Achieving Excellence Design Evaluation Toolkit (AEDET Evolution)

NHS

Project details:	Title				
-	RHSC + DCN -	Little France			
Workshop details:	Location				Date (dd.mm.yy)
	DCN Teaching a	and Research Seminar	Room, WGH		08/03/2012
Completed by:	First name	Last name	Organisation	Job title	Email address
1	:		NHS Lothian	Studetn (Ward 4)	
2	2:		NHS Lothian	Lead Nurse Infection Control, SJH	
3	i		NHS Lothian	Facilities Operations Manager, RIE	
4			BMJ Architect	BMJ Architect	
5			NHS Lothian	Associate Director of Operations, RIE	
6	:		NHS Lothian	Senior Radiographer, RHSC	
7	'i 💼		Nightingale Associates	Nightingale Associates	
8	:		NHS Lothian	Project Manager	
9	:		NHS Lothian	Nurse, RHSC Ward 3	
10	:		NHS Lothian	Partnership, RHSC+DCN	
11	:		NHS Lothian	Staff Bank	
12	:		NHS Lothian	Deputy Charge Nurse, Ward 1 RHS0	
13	3:		NHS Lothian	Clinical Project Lead, RHSC+DCN	
14			NHS Lothian	DCN Repreentative (Patient Group)	
15			NHS Lothian	Geographical Lead Infection Prevent	ion Contro Nurse
16			NHS Lothian	Paediatric Epilepsy Surgery Coordina	ator, RHSC
17	1				
18	8:				
19):				
20):				
21					

1	



IMP/	ACT: Character and innovation	0	Average score: 5.0	
	The four IMPACT sections deal with the extent to which the b positively to the lives of those who use it and are its neighbou	uilding creates a se Irs.	ense of place and contributes	
	Section A deals with the overall feeling of the building. It asks and whether this is appropriate to its purpose. A building that spirits and to be seen as an exemplar of good architecture of	whether the buildir scores well under t its kind.	ng has clarity of design intention, his heading is likely to lift the	
ID	Description	Weighting	Score	Notes
A.01	There are clear ideas behind the design of the building	High (2) ▼	Strong agreement (5) ▼	
	The design should embody a clear and coherent vision confid through its physical elements.	lently communicatir	ng its function and aspirations	
A.02	The building is interesting to look at and move around in	Normal (1) ▼	Strong agreement (5) ▼	• Ensuring the integration of Art into the design as it progresses is important.
	The design should have sufficient variety to create interest bo externally and the spaces internally. This should be achieved confusing. Art should be incorporated into the building both in	oth in terms of the o without losing the o ternally and externa	verall form and massing clear vision (se A.1) or becoming ally.	
A.03	The building projects a caring and reassuring atmosphere	Zero (0) ▼	Unable to score ▼	
	Primarily a healthcare building should be about the people wh appropriate for a healthcare building but an institutional or con detail of the image will need to depend both on the type of bu	no it is there to care rporate image is uni ilding and the locati	for. A civic presence may be likely to be appropriate. The ion.	
A.04	The building appropriately expresses the values of the NHS	Normal (1) ▼	Strong agreement (5) ▼	

The design of the building overall should lift the spirits of those who work in it and are being treated in it as well as those who visit. It should communicate a strong positive image of the NHS.

A.05	The building is likely to influence future designs	Normal (1) ▼	Strong agreement (5) ▼	

The design should be of its time. It should use and express the current best practice in terms of form and technology. The building should clearly reflect new and appropriate models of healthcare provision. It should be a building that clients, developers and designers would wish to visit to learn from when working on future projects.

Project workshop setup

►► Results summary

Form and materials ►

Note: To view the guidance level for any statement click on the expansion button in the margin to the left of the statement ID.

IMPACT: Form and materials

O Average score: 5.5

Section B deals with the nature of the building in terms of its overall form and materials. It is primarily concerned with how the building presents itself to the outside world in terms of its appearance and organisation. Although it deals with the materials from which the building is constructed it is not concerned with these in a technical sense but rather the way they will appear and feel throughout the life of the building.

ID	Description	Weighting	Score	Notes
B.01	The building has a human scale and feels welcoming	Normal (1) ▼	Strong agreement (5) ▼	Concern • What will be the volume of traffic outside the main RIE entrance and DCN entrance?
	However large or small the building it should appear welcomin appropriate to a caring image. Scale is the result not just of the are expressed. Windows, floor to floor heights and, in particula our sense of the scale of a building.	ng to staff, patients e size of the buildin ar, doors and entra	and visitors. The scale should be ng but of the way certain features nnces all contribute significantly to	
B.02	The design takes advantage of available sunlight and provides shelter from prevailing winds	Normal (1) ▼	Strong agreement (5) ▼	Concerns • What work has been carried out to minimise damage to the building or harm to users from the
	The building should be designed in relation to its orientation of capture sunlight appropriately. It should shelter people approate the way the building is orientated may also contribute to the p	n the site. In partic aching it from the p potential for views o	ular it should be designed to revailing winds and poor weather. out of the building.	
B.03	Entrances are obvious and logically positioned in relation to likely points of arrival on site	High (2) ▼	Virtually total agreement (6) ▼	Concern • Entrances to building - ease of access only achieved if the two entrances are shared by both
	Consider using double weighting. This item may be particul numbers of visitors on a daily basis, where there may be more routes onto the site. The form of the building should invite app public enter apparent, even without signs. The design should be obvious from these angles.	larly important whe than one entrance troach and entry ar respond to the maj	ere there are likely to be large e or where there may be several nd make the places where the ior expected points of arrival. The	

B.04	The external materials and detailing appear to be of high quality	Zero (0) ▼	Unable to score V	
	Materials should be chosen to enhance the building as a whole The building should be one that will age gracefully rather than	 The form and ma show unsightly sta 	aterials should be well detailed. ining or weathering.	
B.05	The external colours and textures seem appropriate and attractive	Zero (0) ▼	Unable to score V	
	Colours and textures should articulate and enrich the building's	s form and enhanc	e its enjoyment. As with interior	

Zero (0) ▼

colour schemes what feels appropriate will to some extent depend on the type of building. However in the case of the exterior, colours and textures should also be chosen to relate positively to adjacent buildings and other aspects of the setting.

Character and innovation

►► Results summary

Staff and patient environment ►

MPACT: Staff and patient environment

Average score: 5.7

Section C deals with how well an environment complies with best practice as indicated by the research evidence.

ID	Description	Weighting	Score	Notes
C.01	The building respects the dignity of patients and allows for appropriate levels of privacy and dignity	High (2) ▼	Virtually total agreement (6) ▼	Queries All of DCN inpatient accommodation is in single rooms. Lack of adult social interaction is a risk.
	Consider using double weighting. This item may be particul significant amounts of time, or where sensitive consultations, a company and privacy are highly valued by patients and staff a where patients are likely to be for lengthy periods should prove acoustic privacy. Patients should be able to have private convisionuld also be easy for patients to find company and to be wit the design. When being treated or examined they must be shi overheard. Toilets and bathrooms should be nearby but located or examined they must be shind to be with the design.	larly important for treatments or discu- nd the building shu ide places where the ersations and to b th others. Patients' elded from the gaz ad discretely withou	space where patients spend ussions may take place. Both ould facilitate both. The spaces hey can have both visual and e alone if they wish. However, it dignity should be respected by the of others and should not be ut being in full view of others.	
C.02	There are good views inside and out of the building	High (2) ▼	Strong agreement (5) ▼	Queries How many offices do not have access to natural light? The majority of offices have access to
	Consider using double weighting. This item may be particul spend significant amounts of time. Rooms where patients or s windows which afford good, pleasant and interesting views. The may be in bed for long periods or having to wait. Preferably pa- sky. In cases where patients may be concerned or under stress effects of views of nature are proven.	larly important for taff spend significa his might be partic atients should be a ss the view should	space where patients and/or staff ant amounts of time should have ularly important where patients ble to see the ground and the be calming. The restorative	
C.03	Patients and staff have good access to outdoors	Normal (1) ▼	Virtually total agreement (6) ▼	

Patients should be able to go outside easily and have access to well landscaped gardens. Both staff and patients should be able to see nature especially vegetation. This might be in the form of interior planting or external gardens. Restorative green spaces are shown to be helpful to those recovering from short-term treatments, to comfort visitors and provide respite for harried staff. Being able to walk or sit in such places can reduce blood pressure, relieve stress, encourage healing and restore hope.

Zero (0) ▼

C.04	There are high levels of both comfort and control of	
	comfort	Ĩ

Consider using double weighting. This item may be particularly important for space where patients and/or staff spend significant amounts of time. Patients and staff should be comfortable. The temperature should be comfortable all year round and be capable of easy local control. Patients and staff should be able to exclude sunlight and darken spaces when patients wish to sleep. Artificial light should be easily controllable offering patterns suitable for day and night and for winter and summer. Patients and staff should be able to open windows and doors easily for fresh air. The places where staff work or patients spend time should be quiet and free from unwanted levels of background noise. Stress and heart rates have been proved to rise in noisy hospitals.

C.05 The building is clearly understandable

High (2) ▼ Virtually total agreement (6) ▼

Unable to score V

Consider using double weighting. This item may be particularly important for large or complex buildings or collections of buildings. The whole building should be easily understandable allowing for easy way-finding. The entrance should be obvious on arrival and the way out should also be clear. There should be a logical hierarchy of spaces in the building with varying scales appropriately indicating the public and private domain. It should be clear which are staff only areas and patients and visitors should easily be able to tell where to find a member of staff. Different parts of the building should have different characters in order to avoid an overall feeling of being nowhere. Distinctive landmarks, familiar artefacts from the past, self-contained looping paths are techiques for maximising legibility and orientation.

C.06 The interior of the building is attractive in appearance

Zero (0) ▼ Unable to score ▼

The interior should feel light and airy. Spaces where patients spend significant amounts of time should be made as homely as possible. There should be a stimulating variety of appropriate colours and textures. The interior should look tidy and well cared for as well as being clean. Ceilings should look interesting especially where patients are likely to be on beds or trolley for any length of time. Patients should be able to store and display their own personal items.

C.07	There are good bath/toilet and other facilities for patients	Zero (0) ▼	Unable to score ▼	
C.08	There are good facilities for staff, including convenient places to work and relax without being on demand	Zero (0) ▼	Unable to score V	
	These facilities particularly impact on staff. It may be very imp shower and to store clothes and belongings safely. Staff need when working in order to concentrate, and also when taking a Staff who move around, should have easy access to IT. It is in shopping facilities.	ortant to be able to to be able to get a break. Places for nportant to provide	o change into working clothes, to away from demand sometimes this should be provided nearby. e staff with basic banking and	

Form and materials

Results summary

Jrban and social integration 🕨

IMPACT: Urban and social integration Average score: 6.0 Section D deals with the way the building relates to its surroundings. It asks whether the building plays a positive role in the neighbourhood whether that is urban, suburban or rural. A building that scores well is likely to improve its neighbourhood rather than detract from it. Description Weighting ID Score Notes D.01 The height, volume and skyline of the building relate Virtually total agreement (6) ▼ Normal (1) ▼ well to the surrounding environment Consider using double weighting. This item may be particularly important where the building is in either a tight urban environment or a very rural environment. The profile and skyline of the building as it is approached should fit in well with nearby buildings and landscape. **D.02** The building contributes positively to its locality Normal (1) ▼ Virtually total agreement (6) ▼ Ideally the locality should be enhanced by the addition of the building. This might be through the way it opens up vistas, closes and contains urban space, or perhaps provides a landmark. The design should be sensitive to the setting, whether urban or rural, and sit comfortably within it. The building should feel as if it 'belongs' in this place. The spaces immediately outside the building should be pleasant. The relationship of interior and exterior space should be well thought out with appropriate connections between the levels of the building and landscape. D.03 The hard and soft landscape around the building Normal (1) ▼ Virtually total agreement (6) ▼ Car parking facilities on site contribute positively to the locality The hard and soft landscape around the building should be appropriately therapeutic in their qualities. They must be designed to last and to minimise maintenance and be sustainable and not deteriorate. Ground materials and changes of levels should be safe and clear. Hard landscape should be provided where pedestrian routes are likely but this does not need to be in the form of straight edged paths, but should be composed into the landscape as a whole.

D.04	The building is sensitive to neighbours and	passers-
	by	

ssers- Zero (0) ▼

Unable to score **V**

Consider using double weighting. This item may be particularly important where the building or group of buildings are largely in the public domain for example in a town and many people may be passing by or through the site on a daily basis. The building should be a 'good neighbour'. Those approaching the building or passing by should feel safe as they do so. Neighbours may see the building every day and it should be designed to look attractive to them and not just for those who visit occasionally.

✓ Staff and patient environment

►► Results summary

Performance >

BUILD QUALITY: Performance

The three BUILD QUALITY sections deal with the physical components of the building rather than the spaces. This is therefore what might be thought of as the more technical and engineering aspects of the building. It asks whether the building is soundly built, will be reliable and easy to operate, last well and is sustainable. It is also concerned with the actual process of construction and the extent to which any disruption caused is minimised.

Section *E* is concerned with the technical performance of the building during its lifetime. It asks whether the components of the building are of high quality and fit for their purpose. However we are not concerned here with how well the building functions in relation to the human use of it which belongs in another section.

ID	Description	Weighting	Score	Notes
E.01	The building is easy to operate	Zero (0) ▼	Unable to score ▼	
E.02	The building is easy to clean	Zero (0) ▼	Unable to score ▼	
E.03	The building has appropriately durable finishes	Zero (0) ▼	Unable to score ▼	
E.04	The building will weather and age well	Zero (0) ▼	Unable to score V	
 ✓ Urb 	an and social integration	►► Results sum	nmarv	Engineering >



BUILD QUALITY: Construction

Section G is concerned with the technical issues of actually constructing the building and with the performance of the main components. A building that scores well is likely to be constructed as quickly and easily as possible under the circumstances of the site and to offer a robust and easily maintained solution.

ID	Description	Weighting	Score	Notes
G.01	If phased planning and construction are necessary the various stages are well organised	Zero (0) V	Unable to score ▼	
G.02	Temporary construction work is minimised	Zero (0) ▼	Unable to score ▼	
G.03	The impact of the building process on continuing healthcare provision is minimised	Zero (0) ▼	Unable to score ▼	
G.04	The building can be readily maintained	Zero (0) ▼	Unable to score ▼	
G.05	The construction is robust	Zero (0) ▼	Unable to score ▼	
G.06	The construction allows easy access to engineering systems for maintenance, replacement and expansion	Zero (0) ▼	Unable to score ▼	
G.07	The construction exploits any benefits from standardisation and prefabrication where relevant	Zero (0) ▼	Unable to score V	

FUNCTIONALITY: Use

Average score: 4.7

The three FUNCTIONALITY sections deal with all those issues to do with the primary purpose or function of the building. It deals with how well the building serves these primary purposes and the extent to which it facilitates or inhibits the activities of the people who carry out the functions inside and around the building.

Section H is concerned with the way the building enables the users to perform their duties and operate the healthcare systems and facilities housed in the building. To get a good score the building will be highly functional and efficient, enabling people to have enough space for their activities and to move around economically and easily in a way that relates well to the policies and objective of the Trust. A high scoring building is also likely to have some flexibility in use.

ID	Description	Weighting	Score	Notes			
H.01	The prime functional requirements of the brief are satisfied	Zero (0) ▼	Unable to score V				
	The whole design must meet the needs of the core purposes v central and important considerations.	which it serves. Cle	early this is one of the most				
H.02	The design facilitates the care model of the Trust	Normal (1) ▼	Strong agreement (5) ▼				
	The design should express and facilitate the healthcare philoso offs, so the relative values in terms of efficiency of healthcare reflected in the design.	Design inevitably involves trade- the care model should be					
H.03	Overall the building is capable of handling the projected throughput	Normal (1) ▼	Fair agreement (4) ▼	Concerns • Provision of relative overnight stay accommodation in DCN			
	The sizes of spaces, circulation and access must be adequate comfortable throughout the operating period.	es, circulation and access must be adequate to meet the demands made at peak times and feel Ighout the operating period.					
H.04	Work flows and logistics are arranged optimally	Normal (1) ▼	Fair agreement (4) ▼				

All the appropriate adjacencies for human circulation and the flow of facilities and services are arranged in order to minimise distances travelled and lines crossed.

H.05	The building is sufficiently adaptable to respond to change and to enable expansion	Normal (1) ▼	Virtually total agreement (6) ▼	
	Consider using double weighting. This item may be particle future expansion that is not funded as part of the current prop The building is likely to last longer than the current models of expansion can be predicted the design should show how it c	ularly important whe ect. The design sho ^c care and patterns o an be adapted to me	ere forecasts already suggest ould be adaptable where possible. of treatment. Where changes or eet these. Therapeutic,	

technological, organisational innovations will take place and the building should be able to accommodate these without losing its coherence.

H.06	Where possible spaces are standardised and flexible in	Normal (1) ▼	Strong agreement (5) ▼	
	use patterns			

Some spaces are so technically demanding that they must be very tightly designed on a functional basis. However it is highly likely that throughout the life of the building the pattern of use will change. Where possible similar kinds of spaces should be the same size and shape and be capable of changing their use as needs change. Over precise design can lead to an inflexibility that in the life of the building can cost considerably more than some small addition of initial floor area to enable future changes. It can often be the case that relatively small additions of floor space can be the most economical way of creating valuable flexibility.

H.07 The layout facilitates both security and supervision

Normal (1) ▼ Fair agreement (4) ▼

Concern/Query
• Public access to the RHSC/RIE Emergency
Department (Public Transport and by car)

Consider using double weighting. This item may be particularly important if the site is in an area with historically high crime rates. The layout should include suitable supervision and control points. Entrances and departments should be designed to enable ready supervision and security. The layout should maximise passive supervision and overlooking so that all parts of the building internally and the site externally feel supervised and safe.

Construction

Access ►

FUN	CTIONALITY: Access	0	Average score: 5.0	
	Section I focuses on the way the users of the building can con efficiently get onto and off the site using a variety of means of safely get into and out of the building.	ne and go. It asks v transport and whet	whether people can easily and ther they can logically, easily and	
ID	Description	Weighting	Score	Notes
I.01	There is good access from available public transport including any on-site roads	Normal (1) ▼	Fair agreement (4) ▼	Concern • Ease of access into the Emergency Department (by foot and public transport)
	Access requirements for staff, patients and visitors arriving at thought through. Any on-site roads should be adequate and se should be safe and convenient. Consideration should be giver possible and appropriate. Pedestrian routes from public transp designed. Cars and other vehicles should not dominate the ex	the building using p ensitively designed n to bringing public port points should b aternal public areas	bublic transport should be . Road widths and turning circles transport onto the site where be clear, safe and sensitively	
1.02	There is adequate parking for visitors and staff cars with appropriate provision for disabled people	Normal (1) ▼	Strong agreement (5) ▼	
	In particular the design should accommodate the forecast dem Consideration should be given to the extra demand at major s the existing road system should be able to cope with peak der provided appropriately near entrances.			
1.03	The approach and access for ambulances is appropriately provided	Normal (1) ▼	Strong agreement (5) ▼	
	Adequate segregation and demarcation of ambulance access routes should be considered for emergencies.	and drop off points	s should be clear. Alternative	
1.04	Goods and waste disposal vehicle circulation is good and segregated from public and staff access where appropriate	Normal (1) ▼	Strong agreement (5) ▼	Queries How many vehicles will be entering the basement at one time?

Particular attention should be given to ensure unsightly, large or noisy vehicles are kept away from pedestrian areas.

1.05	Pedestrian access routes are obvious, pleasant and suitable for wheelchair users and people with other disabilities / impaired sight Normal (1) ▼ Strong agreement (5) ▼	Concern • The height/position of 'push button' facilities at door entrances and exists for patients/public with
	The major and minor routes should be obvious with continuity of line and materials. They should be well signposted. They should be safe from vehicles and with safe crossings where they cross roads or other vehicular access. They should be free from obstacles and changes of levels. In particular isolated steps should be avoided and appropriately shallow ramps provided where changes of level are necessary.	
I.06	Outdoor spaces are provided with appropriate and safe lighting indicating paths, ramps and steps Unable to score ▼	
	They should be pleasantly landscaped and well lit at night. Safe lighting is of course a requirement of Health and Safety regulations. Compliance with legislation is not generally the main purpose of this AEDET evaluation.	
1.07	The fire planning strategy allows for ready access and egress Normal (1) ▼ Virtually total agreement (6) ▼	

◀ Use

►► Results summary

Space 🕨

FUN	CTIONALITY: Space		Average score: 5.2	
	Section J concentrates on the amount of space in the building located and efficient and whether people can move around in	r in relation to its p it efficiently and w	urpose. It asks if this space is well ith dignity.	
ID	Description	Weighting	Score	Notes
J.01	The design achieves appropriate space standards	Normal (1) ▼	Strong agreement (5) ▼	
J.02	The ratio of usable space to the total area is good	Normal (1) ▼	Strong agreement (5) ▼	Concern • Soundproofing and acoustics control in open plan offices – how will this be managed?
J.03	The circulation distances travelled by staff, patients and visitors are minimised by the layout	Normal (1) ▼	Strong agreement (5) ▼	
J.04	Any necessary isolation and segregation of spaces is achieved	Normal (1) ▼	Strong agreement (5) ▼	
J.05	The design makes appropriate provision for gender segregation	Normal (1) ▼	Virtually total agreement (6) ▼	
J.06	There is adequate storage space	Zero (0) ▼	Unable to score V	
▲ Acc	cess	►► Results sur	nmary	

Proiect details:	Title				
	RHSC + DCN - Little France				
Workshop details:	Location				Date
·	DCN Teaching and Research Seminar Room,	WGH			08/03/2012
Results summary:					
A	Character and innovation		•	○ 5.0	5 of 5 scored
В	► Form and materials			○ 5.5	4 of 5 scored
С	Staff and patient environment			O 5.7	7 of 8 scored
D	► Urban and social integration			O 6.0	3 of 4 scored
E	► Performance				0 of 4 scorec
F	► Engineering				0 of 5 scored
G	Construction				0 of 7 scored
н	<mark>:</mark> ► Use			4 .7	6 of 7 scored
I	► Access			○ 5.0	6 of 7 scored
J	: ► Space			• 5.2	5 of 6 scored

NOTE: A filled traffic light dot [•] in the table above indicates a valid average score, a hollow dot [o] indicates that one or more statements have been marked as 'unable to score'.

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This document has been produced by DH Estates and Facilities

Project workshop setup