



BARRIBALL'S GUIDE TO FENCING

YOUR EASY TO UNDERSTAND GUIDE
TO PICKING AND INSTALLING THE
RIGHT FENCING

IN THIS GUIDE, YOU WILL:

- ✓ Learn the tools required for installing agricultural fencing
- ✓ Learn about the materials required
- ✓ Learn how to erect your agricultural fencing



WHO IS GUY BARRIBALL?

LEARN ABOUT GUY AND HIS FENCING EXPERIENCE



WHO IS GUY?

Guy has been fencing for 38 years and has had his own fencing contracting business for over 22 years.

WHAT IS GUY'S EXPERIENCE?

Guy has almost 40 years of experience in the fencing industry and works with his son (who now manages his fencing contracting business) on Fridays & Saturdays. Guy has worked for Massey Harpers for over 5 years – since we opened!

WHY SHOULD YOU TRUST GUY?

With over 30 years of selling fencing products under his belt, Guy has a wide knowledge of the market and is up to date with RPA requirements

TOOLS REQUIRED FOR AGRICULTURAL FENCING

A FULL LIST OF EVERYTHING YOU NEED

TO GET STARTED, YOU WILL NEED:

- Tractor & Post Driver
- Pair of Chain Puller with Hooks
- Fencing Pliers
- Claw Hammer
- Wire Cutters (3.15mm Capacity)
- Gripple Tool
- Wire Twiddler
- Sharp Chisel
- Chainsaw
- Spirit Level
- Appropriate PPE
- String-line (300-500M)



MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR AGRICULTURAL FENCING

A FULL LIST OF EVERYTHING YOU NEED FOR 1000M OF FENCING

YOU WILL NEED THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS:

285x Stakes

40x Strainers

80x Struts

10x Rolls X Knot 8/80/30 100M

10x Rolls 2MM HT Barbed Wire 200M

120x Medium Gripples

2x 10KG Staples

1x Spool/Coil 3.15MM HT Wire

1x 5KG 150MM (6") Galvanised Nails



NOTE!

It is recommended to install struts diagonally at 45° until RPA sort agreements on box & struts.

This is Guy's recommended way of fencing for extra durability in our soil



GETTING READY!

PREPARING WHAT YOU NEED TO GET INSTALLING.

IMPORTANT TIPS!



Before starting any work, measure the length of fence needed and identify any undulations and bends along the hedge line.



It is recommended to clear the base of the hedge, often called 'hedging up'. It is important to remember that this is the largest part of your field.



STRAINING POSTS

One straining post at either end of the new fence.

Barriball recommends your larger 125–150MM (5–6”) posts or in less favourable conditions a 150–175MM (6–7”) strainer.

TURNERS

In normal conditions allow 1 turner per 25M or where the change in direction is above 35°.

Angles over 30° turners should be strutted.

STRUTS

2 struts are needed per turner. Allow for 8 struts per 100M of new fence. Any angles more than 30° in the fence line should be strutted

STAKES

It is recommended that stakes are spaced at 3.5M intervals. Countryside Stewardship rules allow up to 6M spacings if using ‘stiff stay’ wire or 3M if using mild steel.

NETTING

Barriball recommends the high tensile, stiff stay 8/80/30 profile which has the ‘X’ knot.

The high tensile wire doesn’t have a tendency to sag within a few years unlike the more traditional mild steel variants. ‘Stiff stay’ knotting technology also improves usability and overall strength of the finished fence. Here are a few helpful

TIPS WHEN SHOPPING FOR NETTING!

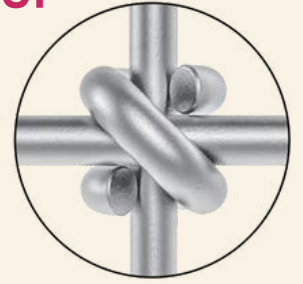
HT = High Tensile.

R = Knot Type

8 = amount of horizontal lines.

80 = CM from bottom to top horizontal wires.

30 = CM between the vertical wires



BARBED WIRE

Today's preferred size is the 2MM HT.

It is recommended to use 2 strands along the top of the new fence, the first one about 25MM (1") above the top of the netting to stop sheep from climbing of the net. The other another 100-125MM (4-5") above 1" from top of stake, this will help prevent cattle from leaning on the fence. To remain compliant for Countryside Stewardship the finished fence height must be no less than 1050MM.

PLAIN WIRE

HT plain wire is required for holding together the strutting and assemblies preventing any slacking along the fence.

GRIPPLES

Are a fast and easy way of joining and tensioning wire. The use of gripples mitigates the need to tie wire.

ERECTING THE FENCE

A 16 STEP GUIDE TO ERECTING YOUR FENCING

16 STEPS FOR ERECTION

- 1.** Always identify and locate any underground services. It is also important to make note of any low lying branches/limbs and cables.
- 2.** Assess ground conditions, make sure your ground is dry enough to take the machinery. You don't want to make a mess, or get stuck! On hard or rocky ground the use of a rock spike may be beneficial.
- 3.** Lay out your strainers and turners. Then drive in strainers leaving 110CM (44") above ground. Using your string-line tie between end straining posts to give fence line.

4. Now drive in struts 1.5–2M away from strainers and drive in the turners.
5. Lay out stakes at 3.5M intervals (recommended) following string-line and drive in.
6. You can now set the point of the top strut into the strainer and strut using the chisel. Then mortice the other end using the chainsaw into the upright strut.
7. Drive in nail through strut into top strut to hold. Then, next to nail and opposite side of strainer /turner, drive in staple half way near ground level.
8. To complete the strut, use the HT line wire and make figure of 8 through staples twice. Join the remaining 2 ends of wire with gripple and tension using Gripple tool.
9. Roll out netting along fence line with small holes nearest stakes.
10. Tie end of netting to end straining post by cutting out the first 2 uprights. This will create ‘fingers’ that can be pulled around straining end post and twiddled off on its own line wire. Alternatively, T-Gripples can be used here.

- 11.** Repeat last process on next straining end post.
- 12.** Move netting to run behind turners where bend is ingoing.
- 13.** Attach chain pullers on 5th strand up where two rolls join and take up any slack, attach a gripple on each line wire, leaving at least 10CM (4") through gripple and pull each line with Gripple tool starting at bottom line until fence is tight.
Note, on good quality netting there are kinks in the lines, these act as springs to keep the wire taught, even when on uneven ground. Do not over tension and pull out these spring kinks.
- 14.** Staple wire to stakes. Make sure to staple diagonally so that prongs of staples are not in same grain of wood. This minimises split-out. Do not drive right in, allow the fence to breathe.
- 15.** Retention gripples, and tidy up any loose ends.
- 16.** Tie barb around both end strainers. Split barb in middle of run and pull back together with chain pullers. Join with gripples then staple to stakes and turners. Repeat again for top line of barb ensuring it is at least 1050MM off ground.