HERPETOSURE® REPTILE FENCING

AWARD WINNING HERPETOSURE®

The UK's leading ecological fencing range

DURABLE
Vandal Resistant, Impact Resistant and Fire Retardant.

FAST
10 Times Faster to Install than other Newt Fencing Products.

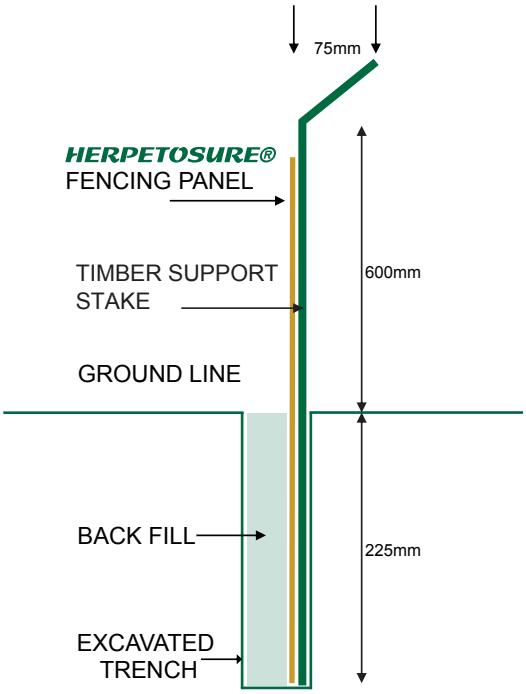
GUARANTEED LIFE SPAN
UV Stability Guarantees of over 10 years.

SUSTAINABLE
Produces Zero Product Waste.

EXTENSIVE STOCK
Thousands of Metres Ready for Dispatch

HERPETOSURE® FENCING INFORMATION

Patent Application No: 0425617.8
NOT TO SCALE



Reptile Fencing

Species: Common Lizard / Slow Worm

Panel Dimensions: 3000 X 900 X 3mm

Fitted Measurements

225mm vertically below ground, 600mm vertically above ground and supported with Timber Stakes

Technical Data (Approx)

Density	Kg/m3	965
Tensile Strength (Mpa)	N/mm2	22.0
Elongation at Break	%	280
Flexural Yield Strength (Mpa)	N/mm2	33.0
Flexural Modulus (Mpa)	N/mm2	950
Unnotched Charpy Impact Strength	KJ/m2	no break
Thermal Conductivity	W/ (m.k.)	0.52
Linear Thermal Expansion	mm/m/oc	0.210
Surface Spread of Flame		Class 3

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Herpetosure Newt & Reptile Fencing Plough Installation Methodology

1. Overview

Three Shires Limited can install Herpetosure newt/reptile exclusion fencing using a specialist plough-based method, or hire out the plough attachment to suitably experienced ecological contractors (enquiries@threeshires.com). This system enables rapid installation without traditional excavation, reducing labour, spoil disposal and habitat disturbance.

2. Suitability and Limitations

- Ground conditions must be free from large roots, heavy compaction or obstructions.
- Sufficient access required for an agricultural tractor along the fence line.
- Most efficient in open field or grassland; less suitable for hedgerows, woodland edges or urban sites.
- If unsuitable ground or restricted access is found, revert to conventional trench-fit methods.

3. Pre-Installation Requirements

Underground Services:
Check proposed fence line against service drawings; confirm and mark all services before work.

Ecological Checks:
Inspect fence alignment for badger setts, rabbit burrows, amphibians/reptiles and nesting birds (March–August).
Checks by CIEEM ecologist or trained installer.

Vegetation Clearance:
Two-stage cut – (1) cut to approx. 200 mm and inspect; (2) reduce to ground level before installation.

4. Installation Method

Plant Setup:
Plough attachment mounted to tractor; funnel at rear holds fencing panels upright.

Panel Installation:
Tractor advances while plough cuts a slit; panels fed through funnel into ground. Lipped edge faces outward; panels overlap min. 50 mm.

Sealing Panels:
Disturbed soil falls back; track in by foot or machine to ensure tight seal.

Fixing Panels:
Drill pilot holes; secure overlaps with 16–18 mm rivets (3 per overlap, top rivet in lipped edge, others evenly spaced).

Supporting Stakes (optional):
For reptile fencing, install timber stakes at 3 m centres inside exclusion area; secure panels with timber screws.

Quality Standards:
Fence lines must be continuous, unbroken, straight, free from twists or lifting.

Key Benefits:
- Faster installation than trench-dug methods.
- Minimal excavation and spoil handling.
- Reduced habitat disturbance and more cost-effective, especially at scale.

Herpetosure Fencing Trench Installation Methodology

1. Overview

Three Shires Limited can install Herpetosure newt/reptile exclusion fencing using a specialist trench-based method, or hire out the trench attachment to suitably experienced ecological contractors (enquiries@threeshires.com). This system enables rapid installation without traditional excavation, reducing labour, spoil disposal and habitat disturbance.

2. Suitability and Limitations

- Ground conditions must be free from large roots, heavy compaction or obstructions.
- Sufficient access required for an agricultural tractor along the fence line.
- Most efficient in open field or grassland; less suitable for hedgerows, woodland edges or urban sites.

If unsuitable ground or restricted access is found, revert to conventional trench-fit methods.

3. Pre-Installation - Requirements

Underground Services:

Check proposed fence line against service drawings; confirm and mark all services before work.

Ecological Checks:

Inspect fence alignment for badger setts, rabbit burrows, amphibians/reptiles and nesting birds (March-August) Checks by CIEEM ecologist or trained installer.

Vegetation Clearance:

Two-stage cut – (1) cut to approx. 200 mm and inspect; (2) reduce to ground level before installation.

4. Pre-Installation - Checks

Check for underground services before installation. Installation depths vary by fence type:

- Newt / Slow Worm: 300mm
- Reptile: 225mm
- Snake: 300mm
- Water Vole: 500mm
- One-Way: 300mm

Inspect the fence line for mammals, amphibians, reptiles, and nesting birds (March–August) before excavation.
Where vegetation is tall, reduce in two stages:

- *Stage 1:* Cut to 200mm for inspection (by a qualified CIEEM ecologist or installer).
- *Stage 2:* After inspection, cut to ground level.
- Place excavated soil in front of trench for backfilling

5. Trench Excavation

- Max trench width: 200mm
- Methods: excavator with trenching bucket, chain trencher, or hand digging
- Place excavated soil in front of trench for backfilling

6. Panel Placement & Securing

- Place panels in the back of trench with 50mm overlap.
- If panels have a lipped top edge, face lip outward to prevent re-entry into construction area.
- Stabilise panels with a small amount of backfill before fixing.
- Drill pilot holes and secure overlaps with 16–18mm rivets, top to bottom:
  - Lipped panels: first rivet through lip, rest evenly spaced.
  - Non-lipped panels: rivets evenly spaced.
  - Rivet minimums: 3 (One Way, Newt/Slow Worm, Reptile); 6 (Snake, Water Vole).
- For specifications with timber stake supports, place stakes inside fence and fix to panels with timber screws:
  - Water Vole: 1.5m centres
  - Snake: 3m centres
  - Reptile: optional, 3m centres depending on ground conditions

7. Backfilling

- Backfill trench by excavator or hand.
- Compact soil to support fence and prevent movement.

8. Safety & Environmental Considerations

- Do not leave open trenches overnight:
  - Prevents animals from becoming trapped.