that the expansion joint is held in place by friction between the surface of the flexible sheath and the surfaces of the first and second building structures,

and wherein the flexible sheath is formed of woven metal wire.

By having an elongate core that is formed of a resiliently deformable material, the expansion joint can be pushed into a gap between the first and second building structures, and the elongate core will compress in order to fit in the gap. The expansive force of the elongate core will then act to keep the expansion joint in place within the gap once fitted, due to friction between the surface of the flexible sheath of the expansion joint and the surfaces of the first and second building structures. The gap between the building structures is thus bridged by the expansion joint. The flexible sheath then provides a barrier to rodents, as the rodents cannot exert enough force with their teeth and/or claws to break through the flexible sheath, and consequently the expansion joint prevents them from entering the gap. The flexible sheath also advantageously prevents rodents from accessing the elongate core, so they cannot chew or otherwise damage the elongate core.

As the elongate core of the expansion joint is resiliently deformable, the expansion joint can be installed in a gap between building structures quickly and with minimal if any preparation being required. Further, the elongate core being resiliently deformable allows the expansion joint to change in size to accommodate changes in the size of the gap, which as discussed above, can occur due to the building structures expanding or contracting as a result of moisture or temperature changes in the environment. The flexible sheath being flexible allows it to move and flex with the elongate core as it is pressed into the gap, and when changes in the size of the gap occur, and allows the flexible sheath to withstand the forces exerted on the expansion joint as it is fitted without being damaged.

The building structures may for example be walls or ceilings in buildings, such as residential premises or factories. The building structures may be concrete slabs. Alternatively, the building structures may be bricks. The gap to be bridged may be an expansion gap or a weep hole.

The entirety of the elongate portion of the elongate core may be covered by the flexible sheath. The first and/or second end of the elongate cover may be covered by the flexible sheath.