00 | 170 | 150 | -20 | 1.58 | 440 | 420 | -20 | 0.96 |
|  | Total | IB | 1205 | 1020 | -185 | 5.55 | 1180 | 1050 | -130 | 3.89 | 2490 | 2175 | -315 | 6.52 |
| Exit Arm | Hung Chi Road - WB | OB | 35 | 40 | 5 | 0.82 | 115 | 115 | 0 | 0.00 | 150 | 155 | 5 | 0.40 |
|  | Hung Tin Road - SB | OB | 625 | 605 | -20 | 0.81 | 560 | 540 | -20 | 0.85 | 1220 | 1180 | -40 | 1.15 |
|  | Hung Chi Road - EB | OB | 275 | 215 | -60 | 3.83 | 225 | 200 | -25 | 1.71 | 525 | 440 | -85 | 3.87 |
|  | Shek Po East Road | OB | 70 | 50 | -20 | 2.58 | 135 | 105 | -30 | 2.74 | 205 | 155 | -50 | 3.73 |
|  | Hung Tin Road - NB | OB | 275 | 190 | -85 | 5.57 | 170 | 130 | -40 | 3.27 | 485 | 360 | -125 | 6.08 |
|  | Total | OB | 1280 | 1100 | -180 | 5.22 | 1205 | 1090 | -115 | 3.39 | 2585 | 2290 | -295 | 5.98 |


|  |  |  | PV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | GV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | Total = PV+GV+PT (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Street Name | Dir'n | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH |
| Entry Arm | Castle Peak Road (Hung Shui Kiu) - SB | IB | 500 | 495 | -5 | 0.22 | 265 | 265 | 0 | 0.00 | 930 | 925 | -5 | 0.16 |
|  | Hung Tak Road | IB | 205 | 205 | 0 | 0.00 | 60 | 60 | 0 | 0.00 | 275 | 275 | 0 | 0.00 |
|  | Castle Peak Road (Hung Shui Kiu) - NB | IB | 390 | 445 | 55 | 2.69 | 190 | 260 | 70 | 4.67 | 800 | 925 | 125 | 4.26 |
|  | Total | IB | 1095 | 1145 | 50 | 1.49 | 515 | 585 | 70 | 2.98 | 2005 | 2125 | 120 | 2.64 |
| Exit Arm | Castle Peak Road (Hung Shui Kiu) - SB | OB | 580 | 635 | 55 | 2.23 | 245 | 315 | 70 | 4.18 | 1055 | 1180 | 125 | 3.74 |
|  | Hung Tak Road | OB | 160 | 190 | 30 | 2.27 | 80 | 75 | -5 | 0.57 | 250 | 275 | 25 | 1.54 |
|  | Castle Peak Road (Hung Shui Kiu) - NB | OB | 355 | 320 | -35 | 1.91 | 190 | 195 | 5 | 0.36 | 700 | 670 | -30 | 1.15 |
|  | Total | OB | 1095 | 1145 | 50 | 1.49 | 515 | 585 | 70 | 2.98 | 2005 | 2125 | 120 | 2.64 |


|  |  |  | PV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | GV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | Total = PV+GV+PT (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Street Name | Dir'n | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH |
| Entry Arm | Castle Peak Road (Hung Shui Kiu) - SB | IB | 355 | 320 | -35 | 1.91 | 190 | 195 | 5 | 0.36 | 705 | 675 | -30 | 1.14 |
|  | Tan Kwai Tsuen Road | IB | 145 | 145 | 0 | 0.00 | 70 | 40 | -30 | 4.05 | 215 | 185 | -30 | 2.12 |
|  | Castle Peak Road (Hung Shui Kiu) - NB | IB | 515 | 530 | 15 | 0.66 | 235 | 300 | 65 | 3.97 | 970 | 1050 | 80 | 2.52 |
|  | Total | IB | 1015 | 995 | -20 | 0.63 | 495 | 535 | 40 | 1.76 | 1890 | 1910 | 20 | 0.46 |
| Exit Arm | Castle Peak Road (Hung Shui Kiu) - SB | OB | 390 | 445 | 55 | 2.69 | 190 | 260 | 70 | 4.67 | 800 | 925 | 125 | 4.26 |
|  | Tan Kwai Tsuen Road | OB | 125 | 85 | -40 | 3.90 | 45 | 40 | -5 | 0.77 | 170 | 125 | -45 | 3.71 |
|  | Castle Peak Road (Hung Shui Kiu) - NB | OB | 500 | 465 | -35 | 1.59 | 260 | 235 | -25 | 1.59 | 920 | 860 | -60 | 2.01 |
|  | Total | OB | 1015 | 995 | -20 | 0.63 | 495 | 535 | 40 | 1.76 | 1890 | 1910 | 20 | 0.46 |


|  |  |  | PV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | GV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | Total $=\mathrm{PV}+\mathrm{GV}+\mathrm{PT}(\mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr})$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Street Name | Dir'n | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH |
| Entry Arm | Tan Kwai Tsuen Road - SB | IB | 120 | 85 | -35 | 3.46 | 95 | 40 | -55 | 6.69 | 215 | 125 | -90 | 6.90 |
|  | Hung Shun Road | IB | 155 | 190 | 35 | 2.66 | 75 | 65 | -10 | 1.20 | 230 | 255 | 25 | 1.61 |
|  | Tan Kwai Tsuen Road - NB | IB | 180 | 175 | -5 | 0.38 | 45 | 45 | 0 | 0.00 | 225 | 220 | -5 | 0.34 |
|  | Total | IB | 455 | 450 | -5 | 0.24 | 215 | 150 | -65 | 4.81 | 670 | 600 | -70 | 2.78 |
|  | Tan Kwai Tsuen Road - SB | OB | 150 | 145 | -5 | 0.41 | 40 | 40 | 0 | 0.00 | 190 | 185 | -5 | 0.37 |
|  | Hung Shun Road | OB | 145 | 145 | 0 | 0.00 | 70 | 45 | -25 | 3.30 | 215 | 190 | -25 | 1.76 |
|  | Tan Kwai Tsuen Road - NB | OB | 160 | 160 | 0 | 0.00 | 105 | 65 | -40 | 4.34 | 265 | 225 | -40 | 2.56 |
|  | Total | OB | 455 | 450 | -5 | 0.24 | 215 | 150 | -65 | 4.81 | 670 | 600 | -70 | 2.78 |


|  |  |  | PV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | GV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | Total $=\mathrm{PV}+\mathrm{GV}+\mathrm{PT}$ (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Street Name | Dir'n | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH |
| Entry Arm | Castle Peak Road (Hung Shui Kiu) | IB | 560 | 655 | 95 | 3.85 | 410 | 385 | -25 | 1.25 | 1095 | 1165 | 70 | 2.08 |
|  | Shun Tat Street | IB | 90 | 90 | 0 | 0.00 | 70 | 100 | 30 | 3.25 | 160 | 190 | 30 | 2.27 |
|  | Castle Peak Road (Lam Tei) | IB | 625 | 710 | 85 | 3.29 | 650 | 750 | 100 | 3.78 | 1460 | 1645 | 185 | 4.70 |
|  | Access Road to Yick Yuen | IB | 10 | 20 | 10 | 2.58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 10 | 20 | 10 | 2.58 |
|  | Total | IB | 1285 | 1475 | 190 | 5.11 | 1130 | 1235 | 105 | 3.05 | 2725 | 3020 | 295 | 5.50 |
| Exit Arm | Castle Peak Road (Hung Shui Kiu) | OB | 570 | 665 | 95 | 3.82 | 570 | 660 | 90 | 3.63 | 1325 | 1510 | 185 | 4.91 |
|  | Shun Tat Street | OB | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0.00 | 170 | 150 | -20 | 1.58 | 270 | 250 | -20 | 1.24 |
|  | Castle Peak Road (Lam Tei) | OB | 610 | 705 | 95 | 3.70 | 390 | 415 | 25 | 1.25 | 1125 | 1245 | 120 | 3.49 |
|  | Access Road to Yick Yuen | OB | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 4.47 | 5 | 15 | 10 | 3.16 |
|  | Total | OB | 1285 | 1475 | 190 | 5.11 | 1130 | 1235 | 105 | 3.05 | 2725 | 3020 | 295 | 5.50 |


|  | PV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |  |  | GV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | Total $=\mathrm{PV}+\mathrm{GV}+\mathrm{PT}(\mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr})$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Street Name | Dir'n | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH |
| Entry Arm | Shun Tat Street - WB | IB | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0.00 | 60 | 60 | 0 | 0.00 | 65 | 65 | 0 | 0.00 |
|  | Tat Fuk Road - NB | IB | 10 | 0 | -10 | 4.47 | 5 | 0 | -5 | 3.16 | 15 | 0 | -15 | 5.48 |
|  | Shun Tat Street - EB | IB | 15 | 5 | -10 | 3.16 | 85 | 65 | -20 | 2.31 | 100 | 70 | -30 | 3.25 |
|  | Tat Fuk Road - SB | IB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
|  | Total | IB | 30 | 10 | -20 | 4.47 | 150 | 125 | -25 | 2.13 | 180 | 135 | -45 | 3.59 |
| Exit Arm | Shun Tat Street - WB | OB | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0.00 | 65 | 65 | 0 | 0.00 | 70 | 70 | 0 | 0.00 |
|  | Tat Fuk Road - NB | OB | 10 | 0 | -10 | 4.47 | 20 | 0 | -20 | 6.32 | 30 | 0 | -30 | 7.75 |
|  | Shun Tat Street - EB | OB | 15 | 5 | -10 | 3.16 | 65 | 60 | -5 | 0.63 | 80 | 65 | -15 | 1.76 |
|  | Tat Fuk Road - SB | OB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
|  | Total | OB | 30 | 10 | -20 | 4.47 | 150 | 125 | -25 | 2.13 | 180 | 135 | -45 | 3.59 |


|  |  |  | PV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | GV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | Total $=\mathrm{PV}+\mathrm{GV}+\mathrm{PT}(\mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr})$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Street Name | Dir'n | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH |
| Entry Arm | Shun Tat Street - WB | IB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
|  | Tung Fuk Road | IB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
|  | Shun Tat Street - EB | IB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 65 | 65 | 0 | 0.00 | 65 | 65 | 0 | 0.00 |
|  | Access Road to North West N.T. Refuse Transfer S | IB | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0.00 | 60 | 60 | 0 | 0.00 | 65 | 65 | 0 | 0.00 |
|  | Total | IB | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0.00 | 125 | 125 | 0 | 0.00 | 130 | 130 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Exit Arm | Shun Tat Street - WB | OB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
|  | Tung Fuk Road | OB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0.00 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0.00 |
|  | Shun Tat Street - EB | OB | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0.00 | 60 | 60 | 0 | 0.00 | 65 | 65 | 0 | 0.00 |
|  | Access Road to North West N.T. Refuse Transfer S | OB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 55 | 55 | 0 | 0.00 | 55 | 55 | 0 | 0.00 |
|  | Total | OB | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0.00 | 125 | 125 | 0 | 0.00 | 130 | 130 | 0 | 0.00 |


|  |  |  | PV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | GV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | Total $=\mathrm{PV}+\mathrm{GV}+\mathrm{PT}$ (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Street Name | Dir'n | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH |
| Entry Arm | Castle Peak Road (Lam Tei) - SB | IB | 685 | 705 | 20 | 0.76 | 430 | 415 | -15 | 0.73 | 1240 | 1245 | 5 | 0.14 |
|  | Fuk Hang Tsuen Road | IB | 290 | 225 | -65 | 4.05 | 105 | 35 | -70 | 8.37 | 415 | 280 | -135 | 7.24 |
|  | Castle Peak Road (Lam Tei) - NB | IB | 810 | 820 | 10 | 0.35 | 730 | 765 | 35 | 1.28 | 1745 | 1790 | 45 | 1.07 |
|  | Total | IB | 1785 | 1750 | -35 | 0.83 | 1265 | 1215 | -50 | 1.42 | 3400 | 3315 | -85 | 1.47 |
| Exit Arm | Castle Peak Road (Lam Tei) - SB | OB | 710 | 710 | 0 | 0.00 | 720 | 750 | 30 | 1.11 | 1615 | 1645 | 30 | 0.74 |
|  | Fuk Hang Tsuen Road | OB | 275 | 225 | -50 | 3.16 | 90 | 25 | -65 | 8.57 | 385 | 270 | -115 | 6.35 |
|  | Castle Peak Road (Lam Tei) - NB | OB | 800 | 815 | 15 | 0.53 | 455 | 440 | -15 | 0.71 | 1400 | 1400 | 0 | 0.00 |
|  | Total | OB | 1785 | 1750 | -35 | 0.83 | 1265 | 1215 | -50 | 1.42 | 3400 | 3315 | -85 | 1.47 |


|  |  |  | PV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | GV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | Total = PV+GV+PT (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Street Name | Dir'n | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH |
| Entry Arm | Castle Peak Road (Hung Shui Kiu) - NB | IB | 595 | 655 | 60 | 2.40 | 400 | 425 | 25 | 1.23 | 1230 | 1315 | 85 | 2.38 |
|  | Hung Tin Road | IB | 300 | 240 | -60 | 3.65 | 185 | 140 | -45 | 3.53 | 510 | 405 | -105 | 4.91 |
|  | Castle Peak Road (Hung Shui Kiu) - SB | IB | 515 | 550 | 35 | 1.52 | 260 | 275 | 15 | 0.92 | 960 | 1010 | 50 | 1.59 |
|  | Total | IB | 1410 | 1445 | 35 | 0.93 | 845 | 840 | -5 | 0.17 | 2700 | 2730 | 30 | 0.58 |
| Exit Arm | Castle Peak Road (Hung Shui Kiu) - NB | OB | 510 | 495 | -15 | 0.67 | 275 | 260 | -15 | 0.92 | 950 | 920 | -30 | 0.98 |
|  | Hung Tin Road | OB | 400 | 400 | 0 | 0.00 | 255 | 225 | -30 | 1.94 | 735 | 705 | -30 | 1.12 |
|  | Castle Peak Road (Hung Shui Kiu) - SB | OB | 500 | 550 | 50 | 2.18 | 315 | 355 | 40 | 2.19 | 1015 | 1105 | 90 | 2.76 |
|  | Total | OB | 1410 | 1445 | 35 | 0.93 | 845 | 840 | -5 | 0.17 | 2700 | 2730 | 30 | 0.58 |


|  |  |  | PV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | GV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | Total = PV+GV+PT (pcu/hr) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Street Name | Dir'n | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH |
| Entry Arm | Yuen Long Highway - NB | IB | 2650 | 2585 | -65 | 1.27 | 2465 | 2215 | -250 | 5.17 | 5275 | 4960 | -315 | 4.40 |
|  | Hung Tin Road | IB | 1270 | 945 | -325 | 9.77 | 865 | 895 | 30 | 1.01 | 2170 | 1875 | -295 | 6.56 |
|  | Yuen Long Highway - SB | IB | 2365 | 2240 | -125 | 2.61 | 1750 | 1690 | -60 | 1.45 | 4245 | 4060 | -185 | 2.87 |
|  | Total | IB | 6285 | 5770 | -515 | 6.63 | 5080 | 4800 | -280 | 3.98 | 11690 | 10895 | -795 | 7.48 |
| Exit Arm | Yuen Long Highway - NB | OB | 2735 | 2290 | -445 | 8.88 | 1705 | 1675 | -30 | 0.73 | 4600 | 4125 | -475 | 7.19 |
|  | Hung Tin Road | OB | 1160 | 1175 | 15 | 0.44 | 1375 | 1175 | -200 | 5.60 | 2570 | 2385 | -185 | 3.72 |
|  | Yuen Long Highway - SB | OB | 2390 | 2305 | -85 | 1.75 | 2000 | 1950 | -50 | 1.13 | 4520 | 4385 | -135 | 2.02 |
|  | Total | OB | 6285 | 5770 | -515 | 6.63 | 5080 | 4800 | -280 | 3.98 | 11690 | 10895 | -795 | 7.48 |


|  |  |  | PV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | GV (pcu/hr) |  |  |  | Total $=\mathrm{PV}+\mathrm{GV}+\mathrm{PT}(\mathrm{pcu} / \mathrm{hr})$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Street Name | Dir'n | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH | Obs. | Mod. | Diff. | GEH |
| Entry Arm | Yuen Long Highway - NB | IB | 2595 | 2780 | 185 | 3.57 | 2365 | 2325 | -40 | 0.83 | 5140 | 5285 | 145 | 2.01 |
|  | Kong Sham Western Highway | IB | 300 | 290 | -10 | 0.58 | 420 | 425 | 5 | 0.24 | 790 | 785 | -5 | 0.18 |
|  | Yuen Long Highway - SB | IB | 2735 | 2290 | -445 | 8.88 | 1705 | 1675 | -30 | 0.73 | 4600 | 4125 | -475 | 7.19 |
|  | Total | IB | 5630 | 5360 | -270 | 3.64 | 4490 | 4425 | -65 | 0.97 | 10530 | 10195 | -335 | 3.29 |
| Exit Arm | Yuen Long Highway - NB | OB | 2610 | 2475 | -135 | 2.68 | 1895 | 1860 | -35 | 0.81 | 4670 | 4500 | -170 | 2.51 |
|  | Kong Sham Western Highway | OB | 60 | 60 | 0 | 0.00 | 125 | 115 | -10 | 0.91 | 250 | 240 | -10 | 0.64 |
|  | Yuen Long Highway - SB | ОВ | 2650 | 2585 | -65 | 1.27 | 2465 | 2215 | -250 | 5.17 | 5275 | 4960 | -315 | 4.40 |
|  | Total | OB | 5320 | 5120 | -200 | 2.77 | 4485 | 4190 | -295 | 4.48 | 10195 | 9700 | -495 | 4.96 |

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## APPENDIX B <br> Traffic Modelling Assumptions

## INTRODUCTION

1．1 The purpose of this Section is to set out the forecasting assumptions to be adopted in the traffic forecasts．They include the following：
－Population and Employment Assumptions；
－Development Assumptions for AOI；
－Economic Growth；
－Vehicle Fleet Sizes；
－Highway and Railway Network Assumptions；
－Highway Toll Assumptions；
－International Travel Assumptions；
－Port Assumptions；and
－Cross Boundary Traffic Assumptions．
1．2 The Study is now undergoing the data review and collection stage and base year information including both the observed traffic and transport data as well as the existing model input data will be assembled．The model forecasting years for this Study will be 2034.
1.3 To speed up the process of agreeing the model input assumptions for both base year and design years，some of the planning parameters are proposed below in parallel with the data collection process from relevant Government departments．The model input assumptions will be further updated upon receipt of latest information provided by Government．

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## POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT ASSUMPTIONS

2．1 The 2018 population and employment data from Hong Kong 2030＋Territorial Population and Employment Data Matrices（TPEDM）（2021 Update）will be adopted for base year 2018.

2．2 Population and employment assumptions for 2026， 2031 and 2036 are based on the 2019－ based TPEDM dataset，the latest available planning forecasts released by Planning Department．

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## DEVELOPMENT ASSUMPTIONS FOR AOI

3．1 The 2019－based TPEDM will be the primary source of population and employment assumptions to be adopted in the traffic forecast of the Study．

3．2 In addition，the planned／committed developments in the vicinity of the proposed development have also been identified and listed below．
－Housing Development at Tuen Mun Central
（refer to Tuen Mun DC Paper No．2019／9 dated 5 March 2019 and No．2020／71 dated 18 September 2020）
－Housing Development at San Hing Road and Hong Po Road （refer to Tuen Mun DC Paper No．2021／29 dated 6 July 2021）
－Lam Tei Quarry and the Adjoining Areas （refer to Tuen Mun DC Paper No．2015／20 dated 5 May 2015）
－Tuen Mun Areas 40 and 46 Development （refer to LC Paper CB（1）105／15－16（03）dated 10 Nov 2015）
－Tuen Mun Areas 38 and 49 Development （refer to LC Paper CB（4）1306／14－15（04）dated 19 Mar 2021）
－Lam Tei Quarry and the Adjoining Areas （refer to Tuen Mun DC Paper 2015／20 dated 5 May 2015）

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## ECONOMIC GROWTH

4．1 Economic growth assumptions are presented in Table 4.1 based on information in the Gross Domestic Product（Quarterly）（Second Quarter 2021），2020－21 Budget Speech and recent Government studies．

## Table 4．1 GDP Growth Assumption

| Year | Real GDP Growth |
| :--- | :---: |
| 2019 | $-1.7 \%$ |
| 2020 | $-6.1 \%$ |
| 2021 | $4.5 \%$ |
| $2022-2025$ | $3.3 \%$ p．a． |
| 2026 and beyond | $2.5 \%$ p．a． |

Sources：
1．2019－2020 data taken from＂Gross Domestic Product（Quarterly）（Second Quarter 2021）＂by Census and Statistics Department，HKSAR．
2．2021－2025 data taken from the 2020－21 Budget Speech， 24 February 2021.
3．2026－2041 data assumed to follow recent Government studies

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## VEHICULE FLEET SIZES

5．1 The projections on private vehicle and goods vehicle fleet sizes are assumed as shown in Table 5．1．

Table 5．1 Vehicle Fleet Sizes

| Year | Mid－Year Fleet Size |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Private Vehicle <br> （Private Cars and Motorcycles） | Goods Vehicle |
| 2021 | 669,000 | 115,500 |
| 2026 | 738,700 | 118,400 |
| 2031 | 811,600 | 121,400 |
| 2036 | 853,000 | 124,400 |
| 2041 | 896,500 | 127,600 |

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## HIGHWAY AND RAILWAY NETWORK ASSUMPTIONS

## Highway Network Assumptions

6．1 The strategic highway network assumptions are presented in Tables 6.1 to 6.4 for years 2026， 2031 and 2036.

6．2 The proposed road network assumptions represents the Reference Case traffic situation before commissioning of the Proposed Works．The Design Case traffic situation after commissioning of the Proposed Works will then be assessed by including the Proposed Works in addition to the road networks assumed in the Reference Case for each of the design years．
Table 6．1 2021 Strategic Road Network Assumptions

| 2021 Road Network Assumption（In Addition To 2019 Network ${ }^{1}$ ） | Configuration |
| :--- | :---: |
| Kowloon <br> Road Improvement Works in West Kowloon Reclamation Development <br> （Widening of Nga Cheung Road） <br> Road Improvement Works for South East Kowloon Development | S1 |
| New Territories <br> Route 6－Tseung Kwan O－Lam Tin Tunnel <br> Dualling of Hiram＇s Highway between Clear Water Bay Road \＆Marina <br> Cove <br> Tuen Mun－Chek Lap Kok Link（northern section i．e．from Tuen Mun to <br> HKBCF） <br> Widening of Castle Peak Road（Castle Peak Bay Section） <br> Liantang／Heung Yuen Wai Cross－Boundary Control Point ${ }^{2}$ <br> Widening of Tolo Highway／Fanling Highway between Island House <br> Interchange and Fanling（Stage 2－Section Between Tai Hang and Wo <br> Hop Shek Interchange | S2／D2／D31 |

Note：
1．The configuration of these proposed highways varies at different sections of the road．
2．While the Link Road to Liantang／Heung Yuen Wai Cross－Boundary Control Point is completed in 2019，Liantang／Heung Yuen Wai Cross－Boundary Control Point is assumed to be operation by 2021 onward．

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Table 6．2 2026 Strategic Road Network Assumptions

| 2026 Road Network Assumption（In Addition To 2021 Network） | Configuration |
| :--- | :---: |
| Kowloon |  |
| Road Improvement Works for South East Kowloon Development | S2／D2／D31 |
| Route 6－Central Kowloon Route | D3 |
| Route 6－Trunk Road T2（Kai Tak－Cha Kwo Ling Link） | D2 |
| Widening of Gascoigne Road Flyover | D2 |
| New Territories | D2 |
| Cross Bay Link at Tseung Kwan O | D2 |
| North Lantau Road P1（Tung Chung East to Tai Ho Section） | D2 |
| Fanling Bypass Eastern Section | D3 |
| Widening of Tai Po Road（existing remaining D2 Sha Tin Section） | S2 |
| Improvement to Fan Kam Road | S1 |
| Flyover from Kwai Tsing Interchange Up ramp to Kwai Chung Road |  |

Note：
1．The configuration of these proposed highways varies at different sections of the road．

Table 6．3 2031 Strategic Road Network Assumptions

| 2031 Road Network Assumption（In Addition To 2026 Network） | Configuration |
| :--- | :---: |
| New Territories |  |
| Widening of Tsuen Wan Road，Extension of Existing Vehicular Bridge at <br> Texaco Road and the Associated Junction Improvement Works | D4／D51 |
| Road Improvement Works in Hung Shui Kiu New Development Area <br> Widening of Fanling Highway between Pak Shek Au Interchange and Po <br> Shek Wu Interchange | D2 |
| Dualling of Hiram＇s Highway between Marina Cove and Sai Kung Town <br> Trunk Road T4 <br> North Lantau Road P1（Tai Ho to Sunny Bay Section） | D4 |
| Note： | D2 |
| 1．The configuration of these proposed highways varies at different sections of the road． |  |

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Table 6．4 2036 Strategic Road Network Assumptions

| 2036 Road Network Assumption（In Addition To 2031 Network） | Configuration |
| :--- | :---: |
| New Territories |  |
| Route 11 including Lam Tei Tunnel，So Kwun Wat Link Road，Tai Lam | D3 |
| Chung Tunnel and Tsing Lung Bridge ${ }^{1}$ | D3 |
| Tsing Yi－Lantau Link | D2 |
| Road Improvement Works in Yuen Long South Development | D2／D3／D4² |
| Upgrading of Lung Mun Road | D2 |
| Tuen Mun Bypass |  |

Note：
1．Route 11 is assumed to connected to Tuen Mun Road and North Lantau Highway，with connections between Tuen Mun，Tung Chung and Urban
2．The configuration of these proposed highways varies at different sections of the road．

## Railway Network Assumptions

6．3 The future railway network assumptions are presented in Table 6.5 for years 2026．No additional railway network will be assumed for years 2031 and 2036.

Table 6．5 Railway Network Assumptions

| By 2026 － $\mathbf{2 0 3 0}$（In Addition to Existing Network） |
| :--- |
| Shatin to Central Link（Hung Hom to Admiralty Section） |
| Northern Link Phase 1 |
| Kwu Tung Station |
| Tuen Mun South Extension |
| East Kowloon Line |
| Hung Shui Kiu Station |
| South Island Line（West） |
| North Island Line |
| Tung Chung West Extension |
| Tung Chung East Station |
| Siu Ho Wan Station |
| By 2031 － $\mathbf{2 0 3 5}$（In Addition to 2026 Network） |
| Northern Link Phase 2 |
| No additional railway network will be assumed for year $\mathbf{2 0 3 6}$ |

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## HIGHWAY TOLL ASSUMPTION

7．1 Toll assumptions are presented in Table 7．1．It is assumed that the toll structures and levels of all existing tunnels will remain as current and increase in line with inflation，i．e．constant in real terms．

Table $7.1 \quad$ Toll Assumptions（in 2021 HK\＄）

| Toll Facility | Car／ <br> Taxi | Light <br> Bus | Light <br> Goods <br> Vehicle |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Medium <br> Goods <br> Vehicle | Heavy <br> Goods <br> Vehicle | Tractor <br> Unit | Single－ <br> decked <br> Buses | Double－ <br> decked <br> Buses |  |  |  |  |
| Shing Mun Facilities <br> Tunnels | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Lion Rock <br> Tunnel（LRT） | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Sha Tin <br> Heights <br> Tunnel and <br> Eagle＇s Nest <br> Tunnel（ENT） | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Tate＇s Cairn <br> Tunnel（TCT） <br> （1） | 20 | 24 | 24 | 28 | 28 | 52 | 32 | 35 |
| Tseung Kwan <br> O（TKO） | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tunnel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| Toll Facility | Car／ <br> Taxi | Light <br> Bus | Light <br> Goods <br> Vehicle | Medium <br> Goods <br> Vehicle | Heavy <br> Goods <br> Vehicle | Tractor <br> Unit | Single－ <br> decked <br> Buses | Double－ <br> decked <br> Buses |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tuen Mun <br> Bypass（TMB） <br> $(6)$ | 24 | 50 | 25 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 72 | 84 |
| Route 11－Lam <br> Tei Tunnel（6） | 24 | 50 | 25 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 72 | 84 |
| Route 11－So <br> Kwun Wat <br> Link Road | 12 | 25 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 36 | 42 |

Notes：
1．Based on new tolls for Tate＇s Cairn Tunnel effective from January 2016.
2．Based on new tolls for Western Harbour Crossing effective from June 2019.
3．Toll wavier was implemented for Lantau Link and Tuen Mun－Chek Lap Kok Link starting from 27 December 2020.
4．Based on new tolls for Tai Lam Tunnel effective from January 2019.
5．It is assumed that the toll structures and levels of all existing tunnels／bridge will remain as current and increase in line with inflation，i．e．constant in real terms．
6．Tolls on the future new toll facilities are assumed to follow the equivalent amount as for an equivalent existing facility in general．For example，traffic on the TKO－Lam Tin Tunnel will pay the same as Tseung Kwan O Tunnel．The tolls level of TMB assumed to be half of Tai Lam tunnel（Route 3）．Toll levels on the future Route 11 Lam Tei Tunnel are assumed to be half of the tolls levied on the existing Tai Lam Tunnel whilst the tolls at So Kwun Wat Link Road will be assumed at one－fourth of the toll levels of Tai Lam Tunnel．

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## PORT ASSUMPTIONS

8．1 The port traffic assumptions are based on the＂Study on the Strategic Development Plan for Hong Kong Port 2030＂．Details are shown in Table 8．1．

8．2 No new container terminal port will be assumed in the forecasts．
Table 8．1 Port Demand Assumptions（In Million TEU＇s per year）

| Year | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 3 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 3 6}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CT 1－9 | 14 | 23 | 25 | 25 |

Sources：
1． 2019 data taken from the Hong Kong Annual Digest of Statistics．
2．2026－2031 data taken from the Strategic Development Plan for Hong Kong Port 2030 Study．

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## INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL ASSUMPTIONS

9．1 Airport usage forecasts are shown in Table 9.1 and will be incorporated in the forecasts．
Table 9．1 HKIA Usage Forecasts

| Year | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 3 1}$ | 2036 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Daily Air Passengers（Thousand <br> Passengers） | 136 | 185 | 215 | 243 |
| Daily Air Cargo（Thousand Tonnes） | 9 | 14 | 17 | 19 |

Notes：
1． 2036 and 2041 data estimated by extrapolation of 2031 and 2035 data provided by AAHK．

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## OTHER ASSUMPTIONS

10．1 The following parameters is undergoing data collection process from relevant Government departments．The model input assumptions will be further updated upon receipt of latest information provided by Government．
－Cross Boundary Traffic Assumptions．
19. The Tuen Mun South Extension will extend from the existing terminal of Tuen Mun Station southwards to Tuen Mun South with the indicative implementation window between 2019 and 2022.
20. We will implement each of the new railway projects recommended under the "Railway Development Strategy 2014" in accordance with the established mechanism and procedures. We will start the detailed planning works, including an in-depth feasibility study to ascertain the relevant justifications, detailed alignments, locations of stations, implementation timetables, implementation approaches and funding methods, etc. We will also consult the public and the District Councils, and submit the funding application for proceeding with the design works of the projects.
21. When conducting detailed planning of the new railway projects in respect of Northern Link and Kwu Tung Station, Tuen Mun South Extension and Hung Shui Kiu Station, etc., we will refer to the continually updated planning parameters. We will also carefully review the actual traffic situations, including the possible implications upon the existing railway lines after expanding the railway networks, and the corresponding improvement schemes. Before the completion of the new railway projects, the Transport Department will also assess the change in the needs and mode choices for trip making of the residents after the commissioning of these railway projects, as well as the implications to other road based public transport. The Transport Department will also prepare rationalization schemes for improving the coordination among various means of public transport such that the road traffic and the railways can complement to each other.
22. With consideration of the facilities along the "East-West Corridor", such as the fire safety requirements at tunnel sections and the length of platforms etc., we currently estimate that the "East-West Corridor" can ultimately reach an hourly frequency of 28 at each direction, with 8-car trains. On this basis, the carrying capacity of the WRL will increase by $60 \%$ over the current 7 -car trains operating at an hourly frequency of about 20 (inclusive of the $37 \%$ increase mentioned in paragraph 15). In this regard, we will request MTRCL to enhance the services of the WRL by increasing the train frequency.
23. Upon completion of the above three new railway projects, i.e. Northern Link and Kwu Tung Station, Tuen Mun South Extension and Hung Shui Kiu

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## APPENDIX C

## Phasing Plan for Road Network under CE2／2011



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## APPENDIX C1 <br> Proposed Conceptual Layout of Castle Peak Road／Yick Yuen Road



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# APPENDIX C2 <br> Proposed Conceptual Layout of Castle Peak Road／Road P1 



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# APPENDIX C3 Proposed Improvement Scheme of Castle Peak Road／Fuk Hang Tsuen Road 



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> APPENDIX D2
> TD's Proposed Improvement Works for Junction of Castle Peak Road / Shun Tat Street


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# APPENDIX D3 TD＇s Proposed Improvement Works for Junction of Castle Peak Road／Tan Kwai Tsuen Road 



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## APPENDIX E

Calculation Details of Junction Assessment

## 2021 Existing Junction Calculations

TRAFFIC SIGNALS CALCULATION
Job No.: CHK50637810
MVA HONG KONG LIMITED





[^3]






[^4]TRAFFIC SIGNALS CALCULATION
Job No.: CHK50637810
MVA HONG KONG LIMITED




## Stage / Phase Diagrams




| GEOMETRY |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Major Road Width (m) Central Reserve Width (m) Blockage of major road right turn Combined stream on minor arm | W <br> Wcr <br> Y/N? <br> Y/N? | $\begin{gathered} 8.00 \\ 0.00 \\ Y \\ Y \end{gathered}$ | Lane widths (m) | $\begin{aligned} & w(b-a) \\ & w(b-c) \\ & w(c-b) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.50 \\ & 3.50 \\ & 3.50 \end{aligned}$ |
| Visibility Distances (m) | $\mathrm{Vr}(\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{a})$ <br> VI (b-a) <br> $\mathrm{Vr}(\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{c})$ <br> Vr(c-b) | $\begin{gathered} 60 \\ 25 \\ 70 \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ | Calculated Parameters | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{D} \\ & \mathrm{E} \\ & \mathrm{~F} \\ & \mathrm{Y} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.863 \\ & 0.942 \\ & 0.968 \\ & 0.724 \end{aligned}$ |
| ANALYSIS |  |  |  | AM | PM |
| TRAFFIC FLOWS (pcu/hr) | q(c-a) <br> q(c-b) <br> q(a-b) <br> $q(a-c)$ <br> $q(b-a)$ <br> $q(b-c)$ <br> f |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 120 \\ 185 \\ 185 \\ 105 \\ 120 \\ 130 \\ 0.52 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 120 \\ 105 \\ 95 \\ 125 \\ 95 \\ 110 \\ 0.54 \end{array}$ |
| CAPACITIES (pcu/hr) | $Q(b-a c)$ <br> Q(c-a) <br> Q(c-b) |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 519 \\ 1285.54 \\ 647 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 545 \\ 1516 \\ 665 \end{array}$ |
| RFC's | $\begin{aligned} & c-a \\ & c-b \\ & b-a c \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.09 \\ & 0.29 \\ & 0.48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.08 \\ & 0.16 \\ & 0.38 \end{aligned}$ |
| RFC |  |  |  | 0.48 | 0.38 |

[^5]







| GEOMETRY |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Major Road Width (m) Central Reserve Width (m) Blockage of major road right turn Combined stream on minor arm | W <br> Wcr <br> Y/N? <br> Y/N? | $\begin{gathered} 7.25 \\ 0.00 \\ Y \\ Y \end{gathered}$ | Lane widths (m) | $\begin{aligned} & w(b-a) \\ & w(b-c) \\ & w(c-b) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.00 \\ & 3.00 \\ & 3.50 \end{aligned}$ |
| Visibility Distances (m) | $\mathrm{Vr}(\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{a})$ <br> VI (b-a) <br> $\mathrm{Vr}(\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{c})$ <br> Vr(c-b) | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 80 \\ & 80 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | Calculated Parameters | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{D} \\ & \mathrm{E} \\ & \mathrm{~F} \\ & \mathrm{Y} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.867 \\ 0.905 \\ 0.933 \\ 0.75 \end{array}$ |
| ANALYSIS |  |  |  | AM | PM |
| TRAFFIC FLOWS (pcu/hr) | q(c-a) <br> q(c-b) <br> q(a-b) <br> $q(a-c)$ <br> $q(b-a)$ <br> $q(b-c)$ <br> f |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 290 \\ 0 \\ 5 \\ 230 \\ 15 \\ 0 \\ 0.00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 220 \\ 0 \\ 5 \\ 235 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 0.00 \end{array}$ |
| CAPACITIES (pcu/hr) | $Q(b-a c)$ <br> Q(c-a) <br> Q(c-b) |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 446 \\ 1800 \\ 635 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 455 \\ 1800 \\ 634 \end{array}$ |
| RFC's | $\begin{aligned} & c-a \\ & c-b \\ & b-a c \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.16 \\ & 0.00 \\ & 0.03 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.12 \\ & 0.00 \\ & 0.01 \end{aligned}$ |
| RFC |  |  |  | 0.16 | 0.12 |

[^6]

TRAFFIC SIGNALS CALCULATION
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| GEOMETRY |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Major Road Width (m) Central Reserve Width (m) Blockage of major road right turn Combined stream on minor arm | W <br> Wcr <br> Y/N? <br> Y/N? | $\begin{gathered} 7.25 \\ 0.00 \\ Y \\ Y \end{gathered}$ | Lane widths (m) | $\begin{aligned} & w(b-a) \\ & w(b-c) \\ & w(c-b) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.00 \\ & 3.00 \\ & 3.50 \end{aligned}$ |
| Visibility Distances (m) | $\mathrm{Vr}(\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{a})$ <br> VI (b-a) <br> $\mathrm{Vr}(\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{c})$ <br> Vr(c-b) | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 80 \\ & 80 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | Calculated Parameters | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{D} \\ & \mathrm{E} \\ & \mathrm{~F} \\ & \mathrm{Y} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.867 \\ 0.905 \\ 0.933 \\ 0.75 \end{array}$ |
| ANALYSIS |  |  |  | AM | PM |
| TRAFFIC FLOWS (pcu/hr) | q(c-a) <br> q(c-b) <br> q(a-b) <br> $q(a-c)$ <br> $q(b-a)$ <br> $q(b-c)$ <br> f |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 290 \\ 0 \\ 145 \\ 230 \\ 165 \\ 0 \\ 0.00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 220 \\ 0 \\ 120 \\ 235 \\ 75 \\ 0 \\ 0.00 \end{array}$ |
| CAPACITIES (pcu/hr) | $Q(b-a c)$ <br> Q(c-a) <br> Q(c-b) |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 432 \\ 1800 \\ 599 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 444 \\ 1800 \\ 604 \end{array}$ |
| RFC's | $\begin{aligned} & c-a \\ & c-b \\ & b-a c \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & -0.16 \\ & 0.00 \\ & 0.38 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.12 \\ & 0.00 \\ & 0.17 \end{aligned}$ |
| RFC |  |  |  | 0.38 | 0.17 |

[^7]





| GEOMETRY |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Major Road Width (m) Central Reserve Width (m) Blockage of major road right turn Combined stream on minor arm | W <br> Wcr <br> Y/N? <br> Y/N? | $\begin{gathered} 8.00 \\ 0.00 \\ Y \\ Y \end{gathered}$ | Lane widths (m) | $w(b-a)$ <br> $w(b-c)$ <br> w(c-b) | $\begin{aligned} & 3.50 \\ & 3.50 \\ & 3.50 \end{aligned}$ |
| Visibility Distances (m) | $\mathrm{Vr}(\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{a})$ <br> VI (b-a) <br> $\mathrm{Vr}(\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{c})$ <br> Vr(c-b) | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 25 \\ & 70 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | Calculated Parameters | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{D} \\ & \mathrm{E} \\ & \mathrm{~F} \\ & \mathrm{Y} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.863 \\ & 0.942 \\ & 0.968 \\ & 0.724 \end{aligned}$ |
| ANALYSIS |  |  |  | AM | PM |
| TRAFFIC FLOWS (pcu/hr) | q(c-a) <br> q(c-b) <br> q(a-b) <br> q(a-c) <br> $q(b-a)$ <br> q(b-c) <br> f |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 125 \\ 190 \\ 190 \\ 110 \\ 125 \\ 135 \\ 0.52 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 125 \\ 110 \\ 95 \\ 130 \\ 95 \\ 115 \\ 0.55 \end{array}$ |
| CAPACITIES (pcu/hr) | $Q(b-a c)$ <br> Q(c-a) <br> $Q(c-b)$ |  |  | $1269.55$ <br> 645 | $\begin{array}{r} 544 \\ 1502 \\ 664 \end{array}$ |
| RFC's | $\begin{aligned} & c-a \\ & c-b \\ & b-a c \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.10 \\ & 0.29 \\ & 0.50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.08 \\ & 0.17 \\ & 0.39 \end{aligned}$ |
| RFC |  |  |  | 0.50 | 0.39 |

[^8]






| GEOMETRY |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Major Road Width (m) Central Reserve Width (m) Blockage of major road right turn Combined stream on minor arm | W <br> Wcr <br> Y/N? <br> Y/N? | $\begin{gathered} 7.25 \\ 0.00 \\ Y \\ Y \end{gathered}$ | Lane widths (m) | $\begin{aligned} & w(b-a) \\ & w(b-c) \\ & w(c-b) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.00 \\ & 3.00 \\ & 3.50 \end{aligned}$ |
| Visibility Distances (m) | $\mathrm{Vr}(\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{a})$ <br> Vl(b-a) <br> $\mathrm{Vr}(\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{c})$ <br> Vr(c-b) | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 80 \\ & 80 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | Calculated Parameters | $\begin{aligned} & D \\ & \mathrm{E} \\ & \mathrm{~F} \\ & \mathrm{Y} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.867 \\ 0.905 \\ 0.933 \\ 0.75 \end{array}$ |
| ANALYSIS |  |  |  | AM | PM |
| TRAFFIC FLOWS (pcu/hr) | q(c-a) <br> $q(c-b)$ <br> q(a-b) <br> q(a-c) <br> $q(b-a)$ <br> q(b-c) <br> f |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 250 \\ 50 \\ 50 \\ 185 \\ 50 \\ 35 \\ 0.41 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 205 \\ 20 \\ 20 \\ 220 \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 0.50 \end{array}$ |
| CAPACITIES (pcu/hr) | $Q(b-a c)$ <br> Q(c-a) <br> Q(c-b) |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 502 \\ 1658 \\ 635 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 522 \\ 1743 \\ 634 \end{array}$ |
| RFC's | $\begin{aligned} & c-a \\ & c-b \\ & b-a c \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & -15 \\ & 0.08 \\ & 0.17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.12 \\ & 0.03 \\ & 0.10 \end{aligned}$ |
| RFC |  |  |  | 0.17 | 0.12 |

[^9]



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| GEOMETRY |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Major Road Width (m) Central Reserve Width (m) Blockage of major road right turn Combined stream on minor arm | W <br> Wcr <br> Y/N? <br> Y/N? | $\begin{gathered} 7.25 \\ 0.00 \\ Y \\ Y \end{gathered}$ | Lane widths (m) | $\begin{aligned} & w(b-a) \\ & w(b-c) \\ & w(c-b) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.00 \\ & 3.00 \\ & 3.50 \end{aligned}$ |
| Visibility Distances (m) | $\mathrm{Vr}(\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{a})$ <br> Vl(b-a) <br> $\mathrm{Vr}(\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{c})$ <br> Vr(c-b) | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 80 \\ & 80 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | Calculated Parameters | $\begin{aligned} & D \\ & \mathrm{E} \\ & \mathrm{~F} \\ & \mathrm{Y} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.867 \\ 0.905 \\ 0.933 \\ 0.75 \end{array}$ |
| ANALYSIS |  |  |  | AM | PM |
| TRAFFIC FLOWS (pcu/hr) | q(c-a) <br> $q(c-b)$ <br> q(a-b) <br> q(a-c) <br> $q(b-a)$ <br> q(b-c) <br> f |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 250 \\ 50 \\ 160 \\ 185 \\ 165 \\ 35 \\ 0.18 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 205 \\ 20 \\ 115 \\ 220 \\ 55 \\ 25 \\ 0.31 \end{array}$ |
| CAPACITIES (pcu/hr) | $Q(b-a c)$ <br> Q(c-a) <br> Q(c-b) |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 454 \\ 1652 \\ 607 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 485 \\ 1741 \\ 610 \end{array}$ |
| RFC's | $\begin{aligned} & c-a \\ & c-b \\ & b-a c \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.15 \\ & 0.08 \\ & 0.44 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.12 \\ & 0.03 \\ & 0.17 \end{aligned}$ |
| RFC |  |  |  | 0.44 | 0.17 |

[^10]



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Final Traffic and Transport Impact Assessment Report for S16 Planning Application（Intensification Scheme）

## APPENDIX F Swept Path Analysis



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## APPENDIX G <br> Lift Capacity Analysis

## Appendix G - Calculations of Lift System Capacity

| Lift Tower (LT) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1 |
| Input | Max. number of stops (S) | 1 |
| Input | Lift Capacity (Passenger/Lift) | 16 |
|  | Number of passengers <br> (N: usually assumed as $80 \%$ of the contract load) | 12 |
|  | Probably number of stops (SI) $=S-S^{*}((S-1) / S) \exp N$ | 1 |
| Input | Total lift travel (L) in metre | 17.5 |
| Input | Rated speed (V) in m/s (refer to Guidelines on Energy Efficiency of Lift \& Escalator Installtions, 2007 published by EMSD) | 1.6 |
|  | Total upward journey time (Tup) in sec $=S I^{*}\left(L /\left(S I^{*} V\right)+2 V\right)$ | 14.1 |
|  | Total downward journey time (Tdown) in sec $=(L / V)+2 V$ | 14.1 |
| Input | Width of door opening (W) in metre | 1.1 |
|  | Door operation speed (Vdoor) in m/s | 0.2 |
| Input | Central Door Opening (C) / Side Door Opening (S) | C |
|  | Door operation time (Tdoor) in sec For Side Door Opening: = 2*(SI+1)(W/Vdoor); <br> For Central Door Opening: $=2^{*}(S I+1)\left(W / V d o o r^{*} 2\right)$ | 11 |
|  | Total passenger transfer time (Tt) in sec $=\left(2^{*} N\right)$ | 24 |
|  | Round trip time (Tr) in sec <br> $=($ Tup + Tdown + Tdoor $+T t)$ | 63 |
| Input | Number of Lift (J) | 2 |
|  | Capacity of lift system for passenger in 5 minutes (U) $=\left(300^{*} J^{*} N\right) / T r$ | 114 |
|  | Interval for group / lift bank in sec $=\operatorname{Tr} / J$ | 32 |
|  | One-way passenger capacity per hour $=U^{*} 60 / 5$ | 1,370 |

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# APPENDIX H Preliminary Layout for Traditional and Sawtooth Type PTI 




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> APPENDIX I
> Planned Roundabout near Tin Shui Wai West Interchange


[^0]:    ＊The parking facilities would be located within the school site．

[^1]:    

[^2]:    

[^3]:    Where VI and Vr are visibility distances to the left or right of the respective streams
    $D=(1+0.094(w(b-a)-3.65))(1+0.0009(\operatorname{Vr}(b-a)-120))(1+0.0006(\mathrm{VI}(b-a)-150))$
    $\mathrm{E}=(1+0.094(\mathrm{w}(\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{c})-3.65))(1+0.0009(\mathrm{Vr}(\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{c})-120))$
    $\mathrm{F}=(1+0.094(\mathrm{wc}-\mathrm{b})-3.65))(1+0.0009(\mathrm{Vr}(\mathrm{c}-\mathrm{b})-120))$
    $\mathrm{Y}=1-0.0345 \mathrm{~W}$
    $\mathrm{f}=$ proportion of minor traffic turning left
    $Q(b-a c)=Q(b-c)^{*} Q(b-a) /(1-f) * Q(b-c)+f^{*} Q(b-a) \quad$ Capacity of combined streams
    All the above formulas are in accordance to T.P.D.M. V.2. 4 Appendix 1

[^4]:    Where VI and Vr are visibility distances to the left or right of the respective streams
    $D=(1+0.094(w(b-a)-3.65))(1+0.0009(\operatorname{Vr}(b-a)-120))(1+0.0006(V)(b-a)-150))$
    $E=(1+0.094(w(b-c)-3.65))(1+0.0009(\mathrm{Vr}(\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{c})-120))$
    $F=(1+0.094(w c-b)-3.65))(1+0.0009(\mathrm{Vr}(\mathrm{c}-\mathrm{b})-120))$
    $\mathrm{Y}=1-0.0345 \mathrm{~W}$
    $\mathrm{f}=$ proportion of minor traffic turning left
    $Q(b-a c)=Q(b-c)^{*} Q(b-a) /(1-f)^{*} Q(b-c)+f^{*} Q(b-a) \quad$ Capacity of combined streams
    All the above formulas are in accordance to T.P.D.M. V.2.4 Appendix 1

[^5]:    Where VI and Vr are visibility distances to the left or right of the respective streams
    $D=(1+0.094(w(b-a)-3.65))(1+0.0009(\mathrm{Vr}(\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{a})-120))(1+0.0006(\mathrm{VI}(\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{a})-150))$
    $\mathrm{E}=(1+0.094(\mathrm{w}(\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{c})-3.65))(1+0.0009(\mathrm{Vr}(\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{c})-120))$
    $F=(1+0.094(w c-b)-3.65))(1+0.0009(\mathrm{Vr}(\mathrm{c}-\mathrm{b})-120))$
    $Y=1-0.0345 \mathrm{~W}$
    $f=$ proportion of minor traffic turning left
    $Q(b-a c)=Q(b-c)^{*} Q(b-a) /(1-f)^{*} Q(b-c)+f^{*} Q(b-a) \quad$ Capacity of combined streams
    All the above formulas are in accordance to T.P.D.M. V.2. 4 Appendix 1

[^6]:    Where VI and Vr are visibility distances to the left or right of the respective streams
    $D=(1+0.094(w(b-a)-3.65))(1+0.0009(\operatorname{Vr}(b-a)-120))(1+0.0006(\mathrm{VI}(b-a)-150))$
    $\mathrm{E}=(1+0.094(\mathrm{w}(\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{c})-3.65))(1+0.0009(\mathrm{Vr}(\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{c})-120))$
    $F=(1+0.094(w c-b)-3.65))(1+0.0009(\mathrm{Vr}(\mathrm{c}-\mathrm{b})-120))$
    $Y=1-0.0345 \mathrm{~W}$
    $f=$ proportion of minor traffic turning left
    $Q(b-a c)=Q(b-c)^{*} Q(b-a) /(1-f)^{*} Q(b-c)+f^{*} Q(b-a) \quad$ Capacity of combined streams
    All the above formulas are in accordance to T.P.D.M. V.2. 4 Appendix 1

[^7]:    Where VI and Vr are visibility distances to the left or right of the respective streams
    $D=(1+0.094(w(b-a)-3.65))(1+0.0009(\operatorname{Vr}(b-a)-120))(1+0.0006(\mathrm{VI}(b-a)-150))$
    $\mathrm{E}=(1+0.094(\mathrm{w}(\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{c})-3.65))(1+0.0009(\mathrm{Vr}(\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{c})-120))$
    $F=(1+0.094(w c-b)-3.65))(1+0.0009(\mathrm{Vr}(\mathrm{c}-\mathrm{b})-120))$
    $Y=1-0.0345 \mathrm{~W}$
    $f=$ proportion of minor traffic turning left
    $Q(b-a c)=Q(b-c)^{*} Q(b-a) /(1-f)^{*} Q(b-c)+f^{*} Q(b-a) \quad$ Capacity of combined streams
    All the above formulas are in accordance to T.P.D.M. V.2. 4 Appendix 1

[^8]:    Where VI and Vr are visibility distances to the left or right of the respective streams
    $D=(1+0.094(w(b-a)-3.65))(1+0.0009(\operatorname{Vr}(b-a)-120))(1+0.0006(V)(b-a)-150))$
    $\mathrm{E}=(1+0.094(\mathrm{w}(\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{c})-3.65))(1+0.0009(\mathrm{Vr}(\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{c})-120))$
    $F=(1+0.094(w c-b)-3.65))(1+0.0009(\mathrm{Vr}(\mathrm{c}-\mathrm{b})-120))$
    $\mathrm{Y}=1-0.0345 \mathrm{~W}$
    $\mathrm{f}=$ proportion of minor traffic turning left
    $Q(b-a c)=Q(b-c)^{*} Q(b-a) /(1-f)^{*} Q(b-c)+f^{*} Q(b-a) \quad$ Capacity of combined streams
    All the above formulas are in accordance to T.P.D.M. V.2.4 Appendix 1

[^9]:    Where VI and Vr are visibility distances to the left or right of the respective streams
    $D=(1+0.094(w(b-a)-3.65))(1+0.0009(\operatorname{Vr}(b-a)-120))(1+0.0006(V)(b-a)-150))$
    $\mathrm{E}=(1+0.094(\mathrm{w}(\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{c})-3.65))(1+0.0009(\mathrm{Vr}(\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{c})-120))$
    $F=(1+0.094(w c-b)-3.65))(1+0.0009(\mathrm{Vr}(\mathrm{c}-\mathrm{b})-120))$
    $Y=1-0.0345 \mathrm{~W}$
    $\mathrm{f}=$ proportion of minor traffic turning left
    $Q(b-a c)=Q(b-c)^{*} Q(b-a) /(1-f)^{*} Q(b-c)+f^{*} Q(b-a) \quad$ Capacity of combined streams
    All the above formulas are in accordance to T.P.D.M. V.2.4 Appendix 1

[^10]:    Where VI and Vr are visibility distances to the left or right of the respective streams
    $D=(1+0.094(w(b-a)-3.65))(1+0.0009(\operatorname{Vr}(b-a)-120))(1+0.0006(V)(b-a)-150))$
    $\mathrm{E}=(1+0.094(\mathrm{w}(\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{c})-3.65))(1+0.0009(\mathrm{Vr}(\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{c})-120))$
    $F=(1+0.094(w c-b)-3.65))(1+0.0009(\mathrm{Vr}(\mathrm{c}-\mathrm{b})-120))$
    $\mathrm{Y}=1-0.0345 \mathrm{~W}$
    $\mathrm{f}=$ proportion of minor traffic turning left
    $Q(b-a c)=Q(b-c)^{*} Q(b-a) /(1-f)^{*} Q(b-c)+f^{*} Q(b-a) \quad$ Capacity of combined streams
    All the above formulas are in accordance to T.P.D.M. V.2.4 Appendix 1

