

REDUCE risk from neighbouring herds

- Check local TB outbreaks data online at www.ibtb.co.uk
- Put in place effective barriers between neighbouring herds.
- Avoid sharing equipment or vehicles with other farms.
- Avoid sharing cattle grazing with other herds.

For more information see Five Actions on the TB Hub website: <http://www.tbhub.co.uk/biosecurity/protect-your-herd-from-tb/>

Double perimeter livestock fencing



Fig.1: An example of double fencing.

How does this measure work?

Good biosecurity practices can help reduce or prevent the introduction of disease onto a farm from outside sources. Contact with infected cattle in neighbouring herds could potentially occur via direct nose to nose contact if the boundary between herds is a single, narrow fence, wall or hedgerow. It is therefore important to maintain a sufficient gap to prevent over the fence contact with neighbouring cattle, as well as straying and mixing with stock from other herds. A double perimeter stock fence can maintain a sufficient distance between herds to prevent nose to nose or close contact with neighbouring cattle. This is particularly important for farms with multiple land parcels as they have more neighbours and therefore are at increased risk of being exposed to infection.

Product examples	Approximate Guide Price (£*)
Post and Rail - Wooden post (1.8 m, square cut or round), rails (4 m, half round or square profile) struts & fixings	£8 - £14 per metre (materials only)
Barbed Wire Fencing:	
200 m roll Double Strand 2.5 mm, B.S.S Galvanised	£40 - £50
200 m roll High Tensile Barbed Wire 1.6 mm, galvanised	£24 - £35
Wire mesh 1.15 m high (Galfan coated, C8/11/30, medium weight, eight line wires and uprights, gauge 3 mm & 2.5 mm), strainer posts (2.7 m Long 125 mm Dia.), intermediate stakes (1.83 m long, 75-100 mm round) struts & fixings	£3 - £5 per metre (materials only)
* Prices listed exclude VAT and cost of fitting (as of January 2017)	

Examples of biosecurity measures: Double perimeter livestock fencing

Product recommendations

Preventing nose-to-nose contact with neighbouring herds with double fencing:

- The gap between double fencing should be as wide as is practically possible but at least 3 metres.
- Cattle-grade fencing to contain relevant livestock in permanent pasture.
- Where livestock is moved to temporary pasture or enclosures electric fencing can be erected at boundaries with neighbouring herds while cattle are grazing.
- If possible, avoid grazing cattle in fields that are adjacent to those containing neighbours' livestock at the same time or where manure or slurry is being spread.