

From: [TERESA CONWAY](#)
To: [MARTINA PARKE \(PLANNING\)](#)
Subject: FW: Section 5 application for John James (orse Shaun) McCloskey
Date: 06 March 2025 14:34:28
Attachments: [MyRouter6EFEFBC_000910.pdf](#)
[S 148 July 2024.pdf](#)
[receipt number 664328.pdf](#)

From: CARMEL KELLY <CKELLY@donegalcoco.ie> **On Behalf Of** planning mailbox
Sent: 05 March 2025 13:11
To: TERESA CONWAY <TCONWAY@Donegalcoco.ie>
Subject: FW: Section 5 application for John James (orse Shaun) McCloskey

From: Williams and Walsh Agri [REDACTED]
Sent: 05 March 2025 13:03
To: planning mailbox <Planning@Donegalcoco.ie>; [REDACTED]
Subject: Section 5 application for John James (orse Shaun) McCloskey

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CAUTION: This email originated from outside of Donegal County Council. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognise the sender and are sure that the content is safe.

Hi,

Please find attached a section 5 application & associated documents for John James (orse Shaun) McCloskey, receipt number MILFORD/0/[REDACTED].

regards,

Kevin Williams

--

Williams & Walsh Agri Ltd

Iona House, Upper Main Street, Ballyshannon, Co Donegal, F94 Y9TC

NOTE NEW Office Landline 071 98 22600

Kevin Williams [REDACTED] - James Walsh [REDACTED]
Accounts Payable [REDACTED]

www.williamsandwalshagri.wordpress.com

SECTION 5 APPLICATION

FOR DECLARATION ON DEVELOPMENT AND EXEMPTED DEVELOPMENT

Completed application form & supporting documentation to be returned to the Planning Authority by email to planning@donegalcoco.ie

Name of Applicant(s):	JOHN JAMES (SHAUN) M ^C CLOSKEY
Agent Name: (if applicable)	
Location of Proposed Development / Works: (Townland or postal address as appropriate and Eircode if available)	COGUISHT TOWNLAND, KILCAR, CO-DONEGAL. location → 54.671902, -8.571965
Description of Proposed Development including details of works (where applicable): (Only works listed below will be assessed under <u>this</u> section 5 application)	
<p>The proposed development consists of the erection of new sheep fencing consisting of post & wire for the purpose of stockproofing the boundary of the land/parcel on the enclosed maps, approx length of 1400 meters. This proposed fencing is outlined in black red marker on the enclosed maps. It is intended that the sheep mesh fence and posts will be erected in line with the specification as laid out by the Department of Agriculture, S148 - the minimum specification for farm fencing. A copy of S148 has been included. The proposed fencing would be in line with F.3-2 on page 20. and gateway in line with F.3-10 and F.3-11 on page 23 and 24.</p>	



Comhairle Contae
Dhún na nGall
Donegal County Council

Is the development a Protected Structure or within the curtilage of a Protected Structure?	Yes	No
		✓
Has a declaration under Section 57 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) been requested or issued in respect of the property.	Yes	No
		✓
Applicant(s) Interest in the site:	OWNER	
If not the Owner of the site, please provide the name of the Landowner:	N/A	
Please list types of plans, drawings etc. submitted with this application:	MAP outlining the proposed location of the fencing. The minimum specification for farm fencing as outlined by the Department of Agriculture	
Planning History - list any relevant planning application reference numbers:	N/A	
Are you aware of any enforcement proceedings connected to the site? If so, please supply details:	NOT AWARE of any proceedings.	

I hereby certify that the information provided is true and accurate	
Signature of Applicant/Agent:	Shan Mc Cliskey
Date:	14/3/25



**Comhairle Contae
Dhún na nGall**
Donegal County Council

Additional Contact Information

		</



Advice to Applicant

- (a) **Prescribed Fee** - €80.00 - You may wish to pay the fee by card by ringing the cash office on 074 9153900. Please note the receipt number in your cover email with the form.
- (b) Application must be accompanied by:
 - **Site location map** with site clearly outlined in red (to a scale of not less than 1:1000 in built up areas and 1:2500 in all other areas).
 - **Site layout plan** (Site or layout plans shall be drawn to a scale (which shall be indicated thereon) of not less than 1:500 or such other scale as may be agreed with the planning authority prior to the submission of the application, the site boundary shall be clearly delineated in red).
 - **Elevations** (if applicable) – (plans, elevations and sections drawn to a scale of not less than **1:200**).
 - **Other details** (e.g. landowner consent (if applicable), photographs as appropriate).
- (c) Completed application form & supporting documentation to be returned to the Planning Authority **by email** to planning@donegalcoco.ie
- (d) More information on exempted development can be found on the OPR planning leaflets available at <https://www.opr.ie/planning-leaflets/>

> Back

Folio Number

DL30379

Title Level

Freehold

Plan Number

8B

Property Number

1

Area of selected plans

5.81 hectares.

Number of Plans on this folio:

9

Address

Not Available

Highlight All Plans

View Folio PDF

Request Certified Copy

The following Applications are Pending on this Folio

D2024LR131262U

Awaiting Attention

D2024LR142954G

Mapping

*Tailte Éireann Registration Boundaries and Plan Area **are not conclusive**. See [Section 62\(2\)](#) of Registration of Title Act 2006 and [Rule 8\(3\) of the Land Registration Rules 2012](#).

Print Current View

Help

Loch na mBradán

An Chógais

Proposed fencing to be erected on lands contained within folio DL 30379.



An Roinn Talmhaíochta, Éirí agus Mara
Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

For Basic Payment Income Support for Sustainability: Areas of Natural Constraint Schemes and other Area Based Scheme purposes only
 Year: 2025

Name: JOHN JAMES MCCLOSKEY
Address: DERRYVAHAN, KILCAR, CO. DONEGAL, FM ED06

Herd No.: E1840767
Townland Code: E18361
Townland Name: COGUSH

Field	Area	Eligible Hectare	Claimed
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E1836100017	0.06	0.06	0.06
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Ordnance Survey: Ordnance Survey Map Data © Crown Copyright and the Ordnance Survey

Image Date: 07/05/2017
 Unauthorised reproduction is not permitted.

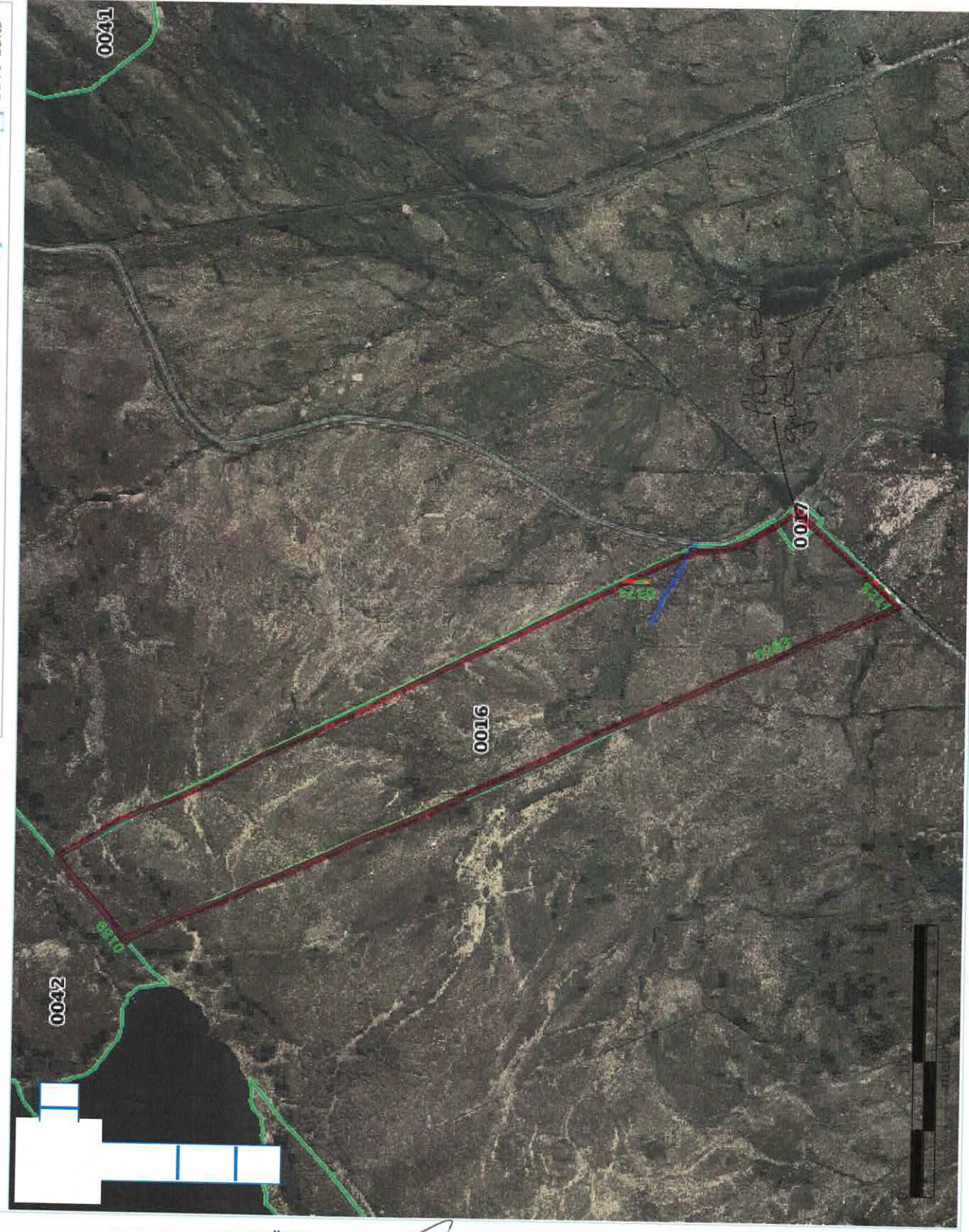
Page 8 of 10 Thu Dec 12 15:27:20 2024

Site location map

Applicant - John James (Sharon)
 McCloskey

Coguish townland,
 location:
 54.671902,
 -8.571965

Proposed fencing outlined
 in red, 1100 meters approx



Site location details

Applicant- Joffa James
(Shawn)
McCloskey

Cogurish Townland,
location:

54.671902,
-8.571965

Proposed fencing
outlined in red,
1400 meters approx.

Applicant - JOHN JAMES (Shawn) McCloskey.
- COGUSH TOWNLAND, location 54-671902, -8-571965



Tailte Éireann
Clárachán, Luacháil,
Suirbhéireacht
Registration, Valuation,
Surveying

Official Tailte Éireann Registration Map

This map should be read in conjunction with the folio.

Tailte Éireann (TÉ) Registration mapping is based on TÉ Surveying mapping. Where TÉ Registration maps are printed at a scale that is larger than the TÉ Surveying scale, accuracy is limited to that of the TÉ Surveying map scale.

For details of the terms of use and limitations of scale, accuracy and other conditions relating to TÉ Registration maps, see www.tailte.ie.

This map incorporates TÉ Surveying map data under a licence from TÉ.
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(centre-line of parcel(s) edged)

- Freehold
- Leasehold
- SubLeasehold
- 'S' Register

(see Section 8(b)(ii) of Registration of Title Act 1964 and Rule 224 & 225 Land Registration Rules 1972 - 2010).

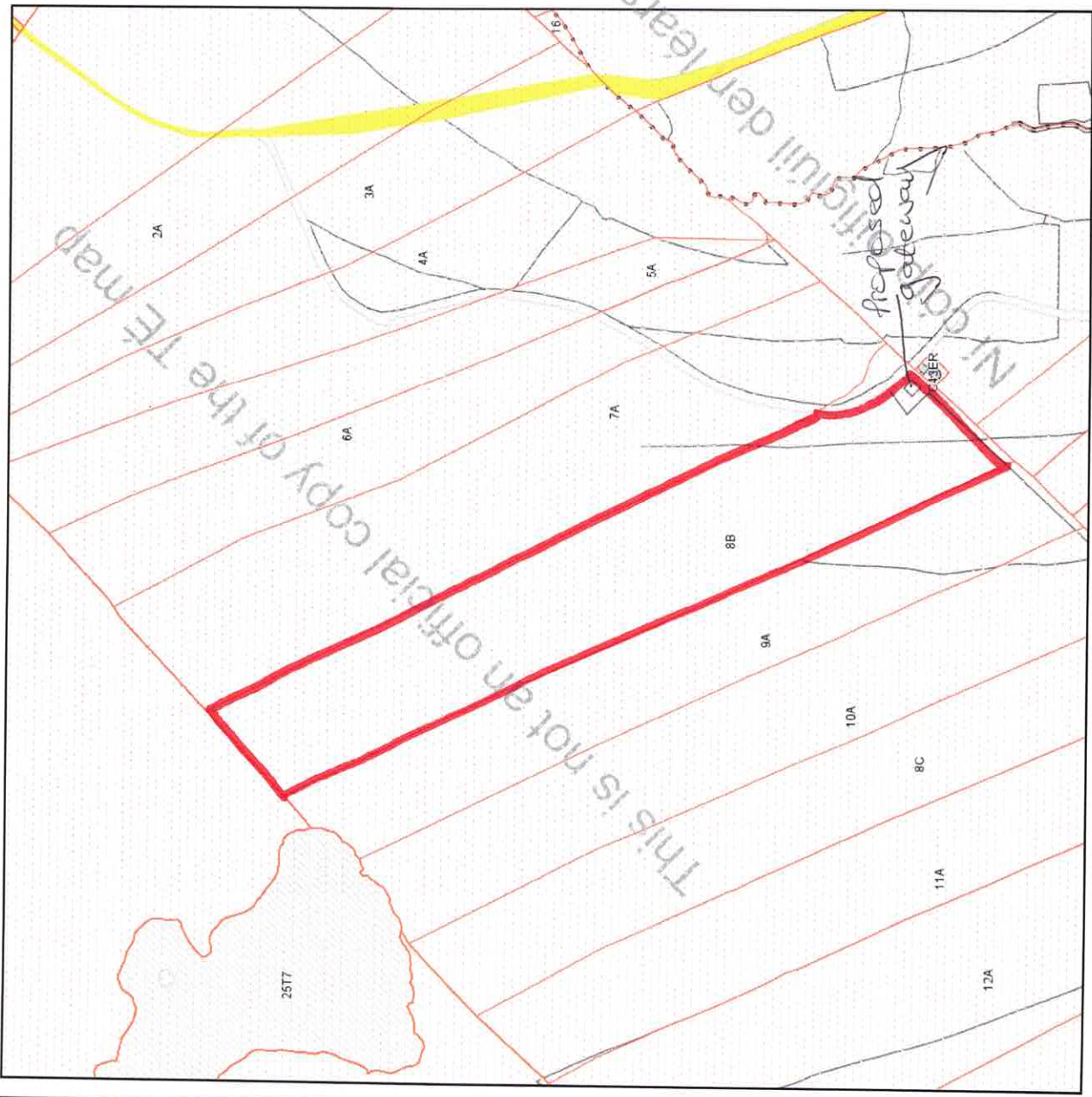
Burdens (may not all be represented on map)

- Right of Way / Wayleave
- Turbary
- Pipeline
- Well
- Pump
- Septic Tank
- Soak Pit

A full list of burdens and their symbology can be found at: www.landdirect.ie

Tailte Éireann Registration operates a non-conclusive boundary system.
The TÉ Registration map identifies properties not boundaries meaning neither the description of land in a folio nor its identification by reference to a TÉ Registration map is conclusive as to the boundaries or extent.

(see Section 85 of the Registration of Title Act, 1964). As Inserted by Section 62 of the Registration of Deed and Title Act 2006.



Creation Date: Wednesday, March 5, 2025 12:09:31 PM

Proposed sheep fencing outlined in red, aprox 1400 meters.



AN ROINN TALMHAÍOCHTA, BIA AGUS MARA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND THE MARINE

MINIMUM SPECIFICATION FOR FARM FENCING

The receiving of this specification does not imply approval of a grant application. However, if written approval is issued, then this specification becomes part of the contract between the applicant and the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine.

This is a minimum specification. Where the word “SHALL” is used, then that standard (at least) must be followed in grant-aided buildings. Where a procedure is “RECOMMENDED”, this is advice only on good practice.

Note that all references to other Department Specifications are to the current edition of that specification [available on the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine Website (gov.ie - [TAMS - Farm Building and Structures Specifications \(www.gov.ie\)](http://gov.ie))]. Similarly, references to Standards are to the current edition of the Irish, British or European Standard, as appropriate.

All materials used in fencing shall be sourced as new.

This specification is arranged as follows:

A	GENERAL	2
A.1	Safety	2
B	Requirements for Timber Posts and Rails	3
B.1	Timber Standard:	3
C	Requirements for Non-Timber Posts and Rails	6
C.1	Concrete Posts.....	6
C.2	Alternative Materials	6
D	Fence Erection techniques	7
D.1	Line and Level	7
D.2	Setting Out	7
D.3	Existing Fences and Openings	7
D.4	Cutting of Members on Site	7
D.5	Posts	7
D.6	Driving of posts.....	7
D.7	Fixing to Posts.....	7
E	Ancillary items.....	8
E.1	Fixings.....	8
E.2	Wire.....	9
E.3	Electric Fencers.....	11
F	Fencing layout.....	12
F.1	Deer Fencing	12
F.2	Horse Fencing	15
F.3	Sheep Fencing	20
F.4	Goat Fencing	24
F.5	Cattle Fencing	25
F.6	Free Range Poultry Fencing.....	27
F.7	Free Range Pig Fencing	27



F.8	Styles along Fence Lines	27
Appendix 1:	Date of clause revisions and additions	28

A GENERAL

A.1 Safety

A.1.1 Responsibility for Safety

Applicants are reminded that they have duties under the Safety, Health, and Welfare at Work Act 2005 to provide a safe working environment on the farm, including farm buildings, for all people who may work on that farm and also when undertaking building works. There is a further duty to ensure that any contractor, or person hired to do building work, provides and/or works in a safe environment during construction.

A.1.2 Safety during Construction

Farmer/Applicant Responsibility: Please note that neither the Minister nor any official of the Department shall be in any way liable for any damage, loss or injury to persons, animals or property in the event of any occurrence related to the development and the applicant shall fully indemnify the Minister or any official of the Minister in relation to any such damage, loss or injury howsoever occurring during the development works.



B Requirements for Timber Posts and Rails

B.1 Timber Standard:

Timber used in horse fencing shall meet the requirements of I.S. 437 and be certified as such by the NSAI or equivalent EU Notified Body **for any equine fencing purchased after 1st January 2025.**

Timber used in cattle, deer, sheep and goat fencing shall meet the requirements of I.S. 436 and be certified as such by the NSAI or equivalent EU Notified Body.

B.1.1 Permitted Species

Timber for posts and rails for all fencing shall be chosen from species in accordance with Table 1.

Table 1 — Permitted Species

Species	Post	Rail
Douglas fir – <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Permitted	Permitted
Larch – <i>Larix</i> spp.	Permitted	Permitted
Lodgepole pine – <i>Pinus contorta</i>	Permitted	Permitted
Scots pine – <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Permitted	Permitted
Oak – <i>Quercus</i> spp.	Permitted	Permitted
Spruce – <i>Picea sitchensis</i> , <i>Pinus abies</i>	Permitted for deer, goat and sheep fencing only	Permitted

B.1.2 Grading

Timber posts shall meet the requirements in Table 2A and Table 2B and Figure 1 when graded in accordance with I.S. 127.

Table 2A — Grading requirements

Characteristics	Permissible limits
Knots	Total Knot Area Ratio (KAR) not greater than $\frac{1}{2}$
Slope of grain	Not exceeding 1 in 6
Wane	Up to $\frac{1}{4}$ of face or edge over full length and can be up to $\frac{1}{3}$ in any 300 mm length for Horse fencing timbers. For deer, sheep and goat fencing timbers the wane shall not exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ of face or edge over full length (rectangular sections only)
Sapstain	Permitted
Decay	Not permitted
Active insect attack	Not permitted
Surface condition	Free from extraneous matter for example water, mud, dirt and largely free from inner or outer bark.

B.1.3 Moisture Content

After drying and immediately prior to preservative treatment, the moisture content of posts for sheep, deer and goat fencing shall not exceed 28%, when measured in accordance with I.S. 436.



After drying and immediately prior to preservative treatment, the moisture content of posts and rails for horse fencing shall not exceed 26%, when measured in accordance with I.S. 437.

Table 2B— Additional requirements for Horse fencing timbers

Characteristics	Permissible limits
End splits	Not longer than 150 mm
Fissures	Total depth of fissure not greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ the thickness
Distortion	See Figure 1
Bow	Maximum 25 mm over 3000 mm
Spring	Maximum 15 mm over 3000 mm
Twist	Maximum 20 mm over 3000 mm
Cup	Not greater than $\frac{1}{25}$ of the width

B.1.4 Preservation of Timber Pieces

Oak may be used untreated, but, if so, shall be free of sapwood. For all other permitted species, pieces of the correct moisture content and dimensions, shall be treated in accordance with I.S. 436 or I.S. 437 and shall be certified to be in compliance with the relevant standard by the NSAI or equivalent EU Notified Body.

It is recommended that all timber used in fencing and gates for horses shall be treated with copper oil preservatives. The purchase of creosote treated timber fence posts and fence rails is prohibited after 30th April 2023.

Brush on treatment of any preservative is not acceptable.

B.1.5 Marking

B.1.5.1 Straining and Intermediate Posts

Intermediate posts shall be labelled by the bale. Each bale shall be labelled with the label containing the following information at a minimum:

- Manufacturer's details
- bale number
- number of pieces in bale
- piece dimensions,
- date of labelling
- verification of final inspection
- Irish Standard number

B.1.5.2 Certificate for Timber Posts

A "fencing post certificate" shall be completed for all applications for grant aid involving timber fencing posts. Section A is to be completed by the post manufacturer, Section B by the intermediary supplier (if applicable) and Section C is to be completed by the supplier of the posts to the farmer. The farmer shall submit the completed certificate together with the standard paperwork for grant aid. The certificate is to be produced in duplicate, with the



I.S. 436 or I.S. 437 registration holder holding the original copy and supplying the second copy to the person/company purchasing the posts.

The Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine has developed an accepted “fencing post certificate” and companies certified to I.S. 436 or I.S. 437 can apply to the Department for details of the certificate template and also their unique numbers for the certificates. The certificate template and certificate numbers can be obtained by emailing the Department at tams@agriculture.gov.ie. An application for certificates must be submitted by email, including evidence of certification to I.S. 436 or I.S. 437. Only companies that are certified by the NSAI, or equivalent, to produce I.S. 436 or I.S. 437 posts will be supplied with the certificate template and corresponding numbers.

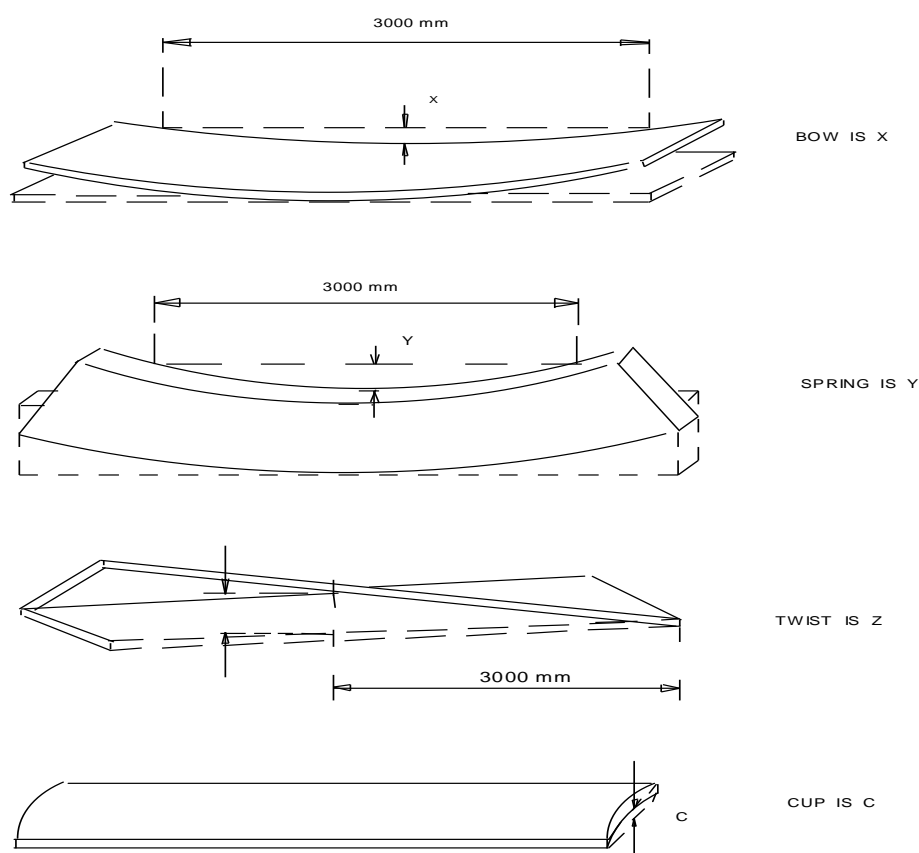


Figure 1 — Timber post and rail for horse/stud farm fencing - measurement of bow, spring, twist and cup



C Requirements for Non-Timber Posts and Rails

C.1 Concrete Posts

Fencing posts and gate posts manufactured from concrete may be used in place of timber posts under the following conditions:

1. The intermediate posts shall be at least as long as the timber posts specified for the fence.
2. The strainer posts shall be, at least, 94% as long as the timber posts and shall be braced by struts along the fence line. Where the fence is running on two sides of a strainer, then struts shall be placed on both sides of the strainer.
3. The posts shall be produced using, at least, C35/45 concrete with a maximum water cement ratio of 0.40 and a minimum cement content of 400 kg/m³.
4. All posts shall have suitable reinforcement for the entire length of the post.
5. The posts shall be produced in accordance with I.S. E.N. 12839.
6. All posts shall be guaranteed by the manufacturer for a minimum of 10 years for the fence types described in this specification.
7. All post manufacturers shall be listed on specification S.148A: Accepted Fencing Post Suppliers.

C.2 Alternative Materials

Fencing posts and gate posts manufactured from materials other than concrete or timber shall be certified to be at least as strong as new timber posts of the required size that are certified to I.S. 436. The posts shall be of at least the same dimensions as timber posts. These posts shall require prior acceptance by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine and shall be listed on specification S.148A: Accepted Fencing Post Suppliers.



D Fence Erection techniques

D.1 Line and Level

The fence shall be erected so that on completion the posts are located along the designated fencing line and the posts follow a smooth alignment. The finished fence shall follow broadly the profile of the ground.

D.2 Setting Out

The posts shall be accurately set out such that no rails, where possible, need to be cut or altered on site. Any length of fencing, including branches or spurs, shall start and end with a straining post.

D.3 Existing Fences and Openings

All new fencing shall be neatly and effectively joined to existing walls and fences. Where necessary, openings shall be left for gates.

D.4 Cutting of Members on Site

Where cutting of members is unavoidable because of openings, walls or obstructions, the cut ends shall be treated with two liberal coatings of compatible preservative to achieve the necessary level of preservation. Where cutting of posts is unavoidable, the top end of the post shall always be cut.

D.5 Posts

Where posts are to be installed by driving, the post bases shall be pointed. Where posts are to be placed by excavation, the post bases shall be flat. The base of the post for horse fencing shall be supplied four-way pointed.

D.6 Driving of posts

The posts shall be driven using a purpose-built post driver such that on completion of driving, the fence shall remain stable and upright and within a tolerance of ± 25 mm/metre length for the vertical. In order to protect the post from damage, the driving weight shall impact directly on the post top. In cases where the post driver does not have a jockey post cap as normal equipment, a purpose-built steel cap shall be provided and moved from post to post as driving proceeds. For horse fencing, where rock or other obstructions are encountered the post shall be set in concrete. The concrete base shall be 600 mm deep for boundary and paddock fencing and 900 mm deep for lunging and turnout areas.

Where fences are for other than horses, posts may be placed in augered holes rather than driven.

D.7 Fixing to Posts

D.7.1 Wire Fixing

Wire should be fixed with galvanised or zinc / aluminium coating staples. To prevent splitting of the post, staples should be driven at an angle and staggered along the length of the post. Staples should not be driven home fully as such staples will inhibit movement of the fencing wire and will damage the galvanised or zinc / aluminium coating. Where intermediate strainers are required for long fence runs with sheep mesh, all horizontal wires



in the sheep mesh shall be secured to each intermediate strainer using staples or alternatively, the wire may be tied off at each strainer.

D.7.2 Nailing of Rails and Top Boards to Posts

Rails and top boards shall be fixed to the field side of posts. The top of the rail should always finish flush with the top of the post. Rail and top board joints shall be staggered so that only alternate joints occur on one post. They shall be butt jointed along the centreline of each of the posts. Each rail or top board shall be fixed to each post with two nails driven in on the skew by hand or mechanical means. Rails or top boards which split during nailing are not permitted. Where splitting of the rails or top boards is encountered, it is recommended that all remaining rails and top boards shall be pre-drilled.

E Ancillary items

E.1 Fixings

E.1.1 Metal Fixing Issues:

Metal fixings shall not be attached to treated timber until 14 days after treatment or until the moisture content has fallen below 20%.

Note: When attaching metal fixings to treated timber refer to the wood preservative manufacturer's instructions.

E.1.2 Nails for Deer and Cattle Fencing

Nails shall be galvanised or zinc / aluminium coating plain round head steel nails to I.S. EN 14592. The coating shall comply with I.S. EN ISO 1461 (**Galvanised to Class A or Class B using a Galfan type alloy**).

E.1.3 Nails for Horse Fencing

Nails shall be, at least, 100 mm long and 4.2 mm diameter steel nails to I.S. EN 10230-1 (**Galvanised to Class A or Class B using a Galfan type alloy**).

E.1.4 Staples

Staples shall be galvanised or zinc / aluminium coating, minimum 40 mm x 3.55 mm round standard or barbed to I.S. EN 14592. The coating shall comply with I.S. EN 10244-2 (**Galvanised to Class A or Class B using a Galfan type alloy**).

E.1.5 Hog rings

Hog rings shall be not less than 1.5 mm diameter. The coating shall comply with I.S. EN 10244-2 (**Galvanised to Class A or Class B using a Galfan type alloy**).

Note 1: Hog rings manufactured from alternative materials, and/or coatings, may be acceptable provided they give equivalent or improved levels of performance or protection.

E.1.6 Electric Fence Insulators

Terminal insulators shall be egg type, heavy duty. Intermediate insulators can be either light duty screw in type; heavy duty ring type; insulated nail type, or plain staple combined with a short length of 12 mm heavy duty polythene pipe.



E.2 Wire

E.2.1 Line Wire

Line wire shall be a minimum 2.5 mm galvanised or zinc / aluminium coating or zinc/aluminium coating nominal diameter high tensile fencing wire to B.S. 4102. The coating shall comply with I.S. EN 10244-2 (Galvanised to Class A or Class B using a Galfan type alloy).

E.2.2 Tensioning Wire

Tensioning wire shall be 3.15 mm diameter galvanised or zinc / aluminium coating mild steel wire to B.S. 4102. The coating shall comply with I.S. EN 10244-2 (Galvanised to Class A or Class B using a Galfan type alloy).

E.2.3 Tying Wire

Tying wire shall be 1.6 mm diameter galvanised or zinc / aluminium coating mild steel wire to B.S. 4102. The coating shall comply with I.S. EN 10244-2 (Galvanised to Class A or Class B using a Galfan type alloy).

E.2.4 Barbed Wire

Barbed wire shall be formed of two number min. 1.6 mm high tensile line wires, to I.S. EN 10223-1. Alternatively, the wire may be formed of two number min. 2.0 mm high tensile line wires, with a minimum tensile strength of 990 N/mm² (heavy duty high tensile barbed wire). The coatings of both wires shall comply with I.S. EN 10244-2 (Galvanised to Class A or Class B using a Galfan type alloy). Barb spacing shall comply with I.S. EN 10223-1.

E.2.5 Sheep Fencing Wire

Sheep fencing wire shall be to I.S. EN 10223-5, minimum class 'medium 2M' high tensile steel. The coating shall comply with I.S. EN 10244-2 (Galvanised to Class A or Class B using a Galfan type alloy). Sheep wire shall be a minimum of 800 mm high, with a minimum of 8 No. horizontal wires. The maximum opening size at the bottom of the sheep wire shall not exceed 225 mm width x 90 mm height, while the maximum opening at the top of the sheep wire shall not exceed 225 mm x 185 mm (care should be taken in selecting the width of the wire opening to suit the particular need). The fence shall be constructed of high tensile wire (I.S. EN 10223-5) with a minimum diameter of 2.5 mm.

For sheep fencing constructed strictly on **banks or stone walls** the sheep wire shall be a minimum of 500 mm high. The maximum opening size at the bottom of the sheep wire shall not exceed 225 mm width x 130 mm height, while the maximum opening at the top of the sheep wire shall not exceed 225 mm x 160 mm (care should be taken in selecting the width of the wire opening to suit the particular need). The fence shall be constructed of high tensile wire (I.S. EN 10223-5) with a minimum diameter of 2.5 mm. The sheep fencing wire shall be to I.S. EN 10223-5, minimum class 'medium 2M' high tensile steel. The coating shall comply with I.S. EN 10244-2 (Galvanised to Class A or Class B using a Galfan type alloy).

E.2.6 Monofilament

Monofilament strands shall have the following characteristics:

- 4 mm minimum diameter with a minimum breaking strain of 500 kg and minimum breaking elongation of 20%.



E.2.7 Specialised Horse Wire

Specialised horse wire shall consist of a minimum 13 No. line wires of, at least 2.7 mm diameter or 2.5 mm high tensile galvanised or zinc / aluminium coating wire, galvanised or zinc / aluminium coating to I.S. E.N 10244-2 (Galvanised to Class A or Class B using a Galfan type alloy) steel wires. Vertical wires shall be at least 2 mm diameter. Mesh openings shall not exceed 75 mm x 75 mm, either in V-formation or rectangular formation. The top and bottom members are recommended to be at least 3.5 mm diameter galvanised or zinc / aluminium coating steel wires.

E.2.8 Electrified Horse Tape

Electrified Horse tape shall be at least 40 mm wide and shall be made of plastic with sufficient suitable wire conductors through out its length to carry the current.

E.2.9 Horse Rope

Horse Rope shall be, at least 5 mm diameter of either rope or plastic with suitable wire conductors throughout its length.

E.2.10 Rectangular Wire Mesh for Deer Fencing

Rectangular wire mesh shall be formed of zinc-coated high tensile horizontal line wires with a minimum diameter of 2.5 mm, and zinc-coated mild steel vertical wires with a minimum diameter of 2.5 mm. It shall comply with EN10223-2 (Galvanised to Class A or Class B using a Galfan type alloy). Joint knotting shall either be hinged-joint or tight-lock knotting.

E.2.11 Galvanised or Zinc / Aluminium Coating Wire-Joiners for Deer Fencing

Galvanised or zinc / aluminium coating wire-joiners or connectors shall be of a type approved by the manufacturers of the mesh.

E.2.12 Chain Link Mesh for Deer Fencing

Chain link mesh shall be zinc-coated and/or plastic-coated and shall conform to I.S. EN 10223-6. **The coating shall comply with I.S. EN 10244-2 (Galvanised to Class A or Class B using a Galfan type alloy) and/or EN 10245 respectively.**

E.2.13 Mesh for Poultry Fencing

Poultry fencing wire shall be to I.S. EN 10223-5, minimum class 'medium 2M' high tensile steel. The coating shall comply with I.S. EN 10244-2 (Galvanised to Class A or Class B using a Galfan type alloy). Poultry wire shall be a minimum of 1500 mm high, with a minimum of 15 No. horizontal wires. The maximum opening size at the bottom of the poultry wire shall not exceed 90 mm width x 90 mm height, while the maximum opening at the top of the mesh shall not exceed 90 mm wide.

E.2.14 Mesh for Pig Fencing

Pig fencing wire shall be to I.S. EN 10223-5, minimum class 'medium 2M' high tensile steel. The coating shall comply with I.S. EN 10244-2 (Galvanised to Class A or Class B using a Galfan type alloy). Pig wire shall be a minimum of 800 mm high, with a minimum of 8 No. horizontal wires. The maximum opening size at the bottom of the sheep wire shall not exceed 90 mm wide x 90 mm high, while the maximum opening at the top of the sheep wire shall not exceed 90 mm x 185 mm. The fence shall be constructed of high tensile wire (I.S. EN 10223-5) with a minimum diameter of 2.5 mm.



E.3 Electric Fencers

Where electric fences are to be installed, they shall be powered by mains driven electric fencers. Battery powered fencers are not permitted for grant-aid. Solar powered electric fencers are permitted and shall comply with clause E.3.1.

E.3.1 Electric Fencing Energisers

All electric fence energisers shall comply with I.S. EN 60335–2-76. This applies to solar powered electric fence energisers, in addition to battery powered fence energisers (while not grant aided) and mains-operated electric fence energisers.

E.3.2 Installation requirements for mains-operated Electric Fence Units and Fence Wire

Mains-operated electric fence units shall be installed in accordance with Section 705-55.2 of I.S. 10101 (National Rules for Electrical Installations) and the fence wire installed in accordance with Annex 705E of I.S. 10101.



F Fencing layout

F.1 Deer Fencing

Wire fencing shall be constructed using rectangular wire mesh as specified in clause E.2.10 above. Chain link mesh (E.2.12), suitably strengthened, may also be used.

F.1.1 Perimeter Fencing

Perimeter fencing using rectangular wire mesh shall be 1.9 m high formed of 13 No. horizontal wires, with suitably graded spaces becoming smaller nearer the ground. There shall be a maximum space of 150 mm between the vertical wires.

F.1.1.1 Perimeter Fencing for Fallow and Sika Deer

Perimeter fencing for Fallow and Sika Deer using rectangular wire mesh shall be 1.9m high formed of 17 No. horizontal wires with suitably graded spaces and a maximum space of 150 mm between the vertical wires.

Alternatively, a fence of 13 No. horizontal line wires may be used together with a properly attached chain link mesh 600 mm high up from ground level.

F.1.1.2 Perimeter Fencing using Chain Link Mesh

Perimeter fencing using chain link mesh shall be 1.9 m high with at least four **equally spaced line wires meeting the requirements of E.2.1. The mesh shall be in accordance with clause E.2.12 and shall be firmly fixed to the line wires with tying wire in accordance with clause E.2.3.**

F.1.2 Raceway Fencing

Raceway fencing shall conform to standards for perimeter fencing. Raceways subject to constant use should preferably be fenced with tight lock mesh.

F.1.3 Internal Fencing

Internal fencing shall normally be as perimeter fencing. However, when only finishing deer are farmed (i.e. no breeding herd) then electrified paddock fences may be used for internal fencing. They shall be 1.6 m high and shall consist of an 800 mm high rectangular wire mesh fence (sheep fence) with at least 3 No. electrified lines above, one of which shall be an electrified tape (horse tape) at least 25 mm wide. The first row of wire shall be 300 mm from the top of the sheep wire and remaining 2 wires at 200 mm spacing. Intermediate posts shall be 2200 mm in long and a minimum of 100 mm in diameter and shall be driven at least 600 mm into the ground. Intermediate posts shall be spaced at no more than 5 m intervals.

F.1.4 Posts and Straining Frames

F.1.4.1 Geometry of Posts

Where posts are to be installed by driving, the post bases shall be pointed. Where posts are to be placed by excavation, the post bases shall be flat.

F.1.4.2 H-Frames or Straining Frames

H-frames or straining frames shall be constructed at each end of a run of deer fencing, at each acute change of direction (more than 30°), and as interval frames in any run exceeding 200 metres. The frames shall be constructed as shown in figure F.1.1. The vertical posts shall be



not less than 3 metres long and shall be driven 1m into the ground or placed in an augured hole. They shall have a diameter of not less than 200 mm and shall be positioned at least 2 m apart. The horizontal post shall have a diameter of not less than 125 mm and shall be securely fixed to the verticals by either galvanised or zinc / aluminium coating steel rods, or by a rebated joint. Horizontal line wires as specified above shall be securely fixed to the outer post of the H-frame. Each line wire shall be taken round this post and fastened to itself either by tying, or by a pre-formed fenced connector. The entire fence shall then be strained and stapled in accordance with the specifications of the mesh manufacturer.

The diagonal tensioning wire of the H-frame shall be 3.15 mm diameter and meet the requirements of B.S. 4102.

F.1.4.3 Straining Posts

Straining posts may be used for changes in the direction of the fence of less than 30°. The posts shall be not less than 3 metres long, with a diameter of not less than 225 mm and driven 1m into the ground or placed in an augured hole.

F.1.4.4 Intermediate Posts

Intermediate posts shall be 3 m long, with a diameter of not less than 125 mm and driven 1 m into the ground or placed in an augured hole. They shall be spaced at a maximum distance of 8 metres for standard fencing and 6 metres for raceways. In rough terrain, the distances between posts should be reduced appropriately.

Note: in very mountainous terrain, or exceptionally stony ground, post-holes may have to be dug rather than augured. Holes shall be as small as is practicable and after insertion of the post, the earth shall be backfilled and rammed hard.

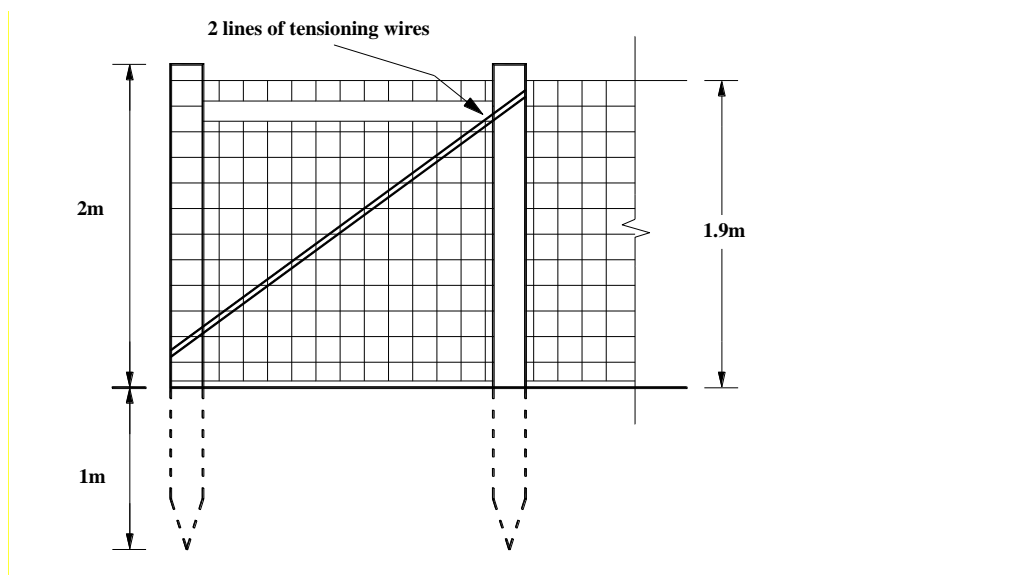


Figure F.1.1 H-Frame

F.1.5 Gates

Gates shall be medium-duty type, either of galvanised steel, or of fully treated timber, suitably constructed and braced. They shall be at least 3 m wide and 1.9 m high. If they are



also used as entrance gates from a public road, they shall be at least 3.6 m wide and shall open inwards.

F.1.5.1 Steel Gates

Steel gates shall be formed of fully galvanised tubular steel with an outside diameter of 33.7 mm x 3 mm. Tubular steel should preferably be bent at each corner and welded to form the frame. Alternatively, welded mitred square joints at corner may be used.

Gates may be constructed using an infill of rectangular wire mesh or chain link mesh exactly as specified for perimeter fencing per section F.1.1 above. In this case, the gate shall be diagonally braced as shown in Figure F.1.2 using 32 mm tubular steel. Gates may also be formed with an infill of rigid galvanised steel mesh. Spaces between the mesh shall not be greater than specified for perimeter fencing.

F.1.5.2 Timber Gates

Timber gates shall be formed of treated timbers. Frame and bracing timbers shall be at least 100 mm x 38 mm. Diagonal bracing shall be as in Figure F.1.2.

Gates may be constructed using an infill of rectangular wire mesh or chain link mesh exactly as specified for perimeter fencing per F.1.1 above. The gates (with the same bracing) may also be constructed using laths, horizontal timber laths at least 75 mm x 25 mm with a maximum space of 75 mm between the laths.

F.1.5.3 Gate Posts

Gateposts shall either be the outer post of an H-frame or a straining post as previously specified. All hinges, sockets, and sliding bolts shall be fully galvanised.

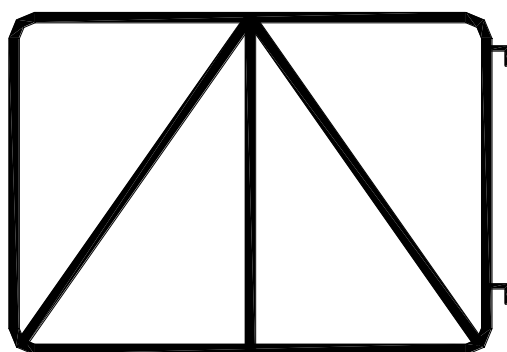


Figure F.1.2 Construction pattern for both steel and timber gates



F.2 Horse Fencing

The following types of horse fencing are covered by this specification:

1. Post and Rail fences.
2. Rope and Tape fences.
3. Specialised Horse Chain Link Fence.
4. White Polymer Monofilament Fencing
5. Electrified High Visibility Plastic covered Horse Wire.
6. Proprietary PVC Post and Rail fencing.

For fencing of lunging areas and special exercise areas, see specification S.156.

All posts shall be four-way pointed and all rail ends shall be cut square. In addition, all retaining board ends and top board ends shall be cut square.

F.2.1 Post and Rail Fencing

All post and rail fencing to be constructed in accordance with Figure F.2.1.

F.2.1.1 Boundary

Posts shall be, at least, 150 mm x 75 mm, and shall be, at least, 1.95 m long. The posts shall be erected with at least 600 mm below ground and 1350 mm above ground. The maximum spacing of posts shall be 2.4 m. Rails shall be, at least, 100 mm x 47 mm where the posts are spaced at 2.4 m centres and 100 mm x 44 mm where the posts are spaced at 2.1 m centres. Where 3 rails are used, they shall be spaced at no more than 400 mm centres and where 4 rails are used, they shall be spaced at 300 mm centres. Rails shall be on the paddock side of the fence.

F.2.1.2 Paddock

Posts shall be, at least, 125 mm x 75 mm, and shall be, at least, 1.8 m long. The posts shall be erected with at least 600 mm below ground and 1200 mm above ground. The maximum spacing of posts shall be 2.4 m. Rails shall be, at least, 100 mm x 47 mm where the posts are spaced at 2.4 m centres and 100 mm x 44 mm where the posts are spaced at 2.1 m centres. Where 3 rails are used, they shall be spaced at no more than 350 mm centres and where 4 rails are used, they shall be spaced at 250 mm centres. Rails shall be on the paddock side of the fence.

F.2.1.3 Flexible Rails in place of Timber Rails.

It is permitted to use flexible rails in place of timber rails for post and rail fencing either as boundary or paddock fencing, and also in place of the timber rail over specialised horse wire fencing. Flexible rails may also be used in place of timber rails for equine lunging and exercise areas.

Flexible Rail shall be either black or dark brown in colour. All flexible rails shall be UV stabilised extruded polymer flexible rail with a minimum 3 No. embedded wires with tensile strength of at least 1,235 MPa (i.e. they shall be high tensile wires). The embedded wires shall be at least 2.5 mm diameter and be galvanised to I.S. EN 10244 Class A.

Flexible rails shall be attached to each post with hot dipped galvanised and powder coated steel brackets approved by the rail manufacturer. Each bracket shall be fastened to posts with at least, 2 No. 63 mm exterior wood screws. Flexible rail shall be attached to end posts with, either a manufacturer approved attaching plate or buckle. Where it is necessary to join two



sections of flexible rail, either a manufacturer approved joining buckle or crimping sleeve shall be installed.

An inline or mounted tensioner shall be included every 100 m or less to maintain tension through the flexible rail in line with the manufacturer's specifications. Additional tensioners shall be provided at changes of direction in the fence alignment or at points where they are required to remove slack from the flexible rail. The rail shall be taut when installed and shall be tensioned sufficiently so as to not flap in the wind.

F.2.2 Rope and Tape Fences

All posts shall be at least 1800 mm long and shall be at least 100 mm diameter. The minimum depth below ground shall be 600 mm, with a minimum above ground of 1200 mm. The maximum spacing of the posts shall not exceed 3600 mm for rope and 5000 mm for tape. There shall be at least 2 strands of rope or tape, on the fence. The top tape or rope shall be at least 1100 mm above ground level, with a maximum spacing of 600 mm between lines of tape or rope.

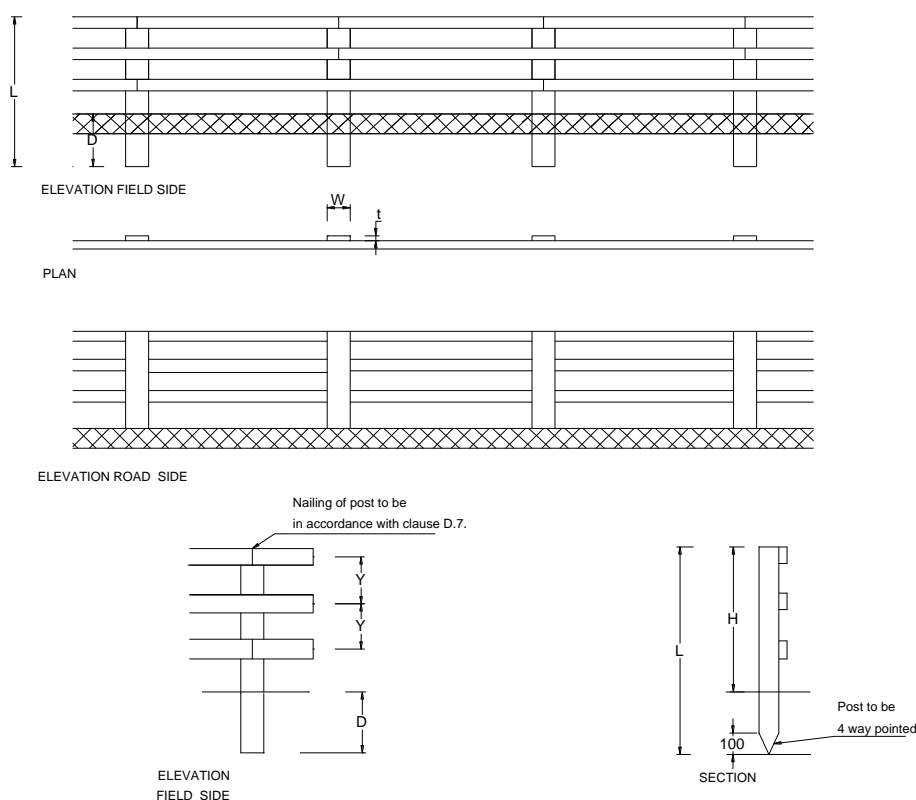


Figure F.2.1: Construction details for post and rail fencing

F.2.3 Specialised Horse Wire Fencing

Intermediate post for specialised horse wire fencing shall be at least 2100 mm long and a minimum of 125 mm diameter or at least 2100 mm long and a minimum of 150 mm x 75mm rectangular section. A minimum of 1500 mm shall be above ground and a minimum of 600 mm shall be below ground. The maximum spacing of intermediate posts shall not exceed 2700 mm where a top board is fitted. Where a top board is replaced by 2.5 mm high tensile wire or flexible rail the intermediate post spacing may be increased to 4 m.



Strainer posts shall be at least 2700 mm long and shall be at least 180 mm diameter. A minimum of 1500 mm shall be above ground and a minimum of 1200 mm shall be below ground. Strainer posts shall be spaced at a maximum of 150 m. In soft ground, the strainer length may have to be increased to provide the necessary stability. Strainers shall be provided at the beginning and end of every length of fencing, at gaps or openings, at every change of direction where the angle is greater than 30° and to accommodate any significant change in gradient.

Timber top boards shall be at least 5400 mm long and at least 175 mm x 38 mm. Timber top boards may be replaced with flexi rails as specified in section F.2.1.3.

The top board shall be located at the top of the fence posts, and the specialised horse wire, as described in clause E.2.7, shall be brought up from ground level to within 225 mm of the top rail.

F.2.4 Polymer Monofilament Fence

Intermediate posts shall be, at least, 100 mm in diameter, be 2.1 m in length and driven into the ground to give a top strand height of 1.4 m. Intervals between posts shall be not greater than 5.5 m, and end assemblies shall be H-framed as per clause F.3.9 or straining posts, at least, 2.1 m long and a minimum of 175 mm diameter. Strainers shall be driven into the ground to give a top strand height of 1.4 m.

H-frames or straining posts shall be provided at the beginning and the end of every length of fencing, at gaps or openings, at every change of direction where the angle and is greater than 30° and to accommodate any significant change in gradient.

White monofilament 4 mm diameter strands shall be used, knotted and tensioned as recommended by the manufacturers. They shall be fixed to posts by either (a) drilling suitably sized holes through the centre of the post, and inserting a sleeve of 12 mm PVC tubing, or by using electro staples as in electric fencing. Polymer monofilament strands must be free to slide past or through intermediate posts.

F.2.5 Electrified High Visibility Plastic covered Horse Wire

Intermediate posts shall be at least 1800 mm long and shall be at least 100 mm diameter. The minimum depth below ground shall be 600 mm, with a minimum above ground of 1200 mm. The maximum spacing of the posts shall not exceed 5000 mm.

There shall be at least 2 strands of wire, on the fence. The top wire shall be at least 1100 mm above ground level, with a maximum spacing of 600 mm between lines of wire.

Strainer posts shall be, at least, 2100 mm long and a minimum of 175 mm diameter. Strainers shall be 1200 mm above ground and at a minimum depth of 900 mm. Strainer posts shall be spaced at a maximum of 100 m, except in cases where the run is straight and free of undulations, in which case the spacing of strainers shall not exceed 350 m. In soft ground, the strainer length may have to be increased to provide the necessary stability. Straining posts shall be provided at the beginning and the end of every length of fencing, at gaps or openings, at every change of direction where the angle and is greater than 30° and to accommodate any significant change in gradient.

F.2.6 Proprietary Fencing Systems

Proprietary PVC Post and Rail fencing systems are acceptable when constructed in strict accordance with the manufacturers instructions. These systems shall have the same height and rail spacing as for timber post and rail fences.



These posts shall require prior acceptance by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine and shall be listed on specification S.148A: **Accepted Fencing Post Suppliers** in accordance with clause C.2 of this specification.

F.2.7 Gates for Horse Fencing

Gates shall only be grant-aided as part of a new horse fence. Gateways for horse fencing shall be at least 3.6 m wide between the inside faces of the gate posts and the gate shall be at least the same height as the top of the adjoining fence line or at least 1.2 m high where the adjoining fence height is less than 1.2m. If they are also used as entrance gates from a public road, they shall open inwards. All gates shall be hung using suitably sized proprietary gate hangers and the main frame shall be between 50 mm and 100 mm above ground level. Each gate shall be fitted with an adequate locking mechanism which shall securely retain the gate closed. All gate hanging posts and closing posts shall be independent of any fence post.

The main frame shall consist of, at least, Circular Hollow Section (C.H.S - tubular) steel with an outside diameter of 41.28 mm and a thickness of 1.5 mm. Alternatively Square Hollow Section (S.H.S) steel may be used, of at least 38.1 mm x 38.1 mm x 2.0 mm. The infilling shall consist of, at least, C.H.S. 41.28 mm O.D. x 1.5 mm or S.H.S. 38.1 mm x 38.1 mm x 2.0 mm. The average spacing between horizontal rails shall not exceed 250 mm and no one space shall exceed 300 mm.

Alternatively, the main frame shall consist of, at least, Circular Hollow Section steel with an outside diameter of 41.28 mm and a thickness of 1.5 mm. Alternatively Square Hollow Section steel may be used, of at least 38.1 mm x 38.1 mm x 2.0 mm. The infilling shall consist of, at least, C.H.S. 30.0 mm O.D. x 1.2 mm or S.H.S. 38.1 mm x 38.1 mm x 2.0 mm, with a minimum of 8 horizontal rails or of, at least, C.H.S. 25.0 mm O.D. x 1.2 mm with a minimum of 9 horizontal rails. The maximum spacing between horizontal rails shall not exceed 230 mm and the lower 5 rails shall be spaced at no more than 100 mm.

All steel gates shall be hot dip galvanised in accordance with EN 1461.

The use of timber gates is permitted for horse fencing and shall meet the minimum height requirements given above. All timber gates shall be treated to the same standard as timber rails. Wooden gates shall have at least 4 horizontal 100mm x 40mm rails and be suitably constructed and braced.

F.2.8 Gate Posts

Hanging posts and closing posts shall each be not less than 2.28 m long, unless otherwise stated, and shall comprise of one of the following:

- i. Hanging posts of Circular Hollow Section (C.H.S.), of, at least, 114.3 mm outside diameter by 3.6 mm thick and closing posts of at least 88.9mm outside diameter by 3.0mm thick C.H.S.
- ii. Hanging posts of Square Hollow Section (S.H.S.), of at least, 100 mm square x 4.0 mm thick and closing posts of at least, 80 mm square x 3.0 mm thick S.H.S.
- iii. UB or IPE section beams, of at least, 150 mm x 75 mm.
- iv. Timber gate posts shall be, at least, 225 mm diameter and not less than 2.40 m long and shall be certified in accordance with I.S. 437 as for fencing posts.
- v. Reinforced concrete gate posts listed on specification S.148A.
- vi. Other gate posts listed on specification S.148A.

All steel gate posts shall be hot dip galvanised in accordance with EN 1461.



In the case of steel or concrete post, they shall be erected in a neatly excavated post hole not less than 450 mm square or a circular augured hole of 500 mm diameter. They shall be surrounded in a concrete base which shall be poured directly against the sides of the excavation. When completed they shall be truly vertical. Timber post may be driven in to the ground with a suitable post driver or erected as above.



F.3 Sheep Fencing

The following types of sheep fencing are covered by this specification:

- 1) 5 stands electric wire
- 2) 1 strand barbed wire with sheep wire
- 3) 2 strands barbed wire with sheep wire
- 4) 1 strand electric wire, plus 1 strand barbed wire with sheep wire
- 5) 1 strand electric wire and 1 plain wire with sheep wire
- 6) Bank / Stone Wall reduced height fence
- 7) 1 strand electric wire with sheep wire
- 8) 2 strands plain wire with sheep wire

Barbed wire and sheep wire shall be as specified in clauses E.2.4 and E.2.5 respectively.

As part of the TAMS 3 scheme all fence types, except 5 stands electric wire, are eligible for grant-aid.

F.3.1 5 Stands Electric Wire (not currently grant-aided)

Five strands of 2.5 mm high tensile wire shall be used. Line wires shall be strained tightly between straining posts. The top wire shall be 1.1 m above ground level, and the bottom-line wire shall be 175 mm above ground level, the intermediate wires should then be spaced out between the top and bottom wires.

Strainer posts shall be, at least, 2100 mm long and a minimum of 175 mm diameter and shall be driven at least 900 mm into the ground. Strainers shall be provided at the beginning and end of every length of fencing, at gaps or openings, at every change of direction where the angle is greater than 30° and to accommodate any significant change in gradient. Where long runs of fencing are to be erected, the maximum distance between strainer posts shall not exceed 150 m, except in cases where the run is straight and free of undulations, in which case the spacing of strainers shall not exceed 500 m. In soft ground, the strainer length may have to be increased to provide the necessary stability.

Intermediate posts shall be, at least, 1800 mm long and a minimum of 100 mm diameter and shall be driven at least 600 mm into the ground. Intermediate posts shall be spaced at no more than 5 m intervals.

F.3.2 1 Strand Barbed Wire with Sheep Wire

The fence shall have a minimum height of 1000 mm, with the barbed wire set above the sheep mesh. The lowest line of the sheep mesh shall be between 50 mm and 100 mm above ground level.

Strainer posts shall be, at least, 2100 mm long and a minimum of 175 mm diameter and shall be driven at least 900 mm into the ground. Strainers shall be provided at the beginning and end of every length of fencing, at gaps or openings, at every change of direction where the angle is greater than 30° and to accommodate any significant change in gradient. Where long runs of fencing are to be erected, the maximum distance between strainer posts shall not exceed 100 m, except in cases where the run is straight and free of undulations, in which case the spacing of strainers shall not exceed 350 m. In soft ground, the strainer length may have to be increased to provide the necessary stability.

Intermediate posts shall be, at least, 1500 mm long and a minimum of 100 mm diameter and shall be driven at least 450 mm into the ground. Intermediate posts shall be spaced at no more than 5 m intervals.



F.3.3 2 Strands Barbed Wire with Sheep Wire

The top line of barbed wire shall be strained tightly between straining posts and shall be 1.1 m above ground level. The other line of barbed wire may be either above or below the sheep mesh. The lowest line of wire (either the sheep mesh or barbed) shall be between 50mm and 100 mm above ground level.

Strainer posts shall be, at least, 2100 mm long and a minimum of 175 mm diameter and shall be driven at least 900 mm into the ground. Strainers shall be provided at the beginning and end of every length of fencing, at gaps or openings, at every change of direction where the angle is greater than 30° and to accommodate any significant change in gradient. Where long runs of fencing are to be erected, the maximum distance between strainer posts shall not exceed 100 m, except in cases where the run is straight and free of undulations, in which case the spacing of strainers shall not exceed 350 m. In soft ground, the strainer length may have to be increased to provide the necessary stability.

Intermediate posts shall be, at least, 1800 mm long and a minimum of 100 mm diameter and shall be driven at least 500 mm into the ground. Intermediate posts shall be spaced at no more than 5 m intervals.

F.3.4 1 Strand Electric and 1 Strand Barbed with Sheep Wire

The electrified line wire shall be strained tightly between straining posts and shall be 1.1 m above ground level. The line of barbed wire may be either above or below the sheep mesh. The lowest line of wire (either the sheep mesh or barbed) shall be between 50 mm and 100 mm above ground level.

Strainer posts shall be, at least, 2100 mm long and a minimum of 175 mm diameter and shall be driven at least 900 mm into the ground. Strainers shall be provided at the beginning and end of every length of fencing, at gaps or openings, at every change of direction where the angle is greater than 30° and to accommodate any significant change in gradient. Where long runs of fencing are to be erected, the maximum distance between strainer posts shall not exceed 100 m, except in cases where the run is straight and free of undulations, in which case the spacing of strainers shall not exceed 350 m. In soft ground, the strainer length may have to be increased to provide the necessary stability.

Intermediate posts shall be, at least, 1800 mm long and a minimum of 100 mm diameter and shall be driven at least 500 mm into the ground. Intermediate posts shall be spaced at no more than 5 m intervals.

F.3.5 1 Strand Electric Wire and 1 Plain Wire with Sheep Wire

The electrified line wire shall be strained tightly between straining posts and shall be 1.1 m above ground level. The line of plain wire may be either above or below the sheep mesh. The lowest line of wire (either the sheep mesh or plain) shall be between 50 mm and 100 mm above ground level.

Strainer posts shall be, at least, 2100 mm long and a minimum of 175 mm diameter and shall be driven at least 900 mm into the ground. Strainers shall be provided at the beginning and end of every length of fencing, at gaps or openings, at every change of direction where the angle is greater than 30° and to accommodate any significant change in gradient. Where long runs of fencing are to be erected, the maximum distance between strainer posts shall not exceed 100 m, except in cases where the run is straight and free of undulations, in which case the spacing of strainers shall not exceed 350 m. In soft ground, the strainer length may have to be increased to provide the necessary stability.



Intermediate posts shall be, at least, 1800 mm long and a minimum of 100 mm diameter and shall be driven at least 500 mm into the ground. Intermediate posts shall be spaced at no more than 5 m intervals.

F.3.6 Bank / Wall reduced Height Fence

The fence shall have a minimum height of 700 mm with one strand of wire and 800 mm with two strands of wire. In all cases at least one strand of wire shall be located above the sheep wire. The lowest line of wire shall be between 50 mm and 100 mm above the top of the bank /wall.

Strainer posts shall be, at least, 1800 mm long and a minimum of 175 mm diameter and shall be driven/installed at least 900 mm into the bank or stone wall. Strainers shall be provided at the beginning and end of every length of fencing, at gaps or openings, at every change of direction where the angle is greater than 30° and to accommodate any significant change in gradient. Where long runs of fencing are to be erected, the maximum distance between strainer posts shall not exceed 100 m, except in cases where the run is perfectly straight and free of undulations, in which case the spacing of strainers shall not exceed 350 m.

Intermediate posts shall be, at least, 1500 mm long and a minimum of 100 mm diameter and shall be driven at least 500 mm into the bank or wall. Intermediate posts shall suitably supported be spaced at no more than 5 m intervals.

F.3.7 1 Strand Electric Wire with Sheep Wire

The electrified line wire shall be strained tightly between straining posts and shall 1.0 m above ground level. The lowest line of the sheep mesh shall be between 50 mm and 100 mm above ground level.

Strainer posts shall be, at least, 2100 mm long and a minimum of 175 mm diameter and shall be driven at least 900 mm into the ground. Strainers shall be provided at the beginning and end of every length of fencing, at gaps or openings, at every change of direction where the angle is greater than 30° and to accommodate any significant change in gradient. Where long runs of fencing are to be erected, the maximum distance between strainer posts shall not exceed 100 m, except in cases where the run is straight and free of undulations, in which case the spacing of strainers shall not exceed 350 m. In soft ground, the strainer length may have to be increased to provide the necessary stability.

Intermediate posts shall be, at least, 1500 mm long and a minimum of 100 mm diameter and shall be driven at least 450 mm into the ground. Intermediate posts shall be spaced at no more than 5 m intervals.

F.3.8 2 Strands Plain Wire with Sheep Wire

The top line of plain wire shall be strained tightly between straining posts and shall be 1.1 m above ground level. The other line of plain wire shall be above the sheep wire, spaced evenly between the top of the sheep mesh and the top line of wire. The lowest line of the sheep wire shall be between 50 mm and 100 mm above ground level.

Strainer posts shall be, at least, 2100 mm long and a minimum of 175 mm diameter and shall be driven at least 900 mm into the ground. Strainers shall be provided at the beginning and end of every length of fencing, at gaps or openings, at every change of direction where the angle is greater than 30° and to accommodate any significant change in gradient. Where long runs of fencing are to be erected, the maximum distance between strainer posts shall not



exceed 100 m, except in cases where the run is straight and free of undulations, in which case the spacing of strainers shall not exceed 350 m. In soft ground, the strainer length may have to be increased to provide the necessary stability.

Intermediate posts shall be, at least, 1800 mm long and a minimum of 100 mm diameter and shall be driven at least 500 mm into the ground. Intermediate posts shall be spaced at no more than 5 m intervals.

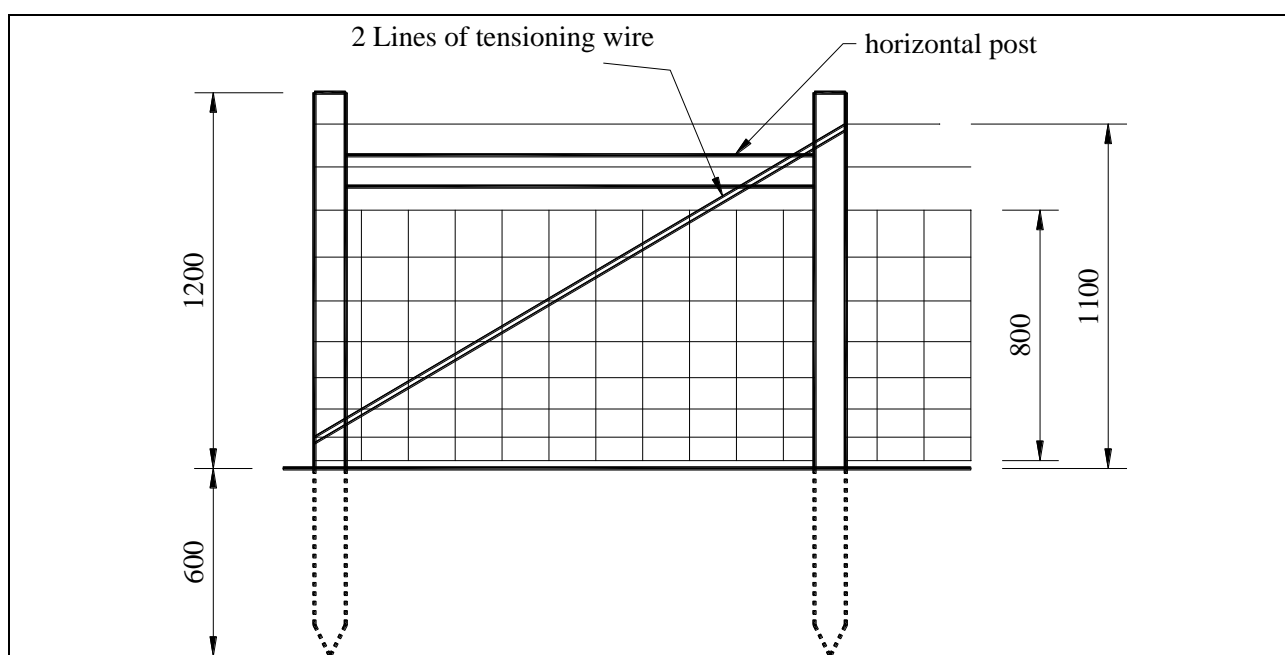


Figure F.3.1 H-Frame

F.3.9 H-Frames in place of straining posts

H-frames or straining frames may be used in place of straining posts where ground conditions prevent strainer posts being properly placed. H-Frames shall be spaced at the same intervals as straining posts. The frames shall be constructed as shown in figure F.3.1. The vertical posts shall be not less than 1800 mm long and shall be driven at least 600 mm into the ground or placed in an augured hole. They shall have a diameter of not less than 100 mm and shall be positioned at least 1.5 m apart. The horizontal post shall have a diameter of not less than 100 mm and shall be securely fixed to the verticals by either galvanised or zinc / aluminium coating steel rods, or by a rebated joint. Horizontal line wires as specified above shall be securely fixed to the outer post of the H-frame. Each line wire shall be taken round this post and fastened to itself either by tying, or by a pre-formed fenced connector. The entire fence shall then be strained and stapled in accordance with the specifications of the mesh manufacturer.

The diagonal tensioning wire of the H-frame shall be 3.15 mm diameter and meet the requirements of B.S. 4102.

F.3.10 Gates for Sheep Fences

Gates shall only be grant-aided as part of a new sheep fence. Gateways for sheep fencing shall be at least 3.6 m wide between the inside faces of the gate posts and the gate shall be, at least, 1.2 m high. If they are also used as entrance gates from a public road, they shall open



inwards. All gates shall be hung using suitably sized proprietary gate hangers and the main frame shall be between 50 mm and 100 mm above ground level. Each gate shall be fitted with an adequate locking mechanism which shall securely retain the gate closed. All gate hanging posts and closing posts shall be independent of any fence post.

The main frame shall consist of, at least, Circular Hollow Section (C.H.S - tubular) steel with an outside diameter of 41.28 mm and a thickness of 1.5 mm. Alternatively Square Hollow Section (S.H.S) steel may be used, of at least 38.1 mm x 38.1 mm x 2.0 mm. The infilling shall consist of, at least, C.H.S. 41.28 mm O.D. x 1.5 mm or S.H.S. 38.1 mm x 38.1 mm x 2.0 mm. The average spacing between horizontal rails shall not exceed 250 mm and no one space shall exceed 300 mm. Where young lambs are to be kept in the field, it is strongly recommended that the lower half of the gate be covered by steel mesh to prevent the lambs from climbing through the gate.

Alternatively, the main frame shall consist of, at least, Circular Hollow Section steel with an outside diameter of 41.28 mm and a thickness of 1.5 mm. Alternatively Square Hollow Section steel may be used, of at least 38.1 mm x 38.1 mm x 2.0 mm. The infilling shall consist of, at least, C.H.S. 30.0 mm O.D. x 1.2 mm or S.H.S. 38.1 mm x 38.1 mm x 2.0 mm, with a minimum of 8 horizontal rails or of, at least, C.H.S. 25.0 mm O.D. x 1.2 mm with a minimum of 9 horizontal rails. The maximum spacing between horizontal rails shall not exceed 230 mm and the lower 5 rails shall be spaced at no more than 100 mm.

All steel gates shall be hot dip galvanised in accordance with EN 1461.

F.3.11 Gate Posts

Hanging posts and closing posts shall each be not less than 2.28 m long, **unless otherwise stated**, and shall comprise of one of the following:

- vii. Hanging posts of Circular Hollow Section (C.H.S.), of, at least, 114.3 mm outside diameter by 3.6 mm thick and closing posts of at least 88.9mm outside diameter by 3.0mm thick C.H.S.
- viii. Hanging posts of Square Hollow Section (S.H.S.), of at least, 100 mm square x 4.0 mm thick and closing posts of at least, 80 mm square x 3.0 mm thick S.H.S.
- ix. UB or IPE section beams, of at least, 150 mm x 75 mm.
- x. Timber gate posts shall be, at least, 225 mm diameter and not less than 2.40 m long and shall be certified in accordance with I.S. 436 as for fencing posts.
- xi. Reinforced concrete gate posts listed on specification S.148A.
- xii. Other gate posts listed on specification S.148A.

All steel gate posts shall be hot dip galvanised in accordance with EN 1461.

In the case of steel or concrete post, they shall be erected in a neatly excavated post hole not less than 450 mm square or a circular augured hole of 500 mm diameter. They shall be surrounded in a concrete base which shall be poured directly against the sides of the excavation. When completed they shall be truly vertical. Timber post may be driven in to the ground with a suitable post driver or erected as above.

F.4 Goat Fencing

This shall consist of a minimum of five strands of electrified wire. The five strands shall be of 2.5 mm high tensile wire in accordance with clause E.2.1. Line wires shall be strained tightly between straining posts. The top wire shall be 1.2 m above ground level, and the bottom-line wire shall be no more than 175 mm above ground level, the intermediate wires should then be evenly spaced out between the top and bottom wires.



Strainer posts shall be, at least, 2100 mm long and a minimum of 175 mm diameter and shall be driven at least 900 mm into the ground. Strainers shall be provided at the beginning and end of every length of fencing, at gaps or openings, at every change of direction where the angle is greater than 30° and to accommodate any significant change in gradient. Where long runs of fencing are to be erected, the maximum distance between strainer posts shall not exceed 150 m, except in cases where the run is straight and free of undulations, in which case the spacing of strainers shall not exceed 500 m. In soft ground, the strainer length may have to be increased to provide the necessary stability.

Intermediate posts shall be, at least, 1800 mm long and a minimum of 100 mm diameter and shall be driven at least 600 mm into the ground. Intermediate posts shall be spaced at no more than 5 m intervals.

F.5 Cattle Fencing

F.5.1 Electric Fence

One or two strands of 2.5 mm high tensile wire shall be used. Line wires shall be strained tightly between straining posts. The top wire shall be between 850 mm and 1.1 m above ground level, and where a second line wire is installed, this shall be between 425mm and 600 mm above ground level.

Strainer posts shall be, at least, 2100 mm long and a minimum of 175 mm diameter and shall be driven at least 900 mm into the ground. Strainers shall be provided at the beginning and end of every length of fencing, at gaps or openings, at every change of direction where the angle is greater than 30° and to accommodate any significant change in gradient. Where long runs of fencing are to be erected, the maximum distance between strainer posts shall not exceed 150 m, except in cases where the run is straight and free of undulations, in which case the spacing of strainers shall not exceed 500 m. In soft ground, the strainer length may have to be increased to provide the necessary stability. H-frames or straining frames may be used in place of straining posts where ground conditions prevent strainer posts being properly placed. These H-frames shall be constructed as per clause F.3.9 above.

Intermediate posts shall be, at least, 1800 mm long and a minimum of 100 mm diameter and shall be driven at least 500 mm into the ground. Intermediate posts shall be spaced at no more than 12 m intervals.

F.5.2 Barbed Wire Fence

Three strands of high tensile barbed wire, as per clause E.2.4, shall be used. Each strand of wire shall be strained tightly between straining posts. The top wire shall be 1.1 m above ground level and the bottom wire shall be between 300 and 400 mm above ground level, with the central wire halfway between the top and bottom wires.

Strainer posts shall be, at least, 2100 mm long and a minimum of 175 mm diameter and shall be driven at least 900 mm into the ground. Strainers shall be provided at the beginning and end of every length of fencing, at gaps or openings, at every change of direction where the angle is greater than 30° and to accommodate any significant change in gradient. Where long runs of fencing are to be erected, the maximum distance between strainer posts shall not exceed 100 m, except in cases where the run is straight and free of undulations, in which case the spacing of strainers shall not exceed 350 m. In soft ground, the strainer length may have to be increased to provide the necessary stability. H-frames or straining frames may be used in place of straining posts where ground conditions prevent strainer posts being properly placed. These H-frames shall be constructed as per clause F.3.9 above.



Intermediate posts shall be, at least, 1800 mm long and a minimum of 100 mm diameter and shall be driven at least 500 mm into the ground. Intermediate posts shall be spaced at no more than 5 m intervals.

F.5.3 Gates for Bovine Fences

Gates shall only be grant-aided as part of a new bovine fence. Gateways for bovine fencing shall be at least 3.6 m wide between the inside faces of the gate posts and the gate shall be, at least, 1.2 m high. If they are also used as entrance gates from a public road, they shall open inwards. All gates shall be hung using suitably sized proprietary gate hangers and the main frame shall be between 50 mm and 100 mm above ground level. Each gate shall be fitted with an adequate locking mechanism which shall securely retain the gate closed. All gate hanging posts and closing posts shall be independent of any fence post.

The main frame shall consist of, at least, Circular Hollow Section (C.H.S - tubular) steel with an outside diameter of 41.28 mm and a thickness of 1.5 mm. Alternatively Square Hollow Section (S.H.S) steel may be used, of at least 38.1 mm x 38.1 mm x 2.0 mm. The infilling shall consist of, at least, C.H.S. 41.28 mm O.D. x 1.5 mm or S.H.S. 38.1 mm x 38.1 mm x 2.0 mm. The average spacing between horizontal rails shall not exceed 250 mm and no one space shall exceed 300 mm.

Alternatively, the main frame shall consist of, at least, Circular Hollow Section steel with an outside diameter of 41.28 mm and a thickness of 1.5 mm. Alternatively Square Hollow Section steel may be used, of at least 38.1 mm x 38.1 mm x 2.0 mm. The infilling shall consist of, at least, C.H.S. 30.0 mm O.D. x 1.2 mm or S.H.S. 38.1 mm x 38.1 mm x 2.0 mm, with a minimum of 8 horizontal rails or of, at least, C.H.S. 25.0 mm O.D. x 1.2 mm with a minimum of 9 horizontal rails. The maximum spacing between horizontal rails shall not exceed 230 mm and the lower 5 rails shall be spaced at no more than 100 mm.

All steel gates shall be hot dip galvanised in accordance with EN 1461.

F.5.4 Gate Posts:

Hanging posts and closing posts shall each be not less than 2.28 m long, **unless otherwise stated**, and shall comprise of one of the following:

- i. Hanging posts of Circular Hollow Section (C.H.S.), of, at least, 114.3 mm outside diameter by 3.6 mm thick and closing posts of at least 88.9 mm outside diameter by 3.0 mm thick C.H.S.
- ii. Hanging posts of Square Hollow Section (S.H.S.), of at least, 100 mm square x 4.0 mm thick and closing posts of at least, 80 mm square x 3.0 mm thick S.H.S.
- iii. UB or IPE section beams, of at least, 150 mm x 75 mm.
- iv. Timber gate posts shall be, at least, 225mm diameter and not less than 2.40m long and shall be certified in accordance with I.S. 436 as for fencing posts.
- v. Reinforced concrete gate posts listed on specification S.148A.
- vi. Other gate posts listed on specification S.148A.

All steel gate posts shall be hot dip galvanised in accordance with EN 1461.

In the case of steel or concrete post, they shall be erected in a neatly excavated post hole not less than 450 mm square or a circular augured hole of 500 mm diameter. They shall be surrounded in a concrete base which shall be poured directly against the sides of the excavation. When completed they shall be truly vertical. Timber post may be driven in to the ground with a suitable post driver or erected as above.



F.6 Free Range Poultry Fencing

The fence shall be at least 2.0 metres high and shall consist of wire mesh with a strand of electric wire above the mesh. There may be one or more strands of barbed or electrified wire between the mesh and top electric wire, with gaps between the wires not exceeding 100 mm. The mesh shall extend to a height of, at least, 1200 mm high. It is recommended that the first 300 mm of mesh be turned out flat on the ground, to reduce the risk of predators entering under the fence. Poultry mesh shall be as per clause E.2.13, barbed wire shall be as per clause E.2.3 and electric wire shall be as per clause E.2.1. Electric fencers shall be as per clause E.3. The wire mesh and electrified wire shall be fully tensioned during construction.

Strainer posts shall be, at least, 2900 mm long and a minimum of 175 mm diameter and shall be driven at least 900 mm into the ground. Strainers shall be provided at the beginning and end of every length of fencing, at gaps or openings, at every change of direction where the angle is greater than 30° and to accommodate any significant change in gradient. Where long runs of fencing are to be erected, the maximum distance between strainer posts shall not exceed 100 m, except in cases where the run is straight and free of undulations, in which case the spacing of strainers shall not exceed 300 m. In soft ground, the strainer length may have to be increased to provide the necessary stability.

Intermediate posts shall be, at least, 2450 mm long and a minimum of 100 mm diameter and shall be driven at least 450 mm into the ground. Intermediate posts shall be spaced at no more than 5m intervals.

F.7 Free Range Pig Fencing

The fence shall be at least 1.0 metres high and shall consist of wire mesh with a strand of electric wire at a height of 400 mm above ground level on the paddock side of the fence and strand of either electric wire or barbed wire at the top of the fence. If pigs are to be kept on both sides of the fence, electrified wire shall be run at a height of 400 mm on both sides. The lowest line of the mesh shall be no more than 25mm above ground level. Pig mesh shall be as per clause E.2.13

Strainer posts shall be, at least, 2100 mm long and a minimum of 175 mm diameter and shall be driven at least 900 mm into the ground. Strainers shall be provided at the beginning and end of every length of fencing, at gaps or openings, at every change of direction where the angle is greater than 30° and to accommodate any significant change in gradient. Where long runs of fencing are to be erected, the maximum distance between strainer posts shall not exceed 100 m, except in cases where the run is straight and free of undulations, in which case the spacing of strainers shall not exceed 350 m. In soft ground, the strainer length may have to be increased to provide the necessary stability.

Intermediate posts shall be, at least, 1500 mm long and a minimum of 100 mm diameter and shall be driven at least 450 mm into the ground. Intermediate posts shall be spaced at no more than 5 m intervals.

F.8 Styles along Fence Lines

The provision of styles to enable people to cross over a fence should be considered when erecting a fence in a scenic or mountainous area where there are agreed walking routes. Styles are permitted provided they do not interfere with the integrity or functioning of the fence.

Styles provide an additional crossing point in long fence lines without the need to provide a full gateway.



Appendix 1: Date of clause revisions and additions

All changes from the previous version are highlighted in red.

Version: 26th August 2019

New Clause: F3.8

Clauses modified: E.1.2, E.1.4, E.1.5, E.2.1, E.2.2, E.2.3, F.3, F.3.8 renumbered to F.3.9, F.3.9 renumbered to F3.10, F.3.10 renumbered to F.3.11, F.4

Version: January 2024 (3rd January 2024)

New Clause: F.2.1.3; F.5.3; F.5.4

Clauses modified: B.1; B.1.4; B.1.5.3; D.1; D.7.1; E.3; E.3.1; E.3.2; F.2.3; F3.10; F.5.1

Figure modified: E.1.2

Figure deleted: E.1.3

Version: July 2024 (30th July 2024)

New Clause: F.2.7; F.2.8

Clauses deleted: B.1.5.2

Clauses modified: B.1; B.1.5.1; B.1.5.3 renumbered to B.1.5.2 and modified; E.1.2; E.1.3; E.1.4; E.1.5; E.2.12; F.1.1.2; F.2.2; F.2.3; F.2.4; F.2.5, F.2.6; F.3.11; F.5.4



**Comhairle Contae
Dhún na nGall**
Donegal County Council

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Our Ref: S525/27

7th March, 2025

John James McCloskey
Derrylahan
Kilcar
Co Donegal

**Re: Section 5 - Application for proposed development at
Coguish, Kilcar, Co Donegal.**

A Chara,

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your application received on 5th March, 2025 in relation to the above.

Yours sincerely,

Martina Parke

Donegal County Council
Planning Services



SECTION 5 REFERRAL REPORT – Ref.No: 25/27

Donegal County Council

1.0 COMMENTS

The subject site is a mountainous area to the north of Kilcar. The land is in use as rough grazing for sheep and there is a small windfarm to the south west.

The proposed works constitute one element as follows:

1. The erection of sheep fencing to stockproof the boundary of the land.

The site area is within an area designated as Moderate Scenic Amenity in the County Donegal Development Plan 2024-2030. It is located in excess of 6km from the nearest Natura 2000 site, Slieve League Special Area of Conservation (Site Code: 000189).

2.0 EVALUATION

In preparing the assessment for this reference, regard has been had to the following statutory provisions:

3.0 Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended)

Section 2(1)

In this Act, except where the context otherwise requires –

"structure" means any building, structure, excavation, or other thing constructed or made on, in or under any land, or any part of a structure so defined, and

- (a) where the context so admits, includes the land on, in or under which the structure is situate ...

"works" includes any act or operation of construction, excavation, demolition, extension, alteration, repair or renewal ...

Section 3(1)

"**Development**" in this Act means, except where the context otherwise requires, the carrying out of any works on, in, over or under land or the making of any material change in the use of any structures or other land.

Section 177U(9)

"In deciding upon a declaration for the purposes of Section 5 of this Act a planning authority or the Board, as the case may be, shall where appropriate, conduct screening for appropriate assessment in accordance with the provisions of this section".

Class 11

The construction, erection, lowering, repair or replacement, other than within or bounding the curtilage of a house, of

- (a) Any fence (not being a hoarding or sheet metal fence), or
- (b) Any wall of brick, stone, blocks with decorative finish, other concrete blocks or mass concrete.
 1. The height of any new structure shall not exceed 1.2 metres or the height of the structure being replaced, whichever is the greater, and in any event shall not exceed 2 metres.
 2. Every wall, other than a dry or natural stone wall, constructed or erected bounding a road shall be capped and the face of any wall of concrete or concrete blocks (other than blocks of a decorative finish) which will be visible from any road, path or public area, including a public open space, shall be rendered or plastered.

Article 9 (1) of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended) –

Development to which article 6 relates shall not be exempted development for the purposes of the Act—*(vi) interfere with the character of a landscape, or a view or prospect of special amenity value or special interest, the preservation of which is an objective of a development plan for the area in which the development is proposed or, pending the variation of a development plan or the making of a new*

development plan, in the draft variation of the development plan or the draft development plan,

4.0 PLANNING HISTORY

There is no planning history noted for the site.

5.0 ASSESSMENT

5.1 Consideration of Proposed Development:

- (i) The proposed development is located within an area zoned as Moderate Scenic Amenity in the County Donegal Development Plan 2024-2030 whereby Policy L-P-2 sets out *'To protect areas identified as 'High Scenic Amenity' and 'Moderate Scenic Amenity' on Map 11.1 'Scenic Amenity'. Within these areas, only development of a nature, location and scale that integrates with, and reflects the character and amenity of the landscape may be considered, subject to compliance with other relevant policies of the Plan.'*
- (ii) Under Class 11 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended) the erection of a fence other than within the curtilage of a house shall not exceed 2 metres.
- (iii) The proposed fence shall not exceed 2 meters in height.
- (iv) Under Article 9 (1) (vi) of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended), any proposal that may impact on the character of a landscape, the preservation of which is a policy of the Development Plan for the area shall not be exempted development.
- (v) Having regard to the landscape zoning and nature of the site area, the proposed development is not considered to be detrimental to the preservation of amenities of the local area.

It should be noted that in determining the subject section 5 referral regard was had to recent Section 5 applications referred to An Bord Pleanála for determination and the decision of An Bord Pleanála.

6.0. RECOMMENDATION

IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED THAT A DECLARATION BE MADE THAT THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE REQUEST AS ABOVE –

IS Development

&

IS Exempted Development

WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ABOVE ACT

The proposal:

The erection of sheep fencing at Coughish, Kilcar, Co.Donegal.

The Planning Authority in considering this referral, had regard particularly to:

- a. Section 2, 3, 4 and 177U of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended), and
- b. Class 11 of the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001, (as amended)
- c. Articles 9 (1) (vi) of the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001 (as amended)

And concluded that:

The proposal is development within the meaning of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended) and is exempted development as it comes within the scope of Class 11 of Part 1 of Schedule 2 of the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001 (as amended).



Signed:

Position: Exec Planner

Date: 14/03/2025



Frank Sweeney
Senior Executive Planner
Community Development & Planning Services
18/03/2025

Chief Executive's Order No: 2025PH0740

Planning and Development Acts 2000 (as amended)

SECTION 5:-

Request received 5th March 2025 from John James (Shaun) McCloskey, [REDACTED] in relation to the erection of sheep fencing at Coguish, Kilcar, Co. Donegal

SUBMITTED:-

Written request received 5th March 2025 as above and report dated 14th March 2025 from the Executive Planner (Ref. No: S5 25/27 refers).

ORDER:-

Having considered the said request, the report of the Executive Planner, and the record forwarded to the Council by An Bord Pleanála in compliance with Sub-Section 6(c) of the said Section I have concluded that a declaration on the questions in the said request should be made in the terms of that in the Schedule to this Order, the main reasons and considerations therefore being detailed therein. I therefore Order that the declaration issue to the said requester and the owners/occupiers of the land concerned and, further, that it be entered in the Council's Planning Register in compliance with Sub-Section (5) of the said Section.


SENIOR EX. PLANNER

DATED THIS 21st DAY OF MARCH 2025

Chief Executive's Order No: 2025PH0740

Ref.No: S5 25/27

SCHEDULE

IT IS HEREBY DECLARED THAT THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE REQUEST AS ABOVE

IS Development

IS Exempted Development

WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ABOVE ACT

The Planning Authority in considering this referral, had regard particularly to:

- Section 2, 3, 4 and 177U of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended), and
- Articles 9 (1) (vi) and Class 11 of Part 1 of Schedule 2 of the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001 (as amended)

And concluded that:

The proposal **IS DEVELOPMENT** within the meaning of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended) and **IS EXEMPTED DEVELOPMENT** as it comes within the scope of Class 11 of Part 1 of Schedule 2 of the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001 (as amended).

JS 21/03



**Comhairle Contae
Dhún na nGall**
Donegal County Council

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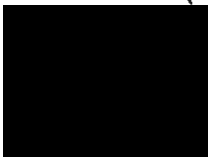
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Planning Services
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Ref. No: S525/27

21st March 2025

John James (Shaun) McCloskey



Re: Erection of sheep fencing at Coguish, Kilcar, Co. Donegal.

A Chara,

I refer to your request received on 5th March 2025 under Section 5 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended). Same has now been decided and I now issue to you herewith the Council's Declaration thereon. You are now advised that, in accordance with Section 5 (3) (a) of the Planning & Development Act, 2000 (as amended) where a Declaration is issued, any person issued with such a Declaration may, on payment to An Bord Pleanála of such fee as may be prescribed, refer a Declaration for review by the Board within 4 weeks of the date of issuing of the Declaration.

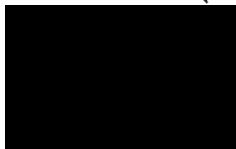
Mise, le meas,

Y. O'Sullivan - af.
For Senior Ex. Planner
Planning Services
/jmcc

Planning and Development Acts, 2000 (as amended)
(Declaration and Referral on Development and Exempted Development)

DECLARATION

Chief Executive's Order No: 2025PH0740
Reference No: S5 25/27
Name of Requester: John James (Shaun) McCloskey



Summarised Description of development the subject matter of request:

Erection of sheep fencing

Location: Coguish, Kilcar, Co. Donegal

IT IS HEREBY DECLARED THAT THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE REQUEST AS ABOVE

IS Development

IS Exempted Development

WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ABOVE ACT

The Planning Authority in considering this referral, had regard particularly to:

- Section 2, 3, 4 and 177U of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended), and
- Articles 9 (1) (vi) and Class 11 of Part 1 of Schedule 2 of the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001 (as amended)

And concluded that:

The proposal **IS DEVELOPMENT** within the meaning of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended) and **IS EXEMPTED DEVELOPMENT** as it is comes within the scope of Class 11 of Part 1 of Schedule 2 of the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001 (as amended).

For Senior Ex. Planner
Planning Services

Dated this 21st day of March 2025