# ADVANCED DEGREE

Light reflects off the lake in the Garden of Hope, a healing garden adjacent to the main entry that incorporates walking paths, a butterfly garden, tributes to cancer survivors, memorials and event space.

Rethinking the academic medical center Article by Amy Eagle

hands Cancer Hospital at the University of Florida (UF), Gainesville, was built to provide additional beds and patient services for the university's primary teaching hospital, Shands at UF. But the design and construction project went beyond that, says Brad Pollitt, vice president of facilities for Shands HealthCare, the UF-affiliated health system that owns the hospital. "The team also took it as a challenge to redesign what an academic center would look like. We thought we could do better by incorporating some things that spoke to the body, mind and spirit — not just the science."

"We set out to change the way Shands and UF would be perceived," says Laura Stillman, national healthcare practice leader, Flad Architects, Madison, Wis.

The new hospital was built on a 32-acre site featuring a pond and a large healing garden, located across the street from the existing university medical campus. A tunnel under Archer Road, a main campus thoroughfare, connects the older Shands at UF hospital and the new facility.

Construction manager Skanska USA, New York, oversaw construction of the 500,000-square-foot building, which is designed to deliver regional cancer and acute-care services and level 1 trauma and emergency care. The hospital is the first in Florida to earn a Gold certification for Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design (LEED) from the U.S. Green Building Council.

Fred Hames, vice president, Skanska, says, "[Shands] did not skimp when they built that hospital. They had a very good idea of what they wanted and who they wanted to become, and they followed through with it."





#### **PROJECT OVERVIEW**

PROJECT NAME Shands Cancer Hospital at the University of Florida LOCATION Gainesville, Fla. TOTAL FLOOR AREA 500,000 square feet NUMBER OF FLOORS Eight plus penthouse and helipad NUMBER OF BEDS 192 PROJECT COST \$364 million CONSTRUCTION COST \$217 million GROUNDBREAKING DATE January 2007 OPENING DATE Novemb<u>er 2009</u>

### PROJECT TEAM

OWNER Shands HealthCare ARCHITECT, INTERIOR DESIGN AND LANDSCAPING Flad Architects GENERAL CONTRACTOR Skanska USA Building Inc. MEP ENGINEERING Affiliated Engineers Inc. STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING Flad Structural Engineers MEDICAL EQUIPMENT PLANNING Korbel Associates



## Historic yet modern

The building is constructed of architectural precast concrete with inlaid brick. The red brick matches that of older campus structures; the precast resembles the limestone used in many of these buildings as well. Curved glass and expanses of curtainwall give the historic materials a more modern, welcoming appearance to help mitigate the stress of coming to the hospital, says Jeff Raasch, AIA, LEED AP, design principal, Flad.

Glass walls fill the lobby with natural light, the quality

of which changes throughout the day to create a variety of experiences.

More curves are found in the lobby's terrazzo flooring design, which was inspired by swirling images of subatomic particle collisions and the circular forms of cyclotron particle accelerators, in reference to the role of molecular and subatomic research in finding cures for cancer.

The lobby features two interactive multimedia donor recognition pieces by Portland, Ore., firm Downstream. These include touchscreens that display artwork and play videos honoring Shands

donors, patients and employees. The videos serve to introduce and underscore the hospital's core vision, which it calls the "Science of Hope."

Natural wood and stone help create a soothing, noninstitutional environment connected to the outside world. This is enhanced by views of the garden from every floor, wall-to-wall windows in the patient rooms and windows at each end of every corridor. Cherry-toned wood veneer takes its hue from the hospital's brick exterior. The neutral interior color palette includes a soft green chosen to complement the outdoor views.

In the patient rooms, woodlook vinyl flooring and fiberreinforced laminate wainscot give the appearance of natural materials in a more cleanable form. "We were thoughtful about trying to use some products creatively and get the aesthetic we were looking for without losing the hospital's ability to maintain it and keep it sanitary and healthy," says Alana Schrader, IIDA, LEED AP, NCIDQ, interior designer and senior associate, Flad.

To facilitate patient care, the rooms include 4-foot-wide doors and patient lifts. Every patient bathroom meets the accessibility requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

## **Innovative details**

The project team worked to improve the entire hospital environment for patients, visitors and staff.

The main circulation stair is designed to encourage people to walk between floors rather than use the elevators, in keeping with the hospital's values of energy conservation and wellness. The hospital's north stair is wrapped in glass on three sides, with views of natural areas, the UF campus and stadium and, of special interest to visiting children, the hospital's helipad.

To reduce walking distances, the stairway was built at the midpoint of the floorplate. Pollitt says this design has been well-received by visitors and staff, who are using the stairs more than ever.

In the surgical department, 10-foot-6-inch-wide corridors allow space for mobile equip-

## **Project collaboration is key**

hands Cancer Hospital was designed and built using an integrated project delivery (IPD) method that involved the owner, Shands HealthCare; architecture firm, Flad Architects; and construction management firm, Skanska USA; as well as major subcontractors, from the project's beginning. "We generally like a collaborative group," Brad Pollitt, vice president of facilities, Shands HealthCare, says of the teaching hospital. "Part of that is academia. Our general approach is, more minds working on the process are probably better." With its emphasis on collaboration and communication, IPD is generally recognized as a way to control costs, improve quality and increase efficiency in design and construction. This held true for Shands Cancer Hospital, a 500,000-square-foot, LEED-Gold certified facility that was built in just 48 months with no value engineering required to meet the project budget. IPD also influenced the hospital's overall design. One of the building's most notable features is its great amount of curtainwall glass. The glass provides natural light to the facility and gives it a contemporary look that sets it apart from other structures on the University of Florida, Gainesville, campus, despite the use of similar exterior materials.

According to Jeff Raasch, AIA, LEED AP, design principal, Flad, the original design had punched windows. In working with precast concrete manufacturers, curtainwall manufacturers and mechanical, electrical and plumbing engineers early in the schematic design phase of the project, the architects learned it would be more cost-effective and easier to erect the curtainwall. Without this early cooperative effort, "the building would have looked completely different," he says.

Raasch adds that talking with precast and curtainwall manufacturers about component shapes and installation also helped clarify how the building would go together, which facilitated construction document development and shop fabrication.



The Shands Cancer Hospital design creates a unified appearance with the facilities throughout the University of Florida campus.



ment to be stored along the hallway in designated areas marked by the flooring pattern. According to Shannon Liggett, AIA, project architect, Flad, this new concept



worked very successfully and was even encouraged by the Florida Agency for Health Care Administration. Lighting choices were care-

fully considered throughout the building to ensure caregivers have appropriate task lighting but patients are protected from the glare of overhead lights.

Patients are given control over their environment where possible. In the infusion areas, for example, adjustable privacy curtains allow patients to visit with others, enjoy out-

> A lobby art installation recognizes staff donors

door views or block out sunlight, as they prefer.

## Family in mind

Visitor amenities include overnight accommodations in the patient rooms, respite areas on each patient unit, a cancer resource center, a dining terrace overlooking the garden, a nondenominational chapel and a meditation room. "A patient comes with a family. We need to be able to treat the family as well," Pollitt says. He recalls seeing a father

and daughter reading a book together in comfortable chairs in a spot overlooking the hospital pond on the day the new building opened.

"I can't give them their living room, but I can give them something close to it," he says. **HFM** 

Amy Eagle is a freelance writer based in Homewood, III., who specializes in health care

related topics. She is a regular contributor to Health Facilities

## SPEC SHEET

PRINCIPAL DESIGN MATERIALS Access floors: Tate Access Floors Inc. Carpet tile: InterfaceFlor and Mohawk Industries Inc. Carpet: Tandus Flooring Ceiling: Armstrong World Industries, Rulon Company and USG Corp. Colored concrete: The Bomanite Corp. and L.M. Scofield Co. Cubicle curtains: Arc-Com Fabrics Inc. and Maharam Curtainwall framing: T.S.G. Industries Inc. Decorative site fencing: Ameristar Fence Products Inc. Door hardware: Ingersoll Rand Security Technologies, Stanley Access Technologies and Steelcraft Doors: VT Industries Inc. and Marshfield DoorSystems Inc. Entry mats: Mats Inc. Flooring: Altro Floors, Armstrong Industries, Johnsonite, LG Chem, Mondo, nora systems Inc. and Terrazzo Marble and Supply Companies Glass: 3form Inc., Oldcastle BuildingEnvelope and Skyline Design Gypsum wall board: USG Corp. Lighting: Camman Industries, Cooper Industries Inc., Erco, Focal Point, Kim Lighting, LBL Lighting, Legrand, Leucos, Litecontrol, Lucifer Lighting Co., Lutron Electronics Co., Royal Philips Electronics, Visa Lighting and Winona Lighting Operable par titions: Hufcor Inc. and ModernFold Inc. Paint: Benjamin Moore & Co. and Sherwin-Williams Co. Plumbing accessories: American Specialties Inc., Ampco and Bobrick Washroom Equipment Inc. Plumbing fixtures: Acorn Engineering Co., Acudor Products Inc., Chicago Faucets, Eljer Inc., Elkay Manufacturing Co., Jay R. Smith Mfg. Co., Kohler Co., Leonard Valve Co., Sloan Valve Co., Stern-

Williams Co., T & S Brass and Bronze Works Inc., WCM Industries Inc.'s Woodford Manufacturing Co. div. and Willoughby Industries Inc. Roofing: Flex Roofing Systems Signage: WGS Engraving & Graphics Site stone: Biesanz Stone Co. and Cold Spring Granite Stone wall cladding: Stone Source Tile: Terra Green Ceramics Wall coverings: modularArts Inc. and Sto Corp. Wall protection: Construction Specialties Inc. and Panolam Industries International Window treatments: MechoShade Systems Inc. PRINCIPAL FURNISHINGS Cafeteria seating: Beaubois and Coalesse Cafeteria tables: Coalesse Casework/woodworking: Beaubois, Cosentino, DuPont, Marlite and Móz Designs Inc. Casework: Beaubois and Steelcase Inc. Chapel and meditation room furnishings: George Ferreira and Richard Shutterly (custom designs), and Wieland Conference tables and lounge seating: Coalesse and Steelcase Inc. Lockers: List Industries Inc. Office desks, seating, files and shelving: Steelcase Inc. Patient beds and over-bed tables: Hill-Rom Patient room seating: Brandrud, KI, Steelcase Inc. and Wieland Site amenities and outdoor furniture: Landscape Forms Inc., Neenah Foundry Co. and Wabash Valley Manufacturing Inc.'s Urbanscape div. Visual display (whiteboards, slatwall, etc.): Claridge Inc., Egan Visual Inc. and Peter Pepper Products Inc. Water feature: Accents in Water MAJOR MEDICAL EQUIPMENT Anesthesia machines: GE Healthcare C-arms and patient monitoring system: Philips Healthcare Computed tomography equipment: Toshiba Corp. Endoscopy equipment: Karl Storz Intravenous pumps: Cardinal Health Inventory management and medication dispensing: Omnicell Inc. Laboratory equipment: Haddad-Wylie Industries Medical supply shelving: Logiquip Ltd. Operating room and trauma room booms: Skytron Operating room clinical video systems: Black Diamond Video Radiology rooms: Intermed X-ray Inc. Surgery tables: Berchtold Corp. Ventilators: Covidien INFRASTRUCTURE Building management system: Schneider Electric and Siemens Building Technologies Electrical equipment: ASCO Power Technologies and Schneider Electric Elevators: ThyssenKrupp Fire safety: Notifier by Honeywell HVAC (misc.): Grundfos CBS Inc., Loren Cook Company, Price Industries, Titus and Ventrol Air Handling Systems Inc. Kitchen equipment: Johnson-Lancaster and Associates Inc. Security: Siemens Building Technologies Network: Cisco Systems Inc. Gas turbine generator (energy center): Cleaver-Brooks and Solar Turbines Boilers (energy center): Cleaver-Brooks Electric chillers (energy center): Trane Inc. and York by Johnson Controls Steam turbine chiller (energy center): York by Johnson Controls

Information provided by Flad Architects

## **Partnering for better utility service**

ather than run its own central utility plant, as is customary for hospitals, Shands Cancer Hospital formed a unique partnership with its local utility company to operate a plant on-site at the hospital's new facility. While The partnership is the result of lengthy negotiations between the hospital and

designing the building, "we decided early on that producing energy is not a core hospital function," says Brad Pollitt, vice president of facilities, Shands HealthCare. Gainesville Regional Utilities (GRU). "We spent several months getting to know each other and getting to understand how the finances work on both sides so we could come up with an equitable agreement," Pollitt explains.

The utility operates a 4.5-megawatt gas-fired turbine generator in the GRU Energy Center, which is located on the hospital campus. This plant powers the entire hospital-not just emergency outlets-even if the entire area's electrical grid goes out. The heat from the generator is converted to steam to run two-thirds of the hospital's air-conditioning load, plus hot water re-heat, steam for sterilization and domestic hot water. This is heat that would otherwise simply go up a smokestack if it were produced at a traditional offsite power plant. The system earned the hospital innovation credits toward Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design (LEED) Gold designation from the U.S. Green Building Council.

The energy plant is serviced by large, stable, high-pressure industrial gas lines. But



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in the event of a catastrophic generator failure, the hospital also has two primary feeds from the local utility that come through hardened lines, plus the essential emergency power system required by hospital building codes.

Although a full year's operation will be necessary to evaluate costs accurately, expenses were on track with projections in the hospital's first six months. During this time, the Gainesville area electrical grid experienced three brownouts, but "we [didn't] even see a blip at the hospital," says Pollitt.

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