

Draper Hall Renovation and Sustainability Factsheet

- Draper Building was constructed in 1937 and modeled after Independence Hall in Philadelphia
- Van der Ryn Architects, partnering with Steed Hammond Paul, designed and Messer Construction implemented the ecological renovation of Draper Hall.
- 2002 Build Kentucky Award
- 2004 AIA Kentucky Award for Excellence in Architectural Design.
- 52,000 ft.² / 3 stories with carillon tower
- Preservation of original slate roofing, terazzo flooring in main entranceway, wall tiling in stairwells, as well as the gothic Danforth chapel
- Doubling the number of offices was doubled and creation of spaces for whole-class activities, small group projects, individual learning and one-on-one conversations
- Network connections in every room and multi-media systems in every classroom
- Low VOC building materials used (paints, etc.) and natural wall treatments and marmoleum flooring
- Integrated recycling stations built into every floor
- High efficiency fluorescent lighting and skylighting/windows for daylighting
 - Atrium skylight serves as stack ventilator and daylight source
 - Clerestory windows in classrooms for daylighting and passive solar heating
 - Occupancy sensors that turn lights on and then off after 15 of inactivity
- Insulated windows
- HVAC with economizer that shuts off when outside temperature is favorable
 - Sensors detect favorable weather conditions and alert occupants to open windows and transoms, open or close blinds, and switch on ceiling fans
 - Remote controlled ceiling fans and “Open Window” indicators in all offices
- Resource monitoring system for indoor and outdoor temperature and humidity, as well as energy and water use
- Roof design channels rainwater into a 12,000-gallon underground cistern behind the building, and the rainwater is used for landscape irrigation and toilet flushing, and has reduced potable water use by almost one-fourth
- Water-conserving toilets, sinks and drinking fountains were installed throughout Draper Hall