

Talking Reuse: Reuse in Action

Welcome

Andy Yates - tERC

The Engineers Reuse Collective is a not-for-profit group of practising engineers championing, accelerating and delivering reuse in the built environment to support the transition of the UK's built environment to Net Zero Carbon.

Our mission is to dramatically increase reuse within the built environment, with minimal reprocessing, to support the transition to circular economy principles and to urgently reduce the carbon intensity of the built environment.

WORK TOGETHER

CHANGE MINDSETS

WASTE LESS

REUSE MORE

Agenda

1. News
2. Stonecutter
3. 42 Southwark Bridge Road
4. Hobhouse
5. Mary Ward Centre
6. Q+A

Please submit any questions
via Slido: #3021166



News

Andy Yates - tERC

Talking Reuse: Reuse in Action

News

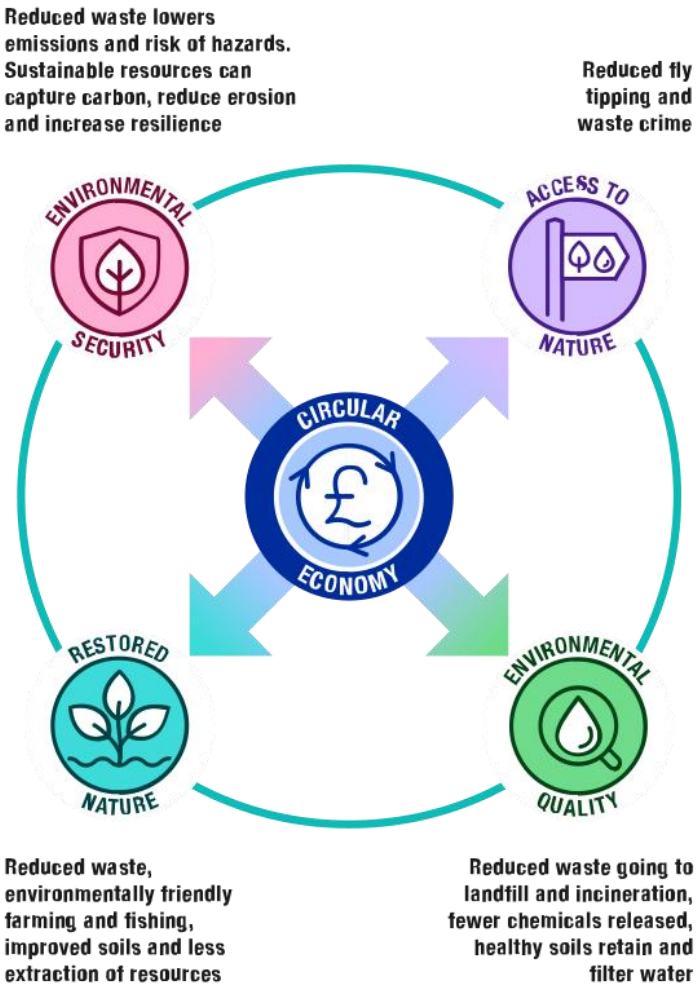



Department
for Environment,
Food & Rural Affairs

Corporate report
Environmental Improvement Plan (EIP)
2025
Published 1 December 2025

Commitment 51:

Publish the circular economy growth plan in early 2026, followed by its implementation.





Ministry of Housing,
Communities &
Local Government

Proposed reforms to the National Planning Policy Framework and other changes to the planning system

December 2025

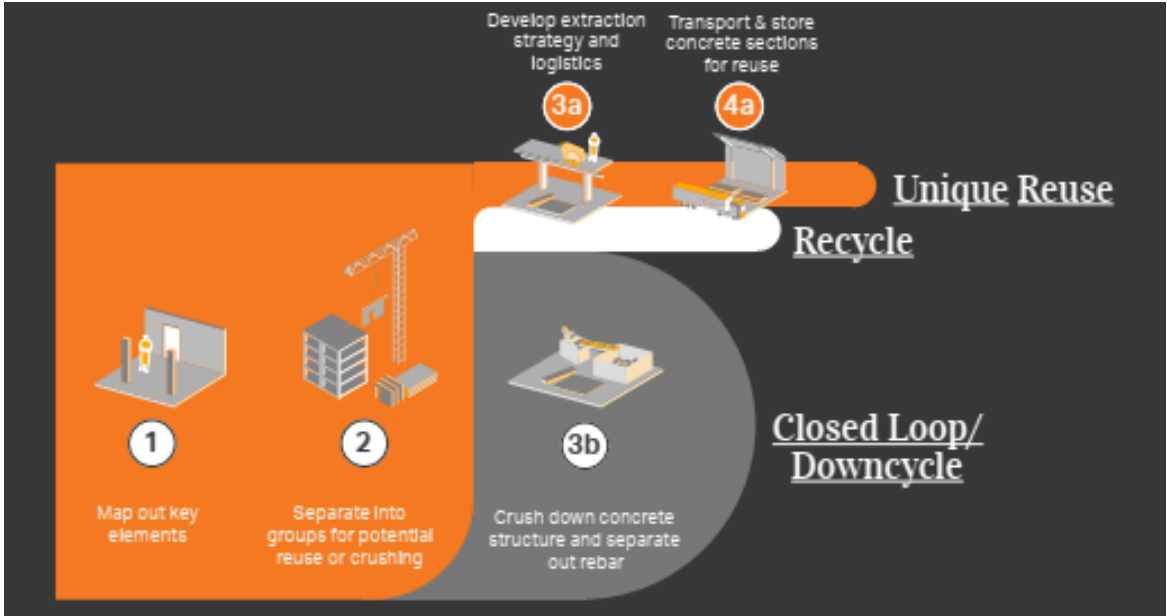
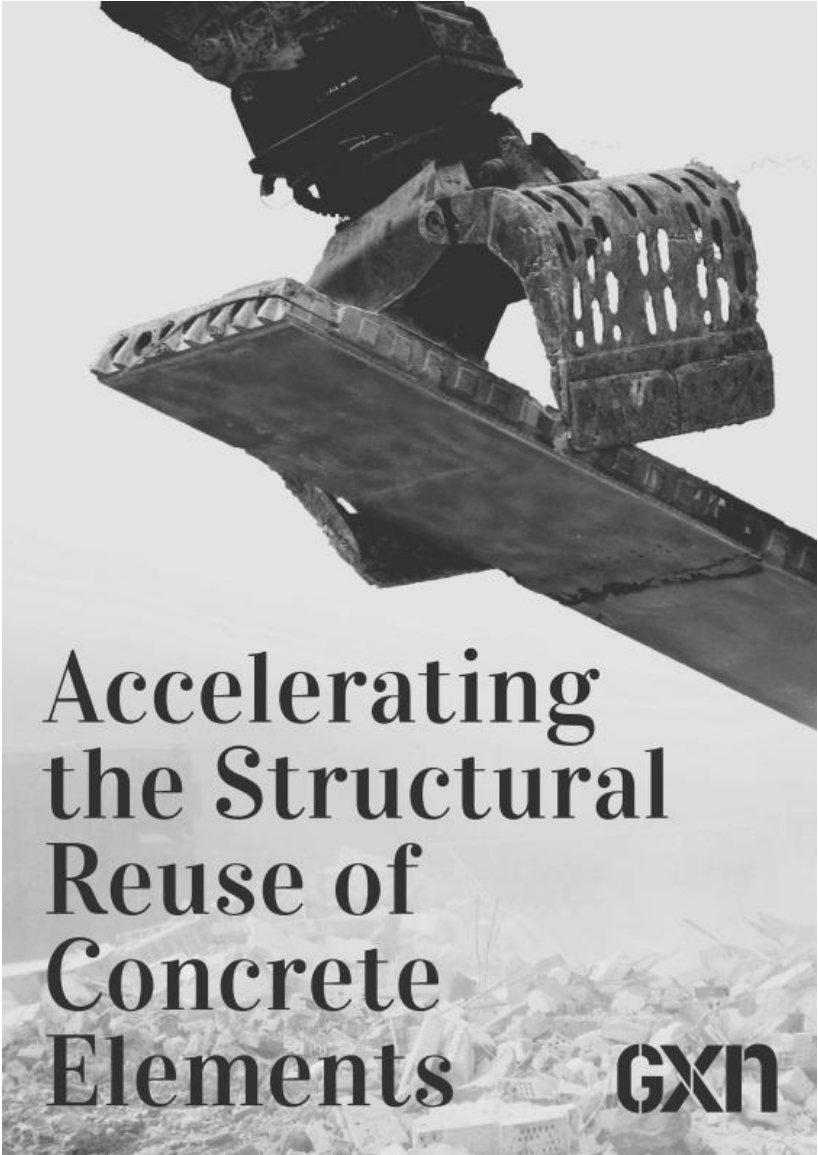
National decision-making policies

CC2: Mitigation of climate change

The policy sets out key considerations for decision-making, including:

- Promoting sustainable transport and development patterns;
- Encouraging design approaches that conserve energy and other resources;
- **Supporting opportunities to reuse existing structures and materials;**
- Protecting and restoring habitats which can act as important carbon stores; and
- Restricting fossil fuel extraction.

1. In order to contribute to climate change mitigation and the transition to net zero, development proposals should, where relevant to the proposal:
 - d. **Take advantage of opportunities to re-use existing structures and materials, including by re-using non-contaminated excavated soil and hardcore within the site;**



Designing More Circular Housing

Let's Make #Reuse Happen

Vistry and Reusefully Team Up to Address Circular Housing

Vistry, one of the largest housebuilders in the UK, has teamed up with Reusefully in a DESNZ/Innovate UK funded study to address the deconstruction aspects and circularity of future UK housing.

The project will seek to embed circular economy principles into the standard design of Vistry's housing typologies by demonstrating how a home at the Vistry Innovation Centre in Leicestershire can be deconstructed, with insights feeding directly into the structural and architectural design of future homes.

Vistry built more than 12,000 homes in 2024 across 360 active developments, supported by three timber frame manufacturing facilities. Many of these homes are delivered in partnership and built for rent, meaning Vistry's partners retain a long-term

interest in their performance and sustainability covering aspects such as maintenance, adaptability and end-of-life.

The key areas of focus of the study and live demonstration, which will run from December 2025 to March 2026, are:

- Designing for disassembly and deconstruction
 - considering connection types, material choices, layering, accessibility, and health and safety.
- Flexibility and adaptability
 - ensuring homes can evolve with occupants' needs over time.
- Impact evaluation
 - assessing both environmental and commercial outcomes.

To date there has been limited research and practical demonstration in the UK on how homes can be effectively deconstructed at the end of their life.

The initiative aims to place Vistry at the forefront of innovation in sustainable housing, helping to shape a future where homes are not only built to last, but built to be responsibly and efficiently taken apart. This learning will also extend across the supply chain in the longer term, by encouraging suppliers to design components with the ability to be disassembled.

Funded by
UK Government

REUSEFULLY
UK



The house at Vistry's Innovation Centre will be deconstructed, with insights fed into the structural and architectural design of future homes

Let's Make #Reuse Happen

reusefully

Talking Reuse: Reuse in Action

News





STEEL TUBES

Talking Reuse: Reuse in Action

Steel tubes



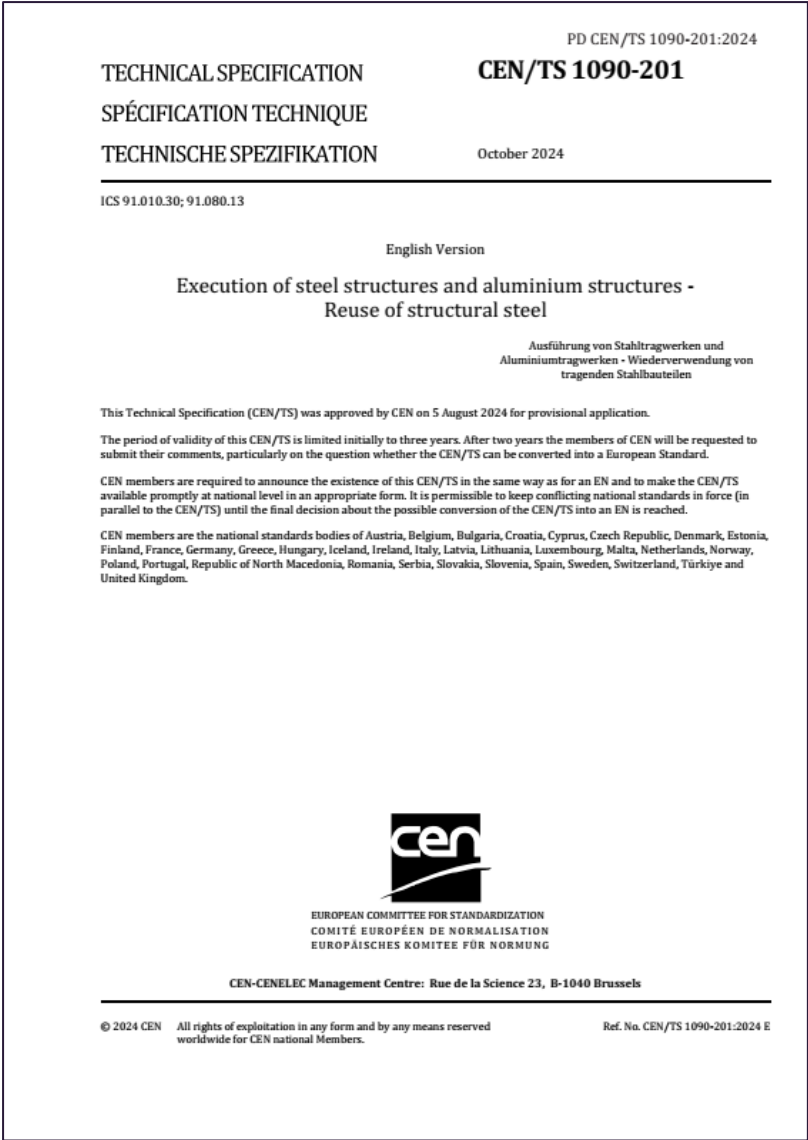
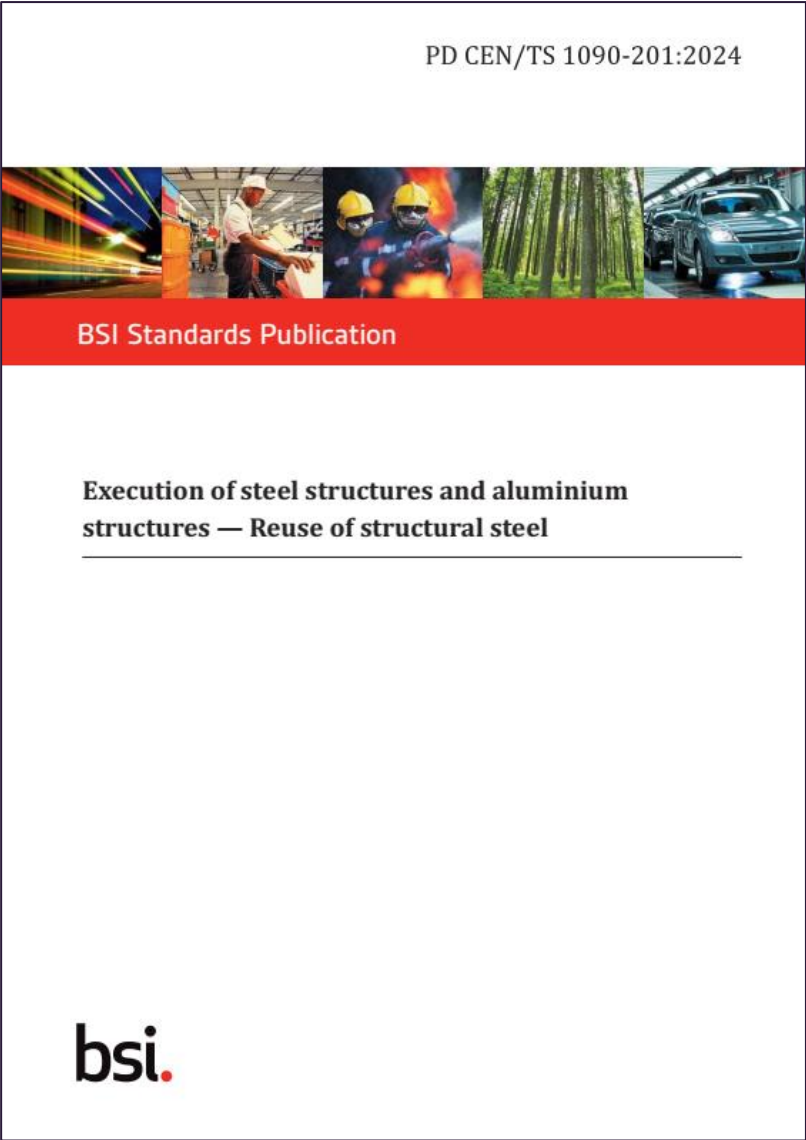
Around 91,000t of tubes in stock,
44,00t certified and 47,000t uncertified, plus
around 8,000t of open sections in stock



Around 25,000t of tubes in stock,
certified and uncertified

Talking Reuse: Reuse in Action

Steel tubes



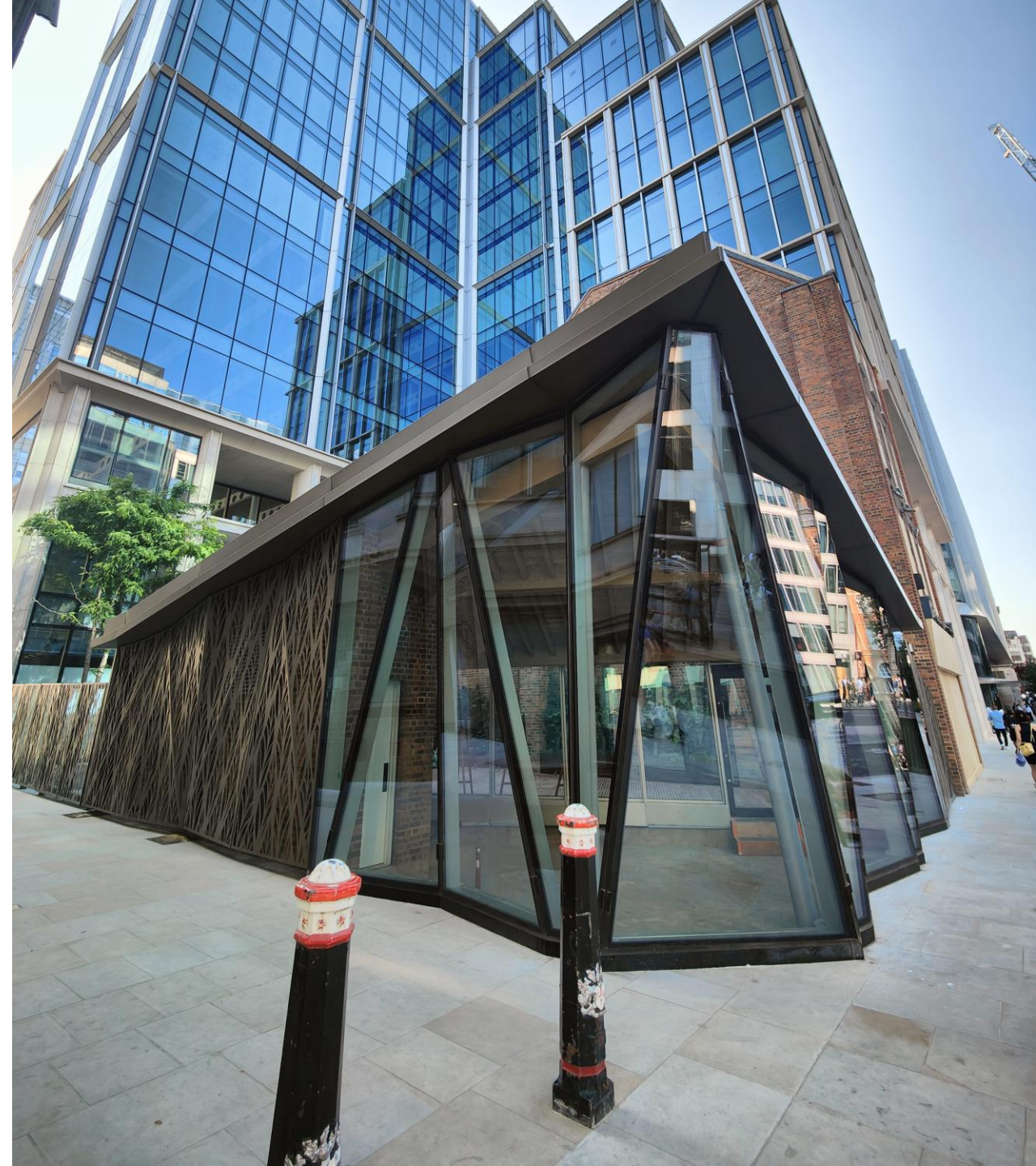
Stonecutter

Eddie Jump – Thornton Tomasetti
Hamed Shariff – A-squared

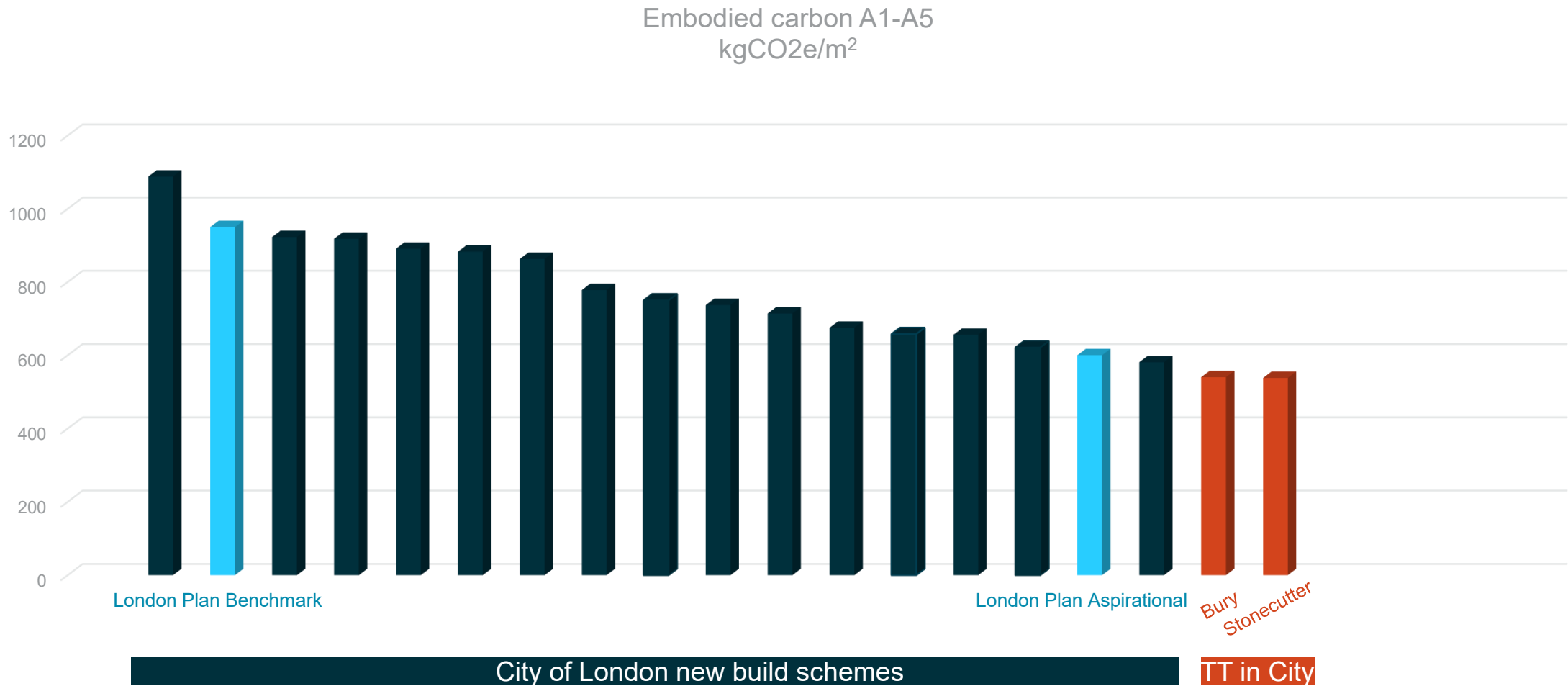
STONECUTTER



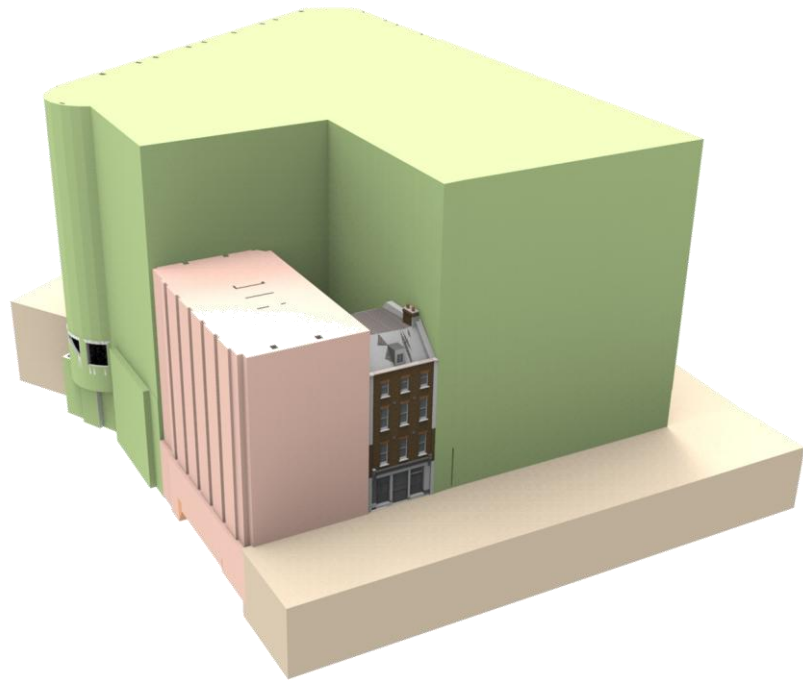
ICONOGRAPHY



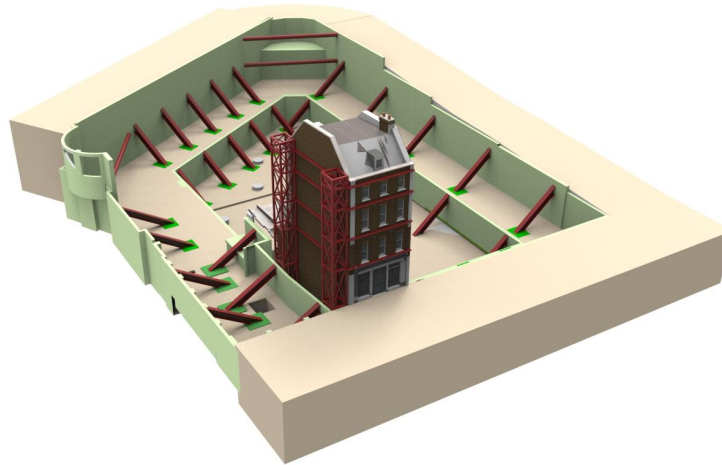
PUBLISHED CITY OF LONDON SCHEMES VS TT



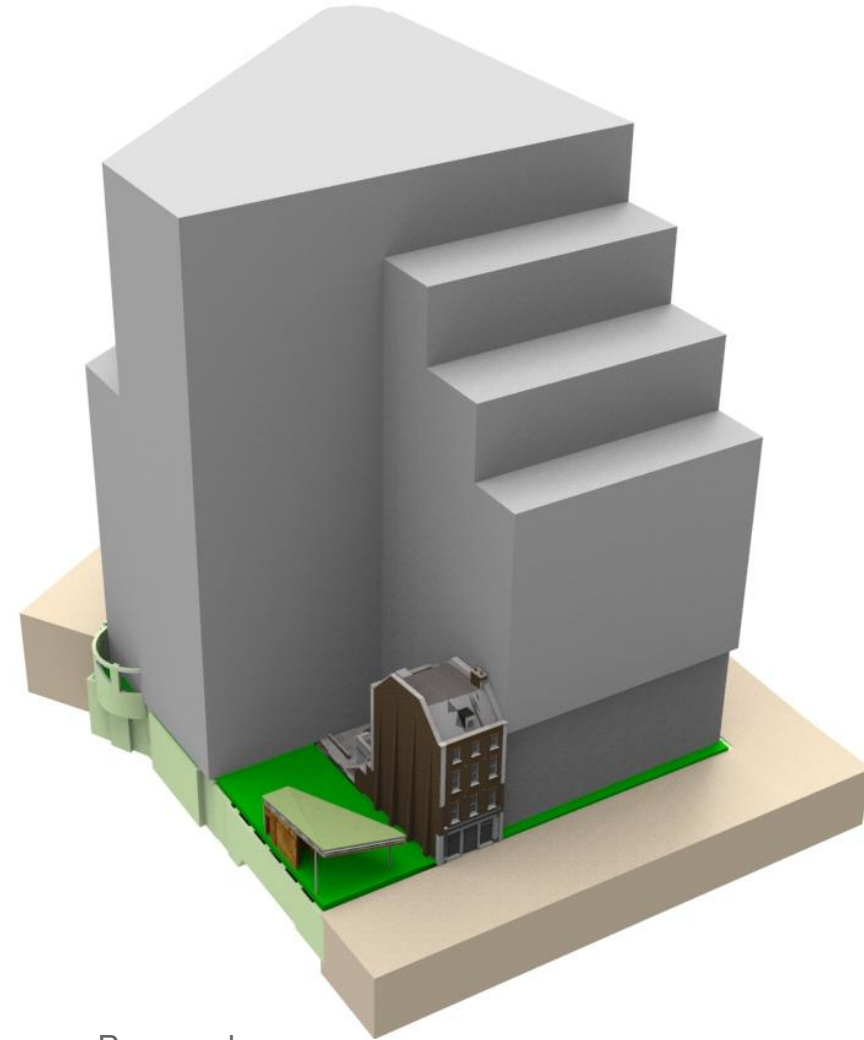
SAME WEIGHT, SAME FOUNDATIONS 100% MORE BUILDING



Existing



Temporary



Proposed

GROUND RISK



STONECUTTER COURT London EC4A

City of London

Archaeological Risk Assessment

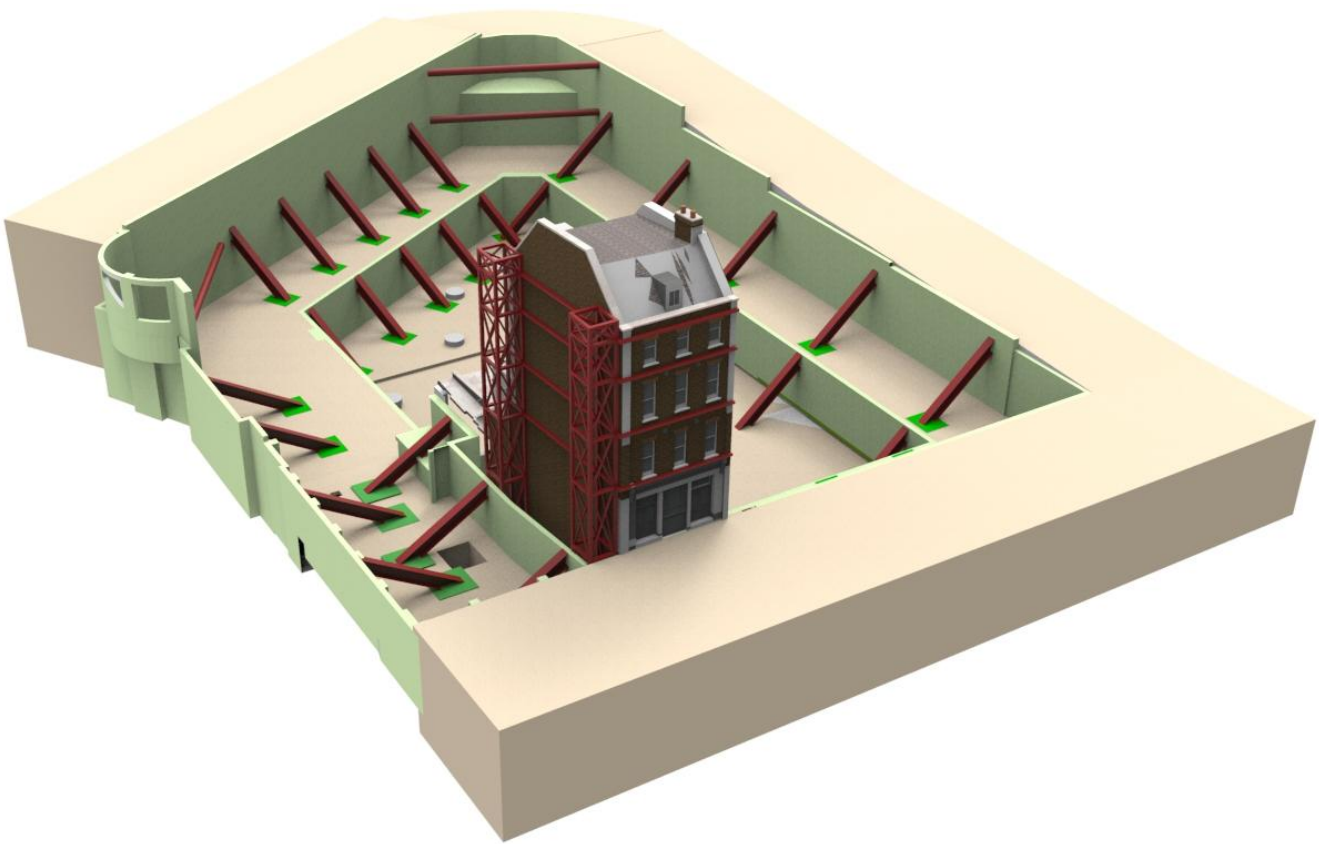
August 2018

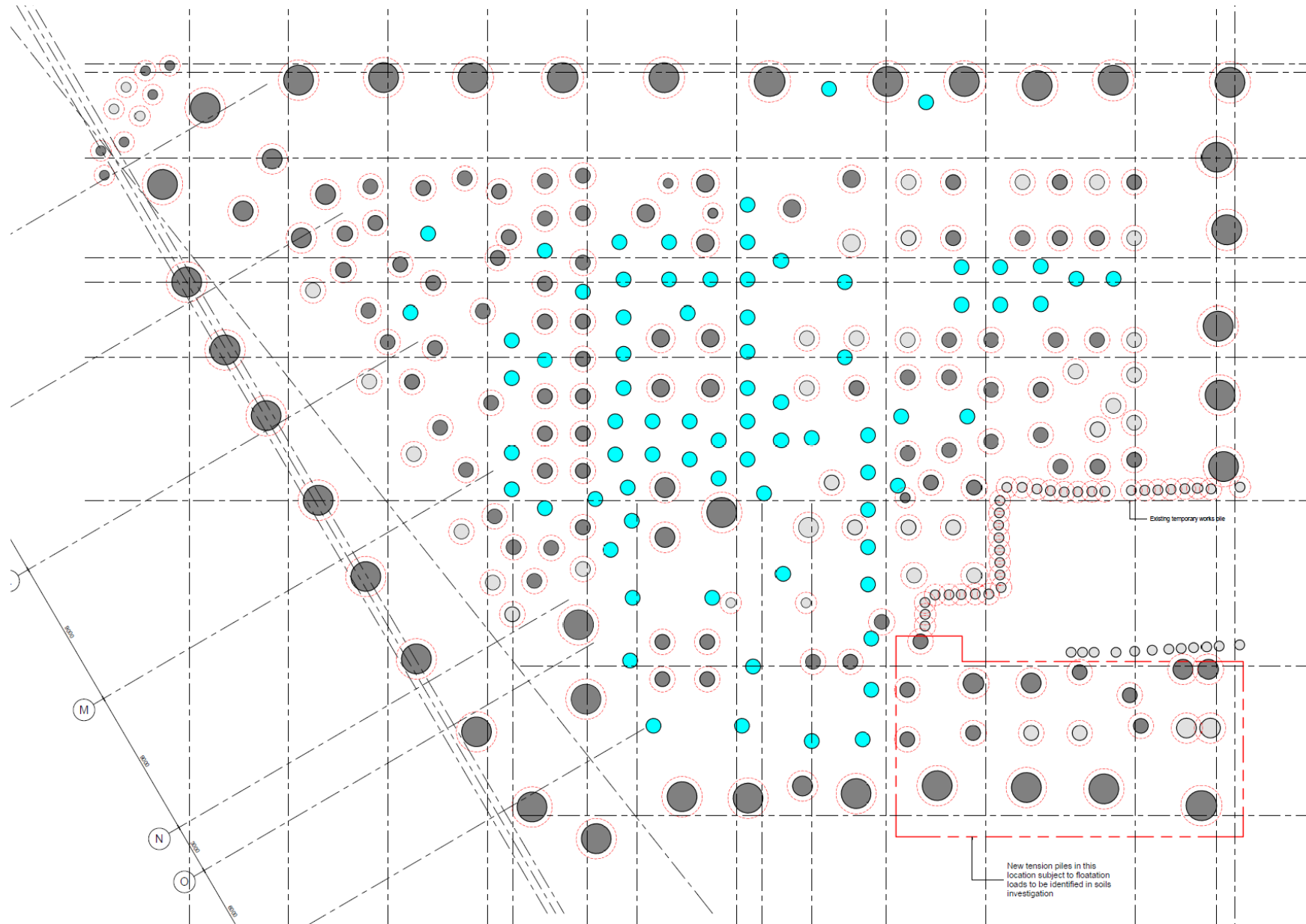


© Museum of London Archaeology 2018



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tel 020 7410 2000 | fax 020 410 2001
www.museumoflondonarchaeology.org.uk
general enquiries: enquiries@mola.org.uk

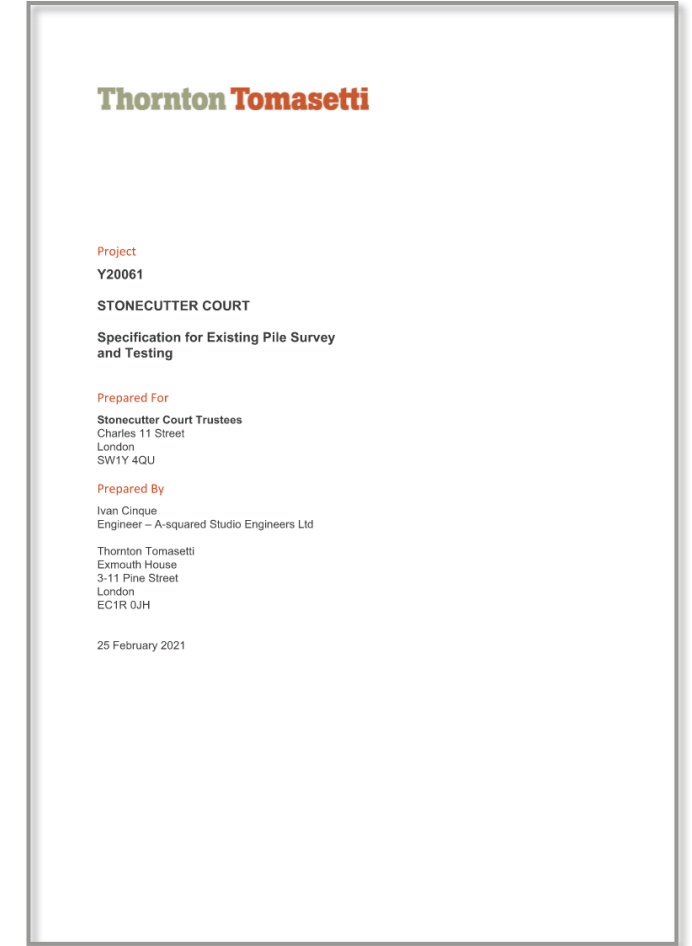
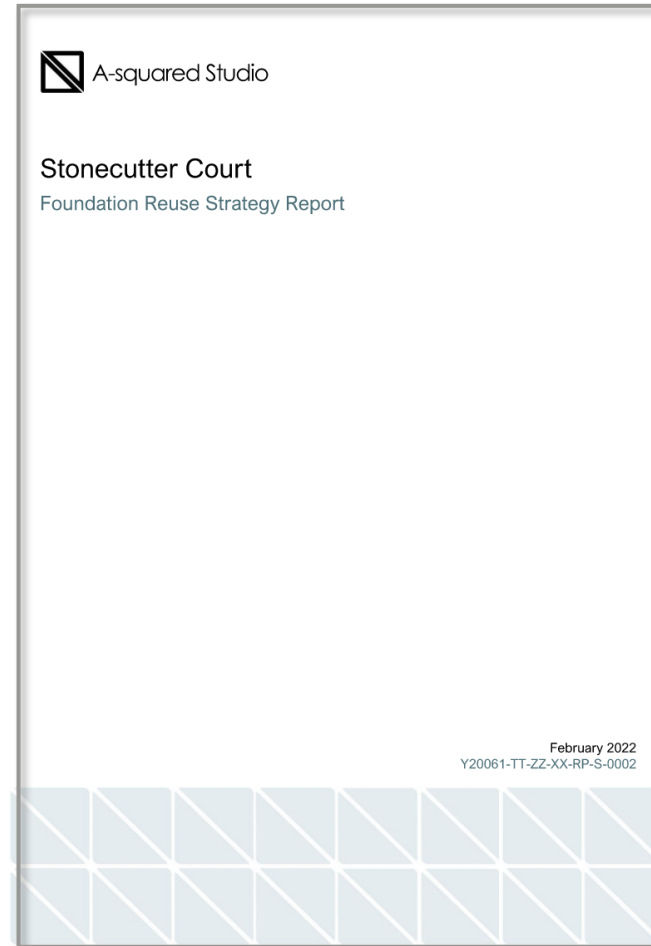
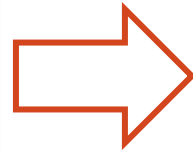
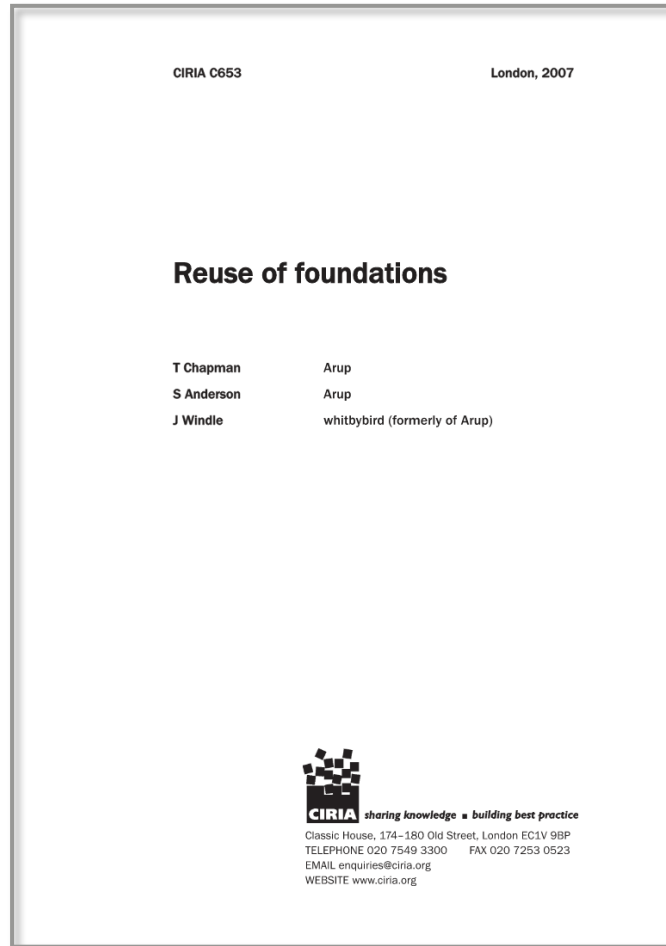




71%

Retained piles

NOTHING IS NEW



KEY REUSE CONSIDERATIONS

- Below-ground congestion

Limited space for new piles

- Compatibility with proposed scheme

New support locations near existing piles

- Available archive information

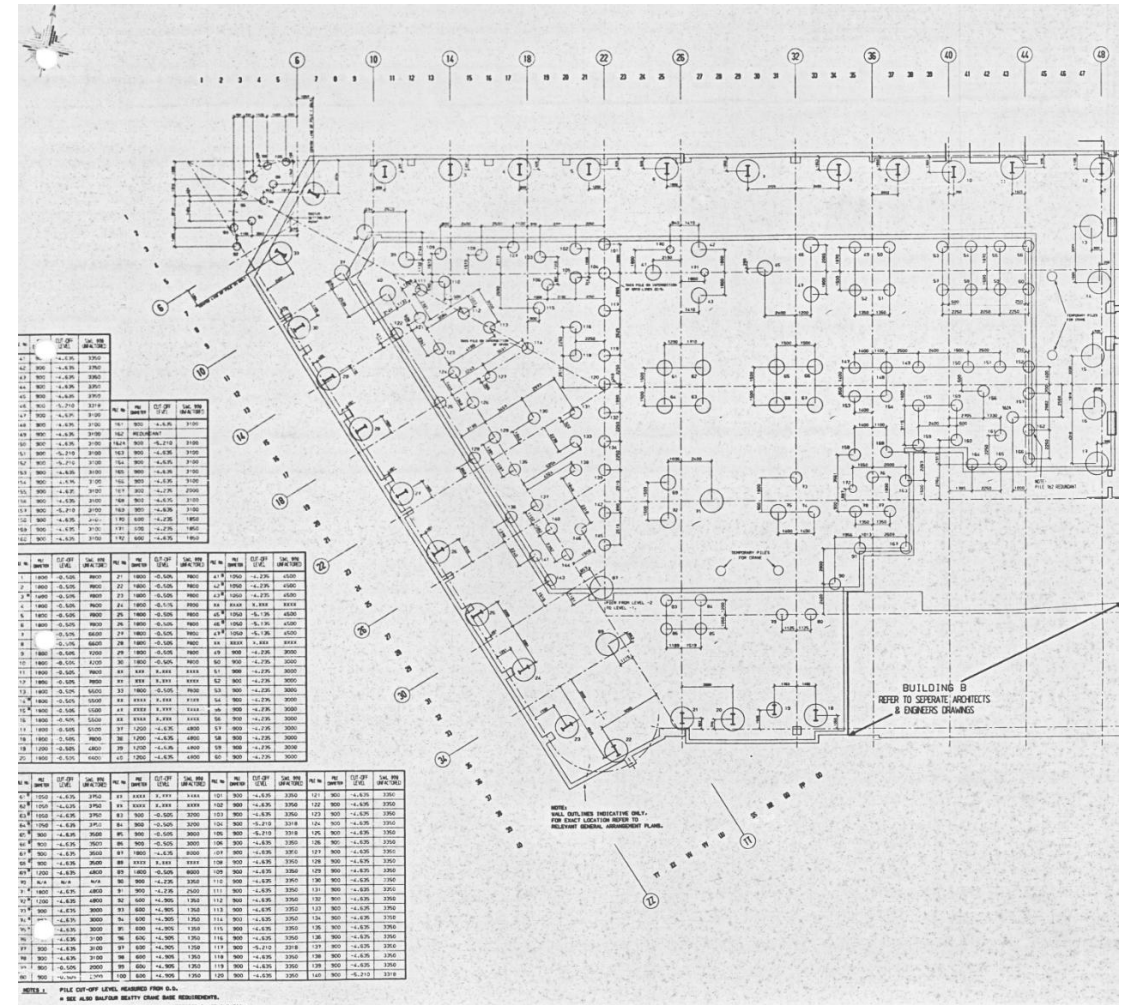
Pile locations, diameters and design loads

Cementation pile design calculations

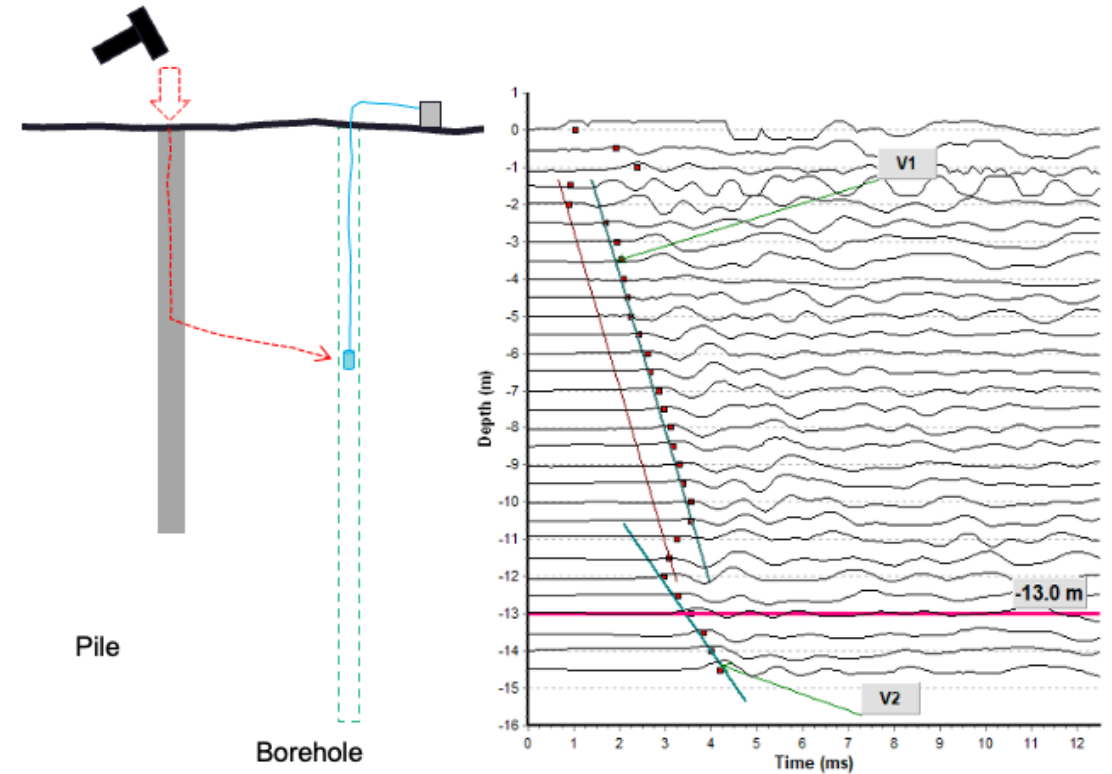
- Intrusive investigations

Validating pile diameter and pile length

During demolition due to access constraints



INVESTIGATION OF EXISTING PILES



NOTHING IS NEW

Thornton Tomasetti

Project

Y20061

STONECUTTER COURT

Specification for Existing Pile Survey
and Testing

Prepared For

Stonecutter Court Trustees
Charles 11 Street
London
SW1Y 4QU

Prepared By

Ivan Cinque
Engineer – A-squared Studio Engineers Ltd

Thornton Tomasetti
Exmouth House
3-11 Pine Street
London
EC1R 0JH

25 February 2021

Desk study

- Obtain engineers archive information
- Back assessment through load takedown
- Obtain original piling records

Model

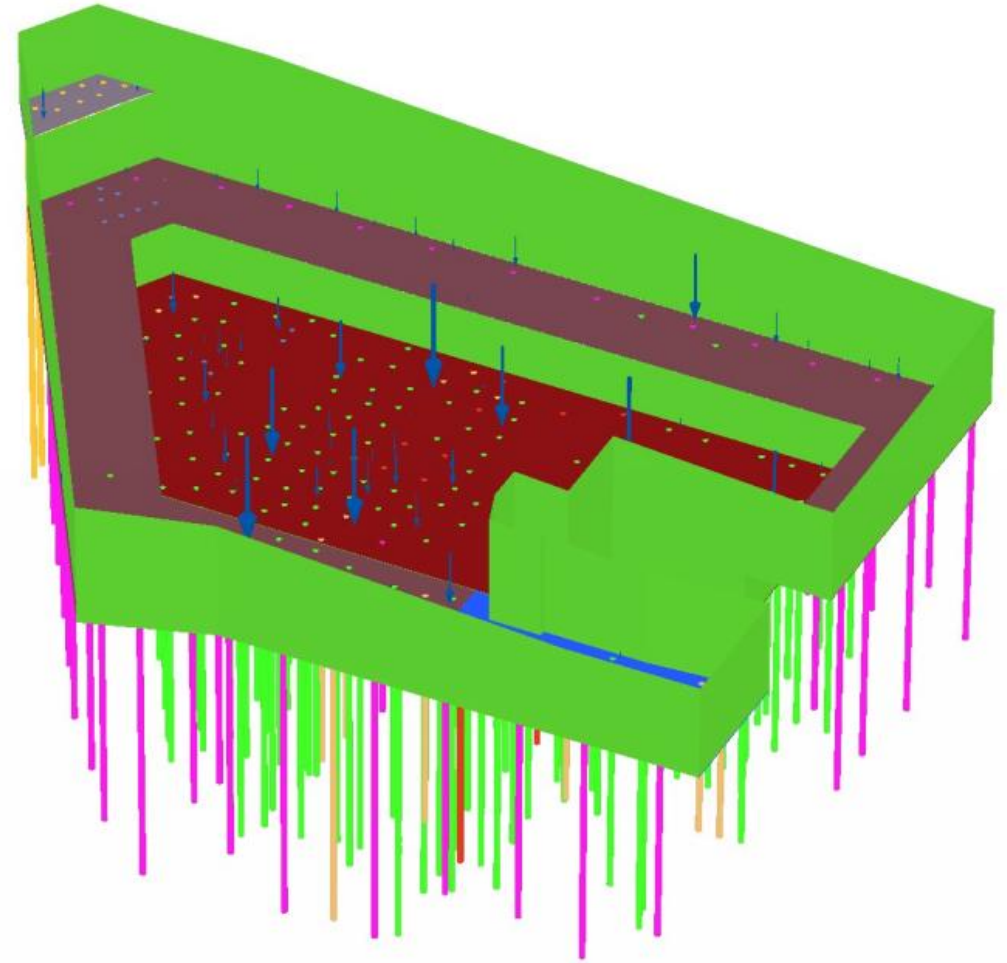
- New building loads
- Pile and piled raft spring analysis for settlement

Survey and test

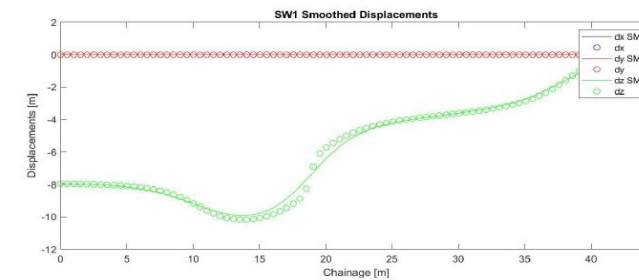
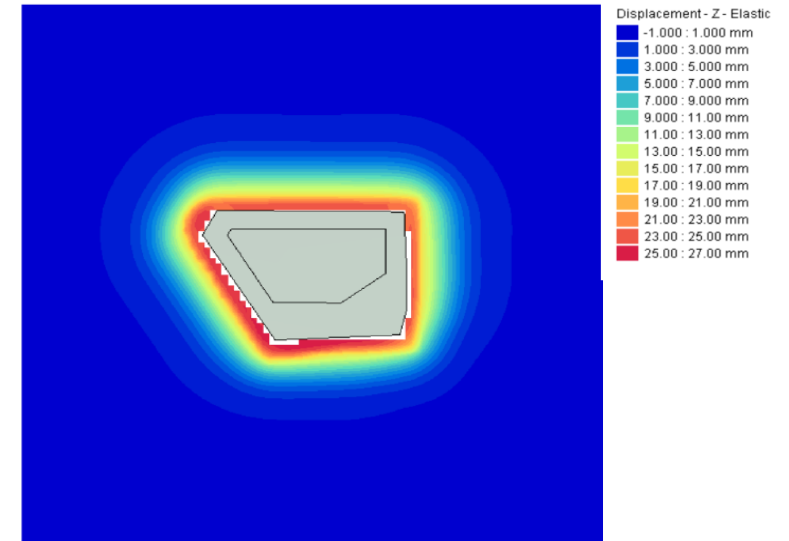
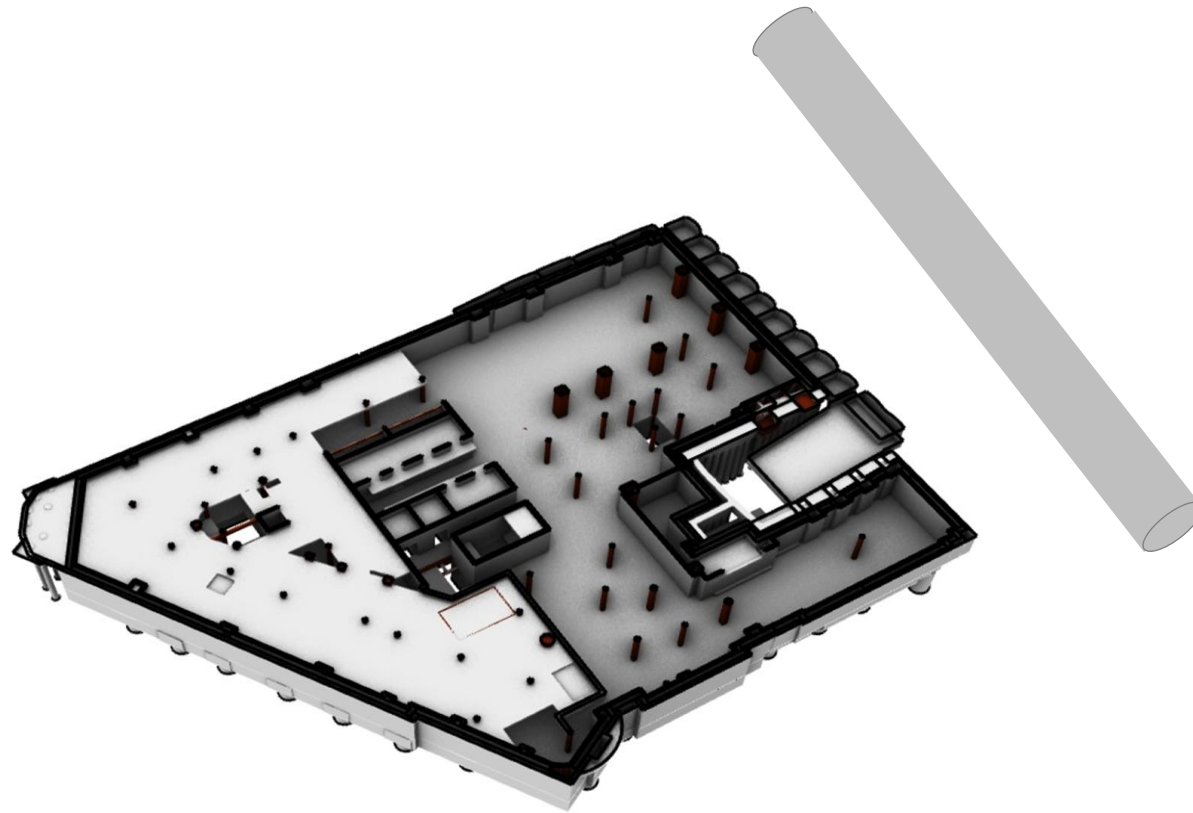
- Monitoring heave of piles in demolition against load off predictions
- Survey location
- Measure reinforcement present
- Test for concrete and rebar grade
- Measure concrete cover
- Test for concrete derogation – carbonation and chemical attack
- Pile load test to working load and destruction
- Integrity test 100%
- Sonic echo tests

MODERN COMPLICATIONS

- **Management of stakeholder expectations**
 - Transport for London and Thames Water
 - Building Control
- **Soil-structure interaction**
 - Performance of old and new elements
 - Settlement of structure above
- **Coordination with contractor design**
 - Availability of information
 - Validation of assumptions
 - A-squared supporting both parties

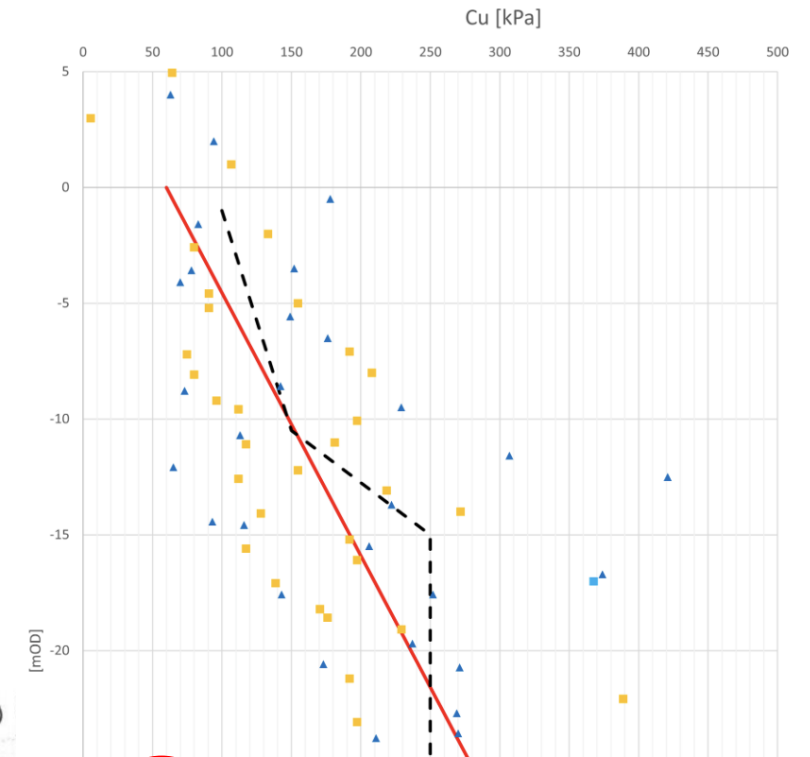


MODERN COMPLICATIONS



MODERN COMPLICATIONS

- Unlocking Additional Pile Capacity
 - Reviewing previous design assumptions
 - Comparison of design lines
 - Historical PTP
- Verification of Existing Pile Capacity
 - Compression + concrete
 - Tension + cage
 - Consideration of historical PTP?



FARRINGTON STREET (COL = -0.5mOD)
LARGE DIAMETER STRAIGHT SHAFT SCHEME

FACTORS OF SAFETY USED ARE THE LESSER OF:-
SHAFT/ 2.00 + BASE/ 2.00 OR (SHAFT+BASE)/ 2.00

DESIGN DATUM +6.00 m
WATER LEVEL +2.00 m
DENSITY OF TOP STRATUM 18.00 KN/m³
CASING LENGTH 3.50 m

STRATA DETAILS:-

TOP LEVEL	DENSITY	PHI	Ks/ALPHA	C(top)	C(bot)
6.0	18.0	0	---	0	0
2.0	8.0	0	---	0	0
-0.5	10.0	0	0.40	100	150
-10.5	10.0	0	0.40	150	250
-15.0	10.0	0	0.40	250	250
-26.0	10.0	0	0.40	250	250

PILE BASE GEOMETRY REDUCTION FACTORS FOR STRAIGHT SHAFT PILES:-
UPTO AND INCLUDING 900 mm DIA. BASE = 1.00
FOR LARGER BASE SIZES = 1.00

NC FACTOR 9.00

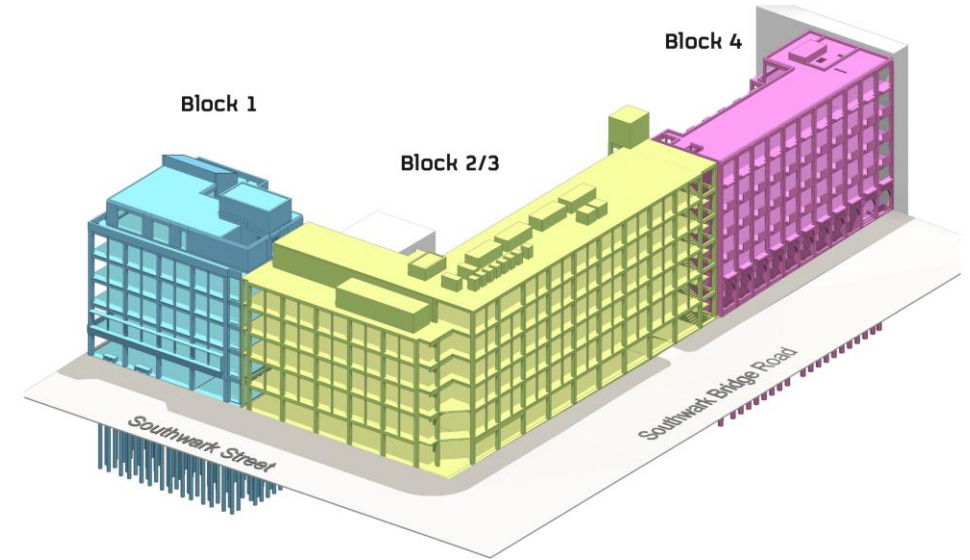
42 Southwark Bridge Road

Hamed Shariff – A-squared

42 SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD

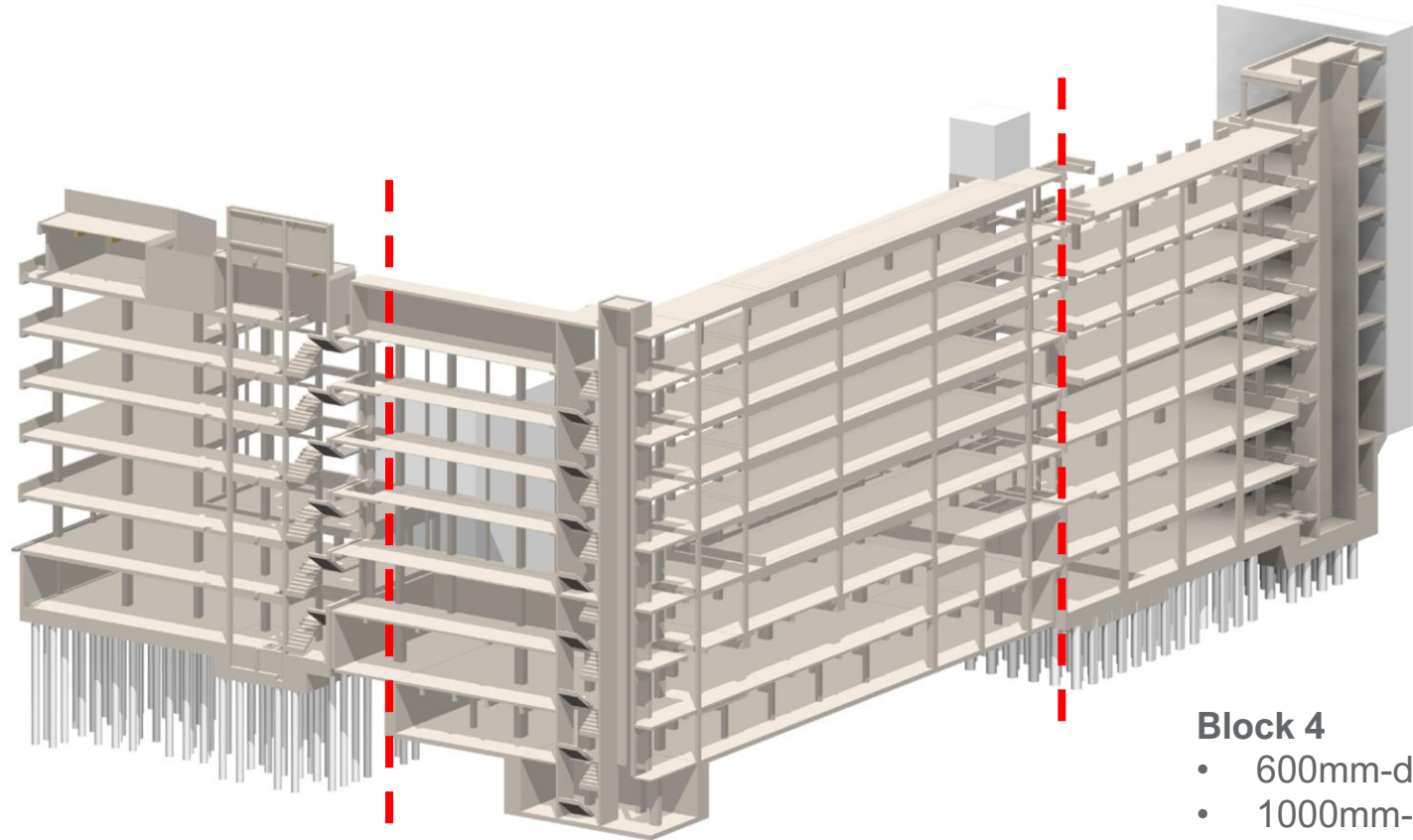


SITE SETTING



EXISTING SUBSTRUCTURE

- Up to three levels of basement
- Combination of bearing piles and raft
- Reinforced concrete retaining walls
- Unproven sheet piles



Block 1

- 450mm-diameter piles
- 1000mm-thick pile cap
- Single-level basement

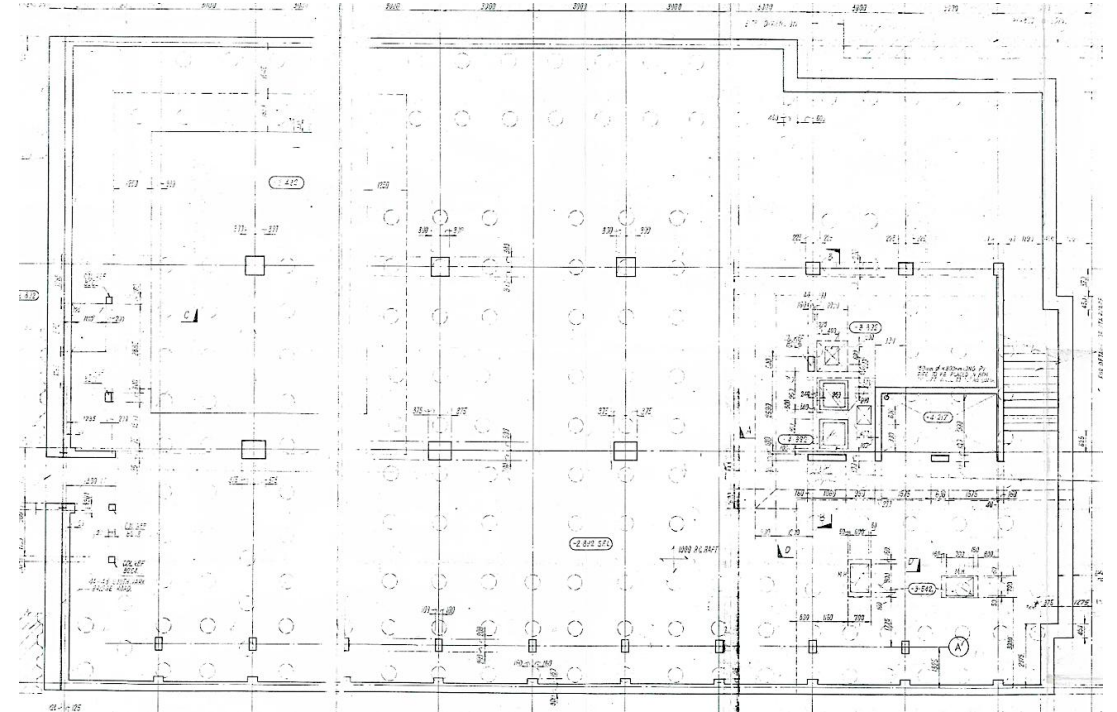
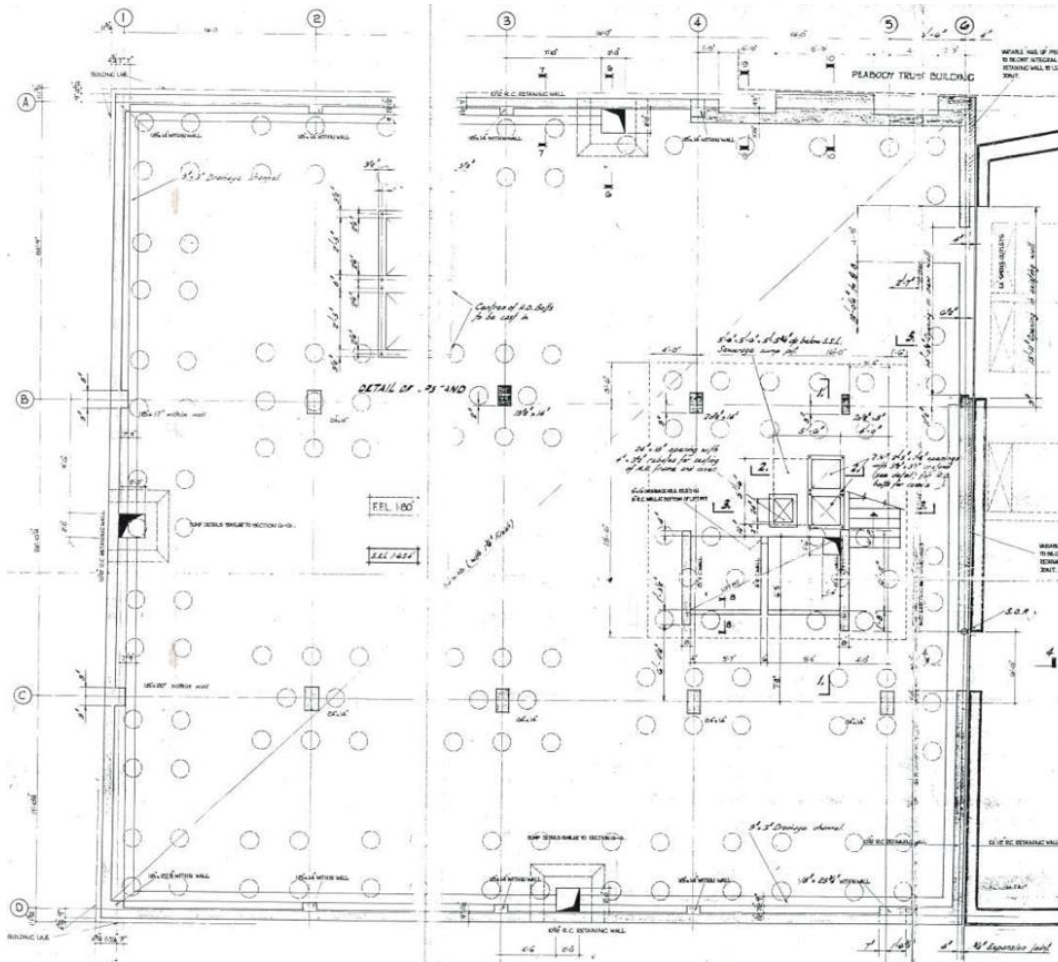
Blocks 2 and 3

- 1000mm-thick raft
- Double-level basement with local B3

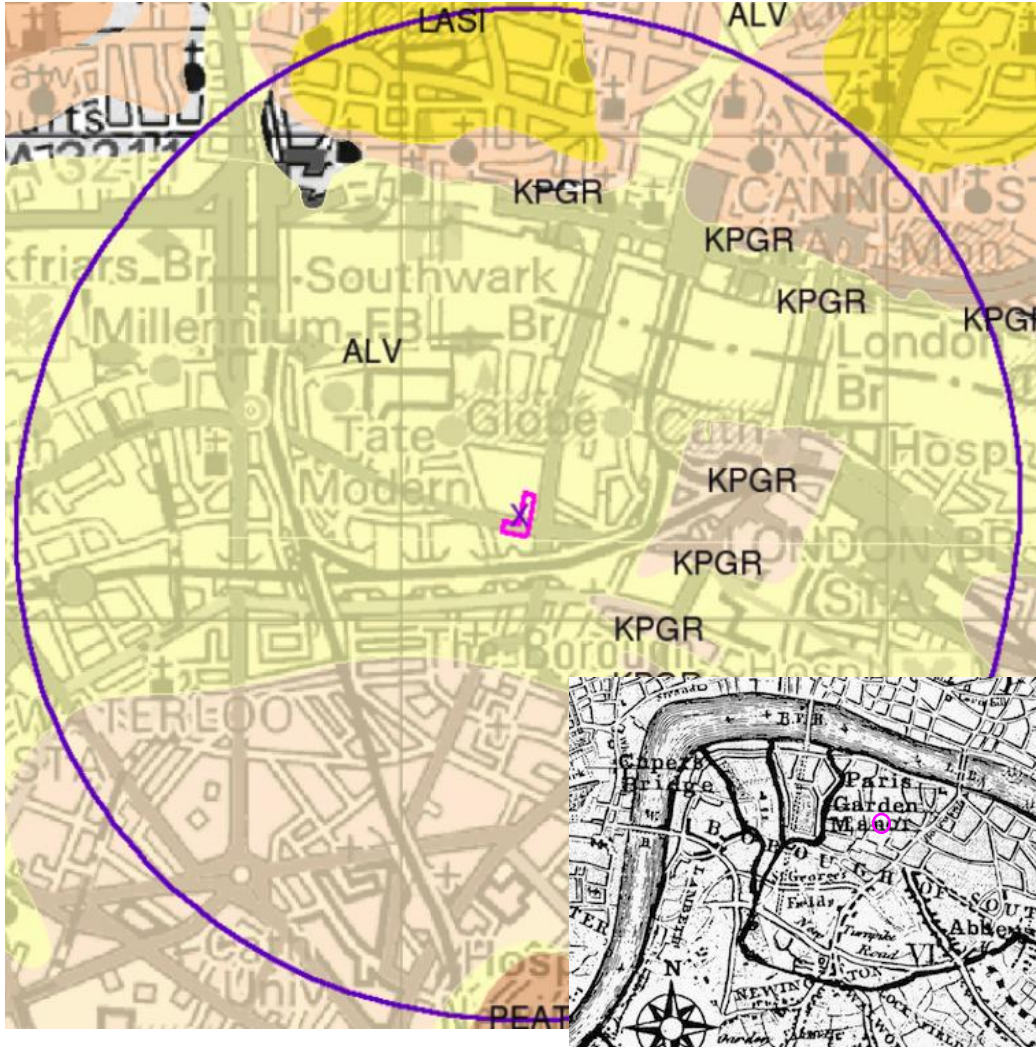
Block 4

- 600mm-diameter piles
- 1000mm-thick pile cap
- Double-level basement

EXISTING SUBSTRUCTURE



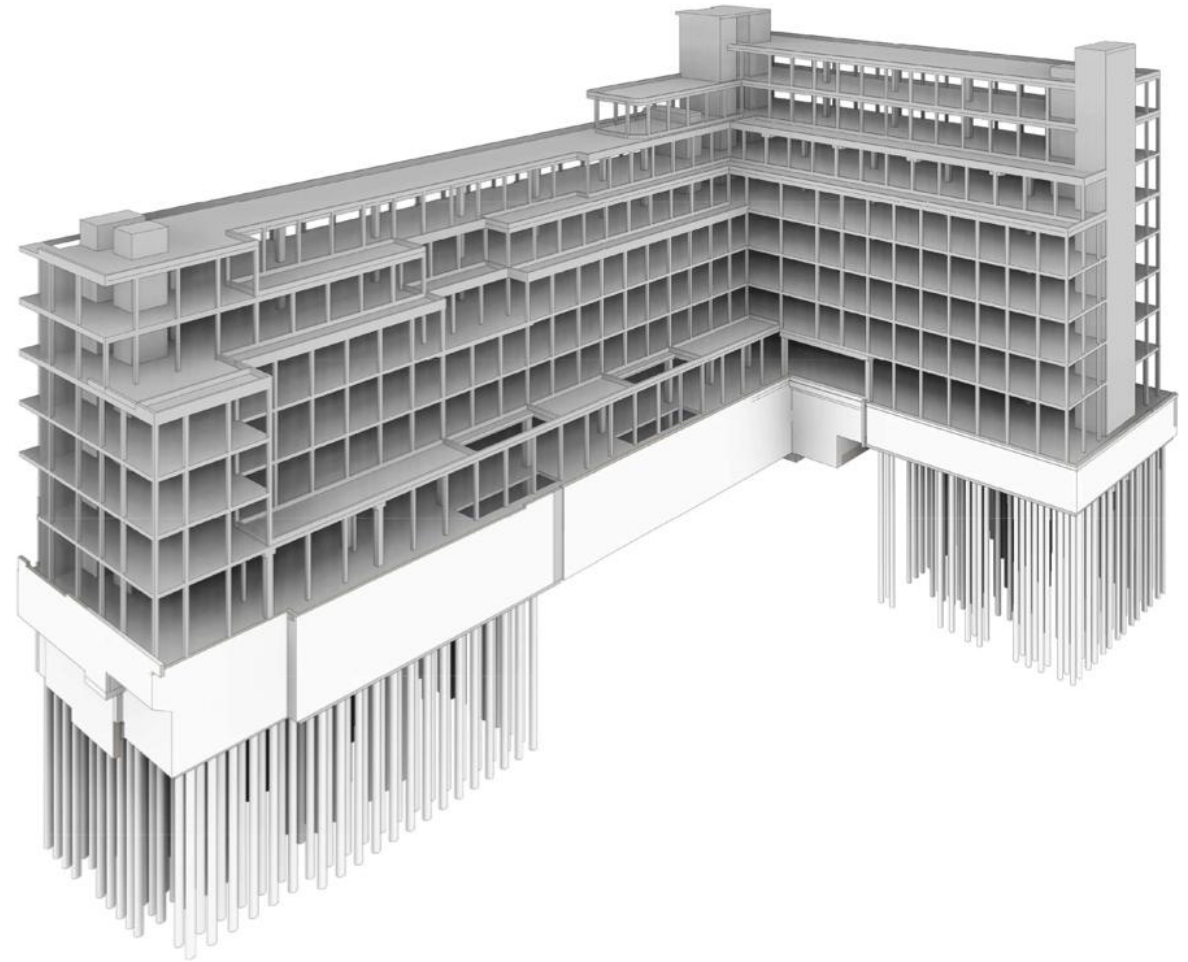
GEOLOGICAL SETTING



- Alluvium and Kempton Park Gravels over London Clay
- Local increases in Alluvium thickness
- High, sub-artesian perched water table
- Nearby Lost Rivers of London
- Light tidal influence from River Thames

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

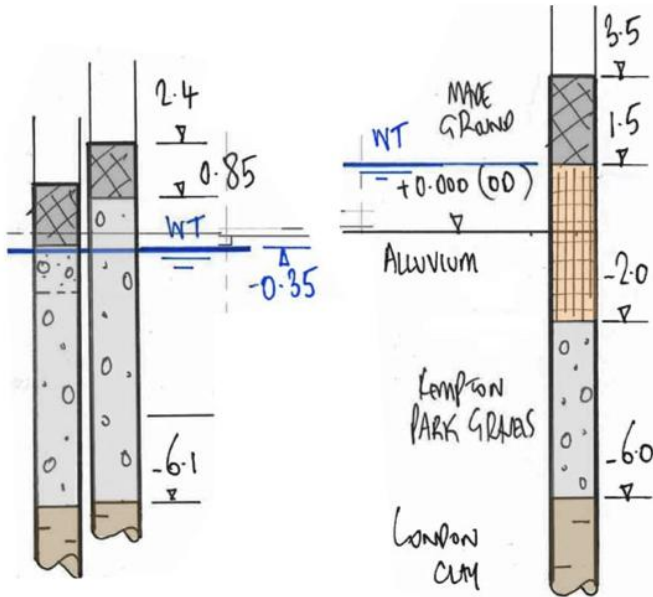
- Demolition of superstructure
- Retention of first and second level basement
- Construction of similar sized structure
- New column and core arrangement



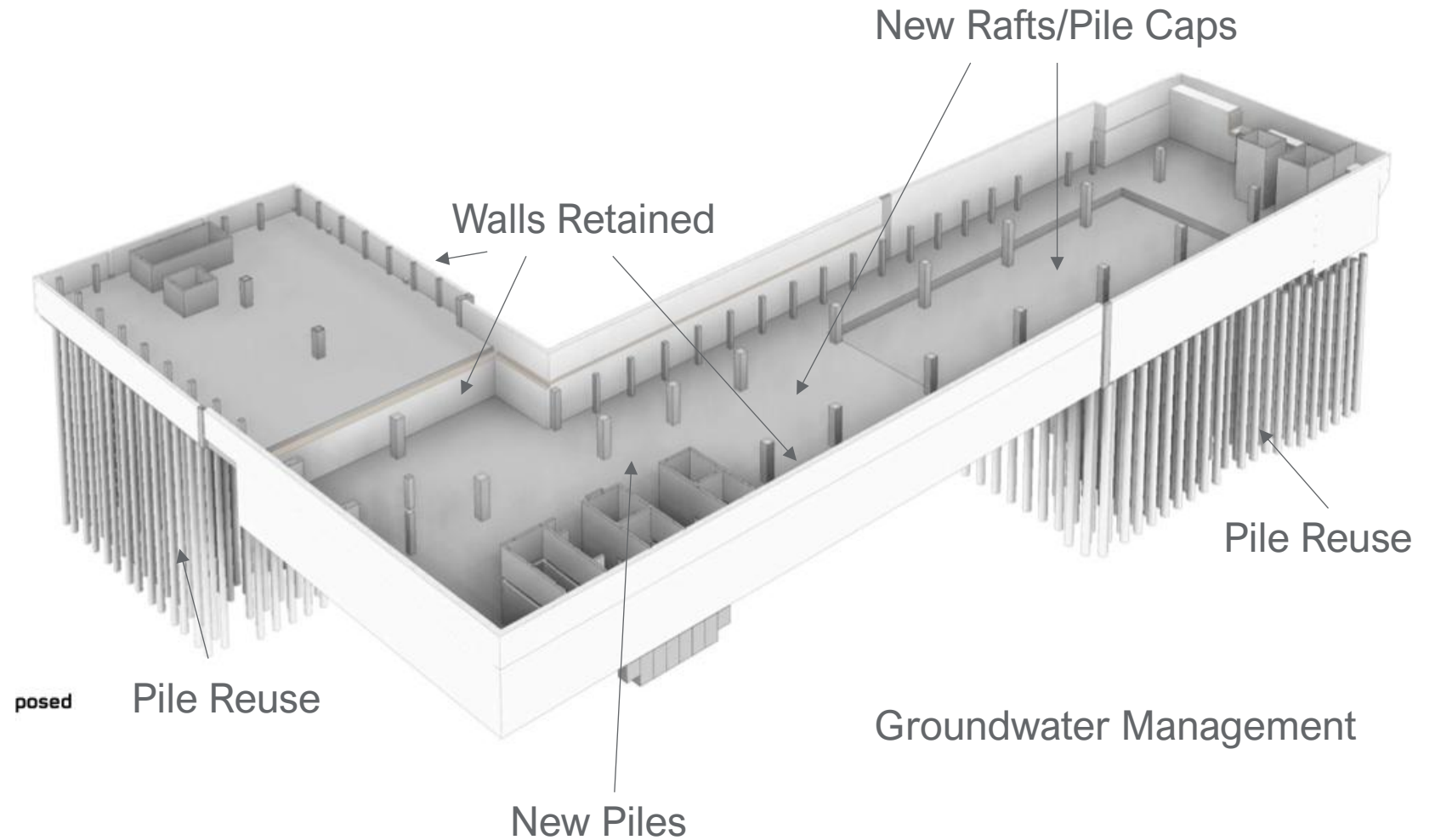
INITIAL SUBSTRUCTURE STRATEGY REVIEW

Maximise substructure reuse
(*direct or indirect* reuse)

Geotechnical / Groundwater
Risks



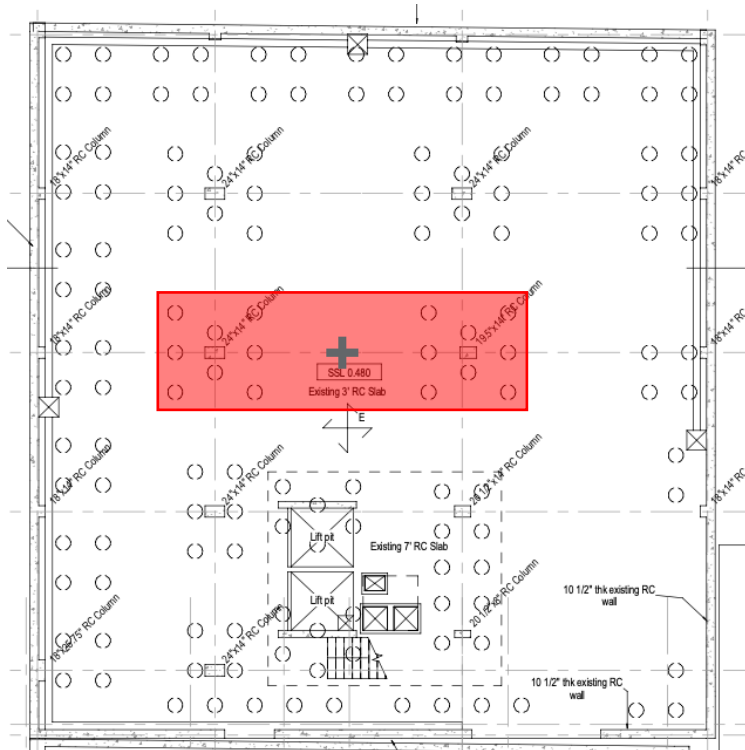
Thornton Tomasetti



SUBSTRUCTURE REUSE OPTIONS

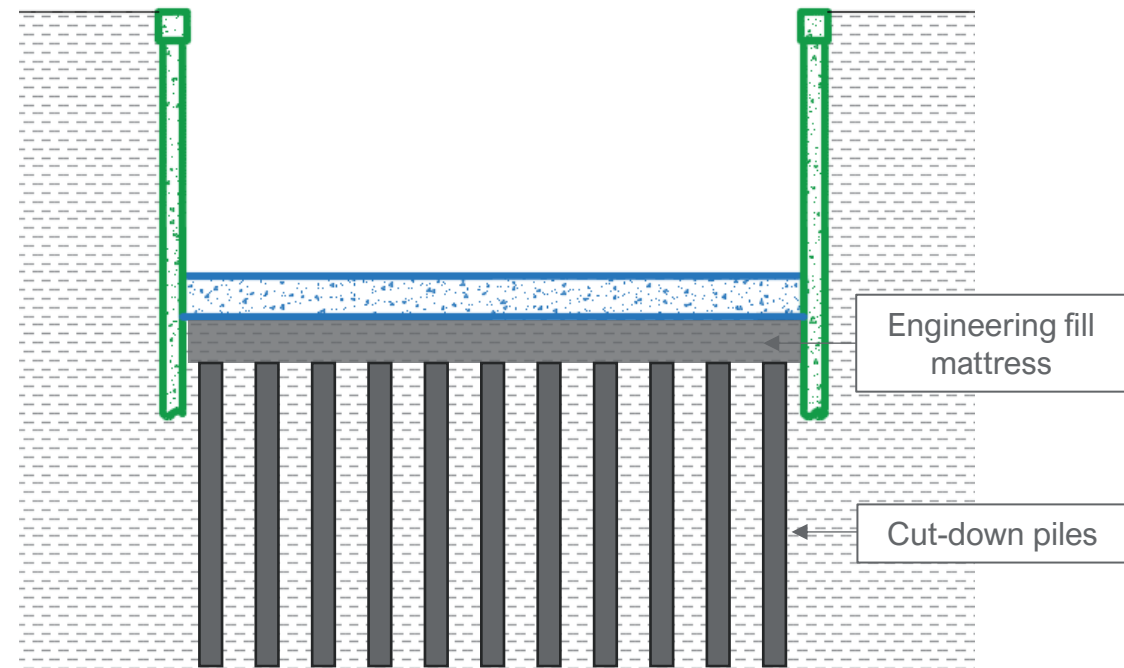
Direct Reuse

- Existing piles directly loaded
- Local strengthening of pile cap



Indirect Reuse

- Existing piles cut down
- New raft foundation system



CHOSEN SOLUTION

Solution

Indirect Reuse
with new raft

New piled raft
93no. 450mm
piles

Indirect Reuse
with new raft

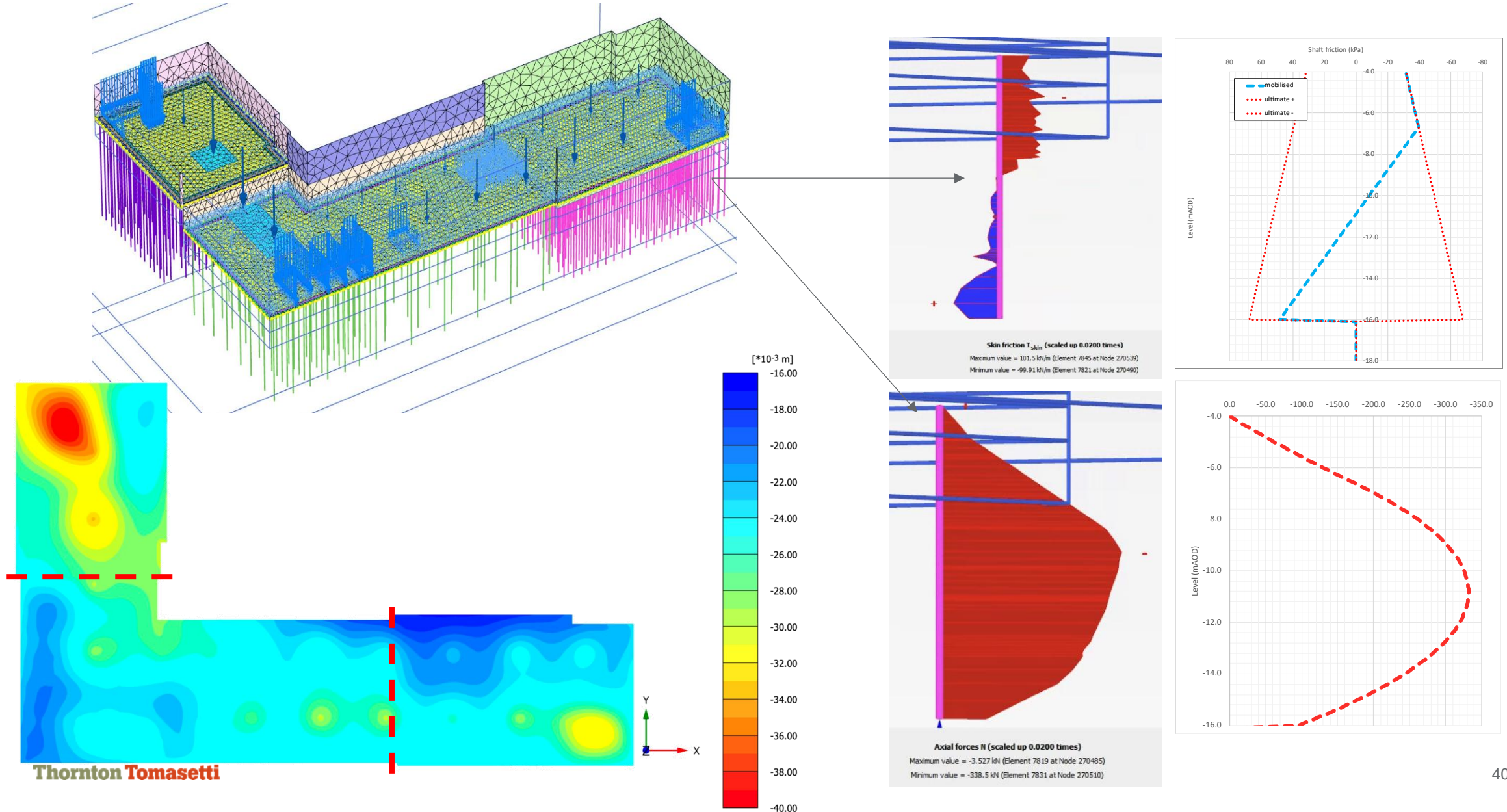


Solution Drivers

- Compatibility of foundation systems
- Constructability
- Structural strengthening
- Risk management

90%+ reduction in piling requirements

VALIDATING PERFORMANCE



FOUNDATION PERFORMANCE RISKS

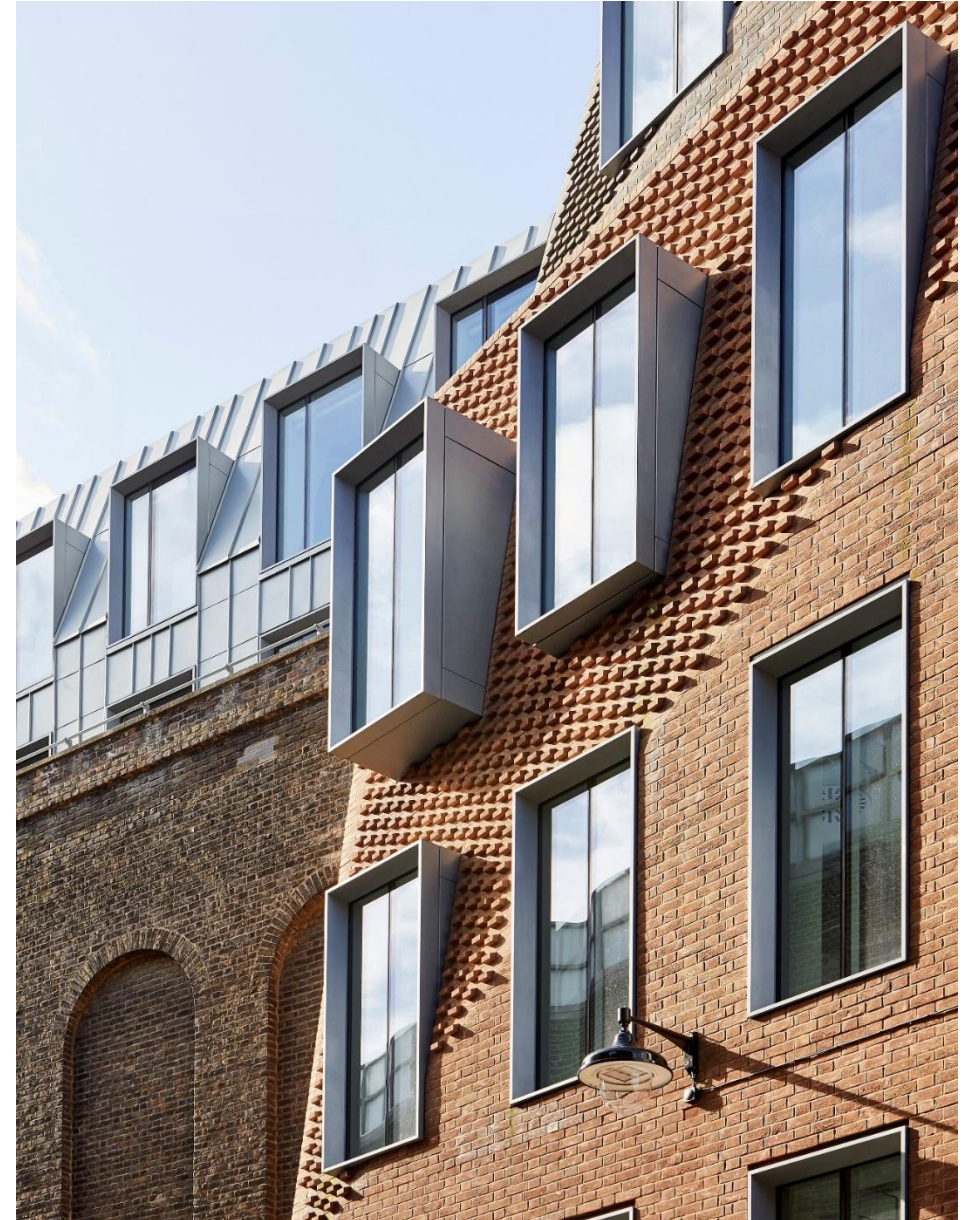
- Ground model and geotechnical parameters
 - Management of groundwater below raft formation level
 - Variation in selected geotechnical parameters
- Differential movements between foundation systems
 - Relative behaviour of piled raft and rigid inclusion piles
 - Bounding of relative movements using extensive parametric studies
 - Validation of individual foundation components
- In-Situ Behaviour
 - Validation of modelling output using live monitoring data
 - Back-analysis and refined assessment to inform superstructure design

Hobhouse, London

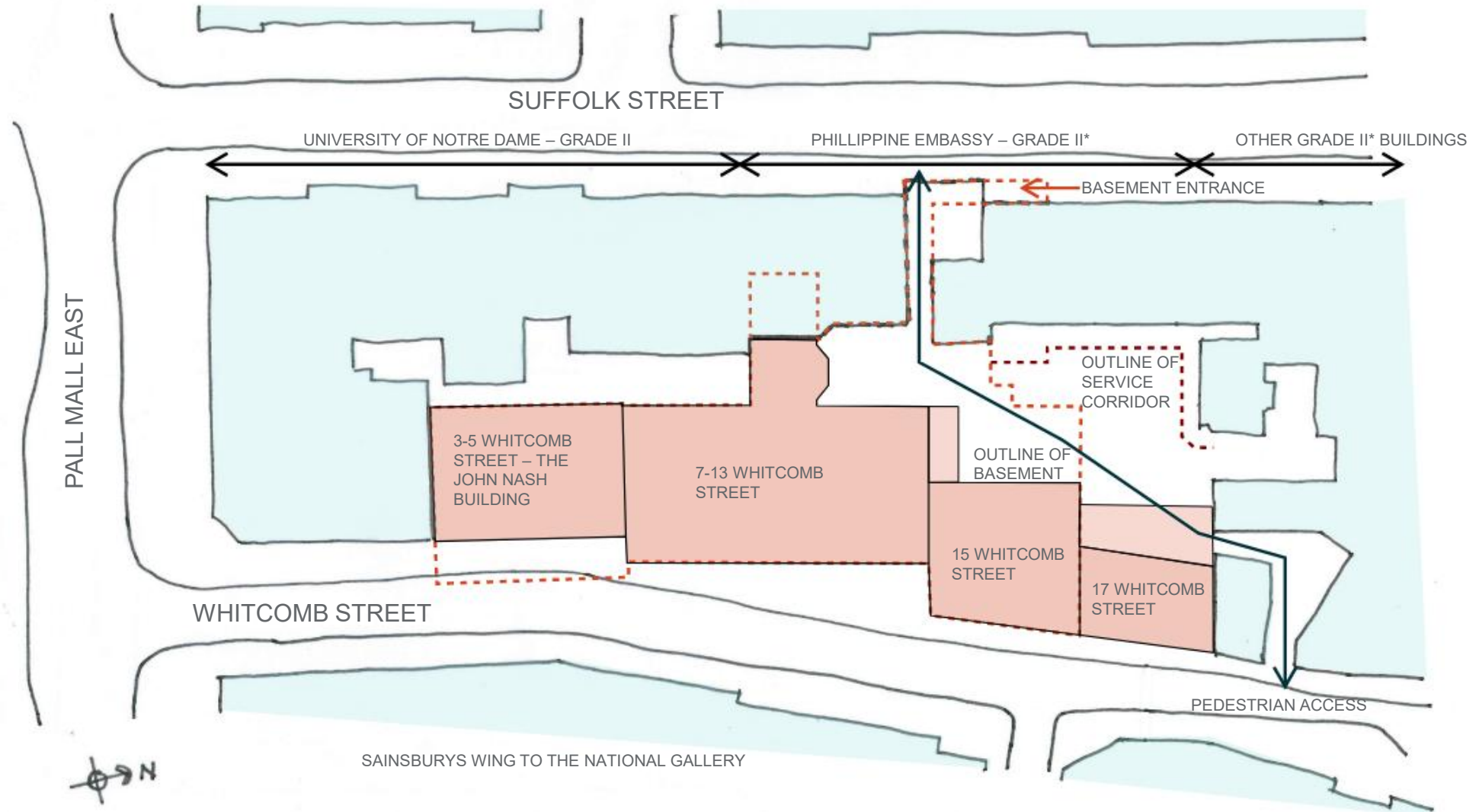
Simon Cross – Thornton Tomasetti

HOBHOUSE, LONDON

- Mixed use development in Central London
- Retention, restoration and redevelopment
- Robust, sustainable and adaptable building
- Minimised structural intervention
- Works typically split into two zones



EXISTING SITE



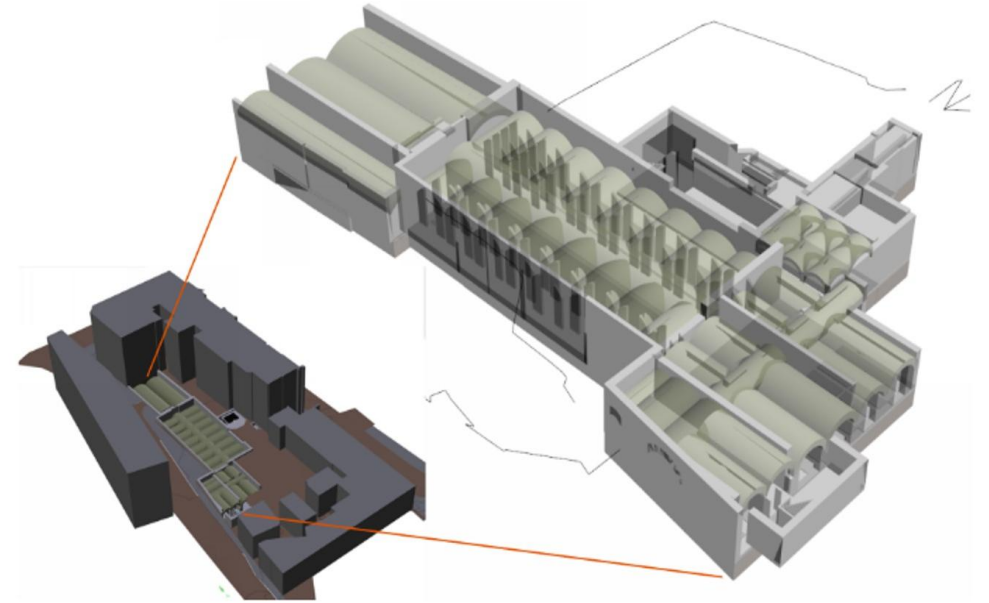
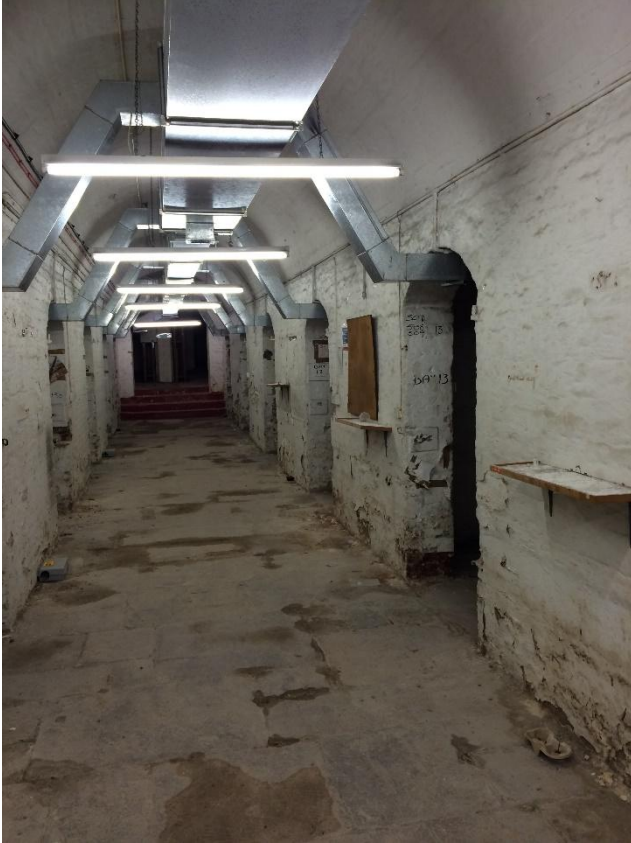
EXISTING SITE



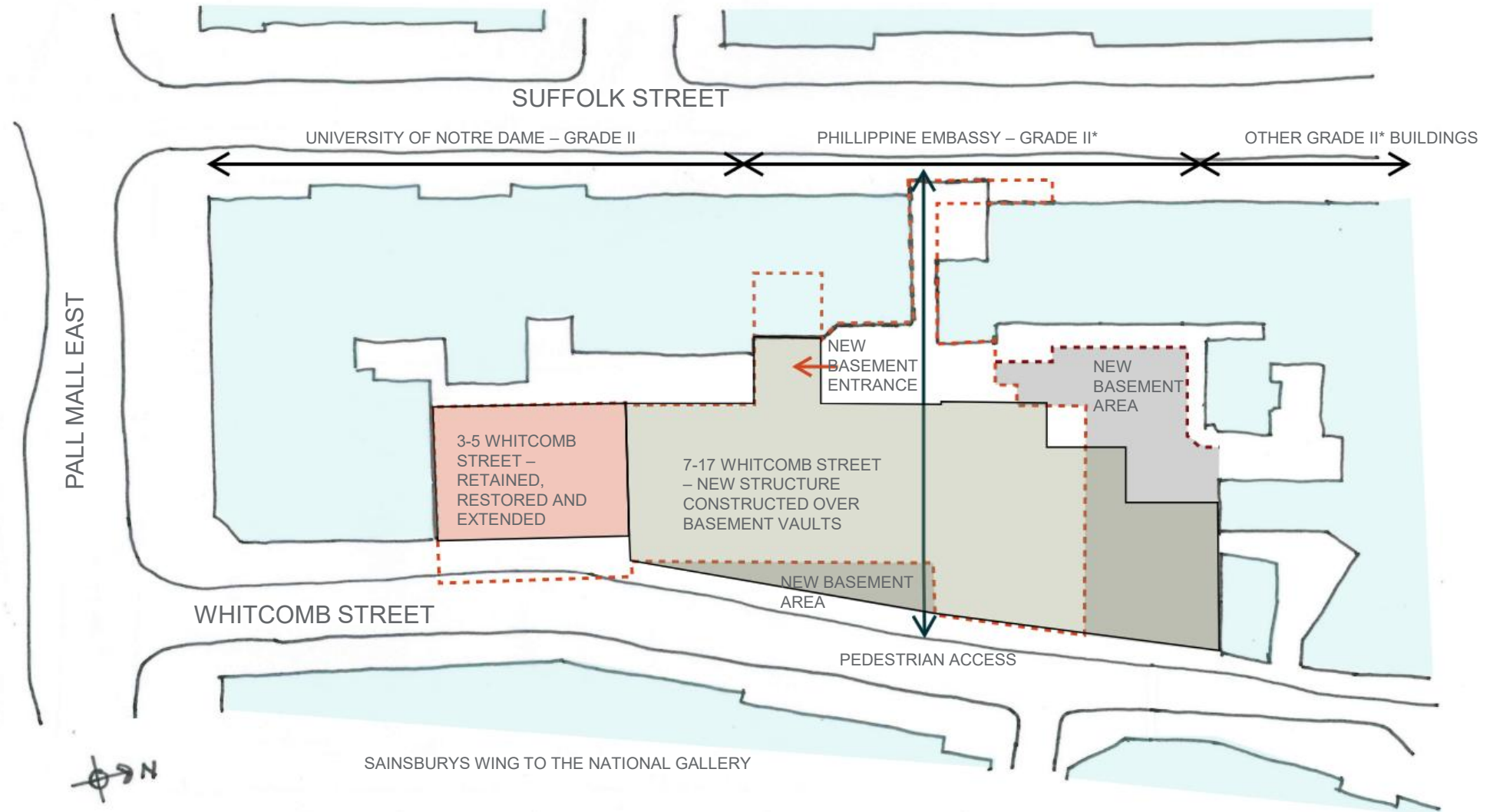
EXISTING BUILDINGS



EXISTING BASEMENT SPACES



PROPOSED SITE



HOBHOUSE, LONDON

New Building



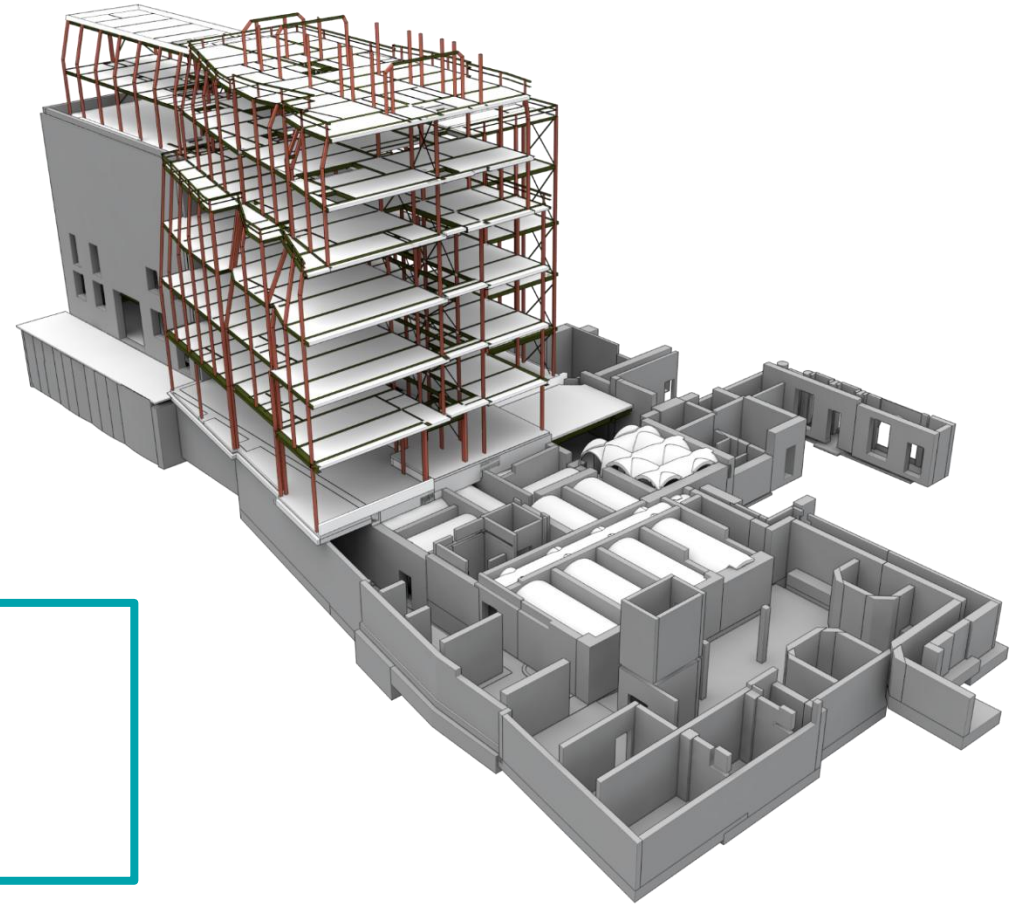
HOBHOUSE, LONDON

Building re-use

- Satisfying the Client's aspirations
- Agreed structural philosophies early
- Preservation of the historic fabric
- Restoration of the spaces
- Economic and social contribution

In re-using the existing basement vaults

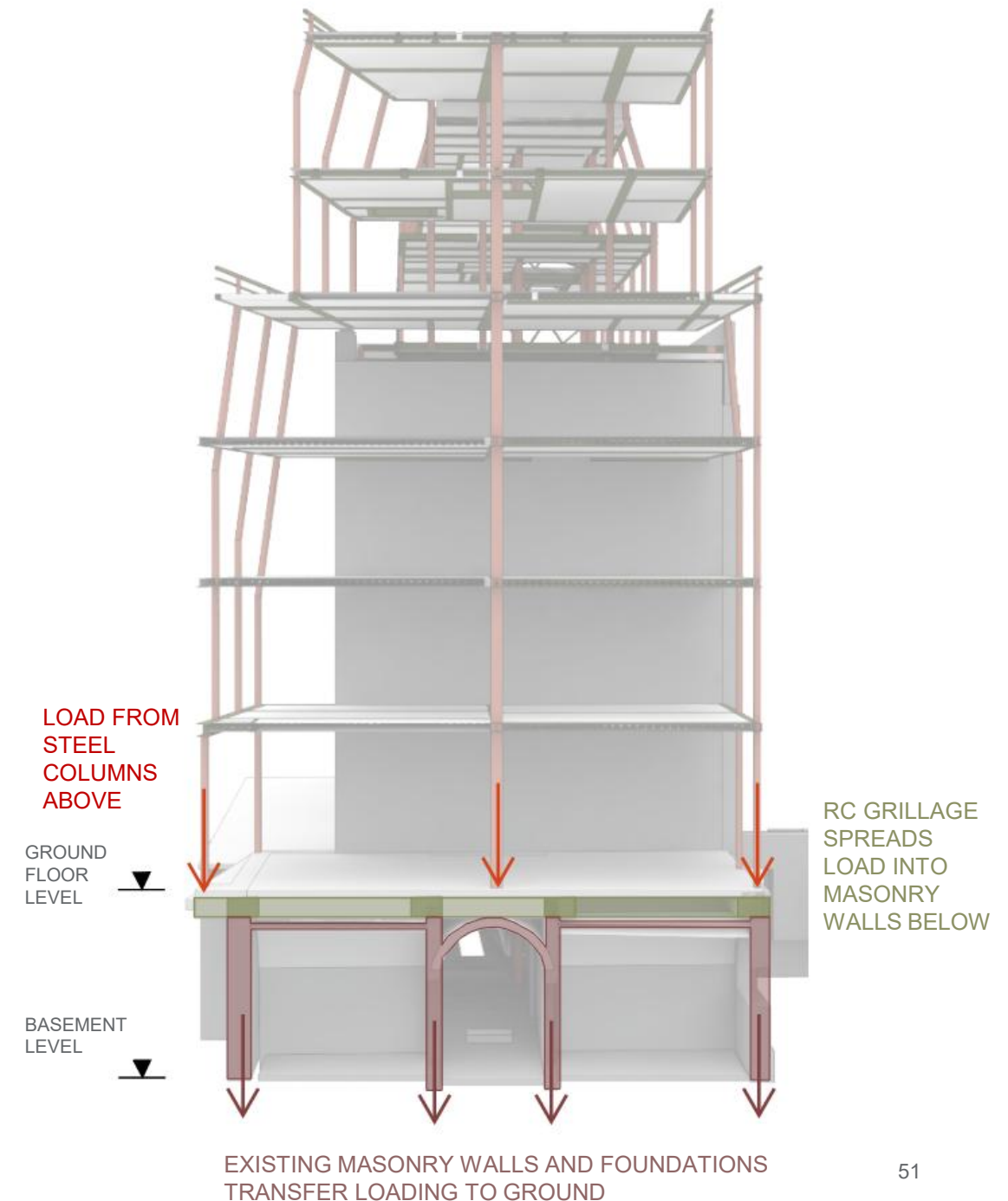
- Removal of 1100m³ of demolition spoil
- Saving of 350 tonnes CO₂e in new construction



HOBHOUSE, LONDON

Working with the Existing Structures

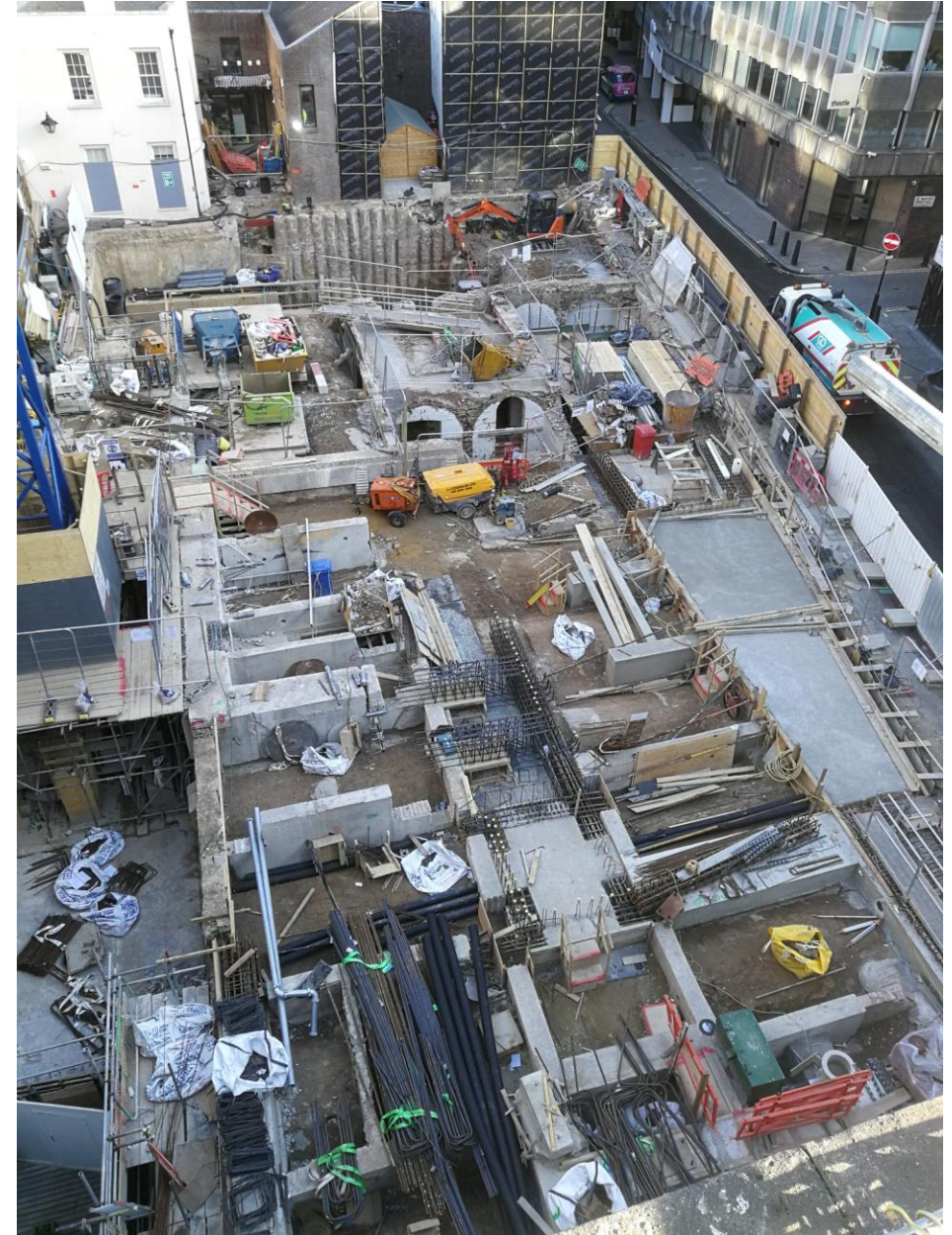
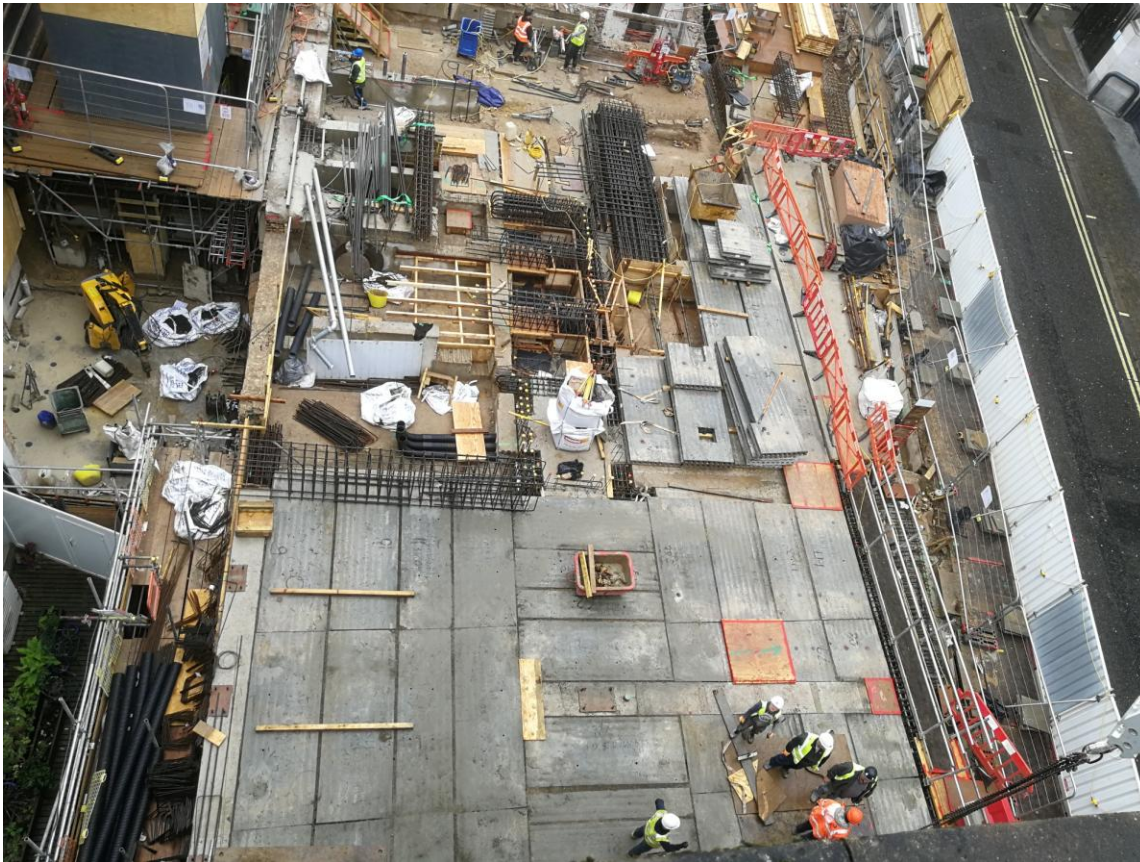
- Within 7-17 Whitcomb Street



HOBHOUSE, LONDON

Working with the Existing Structures

- Within 7-17 Whitcomb Street



HOBHOUSE, LONDON

Working with the Existing Structures

- Within 3-5 Whitcomb Street



LOAD FROM 2
STOREY
EXTENSION
TRANSFERRED
INTO TRANSFER
STRUCTURE
SUPPORTED BY
COLUMNS TO
SOUTH AND NEW
CORE TO NORTH

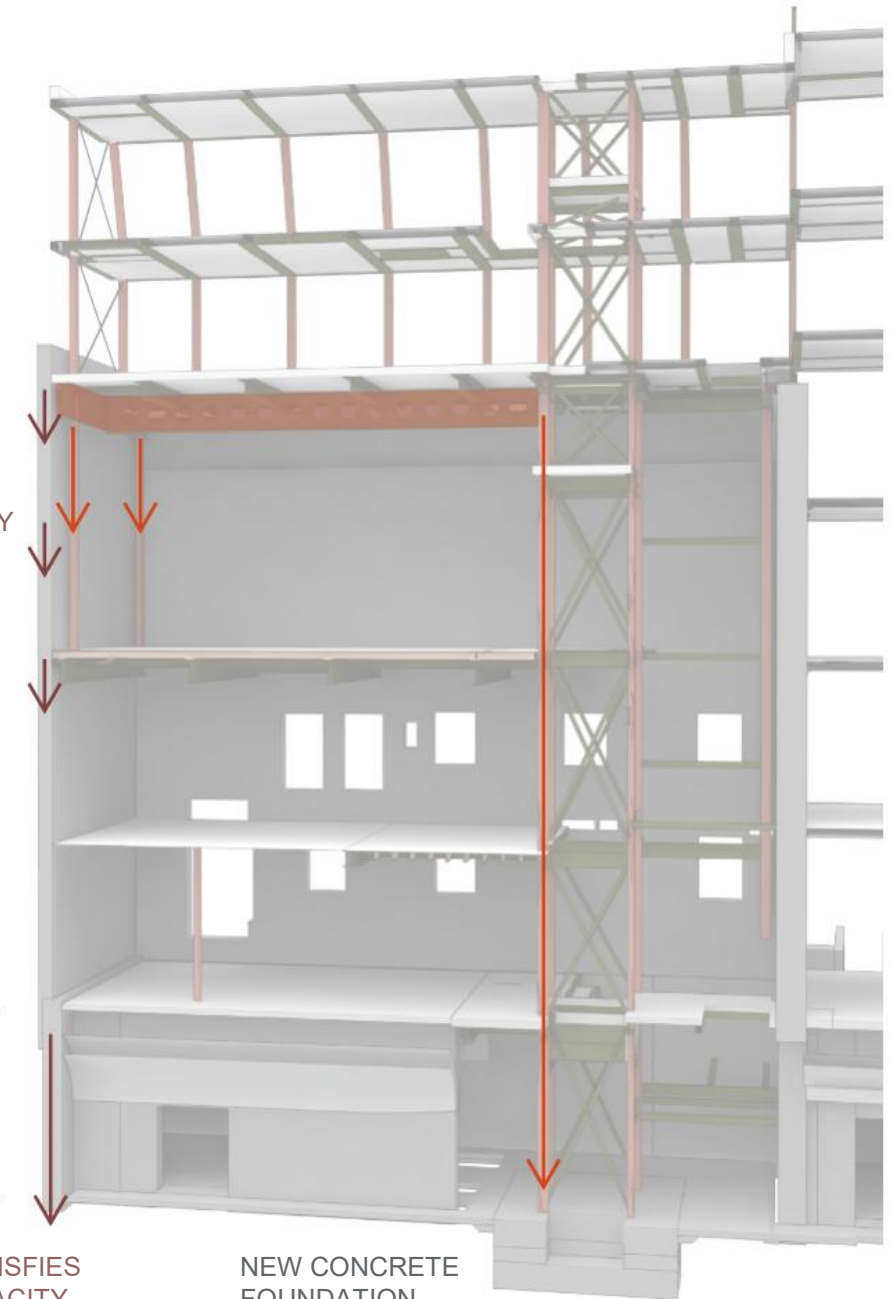
CONCRETE
PADSTONES IN
EXISTING MASONRY
WALL SPLITS UP
LOADING FROM
COLUMN AND
SPREADS ALONG
WALL LENGTH

GROUND
FLOOR
LEVEL

BASEMENT
LEVEL

LOAD SPREAD SATISFIES
STRUCTURAL CAPACITY
OF EXISTING MASONRY
WALL AND FOUNDATIONS

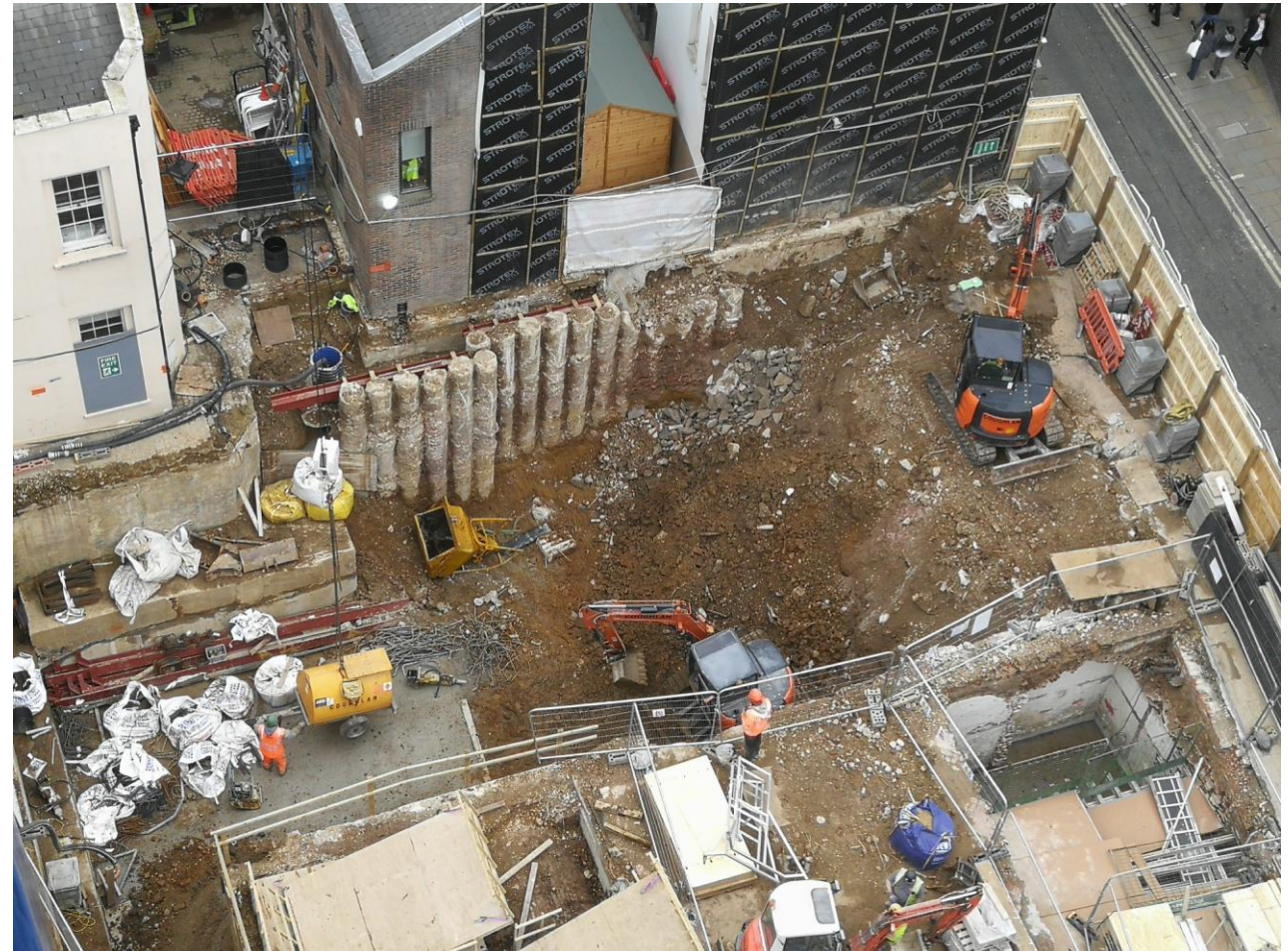
NEW CONCRETE
FOUNDATION
AND LIFT PITS



HOBHOUSE, LONDON

New Basement Areas to 7-17 Whitcomb Street

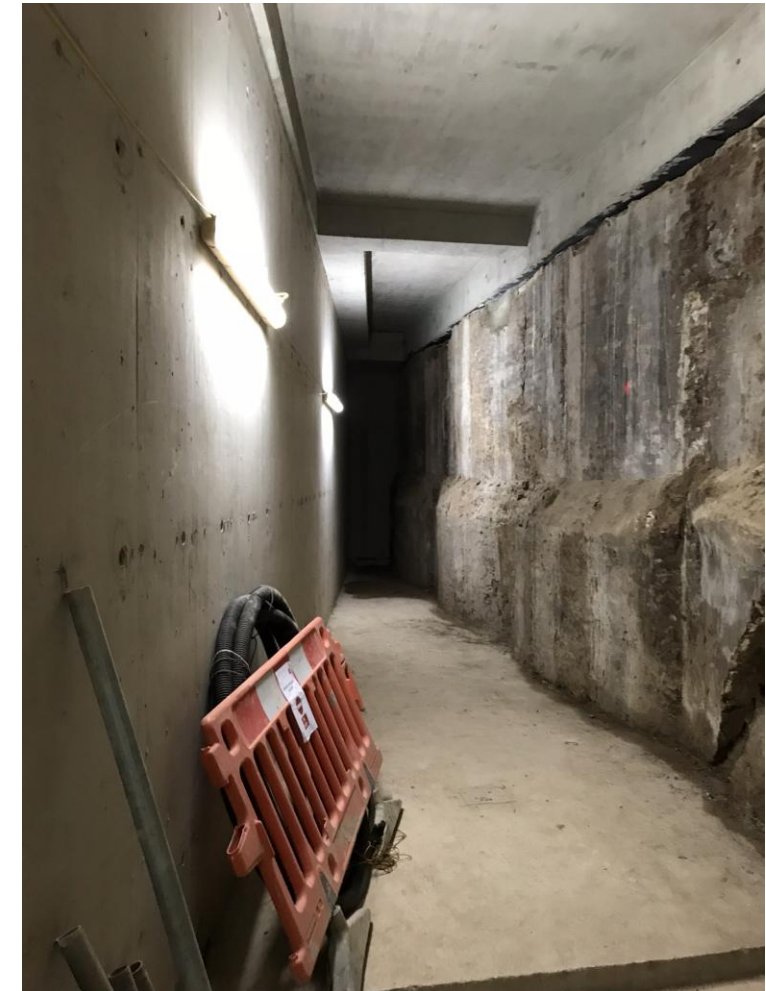
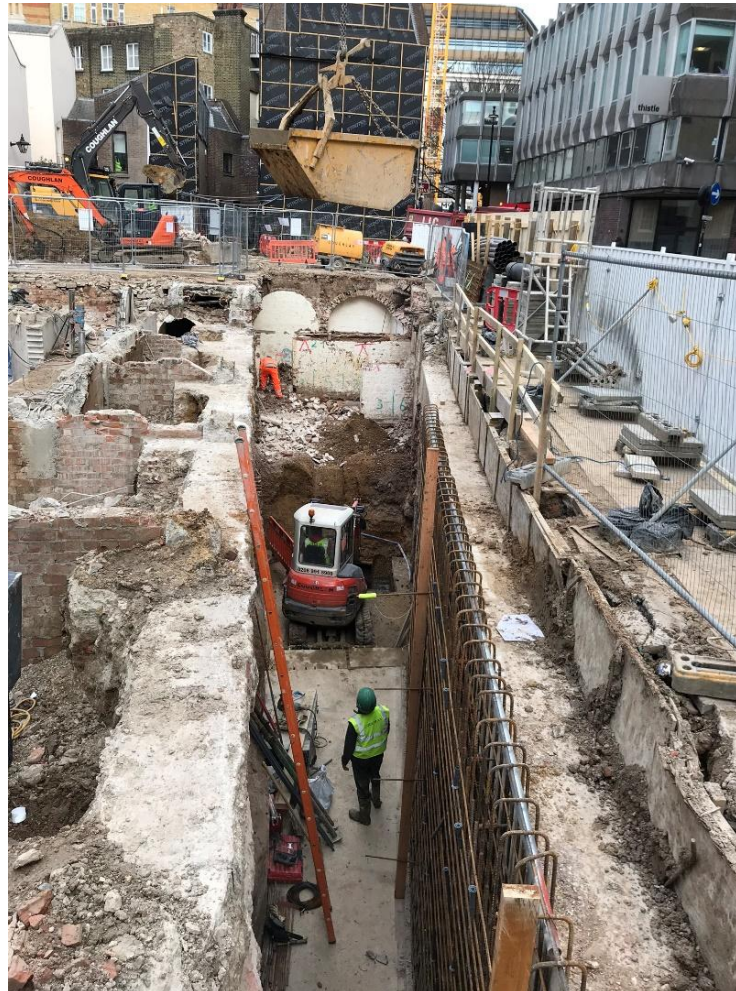
- RC basement
- Temporary works
- Interface with existing basement
- Unknown service corridor



HOBHOUSE, LONDON

New Basement Areas to 7-17 Whitcomb Street

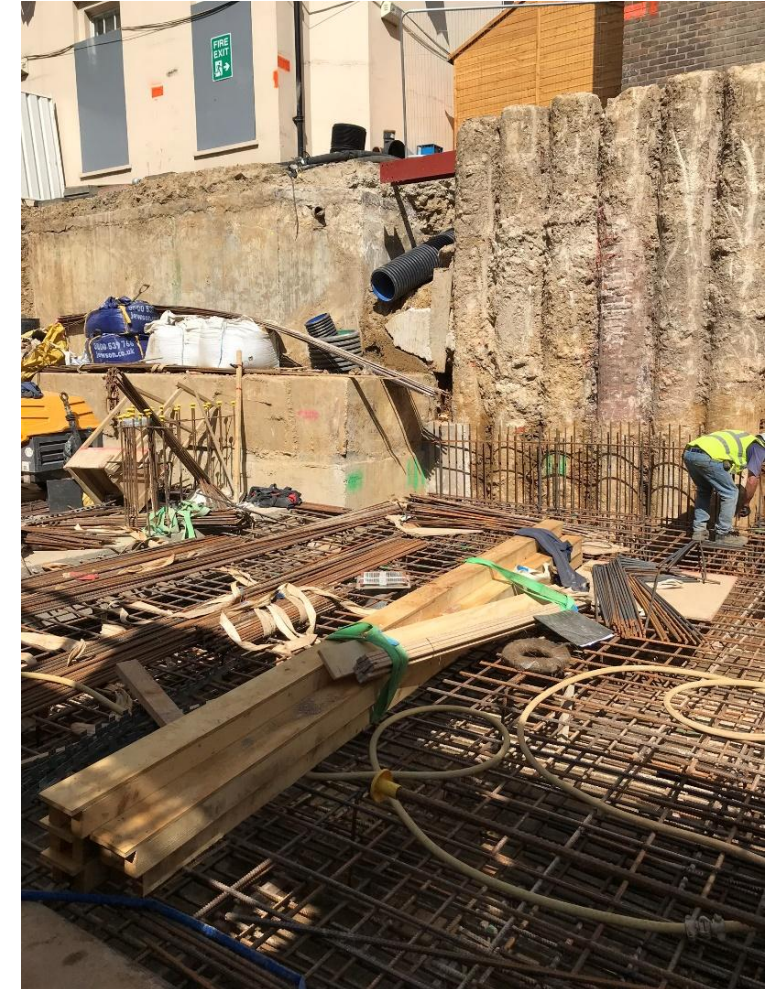
- RC basement
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HOBHOUSE, LONDON

New Basement Areas to 7-17 Whitcomb Street

- RC basement
- Temporary works
- Interface with existing basement
- Unknown service corridor



HOBHOUSE, LONDON

Restoration of the existing basement vaults

- Dry ice blasting
- Yorkstone paving reuse
- Gallery spaces

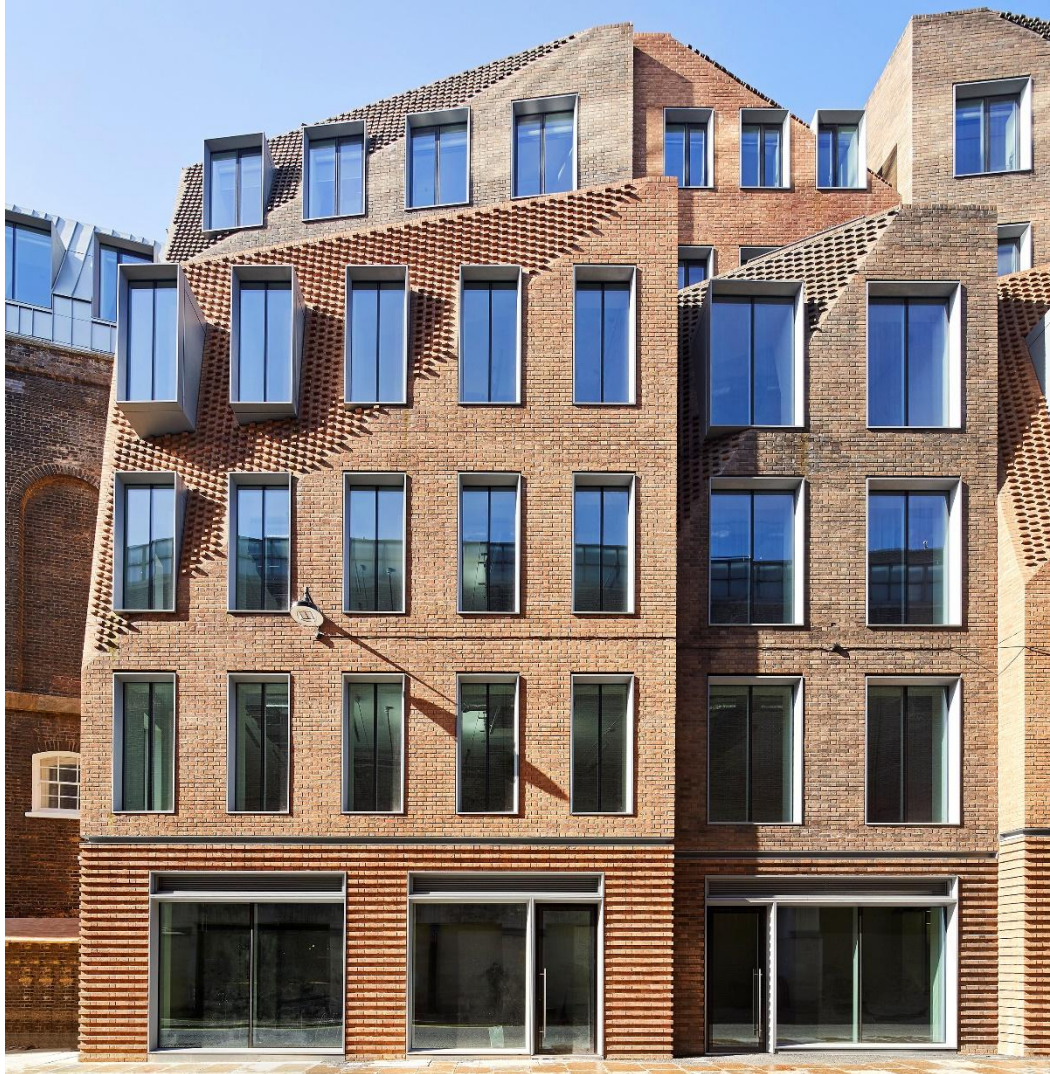


HOBHOUSE, LONDON



Courtesy of Osborne

HOBHOUSE, LONDON



©Hufon+Crow



©Hufon+Crow

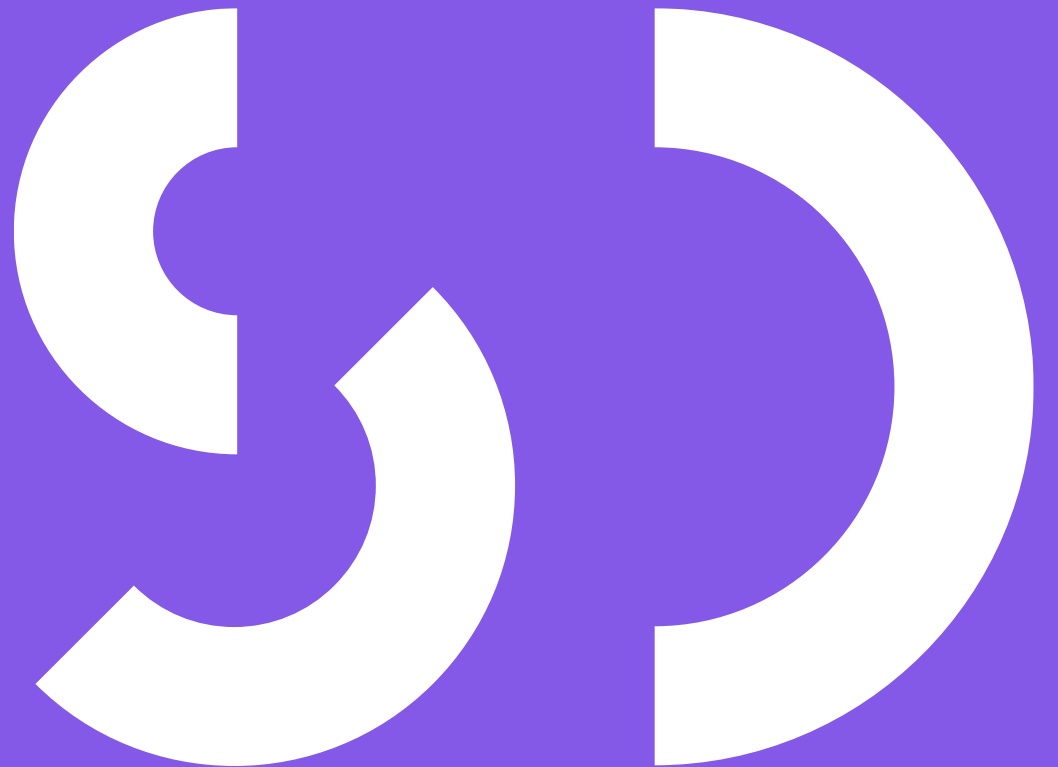
Mary Ward Centre

Mike Davies – SD Engineers

Mary Ward Centre Stratford, London

Mike Davies MEng (Hons) CEng MStructE
Director

Thursday 22nd January 2026
The Engineers Reuse Collective





About Us

Established in 2014 by Mike Davies and Andy Simpson

The team has grown to 30 creative engineers, technicians and business support

We focus on delivering efficient designs by minimising material amounts, lowering embodied carbon, simplifying design and construction, and overall reducing costs for clients

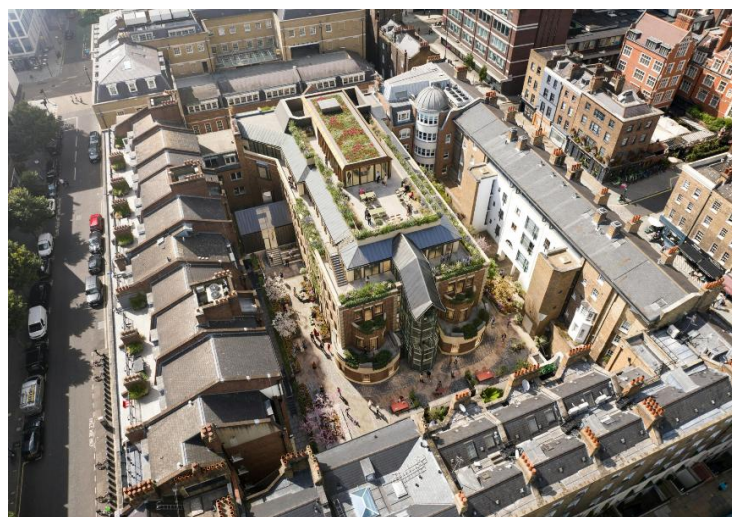
Core Services:

- Structural Engineering
- Temporary Works
- Civil Engineering
- Site and Building Appraisal
- SuDS





Our Experience





Mary Ward Centre, Stratford, London





Mary Ward Centre, Stratford, London





Mary Ward Centre, Stratford, London





Mary Ward Centre, Stratford, London

Brief and Constraints

Design developed to Stage 3 for demolition and new build. Funding became available for a low carbon retention scheme.

- Foundations founded in a very thin layer of made ground
- Vibrations concern from a dance studio at the top level
- Weak existing roof
- Limited stability system not suitable for vertical extension
- Aging building frame
- Unknown structural capacity





Mary Ward Centre, Stratford, London

Our Approach

- Extensive testing and analysis
- Detailed ground settlement analysis to confirm the 40% load increase did not require the foundation to be strengthened
- Sensitivity analysis to combine the core stiffness with additional vertical bracing to ensure existing foundations were not subjected to uplift





Mary Ward Centre, Stratford, London

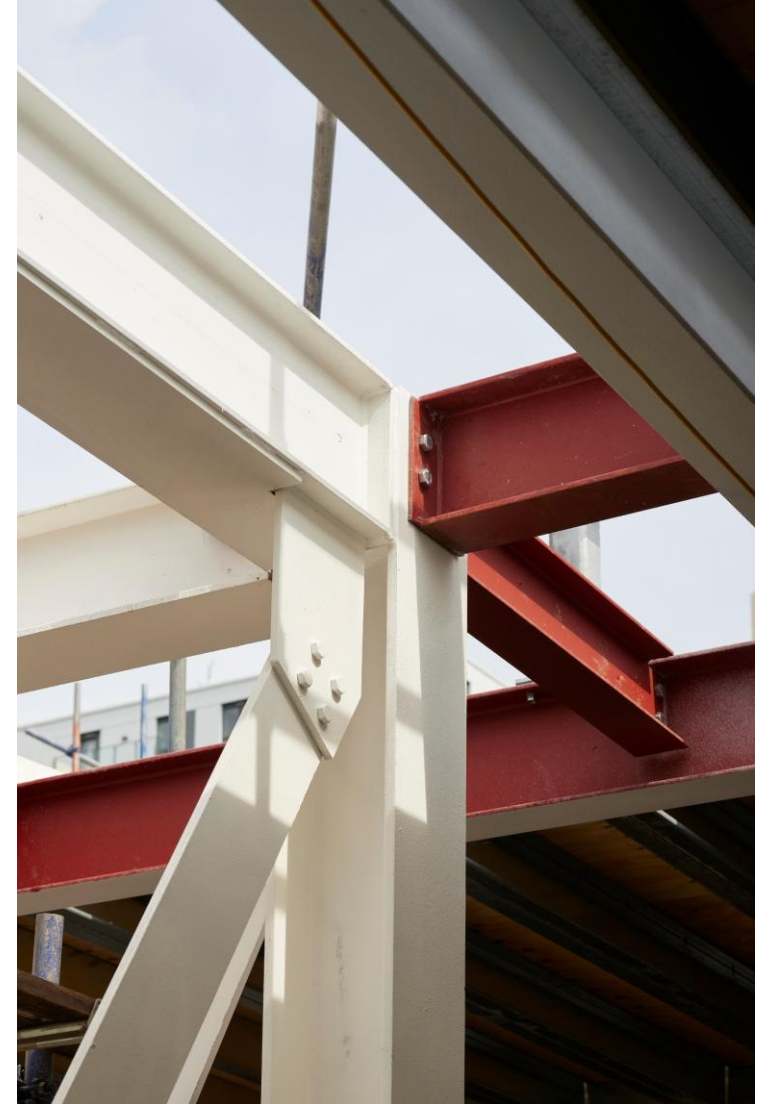
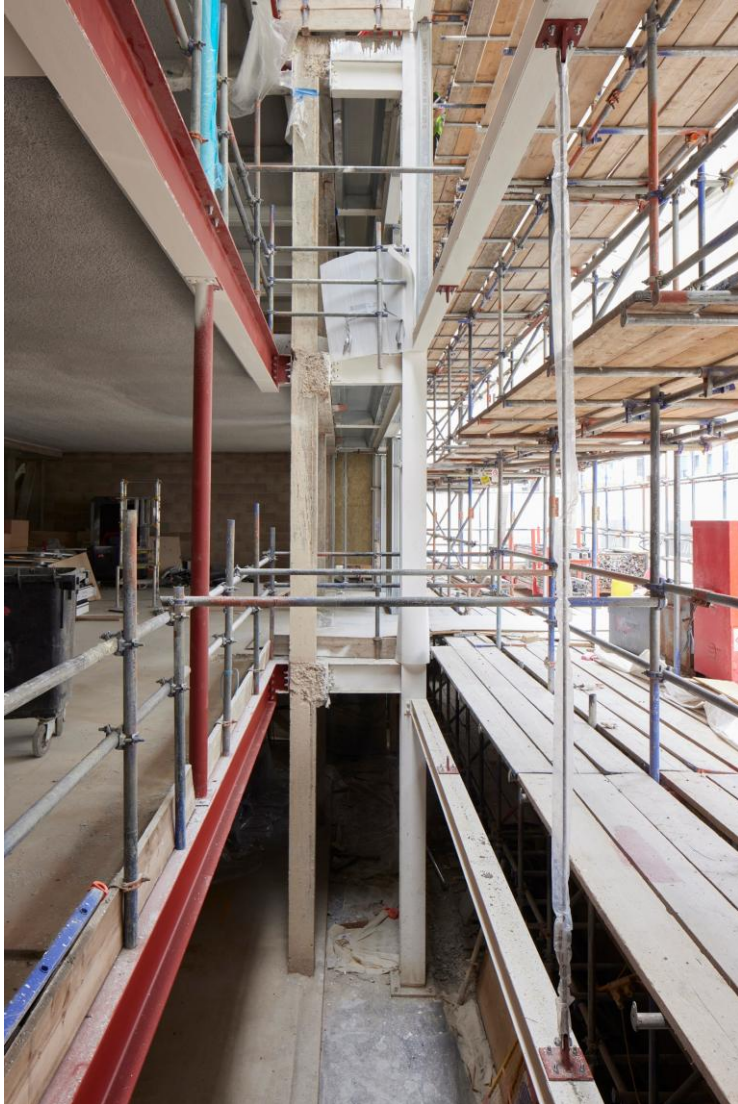
Solutions

- Re-coring of the building to provide new feature stairs and lifts which contributes to the building stability
- Isolation of the floor from the structural frame
- Plant room relocated to areas with ground bearing slabs
- Retention of the existing roof through strengthening
- Retention of the existing slabs to reduce temporary works requirements
- Localised repairs to frame





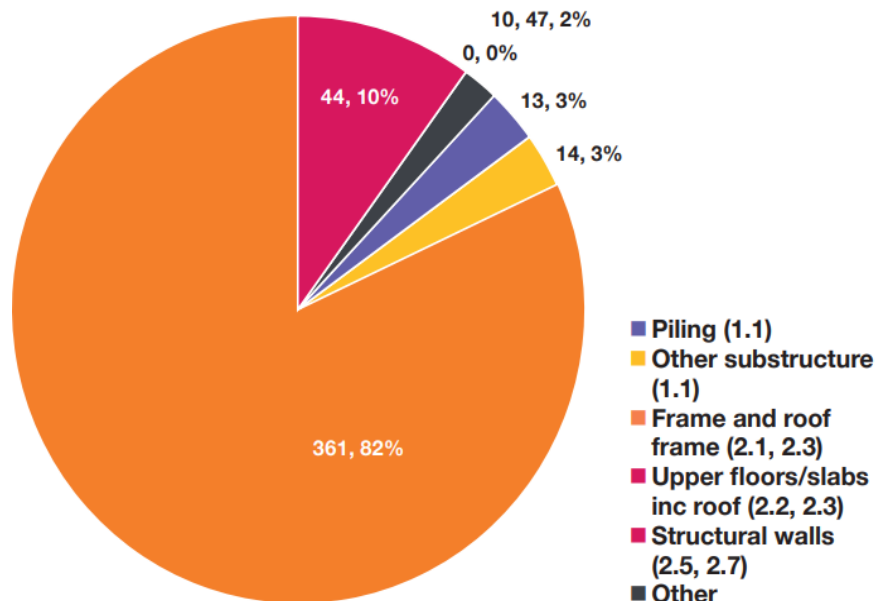
Mary Ward Centre, Stratford, London





Carbon Counting at Mary Ward Centre

- Steel and concrete samples of the frame confirmed only 38% of the columns required strengthening
- Our design had a 40% reduction in embodied carbon when compared to a demolition and new build approach



This project scheme releases carbon equivalent to:

522 one-way flights from London to New York

261 people's consumption of meat, dairy and beer for 1 year

144 average family cars runnings for 1 year

Scheme performance against targets:

SCORS: 137 kgCO₂e/m²

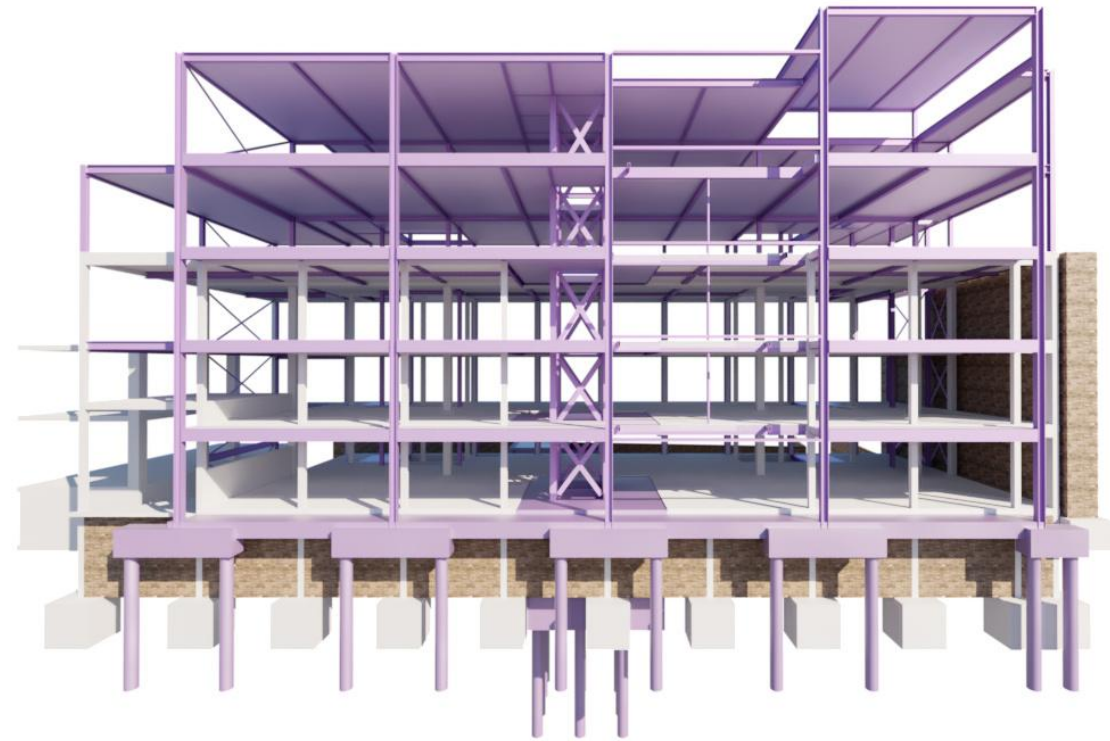
RIBA: 156 kgCO₂e/m²

LETI: 228 kgCO₂e/m²

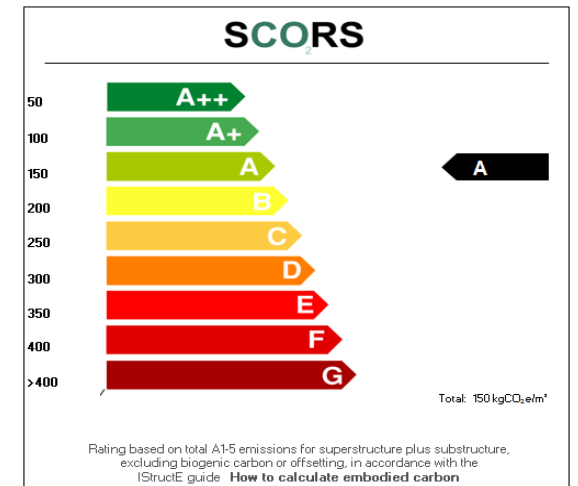
Scheme does not meet target

Scheme meets target

Scheme meets target

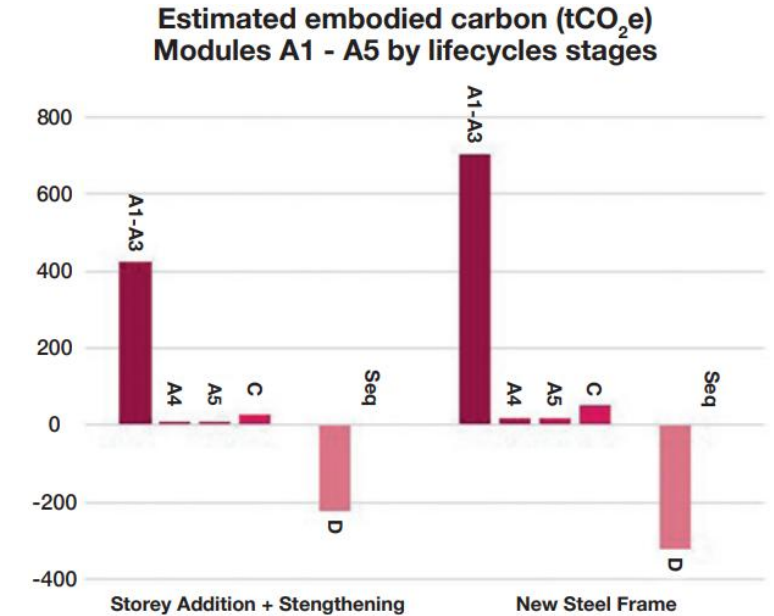
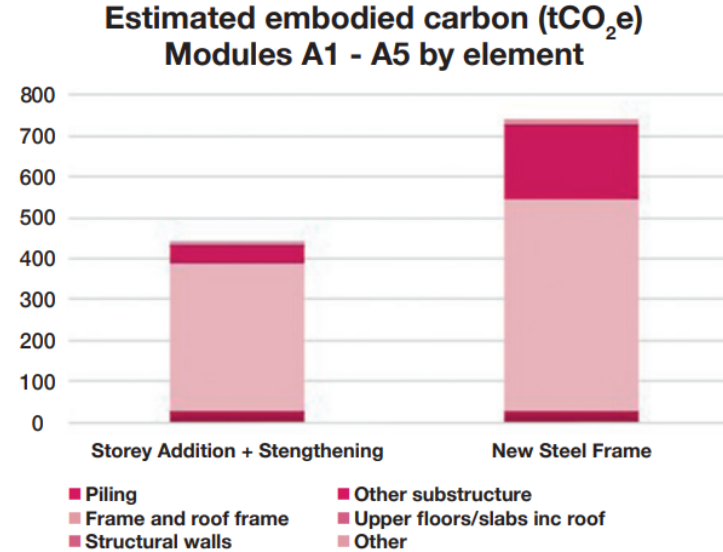
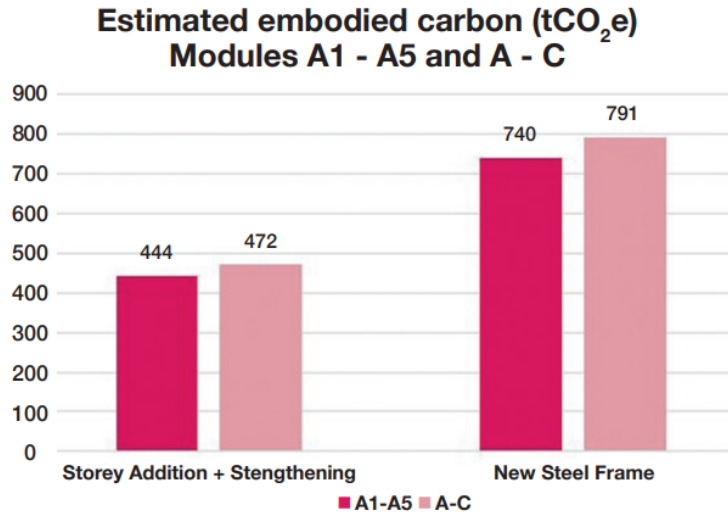


This project scheme has a SCORS rating of A





Carbon Counting at Mary Ward Centre



2

Strengthening works required to only two pad foundations

38%

Only thirty-eight percent of the columns required strengthening

300 tCO₂e

Retaining the existing structure translated into an estimated reduction of over 300 tCO₂e (Modules A1-A5) compared to a new construction approach



Key Takeaways

- Sufficient detailed investigative works required for refurbishment projects
- Work closely with the geotechnical consultant to identify bearing strata and maximise possibilities
- Systematic risk management needed to fully understand commercial viability
- Sufficient contingency required to cover additional challenges discovered
- Oversimplistic or conservative approach limits new innovations in construction and detrimental in the fight against climate change



“The engineers played a fundamental role in giving the client and stakeholders the confidence to strengthen and reuse the existing building rather than demolish. Their diligent and determined approach demonstrated a viable future for the existing structure. The project is a substantial retrofit and vertical extension which doubled the building size, achieving a complete transformation with significant carbon savings. The before and after transformation is remarkable.”

Structural Award Judge's citation

“As the only Institute for Adult Learning in East London, the building demonstrates a firm commitment to learning, support, and access to justice - attracting local partners, encouraging connections, and cross-sector working. This is beginning to build a strong web of referrals and connected support for our local communities, with more plans on the horizon to provide additional community services at our Stratford Centre.”

Therese Reinheimer-Jones
CEO of the Mary Ward Settlement



Q+A



Thank you

