





Superstructure Material



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AWM Table:	Bridges, Bridge Span
Attribute:	Superstructure Material
Purpose:	To identify the primary material used in the bridge superstructure, supporting decisions related to maintenance, structural performance, durability, and replacement planning.

Value	Description	Photo Example
Aggregate	Crushed rock or gravel used in combination with cement to form concrete, or as a standalone fill material in some simple structures.	

Value	Description	Photo Example
Armco	Corrugated steel used primarily in culverts or low-span bridges, known for being lightweight and easy to install.	 
Concrete	A hard, durable mixture of cement, water, and aggregates, widely used for strong and long-lasting bridge decks and beams.	

Value	Description	Photo Example
Earth	Compacted soil or fill material used in very basic or low-load crossings, such as causeways.	
Gabion	Wire cages filled with rocks, stacked to form a supporting structure, often used for retaining walls or low-level bridges.	
Log	Tree trunks or large timber beams used as simple structural members, often in rural or temporary crossings.	
Masonry	Stone or brick units laid and bound together, typically used in older or traditional bridge structures.	

Value	Description	Photo Example
Polyethylene (PE)	A type of plastic material, lightweight and resistant to chemicals and corrosion, used in modern small bridges or culverts.	
Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)	A rigid plastic material occasionally used in small or temporary structures due to its resistance to moisture and low cost.	
Steel	Strong metal used for beams, girders, and reinforcement, common in medium to long-span bridges.	
Timber	Processed wood used for beams, decks, or full bridge structures, especially in rural or remote areas.	
Unknown	The material has not been identified or recorded.	