

# RETAINING WALLS

Retaining walls can be constructed using permanent formwork or built as a cantilever wall. Retaining walls offer particular challenges for designers and builders. The walls must be designed to resist the lateral pressure that the soil exerts against the wall.

Durability, drainage and aesthetics are also key considerations. The strength, robustness and versatility of concrete makes it the ideal material for retaining wall applications.

## PERMANENT FORMWORK

Retaining walls can be cast on site using permanent formwork, such as PVC, fibre cement, hollow concrete blocks or precast units.



## BENEFITS



### COST AND TIME EFFICIENCY

Retaining walls can be poured at the same time as walls and slabs, saving time and money



### DESIGN FLEXIBILITY

Can be incorporated with water tanks or swimming pools, and finished to complement your home or other landscaping features



### DURABILITY

Won't rot, crack or be damaged by pests

## CANTILEVER RETAINING WALLS

Cantilever retaining walls, usually in the shape of an inverted T, are designed to cantilever loads to the footing. They are typically constructed from either precast or in situ reinforced concrete laid on a reinforced concrete footing. Reinforced and core-filled hollow concrete blocks can also be used.



## BENEFITS



### MATERIAL EFFICIENCY

Generally use less concrete than monolithic gravity walls



### DESIGN EFFICIENCY

Zero lot lines allow for construction right to the boundary



### AESTHETICS

Allow for a range of finishes on the exposed vertical wall face