

Pavement



What makes up the TEL pavement?

What is pavement? In general terms the pavement is the road that you drive on. It is made up of layers of material that increase in strength as they near the surface to move vehicle loading away from the weak materials, normally found at depth.

The length of the TEL is made up of two pavement types to accommodate the variable soil conditions that it is built on. These soil conditions range from sand to volcanic ash and organic peat.

The pavement structure diagram below outlines the typical makeup of the two pavements types. The Type A pavement is reasonably rigid and will be founded on stronger soils such as sand. The Type B pavement is reasonably flexible and will be founded on weaker soils such as peat.

Approximately two-thirds of the TEL is Type A pavement, with the remaining one-third being Type B pavement.

The final surface of the full length of the TEL is asphalt, which is designed to minimise noise and water spray.



Asphaltic concrete being paved over chipseal (Type **A**)



Foamed bitumen stabilisation of the base layer (Type **B**)

Pavement structure

*PAVEMENT LAYERS	TYPE A	TYPE B
Surfacing	Asphaltic concrete	Asphaltic concrete on chipseal
Base layer	Heavy duty asphaltic concrete on chipseal	Aggregates strengthened with foamed bitumen and cement
Subbase layer	Aggregates strengthened with cement	Aggregates strengthened with cement
Subgrade improvement layer	Typically sand or pumice materials	Typically sand or pumice materials
Subgrade	Typically sand or ash materials	Typically ash or peat materials

*These are approximate guides only.