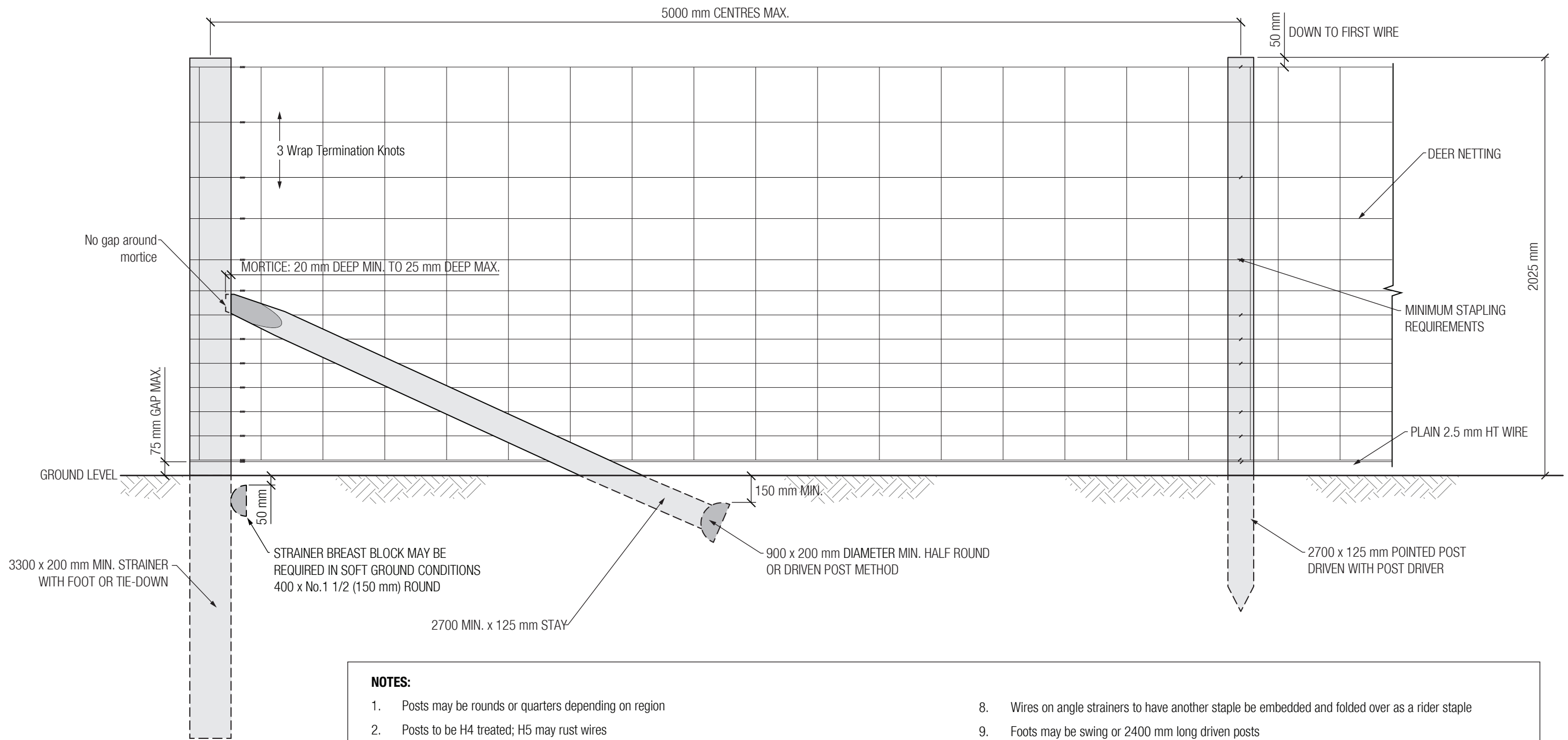




- NOTES:**
1. Posts may be rounds or quarters depending on region
 2. Posts to be H4 treated; H5 may rust wires
 3. Post spacings and numbers of wires can add or detract from fence strength integrity
E.g., Shorter post spacings and more wires give greater strength
 4. Posts to be driven if ground conditions permit (possible use of rock spike or auger kit)
Hand dug posts need to have soil tightly tampered / rammed around post
 5. No wires to touch the ground
 6. 2.5 mm HT galvanised wire to be used coastal or long-life wire recommended to be used in coastal conditions
 7. Post stapling requires 1 x wire spacing width clearance off the face of post to allow wire to slide through
 8. Wires on angle strainers to have another staple be embedded and folded over as a rider staple
 9. Foots may be swing or 2400 mm long driven posts
In hard ground, where wood cannot be driven, a steel y-post could be used as a tie-down
 10. Stainless steel (S/S) wire and S/S staples should be used in swing foots
 11. Foots to be used in dips and hollows, and on all strainers
 12. Use a half length, or full length, steel post and 150 mm nail for footing in hard / rocky ground
 13. Breast block, longer strainer, or a footing, may be required in soft ground conditions
 14. Termination knots should have a minimum of 3 wraps, set at 1/5 to 1/4 the diameter of the strainer post

These drawings indicate industry best practice for new fence installations. There may be regional and local variations that are acceptable. Please contact FCANZ for further info.
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