



Stockproof (cattle and horses)	Stockproof (sheep)	Visual Appearance	Installation Cost	Ease of Installation	Suitability for use alongside Public Paths
✓	✓	☹️	££	☹️	☺️



• **Notes**

The commonest type of post and wire fence. 7 no. plain wires ensure that it is stockproof against lambs, sheep, cattle and calves.

This type of fence is better suited to undulating ground than post and wire fencing with droppers (5.1) because the posts are at closer centres. This feature may, however, make it less suitable for hard ground where post installation is difficult.

Land managers may request that a barbed wire is substituted for the top plain wire (and sometimes also for the third top wire), especially if cattle are present. If barbed wire is used, it should be fixed to the side of the post away from the public. Mild steel, twin strand barbed wire is recommended in preference to single or twin strand high tensile barbed wire (see 5.1).

• **Construction and Installation Details**

End strainers : 2440 x 175 x 175 sawn or 2440 x 175 diam. machine rounded. With round strainers, use jointing strands to fix the wires to help prevent the strainers rotating in the ground when the wires are tensioned. Round strainers will look better if used in conjunction with round struts and posts. Struts should be used on all end strainers.

Intermediate strainers : 2440 x 150 x 150 sawn or 2440 x 150 diam. machine rounded at 100m intervals (maximum) and at changes in direction and slope. Struts will only be necessary at significant changes in direction or slope.

When installing strainers, make the hole as narrow as possible and backfill with well rammed earth and stones. Strainers rarely need to be concreted, except where ground conditions prevent the strainer hole being dug to the full depth.

Struts : 2440 x 100 x 100 sawn or 2440 x 100 diam. machine rounded as required. Mortice into strainers. With square sawn end strainers, mortices should be offset as shown in Dwg. 5.2^B to prevent rotation of the strainers when the wires are tensioned. With round strainers, mortice the strut into the mid-line of the strainer.

Lean strainers back slightly against the pull of the fence. To minimise movement of the strainer when the wires are tensioned, nail a timber cross piece to the 'back' of the lower end and, during installation, place a large stone block on the 'front' side just below ground level. This can be further assisted by positioning a stone block tightly against the lower end of the strut.

Posts : pointed 1675 x 75 x 75 sawn or 1675 x 88 diam. machine rounded at 1800 centres. The first post away from a strutted end strainer or intermediate strainer should be located on the 'wrong' side of the fence to avoid the strut.

Wires : 7 no. 12 gauge high tensile. 10 gauge high tensile is also suitable. Fix wires to posts with 38mm (1.5") staples; angle staples to prevent splitting the post timber and do not hammer fully home so that the wires are free to move.

• **User Notes : Design Modifications and Reference Information**

