Building Name: The Pritzlaff Hardware Building

Street Address: 305 & 315 N Plankinton Ave. Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Construction Date: Entire Complex Started in 1875 through 1916. Date of

South building - c. 1910

Architect: John Rugee

Style: Early 20th Century American Industrial Warehouse

Historic Status: Contributing building in a national historic district (Historic Third Ward)

Construction Type: Heavy timber construction with load bearing cream city brick masonry exterior walls

Footprint Size: 100' x 150'

Approx. Gross Square Footage: 103,584 sq. ft.









West Facade with historic masonry open-

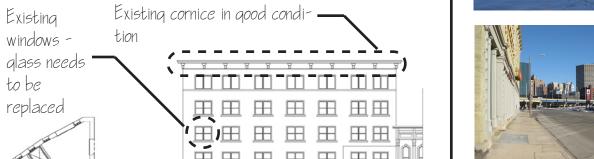


1st Floor











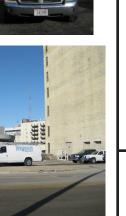
View of entire building complex, and urban context

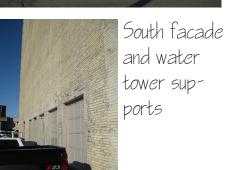


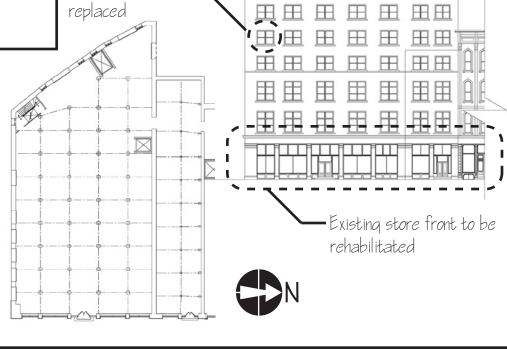
















The Pritzlaff Hardware Co., Building - Elliot Young - Eco-Preservation (Falsetto) - Spring 2009 - University of Oregon

B. Existing Basement Conditions

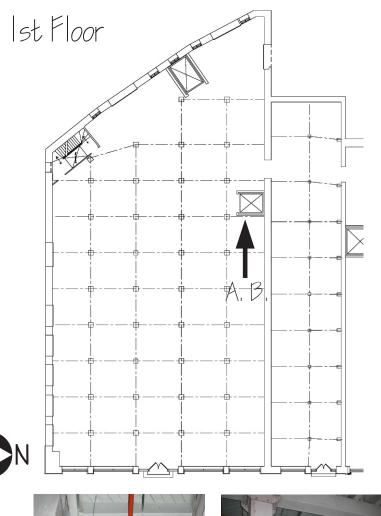








Various Column Connections

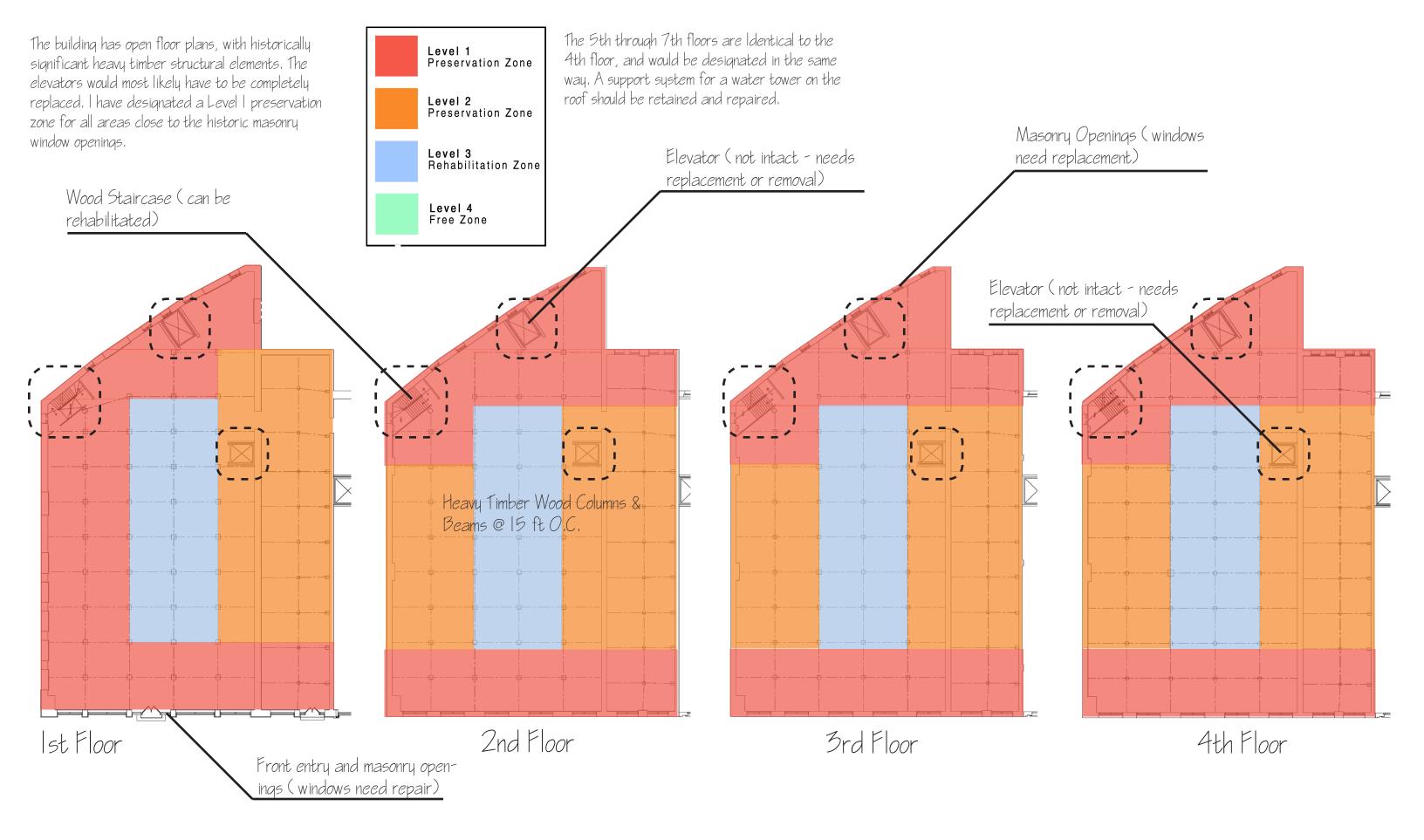




A. Existing Elevator



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| Credit Number | Credit Title | Reason For Achievement |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| Sustainable Sites | | |
| Credit 1 | Site Selection | This is an existing building on a pre developed site |
| Credit 2 | Development Density & Community Connectivity | meets minimum density requirement and is within 1/2 mile of residential neighborhood. The site of the Pritzlaff Hardware Co. is in fact a contaminated site from extensive rail |
| Credit 3 | Brownfield Redevelopment | usage |
| Credit 4.1 | Alternative Transportation: Public Transit | Site is within walking distance of 2 major bus lines |
| | Alternative Transportation: Bicycle Storage & Changing | |
| Credit 4.2 | Rooms | Storage rooms for bikes and locker rooms will be provided |
| | Alternative Transportation: Low Emitting & Fuel Efficient | |
| Credit 4.3 | Vehicles | Fuel Efficient vehicles will be available for hotel employees to use |
| Credit 5.1 | Site Development: Protect or Restore Habitat | Green roof will have native plants and covers more than 50% of site area |
| Credit 6.1 | Stormwater Design: Quantity Control | Green roof and water retention tank will be provided |
| Credit 6.2 | Stormwater Design: Quality Control | Green roof |
| Credit 7.2 | Heat Island Effect: Roof | Green roof |
| Credit 8 | Light Pollution Reduction | All lighting will be mechanically controlled to turn off when not in use |
| Water Efficiency | | |
| Credit 1.1 | Water Efficient Landscaping: Reduce by 50% | Green roof & Captured Rainwater |
| Credit 3.1 | Water Use Reduction: 20% | Occupant Sensors and high efficiency fixtures |
| Credit 3.2 | Water Use Reduction: 30% | Occupant Sensors and high efficiency fixtures |
| Energy & Atmosphere | | |
| | | New storm windows will be placed on interior of building, Existing large masonry walls |
| | Optomize Energy Performance 31.5% New Buildings / | are good thermal protectors, and a new mechanically ventilated double skin will be |
| Credit 1.1 - 1.7 | 24.5% Existing Renovations | placed on the south side of the building |
| Credit 2.1 - 2.2 | On-site renewable energy - 7.5% | Photo voltaics will be placed within the double skin cavaty of the south wall |
| Credit 3 | Enhanced Commissioning | Will have 3rd party commissioning to monitor construction and building performance |
| Credit 4 | Enhanced Refrigerant Management | Use of refrigerants that reduce the emision of ozone depleting compounds |
| Credit 5 | Measurement and Verification | Provide ongoing monitoring of buildings enery consumption over time |
| | | green power is available in Milwaukee and will provide a minimum of 35% of the |
| Credit 6 | Green Power | buildings energy needs |
| Materials & Resources | | |
| | Building Reuse: Maintain 75% of Existing Walls, Floors, and | |
| Credit 1.1 | Roofs | Preserving all walls floors and roofs |
| | Building Reuse: Maintain 95% of Existing Walls, Floors, and | |
| Credit 1.2 | Roofs | Preserving all walls floors and roofs |
| | Construction Waste Management: Divert 50% from | |
| Credit 2.1 | disposal | All materials will be recycled and reused where possible |
| | Construction Waste Management: Divert 75% from | |
| Credit 2.2 | disposal | All materials will be recycled and reused where possible |
| Credit 3.1 | Materials Reuse 5% | Any removed materials will be reused elsewhere |
| Credit 3.2 | Materials Reuse 10% | Any removed materials will be reused elsewhere |
| Credit 4.1 | Recycled Content: 10% | Use of recycled materials |
| Credit 4.2 | Recycled Content: 20% | Use of recycled materials |
| Credit 5.1 | Regional Materials: 10% | Use of regional materials |
| | | |

Use of regional materials

Credit 5.2

Regional Materials: 20%

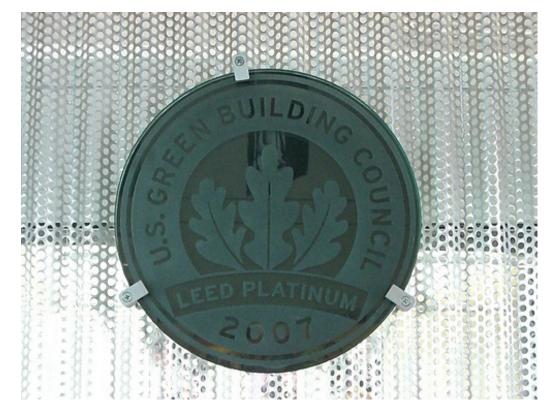
LEED PLATINUM



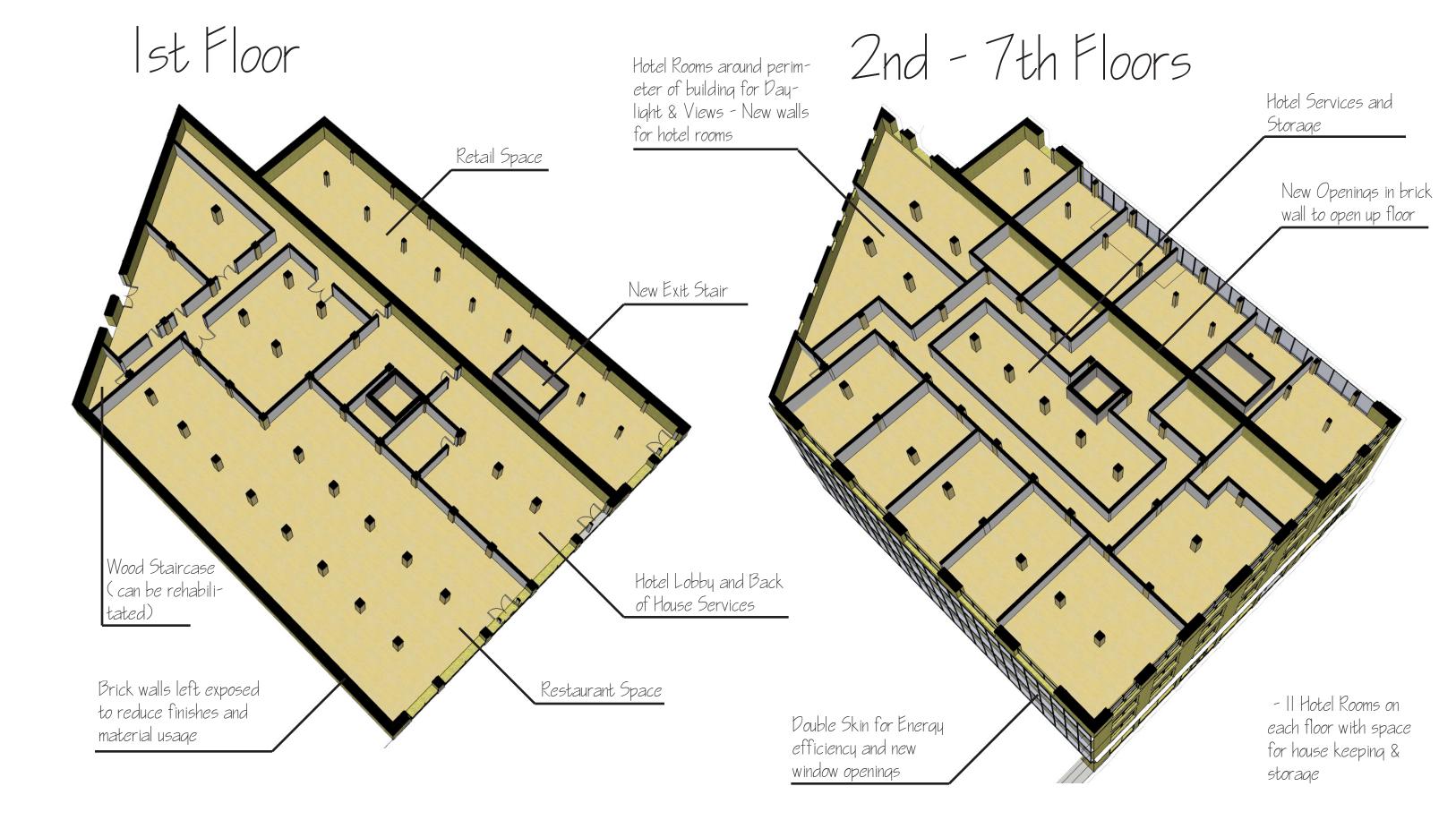
TOTAL LEED POINTS - 53 OUT OF 69

| a | To | lu co i ci |
|----------------------|--|---|
| Credit 6 | Rapidly Renewable Materials | Use of Bamboo Flooring |
| Credit 7 | Certified Wood | 50% of wood used is to be certified by the FSC |
| Indoor Environmental | | |
| Quality | | |
| Credit 3.1 | Construction IAQ Management Plan: During Const. | Reduce Indoor air quality problems for the well being of construction workers |
| Credit 3.2 | Construction IAQ Management Plan: Before Occupancy | Building will be flushed out prior to occupancy |
| Credit 4.1 | Low-Emitting Materials: Adhesives | Low-emitting materials will be used |
| Credit 4.2 | Low-Emitting Materials: Paints | Low-emitting materials will be used |
| Credit 4.3 | Low-Emitting Materials: Carpet | Low-emitting materials will be used |
| Credit 4.4 | Low-Emitting Materials: Composite Wood | Low-emitting materials will be used |
| | | Design to minimize and control pollutant entry into buildings and later cross- |
| Credit 5 | Indoor chemical and pollutant source control | contamination of regularly occupied areas |
| credit 6.1 | Controllability of Systems: Lighting | Individual lighting controls for 90% of spaces |
| Credit 6.2 | Controllability of Systems: Thermal Comfort | Individual control of mechanical systems |
| Credit 7.1 | Thermal Comfort: Design | Design HVAC system to promote thermal comfort and conform to ASHRAE standards |
| Credit 7.2 | Thermal Comfort: Verification | Provide an assesment of the buildings thermal performance over time |
| Credit 8.1 | Daylight and Views: Daylight 75% of Spaces | Daylight for 75% of all spaces |
| Innovation & Design | | |
| Process | | |
| | | A double skin façade would be placed on the south side with integrated photovoltaic |
| | | panels and would be mechanically ventilated to help preheat air in Milwaukee's Cold |
| Credit 1.1 | Innovation in Design: Double Skin | climate |
| Credit 2 | LEED Accredited Professional | A LEED accredited professional will be provided |

LEED PLATINUM

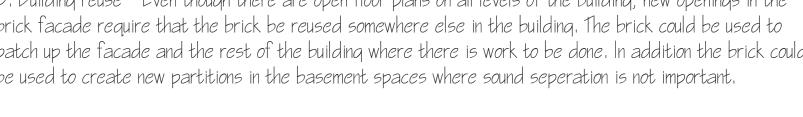


TOTAL LEED POINTS -53 OUT OF 69



Conflict -

- I. For energy efficiency, some rather obvious changes will have to be made to the exterior of the building. These changes however would not affect the historical integrity of the front facade of the building, but would consist of new window openings on the north and south side, a double skin facade placed over the south windows, and storm windows to be placed on the interior of the existing windows to increase energy efficiency.
- 2. For Daylight and Views, new openings would have to be made on the north and south facade. This would help to maximize daylight and views into all occupied spaces in the hotel.
- 3. Building reuse Even though there are open floor plans on all levels of the building, new openings in the brick facade require that the brick be reused somewhere else in the building. The brick could be used to patch up the facade and the rest of the building where there is work to be done. In addition the brick could be used to create new partitions in the basement spaces where sound seperation is not important.





- . For on site water retention there were formerly 2 water tanks on the roof that were historically significant. To rebuild the tanks the way they were would return the building to its historic condition, as well as could be functionally useful to store water run off. Drawing to Right.
- 2. Building reuse The building has open floor plans and all existing structure, floors, and roofs can be retained without any significant compromises to the building program.
- 3. Development density and community connectivity The site is already located in a vibrant residential community with many housing units, retail spaces, restaurants, and in close proximity to downtown.



Brick missing from facade

