



Temburong Bridge, Brunei Feasibility Study

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Abstract

Temburong district has been physically isolated from the rest of Brunei which has hindered the economic growth of the district. A sea-crossing is planned to link the district to Brunei-Muara. A feasibility study was carried out between 2010 and 2012 to establish the alignment and preliminary design of the link, assess the project impacts and analyse the costs and benefits.

Keywords: Brunei, sea crossing, bridge, feasibility study.

1 Introduction

Brunei is a sovereign state located on the north coast of the island of Borneo in Southeast Asia.

Apart from its coastline with the South China Sea, it is completely surrounded by the state of Sarawak, Malaysia; and since 1890 it has been separated into two parts by the Sarawak district of Limbang (Figure 1).

This physical separation of Temburong district from the majority of Brunei has significantly affected the economic development of the district and Brunei as a whole. Despite comprising 23% of the total land area of Brunei, Temburong only contains 2% of the population.

To travel to Temburong by land requires passing into and out of Sarawak through a long circuitous route typically involving significant waiting times at the borders which can result in a journey time of up to four hours between the central business district of Bandar Seri Bagwan and the main

district town of Bangar (Figure 2). Alternatively it is possible to travel by speedboat across Brunei Bay and then upriver to Bangar. Neither of these alternatives offer 24 hour a day accessibility.



Figure 1. Map of Brunei