



ABITARE

TECHNOLOGY & DESIGN

VISIONI, ARCHITETTURE,
MATERIALI, OGGETTI
A UN PASSO DAL FUTURO

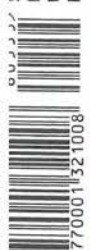
VISIONS, ARCHITECTURE,
MATERIALS, OBJECTS: ONE STEP
CLOSER TO THE FUTURE

ABITARE

SINCE 1961



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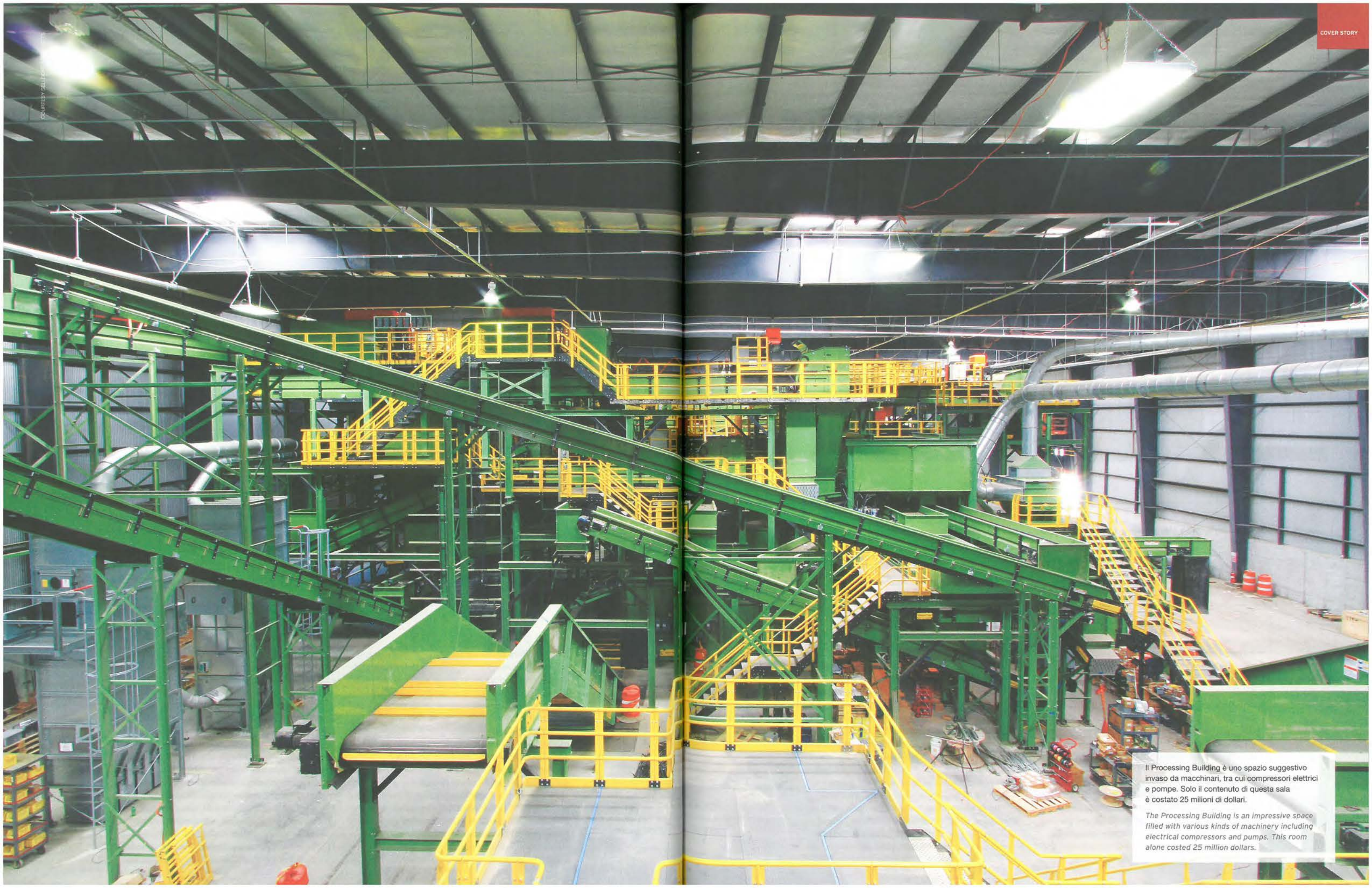
La fabbrica del riciclaggio

The Recycling Facility

A Brooklyn, Selldorf Architects firma un impianto che ridà vita a vetro, plastica e metallo. Composizione di volumi armonici, l'edificio ospita anche un Education Center. Per creare una nuova coscienza ecologica

In Brooklyn, Selldorf Architects has designed a plant that gives glass, plastic and metal a second life. A composition of harmonious volumes, the building also houses an education centre. Its aim is to create a new sense of environmental awareness

TXT_SARA BANTI



Il Processing Building è uno spazio suggestivo
invaso da macchinari, tra cui compressori elettrici
e pompe. Solo il contenuto di questa sala
è costato 25 milioni di dollari.

*The Processing Building is an impressive space
filled with various kinds of machinery including
electrical compressors and pumps. This room
alone costed 25 million dollars.*

Project

Sunset Park Material
Recovery Facility

Architect

Selldorf Architects

Project team

Annabelle Selldorf (principal)
Sara Lopergolo (partner)
Kevin Keating, Marc Pittsley
(project managers), Jason Kim,
Mimi Madigan Jose Revah,
Amie Sachs Dylan Sauer

**Architect of record
(processing facility
buildings)**

Steven Gambino Architects

Facility engineer

RRT Design & Construction

**Pre-engineered buildings
engineer**

Nucor Building Systems

Equipment engineer

Bollegraaf / VAN DYK

Recycling solutions

DSi Engineering

Structural engineer

Civil engineer

**Marine and foundations
engineer**

Moffatt and Nichol Engineers

Geotechnical engineer

GZA GeoEnvironmental

MEP engineer

Senon Associates

Fire protection engineer

Lloyd Howell

Landscape designer

Mark Vaccaro

Client

Sims Municipal Recycling

Contractor

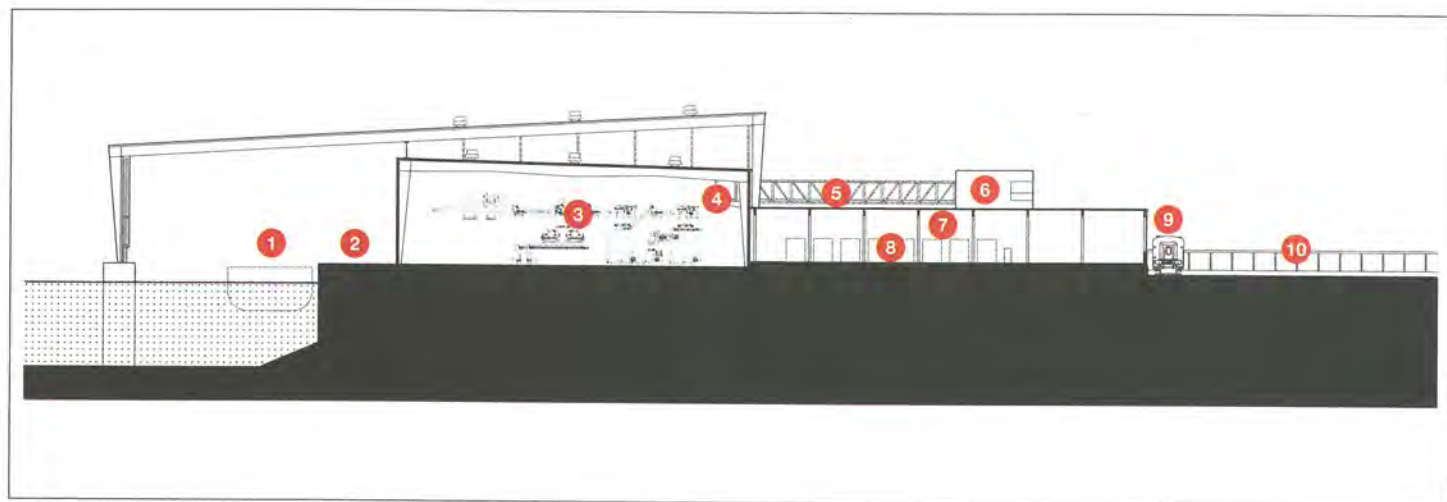
Galvin Brothers (site and civil)

West Rac Contracting Corp
(buildings)

Location

New York

SECTION LOOKING WEST (BB)

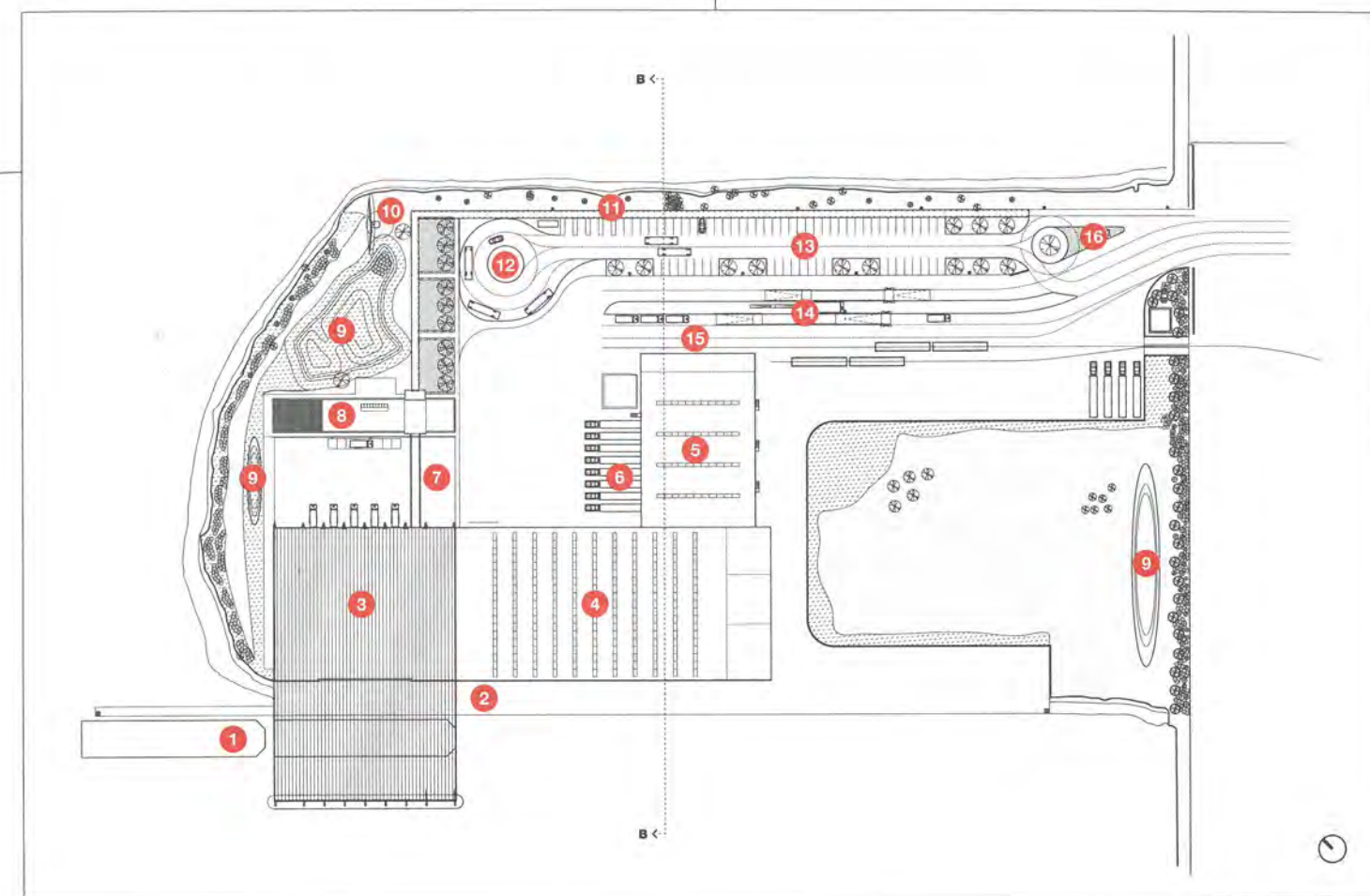


1. Barge 2. Barge unloading 3. Processing building 4. Viewing platform 5. Pedestrian bridge 6. Visitor centre and administration building 7. Bale storage building
8. Truck loading 9. Rail loading 10. Covered walkway

barconi dedicati che consentono di risparmiare ben 70mila trasporti annuali su gomma, per un totale di oltre 400mila chilometri. A disegnarlo è stata chiamata Annabelle Selldorf, architetta cinquantenne di origini tedesche abituata a progettare grattacieli, musei e gallerie d'arte. «Di solito questi stabilimenti sono opera di tecnici e ingegneri. Ma qui la posizione nel porto, in vista del New Jersey e della Statua della Libertà, imponeva un'attenzione speciale all'impatto estetico», spiega. Ci sono volute molta pazienza e dedizione, racconta, per sbrigliare la complessa matassa di questioni tecniche e farle convivere in una forma semplice e unitaria. «È un grande edificio in cui accadono molte cose. Ho usato travi prefabbricate giganti per il Tipping Building, l'enorme spazio industriale in cui vengono

The job of designing this building was given to Annabelle Selldorf, a German-born architect in her fifties accustomed to working on skyscrapers, museums and art galleries. "Usually these facilities are designed by technicians and engineers. But here the position on the waterfront, in view of New Jersey and the Statue of Liberty, made it necessary to pay special attention to aesthetic impact," explains Selldorf. It took a lot of patience and dedication, she says, to sort out the complicated tangle of technical questions and make them all fit into a simple and unitary form. "It's a large building in which many things go on. I used giant prefabricated girders for the Tipping Building, the enormous industrial space in which the recyclable materials that arrive by boat and truck are stockpiled. The Processing Building

SITE PLAN



1. Barge 2. Barge unloading 3. Tipping building 4. Processing building 5. Bale storage building 6. Truck loading / unloading 7. Pedestrian bridge
8. Visitor centre and administration building 9. Bioswale 10. Wind turbine 11. Covered walkway 12. Bus drop-off / parking 13. Visitor and staff parking
14. Truck scale 15. Rail loading 16. Gate House

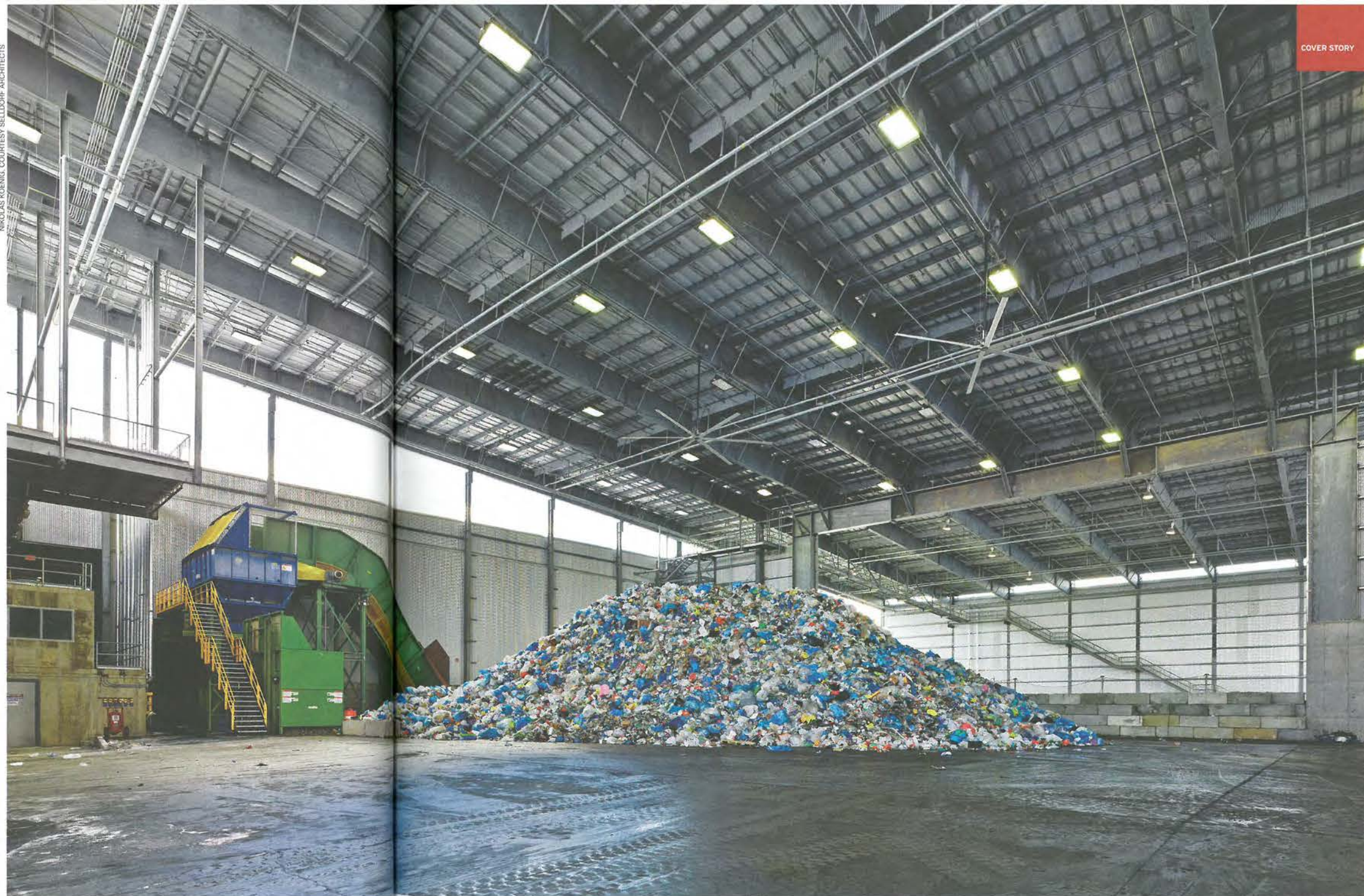
stoccati i materiali riciclabili che arrivano via barca e su camion. Il Processing Building è un'incredibile sala-macchine con compressori, pompe e tante altre tecnologie costate oltre 25 milioni di dollari. E poi ci sono gli uffici, la mensa per il personale, l'Education Center che trasforma la fabbrica in un museo. Come riempitivo è stato utilizzato un impasto di vetro, asfalto e pietra proveniente dallo scavo della metropolitana nella Second Avenue. Per costruire l'edificio, invece, è stato ovvio scegliere metallo e vetro riciclato. Meno materia possibile comunque: la riduzione era parte del tema». Anche il budget pubblico era molto ridotto, lamenta Selldorf, 89 milioni di dollari, ma proprio per dare il buon esempio, il Recycling Facility include tecniche "risparmiose" come

is an incredible engine room with compressors, pumps and many other technological devices that cost over 25 million dollars. And then there are the offices, the staff canteen and the Education Center that turns the facility into a museum. A mixture of glass, asphalt and stone coming from the excavation of the subway on Second Avenue has been used as filler. To construct the building, on the other hand, the obvious choice in terms of material was recycled metal and glass - and a little material as possible was required: reduction was part of the overall theme." The public budget was very small too, complains Selldorf, just 89 million dollars, but precisely in order to set a good example, the recycling facility includes environmentally friendly and money-saving techniques like the reuse of rain water,



NIKOLAS KOENIG, COURTESY SELLDORF ARCHITECTS

COURTESY SELLDORF ARCHITECTS



Sopra, il Tipping Building, dove viene stoccato il materiale da riciclare. A sinistra, studenti immortalati sulla passerella che collega l'Education Center all'impianto (in alto) e uno scorcio dell'Education Center.

Above, the Tipping Building, where material for recycling is stored. Left, students crossing the pedestrian bridge that links the Education Center to the facility (top) and the Education Center.

il riuso dell'acqua piovana, la ventilazione naturale e le energie rinnovabili: una turbina eolica genera il 20 per cento dell'energia necessaria al suo funzionamento, 600 kW arrivano dall'impianto solare, 15mila metri quadrati di pannelli fotovoltaici ospitati sul tetto. Sul mezzanino interno che domina il ventre dello stabilimento c'è l'Education Center, con aule per gli studenti, spazio mostre e schermi interattivi. Da qui, una passerella d'acciaio conduce a una balconata all'interno dell'impianto, dove studenti e cittadini possono verificare il destino dei rifiuti che hanno contribuito a selezionare. E si sentono parte di un processo. Virtuoso.

natural ventilation and energy from renewable sources. A wind turbine generates 20 per cent of the power needed for its operation and more comes from the 600 kilowatt photovoltaic solar power installation with its 15,000 square metres of panels on the roof. On the internal mezzanine that overlooks the belly of the plant is set the Education Center, with classrooms for students, exhibition spaces and interactive screens. From here, a steel walkway leads to a balcony on the inside of the facility, where students and citizens can see the fate of the rubbish they have helped to sort. And they can feel themselves to be part of a process - a virtuous one ■