



From: Young, Petra
Sent: 09 February 2012 14:15
To: Mark Hill; Karl Gerhardsen; Hilary Saunders
Cc: lee, james; OVastar, Martin; Walker, Brian
Subject: Planning application for trail at Ellerburn ref NYM/2011/653

Dear Karl, Mark and Hilary,

Further to the recent conversations and emails regarding concerns about having both stock and people contained in a long narrow strip of ground with no way out, along the trail, we have had some internal conversations about this issue.

Originally, as fencing wasn't a planning consideration, the intention was to discuss the fencing with the tenants when funding was approved (which it hasn't yet) and works were to commence. Please see attached our map with the suggested fence line and the specifications for fencing.

In the fields where we currently have tenants with horses we shall fence along the blue line. The other fields will not have additional fencing, although there will be gates on the bridge to stop sheep from crossing. The vegetation in the area between the new fence and the beck will be managed with a mini bailer.

I hope this resolves the issue for you planning committee.

Regards

Petra Young
North York Moors Forest District
Forestry Commission



Stock fence – Jeskyns

Description

A range of wire fences are used in forest and recreation site management to enclose livestock.

Links to other more extensive publications are also given in the adjacent box, but the following sheets give a summary of standard details.

This detail for line stock fencing can be supplemented with additional netting or barbed wire (see notes on placement).

Benefits

Wire fences provide a high degree of transparency so aren't as visually intrusive as post and rail fences.

High tensile wire fences can span up to 10m between stakes so are cost effective for large areas.

Wire fences are relatively simple to erect; work that can be reasonably undertaken by specialist volunteer groups such as BTCV.

Limitations

Due to the lightweight appearance of wire fences they do not give the same perceived level of security as more robust alternatives.

Fences have a limited life expectancy of between 5-15 years depending on quality of materials, timber species and the preservative treatment of timber.

Barbed wire should not be used adjacent to footpaths or public areas; it can however be offset on the side of a fence away from public harm.

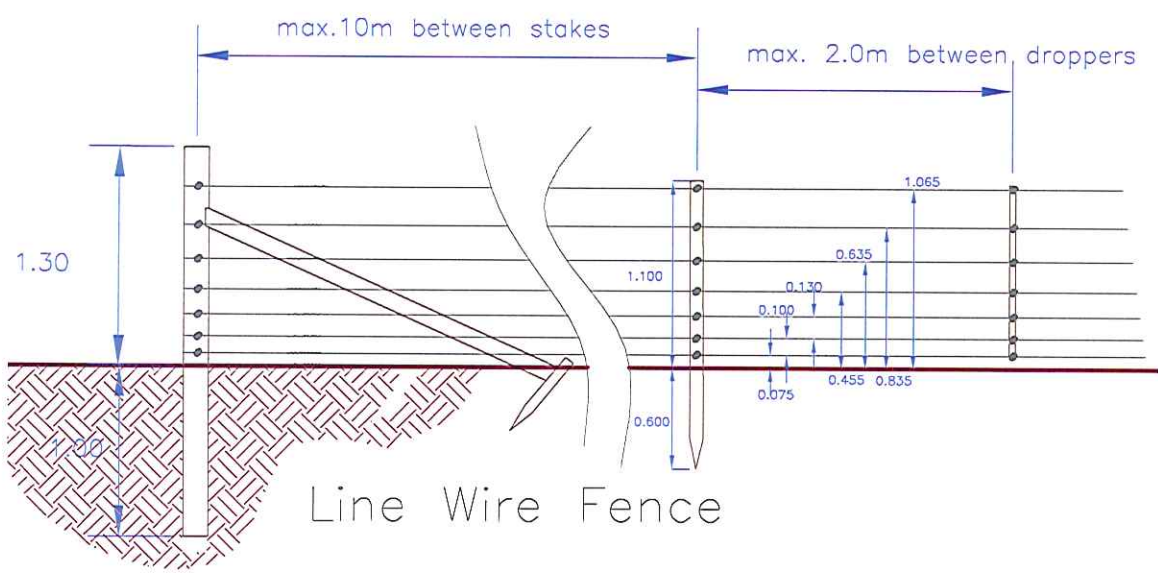
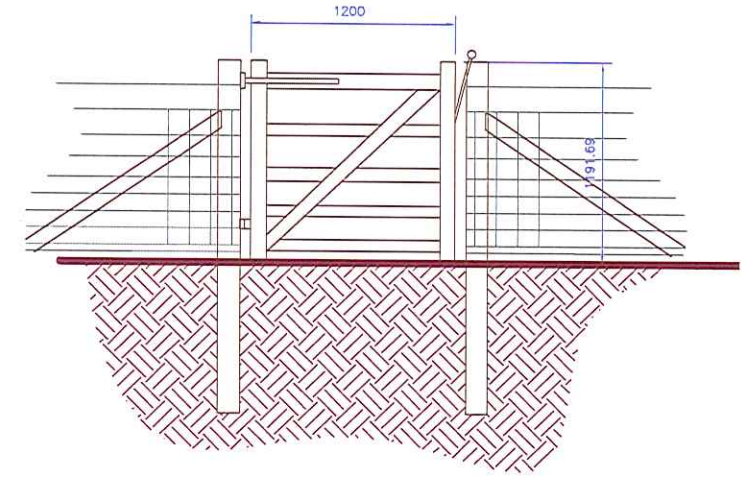
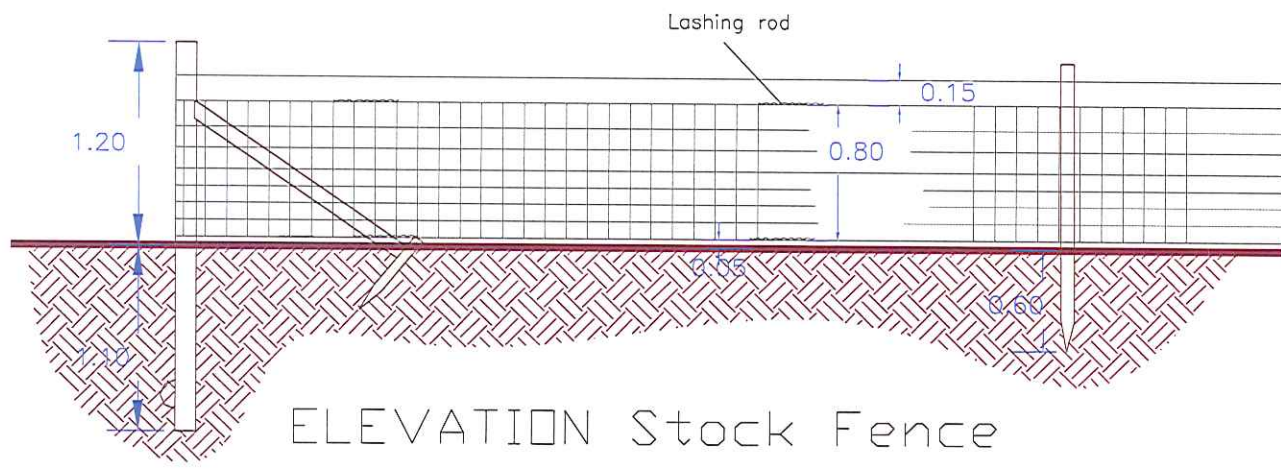


Other relevant links:

BTCV Fencing handbook
ISBN 0 946752 04 4
FC Technical Guide - Forest fencing
ISBN 0 85538 688 6

Links within this design:

Construction Detail - 4b
Specification Sheet - 4c



09 FEB 2012

Drawing Notes:
This drawing is not to scale. Contact an FC Landscape Architect to obtain a scale drawing.
All dimensions given on this sheet are in metres.
Must be read in conjunction with Specification Sheet

Timber Specification:

All timber to be FSC softwood, locally sourced where possible, suitable for fencing (BS 1722) and to be vacuum/pressure treated with Tanalith E preservative to comply with BS EN 599-1:1997, and treated in accordance with the penetration and retention guidance given in BS EN 351-1:1996. Treat surfaces exposed by minor cutting and drilling with two flood coats of a solution recommended for the purpose by main treatment solution manufacturer.

Spring steel line wire fence

Softwood Straining Post: (round) 2.3m x 150mm diameter, dug into ground and backfilled with compacted soil. Up to 200m in straight runs and at all ends, corners, changes of direction and acute variations in level.

Softwood Cross member: (half round) 500mm x 100mm diameter nailed to notch in straining post, opposite side to line of pull.

Softwood Strut: (round) 2.3m x 100mm diameter, set into carefully cut notch on straining post, along line of strain. Strut clamped to straining post with loop of spring steel wire round base of thrust plate and straining post

Thrust plate: (half round) 600mm x 100mm diameter.

Softwood Stakes: (round) 1.7m x 100mm diameter, max. centres: 10 metres. Driven into ground, minimum depth of 600 mm, avoiding damage to stake top.

Wooden droppers: 1.1m x 38x26mm at 2.0m centres (or galvanised droppers with clips).

Line wire: (3.15mm high tensile spring steel, zinc coated) @ 75mm, 175mm, 305mm, 455mm, 635mm, 835mm, & 1065mm, above GL

Fence Connectors: (FC5734802) One terminating lengths, two joining lengths.

Staples: (40mm galvanised) used on line wires not to be driven home.

Spring steel line wire with stock netting

All timber components: as above

Stakes: for cattle and sheep as above, for horses use 75mm diameter stake at 2.7m centres

Line wire: (2.64mm high tensile spring steel, zinc coated) @ 50, 450, 850 & 1000mm above GL

Mesh stock fence: C8/80/15 fixed to line wire (not stakes)

Field Gate

All timber square sawn Hanging post 2.3mx150x150, Shutting post 125x125, dug into ground and backfilled with compacted soil.

Hanging stile (100x75), shutting stile (75x75) and brace (75x50);

Top rail (100x75), bottom rail (75x50) and three middle rails (75x25);

Fittings: Double strap hinges and tongue, with spring latch and spring closer.

Installation Specification:

IT IS THE CONTRACTORS RESPONSIBILITY TO CHECK FOR UNDERGROUND SERVICES

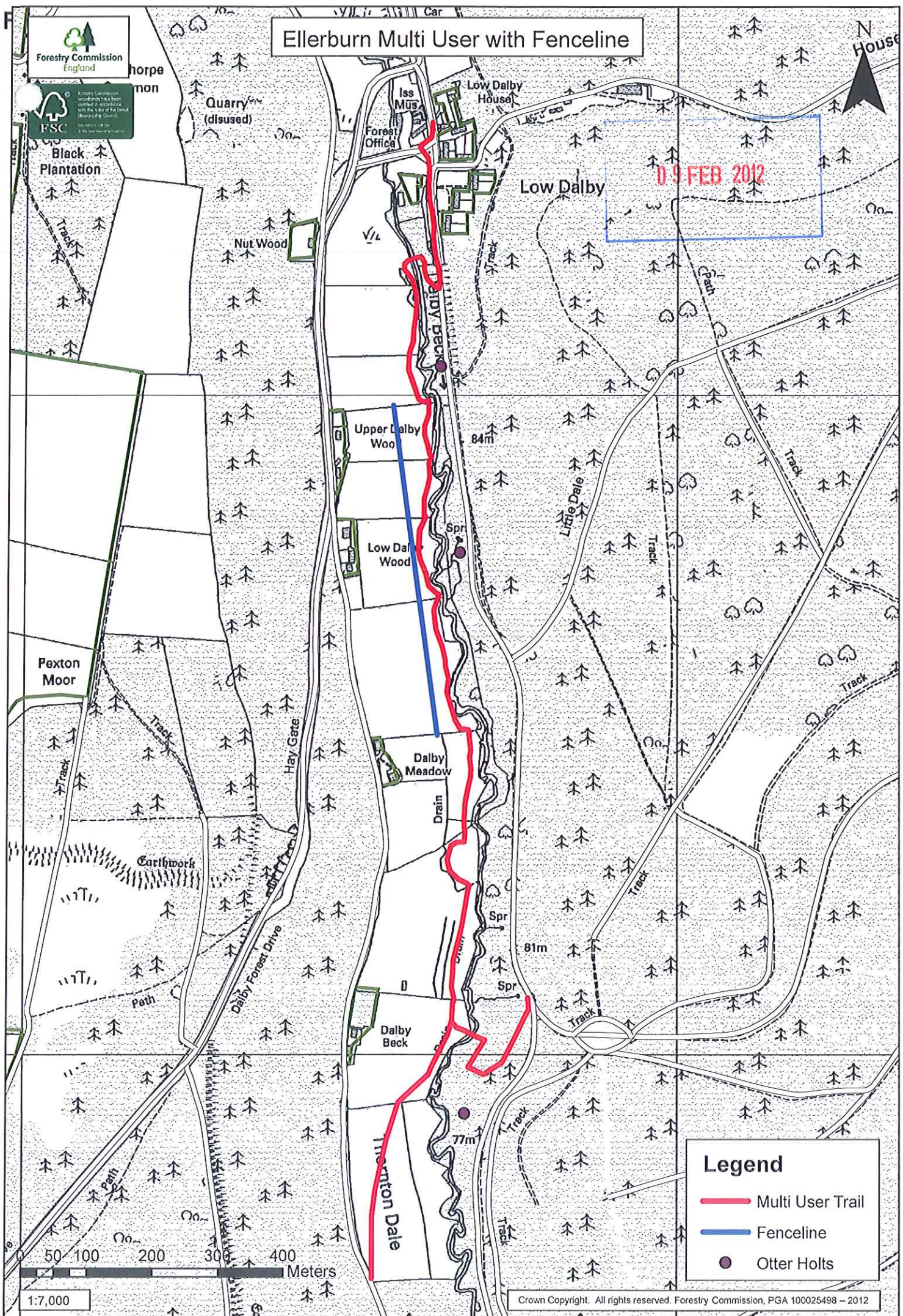
Set out and erect in lengths as shown on drawings or directed on site, with posts set rigid, plumb (with spirit level) and to specified depth. If using a post rammer, or mallet for stakes protect the post top from damage and splitting. If excavation is necessary by hand or post hole borer ensure holes are dug neatly, no larger than is necessary, and back-filled material is well consolidated to hold the post firmly.

Maintenance Specification:

Not necessary.



Ellerburn Multi User with Fenceline



Legend

- Multi User Trail
- Fenceline
- Otter Holts