Concrete Futures @ Futurebuild 2026

Show guide

Circular Concrete

Retaining the value of concrete

At end of life, concrete is recovered and recycled at scale, supplying secondary aggregates that support construction, infrastructure and maintenance activities across the UK. Innovative technology, combined with improved demolition and sorting processes, is creating new opportunities for recycling concrete demolition waste - maximising its value within the supply chain.

1. **Recycled aggregate (RA).** Coarse aggregate resulting from the reprocessing of inorganic material previously used in construction. *Sample courtesy of Day Aggregates.*
2. **Crushed concrete aggregate (CCA).** A category of recycled aggregate principally comprising crushed concrete, sourced from crushed and graded concrete demolition waste or repurposed returned concrete. *Sample courtesy of Day Aggregates.*
3. **Recycled concrete paste/fines (RCP/RCF), raw material.** Soft mechanical treatment separates the fines (including hydrated cement powder) from CCA. *Samples courtesy of Day Group Ltd and Heidelberg Materials.*
4. **Recycled concrete fines (RCF), processed.** After additional processing the material has the potential for use as an addition to cement. *Sample courtesy of Day Group Ltd.*
5. **Cleaned Crushed Concrete Aggregate.** The removal of the concrete fines can also result in a cleaner coarse aggregate, with performance properties closer to a natural aggregate than a recycled aggregate. *Sample courtesy of Holcim.*

6. **Concrete made with RCF.** In collaboration with a number of partners, the Mineral Products Association has recently completed research into the performance of RCF within concrete, paving the way for its inclusion in British Standards. *Sample courtesy of Holcim.*
7. **Concrete made with reactivated cement**. Concrete manufactured using an innovative low carbon cement based on a co-product of steel recycling that utilises recycled concrete. *Sample courtesy of Reclinker.*

Reimagining waste

The UK concrete and cement industry is a net positive consumer of waste and by-products. By incorporating industrial by-products, recycled aggregates, and recovered materials, the industry reduces landfill and creates value from other sectors' outputs.

54% of the thermal energy used in the UK to manufacture cement is supplied from waste-derived fuels which have undergone treatment to remove recyclable elements. This reduces CO_2 emissions and raw material use, diverting 1.2 million tonnes of waste from landfill.

1. **Quarry washing.** An alternative raw material (ARM) used in cement manufacture. *Sample courtesy of Tarmac.*
2. **Recycled tyres.** Otherwise hard to recycle, tyres, tyre chips and tyre fluff are all used as alternative fuels. *Sample courtesy of Tarmac.*
3. **Refuse derived fuels (RDF).** This non-recyclable household and business waste is diverted from landfill and processed to produce a clean, non-hazardous alternative fuel that is used at every UK cement plant. *Sample courtesy of Cemex.*
4. **Circular lightweight aggregate and block paver.** Innovative aggregate (OSTO®) made of waste products that would otherwise be incinerated, used to create a lightweight block. *Samples courtesy of Low Carbon Materials and Holcim.*
5. **Recycled terracotta.** Low carbon concrete using activated calcined clay from recycled terracotta tiles. *Sample courtesy of Cemblend.*
6. **Waste porcelain tiles.** An alternative raw material (ARM) used in cement manufacture. *Sample courtesy of Holcim.*

7. **Waste plasterboard.** A useful source of recycled gypsum, an alternative raw material (ARM) used in cement manufacture.
~~8.~~ **Recovered Ash.** Varying grades of coal derived fly ash (CDFA) sourced from stockpiles or lagoon reserves in the UK for potential use as a lower carbon cementitious material. *Sample courtesy of UK QAA.*
9. **Cement kiln dust.** An alternative raw material (ARM) used in cement manufacture. *Sample courtesy of Cemcor.*
10. **Recycled granite aggregate.** A by-product of the china-clay industry sourced from South-West England, otherwise known as stent. *Sample courtesy of Holcim.*
11. **Recycled steel fibres derived from waste tyres.** Research is underway to extend the use of recycled steel fibres for high strength, precast concrete elements and components with high shear strength capacity. *Sample courtesy of Birmingham University and SIKA.*
12. **Recycled steel reinforcement.** Made using scrap steel. *Sample courtesy of 7 Steel UK and BRC.*
13. **100% recycled clinker.** Innovative clinker manufactured using recycled inputs from other industries ranging from wood ash to waste from mineral processing, instead of using virgin limestones and virgin clays. *Sample courtesy Holcim.*

Optimisation

Using the right amount

New techniques, such as 3D-printed concrete, sensors and alternative formwork can reduce material usage through utilising bespoke complex geometries.

1. **Digital wireless sensor.** Embedded in concrete to monitor concrete temperature and strength. Real-time data and AI technology can enable concrete structures to be built faster and smarter. *Sample courtesy of CEVO®, Tarmac.*
2. **Flexible, non-corrosive mesh reinforcement.** Used to create a novel, thin-shell vaulted concrete flooring system. *Sample courtesy of Solidian and Bath University.*
3. **3d-printed concrete.** A construction method that uses a robotic arm or gantry system to extrude layers of specially formulated concrete or mortar, eliminating the need for traditional formwork. *Sample courtesy of Tarmac.*
4. **Glass-fibre reinforcement.** Corrosion-resistant glass fibres bonded with resin, offering durability, high tensile strength and less weight. *Sample courtesy of Schock.*

Enhancing performance

Admixtures and alternative formulations have the potential to alter or enhance a wide range of fresh and long-term properties.

1. **Powdered accelerator.** To facilitate the use of lower carbon concretes by speeding up early strength gain. *Sample courtesy of Denka /Imerys.*
2. **Self-healing concrete.** Lower carbon concrete with a bacteria-based admixture that enhances the watertightness and reduces the maintenance of concrete in exposed conditions. *Samples courtesy of University of East London and JP Concrete.*
3. **Superplasticiser admixture**. Can aid placement of concrete using low water/cement ratios. *Sample courtesy of Chryso.*
4. **Waterproofing admixture.** Designed to protect concrete from water penetration, dampness and chemical attack. *Sample courtesy of Chryso.*
5. **Graphene admixture.** Added during concrete production to enhance cement hydration, adding strength and durability. *Sample courtesy of Concretene.*
6. **Concrete made using a graphene-enhanced admixture.** Potentially offering leaner concrete solutions through enhanced strength. *Sample courtesy of Concretene.*
7. **Graphene-enhanced cement.** Graphene was added to the cement process as a grinding aid. *Samples courtesy of First Graphene, Breedon and Morgan Sindall.*

Industrial decarbonisation

Capturing carbon

CO_2 is released as part of the chemical reaction that produces clinker – a key ingredient for concrete. While we can make significant decarbonisation progress using energy efficiency, fuel switching, material efficiency and lower carbon cements, the process emissions will remain. One of the main solutions for this is carbon capture, use and storage (CCUS). Now proven at scale in Brevik, Norway, development is underway for the first carbon capture site in the UK at Padeswood. This will capture almost 100% of the plant's emissions and is planned to be operational from 2029. Carbon can also be captured by materials within the concrete itself, this can include biogenic sources, such as biochar, or minerals that sequester carbon.

1. **Concrete made with carbon-captured cement.** evoZero® concrete produced using cement from the world's first full-scale carbon capture enabled cement works in Brevik, Norway. *Sample courtesy of Heidelberg Materials.*
2. **Carbon-absorbing net-zero concrete.** Made with calcined clay and aggregates that have sequestered CO_2 from the atmosphere *Sample courtesy of Tarmac.*
3. **Carbon sequestering concrete.** Made with biochar from spent coffee grounds. *Sample courtesy of Holcim.*
4. **Carbon sequestering aggregate.** An innovative lightweight aggregate created from waste material and CO_2. *Sample courtesy of O.C.O Technology Limited.*
5. **Concrete made with carbon-negative additive.** Uses an aggregate-like additive (ALCA®) that permanently stores carbon in a biochar-mineral matrix. *Sample courtesy of Low Carbon Materials.*

Lower carbon cements

On average, 30% of the total cementitious materials currently used in concrete come from additional materials, such as GGBS, fly ash and powdered limestone. These additions partially replace the more carbon-intensive Portland cement, reducing the embodied carbon of the concrete. Recent revisions to British Standards now allow combinations of these materials to achieve the optimal balance between technical performance and carbon impact.

1. **Portland cement (CEM I).** Forms the basis of most cements used for concrete and typically contains approximately 10% recycled content. It is commonly used in combination with other supplementary cementitious materials (SCMs).
2. **Ground granulated blast-furnace slag (GGBS).** A by-product of the steel and iron industry, used as a lower carbon SCM. *Sample courtesy of Heidelberg Materials*
3. **Fly ash (FA).** A by-product of coal-fired power stations, used as a lower carbon SCM. *Sample courtesy of UK QAA.*
4. **Natural pozzalana.** The concrete contains 70% SCM based on mechanically activated naturally abundant volcanic material. *Samples courtesy of EMC cement BV.*
5. **Limestone fines.** Able to be used as an SCM and in a three-part blend cement known as a multi-component cement.
6. **Silica fume.** Also known as micro silica. Adds durability and strength to concrete. *Sample courtesy of Ferroglobe.*
7. **Calcined clay.** Either powdered brick or naturally-occurring and reclaimed clays heated to a high temperature. *Sample courtesy of LKAB Minerals.*

Pushing boundaries

Specialist applications

Concrete technologies are continually developed to meet the specific needs of a wide variety of functions, showcasing the diversity and adaptability of the material.

1. **Pigmented concrete using reclaimed ink toner.** An innovative solution for creating coloured concrete. *Samples courtesy of University of Dundee*
2. **Exposed recycled aggregate concrete.** Used for decorative applications. *Sample courtesy of Granby Workshop.*
3. **Magnetite concrete.** High density concrete made using magnetite or other iron-rich aggregates. Due to the iron content in magnetite, it can interact with magnetic fields. Common applications include radiation shielding in nuclear power plants, hospitals for X-ray rooms, and ballast weights. *Sample courtesy of LKAB Minerals.*
4. **Concrete for high-capacity power cables.** Specialised concrete (Powercrete®) that improves heat dissipation so more electrical energy can safely pass through the cables it surrounds. *Sample courtesy of Heidelberg Materials.*
5. **Glow in the dark concrete.** A decorative concrete surface (Toptint Glow®) that absorbs natural and artificial UV radiation during the day and radiates it during the night as a visible light. *Sample courtesy of Tarmac.*

Novel low-carbon solutions

A range of technologies are being developed and explored to further drive down the carbon intensity of concrete.

1. **Char-crete.** Charcoal made from waste wood products, being investigated for use as a cement replacement in concrete manufacture. *Sample courtesy of CREST, South-West College, Enniskillen, NI.*
2. **Powdered seashell.** Innovative low carbon concrete cast using powdered seashell and eggshell as cement replacement. *Samples courtesy of University of East London and Sensicon.*
3. **Olivine-based cement addition.** An innovative low carbon pozzolan based on a naturally-occurring magnesium silicate mineral. *Samples courtesy of Seratech.*
4. **Engineered vaterite-based calcium carbonate.** A mineral additive made by transforming waste CO_2 emissions from cement flue gas stacks. *Sample courtesy of Vateris.*
5. **Concrete made with super-sulphated cement.** Re-ment Massive uses innovative cement chemistry, secondary materials and an electrified process to cut CO2 emissions by up to 95 per cent. *Sample courtesy of Cemvision.*

Carbonation

Carbonation, a naturally occurring process

Carbonation is a process where concrete naturally absorbs carbon dioxide from the atmosphere throughout its lifetime, at end of life and in secondary use. Over the whole product lifecycle, around a third of the upfront embodied carbon in concrete can be reabsorbed - depending on the product. Carbonation of concrete is recognised as a carbon emissions sink by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Crushing concrete during demolition accelerates the natural carbonation process.

1. **Visualising carbonation.** These cubes show the progress of carbonation through the concrete. The magenta dye indicates areas where there is no CO_2 – i.e. no carbonation has occurred. (a) partial carbonation (b) fully carbonated. *Samples courtesy of the University of Dundee*.
2. **Crushed concrete aggregate.** The crushing process substantially increases the material's surface area, allowing CO_2 to be more readily absorbed. *Sample courtesy of Day Aggregates*.

Accelerating carbonation

The carbonation process can be enhanced and accelerated with advanced forced carbonation techniques. This typically involves injecting CO_2 into finely crushed demolition aggregate, which then turns into limestone, permanently sequestering the CO_2 in the aggregate. Carbonation can also be accelerated by introducing CO_2 during product manufacture, for example in curing chambers for precast concrete.

1. **Carbonation enhanced aggregate.** Recycled concrete aggregate using an innovative process to accelerate carbonation using CO_2 contained in cement plant flue gases. *Samples courtesy of FastCarb and Holcim.*
2. **Carbon capturing granules**. Sorted and crushed concrete demolition waste that has been then injected with captured CO_2 for permanent storage through mineralisation. *Sample courtesy of Neustark® and Holcim.*
3. **CO_2 utilisation in ready-mixed concrete production.** CO_2 is injected during the mixing cycle to convert to calcium carbonate. *Sample courtesy of CarbonCure*.
4. **Concrete brick made using CO_2.** CO_2 is added to the concrete during production to become mineralised and permanently stored. *Sample courtesy of Marshalls Group.*

Calcined clay

Sourcing alternative raw materials

The interest in using calcined clay as a supplementary cementitious material in the manufacture of concrete has been growing in recent years, particularly as it presents an alternative means of reducing the embodied carbon of concrete. Recent research has identified many potential sources of clays in the UK that could be suitable for calcination, many of them from recovered sources. Using calcined clays from these sources could divert 1.4 million tonnes of material from waste streams every year and lead to carbon savings of 20-40% compared to CEM I cement.

1. **Raw, excavated London Clay.** Before calcination process. *Sample courtesy of HS2 and the Skanska Costain STRABAG JV.*
2. **Reclaimed calcined clay.** *Samples courtesy of Imerys, Heidelburg Materials and Tarmac.*
3. **Calcined clay from ground waste brick.** Powdered brick is an example of a calcined clay, a type of natural calcined pozzolan. *Sample courtesy of LKAB Minerals and Forterra.*
4. **Calcined London Clay (CLC).** *Sample courtesy of HS2 and the Skanska Costain STRABAG JV.*

From innovation to application

Following a number of research activities carried out over several years by the MPA and others, 2025 saw the first commercial applications of calcined clay in both infrastructure and commercial projects, as well as trialled in industrial-scale precast concrete applications to make lower carbon paving and larger precast concrete elements.

5. **LC3 concrete** using a combination of powdered limestone, calcined clay and 37.5% clinker. *Sample courtesy of Cemcor.*
6. **Concrete made using calcined clay.** *Sample courtesy of Forterra.*
7. **Concrete with 50% CLC.** *Sample courtesy of HS2 and the Skanska Costain STRABAG JV.*

Concrete in Action: Pioneering calcined clay in High Speed 2

Excavated London Clay from High Speed 2 (HS2) tunnelling operations was utilised as a supplementary cementitious material in the concrete used for permanent works applications in the HS2 London tunnels. The excavated material is processed (heated) and ground, following a method established over a multi-year research and innovation project, to Calcined London Clay (CLC).

The work has demonstrated that with the processing methodology established, CLC has suitable reactivity to replace up to 50% of Portland cement in concrete. Under the Innovate-UK funded project Ex-Clay over 2024-2025, part of a permanent walkway structure in the HS2 London Tunnels was cast, with the concrete containing 50% clinker, 35% CLC and 15% limestone fines, signposting the first application of calcined clays in infrastructure elements with 120 years’ service life in the UK.

Material efficiency

Efficient structural design

There are many opportunities to achieve significant carbon reductions and use resources efficiently through choice of concrete construction system and structural design.

1. **Ultra high performance precast concrete (UHPC)** Fibre-reinforced concrete designed to withstand high tensile stress, permitting use of ultra slender elements. *Samples courtesy of Ductal®.*
2. **Post-tensioning strands in grouted duct.** *Sample courtesy of CCL (GB) Limited.*
3. **Fibre reinforced precast concrete.** Polypropylene micro-fibres and steel fibres, used to reduce the size and embodied carbon of precast concrete segments for the Silvertown Tunnel. *Sample courtesy of Banagher Precast Concrete.*

Concrete structural frames

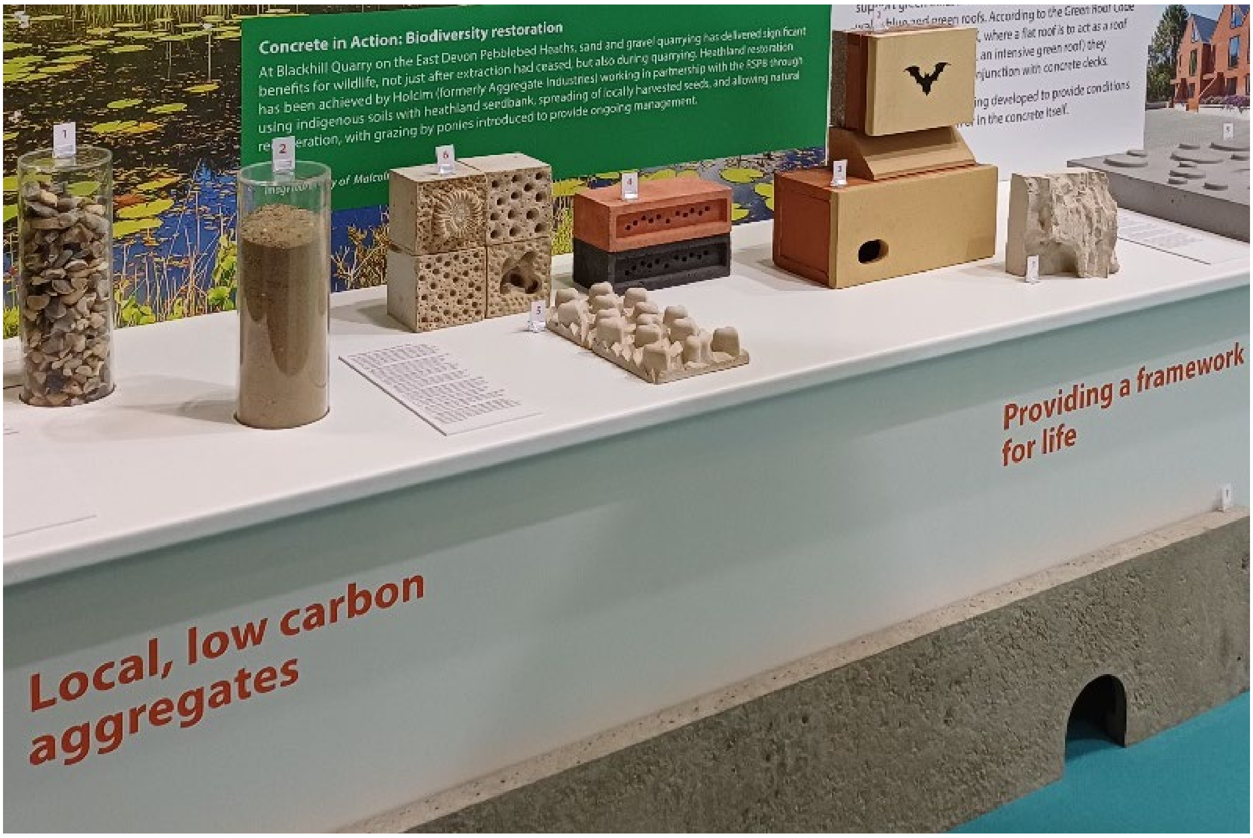
1:50 scale models demonstrating a range of structural frame options using concrete. All provide the opportunity to be exposed, reducing resource use and waste associated with ceilings and linings at installation and over the life of a building. Exposing the frame also enables its thermal mass to be utilised in the heating and cooling strategy.

A Waffle slab

B Two-way slab on beams

C Precast hollowcore slab on beams

D Flat slab



Local, low carbon aggregates

Aggregates are the major component of concrete by volume. UK-sourced aggregates are naturally low carbon and are extracted responsibly from well-managed quarries that have detailed biodiversity management plans.

1. **Virgin natural aggregate**.
2. **Virgin natural sand.**

Proving a framework for life

There are many concrete products available that provide shelter for wildlife and can be incorporated into projects looking to enhance biodiversity. While these products alone will not solve the biodiversity crisis, they can play a valuable role when used alongside other measures.

1. **Bespoke marine habitat.** Ultra-high-performance, lower carbon concrete cast into custom made reusable moulds designed in collaboration with ecologists to encourage natural shore life and support biodiversity on marine structures. *Sample courtesy of BlueCube Marine and CubeX Industries*
2. **Clay-faced concrete bat box.** Provides a secure habitat for Pipistrelle bats, replicating the type of environment they would seek in nature. *Sample courtesy of Ibstock Ecohabitat.*
3. **Swift box.** This hollow box is mortared into the external leaf of a cavity wall creating a secure, weather resistant and attractive finish while remaining accessible to Swifts. *Sample courtesy of Ibstock Ecohabitat*.
4. **Concrete bee bricks.** Made from surplus material that would otherwise go to waste, each brick contains small cavities where solitary bees can lay their eggs

before sealing the entrance with mud or chewed vegetation. *Samples courtesy of Breedon.*

5. **Eel ladder.** Designed to assist European eels in navigating man-made structures like weirs and culverts. *Sample courtesy of Artecology.*
6. **Riverside habitat bricks.** Individually crafted, low carbon concrete NatureBricks™ with holes and texture to encourage natural growth and habitat. *Samples courtesy of Artecology.*
7. **Hedgehog concrete gravel board.** (below) Constructed with a pre-cut hole to enhance the presence and habitation of wildlife, the Hedgehog Board is designed to keep hedgehogs safe when entering and exiting a garden without affecting the performance of the gravel board. *Sample courtesy of Ibstock Ecohabitat.*

Sustainable drainage systems (SuDs)

There are many concrete products designed to be used with SuDs, providing essential hard standing and thoroughfares as well as effective rainwater management, all of which reduce the risk of surface water flooding. These include a variety of precast block paving, cast in situ pervious concrete, hollow concrete kerbs and below ground drainage systems.

1. **Precast concrete grass paver.** Precast concrete paving grid that provides a durable surface for vehicle parking while allowing natural rainwater drainage and promoting grass growth. *Sample courtesy of Tuff Turf®, Ibstock.*
2. **Permeable block paver.** Proprietary block paving systems designed to allow surface water to pass between blocks. Suitable for domestic use and up to heaviest traffic conditions. *Sample courtesy of Invicta Flow, Brett Landscaping.*
3. **Permeable block paver.** *Proprietary block paving system designed to allow surface water to pass between blocks. Suitable for domestic use and up to heaviest traffic conditions. Sample courtesy of Infiltra,* Bradstone®.
4. **Permeable concrete**. Pervious concrete, designed to have a network of interconnecting voids which allow water to free-flow through the product. Can be cast in situ to create large areas of continuous paving. *Sample courtesy of Permaflow®, Cemex.*
5. **Diffuser slab.** Designed to moderate surface water flow into rain gardens from kerbsides, facilitating water filtration and absorption. *Sample courtesy of EDENKERB®, Marshalls.*

Low carbon concretes

Low carbon concretes are available to specify and use today

There are a range of proprietary products available on the market that can be tailored to meet the strength, durability and programme requirements for a project, along with the desired carbon performance. This is achieved using a variety of available resources and technologies, that are optimised by the concrete producer.

1. **Vertua®** *Sample courtesy of Cemex.*
2. **Earth Friendly Concrete®** *Sample courtesy of Capital Concrete part of Brett/Breedon Group.*
3. **ECOPACT®** *Sample courtesy of Holcim.*
4. **CEVO®** *Sample courtesy of Tarmac.*
5. **CarbonCap®** *Sample courtesy of Capital Concrete part of Brett / Breedon Group.*
6. **evoBuild®** *Sample courtesy of Heidelberg Materials.*

Standards support the realisation of low carbon concrete

BS 8500 permits a wide variety of cements to be used to produce concrete including those using ground granulated blast-furnace slag (GGBS), limestone fines, and fly ash, as well as natural pozzolana and calcined natural pozzolana (calcined clays).

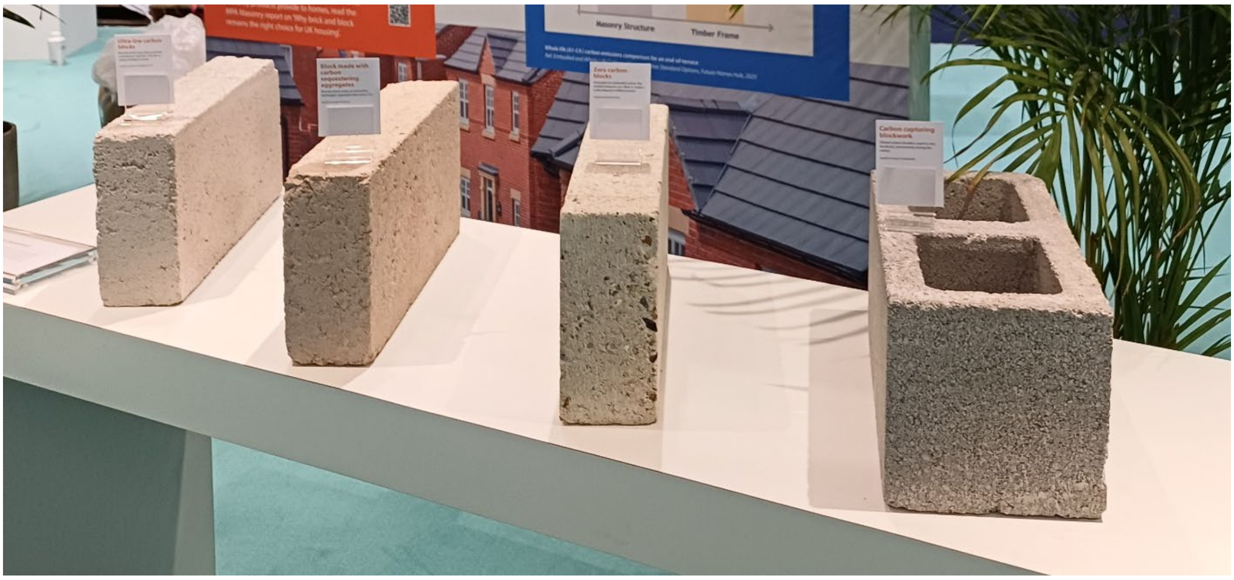
1. **Ternary blends.** (a) CEM VI (S-L): 60% cement replacements comprising 40% GGBS and 20% limestone fines (b) CEM VI (S-V): 60% cement replacements comprising 35% GGBS and 20% fly ash. *Samples courtesy of Leeds University*
2. **Portland limestone cement (CEM II/A-L).** This lower carbon cement is becoming more widely available in the UK following inclusion of multi-component cements in BS 8500. It includes between 6% and 20% limestone fines. Sample courtesy of MPA.
3. **Limestone calcined clay cement (LC3).** Concrete made using a cement containing Portland cement clinker, calcined clay (a calcined natural pozzolana) and limestone fines. *Sample courtesy of EPFL, Laboratory of Construction Materials (LMC).*
4. **Natural Pozzolana (volcanic material).** The concrete contains 70% SCM based on mechanically-activated naturally abundant volcanic material. *Samples courtesy of EMC cement BV.*

Less conventional solutions can also help deliver low carbon concrete

There are a number of innovative solutions that are not covered by current cement standards, but can be assessed for use with BSI Flex 350. These include alternative binders, such as Alkali Activated Cementitious Materials (AACMs), as well as other constituents such as graphene and biochar. These have the potential to deliver significant carbon savings.

1. **Low carbon ready-mixed or precast concrete.** Using an alkali-activated cementitious binder to reduce Portland cement content. *Sample courtesy of MevoCem, Material Evolution.*
2. **Low carbon ready-mixed or precast concrete.** Using an alkali-activated cementitious binder. *Sample courtesy of Cemblend.*
3. **Low carbon concrete block.** Manufactured using AACMs as the binder in the concrete. *Sample courtesy of Greenbloc®/ CCP.*
4. **Biochar concrete.** Incorporating spent coffee grounds which sequester carbon. *Sample courtesy of Holcim.*
5. **Graphene concrete.** Used like an admixture, graphene can enhance the strength of concrete, meaning that less Portland cement is required. *Sample courtesy of Holcim.*

Lower carbon concrete masonry



Concrete blocks used in the UK are typically locally manufactured and use local and responsibly sourced materials. They offer excellent, long-life performance including non-combustibility, flood resilience and being low maintenance. They are also fully recyclable at end of life and often have high levels of recycled content. Concrete blocks are available in a range of forms including those with insulating properties or high thermal mass. Increasingly, products are coming to the market that have low embodied carbon performance.

Zero carbon blocks. Alongside low embodied carbon, the residual emissions are offset to create a CarbonNeutral certified product. *Samples courtesy of Cemex.*

Carbon capturing blockwork. Diluted carbon dioxide is used to cure the blocks, permanently storing the carbon. *Samples courtesy of CarbonBuilt.*

Ultra-low carbon blocks. Manufactured using alkali activated cementitious materials (AACMs) to replace Portland cement. *Samples courtesy of Greenbloc®/ CCP.*

Marine Ecosystem Renewal

SeaHive Pool. Marine grade precast UHP concrete hexagons are lined with a reduced carbon natural cement based concrete. Embedded within are small bioreceptive ceramic artefacts made by members of the public during Artecology CoCreate workshops.

As the tide rises, the SeaHive Pool fills with seawater to form a distinct microhabitat. As it recedes, water is retained, creating a refuge for seaweed and intertidal invertebrates & vertebrates increasing ecological activity in the tidal window. The additions increase structural complexity and, in independent testing, have been shown to enhance ecological function by up to three times. Eight SeaHive Pools were first installed at Whitehall Landing in Whitby.

Courtesy of Artecology and CubeX Industries.

Nereid. Named after the sea nymphs of ancient Greece who were charged with protecting the oceans and the life they contained. This 3-D printed concrete structure has been designed by Zaha Hadid Architects to restore Hong Kong's marine ecosystem by creating the perfect environment for organisms to thrive. The rough surface of the concrete allows plants and animals to attach themselves and the shape mimics the natural features of a reef, providing safe hiding spaces for different species.

C*ourtesy of Zaha Hadid Architects.*

Find out more!

The Concrete Centre produce a wide range of guidance covering all the topics highlighted in the exhibition and more. Explore them all online: https://www.concretecentre.com/