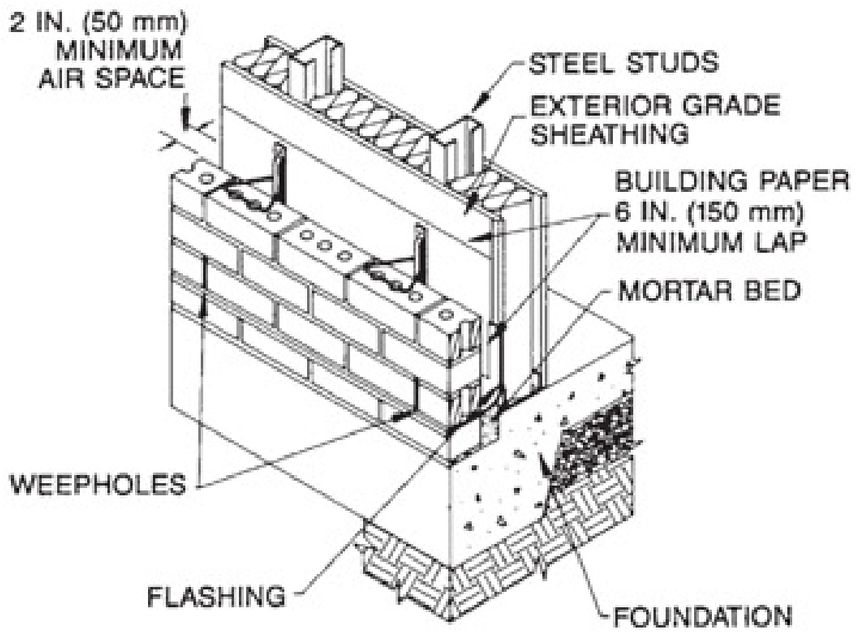
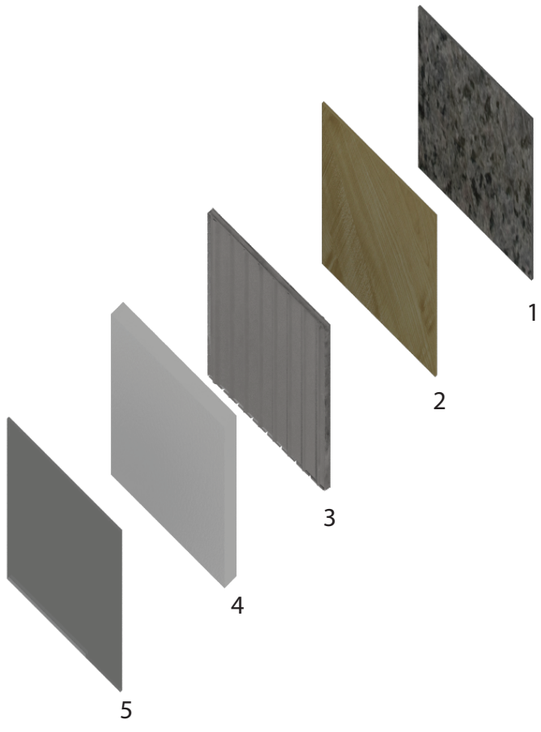
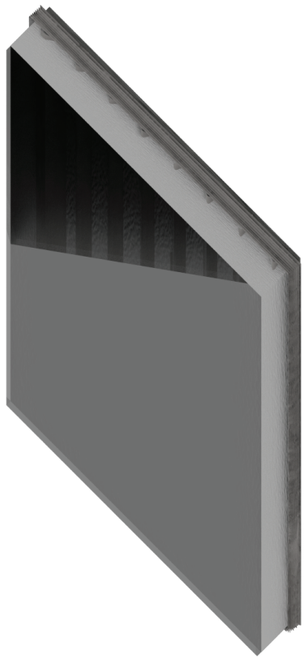


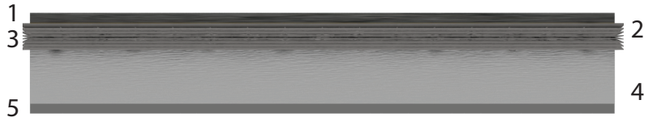
Layered Recycled content

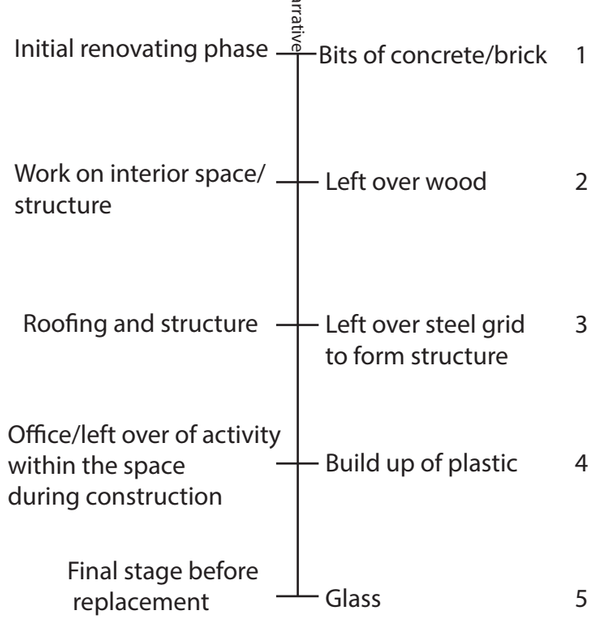
The typical facade in London does only displays one thing, creates a fake build up of material in its time due to ornamentation occurring to add historical details and keep the house thick. Brick is actually one of the most environmentally friendly and efficient building materials on the market. It acts as a natural insulator, is extremely durable and long-lasting, and requires little waste when manufactured. However as a design for a facade it can be extra material for someone who does not need it.

However to keep the building a visual historic facade i am proposing that the collective accumulation of activity and construction to be recycled into displaying a facade of a collection of recycled material where that material would have a life span where the older it gets the more build up due to activity within the building.









Material information and advantages for construction

Brick and Concrete compression
After demolition or renovation the resultant rubble can be broken down and transformed into new aggregate materials, with proper equipment. However, there are some limitations on using recycled bricks and blocks, including:

-bricks can be contaminated by other construction waste, such as plasterboard
-new aircrete blocks are cheap to buy
-cleaning bricks is time consuming and not always possible
-it is hard to assess the load-bearing capacity of recycled bricks

Recycled timber has become popular due to its image as an environmentally friendly product. Sometimes the ends of wall studs need to be trimmed off to stop decay and cracking, thus resulting in a shorter piece of wood; this trimming may result in pieces of wood that don't meet building codes.

Glass is 100% recyclable and can be recycled endlessly without loss in quality or purity – something no other food and beverage packaging option can claim.
Glass is made from readily-available domestic materials, such as sand, soda ash, limestone and "cullet," the industry term for furnace-ready scrap glass.
The only material used in greater volumes than cullet is sand. These materials are mixed, or "batched," heated to a temperature of 2600 to 2800 degrees Fahrenheit and molded into the desired shape.
Recycled glass is substituted for up to 95% of raw materials.

Plastic "recycling" is rather a misnomer since plastic beverage bottles (soda, juice, milk) are never truly reformed into new beverage bottles, as this requires virgin plastic. So there is actually no true cycle in the "recycling" of plastic beverage containers, which actually and more precisely should be referred to as "down cycling".