

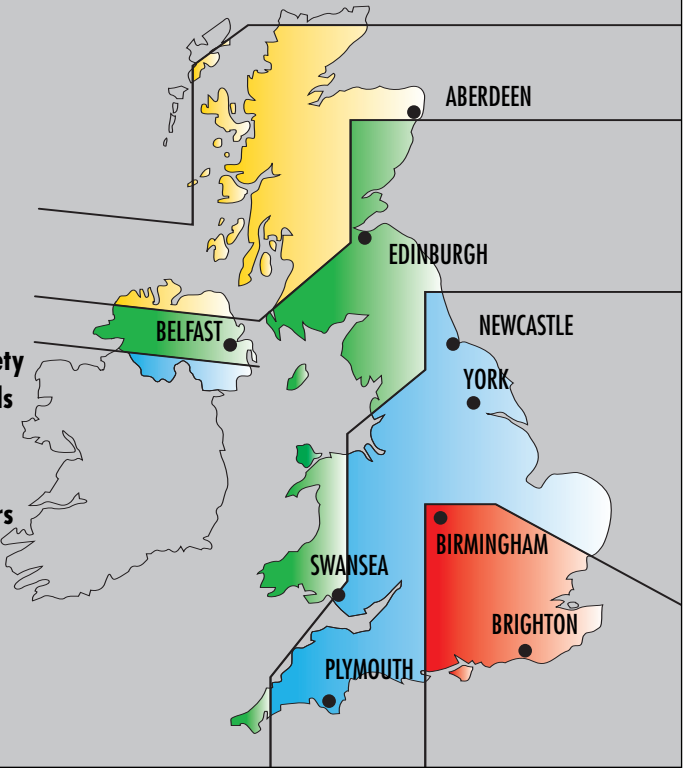
...**than**
SORRY!



YOUR GARDEN WALLS

*Safe heights
for walls of
different
thicknesses*

You are advised to seek expert advice on the safety of any wall which exceeds the height limits given here. In very sheltered situations and where piers have been used taller walls may be acceptable.



ZONE 1		ZONE 2		ZONE 3		ZONE 4	
* WALL THICKNESS	MAXIMUM HEIGHT	* WALL THICKNESS	MAXIMUM HEIGHT	* WALL THICKNESS	MAXIMUM HEIGHT	* WALL THICKNESS	MAXIMUM HEIGHT
Half brick	525mm	Half brick	450mm	Half brick	400mm	Half brick	375mm
One brick	1450mm	One brick	1300mm	One brick	1175mm	One brick	1075mm
One & a Half Brick	2400mm	One & a Half Brick	2175mm	One & a Half Brick	2000mm	One & a Half Brick	1825mm
100mm Block	450mm	100mm Block	400mm	100mm Block	350mm	100mm Block	325mm
200mm Block	1050mm	200mm Block	925mm	200mm Block	850mm	200mm Block	775mm
300mm Block	2000mm	300mm Block	1825mm	300mm Block	1650mm	300mm Block	1525mm

* HALF BRICK = 100mm ONE BRICK = 215mm ONE & A HALF BRICK = 325mm

This leaflet is based on the guidance given in *Good Building Guides 13 & 14* available from the BRE Bookshop, Building Research Establishment, Garston, Watford. WD25 9XX Tel 01923 664262 or online at www.brebookshop.com

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Office of the
Deputy Prime Minister
Creating sustainable communities

YOUR GARDEN WALLS

Better
to be SAFE...



YOUR GARDEN WALLS

Garden and boundary walls should be inspected from time to time to see if any repairs are necessary, or whether a wall needs rebuilding.

Such walls are amongst the most common forms of masonry to suffer collapse, and they are unfortunately one of the commonest causes of deaths by falling masonry. Your insurances may not cover you if the wall has been neglected.

Besides the general deterioration and ageing of a masonry wall over the years, walls may be affected by:

- ❑ An increase in wind load or driving rain if a nearby building is taken down.
- ❑ Felling of nearby mature trees or planting of new trees close to the wall.
- ❑ Changes leading to greater risk of damage from traffic.
- ❑ Alterations, such as additions to the wall or removal of parts of the wall eg. For a new gateway.



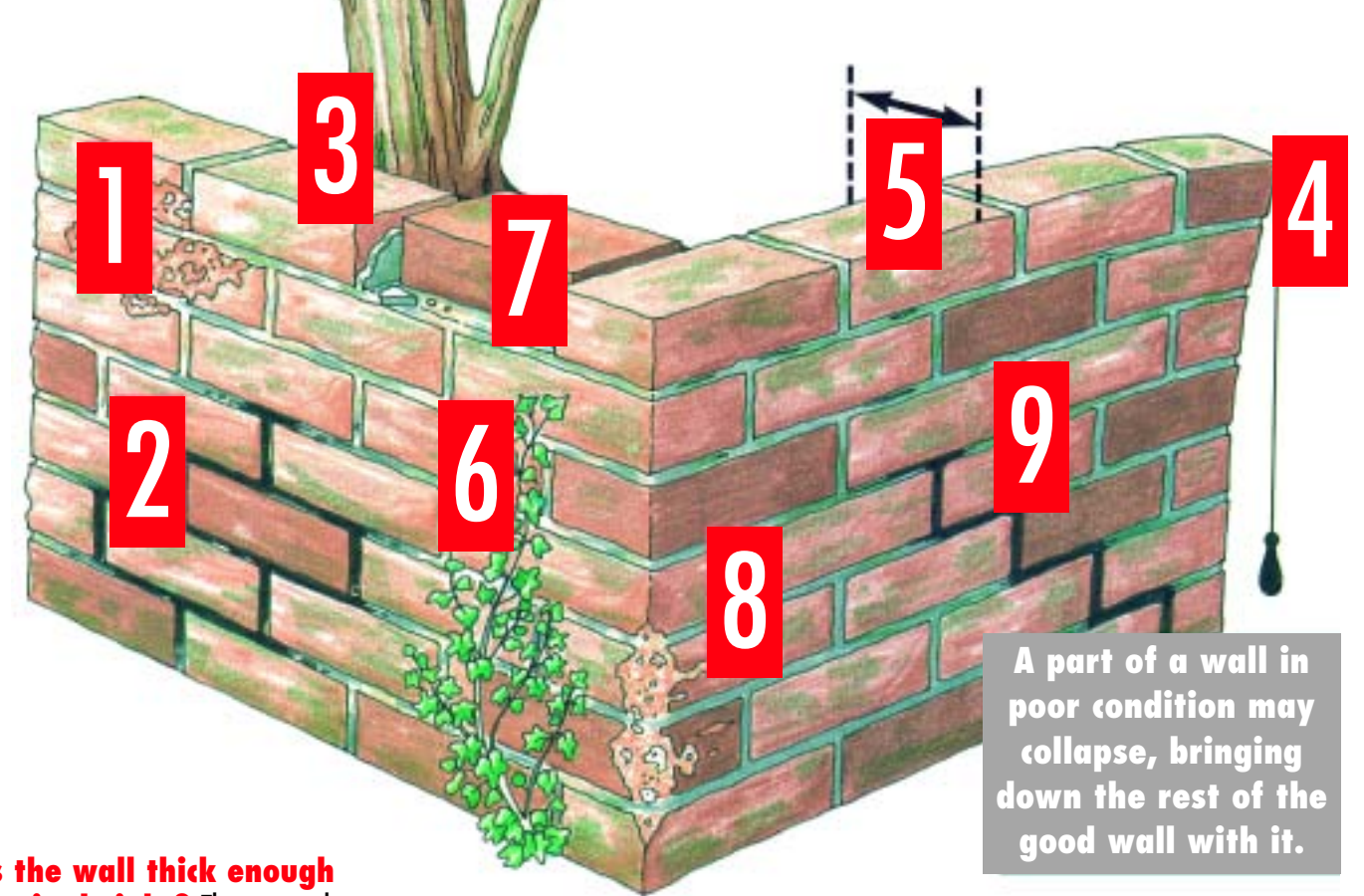
Things to check

1 Is the surface of the brickwork crumbling away? If restricted to a few bricks this may not be serious but walls can be weakened by general crumbling across either face.

2 Is the mortar pointing in good condition? If the hard surface layer can be picked out from the joint, or if the mortar can easily be scraped out with, say, a door key, then this is a good indication that the wall may need repointing.

3 Is there a tree near the wall? As trees mature, there is a risk of the wall being damaged by the roots, and from wind-blown branches. Damaged sections may have to be rebuilt, perhaps with 'bridges' incorporated to carry the wall over the roots. Removal of large trees can also lead to problems because the soil accumulates more moisture and expands.

4 Is the wall upright? Walls lean for a variety of causes, due for example to failure below ground caused by tree roots, a cracked drain, frost damage to the foundations or inadequate foundations. If your wall leans to an extent that could present a danger eg. more than 30mm (half brick wall), 70mm (single brick wall) or 100mm (brick and a half wall) it is recommended that expert advice is sought. This may involve checking of the wall foundations.



A part of a wall in poor condition may collapse, bringing down the rest of the good wall with it.

5 Is the wall thick enough for its height? The map and tables on the back page give guidance on how high walls should be in different parts of the UK relative to their thickness. Seek expert advice if your wall exceeds the recommended height, or in circumstances whereby this guidance is inapplicable eg. walls incorporating piers, or walls supporting heavy gates or retaining soil.

6 Some climbing plants, like ivy, can damage walls if growth is unchecked. Consider cutting them back and supporting regrowth clear of the wall.

7 Is the top of the wall firmly attached? Brick cappings or concrete copings may be loose or there may be horizontal cracks (frost damage) in the brickwork a few courses down. Loose or damaged masonry near the top of the wall will need to be rebuilt.

8 Has the wall been damaged by traffic? Minor scratch marks or scoring of the surface may obscure more significant cracks. Piers at vehicular entrance may have been dislodged by impact and be unsafe; in such cases they should be rebuilt.

9 Are there any cracks in the wall? Hairline cracks (0-2mm across) are common in walls and may not indicate serious problems. For wider cracks seek expert advice; some may indicate a need for partial or complete rebuilding. Seek advice on any horizontal cracks which pass right through a wall or any cracks close to piers or gates. Repointing of cracks can lead to problems. Do not repoint without establishing the cause of the cracking.