The Diana Center “Green” Systems

HVAC: A high efficiency condensing boiler, occupancy sensors, and variable volume air handling units regulate the temperature of public spaces. These technologies will also minimize building energy use. Efficient, comfortable radiant flooring has been provided in all public spaces.

Roofing & Waterproofing
Some roof areas are covered in high-emittance waterproofing that will reduce the heat absorbed by the roof. Reflective roof pavers reduce heat gain. Roof materials contain partially recycled content. No Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) were used.


Landscape
The landscape design expands existing college green spaces from 117th Street to 120th Street by replacing a hardscape stone patio with soft landscaped terraces for relaxation and recreation.

An existing paved plaza will be replaced with 1800 square feet of terraced garden. This garden is also a “roof” for the basement floor below and will provide energy savings.

Green Roof
An occupiable, planted green roof at the sixth floor will reduce storm runoff, extend the life of the roofing membrane, provide energy savings, and create valuable new public green space.

Construction Coordination
Demolition and construction waste materials were separated for recycling. Selected building materials were purchased locally.

Plumbing: Automatic systems have been included for faucets. Low flow faucets and toilets will increase water use efficiency.

Recycling: A recycling ‘hub’ allows occupants to separate e-waste, plastics, paper, batteries and more as part of a campus-wide recycling program.

Transportation
Direct access to public transportation. Exterior bicycle racks.

Structure
Much of the previous structural enclosure was reused as structure and foundation walls for the Diana Center. The superstructure is steel and concrete, both of which contain partially recycled content or recyclable materials.