



## B-42 - Site Walls

### B-42.1 – Seat Walls

Materials for Site Walls on the UNC Chapel Hill campus are typically stone or brick, depending upon the wall height.

#### Stone Walls

The low stone walls are much loved and ubiquitous throughout campus and the surrounding community. The original granite stone walls were built of “found” stones (not quarried) harvested locally, walls were piles of stacked stone with minimal chinking stones, and without mortar. Over time, more modern walls were built, using 2 parallel stacks of stones, creating a cavity in the middle filled with a variety of materials including left over granite of varying sizes, and leftover mortar. The footings consist of a leveling course of stone, or sometimes the bottom stone is simply partially buried. The chinking stones fit into the mortar and are more for appearances than holding an adjacent stone in place. Mortar is also applied in-between the stones on the top and sides.

More modern walls, particularly when they are retaining walls, are typically built as concrete-block stone veneer walls, with quarried stone from local vendors. Stone walls should not exceed 30” in height without the facilities planning university architect and facilities planning landscape architect approval.

The walls can, in some cases, follow the grade of the existing topography, or be “flat”. This should be determined by a proposal from the project landscape architect, to be reviewed and approved by the university architect and facilities planning landscape architect.

#### Context

In general, walls within the “community space” (ie: not directly attached to the building) should be stone walls. Walls associated with a building can be of Chatham stone, but they can also be of materials associated with the building. A discussion of the preferred material with the university architect and the facilities planning landscape architect is required.

#### Material

The preference is for the traditional local granite, commonly referred to as “Chatham” stone. However, this material is increasing difficult to source. When the local granite is not available, quarried stone is acceptable, so long as the wall is similar to the solid granite stone walls in size, color, and arrangement of stone. There are local vendors who make a mix of quarried stone for this purpose, and these are generally acceptable. The designer should obtain samples of the complete range of the stone colors to be used for approval by the facilities planning landscape architect.

#### Structure

**Freestanding** low stone walls of the original Chatham stone that do not exceed 30” in height may be built as the “modern” solid stone walls described above. Footings are not required, a leveling course slightly below grade is typical. If Chatham stone is not available, a veneer wall may be acceptable, depending upon the context within which the wall is built (for example if the new wall is built in an area of existing solid stone walls, more effort to source Chatham stone is expected).

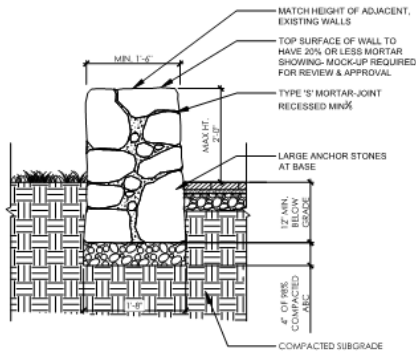


### B-42.1 – Retaining Walls

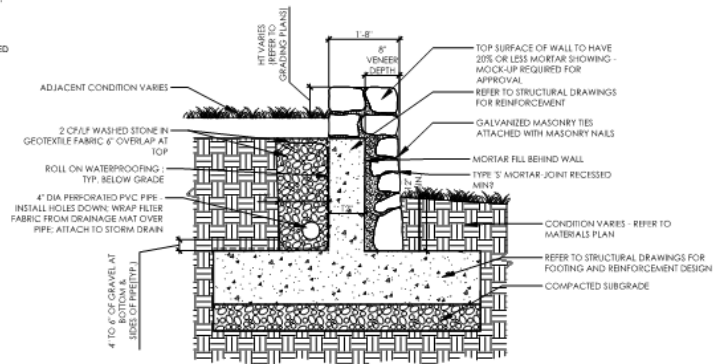
Retaining walls must meet modern structural standards and typically result in a veneer wall. There are battered walls that may meet structural standards but would be an exception requiring approval by the Facilities Planning Landscape Architect and the Structural Engineer.

#### Height and overall size

Stone walls should not exceed 30” in height unless approved by the university architect and the facilities planning landscape architect. The minimum wall width is 24”. This allows for an 8” concrete block core with 8” veneers. Traditional solid stone walls can be 30” wide, and where appropriate, a new wall should match the width of the existing walls in the area.

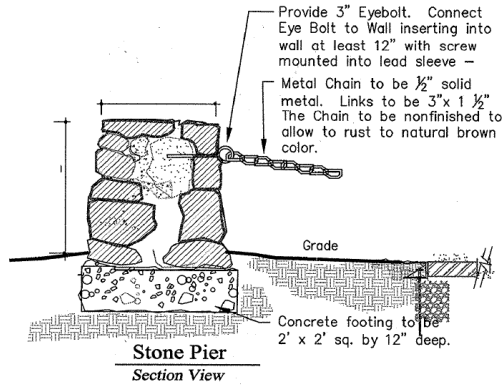


D2 CAMPUS STONE WALL (TYPICAL CONDITION)  
\*CONTRACTOR TO SUBMIT SHOP DRAWINGS FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL PRIOR TO FABRICATION/INSTALLATION



D4 CAMPUS STONE RETAINING WALL (TYP.)  
SCALE : NTS

Details of free-standing type *and* retaining type stone wall



### Other Walls

Walls exceeding 30" in height, or walls associated with a building or other specialized built exterior area, may be built of other materials. Acceptable materials include: brick, bluestone, limestone, concrete, or other types of stone. The walls must meet modern structural standards, fit in with the surrounding environment, and be maintainable by campus facilities. These walls will be approved by the university architect and the Facilities Planning Landscape Architect.



### B-42.3 - Screen Walls

Screen walls are typically required to enclose utility and service areas where feasible. The typical screen wall is brick, of the same or compatible brick color range/type as an adjacent building. The design of the wall(s) should reflect the context of the area.

For both types of uses, clearances and access to utilities and/or solid waste containers, walk-in recycle containers, and any other items within the enclosure must be included. The Facilities Planning Manager, FPD Landscape Architect, and Designer will coordinate the design and clearances with the appropriate end users (typically Office of Waste Reduction and Recycling and Housekeeping).

#### Screened enclosures

Where utilities are located, a 3-sided wall is typical as shown below. Where solid waste disposal containers and walk-in recycle containers are located, gates may be appropriate. Gates can be considered on a case-by-case basis, to be coordinated with OWRR, Facilities Planning, and Housekeeping. The A separate pedestrian access without gates may also be required.



The pictures above show an example of a 3-sided screen wall located at Hamilton Hall. The fourth side is open for access to utilities.