

# Overview of concrete (re) use in the UK

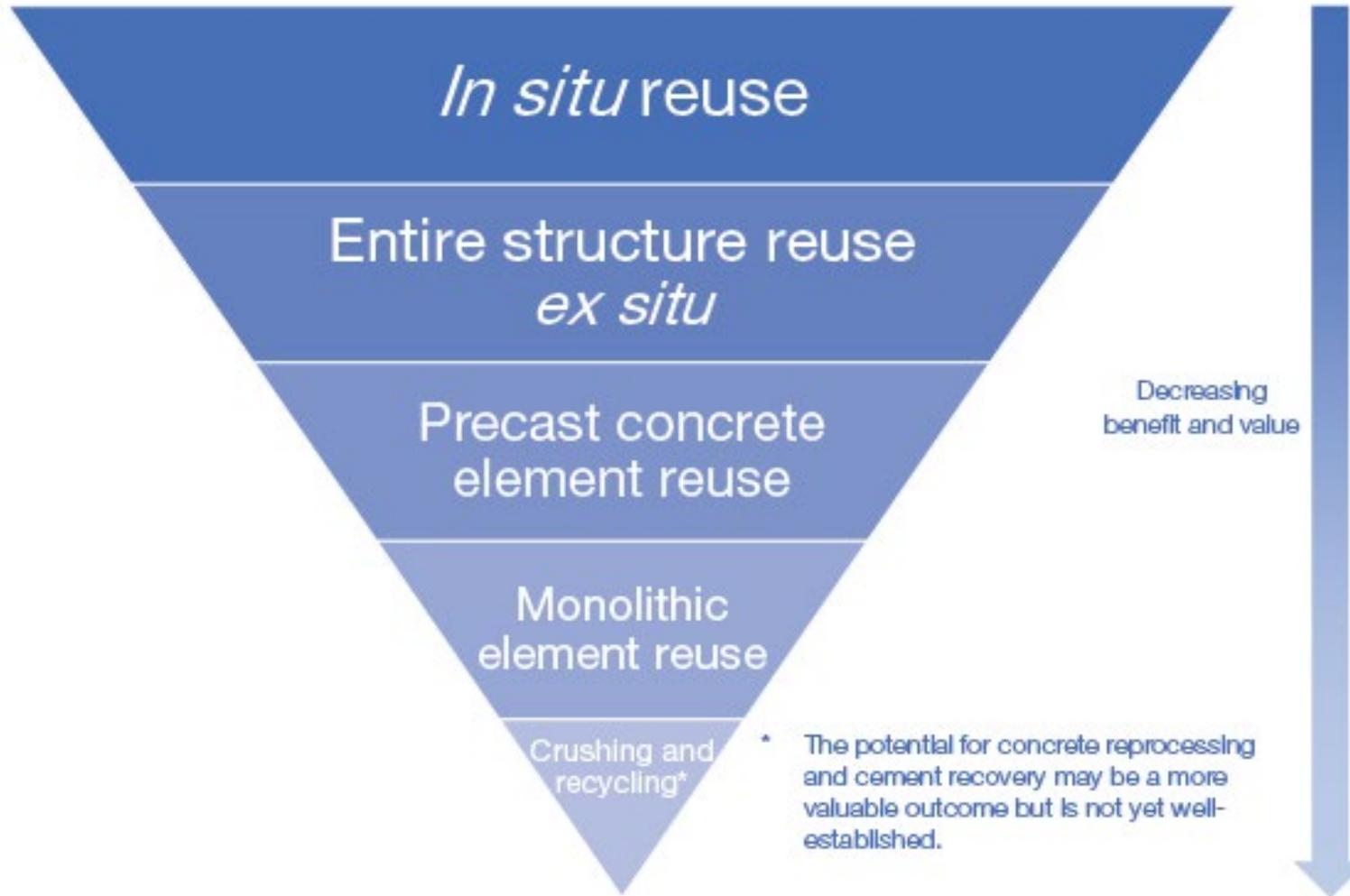
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The Concrete Centre**

**Oct 25**



# Circular economy hierarchy for concrete



Reuse: 'taking a component from a structure and using it again in the same way as originally intended. Unlike recycling, reuse requires minimal reprocessing.'





Many examples of long-lasting concrete structures, enabling continued use and reuse for many decades.

The Glenfinnan viaduct, completed 1898

# Insitu reuse: Retain and reuse

‘The milk bottle strategy’

Concrete buildings, or  
frames of buildings,  
reused as a whole



Office → Homes  
Centrepont  
Ref: CQ Autumn 2017



Office → Hotel  
The Standard, London, ORMS  
Ref: CQ Winter 2019



# Concrete structures retained and reused (retrofit first approach)



Carpark → Offices  
Make, London



Office → Energy efficient office  
Elizabeth II Court, Bennetts Associates Architects



Depot → School  
Northampton Academy, AI

Examples of ceilings and linings being stripped out to expose existing structural frame and soffits to tap into thermal mass potential for improved energy efficiency often categorised as a 'retrofit'.



Number of examples is growing:

- Heritage value of 20<sup>th</sup> Century+ architecture
- Expanding number of planning policies prioritising retention and refurbishment over demolition
- Project aspirations to reduce embodied carbon in development
- Refurbishing and using an existing building's concrete structure is an effective way to reduce the upfront embodied carbon of a new development.



# Retaining and reusing concrete structure

Opportunities include:

- The durability of concrete sub- and super-structure means that they can often remain in place while other shorter-lived building elements are replaced, and often well beyond the notional 60-year service life of a building.
- Aesthetic, resource efficiency and thermal mass of exposed concrete surfaces.
- The methodologies and design standards for establishing the suitability of existing concrete for reuse is well established - but evolving.
- Well-established supply chain for refurbishment and repair of concrete.

# Retaining and reusing any structure

Project dependent challenges include:

- Spatial restrictions and inflexible layouts e.g. column grids, low floor-to-ceiling heights
- Capability to improve energy efficiency
- Lack of data related to original design and subsequent alteration
- Limited loading capacity
- Timely access for site investigations
- VAT

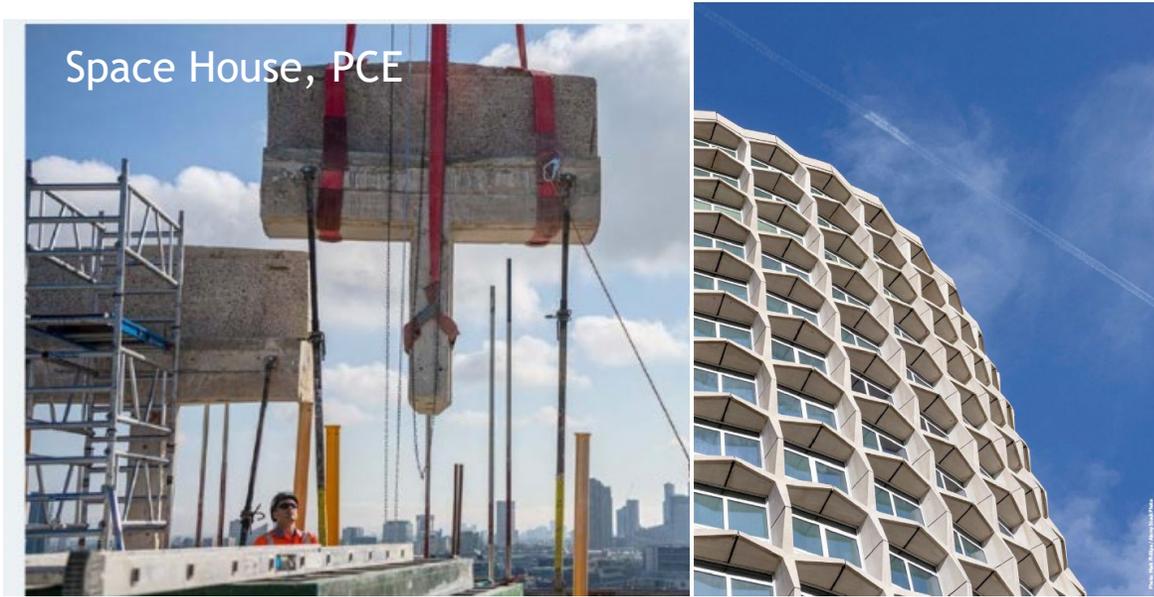
# Entire Structure Reuse Ex situ



- Relies on full design for disassembly of concrete structure in the first instance (standardisation of elements and accessible bolted connections)
- Potential to increase with more focus on design for disassembly and reuse
- Arguably most appropriate for temporary/short-life uses. E.g. agricultural/industrial, car parks

# Precast concrete element reuse

Space House, PCE



- Not uncommon for short-life projects and individual unfixed elements. Examples include arena seating, fence panels and posts, paving slabs
- Potential to increase with more focus on design for disassembly and reuse of precast concrete element - not necessarily structural elements
- Emerging Norwegian and Danish standards for reuse

Space House, PCE - existing precast panels removed and replaced higher up building following construction of additional floors



from CQ Autumn 2012 - Photo LOCOG

London Olympic Stadium, Populous  
Constructed with demountable concrete upper tiers

# Monolithic element reuse



18 Holes, Folkestone, Richard Wilson



Euston Tower, London

*‘Salvaging and reusing large, concrete components from demolished or deconstructed buildings’*

- Few projects built in the UK to date
- Tend to be prototype projects
- Starting to be explored in a number of London projects
- Area of exploratory project work and learning from elsewhere

# Monolithic element reuse



Aker Hospital, Oslo, Sweden



Aarhus ,Denmark  
(CQ Spring 2025)



Super Circular Estate Kerkrade, Belgium  
[www.superlocal.eu/sce-en/](http://www.superlocal.eu/sce-en/)



International ReCreate project, Finland

Some international projects

# Innovative expression and reuse of elements using concrete

Using existing building components as facing material in new precast concrete cladding

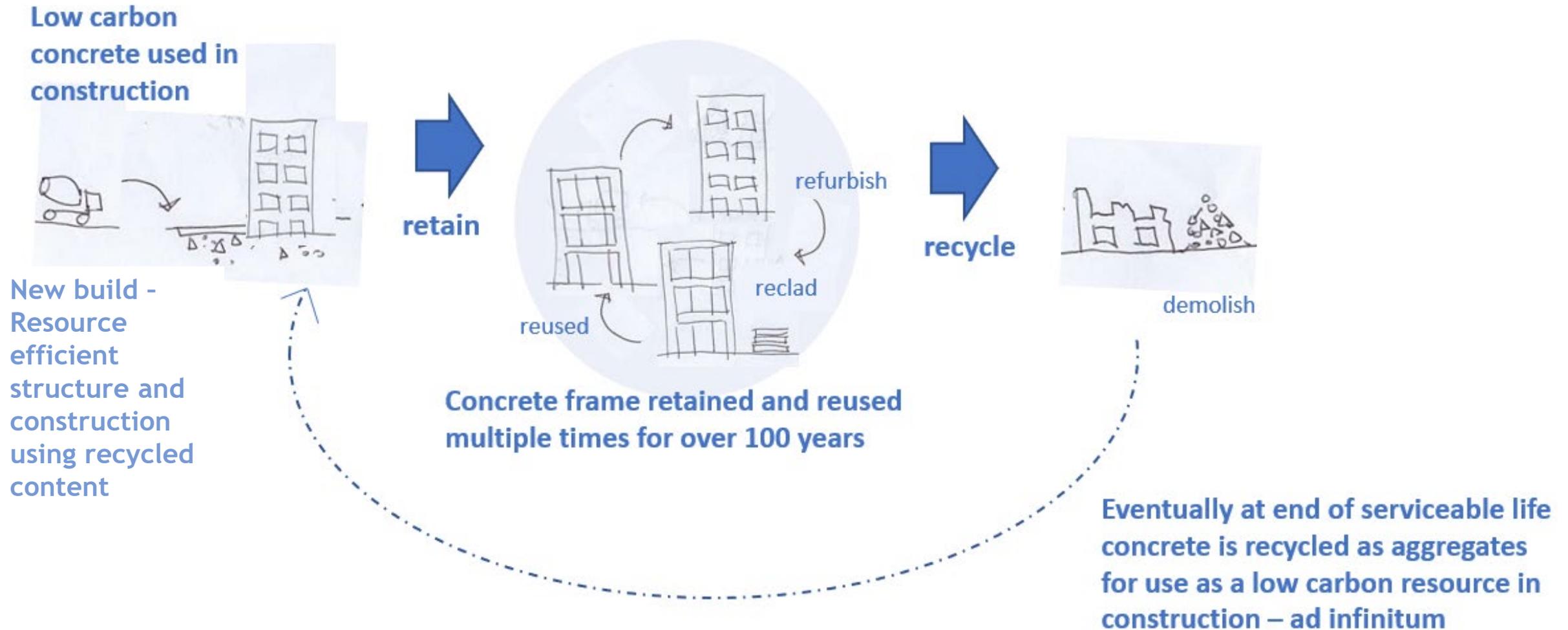


Resource Rowe, Denmark -Lendager  
Panels of existing brickwork, cast into concrete cladding panels

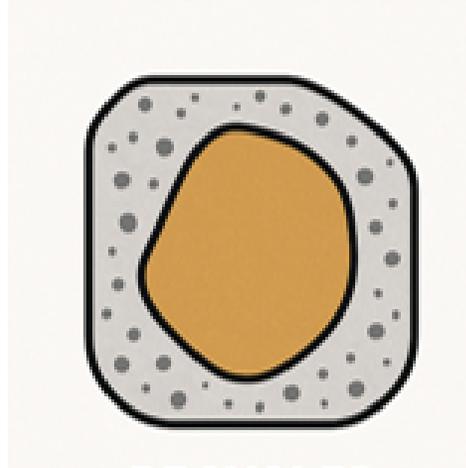


Re:bble, Structural Xploration Lab, EPFL

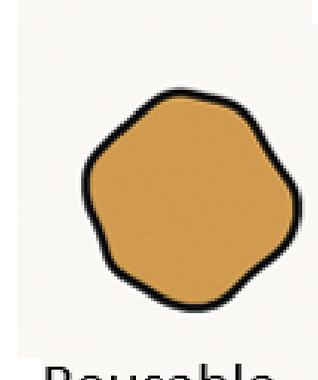
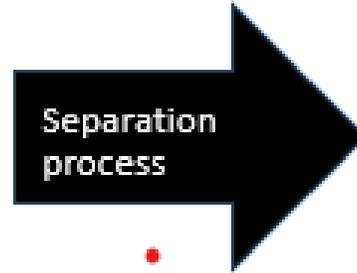
# Reuse of recycled aggregates



# 'Deep cleaned' crushed concrete aggregates

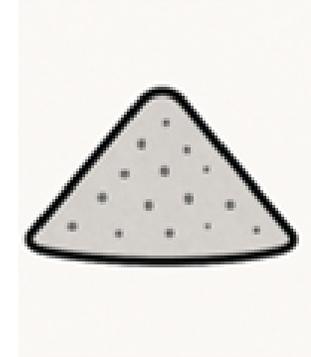


Crushed  
Concrete  
Aggregate

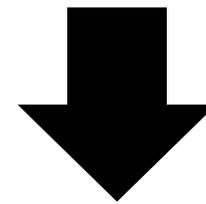


Reusable  
'cleaned'  
aggregate

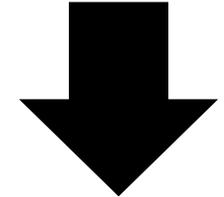
+



Recycled  
concrete fines  
(or paste)



Greater potential use in  
concrete manufacture

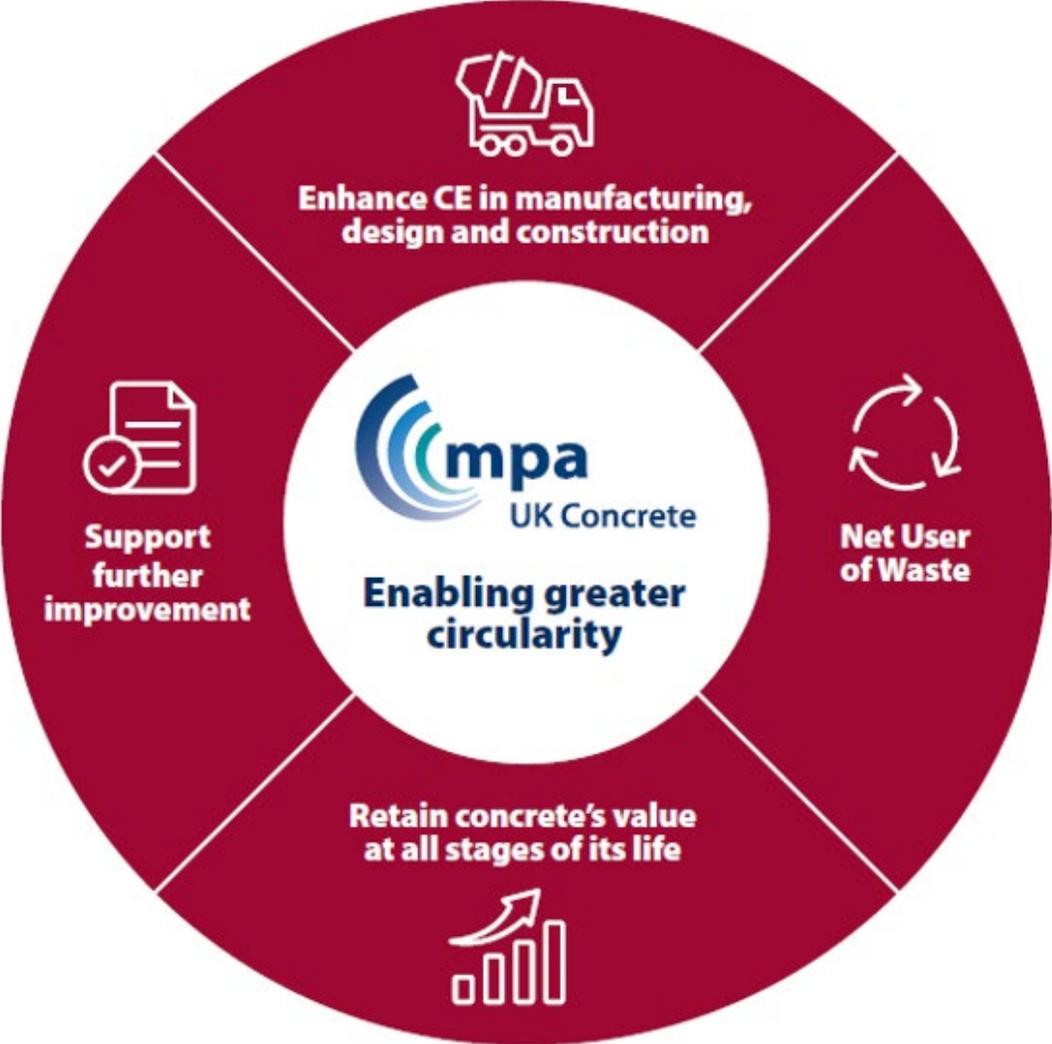


Potential low carbon resource  
for cement and/or concrete  
manufacture

# Reuse in the UK in the future

- Anticipate greater reuse of concrete structure insitu
- Take up of other reuse opportunities likely to depend on many factors including
  - Policies supporting/ requiring reuse
  - Development of standards/ understanding to facilitate reuse offsite
  - Building forms designed to facilitate reuse (lessons learned regarding adaptability)
  - Passing data forward (material passports/ digital twins/ e-tagging etc)
  - Design for disassembly and reuse
  - Carbon and cost of transportation
  - Linking supply and demand
  - Carbon and financial value of deep cleaned aggregates and RCP

# UK Concrete Industry Sustainable Construction Strategy Framework



**Enabling greater circularity is one of 5 core commitments**

Our goal is to enable greater circularity across the built environment using concrete and encouraging retention of concrete's value throughout all stages of its life cycle.



**Reusing structures:**  
One step closer to a circular economy



FOCUS | LONGEVITY AND REUSE

**SECOND LIFE**

Recent high-profile projects show the value of reusing existing concrete structures – and of adapting them for new uses, writes Peter Taylor



**Circular economy: strategies for concrete buildings**

Designs can help cut carbon emissions and improve the circularity of concrete buildings, writes Peter Taylor



THIS IS CONCRETE

**SECRETS OF A LONG LIFE**



WHAT DOES 'WHOLE LIFE' MEAN ANYWAY?



**CLOSING THE LOOP**

New technologies hold the promise of transforming waste concrete into a wider range of low-carbon materials, says Mitchell Rogers

**W**hen a concrete structure is demolished, the resulting rubble is often sent to landfill. But new technologies are being developed that could transform this waste into a valuable resource. These technologies include: **1. Autogeneous healing:** This process involves the use of microsilica or other fine particles to fill the pores of concrete, making it more durable and resistant to cracking. **2. Self-healing concrete:** This process involves the use of bacteria or other organisms that can produce calcium carbonate, which fills the pores of concrete and makes it more durable. **3. Recycled aggregate:** This process involves the use of recycled concrete aggregate (RCA) in new concrete. RCA is made from crushed concrete from demolished buildings and is a sustainable alternative to natural aggregate. **4. Geopolymer concrete:** This process involves the use of industrial by-products, such as fly ash and slag, in the production of concrete. Geopolymer concrete is a sustainable alternative to traditional concrete and has a lower carbon footprint. **5. Carbon capture and storage (CCS):** This process involves capturing carbon dioxide emissions from the production of concrete and storing them underground. CCS is a sustainable way to reduce the carbon footprint of concrete.



**THANK YOU**

**Developing and sharing guidance and exemplars**

[www.concretecentre.com/circulareconomy](http://www.concretecentre.com/circulareconomy)