Sustainable Sites:
Since this building’s construction in 1956, nature has regenerated this site’s soil and plants into a mature landscape. With this renovation, great care was taken to protect the fully adapted landscape, preserving the existing healthy biodiversity.

Location and Transportation:
Vanderbilt University’s FutureVU initiative emphasizes walkability and connectivity. This historic building is co-located with mass transit, providing access to low-carbon transportation. Bike racks are provided outside to be convenient for short-term visitors, as well as installed inside the building to communicate that bikes would be secure and out of the weather, promoting alternative transport, and reducing use of personal cars.

Materials and Resources:
By renovating instead of building new, Vanderbilt was able to preserve this unique neo-Gothic building and retain 81% of the original structure. Vanderbilt students assessed all building elements and calculated the percentage retained, showing clear environmental benefits from significantly reducing the carbon that would have been embodied in the extraction, manufacturing, and transportation of new materials.

Energy and Atmosphere:
This renovation supports Vanderbilt’s Carbon Neutrality by 2050 Goal by introducing energy conservation and energy efficiency measures, including a high-efficiency HVAC system and added roof insulation. New internal window panes reduce leakage, insulate the building envelope, and reduce energy use while still preserving the building’s historic character.

Water Efficiency:
By preserving existing vegetation and soils, which are long-since adapted to the natural water cycle, there is no need for irrigation. In addition, water efficient fixtures were installed in the building including like low-flow faucets and low-flow dual-flush toilets. As a result, the building’s total potable water use decreased by 55%.

Self-Guided Tour of Sustainability Features
Basement Floor Plan

1101 19th Avenue South
Multiuse Facility for Faculty Development and Cross-Campus Collaboration
Sustainable Sites: Since this building’s construction in 1956, nature has regenerated this site’s soil and plants into a mature landscape. With this renovation, great care was taken to protect the fully adapted landscape, preserving the existing healthy biodiversity.

Location and Transportation: Vanderbilt University’s FutureVU initiative emphasizes walkability and connectivity. This historic building is co-located with mass transit, providing access to low-carbon transportation. Bike racks are provided outside to be convenient for short-term visitors, as well as installed inside the building to communicate that bikes would be secure and out of the weather, promoting alternative transport, and reducing use of personal cars.

Materials and Resources: By renovating instead of building new, Vanderbilt was able to preserve this unique neo-Gothic building and retain 81% of the original structure. Vanderbilt students assessed all building elements and calculated the percentage retained, showing clear environmental benefits from significantly reducing the carbon that would have been embodied in the extraction, manufacturing, and transportation of new materials.

Energy and Atmosphere: This renovation supports Vanderbilt’s Carbon Neutrality by 2050 Goal by introducing energy conservation and energy efficiency measures, including a high-efficiency HVAC system and added roof insulation. New internal window panes reduce leakage, insulate the building envelope, and reduce energy use while still preserving the building’s historic character.

Water Efficiency: By preserving existing vegetation and soils, which are long-since adapted to the natural water cycle, there is no need for irrigation. In addition, water efficient fixtures were installed in the building including like low-flow faucets and low-flow dual-flush toilets. As a result, the building’s total potable water use decreased by 55%.

Self-Guided Tour of Sustainability Features
1st Floor Plan

1101 19th Avenue South
Multiuse Facility for Faculty Development and Cross-Campus Collaboration

Plan Legend

A. Sustainable Sites: Since this building’s construction in 1956, nature has regenerated this site’s soil and plants into a mature landscape. With this renovation, great care was taken to protect the fully adapted landscape, preserving the existing healthy biodiversity.

B. Location and Transportation: Vanderbilt University’s FutureVU initiative emphasizes walkability and connectivity. This historic building is co-located with mass transit, providing access to low-carbon transportation. Bike racks are provided outside to be convenient for short-term visitors, as well as installed inside the building to communicate that bikes would be secure and out of the weather, promoting alternative transport, and reducing use of personal cars.

C. Materials and Resources: By renovating instead of building new, Vanderbilt was able to preserve this unique neo-Gothic building and retain 81% of the original structure. Vanderbilt students assessed all building elements and calculated the percentage retained, showing clear environmental benefits from significantly reducing the carbon that would have been embodied in the extraction, manufacturing, and transportation of new materials.

D. Energy and Atmosphere: This renovation supports Vanderbilt’s Carbon Neutrality by 2050 Goal by introducing energy conservation and energy efficiency measures, including a high-efficiency HVAC system and added roof insulation. New internal window panes reduce leakage, insulate the building envelope, and reduce energy use while still preserving the building’s historic character.

E. Water Efficiency: By preserving existing vegetation and soils, which are long-since adapted to the natural water cycle, there is no need for irrigation. In addition, water efficient fixtures were installed in the building including like low-flow faucets and low-flow dual-flush toilets. As a result, the building’s total potable water use decreased by 55%.
Sustainable Sites:
Since this building’s construction in 1956, nature has regenerated this site’s soil and plants into a mature landscape. With this renovation, great care was taken to protect the fully adapted landscape, preserving the existing healthy biodiversity.

Location and Transportation:
Vanderbilt University’s FutureVU initiative emphasizes walkability and connectivity. This historic building is co-located with mass transit, providing access to low-carbon transportation. Bike racks are provided outside to be convenient for short-term visitors, as well as installed inside the building to communicate that bikes would be secure and out of the weather, promoting alternative transport, and reducing use of personal cars.

Materials and Resources:
By renovating instead of building new, Vanderbilt was able to preserve this unique neo-Gothic building and retain 81% of the original structure. Vanderbilt students assessed all building elements and calculated the percentage retained, showing clear environmental benefits from significantly reducing the carbon that would have been embodied in the extraction, manufacturing, and transportation of new materials.

Energy and Atmosphere:
This renovation supports Vanderbilt’s Carbon Neutrality by 2050 Goal by introducing energy conservation and energy efficiency measures, including a high-efficiency HVAC system and added roof insulation. New internal window panes reduce leakage, insulate the building envelope, and reduce energy use while still preserving the building’s historic character.

Water Efficiency:
By preserving existing vegetation and soils, which are long-since adapted to the natural water cycle, there is no need for irrigation. In addition, water efficient fixtures were installed in the building including like low-flow faucets and low-flow dual-flush toilets. As a result, the building’s total potable water use decreased by 55%.

Self-Guided Tour of Sustainability Features
2nd Floor Plan
1101 19th Avenue South
Multiuse Facility for Faculty Development and Cross-Campus Collaboration
Sustainable Sites:
Since this building’s construction in 1956, nature has regenerated this site’s soil and plants into a mature landscape. With this renovation, great care was taken to protect the fully adapted landscape, preserving the existing healthy biodiversity.

Location and Transportation:
Vanderbilt University’s FutureVU initiative emphasizes walkability and connectivity. This historic building is co-located with mass transit, providing access to low-carbon transportation. Bike racks are provided outside to be convenient for short-term visitors, as well as installed inside the building to communicate that bikes would be secure and out of the weather, promoting alternative transport, and reducing use of personal cars.

Materials and Resources:
By renovating instead of building new, Vanderbilt was able to preserve this unique neo-Gothic building and retain 81% of the original structure. Vanderbilt students assessed all building elements and calculated the percentage retained, showing clear environmental benefits from significantly reducing the carbon that would have been embodied in the extraction, manufacturing, and transportation of new materials.

Energy and Atmosphere:
This renovation supports Vanderbilt’s Carbon Neutrality by 2050 Goal by introducing energy conservation and energy efficiency measures, including a high-efficiency HVAC system and added roof insulation. New internal window panes reduce leakage, insulate the building envelope, and reduce energy use while still preserving the building’s historic character.

Water Efficiency:
By preserving existing vegetation and soils, which are long-since adapted to the natural water cycle, there is no need for irrigation. In addition, water efficient fixtures were installed in the building including like low-flow faucets and low-flow dual-flush toilets. As a result, the building’s total potable water use decreased by 55%.

Self-Guided Tour of Sustainability Features
Attic Floor Plan

1101 19th Avenue South
Multiuse Facility for Faculty Development and Cross-Campus Collaboration