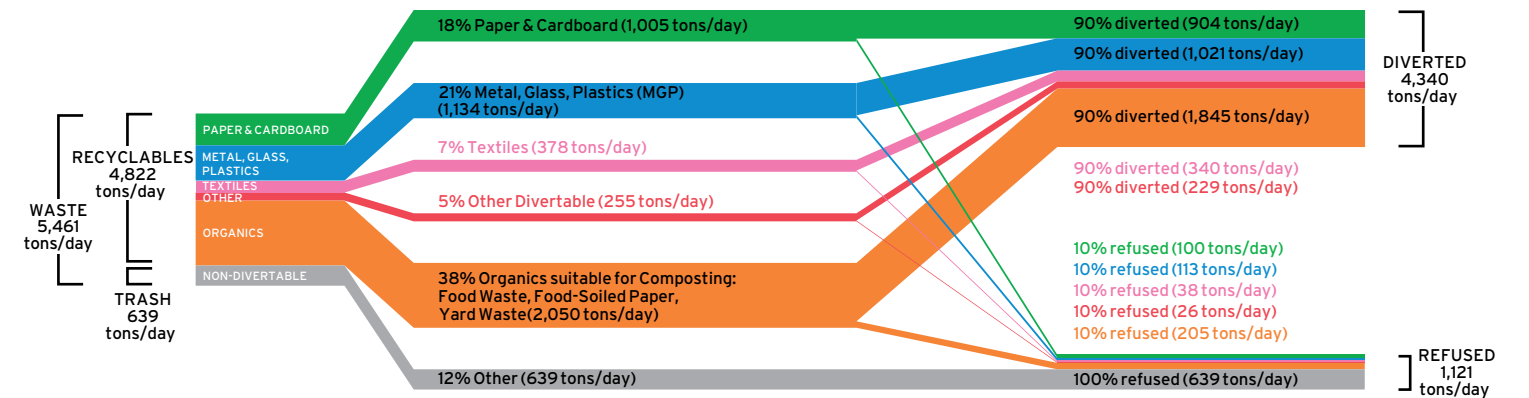


NEW YORK - CURRENT WASTE FLOW



NEW YORK: WASTE FLOW 2030

businesses spend huge sums to dispose of their waste, often shipping it to distant states or even internationally to landfills or recycling centers.

Less well known, perhaps, is the relationship between the disposal of waste and global warming. Since landfill gas is in large part methane—a greenhouse gas that is many times more potent than CO₂—effective resource and waste management are needed to slash heat-trapping emissions. According to the Green Business Certification Institute (GBCI), increasing the national recycling rate by just 8 percent and reducing the amount of waste we generate by only 5 percent could eliminate the equivalent of 20 million metric tons of carbon.

Many progressive cities, of course, do recognize better management of their refuse as a powerful climate-change mitigation tool and have adopted ambitious waste-reduction targets in their long-range environmental plans. This summer, 23 cities signed on to an “advancing towards zero waste declaration,” sponsored by C40 Cities, a global environmental non-profit organization. The signatories, which included seven U.S. cities, pledged that by 2030 they would reduce the amount of waste generated by each inhabitant by 15 percent and cut the amount sent to landfills or incineration by half.

What does the term “zero waste” actually mean? The Zero Waste International Alliance defines it as “designing and managing products and processes to systematically avoid and eliminate the volume and toxicity of water and materials, conserve and recover all resources, and not burn or bury them.” In practice, however, absolute zero is a tough mark to attain,

The design of a facility “is absolutely critical to zero-waste success,” says Stephanie Barger, TRUE’s director of market transformation and development.

especially for industrial economies, and many international and U.S. organizations recognize a 90 percent diversion rate from incinerators, landfills, or the environment as zero waste.

New York is one city whose zero-waste goals call for reducing what it sends to landfills and incinerators by 90 percent by 2030 (compared with a 2005 baseline of 3.6 million tons). Now, however, only about 20 percent of the garbage the city produces each day is diverted, and just over half of the metal, glass, and plastic that inhabitants discard is collected for recycling. A meager four percent of food scraps and other organic waste is collected for composting, through a voluntary program. To have any hope of reaching its targets, the city will have to drastically reduce the amount of waste generated and dramatically ramp up recycling and composting rates.

Architecture and design can help remove some of the roadblocks in the way of achieving goals like those adopted by New York, accord-

ing to zero-waste advocates. One way is through clearer messaging. “People don’t recycle, because it is confusing,” says Ushma Pandya Mehta, cofounder of Think Zero, a waste-reduction and diversion consultant. The rules are constantly changing, and they are different from place to place, she says. But facilities with good signage and well-placed receptacles—along with education—typically see strong participation, adds her Think Zero partner, Sarah Currie-Halpern.

That’s what San Francisco International Airport (SFO) is banking on. As part of its goal to reach zero waste by 2021, it examined all aspects of airport operations, including offices, maintenance shops, and terminals. Then it reached out to Gensler for help. Sustainability director David Briefel describes the firm’s role as one that was “graphics heavy” but also involved coordinating with SFO management and custodial staff and assisting with studies of waste-diversion rates and sorting accuracy at security screening points, food concourses, gates, and at back-of-house areas. The physical product of this exercise was new trash receptacles and signage intended to help airport users and employees better differentiate the various waste streams. The graphics and bins have so far been installed in Terminal 2, but will ultimately be implemented airport-wide.

Reducing waste and recovering more for recycling and reuse can also entail infrastructure-scale strategies, such as the installation of pneumatic tube systems. Powered by turbines that generate a vacuum, these whisk away trash at high speeds to a central terminal. The technology reduces the amount of space that individual buildings must devote to storage of

ZEROING IN One way New York could meet its 2030 goals (above) is by cutting the current amount of trash produced (opposite) by 80 percent, reducing the quantity of recyclables generated by 50 percent, and ramping up diversion of recyclables to 90 percent.

waste and eliminates the need for piling trash bags at the curb. Best-suited for new, multi-building complexes, the first systems were installed in Sweden in the 1960s and now exist all over the world.

Although they are still rare in the U.S., the apartment buildings on New York’s Roosevelt Island have a single-stream system that has been in continuous operation since 1975. It has been expanded several times and now serves 12,000 residents in 16 buildings. By the middle of the next decade, the city could have another complex relying on pneumatic waste collection. Plans for the primarily residential second phase of Hudson Yards—the megadevelopment rising over rail lines on Manhattan’s far West Side—include a pneumatic network with dedicated tubes for landfill items, recycling, and organics that would connect to seven buildings with a total of 4,000 apartments.

New developments can also provide resources that serve a much larger surrounding urban district. Clare Mifflin, an architect and founder of ThinkWoven, a New York-based urban-ecology consulting firm, points to Mémilmontant, an 85-unit social-housing complex under construction in Paris’ 11th arrondissement. In addition to incorporating a community garden and neighborhood sports facilities, it will include a below-grade *espace tri*—a staffed facility that will accept items that Parisians are not permitted to dispose of at curbside, such as appliances, furniture, and household hazardous waste. As part of its long-range environmental plans,

the city aims to establish such a bulk waste center in every arrondissement by 2020. Mémilmontant’s *espace tri* will be the first in a residential complex. According to Pierre Maurette, a partner at Vincent Lavergne Architecture Urbanisme, the integration of the facility with the other neighborhood



VISUAL AID As part of San Francisco International Airport’s zero-waste by 2021 initiative, Gensler designed new receptacles and graphics to be used throughout the facility to help increase sorting accuracy and diversion.

amenities was one of the reasons his firm was selected for the project.

Tools are starting to emerge that can help architects and their clients better manage the waste stream. Last year, AIA New York and a host of collaborators, including the Rockefeller Foundation, published a set of Zero Waste Design Guidelines, a 270-page examination of commercial and residential building design, urban infrastructure, collection methods, and policy. Already the document is influencing design decisions. The guidelines helped persuade the project team for Sendero Verde—a 655-unit mixed-income housing project for the Harlem neighborhood—to include a second trash chute for recyclables, according to Lauren Zullo, director of environmental impact for developer Jonathan Rose Companies. The three-building complex, by Handel Architects, slated for completion in 2021, is targeting Passive House certification, but also has a goal of waste-stream optimization, she says.

The guidelines are focused on solutions for New York, its unique building typologies, and its dense urban condition, but organizations in other locales are taking notice. Groups in Seattle are among those interested in adapting the recommendations to their circumstances, according to ThinkWoven’s Mifflin, the document’s lead author. She cautions, however, that it “is still very early days.”

Another framework for the design and operations of facilities that minimize waste is the rating system TRUE, short for Total