Abutment Type

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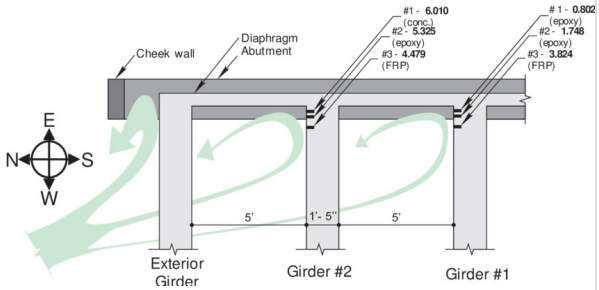
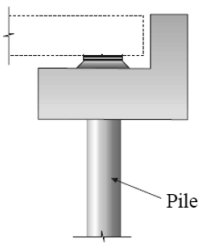
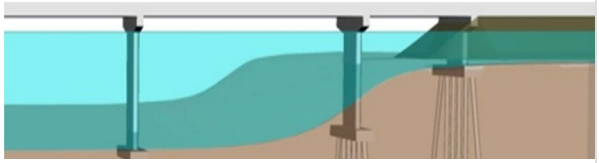
AWM Table:	**Bridges**
Attribute:	**Abutment Type**
Purpose:	To classify the structural form of abutments used to support the ends of bridges, helping guide inspection, maintenance, and future design choices.

Value	Description	Photo Example
Diaphragm wall	Diaphragm walls are employed in the construction of bridge abutments to provide stable support for the bridge deck and resist lateral earth pressures.	
Reinforced Earth	Reinforced earth is also known as Mechanically Stabilised Earth (MSE). This technique combines soil with artificial reinforcing elements to create strong, stable structures such as retaining walls.	
Gabions	A gabion abutment is a support or structure built from a gabion, which is a basket or cage of wire mesh filled with rocks or earth. Gabions are used to protect the soil around bridges, abutment slopes, and bridge piers.	
Pile bent	They consist of a group of piles. Piles are cylindrical-shaped elements driven or drilled in the ground and connected at their top with a cap to allow the bridge superstructure to be supported on seats. Above ground, pile bent abutments look like spill through abutments.	

Value	Description	Photo Example
Solid wall	A solid wall abutment is a solid wall that extends from its foundation, and is often used in bridge construction.	
Spill through	Spill-through abutments comprise an abutment column (a standard-stub column) at the end of an unconfined earth-fill embankment.	
Other	An abutment type that does not fit into the listed categories. This may include custom, experimental, or combined designs not commonly used.	
Unknown	The type of abutment has not been recorded, or there is not enough information available to determine it.	