



LEED
LEADERSHIP IN ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

LEED-NC Version 2.1 Registered Project Checklist

Camp Aldersgate Commons Little Rock, AR
Camp Aldersgate Commons Little Rock, AR

Yes ? No

7 7 Sustainable Sites 14 Points

Y			Prereq 1	Erosion & Sedimentation Control	Required
y			Credit 1	Site Selection	
		n	Credit 2	Development Density	1
		n	Credit 3	Brownfield Redevelopment	1
		n	Credit 4.1	Alternative Transportation, Public Transportation Access	1
y			Credit 4.2	Alternative Transportation, Bicycle Storage & Changing Rooms	1
		n	Credit 4.3	Alternative Transportation, Alternative Fuel Vehicles	1
y			Credit 4.4	Alternative Transportation, Parking Capacity and Carpooling	1
y			Credit 5.1	Reduced Site Disturbance, Protect or Restore Open Space	1
y			Credit 5.2	Reduced Site Disturbance, Development Footprint	1
		n	Credit 6.1	Stormwater Management, Rate and Quantity	1
		n	Credit 6.2	Stormwater Management, Treatment	1
y			Credit 7.1	Landscape & Exterior Design to Reduce Heat Islands, Non-Roof	1
		n	Credit 7.2	Landscape & Exterior Design to Reduce Heat Islands, Roof	1
Yes			Credit 8	Light Pollution Reduction	1

6 ? 7

4 1 Water Efficiency 5 Points

y			Credit 1.1	Water Efficient Landscaping, Reduce by 50%	1
y			Credit 1.2	Water Efficient Landscaping, No Potable Use or No Irrigation	1
		n	Credit 2	Innovative Wastewater Technologies	1
y			Credit 3.1	Water Use Reduction, 20% Reduction	1
y			Credit 3.2	Water Use Reduction, 30% Reduction	1

Yes ? No

8 9 Energy & Atmosphere 17 Points

Y			Prereq 1	Fundamental Building Systems Commissioning	Required
Y			Prereq 2	Minimum Energy Performance	Required
Y			Prereq 3	CFC Reduction in HVAC&R Equipment	Required
y			Credit 1	Optimize Energy Performance	1 to 10
		n	Credit 2.1	Renewable Energy, 5%	1
		n	Credit 2.2	Renewable Energy, 10%	1
		n	Credit 2.3	Renewable Energy, 20%	1
		n	Credit 3	Additional Commissioning	1
		n	Credit 4	Ozone Depletion	1
		n	Credit 5	Measurement & Verification	1
y			Credit 6	Green Power	1

continued...

Yes ? No

6 7 Materials & Resources 13 Points

Y				Prereq 1	Storage & Collection of Recyclables	Required	
			n	Credit 1.1	Building Reuse, Maintain 75% of Existing Shell		1
			n	Credit 1.2	Building Reuse, Maintain 100% of Shell		1
			n	Credit 1.3	Building Reuse, Maintain 100% Shell & 50% Non-Shell		1
Y				Credit 2.1	Construction Waste Management, Divert 50%		1
Y				Credit 2.2	Construction Waste Management, Divert 75%		1
			n	Credit 3.1	Resource Reuse, Specify 5%		1
			n	Credit 3.2	Resource Reuse, Specify 10%		1
Y				Credit 4.2	Recycled Content, Specify 5% (post-consumer + 1/2 post-industrial)		1
Y				Credit 4.2	Recycled Content, Specify 10% (post-consumer + 1/2 post-industrial)		1
Y				Credit 5.1	Local/Regional Materials, 20% Manufactured Locally		1
Y				Credit 5.2	Local/Regional Materials, of 20% Above, 50% Harvested Locally		1
			n	Credit 6	Rapidly Renewable Materials		1
			n	Credit 7	Certified Wood		1

Yes ? No

10 5 Indoor Environmental Quality 15 Points

Y				Prereq 1	Minimum IAQ Performance	Required	
Y				Prereq 2	Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) Control	Required	
Y				Credit 1	Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Monitoring	Required	
			N	Credit 2	Ventilation Effectiveness		1
			N	Credit 3.1	Construction IAQ Management Plan, During Construction		1
Y				Credit 3.2	Construction IAQ Management Plan, Before Occupancy		1
Y				Credit 4.1	Low-Emitting Materials, Adhesives & Sealants		1
Y				Credit 4.2	Low-Emitting Materials, Paints		1
Y				Credit 4.3	Low-Emitting Materials, Carpet		1
			N	Credit 4.4	Low-Emitting Materials, Composite Wood & Agrifiber		1
Y				Credit 5	Indoor Chemical & Pollutant Source Control		1
			N	Credit 6.1	Controllability of Systems, Perimeter		1
			N	Credit 6.2	Controllability of Systems, Non-Perimeter		1
Y				Credit 7.1	Thermal Comfort, Comply with ASHRAE 55-1992		1
Y				Credit 7.2	Thermal Comfort, Permanent Monitoring System		1
Y				Credit 8.1	Daylight & Views, Daylight 75% of Spaces		1
Y				Credit 8.2	Daylight & Views, Views for 90% of Spaces		1

Yes ? No

5 Innovation & Design Process 5 Points

Y				Credit 1.1	Innovation In Design: Life Cycle Environmental Analysis		1
Y				Credit 1.2	Innovation In Design: Green Building Education		1
Y				Credit 1.3	Innovation In Design: Exceed Water Efficiency at 49.41%		1
Y				Credit 1.4	Innovation In Design: Exemplary Performance of Regionally Manu		1
Y				Credit 2	LEED™ Accredited Professional		1

Yes ? No

40 29 Project Totals (pre-certification estimates) 69 Points

Certified 26-32 points Silver 33-38 points Gold 39-51 points Platinum 52-69 points



- Architects & the P
- Practice of Archite
- Knowledge Comm
- Emerging Professi

Home
Menu
Email Help

Green Projects Entry
Camp Aldersgate Commons

Section 1 - Project Overview Information Part 1

Online Submittal Tips
(PDF 25 KB)

Project name: Camp Aldersgate Commons
 Project owner: Women's Division of the United Methodist Church
 Project address: 2000 Aldersgate Road
 Little Rock, AR 72205
 Submitting architect: Wilcox Group/ Architects
 Joint venture or associate architect: RPPY Architects

Section 2 - Project Overview Information Part 2

Project completion date: 9/2004 (m/y) forma
 Project Site: Previously undeveloped - Greenfield Site
 Project type: Assembly
 Project site context/setting: Suburban
 Other Building description: New
 Lot size: 20000.00 ft²
 Building gross floor area: 12000 ft²
 BOMA floor area method used?: no
 Number of permanent occupants: 0
 Number of visitors: 60
 Occupants (hours/week/occupant): 0
 Visitors (hours/week/visitor): 4
 Total project cost: \$2,500,000

Section 3 - Project Overview General Description

General description:
 The Camp Aldersgate Commons is the primary building on a 120-acre site. Camp Aldersgate's programs include youth and adult programs for people with disabilities, weekly Seniors day out and summer camps for children with disabilities, developmental delays and diverse medical needs.

dystrophy. While never permanently occupied, the building includes the preparation and serving of three meals a day, activities and meals, wheelchair dances, arts and crafts.

The 12,000 sf "Camp Commons" is the first building in the region to seamlessly exceed accessibility standards and to set a precedent for property owned by faith-based entities. To ensure that the building was wheelchair accessible, the design team included wheelchair users in their integrated process. The team identified inefficient facilities that did not meet the needs of the community and that the building should elevate awareness of the fragile impact on the children and seniors served here.

Section 4 - Top Ten Measures

Top Ten Measure 1: Sustainable Design Intent & Innovation

Key environmental aspects: Updating an older master plan the design team placed the building central to all the camp activities, placing it on a level, flat, wheelchair accessible terrain. The southern exposure of the camp and the mature shade trees are beneficial in the summer months. Minimizing the site impact was a design goal to keep tree loss to a minimum and to be more sensitive to the environment.

At its simplest, the design team developed out a geothermal coupled geothermal system to achieve economic sustainability for this non-profit's long-term sustainability. The center of the building where the concourse becomes a "hall of trees"- it is crafted to inspire both formal and informal representation of the camp's natural surroundings. As an informal gathering space it rises above the main level, making it the visual and physical focal point for campers.

Top Ten Measure 2: Regional/Community Design & Connectivity

Regional/Community Design: Camp Aldersgate has been an Arkansas treasure with a rich history as one of the first racially integrated camps. A National Historic Site of the United Methodist Church, it is a point and retreat for generations of scout leaders, citizens and most recently, Katrina evacuees. The camp serves the community in many outreach programs and is a natural environment with large expanses of green space. Exceeding accessibility standards for the building, the automated entries, generous rooms for wheelchairs, restrooms constructed without entry yet with privacy, modesty and privacy of campers needing assistance.

Zoned an open site the camp is exempt from zoning. No new parking spaces were added. For local access, parking and bused to the camp, while seniors and vans. All new pathways leading to the concourse to accommodate pedestrians, wheelchairs and strollers. Available and there are about 100 designated parking spaces.

Use other transport options:

stimulating indoor environmental quality
 run continuously during building occupancy
 automated system uses space CO2 sensors
 reach a high limit set point. Low VOC pairs
 selected, as were products without formaldehyde
 IAQ test based on the State of Washington
 building has a permanent temperature and
 indoor chemical and pollutant source control
 mechanically ventilated most of the year

Percent of building area that is daylit:	75%
Percent of building that can be ventilated or cooled with operable windows :	67%

Top Ten Measure 6: Water Cycle

Water Cycle:

The building was sited to maximize
 empties into the recreational area
 building becomes elevated on a hill
 toward the creek that has no
 survey was conducted to identify
 none were found. All storm water
 site as described above. The
 installed on site and for any
 rainwater collection system

The fixtures selected for the building
 using 30% less potable water than
 requirements of the Energy Star
 comprised of a lake-coupled geothermal
 ensure that the water quality is not
 adversely impacted by the lake
 conducted.

Precipitation managed on site:	100%
Total water used indoors:	118940 gal/yr
Total water used outdoors:	0 gal/yr
Percent of total water from reclaimed sources:	0%
Percent wastewater reused on-site:	
Calculated annual potable water use:	9.91 gal/sf/yr

Top Ten Measure 7: Energy Flows & Energy Future

Energy description:

After more than a year in operation, energy values were revised by remodeling
 The analysis revealed that the Commons building is 42% more efficient than
 lake-coupled geothermal heat pump system was selected as the most cost-effective
 reduce the use of fossil fuels. Using the lake for heating and cooling, there
 hydronic hot water, no electric back-up heat and no gas furnaces. Further,
 water source heat pump loop throughout the building allowing the pumps to
 Supplemental duct coils were used in order to use some of the waste energy for
 humidity control.

Additional measures that increased efficiency include a building envelope design



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JOB NO. _____ SHEET NO. _____ OF _____
CLIENT: _____
PROJECT: _____
SUBJECT: _____ SCALE: _____
CALCULATED BY: _____ DATE: _____
CHECKED BY: _____ DATE: _____

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>SIZE (MBH)</u>	(90.1-1981) <u>REQ'D EER/COP</u>	<u>PROVIDED EER/COP</u>
HP-1	8	9.5/3.0	12.9/4.6
2A	81	8.9/3.0	9.1/3.7
2B	81	8.9/3.0	9.1/3.7
3	32	9.5/3.0	13.7/4.7
4	102	8.9/3.0	9.7/3.7
5	11	9.5/3.0	13.2/4.4
6	132	8.9/3.0	16.5/3.5
7A	163	8.5/2.9	13.0/4.0
7B	163	8.5/2.9	13.0/4.0
8	34	9.5/3.0	12.0/4.2

PREMIUM FOR GEOTHERMAL SYSTEM = \$25,000.00

AIR-AIR HP W/ELEC. HEAT = 172,002.2 KWH/YR = \$12,865.75/YR

GEOTHERMAL HP SYSTEM = 48,685.1 KWH/YR = \$3,641.65/YR

AVERAGE \$/KWH = \$0.0748

\$9,224.10/YR SAVINGS

$$\text{SIMPLE PAYBACK PERIOD} = \frac{\text{COST}}{\text{ANN. SAVINGS}} = \frac{\$25,000.00}{\$9,224.10}$$

= 2.7 YRS

SIMPLE PAYBACK < 3 YEARS

Regulated						
Lighting	Electric	29,440.0	0	22,919.3	\$	3,128.63
Space Cooling	Electric	31,636.8	0	310,388.2	\$	3,362.08
Space Heating	Electric	2,041.6	0	5,620.0	\$	216.96
Fans/Pumps	Electric	12,236.7	0	121,013.0	\$	1,300.41
Domestic Hot Water	Electric	2,228.8	0	21,866.5	\$	236.86
Domestic Hot Water	Natural Gas	0.0	369.7		\$	388.14
Subtotal Regulated (DEC)		77,583.9	370	481,807.0	\$	8,633.08
Non-Regulated						
Lighting	Electric	474.5	0	4,858.9	\$	50.43
Plug Loads	Electric	10,421.3		111,349.5	\$	1,107.48
Subtotal Non-Regulated (DEC)		10,895.8	0	116,208.4	\$	1,157.91
Total Building						
		88,479.7	370	598,015.4	\$	8,683.51
Subtotal Regulated		77,583.9	370	481,807.0	\$	8,633.08
Subtotal Renewable		0	0	0	\$	-
Design Energy Cost		77,583.9	369.7	481,807.0	\$	8,633.08

Regulated						
Lighting						
Space Cooling	Electric	28536.4	0	357071.1	\$	3,048.79
Space Heating	Electric	49913.6	0	512966.3	\$	5,332.71
Fans/Pumps	Electric	40643.7	0	384872.9	\$	4,342.32
Domestic Hot Water	Electric	14326.2	0	144352.1	\$	1,530.59
Domestic Hot Water	Electric	2228.8	0	21495.5	\$	236.86
	Natural Gas	0.0	439.0		\$	460.92
<hr/>						
Subtotal Regulated (ECB)		135,648.7	439.0	1,420,757.9	\$	14,952.20

Non-Regulated						
Lighting	Electric	70226	0	719116.1	\$	7,502.86
Plug Loads	Electric	10421.3	0	111349.5	\$	1,107.48
<hr/>						
Subtotal Non-Regulated (ECB)		80647.3	0	830465.6	\$	8,610.35

Total Building						
		216295.9805	438.9705882	2251223.491	\$	23,562.54

Subtotal Regulated						
Energy Cost Budget		135648.6805	438.9705882	1420757.891	\$	14,952.20
		135648.6805	438.9705882	1420757.891	\$	14,952.20

Energy Cost Budget \$ 14,952.20
Design Energy Cost \$ 8,633.08
%savings = 100 x (ECB-DEC)/ECB 42.3%

Energy Cost Budget \$ 23,562.54
Design Energy Cost \$ 8,683.51
%savings = 100 x (ECB-DEC)/ECB 63.1%

ENERGY CONSUMPTION SUMMARY

By Trane

	Elect Cons. kWh	Water Cons. 1000 gals	Percent of Total Energy	Total Source Energy* (kBtu/yr)
Primary heating				
Primary heating	2,087.8		2.3 %	21,379.3
Primary cooling				
Cooling Compressor	31,453.0		34.8 %	322,079.7
Tower/Cond Fans	3,468.7	64.2	3.8 %	35,519.6
Condenser Pump	577.1		0.6 %	5,908.1
Other CLG Accessories	219.0		0.2 %	2,242.6
Cooling Subtotal....	35,717.8	64.2	39.6 %	365,750.9
Auxiliary				
Supply Fans	11,720.5		13.0 %	120,018.2
Circ Pumps			0.0 %	0.0
Base Utilities	474.5		0.5 %	4,858.9
Aux Subtotal....	12,195.0		13.5 %	124,877.1
Lighting				
Lighting	29,440.0		32.6 %	301,466.7
Receptacle				
Receptacles	10,873.5		12.0 %	111,344.9
Heating plant load				
Base Utilities			0.0 %	0.0
Cogeneration				
Cogeneration			0.0 %	0.0
Totals				
Totals**	90,314.1	64.2	100.0 %	924,818.9

* Note: Resource Utilization factors are included in the Total Source Energy value.

** Note: This report can display a maximum of 6 utilities. If additional utilities are used, they will be included in the total.

Project Name: Camp Aldersgate
 Database Name: C:\CDS\TRACE700\Projects\ALDRSGTAIA.TRC

ENERGY CONSUMPTION SUMMARY

By Trane

	Elect Cons. kWh	Percent of Total Energy	Total Source Energy* (kBtu/yr)
Primary heating			
Primary heating	50,999.9	22.6 %	522,240.6
Primary cooling			
Cooling Compressor Tower/Cond Fans	49,475.6	21.9 %	506,631.1
Condenser Pump	4,405.6	2.0 %	45,113.2
Other CLG Accessories	438.0	0.0 %	0.0
Cooling Subtotal.....	54,319.2	0.2 %	4,485.1
		24.0 %	556,229.5
Auxiliary			
Supply Fans	9,920.6	4.4 %	101,587.3
Circ Pumps	70,226.0	0.0 %	0.0
Base Utilities	80,148.6	31.1 %	719,116.1
Aux Subtotal.....		35.4 %	820,703.4
Lighting			
Lighting	28,536.4	12.6 %	292,213.1
Receptacle			
Receptacles	12,163.8	5.4 %	124,557.6
Heating plant load			
Base Utilities		0.0 %	0.0
Cogeneration			
Cogeneration		0.0 %	0.0
Totals			
Totals**	226,165.9	100.0 %	2,315,944.0

* Note: Resource Utilization factors are included in the Total Source Energy value.
 ** Note: This report can display a maximum of 6 utilities. If additional utilities are used, they will be included in the total.

are 35% better than that required by ASHRAE standard 90.1-1999. High ef which had 95% AFUE ratings vs. the required 80% AFUE. The building inclu 90% less artificial lighting than that allowed by ASHRAE Standard 90.1-199

Since it was not possible to purchase green power locally the camp's board Green-E certificate from Renewable Choice to encourage and educate the p means of a publically displayed board. This purchase represents the replace power and reduces the amount of CO2 by 138,393 pounds.

Light sensors were utilized throughout the building that help reduce peak e primary function for summer camp is to operate during peak power consum

Performance Rating

EPA

HERS

Percent total energy savings 4

Total energy (Btu/sf/yr)

Electricity (Btu/sf/yr)

Natural gas (Btu/sf/yr) -

Other: (Btu/sf/yr)

Heating (Btu/sf/yr)

Cooling (Btu/sf/yr)

Cooling capacity (sf/ton) 1

Lighting load connected (W/sf) 1

Lighting load after controls (W/sf)

Plug load (W/sf)

Peak electricity demand (W/sf)

Percent on-site renewable energy (%)

Percent grid-supplied renewable energy (%)

Energy data attachment v

Supplemental Narrative

The base case data for the energy model was taken from minimum require Standard 90.1-2004, Energy Standard for Buildings Except Low-Rise Reside governed the minimum requirements at the time of actual system design w The design case system data that was input into the model exceeded all re budget and design energy cases were modeled with Trace 700 v.4.1. Trace which requires building energy simulation programs to be tested using ANS 140 is based on the International Energy Agency (IEA) BESTEST 1995. A fo of the building energy simulation software specifies test procedures for eva program applicability.

Top Ten Measure 8: Materials & Construction

Materials description:

Material selections were based on resource conser considerations for the upstream environmental im Green, was used to evaluate building assemblies ; six different environmental indicators, three buildi

carried the largest burden; tectum for the ceilings wall system. To minimize the impact, the tectum masonry was reduced by 25% and a different aluminum recycled content was selected.

The primary goal in the selection of materials was seniors who use the building the most. Prudent choice material cost and low maintenance. Paints, stains, for their low VOC content. Several products contained with 30% slag content, all structural steel, gypsum standing seam metal roof. Over 50% of all the building manufactured and extracted regionally and over 7

Top Ten Measure 9: Long Life, Loose Fit

Long life, loose fit: The Commons multipurpose building currently serves groups, therefore it was designed for maximum flexibility evolved its programming to serve the community base only state provider of its kind for residential medical care many children, it is the highlight of their year. The local profit was recently boosted significantly by a generous programs, in part, due to the staying power conveyed

The Camp's board of directors had challenged the design new structures to a 100-year standard. Consequently selected with timeless qualities in mind resulting in all wood and metal roof (all of which can be reused or recycled wood ceiling decking and the organically stained concrete maintenance and substance. The four pairs of interior maximum flexibility.

Top Ten Measure 10: Collective Wisdom & Feedback Loops

Collective Wisdom & Feedback Loops: A grant made possible by the Arkansas Energy unit, enabled the team to utilize cost analysis) an upstream cost-mod Management District provided free cost waste management plan to divert up understanding with the DOE's Rebuild team with valuable assistance from the lighting and daylighting strategies all Trane Arkansas provided pro-bono energy with results from two different labor one-year free monitoring of the build satisfaction of the camp.

Fundamental commissioning was required Due to job changes the role of the commissioning was one of the biggest challenges to third party commissioning agent was occupied.

All of these strategies and partnerships AR Energy Unit, SMARTER ARCHITECT Arkansas. Five thousand copies were

raising tool and they were also distrib
encourage more effective public polic

Section 5 - Project Economics

Finance:

This project was funded through the efforts of a members, volunteers and staff of Camp Aldersgate. Total project cost were raised prior to construction.

The life-cycle cost analysis performed during design making cost saving decisions that also resulted associated with certain products, their manufacture.

The design team and staff selected a contractor during the design process to monitor construction cost. The cost savings were not apparent in the design along with the contractor agreed to bid the project. The lowest bid was accepted and the project was completed.

Cost and payback analysis: The analysis of two mechanical systems resulted in geothermal heat pumps. The premium paid for the geothermal performing standard air-to-air heat pumps in 24 months of electric bills the air-to-air HP w/ electric costing the camp \$12,865.75/yr. The geothermal and costs the camp \$3,641.65/yr. The average payback for selecting the lake-coupled geothermal HP system is less than three years.

Since the lake was approximately .25 miles away as a ground source for the heat pumps was evaluated. Soil conductivity tests were performed and it was determined that wells would be required at a cost of \$100,000. A trench to the lake and install the racks of coils, trenching to the lake was done along existing paths significantly over the vertical wells.

Section 6 - Process and Results

PreDesign:

A unique, community-invited pre-design charrette with an environmental consultant along with a Mac Art School of Architecture and Camp Aldersgate. I achieved the LEED Gold certification and student treehouse, an archery pavilion and an outdoor pavilion. reused and recycled products. Several design students on their projects and conduct tours for student projects.

Design:

In an integrated process, design-team meetings were held with members. The LEED checklist was reviewed at meetings. Points were reviewed weekly during construction.

agent.

Construction Process:

Operations/maintenance:

Commissioning:

A third party commissioning agent was under construction.

Measurement & verification/
post-occupancy evaluation:

Trane Arkansas continues to measure the perf

Rating System Name:

U.S. Green Building Council LEED-NC,
v2

Version:

06/09/05

Rating Date:

Score or rating level:

gold
39 total

Credits:

Sustainable Sites 7 points
Water Efficiency 4 points
Energy & Atmos. 8 points
Materials & Res. 6 points
IEQ 10 points
Innovation 4 points

Sections 7: Visuals

Exhibit A

84662(COTE).jpg



Photo/Image credit:

Image has been scaled down. Click it to view

Description:

Tim Hursley

Entrance canopy at the "hall of trees"

Exhibit B

84219(COTE).jpg



Photo/Image credit:

Image has been scaled down. Click it to view

Description:

Tim Hursley

South facade gathers natural light

Exhibit C

84659_COTE_.jpg



Photo/Image credit:
Description:

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Tim Hursley
expansive space and daylighting at "hall of tri

Exhibit D

Region & site plan(COTE).jpg

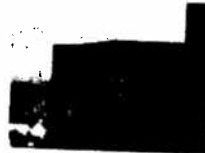


Photo/Image credit:
Description:

Image has been scaled down. Click it to view
Mark Littrell
context and site plan

Exhibit E

plan&elev(COTE).jpg



Photo/Image credit:
Description:

Image has been scaled down. Click it to view
JB Mullins - Wilcox Group Architects
Plan, elevation and section

Exhibit F

84660(COTE).jpg



Photo/Image credit:
Description:

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Tim Hursley
Indoor & outdoor classroom at East porch

Exhibit G

84673(COTE).jpg



Photo/Image credit:
Description:

Image has been scaled down. Click it to view
Tim Hursley
Dining hall invites natural light & forest indoo

Exhibit H

cistern(COTE).jpg



Photo/Image credit:
Description:

Image has been scaled down. Click it to view
Mark Littrell - Wilcox Group Architects
700 Gallon rainwater collection at north eleva

Exhibit I

Rain1_COTE_.jpg



Photo/Image credit:
Description:

Image has been scaled down. Click it to view
Wesley Walls - Wilcox Group Architects
A fresh rain at the South porch

Exhibit J

84665(COTE).jpg



Photo/Image credit:
Description:

Image has been scaled down. Click it to view
Tim Hursley
Evening view at South entry porch

Sections 8: Project Team

Primary Contact

Martha Jane Murray
Wilcox Group/ Architects
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Jimmy Alessi
Alessi-Keyes Construction Co.
Contractor
Little Rock, AR



*Our
Dep.
the
Mus.
this
Build
host
judg*

For more information about the AIA/COTE Top Ten Green Projects, contact
site, contact Jessica Boehland

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