

LEVEL 1 FIRST FLOOR

please note that the above is diagrammatic to show the patient flow through the building and is based upon a single linac solution



Patient Journey

- Enter main reception area (lilac), within this space there is space for waiting with beverage bay and children's play area. The reception area is double height to bring as much natural daylight into the area as possible and also to create a feeling of space at the point of arrival.
 - The reception leads directly to the consulting rooms (light green) where patients would go for initial assessment.
 - The consulting rooms then open directly onto a 'spine' corridor, which runs the width of the building (with glazing at each end to allow views out and daylight in) and provides access to the various different departments:
- CT facility (grey)
Proton therapy area (purple)
Linac therapy area (light purple)
MRI scanner (orange)
- The stairs open directly off the reception area (with associated lift) and these lead to the first floor area which includes a chemotherapy suite and staff offices / facilities





Patient Journey

- The chemotherapy area comprises a nurse station / waiting area at the top of the stairs and a chemotherapy lounge, where there are six chairs. For patients who require additional privacy separate rooms are provided for their chemotherapy treatment. All chemotherapy areas are indicated in dark green.
- The staff areas are shown in light green; the more public areas e.g. meeting rooms and staff lounge are located towards the front of the building where they have a view over the main entrance.
- An area of flat roof separates the vaults from the patient areas which allows us to break down the scale of the building.



Form and Materials

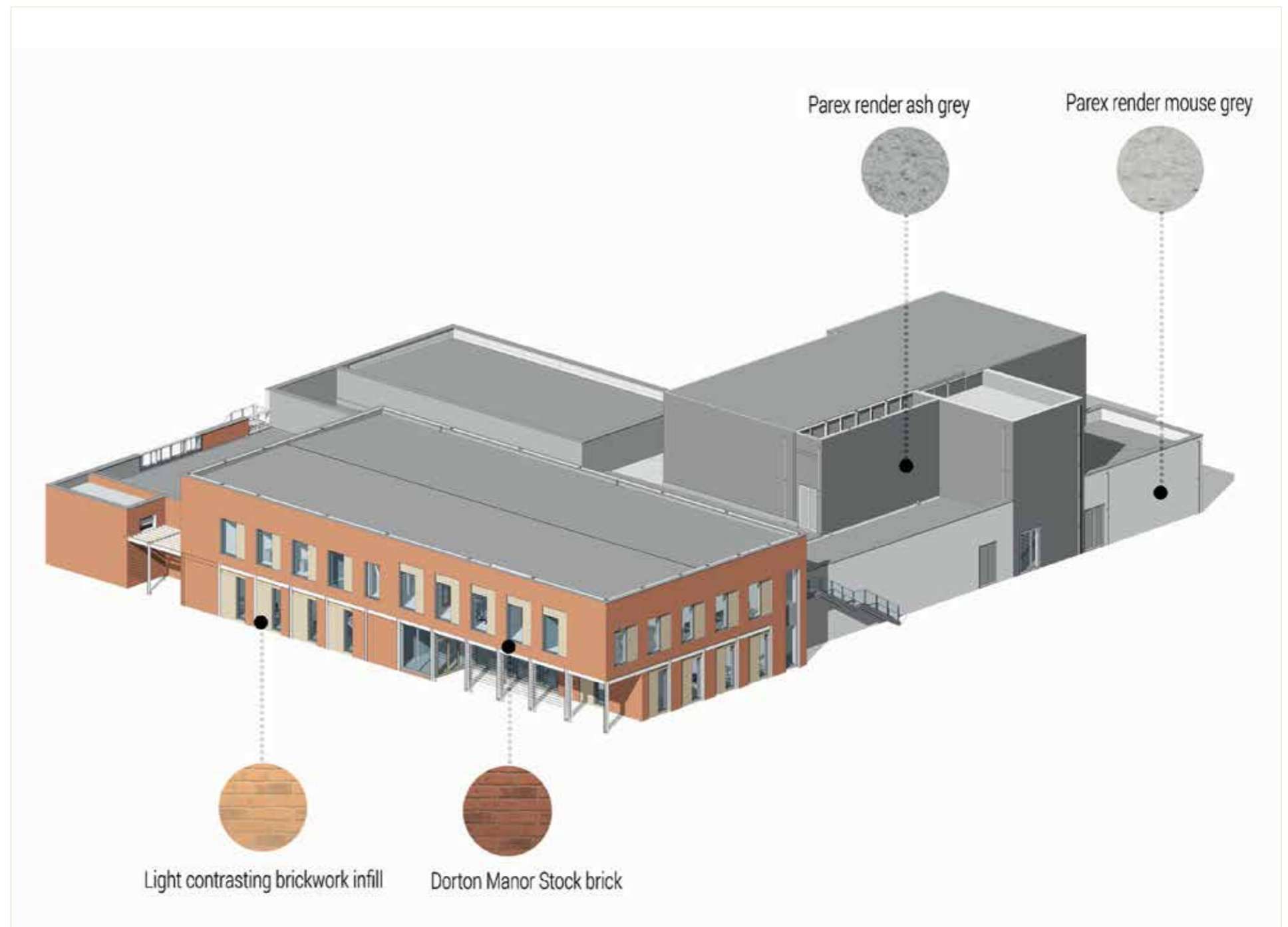


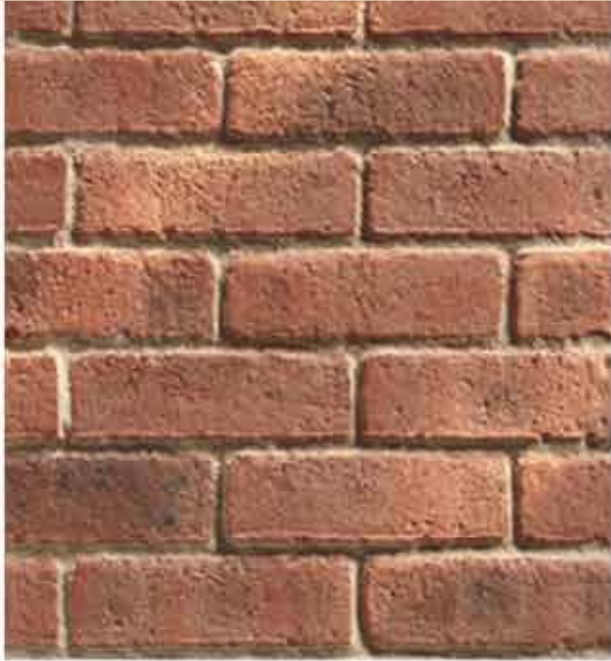
Material Choice

From JDDK's perspective it was important that the material selection announced the clinic area as the public part of the building and that there was an ability to use the materials to break down the overall scale of the Cancer Centre. It was our intention to create a warmer aspect to the front face of the building - our preferred choice of material to achieve this was a soft red brick, with contrasting brick panels to help break up the elevations.

To ensure that the rhythm of the grid (a strong feature of the Kaplan building) was echoed, we chose an exposed steel frame. This also gave us the opportunity to create a covered walkway between the accessible parking bays to the side of the building - adding steel ties between the columns allows us to grow planting up the front of the building and soften the point of arrival.

The intention for the rear parts of the building, which house the vaults for the proton/ linac equipment, is to use a rainscreen cladding panel in muted colours which helps to emphasise the clinic space as the more public area.





Dorton Manor Stock

Fine creased light brown stock brick, with occasional setting marks. Soft and warming tone.



Sheerwater silver yellow stock

Contrasting buff colour.



Contrasting brickwork can be used to break up spaces externally, create visual interest and spatial definition.

Brick provides a visual texture and maintains a human scale. It provides physical robustness which sits well against the office and industrial aspects of the surrounding context.

The contrasting brick infill acts as a visual link giving continuity defining the buildings main entrance a principal clinical area.

Used with a matching mortar it reads as an overall panel when viewed from a distance. However, once approached the texture and human scale are evident.



Lyndhurst Road, Ascot

Example use of sheerwater silver yellow stock broken up as infill provides cohesion of the overall appearance.



Parex insulated render

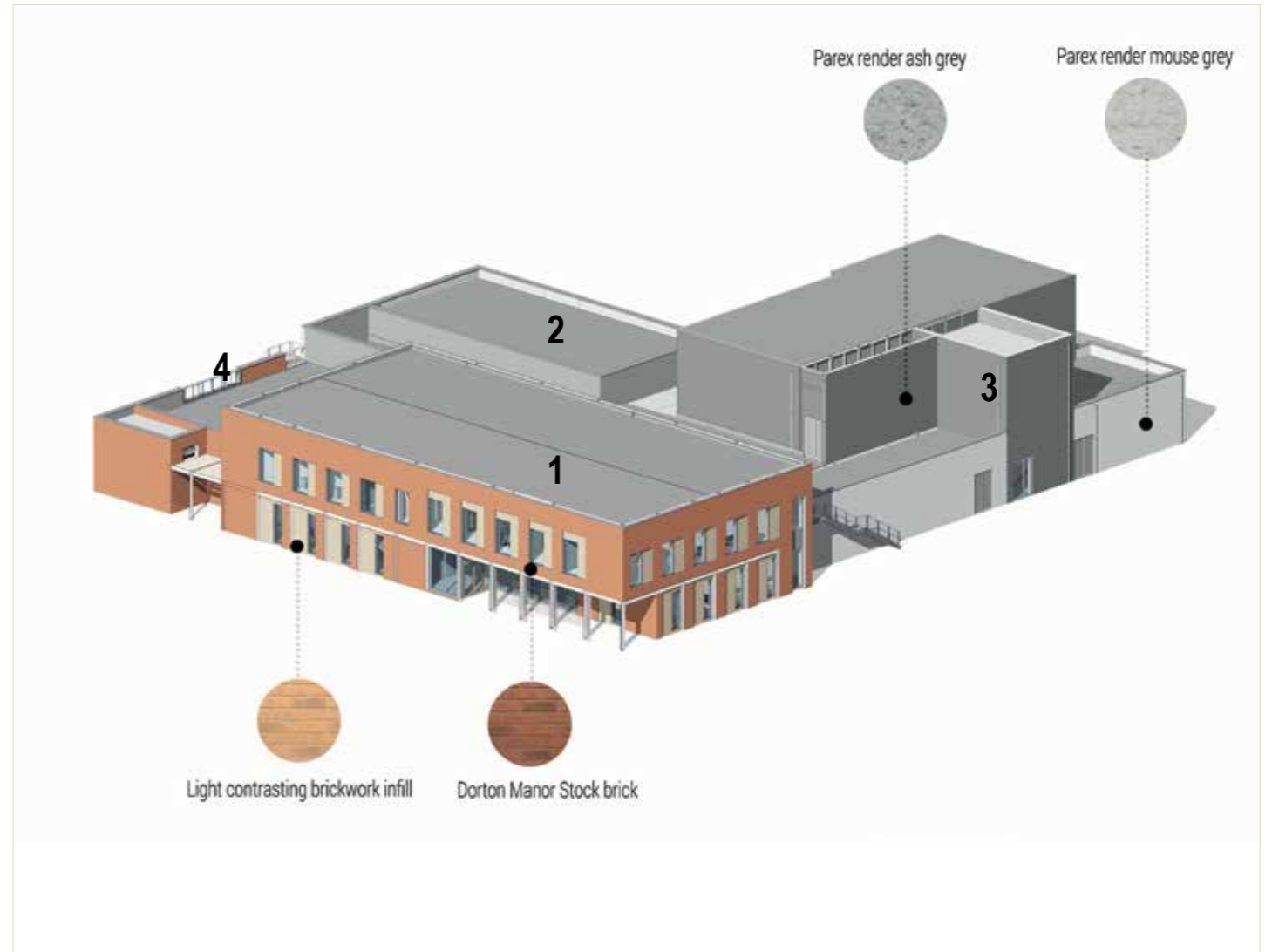


Example Parex render

Addressing the Form

The design of the building aims to create a series of one / two storey volumes that respond to the various functions of the building:

1. The clinic space that forms the main entrance and comprises diagnostics / reception and chemotherapy
2. The two linac vaults which are used for radiation treatment
3. The proton vault (and associated service area) that is used for proton beam therapy
4. The single storey MRI facility



Facade Treatment

The elevations above and to the left show how the material of the building is used to break up the mass; the intention is that the two storey clinic element of the building is stronger in colour to draw people towards this as a point of entrance.

The overhanging first floor provides protection from the rain for those arriving at the building, provides sun shade for the south facing reception area and also re-emphasises the point of entry.

The less public elements of the building are clad in contrasting panels to provide a more muted elevational treatment.

Landscaping is key to softening the overall appearance of the building which is critical in a healthcare environment, and is fundamentally important in reducing the anxiety of visitors.





Massing

The building is formed by creating a series of rectangular boxes. This achieves two aims: firstly the rectilinear format ties in well with both the Ares and Ryder masterplans; secondly it helps to break down the scale of the building and allows us to use different materials for the different spaces.

The 3 dimensional drawing above shows a cut through the two storey clinic space to the front of the building, with the larger proton vault to the car park side of the site.

Landscaping





Landscape Strategy

Vision

The landscape proposals have been developed to respond to a number of design and management objectives, as described below:

- Ensure the Cancer Centre and its landscape fits within the principles of the emerging Paddington Village Masterplan.
- Provide a welcoming and tranquil setting for patients arriving at the centre – ensuring a legible and calming arrival sequence.
- Provide efficient drop off and parking arrangements for patients.
- Ensure a seamless transition between new buildings and their external environment.
- Develop landscape proposals in close collaboration with the client and architect.
- Responds to the hierarchy of external spaces and materials as part of the emerging masterplan.
- Propose high impact, contemporary planting palettes that require minimum maintenance.
- Reduce the visual impact of the service area, by careful consideration of planting including trees.

Site – proposed arrangement

The proposed site arrangement develops and responds to the key parameters listed above and the current framework of the Paddington Village Masterplan.

The Cancer Centre is located to the eastern end of the development proposals with a prominent position adjacent to the primary pedestrian route linking the site with the University to the west and Kensington and Edge Hill to the east.

Buildings within the masterplan have generally been orientated north/south to create a number of streets which will benefit from a southerly aspect for parts of the day lending themselves to becoming active spaces with external seating and meaningful areas soft landscaping. Opportunities for surface water attenuation features could also be considered.

The entrance to the centre fronts onto one of these streets where we are proposing a hard surfaced perimeter to the building using high quality materials.

We propose a light coloured mix of granite block paving as a base material across the site fronting onto the street with the opportunity of using sandstone (as a reference to the Williamson Tunnels) to express building entrances and paving details.

There is also an opportunity for the geometries of the tunnels beneath to be subtly referenced within the hard and soft landscape scheme as indicated.

Soft landscaping has been used to the north of the building to assist with the level change between the building plateau and the primary pedestrian route. Within the planting (including evergreen species) a decorative fence has been proposed to screen views into the service yard in the north-western corner.

A new car park is proposed to the south of the building which is accessed from Mason Street. 26no. parking bays are provided including 4no. accessible bays.

A drop of facility is proposed at the end of the car parking. This will be sensitively designed to ensure it feels part of the street rather than the car park to form a positive part of the patient experience.

Good signage is proposed to facilitate efficient vehicle movement.

Site – signage

A signage strategy will be developed across the site that:

- Assists with wayfinding.
- Is aesthetically pleasing and uncluttered.
- Is legible for all.

Site – security

Most areas of public realm within the development be overlooked by surrounding buildings, thus providing good natural passive surveillance.

Cycle parking facilities will also be located in areas where they can be overlooked from the surrounding buildings.

Low level ornamental planting and trees with clear stems up to 2m have been proposed within the site to maximise visibility across the site and to ensure pedestrians feel safe.

A car park barrier will be integrated into the landscape setting to ensure access to the car park is controlled in particular in the evenings and weekends.

Site – external lighting

A lighting strategy will be developed for the site to provide safe, secure circulation throughout the site, to enhance and unify the appearance of the masterplan, and be sensitive to the surrounding context. The overall objectives of the external lighting will be:

- To provide sufficient levels of illumination at building entrances and along routes between buildings, car parks, bike racks, and pedestrian areas to ensure that all users can circulate safely at night.
- To establish a system that provides unity and continuity to the site and enhances the character of the architecture and landscape.
- To balance energy efficiency and cost issues with other goals.
- To minimize the nuisance effects of light pollution for all.



Hard Landscape Materials

Material selection has been based on the character of the setting and the building proposals. The following materials are proposed.

Street furniture

- Hardwood seats with stainless steel frame
- Stainless steel litter bins
- Cycle rack, stainless steel rack fixed to hidden concrete base
- Cycle shelter, timber shelter on galvanized steel frame with corrugates steel roof
- Bin enclosure, timber shelter on galvanized steel frame

Boundaries

- Access controls will be provided to car park entry.
- Decorative screening will be provided to the service yard. Particular consideration will be given to the levels of surrounding pedestrian routes and public realm.

Surfacing

- Material palettes will be developed in line with the emerging masterplan design code and paving hierarchy.
- All hard materials currently proposed are high quality and robust. The palette is limited to create a clean, un-fussy proposal which will be timeless.
- High quality natural stone paving including granite and sandstone is proposed.
- Concrete block paving is proposed in car parks where there are

regular vehicle movements and turning manoeuvres.

Soft Landscape Materials

Planting proposals will be developed to encourage local biodiversity in plant communities as well as wildlife.

Within the car park and in the spaces surrounding the building low maintenance contemporary perennial planting has been selected to create a naturalistic setting for the buildings.

The following planting types have been selected for the scheme until a site wide planting strategy has been adopted:

- Ornamental specimen trees to screen the service yard
- Low maintenance ornamental perennials and grasses - vigorous, robust and spreading species providing amenity and ornamental value

Existing Trees

There are no existing trees that will be effected by this development as the site plot will be prepared under a separate application.

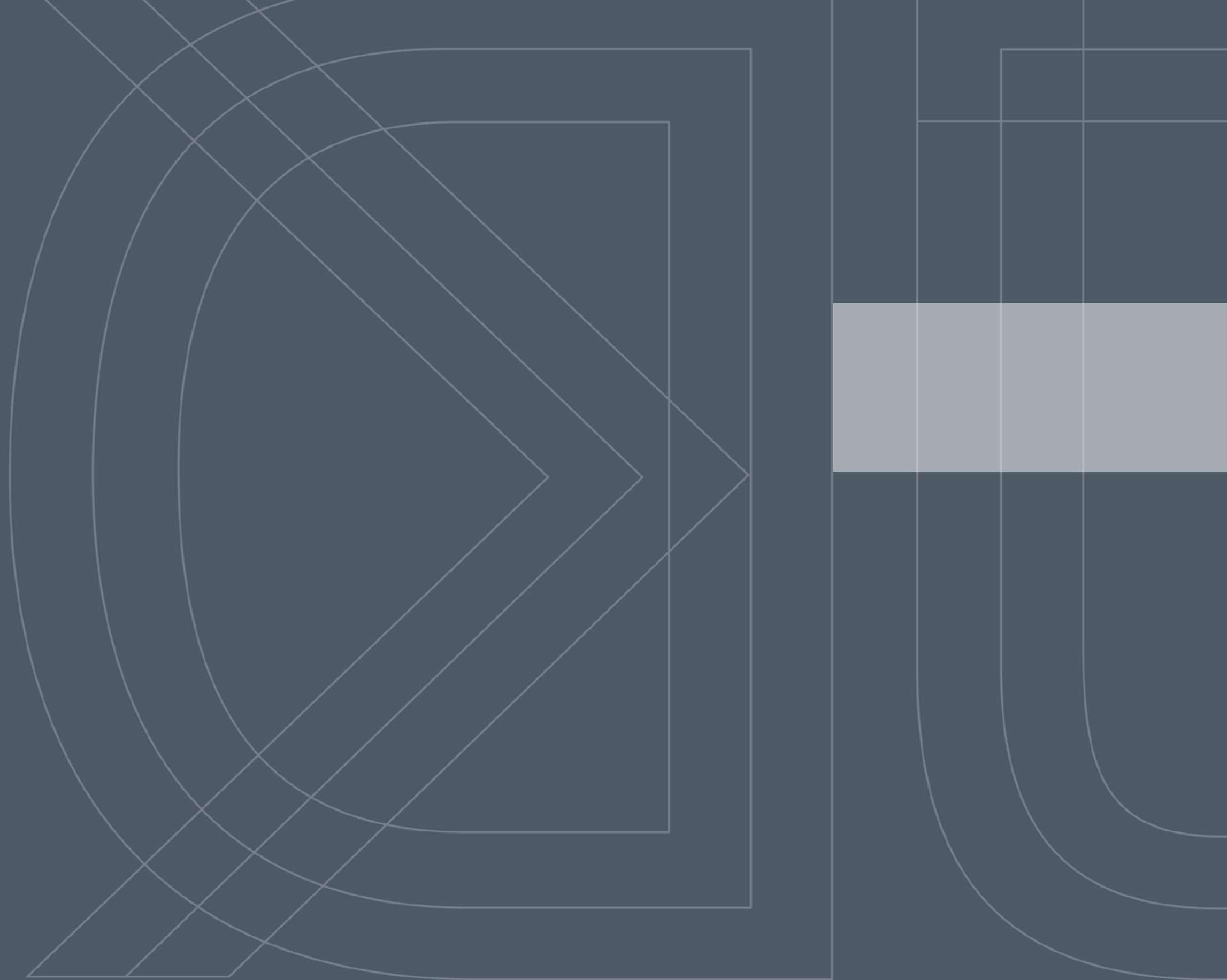
Ecological Value and Sustainability

The following sustainability features are proposed within the development:

- Maximise areas of soft landscaping
- Provision of good secure and covered cycle parking facilities to encourage building users to cycle
- Safe and clear pedestrian routes, and an attractive environment to encourage walking on site
- Low maintenance planting







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