

Table 3: Fencing Guidelines and Recommendations

Recommended Fencing	
Type of Fencing	Attributes and Concerns
Mesh	Can be fitted to existing fence Attach mesh to railing to prevent sagging Mesh can unravel leading to ineffectiveness
Panel	Challenging to climb Some models do not allow for visual supervision from outside
Privacy	Challenging to climb Difficult to visually supervise from outside
Wrought Iron	Challenging to climb Space between vertical members must be less than 3½ inches Avoid models with spikes – can cause puncture wounds
Chain Link	Fence offers long-lasting stability Easy to climb (can add weaving to minimize) Cover exposed points – could cause puncture wounds
Cautionary Fencing	
Type of Fencing	Concerns
Hedge	Must be thick enough to achieve boundaries Sharp twigs – can cause puncture wounds Requires weekly inspection for sharp twigs and holes in barrier Only use varieties without thorns
Galvanized Net	Larger grades easily climbed – can cause head injury Sharp points – can cause puncture wounds and scrapes
Chicken Wire	Wire uncomfortable for fingers and toes Sharp ends – can cause puncture wounds Requires monthly inspection for sharp edges
Plastic Snow Fence	Bendable – can cause entanglement Fence can be easily knocked down Children can easily crawl beneath fence Deteriorates – need for replacement yearly
Not Recommended	
Type of Fencing	Concerns
Split Rail	Easily climbed – can cause head injury Easily crawled through Spacing of horizontal members – could cause head entrapment
Welded Wire	Easily climbed – can cause head injury Bendable – can cause entanglement
Picket Garden	Easily climbed – can cause head and neck injury and puncture wounds Easily climbed – can cause head injury Bendable – can cause entrapment

Concepts referenced from:

Fisher, RM and Lee, BC (2006). *Interactive Demonstrations of Safe Play Areas*. Marshfield, WI: Marshfield Clinic

Source: www.marshfieldclinic.org/agritourism