

ReLondon

London Borough of Tower Hamlets Material Reuse Hub: Scoping Study

December 2025



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Executive summary

The London Borough of Tower Hamlets (LBTH) has set ambitious climate and waste reduction targets, with material reuse a key area of focus. As one of the first councils in London to declare a climate emergency in 2019, LBTH is aiming to be a net zero carbon council by 2025 and a net zero carbon borough by 2045 or sooner.

The council's Waste Management Strategy prioritises eliminating avoidable waste by 2050, recognising the construction sector's significant contribution – an estimated 62% of total UK waste. Addressing inefficiencies in material reuse and developing infrastructure to support circular economy principles will be one of the crucial steps to achieving these goals. LBTH has therefore asked ReLondon to explore options for effective ways to support construction material reuse through physical infrastructure.

ReLondon recommends a two-pronged approach: establishing a community-focused construction material reuse hub, while collaborating with neighbouring boroughs to develop a scalable reuse network.

A material reuse hub could provide the necessary infrastructure to facilitate large-scale material reuse by centralising logistics, remanufacturing, and redistribution. This would streamline reuse processes, support material refurbishment, reduce waste, and lower emissions. Internal coordination across planning, waste management, and economic development teams would be key to supporting this initiative, alongside the ability to leverage funding opportunities from government grants, Innovate UK, and European sustainability initiatives.

Proven models from Europe and the UK demonstrate the viability of reuse hubs. Case studies from Malmö, Brussels, Romford, and Park Royal in west London illustrate successful material reuse initiatives. These examples highlight three potential models for LBTH:

- (A) A closed-loop system for large firms;
- (B) Specialist suppliers focused on refurbishing and reselling specific materials; or
- (C) A community-focused hub integrated with local authority waste services.

Stakeholders have indicated that a hybrid approach, incorporating elements from each model, could best serve the borough's needs, particularly in co-ordination with regional circular economy efforts such as the Royal Docks Circular Economy Village.

1. About this project

1.1. Purpose

The purpose of this project is to define how the London Borough of Tower Hamlets (LBTH) might facilitate the establishment of a material reuse hub as one strategy to foster the circular use of construction materials in the borough.

LBTH was one of the first local authorities in London to declare a climate emergency in 2019. The council is now pursuing ambitious climate targets, aiming to be a net zero carbon council by 2025 and a net zero carbon borough by 2050. The council has also defined making waste a resource as one of the six key priorities in the Waste Management Strategy 2018-30, aiming to eliminate all avoidable waste by 2050. Within the UK, the construction industry is responsible for 62% of waste, including 32% of waste sent to landfill¹. Therefore, applying circular economy strategies to the local construction sector will be key to achieving these aims.

What is a material reuse hub and why do we need one?

Applying circular economy principles to construction has emerged as a consensus approach in the industry to meet climate targets and provide good, green jobs. According to the UK Green Building Council, the circular economy is a system that 'prioritises the reuse of materials, preventing the over extraction of natural resources and the number of usable materials that end up in landfill.'

A material reuse hub is a physical space that supports the reuse of materials. It can take different forms and be used for various activities including logistics support and storage for construction material reuse, remanufacturing of reusable goods, training on remanufacturing and design for disassembly skills, as well as testing and research. The recent emergence of tariffs and subsequent pressures on global supply chains underscores another advantage: greater supply chain stability and a reduced reliance on materials from international partners.

LBTH's New Local Plan is at Regulation 19 consultation stage². The new plan outlines how all new developments should be built in accordance with the circular design principles³. This includes strong preferences for plans that reduce waste and integrate the use of reused materials. All developments in the borough will be helped to do this if the right physical infrastructure – potentially in the form of a material reuse hub – is present locally.

LBTH is also taking part in the ROMULUS initiative, a project which supports reuse on pilot projects across London planning authorities.

¹ Qualis Flow Limited. (2023). *The UK construction industry annual waste report 2023* (Issue 001). Qflow.

² Regulation 19 Consultation is the final statutory consultation stage on a Local Plan.

³ London Borough of Tower Hamlets. (2025). *LBTH new local plan 2025: Regulation 19 focused policies*.

How can a material reuse hub help build a green economy?

The construction sector alone faces a shortage of 250,000 workers for retrofitting by 2028⁴. Shifting to clean construction (C40 Cities' term including circular construction activities) could add 9.8 million job-years (one full-time job for one year) by 2050 in London, primarily through maintenance, repair, and modular building⁵. New skills will be needed in the workforce to deliver projects according to circular economy design principles, especially in the realm of repair and manufacturing. Fostering these skills is especially pressing in the face of the existing skills gap in the construction workforce. A material reuse hub can work to deliver future-proofed retrofitting and other circular construction skills.

This report will investigate what it could look like for LBTH to pilot a material reuse hub to sit alongside existing policy and network strategies, and how it could support local social and economic development goals.

1.2. Methodology

This report summarises ReLondon's findings on the best practice actions for material reuse hubs and the relevant local players by:

- Mapping key stakeholders in the material reuse market across London and local to the borough
- Mapping best practice from existing material reuse hubs in Europe and identifying success factors as well as carbon and social benefits
- Convening relevant (local) actors alongside neighbouring boroughs to feed into the scoping case and workplan, and to build engagement for the project
- Scoping out next steps for the establishment of a material reuse hub in LBTH
- Identifying relevant data sources and potential funding sources for a successful hub

This report is based on over 15 stakeholder interviews with relevant players in the circular construction space including demolition contractors, developers, housing associations, material reuse hubs, circular economy material exchange facilitators and consultants. It also draws from the in-depth analysis of four case studies of existing material reuse hubs.

ReLondon also hosted a half-day workshop in December 2024 with 17 key stakeholders active in the borough. The workshop was hosted at the Park Royal Open Workshop, the site of Remade in the Park Royal Project, which is supported as part of the Old Oak Park Royal Development Common redevelopment project.

⁴ Local Government Association. (2025). Sharing local innovation: Skills for infrastructure.

⁵ C40 Cities, Buro Happold, & New Economics Foundation. (2025). *Building Greener Cities: Green Job Opportunities in Clean Construction – London Policy Report*. C40 Cities.

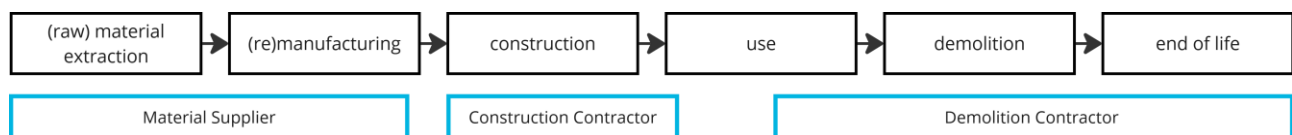
2. Findings and results

2.1. Circular construction stakeholder landscape in London

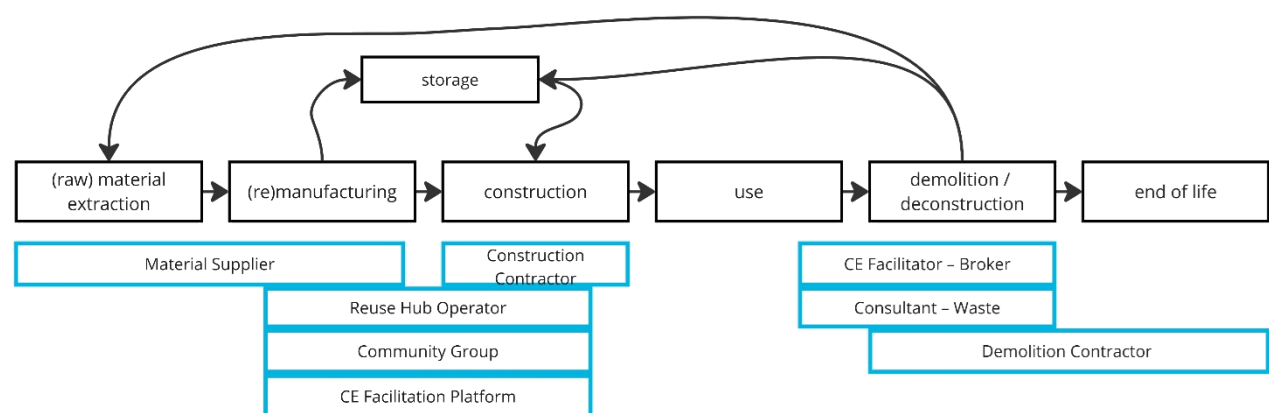
Most actors in the construction industry are familiar with circular economy principles. Larger firms vary greatly in the level of innovation they are willing to pursue, while a number of startups and SMEs have developed novel business models and solutions which exclusively support the delivery of circular outcomes. All stakeholders support an increased involvement of local government. They see local government's role as being key to help scale material reuse in the construction industry, and to ensure co-benefits for the local economy and local communities.

Many different roles are necessary to support a circular approach to construction. The linear material flow model and the circular material flow model have been outlined below. For each stage, relevant businesses' roles within the construction supply chain have been named. The full list and definitions of each of the construction roles can be found in Appendix 2.

Businesses involved in material flow in construction projects – linear / business-as-usual approach:



Businesses involved in material flow in construction projects – circular approach:



NB: ReLondon provided LBTH with a list of organisations that were either: actively involved in the circular economy strategy and reuse sector across London; central to circular economy

activity in LBTH; and/or key links to local skills and communities. This list has been removed from the public-facing version of this report.

2.2. Learnings from stakeholders and developers active in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets

The specific aims of a material reuse hub in LBTH are to support the reuse of construction materials and to support the development of local green jobs. Understanding the level of maturity of thinking about circularity amongst those developers and solution providers most active in the borough is key to understanding the potential material flows.

The following learnings came out of more than 15 stakeholder interviews as described in section 1.2 above.

The typology of projects is a key decider in the assumed viability of reuse

A clear divide exists between residential and commercial developments in their capacity to engage with circular approaches like the reuse of materials. Residential developers pointed to the constraints imposed by recent legislation, such as the Building Safety Act, which has left little room for innovation, given the already tight timelines and financial viability of their schemes. Inflation also had an impact on the financial viability of residential projects in general. In contrast, commercial developers have been able to more immediately capture the value of reuse. This is because carbon savings and compelling reuse narratives add value to properties by signalling environmental credentials to potential tenants.

For schemes that do pursue reuse, storage remains a major barrier

Interviewees consistently highlighted storage and logistics constraints as major barriers to material reuse in commercial developments. They described current storage practices as largely ad hoc, driven by immediate project needs, with materials retained only when a clear reuse plan is in place. Long-term storage is generally avoided unless specifically funded by clients, as holding materials without a defined end-use is seen as too risky in fast-moving projects. While some developers and contractors make use of empty floors or storage yards, these spaces are not structured for systematic reuse. Additionally, interviewees highlighted a lack of balanced incentives between projects as a barrier: while there is often significant upside to incorporating reused materials, there is little incentive to prepare and store outgoing materials for others to reuse.

A stable, streamlined reuse supply chain offering would ease pressures

Both residential and commercial developers acknowledged that while reuse options exist, the supply chain remains highly fragmented, in contrast to the more streamlined supply chains for raw materials and products (an expectation that has however been brought into question in recent months). Identifying reusable materials not only requires extra time but also poses a significant challenge in finding the right partners. Interviewees saw potential in a centralised approach. A centralised hub, they suggested, could help overcome these obstacles by cataloguing materials, improving accessibility, and facilitating redistribution, making reuse a more viable option at scale. Once established, a local reuse supply chain could also serve as a vital ballast against international supply chain disruption and an increasingly volatile global political climate. However, interviewees also acknowledged the financial and logistical challenges involved in establishing such infrastructure.

There is space for policy tweaks and alignment between local authority and city policy approaches

Residential developers observed that different teams within local authorities sometimes appeared to have competing priorities. While sustainability and planning teams encouraged more circular approaches, housing teams remained focused on meeting delivery targets and timelines. However, these competing priorities were not seen as the major obstacle to reuse. Developers also noted that business rates (the council's tax on commercial properties, calculated based on their rateable value) could have a significant impact on the reuse of interior materials. Deconstruction of commercial interiors is often rushed so that developers can stop paying business rates as quickly as possible. Adjusting the rates so interiors can be taken down more slowly without cost, or even stored in the building, could change interior material reuse dynamics.

2.3. Learnings from existing circular construction hubs

2.3.1. Overview of existing best practice material reuse hubs

This section outlines the operations of several successful material reuse hubs, each adopting a different approach to material reuse in terms of material sourcing, ownership, and customer base.

VARVSSTADEN REUSE HUB - MALMÖ, SWEDEN

Context	Varvsstaden is an 18 hectare redevelopment area in the Kockums shipyard district of Malmö, Sweden, located in the west of the city. A reuse hub was established in an approx. 6,000 sqm unused machine hall to capture reusable materials from ongoing works, preserving heritage while enhancing sustainability. The income model is unknown.
Material focus	The accepted materials include bricks, steel, wood, sheet metals, and light fittings.
Material sources	Developments within the Varvsstaden area are the main sources of materials, in particular as several buildings could not be retained within the area. The reuse hub also takes on materials from other deconstruction projects nearby.
Customer profile	The hub is used by designers and developers involved in the redevelopment.
Location features	The site is not open to the public and serves the redevelopment area specifically - its proximity to ongoing works being a key feature.
City support	The reuse hub is operated by Varvsstaden AB. Varvsstaden AB is a collaboration between Peab AB and the City of Malmö.
Digital infrastructure	Yes: an online platform supports the site by tracking available materials for customers to browse and find usable materials for their projects, and by documenting carbon and material savings.

HABITAT RESTORE – ROMFORD, UNITED KINGDOM

Context	The Habitat ReStore is a 2,000 sqm shop located in Romford, London. It is owned and operated by Habitat for Humanity, a global non-profit who are committed to 'a world where everyone has a decent place to live'. The ReStore concept is well established across North America, while the ReStore in London is the first venture of its kind in the UK.
Material focus	The store takes on reuseable fit-out materials that may be used by residents in their own homes: kitchen fittings, bathroom fittings, lighting, flooring, large furniture, and finishes including paint.
Material sources	The materials are donated by small and large construction firms.
Customer profile	The main customers are residents and local builders working on very small-scale residential upgrades.
Location features	Due to the customer profile, the location was specifically selected to have the right blend of accessibility for both car users as well as public transport.
City support	The local authority and/or city has not supported the ReStore.

Digital infrastructure	The site does not have an accompanying digital tool, as all sales are co-ordinated on site at the shopfront.
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THE REBUILD SITE CARLISLE, THE REUSE HUB WOLVERHAMPTON, UK

Context and governance	The Rebuild Site and the reuse hub are shopfronts in Carlisle and Wolverhampton respectively. They are operated by The Rebuild Site CIC (community interest company), and the site in Wolverhampton is a collaboration with the All Saints Action Network, a social enterprise supporting the development of sustainable enterprises and jobs in Wolverhampton.
Material focus	The site takes on a wide range of surplus material donations including kitchen fittings, bathroom fittings, lighting, finishes, paints.
Material sources	The site takes on donations from both small and large construction sites as long as they adhere to the donation requirements.
Customer profile	Residents and small and local builders are the key customers for this site.
Location features CITY SUPPORT	The site was selected to public transport access as well as parking. The Reuse Hub in Wolverhampton was established with a £100,000 grant from West Midlands Combined Authority but does not receive any ongoing support.
DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE	The sites do not have an accompanying digital tool; all sales are coordinated on site at the shop fronts.

REMADE IN PARK ROYAL, OLD OAK PARK ROYAL DEVELOPMENT COMMON (OPDC)

Context and governance	Remade in Park Royal is a material exchange hub established within the OPDC redevelopment area that looks to connect makers and artists with surplus materials from local industries. The reused materials are housed within the Park Royal open workshop space and managed in collaboration between the workshop and loom projects.
Material focus	The hub only takes on very specific materials focusing on sheet materials of metal or timber that are at least 1m x 1m that are favoured by makers.
Material sources	Donations are accepted from both small and large construction projects with no predefined suppliers.
Customer profile	The materials are collected for sale to the makers in the associated maker space. Despite only one corner of the workshop being dedicated to the storage and sale of these materials, the operation has turned over approximately 10t of material in less than a year.

Location features	The hub is very small and shares its space with the workshop – this however means it is located at the point of purchase and use for its customers.
City support	The OPDC was not involved in the establishment of the reuse hub but is supportive of its activities.
Digital infrastructure	The reuse hub does not have an accompanying digital tool; all purchases are made on site. WhatsApp is often used to coordinate materials' drop-off from local businesses.

ROTOR DC, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

Context and governance	RotorDC is a cooperative owned by its employees. It began in 2014 as an initiative by the architect and design consultancy 'rotor' who wanted to resell materials dismantled by its contractors. It became an independent entity in 2016. Its facilities cover 14,000 sqm, comprising storage areas (indoor and outdoor), processing zones, and office space.
Material focus	The company primarily manages finishes and fitouts materials, trading items such as flooring, tiles, paints, lighting, sanitary wares, doors, wall cladding, bricks, and furniture. RotorDC also possesses in-house expertise in repairing and remanufacturing lighting, tiles, timber, and furniture.
Material sources	RotorDC originally only traded materials deconstructed by their own team; however, they now take on deconstructed materials from other local construction projects.
Customer profile	RotorDC serves both businesses and residents completing DIY projects as their offerings span both sectors.
Location features	RotorDC operates from a former chocolate factory in Evere, a site owned by citydev, a public body managing urban development in Brussels. This is also the site of their previous parent company, the consultancy Rotor.
City support	No direct city support, although Brussels' public administration has said all public buildings need to be circular in nature by 2030.
Digital infrastructure	The cooperative maintains both an online storefront for its goods and a physical retail location.

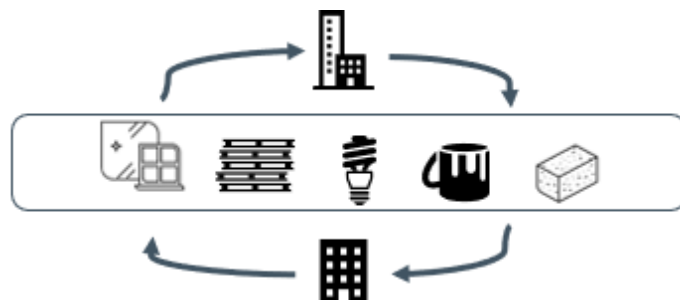
2.3.2. Overview of emergent material reuse hub models

A key overarching learning that emerged from discussions with material reuse hub operators, was that a variety of models will be necessary to achieve the broader goal of a fully circular construction industry. The operators all thought that the simplicity of the industrialised linear material model could not be replicated in its entirety with one hyper-efficient ‘super hub’.

To that effect we defined three key formats of reuse hub following conversations with operators. These are not the only reuse hub models, but they provide a helpful framework. These models formed the basis of discussion during a half-day workshop with 17 key stakeholders active in the borough in December 2024. The discussion centred around what a local authority-led hub could look like within London for each of the material reuse hub model types. The hub models and the stakeholder discussions are outlined below.

Reuse model A – the trusted circle

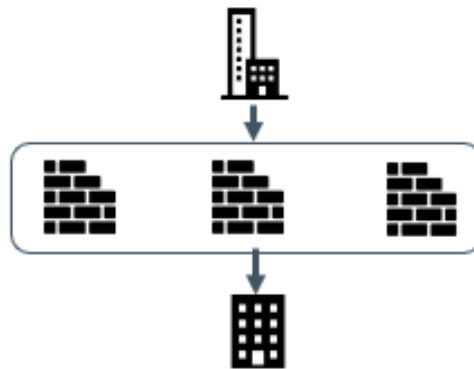
This model builds on the existing reuse that is already driven by developers and contractors internally in their operations where surplus and/or reusable materials are saved for upcoming projects where possible. This model looks to expand the reach of this approach, creating a clearly defined group of participants who recover and reuse materials amongst themselves. Creating a closed group of large organisations ensures traceability and trust in materials. It increases the likelihood of finding a suitable project for reused materials, and/or a suitable temporary storage space within the group members’ estate.



There was broad agreement that local authorities do not need to subsidise storage space for large construction firms to exchange materials, as these companies can typically secure such space independently. However, local authorities could play a valuable coordinating role connecting large organisations and live projects. Particularly for materials that benefit from significant scale like glass, which have established take-back schemes for closed-loop recycling but are constrained by transport costs. Facilitating the collection and transport of these materials could enable smaller construction businesses to participate more effectively in reuse opportunities.

Reuse model B – the specialist supplier

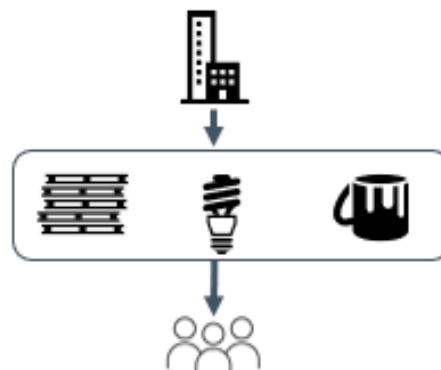
This model describes how certain products – e.g. structural steel beams and raised access floor tiles – are already reused extensively. This form of reuse has been made possible by the specialist material suppliers who have taken back reusable products, remanufactured them as necessary, and offer reused products alongside their existing products. Product specialists are trusted to have the necessary skills and expertise to offer a quality reused product, and supply chains do not need to be recreated since reused materials can be ordered from existing suppliers.



The space requirements for Model B are less defined than for Models A or C, as they depend on the specific materials to be processed and their volume, which can vary by region or construction activity. Local authorities were seen as particularly important in supporting SMEs specialising in material refurbishment, as these businesses often require affordable spaces to scale up in their early stages. Any space or support offering for SMEs would need to be highly targeted, aligning with the specific material streams a business focuses on, as well as its intended products and clients. Specialist suppliers can also be co-located and benefit from proximity of other aligned businesses.

Reuse model C – the community hub

This model describes reuse of surplus materials from commercial projects in the consumer sphere through community hubs that have a shop front. This addresses common barriers to reuse in the commercial space – small batches of materials, lack of warranties etc. – plus, it benefits communities by providing high-quality low-cost materials.



This model could be integrated with existing local authority-run waste and recycling centres, leveraging established resident habits while incorporating an educational element. It could also be linked to other circular economy initiatives, such as a Library of Things, to create a more cohesive approach to reuse. Community groups could play a role, with programming focused on repair and DIY skills to further engage the public. The materials could also be accessible to charities and council projects at a discounted rate, supporting the Council's social value policy. Importantly, the centre's design would need to visually reinforce the value of reuse, demonstrating that reclaimed materials need not equate to lower quality or a "shabby chic" aesthetic.

3. Next Steps

3.1. Recommendations

We propose that LBTH explore a two pronged approach to establishing physical infrastructure to support construction material reuse:

- Support the establishment of a 'C' type model that is community oriented within the borough.
- Partner with type 'A' material reuse projects neighbouring the borough, leveraging this engagement to undertake a detailed operational model which can be replicated and expanded upon within LBTH.
- Explore the potential to support type 'B' models through the expansion of special enterprise zones.

This multi-pronged approach acknowledges the different scales of construction material reuse that are possible and necessary. It also ensures that action can be taken swiftly while investing in longer-term strategic plans which require additional spatial planning and regional coordination.

In order to explore the above, the Council should seek to undertake the following actions:

1. **Roll-out a cross-team circular economy training and activation project internally in the council.**

Material reuse hubs sit at the intersection of many teams, including economic growth, infrastructure planning, development management, waste, and environmental health. The successful establishment of a community material reuse hub, as well as a commercial material reuse hub will depend on the coordinated efforts across the relevant teams. Outreach should include:

- Overview of the need for circular construction hubs and how existing regulations explicitly support and implicitly require their establishment in the borough.
- Overviews of the operational models for the community-hub and commercial -hub.
- Examples of how successful hub operations can support the council and individual teams' targets.

- Clear asks for support on circular hubs projects, as well as ongoing steps that the teams can take to support circular economy ambitions. For example, ensuring that the planning team highlights circular construction hubs during the planning process to ensure new developments engage with the initiatives.

2. Obtain borough-specific community insights, and develop the community oriented hub model based on these learnings

In workshops and interviews the community-focussed hubs were identified as the most obvious point of intervention for the Council, with the most immediate return on social benefits for residents. The donation of reusable materials was not found to be an issue within London, however engaging residents with the new offering was not always straightforward. Outreach should start from this perspective:

- Complete a survey of potential customer interest in discounted, reused materials for their home. This will help determine which materials should be stocked in the hub, as well as what customer bases subsequent outreach should emphasise.
- Map potential hub locations across the borough; include council-owned locations as well as private high street locations that have a combination of private vehicle and public transport access with proximity to the key customer groups identified in the survey.
- Decide on operational model, the operations could be taken in-house as an extension of other council services or could be delivered by a partnership with a dedicated organisation (e.g. Habitat for Humanity, The Rebuild Site) supported through a business grant.
- Develop relationships with material donors so they are aware of the hub and understand the types of materials that are accepted
- Integrate awareness of the hub into council outreach e.g. resident newsletters, business support programmes, to raise awareness of the service.

3. Establish longer-term strategic engagement with regional circular construction hub initiatives and define CE infrastructure planning options for the borough

The London Borough of Newham and the Royal Docks Development Corporation are pursuing the establishment of a CE Village to support the multi-stage redevelopment of the Royal Docks area. This is set to include material hubs that support 'A' and 'B' hub types. With this project close to kick off as well as its scale and proximity to the borough, we encourage LBTH to actively engage with the process, and map its own light industrial spaces, to be prepared to build on the works at the Royal Docks.

- Develop continued partnership with the Royal Docks, identifying opportunities for collaboration and for partnerships with organisations which could benefit the residents of LBTH.
- Map existing light industrial space in LBTH, as well as upcoming redevelopment work. Identify clusters of this work where a hub could be strategically located.
- Identify gaps or opportunities for expansion as the Circular Village concept is established. Map these gaps and opportunities on identified light industrial sites in LBTH to build on and supplement the Circular Village concept, creating a regional reuse approach.

3.2. Identifying data and funding sources

This section has been removed for the purposes of publication.

Al. Glossary

Adaptive reuse: The process of reusing a structure or building for a purpose other than the original purpose for which it was built or designed.

Business as Usual (BAU): Shorthand for the continuation of current conventional construction process practices as if the intervention under consideration were not to happen. Usually used as a benchmark to compare interventions.

Downcycling: A form of recycling that repurposes materials into a substance of lower value than the original.

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA): A methodology developed to assess the environmental impacts of a building, component or material. The assessment compiles and evaluates the inputs and outputs of the material system throughout its life cycle and assesses the relevant environmental impact.

Pre-demolition audits (PDAs): A systematic and comprehensive assessment conducted before the demolition or deconstruction of a building or structure which results in the inventory of materials and components arising from the building. The reusability and recyclability of the materials can also be assessed during this process.

Recovery: The process of systematically and intentionally collecting, salvaging and reusing materials from a building or construction site to extend their life cycle and reduce waste.

Recycling: Any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes.

Reuse: The repeated use of a product or component for its intended purpose without significant modification.

Transformation: In architecture, transformation is used as an umbrella term to refer to a wide range of potential changes to a building from a subtle change of appearance to a complete change of use.

Upcycling: A form of recycling that repurposes waste, products or materials into a substance of higher value than the original.

Urban mining: The process of recovering and reusing the raw materials that are already in the environment, cities or everyday products, in the resource cycle.

A2. Construction roles with respect to circular economy processes

Stakeholder	Role with respect to material reuse
CE facilitator – broker	A role that has emerged within the new reuse supply chain. The material broker reviews the materials that are available for reuse and actively seeks out interested buyers – be they specialist remanufacturers or future projects.
CE facilitator – platform	Facilitating the identification of reusable materials as well as new users for these materials. Potential to connect users to remanufacturers as well.
Community group	Supporting the social and economic development of the local community, often working with innovative companies and projects like those supporting circular construction hubs. These can be public, private or third-party organisations. Their scope can extend beyond the construction industry and circular economy.
Construction contractor	Managing construction works, they must coordinate with material brokers to incorporate reused materials into their project that will come from unusual providers.
Consultant – designer	Identify reusable materials suitable for use in new design, specifying these for use where possible. Can include architects, interior designers, structural engineers.
Consultant – waste	A role that has emerged within the new reuse supply chain, these organisations complete detailed audits of the materials available in the building and outline the best-case reuse and recycling options for all elements.
Developer	Financiers of projects. Their sign-off is necessary to allow changes to projects or cost structures that the non-traditional reuse of materials requires.
Local government	Over and above their direct role as developers for their own public estate, they are also playing an indirect role by enforcing recycling and reuse in planning policy requirements, or by offering space at more affordable rates.
Reuse hub operator	Facilitating the practical elements of material reuse which can include logistics, material brokerage, transport, storage.
Secondary material supplier	A material supplier who specialises in, or has a portion of their business dedicated to, the reselling a specific product or material. These organisations tend to have specific skills and expertise to make this possible.
Waste contractor	Manage all types of materials leaving site for demolition and construction projects. Within demolition projects, they must coordinate with the CE Facilitators and Waste consultants to ensure materials are extracted in such a way that they remain reusable. Within construction projects, they can identify reusable surplus materials and liaise with CE Facilitators to find an end-market.

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ReLondon is the operating name of the London Waste and Recycling Board.