Core Construction Solutions

Stability Starts Here

Residential & Commercial Foundation Solution Specialists >

- *Re-levelling*
- *Re-piling*
- *Retaining Structures*
- *Underpinning*
- *Void filling*
- *Ground stabilisation*
- *Piling*
- *Building Works*

Foundation Repairs & Re-pilling

Piling & Anchoring

Void Filling / Slab Realeveling

Retaining Structures & Anchoring

Why Choose us?

Backed by 20 years of industry experience, our team of skilled professionals brings a wealth of expertise to every project. From addressing minor foundation adjustments to comprehensive structural repairs, we utilise advanced techniques to deliver reliable results.

We provide solutions for a wide range of ground and building issues including:

- House Re-levelling – both timber and concrete foundations
- House Re-piling and other foundation repairs
- Underpinning, Void Filling and Ground Improvement
- Commercial Building Foundation Repairs
- Retaining Structures (Timber, Palisade, Block) and ground stabilisation repairs
- Piling for new and existing buildings
- Building Works (both commercial and residential)

Residential Foundation Re-levelling

Timber, concrete ring and slab foundations

House relevelling, also known as foundation leveling or house leveling, is a process used to correct the settling or shifting of a home's foundation. This can happen due to various reasons such as soil movement, moisture changes, or poor construction practices. The method of relevelling depends on the foundation type, whether it is timber piles, timber piles with ring foundation or concrete slab.

Signs Your House May Need Re-levelling

- **Cracks in Walls or Ceilings:** Visible cracks in interior or exterior walls and ceilings.
- **Sticking Doors and Windows:** Difficulty opening or closing doors and windows.
- **Uneven Floors:** Noticeable sloping or sagging in the floors.
- **Gaps:** Gaps between walls and ceilings or floors.
- **Water Damage:** Moisture or water damage around the foundation.

Retaining Structures

Timber Retaining Walls

- Strong, well-built retaining walls can stabilise your land, manage drainage, and protect your property for years to come.

Palisade Retaining

- Palisade timber or concrete retaining walls are used in the construction of highly effective permanent retaining wall solutions. Typically for heavy duty applications supporting substantial loads, palisade retaining walls are also known as inground or barrier pile retaining walls.

Block

- A block retaining wall is a type of structure built to hold back soil or other materials. These walls are commonly used to create level areas, prevent soil erosion, and manage water runoff.

Before:

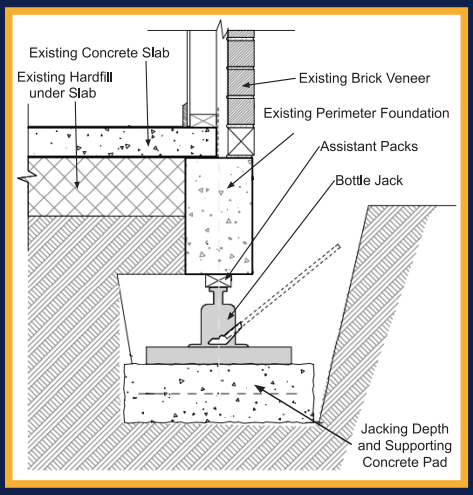
After:

Residential Re-piling and other Foundation Repairs

House repiling, also known as house re-stumping or re-blocking, is the process of replacing or repairing the stumps or piles that support a house. Over time, the original piles can deteriorate due to various factors, such as soil movement (common in clay), water damage, infestations, or the natural ageing of materials (untreated). Repiling is necessary to ensure the structural integrity and safety of the house.

Benefits of House Re-piling

- **Improved Structural Integrity:** Replacing old piles and helps ensure the house is properly supported and less likely to experience structural issues.
- **Increased Safety:** A properly repiled house is safer for its occupants, reducing the risk of collapse or other structural failures.
- **Enhanced Property Value:** Houses with sound foundations are typically more valuable and easier to sell. In many cases, insurers and banks require building reports which can highlight foundation issues.
- **Prevention of Further Damage:** Addressing foundation issues early can prevent more extensive and costly damage in the future.



Underpinning and Void Filling

House underpinning is a construction process used to strengthen and stabilise the foundation of an existing building. This process is often necessary when the original foundation is not strong enough to support the building or when the building has experienced settlement or structural damage.

Reasons for House Underpinning

- **Foundation Failure:** This can be due to poor soil conditions, inadequate initial construction, or changes in the soil due to factors like moisture content, nearby construction, or natural disasters.
- **Settlement:** Over time, foundations can settle unevenly, causing cracks and structural issues in the building.
- **Increased Load:** Adding extra floors or heavier materials to the building can require a stronger foundation.
- **Environmental Changes:** Changes in the environment, such as tree root growth or excavation work nearby, can compromise the integrity of the foundation.
- **Water Damage:** Prolonged exposure to water from leaks or floods can weaken the foundation.

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Accredited:

SITEWISE GREEN 2024/25 | SITESAFE | LICENSED BUILDING PRACTITIONER – BUILDING CONFIDENCE

Locations

Head Office:
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Operations in:
Northland, Auckland, Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Gisborne, Hawke's Bay, Manawatu-Whanganui

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