



# PLACEMENT REPORT

Questions, Reflections, Flows and Relations

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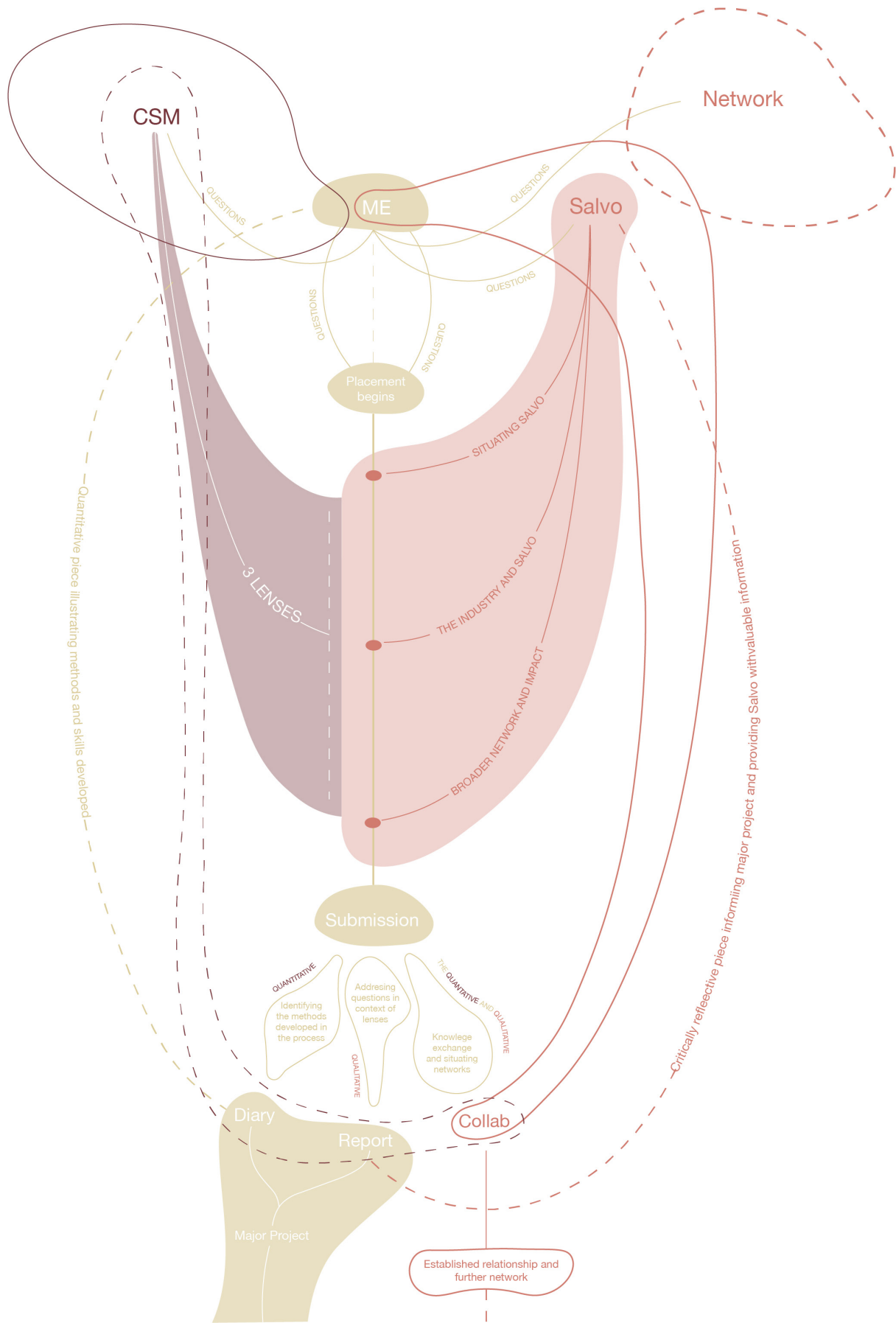
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**diary video link**.....

<https://youtu.be/045ZgjlgBCk>

# submission package

The Placement submission package contains three components; the report, the diary and the collaborative piece. This report investigates the networks of Salvo and the context within which they operate. The structure of the report takes a more critical approach posing questions which have resulted from conversation and observation of the processes of Salvo and the industry we work in.

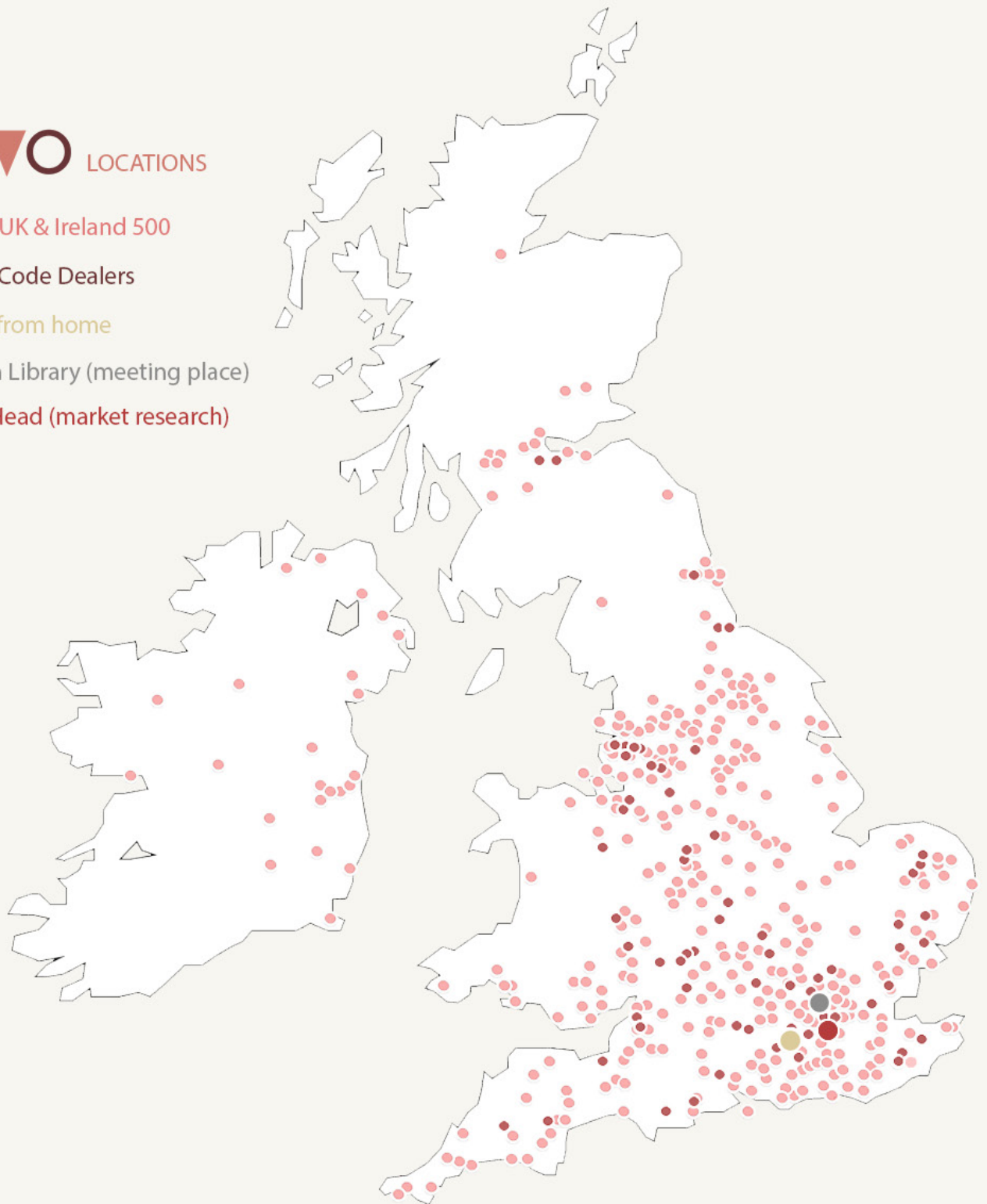


# placement locations

Salvo work from a variety of locations in the UK, due to the nature of their work. Their platform facilitates research, provides accessible information about reclaimed materials, supports traders in different locations around the UK and is a hub for their directory. Working around this platform allows them to branch out and connect with more people in their industry.

## SALVO LOCATIONS

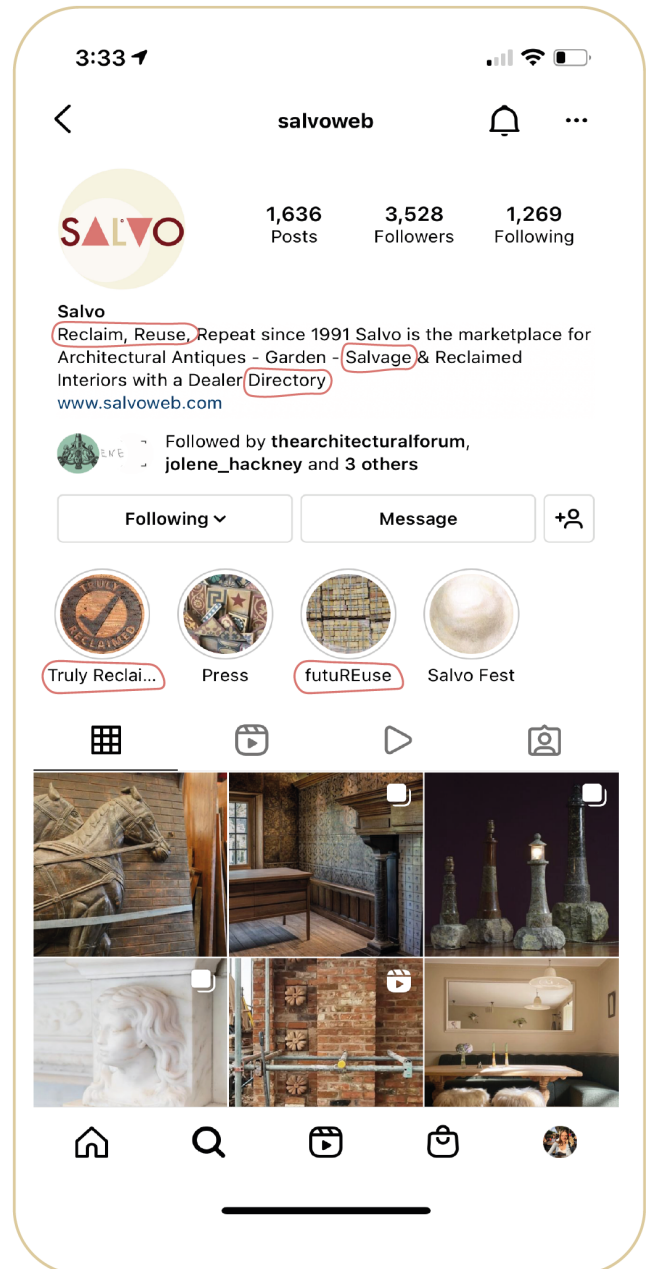
- Salvo UK & Ireland 500
- Salvo Code Dealers
- Work from home
- British Library (meeting place)
- Pig's Head (market research)





# why salvo?

I first came across Salvo on Instagram, I was drawn to their directory and the research they have contributed towards in the industry. It was interesting to observe the variety of their network.

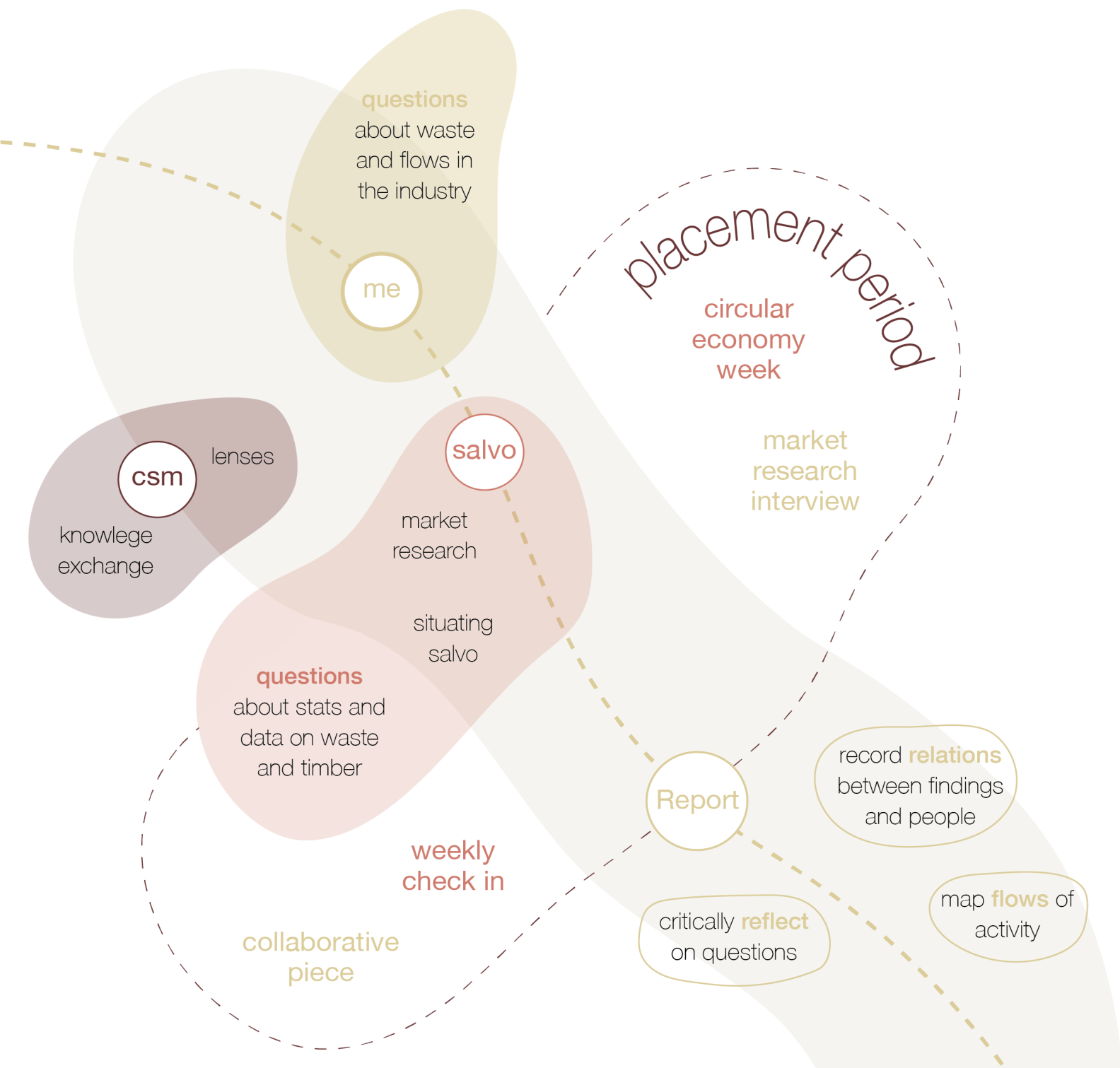


I reached out to Salvo to share my interests in waste flows and networks, and soon spoke to Sara and Becky at Salvo to discuss what we could work on for the 6 week placement period. We set a rough brief looking at 3 scales of impact. This included looking at Salvo and mapping their existing network and directory, looking at

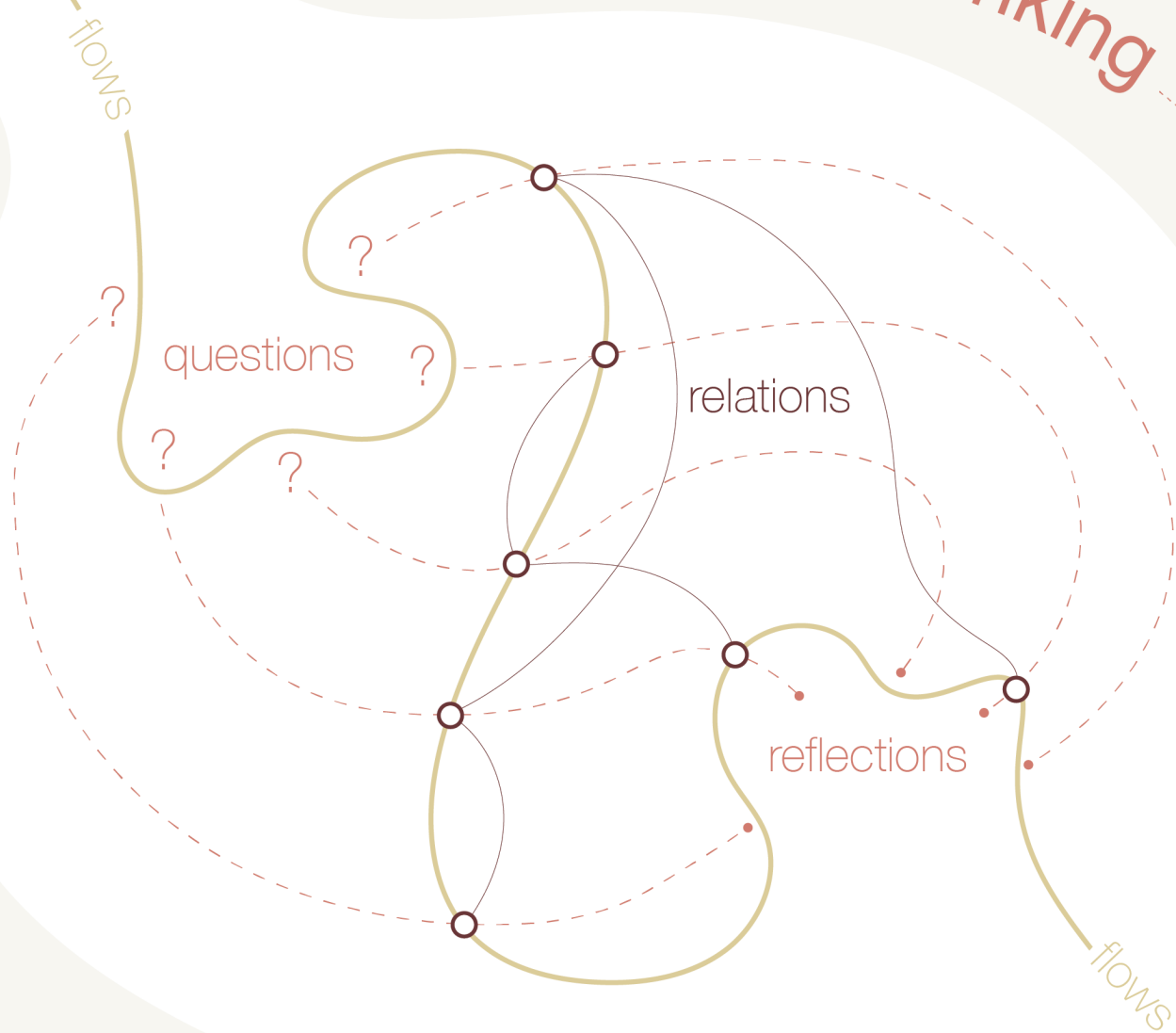
market research in the hospitality sector, and then observing the wider context of the construction industry and how it deals with waste and material flows. The varying scales allowed me to observe how Salvo works internally, as well as understanding where they find themselves in the larger context of our industry and network..

# entering the placement period

Throughout the placement period I was keen to establish a method for measuring and reflecting on data. When exploring waste flows and data in Unit 1 I quickly discovered that information about waste and statistics in general are quite misleading and not very easy to understand in a way that makes it possible to reflect on this information in practice. It is often difficult to measure the impact of the work we produce, with Salvo I was intrigued by their network and the way in which they situate themselves in a larger context. It lead me to explore how a network and the knowledge exchange within this network can become a way to measure impact. Typically when it comes to the construction industry it is easy to observe the lack of knowledge exchange and overuse of very specific statistics when referring to broad issues.



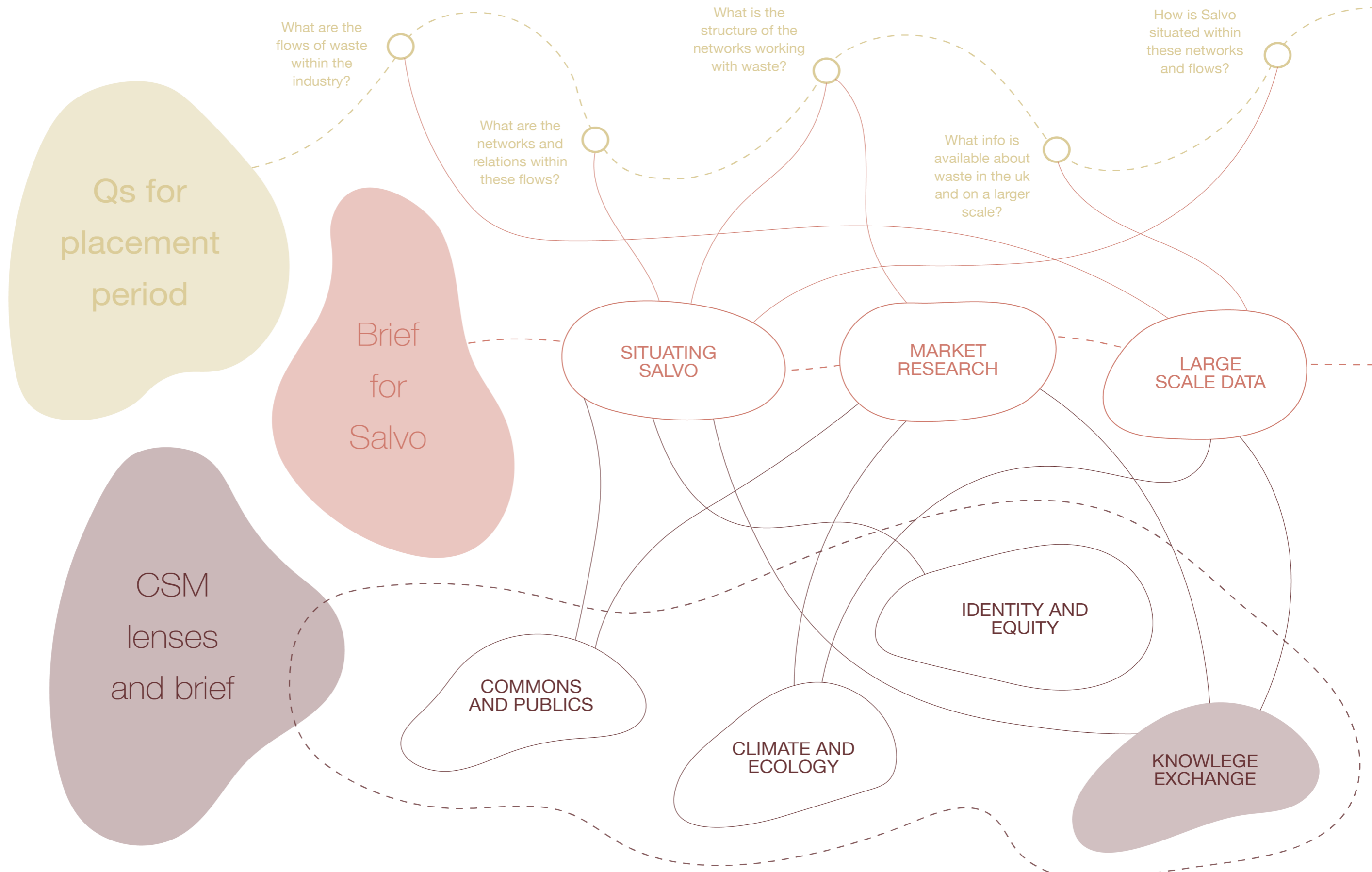
# diagrammatic thinking



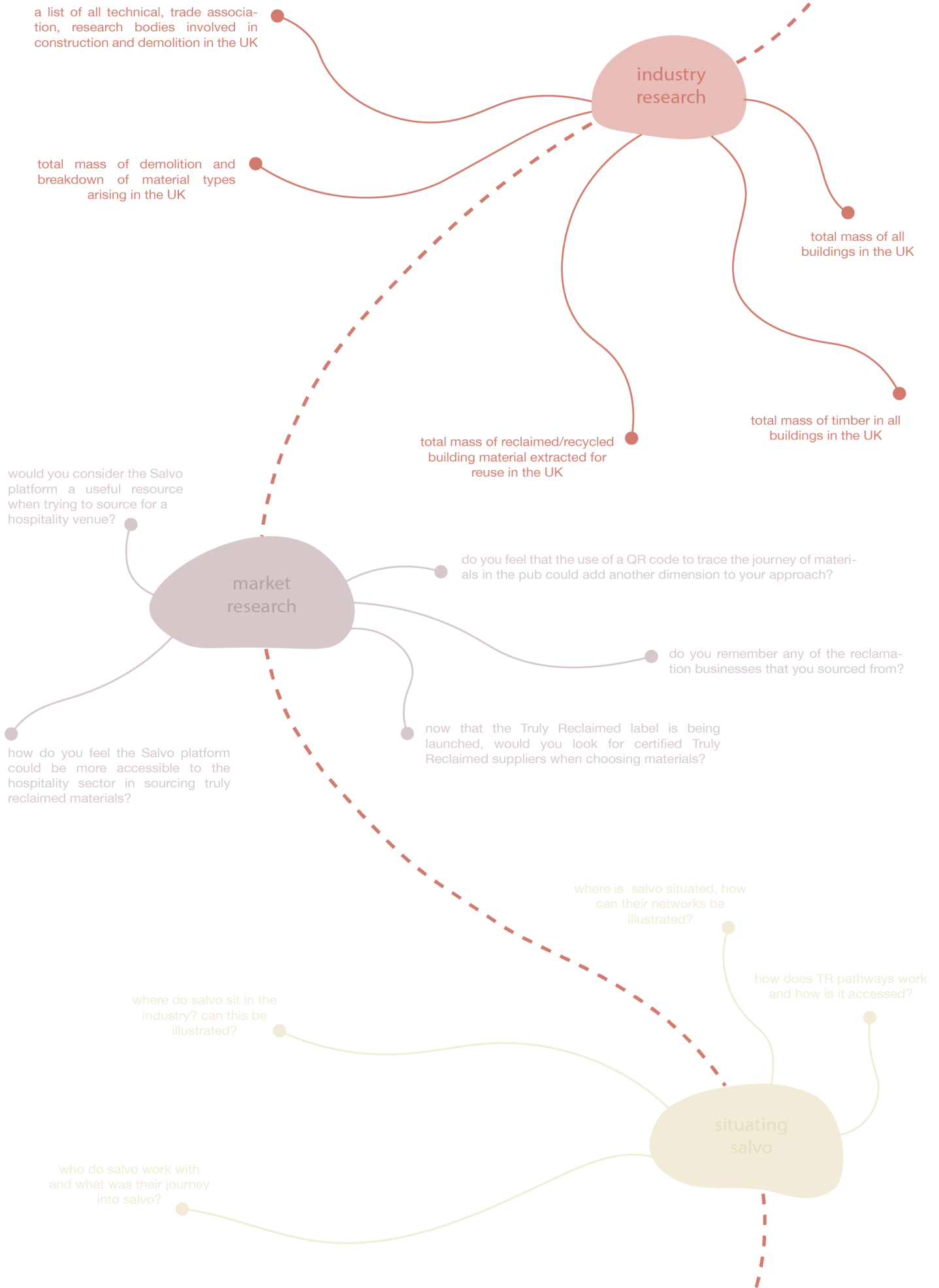
## approach to structure

In order to begin reflecting on the broad issues in our industry I wanted to set myself a structure to follow when critically reflecting on observations. At the start of the placement period I found myself with lots of questions, this included questions of my own, as well as questions set by Salvo; all to be considered within the context of the lenses of Identity & Equity, Climate & Ecology, Commons & Publics. The use of big data and statistics by the government can be misleading and therefore be seen related to issues of social justice. Big data and technology can reinforce existing inequalities and cause more harm. Information is not transparent and therefore it becomes hard to situate yourself within the discussion. The way in which Salvo works intersects this space between civil society, government and business allowing them to broaden their networks and share knowledge with a creative approach. Creativity is important in diverting away from an existing linear dependency between research and policy informing one another, and providing a more circular framework.

# identifying questions



# setting questions





# 1. - a list of all technical, trade association, research bodies involved in construction and demolition in the UK

## WHO IS INVOLVED IN CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION IN THE UK ?

Adjudication Society (AS) • Advisory Committee for Roofwork • Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Industry Board • Air Tightness Testing and Measurement Association (ATTMA) • AirTightness Testing Association (ATA) • Alliance for Sustainable Building Products (ASBP) • Aluminium Federation • Aluminium Finishing Association • Aluminium Window Association • Amalgamated Chimney Engineers (ACE) • American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) • American Institute of Architects (AIA) • Architects Accredited in Building Conservation (AABC) • Architects Association of Ireland (AA) • Architects Benevolent Society (ABS) • Architects Council Europe (ACE) • Architects Declare • Architectural Cladding Association • Asbestos Removal Contractors Association (ARCA) • Asphalt Industry Alliance (AIA) • Associated General Contractors of America (AGC) • Association for Consultancy and Engineering (ACE) • Association for Environment Conscious Building (AECB) • Association for Project Management (APM) • Association for Project Safety (APS) • Association for Specialist Fire Protection (ASFP) • Association for Studies in the Conservation of Historic Buildings (ASCHB) • Association of Brickwork Contractors • Association of British Engineers (ABE) • Association of Builders' Hardware Manufacturers • Association of Concrete Industrial Flooring Contractors • Association of Construction Products and Suppliers (became the Construction Products Association) • Association of Consultant Approved Inspectors (ACA) • Association of Consultant Architects (ACA) • Association of Ductwork Contractors & Allied Services (ADCAS) • Association of Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Specialists (AGS) • Association of Interior Specialists (AIS) • Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO) • Association of Noise Consultants (ANC) • Association of Planning Supervisors • Association of Plumbing and Heating Contractors (APHC) • Association of Researchers in Construction Management (ARCOM) • Association of Self-Build Architects (asba) • Association of Specialist Underpinning Contractors (ASUC) • Association of SuDS Authorities (ASA) • Association of Technical Lighting & Access Specialists (ATLAS) • Association of Town and City Management (ATCM) • Association of Wholesale Electrical Bulk Buyers (AWEBB) • Basement Waterproofing Association • Bathroom Manufacturers Association (BMA) • BEAMA (formerly the British Electrotechnical and Allied Manufacturers' Association) • Better Buildings Partnership (BBP) • Board of Architectural Education (BAE) • Box Culvert Association • Brick Development Association (BDA) • Bridge Joint Association • British Adhesives and Sealants Association • British Aggregates Association (BAA) • British Association of Construction Heads (BACH) • British Association of Landscape Industries • (BALI) British Association of Reinforcement (BARF) • British Association of Sealing Equipment Suppliers • British Automatic Fire Sprinkler Association • British Automatic Sprinkler Association • British Cement Association • British Ceramic Confederation • British Chemicals Association (BCA) • British Coatings Federation (BCF) • British Council for Offices (BCO) • British Council for School Environments • British Adhesives and Sealants Association (BASA) • British Automatic Fire Sprinkler Association (BAFSA) • British Constructional Steelwork Association Ltd (BCSAL) • British Drilling Association • British Electrochemical & Allied Manufacturers Association (BEAMA) • British Ferrous/Non-Ferrous Ringing Council (BFRC) • British Fire Protection Systems Association Limited • British Flue and Chimney Manufacturers Association (BFOMA) • British Institute of Facilities Management (BIFM) • British Institute of Interior Design (BID) • British Institute of Non-Destructive Testing (BINDT) • British Occupational Hygiene Society (BOHS) • British Plastics Federation (BPF) • British Precast • British Precast Drainage Association •

British Property Federation (BPF) • British Ready Mixed Concrete Association • British Refrigeration Association • British Rigid Urethane Foam Manufacturer's Association Limited (BRUFMA) • British Security Industry Association • British Stainless Steel Association (BSSA) • British Steel Sections • British Steel Strip Products • British Steel Tubes and Pipes • British Standards Institution (BSI) • British Tunneling Society • British Turf and Landscape Irrigation Association • British Urban Regeneration Association (BURA) • British Wind Energy Association • British Woodworking Federation (BWF) • Build UK • Builders Hardware Industry Federation • Builders Merchants Federation • Building & Engineering Services Association (BES) • Building Control Alliance • Building Controls Industry Association (BCIA) • Building Employers Confederation (BEC) now defunct • Building Engineering Services Association (BESA) • Building Engineering Services Competence Accreditation (BESCA) • Building Owners and Managers Association International (BOMA International) • Building Safety Alliance • Buildings Performance Institute Europe (BPIE) • Building Services Research and Information Association (BSRIA) • Building/Change (part of the BRE) • BuildingSMART • Business Sprinkler Alliance (BSA) • Carbon Trust • Cavity Insulation Guarantee Agency (CIGA) • Centre for Digital Built Britain (CDBB) • Centre for Economics and Business Research (CEBR) • Certification Authority for Reinforcing Steels (CARES) • Chartered Association of Building Engineers (CABE) • Chartered Institute of Architectural Technologists (CIAT) • Chartered Institute of Building (CIOB) • Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) • Chartered Institute of Housing (CIH) • Chartered Institute of Marketing Construction Industry Group (CIMCIG) • Chartered Institute of Plumbing and Heating Engineering (CIPE) • Chartered Institute of Procurement and Supply (CIPS) • Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers (CIBSE) • Chartered Institution of Civil Engineering Surveyors (ICES) • Chartered Institute of Highways & Transportation (CIHT) • Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Management (CIWEM) • Chartered Quality Institute (CQI) • Chartered Society of Designers • Chartered Surveyors Training Trust (CSTT) • Chilled Beams and Ceilings Association (CBCA) • Council of the Heads of the Built Environment (CHoBE) • Civil Engineering Contractors Association (CECA) • Client Contract National Safety Group (CNCSG) • Closed Systems Control Association (CSCA) • Commissioning Specialists Association (CSA) • Constructional Engineering Union (CEU) • Construction, Operations, Maintenance through Innovative Technologies (COMMIT) • Composites UK • Concrete Pipeline Systems Association (CPSA) • Concrete Society • Confederation of Timber Industries • Conference on Training in Architectural Conservation (COTAC) • Construction Wales Innovation Centre (CWIC) • Continental Automated Buildings Association (CABA) • Contractors Legal Group (CLG) • Constructing Excellence • Construction Alliance • Construction Declares • Construction Equipment Association (CEA) • Construction Federation • Construction Fixings Association (CFA) • Construction Health and Safety Group (CHSG) • Construction Industry Board (now the Strategic Forum for Construction) • Construction Industry Council (CIC) • Construction Industry Information Group (CIG) • Construction Industry Joint Council (CIJC) • Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA) • Construction Industry Resource Centre Archive (CIRCA) • Construction Industry Training Board (CITB) • Construction Institute • Construction Knowledge Task Group (CKTG) • Construction Leadership Council • Construction Plant-hire Association (CPA) • Construction Products Association (CPA) • Construction Project Information Committee (CPIC) • Construction Scotland Innovation Centre (CSIC) • Construction Specifications Institute (CSI) • Construction Task Force • Construction Youth Trust (CYT) • Consultant Quantity Surveyors Association (CGSA) • Consumer Council for Water (CCW) • Core Innovation Hub (CIH) • CoreNet Global, The Global Association for Corporate Real Estate • Council for Aluminium in Building (CAB) • Council of Training in Architectural Conservation (COTAC) • Contract Flooring Association • Custom Electronic Design and Installation Association (CEDIA) • Data & Analytics Facility for National Infrastructure (DARFI) • Demolition Contractors' Association • Design-Build Institute of America DBIA • Digital Framework Task Group (DFTG) • Door & Hardware Federation (DHF) • Electrical Contractors' Association (ECA) • Electric Heating and Ventilation Association (TEHVA) • Energy Networks Association (ENA) • Energy Transactions Commission (ETC) • Engineered Panels in Construction (EPC) • Engineering Construction Industry Training Board (ECITB) •

Engineering Council • Engineering Industry Training Board (EITB) • European Construction Institute (ECI) • European Council of Interior Architects (ECIA) • European Liquid Roofing Association • European Network of Construction Companies for Research and Development (EN-CORD) • European Phenolic Foam Association (EPFA) • Exterior Insulation Members Association (EIMA) • Faculty of Party Wall Surveyors (FFWS) • Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors (FCEC) - dissolved in November 1996 and superseded by the Civil Engineering Contractors Association (CECA) • Federation of Environmental Trade Associations (FETA) • Federation of Master Builders • Federation of Piling Specialists (FPS) • Finishes and Interiors Sector (FIS) • Fire Protection Association (FPA) • Forum for the Built Environment (formerly the Faculty of Building) • Furniture Industry Research Association (FIRA) • Glass & Glazing Federation (GGF) • Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA) • Global Wallcoverings Association (IG) • Good Homes Alliance • Green Building Alliance • Green Business Certification Inc (GBCI) • Green Construction Board • Green Technical Advisory Group (GTAG) • Ground Forum (GF) • Ground Source Heat Pump Association • Guild of Architectural Ironmongers (GAI) • Guild of Builders and Contractors • Heat Pump Association (HPA) • Heating Equipment Testing and Approval Scheme (HETAS) • Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning Manufacturer's Association (HEVAC) • Heating & Ventilating Contractors Association (HVCA) • Historic Houses Association (HHAA) • House Builders Association (HBA - part of the National Federation of Builders) • Home Builders Federation (HBF) • Housing & Finance Institute (HFI) • Industrial and Commercial Heating Equipment Association (ICOM) • Infrastructure Industry Innovation Platform (IIP) • Institute for Apprenticeships (IfA) • Institute of Acoustics (IOA) • Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) • Institute of Building Control / Building Control Forum (IBC) • Institute of Clerk of Works (ICW) • Institute of Clerks of Works and Construction Inspectors (ICWC) • Institute of Carpenters (IOC) • Institute of Concrete Technology (ICT) • Institute of Construction Claims Practitioners (ICCP) • Institute of Construction Safety (ICS) • Institute of Corrosion (ICor) • Institute of Demolition Engineers (IDE) • Institute of Economic Development (IED) • Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) • Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) • Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) • Institution of Fire Engineers (IFE) • Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) • Institute of Real Estate Management IREM • Institute of Roofing (IoR) • Institute of Specialist Surveyors and Engineers (ISSE) • Institution of Civil Engineers (ICE) • Institution of Construction Claims Practitioners (ICCP) • Institute of Water • Institute of Workplace and Facilities Management (IWFM) • Institution of Engineering and Technology (IET) • Institute of Workplace and Facilities Management (IWFM) • Institution of Electrical Engineers (IEE) - merged with the Institution of Incorporated Engineers (IE) to form the Institution of Engineering and Technology (IET) • Institution of Fire Engineers (IFE) • Institution of Mechanical Engineers (IMechE) • Institution of Occupational Safety and Health (IOSH) • Institution of Party Wall Surveyors (IPWS) • Institution of Structural Engineers (IStructE) • Insulation Manufacturers Association • Interlocking Concrete Pavement Institute (ICPI) • International Construction Bureau (ICB) • International Construction Information Society (ICIS) • International Council for Research and Innovation in Building and Construction (CIB - former Conseil International du Bâtiment or International Council for Building) • International Energy Agency (IEA) • International Facility Management Association (IFMA) • International Institute of Risk and Safety Management (IIRSM) • Joint Council for Landscape Industries (JCLI) • Joint Industry Board for the Electrical Contracting Industry (JIE) • Joint Industry Board for Plumbing Mechanical Engineering Services (JIB-PMES) • Joint Taxation Committee (JTC) • Landscape Institute (LI) • Lead Sheet Association • Lean Construction Institute • Lift and Escalator Industry Association (LEIA) • Local Authorities Building Control (LABC) • London Energy Transformation Initiative (LETI) • Major Contractors Group (Part of the National Federation of Builders) • Major Projects Association (MPA) • Manufacturers of Equipment for Heat Networks Association (MEHNA) • Mental Health First Aid England (MHFA England) • Metal Cladding & Roofing Manufacturers Association (MCRMA) • Mineral Products Association (MPA) • Modern Built Environment Knowledge Transfer Network (MBEKTIN) • Modular and Portable Building Association (MPBA) • National Access And Scaffolding Confederation (NASCO) • National Approval Council for Security Alarms (NACOSS) • National Association of Chimney Engineers (NACE) • National Association of Pofflight Manufacturers (NAPFM) • National Association of Shopfitters (NAS) • National Council of Building Materials Producers (Became the Construction Products Association) • National Custom & Self-Build Association (NACSBA) • National Economic Development Council (NEDC) • National Economic Development Office (NEDO) • National Examination Board in Occupational Safety and Health (NEBOSH) • National Federation of Builders (NFB) • National Federation of Demolition Contractors (NFDC) • National Federation of Roofing Contractors Limited (NFRCo) • National Fireplace Association (NFA) • National Home Improvement Council (NHIC) • National House Building Council (NHBC) • National Infrastructure Planning Association (NIPA) • National Inspection Council for Electrical Installation Contracting (NICEIC) • National Insulation Association (NIA) • National Joint Council (NJC) • National Platform for the Built Environment • National Self-Build Association (NSBA) •

National Specialist Contractors Council (NSCC) • National Society of Property and Party Wall Academy (PWA) • Passive House Institute (PHI) • Planning Officers Society (POS) • Property Care Association (PCA) • Property Litigation Association (PLA) • Residential Ventilation Association (RVA) • Road Surface Treatments Association (RSTA) • Roof Tile Association • Royal Academy of Engineering (RAE) • Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland (RIAS) • Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) • Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) • Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (ROSPA) • Royal Society of Architects in Wales (RSWA) • Royal Society of Ulster Architects (RSUA) • Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI) • Saint Ambassador Foundation (SAF) • Scaffolding Association • Scottish and Northern Ireland Plumbing Employers' Federation (SNPEF) • Scottish Building Federation (SBF) • Scottish Electrical Charitable Training Trust (SECTT) • Scottish Joint Industry Board (SJIB) • Single Fly Roofing Association (SPRA) • Specialist Engineering Contractors' (SECG) Group • Society for the Environment (SocEnv) • Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB) • Society of Architectural Historians of Great Britain (SAHG) • Society of British and International Design (SBID) • Society of Chief Architects of Local Authorities (SCALA) • Society of Construction Law (SCL) • Society of Construction Arbitrators (SCA) • Society of Digital Engineering (SDE) • Society of Light and Lighting (SLL) • Society of Public Health Engineers (SOPHE) • Solar Trade Association • Standing Committee on Structural Safety (SCOSS) • Steel Construction Institute (SCI) • Steel for life • Steel Window Association • Strategic Forum for Construction • Sustainable Traditional Buildings Alliance (STBA) • Technology and Construction Court Bar Association (TechBar) • Technology and Construction Solicitors' Association (TESCA) • Temporary Works Forum (TWF) • The Chartered Surveyors' Company • The Edge • The Institute of Construction Management (ICM) • The Trade Association for the Electrical Contracting Industry in Scotland (SELECT) • The Welding Institute • Tile Association • Timber Research and Development Association (TRADA) • Timber Trade Federation (TTF) • Town and Country Planning Association (TCPA) • Trade Association Forum • Transforming Construction Alliance (TCA) • UK Concrete • UK Contractors Group (UKCG) • Became Build UK • UK Green Building Council (UK-GBC) • UK Thermography Association (UKTA) • Underwriters Laboratories UL • Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians (UCATT) • United Kingdom Cast Stone Association (UKCSA) • United Kingdom Federation of Builders (UKFB) • Unite the Union • Urban Land Institute (ULI) • Usable Buildings Trust (UBT) • Water Management Society (WMSO) • Wood Panel Industries Federation (WPIF) • Work at Height Safety Association (WAHSA) • World Green Building Council • Worshipful Company of Constructors (WCC) • Zero Waste International Alliance •

### Neutral Groups

All Party Parliamentary Group for Excellence in the Built Environment • All Party Urban Development Group • All-Party Parliamentary Design and Innovation Group (APDIG) • Architects Registration Board (ARB) • BIM Task Group • British & Irish Legal Information Institute (BALLI) • British Board of Agrement (BBA) • Building Research Establishment (BRE) • British Standards Institution (BSI) • Building Control Performance Standards Advisory Group (BCPSAG - government) • Cadw - The Welsh Government's historic environment service • Centre for Accessible Environments (CAE) • Centre for Alternative Technology (CAT) • Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) • Considerate Constructors Scheme (CCS) • Construction Industry Advisory Committee (CONIAC) • Part of HSE • Construction Industry Joint Council (CIJC) • Contractor Health and Safety Assessment Scheme (CHAS) • Department for Business Innovation & Skills (BIS) • Design Council CABE (Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment) • Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) • End-point assessment organisations (EPAOs) • Energy Saving Trust (EST) • Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) • Environment Agency (EA) • Fédération Internationale des Ingénieurs-Conseils (FIDIC) • Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) • Forum for the Built Environment • Government Construction Board • Highways England • Hazardous Substances Authority (HSA - usually the local planning authority) • Homes England • International Centre for Complex Project Management • Joint Contracts Tribunal (JCT) • National Building Specification (now part of BIBA Enterprise) • National Trust • Natural England • New Engineering Contract (NEC) • Open Data Institute (ODI) • Planning Portal • RSCA/Authority • Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) • Self-Build Portal • Technology and Construction Court (TCC) • Uniclass Advisory Board (UAB) • Worshipful Company of Constructors (WCC) •

Information source for this research piece :  
designing-buildings.co.uk  
2 0 2 2

The UK construction industry has always been complex and diverse, and the modern industry, with its separation of design and construction has to some extent always been fragmented.

# reflections

Where do you draw the line when trying to establish who is involved in a certain industry?

*Are the people in our industry part of our practice?*

*How do we try to establish a collaborative network?*

*Is multidisciplinary interaction beneficial for us?*

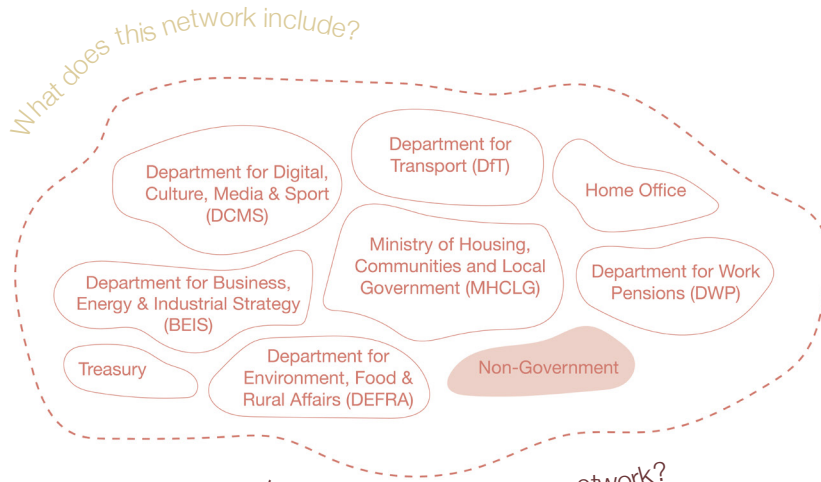
*Should we understand the structure of the industry?*

The construction industry has a reputation for being fragmented. The relationships between everyone involved in the process have a massive impact on the success of projects and general developments in the industry. Due to this lack of collaboration this results in underperformance and waste, also blocking certain ideas that could make a great change in the industry (Conway, 2018). There is so much we can contribute in our respective fields towards the climate and ecological emergencies. However this would be even more successful if we found a better way to exchange our knowledge in a more efficient way that is accessible to all. As a student I came to the realisation that I had no idea about how the industry I work in is structured. I feel that both in education and in work there are not many opportunities to collaborate with others over a longer period of time. Having had the chance recently to collaborate with students on different courses I have understood the value in multidisciplinary knowledge exchange and collaboration.

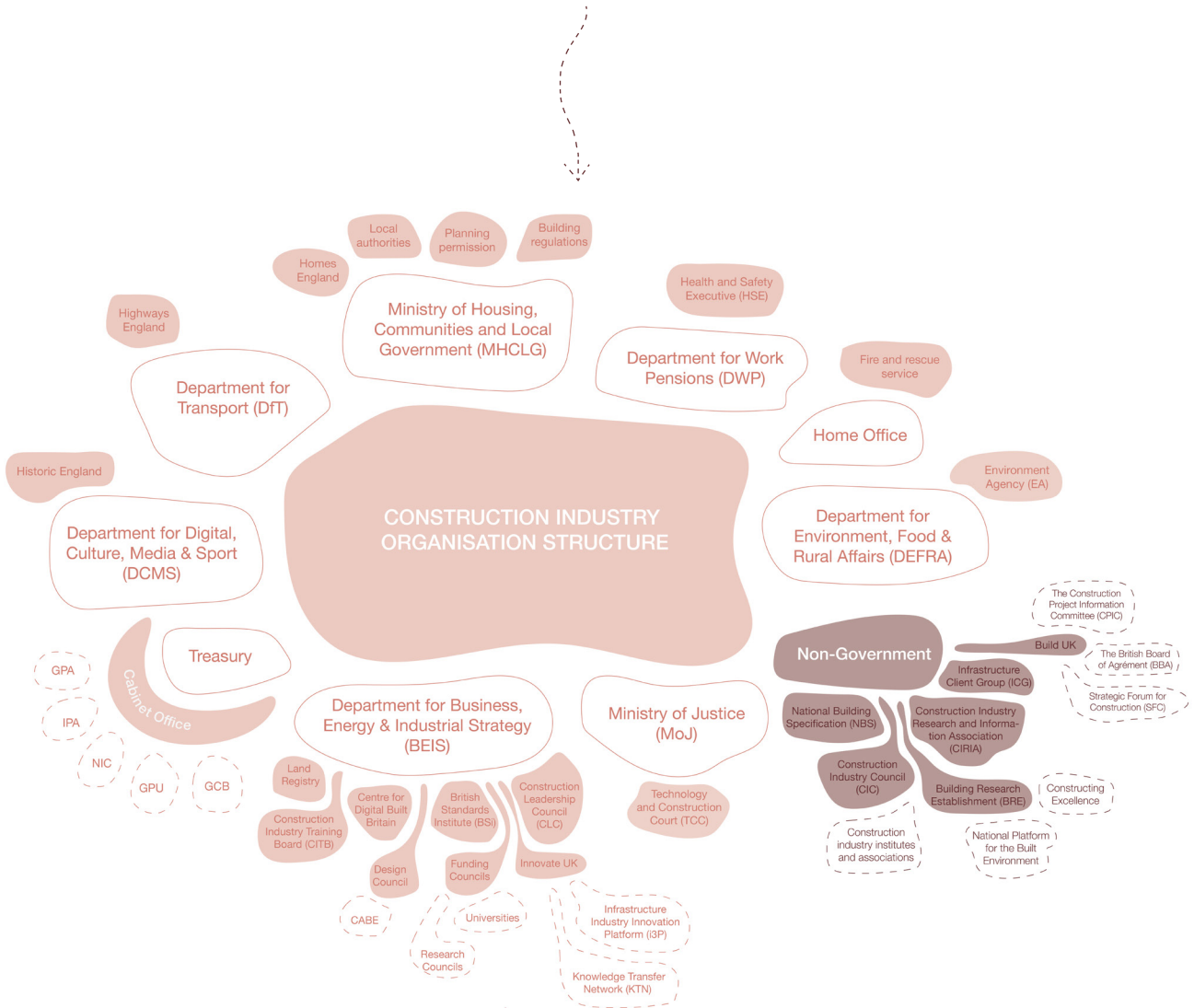
When considering this question I wanted to start by understanding the structure of the industry and who is involved in the different aspects of the process. Understanding the relationship between independent organisations as well as government departments is also valuable and interesting to observe.

# flows and relations

OBSERVING INFRASTRUCTURES OF KNOWLEGE AND NETWORKS IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY



What is the structure of this network?



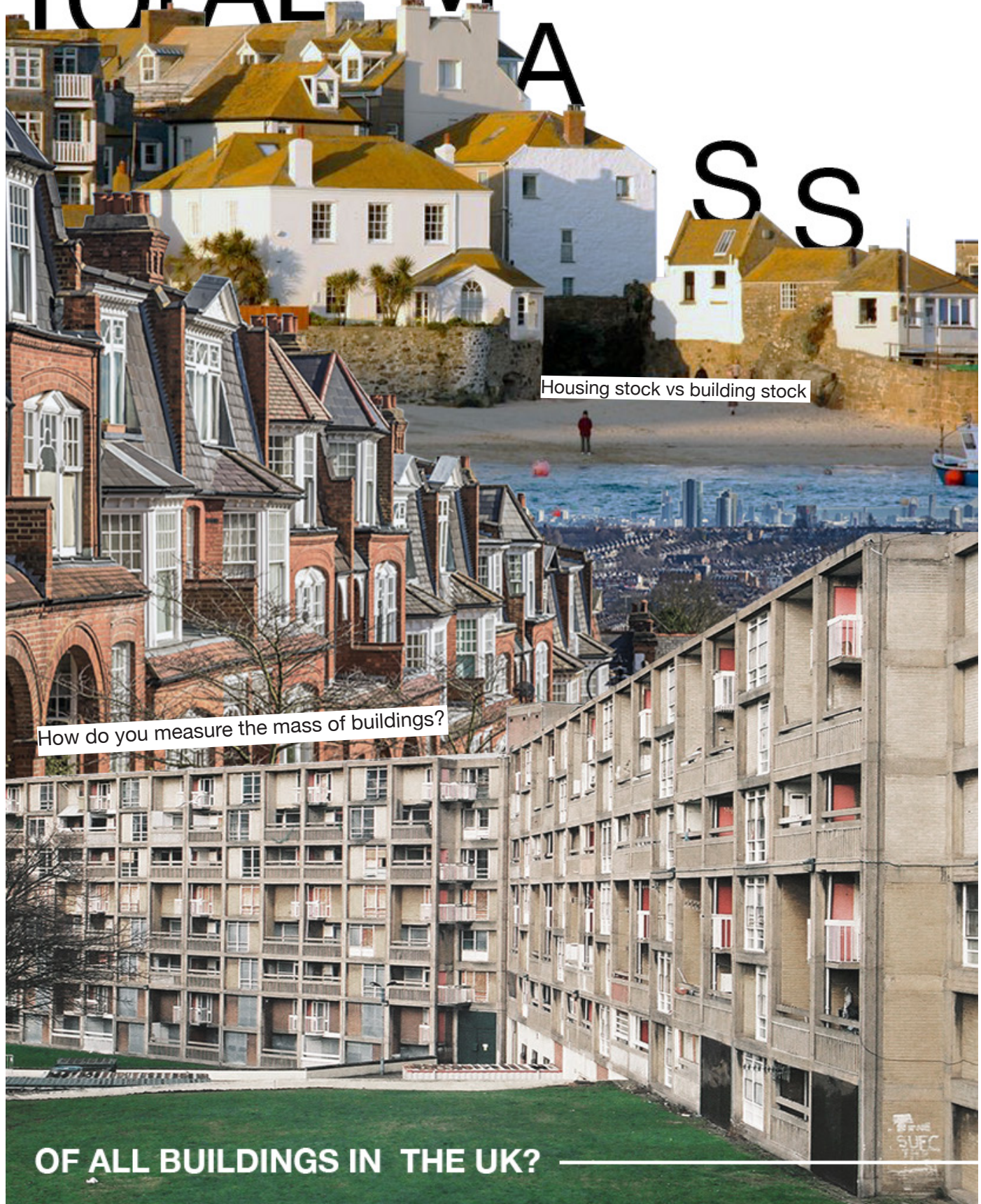
Information for diagram: Designing Buildings (2013). UK construction industry - Designing Buildings Wiki. [online] Designingbuildings.co.uk. Available at: [https://www.designingbuildings.co.uk/wiki/UK\\_construction\\_industry](https://www.designingbuildings.co.uk/wiki/UK_construction_industry).



2.

-total mass of all buildings in the UK

# TOTAL MASS



Housing stock vs building stock

How do you measure the mass of buildings?

OF ALL BUILDINGS IN THE UK? \_\_\_\_\_

# reflections

Trying to find what seems to be fairly simple information at first only results in further questions.

*Do we actually know the total mass of buildings in the UK?*

*Do we even know how many buildings there are?*

*Who has information on mass of buildings?*

*Is this information relevant? Should it be accessible?*

There is generally not a lot of clear information on this topic. Contacting government organisations also doesn't seem to be effective, they simply point you to information which is already accessible and not very clear or relevant. The most quantifiable information is in relation to **housing stock**, this addresses the number of dwellings and is often closely linked to issues of housing supply.

According to the UK's **Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government**, there were 23.9 million dwellings in England on 31 March 2017.

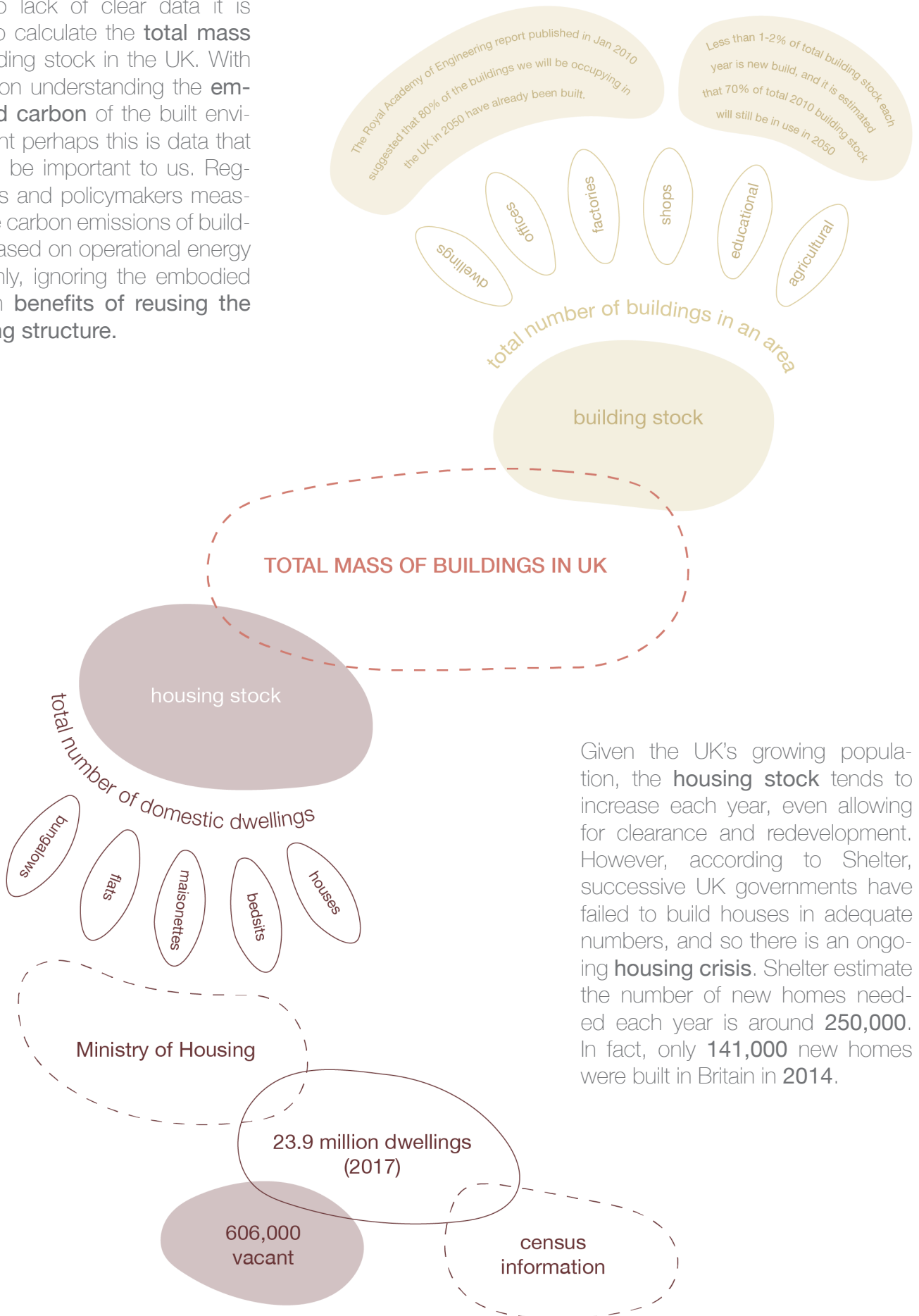
**Building stock** is a term that is used to describe the total number of buildings in a country, region, municipal area or estate. It can include dwellings, offices, factories, shops, educational establishments, agricultural buildings and so on. There is no quantifiable research which can give a clear number as with housing stock.

It is difficult to understand where you can find information regarding the construction industry with such a complex network of organisations. Is there a way to unpick these invisible infrastructure of knowledge along with their networks?



# flows and relations

Due to lack of clear data it is hard to calculate the **total mass** of building stock in the UK. With focus on understanding the **embodied carbon** of the built environment perhaps this is data that should be important to us. Regulations and policymakers measure the carbon emissions of buildings based on operational energy use only, ignoring the embodied carbon **benefits of reusing the existing structure**.



# 3.

-what is the total mass of timber in all buildings in the UK?

Where can you search for info about timber in UK?..... What is the difference in timber use in each country in UK?..... How do you categorise the timber use by building type being analysed?..... How do you measure mass? .....Which units can be used? .....How can you measure yearly growth of the mass of timber?



Timber is the most sustainable form of construction, as it benefits from the lowest embodied CO2 of any building material, as well as being organic, non-toxic and naturally renewable. When researching into timber it was difficult to find any cohesive information about the mass of timber used in construction. Each piece of information was provided using a different unit which makes it harder to draw observations and reflections.

Information for Diagram: Hill, C.A.S. (2019). The Environmental Consequences Concerning the Use of Timber in the Built Environment. Frontiers in Built Environment, 5(129). doi:10.3389/fbuil.2019.00129.

# reflections

How do we measure the amount of timber in buildings in the UK? Is this possible?

*The UK's timber industry is gradually expanding*

*The current climate emergency is pushing it to grow*

*How can we facilitate a greater use of timber?*

*How should our industry adjust to accommodate this?*

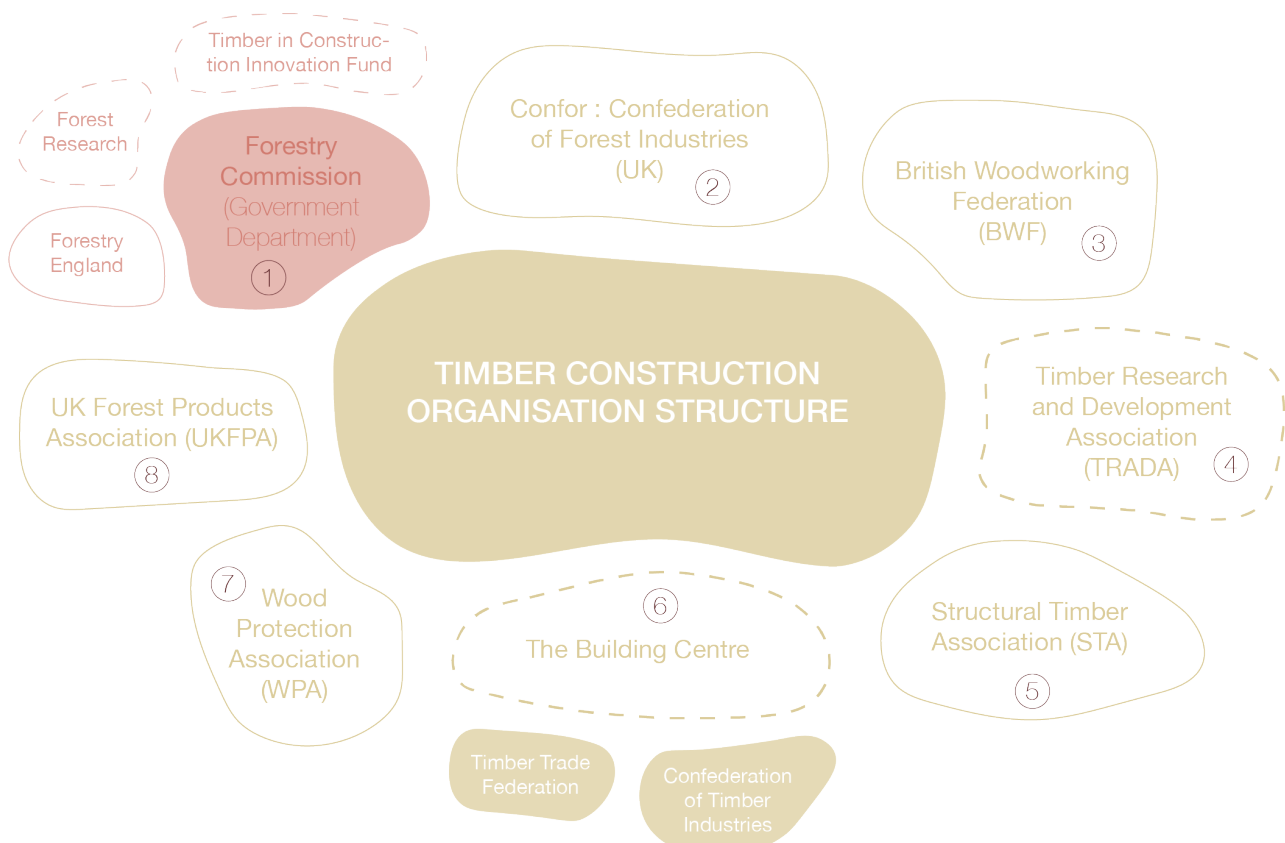
The Forestry Commission has released a report which found that only 25% of housing in the UK is timber frame construction. Another study concluded that in Scotland this figure is as high as 85% for new housing using timber frame construction. This forces us to question why our industry does not facilitate more widespread use of timber in construction in the UK (Time for Timber, 2021). This is not to say the industry does not want to look into using more home grown timber. 'Research published in October by the not-for-profit promotion organisation Grown in Britain found that 92% of large contractors would support an industry-wide commitment to use more home-grown timber, and more than 60% said they would add clauses into contracts to encourage its specification' (Construction Management, 2015). It seems that this maybe a change that needs to be promoted and implemented by government led departments in order to facilitate this transition and support contractors.

Like so many initiatives that work towards making an impact on the climate and ecological emergencies, a thriving British timber industry requires a collaborative approach; proactive contractors, and supply chains willing to consider out home-grown alternatives (Construction Management, 2015).

# flows and relations

## OBSERVING INFRASTRUCTURES OF KNOWLEDGE AND NETWORKS IN THE TIMBER CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

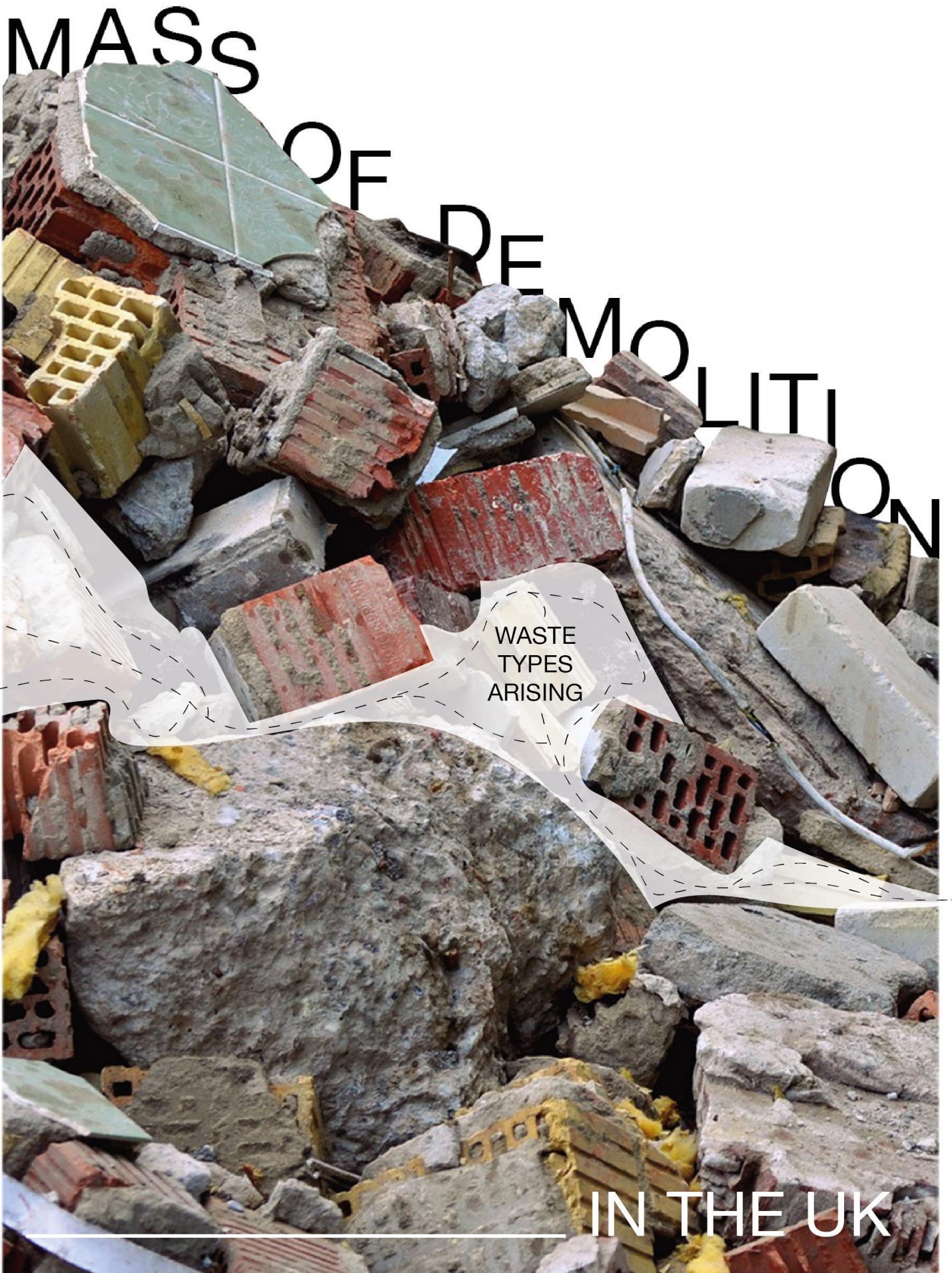
- 1** The Forestry Commission is a non-ministerial government department responsible for the management of publicly owned forests and the regulation of forestry in England. The FC supply England's largest amount of sustainably-sourced timber, and conserve thousands of plant and animal species (Forestry England, 2022).
- 2** The Confederation of Forest Industries, shortened to ConFor, is the trade association for the forestry industry in the United Kingdom. It was established to represent forestry and wood-using businesses, from nurseries and growers, to wood processing end-users (www.confor.org.uk, 2022).
- 3** The British Woodworking Federation is the trade association for the woodworking and joinery industry in the UK. They have over 700 members, from manufacturers, distributors and installers. The woodworking sector is a £3.8 billion industry operating at the heart of UK manufacturing (British Woodworking Federation, 2022).
- 4** TRADA (The Timber Research and Development Association) is an international membership organisation dedicated to inspiring and informing best practice design, specification and use of wood in the built environment and related fields (www.trada.co.uk, 2022).
- 5** As building offsite solutions in timber are gaining traction across the industry, the STA's mission is to enhance quality and drive product innovation through technical guidance and research, underpinned by a members' quality standard assessment - STA Assure (www.structuraltimber.co.uk, 2022).
- 6** The Building Centre is a hub for the built environment, providing a platform for the exchange and development of knowledge. Established in 1931, the Building Centre is unique in representing and bringing together the different disciplines that form the built environment industry (www.buildingcentre.co.uk, 2022).
- 7** The Wood Protection Association and its members champion the use of building with timber – influencing, developing and promoting technologies that enhance its performance and value as a building resource for the future. The Wood Protection Association is affiliated to Timber Development UK (WPA, 2022).
- 8** The United Kingdom Forest Products Industry is making a significant contribution to the national economy. The role of representing the technical and commercial interests of this dynamic industry is a crucial one, filled by the United Kingdom Forest Products Association – UKFPA (Robbins, 2022).





4.

-total mass of demolition and breakdown of material types arising in the UK



MASS OF DEMOLITION

WASTE  
TYPES  
ARISING

IN THE UK

# reflections

There was 60 million tonnes of C&D waste in 2018 and roughly 50,000 were buildings demolished annually.

*How can we monitor the amount of demolition and waste?*

*Can the waste materials be effectively reintroduced?*

*Do we need a system in place to focus on this?*

*How do we design to promote material reuse?*

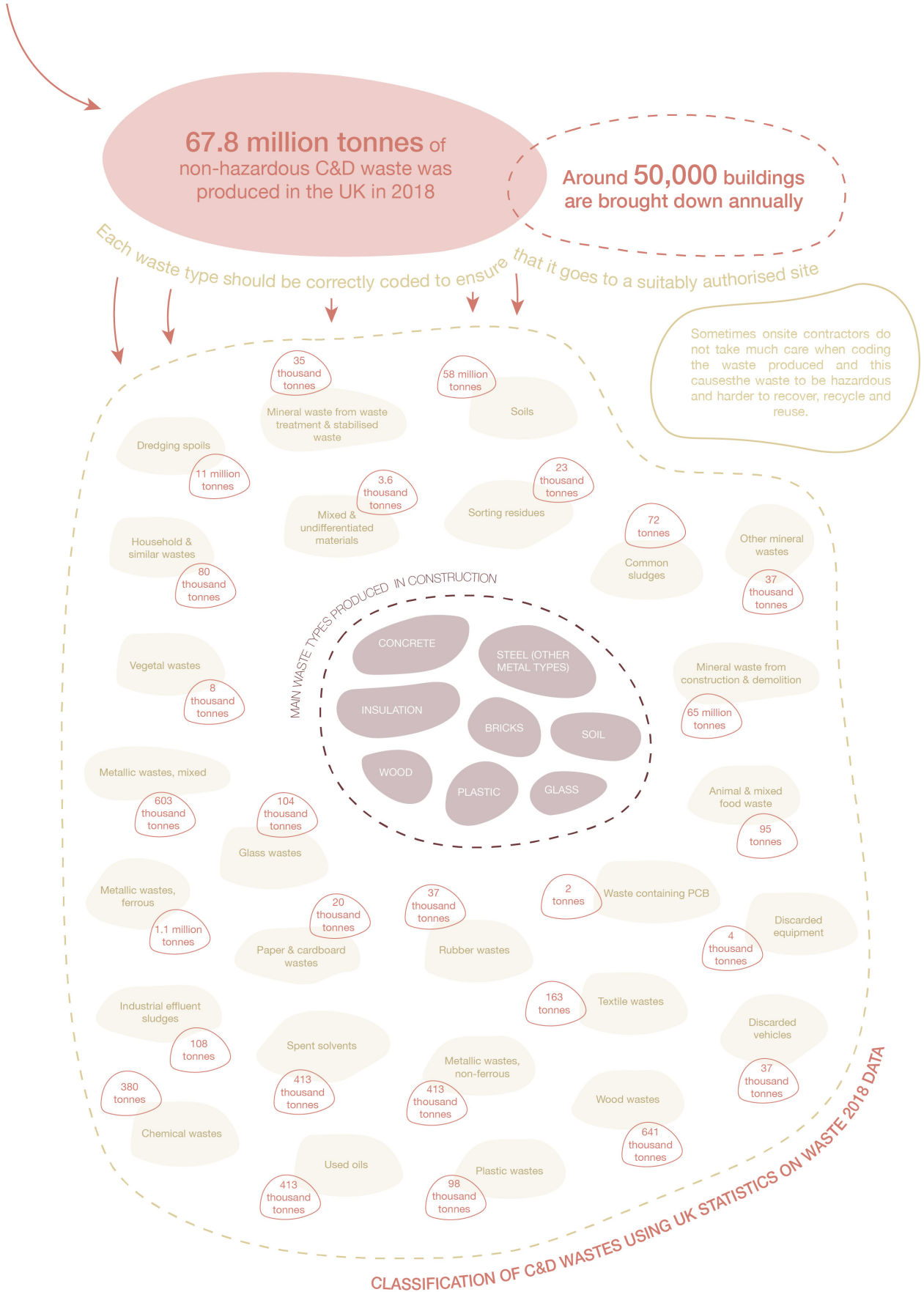
There is an increase of developments using identified brownfield sites across the country and especially in big cities this is having a large impact on permitted sites which are often the end destination sites for construction and demolition waste. It is a collaborative effort to ensure that the right waste goes to the right place. Everyone from the builder generating the waste, right through to the operator of the end destination site has a legal duty of care. One of the main challenges for the C&D sector is waste classification. Each waste type should be correctly coded to ensure that it goes to a suitably authorised site that is set up to handle it (pressoffice, 2021). The way in which waste is classified makes it difficult to implement schemes for material reuse in building projects. It would be useful to implement a classification system specifically for building materials, with more support from the government to reclaim and reuse.

As designers we need to consider how we design and which materials we are choosing. We should reassess the longevity of the buildings we design and consider future uses of the components of our buildings. The concept of a waste strategy could be an element of design we introduce into our proposals.



# flows and relations

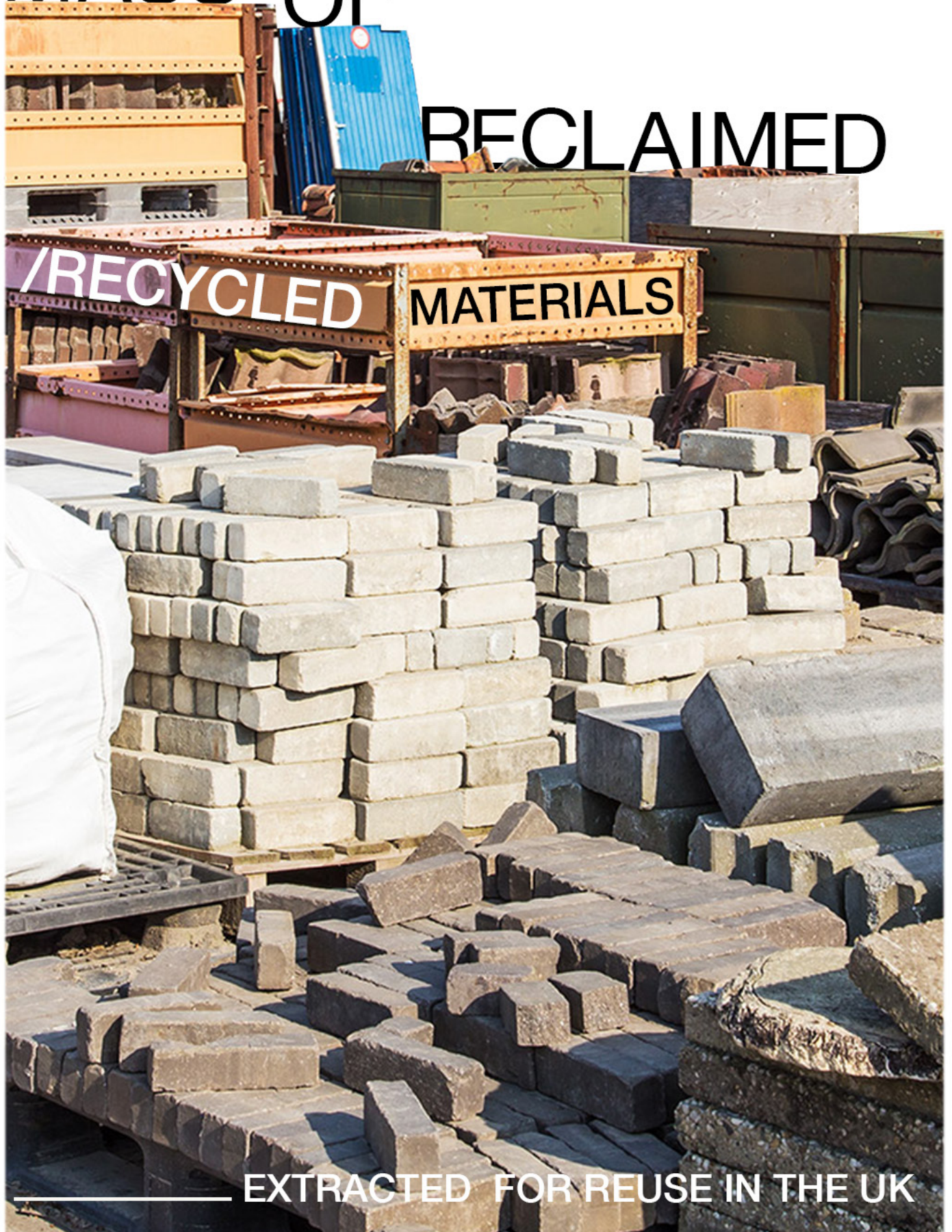
When looking at the waste data supplied by DEFRA it is difficult to understand the classification system in relation to construction. There needs to be more information on how the demolition process should be carried out in order to provide a larger market for second hand materials.



5.

-total mass of reclaimed/recycled building material extracted for reuse

# MASS OF RECLAIMED



EXTRACTED FOR REUSE IN THE UK



# reflections

The terminology use in waste processing is quite unclear and therefore often misleading

*Can we measure how we process our waste?*

*How do we provide a framework for effective reuse?*

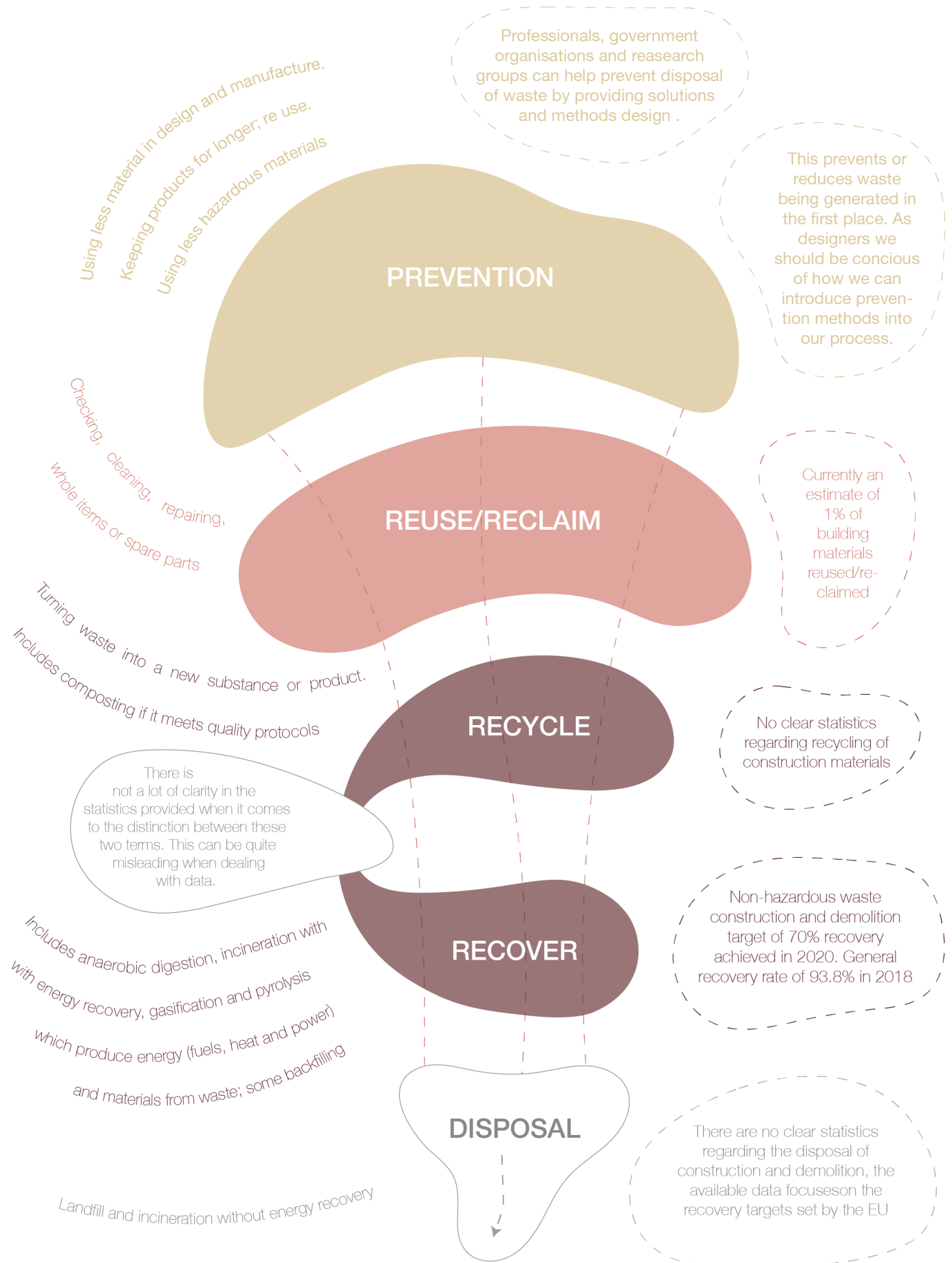
*Can designers consider early strategic design?*

*How do we restructure the current system of waste?*

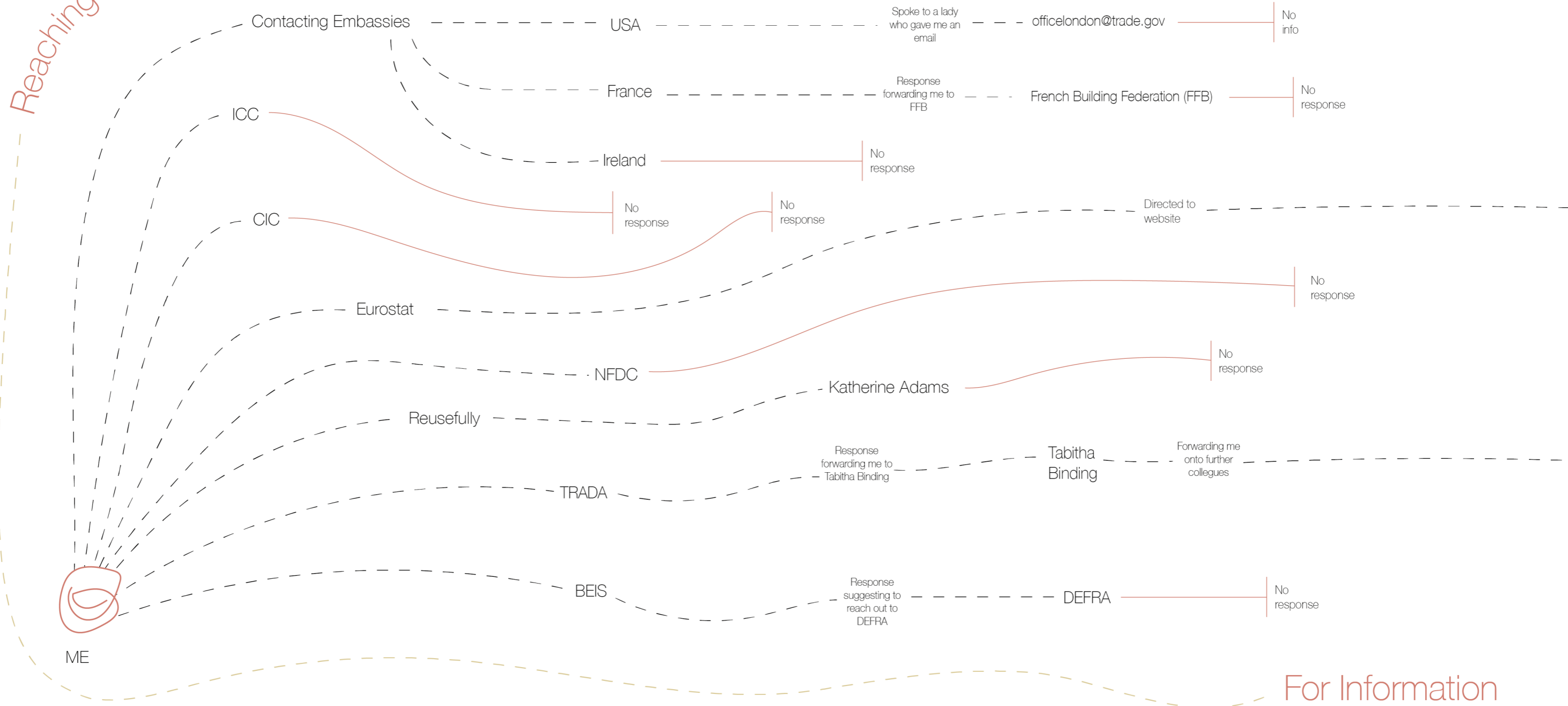
Words such as recycle, reuse, reduce have been overused to the point they fail to communicate clear information. The UK tend to measure their waste processing by looking at values of recovery, as opposed to recycling and reuse. These terms are not part of the conversation when it comes to measuring progress even on the scale of the EU. If we are not measuring ourselves against those terms we will not visually understand the amount of work we need to undertake to change these values, and our industry will not understand the adjustments that need to be made in order to cater for reuse and reclamation work to take place. 'The waste hierarchy in its current form is an insufficient foundation for waste and resource policy to achieve absolute reductions' (Van Ewijk and Stegemann, 2016). As a designer I had never come across the waste hierarchy and the consideration of waste as potential materials for design is not something I have come across in previous education.

**A collective approach is necessary in order to begin reassessing the waste hierarchy and implementing initiatives that can alter the linear nature of it. There need to be more solutions which encourage prevention in design and reuse of materials before disposal and recovery are considered.**

# relations



# Reaching Out



When carrying out the research in relation to the industry questions set up by Salvo, I was asked to reach out to a number of organisations and individuals. It was interesting to keep a note of any responses and information I received from each suggested contact. It illustrates the importance of establishing strong networks when researching.

At the start of the placement period Salvo suggested I reach out to the foreign embassies in the UK to enquire about the information for the US, France and Ireland. It was the first point of reference for contact, and after speaking with them it seemed like they did not have the right information or really any information when it comes to the construction and demolition industry in their respective country.

The ICC is The International Code Council is the leading global source of model codes and standards and building safety solution. Their vision is to create safe, affordable, and sustainable buildings. This seemed like a good point of contact in trying to understand a more global perspective on issues of waste in construction and its potential for reuse. Unfortunately I did not receive a response.

DEFRA The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs is the government department responsible for environmental protection, food production and standards, agriculture, fisheries and rural communities in the United Kingdom. They provide relevant statistics on waste including Construction & Demolition, and was advised to contact DEFRA by BEIS after contacting them initially via email.

Eurostat is the statistical office of the European Union, responsible for publishing quality Europe wide statistics and indicators that enable comparisons between countries. They provide relevant statistics regarding Construction & Demolition waste. When I contacted them via email they provided me with relevant and useful links to the tables and data which would be of use.

The Construction Industry Council (CIC) is the representative forum for the professional bodies, research organisations and specialist business associations in the construction industry in the UK. CIC uses expertise to shape a built environment that delivers a better society and a better world bringing Built environment professionals together. Sadly, I did not receive a response from CIC.

TRADA (The Timber Research and Development Association) is an international membership organisation dedicated to inspiring and informing best practice design, specification and use of wood in the built environment and related fields. When I contacted them I was forwarded to a colleague who seemed interested in the work and she forwarded me to further colleagues.

Reusefully provides expert circular economy and broader sustainability advice for the built environment. I was put in contact with Katherine from Reusefully as they are both working on PreDem a project that aims to help the industry better realise reuse potential, improve circularity and reduce carbon in the refurbishment of UK's housing stock. I did not receive a response.

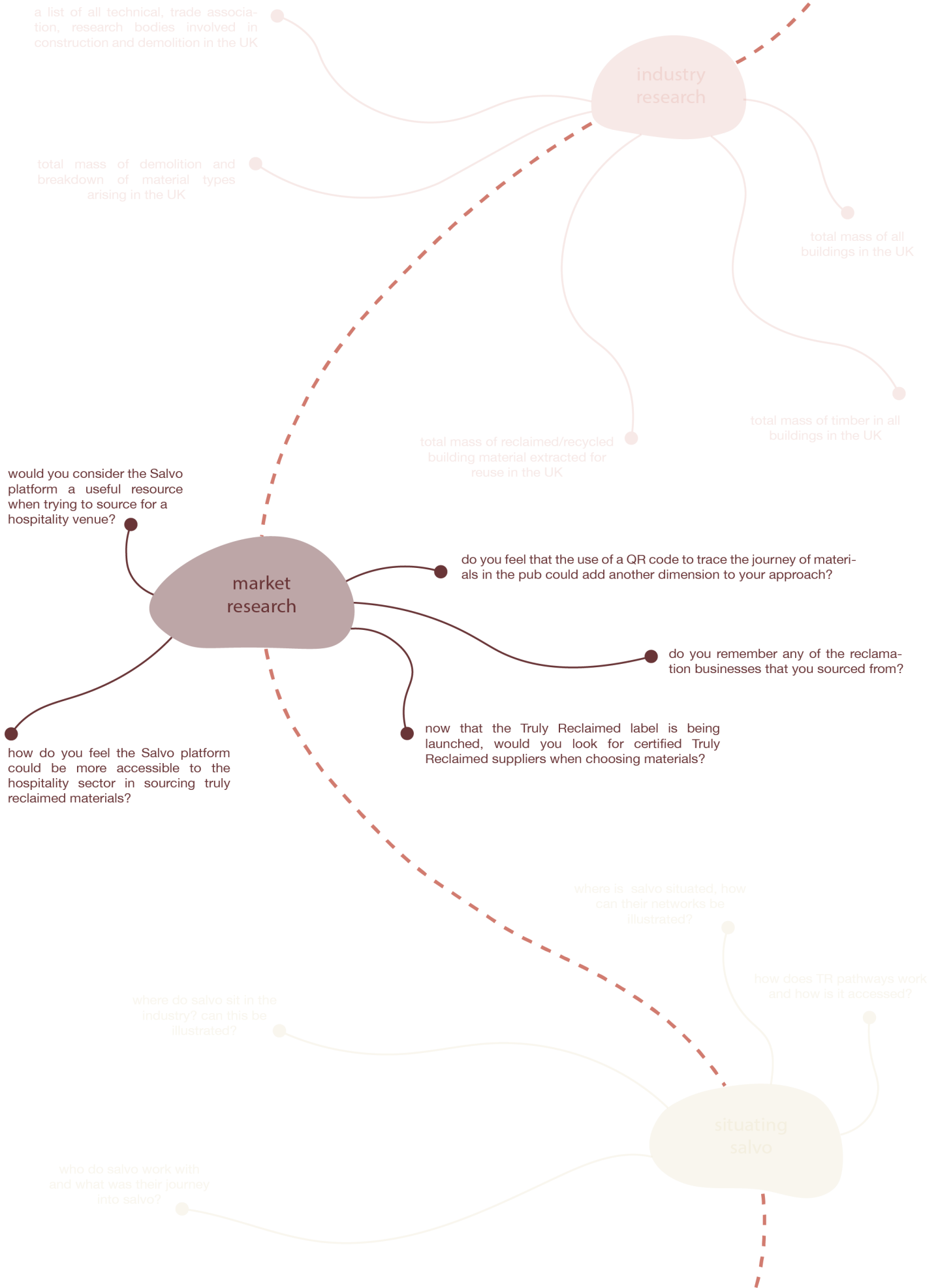
The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy is a department of the government of the UK. They lead economy-wide transformation by backing enterprise and long-term growth, generating cheaper, cleaner, homegrown energy and unleashing the UK as a science superpower through innovation. They suggested to contact DEFRA via email.

The FFB (Fédération Française du Bâtiment) is a network made up of 96 local federations, 27 regional federations and 30 trade unions. It promotes the restoration and preservation of buildings. Also, the FFB promotes sustainable construction. The French Embassy passed on the details of FFB so I could contact them with my questions, sadly they did not respond to my email.

The National Federation of Demolition Contractors is the only UK federation in the demolition industry, and counts some of the biggest names in demolition amongst its membership. The NFDC has championed the standards and professionalism of its members for more than 75 years. It was suggested by Salvo to try contact the NFDC for Demolition stats. They did not respond.

- Embassies
- ICC
- DEFRA
- Eurostat
- CIC
- TRADA
- Reusefully
- BEIS
- FFB
- NFDC

# setting questions



## the pig's head

The Pig's Head took over the site of now-shut boozery the Rectory, it opened in November 2021 with a 60-cover bar space and a 40-cover dining room. Sustainability is a big drive behind the new spot, they provide an environmentally conscious approach in both the food and drink, as well as the decor and running of the pub. As well as using 100 per cent sustainable electricity and cleaning with 100 per cent biodegradable chemicals, the menu is fully carbon neutral with an aim to become carbon negative. Any leftovers are composted on site, to avoid the carbon involved in transporting it, with the compost available for local residents and nearby allotments. When speaking to Salvo initially about carrying out market research in the hospitality sector, The Pig's Head came to mind and I suggested it as a possibility. The way in which they have approached their industry and put a structure in place for others to follow was inspiring. It was also good to engage with a different industry to see how we could learn from their process and approach, not only with the decor and fit out but also the food.



# the pigs head

market research?



Why did you approach the pub industry in this way? How did it all start?

Would you look for certified Truly Reclaimed suppliers when choosing materials?

Which reclamation businesses did you source from, do you have an ongoing relationship?



Could the Salvo platform be a useful resource for you?



During my visit to the Pig's Head I interviewed director and part business owner Jack Ross.

*The approach they take addresses everything they do.*

*From food to farming and sourcing all the furniture and fit out.*

*Speaking to Jack allowed us to understand the structure in place.*

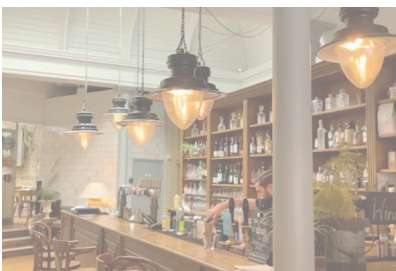
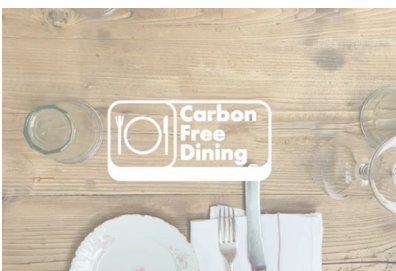
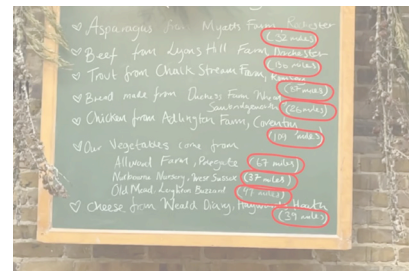
*It relies on a great network, which allows them to exchange knowledge and develop further.*

Approaching the pub industry with a focus on sustainability is not easy to go all the way with. There are many examples of hospitality businesses that use sustainability credentials as a chance to market their business and capitalise from it. This is what makes the Pig's Head unique, their main ethos and aim revolves around good food and great relationships with their suppliers and farmers, which they have spent years building upon. They work hard in the background to upkeep their progress when it comes to their aims in sustainability but it is not their key selling point. They are involved in plenty of large scale initiatives such as carbon free dining. Carbon Free Dining Certified restaurants empower their restaurant diners to plant a fruit tree in the developing world to counterbalance the environmental impact of their meal and at the same time, help put an end to poverty. Their impressive value of 80% reduced food waste is a result of their on site compost scheme.

The furniture they sourced was all second hand or antiques, Salvo were interested to hear about this process in order to understand how hospitality businesses can be supported by them. Furthermore it was interesting to hear about their views and suggestions on the Truly Reclaimed label and it's features.

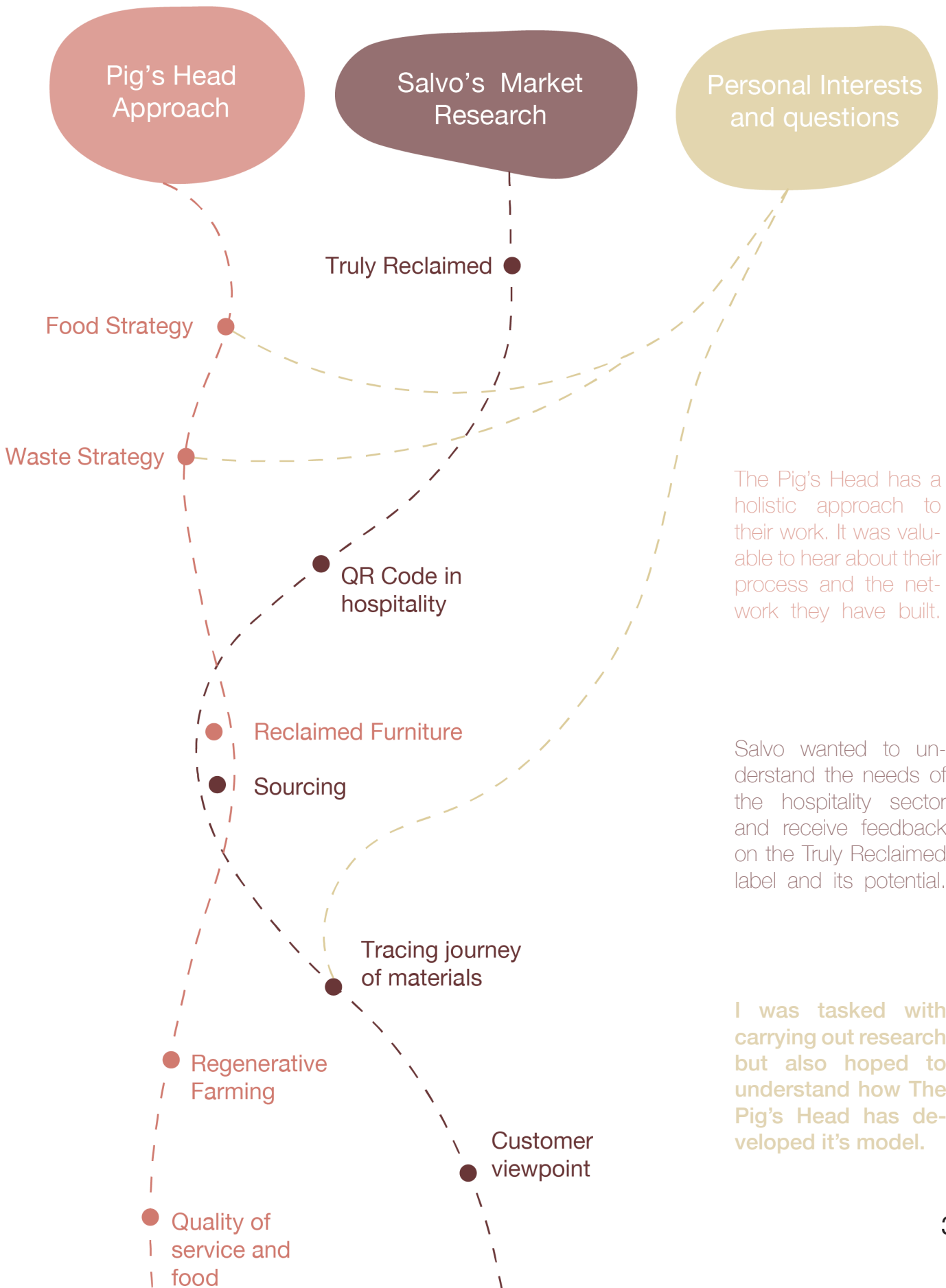
# flows

Throughout the interview I began to understand the flow of food and materials at The Pig's Head. Every component of the journey is meticulously detailed. The way in which they work is a model to be followed.



TO WATCH THE FULL VIDEO PLEASE FOLLOW THE LINK PROVIDED BELOW:

# relations

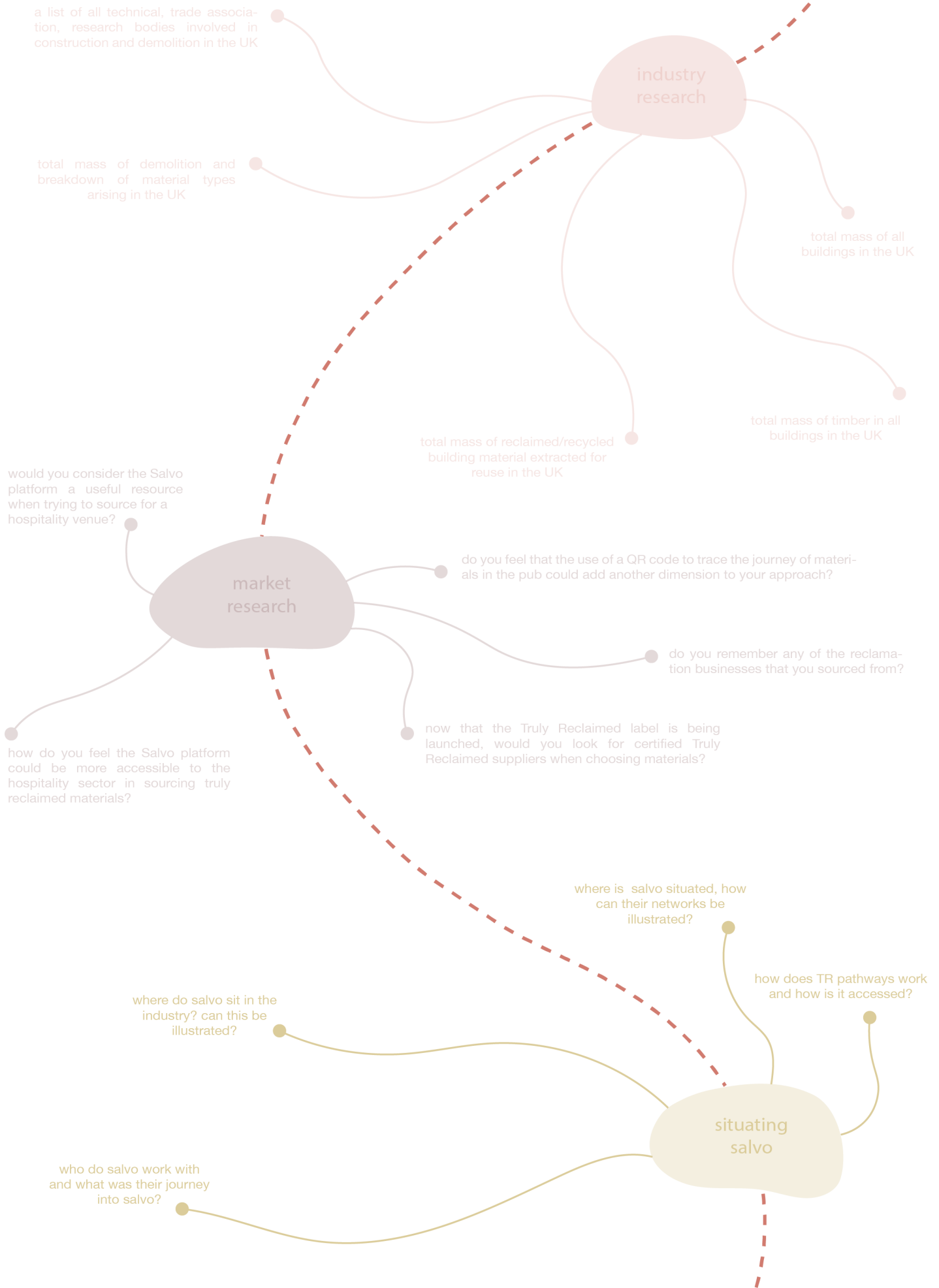


The Pig's Head has a holistic approach to their work. It was valuable to hear about their process and the network they have built.

Salvo wanted to understand the needs of the hospitality sector and receive feedback on the Truly Reclaimed label and its potential.

I was tasked with carrying out research but also hoped to understand how The Pig's Head has developed its model.

# setting questions



## tr and salvo

The Truly reclaimed label has been launched by Salvo, in order to verify a product or batch of material is genuinely reclaimed. This will inform people of the provenance and positive carbon consequence of choosing materials that really are reclaimed for reuse. By linking products to protocols and allowing people to easily see and share the stories behind reuse, the label builds trust in our built environments (FutuREuse, 2021). My placement hosts sent me an extensive document outlining the process to becoming a member and all the details explaining how the label works on different scales. I was tasked with taking the information and producing a piece of work which communicates the main points in the document. This could then be shared with potential member and collaborators to give context of the label in a visually accessible way. I developed a diagrammatic method of recording information to format my work which resulted in a flexible format allowing it to be used as a poster or leaflet.



# truly reclaimed pathways?



## WHAT IS TR PATHWAYS?

### TR Pathways

Salvo certifies Salvo Code members (Code established in 1995), who already adhere to high standards in responsible sourcing, as registered operators of the Truly Reclaimed label.

Truly Reclaimed operators receive an induction & training sessions in order to verify and self-certify their own stock as Truly Reclaimed. This includes the process of recording a reclaimed product or batch of material from reclamation to reuse, how to use the Truly Reclaimed label, QR tagging, data uploading and promotion. Truly Reclaimed operators will record the full chain of custody from source/seller to end-reuser/buyer, as well as same site and site2site salvage.

A product or material is considered Truly Reclaimed when verified by a registered operator. Verification requires the operator to make a statement to the effect that a specific material, product or item is reclaimed. The verification can be recorded by the operator using their own manual or online system which is forwarded to Salvo, or by using the Truly Reclaimed digital form. As the Truly Reclaimed scheme regulator, Salvo will periodically inspect the list of verifications.

A construction professional asks Salvo to certify a project that contains same-site or site-2-site reuse on projects of a short time period as Truly Reclaimed. Longer periods which require stockholding would require the 'stockholding trade' membership.

Labels may appear in a number of ways applied by, or under the control of the registered operator. For example:

- On stock or signage in yards and showrooms
- On wrapping, boxes, crates or labels fixed to stock in transit
- On items installed in the end-user's premises

## HOW DOES THE PROCESS WORK?

People discover the Truly Reclaimed label in a members' showroom or insitu in shops, hospitality spaces and destinations.

People discover the True Reclaimed label online and explore the growing map of Truly Reclaimed suppliers and eco-conscious design destinations that feature Truly Reclaimed materials.

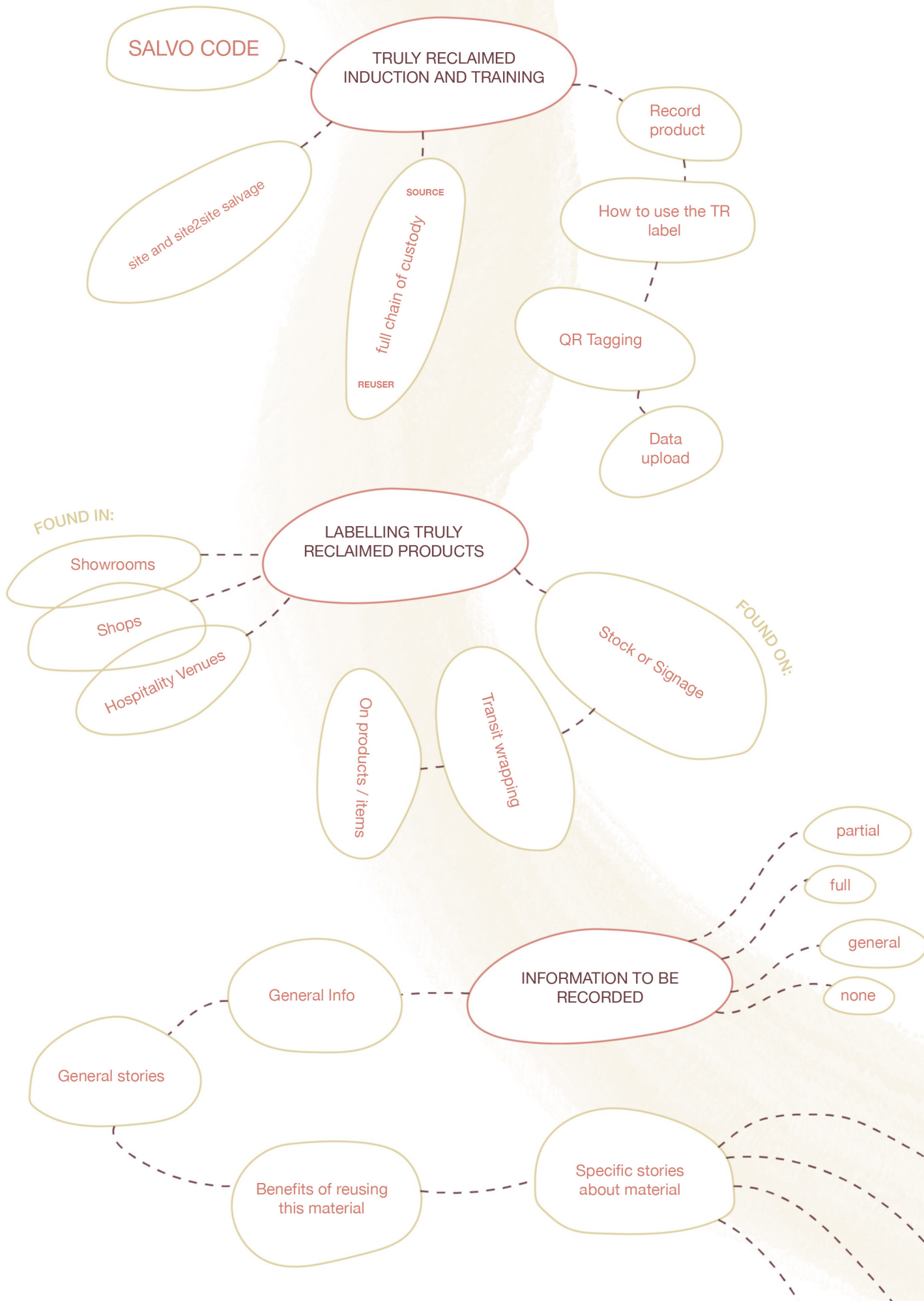
### Information recorded by Truly Reclaimed

The amount of information released is described as 'full', 'partial', 'none', 'general' or 'specific'. If approval is obtained from all three parties (the source owner, the Truly Reclaimed scheme operator, and the end-reuser) then this will be irrevocable.

- General information about reclamation and reuse, not related to the specific material
- General stories about the material, products, benefits of reuse, not related to the specific material
- General benefits on reuse of reclaimed building material and products
- specific stories about the reclaimed material - the what, why, when, how, where and who, about:
  1. materials used to make the product
  2. manufacture of the product
  3. the building where the product was last located
  4. people owners, workers, users, families and animals
  5. historic events, industrial accidents, diseases, inventions ...
  6. economic aspects of the material or product
- specific benefits on the reuse of the reclaimed material, its environmental impact, carbon benefit of reuse, increased planetary carbon sequestration capacity

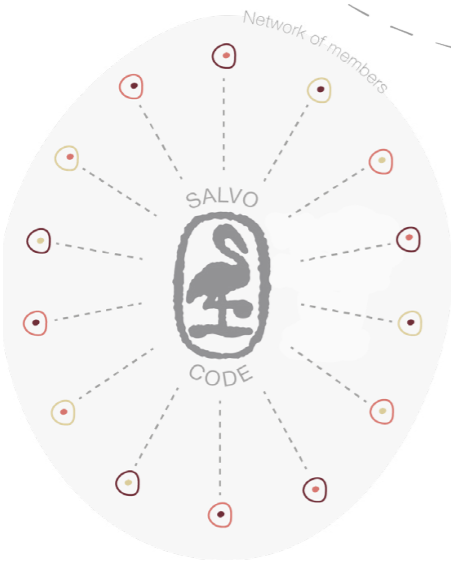
## WHO IS INVOLVED?

# reflections



# TRULY RECLAIMED PATHWAYS

Salvo certifies Salvo Code members (Code established in 1995), who already adhere to high standards in responsible sourcing, as registered operators of the Truly Reclaimed label.



Truly Reclaimed operators receive an induction & training sessions in order to verify and self-certify their own stock as Truly Reclaimed. This includes the process of:

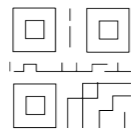


how to use the Truly Reclaimed label



A product or material is considered Truly Reclaimed when verified by a registered operator. Verification requires the operator to make a statement to the effect that a specific material, product or item is reclaimed. The verification can be recorded by the operator using their own manual or online system which is forwarded to Salvo, or by using the Truly Reclaimed digital form. As the Truly Reclaimed scheme regulator, Salvo will periodically inspect the list of verifications.

how to do QR tagging



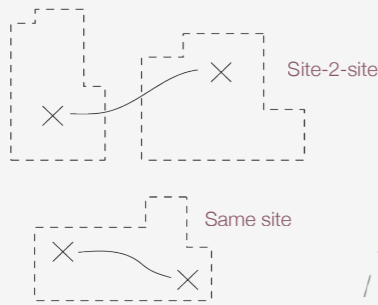
data uploading and promotion



Longer periods of time which require stockholding would require the 'stockholding trade' membership.

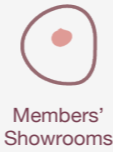
## Certified Projects

A construction professional can ask Salvo to certify a project that contains same-site or site-2-site reuse on projects of a short time period as Truly Reclaimed.



# LABELLING

People can discover the Truly Reclaimed label in:



Members' Showrooms

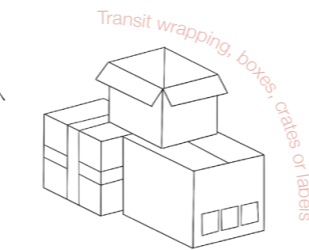
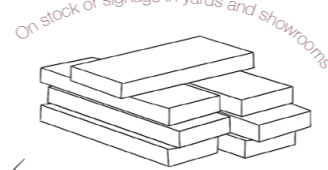


In Situ in Shop

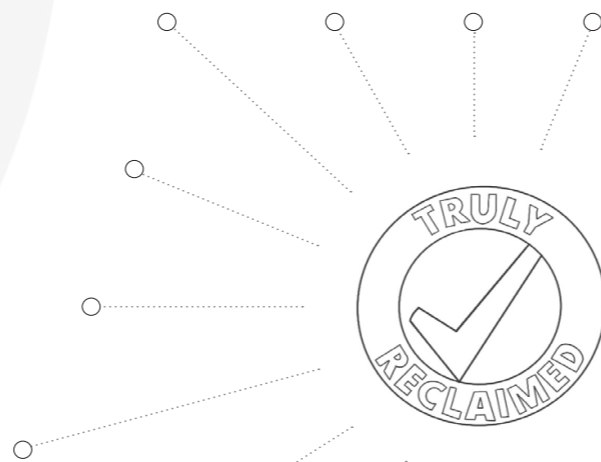


Hospitality Venue

Labels may appear in a number of ways applied by, or under the control of the registered operator. For example:



People discover the True Reclaimed label on-line and explore the growing map of Truly Reclaimed suppliers and eco-conscious design destinations that feature Truly Reclaimed materials.



# INFO RECORDED

General info about reclamation and reuse



The amount of information released is described as:

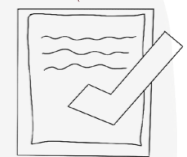
- full
- partial
- none
- general
- specific

If approval is obtained from all three parties (the source owner, the Truly Reclaimed scheme operator, and the end-reuser) then this will be irrevocable.

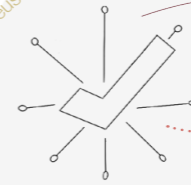
General stories about the material



General benefits on reuse of reclaimed material



specific benefits on the reuse of the reclaimed material



its environmental impact, carbon benefit of reuse, increased planetary carbon sequestration capacity



specific stories about the reclaimed material

historic events, industrial accidents, diseases,

economic aspects of the material or product

people, owners, workers, users, families and animals

materials used to make the product

manufacture of the product



# situating salvo?

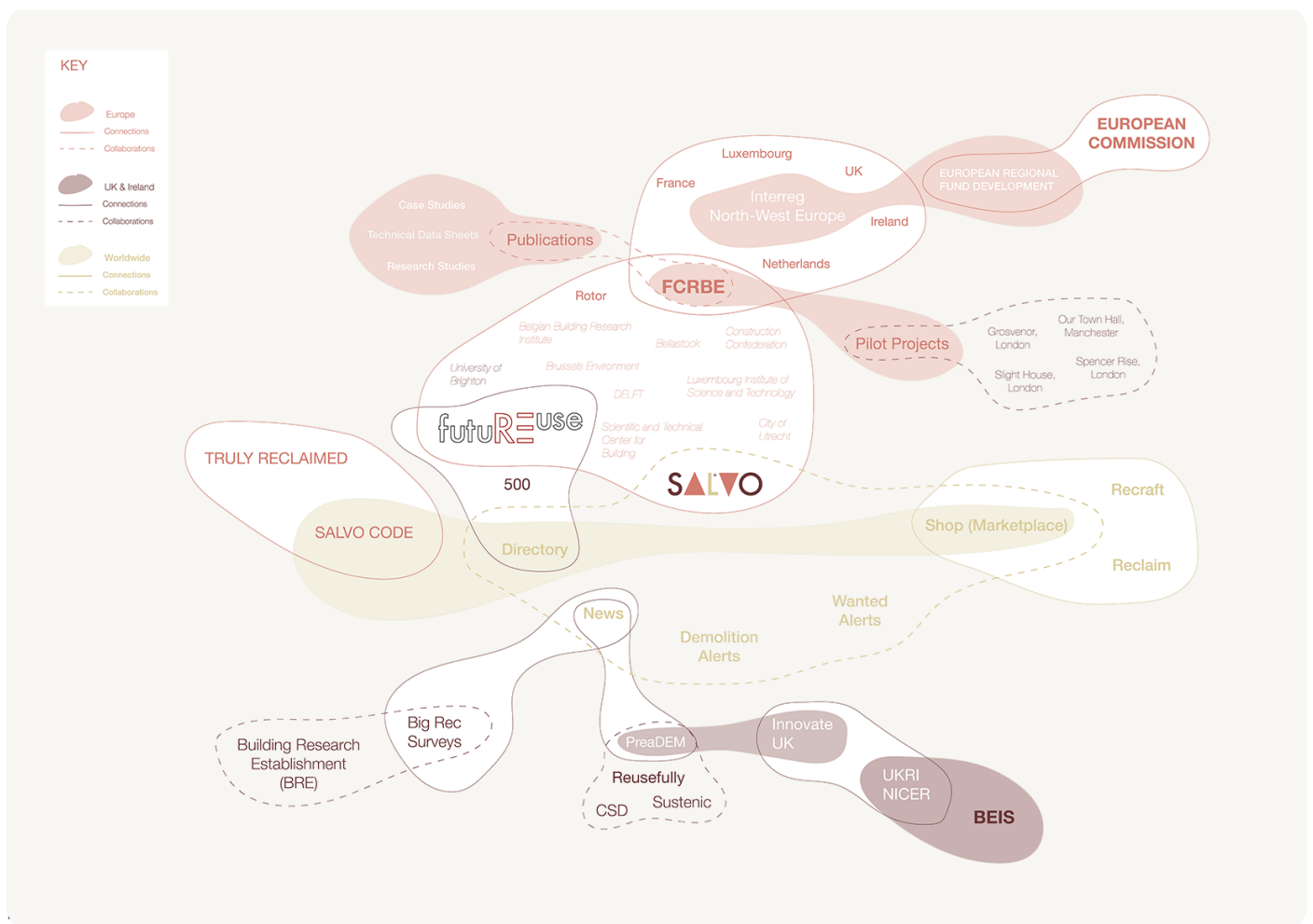
# circular design week

From the very beginning of my placement I was very interested in Salvo's identity and how they can be situated within their network and context. It was clear that they are part of a variety of different networks ranging from relationships with salvage and reclamation dealers to connections with organisations who work directly with government departments. I was keen to unpick their website and begin to understand all that they offer and the amount of work they have been involved in since the 90s.



Who are salvo? What is their identity?

Who do Salvo work with?



# reflections

Salvo's network helps them to reach more people and to understand their own industry and how they can affect it.

*Their FutuREuse platform is international*

*They have worked with others on live pilot projects*

*They have good relationships with their traders*

*And continue to expand and learn from their network*

When I first came across Salvo I felt their range of networks and connectivity with different people and organisation was extremely valuable, and demonstrated their values and approach as an organisation. It made me think about how successful networks can be in measuring impact. Measuring impact can contribute to better decision-making, impact demonstration, quality of delivery, accountability, communication, and learning. I decided to try and situate Salvo visually from an outsiders perspective. I used their website to gather all the information I needed, and I produced a diagrammatic drawing to illustrate all of their connections and where they sit within their network. My placement hosts reviewed this with me and found it really valuable to see how I perceive their work from an outside perspective. It is interesting to visually analyse the range of work they are involved in and the scale of connections they have not only in the UK but in Europe and worldwide.

# flows

I was asked by my placement supervisors to arrange the information I had collected in a video format. They wanted to include it in their circular economy week video they had been invited to present. It is useful to understand Salvo's heritage and identity as well as their network, as they soft launch the Truly Reclaimed label.

Premiered at #CEweek2022

## TRULY RECLAIMED: INTRODUCING THE NEW LABEL FOR REAL REUSE

#CEweekLDN #TrulyReclaimed #RealReuse

@SalvoWEB @SalvageUK

Tune in to learn about **Truly Reclaimed** which assures that a product or batch of material is genuinely antique or reclaimed. The label helps you distinguish Truly Reclaimed from new products that are made to resemble the old, highlighting the environmental benefit of choosing materials that really are reclaimed for reuse.

Sister to the Salvo Code, a longstanding peer-reviewed community of businesses that meet high standards in responsible sourcing. Through Truly Reclaimed, you can discover a material's past life, reclamation rescue stories and the embodied carbon saved.

**Join the campaign for real reuse!**



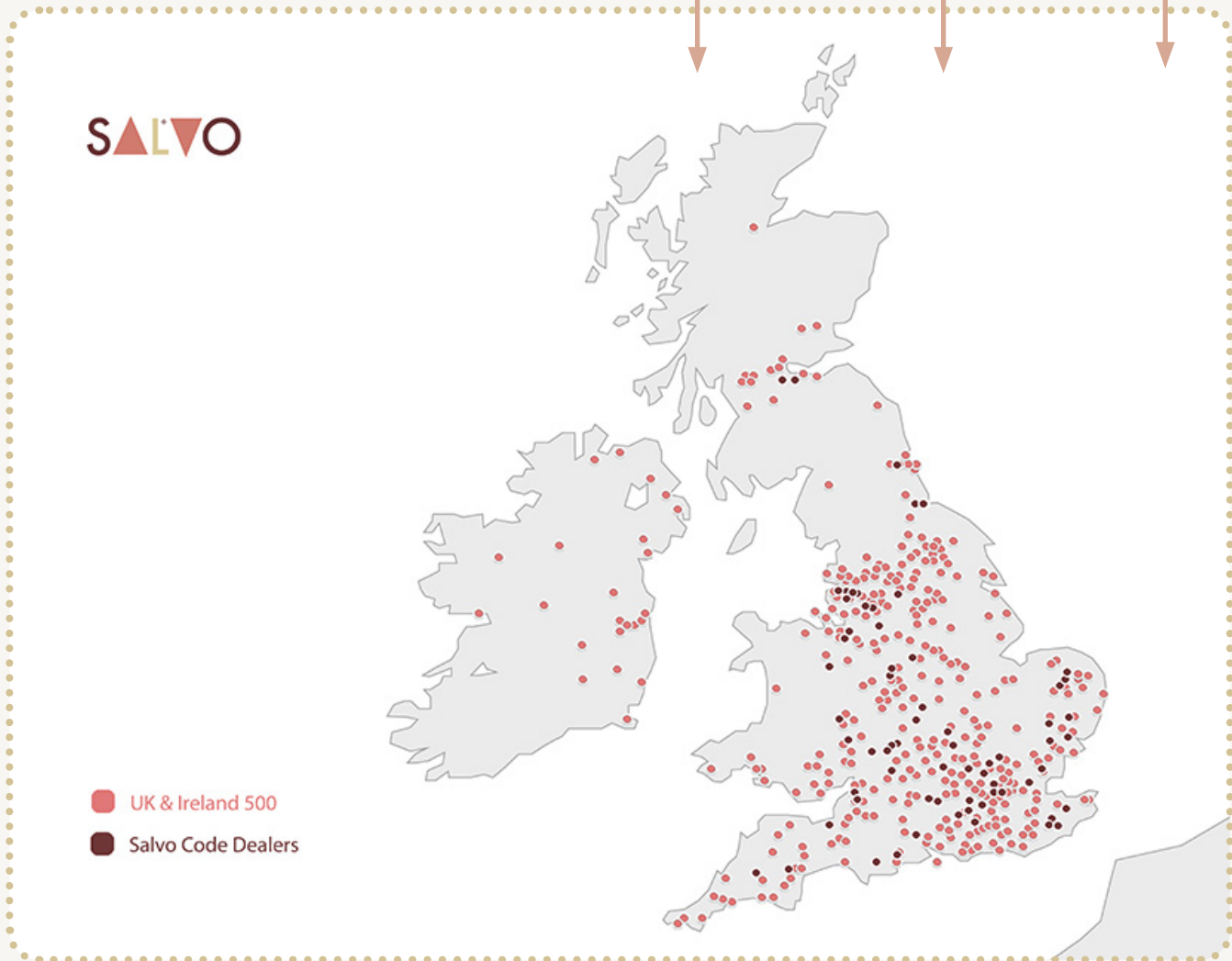
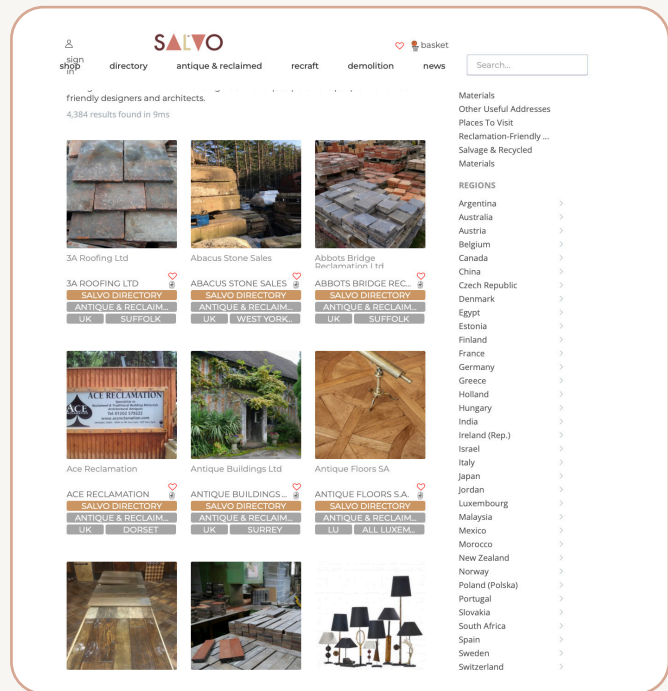
TO WATCH THE FULL VIDEO PLEASE FOLLOW THE LINK PROVIDED BELOW:

<https://futureuse.co.uk/truly-reclaimed/ceweek-london/>

# relations

Mapping the directory was an important activity I wanted to carry out during my placement. I really wanted to understand the extent of Salvo's directory in a very clear and visual format. I sifted through their whole directory in order to plot the geographical locations of all members and salvo members in the UK and Ireland. This information was then represented in a map format. It was valuable to include this in the circular economy week video, in order to give context and a true understanding of the extent the directory. Over the years Salvo have built such a strong network of collaborators, and this allows me to be able to measure their impact as an organisation. The label they launch will be available to people from different industries and their own collaborators. It is exciting to see how this will expand and reach a range of different people.

<https://www.salvoweb.com/salvo-directory>





# SALVO

DESTINATION FOR REUSE

INFO

SALVO CODE MEMBERS

REUSE AMBITIONS

RESOURCE

NETWORK

RESOURCE

SUPPORT

SUPPORT

Heritage

Network

Reuse Strategy Bn  
Construction professionals

**collaborative piece**

Salvo Code

FCRBE PROJECT → FutureUse

SALVO

home fashion & Sustainability -  
Desire for change

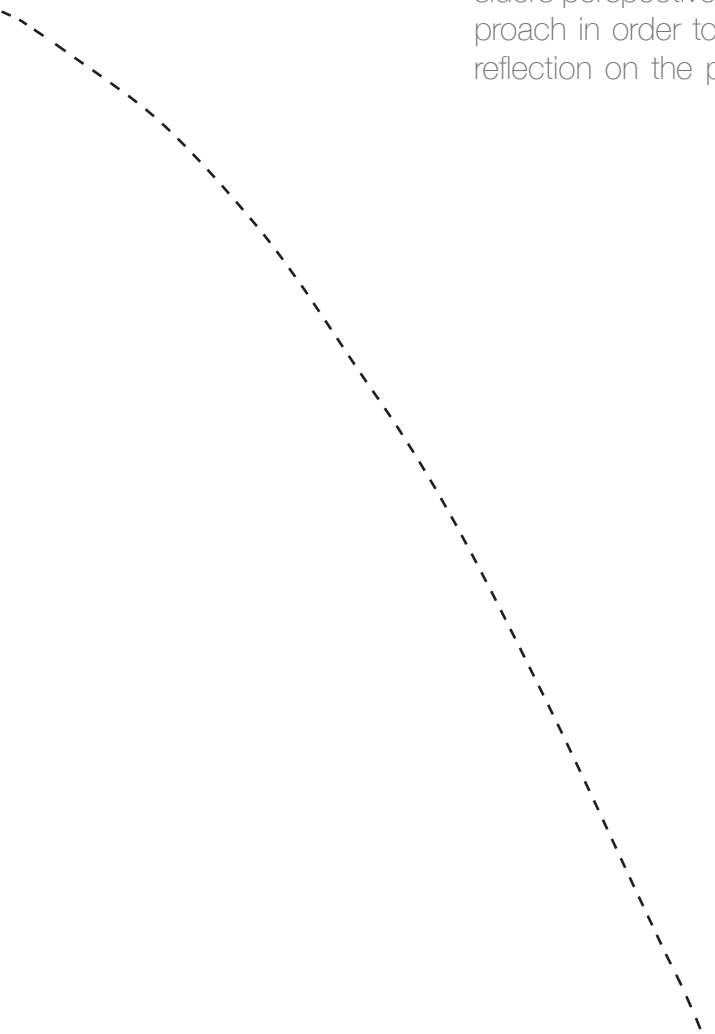
CSM and the work with waste collection

Salvo Everywhere



## concept

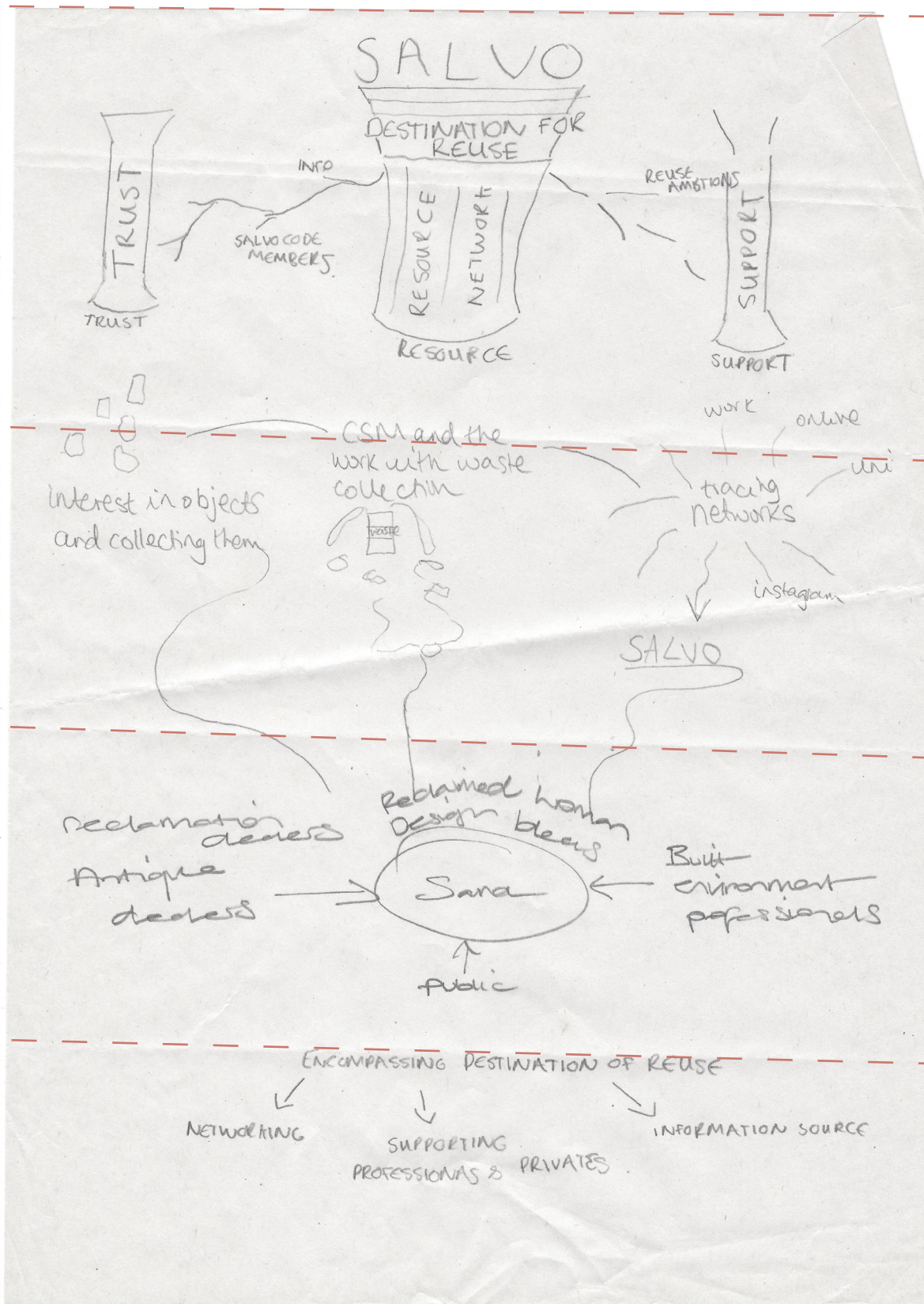
I met for the first time with my placement hosts in person at the end of my placement at the British library, so I planned this activity for this day. I decided to plan the collaborative piece to take place in the last week as I wanted to present some questions to Sara and Becky about my experience and initial enquiry into Salvo. My placement hosts had previously expressed that they found it useful to present me with text and questions to see how I interpret it from an outsiders perspective. I wanted to take a similar approach in order to encourage conversation and reflection on the placement period as a whole.





# collaborative piece

The format I chose for the activity was inspired by exquisite corpse. This is a collaborative drawing approach first used by surrealist artists to create intuitive drawings and push their concepts further. I felt this was a really effective way to initiate conversations about our collaborative practice and how we situated ourselves in it. The results of the activity prompted important conversation and knowledge exchange in a very relaxed environment. The activity allowed us to overcome any preconceptions and become truly vulnerable with their views.



# reflections

I wanted to record this experience by producing a tapestry of Salvo which illustrates my experience and the variety of skills I have developed. I developed a process to collage our pieces together and group them visually, this allowed the tapestry to evolve to look like a journey with a range of experiences and connections.



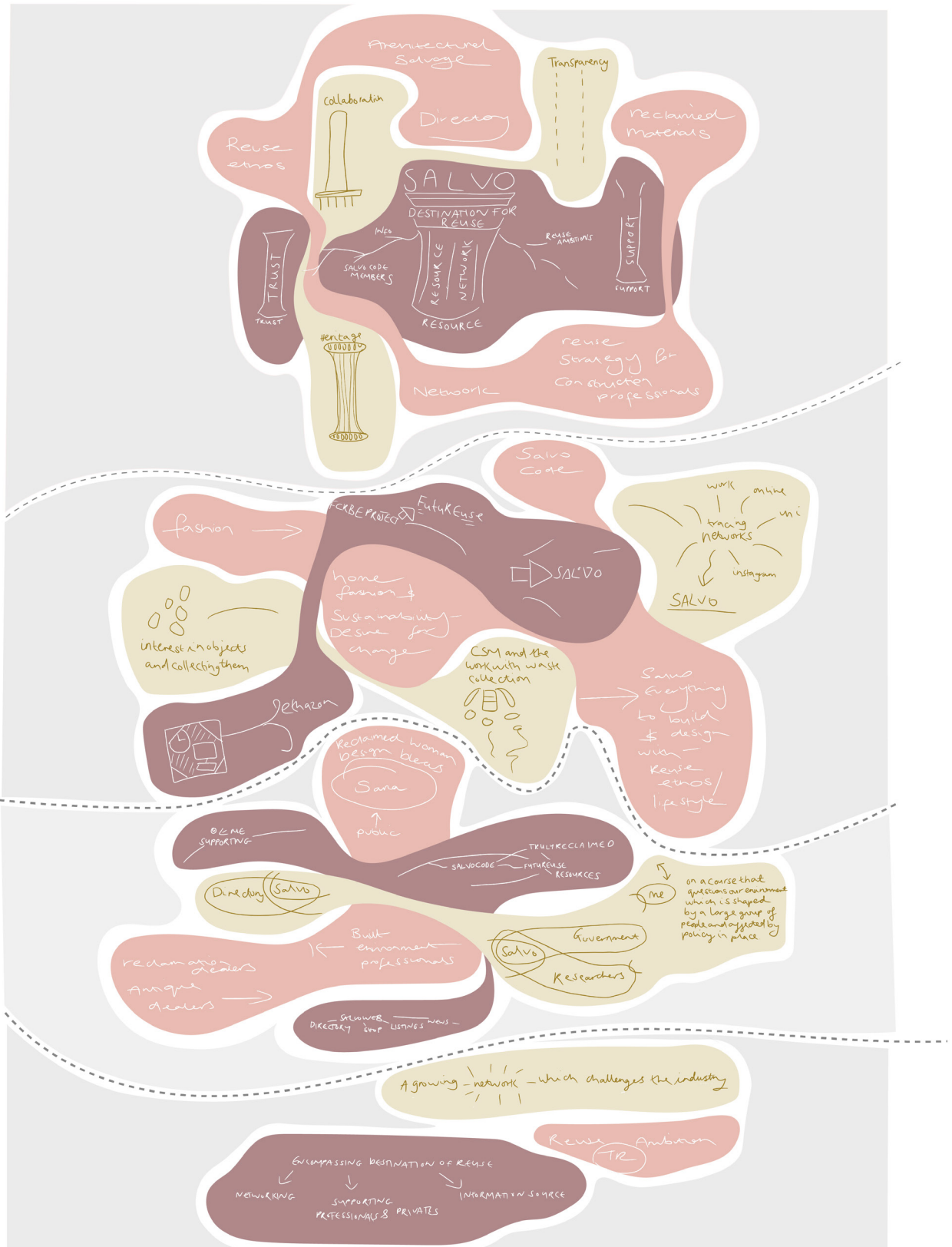
The collection of all our responses provided a range of threads, to be discussed, reflected on. Weaving them together leaves a trace of those important discussions.

## weaving the tapestry



# flows

The process of combining our responses made it feel like i was meticulously weaving our collective tapestry which resulted in a rich and layered piece which tells the complex and unique story of our collaboration and how we have shared knowledge with each other throughout the experience. It was a very special piece to produce and a great conclusion of my work with Salvo.



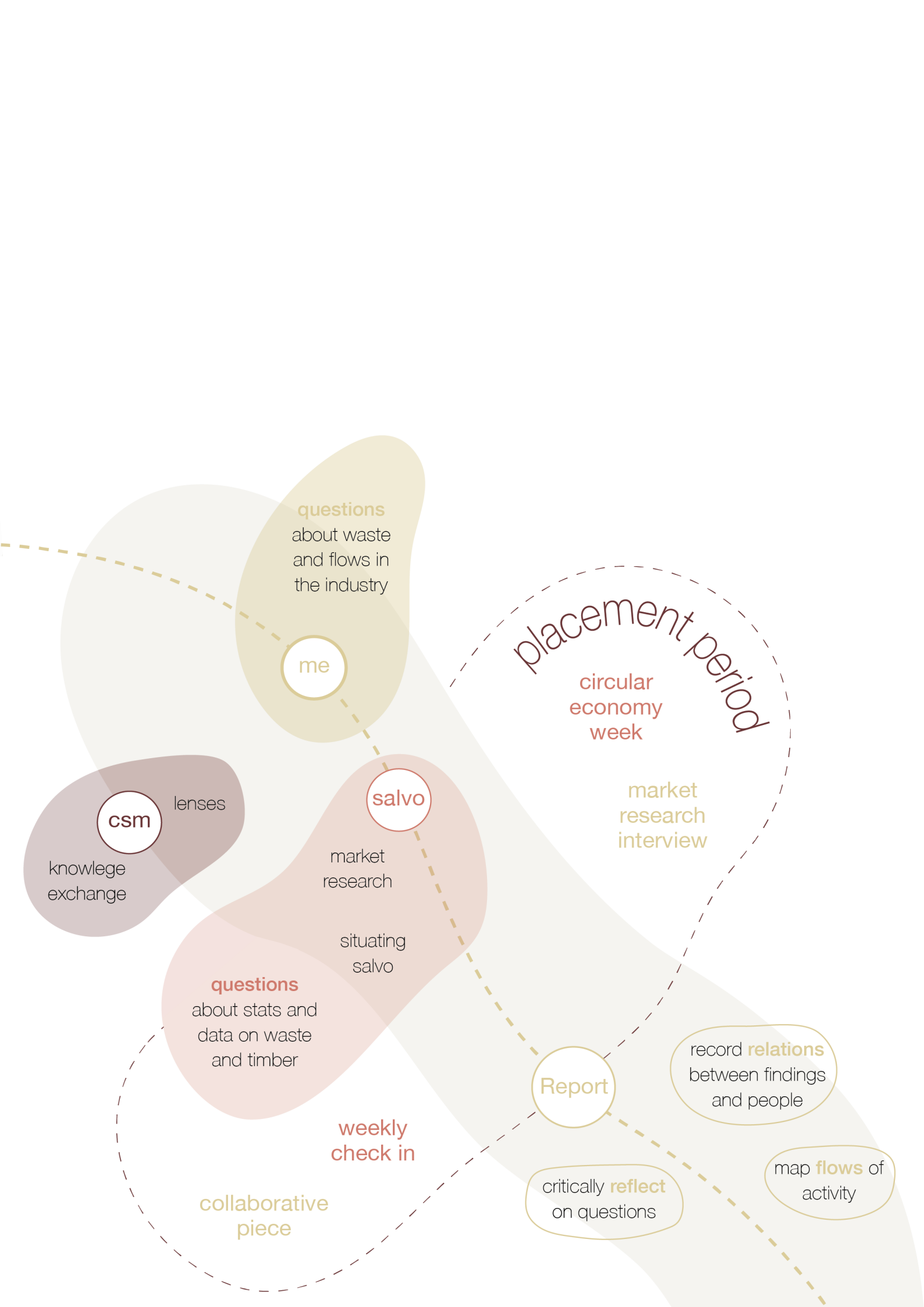




# reflecting on the placement period

Researching and working with Salvo has been a really enjoyable experience, and I feel like I have been able to learn a lot from the experience. It was great to have a balance between carrying out work for Salvo while also addressing my own inquiry in the background. It has been useful to frame this experience within the structure I have set myself to follow looking at questions, reflections flows and relations. It has encouraged me to continuously reflect on my processes and way of work. Salvo's work in itself addresses the lenses of Identity & Equity, Commons & Publics, and in particular Climate & Ecology, so these were issues which were inevitably considered when critically reflecting on the tasks set by Salvo, and further work I carried out for myself. This was the first time I have worked with an organisation that has given me complete freedom in how I express my thoughts and concepts, and this has resulted in a personal growth through the process of making mistakes and learning the different ways in which I work. In the true spirit of Salvo I was treated as any other collaborator they have worked with. They valued my knowledge and experience, and in exchange provided me with their own knowledge and broad network. This motivated me to learn new skills, try out new methods of work and generally push myself out of my comfort zone. I feel they are a true reflection on how successful collaborative work can motivate individuals to reach a collective goal. I hope to continue developing the skills I have learnt throughout this process, and to keep focusing on the importance of keeping strong networks in our industry.





questions  
about waste  
and flows in  
the industry

me

placement period

circular  
economy  
week

market  
research  
interview

csm

lenses

knowlege  
exchange

salvo

market  
research

situating  
salvo

questions  
about stats and  
data on waste  
and timber

Report

record **relations**  
between findings  
and people

weekly  
check in

critically **reflect**  
on questions

map **flows** of  
activity

collaborative  
piece



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