

ALLFORD
HALL
MONAGHAN
MORRIS

Kentish Town Health Centre

Information Pack



Shortlisted for the 2009 Stirling Prize Award
RIBA Award for Architecture 2009
LIFT Award for Best Design for a Healthcare Project 2009

KENTISH TOWN HEALTH CENTRE

2 Bartholomew Road, Kentish Town, London NW5 2BX

Contract Value:

£10.1M

Completion Date:

08 December 2008

Contract Form:

Bespoke, Design and Build

Total Square Metres:

Gross internal area: 3,432m²

External landscape area: 1,332m²

Project Team:

Developer:

CICS (Camden Islington Community Solutions)

Tenant:

Camden Primary Care Trust, NHS

Sub-Tenant:

James Wigg Practice (GP)

Main Contractor:

Morgan Ashurst Plc (formerly Bluestone plc)

Architect:

Allford Hall Monaghan Morris

Structural Engineer:

Elliott Wood Partnerships

Service Engineer:

Peter Deer Associates

Graphic Designer:

Studio Myerscough

CDM Coordinator:

Managing CDM Ltd

Landscape Architect:

Jinny Blom Landscape

Healthcare Consultant:

Sonnemann Toon Architects

Fire Consultant:

ARUP Fire

Approved Inspector:

Guy Shattock Associates Ltd

Acoustic Consultant:

Adnitt Acoustics

Planning Consultant:

DP9

Procurement Route:

LIFT (Local Improvement Finance Trust)

Allford Hall Monaghan Morris Team Members

Simon Allford, Sonia Browse, Ming Chung, Ceri Davies, Rachel Freeman, Christina Fuchs, Ben Gibson, Jonathan Hall, Susan Le Good, Peter Mayhew, Barbara McGarry, Paul Monaghan, Peter Morris, Morna Robertson, Ana Sá, James Santer, Karen Scurlock, Elizabeth Seuseu, David Springett

Project Description

Kentish Town Health Centre (KTHC) is a new health building in central London, housing a large GP practice and a wide range of health facilities. KTHC sets a new standard for the NHS. The partnership of a local design champion, Allford Hall Monaghan Morris (AHMM) architects, and Camden & Islington Community Solutions have delivered a building where design delivers the integration of services as never before.

The project champion, Dr Roy Macgregor, initiated an RIBA competition for a building won by AHMM. Dr Macgregor's vision was to create a wonderful building where not only medicine but health and art came together for the community. Ideas of transparency and connectivity were embraced by the architects and the whole team worked collaboratively to create a building that expresses the new, holistic approach to healthcare.

KTHC creates a bold civic presence that responds to its environment. Referencing the brick and stucco, and architectural repetition, scale and forms of the surrounding housing, the ground floor is articulated as a brick plinth, with the rendered forms of the upper floors floating above. Cantilevered rooms at first and second floor provide substantially larger floorplates at these levels whilst allowing a small ground floor footprint and reducing the overall mass of the building.

The building houses a large GP practice, paediatric, dental services, children's services, breast screening and diagnostic imaging, plus supporting office space, staff facilities, library and meeting rooms. Inspired by the game Jenga, the very complex inter-relationships of these uses were rigorously adjusted to create a very flexible internal space where staff and users feel connected and part of a whole. Fully accessible ground and first floors accommodate all public and clinical space, whilst the second floor is a private space for use by staff with teaching rooms. Some areas and rooms on the ground floor have been designed to be used out of clinic hours so have their own, discrete routes of access and security.

Circulation and waiting areas visually connect the different floors and spaces and staff can communicate by talking from bridges and leaning through hatches between consulting floors. Generous staff accommodation, special tea points and break out areas mean that different staff groups can easily meet to discuss and liaise about clients to avoid replication and unnecessary appointments. Also people using the building have commented on the fact that as they wait they can see all the different services in action – making it feel very friendly and lively and unlike most other large scale health buildings.

Internally, the building has been designed around the concept of a street – a generous public/private space that welcomes users and leads them to the reception at the heart of the building from where all services are accessed. This double or triple-height space running through the building is enlivened by bridges, views, colourful graphics and a bold signage system by Studio Myerscough that creates a stimulating internal streetscape whilst providing ease of use for the diverse needs of the many users. Arts Council funding has been secured to deliver a programme of art throughout the building.

The materials and fit-out elements of the building have been selected to be both robust and highly flexible. Within all rooms a hanging rail system allows everyone to customise their space from a wide selection of fixtures. Interchangeable IPS panels allows the switch from clinical to counselling use with green, black and white selected to provide a calming, neutral environment. Similarly, three modes of lighting can be selected by the GP or counsellor to best suit the needs of the patient. Within communal areas a cost-effective lighting strategy has been designed to reinforce the linearity and volumetric nature of the spaces.

A number of sustainable features have been incorporated within the design of the building, including use of recycled materials and low energy options wherever possible. The ventilation is a combination of mechanical and natural, with all rooms having specially-designed opening windows that can be left open at night to take advantage of night time cooling. Also the atrium creates a stack effect within the main street, drawing fresh air throughout the building assisted by wind catchers, and temperature-responsive openers on the rooflights. Grey water harvesting is used for irrigation and electric car charging points and bike racks have been provided.

With the landscaping, as many existing trees as possible were retained including London Planes, Ash, Lime and a Damson. New landscape elements relate to the residential scale of gardens and pockets of green in surrounding streets. A series of small, private gardens and terraces were carved into the built form with a more formal, public garden connecting to the main waiting room at ground floor where a café will also be located.

Kentish Town Health Centre provides an uplifting, inspiring environment of high quality for users and staff delivered through the LIFT procurement process, setting a new standard for modern health care provision.

Project History

Key Dates

August 2002

Allford Hall Monaghan Morris win
RIBA led competition

September 2005

Planning granted subject to conditions

September 2005

James Wigg Practice relocate to temporary premises

Financial Close

March 2007

Site possession & demolition begins

May 2007

Construction on-site begins

December 2008

Practical Completion

January 2009

James Wigg Practice Opens to Patients
(Kentish Town Health Centre)

Site Plan



Site Context Plan

Existing Premises - External



View from South West Corner



West Elevation



View along Lawford Road



View from Bartholomew Road



Corner of Bartholomew Road



Main Entrance



Bartholomew Road Entrance



Staff Car park

Existing Premises - Internal



Main Reception Area



Main Waiting Area



Current Signage in Main Waiting Area



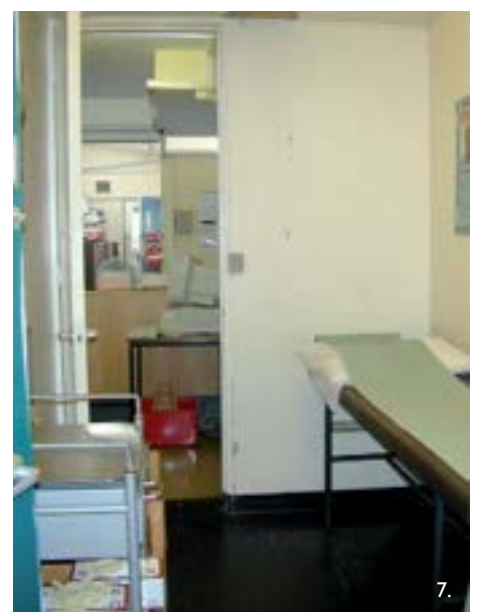
GP 'Hotdesk' - Admin Area



Main Entrance



Baby Clinic & Waiting Area



Patient Treatment Room

LIFT Procurement & the NHS Design Champion

Launched in 2001, the Local Initiative Finance Trust, or LIFT is a Department of Health led procurement initiative that aims to procure capital investment for public bodies and health care providers (including Local Authorities). It is designed to allow Primary Care Trusts *'to invest in new premises in new locations, not merely reproduce existing types of service. It is providing patients with modern integrated health services in high quality, fit for purpose primary care premises.'*

The condition and functionality of the National Health Service estate is at present variable. Facilities, such as the former James Wigg Practice, do not always meet patients' expectations. In order to address the legacy of under investment, the government has committed to a programme of sustained investment to reform the NHS. To manage and fund these reforms LIFT was created as a means of stimulating investment in modern integrated primary care and other community based services.



Dr Roy Macgregor

Occupation of LIFT schemes by public sector bodies is via a standard 25 year lease known as an LPA (Lease Plus Agreement). The company created for the purpose of developing and maintaining the new facility is the LIFTCo. The obligation is on LIFTCo to provide hard facilities management services and for a life cycle component. It is a further variant of PPP and PFI, however it differs in that the client, whilst not carrying the risk for funding the project, is also a shareholder.

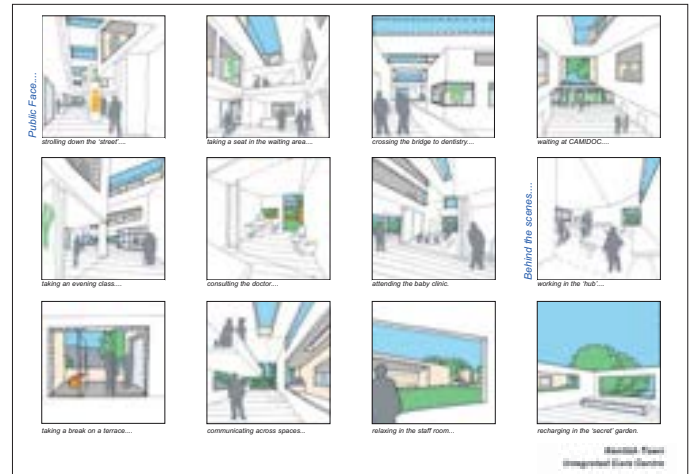
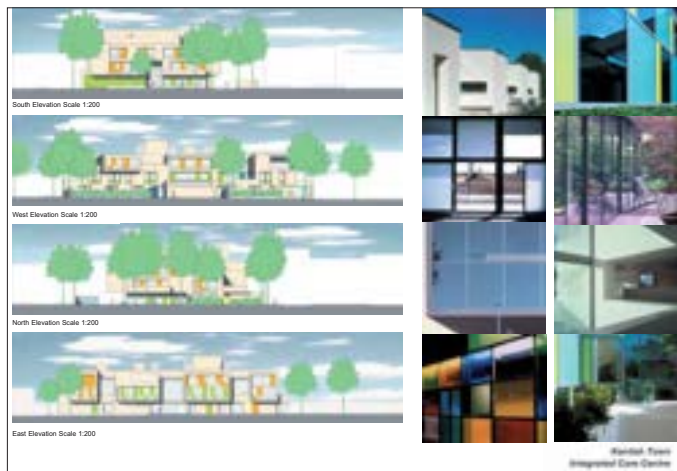
To ensure design quality and to improve the patient environment as well the working lives of staff, the Department of Health recommends that all trusts appoint a Design Champion. Dr Roy Macgregor, partner to the James Wigg Practice is the Design Champion for the KTHC LIFT scheme and CHP Board Member (Non Exec) chair of the GP Clinical Champion group. In his view;

"LIFT has succeeded in delivering this building because of the fixed contract mechanism in place, rather than in spite of its perceived inflexibility. The design was taken from concept to completion by a united team of design champion, architect and contractor, delivering on a clear vision - we knew what we wanted, we got what we paid for - as described in the Tenants' Requirements and Contractor's Proposals. Any tensions along the way were resolved through sensible arbitration and 'give-and-take', but essentially the LIFT mechanism can deliver excellent design, succeeding where refurbishment, 3PD and PFI have previously tried and failed.

We wanted to avoid ghettoising services. Whilst keeping services separate, we wanted to create a sense of connection. The building delivers exactly that. From wherever you are, including the main waiting room, each department or space is connected. The wonderful play of light and the differing nature of spaces enables visitors and workers alike to have an awareness of what is going on and where it is located.

Above all the space feels as though medicine, health and art have been wonderfully integrated, coming together for the community. AHMM have worked tirelessly to provide the outcomes we sought in the original competition brief – it is a joy to now inhabit their delightful space."

RIBA Competition Boards



RIBA Competition Boards

NHS estates funded an RIBA design competition to 'produce a landmark design for an Integrated Care Centre in a deprived and complex inner city area'. From 76 entries, 12 practices were shortlisted to be interviewed by a panel headed by the project champion, Dr Roy Macgregor. Four schemes were selected to be developed further and displayed in a public exhibition. This allowed extensive user and stakeholder feedback – allowing innovative ideas on care delivery to be incorporated.

AHMM were selected for their innovative approach with a scheme based upon the idea of an internal 'street' and centralised reception and administrative hub. The analogy of the game Jenga was used to describe the approach to resolving the complexities of the professional inter-relations within the building. Volumes were moved and rearranged until the desired spatial relationships were achieved with voids left to provide light, air and outdoor spaces in the building.

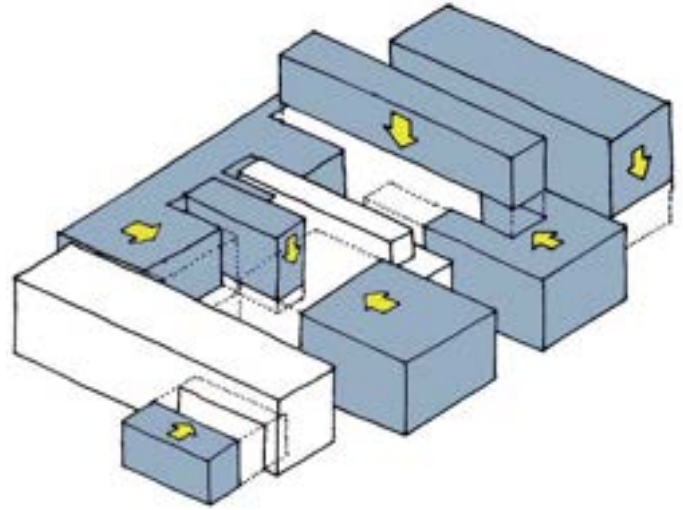
Concepts

JENGA

The building houses a large GP practice, a dentist, paediatric, dental services, children's services, breast screening and diagnostic imaging, plus supporting office space, staff facilities, library and meeting rooms. Inspired by the game Jenga, the very complex inter-relationships of these uses were rigorously adjusted to create a very flexible internal space where staff and users feel connected and part of a whole.



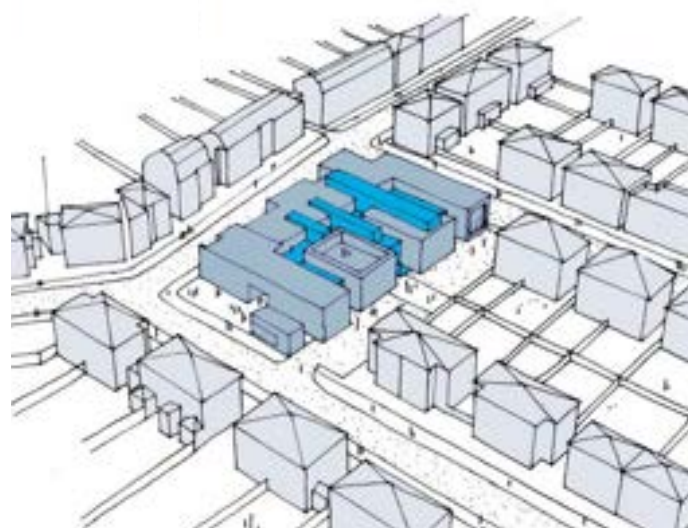
Image of Jenga (courtesy of Google Images)



Jenga concept applied to the Building



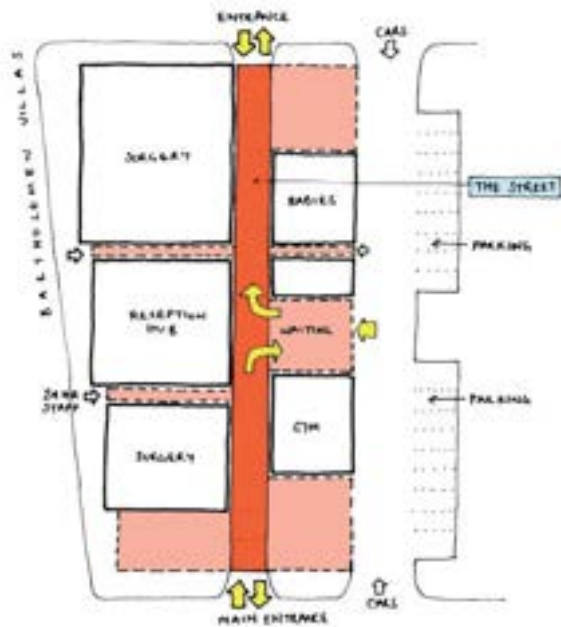
Volumes within Street



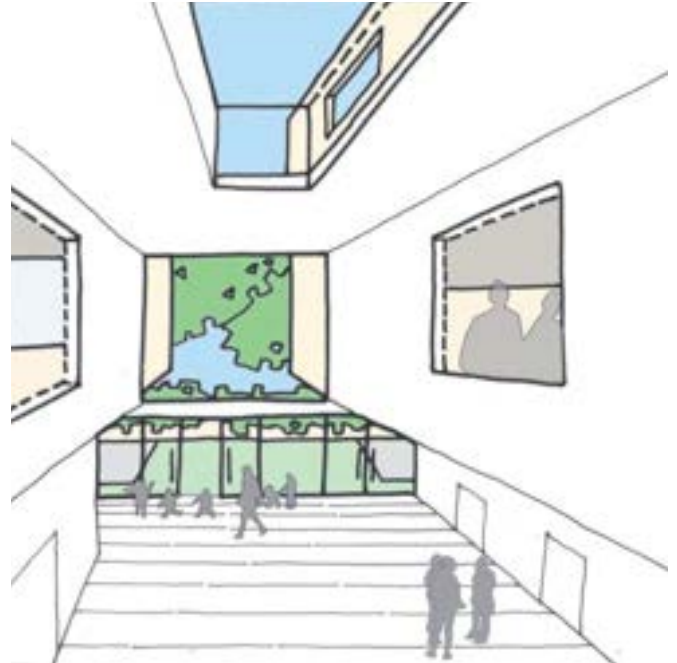
Massing within context

STREET

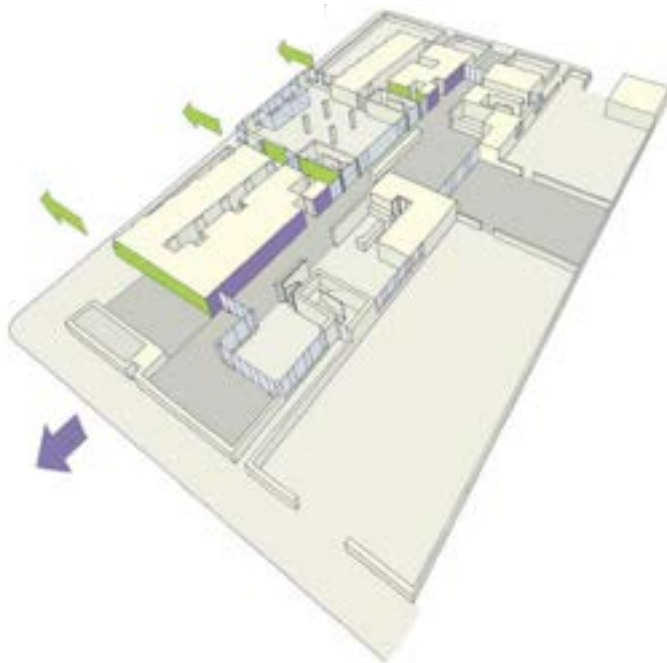
Internally, the building has been designed around the concept of a street – a generous public/private space that welcomes users and leads them to the reception at the heart of the building from where all services are accessed.



Sketch diagram of Street



Concept sketch of waiting room off Street



Ground Floor Plane highlighting extent of Street



Visual connections through Street

External Spaces

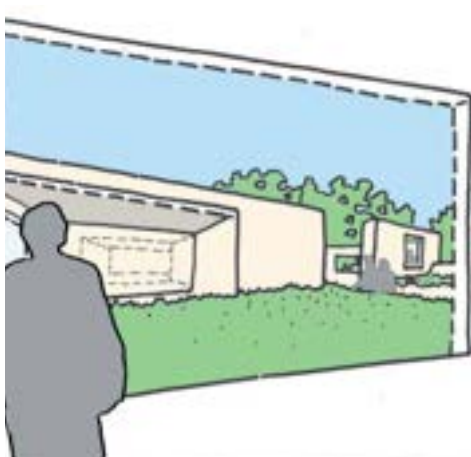
With the landscaping, as many existing trees as possible were retained including a number of London Planes, an Ash, a Lime and a Damson. The new landscape elements were designed to relate to the residential scale of gardens and pockets of green in surrounding streets. A series of small gardens and terraces carved into the built form, adjacent to both staff and public spaces, are already

proving a huge asset to allow distressed patients a 'breather' while they await urgent psychiatric assessment.

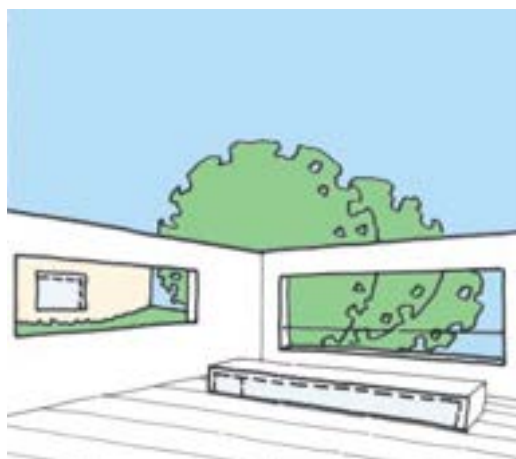
At ground level a more formal, public garden has been designed which connects directly to the main waiting room where the café will be located. There is also a large rooftop terrace accessed from the staff room which is large enough for social occasions in the summer.



External amenity spaces



Elevated external amenity spaces



Elevated secret terraces

External Spaces



The ground plane

Key

1. Main entrance
2. Existing pavement: concrete paviors
3. Soft landscaping in planter
4. Brick planter
5. Illuminated signage boxes
6. External bench
7. Railings to boundary
8. Gates to car park
9. Car park
10. Insulated render to the upper 2 floors
11. Casement windows with coloured opening vent
12. Existing tree
13. Brick boundary & part retaining wall
14. Gardens to GP consults
15. Gardens to GP consults



Building on ground plane



External components

External Perspective



Main entrance



Building from Lawford Road



Corner of Bartholomew Villas & Lawford Road



Main entrance from Bartholomew Road



Main Entrance Perspective

Spatial Analysis

Original James Wigg Practice

Spatial Concept

As Built

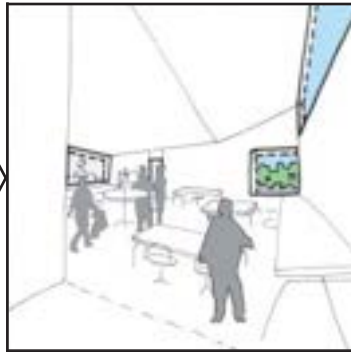
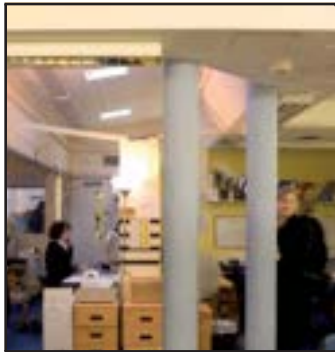
Baby Clinic



Waiting



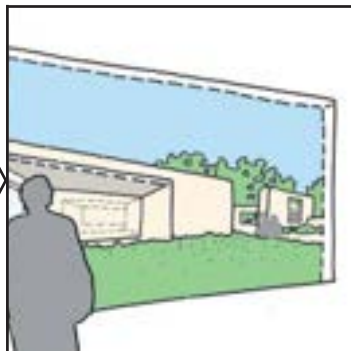
GP Office



GP Consult



External Space



Introduction

The previous building on the site was built in the early 1970's. It was a two storey building constructed as a hybrid structure and comprised of a reinforced concrete frame with load bearing internal masonry walls.

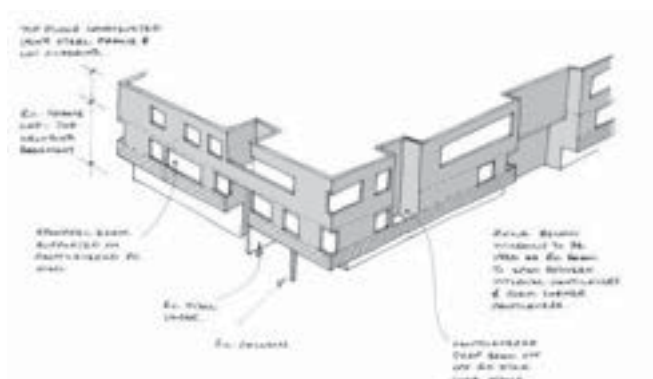
The building was founded on relatively shallow strip foundations into the underlying London Clay. There are a number of mature trees that surround the site including London Plane, Ash, Lime and Damson, the majority of which had to be retained in the new scheme. The clay soil and the proximity of the trees led to severe damage of the existing building leaving no other practical solution than demolition. These potentially damaging ground movements were a key consideration in the design of the foundations for the new building.

Superstructure

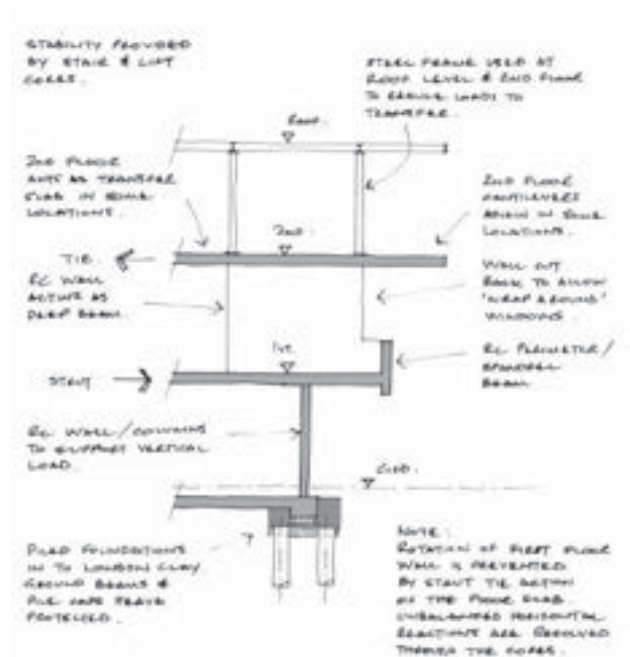
The new building is a three storey structure with a flat roof. Key architectural features of the building are the substantial cantilevers at first floor level and the 'wrap around' corner windows. The cantilevers create a building with footplates at first and second levels substantially greater than the ground floor. At the greatest extent the cantilevers are in order of 4 metres in length, reducing to about one metre. At the extreme corners, the building cantilevers out in both directions.

Due to the arrangement of the internal walls it was not possible to introduce perimeter columns at ground floor level and then extend these to the other levels as these would negatively impact on the layouts of the rooms at higher levels. As a result, the solution was to incorporate internal, strategically located, cantilever RC walls acting as deep beams to support a series of up stand beams at first floor level around the entire perimeter of the building. These beams occupy the zone below the first floor windows and therefore do not affect the elevations.

Three possible options were considered, namely steel frame, an in-situ concrete frame, or a combination of the two. After some consideration it was decided that the ground and first



3D-View describing concept of the perimeter beam that allows the first floor to cantilever over the ground floor



Section showing a typical arrangement of reinforced concrete cantilevers that support the deep beam at the perimeter of the floor

floor structures, up to and including the second floor, should be constructed in reinforced concrete. A steel frame was adopted above the second floor to support the roof above to reduce loads on the large cantilevers and deal with large clear openings. Many of the second floor column positions could not align with structure below and therefore the second floor slab had to act as a transfer structure. Simple flat slabs were designed to span between the columns and walls facilitating services distribution.

Foundations

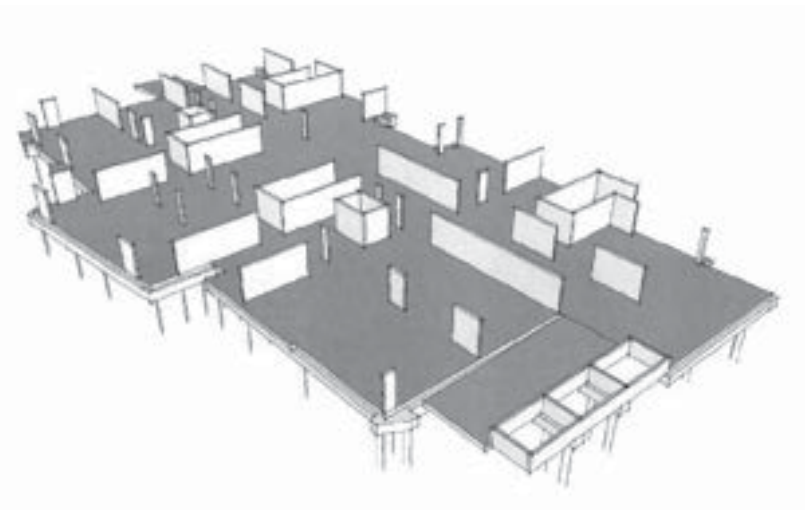
The building is piled and extensive heave precautions were adopted to both the foundations and underground drainage, due to the high risk of heave where trees had been removed.

Stability

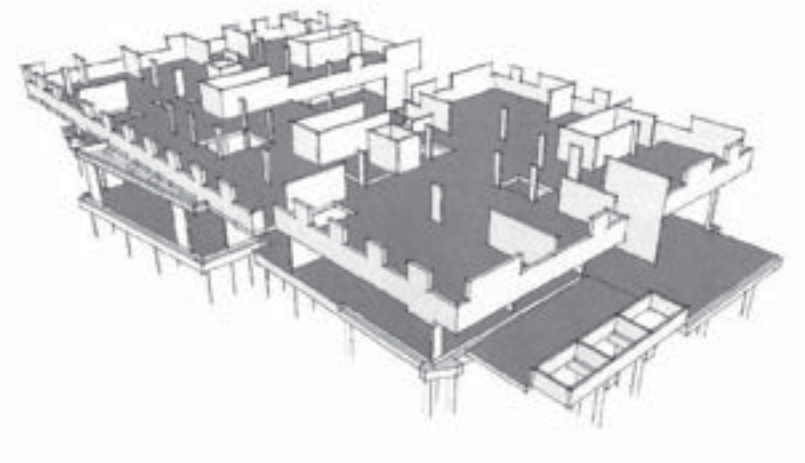
Longitudinal and lateral stability to the building has been provided by the use of shear walls, the primary locations of these stabilising elements being lift and stair cores. The floor plates act as horizontal diaphragms to transfer horizontal wind loads from the elevations back to the stability cores and also tie the cantilever walls to prevent them from overturning. In addition to wind loads the cores are designed to sustain the out of balance loads generated within the floor slabs due to the differing lengths of cantilevers around the building.

Kentish Town Health Centre

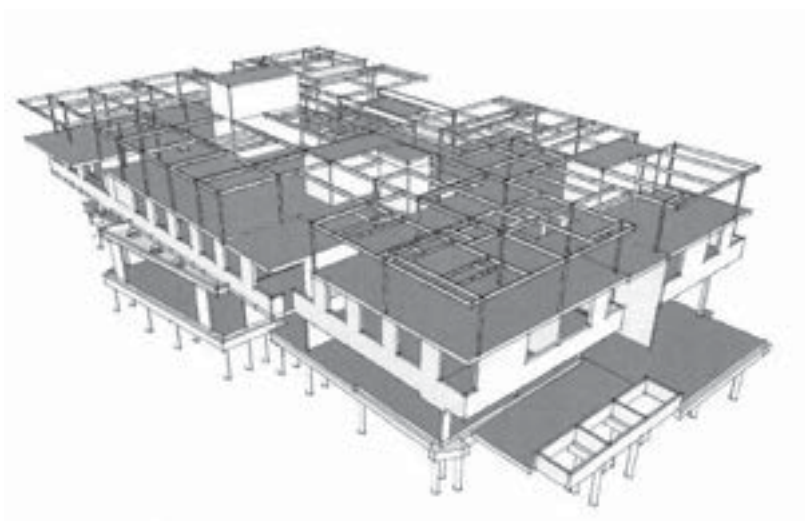
Text and images supplied by ELLIOTT WOOD



Ground floor reinforced concrete structure



First floor showing reinforced concrete structure



Second floor reinforced concrete and steel structure roof structure



Piling is started on site



Ground floor slab is cast with heave protection below



The perimeter upstand beam allows the first floor slab to cantilever over the ground floor



The second floor slab is cast. The floor plates act to tie the cantilever walls back to the stability cores



The roof is constructed in steel to reduce the loads on the large cantilevers

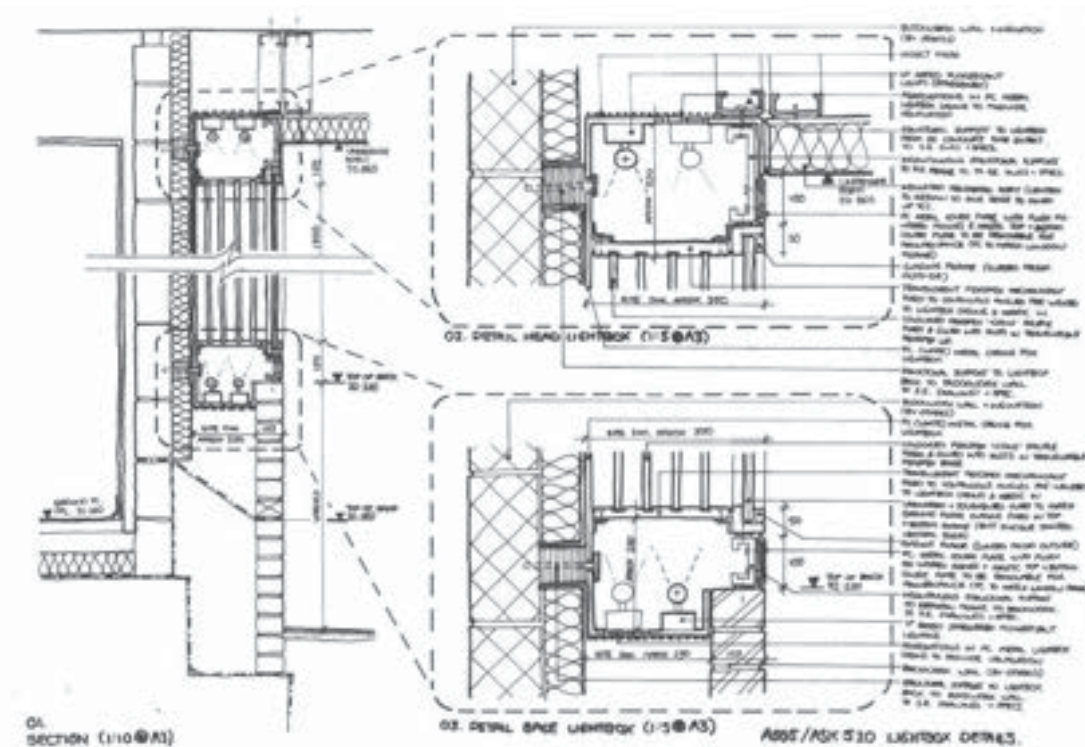


The structural frame nears completion

Collaboration - STUDIO MYERSCOUGH

Lightbox

This double and triple-height space running through the building is enlivened by bridges, views, colourful graphics and a bold signage system by Studio Myerscough that creates a stimulating internal streetscape whilst providing ease of use for the diverse needs of the many users. Arts Council funding has been secured to deliver a programme of art throughout the building.



Working sketch detail of lightbox assembly



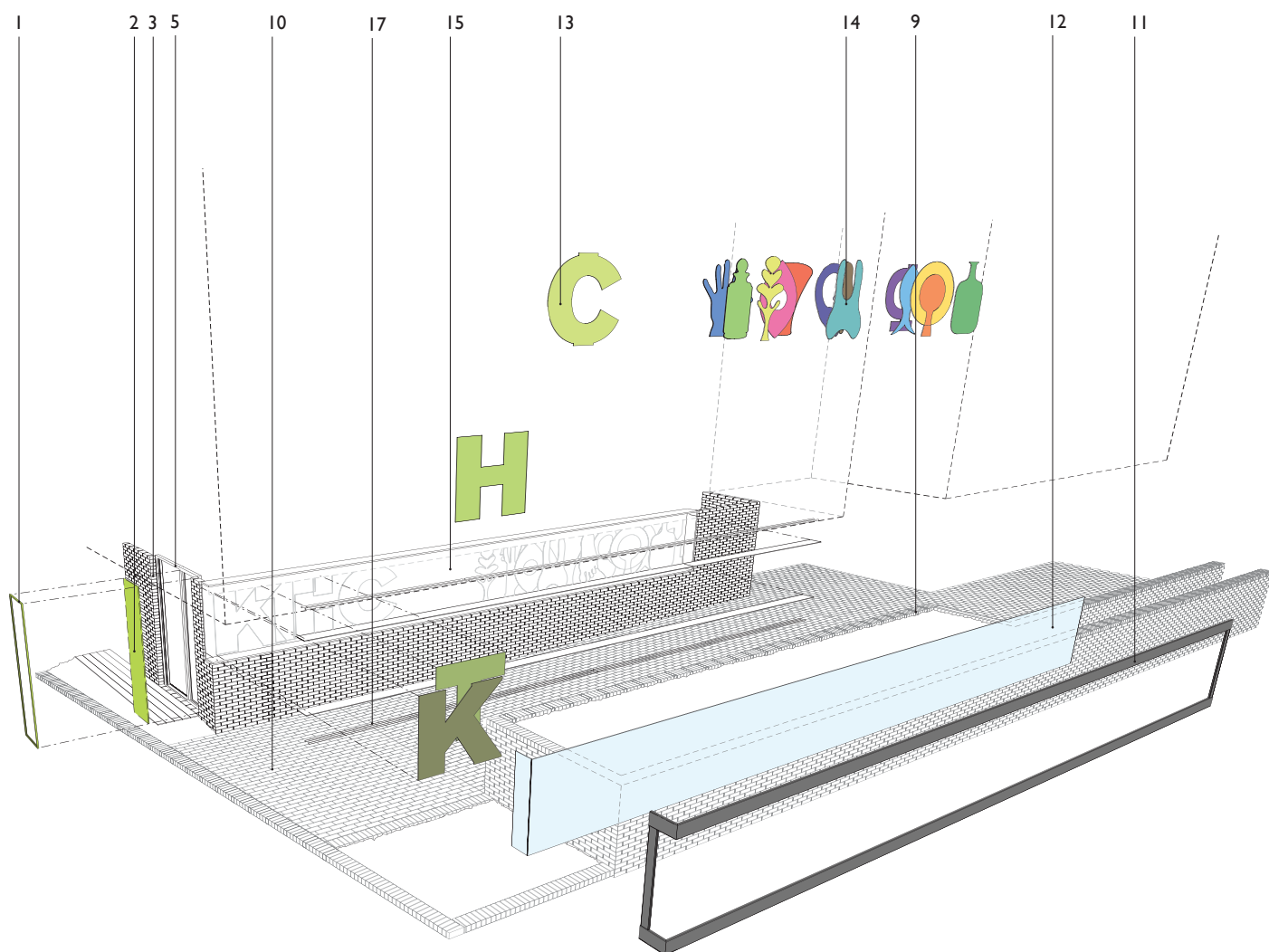
Lightbox during factory construction



Principle graphics for Kentish Town Health Centre

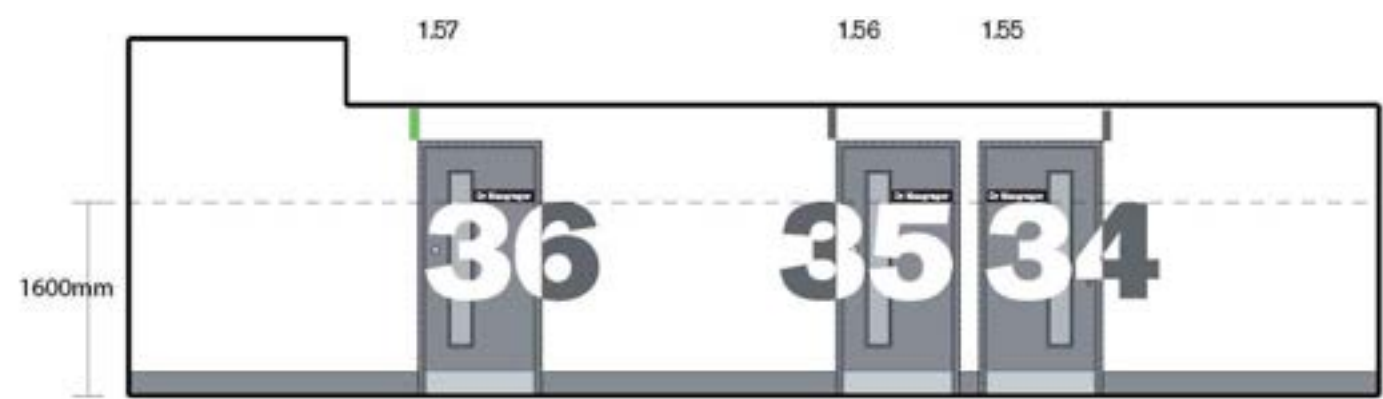
KEY

1	PPC framing	10	Brick paving
2	PPC expanded metal mesh panel	11	PPC extrusions
3	Brick base	12	Glass panels to lightbox
4	Metsec framing system	13	Coloured acrylic letters
5	Thermally broken door system	14	Coloured acrylic icons
6	Expanded metal panel over opening casement	15	Laquered carcassing
7	Automatic sliding door	16	Opal diffusers
8	PPC capping	17	IP rated fluorescent tubes
9	Brick planter		



Exploded view of lightbox

Doors



Internal corridor elevation



Door signage

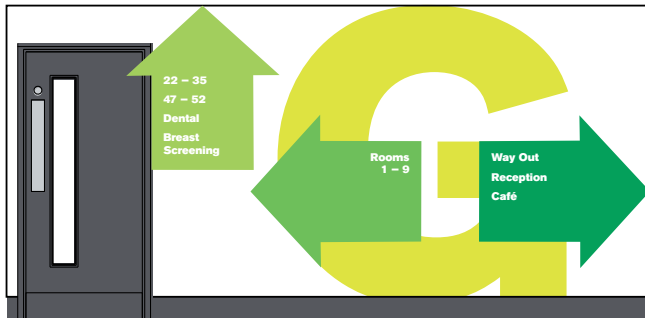


Magnetic door signs

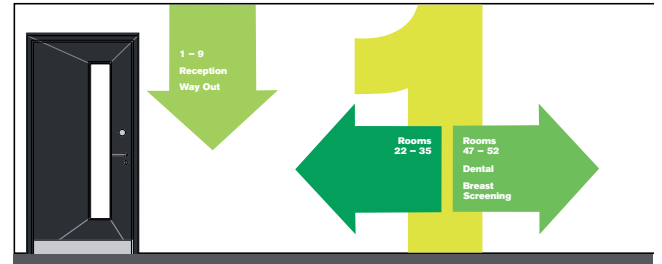


Magnetic door signs

Directional Signage



Directional signage in lift lobby



Examples of directional signage as built



Room Signage



Signage to sessional rooms



Signage to sessional rooms

Public Signage



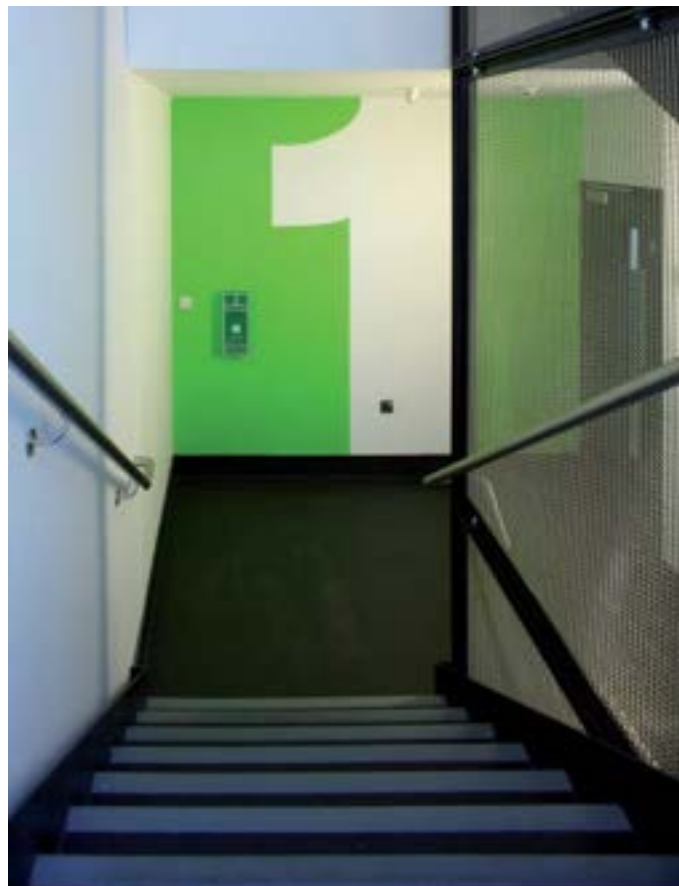
WC signage



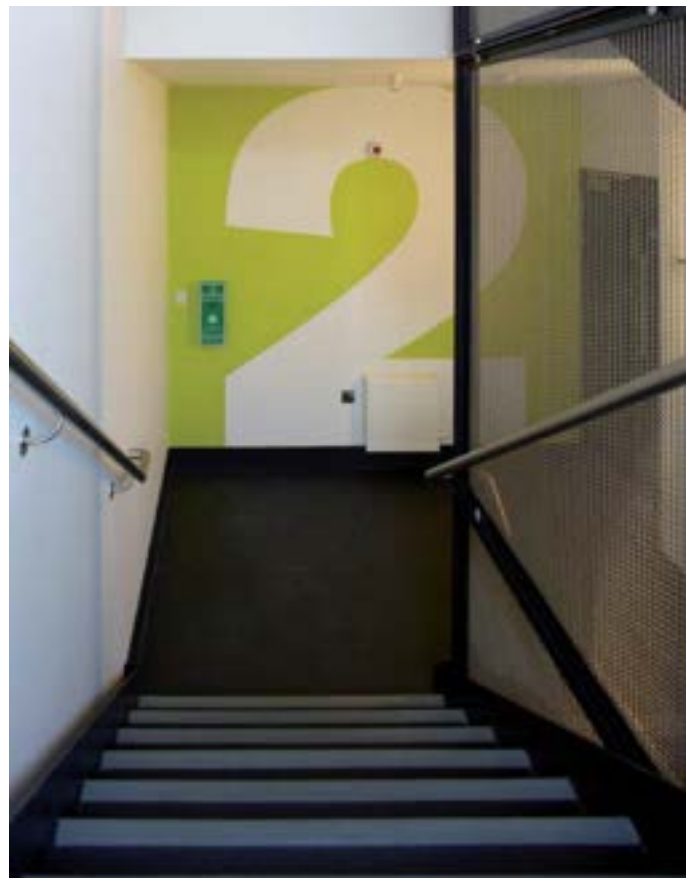
WC signage



WC signage from Street



Stair signage



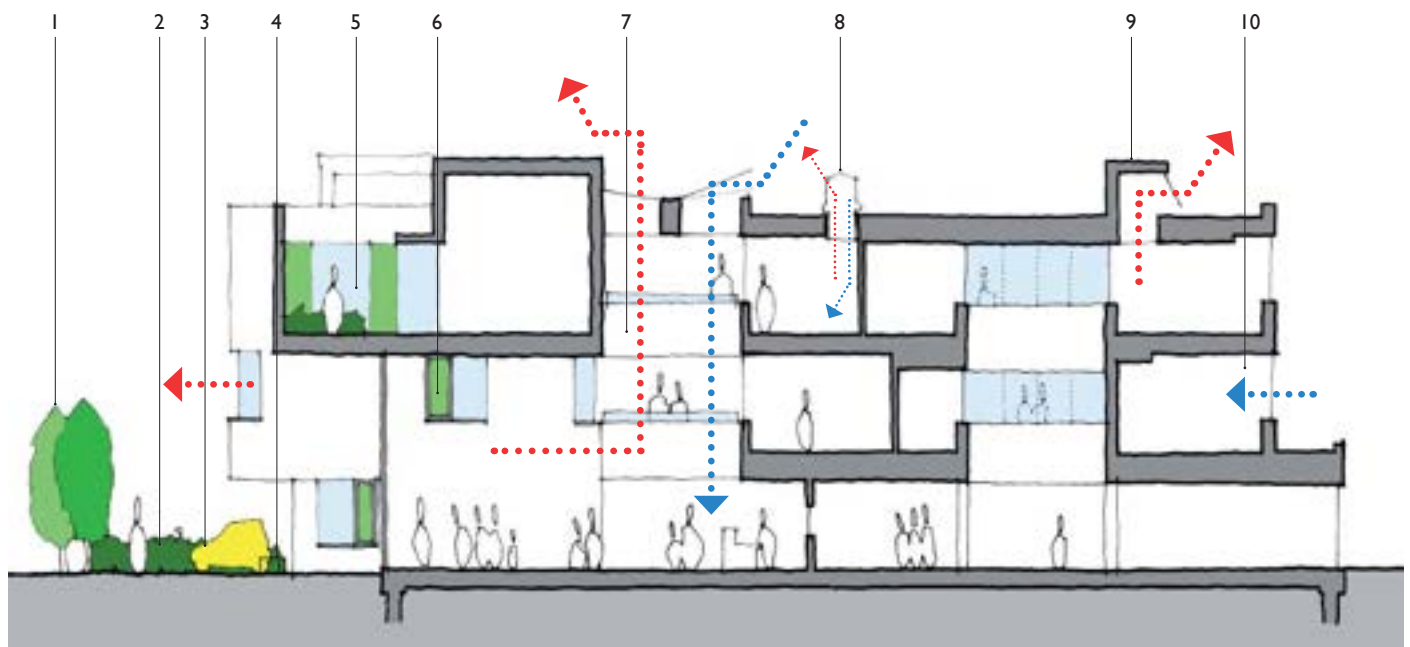
Sustainability

Making the building as sustainable as possible was important to the client and this agenda was rigorously incorporated within all aspects of the building. Key features include the use of recycled materials and low energy options, electric vehicle charging points and a green travel plan with folding cycles supplied for doctors to use for home visits in the area. The innovation extends to protecting the tree canopy, much fought for by local residents, through the extensive use of cantilevers to ensure the retention of as many mature trees on the site as possible.

The ventilation for the centre is a combination of mechanical and natural which delivers a saving of £1.2 million on air conditioning costs. Natural ventilation is delivered through openings at the building perimeter and roof lights. Bespoke, manually operable panel/window openings provide security and protection from rainfall whilst allowing night time purging of internal space temperatures. The roof lights over the internal street provide natural lighting and ventilation openings which automatically adjust allowing natural stack and cross flow ventilating to the inner core of the building. Internal and external temperatures are monitored via a digital control system which determines the optimum opening for any given set of conditions during the occupied period and provide night time purging.

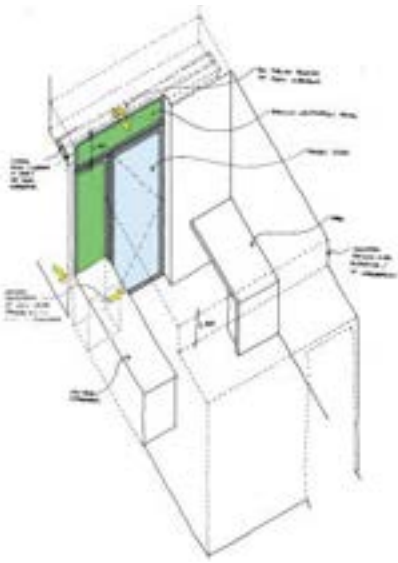
In addition to the atrium ventilation, vertical roof lights are provided allowing natural day light and ventilation to internal areas of the top floor. The roof lights have a north orientation to minimise direct solar gains. The top hung north light openings provide some protection from rain whilst providing good high level ventilation. For internal rooms without north lights, roof mounted passive ventilation devices incorporating booster fans powered by photo voltaic cells have been installed. Artificial lighting is controlled in areas with north lights providing energy savings.

For rooms without external openings sufficient to provide the required natural ventilation, mechanical ventilation is provided from a central air handling plant located on the roof. In winter the mechanical ventilation system provides fresh air requirements whilst in summer it provides a constant increased air flow for daytime and night time purge ventilation to limit the internal summer time temperatures. Digital controls monitor internal and external conditions switching between air plant mode of operation and disabling heating coils.



KEY

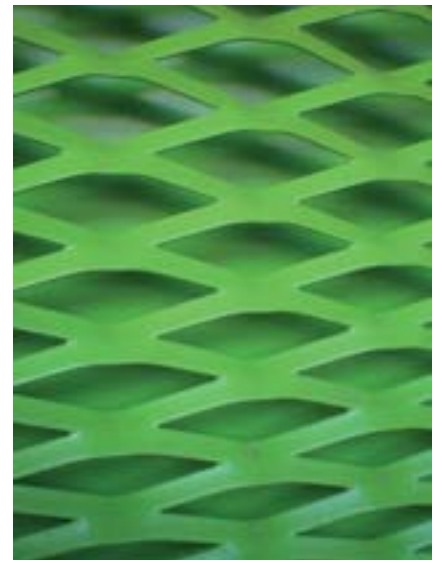
- 1 Existing trees retained
- 2 Additional planting
- 3 Gee-Wiz Charging points
- 4 Bicycle Racks
- 5 Terraces
- 6 Night-time cooling
- 7 Stack-effect through atrium
- 8 Wind catcher
- 9 North-light
- 10 Passive ventilation



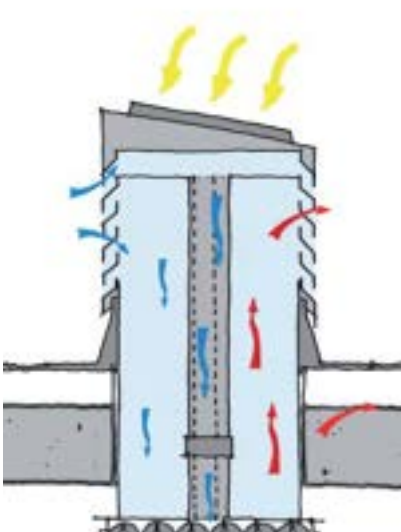
Night time ventilation to consulting rooms



Opening casement windows that enables night time cooling



PPC expanded metal panels to opening casement windows



Solar boost windcatchers

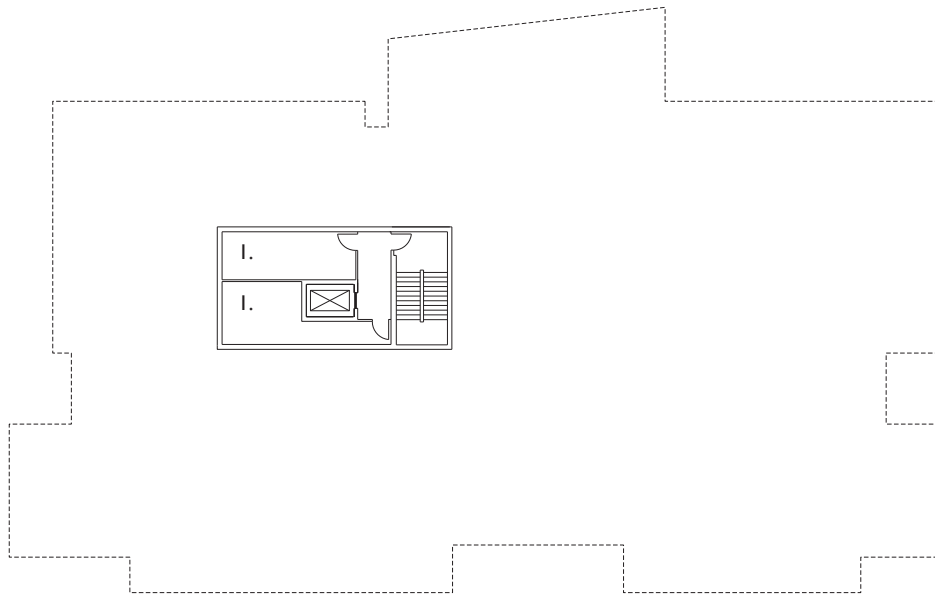


Recycled consult worktops



Stack effect through atrium space

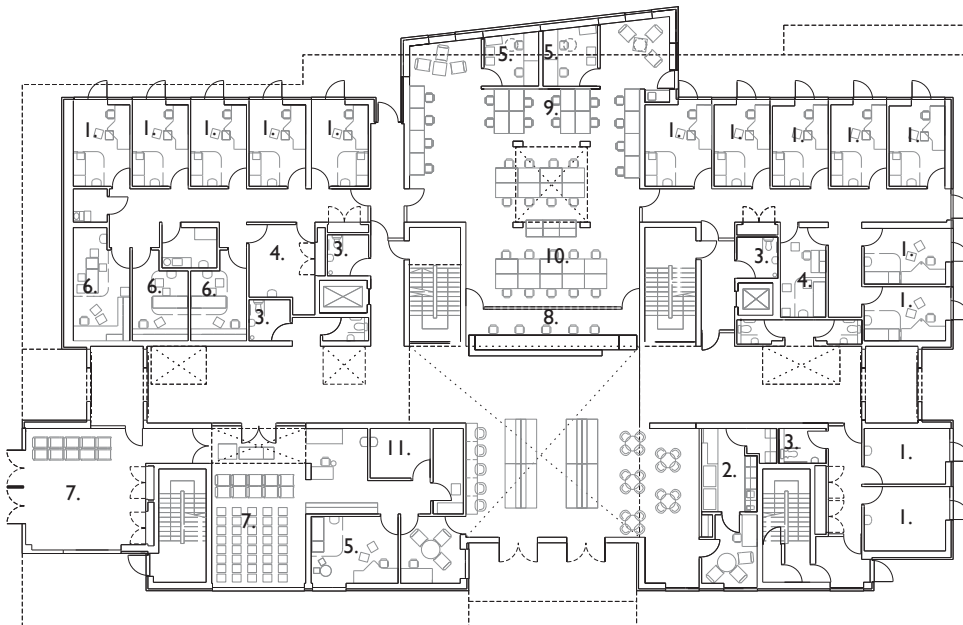




KEY

1. Document Store

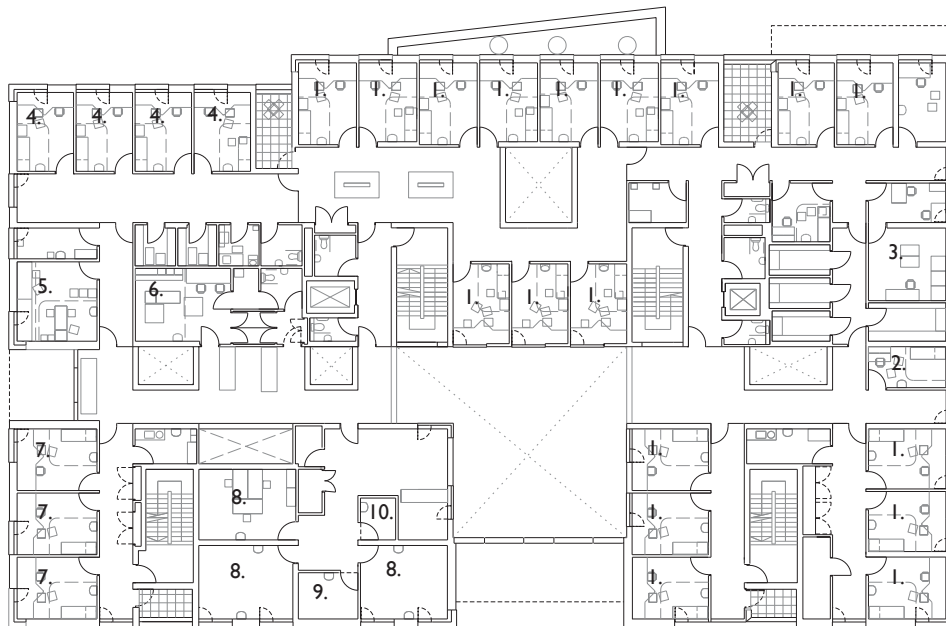
Basement Plan



KEY

- 1. Consultant Rooms
- 2. Cafe
- 3. Disabled Toilets
- 4. Examination Rooms
- 5. Office Space
- 6. Treatment Rooms
- 7. Gym/Health Promotion
- 8. Reception
- 9. GP 'Hotdesk'
- 10. Admin hub
- 11. Immunisation Room

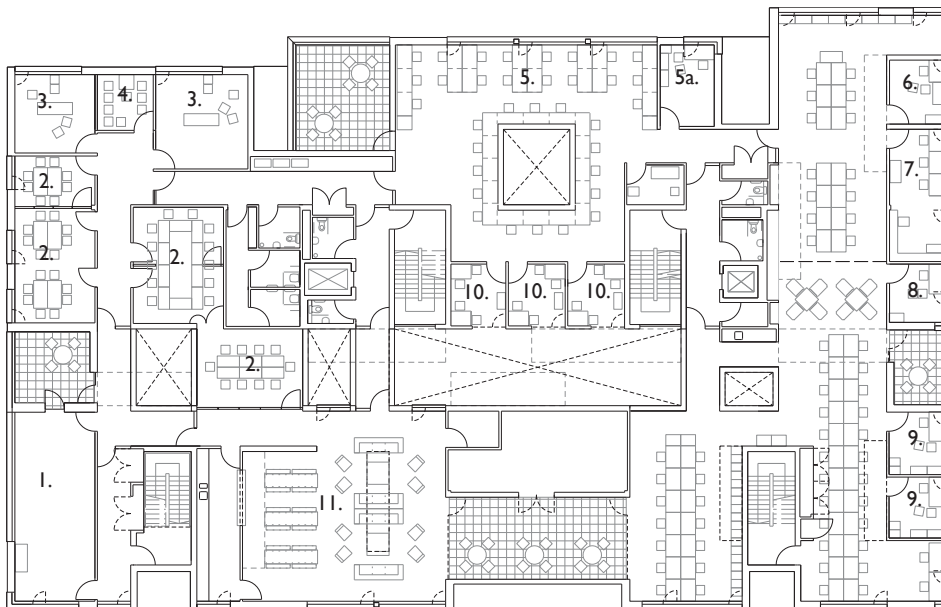
Ground Floor Plan



KEY

- 1. Consultation Rooms
- 2. Examination Rooms
- 3. IT Office
- 4. Out Patients & Paediatrics Suite
- 5. Treatment Room
- 6. Diagnostic Imaging Room
- 7. Podiatry
- 8. Dentist Surgery
- 9. Sterilisation
- 10. X-Ray

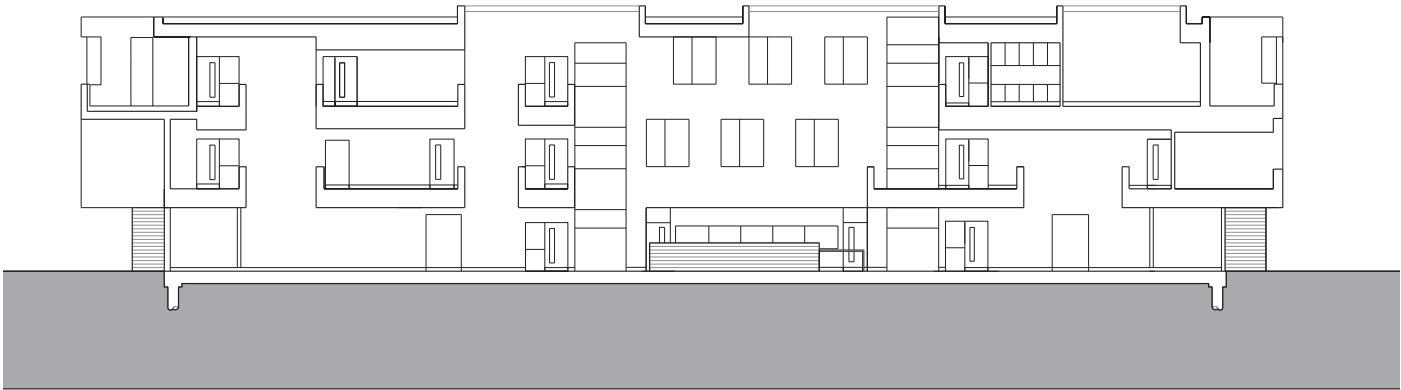
First floor



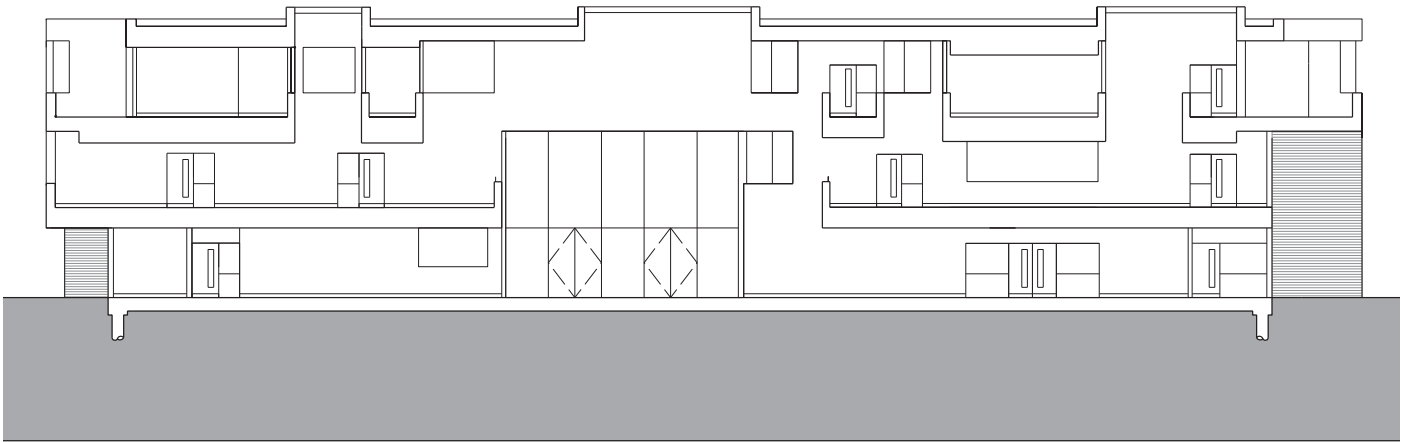
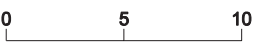
KEY

- 1. Library
- 2. Meeting Rooms
- 3. Teaching Consultation Rooms
- 4. Observation Rooms
- 5. District Nursing/Health Visiting/Open Plan Office Space
- 5a. District Nurse Office
- 6. Social Services Manager
- 7. Duty Team Room
- 8. Child Protection Officer
- 9. Reach Office
- 10. CNN Office
- 11. Staff Roo

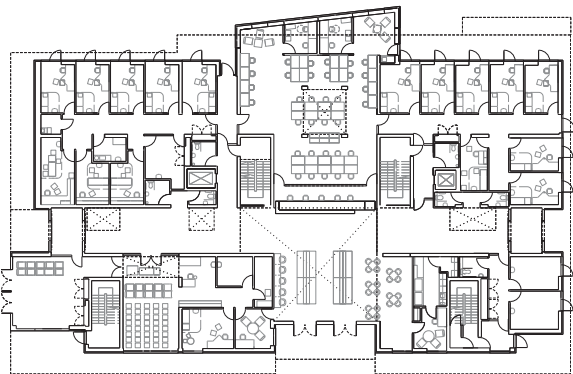
Second floor



Section AA



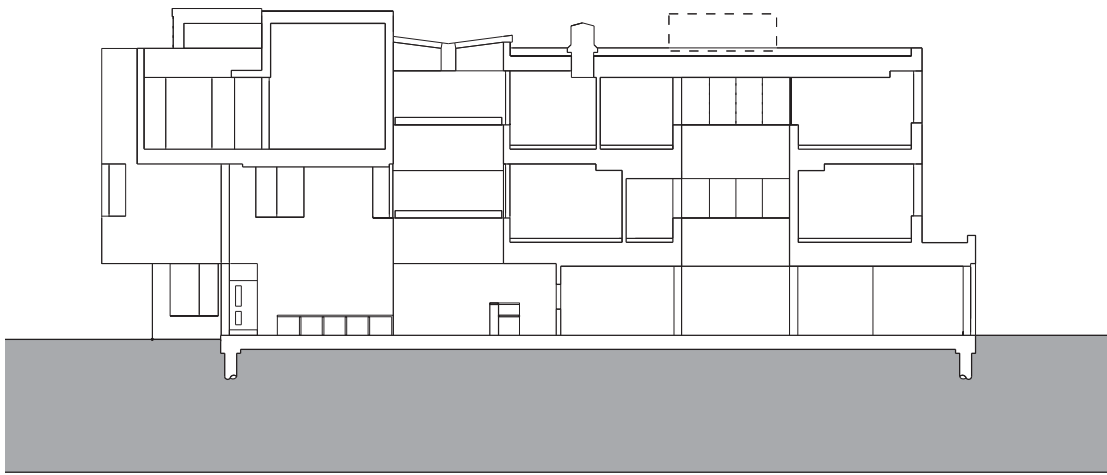
Section BB



A
B

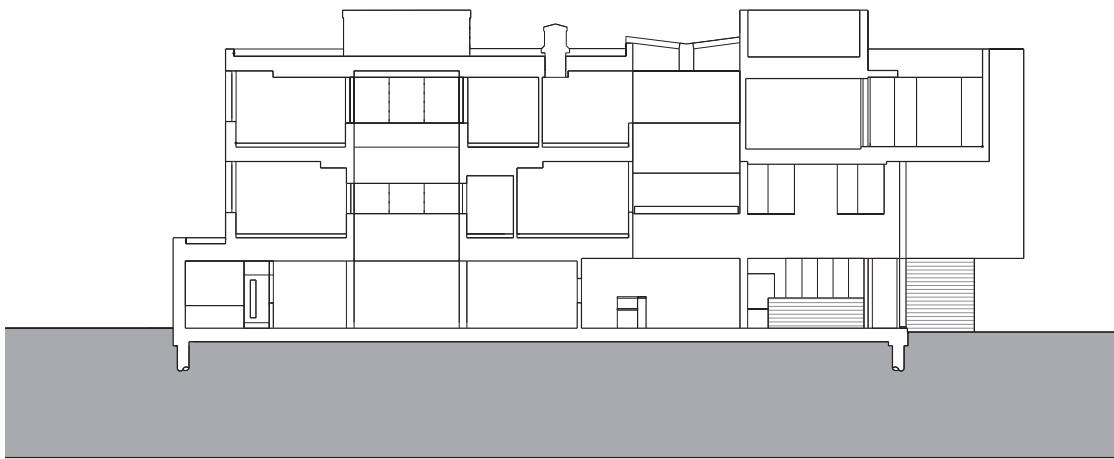
C
D

Key Plan



0 5 10

Section CC

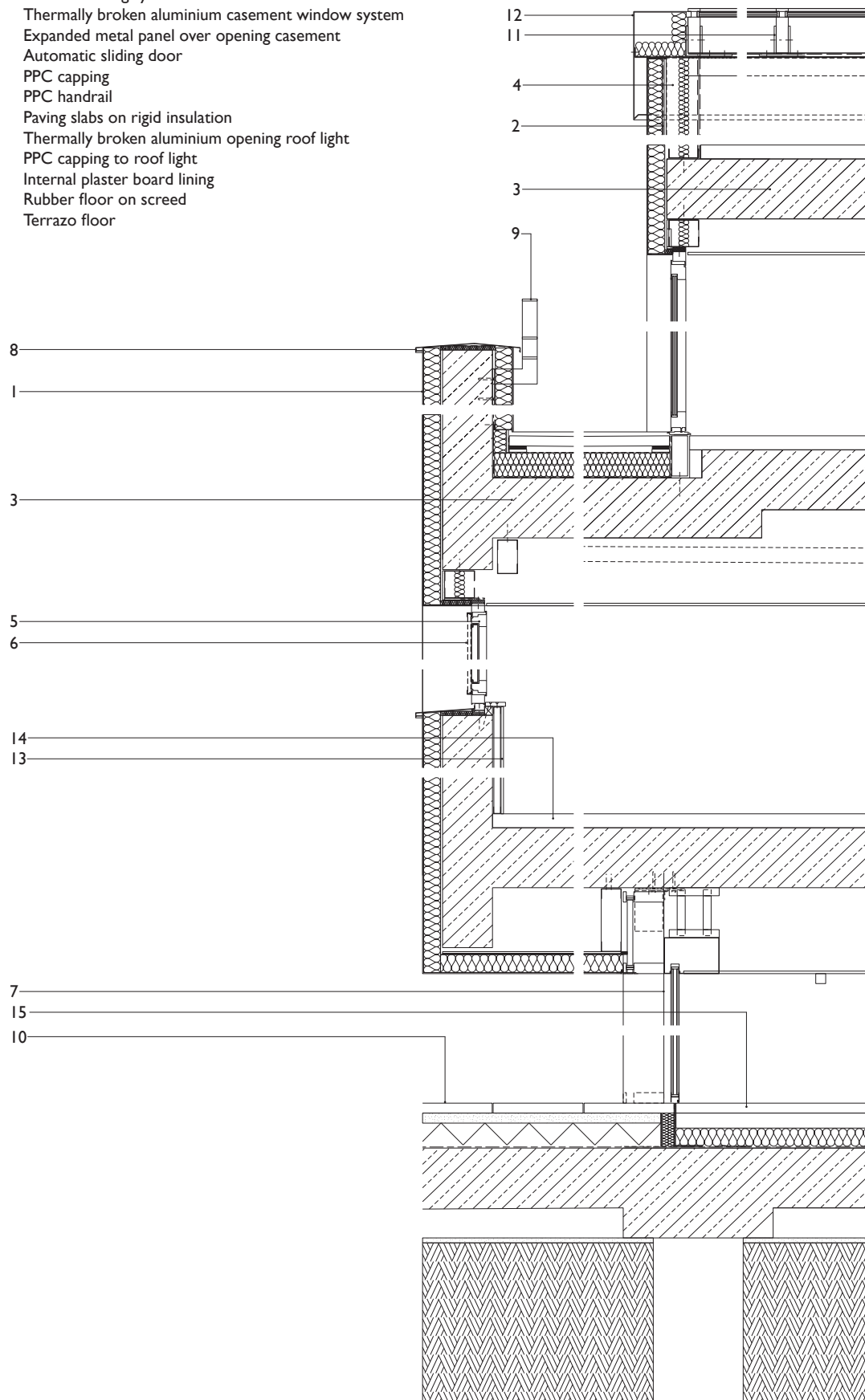


0 5 10

Section DD

KEY

- 1 Insulated render
- 2 Cementitious Board
- 3 RC in situ frame
- 4 Metsec framing system
- 5 Thermally broken aluminium casement window system
- 6 Expanded metal panel over opening casement
- 7 Automatic sliding door
- 8 PPC capping
- 9 PPC handrail
- 10 Paving slabs on rigid insulation
- 11 Thermally broken aluminium opening roof light
- 12 PPC capping to roof light
- 13 Internal plaster board lining
- 14 Rubber floor on screed
- 15 Terrazo floor





South Elevation



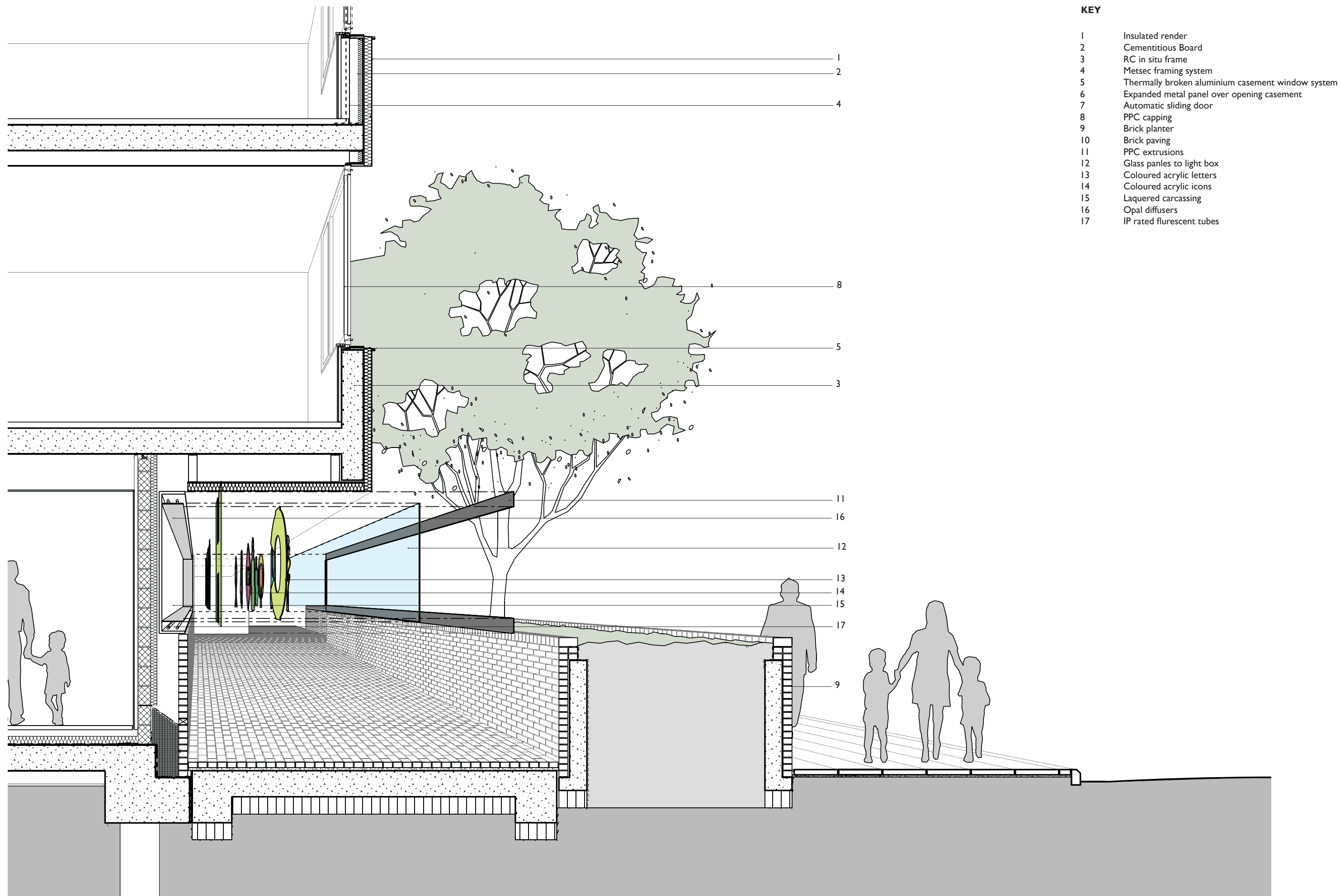
West Elevation



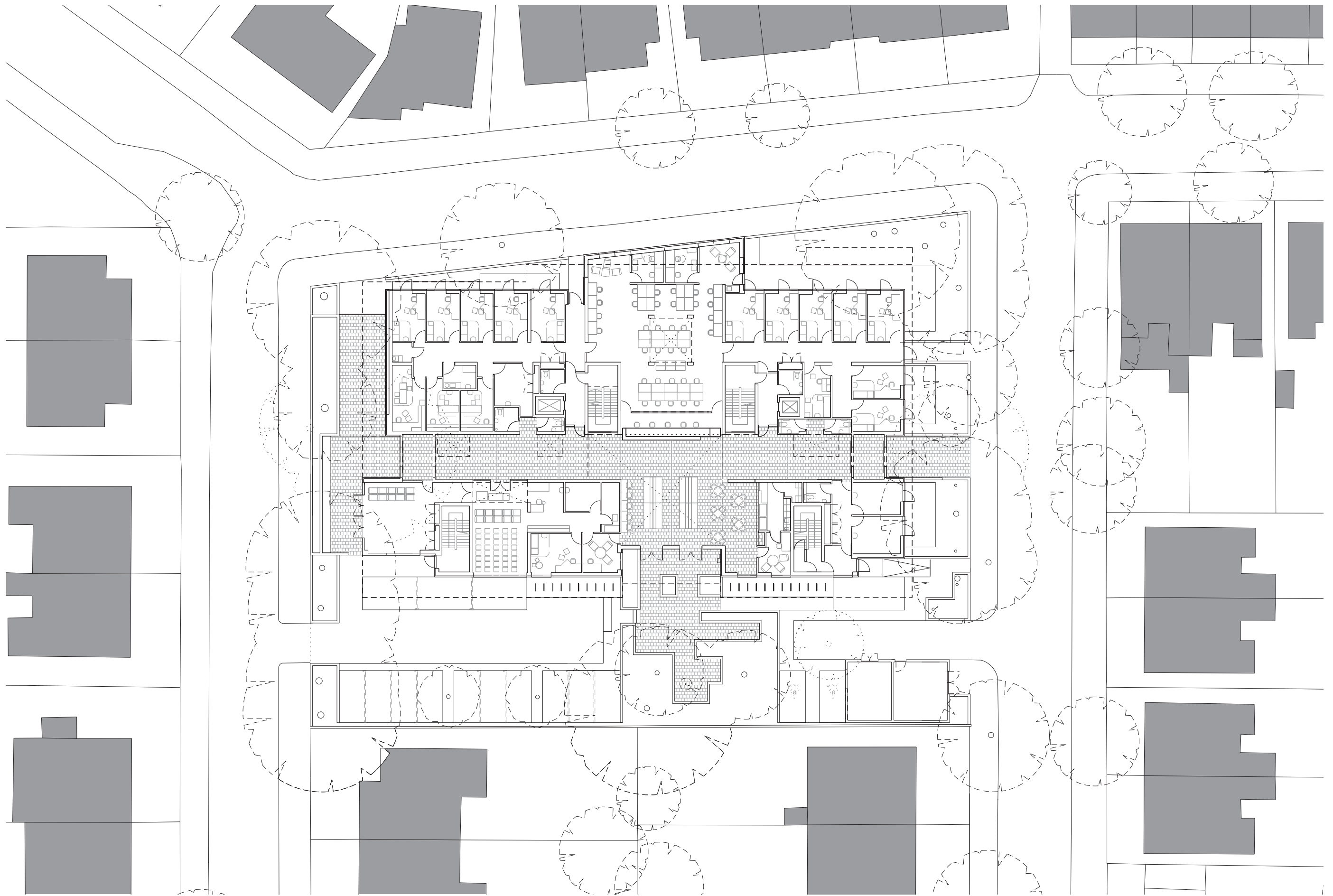
North Elevation



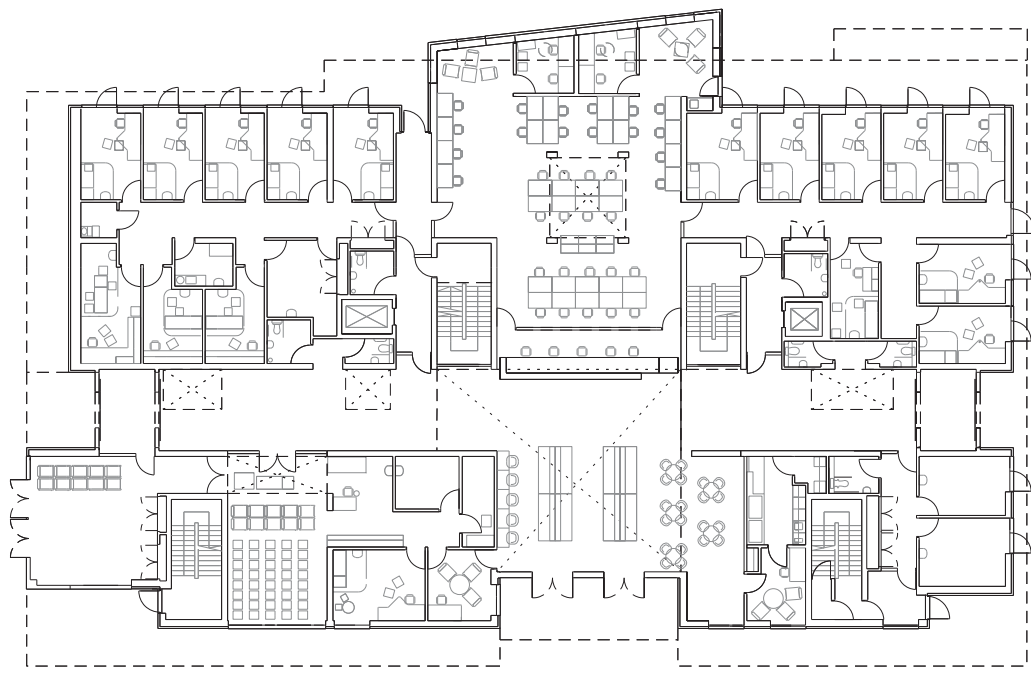
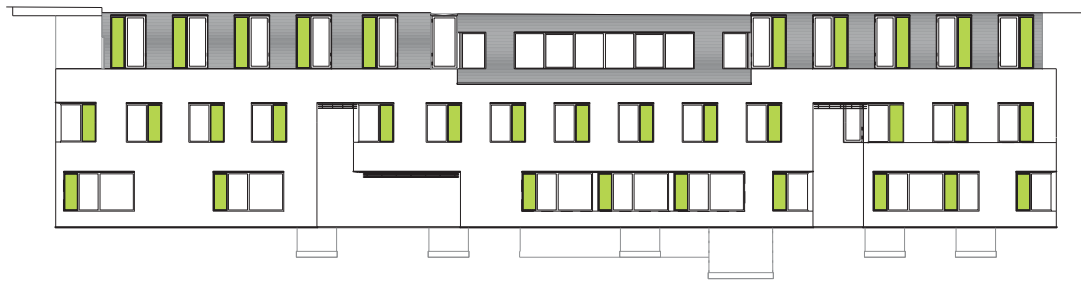
East Elevation



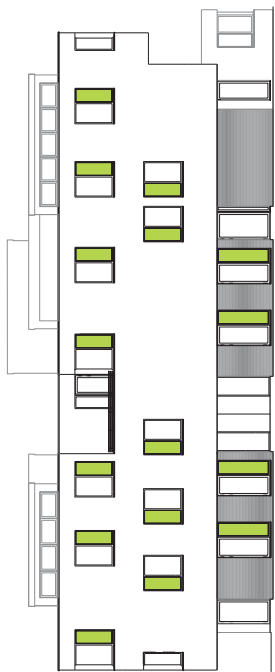
Section through main entrance ramp and lightbox

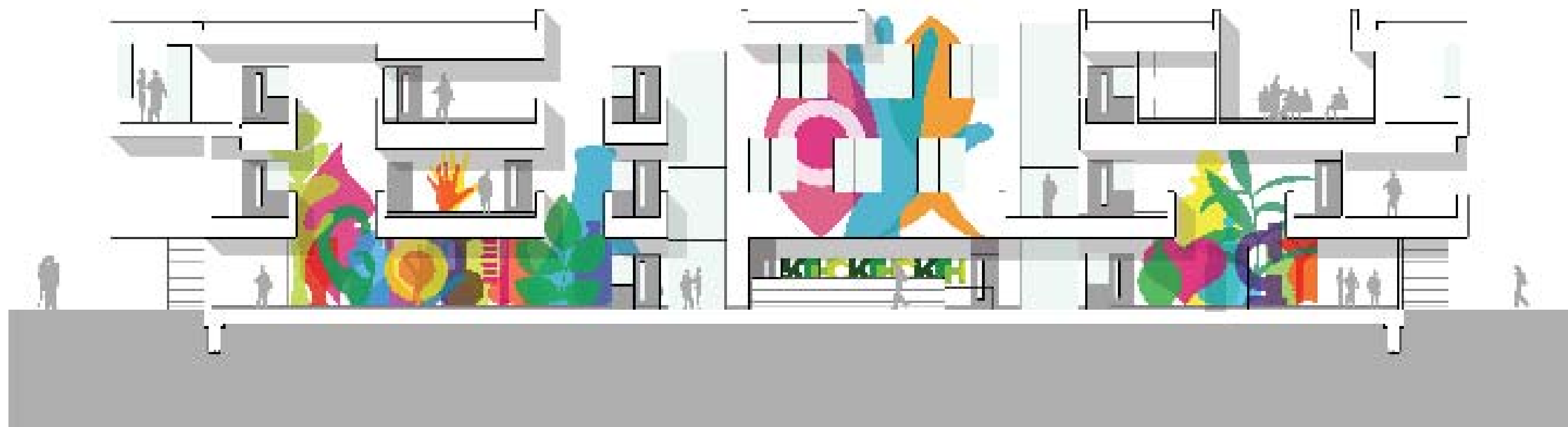


Ground Floor Plan

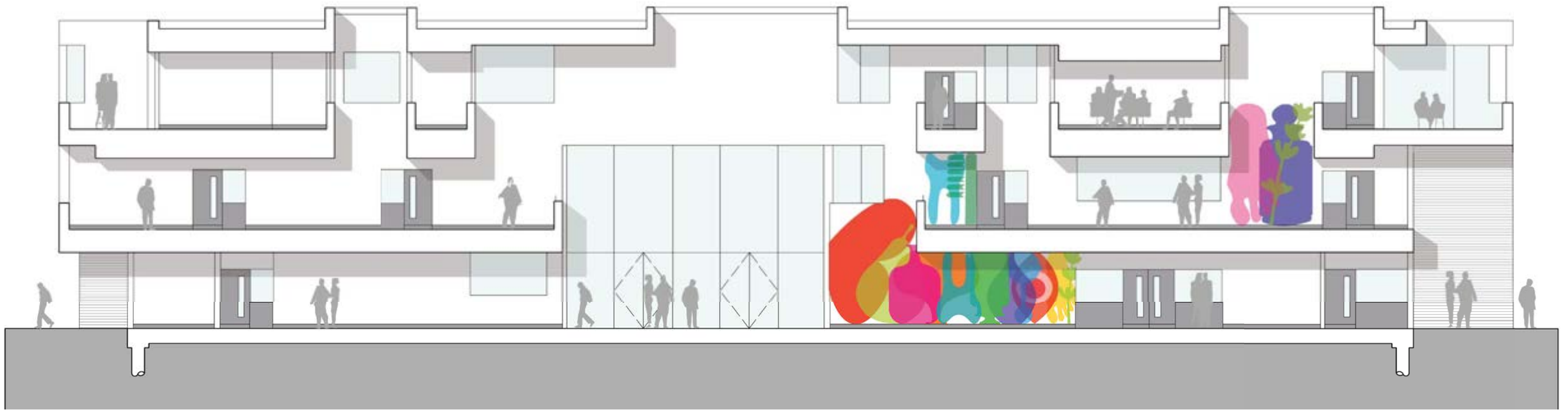


0 5 10





Long section through Street



Section BB and graphics



Section CC and graphics

Building Uses



Ground Floor Plan

KEY

-  Street
-  Reception & Waiting Area
-  Shared Spaces
-  Consultation Room
-  Ancillary & Treatment Rooms
-  Office Space
-  Dentistry
-  Podiatry
-  Diagnostic Imaging



First Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan

Site Pictures

Site Progress Areas during Construction

External Images

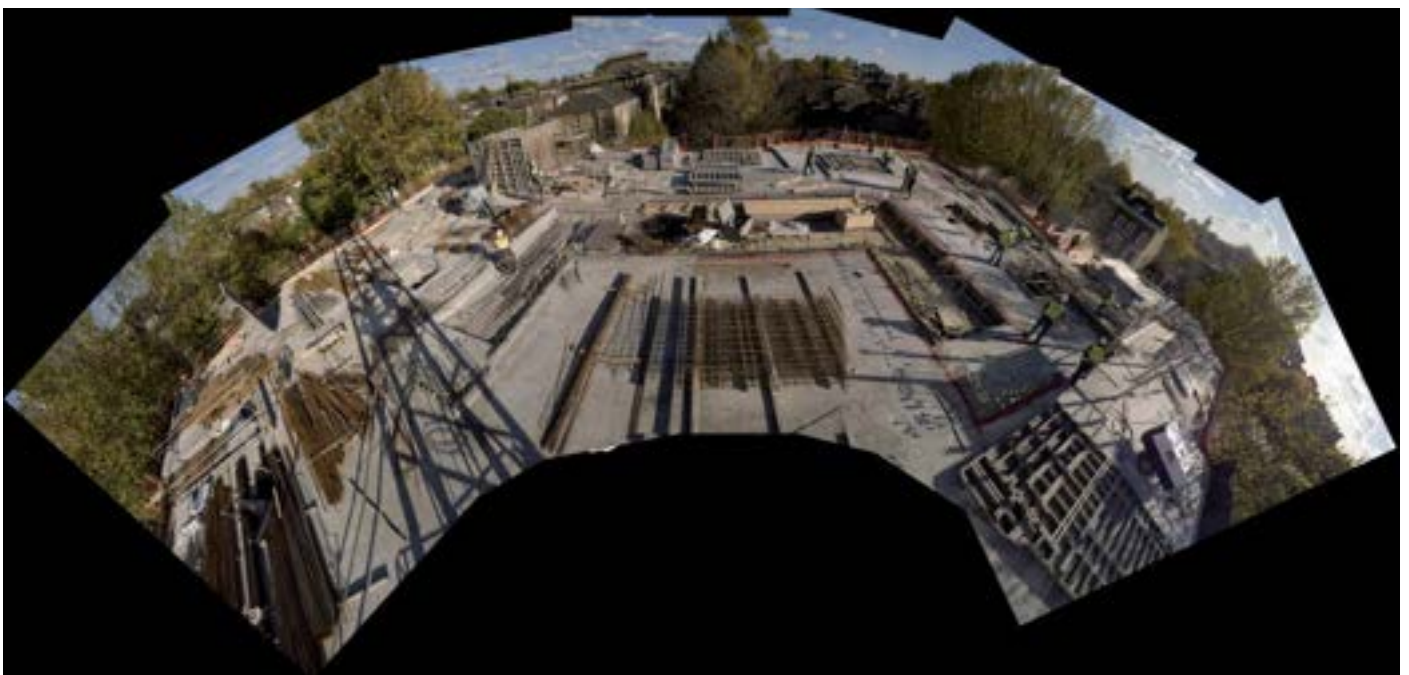
Entrance

Atrium

Reception Area

Waiting Area

Consultation Areas



External Images



Health Centre under demolishment



Construction of foundations



Foundations and ground slab



Construction of frame



Internal Images



Frame to main waiting area



Curtain walling to main waiting area

Atrium



Reception Areas

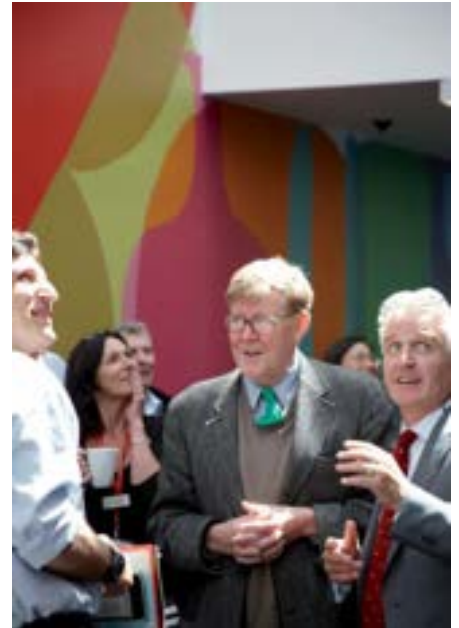


Consultation Areas



Events

Kentish Town Health Centre Building Open Day



Kentish Town Health Centre Building Open Day
With Special Guests, Alan Bennett and MP Glenda Jackson.
Also MP Frank Dobson













A505_617 ©Timothy Soar







Light box under canopy leading to main entrance

A505_629 © Timothy Soar



A505_640 © Timothy Soar



South west corner into Bartholomew Villas

A505_642© Timothy Soar











North West Corner



West Elevation with projecting Ground Floor GP/Hot Desk on Ground Floor



West Elevation at junction of Bartholomew Road and Bartholomew Villas



West Elevation fragment: Perforated grills to opening casement windows



East Elevation and Rear Gardens

A505_574 © Rob Parrish



West Elevation fragment: Cantilevering Second Floor Offices over
First Floor Consult rooms

A505_577 © Rob Parrish



View from secret garden into main waiting and reception area

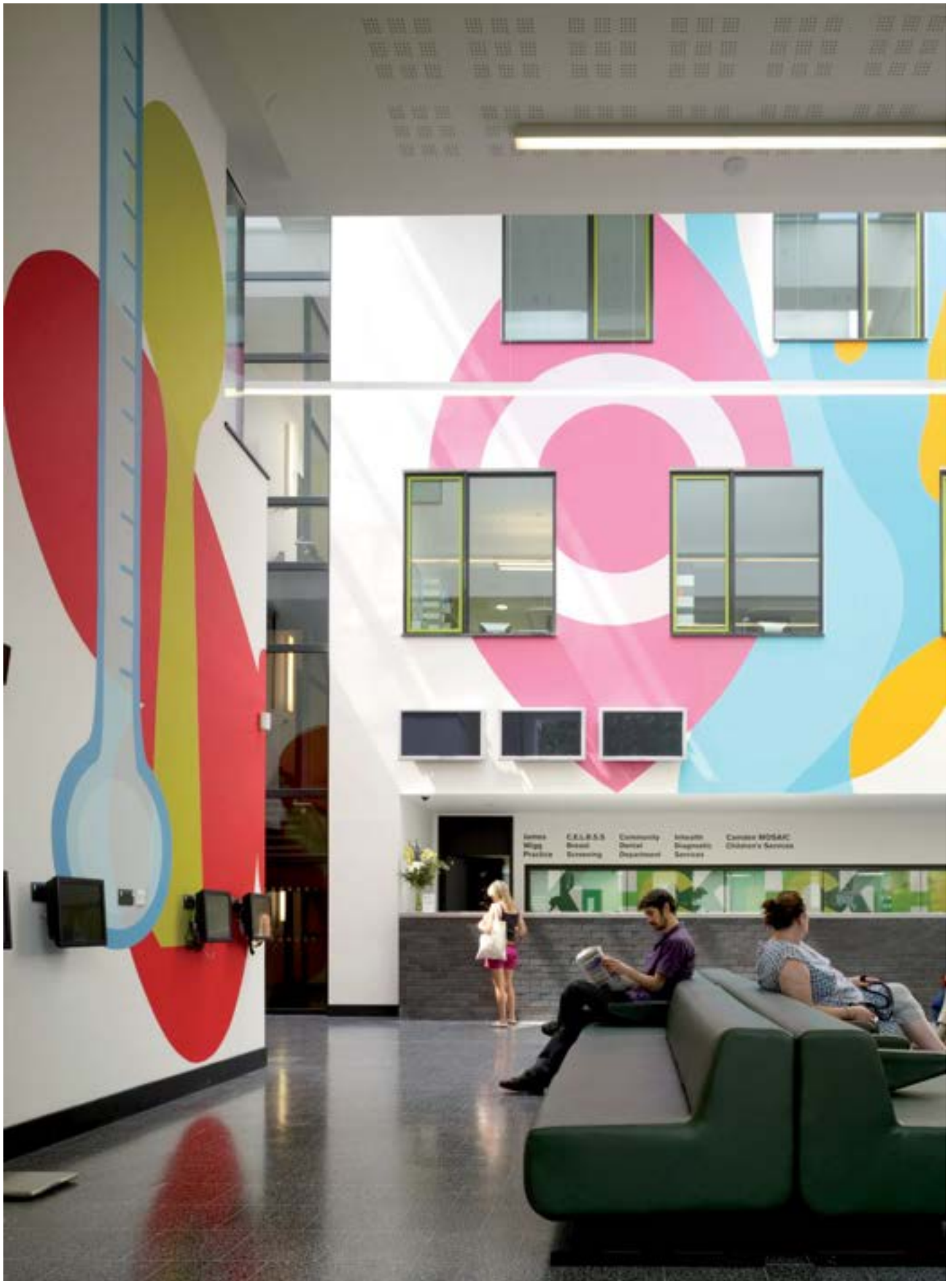
A505_610 © Timothy Soar



A505_609 © Timothy Soar



View from Cafe to main reception and waiting area













Ground Floor Street from Main Entrance

A505_558 © Rob Parrish

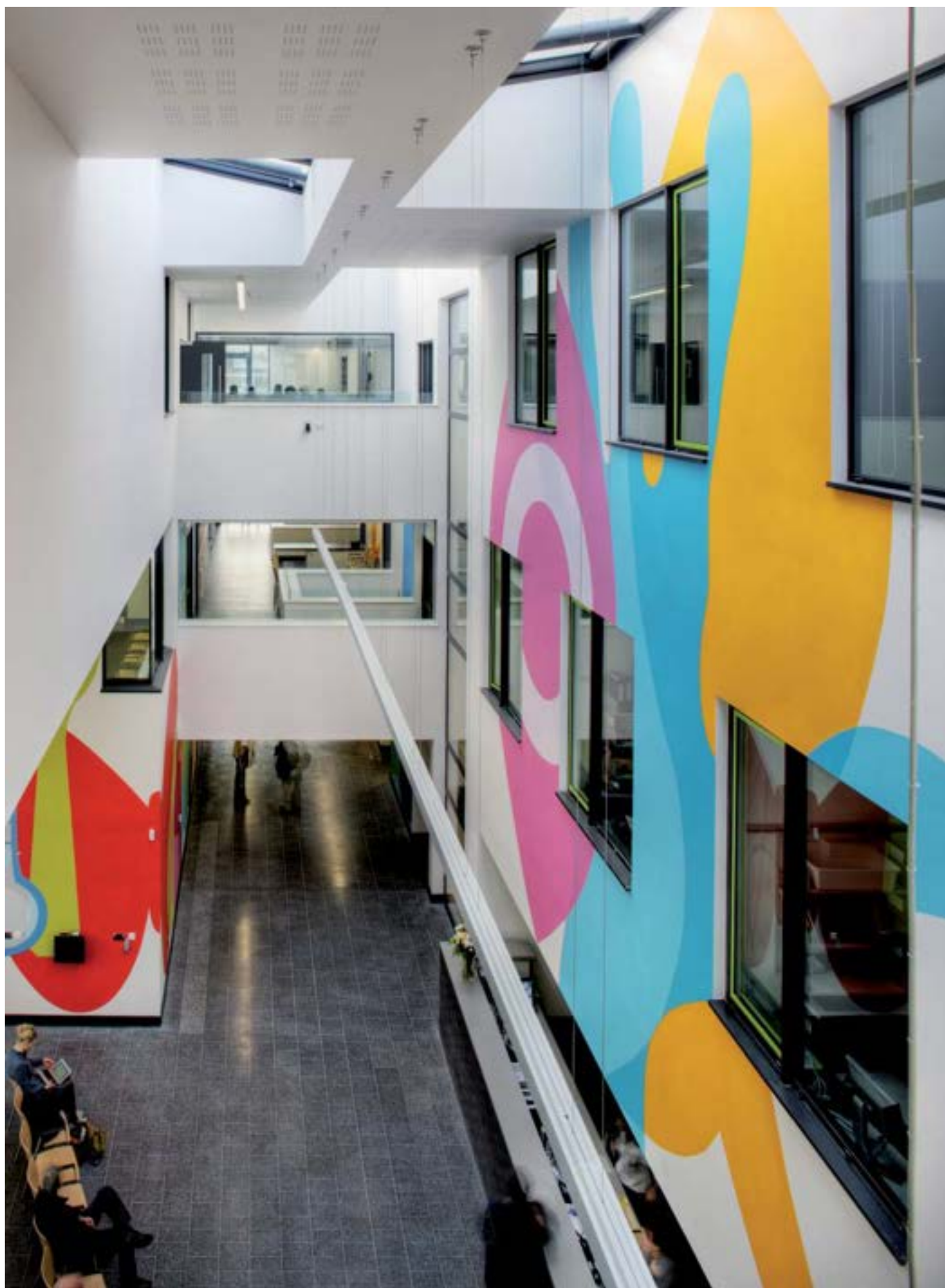


View of Internal Street and Main Waiting Area



First Floor Street: View down to Reception and across to Dentistry and Diagnostic Imaging

A505_564 © Rob Parrish



Street overlooking Reception and across to Sub-waits



Ground Floor Street (North)



Ground Floor Street (South)



First Floor:View across to Children's Sub-waits

A505_548 © Rob Parrish



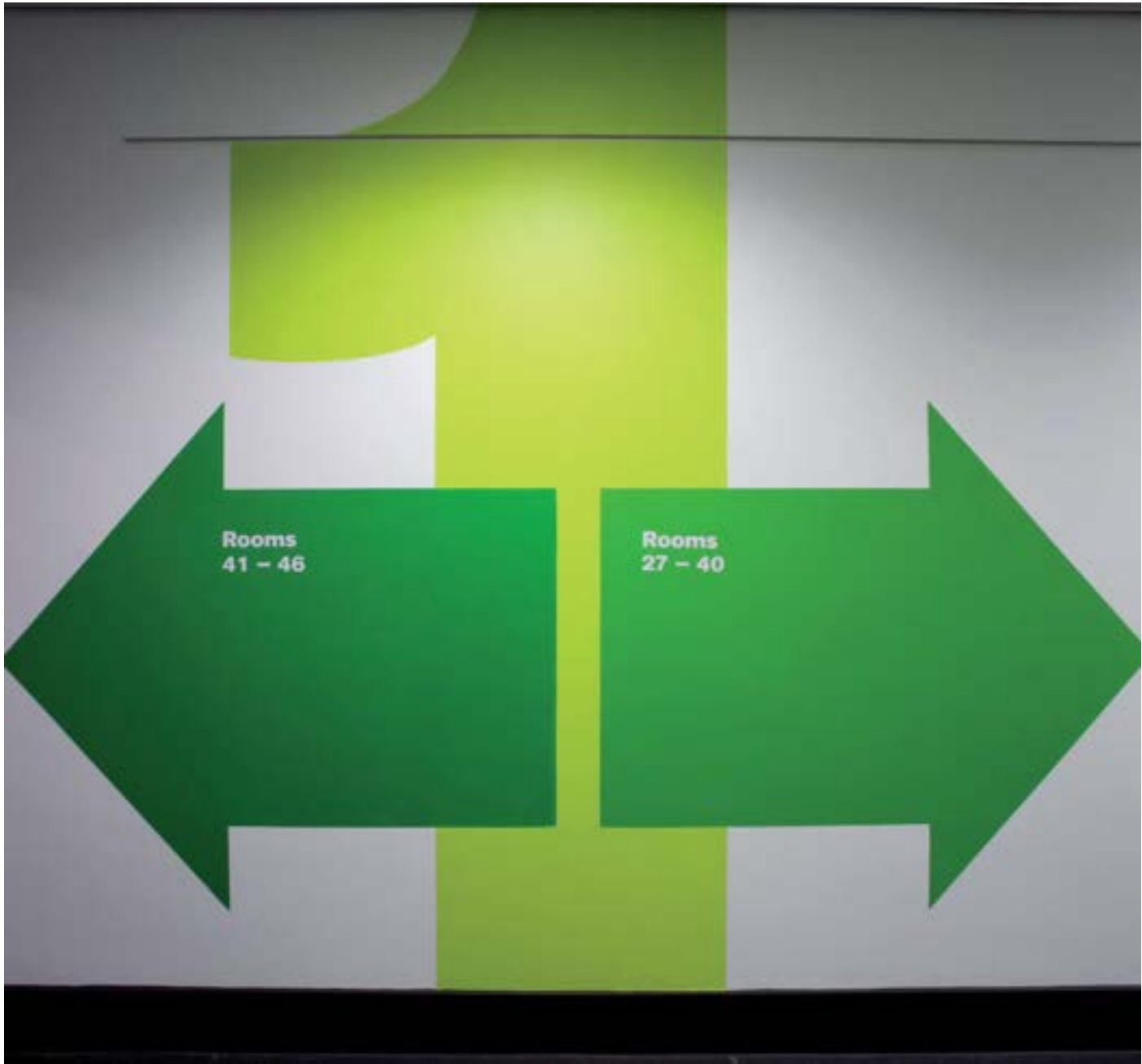
First Floor: Sub-wait

A505_542 © Rob Parrish



First Floor: Street Leading to Diagnostic Imaging Sub-wait

A505_547 © Rob Parrish



First Floor: Lobby Wayfinding



First Floor: Lobby Wayfinding



First Floor: Sub-wait void over GP/Hotdesk

A505_545 © Rob Parrish



First Floor: Sub-wait connecting to the GP/Hotdesk



Ground Floor Street (South)



Ground Floor Street (South)

A505_557 © Rob Parrish





First Floor: Sub-wait leading to Patient Terrace



First Floor: Typical Consultant Room



First Floor Lobby: Leading to Dentistry



North Lobby Signage

A505_586 © Rob Parrish

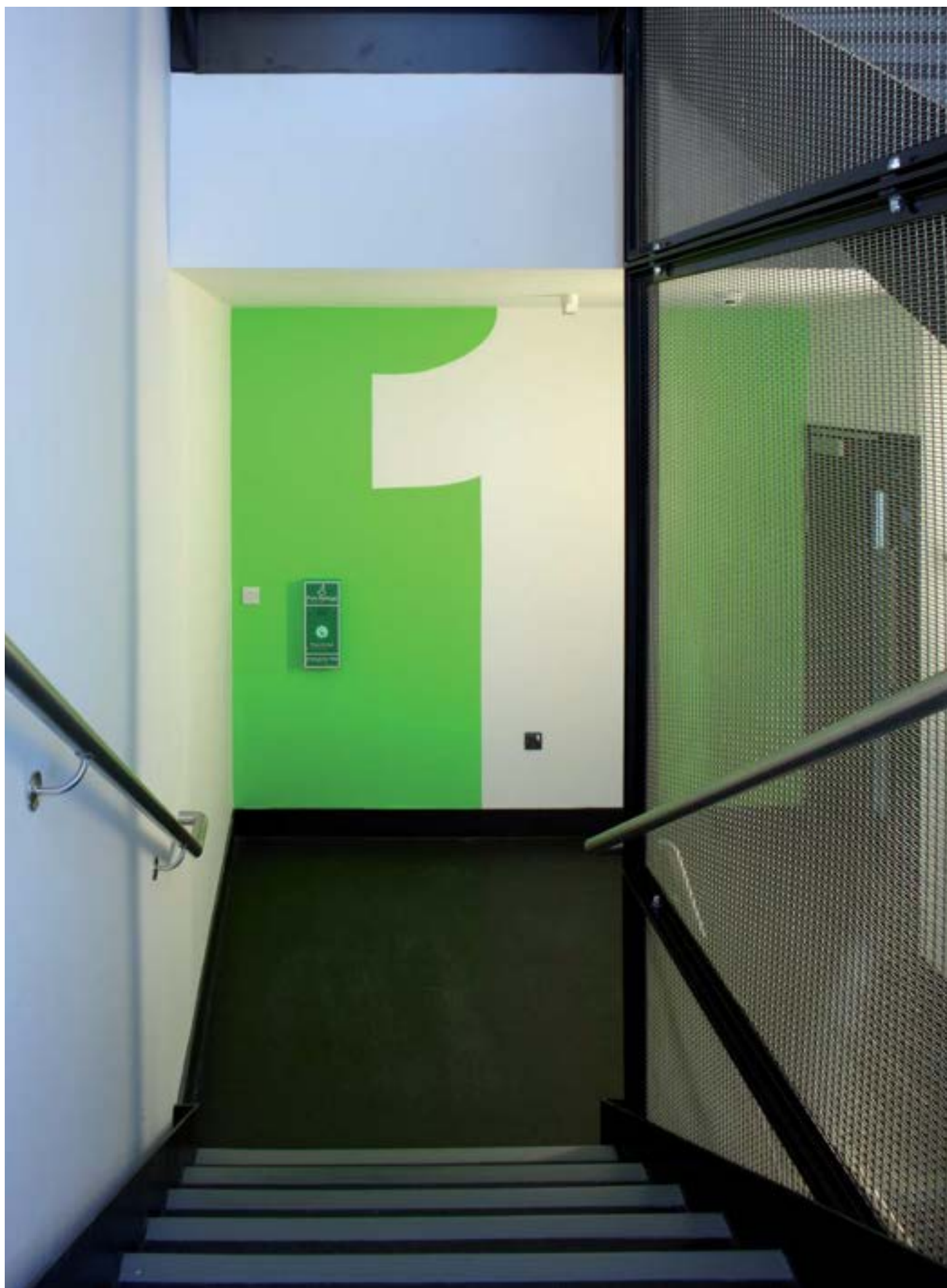


First Floor Lobby Corridor





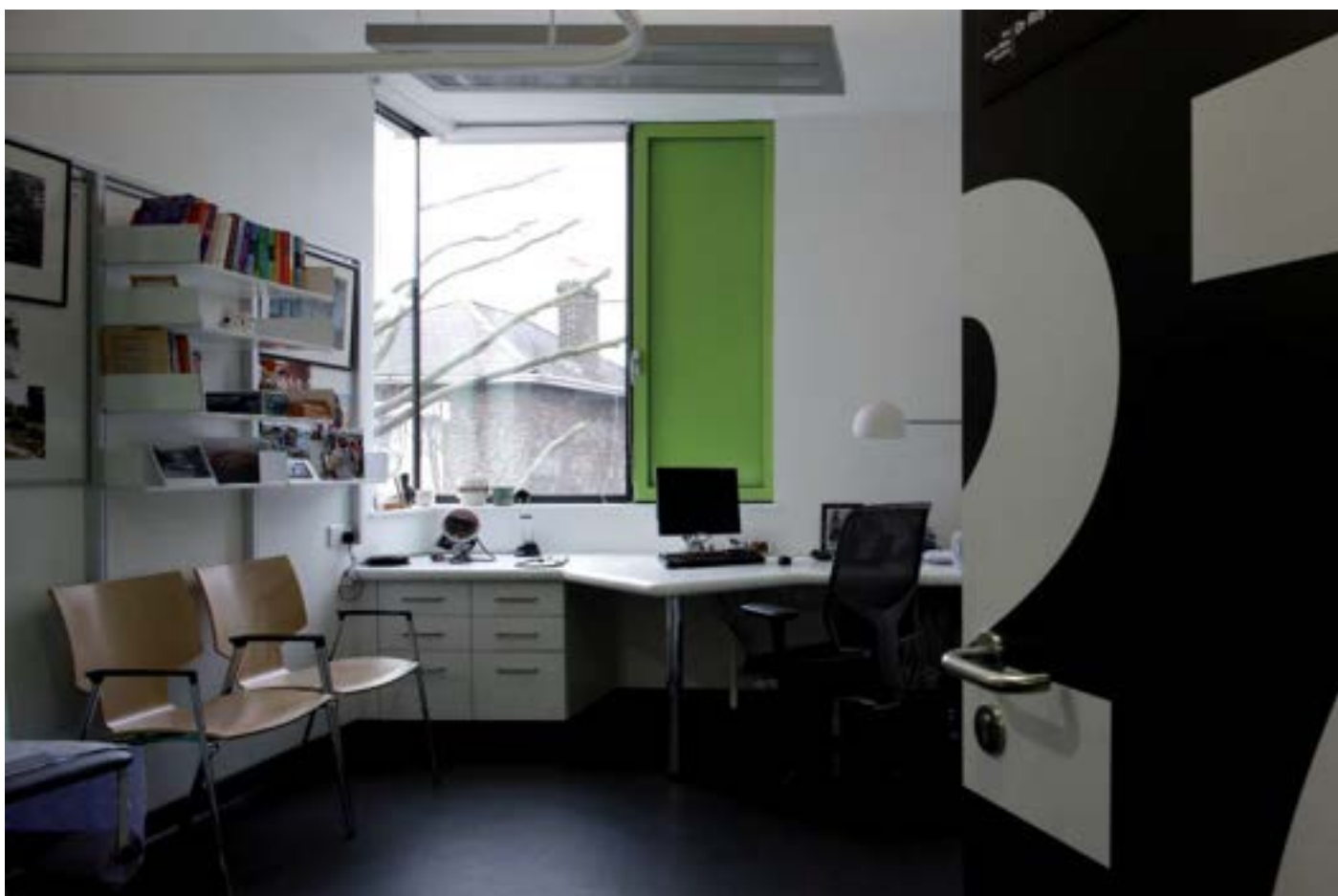
Ground Floor North Stair



First Floor North Stair



Second Floor North Stair



Typical GP Consult Room

A505_584 © Rob Parrish



Specimen Disabled Toilet Signage



Toilet Signage

Photographs taken September 2009



Self-check in service in main waiting, Ground Floor

A505_668 ©Timothy Soar



View from Second floor internal 'street' through to library terrace.



Typical East facing casement window that enables night time cool-



South facing terrace to Library; Second Floor



Terrace area



Staff with view to terrace; Second floor



Typical East facing



Staff room

A505_659 ©Timothy Soar



Staff room, Second floor



Virtual Library; Second Floor

A505_656 ©Timothy Soar



View South across internal 'Street', First floor

A505_655 ©Timothy Soar



View South across internal 'Street', First floor



View out to secret garden from main waiting room; Ground floor

A505_653 ©Timothy Soar



GP terrace; Ground Floor



Lobby - Ground Floor



South Public square



Staff room; Second floor



Staff room; Second floor

A505_648 ©Timothy Soar



View into void above GP hot desk; First floor

A505_647 ©Timothy Soar