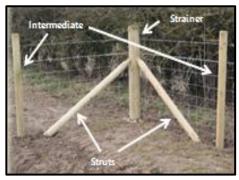
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Agricultural Stock Fencing – <u>A Brief Guide</u>

Fig 1

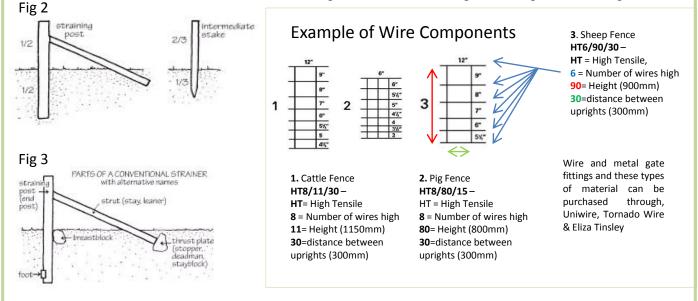


For the most part Agricultural Stock Fencing is made up from **3** component parts – **Strainers**, **Struts** and **Intermediates** shown in Fig 1.

Strainers are used for corners or changes in direction/elevation and stabilise the fence giving it it's strength. As shown in Fig 2, the depth of this material tends to be around ½ the length underground, ½ above ground.

Struts (Fig 3), are used to further strengthen the position of the Strainers, they are notched on site into the strainers and embedded into the ground at around a 25degree angle against a thrust plate $-\frac{1}{2}$ a timber stake is often used for this.

Intermediates – placed at around 7-12 ft intervals between Strainers, sunk as a general rule 1/3 of its length into the ground. – See Fig 2.





Typical examples of Fencing Specifications for Livestock

Target Situation	Straining Post & Turning Post	Struts	Intermediate Stakes	Max Stake Spacing
Rabbit/Hare	2.1m 100-125	2.1m 75-100	1.65m 50-75	10-14m
Rabbit + Stock	2.4m 100-125	2.1m 75-100	1.65m 75-100	8m
Sheep	2.4m 125-150	2.1m 75-100	1.65m 75-100	12m
Cattle, Quarry/Mines	2.4m 125-150	2.7m 100-125	1.8m 75-100	6m
Roe Deer	3.0m 125-150	2.7m 100-125	2.7m 75-100	10m
Red/Sika/Fallow Deer	3.0m 150-175	2.7m 100-125	2.7m 75-100	10m
Badger	2.4m 125-150	2.1m 75-100	1.8m 75-100	8m
Boar	2.4m 125-150	2.1m 75-100	1.8m 75-100	6m