

HERPETOSURE® WATER VOLE 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

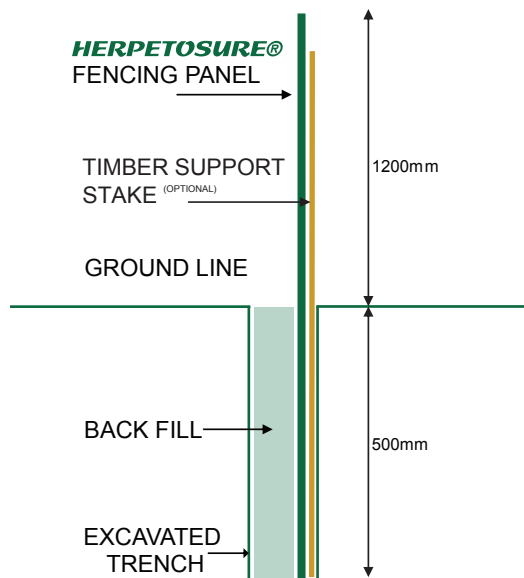
Thousands of Metres Ready for Dispatch

HERPETOSURE® FENCING INFORMATION



Patent Application No: 0425617.8

NOT TO SCALE



Water Vole Fencing

Species: Newt / Toad / Slow Worm

Panel Dimensions: 1700 X 1500 X 3mm

Fitted Measurements

500mm vertically below ground, 1200mm vertically above ground and supported with Timber Stakes (Optional)

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





Technique 1 - The Sub-Soiler Leg

This technique is suitable in favourable ground conditions and requires a crawler or tractor unit to pull the newt fencing leg through the ground (please note that a mini-digger is not suitable for this technique)

Instructions are given prior to hire or sale.

Before commencing fencing installation, the area must be checked for underground services/ ordinates. It should be remembered that Herpetosure newt fencing, reptile fencing and snake fencing have a buried depth of 300mm.

The newt fencing sub-soiler leg has an open back, in which to receive panels: newt fencing panels are placed into the leg and then pulled into the ground. As the unit moves forward a slit is created 300mm deep into which the newt fencing panel will slide. Once the first newt fence panel is positioned another is placed into the newt fence leg and the process is repeated.

The newt fencing panels are installed with an approximate overlap of 50mm. Once the newt fence line is installed, any minor levelling adjustments can then be made. From here the newt fencing is ready to be riveted together. Newt fencing requires an average of three rivets per joint; one in the top lip and two down the vertical face (reptile fencing often requires 3 rivets in the vertical face).

Holes are drilled into the required positions and then blind riveted together; it is vital that the ecological fencing panels form a tight seal – this is the only way newt fencing will be newt proof!

All that remains is to track in any irregular gaps in the ground or remove any stones which newts may travel underneath. Because Herpetosure newt fencing is so robust tracking down the fence line with care is possible; this will cause the ground to compact and strongly secure the newt fencing. Care should always be taken to minimise the impact machinery has on the ground. Support stakes may be used for Herpetosure reptile fencing and for snake fencing installations support stakes should always be used.



Technique 2 – The Trench Method

This newt fencing installation technique involves excavating a trench 300mm deep x 150mm wide.

There are a number of machines suitable for this method of newt fence installation, these include; mini-diggers, trenchers, whiz ploughs, and of course, by hand. Here's a newt fencing tip – wherever possible aim to position spoil material on one side of the trench and maintain an even trench depth and smooth trench side.

Once the trench has been excavated, newt fencing panels should be positioned in the trench and pushed against the opposing trench wall to the spoil material. Partially backfilling the trench around the joints of the newt fence is useful, this allows panels to be held in position for drilling and riveting. Once the newt fencing is riveted together, the remainder of the spoil can be mechanically back filled and tracked in.