

I'm Not Just Another Reusable ... Sustainable Design beyond the Tote Bag

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When I tell people that I teach 'Sustainable Design', I'm often met with confusion. These two words are used in a variety of circumstances, to describe a variety of things. On a basic level most people associate design with things you see and touch: graphics, websites, fashion, products, and architecture. Likewise, some think of sustainability as simply recycling, solar panels, conserving water, and riding bikes. However, both of these fields, separately and together, go much deeper than these simple examples.

The reusable bag is a familiar, simple example of sustainable design, and can be used to trace the many layers of the sustainable design process. Reusable bags are one small way that consumers can minimize waste. How we identify with and use these bags as part of our everyday lives becomes a deeper design challenge.

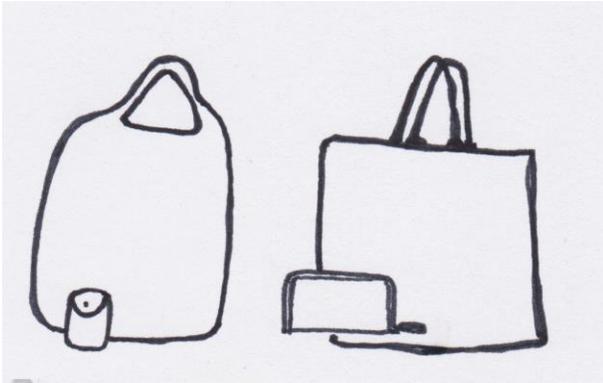
Design as visual

While a shopping bag's basic purpose is to hold purchases, it is also a visual object for brands to advertise on and for consumers to identify with. One of the designer's first challenges is to improve the image of reusable bags, as illustrated by the 'I'm NOT a Plastic Bag' tote bag. Created by London fashion designer Anya Hindmarch in 2007, this



bag transcended its utilitarian use to become a sophisticated object of desire that was quickly adopted by celebrities around the world and became a fashion icon. Similar messages can be seen glamorized on products across the spectrum: 'One less', 'I am not a ...', 'Reduce, Reuse, Recycle' and other slogans are carefully crafted onto fashionable everyday objects. We spend just seconds making most of our purchasing decisions, many of which are based on looks. Making branding and visual messaging around sustainability is important and familiar;

however, these kinds of sustainable design do little to challenge the existing paradigm of consumerism and consumption, so ultimately their impact is limited.



Design as material

Beyond the message, designers think about the materials that go into making products. With the bag, the message is now about both reusability and being made in a more environmentally friendly way. 'I used to be a plastic bottle', '100% Fair Trade Organic Cotton', and 'Reused tyres' are all statements printed on non-traditional materials transformed into bags.



In *Cradle to Cradle: Remaking the Way We Make Things* (2002), Michael Braungart and William McDonough argue that we need to remake our products in a cyclical system that

produces zero waste. What is made should be able to go back to the earth, be recycled, reused, or remade into something else. The designer and consumer should always think about how the end product can simultaneously be the start its next incarnation. The idea of zero waste has led some designers not only to make products out of recycled materials, but also with an eye towards their next lives. Examples include packaging grown from fungi, shoes recycled into playground equipment, and reusable shopping bags that become rugs, yoga mats, and aprons.

Design as form

Even the most beautiful and environmentally friendly bag is effective only if it's actually used. And while we might want to be seen with our fashionable totes, our actual habits

and behaviours sometimes get in the way. We forget to bring our bags, or think that we can't always carry them with us wherever we go. Here design thinking is employed to take into account empathy for the user (how to help remember), creativity (new forms), and rationality (how to fit in your life realistically). From this we can see a whole line of bags designed to fit how we function in our lives: bags that fold up into clutches, scrunch down into pouches, can easily fit in our backpacks or be clipped to our belts, and so on. These bags are designed with the user's interactions in mind.

Design as policy

Design does not stop at the immediate user. We can go another step and look at how our behaviours fit within the system the bag belongs to (the store). Consider the cost presentation of bags. Prior to many governments' outright banning of plastic and free single-use bags, it was a given that when you went to the store you got a bag for free. Some stores would offer an incentive for bringing your own bag, perhaps a five-cent discount. While this was meant to encourage you to bring your own bags, the actual savings were not a large enough incentive to follow through. However, when stores began to *charge* five cents for a bag, suddenly shoppers' behaviour changed. Arguably there isn't much difference in saving five cents versus being charged five cents, but the simple change in mentality was enough to make people remember to bring reusable bags to the store. For example, IKEA was one of the first major retailers to implement a bag charge. The retailer cut bag use by more than 50 per cent in one year simply by charging for bags instead of providing a discount. IKEA has since done away with single-use bags entirely, replacing them with their blue 'bags for life'.

Design as system



When we start to apply systems thinking to sustainable design we can examine much larger, complex questions. Instead of thinking only about what our bag looks like, what it's made out of, and how it's used, we can start to think about why we even need a bag in the first place. We use bags because we need to carry goods from the store. But what if we didn't go to the store? If we go even further, what if the food comes directly to us, not via a grocer, but straight from the farm in a box that gets sent back and forth each week? This is exactly how consumers choose to get food delivered to them through Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) services. At this level, we're not just thinking about the simple 'I'm not a plastic bag' bag, but also about how our actions relate to food production, consumption, distribution, labour, and social justice. It is here, at this level, where sustainable design can really employ its power.

Combining the visual, the material, and the interaction, design influences us to rethink the ways in which a multitude of systems interact with one another.



Just as the issues of the climate crisis are vast and complex, sustainable design does not provide just one simple answer. The reusable bag is one small example of how to explore the idea of sustainable design – from the purely visual, to the pre- and post-consumer materials, to user experience, to behaviours and habits, and finally to the larger systems that cause us to need a bag in the first place. Thinking about sustainable design, these ideas can be scaled upward and outward and interwoven to solve complex issues in transportation, architecture, education, healthcare, ecology, and many other areas. Designers play a crucial and necessary role in reshaping how we see, create, and interact with the world around us.

References

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