VELINDRE CANCER CENTRE

A HFMA WEBINAR PRESENTATION
By Velindre University NHS Trust

JANUARY 2023

Canolfan Ganser Felindre
Velindre Cancer Centre

VELINDRE CANCER CENTRE

1. Introduction ~ David Powell.

2. The Story so far ~ The Site, the Design Brief, The Design, Carbon & Energy. ~ Phil Roberts.
3. Biodiversity and Landscape ~ Rupert Grierson.
4. Green Transport ~ Craig Salisbury.
5. Community Benefits ~ Hannah Moscrop.
6. Joining for the Question, and Answer, Session ~ Professor Phil Jones our Consultant Advisor on Carbon and Energy.


CAMRASONIC
Danger
High voltage

RESEARCH PAPERS ~ BIOPHILIA AND BIOPHILIC ARCHITECTURE

Search completed by: BM Coles
General Health benefits/biophilic design/nature

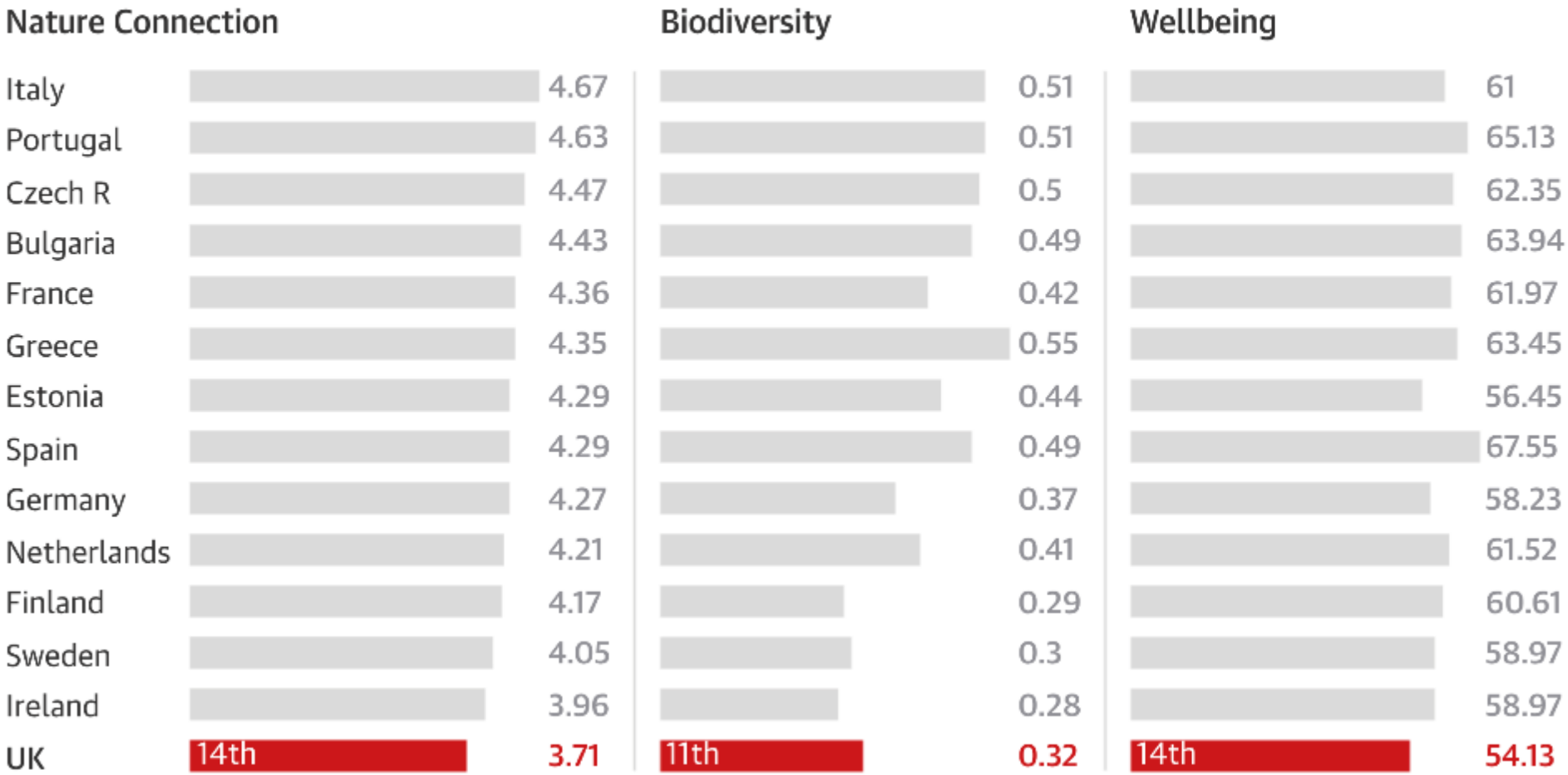
GIG CYMRU NHS WALES
Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Prifysgol Felindre
Velindre University NHS Trust

GWASANAETH LLYFRGELL
GIG CYMRU | NHS WALES
LIBRARY SERVICE

CARDIFF UNIVERSITY
PRIFYSGOL CAERDYDD
University Library Service
Gwasanaeth Llyfrgell y Brifysgol

UK ranks lowest of 14 European countries for 'nature connectedness' and wellbeing

Numbers are scores given to each country based on the study



Guardian graphic. Source: Country-level factors in a failing relationship with nature, Miles Richardson, Iain Hamlin, Lewis R Elliott & Mathew P White, Ambio (2022)


"Genetics has been found to account for only about 10% of diseases, and the remaining 90% appear to be from environmental causes."
- Center for Disease Control

Our Challenge ‘To Deliver the UK’s Greenest Hospital’

The challenge:

Deliver a new cancer centre and landscape that are: an exemplar of low-carbon design and sustainability.

What makes this a Green Hospital?

- It adopts a holistic approach to its design.
- It aims to protect and enhance biodiversity.
- It has adopted a Green Transport Plan.
- It will use natural, bio-renewable and non-toxic materials.
- It delivers a Low-carbon, low-energy, hospital from cradle to grave.
- It will deliver a biophilic hospital campus working to deliver the healing properties of nature to its users.
- It will engage with staff, patients and the community to help us deliver these aims.

The design choices we make now, will have an enormous impact on our ability to meet these aims.

The Site and its Relationship to the City

Key factors

- Secluded and enclosed.
- Surrounded by nature.
- Has no presence beyond itself.
- Has developed a life of its own.
- Discrete, but intricately connected.

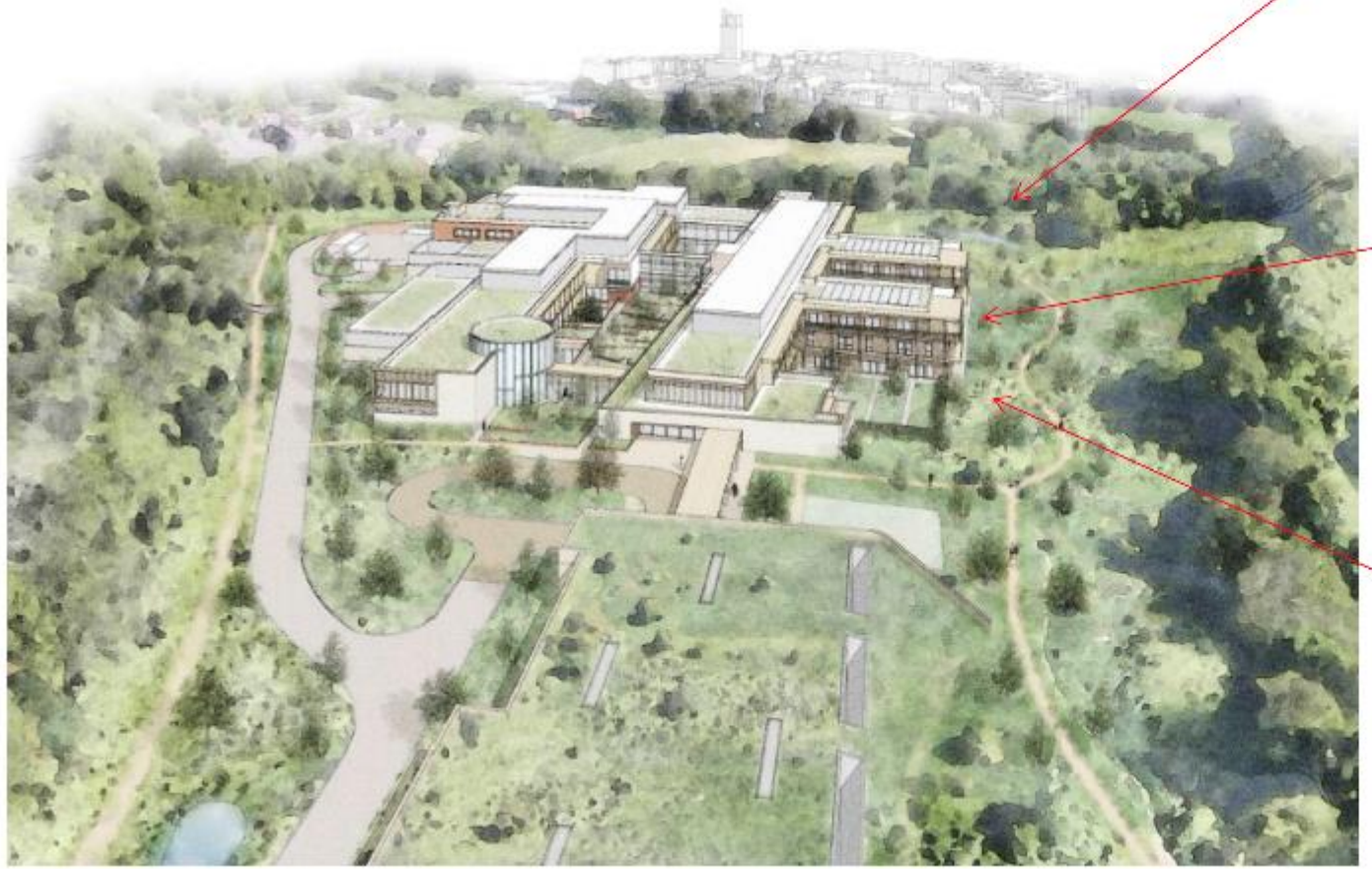

Illustrative Masterplan
As Approved at Outline Planning
Landscape Elements
Architectural Elements

16/04/2018

HASSELL

The John Cooper Architecture ~ Reference Design

1. Reference Scheme
Adopting the principles



Velindre University NHS Trust,
Design Brief

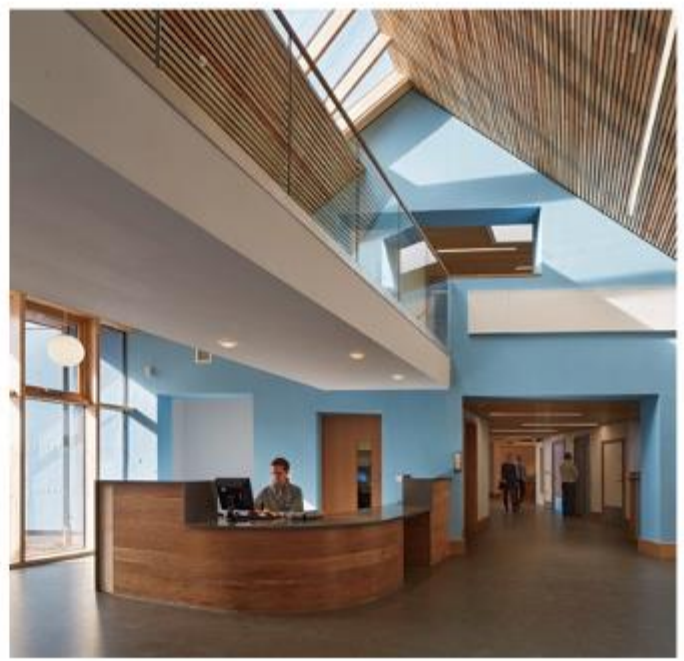
Velindre University NHS Trust,
Staff Feedback

Velindre University NHS Trust,
Reference Design Commentary

Sharing Our Vision ~ The Use of Case Studies.

Architype

St. Michael's Hospice



MEETING EXPECTATIONS

1. It has a landscape experience offering variety and choice, with both informal greenspaces & formalised lawns, growing gardens, native planting, ponds etc.
2. It works well with the topography and has great views to the landscape from light and airy internal spaces.
3. It is Informal and comfortable in scale, with disaggregated forms and the optimisation of views and orientation for light and solar gain.
4. It is highly energy efficient through highly insulated structure.
5. It uses natural, low-carbon materials, including the use of a timber structure.
6. It has great interiors, which are light and airy, with interesting geometry featuring non-toxic natural materials that deliver a non-institutional.

Sharing our vison – use of case studies Biophilia and Greening the Building

THE CANCER CENTRE:
The Selected Design.

PROJECT DRIVERS

CONNECTED TO THE OUTDOORS
Thoughtfully designed outdoor environments, will meet the needs of patients at all stages of rehabilitation and help to integrate green spaces into the lives of those who work at the hospital.

FILLED WITH NATURAL LIGHT
Designing to optimize daylight is a core of our work. Windows at the end of corridors and skylights in rooms without direct daylight will create a warm, soothing environment.

HEALING
Our design puts patients at the centre to create comfortable, healing environment by integrating stimulating spaces.

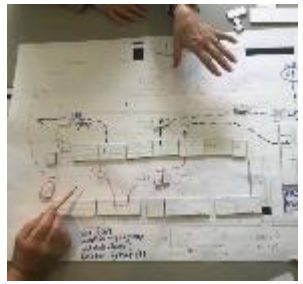
HOMELY
Our design will create a comforting, homely atmosphere to bring a sense of normality back to patient's lives.

SUSTAINABLE
Our design ensures that resources are used intelligently so that the buildings have a long service life through flexible solutions. Many of White's hospital projects have achieved LEED Gold rating based on the assessment of energy, indoor environment and materials. At White, we use a material database to assess and evaluate the environmental properties of a material, selecting based on minimal health or environmental impact.

FUNCTIONAL
Simply put, the building should work. It should be able to effectively support the activities occurring within it. In order to meet this objective, it was necessary to investigate existing and anticipated processes.

INTEGRATED INTO THE COMMUNITY
Our design will create links with the surrounding towns to ensure connectedness and give back to the local communities.

ADAPTABLE
Weaim to protect the future of the hospital as the building requirements develop over time, by creating adaptable spaces. Change is axiomatic in healthcare and can result from a wide range of influences including growth, medical issues and social necessity.



DESIGNED WITH USERS
Our scheme will put the needs of patients at the centre and we aim to design with the various users of the building to ensure an inclusive and functional design.

ACCESSIBLE TO ALL
Accessibility will always be at the forefront of our design requirements. Our approach is to create accessible and inclusive environments, catering to the experiences of different types of patients. It is essential that a clear approach to wayfinding for users of the building is integrated from the start, to make sure the building is legible for all.

EVIDENCE BASED DESIGN
Our broad knowledge of healthcare design assures that our design is based on evidence, for a thoughtful and considered patient experience.

ECONOMICAL
All government has a fundamental duty to make wise use of limited resources. The program must promote the use of shared spaces, maximizes standardization and establishes critical adjacencies.

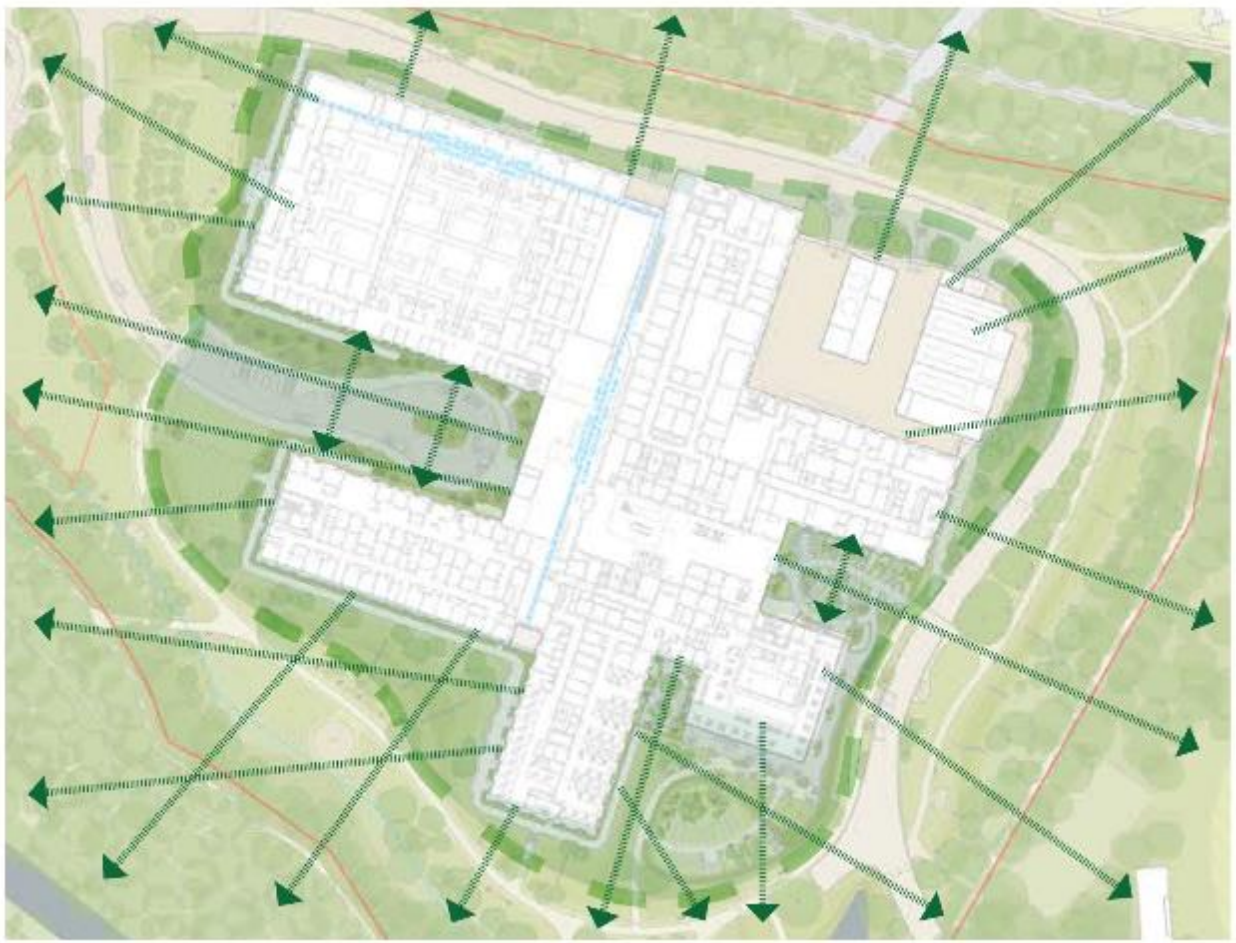
A BUILDING IMMERSED IN GREEN LANDSCAPE

The architectural form of the facility maximises views to nature and opportunities for direct access to the outdoors. The integration of landscape within the hospital provides a sense of wonder, fresh air and nature and enhances the experience of visitors. The direct connections to nature can help patient recovery as well as the well-being of staff.

Immediate adjacency of green space to built footprint interface allows physical and visual integration, bringing the 'outside in'; creating a living 'green skirt' to the nVCC.

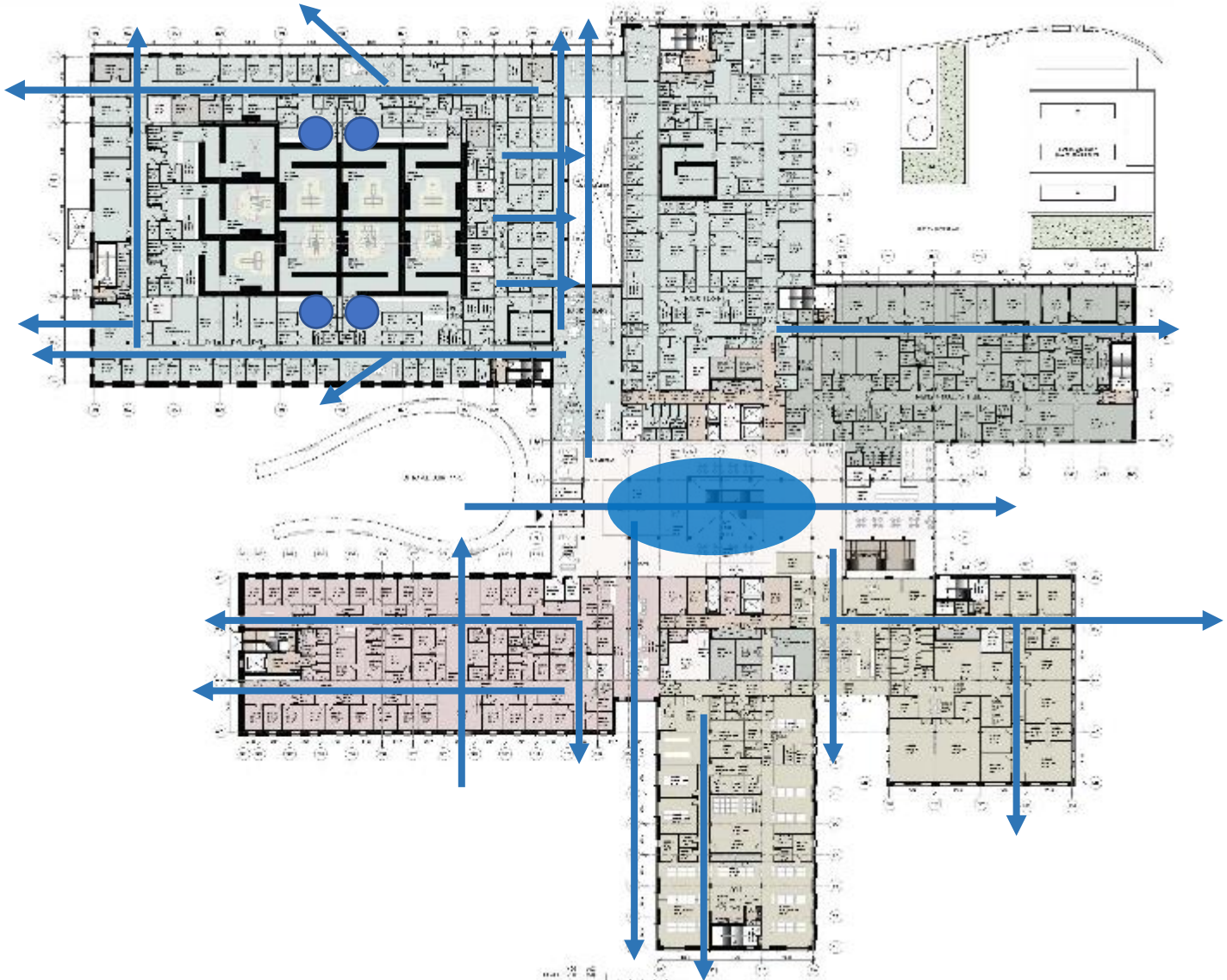
Far-reaching green connectivity to the building, both physical access and views extending out into green landscape.

View to garden from east entrance



Impact: Character and Innovation.

A.01 ~ There are clear ideas behind of the building.



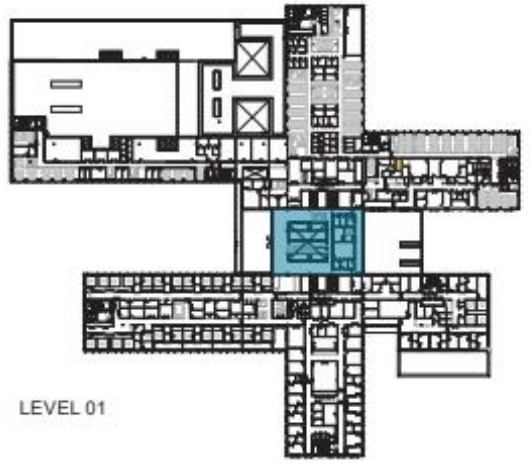
All the primary circulation flows are made in daylight, direct or borrowed, maximizing connections with and views into the landscape.

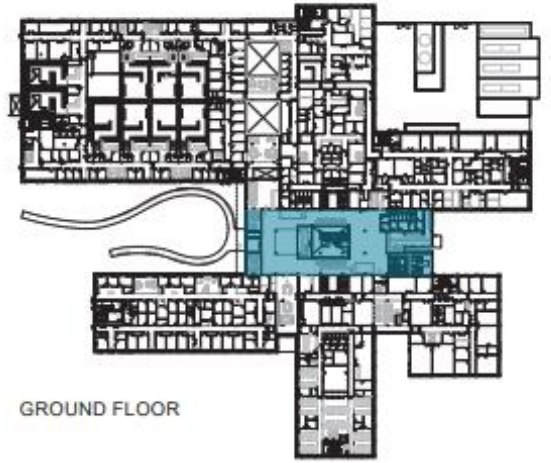
The Design Strategy

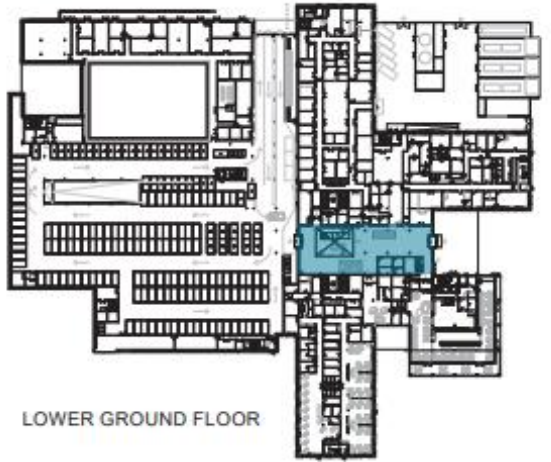
The design strategy is based on a central ‘Lolfa’ space, a three-storey, central hall that provides access to all departments, without the need for any corridor access or complex wayfinding mechanisms.

It provides clear and unambiguous vehicular access from the principal, northern access road, the proposed metro station, and the pedestrian footfall from the existing Whitchurch Sanatorium.

Wayfinding is clear, legible, and ‘Y Lolfa’ is both welcoming and uplifting.







LOLFA- THE CORE SPACE

LOLFA- THE CORE SPACE

Section

LEVEL 02

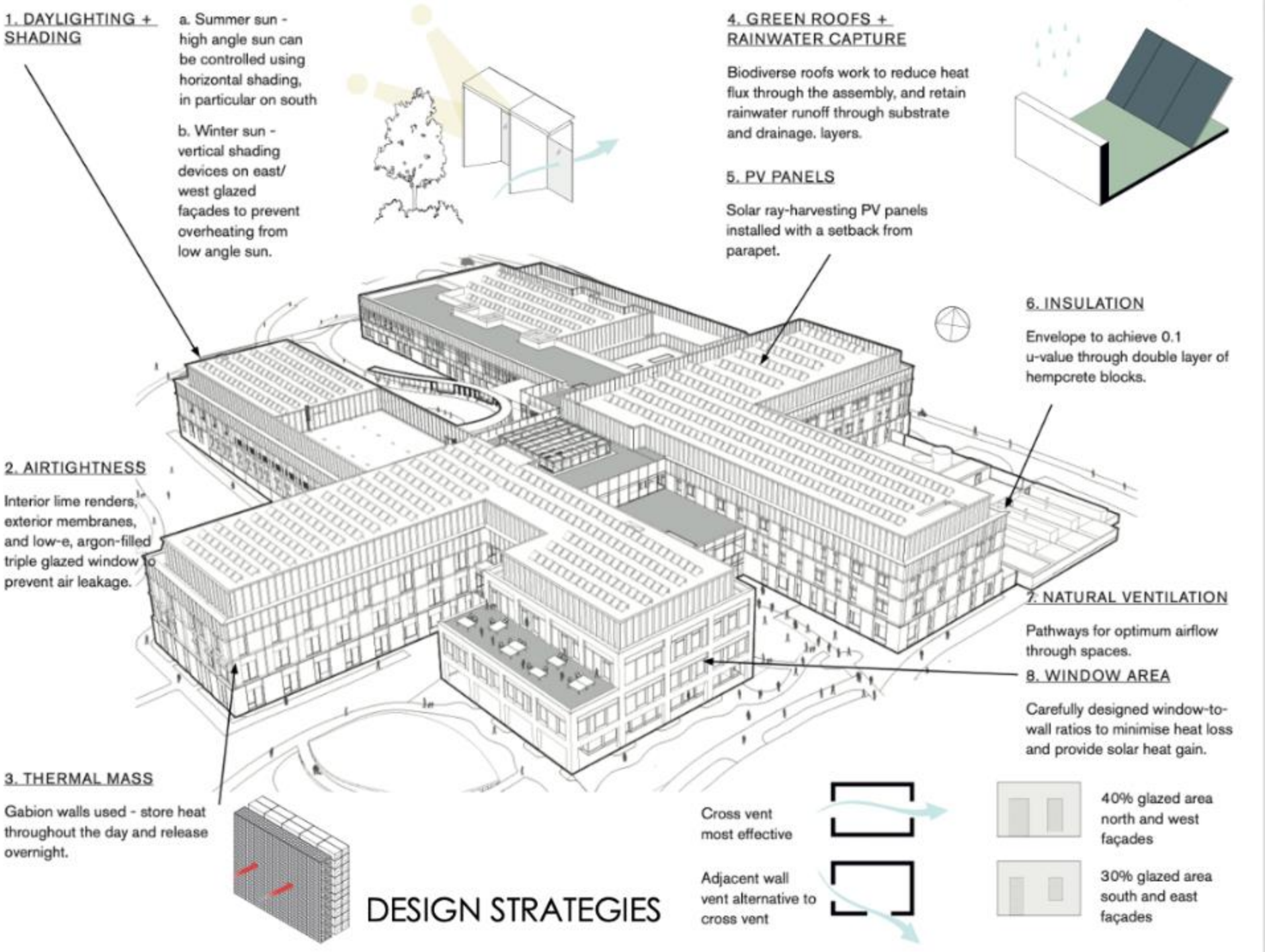
Admin

Reference Image: White Arkitekter Nodi

Reference Image: White Arkitekter Katsan Roof Terrace, Stockholm

Impact: Staff and Patient Environment.

The interior of the building is attractive, in appearance.



Passive design strategies incorporated into the design.

Ventilation with heat recovery.

0.1 U value with voidance of thermal bridges.

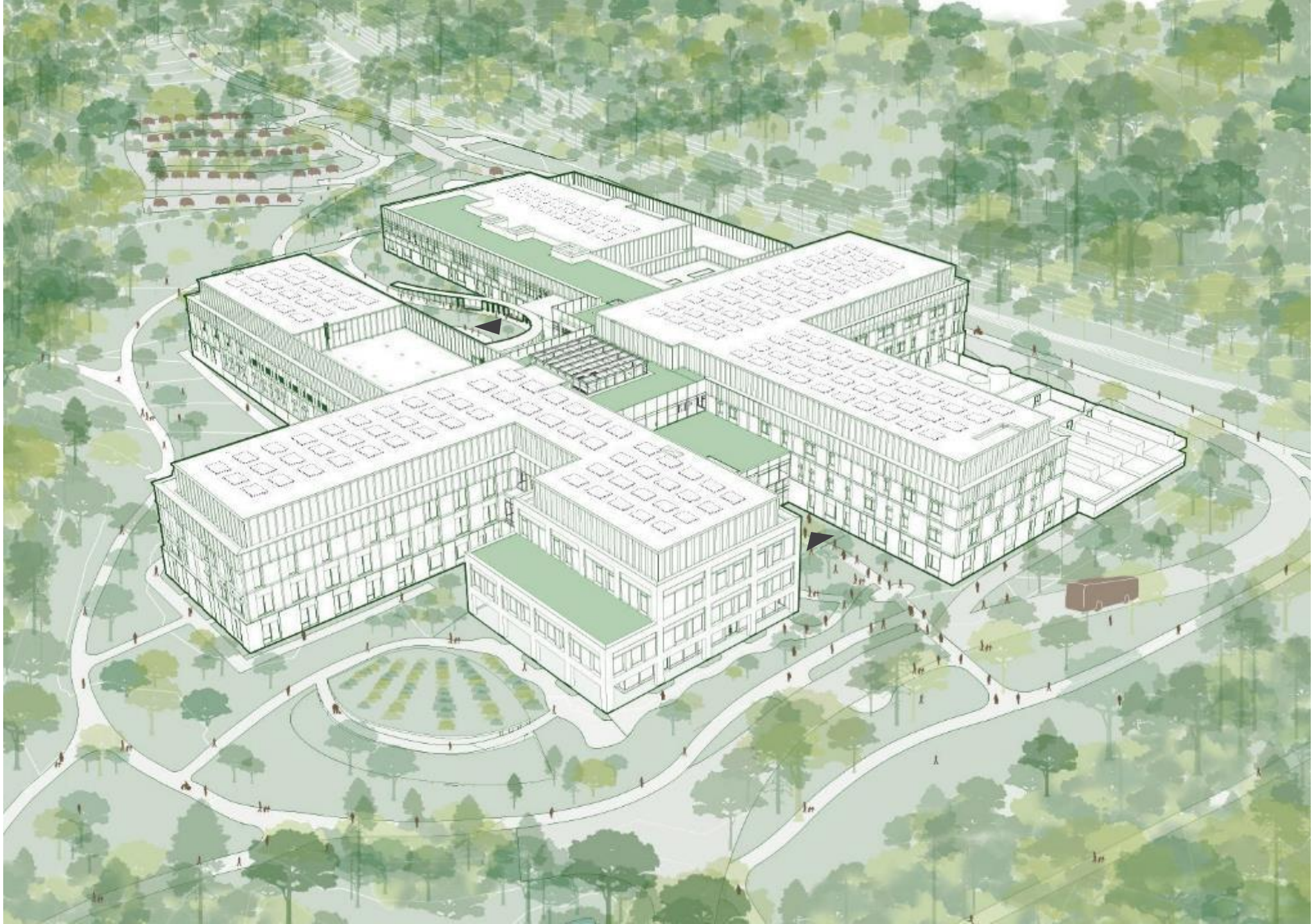
High levels of air tightness

Solar shading to prevent overheating.

Use landscape and trees for summer cooling and shade.

Highly insulated walls with natural materials to prevent heat loss.

Position of glazing chosen to avoid cold-bridging.



5.5 APPEARANCE

5.5.8 FAÇADES - PROPOSED STRATEGY

PROPOSED EXTERIOR MATERIAL PALETTE

The building is conceptualised as a series of volumes, divided into two wings, each with its own material language, and interconnected by a transparent volume at the core (the Lolfa) and by a gabion stone base that grounds the upper levels to the earth.

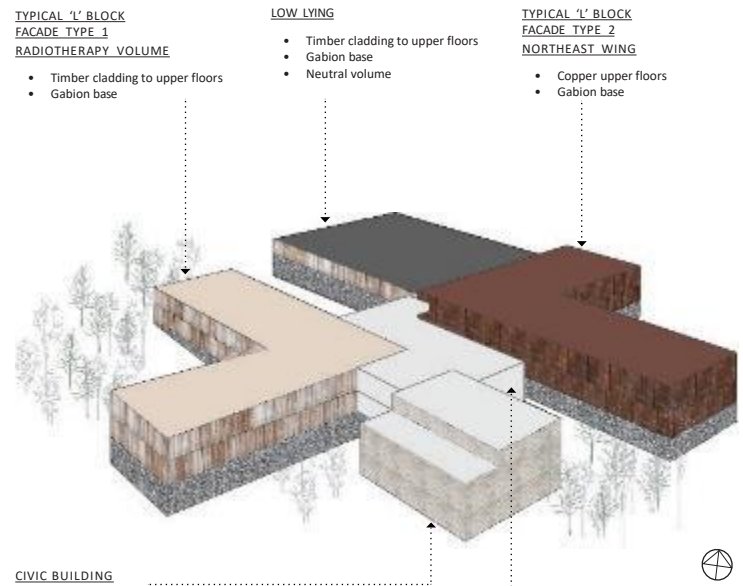
Drawing inspiration from both the local building and landscape contexts, the material palette for the exterior facades of the nVCC is in keeping with the overall low- carbon goals of the design brief. The external facade palette is indicated below.

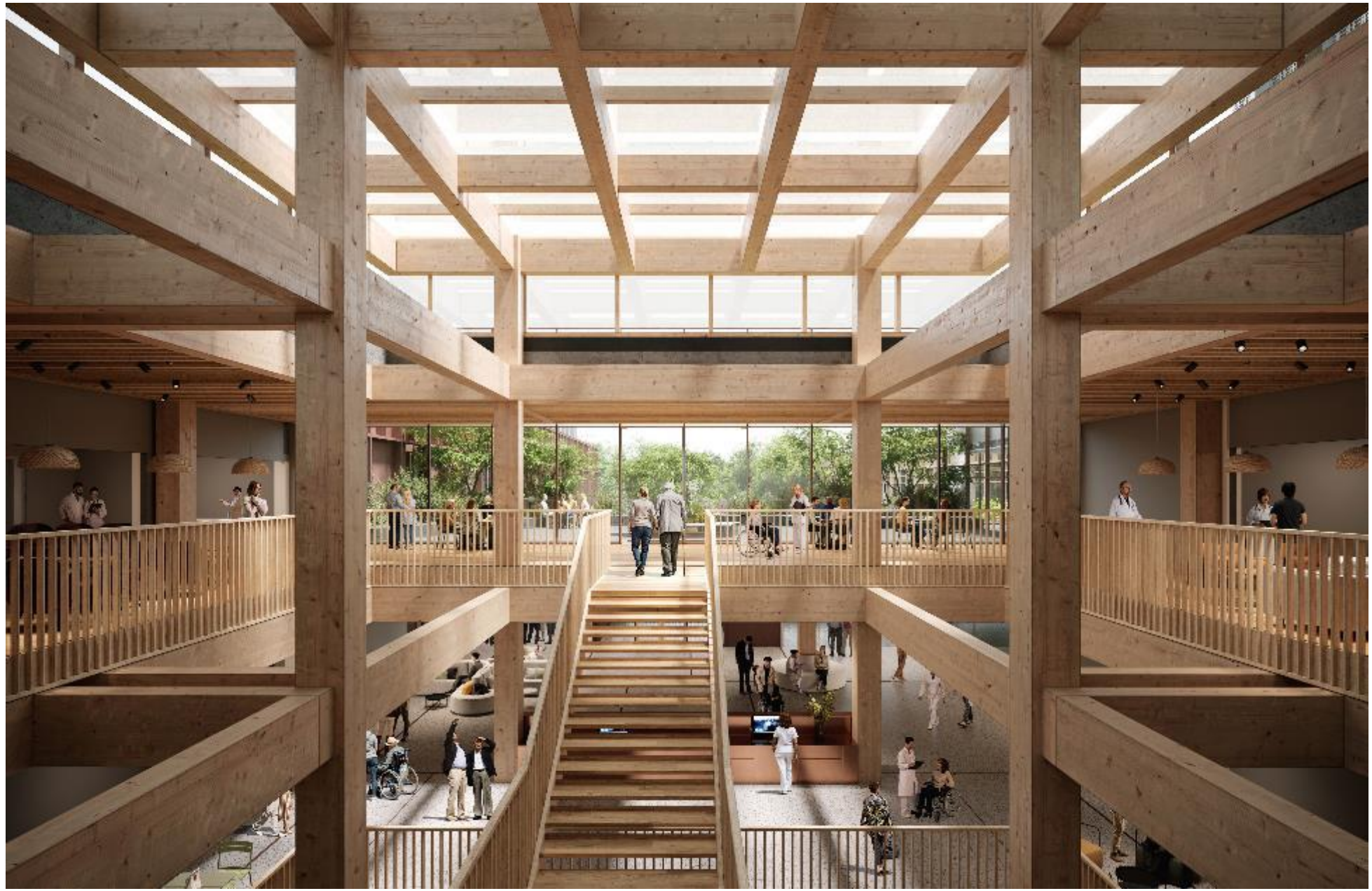
GABION
4mm gauge welded mesh cage with stone aggregate sourced from local quarry.

COPPER METAL CLADDING
Preferred: recycled pre-oxidised copper or similar.

TIMBER CLADDING
Preferred: Thermowood or similar

BRICK
Preferred: reclaimed and assembled with lime mortar to absorb CO_2.





Carbon and Energy Usage

ENERGY AND CARBON A Summary of our Aims.

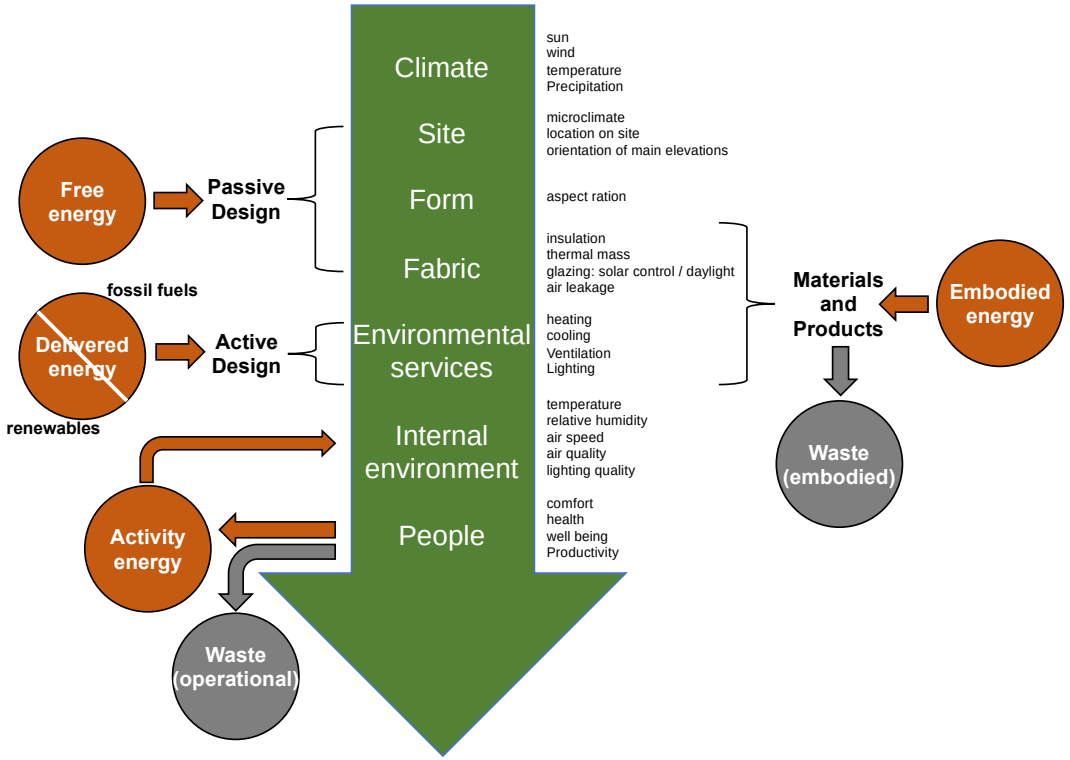
Energy Use Addressed by:

- **Optimising thermal performance by a fabric first approach.**
- **Installing efficient HVAC.**
- **Using renewable energy.**

Reduce Embodied Carbon by:

- Using off-site construction.
- Using environmentally friendly, low-carbon materials.
- Providing good access to natural light and fresh air.
- Maximise the potential for generating renewable energy on site.
- Explore the potential for large scale electrical energy storage.
- Creating a balance between building energy demand and grid energy supply linked to vehicle charging.
- Incorporating extensive tree planting, and landscaping on site for carbon benefits and evaporative cooling.
- Enhance energy demand and other green features that contribute to health and well-being and reduce energy demand.
- Sequester any shortfall by 'on and off-site' tree planting

DIAGRAM 1
Low Energy Design Principles



Reduce regulated operating energy

heating
cooling
ventilation
Lighting

Reduce embodied energy

use of timber and biomaterials
low carbon materials (e.g. concrete)
modular construction / reduce waste

Reduce process energy

appliance
medical equipment

Renewable energy and energy storage

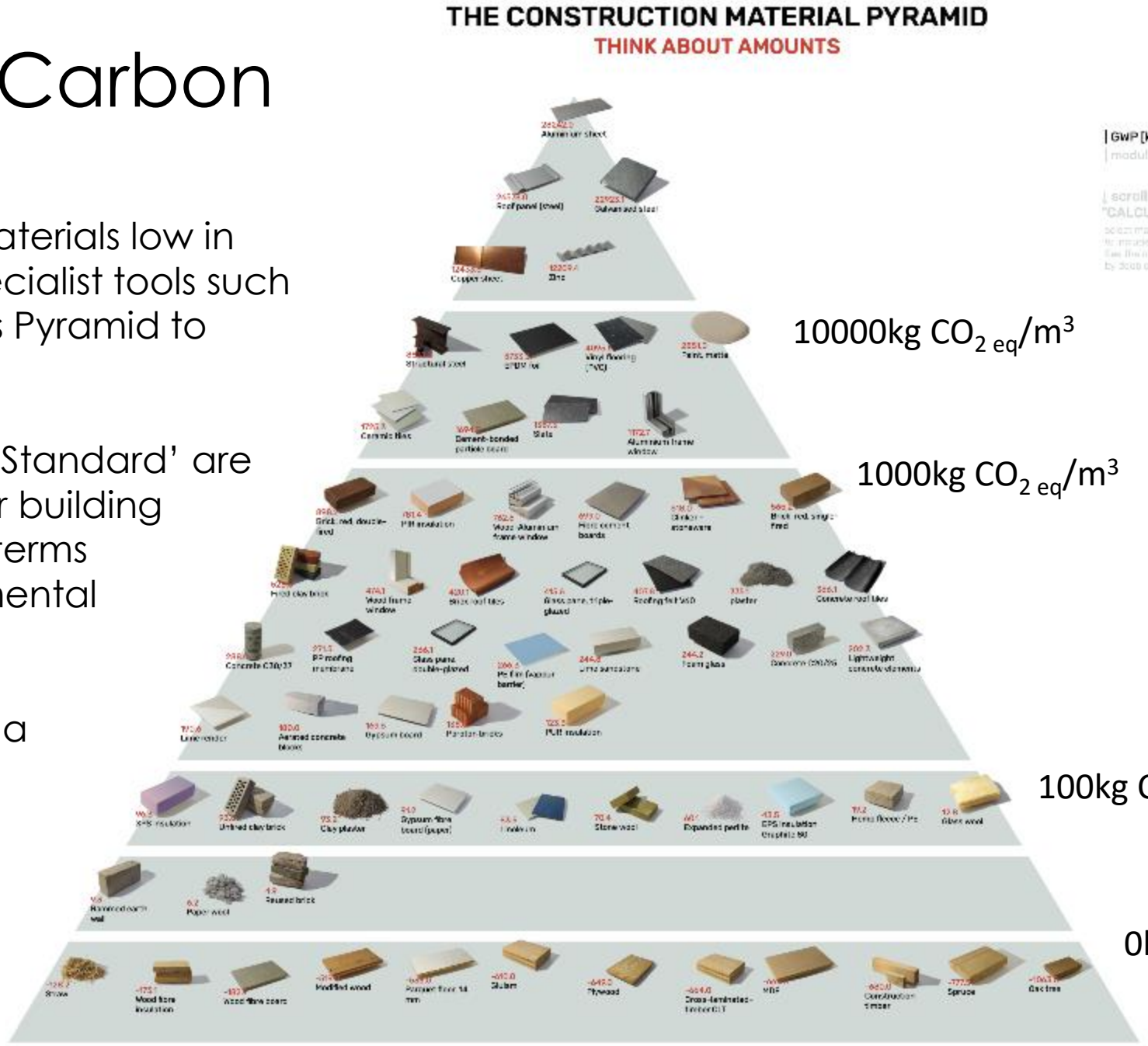
Solar PV / wind / biomass / heat pump technology/Bio-fuel CHP
Storage: battery / grid / thermal storage in building and ground

Materials and Carbon

The scheme has specified materials low in embodied carbon, using specialist tools such as the Construction Materials Pyramid to inform their selection.

Other tools such as the 'Well Standard' are being used to measure wider building performance of materials in terms of their toxicity and environmental credentials.

The scheme has undertaken a detailed analysis of its material choices.



5.9 POTENTIAL MATE RIAL PALETTE: CLADDING

NATURAL

Welsh Larch Timber Cladding

22 mm

GWP per 1m² of wall area includes 15x44mm battens **15+/-5** $kgCO_2e/m^2$

DURABILITY	●●●○○
AFFORDABILITY	●●●●●
CONSTRUCTABILITY	●●●●○
REUSE/RECYCLABILITY	●●●●○
NON-TOXICITY	●●●○○

Biogenic Carbon

per 1m² of wall area 22 $kgCO_2e/m^2$

Welsh Stone Panel

20 mm

GWP per 1m² of wall area includes aluminium track **16+/-5** $kgCO_2e/m^2$

DURABILITY	●●●●●
AFFORDABILITY	●●●●○
CONSTRUCTABILITY	●●●○○
REUSE/RECYCLABILITY	●●●○○
NON-TOXICITY	●●●●○

Limestone Panel

20 mm

GWP per 1m² of wall area includes aluminium track **14+/-5** $kgCO_2e/m^2$

DURABILITY	●●●●●
AFFORDABILITY	●●○○○
CONSTRUCTABILITY	●●●○○
REUSE/RECYCLABILITY	●●○○○
NON-TOXICITY	●●●●●

TRADITIONAL

Glass-Reinforced Concrete

22 mm

GWP per 1m² of wall area includes aluminium track **40+/-5** $kgCO_2e/m^2$

DURABILITY	●●●●●
AFFORDABILITY	●●●●●
CONSTRUCTABILITY	●●●○○
REUSE/RECYCLABILITY	●●○○○
NON-TOXICITY	●●○○○

Fibre Cement Board

8 mm

GWP per 1m² of wall area includes aluminium track **19+/-5** $kgCO_2e/m^2$

DURABILITY	●●●●○
AFFORDABILITY	●●●●○
CONSTRUCTABILITY	●●●●○
REUSE/RECYCLABILITY	●●●●●
NON-TOXICITY	●●●○○

Hemp & Lime Render

20 mm

GWP per 1m² of wall area includes 18mm OSB **8+/-5** $kgCO_2e/m^2$

DURABILITY	●●●○○
AFFORDABILITY	●●●○○
CONSTRUCTABILITY	●●●●●
REUSE/RECYCLABILITY	●●●●●
NON-TOXICITY	●●●●●

Biogenic Carbon

per 1m² of wall area 9 $kgCO_2e/m^2$

Terra Cotta Panel

20 mm

GWP per 1m² of wall area includes aluminium track **90+/-5** $kgCO_2e/m^2$

DURABILITY	●●●●●
AFFORDABILITY	●●●○○
CONSTRUCTABILITY	●●●○○
REUSE/RECYCLABILITY	●●●●○
NON-TOXICITY	●●●●○

Brick

103 mm

GWP per 1m² of wall area includes lime mortar **85+/-5** $kgCO_2e/m^2$

DURABILITY	●●●●○
AFFORDABILITY	●●●○○
CONSTRUCTABILITY	●●●○○
REUSE/RECYCLABILITY	●●●●○
NON-TOXICITY	●●●●○

Profiled Aluminium

2 mm

GWP per 1m² of wall area includes aluminium track **65+/-5** $kgCO_2e/m^2$

DURABILITY	●●●○○
AFFORDABILITY	●●●○○
CONSTRUCTABILITY	●●●○○
REUSE/RECYCLABILITY	●●●●●
NON-TOXICITY	●●●○○

Profiled Zinc

0.7 mm

GWP per 1m² of wall area includes aluminium track **30+/-5** $kgCO_2e/m^2$

DURABILITY	●●●●●
AFFORDABILITY	●●○○○
CONSTRUCTABILITY	●●●○○
REUSE/RECYCLABILITY	●●●●●
NON-TOXICITY	●●●●○

MATERIALS

Key Materials Specified Include:

- Lime plaster.
- Clay plaster.
- Recycled facing bricks.
- Recycled copper.
- Accoya and larch, timber cladding.
- Cross laminated timber structure.
- Natural, locally sourced, stone gabions.
- Hempcrete blocks.
- Rubber, Marmolium, and other natural, non-vinyl, floor coverings
- Green roofs.
- Triple glazed timber/aluminium composite windows.
- Natural fabrics for furnishings.
- Non-toxic paint systems.

How do the new and existing buildings energy performance compare?

Existing building 20/21	Existing Hospital Area 17700m^2	kWh/yr	kWh/yr	New Hospital Area 31945m2	Notes
	kWh/yr	kWh/m²/yr	kWh/yr	kWh/m²/yr	
Heating			1,314,217	41.14	
Domestic hot water			360,979	11.3	
Heating (total)	3,376,561	190.8	1,673,918	52.4	73% reduction (/m^2)
oil	40,000	2.3			
Lighting	584,277	33.01	1,054,504	33.01	assumed old as new
Cooling				28.2	Only comfort cooling in regulated - moved process cooling to unregulated
Auxiliary (fans, pumps)			1,017,768	31.86	Only in new
Site (external lighting, car park vent)			319,450	10	Only in new
PV			-946,530	-29.63	Although relatively small – has a big impact on reduction
Total regulated	4,000,838	226	4,021,876	125.9	44% reduction (/m^2)
Total electric	3,150,596				Subtract estimated lighting from old unregulated 33.01
Unregulated	2,566,319	145	5,760,003	180.31	Assumed for old from electricity figure minus lighting?
Total	6,567,157	371	9,775,170	306	
difference				54.8	18% reduction (/m^2)

Is it expensive to go electric?

Energy Costs New Building For Space Heating and DHW

Notes:
Increased energy use of all electric compared to gas heating – 10%
Three time as much energy needed for gas due to COP of electric heating

All electric £/year	Electricity cost	Gas heating £/Year	Gas cost
£1,506,367	15.4p/kWh	£1,358,964	2.2p/kWh
	Difference	+£147,404	10%

Greenhouse Gas Emissions.

Notes:
CO2 emissions of all electric compared to gas heating are reduced by – 32%
This because 3 times as much energy needed for gas due to better COP of electric heating

		Energy use kWh/year	**CO2 emission factor kgCO2/kWh**	**CO2 emissions kg/year**	
Gas heating	gas	1,675,040	0.33	1,658,290	
	electric	8,106,566	0.26	2,107,707	
				3,765,997	
All electric	electric	9,781,606	0.26	2,543,218	
				2,543,218	
			difference	1,222,779	-32%

Less Quantifiable Benefits

General Costs (expect green building costs to be less than additional 12.5%)

The World Green Building Council's report in 2013,

- Based on a variety of building types in the US, the UK, Australia, Singapore and Israel, summarised a range of benefits from adopting a green building approach. It stated that, whilst increased design and construction costs associated with a new green building are perceived to be as high as 29%, the actual cost increases found in practice are less than 12.5%, and sometimes equal to, or even slightly less than, the costs of a standard building.

Lower operating costs (O+M costs reduced by 5%?)

- A study by McGraw-Hill (MacGraw Hill 2013) looked into the payback period for green investments and operating costs. It was found that over a one-year and a five-year period, new green buildings were expected to reduce operating costs by 8% and 15% respectively.

Higher market value

- Pivo and Fisher (Pivo G and Fisher JD, 2009) found that green buildings had up to 5.9% and 13.5% higher market value. A study by McGraw-Hill (MacGraw Hill 2013) found that building values were expected to increase by 7% and asset values by 5% for new build.

Other Benefits

COMMUNITY

- Jobs.
- Facility for community use
- Skills and training.
- Contributes to Local economy.
- Less pollution.
- Community forest for environment, social prescribing and carbon sequestration.

NATIONAL / GLOBAL

- Carbon emissions reduction.
- Reduced use of resources.
- Security of energy supply.
- Improved public health and wellbeing, and reduced health related costs.
- Reduced environmental damage.

The Positive Impacts of Continuous Cover Forestry

VELINDRE CANCER CENTRE

HFMA WEBINAR PRESENTATION
Biodiversity and Landscape

JANUARY 2022

Rupert Grierson

Macgregor Smith

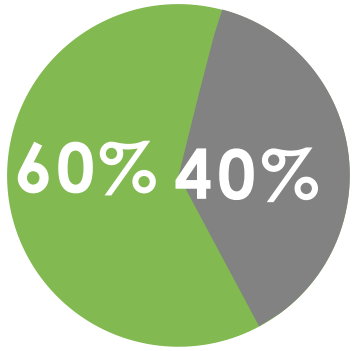
Canolfan Ganser Felindre
Velindre Cancer Centre

THE EXISTING SITE

SETTING A CLEAR AND AMBITIOUS BRIEF

Canolfan Ganser Felindre
Velindre Cancer Centre

CORE DESIGN PRINCIPLES



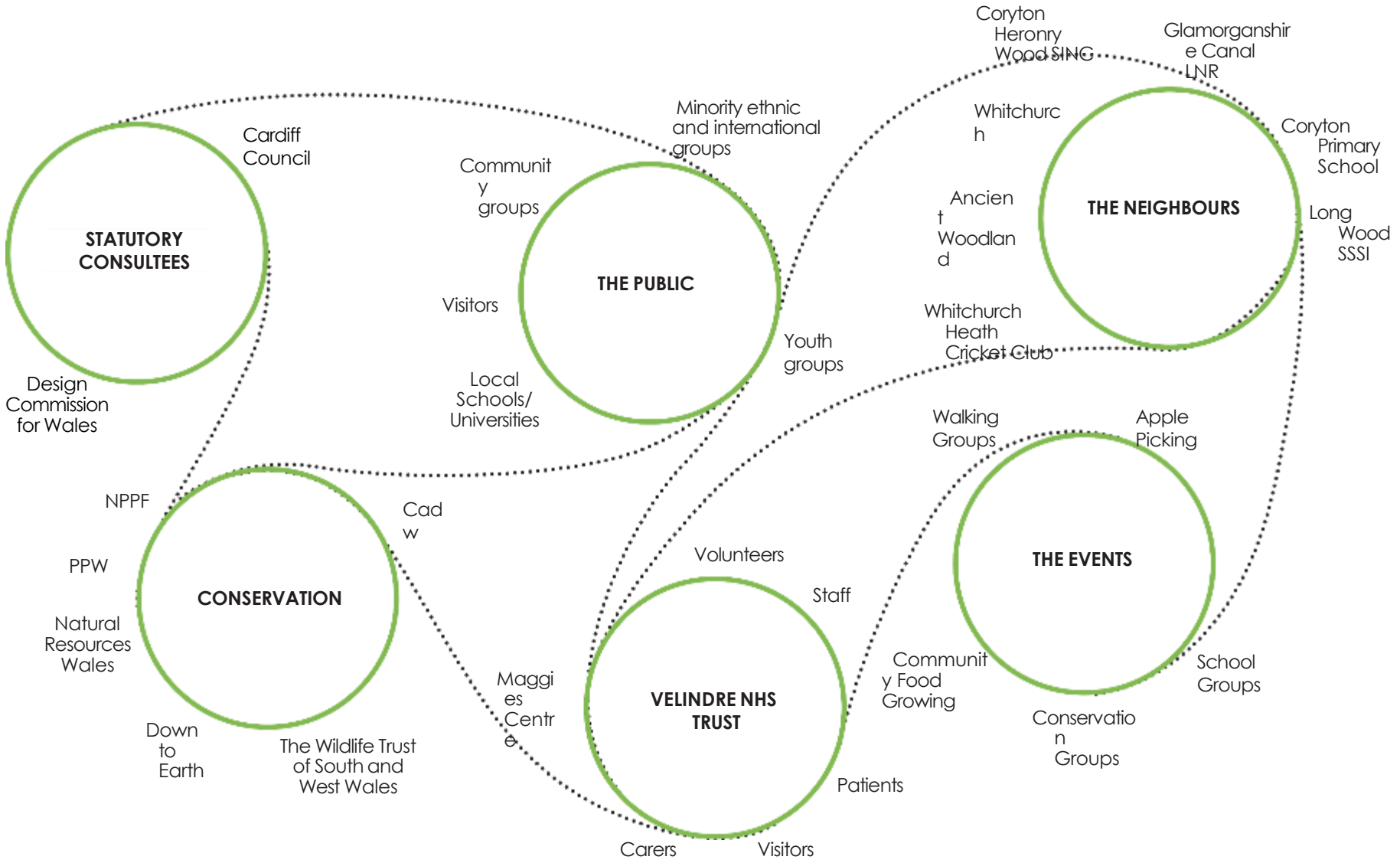
60% GREEN / 40% BUILT FOOTPRINT

THE GREENEST HOSPITAL IN THE UK

UNDERPINNED WELL-BEING OF FUTURE GENERATIONS (WALES) ACT 2015

COMMUNICATION AND TEAM WORK

Canolfan Ganser Felindre
Velindre Cancer Centre



REFERENCE SCHEME

Canolfan Ganser Felindre
Velindre Cancer Centre

1. Wildlife underpasses
2. Woodland approach
3. Green roof with meadow grasses transplanted locally
4. Maggies Centre
5. Woodland gardens
6. Kitchen garden
7. Therapeutic garden with cancer treatment plants
8. SUDs pond
9. Orchard
10. Hedgerow - Dormouse habitat
11. Roof terraces - green gardens

WATER MANAGEMENT

RENEWABLES

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

TREE COVER

BIODIVERSITY ENHANCEMENT

LANDSCAPE VISION

Canolfan Ganser Felindre
Velindre Cancer Centre

ECOLOGY

KEEP IT WILD

MAXIMISE BIODIVERSITY
& HABITAT CONNECTIONS

EMBED ROBUST BLUE - GREEN
INFRASTRUCTURE

HEALTH/WELLBEING

PROMOTE RESEARCH
& UNDERSTANDING

SUPPORT RECOVERY &
HEALING
HOLISTIC APPROACH TO
WELL-BEING

COMMUNITY

PROVIDE
RECREATIONAL
RESOURCES
EDUCATION & OUTREACH

REFERENCE LOCAL HISTORY
& HERITAGE

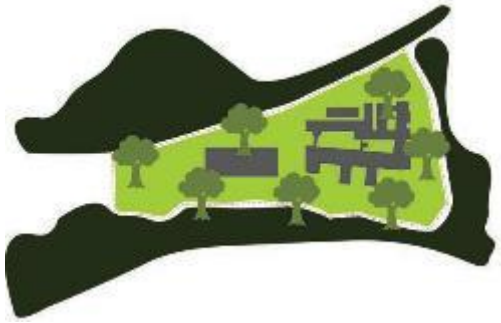
ECOLOGY

Canolfan Ganser Felindre
Velindre Cancer Centre

SITE BASED INITIATIVES

CONNECTED WOODLAND

TREE COVER INCREASE
12%



MEADOW ENHANCEMENT

OFF-SITE BASED INITIATIVES

OFFSITE
BIODIVERSITY
ENHANCEMENT

NET GAIN SUBJECT
TO FURTHER
ASSESSMENTS

GREEN RATIO

64%:
Soft

36%
Hard

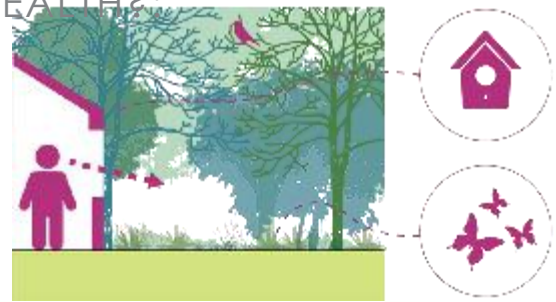
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Canolfan Ganser Felindre
Velindre Cancer Centre

WHAT BENEFITS DO NATURAL ENVIRONMENTS BRING?:

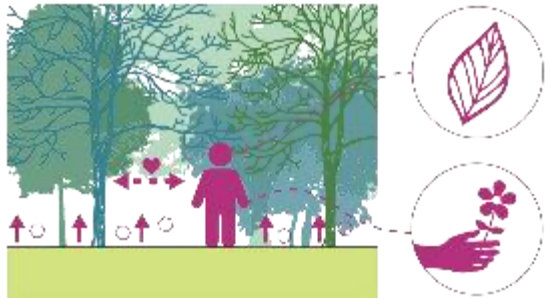
1. Better physical & mental health
2. Restores and aids recovery
3. Encourage healthy recreation & social connection

WHY IS THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IMPORTANT FOR HUMAN HEALTH?:



1. Biophilia
2. High perceptual fluency account
3. Increased immunity
4. Optimal stimulation
5. A restorative environment

HOW DOES THIS INFORM THE DESIGN OF THE SPACES?:



1. Calm, serene garden spaces rich in plant species
2. Secluded spaces but open to distant vistas
3. Views out to landscape from every part of the building
4. Site-wide intervention to promote wildlife and woodland species
5. Balance of passive and active recreation

COMMUNITY

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Velindre Cancer Centre

THE KITCHEN GARDEN

THE PHYSIC GARDEN

THE ORCHARD GARDEN

LINAC GARDEN

NATURAL PLAY


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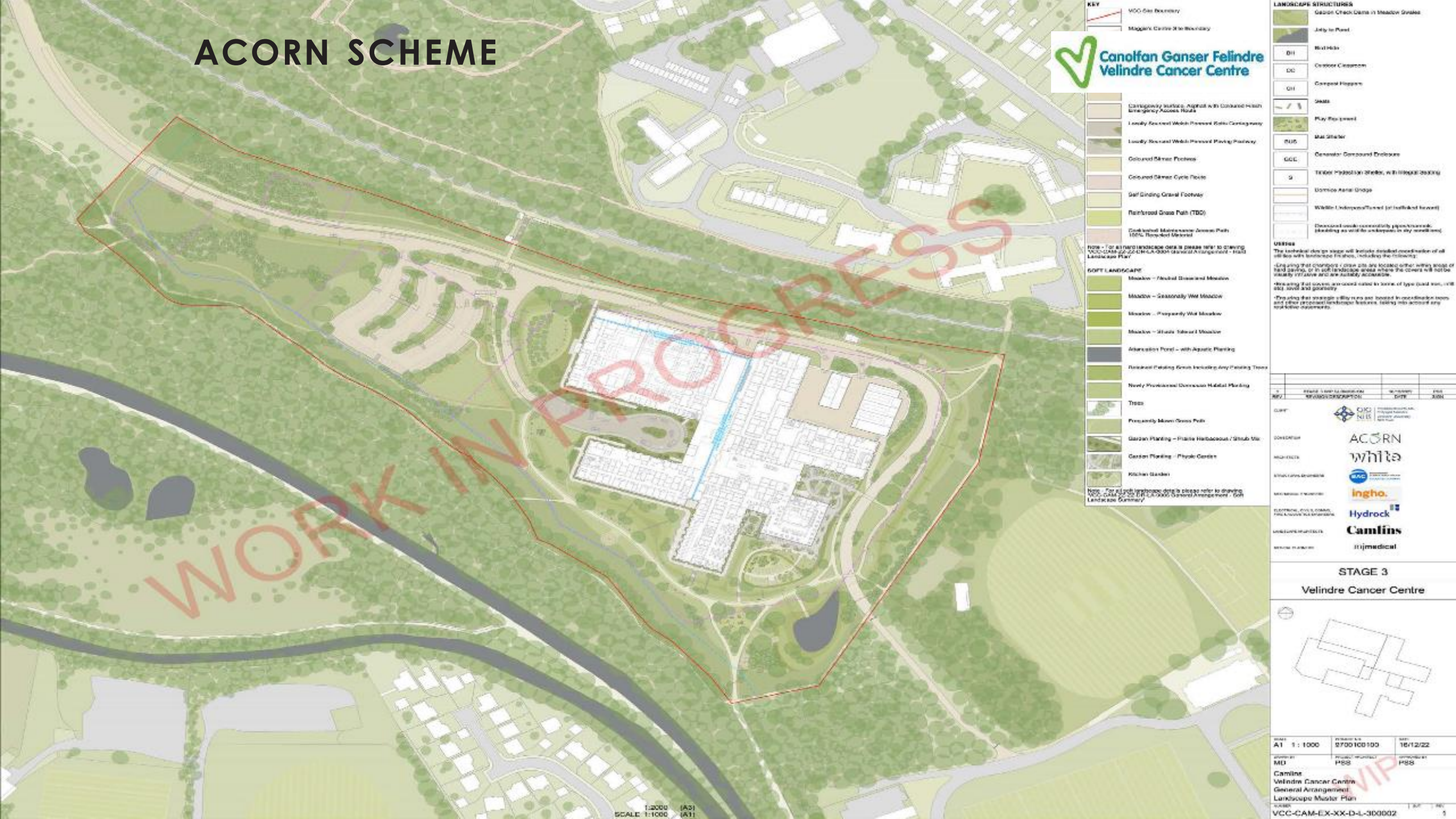
Velindre Cancer Centre

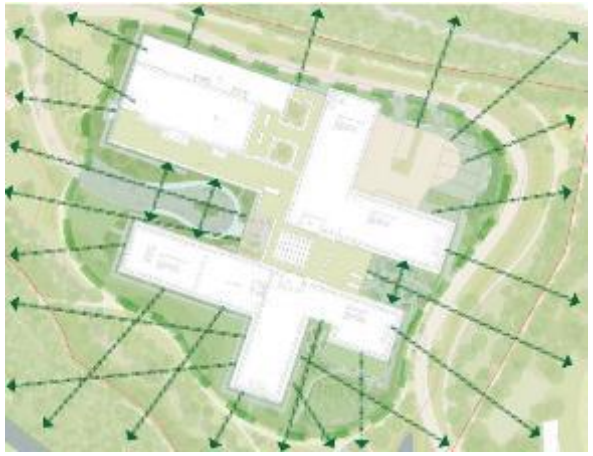
ACORN SCHEME



ACORN LANDSCAPE VISION

Canolfan Ganser Felindre
Velindre Cancer Centre

A BUILDING IMMERSED IN GREEN LANDSCAPE



GREEN SPACE 66% : BUILT SPACE 34%

WIDE AND VARIED GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE AND AMENITY OFFER

BUILDING WITH NATURE

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Velindre Cancer Centre

CORE STANDARDS

Standard 1 Optimises Multi-functionality and Connectivity
Standard 2 Positively Responds to the Climate Emergency

Standard 3 Maximises Environmental Net Gains

Standard 4 Champions a Context Driven Approach

Standard 5 Creates Distinctive Places

Standard 6 Secures Effective Place- keeping

WELLBEING STANDARDS

Standard 7 Brings Nature Closer to People

Standard 8 Supports Equitable and Inclusive Places

WATER STANDARDS

Standard 9 Delivers Climate Resilient Water Management
Standard 10 Brings Water Closer to People

WILDLIFE STANDARDS

Standard 11 Delivers Climate Resilient Water Management
Standard 12 Underpins Nature's Recovery

Building with Nature


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Velindre Cancer Centre

VELINDRE CANCER CENTRE

HFMA WEBINAR PRESENTATION
Green Travel Plan

JANUARY 2022

Craig Salisbury

Canolfan Ganser Felindre
Velindre Cancer Centre

How the nVCC's design will support Velindre's Travel Plan

Canolfan Ganser Felindre
Velindre Cancer Centre

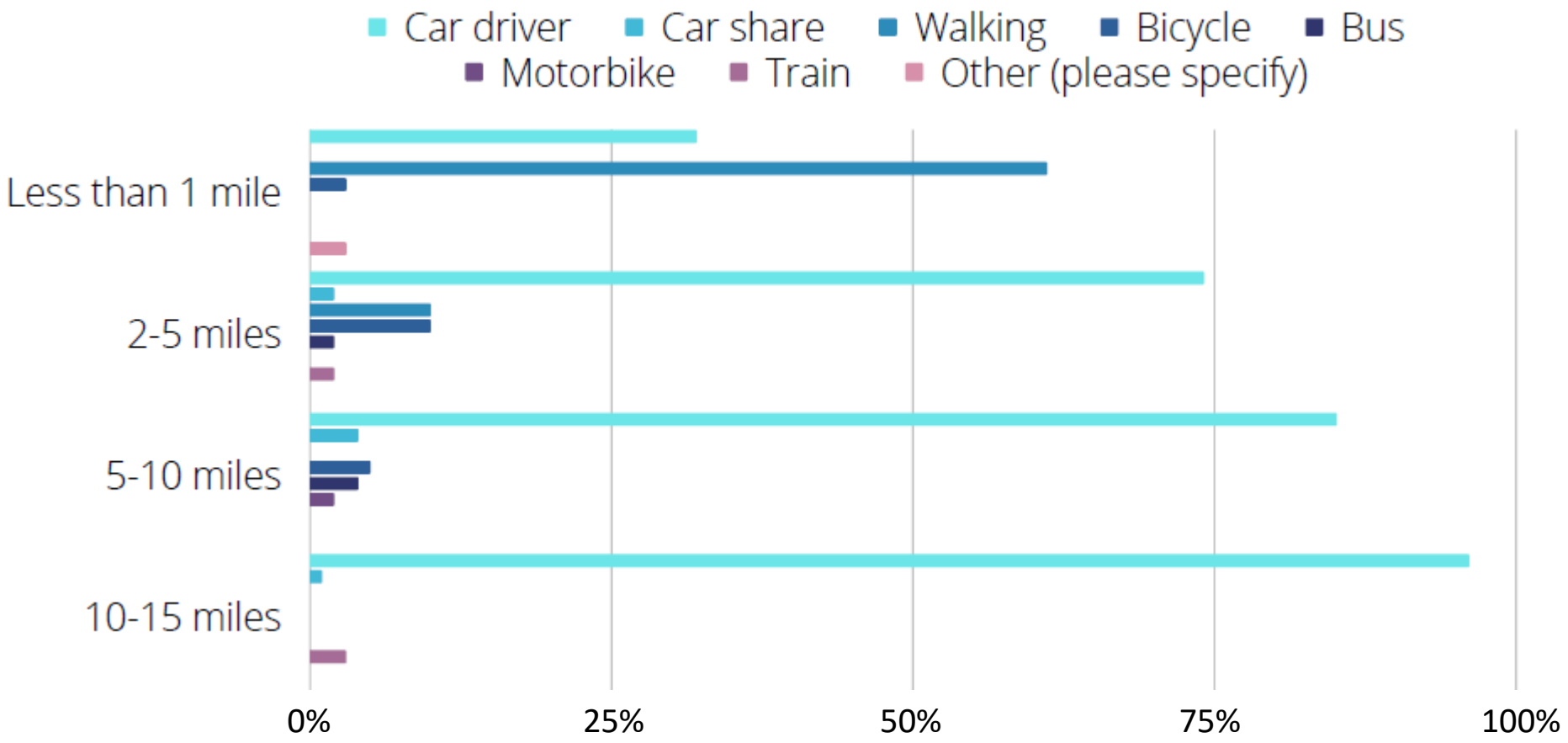
Why we need a travel plan

Planning context – Welsh Transport Strategy

Legislative context

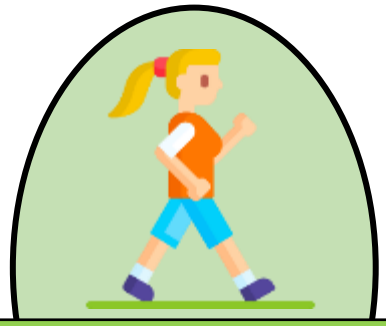
Climate

How staff travel now



Our targets

Canolfan Ganser Felindre
Velindre Cancer Centre



1% increase per annum

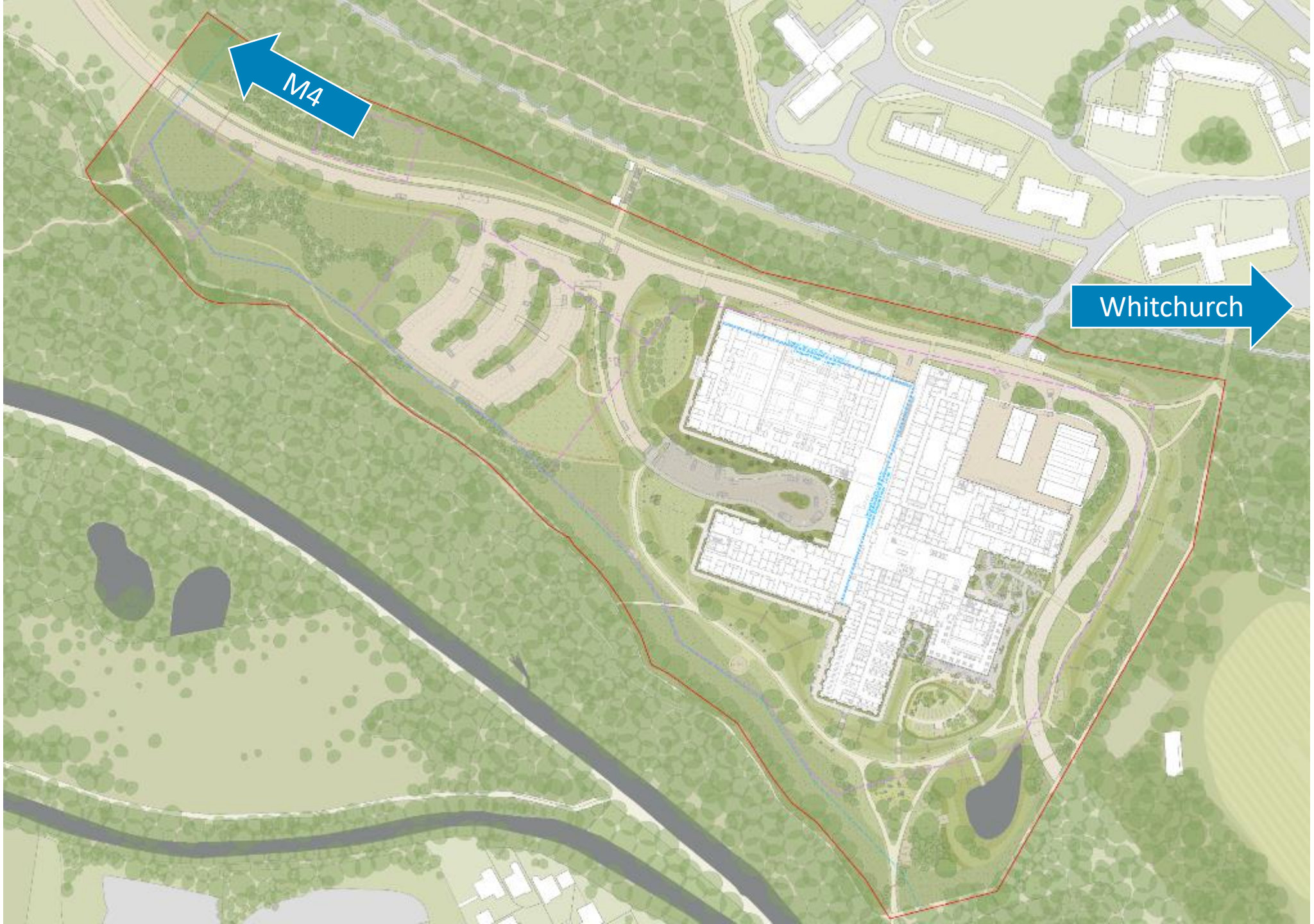
2% increase per annum for staff living within 2 miles

3% increase per annum

4% increase per annum for staff living within 5 miles

1% Increase per annum

2022 - 2027


M4
Whitchurch

Connectivity

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Velindre Cancer Centre

EXISTING CONNECTIVITY

The site is well serviced by trains and buses. There is also a potential extension of the train line at the north of the site with a new metro station planned adjacent to the site. Additionally, the site is easily accessible by bicycle and by foot.

1. Train from Coryton to Cardiff City centre Queen Street
   Every 30 minutes
   Duration: 30 minutes
2. Bus from Coryton to Cardiff City Centre
   Philharmonic JP (bus stop)
   Every 15 mins
   Duration: 26 minutes
3. Cycle Journey to Cardiff City Centre
   Duration: 25 minutes
4. Train from Taffs Well to Radyr Every 15 minutes
   Duration: 4 minutes + 19 minute walk
5. Exit from M4 - Coryton Junction
6. Potential new metro station adjacent to site
7. Potential new bus stop and bus route through the site

Safe and well lit walking routes

View to nVCC from south-east public foot and cycle path approach


Cycle / pedestrian and vehicle separation

Cycle access

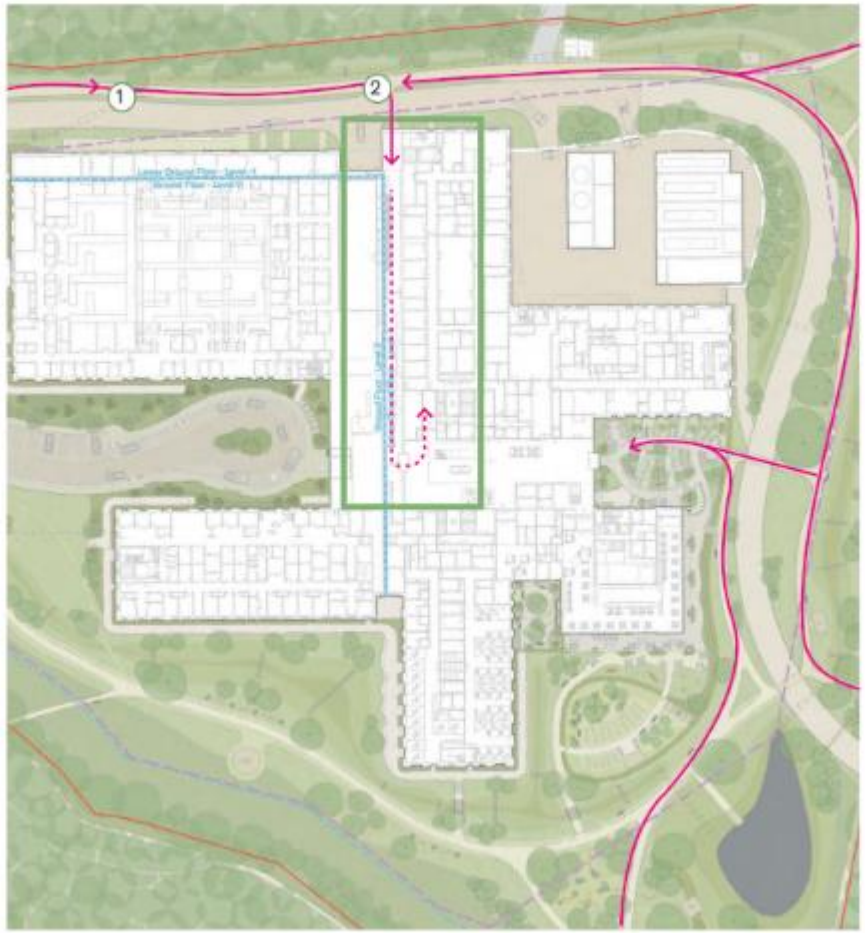
Canolfan Ganser Felindre
Velindre Cancer Centre

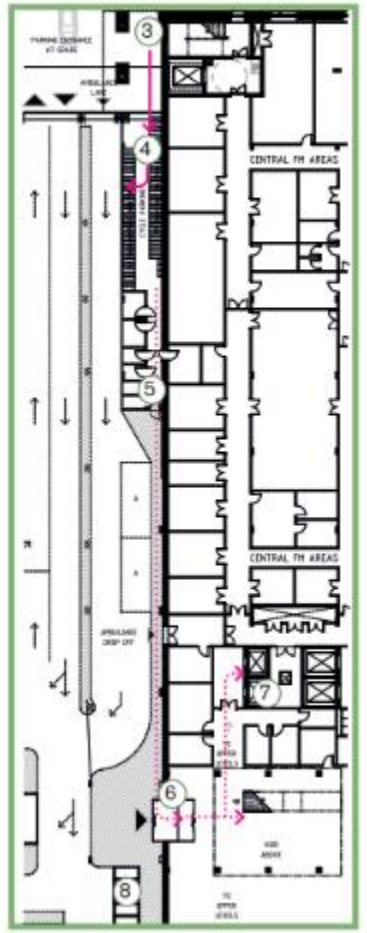
BASEMENT - STAFF SECURE CYCLE PARKING

LOWER GROUND SECURE STAFF CYCLE STORE

1. Dedicated cycle paths along the north access road
2. Safe crossing of service road to north, raised crossing point to ensure cars slow down
3. Dedicated cycle store entrance separate from vehicles
4. 80 cycle parking spaces
5. Changing facilities and showers
6. Direct route from cycle storage to lower ground entrance
7. Direct access to all departments via lift cores
8. 10 additional oversized/accessible bicycle parking stands for use by staff.

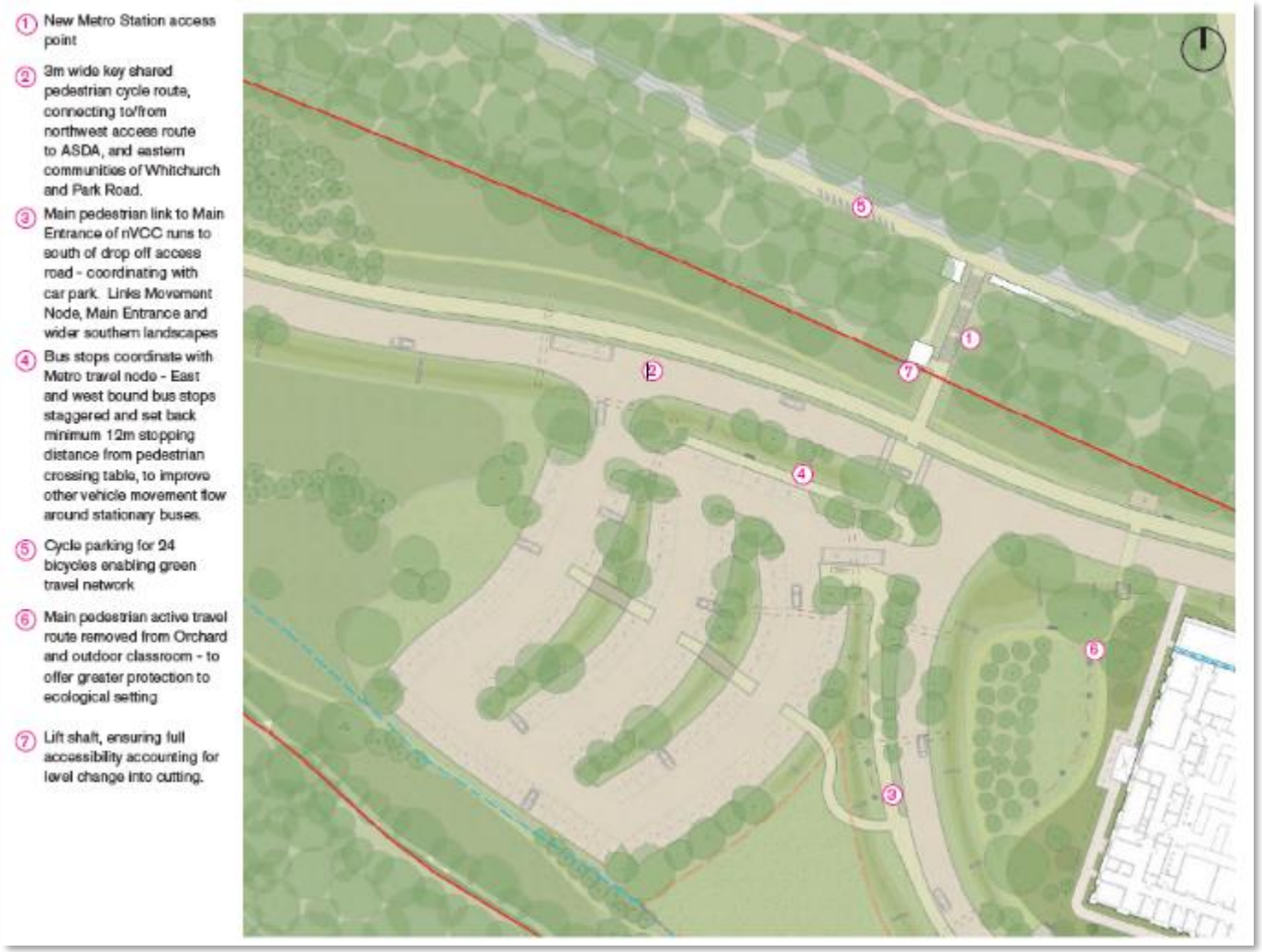
Dedicated cycle crossing point



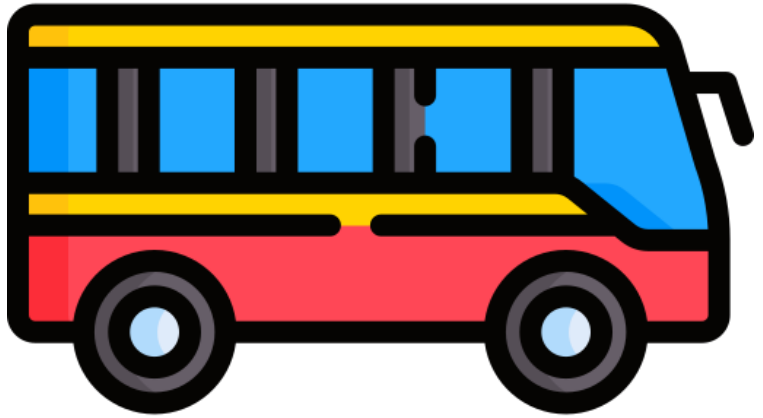


Public transport

Canolfan Ganser Felindre
Velindre Cancer Centre



Metro



VELINDRE CANCER CENTRE

HFMA WEBINAR PRESENTATION
Community Benefits

JANUARY 2022

Hannah Moscrop

Canolfan Ganser Felindre
Velindre Cancer Centre

Community Benefits, Innovation and Hefyd

newydd
Canolfan Ganser Felindre
Velindre Cancer Centre
new

Community Benefits

Canolfan Ganser Felindre Velindre Cancer Centre newydd new

Legislative Context

Trust Aspirations

Communities

Canolfan Ganser Felindre
Velindre Cancer Centre
newydd
new

Aspirations

Local themed art and design and Welsh culture and language

Ongoing use of the Facilities and grounds for community purposes

Active participation in the local community and/or the creation of work experience, training or graduate recruitment

Open and accessible supply chains that provide opportunities for SMEs and social enterprises to bid for work

Minimise the environmental impact of the Project and to promote environmental benefits

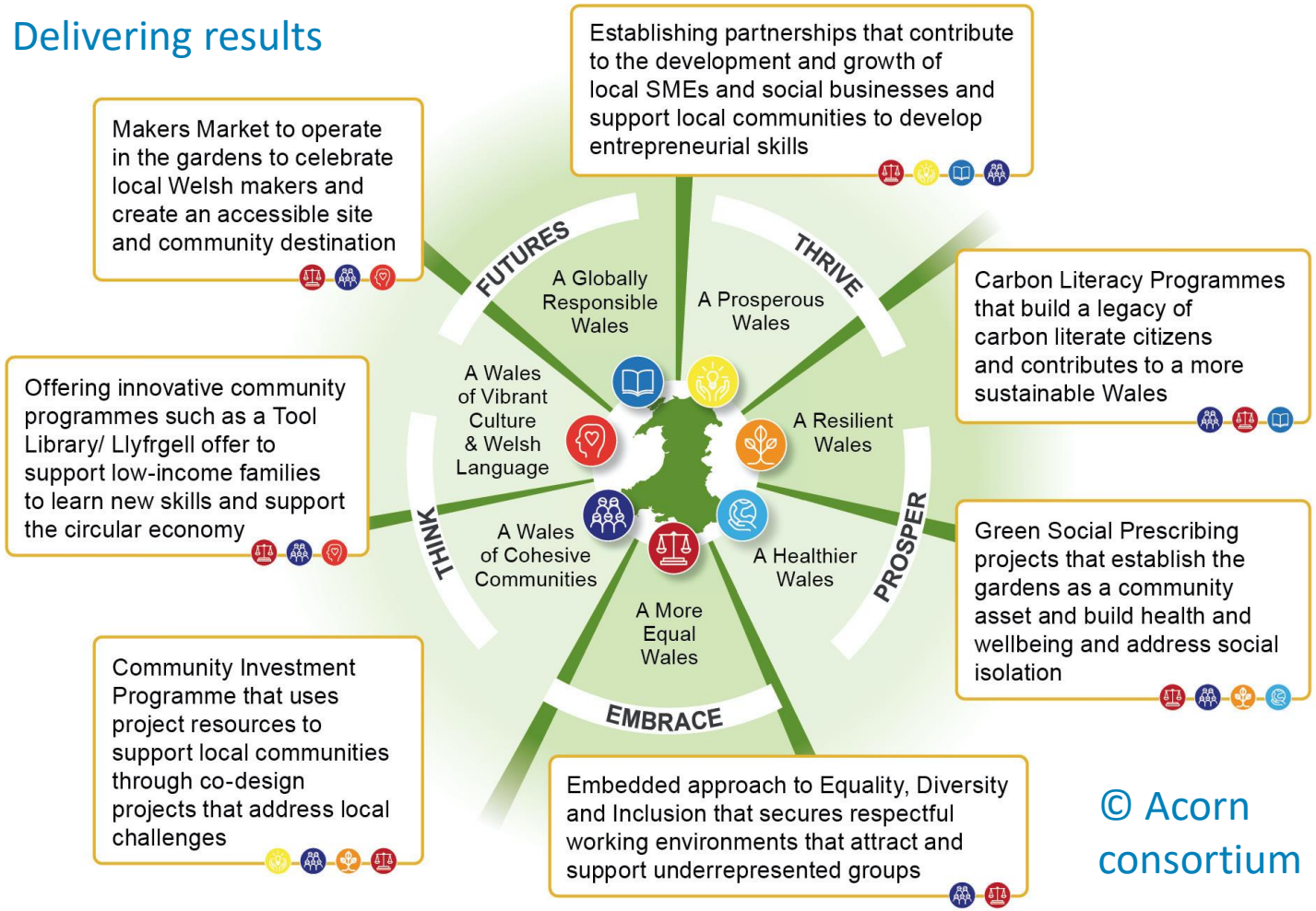
Community Benefits

Canolfan Ganser Felindre Velindre Cancer Centre

Incentivising through procurement

Q	Criteria	Score
CB1	MIM Community Benefits requirements	Pass / Fail
CB2	Enhancements to MIM requirements	2%
CB3	Additional Community Benefits (based on Project Co proposals, i.e. the five aspirations)	4%
	Total maximum score: 6%	

Delivering results



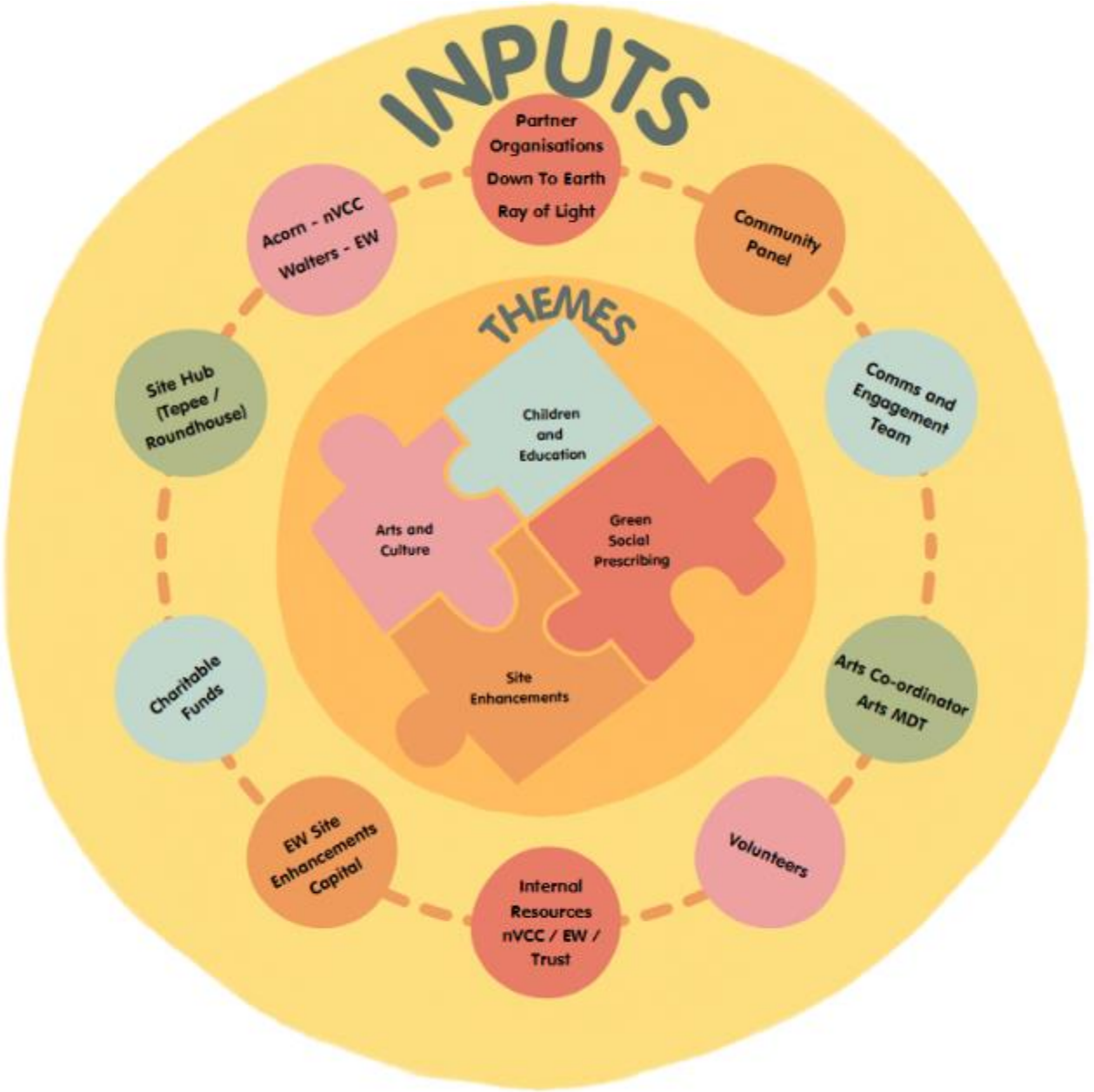
Hefyd

Children and Education

Arts and Culture

Green Social Prescribing

Site Enhancements



Hefyd

27 events

300+ books swapped

1 whole bra bank filled

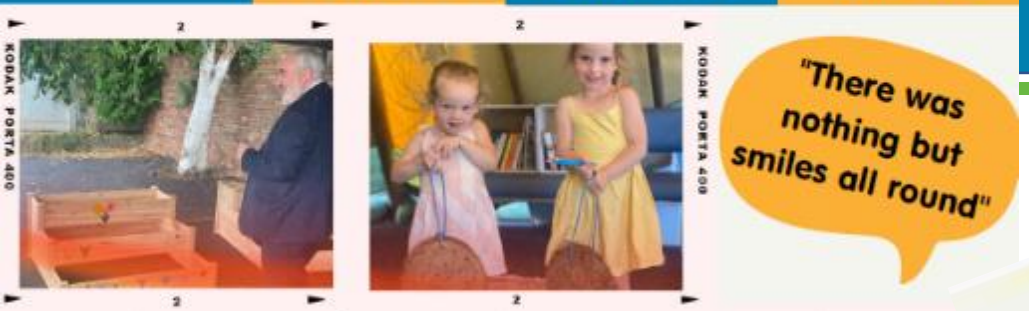
200+ items donated for Working Wardrobe

100+ items donated for Clothes Swap

5 planters installed & filled with flowers and sensory plants

14 partners delivered events and initiatives

75+ bug hotels donated to attendees



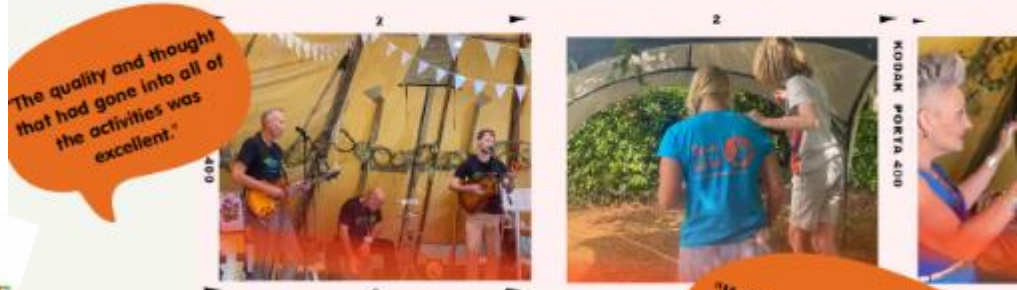
"There was nothing but smiles all round"

"It lifted my spirits"

"Definitely my favourite lunch break ever!"

"Kids loved it! We learnt all about hedgehogs"

"The quality and thought that had gone into all of the activities was excellent."



"It was lovely to be able to have the chance to spend time with my grandsons in a fun and relaxing environment"

Future Steps

From this and this…

To this…

And beyond...?

Innovation

Dynamic Project Evaluation
- Learning for the Project

Partnership, Collaboration and Engagement

Sharing Knowledge
- Learning from the Project

Any questions?