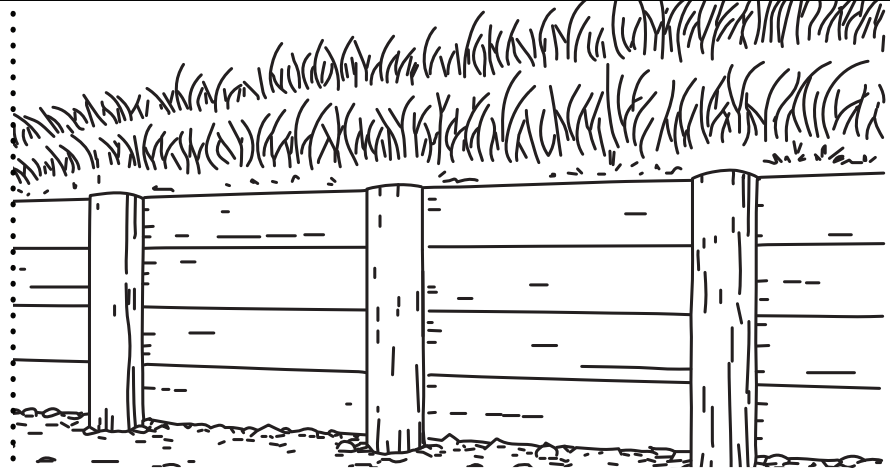
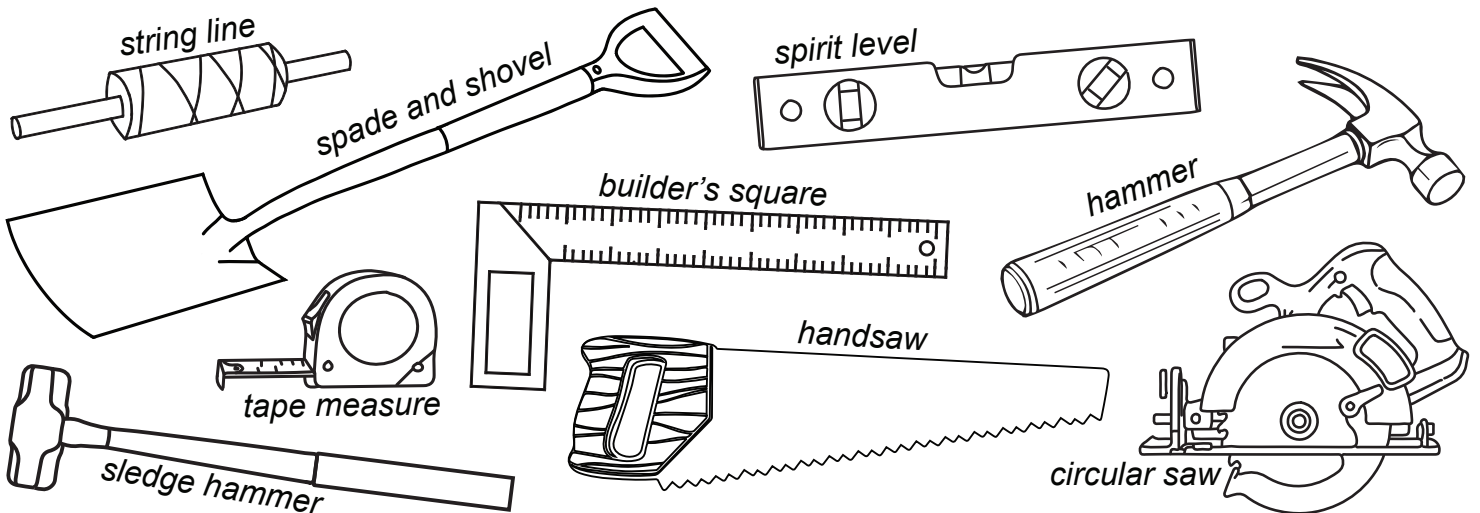


Retaining walls hold back sloping soil to prevent erosion and transform uneven ground into flat, usable garden space. If your wall is over 1.5 metres high, or sits near a heavy load like a driveway, you will need a building consent and an engineer's approval. No matter the size, every wall must comply with the NZ Building Code.

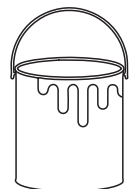


TOOLS YOU WILL NEED:



MATERIALS

- 100/125mm Galv Flat Head Nail or 14g x100/125mm Bugle Screw
- 125x125mm square or 150 diameter round H4 Timber Posts
- 150x50mm or 200x50mm H4 retaining timber
- Ready-mix concrete or Rapidset concrete
- Geotextile fabric, suitable for use in the ground
- Free draining metal backfill, 20-50mm
- 110mm Drain coil
- Timber preservative



Talk to your local BuildLink store about Paint or Stain options

Please Note: The information in this brochure is provided as general guidance only. BuildLink accepts no responsibility for the advice or recommendations contained herein.

For further advice, please contact your local BuildLink store.

A Building Consent may be required.

LET'S BEGIN

1 MEASURE & PREP

1. Mark the wall's length and check your property lines.
2. Dig a flat level base, leaving 300mm gap between the wall and the bank.
3. Place pegs where the end posts will sit.
4. Measure the wall length and space the intermediate posts - standard spacing is approximately 1200mm centre-to-centre.
5. Spray-paint around each peg, then remove the pegs, the paint marks show where to dig the holes.

3 SETTING OUT

1. Add 100mm of concrete to the bottom of the two end holes or use cleats to lift posts to 100mm.
2. Position end posts to appear vertical from the front but with a 1:10 slope towards the bank. Brace posts with timber off-cuts and paint cut ends with timber preservative.
3. Fill the holes with pre-mixed concrete, according to instructions on the bag.
4. Run two string lines, one low and one high, between the two end posts.
5. Set each intermediate post close to the string line without touching it. Use a small spacer block between the post and the string to keep the correct gap and stop the string from being pushed out of line.
6. Next position the intermediate posts so they are vertical when viewed from the front but with a 1:10 slope towards the bank, brace posts with timber off-cuts, paint cut ends with timber preservative.
7. Fill the holes with pre-mixed concrete, according to instructions on the bag. Longer posts may require two or more bags per hole.
8. Allow the concrete to harden for two days.

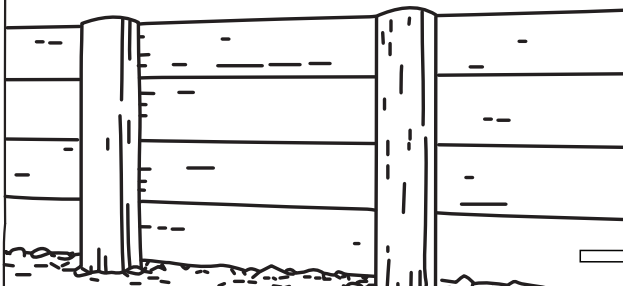
2 DIG

1. Dig holes to 70% of the wall's height, a 1m wall needs a 700mm deep hole.
2. Make each hole about 500mm wide.



4 RAILINGS

1. Calculate the number of rails needed based on the height of your retaining wall.
2. Nail the horizontal rails to the back of the posts, working from the bottom up. Ensure all rail joins meet on a post.
3. Nail with 100/125mm galv nails or 100/125mm Bugle screw.



5 DRAINAGE & BACKFILL

1. Lay 50mm of clean drainage metal along the back of the wall
2. Position the drain coil on the drainage metal, ensuring the ends can drain freely into the open.
3. Continue filling gap with gravel up to 300mm from ground level.
4. Lay geotextile fabric over the drainage metal and finish with topsoil.
5. RETAINING WALL COMPLETED!

