15 GREAT ROCK HITS!

Best Practices in Drystone Retaining Wall Construction:

1) Preparation of soil or bedrock base for level horizontal surface, or slightly higher elevation at front/face

2) Soil/bedrock preparation behind and above wall. Bare soil on slope should be covered to reduce organic matter sloughing into drystone wall construction

3) Selection of size and shape of every stone for structural integrity

4) Length of stones set perpendicular to face of wall for maximum friction to resist lateral pressure from behind the wall

5) Maximum contact at perimeter face of each stone for friction

6) Staggering vertical joints to maximize friction

7) 1' height, 2" depth batter +/- for slope of face for resistance to lateral pressure

8) Filling and pinning all voids with stone for maximum friction

9) Setting stones with level top surface, or slightly higher elevation at face for friction

10) Heaviest stones on top for increased friction below with help from gravity

11) Thoroughly woven wallheads and corners for increased friction

12) Maximized structural integrity based on friction and gravity with stone placement to eliminate use of mortar

13) Protruding foundation stone for maximum friction and rainwater erosion prevention

14) Thrustones every 3' left to right between foundation and capstones for maximum friction

15) Shaping stones to increase friction at points of contact with other stones