區議會文件 2005/第 34 號 (於 23.6.2005 會議討論)

二零零五年六月二十三日 討論文件

元朗區議會

二零零四年新界西北交通及運輸基建檢討

目的

本文件載述當局根據二零零四年新界西北交通及運輸基建檢討(檢討)結果訂定的工作計劃。

背景

2. 本檢討的目的,旨在考慮在新界西北及大嶼山正在施工及擬 議發展項目的影響,從而評定該區基建發展的需要。這些項目包 括深港西部通道、后海灣幹線、落馬洲支線、香港迪士尼樂園第 一期及港珠澳大橋。在檢討期間,我們得悉大嶼山可能會進行多 項新的旅遊及物流發展項目。不過,這些項目仍在公眾諮詢或初 步規劃階段,因此我們只能待日後定出更確實的計劃時,才可以 評估這些項目對新界西北及大嶼山運輸基建設需求的影響。

 我們於二零零三年八月完成新界西北交通及運輸基建檢討 的初步檢討結果,並定出四個建議公路發展組合。有關這四個組
^{附件1}合的資料現覆述如下,圖則載於附件1。

組合A

A1:港珠澳大橋與北大嶼山公路的連接路

A2: 連接東涌與欣澳的大嶼山P1公路(欣澳原稱陰澳,大嶼山發展概念計劃公眾諮詢文件中把陰澳更名為欣澳)

A3:青衣至大嶼山連接路

A4: 竹篙灣連接路扒頭鼓段

組合B

B1: 掃管笏連接路

B2: 深井隧道連接路

組合C

- C1: 藍地隧道
- C2: 掃管笏交匯處
- C3: 大欖涌隧道
- C4: 青龍大橋和屯門公路及北大嶼山公路的迴旋處
- C5: 青龍大橋至青衣至大嶼山連接路迴旋處的沿岸公路

組合D

D1: 屯門西繞道

D2: 屯門至赤鱲角連接路

4. 其後我們根據最新的規劃數據及假設,重新評估該四個組合並擬定各項道路工程的相對優次以及暫定的實施時間表。

檢討的詳細內容

規劃範圍

 我們預測日後的交通需求之後,已按照短期(二零一一年前後)、中期(二零一六前後)及長遠(由現在起計二十年以後)的規劃範 圍評估新界西北及北大嶼山各個公路基建方案的效益。

已作研究的公路組合

6. 評估顯示,將屯門公路快速公路段由目前的三線擴闊為四線 行車,會引來更多車輛駛往因環境限制而不能進行擴闊的屯門公 路市中心段,令擠塞的情況嚴重至不能接受的程度。要有效把車 輛引離這個路段,我們認為需要建造屯門東繞道。因此,我們在 檢討中新增了一個在長遠而言或有需要發展的組合E,加入興建屯 門東繞道並擴闊屯門公路快速公路段為四線雙程行車。

7. 附件1圖則顯示五個建議組合的初步走線。

基本假設

 我們已採用最新的規劃參數進行假設。這些參數包括人口、 跨境交通量及貨櫃吞吐量的增長,以及該區現正處於規劃階段的 大型發展計劃。現把基本假設資料表列如下:

基本假設	二零零三至 零四年度 (以供比較)	短期	中期	長遠
新界西北人口	104萬	119萬	130萬	140萬
北大嶼山人口	5萬2千	9萬2千	19萬	20萬
每日跨境客貨運量	4萬2千	9萬9千	12萬	15萬
貨櫃碼頭全年吞吐量 (標準貨櫃單位)	1 220萬	1 830萬	2 570萬	2 900萬

檢討結果

- ^{附件2} 9. 附件2顯示新界西北地區及大嶼山主要道路在二零零四年的 交通情況以及日後有關的預測數字。"基本公路網"由多個部分 組成包括:
 - (a) A1 (即港珠澳大橋與北大嶼山公路的連接路)¹;
 - (b) 部分A2(即東涌與深水角之間一段的大嶼山P1公路);
 - (c) 屯門公路市中心段交通改善措施(包括增建一個交匯處 把屯門公路近三聖邨的一段青山公路連接起來,以提供 另一通道讓現時該處的行車出入屯門公路);以及

附件3

(d) 附件3詳載的交通管理措施。

A1 (港珠澳大橋與北大嶼山公路的連接路)及部分的A2(東涌與深水角之間一段大嶼山 P1 號公路)會另行在進行港珠澳大橋項目以及東涌其他發展項目時一併推展,因此它 們被歸納在"基本公路網"。

10. 檢討結果顯示,從短至中期來說,該基本公路網整體上能應 付交通需求,並於可接受的交通情況下運作,因此無須進行其他 大型公路基建工程。三號幹線(郊野公園段)和屯門公路已能為整體 新界西北提供足夠的交通容量;而青衣至大嶼山連接路亦能應付 北大嶼山與主要市區之間交通的增長。

 11. 至於長遠規劃,我們以不同方式組合各個公路項目作測試, 分析結果如下:

- (a) 組合A(包括A2中深水角與欣澳之間一段大嶼山P1公路,青衣至大嶼山連接路(A3),及竹篙灣連接路頭鼓段(A4))可為大嶼山至市區方向提供額外交通容量。不過,這個組合在二零二三年以後的長期才有需要;
- (b) 在設計組合B時的原本構思是以此作為組合C的配套, 用作舒緩屯門公路其中一小段,以配合由新界西北往市 區的額外交通需求。不過,組合A的青衣至大嶼山連接 路亦能發揮這個配套作用,因此再無需要發展組合B; 以及
- (c) 組合C、D、E均是能滿足新界西北及大嶼山往返市區的 預測交通需求的方案。雖然一如下文第13至15段所述, 這些方案各有其利弊,但亦可視為另一可起步的基礎, 而日後亦可在此基礎上增加其他項目以配合該區長遠 交通需求。我們以這三個組合為起步基礎,訂定三個實 施方案(方案1至3),有關資料在下文第12段扼述。
- 12. 下表開列三個方案的主要內容、預計實施時間及預計成本。

	項目名稱1	預計工程完成時間	項目成本 ² (億元)	總成本 (億元)
a.	組合C (除C5)	2017年至2022年	135	
方案1	A2 ³	2017年至2022年	23	
	A3	2023年及以後	177	363
	A4	2023年及以後	18	
	C5	2023年及以後	10	

	項目名稱1	預計工程完成時間	項目成本 ² (億元)	總成本 (億元)	
方案2 -	組合D	2017年至2022年	164		
	A2 ³	2023年及以後	23	202	
	A3	2023年及以後	177	382	
	A4	2023年及以後	18		
方案3	組合E⁴	2017年至2022年	75	_	
	C4	2017年至2022年	65		
	A2 ³	2017年至2022年	23		
	A3	2023年及以後	177	368	
	A4	2023年及以後	18		
	C5	2023年及以後	10		

註:

1. 各組合的內容及地點的資料見附件1。

2. "項目成本"包括項目的建設成本及土地成本。

3. 深水角至欣澳段。

 上列各個方案均已假設屯門公路快速公路段按現時雙程三線行車的設計進行重建 及改善工程。因此,組合E的項目成本包括爲實行長遠措施把屯門公路擴闊爲四線 行車的成本,加上建造屯門東繞道的成本。

各個方案的初步比較

- 附件4 13. 方案1(附件4)可為新界西北與主要市區之間的交通走廊提供額外兩至三條南北行的行車線,從而提供充裕的備用容車量,以配合新界西北日後行車的增長以及深港西部通道帶來的交通量。正如附件4顯示,長遠而言,這個方案與方案2及方案3比較,行車量的分布會較為平均,行車量/容車量比率²相對較低。在三個方案之中,以方案1的項目總預算成本最低。
- ^{附件5} 14. 方案2(附件5)為新界西北及大嶼山西北接供更直接的通道。 如大嶼山西北進行大規模的發展,例如興建新港口(若落實興建) 帶來繁忙的貨運、與機場有關的交通大幅增加、新建的物流園落 成以及港珠澳大橋通車後帶來極高的行車量,方案2的吸引力亦會 提高。不過,這個方案對往返新界西北與市區之間的交通所能發

行車量/容車量比率通常用作反映繁忙時間道路的交通情況。行車量/容車量比率若低於1,表示情況 可以接受。高於1則表示交通開始輕微擠塞。1至1.2表示擠塞情況尚可控制。高於1.2則表示情況轉趨 嚴重。

揮的舒緩作用卻最小,汀九橋及屯門公路大部分路段的行車量/容 車量比率會在1.2的水平。

附件6

15. 方案3(附件6)在屯門公路增建一條行車線將可提高其行車量。不過,按檢討所作長遠假設,日後交通需求若再有增長,方案3就無法應付。特別是屯門公路的市中心段及小欖段會出現擠塞,行車量/容車量比率會超過1.2,以致最終仍需發展其他公路基建項目(如組合C及組合D)。

16. 決定最佳的公路網方案的主要考慮因素,是該區各項主要發展建議的地點、範圍及速度。不過,目前階段各項假設資料仍有不明朗因素,例如各項發展建議的性質及範圍,這些發展建議包括新界西北策略性增長地區及大嶼山物流園、機場擴建、新貨櫃碼頭的選址及其發展規模和速度,以及新的跨境通道港珠澳大橋帶來的交通量。這些發展建議當中,有部分建議的可行性及落實時間以至對交通帶來的影響,仍有待確定。發展建議的規模及速度如有變更,將會影響各項公路基建項目建議方案相對的優次、落實時間以及選擇。據我們目前的評估,暫時無需即時爲選取推展方案作最終決定。審慎的做法,是一面爲各公路項目進行進一步的勘測及工程可行性研究,一面留意各主要發展建議的情況,然後才決定哪一個是最佳的公路基建方案。我們現在就從這方向。 着手準備,待發展形勢一旦變得明朗,就可以盡早落實最佳方案。

未來路向

17. 我們已根據檢討結果,爲配合新界西北及北大嶼山的交通需求,訂定發展所需公路基建的優次及粗略的時間表。不過,由於該區主要發展項目的規劃工作仍在進行,我們會繼續密切留意這些項目的發展速度,並會相應調整各公路項目的實施時間表及相對的優次。

18. 我們會落實列載於附件3各項交通改善措施,以增加屯門市 中心段的交通量。與此同時,爲加快工作進度,我們會爲各個項 目進行進一步的勘測及工程可行性研究,確定這些項目技術上的 可行性、成本以及對環境的影響,以便日後進行評估,選定最佳 方案。作爲第一步的工作,我們會先行研究下列公路項目: (a) 青衣至大嶼山連接路;

(b) 屯門東繞道;

(c) 屯門至赤鱲角連接路;及

(d) 連接屯門至大嶼山的方案。

徵詢意見

19. 請議員閱覽本文內容。

運輸署 二零零五年六月

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附件3

改善屯門公路交通情況的短期至中期措施

改善屯門公路市中心段

(1) 加長屯門公路市中心段沿路的巴士停車處

工程範圍

工程涉及加長屯門公路南行線近井財街現有的巴士 停車處,並已於二零零五年二月完成。

對交通帶來的好處

 近井財街的巴士停車處在改善工程完成前,每次最 多只可容納三部巴士。由於這巴士停車處的停車位有限, 巴士在上落乘客時,往往會形成長隊,以致阻塞屯門公路 市中心段沿路的交通。加長此巴士停車處至十三米後能增 加其容量,因而減少對主要道路交通的干擾。

(2) 改善屯喜路駛入屯門公路市中心段的合流車道

工程範圍

 改善工程包括加長合流車道及改善道路標記,以方 便車輛從屯喜路駛入屯門公路北行線。工程定於二零零五 年年中動工,並預計於二零零五年底完成。

對交通帶來的好處

4. 屯喜路是一條與屯門公路平行的輔助道路,附有一條能駛入屯門公路北行線的短合流車道。由於車輛難以經由該合流車道駛進屯門公路,因此屯喜路經常出現車龍,特別在繁忙時間,車輛難以從屯門公路駛入屯喜路上落客貨,引致車龍延至市中心段,令交通擠塞。這項擬議改善

工程可改善該區交通,亦可提高道路安全。

(3) 擴闊屯門公路近青田路交匯處段

工程範圍

5. 改善工程會把屯門公路青田路交匯處段擴闊為雙程 三線分隔車路,有關工程的可行性研究現正進行。改善工 程暫定於二零零七年年初展開,並於二零零八年年中完成。

對交通帶來的好處

6. 現有的屯門公路青田路交匯處段是雙程雙線分隔車路,行車量/容車量比率約為1.04。該段是屯門公路市中心段其中一個極為關鍵的路段。預計深港西部通道及后海灣幹線通車後,這個路段的行車量/容車量比率會上升至1.18。把這個路段擴闊為雙程三線分隔車路後,行車量/容車量比率預計會降至1以下。建議工程設計圖載於附錄。

附錄

(4) 改裝方向指示標誌

工程範圍

 我們建議改裝屯門區現有的方向指示標誌,並在市中心內增設新標誌,鼓勵屯門新市鎮的駕車人士,在往返 荃灣及九龍時,捨用屯門公路市中心段,改用其他平行的路線。改裝工程會在二零零五年年底前完成。

對交通帶來的好處

 鳴琴路、青雲路及皇珠路都是與屯門公路市中心段 平行的路線,在三聖邨與屯門公路會合。把從屯門公路市 中心段駛往荃灣及九龍的車輛,分流往這些平行路線可減 輕屯門公路市中心段的交通負荷。

附錄於附件 3 Annex to ENCLOSURE 3



81 841 x 894







YLDC Paper No.34/2005 (For discussion on 23.6.2005)

For Discussion on 23 June 2005

Yuen Long District Council Northwest New Territories Traffic and Infrastructure Review 2004

PURPOSE

This paper informs Members of our work plan drawn up in the light of the findings of the Northwest New Territories (NWNT) Traffic and Infrastructure Review (the Review) 2004.

BACKGROUND

2. The Review aims to assess the long-term needs for transport infrastructure development in NWNT and North Lantau, taking into account the impact of the major projects now under construction or planning in the areas. These include the Hong Kong - Shenzhen Western Corridor (HK-SWC), Deep Bay Link (DBL), Lok Ma Chau Spur Line, Hong Kong Disneyland Phase I and Hong Kong – Zhuhai – Macao Bridge (HZMB). In conducting the Review, we have noted various initiatives for new tourism and logistics development in Lantau. However, since these initiatives are still at the public consultation or preliminary planning stage, we can only assess their impact on the transport infrastructure needs in NWNT and Lantau as and when more definite plans for them emerge in the future.

3. We completed a preliminary review in August 2003 which identified four possible packages of road projects in the NWNT and North Lantau. The four packages of projects are summarized below and indicated on the map at Enclosure 1 -

Encl 1

Package A

- A1: Road connecting HZMB and North Lantau Highway
- A2: Lantau Road P1 between Tung Chung and Sunny Bay (Sunny Bay was formerly known as "Yam O" but has been renamed in the Lantau Concept Plan Public Consultation Document)
- A3 : Tsing Yi Lantau Link (TYLL)
- A4 : Pa Tau Kwu section of Chok Ko Wan Link Road

Package B

- B1: So Kwun Wat Link Road
- B2: Sham Tseng Tunnel Link Road

Package C

- C1: Lam Tei Tunnel
- C2: So Kwun Wat Interchange
- C3: Tai Lam Chung Tunnel
- C4: Tsing Lung Bridge and interchanges at Tuen Mun Road and North Lantau Highway
- C5: "Coastal Road" from Tsing Lung Bridge and an interchange with Tsing Yi-Lantau Link

Package D

- D1: Tuen Mun Western Bypass
- D2 : Tuen Mun Chek Lap Kok Link (TM–CLKL)

4. Since then, we have re-assessed the four possible packages against the latest planning data and assumptions available. We have drawn up the relative implementation priorities of the possible road projects and a tentative implementation timeframe.

DETAILS OF THE REVIEW

Planning Horizons

5. We have forecast the future traffic demands and assessed the effectiveness of various options of highway infrastructure provision for NWNT and North Lantau for the short (around 2011), medium (around 2016) and very

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long term (20 years from now and beyond) planning horizons.

Highway Packages Examined

6. Our assessment shows that widening the expressway section of Tuen Mun Road (TMR) from the present dual-3 lane to dual-4 lane will induce additional traffic to the town centre section of TMR, which cannot be widened due to physical constraints, and is likely to lead to unacceptable congestion. To effectively divert traffic away from the town centre section of TMR, we consider it necessary to construct a Tuen Mun Eastern Bypass (TMEB). We have therefore drawn up an additional package, Package E, comprising TMEB and widening of the expressway section of TMR to dual 4-lane, which may be required in the longer-term.

7. A map showing the preliminary alignments of the five packages identified is at **Enclosure 1**.

Key Assumptions

8. We have used the latest planning parameters, including growth in the population, cross-boundary traffic and container throughput, as well as major development proposals currently under planning. The key input assumptions are set out in the table below –

Key Assumptions	2003/04 (for comparison)	Short Term	Medium Term	Very Long Term
Population in NWNT ('000)	1,040	1,190	1,300	1,400
Population in North Lantau ('000)	52	92	190	200
Total Daily Cross Boundary Traffic Flows ('000)	42	99	120	150
Annual Throughput of Container Terminals (million TEU)	12.2	18.3	25.7	29

Note: TEU stands for twenty-foot equivalent unit.

REVIEW FINDINGS

Encl 2 9. Enclosure 2 sets out the 2004 and forecast traffic conditions of the major roads in NWNT and Lantau. The "Base Network" comprises :

- (a) A1 (i.e. the road connecting HZMB to North Lantau Highway)¹;
- (b) part of A2 (section of Lantau Road P1 between Tung Chung and Sham Shui Kok)¹;
- (c) the traffic improvement measure for the town centre section of TMR that consists of an additional interchange to connect TMR with Castle Peak Road near Sam Shing Estate to provide an alternative access for the existing road traffic to and from TMR; and
- Encl 3
- (d) the series of traffic management schemes detailed in Enclosure 3.

10. The review results show that, in the short to medium term, the Base Network can in general cope with the traffic demands and will operate within manageable levels such that no new major highway infrastructure projects will be required. Route 3 (Country Park Section) together with TMR will provide adequate combined corridor capacity for the NWNT traffic while Lantau Link will be adequate to cater for the growth in traffic between North Lantau and the main urban area.

11. For the very long term planning horizon, different combinations of highway projects have been tested and the results are set out below -

(a) Package A (section of Lantau Road P1 between Sham Shui Kok and Sunny Bay of A2, TYLL (A3) and Pau Ta Kau section of Chok Ko Wan Link Road (A4)), which provides additional capacity for the Lantau–urban bound traffic, will be required only in the longer term beyond 2023;

¹ A1 (i.e. Road connecting HZMB and North Lantau Highway) and Part of A2 (section of Lautau Road P1 between Tung Chung and Sham Shui Kok) will be taken forward separately in conjunction with the HZMB project and other developments in Tung Chung respectively. As such, they are included in the "Base Network".

- (b) Package B was originally conceived as a complementary package to Package C to relieve a short section of TMR to serve additional traffic demand from NWNT to the urban area. However, this complementary function can be achieved by TYLL in Package A. Package B will therefore be no longer required; and
- (c) Packages C, D and E are alternative solutions for meeting the forecast traffic demands between NWNT and Lantau/Urban areas. While each of the packages has its own advantages/disadvantages, as discussed in paragraphs 13 to 15 below, they may be considered as alternative initial building blocks upon which additional projects can subsequently be added to accommodate the very long term traffic demands in the region. Using these three packages as the initial building blocks, three implementation options Options 1 to 3 (Enclosures 4 to 6) have been developed and are summarized in paragraph 12 below.

12. The following table sets out the respective components, the anticipated windows of completion and the estimated costs of the three options -

	Projects ¹	Anticipated Completion Window	Project Cost ² (\$billion)	Total Cost (\$billion)	
	Package C (except C5)	2017 - 2022	13.5		
	$A2^3$	2017 - 2022	2.3	36.3	
Option 1	A3	2023 and beyond	17.7		
	A4	2023 and beyond	1.8		
	C5	2023 and beyond	1.0		
Option 2	Package D	2017 - 2022	16.4		
	$A2^3$	2023 and beyond	2.3		
	A3	2023 and beyond	17.7	38.2	
	A4	2023 and beyond	1.8		
Option 3	Package E ⁴	2017 - 2022	7.5		
	C4	2017 - 2022	6.5		
	$A2^3$	2017 - 2022	2.3		
	A3	2023 and beyond	17.7	36.8	
	A4	2023 and beyond	1.8		
	C5	2023 and beyond	1.0		

Encl 4-6

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Note:

- 1. The compositions and locations of various Packages are shown in Enclosure 1.
- 2. "Project Cost" includes both the capital and land costs of the project.
- 3. Section between Sham Shui Kok and Sunny Bay.
- 4. All of the options shown above have assumed the re-constructed and improved expressway section of TMR with its present dual 3-lane configuration. As such, the project cost of Package E is for the widening of TMR to dual-4 lane in the very long term plus the cost for TMEB.

Preliminary Comparison of Options

13. Option 1 (Enclosure 4) will provide an additional two to three traffic lanes in the north-south corridor between NWNT and the main urban area, and will hence provide adequate reserve capacity to cater for further traffic growth in NWNT as well as traffic from HK-SWC. As indicated in Enclosure 4, this option will result in a more balanced distribution of traffic with relatively lower volume to capacity (v/c) ratios² when compared with Options 2 and 3 in the very long-term scenario. The estimated total project cost for this option is the lowest amongst the three options.

14. Option 2 (Enclosure 5) will provide a more direct link between NWNT and Northwest Lantau. Its attractiveness will increase if significant growth occurs in Northwest Lantau such as that arising from a busy new container port (if it goes ahead), a significant increase in airport related traffic, a new Logistics Park and a very high volume of traffic from HZMB. On the other hand, this option will provide the least relief to the NWNT–Urban traffic, with Ting Kau Bridge and much of TMR operating at a v/c ratio of 1.2.

15. Option 3 (Enclosure 6) will improve the capacity of TMR by providing one extra traffic lane. However, this option will not be able to cater for a further increase in traffic beyond the very long-term assumptions adopted in the Review. In particular, the town centre and Siu Lam sections of TMR will be congested with v/c ratios increasing beyond 1.2. Other highway infrastructure projects, such as Package C or D, will be required eventually.

² A v/c ratio is normally used to reflect traffic situation during peak hours. A v/c ratio below 1 is considered acceptable. A v/c ratio above 1.0 indicates the onset of mild congestion and a v/c ratio between 1.0 and 1.2 would indicate a manageable degree of congestion. A v/c ratio above 1.2 indicates the onset of more serious congestion.

16. The main determinants of the optimum highway network options are the location, and the extent and pace of various major development proposals in the area. However, as at present, there are uncertainties in various input assumptions, such as the nature and extent of the various development proposals including the Strategic Growth Areas in NWNT, the Logistics Park in Lantau, the further expansion of the Airport, the location, scale and pace of development of the new container terminal, and the traffic volumes from the new boundary crossing of HZMB. The feasibility and timing, and hence the traffic impact of some of these development proposals have yet to be ascertained. Variation in their scale and speed will inevitably affect the relative priorities, timing and choice of the proposed options for the various highway infrastructure projects. Our current assessment is that there is no immediate need to make a final decision on which option to pursue. It would be prudent to carry out further investigations and engineering feasibility studies of the various highway projects while keeping in view the position of the various major development proposals before deciding on the optimal option of highway infrastructure provision that should be pursued. The preparatory work should be carried out now such that we can implement the optimal option at the earliest opportunity once the future development picture becomes clearer.

THE WAY FORWARD

17. In the light of the findings of the Review, we have drawn up the relative priorities and a broad implementation timeframe for the necessary highway infrastructure to meet the traffic needs of NWNT and North Lantau. However, as planning of the major developments in the region is still underway, we will continue to monitor closely the pace of such developments and make corresponding adjustments to the implementation programme and relative priorities of the highway projects.

18. We will implement the traffic improvement measures listed in Enclosure 3 to increase the capacity of the Town Centre Section of TMR. Meanwhile, to speed up the process, we will carry out further investigation and engineering feasibility studies on the various projects to ascertain their technical feasibility, costs and environmental impacts for subsequent evaluation and determination of the optimal option. As a first step, we will start the studies on the following highway projects –

- 7 -

(a) TYLL;

)

- (b) TMEB;
- (c) TM–CLKL; and
- (d) options for linking Tuen Mun to Lantau.

ADVICE SOUGHT

19. Members are requested to note the contents of the paper.

Transport Department June 2005





附件 3

改善屯門公路交通情況的短期至中期措施

改善屯門公路市中心段

(1) 加長屯門公路市中心段沿路的巴士停車處

工程範圍

工程涉及加長屯門公路南行線近井財街現有的巴士停車處,並已於二零零五年二月完成。

對交通帶來的好處

 近井財街的巴士停車處在改善工程完成前,每次最 多只可容納三部巴士。由於這巴士停車處的停車位有限, 巴士在上落乘客時,往往會形成長隊,以致阻塞屯門公路 市中心段沿路的交通。加長此巴士停車處至十三米後能增 加其容量,因而減少對主要道路交通的干擾。

(2) 改善屯喜路駛入屯門公路市中心段的合流車道

工程範圍

 改善工程包括加長合流車道及改善道路標記,以方 便車輛從屯喜路駛入屯門公路北行線。工程定於二零零五 年年中動工,並預計於二零零五年底完成。

對交通帶來的好處

4. 屯喜路是一條與屯門公路平行的輔助道路,附有一條能駛入屯門公路北行線的短合流車道。由於車輛難以經 由該合流車道駛進屯門公路,因此屯喜路經常出現車龍, 特別在繁忙時間,車輛難以從屯門公路駛入屯喜路上落客 貨,引致車龍延至市中心段,令交通擠塞。這項擬議改善 工程可改善該區交通,亦可提高道路安全。

(3) 擴闊屯門公路近青田路交匯處段

工程範圍

 改善工程會把屯門公路青田路交匯處段擴闊為雙程 三線分隔車路,有關工程的可行性研究現正進行。改善工 程暫定於二零零七年年初展開,並於二零零八年年中完成。

對交通帶來的好處

6. 現有的屯門公路青田路交匯處段是雙程雙線分隔車路,行車量/容車量比率約為1.04。該段是屯門公路市中心段其中一個極為關鍵的路段。預計深港西部通道及后海灣幹線通車後,這個路段的行車量/容車量比率會上升至1.18。把這個路段擴闊為雙程三線分隔車路後,行車量/容車量比率預計會降至1以下。建議工程設計圖載於附錄。

附錄

(4) 改裝方向指示標誌

工程範圍

 我們建議改裝屯門區現有的方向指示標誌,並在市中心內增設新標誌,鼓勵屯門新市鎮的駕車人士,在往返 荃灣及九龍時,捨用屯門公路市中心段,改用其他平行的路線。改裝工程會在二零零五年年底前完成。

對交通帶來的好處

 鳴琴路、青雲路及皇珠路都是與屯門公路市中心段 平行的路線,在三聖邨與屯門公路會合。把從屯門公路市 中心段駛往荃灣及九龍的車輛,分流往這些平行路線可減 輕屯門公路市中心段的交通負荷。

2

附錄於附件 3 Annex to ENCLOSURE 3







