

Illustrations

**For the Report on the use of fencing to prevent
access by otters to fisheries.**

**Prepared for the Environment Agency
& SAA**

R.C. Trout and G. Liles*,

Forest Research

***The Otter Consultancy**

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Fig 1 Test fencing frame for captive otters



Figure 2. Small female otter unable to pass through 75mm Titan mesh



Figure 3. Experimental rabbit netting

[a] overhang fence



[b] offset e-wire



Figure 4a. Use of an overhang at 45 or 90 degrees; using a metal bar or rod.

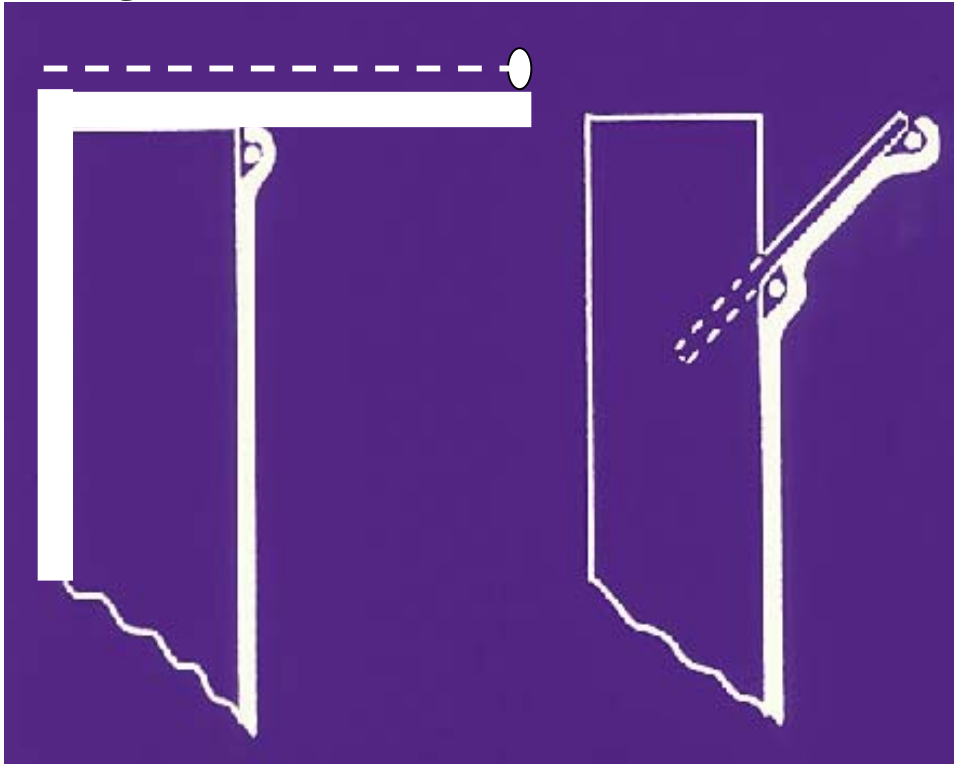


Figure 4b. Rabbit netting preventing access from the left



Figure 5. Solar panel and vandal proof box located within a fenced area for electric fencing
(against deer in this photograph)



Figure 6. Alternative Mesh Fence Forms

NB. In C the X refer to locations of high tensile barbed wire

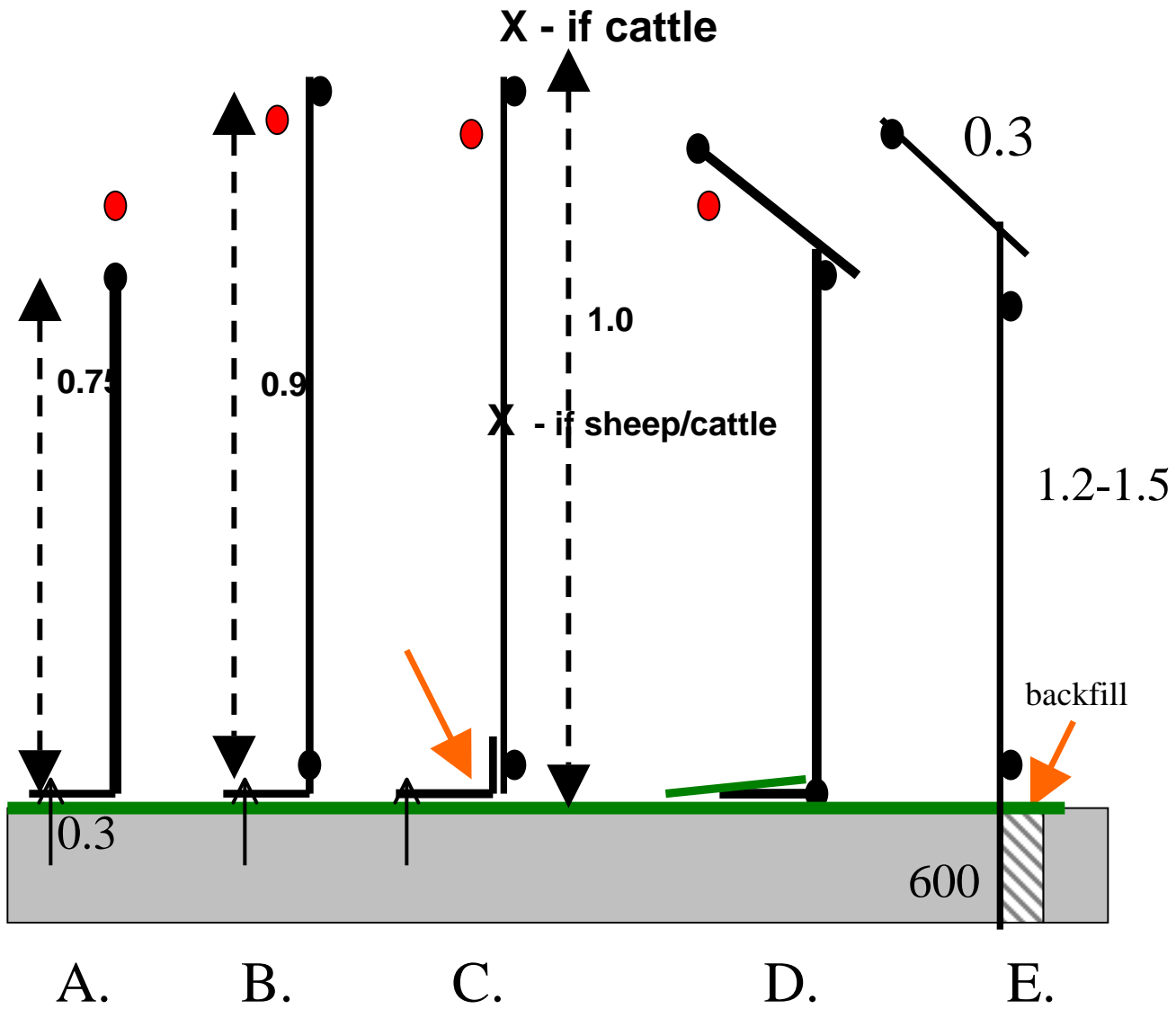


Fig 6 F. Dug and lapped

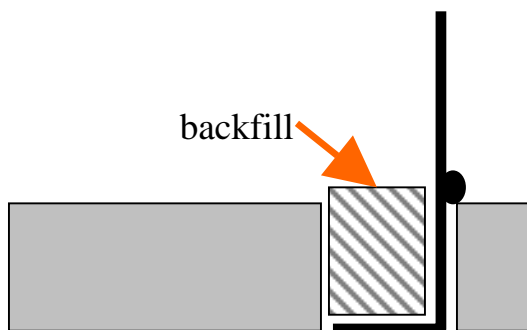


Fig 6G. Extra lapped width in soft embankments, dams etc.

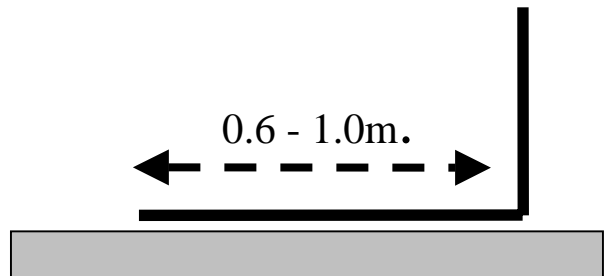
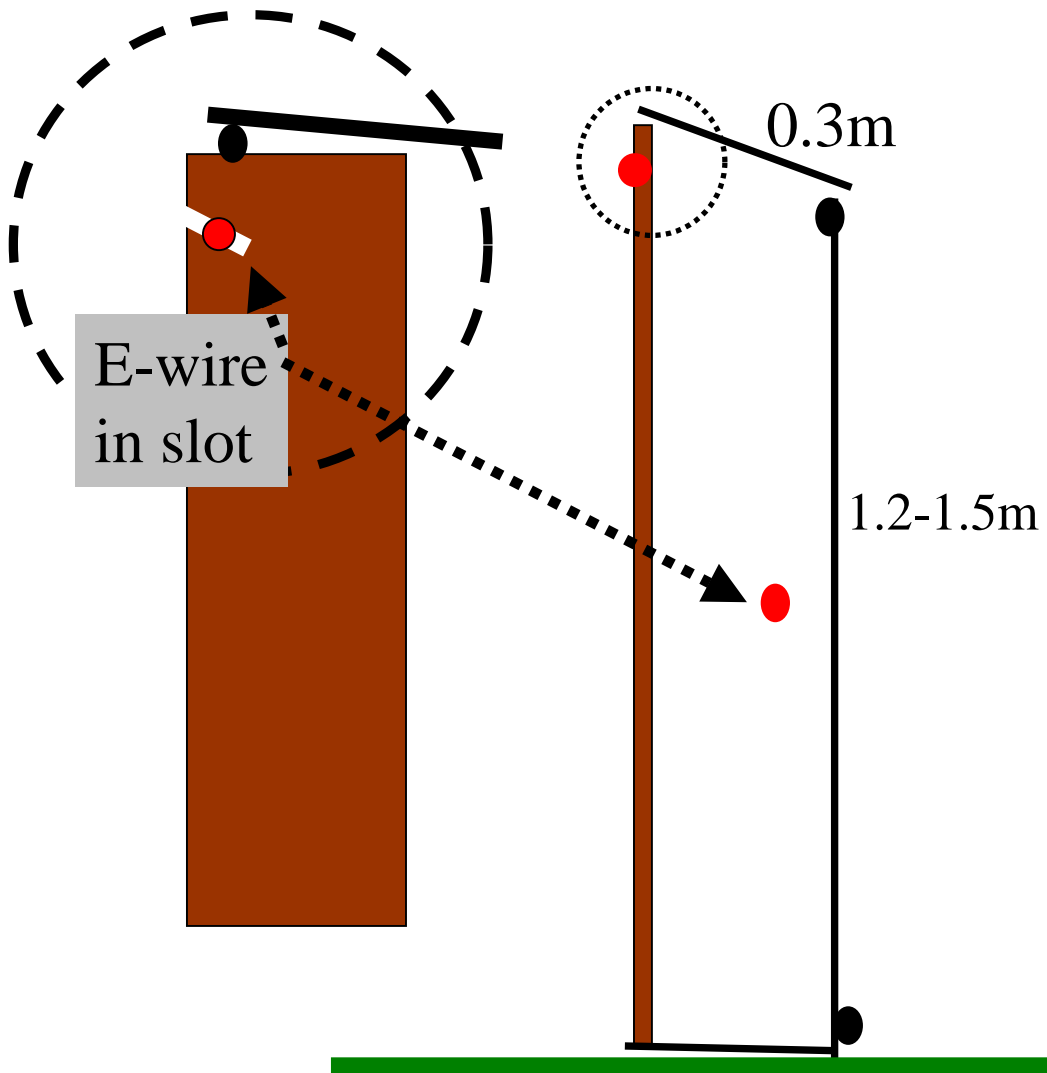


Fig 7 Overhang with separate plastic support stakes



NB. Overhang may be angled or horizontal

Figure 8. Diagram of use of plastic cable tie to hold e-wire in place in between stakes

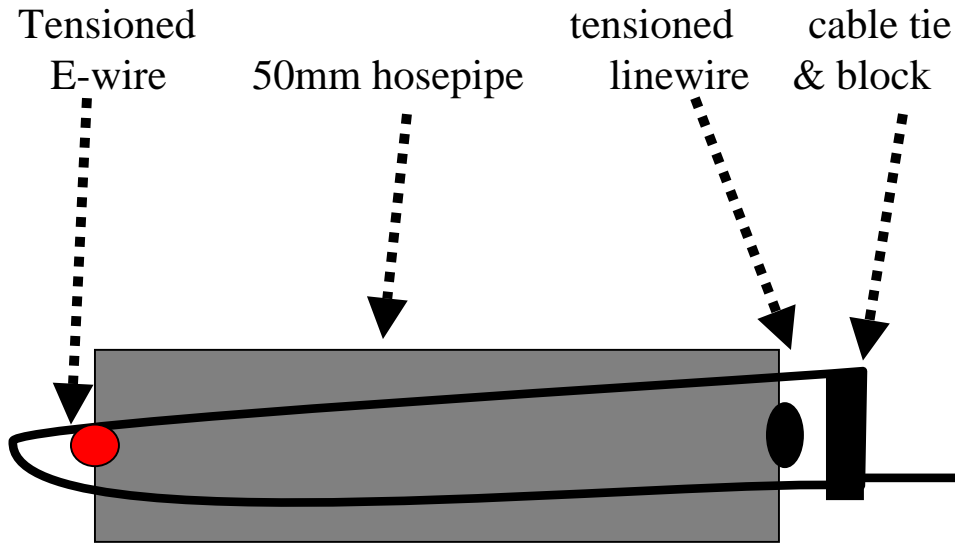
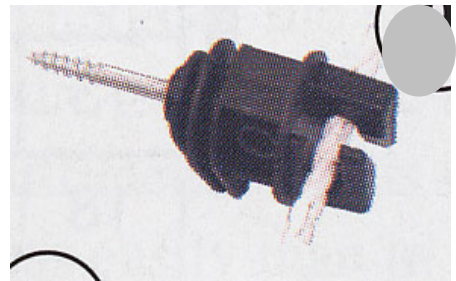
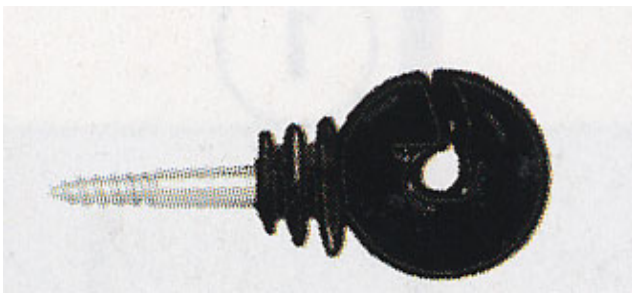


Figure 9. Electric Fence Insulators
A. For offset top e-wires



B. For offset e-wire in centre of fence

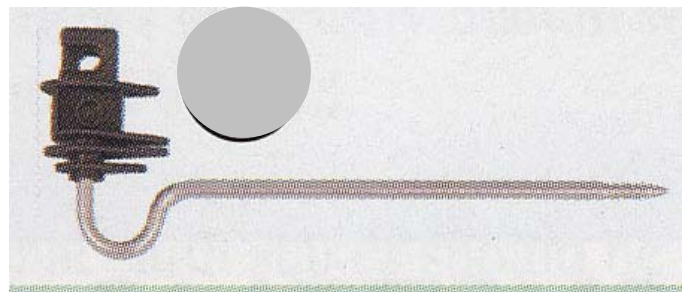
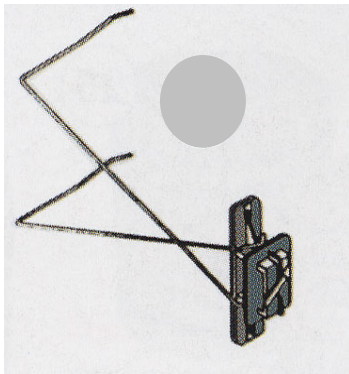


Figure 10. Box Section



Figure 11. Rabbit netting plough

Rabbit netting plough -
effective but expensive to buy



Machine trenching MAY work with thicker net.

