

Shoalhaven Hospital Redevelopment

SSD DA (SSD-35999468) Architectural Design Statement

SEPTEMBER 2022 – REVISION E



In the spirit of reconciliation Conrad Gargett acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of Country throughout Australia and their connections to land, sea and community. We pay our respect to their elders past, present and emerging and extend that respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples today.

Documentation control

REVISION	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE DATE	PREPARED BY	REVIEWED BY
A	Shoalhaven Hospital Redevelopment SSD DA (SSD-35999468) Executive Summary	14.04.22	J. Warren	J. Zadro
B	Shoalhaven Hospital Redevelopment SSD DA (SSD-35999468) Executive Summary	16.05.22	J. Warren	J. Zadro
C	Shoalhaven Hospital Redevelopment SSD DA (SSD-35999468) Executive Summary	09.06.22	J. Warren	J. Zadro
D	Shoalhaven Hospital Redevelopment SSD DA (SSD-35999468) Executive Summary	27.07.22	J. Warren	J. Zadro
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Shoalhaven Hospital Redevelopment

SSD DA (SSD-35999468) Executive Summary

Health Infrastructure NSW (HI) is the applicant for the proposed Shoalhaven Hospital Redevelopment at Scenic Drive, Nowra in the City of Shoalhaven Local Government Area (LGA).

The proposal is State Significant Development (SSD) for the purposes of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) and section 14(a) of Schedule 1 of the State Environmental Planning Policy (Planning Systems) 2021 (Planning Systems SEPP) as it involves development for the purposes of a hospital with a capital investment value in excess of \$30 million.

The Shoalhaven Hospital Redevelopment seeks to deliver significantly enhanced acute services, as well as a new campus main entry and drop-off area.

The proposed Acute Services Building will be located south and east of the hospital's existing cluster of buildings at will address Shoalhaven Street to the hospital's east. The development is proposed to be located on the site of the existing Shoalhaven Community Pre-school (which will be separately relocated) and part of the former Nowra Park.

The proposed Shoalhaven Hospital Redevelopment under this SSD relates primarily to the development of a new hospital building and its ancillary works. The scope includes a new 7-level building of about 31,000m² GFA, with rooftop plant and helipad, generally accommodating the following:

Level 00	Back of House (BOH), Loading Dock, Kitchen, plant, Pharmacy, Staff amenities, Mortuary, and plant.
Level 01	Front of House (FOH), Emergency Department (ED), Medical Imaging, and Cafe
Level 02	Operating Suites & Endoscopy, Central Sterile Supply Department (CSSD), and linkway to Block B
Level 03	Coronary Care Unit (CCU), Close Observation Unit (COU), Intensive Care Unit (ICU), cultural centre, and plant
Level 04	In-Patient Unit (IPU), Mental Health, and plant
Level 05	In-Patient Unit (IPU)
Level 06	In-Patient Unit (IPU)
Level 07	Rooftop plant
Level 08	Helipad

This generally results in 279 new beds and treatment spaces across a range of departments, eight new operating theatres, and two new endoscopy theatres. The works include a new ambulance entry from Shoalhaven Street, new public and servicing accessway off North Street, and separate loading dock entry and mortuary parking off Shoalhaven Street.

A range of infrastructure and civil engineering works are proposed as well as demolition of existing structures within the footprint of the new building and/or on the existing hospital campus where a new linkway connection is proposed. Earthworks will be necessitated within the building's footprint and immediate environs.

Subdivision of the balance of Lot 104 (the former Nowra Park) remaining and consolidation of the existing pre-school lot into the hospital lot is also proposed.

A number of selected trees will require removal. Other significant trees will be retained and protected. Replacement planting at a minimum rate of 1:1 is proposed.

The development's SEARs were issued by the Department of Planning and Environment on 23 February 2022.

In preparing this report, the following SEARs General Requirements and Key Issues have been addressed. The table below sets out the reference or location of these matters within this report.

General Requirement or Key Issue	Reference / Location within this report
<p>3. Design Quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrate how the development will achieve: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — design excellence in accordance with any applicable EPI provisions. — good design in accordance with the seven objectives for good design in Better Placed. Demonstrate that the development has been reviewed by the State Design Review Panel (SDRP) and recommendations addressed in the proposal. 	<p>Section 1, Page 7</p> <p>Section 2, Page 13 - SDRP</p>
<p>4. Built Form and Urban Design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain and illustrate the proposed built form, including a detailed site and context analysis to justify the proposed site planning and design approach. Demonstrate how the proposed built form (layout, height, bulk, scale, separation, setbacks, interface and articulation) addresses and responds to the context, site characteristics, streetscape and existing and future character of the locality. Demonstrate how the building design will deliver a high-quality development, including consideration of façade design, articulation, roof design, materials, finishes, colours, any signage and integration of services. 	<p>Section 3, Page 41</p>
<p>5. Environmental Amenity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address how good internal and external environmental amenity is achieved, including access to natural daylight and ventilation, pedestrian movement throughout the site, access to landscape and outdoor spaces. Assess amenity impacts on the surrounding locality, including lighting impacts, solar access, visual privacy, visual amenity, view loss and view sharing, overshadowing and wind impacts. A high level of environmental amenity for any surrounding residential or other sensitive land uses must be demonstrated. Provide a solar access analysis of the overshadowing impacts of the development within the site, on surrounding properties and public spaces (during summer and winter) at hourly intervals between 9am and 3pm, when compared to the existing situation and a compliant development (if relevant). 	<p>Section 4, Page 54</p>
<p>6. Visual Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a visual analysis of the development from key viewpoints, including photomontages or perspectives showing the proposed and likely future development. Where the visual analysis has identified potential for significant visual impact, provide a visual impact assessment that addresses the impacts of the development on the existing catchment 	<p>Section 5, Page 69</p>

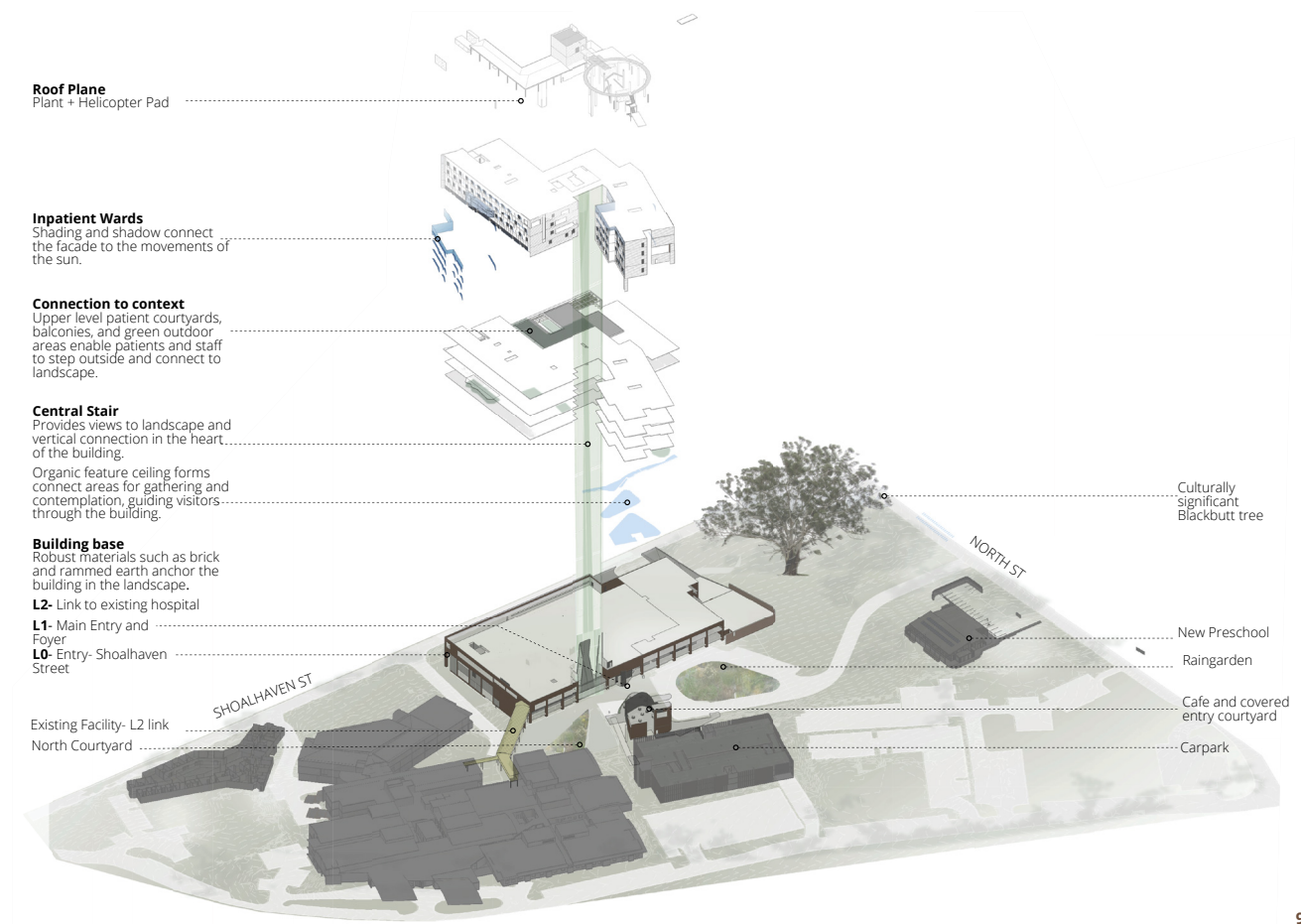
<p>7. Public Space</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate how the development maximises the amount, access to and quality of public spaces (including open space, public facilities and streets/plazas within and surrounding the site), reflecting relevant design guidelines and advice from the local council and the Department. • Demonstrate how the development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — ensures that public space is welcoming, attractive and accessible for all. — maximises permeability and connectivity. — maximises the amenity of public spaces in line with their intended use, such as through adequate facilities, solar access, shade and wind protection. — minimises potential vehicle, bicycle and pedestrian conflicts. 	<p>Section 6, Page 80</p>
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1.0 Design Quality

The proposal for the new Shoalhaven Hospital addresses key considerations in the design of the built environment. These respond to the seven objectives outlined in the NSW Government Better Places document.

Better fit

The new hospital has been located in the landscape following a thorough review of site conditions and its urban context. The main built form sits along Shoalhaven Street at the low point of the site to maximise service entries under the building while providing good connectivity to the existing hospital at the upper levels. The building provides a defined urban edge to the street, reflecting the mixed use zoning in the street and frees up the centre and south of the site as open space for public and staff to move through. The main entry road enters from North Street, providing direct connectivity to the town centre. The open parkland space is maintained at the south end of the site and pedestrian access continues uninterrupted northwards into the heart of the hospital. Consultation with local Indigenous groups have resulted in the design of a series of outdoor rooms in the landscape. Physical and visual connections to the surrounding Country are highlighted. Secondary access points are provided for the convenience of the public and patients visiting the large site. The pre-school has been relocated on the site adjacent to the main entry, maintaining community ties to the site. The building will incorporate face brickwork at its base to provide a strong urban presence in the Nowra community and referencing the traditional architecture of the area. The upper levels will incorporate lightweight cladding and reference rural materials including corrugated steel and zincalume finish.



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FIGURE 1. EXPLODED AXONOMETRIC - DESIGN OVERVIEW

Better performance

The Shoalhaven hospital design will target a 5 star Green Star equivalency. It has been recognized by the client that lowering the impact on the environment can improve the health and wellbeing of the users. The building has been oriented north – south to maximise views and daylight while avoiding the low east and western sun. Sun screens are provided to minimise heat load and glare. Good connections to the surrounding landscape and the central public stair with an external outlook encourages people to move through the building and the site to promote health and wellbeing. Sustainable products are to be used throughout the building. The building will have full electrification, PV solar panels, rainwater harvesting to supply cooling towers and efficient lighting and sanitary fixtures. Waste streams are to be expanded to maximise recycling opportunities. Landscaping utilises endemic native species that require minimal irrigation. A rain garden to assist with the stormwater management is incorporated into the main entry forecourt to also provide a connection with the natural environment for visitors.

Passive Design – Energy Efficiency and Enhanced Patient Outcomes

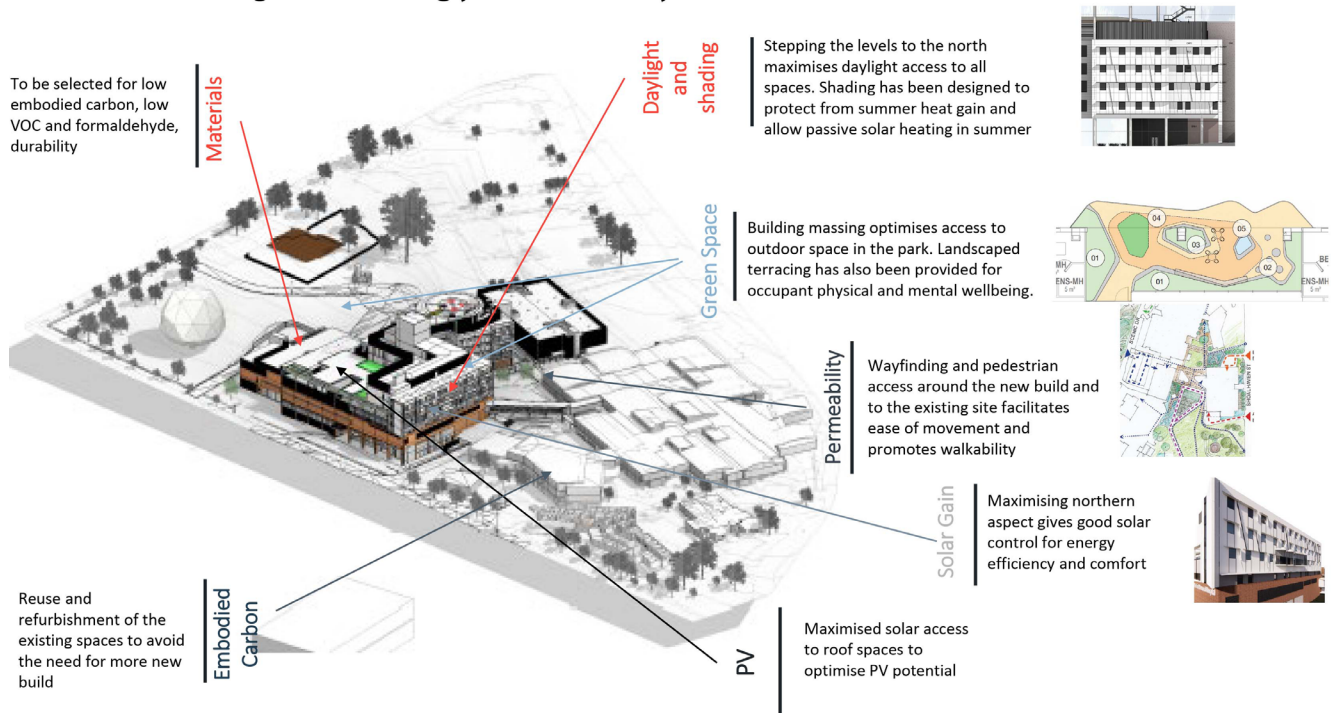


FIGURE 2. OVERVIEW OF PASSIVE DESIGN STRATEGIES

Better for community

The redeveloped Shoalhaven hospital will be a focal point for the local community. Located close to the main street of Nowra and adjacent to the culturally important Shoalhaven River and Nowra Showgrounds the precinct is an integral part of the town. The community pre-school will remain on the site, relocated adjacent to the entry road. The existing public parkland at the south end of the site is maintained with upgraded landscaping and a new children's playground. Landscaping continues northwards into the heart of the hospital precinct. This north-south pedestrian axis is at a consistent level providing an accessible spine through this steep site. This promotes community access through the site and also through the surrounding locality. Consultation with local Indigenous groups has ensured dedicated spaces are appropriately located with easy access from key areas.



FIGURE 3. VIEW FROM PARK

Better for people

The hospital will provide clear, accessible paths for public to move through the site. Intuitive wayfinding at key points will direct people while the main circulation stair and link bridge overlooks the central entry courtyard and café for orientation. The café is a feature of the entry courtyard with outlooks south to the park and north into a central hospital courtyard with good sun access. There is the opportunity for further retail points at the Shoalhaven St and Scenic Drive entries to service all visitors. Consistent public lobbies and waiting areas are adjacent unit entries with clear lines of site to reception points. Public amenities are located consistently in each public lobby.



FIGURE 4. VIEW OF MAIN ENTRY

Better working

The new hospital has been designed to comply with the Australasian Health Facility Guidelines to ensure consistency of standards across health facilities. Extensive user consultation has taken place to ensure the designed spaces respond to best, most efficient work practices. Patient care and staff areas have good access to daylight and views with a consistent distribution of amenities and lounges. Short term expansion areas have been identified and allowed for in the design. The long term expansion of the hospital will move north to consolidate infrastructure and links between the variety of services on the site.



FIGURE 5. SITE PLAN

Better value

The hospital development will provide a greatly expanded clinical service for the Shoalhaven region. Local residents will not need to travel to Wollongong or Sydney to access services currently not available. The development of the site will also improve the existing park recreation facilities with upgraded landscaping and new playground equipment. The new expanded pre-school also provides a new facility for the community. The facility will create efficiencies for the workforce and for the local community. The design of the new facility is based on a regular column grid and standardised façade elements for maximum construction and cost efficiencies. Locating the new acute building on the existing hospital site has also maximised efficiencies by consolidating infrastructure and services.

Open Space

- 01_existing Blackbutt tree with path
- 02_pedestrian pathway
- 03_screening to ambulance access
- 04_sculptural play
- 05_seating and bush tucker planting



FIGURE 6. PART LANDSCAPE PLAN SHOWING CONCEPT FOR PUBLIC PARK AREA

Better look and feel

The redevelopment will provide an improved amenity to the people of Shoalhaven. The upgraded parkland provides a welcoming, natural entry. The entry road curves around the edge of the parkland while accessible pedestrian footpaths move through the landscape. The landscaped open space continues seamlessly into the entry forecourt and continues under the building into a central hospital courtyard. A curved, 2 storey public café sits slightly elevated in the centre of this entry space with outlooks in 2 directions and generous areas of public seating. The public stair overlooks the entry through a full height, sculptural glazed wall. A secondary entry at Shoalhaven St is marked by a recessed façade and glass awning. A curved and stepped ceiling with recessed lighting draws people up the stairway to the main entry. A large mural will look onto this space, following community requests to reference the welcome mural at David Berry Hospital.

FIGURE 7. RENDER VIEW FROM SHOALHAVEN ST SHOWING COLONADE AND LANDSCAPED STREET FRONTAGE



FIGURE 8. RENDER VIEW FROM MAIN PEDESTRIAN ENTRANCE SHOWING CAFE AND MAIN PUBLIC ENTRY



2.0 SDRP (State Design Review Panel)

This has had four reviews by the NSW Government Architect with valuable ongoing feedback throughout the design process.

SDRP 01- ADVICE

GOVERNMENT
ARCHITECT
NEW SOUTH WALES

18 May 2021

Jeremy Hart
jeremy.hart@health.
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PROJECT: Shoalhaven Hospital Redevelopment (Health Infrastructure)
RE: SDRP 01 – 5 May 2021

Dear Jeremy,

Thank you for the opportunity to review the above project. Please find below a summary of advice and recommendations from the first design review session held on Wednesday, 5 May 2021.

The concept masterplan for the Shoalhaven Hospital Redevelopment is generally supported, specifically:

- the provision of green space to the north and south of the precinct, connected by a green corridor
- increasing permeability of the precinct via the introduction of a north-south corridor and strengthening east-west connections, which allows for future development and enhances connections to existing buildings
- engaging early in the design process with local Aboriginal Elders, the Ulladulla Local Aboriginal Land Council and Aboriginal Shoalhaven employees to learn from traditional knowledge holders and gain a deeper understanding of Country.

The following commentary provides advice and recommendations for the design development of the project and should be addressed at the next SDRP:

Masterplan

1. The precinct structure, with a north-south corridor and east-west links, provides a robust masterplan framework, and the location of built form between park zones to the north and south supports the intention for a 'hospital in the park'. Greening of the corridor, links and public arrival space is recommended to provide respite within the precinct. Further consideration should be given to the proposed vehicle loop, which divides the southern park into two and will result in retaining walls to navigate the significant slope, impacting usability.
2. It is understood the existing park within the precinct is owned by the council and will be acquired by the hospital. Despite the land transfer, the precinct should continue to provide publicly accessible green spaces that serve both the hospital and broader community, now and into the future. Further consideration should be given to the program and size of the redeveloped parks to the north and south to ensure they meet multiple user needs. Design development should incorporate visual and physical connections between the built form (existing and new) and parks.
3. Shoalhaven Street is the primary link to the town centre and development along this road should connect to existing transport networks including pedestrian, bicycle and bus. Building edges along this road should be activated, with cafes, shops or other

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public amenities, to serve the broader community. The scale of the built form should respond to existing and future development on the east side of Shoalhaven Street (currently single storey, proposed to permit up to 12m in height).

4. Further consideration should be given to locating the Shoalhaven Street ambulance and services entrance under the main building, accessed via a driveway, to ensure this street is not dominated by back of house functions.
5. It is recommended that consideration be given to accommodating the independent pre-school within the hospital redevelopment, which would continue to meet community needs and benefit hospital staff.

Response to Country and landscape

6. The design team should create a strategy for integrating stories and input from local Indigenous people. Consider the principles within the stories and incorporate them into the design to ensure an integrated response. Consider working with an Indigenous landscape architect to inform the landscape approach.
7. Staff, patients and visitors, including Indigenous Australians, should enjoy and feel welcome while at the hospital precinct. Consider how a person's hospital experience might be enhanced by introducing, for example, a women's lookout at the Shoalhaven River and an elevated view to the mountains to allow Indigenous Australians to feel connected to Country, or communal gathering spaces and quiet areas with kitchen facilities. Provide generous stairs as a means of circulation for those uncomfortable with, or seeking alternatives to, using a lift. Consider how the personal safety of those leaving the hospital at night can be addressed through design.
8. The large Blackbutt tree to the south-east of the precinct is a significant feature of the site. Any issues identified by the arborist affecting its health should be addressed now, as it is unlikely to survive construction given its proximity to the proposed new hospital building. Additionally, the final extent of the building footprint should be determined to ensure the tree's survival. More native trees should be incorporated into the landscape design to ensure the Blackbutt is less lonely, and these could be planted via germination from the existing tree.
9. The bush tucker garden is a meaningful way of connecting with Country. It should also include medicinal plants and be dispersed throughout the landscape rather than consolidated in one place.
10. Sustainability and Country can work well together. Consider lessons learnt from the recent bush fires and floods and, if possible, how these might inform cultural burning practices to reduce the risk of bush fire prone land next to the Shoalhaven River.
11. Develop the landscape response to ensure a mix of native and exotic planting.
12. Multilingual Aboriginal communities inhabit this Country, making many languages relevant to the site. Be generous and consider using multiple languages for signage throughout the precinct.
13. Maintenance of green spaces should be considered as caring for Country, and both the hospital and broader community should be tasked with this responsibility.
14. Naming of the north and south green spaces should be reconsidered. The terminology and idea of a 'park' is a European concept, and an alternative might foster a better connection with Country.

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Architecture

15. Develop meaningful indoor-outdoor connections by ensuring the proposed footprint of the new hospital building is large enough to accommodate interstitial spaces, both internal and external, and a built form that can be broken down to enable opportunities to connect with the landscape and access to daylight and air.
16. The regional architectural character should be reflected in the materiality and form for the new hospital building to ensure the hospital identity responds to its context.

Design integrity

17. We recommend that key members of the design team be retained through the project's lifecycle to ensure design integrity post-approval into construction.

It is recommended this project returns to the SDRP and responds to the recommendations provided in this advice letter.

We trust this information is helpful and look forward to seeing the project as it develops. Please contact GANSW Design Advisor, Laura Graham (laura.graham@dpie.nsw.gov.au), if you have any queries regarding this advice.

Sincerely,



Emma Kirkman
Principal Design Review
Chair, SDRP

CC

NSW SDRP Panel members

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Masterplan

- The vehicle entrance loop has been moved to west to consolidate the available park space and runs with the topography.
- We acknowledge further consideration to the park program serving both the hospital and broader community should be given and will occur with design development. Consultation with the council planners will provide further insight into community needs.
- North Street which will provide entry to the hospital is the primary link to the town centre. Shoalhaven Street is considered to be a secondary means of access. However, we agree the scale on Shoalhaven Street should respond to the east side. Opportunities to activate the street level will be considered.
- Ambulance access needs to be at the same level as Emergency which is at L2. Entrance way to the ambulance drop off is from Shoalhaven St but the dropoff is setback by approximately 40m.
- The logistics of including the preschool within the actual development is not practical. A current proposal locates a new preschool on the south west corner of the park accessed from North Street.

Response to Country and Landscape

- Further consultations with the local Indigenous people are proposed so as to further appreciate and integrate a response to both further stories and stories already told. Agree that engaging an Indigenous landscape architect would be beneficial. (To be negotiated.)
- Connections to gathering spaces (such as the lookout across the Shoalhaven River) will be included in the overall landscape plan. Views to the Mountains will be provided by outdoor roof terraces and courtyards.
- Quiet areas with kitchen facilities will be integrated with the interior design.
- A generous public stair will be provided with a well proportioned tread riser relationship for ease of access.
- CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) will be an important aspect of the design process. Issues such as secure access through links and passive surveillance will be given prime consideration.
- We have been advised that an arborist is currently treating the large blackbutt tree.
- Options have been developed to provide considerable space around the tree. Consideration for the tree forms one of the criteria for the preferred hospital design option.
- We understand that some “germinations” have been made from the tree so that saplings to

be included with the landscape plan. The future size of these needs to be considered in the landscape plan. As suggested it is proposed to incorporate further native trees around the blackbutt tree.

- The bush tucker garden will be integrated into the overall design.
- Agree that Sustainability and Country work well together and need to be supported.
- A mix of native and exotic planting noted
- Multiple use of languages will be incorporated in the wayfinding design. The extent of relevant languages will need to be investigated with the local Indigenous community.
- Maintenance of the landscape is an important task to be included within the future management plan.
- Alternative names for the park areas need to be firstly investigated with the local Indigenous communities and then considered.

Architecture

- Indoor outdoor connections are being explored within the current options with further articulation of the building massing.
- Nowra is significantly located on the southern edge of the Sydney Sandstone Basin with the Central West Fold Belt exposing the Shoalhaven Group of “Gerringong Volcanics” and coal seams. Presenting a specific geomorphic character, this context suggests an approach which could be reflected in the materiality of the new building.

Design Integrity

- Conrad Gargett and the design team appreciate the SDRP’s recommendation that the key members be retained to ensure the design integrity.

**GOVERNMENT
ARCHITECT
NEW SOUTH WALES**

30 July 2021

Jeremy Hart
Project Director, Health
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PROJECT: Shoalhaven Hospital Redevelopment (Health Infrastructure)
RE: SDRP 02 – 14 July 2021

Dear Jeremy,

Thank you for the opportunity to review the above project. Please find below a summary of advice and recommendations from the second design review session held on Wednesday, 14 July 2021.

The following elements of the design of Shoalhaven Hospital Redevelopment are supported, specifically:

- option three massing strategy with the courtyard facing Shoalhaven Street
- option three link to the existing hospital buildings
- initiating the arborist advice now to protect the blackbutt tree, and the plan to germinate future trees from the blackbutt with help from a nursery
- engaging an Indigenous landscape architect to develop the landscape response.

The following commentary provides advice and recommendations for the project's design development and should be addressed at the next SDRP. Note, the commentary below relates to the option three proposal.

Masterplan and landscape

1. The site and clinical briefing constraints are challenging. However, design development should explore options that maximise natural daylight and connection to the landscape and break up the massing by introducing external courtyards and terraces or internal voids, which might relate to gathering spaces or cafés. Consider stretching the building both north and south to ensure generous public arrival, gathering and circulation spaces, natural daylight, and connection to the outdoors.
2. Push back the massing of the mental health and inpatient ward facing Shoalhaven Street to reduce the building scale and improve the relationship with the current residential houses and potential future 11m high development.
3. To improve the user arrival journey, consider the following:
 - a. introducing a public entry for pedestrians from Shoalhaven Street via a lift
 - b. creating a positive journey from the existing car park to the café and main entry

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- c. weather protection to pedestrian paths, ramps, and other alternative means of accessing the hospital precinct
 - d. providing continuous tree canopies along paths and Shoalhaven Street for shading.
4. The current vehicle entry road cuts through the landscape. Reconsider this road and the proposed pathways to be more sympathetic with the topography and provide a journey through the landscape. Additionally, explore the ability of the entry road to help capture water.
 5. Consider the neighbouring private medical site as part of the masterplan and establish some siting and interface constraints to help mitigate the potential for future development to overshadow the adjacent green space.
 6. Include biodiversity within the ESD principles.
 7. Provide a three-dimensional version of the master plan.

Connecting with Country

8. Develop a strategy to ensure Country informs the whole design, including the masterplan, landscape, and built form, materiality, texture and colour of the architecture. The spirit of the place, cultural practices, and identity (tangible and intangible) should be embedded within all design elements. For example, the nearby mountains could inform the narrative and materiality of the architecture.
9. Sustainability and Country are interconnected, and principles for both should be developed to inform the project.
10. The current position of the outdoor Indigenous gathering space, near the private medical site and multi-storey car park, is a poor outcome. A better location might be near the blackbutt tree or elsewhere surrounded by landscape. The location and characteristics of indoor and outdoor gathering spaces for Indigenous users should be developed based on guidance from the local Aboriginal community.
11. Explore the opportunity for the southern green space to be a native bush landscape rather than a traditional grass lawn.
12. The [Wreck Bay Aboriginal Community](#) will be likely users of the hospital, and the project team should aim to build a relationship with them during the project lifecycle to inform design and operation. The community includes artists who could be engaged in this area.
13. The naming of the green space should come from the local Aboriginal community.
14. Cultural safety refers to Indigenous social safety, spiritual safety, and not denying the identity and needs of Indigenous people. To further understand cultural safety and how it might be addressed by this project, refer to documented examples in Queensland and New Zealand.
15. To ensure cultural safety is achieved, the spatial requirements of the mortuary should be developed in consultation with the local Aboriginal community.

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Architecture

16. The current façade reads like a panelised system unrelated to the surrounding context. Explore how the regional identity of the area can be reflected in the architectural expression, including scale and materiality. For example, consider using locally sourced, sustainable materials or articulating the façade with elements that produce light and shade or reference the landscape.

Sustainability

17. Aiming for a net-zero building is strongly encouraged to reach NSW's Net Zero emissions goal by 2050. Refer to [‘NSW, DPIE, Net Zero Plan, Stage 1: 2020-2030’](#) for further information.

It is recommended this project returns to the SDRP and responds to the recommendations provided in this advice letter.

We trust this information is helpful and look forward to seeing the project as it develops. Please contact GANSW Design Advisor, Laura Graham (laura.graham@dpie.nsw.gov.au), if you have any queries regarding this advice.

Sincerely,



Emma Kirkman
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Chair, SDRP

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Conrad Gargett Response to Advice October 2021

We appreciate the support the Government Architect gave to the Option 3 massing at the presentation held on Wednesday 14th July 2021 for Shoalhaven Hospital Redevelopment.

Since that time a review by the Local Health District (LHD) prompted the development of two more options (Option 5 and Option 6). That addressed two fundamental requirements;

- to create an accessible entry from Shoalhaven Street
- to move the lift core closer to the existing hospital and reduce operational travel distances.

OPTION 5

Option 5 was a development of Option 3 with the development of an accessible, secondary entrance off Shoalhaven Street. The entrance provides public and staff access to the central lift service, as well as stair to connect through the building to the main entry lobby at level 1 and helps to activate the street frontage.

OPTION 6

The LHD raised concern related to the operational travel distances from the existing facility to proposed lift core of the new building. Option 3 and Option 5 both located the loading dock “service yard” in the open space to the north of the proposed building.

Option 6 seeks to improve operational efficiencies with both the lift core and the building footprint moved significantly closer to the existing hospital by:

- locating the Level 0 “service yard” under the building with entry from Shoalhaven Street
- reversing the stepped Inpatient Unit (as in Options 3 and 5) with the east wing stepping to the north

The resultant built footprint moves closer to the existing hospital, providing more open space to the south of the hospital site and the significant blackbutt tree. The relationship between new hospital and existing entry road to the north is also improved with landscape terraces that connect from Shoalhaven Street to the Café level northern court.

At the Concept Design Workshop 4 on the 29th September all options (1 to 6) were reviewed by the LHD with Option receiving the highest score.

Response to Government Architect Specific Comments

- The link to the existing hospital has been improved
- An arborist has been engaged to advise on the protection of the blackbutt tree
- Yerrabingin have been engaged to assist Site Image in the development of the landscape response with a workshop jam planned for 1st December 2021

Masterplan and Landscape

1. Option 6 provides both a terraced landscape to the north alongside the existing entry road that connects Shoalhaven Street to the northern court level and less overshadowing landscape to the south of the site than previous options by stepping the mass down to the south.

The cafeteria is located within the double floor height breezeway at Level 1. To provide accessible links to the existing carpark and follow the existing topography the cafeteria is set within proposed landscape terracing, one metre above the Level 1 main entry and has views of both the landscaped forecourt to the south and the landscaped northern court.

An external courtyard associated with the First Nations family lounge on the north west corner at Level 1, adjacent to the northern courtyard provides access at grade and northern daylight opportunities. Opening off the mortuary waiting room at Level 0, a cloistered terrace 1 metre above the colonnade is located adjacent to the Shoalhaven Street entry garden. The terraced gardens to the north then connect through from Shoalhaven Street to the northern court at Level 1.

At the upper levels enclosed terraces are located within the inpatient units and mental health floors that provide local and district views of the tree canopy, surrounding streets, river and mountains.

2. The Mental Health Department at Level 4 is set back from the Shoalhaven St elevation behind a landscaped terrace. This reduces the mass on the street, reduces the overshadowing to the landscape to the south and enables a biophilic response to the mental health wing.

3. The arrival journey has been carefully considered:

3a Options 6 provides public entry from Shoalhaven Street (Level 0) via a connection to the two public that serve the Level 1 Main Entry and the entire building. An open connecting stair also enables visibility through the foyer at ground to the main entry at Level 1.

3b The pleasant journey past the cafeteria and landscaped courtyards from the carpark lifts to the Level 1 main entry is made via a series of terraced platforms and ramped paths at 1:15 fall.

3c Shelter is provided via a series of colonnades and covered walkways connecting the arrival journey from the street or within the hospital complex. The link from the carpark lifts is under a canopy that slides into the undercroft of the cafeteria breezeway and directly addresses the Main Entry airlock. A colonnade provides weather protection to the Main Entry and Emergency drop off. The elevated Level 2 enclosed link to Theatres provides a covered way over the Level 1 link to existing hospital. The Level 0 Shoalhaven St entry provides weather protection with a canopy linked to a colonnade.

3d The existing Shoalhaven Street canopy will be enhanced by new tree planting along the tree hospital site providing shade to the entry arrival area on Level 0.

4. The proposed vehicle entry from North Street is located between the existing copse of trees on the southern fringe of the park. The vehicle path shifts to the west to maximise the width of the park, following contours before dropping down alongside the proposed main entry rain gardens at Level 1. The landscape plan illustrates proposed treatment of water from road.

5. The neighbouring privately owned medical site is not part of the masterplan scope. As the site is to west of the adjacent green space we anticipate the overshadowing will be minimal. We have suggested provision for future links to the hospital across the site.

6. Biodiversity will be included within the ESD principles

7. Option 6 massing has been explored in the following pages. We have also provided a diagrammatic exploded axonometric that indicates Connection to Context and Functional planning.

Connecting with Country

8. The strategy to ensure Country will be developed holistically within the design involves the commission of the Yerrabingin collaborating in the design team. December 1st is the first proposed co-design workshop “design jam” with the local community. With the lifting of lockdown restriction, we look forward to beginning this process face to Face.

A meeting with community members was held earlier in the year and in the most recent period of lockdown, Yerrabingin have held an introductory virtual meeting with the hospital.

Meanwhile we have taken into consideration the example suggested with the nearby mountains and have begun to consider a narrative, as we so far understand the spirit of the place.

“Located on the edge of the Sydney sandstone basin, Shoalhaven City sits on the banks of the meandering shores of the Shoalhaven River, which is integral to Tharawal and Yuin Country.

The new Shoalhaven Hospital will be sited adjacent to the existing hospital and significantly, within the existing landscape.

It is proposed that the built form of the new hospital will merge with the surrounding landscape, to create a building within in a natural setting, where a conversation between Indigenous culture and contemporary society is realised to represent the benefits of the environment, biodiversity, sustainability and the community.

The immediate context, with a dramatic edge to the river, the hanging rock lookout and a magnificent blackbutt tree provides an immediate connection to Country. Alongside this setting, the nearby town centre of Nowra has been defined by many fine brick

buildings built since the first post office and two hotels in 1883.

The landscape, public spaces and building concept design of the hospital will involve the engagement of the local Indigenous community as well as reference the history of Nowra's built form. The form of the building will be conceptually in two parts. Along Shoalhaven St the clinical floors will present a materially robust base, representing a connection to earth. While the upper floors will turn ninety degrees to face the northern sun and dramatic views to Cambewarra and Saddleback Mountains. The upper floors of the building elevated over the landscaped entry breezeway represent a connection to the sky."

We still see this a blank canvas that can be developed, filled in and expanded.

9. We understand and support that sustainability and Country are interconnected.

10. The position of a possible gathering space near the carpark is no longer being considered.

As has been suggested in the most recent landscape plan, the gathering space adjacent to the blackbutt tree is significant and should be considered as a gathering place. The characteristics of both indoor and outdoor gathering spaces will be considered further in consultation with the local First Nations community.

11. The development of landscape principles will be undertaken in collaboration with community. Some initial concepts for water collection and treatment have been provided in the landscape plan.

12. The significance of The Wreck Bay Aboriginal Community is noted. The community and artist will be welcome to be involved with the workshop "Design Jam" proposed by Yerrabingin.

13. The naming of the existing green space (landscape) will be decided by the local Aboriginal community.

14. The reference to the Queensland and New Zealand documentation of cultural safety is noted and will be examined. We note two recent projects where culturally appropriate spaces were co-designed with the local community: Mt Isa Hospital ED waiting space and University of Sydney Medical Program Campus, Dubbo where students from different clans are provided with a variety of spaces that enable them to follow practices for cultural avoidance.

15. The current mortuary location and arrangement will be developed in collaboration with the local Indigenous community.

Architecture

16. The treatment of the façade could conceptually be in two parts referring to the earth and the sky. Various materials may be considered depending on the community input within the co-design framework of the design-jam workshops.

We suggest a more robust base, grounding with the earth. Considering significance of the location, possibly brick, stone and or rammed earth screens from the region may be appropriate. A lighter treatment of the upper parts of the building possibly alluding to sky or the upper branches of trees achieved by folding the cladding material to create light and shadow enhanced by taking into consideration the sun control on the facades through a series of recessed opening or screens (perforated / blades)

Sustainability

17. The ESD consultants are familiar with 'NSW, DPIE, Net Zero Plan, Stage 1 2020-2030 and will assessing the aims within the overall project criteria.

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12 November 2021

Jeremy Hart
Project Director
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PROJECT: Shoalhaven Hospital Redevelopment (Health Infrastructure)
RE: State Design Review Panel – 3 November – Third Review

Dear Jeremy,

Thank you for the opportunity to review the above project a third time. Please find below a summary of advice and recommendations arising from the design review session held on 3 November 2021.

The following elements of the design strategy are supported:

- option six massing approach which reduces overshadowing to the southern green space and provides more space around the significant blackbutt tree
- addition of the Shoalhaven Street entry (subject to the commentary below)
- upcoming Yarrabingin Design Jam and commitment to embrace this consultation to inform design decisions
- proposed response to the narrative of “connection to the earth, connection to the sky”
- intergenerational interaction between the pre-school and the hospital
- intention to step the landscape down toward the blackbutt tree
- provision of large windows to the recovery unit that face the blackbutt tree.

The following commentary provides advice and recommendations for the project:

Connecting with Country

1. Demonstrate how the Yarrabingin Design Jam influences an integrated approach to the landscape and architectural design.

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2. Explore further how the architecture can express “sky” and “mountain” beyond providing views to enable a sense of place through the building form and layout.
3. Continue to care for the blackbutt tree by planting other native trees surrounding it to provide a “family” of trees (as raised at the first SDRP). Interconnected roots and canopy will help sustain the blackbutt tree and other surrounding trees. Additionally, provide further detail of the landscape terracing and gathering spaces surrounding the blackbutt tree.
4. Explore how the hospital redevelopment might provide a learning opportunity for the pre-school beyond a place of emergency. For example, consider how the architecture and landscape could teach children about the area and community.

Masterplan and landscape

5. Strengthen the east-west access route and the Shoalhaven Street interface by:
 - a. reconsidering the Shoalhaven Street frontage, which should feel like a primary entry rather than a back-of-house area
 - b. exploring the location of alternative programs along Shoalhaven Street to provide activation, for example, consider relocating the café or staff workspaces
 - c. reconsidering the vehicle drop-off from the Shoalhaven Street entry to reduce the number of driveways, given the North Street vehicle drop-off is nearby
 - d. developing the east-west section to align the entrances and provide unobstructed views through the building from Shoalhaven Street to the main entry and café. For example, consider creating a continuous double volume east-west circulation spine that also includes space for gathering.
6. The current access road remains a dominant element that cuts a straight line into the landscape. As raised at the second SDRP, reconsider the North Street access road to more sensitively align with the landscape and be more sympathetic to the topography.
7. Consider how the rain garden functions holistically to capture the ground and roof rainwater run-off and have purpose to recharge the earth with water.
8. Following the session, concern was raised regarding the quality of the terraces off the inpatient units, in particular the extent of greenery proposed. Provide further details demonstrating the character of these

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spaces, including planters, materials, access to sunlight, and if any of them are open to the sky.

Architecture

9. Develop the option six massing approach by:
 - a. exploring the articulation, fenestration composition and material choice to simplify and soften the building to make the form more human-scaled
 - b. exploring the form and detailing to manage the competing organic and rectilinear shapes, for example, the 3D views of options three and five showed a colonnade at the southern main entry which wrapped around the western façade. Consider reintroducing this colonnade and the datum to provide continuity and break up the scale of the façade.
10. Depict the finish colours within the renders to help test the form and material choice to reflect the context.
11. Provide detailed plans which show development of the interior spaces, including the gathering and interstitial areas.

Sustainability

12. Consider using sustainable materials such as recycled brick and sustainably sourced timbers.

GANSW recommends further review of this project as the design progresses. The issues outlined above are to be addressed at the next SDRP session. It is recommended all design consultants provide input at the next SDRP session, including the landscape architect.

We trust this information is helpful and look forward to seeing the project as it develops. Please contact GANSW Design Advisor, Laura Graham (laura.graham@dpie.nsw.gov.au), if you have any queries regarding this advice.

Sincerely,



Emma Kirkman
Principal Design Review
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DPIE	Ingrid Berzins
Health Infrastructure	Jeremy Hart, Nicholas Dowman, Michael Bellman, Rachel Mitchell, Wade Sutton (Design Champion),
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Conrad Gargett Response to Advice February 2022

Thank you for supporting Option 6, presented on 3 November 2021. We also appreciate the support for the Shoalhaven Street entry, the narrative of “connection to the earth and sky” and the proposal for intergenerational interaction between the pre-school and the hospital.

Held on the 1 December 2021, the Yarrabingin Design Jam hosted by Christian Hampson, was attended by members of the Conrad Gargett design team, Site Image landscape architect, the hospital staff, the local community and most significantly, Indigenous elders from the region. After a welcome to Country in the park under the blackbutt tree, the group moved to the local showground meeting room to break into several small groups to talk about the Shoalhaven area and stories relating to the river, the mountains and wildlife. To listen to Country and the context “that unlocks the largest and oldest database in the world”.

Long strip windows provide panoramic views to the blackbutt tree from L1 Resuscitation Area and L2 staff room and workstations.

Connecting with Country

Item 1 Yerrabingin Design Jam Influences

In summary the Yerrabingin Design Jam has prompted ideas and suggestions related to:

- Shoalhaven and Cullunghutti Mountain (see response to Item 2)
- Rainbow Lorikeet Dreamtime Story
- A Rain Garden
- Women’s Garden
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Flags
- Berry Hospital Mural
- The Building and Landscape

The landscape, form and layout of the building all will embrace these ideas and suggestions.

Reference to the rainbow lorikeet story is proposed to be incorporated into the cantilevered glass canopy over the Shoalhaven Street entry. In the midmorning sun, shadows from the lorikeet images will move across the ground plane.

The idea for a rain garden at the L1 Main Entry “to create a sense of arrival” was discussed at the Design Jam and encouraged. A series of plant species was suggested and will be included in the design.

Reference was made in the Design Jam to the connection between salt and freshwater. The suggestion of a continuous path through the building representing the river has been incorporated into the landscape, paving design with linking pathways through the Main Entry breezeway.

With reference to the proposed building and landscape, the Design Jam explored the idea of bringing the outside in as well as the ability to move outside. The design team is most mindful of this approach. With the use of natural colours as endorsed at the Design Jam, the exterior and interior spaces will be fused by an overlapping selection of materials.

The suggestion was made to use the timber from trees removed from the site for the purpose of totems carved by local artists. The totems will be used to locate and mark a series of landscape spaces.

The mural at Berry Hospital was referred to at the Design Jam. An appropriation of the mural content was considered important.

A women’s garden near the birthing suites was suggested at the design jam. However, it would need to be incorporated into the refurbishment of the existing hospital but currently the birthing suites are not included in the scope.

Item 2 Expressing “sky” and “mountain” beyond providing views

The team learnt from the Design Jam that the blackbutt tree is a habitat for the Gang-gang cockatoos. It is proposed that the breezeway organically shaped soffit over the breezeway consist of a large art work which, in the “aerial”, mapped sensibility of Indigenous artwork, makes references to the mountain forms, the sky and includes the story of cockatoos.

It is worth noting the significance of the actual views to the Cullunghutti Mountain. During the Design Jam reference was made to the importance of this view to the and how it helps to ensure a connection to Country, “providing comfort and reassurance.”

Within the glazed wall of the main stair, a symbolic reference is made to blackbutt tree. The tree reference layers with the idea of sky and is seen as having an ephemeral quality reaching to the sky.

The development of these concepts, choice of materials and colours will be presented and discussed at the next Design Jam.

Item 3 Care for the Blackbutt Tree

The blackbutt tree has been an important part of the Design Jam. Ongoing discussions with the arborist have highlighted the importance of the TRZ (Tree Root Zone) and the need to minimise construction and pedestrian activity beneath the canopy. Consideration has been given to risk for both the ongoing health of the tree and to public safety due to age of the tree and associated falling limbs.

An accessible winding path is now proposed to connect the Emergency colonnade to the outside perimeter of the tree canopy. A gathering space, where smoking ceremonies may be held, is proposed closer to the proposed rain garden and the main entry level.

Investigation is being undertaken into the collection of seed from the blackbutt tree for future propagation and planting, to ensure an ongoing legacy and enjoyment for future generations.

Item 4 Pre-School Learning Opportunities

As a learning experience and particularly for pre-school children, reference to the surrounding context should be included as part of the wayfinding signage to explain connection to Country, caring for Country, sustainability, landscape, wildlife, specific reference to plant types and the cultural significance of the blackbutt tree.

Sculptural play elements symbolic of local totems, might use recycled timber from on-site cleared trees. Storytelling within the landscape features will be included in the design while local Indigenous bush tucker and medicinal planting will be identified with educational signage.

Masterplan and Landscape

Item 5 Strengthening the East West Access Route and Shoalhaven Street Interface

a. Shoalhaven Street Frontage as a primary entry

The Shoalhaven Street frontage has been carefully considered to relate to the current domestic scale of Shoalhaven Street and to develop a human scaled articulation of building form and courtyard spaces flanking the Shoalhaven Street Entry.

b. Alternative Programs along Shoalhaven Street

The Shoalhaven Street access has been activated by the introduction of:

- A publicly accessible Pharmacy at L0
- A seating area addressing the Pharmacy public counter
- Staff facilities and staff room looking onto Shoalhaven Street
- An allowance for coffee cart and lounge seating in the lobby
- Access to the Multifaith Room and associated courtyard

To further activate the Shoalhaven Street access route consideration was given to locating the Café at L0. However, the proposed location of the public Café adjacent to the carpark and L1 Entry Breezeway and Lobby has been well received and considered to be at the heart of the overall campus.

c. Vehicle Drop-Offs and driveways

Vehicle access is required to the Ambulance Bay, the Loading Dock, Morgue, and occasionally to the Switch Room. By using the existing entry road from Shoalhaven Street, the number of driveways in and out of the street have been rationalized as much as possible.

d. East West Section Alignment and Views

The suggested consideration of a “continuous double volume east west circulation” would be most desirable but is precluded not only by budget constraints and fundamentally, by the necessary extent of the footprint of L1 Emergency and Imaging combined.

However, with the intent of this suggestion in mind the east-west route has been enhanced by:

- Lowering the level of the Shoalhaven Street Entry Lobby to provide improved on grade access from the street
- An increase in the lobby ceiling height (by lowering the floor)
- A generous stair providing views linking to the L1 Main Entry (while public lifts provide access to L1)

Item 6 Main Access from North Street

The North Street access has been adjusted to create a curved entry road around the eastern boundary of the pre-school, moves to the west to provide more landscape space in the open public area and skirt the rain garden.

Item 7 The Rain Garden

The stormwater infiltration system will take the form of a rain garden, located within the entry forecourt. The garden will act as a showcase for approaches to water sensitivity. The system will be designed to direct water from hardstand into vegetated infiltration beds. Macrophyte planting will assist in the biofiltration of water and the improvement of water quality.

Item 8.

The landscape design for the terraces off the inpatient units and mental health floor have been further considered. Details have been attached in the presentation. It is proposed that the L6 inpatient units and mental health courtyards will be open in various degrees to the sky above.

Architecture

Item 9.

The massing of Option 6 has been further developed as follows

a. Articulation and Fenestration Composition

The concept of a base relating to the earth takes the form of brick base located below lightweight clad upper floors relating to the sky.

b. Exploring the Form and Detailing

Colonnades

The brick base provides a single height colonnade at L1 Main Entry and Emergency Entry along the entire length of the western elevation and passes alongside the two storey high breezeway which marks the Main Entry. The colonnade connects to the covered way directly under the L2 bridge which links to the existing campus.

A two storey high colonnade is located adjacent to the Shoalhaven Street entry and extends 40 meters to the North East corner. While providing weather protection along the Shoalhaven Street drop-off the two storey height enhances

the availability of daylight into the LO courtyard areas associated with the Multi Faith Room, Staff Courtyard and Mortuary Waiting Room.

The proposal to link the east and west colonnades around the northern end of the building was rejected by the LHD (Local Health District). Concern was expressed about encouraging public movement in this area. The north façade provides access to the Pharmacy Staff Room and Switch Room. The North Elevation is also required to accommodate the eminent 160m² future expansion of Interventional Radiology.

Item 10 Finish Colours

The design renders have been further developed and finish colours will be include in the SDRP presentation. Definitive colours of proposed materials e.g. brickwork will be confirmed after the next Design Jam

Item 11 Detailed Plans and interior Spaces

Detailed plans showing development of the interior spaces are provided in this package.

Sustainability

Item 12 Recycled Brick and Sustainable Timbers

Recycled brick is being considered depending on availability of quantities and cost. We have proposed as a contrast to the brick selection of the main façade, the idea of recycled brick as a minor key defining entry areas courtyards. Where timber is used it will be specified to be sustainably sourced. Due to fire rating and maintenance timber will be most likely not applied externally, but where appropriate used internally in lobby and waiting areas.

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21 March 2022

Jeremy Hart
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PROJECT: Shoalhaven Hospital Redevelopment (Health Infrastructure)
RE: State Design Review Panel – 9 March 2022 – Fourth Review

Dear Jeremy,

Thank you for the opportunity to review the above project a fourth time. Please find below a summary of advice and recommendations arising from the design review session held on 9 March 2022.

The following elements of the design strategy are supported:

- Indigenous community engagement, including the Yarrabingin Design Jam
- reflection of the Indigenous community input within the proposed landscape and artworks
- development of the landscape design (subject to the advice below)
- use of brick and recycled brick in response to the history of Nowra.

The following commentary provides critical advice and recommendations for review by Health Infrastructure along with the Shoalhaven Hospital project team:

Health Infrastructure Recurring Issues

Health Infrastructure and the Shoalhaven Hospital project team engaged early and consistently with the SDRP and showed great potential. However, the current design solution does not address critical advice and recommendations from the previous three SDRP sessions as follows:

1. Demonstrate how the Indigenous consultation and stories have influenced the architectural form and spatial planning in a meaningful and integrated manner. Connecting with Country input from the early Indigenous consultation and the Yarrabingin Design Jam have not been reflected within the architecture and spatial planning, instead these are driven by clinical requirements. Integrating advice from the Indigenous consultation into spatial planning in combination with clinical needs helps create cultural safety to Close the Gap. For example, including the women's garden by the existing birthing suites within this project scope,

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and making a spatial connection to the Shoalhaven River Lookout Gathering Space.

2. The current architectural expression does not reflect the context and climate, appearing urban rather than regional. Continue to explore the façade articulation to reduce bulk, create depth, and better represent a connection to “sky” Country. (Refer to the Architecture section below for further detail.)
3. Strive to achieve improved amenity within the hospital by:
 - a. Ensuring all corridors have access to natural light at both ends, which is critical due to the large, deep floor plate.
 - b. Providing larger and more upper-level green terraces with built-in planters, noting the landscaped terraces are essential and should not be valued managed out later.
 - c. Increasing the number and size of indoor gathering areas for patients and visitors.
4. Provide further information on the ESD strategy and explore how sustainability aims can be increased. Mixed-mode ventilation is encouraged where ever possible, including the gathering spaces.

The following commentary provides detailed advice and recommendations for the project:

Connecting with Country

5. Develop the landscape design by considering how to care for Country and integrating input from the Yarrabingin Design Jam, including the selection of local materials and endemic species.
6. Demonstrate a local Indigenous colour palette. Nowra is located within coastal Country, whereas the interior colour palette shows images and tones of desert Country, which is not relevant.
7. Explore ways of representing “sky” Country beyond the façade.
8. Continuing the Indigenous community consultation throughout the project lifecycle is strongly encouraged.
9. Consult with the Indigenous community to determine if one Indigenous Family Lounge on level 6 is enough to support Indigenous kinship, and whether other propositions might be introduced to provide cultural safety.
10. Research respectful Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural protocols. For example, ensuring “Indigenous” and “Elder” are capitalised.

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Masterplan and Landscape

11. Review the conflict of vehicles and pedestrians along Shoalhaven Street and to the north of the site, and propose design solutions to address these.
12. This development is located on former green space, increasing the hardscape and impacting the heat island effect of the area. The following recommendations apply to mitigate this:
 - a. Provide additional trees across the site to increase amenity. For example, increase trees by the car park and along paths.
 - b. Demonstrate the need for the Shoalhaven Street driveway in place of additional landscape, as the main drop-off is from the North Street driveway. If drop-off occurs from Shoalhaven Street, this could be done from the street.
 - c. Explore ways to reduce the extent of paving to the North Street driveway, and consider alternative fire truck access to reduce its width.
 - d. Advocate for opportunities to retain and expand the northern green space (as shown in the long-term masterplan from SDRP 02).
13. Illustrate the detailed design of the courtyards, terraces and balconies to show the planters, plant species and materiality.
14. Propagate the existing Blackbutt tree to support the restoration of the Blackbutt tree community on-site. Explore further opportunities for gathering around the Blackbutt tree without impacting it.

Architecture

15. The below advice follows on from item 2 regarding the façade:
 - a. The “sky” Country concept is not achieved by the white cladding colour and angular shapes. Reconsider the upper façade materiality selection, colour and form to achieve this concept. For example, consider the use of organic forms.
 - b. Improve the articulation of the panelised façade through extruding and recessing façade elements to create a sense of depth, which will have the added benefit of increasing internal amenity.
 - c. The use of bricks relates to the context, however, the proportion of the brickwork in relation to the scale of the elevation should be reviewed to reduce the appearance of bulk and mass, particularly along the Shoalhaven Street façade.
16. Illustrate the development of the Shoalhaven Street frontage, considering the amenity and sizes of the courtyards.

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Sustainability and Climate Change

17. Demonstrate how the aluminium panelised façade or another panelised façade system can support the project's sustainability aims.

The issues outlined above are to be addressed at the next SDRP session or as part of the EIS submission.

Please contact GANSW Design Advisor, Laura Graham (laura.graham@dpie.nsw.gov.au), if you have any queries regarding this advice.

Sincerely,



Emma Kirkman
Principal Design Review
Chair, SDRP

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Site Image – Landscape Architect	Nick Metcalf
WSP - ESD	Katie Fallowfield
Yerrabingin - Indigenous Consultation	Christian Hampson

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Conrad Gargett Response to Advice April 2022

Thank you for your feedback on our presentation, presented on 9 March 2022. We appreciate your recognition of the Indigenous community engagement and its reflection in the design and we anticipate this involvement will be ongoing in the design development. We are also exploring how to best integrate recycled brickwork to suit the scale of the building and maximise the potential of brickwork generally in the building's appearance.

Health Infrastructure Recurring Issues**Item 1 Indigenous Consultation**

We have continued to develop ideas raised in the Yerrabingin Design Jam and look forward to further interaction with the local community to test these. The following ideas have been incorporated into the current design.

Reference to the rainbow lorikeet story in the cantilevered glass canopy over the Shoalhaven Street entry - shadows from the lorikeet images will move across the ground plane.

Development of the rain garden at the Level 1 Main Entry to highlight its role in the natural drainage of the site and its connections to the surrounding natural ground.

A continuous, sinuous path is illustrated through the main building circulation routes to represent the importance of the local Shoalhaven River. Externally this is highlighted by the landscape paving design and internally, feature ceilings wind through the main corridors.

The use of timber from trees removed from the site, for the purpose of totems or sculptural elements in the landscape and carved by local artists.

On recommendation from the community, the idea of a welcome mural as seen at David Berry Hospital will be incorporated in the Shoalhaven St entry and used as a linking device between the 2 main entry points.

Increases in scope to include a women's garden and adding a connection to the Shoalhaven River are being considered by the client.

Item 2 Context

The façade has been developed further to reflect the regional context and better represent connection to sky and earth Country.

Rural references are introduced into the lightweight cladding, including corrugated sheeting and zincalume finish. These elements have been arranged to contribute to the depth and lightness of the upper levels. Sun shading has been amended to curved linear forms to provide a more organic addition to the façade.

Pattern has been introduced into the podium brickwork, also to add depth to the building form. The pattern references the variety of rock layers of the surrounding Country, being on the edge of the Sydney Basin. It also gives opportunity to vary colours to suit recycled brickwork available. The colonnade form of the brick podium references heritage buildings in Nowra and provides opportunity to vary the depths of the façade behind. The Shoalhaven Street entry especially cuts the building form away back from the colonnade to highlight pedestrian access and assists in reducing the bulk of the building.

Item 3 Improved amenity

Access to daylight is ensured with maximum glazing located in public circulation areas, waiting areas and lounge areas. Internal glazing is used to maximise a sense of space and openness in rooms and assist with indirect access to natural daylight in adjacent areas.

Green terraces are proposed to rooftop areas adjacent rooms to improve the inhabitants experience and bring nature closer to the viewer.

Waiting areas are provided to outpatient departments and patient lounges are located in all inpatient units. All departments have interview and meeting rooms of varying sizes for visitors and patients to meet when privacy and sensitivity is required.

Item 4 ESD Strategy

The ESD strategy has been extensively explored in workshops with the hospital users and the engineering consultants. The building will achieve 4 Star Green Star and approach 5 Star Green Star.

Mixed mode ventilation is to be introduced into the public entry areas and the café.

Connecting with Country**Item 5 Landscape Design**

Local materials and endemic species have been incorporated into the landscape design. A native bushtucker garden is planned in the community open space close to North Street and the pre-school. This provides an educational experience in passing for users of the park and hospital visitors as well as a setting for more formal classes. The rain garden assists in the stormwater drainage of the site with a natural framework that reinforces the surrounding Country. A ceremonial gathering space is strategically located adjacent to the main entry to reflect the importance of the area. It is seen when entering the hospital and has easy access to the stressful environment of the Emergency waiting room for family to wait in a more appropriate environment. The area has an open outlook south and faces the significant blackbutt tree within the landscaped park.

Item 6 Colour Palette

The colour palette has been amended to reflect the coastal Country of the Shoalhaven region

Item 7 'Sky' Country

'Sky' Country has been referenced in the building form with the linear form of the upper floors perpendicular to the podium and floating above the main entry and façade. This is explored further in the design with the treatment of the soffit in the two storey breezeway at the entry. Artwork is to be incorporated here and involve the local Indigenous community. The 5 storey glazed wall to the public stair adjacent incorporates an abstract design that references the blackbutt tree reaching to the sky. The glass awning at Shoalhaven Street is proposed to have an overlaid silhouette of lorikeets to cast shadows on the entry pavement as a reminder of the 'Sky' Country to visitors.

Item 8 Indigenous community consultation

Indigenous community consultation is planned to be ongoing through the development of the project. Yerrabingin will continue to organize meetings with the appropriate people to assess the design and ensure the needs of the community are met.

Item 9 Indigenous Family Lounge

The Family lounge at level 6 is specifically intended for Indigenous community to meet when visiting the inpatient units. This was requested by the hospital Indigenous representative to fulfill this requirement. The location is close to the patients being visited and provides expansive views to the surrounding Country. It is the intention of the hospital to supplement this space with other areas to reflect specific needs. A secluded garden has been located adjacent to the mortuary, a gathering space occupies a prominent space close to the entry and the emergency waiting area and more spaces are being explored in the existing hospital outpatient area.

Item 10 Cultural protocols.

Noted respectful Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural protocols are to be used.

Masterplan and Landscape**Item 11 Shoalhaven Street Pedestrians**

Pedestrian access along the east and north of the site will be designed as a contiguous, clear route and conflicts with vehicle movements are to be addressed in developed design with line marking, paving materials and signage.

Item 12 Reduce hardscaping

The landscape plan has been developed to provide additional trees across the site and maximise the amount of soft landscaping.

Alternative options for the Shoalhaven Street drop off are being explored as well to maximise landscaping to the streetscape.

The treatment of the paving in the entry road will be sympathetic to the surrounding parkland and the amount of hardscape reduced where possible. Fire truck access has been reviewed to ensure the minimum road requirements have been provided for compliance.

Item 13 Courtyards

Detailed landscaped drawings of the courtyards, terraces and balconies are to be completed in design development. Soft landscaping is important in these areas to soften and reduce the extent of hardscaping.

Item 14 Blackbutt tree

A program has commenced to propagate seedlings from the Blackbutt tree and they are to be an integral part of the proposed landscaping. Gathering spaces in the landscape address the tree and pedestrian pathways move around the area.

Architecture

Item 15 Façade treatment

The approach to the façade treatment on the upper levels has been amended to incorporate a variety of textures and colours based on the regional bush aesthetic. The use of corrugated steel profiles of different depths and directions produces a softer outcome which is more responsive to the surrounding nature. The sunshading has taken on a more organic, linear form which appears to organically grow out of the façade.

The regular panellised façade pattern has been altered with more random shapes and materials, to produce a collage of regional patterns of varying depths. A curved line is introduced in some facades to reference the line of mountains on the horizon. The colour palette varies from dark greys across to pale greys and natural zincalume and randomly becomes lighter towards the upper floors.

The brick podium form has been refined to reduce the appearance of bulk and mass. Contrasting materials between the colonnade and the planes between of varying depths assist with this. Random patterns of different coloured brickwork also assists in reducing the bulk of the form. The patterns reflect the variety of rock types in the local landscape that occurs at the edge of the Sydney Basin. This patterning of the brickwork also gives opportunities to easily introduce recycled bricks from random sources.

Item 16 Shoalhaven Street Frontage

The Shoalhaven Street frontage is a collection of disparate and contrasting functions for staff and visitors. These include Mortuary body collection, Mortuary visitor courtyard, staff recreational landscaping, Multi-faith room, Public entry, access to plant and services, a central hospital loading dock and the ambulance entry road. The large volume of the building base is framed with an encompassing brick podium. A colonnade form provides an overall structure behind which the different functions can be expressed with varying depths and materials. Each of the individual spaces along this frontage has been developed in detail to respond to the individual needs of each user. The public entry is highlighted with a glass awning and increased depth to the colonnade. The Mortuary courtyard is architecturally framed to form a semi-enclosed, private space with heavy landscaping to provide separation to the staff recreation area. A partial curved screen at the entry assists in drawing the public in as well as providing privacy to the Multi-faith area adjacent.

Item 17 Sustainability

Alternatives to aluminium panel façade systems have been extensively reviewed for an improved sustainability outcome while still being able to align with the project budget. To improve the texture and depth of the façade aluminium panels are replaced with a variety of steel cladding profiles, which also brings environmental benefits. Steel has a significantly lower carbon footprint than aluminium. Colorbond steel is also a locally made product with the main production facility located in the Illawarra region at Port Kembla. Steel production is an integral part of the greater region and this cladding choice makes reference to this local history. Colorbond steel is durable and resilient to our climate and its long life helps conserve resources and energy. Colorbond can also be re-used without reprocessing.

Interim Meeting 26/05/22 Comments

Please find below some preliminary feedback arising from our discussions.

The considerable work undertaken to address comments from the most recent advice letter in March 2022 has resulted in a stronger contextual response and potential improvement in the hospital's internal amenity.

Architectural expression

1. The use of precedents has enabled a richer response to the proposal's regional context, and the introduction of durable and sustainable materials, such as recycled brick and the corrugated steel is encouraged. The warmth and tactility of the brick will create a less institutional architectural character.
2. Investigate opportunities to continue the brick podium around all facades as a continuous 'base' to the hospital, as this may improve legibility of the built form and assist in mitigating the building's perception of scale and bulk.
3. The introduction of the proprietary brick screen system will introduce warmth and texture at lower levels and preserve connection with the sky. Further study is recommended to ensure the screen connection with the brick podium is seamless and intentional. This might be achieved through tone, patterning or colour, for example.
4. The opportunity to involve the local Aboriginal community in decisions relating to materiality, tone, texture and colour palette is commended and encouraged.
5. Opportunities to provide a greater connection with "Sky" Country, such as the introduction of the oculus are supported, and further opportunities to provide greater connection are encouraged.
6. Clarification is needed on the use of darker coloured cladding. Dark façade and roof colours are to be avoided to reduce heat absorption.

Internal amenity

7. The introduction of additional glazing at the termination of internal corridors will promote a stronger connection to the external environment and is supported.
8. Opportunities to create larger flexible use areas with external views are encouraged. Integration of the level 6 Aboriginal Family Lounge with the adjoining balcony to flexibly accommodate larger family groups is an example of this, and is supported.

Landscape

9. As the northern open space is further developed, ensure that permeability, deep soil and tree canopy are maximised to mitigate urban heat island effects.

3.0 Built form and Urban Design

Site and Context Analysis

The existing Shoalhaven Hospital is located within walking distance of the Nowra town centre. Shoalhaven Street forms the eastern boundary and Scenic Drive which overlooks the Shoalhaven River forms the north and western boundaries. Nowra Park and North Street is to the south of the hospital. The Cancer Care Centre and a GP Super Clinic have been developed in recent years on the south western part of the site. An independently run preschool is located on the eastern side fronting Shoalhaven Street.

Surrounding streets are generally residential in character although some houses adjacent to the hospital have been developed for small scale healthcare use.

The hospital is located approximately half a kilometre from the Princes Highway (A1) between Scenic Drive, Shoalhaven Street and North Street. Nowra town centre is approximately 800m away. It is served by bus routes with stops at Scenic Drive and Shoalhaven Street.



FIGURE 9. LOCALITY PLAN – NOWRA AND SITE LOCALITY

There are a large number of vehicle access points into the site, generally associated with entrances into hospital units. While there are small areas of car parking at most of these entrances, a significant proportion of car parking spaces are consolidated in a multi-storey car park accessed from a separate entry point at Scenic Drive.

The main entrance and ED entrances are located side by side at Scenic Drive. Other units such as the Cancer Care Centre, Mental Health unit, and Allied Health have their own entrances. The dispersed distribution of hospital entrances presents accessibility, way finding and management challenges.

The loading dock and back of house activities are located in the centre of the site. Truck movements cross over with the patient drop-off area at the lower hospital courtyard.

The existing helipad is located at the northern end of Nowra Park. Access to and from the helipad involves travel across the lower hospital courtyard into the main hospital corridor at Level 1.

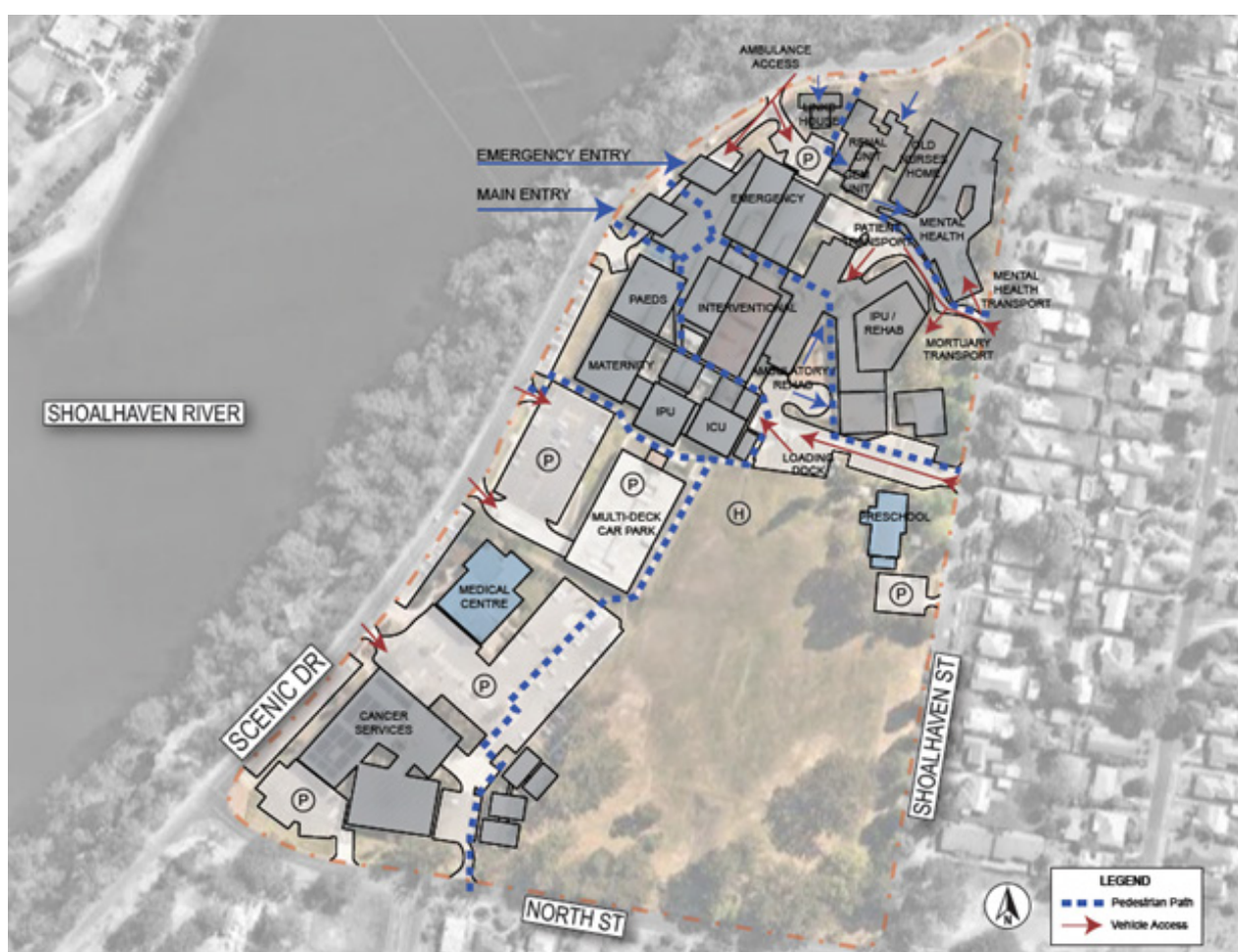


FIGURE 10. SITE PLAN - EXISTING BUILDINGS (EXISTING DEPARTMENTS) & ACCESS

There is a two storey change in level across the existing hospital site falling from west to east.

The highest point of the site is at the south west corner with an RL 35 and the Scenic Road entry to Building B is at RL 26. Shoalhaven Street on the west side rises from RL 16 to RL 19 travelling north to south.

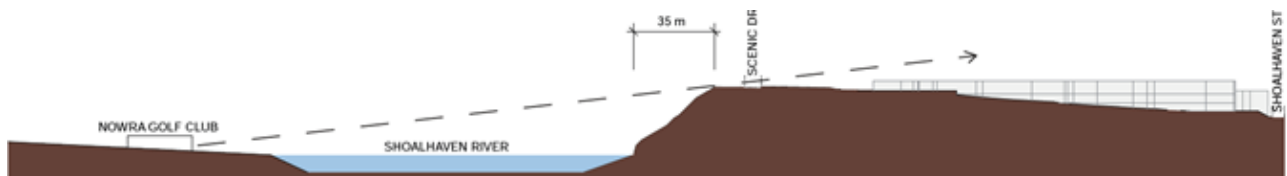
Entrances off Shoalhaven Street currently require walking up steep gradients. Visitors can enter and exit the hospital at three different levels resulting in challenging way-finding.

The site's elevated location adjoining the Shoalhaven River results in exposure to prevailing winds from the west.

FIGURE 11. EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY



FIGURE 12. EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY - EAST WEST SECTION



The hospital is located near generous areas of green space such as Nowra Park, Nowra Showground, and bushland along the Shoalhaven River.

Nowra Park is a large open space with stands of mature trees at the southern and eastern edges.

FIGURE 13. KEY GREEN, PARK AND OPEN SPACES



Key:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Courtyard | 5. Paringa Park | 9. Nowra Showground |
| 2. Cricket Pitch | 6. Scenic Dr Circuit | 10. To Hanging Rock |
| 3. Landmark Tree | 7. Riverside Walk | 11. Block B Courtyard |
| 4. Children's Playground | 8. Ben's Walk | |

Site Design Drivers for Master Plan and Concept Design

The Shoalhaven Hospital site has several distinguishing features that act as design drivers for the project. These include the large open area of the existing Nowra Park, the two-storey change in level across the site and the expansive views to the east. The urban structure of the site was also considered in context of Nowra town centre. A strategy for the site to provide a robust core for future development is based on a north-south axis through the site that follows the RL 22.0 contour and east-west corridors that fall across the site.

Key site constraints and considerations for the concept design phase:

- Existing topography (approx 8m fall across the site (west to east);
- New building on existing site – possible staging and decanting;
- Existing buildings and infrastructure for refurbishment – budget, site and connection constraints;
- Potential traffic impacts on North Street and Shoalhaven Street;
- Options to consider optimum height with consideration of the local context and residential developments;
- Significant and cultural tree located south of proposed development zone.

Key drivers for the Master Plan and Concept Design phase:

- Site permeability (urban strategy);
- Activation of the site – improved cross site & north to south access;
- Sight lines and vistas – high views to the west and expansive views east;
- Opportunities to consolidate and improve clinical adjacencies;
- Opportunities to maximise open spaces and connectivity to green space;
- Formulation of new entry, arrival and gathering spaces.

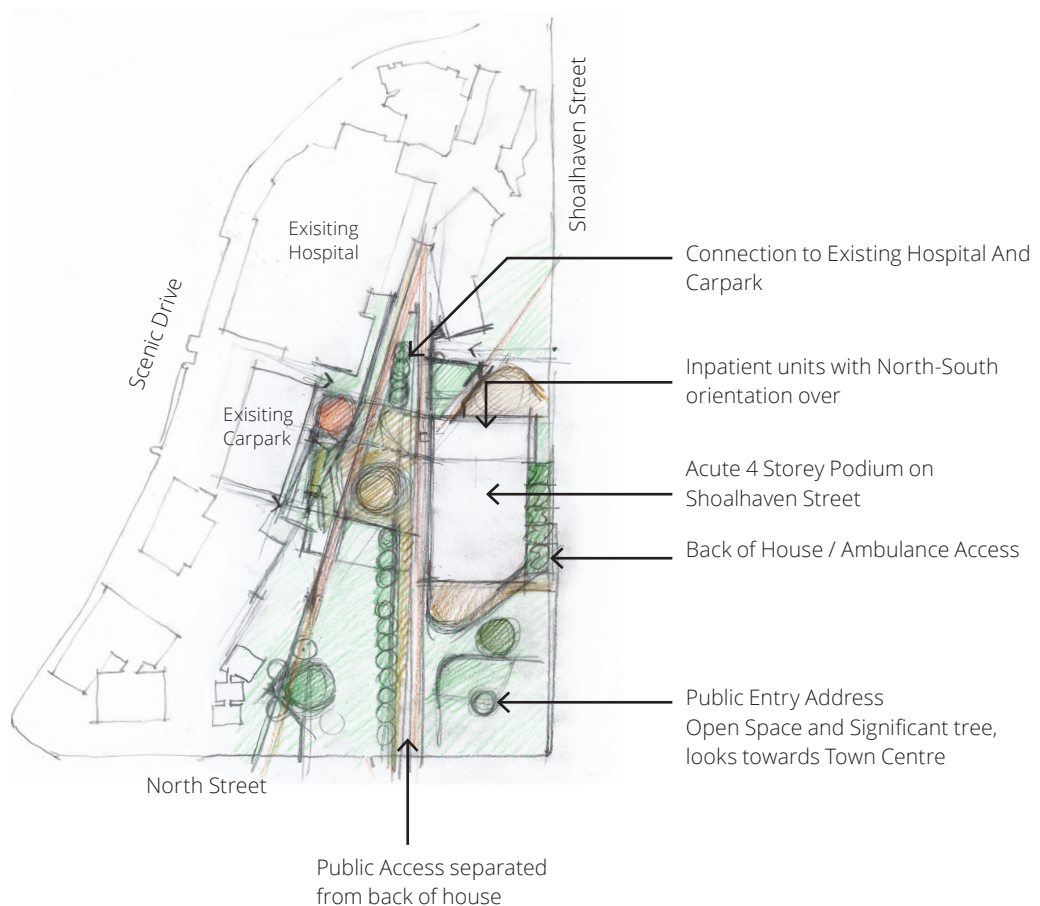
FIGURE 14. DESIGN DRIVERS



FIGURE 15. ENDORSED MASTER PLAN



FIGURE 16. CONCEPT DRAWING - 'A HOSPITAL IN THE LANDSCAPE'



Layout

The scope of the project is informed by the Shoalhaven Hospital Clinical Service Plan (CSP) endorsed in December 2020, with projections for the health service to 2032.

The CSP identifies the need for increased capacity to address: current high occupancy rates in bed capacity, as well as for non-admitted services including clinic spaces (with both averaging 96% occupancy), as well as to address issues of access and equity, and to keep care closer to home. Service needs are also generated by a significant rise in acute activity (2018-19), and with the growing and ageing population creating demand for aged care, medical, surgical and cancer services.

Key areas of health service expansion delivered through the SDMH Redevelopment include: cardiology (including new catheterisation lab), expanded surgical services, specialist rehabilitation and palliative care services (including for day hospital and ambulatory models), the introduction of acute mental health beds, capacity increases for ambulatory care and outpatient services (including to support strategies for reducing avoidable hospital admissions), as well as supporting services including Medical Imaging (MRI) and Nuclear Medicine (SPECT-CT). The majority of the existing clinical services are currently provided at a role delineation level of four, with a number of services intending to move to a level five. These main drivers are outlined in the table below.

Table 1: Shoalhaven health planning (CSP) – Key messages

Issue	Response in this plan
The Shoalhaven population is on average older and more disadvantaged than other parts of ISLHD, which translates to greater health need.	<p>Improve equity of access to services for the Shoalhaven population (by providing more services locally), which includes some of the most vulnerable areas in the District. Access to local services will be improved for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cardiology (including a catheterisation lab) • Expanded surgical services • Introduction of acute inpatient mental health services • Specialist rehabilitation and palliative care services, including day hospital and ambulatory models • Ambulatory care and outpatient services • Support services, including MRI, and nuclear medicine.
Shoalhaven activity is increasing rapidly, and at a faster rate than other parts of the District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDMH will increase its self-sufficiency by building its capacity and service profile within the District networked model and reverse some activity back from Wollongong Hospital • Provide the capacity to deliver hospital admission alternatives to meet the growing demand, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significantly increase in ambulatory capacity - Implement hospital avoidance models (e.g. Rehabilitation day hospital, paediatric assessment unit).
SDMH needs to confirm its role within the District-wide network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDMH will build its role within the network and develop some sub-specialties on site, over time • Generally, SDMH will provide the majority of care for Shoalhaven residents, supported by TWH when needed for complex tertiary cases • Support services on site will be further developed to support increasing role and complexity of services at SDMH

To align with the project budget, the new build development would be restricted to acute services allowing the existing infrastructure to accommodate sub-acute and outpatient services. As a result, a key driver in the planning was to set up close and efficient pedestrian links between the new and existing hospitals to allow for a unified clinical service to be delivered.

The diagram below outlines the acute services required to be accommodated in the new building and the connections with the refurbished areas in the existing hospital.

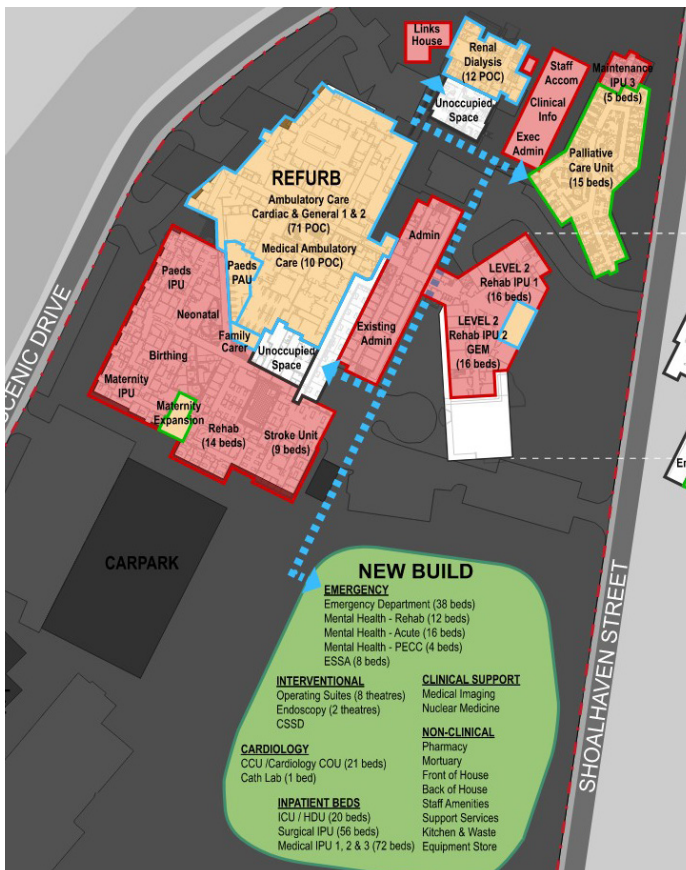
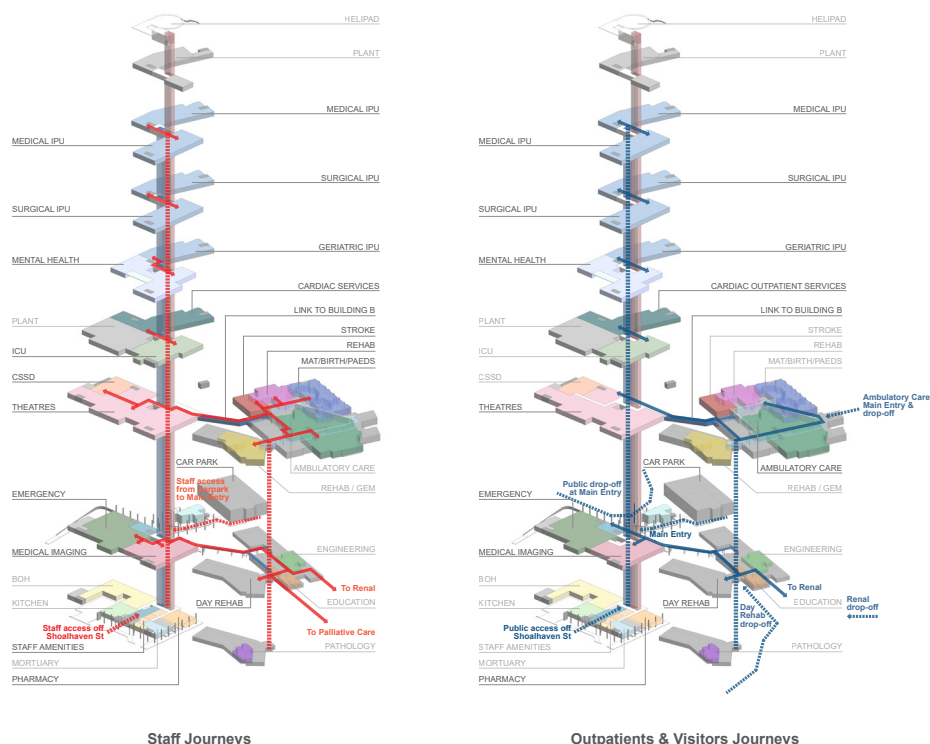


FIGURE 17. VMS DETERMINING THE SCOPE OF SERVICES WITHIN THE NEW BUILD AND REFURBISHMENT WORKS

Height

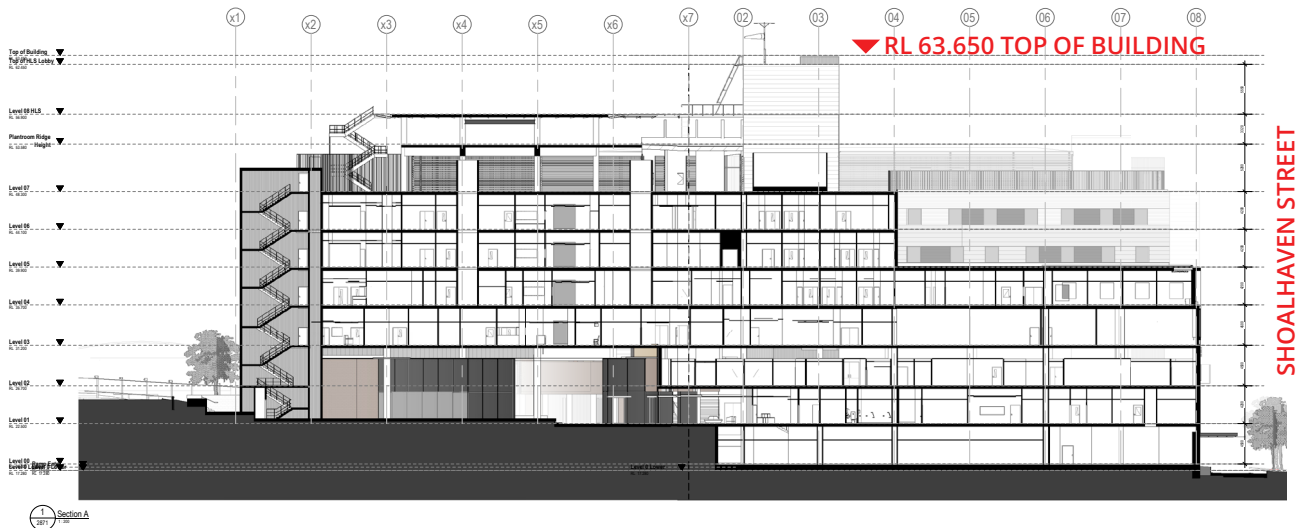
The acute services require good connectivity between departments with a central separated staff and public lift core for maximum staff travel efficiencies. The diagram below illustrates how key connections are achieved. With the central lift core, all services have immediate access to vertical transport to deliver an efficient clinical service. The required acute services collocated adjacent to the lift core has resulted in a 7 storey building. Options were explored with larger footprints. This resulted in increased travel times for staff between departments and a larger building footprint encroaching on the open space to the south.

FIGURE 18. FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM



The section below illustrates the resulting height of the building with the roof plant and helipad access designed into the envelope.

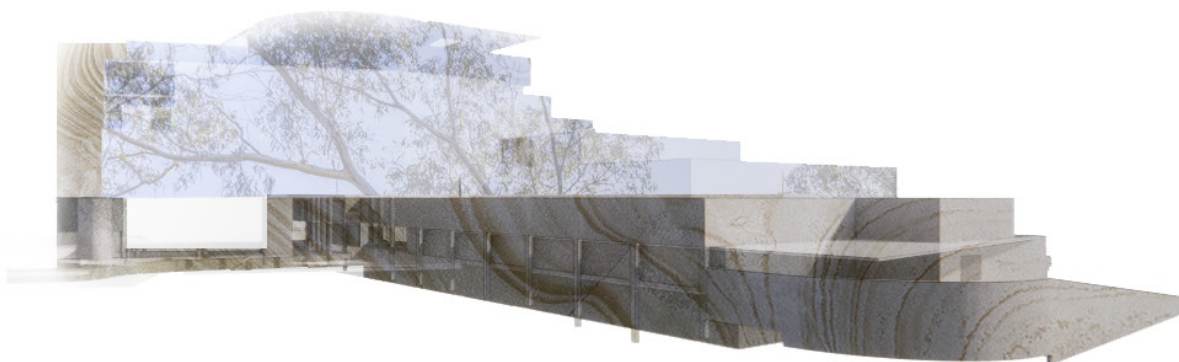
FIGURE 19. SECTION A



Bulk and Scale

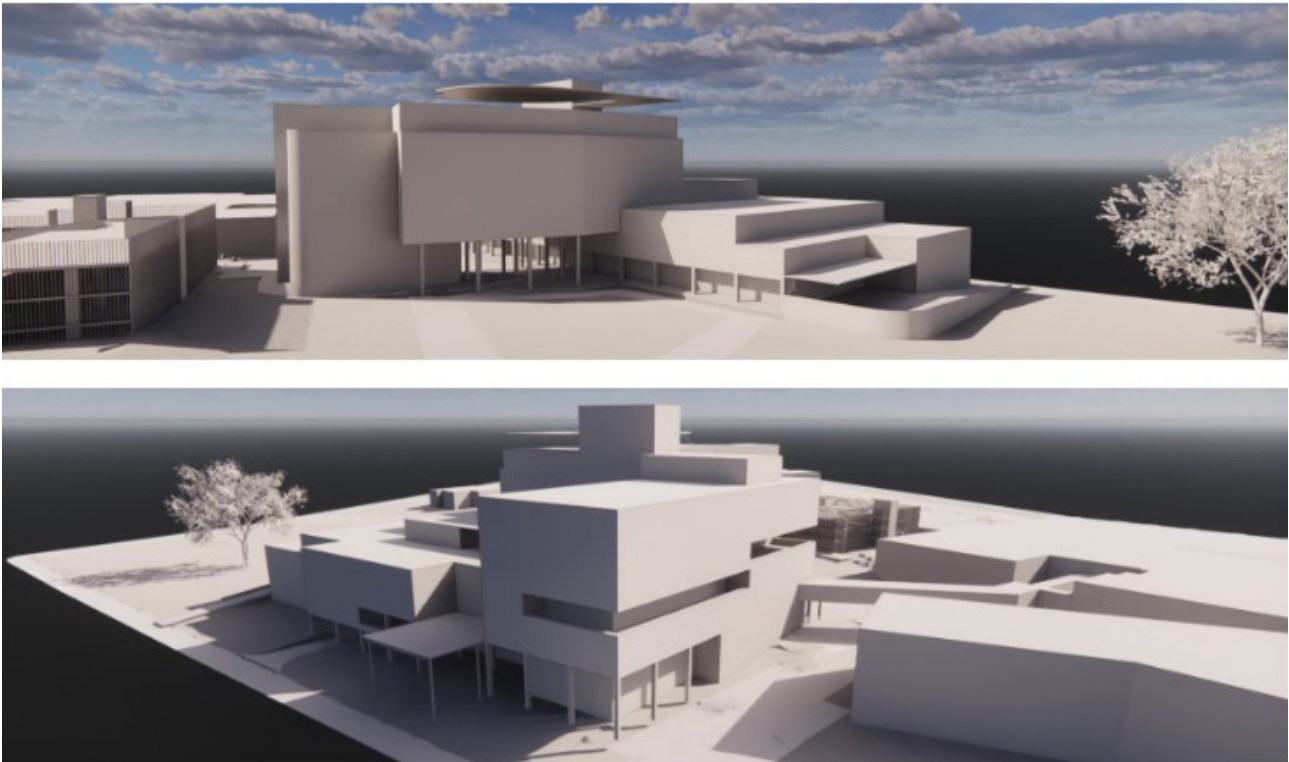
Conceptually the form of the building is in two parts. Along Shoalhaven Street the main clinical floors present a materially robust base. This solid podium represents a connection to the earth and the urban structure of the Nowra streetscape. The upper floors turn 90 degrees to face the northern sun and dramatic views to Cambewarra and Saddleback Mountains. The upper floors of the building are elevated over a landscaped entry breezeway and represent a connection to the sky.

FIGURE 20. CONCEPT DRAWING - CONNECTION TO EARTH, CONNECTION TO SKY



The building massing has been developed to integrate a sense of the park within the new hospital. The proposed north-south access through the site provides an accessible public path into the centre, connected to the existing hospital courtyard spaces and gathering spaces around the site. It is proposed to create a sense of transparency at the two storey high main entrance of the new building, connecting through to the existing courtyard of the original hospital entrance. The Site has a 1:10 fall from the west to the east. To minimise the cut into the site, the two large critical care floors have been located towards the eastern side of the site adjacent to Shoalhaven Street.

FIGURE 21. EARLY MASSING MODELS OF CONCEPT



Articulation

The podium and tower concept provides the two key elements for the building form articulation. Visually, the building is clearly separated into the two building forms. The large brick podium containing the most intensive acute services runs north south and sits into the slope of the site. The form provides an urban front to Shoalhaven Street to the east and a public colonnade at the main entry forecourt on the west. The podium is articulated with recesses and landscaped spaces. The building also steps down in height to the south with a reduced scale fronting the parkland.

The upper floors of the new hospital house the inpatient units. These floors have been oriented with a northerly aspect to both permit views to the distant mountains and enable effective horizontal sun control to provide maximum daylight to bedrooms. There are also distant views to the south west over the river from the upper floors. The orientation of the linear upper floors to the north reduces the impact of the building height on Shoalhaven Street to a narrow profile. The lifted form is raised above the main entry forecourt, providing seamless public access into the heart of the hospital. Contrasting materials and colours assist with this articulation to create memorable public spaces.

FIGURE 22. VIEW OF MAIN ENTRY



Setbacks and Separation

The new Shoalhaven Hospital is embedded into the existing hospital site with strong physical connections to provide a unified clinical service. Situated at the northern end of the site it maintains good connections with the existing hospital infrastructure.

A 10 metre setback is provided to the new acute services building on Shoalhaven Street. This contributes to the urban streetscape while providing the required pedestrian and service requirements.

FIGURE 23. SETBACK DIAGRAM

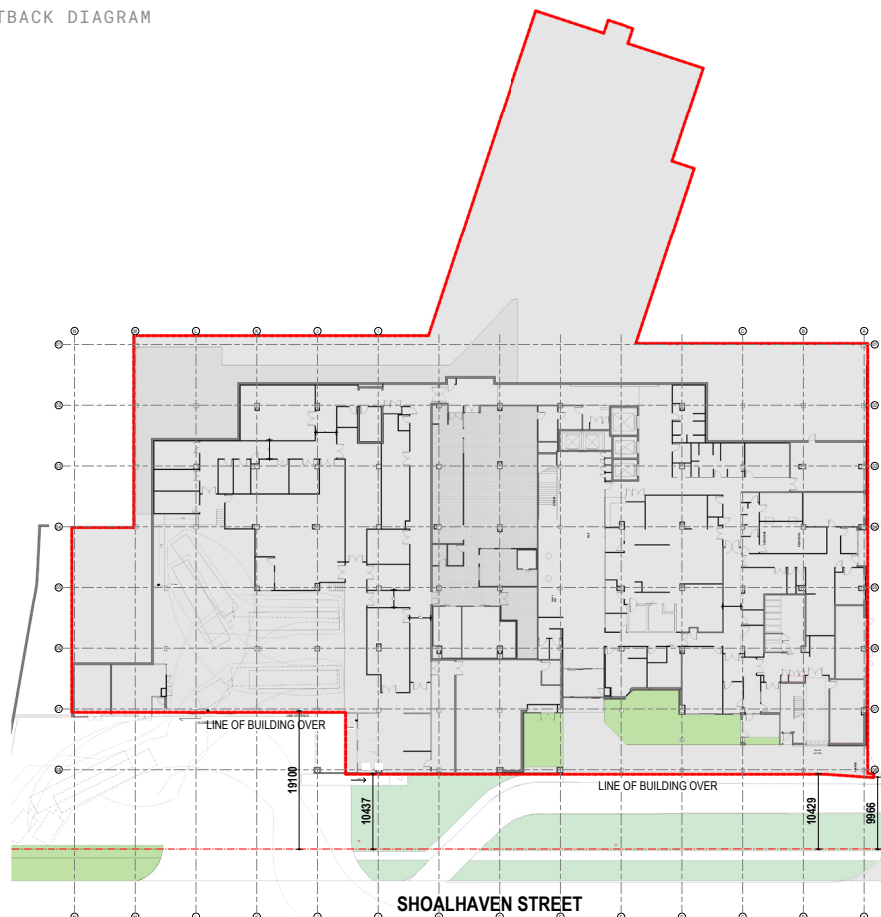


FIGURE 24. SHOALHAVEN STREET VIEW



A large area of public accessible parkland separates the building from North Street. This maintains the existing natural character of the streetscape here.

FIGURE 25. PROPOSED VIEW FROM NORTH STREET



Materials

The façade treatment on the upper levels incorporates a variety of textures and colours based on the regional bush aesthetic. The use of corrugated steel profiles of different depths and directions produces a softer outcome which responds to the surrounding nature. The sunshading has an organic, linear form which appears to organically grow out of the façade.

The brick podium form is colonnaded to reduce the appearance of bulk and mass. Contrasting materials and varying depths behind the colonnade assist with this. Random patterns of different coloured brickwork lightens the bulk of the form. The patterns reflect the variety of rock types in the local landscape that occurs at the edge of the Sydney Basin.

The façade pattern has random shapes and materials to produce a collage of regional patterns of varying depths. A curved line is introduced in some facades to reference the line of mountains on the horizon. The colour palette varies from dark greys across to pale greys and natural zincalume and randomly becomes lighter towards the upper floors.

Materials and Finishes - External

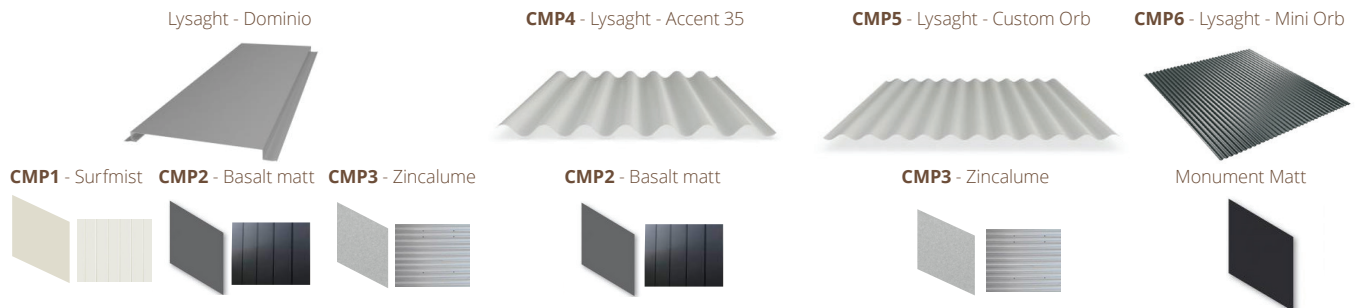


FIGURE 26. PROPOSED METAL CLADDING COLOURS AND PROFILES - UPPER STORIES

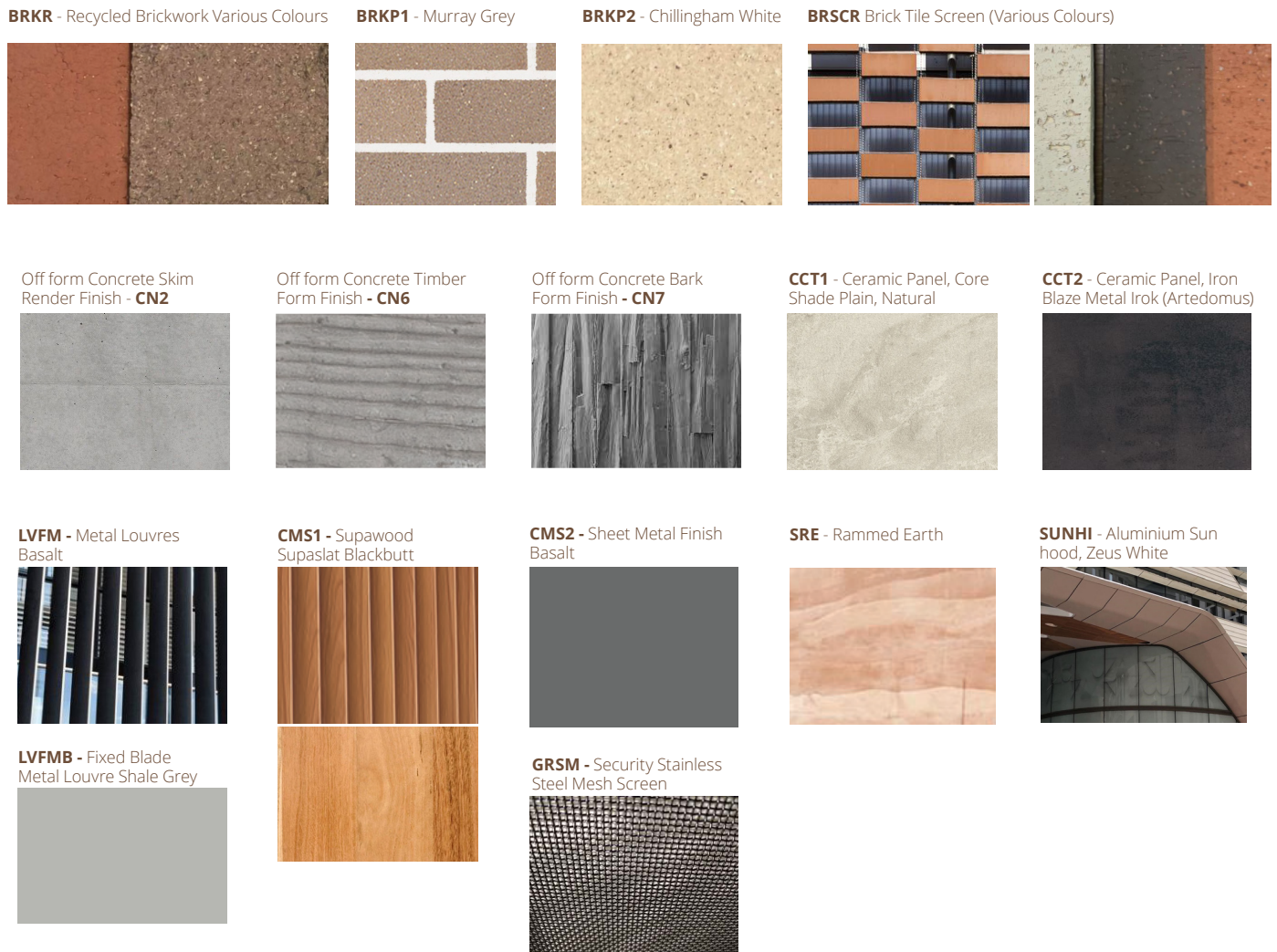


FIGURE 27. MATERIAL CONCEPTS, COLOURS AND TEXTURES - BUILDING BASE

4.0 Environmental Amenity

Planning for the new Shoalhaven Hospital prioritises good internal and external environmental amenity for the users of the building. Daylight and views have been a focus for patients and staff in the planning process. Public circulation and waiting areas have large amounts of glazing to orient the visitor to the outside world. All inpatient bedrooms have access to daylight, many with extensive views over the region. Patient lounges and staff rooms are also prioritised to have access to daylight and views. The following images show the extent of views available from the new development, taking in the Shoalhaven River, the Cambewarra and Cullunghutti mountains in the distance. Balconies are provided to patients in key areas in line with Ministry of Health policies. Mental Health, Geriatric and ICU patients are provided with generous balconies for access to natural ventilation and relief from the clinical environment. All patients have access to lounge rooms with extensive glazing and views. Emergency, Theatre and ICU staff also have access to outdoor balcony space.

Public areas are easily accessible from all parts of the building. The open public stair services all floors and provides a central point of reference for wayfinding. There are generous outdoor spaces surrounding the hospital with a more public expansive area closer to North St and a central north facing courtyard in the heart of the hospital adjacent to the café. Clear pedestrian routes through the site provide easy access for the community into the hospital and as well traversing through the area in general.

FIGURE 28. VIEW OF MAIN ENTRY



L00 - Daylight and Views Visual Privacy

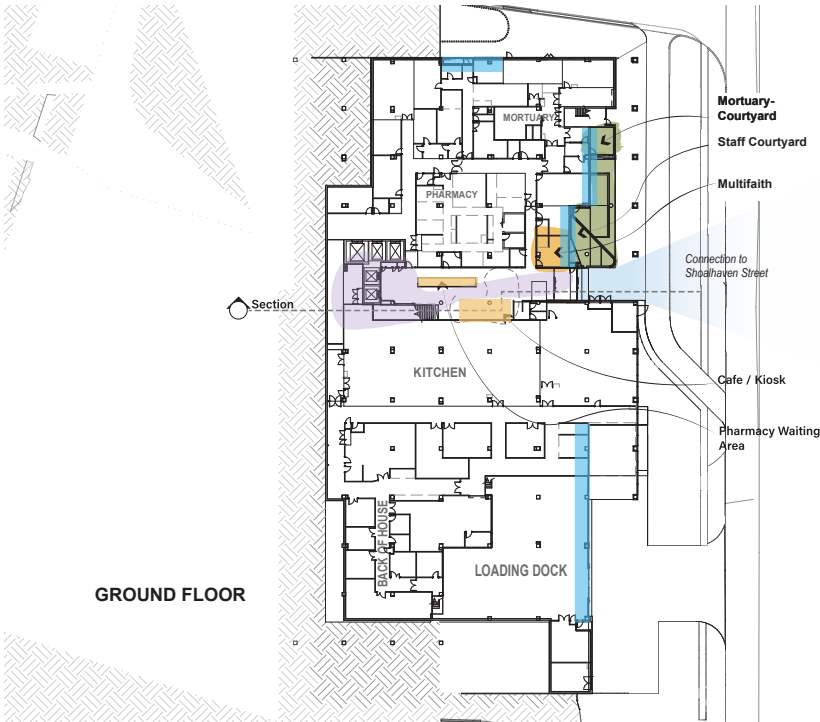


FIGURE 29. LEVEL 0 DAYLIGHT VIEWS AND VISUAL PRIVACY

L01- Daylight and Views Visual Privacy

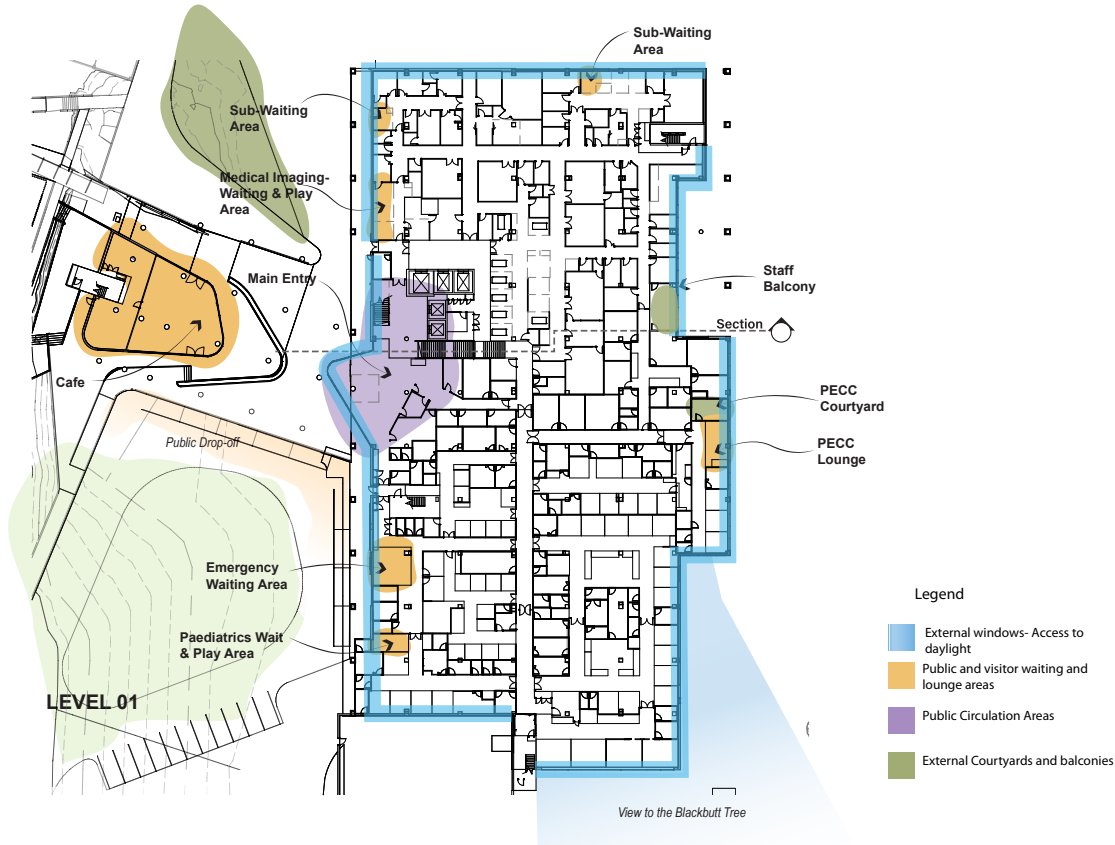


FIGURE 30. LEVEL 1 DAYLIGHT VIEWS AND VISUAL PRIVACY

L02 - Daylight and Views Visual Privacy

Conrad
Gargett

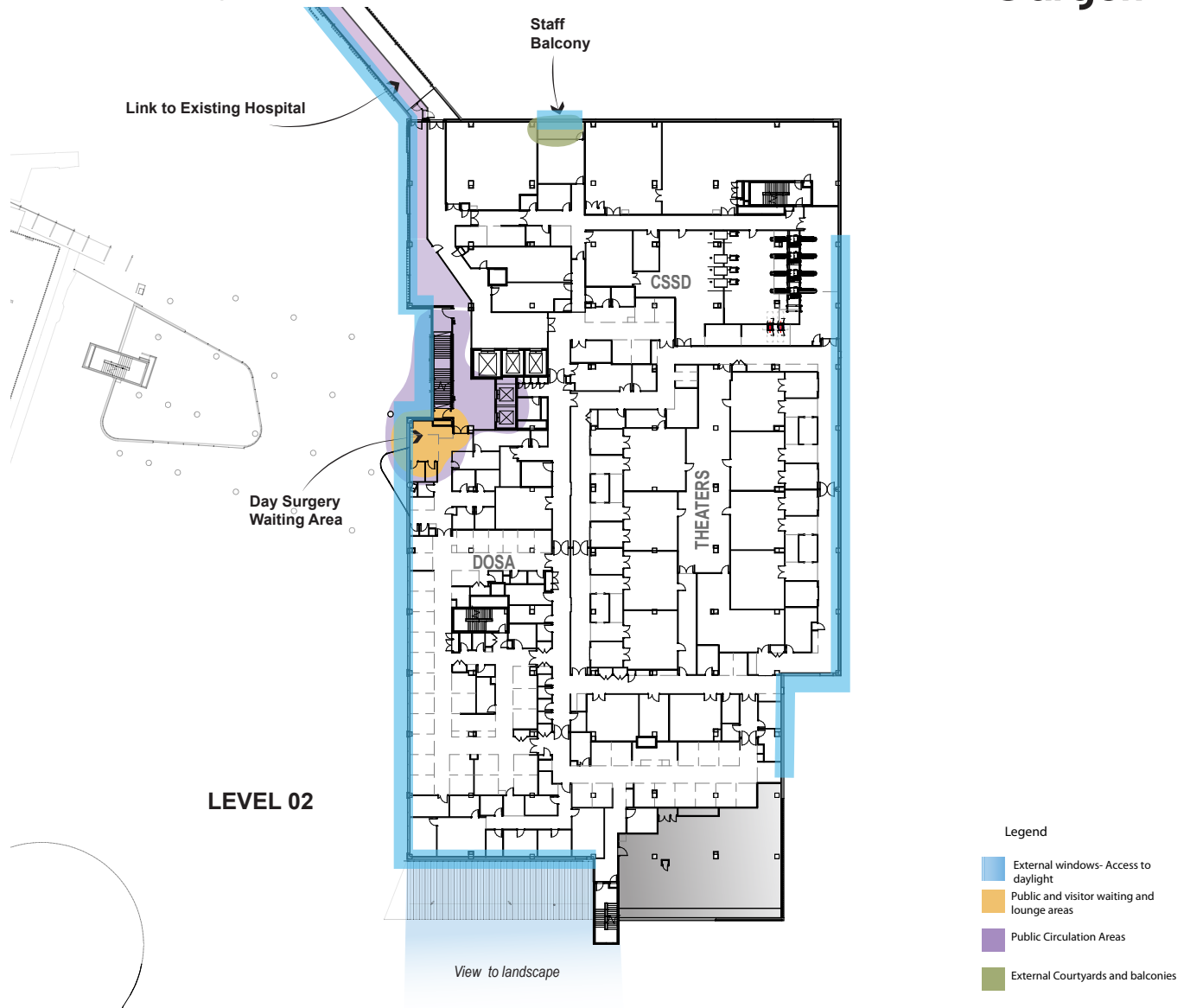


FIGURE 31. LEVEL 2 DAYLIGHT VIEWS AND VISUAL PRIVACY

FIGURE 32. LEVEL 2 DRONE PHOTOS OF DAYLIGHT VIEWS



Level 2 East



Level 2 North



Level 2 South West



Level 2 South

L03 - Daylight and Views Visual Privacy



FIGURE 33. LEVEL 3 DAYLIGHT VIEWS AND VISUAL PRIVACY

FIGURE 34. LEVEL 3 DRONE PHOTOS OF DAYLIGHT VIEWS



Level 3 East



Level 3 North East



Level 3 North West



Level 3 South West

L04 - Daylight and Views Visual Privacy



FIGURE 35. LEVEL 4 DAYLIGHT VIEWS AND VISUAL PRIVACY

FIGURE 36. LEVEL 4 DRONE PHOTOS OF DAYLIGHT VIEWS



Level 4 North East



Level 4 East



Level 4 North West



Level 4 South



Level 4 South West

L05 - Daylight and Views Visual Privacy

Conrad
Gargett

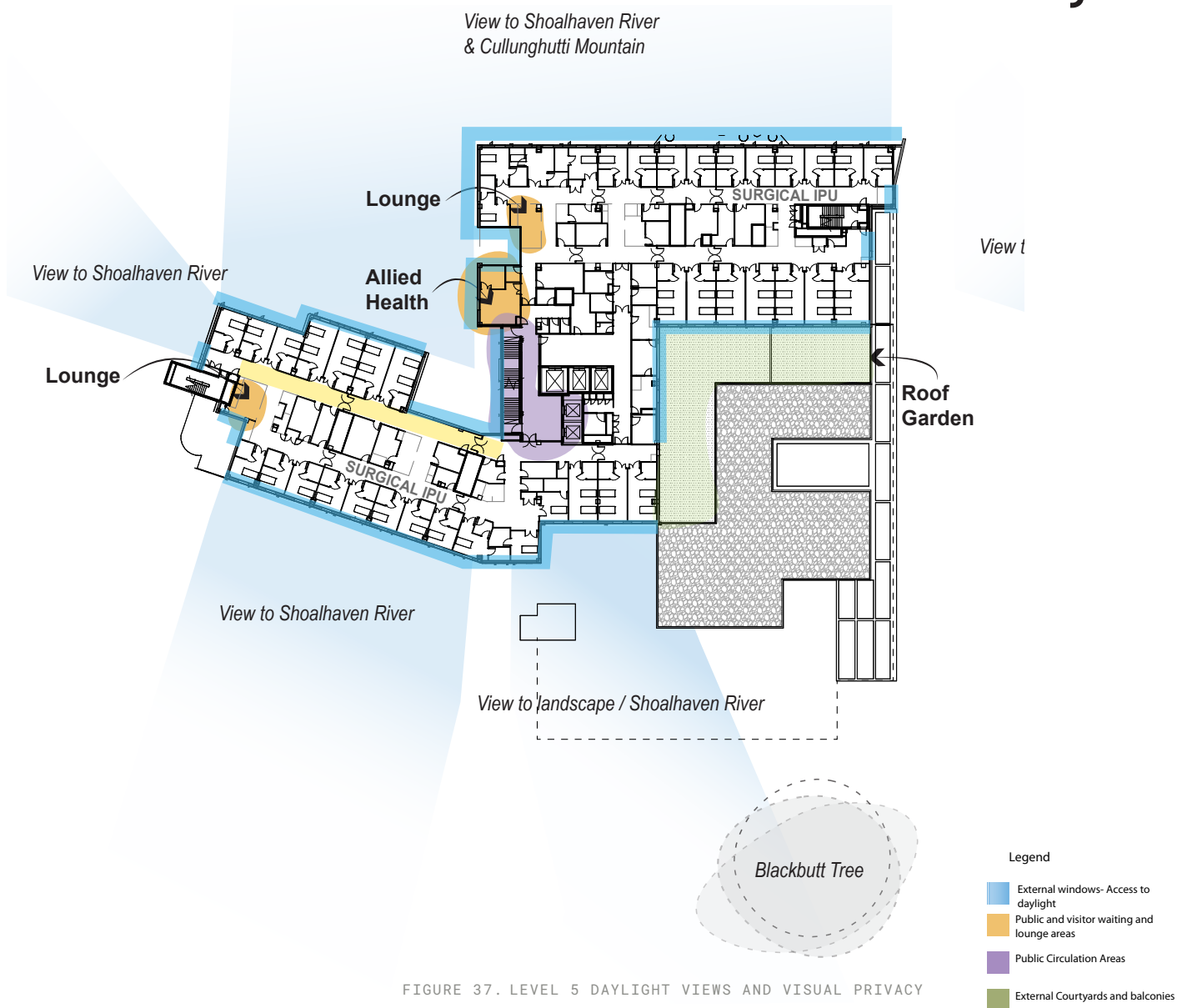


FIGURE 37. LEVEL 5 DAYLIGHT VIEWS AND VISUAL PRIVACY

FIGURE 38. LEVEL 5 DRONE PHOTOS OF DAYLIGHT VIEWS



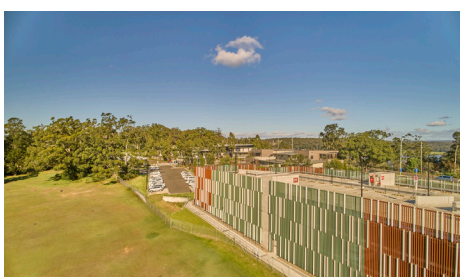
Level 5 North East



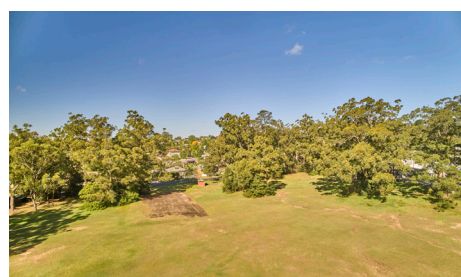
Level 5 North West



Level 5 North



Level 5 South West



Level 5 South



Level 5 East

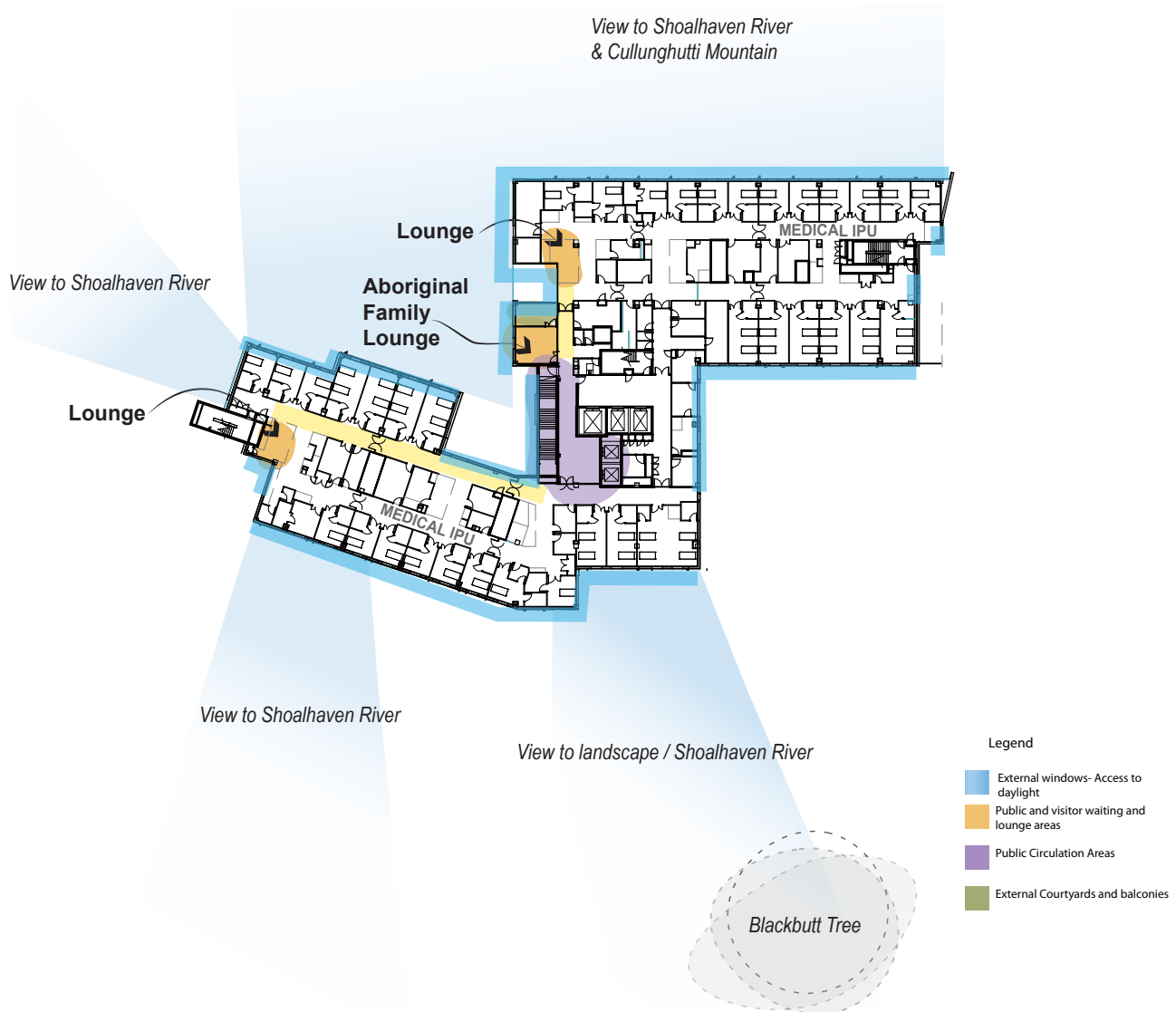


FIGURE 39. LEVEL 6 DAYLIGHT VIEWS AND VISUAL PRIVACY

FIGURE 40. LEVEL 6 DRONE PHOTOS OF DAYLIGHT VIEWS



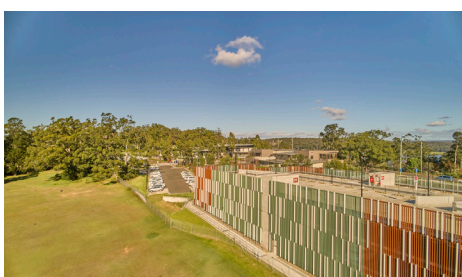
Level 6 North East



Level 6 North West



Level 6 North



Level 6 South West



Level 6 South East



Level 6 East

Privacy and Amenity

The seven storey hospital is concentrated at the north end of the site where impact on the surrounding area is minimised. As the previous drone shots show, the majority of views are long distance, looking into bushland or the existing hospital buildings. Private properties that are affected by the development are restricted to a limited area east, across the road on Shoalhaven street. This area is zoned B4 Mixed Use and R1 General Residential.

FIGURE 41. EXTENT OF SHORT-RANGE VIEWS OF SURROUNDING AREA



FIGURE 42. LEVEL 6 EAST - DRONE PHOTO DEMONSTRATES THAT VIEWS INTO NEIGHBOURING PROPERTIES ARE OBSCURED BY PLANTING AND TREES WHICH ARE TO BE RETAINED.

Properties immediately opposite the new development on Shoalhaven Street will have their privacy impacted by the 2 upper levels of the hospital. The windows directly looking in this direction will be at the end of a corridor with minimal traffic. Inpatient bedrooms will have an oblique view of the properties across Shoalhaven Street. Beds will not be located directly adjacent to the window and only short term visitors will be accessing these rooms.

FIGURE 43. LEVEL 6 PART PLAN SHOWING LAYOUT



Lighting

The external lighting strategy across the SDMH redevelopment will be provided to meet Australian Standards and the HI Engineering Services Guidelines. The external lighting strategy will provide a safe and secure environment whilst providing an elegant environment for all users of the building which is simple to maintain.

External lighting will be provided around the perimeter of the SDMH ASB in accordance with AS/NZ 1158. Entrances to the building will be illuminated through coordinated internal and external lighting schemes. Lighting provisions will be coordinated with access control provisions required at building entry points.

The criteria of vertical illuminance, horizontal illuminance, and uniformity will be depended on the lighting subcategory called for by AS/NZ 1158.

External walkways across the entry plaza will be illuminated to meet the requirements of AS/NZ 1158 as a minimum, depending on the appropriate categories, through a combination of lighting techniques using pole, wall and bollard luminaires.

Landscaped areas not occupied by people will not target a specific illuminance level.

Pole mounted luminaires will be vandal and corrosion resistant, weatherproof and UV stable. The maintenance strategy and location of luminaires will be coordinated with the LHD FM team to ensure easy access for maintenance.

The loading dock entrance will be illuminated to meeting AS1680.2.1 "Interior and workplace lighting". Illumination levels adjacent to the external space will consider adaptation between the internal and external environments.

Loading dock lighting will be provided by high level luminaires mounted up to the entry point.

Efficient LED light sources will be used throughout the development.

All external and landscape lighting will be cognisant of glare through obtrusive lighting and designed to AS4282 "control of the obtrusive effect of outdoor lighting". Compliance will be achieved through a number of means, including directional luminaire selection with appropriate cut off angles and additional glare shields where required to reduce the upward light component. Lighting control measure will also be in place to optimise usage.

Solar Access and Overshadowing

Shadow diagrams demonstrate that the form of the building has minimal impact on the surrounding locality. Overshadowing will start to impact onto a limited residential area east of the building after 2pm in winter. Because the building form steps down to the south overshadowing onto the park area is also minimized.

FIGURE 44. SHADOW DIAGRAMS - SUMMER SOLSTICE

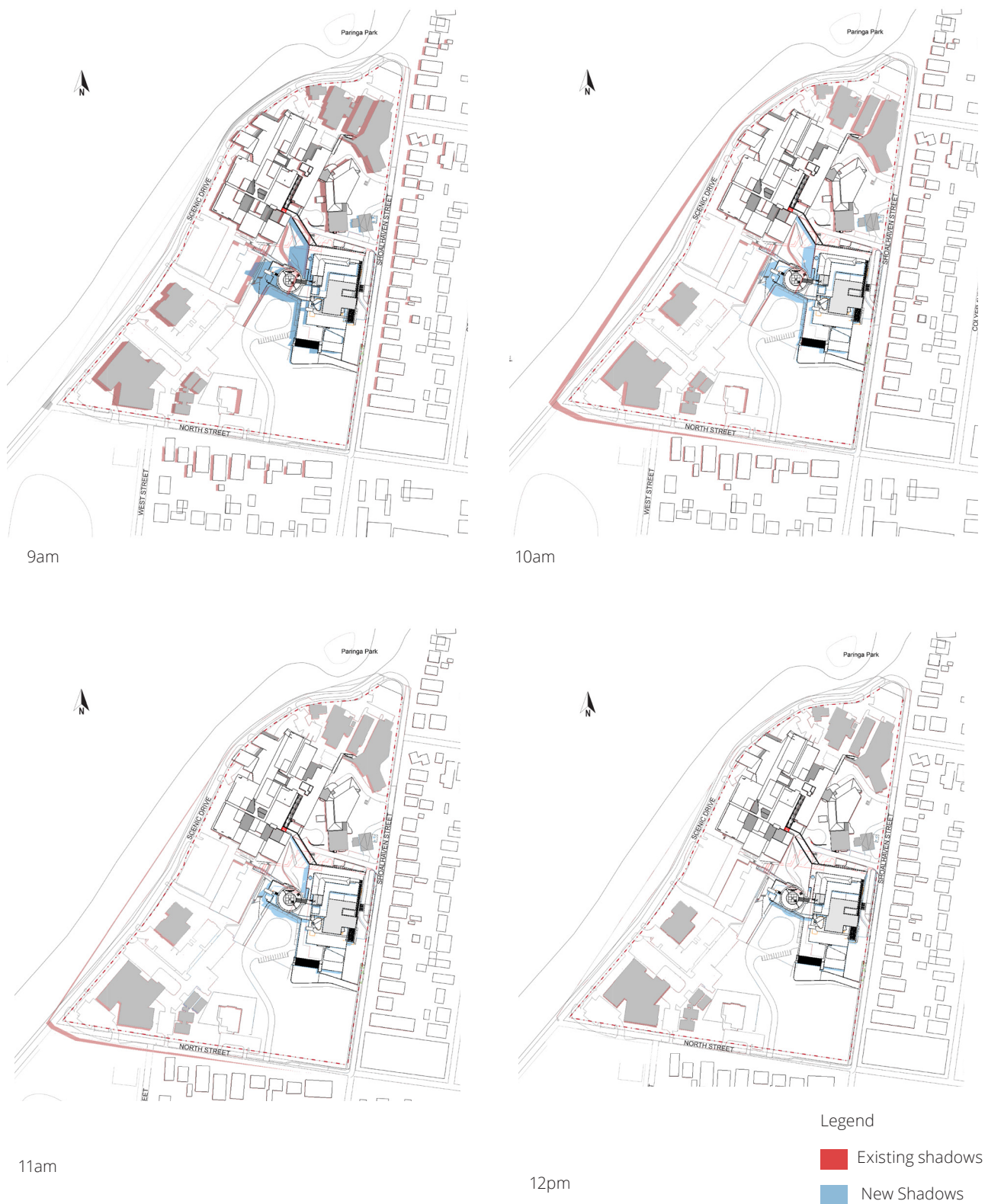


FIGURE 45. SHADOW DIAGRAMS - SUMMER SOLSTICE

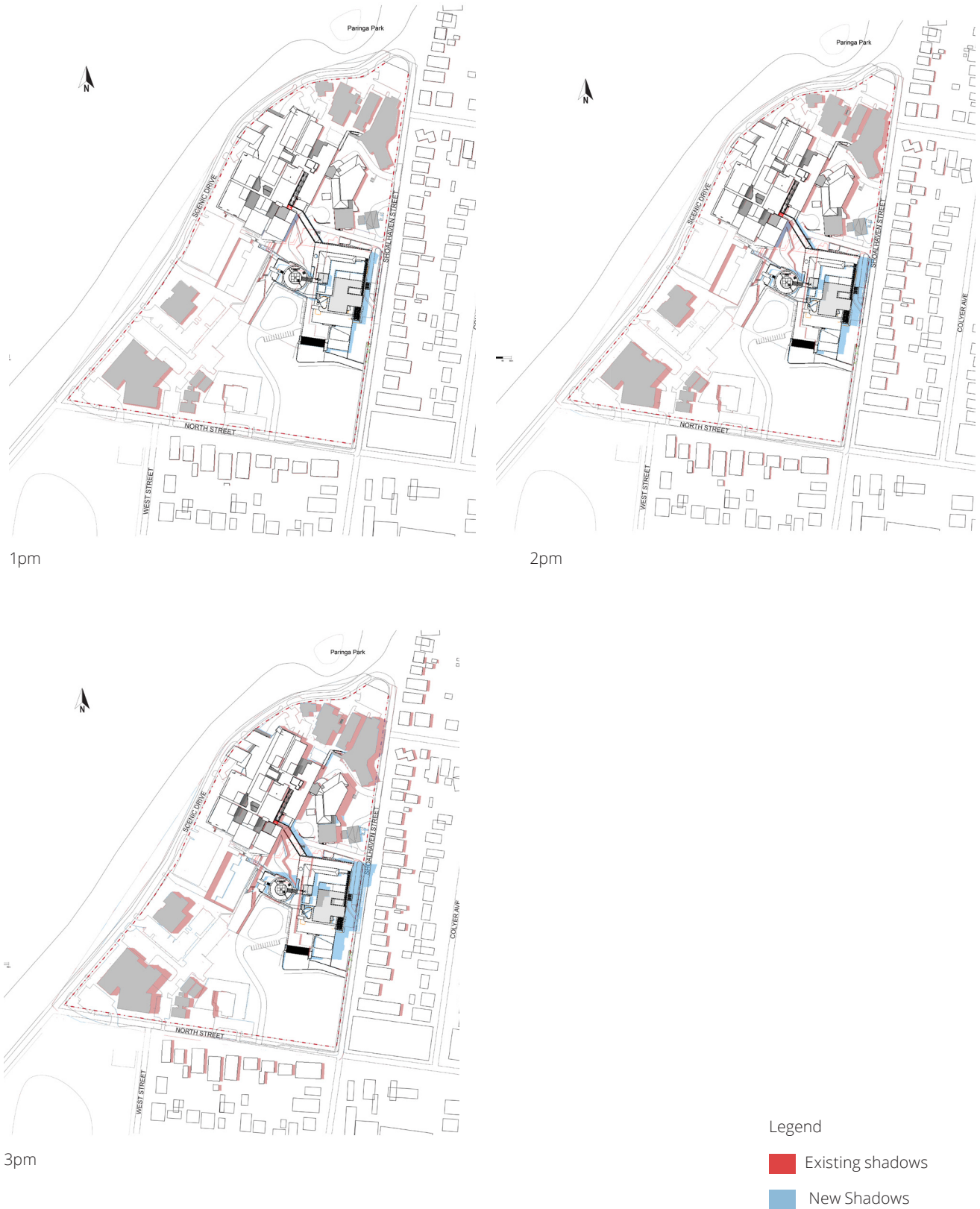


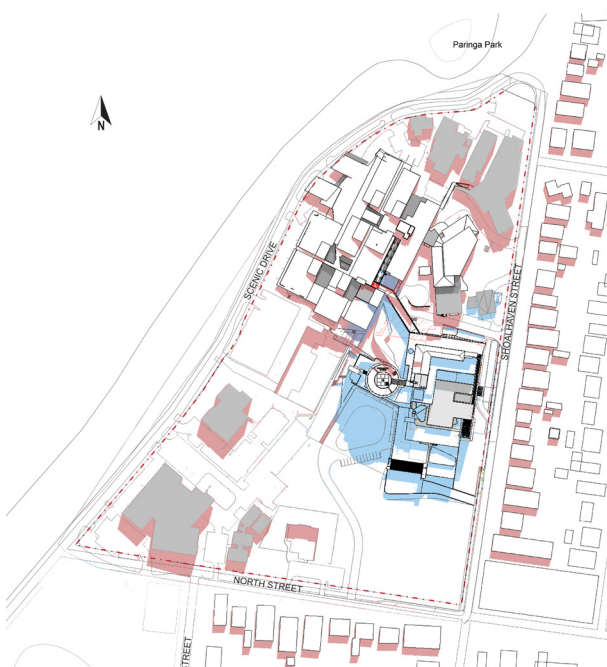
FIGURE 46. SHADOW DIAGRAMS - WINTER SOLSTICE



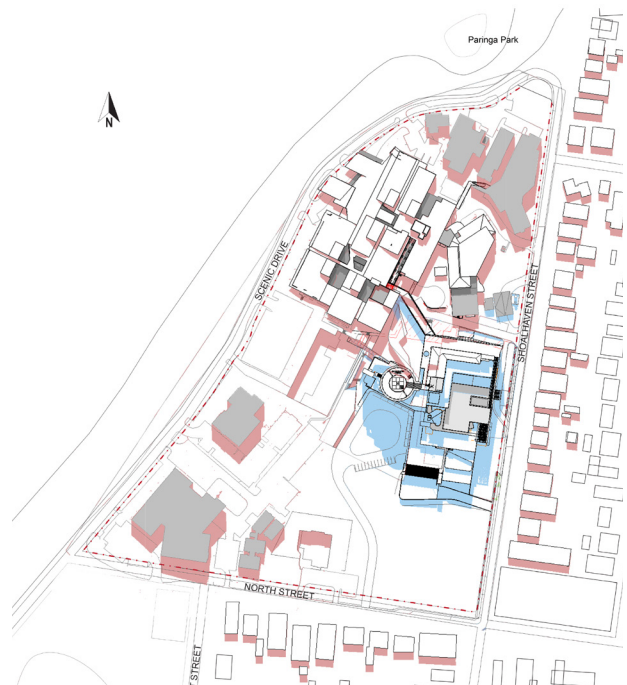
9am



10am



11am

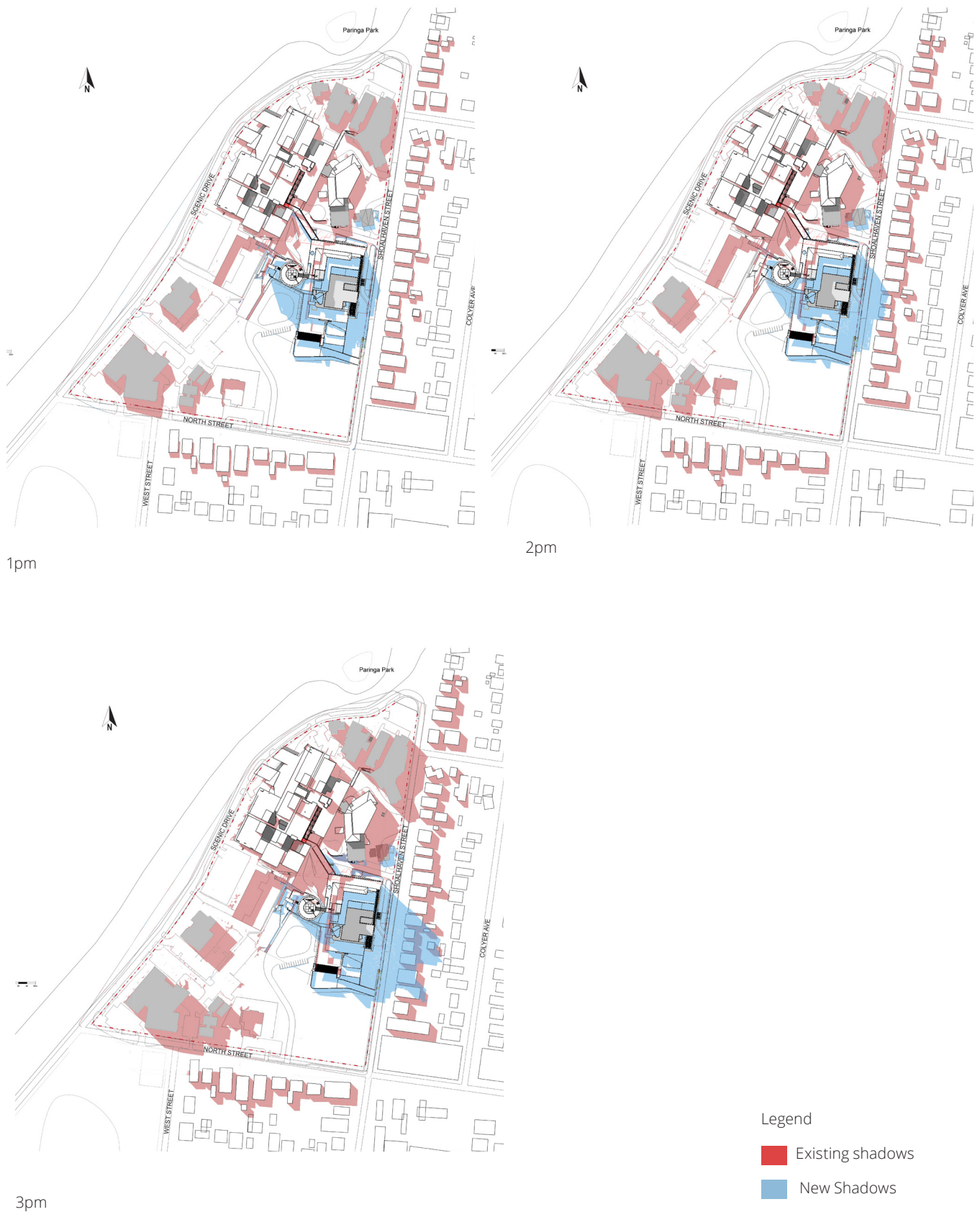


12pm

Legend

- Existing shadows
- New Shadows

FIGURE 47. SHADOW DIAGRAMS - WINTER SOLSTICE



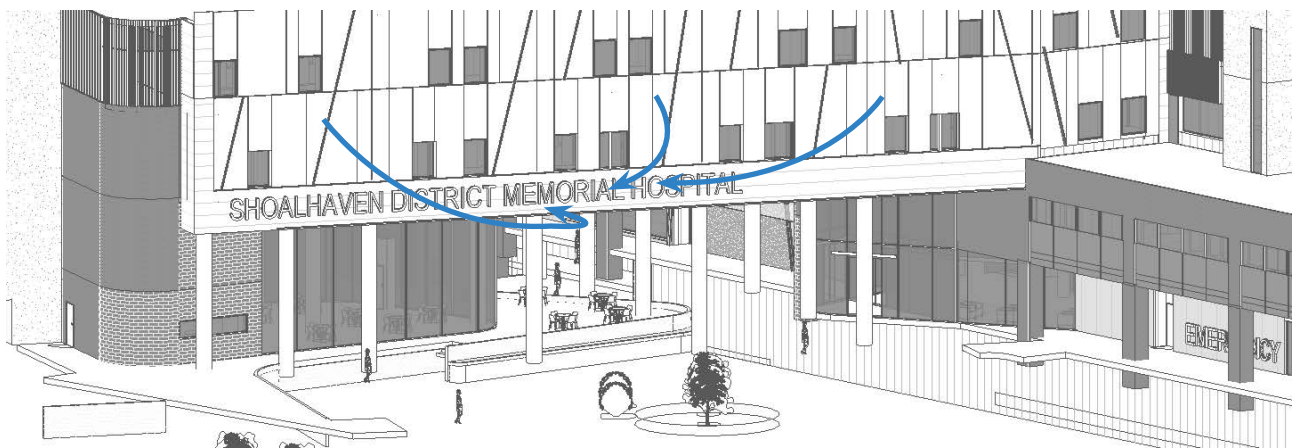
Wind

The Environment Wind Assessment carried out by Arups identifies the impact the new development will have on wind conditions. Wind conditions around the site have been assessed as suitable for pedestrians standings in exposed locations.

The articulated nature of the design in both horizontal and vertical planes reduces the potential for downwash by encouraging horizontal flow.

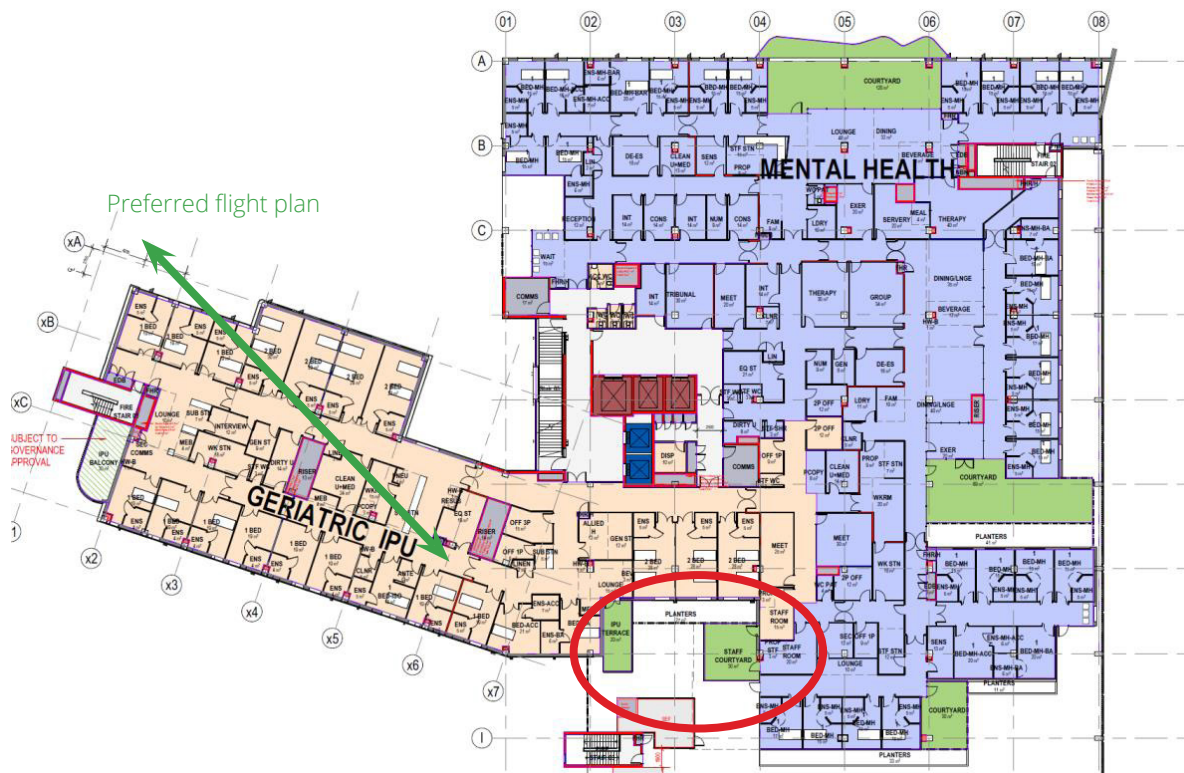
The café outdoor seating area is a specific area identified in the report that requires detailed design to minimize the risk of exposure to pressure driven flow. The café design has been configured, in collaboration with the wind engineer to ensure this protection and create a suitable environment for the café users.

FIGURE 48. PRESSURE-DRIVEN FLOW FOR WINDS FROM THE SOUTH



Turbulence from helicopter rotorwash has been identified as a potential issue specifically to the Geriatric Rehab courtyard and the Staff courtyard on level 4 south. Roof covering is provided to these courtyards to specifically provide protection to their users.

FIGURE 49. LEVEL 4 FLOOR PLAN



The location of the 3 x public entry air lock doors are located to minimize high wind speed through the space into the public lobbies adjacent. Discussions with the wind engineer have taken place to confirm the optimal location and orientation of automatic doors through these areas.

View Loss and Sharing

The new development does not negatively impact on the views currently experienced by the community. The existing views in the surrounding residential streets are typically short range and local. Expansive water or land views are not present in the immediate area. The view of North Street will remain largely unchanged. The existing open space and trees is maintained with new landscaping, playground equipment and the addition of a low scale community pre-school. The view of Shoalhaven Street maintains existing hospital service roads and infrastructure with a new, prominent civic building for a portion of the Shoalhaven Street frontage.

The two upper floors and the helipad will be seen over the existing carpark from Scenic Drive. This will also be seen from longer distance west and north across the Shoalhaven River and east from the Princes Highway, when not obscured by trees. From the opposite bank of the Shoalhaven River the view of the bushland foreshore reserve remains unchanged with glimpses of the existing and new hospital behind the existing trees. The Shoalhaven Street view builds upon the existing hospital service activities at the northern end and the new building reduces in bulk as it approaches south to align with the existing parkland views of the south east corner.

FIGURE 50. PROPOSED VIEW FROM SCENIC DRIVE WITH THE NEW DEVELOPMENT SEEN BEHIND THE EXISTING CARPARK STRUCTURE



5.0 Visual Impact

The new Shoalhaven Hospital redevelopment will provide a greatly expanded clinical service for the Shoalhaven region. Inpatients beds, theatres and emergency spaces will all grow at least 100% to provide a high standard of acute care for the local community. Local residents will not need to travel to Wollongong or Sydney to access services currently not available. This acute care building is concentrated over 7 storeys on the northern end of the existing hospital site to consolidate existing clinical services and minimise impacts on the surrounding streetscapes.

North St

The south eastern corner of the site will remain largely unchanged while North Street will see a newly landscaped park with new playground equipment, a new community pre-school and a new main entry road into the hospital site. Existing trees remain to assist in minimising the impact on the North St streetscape.

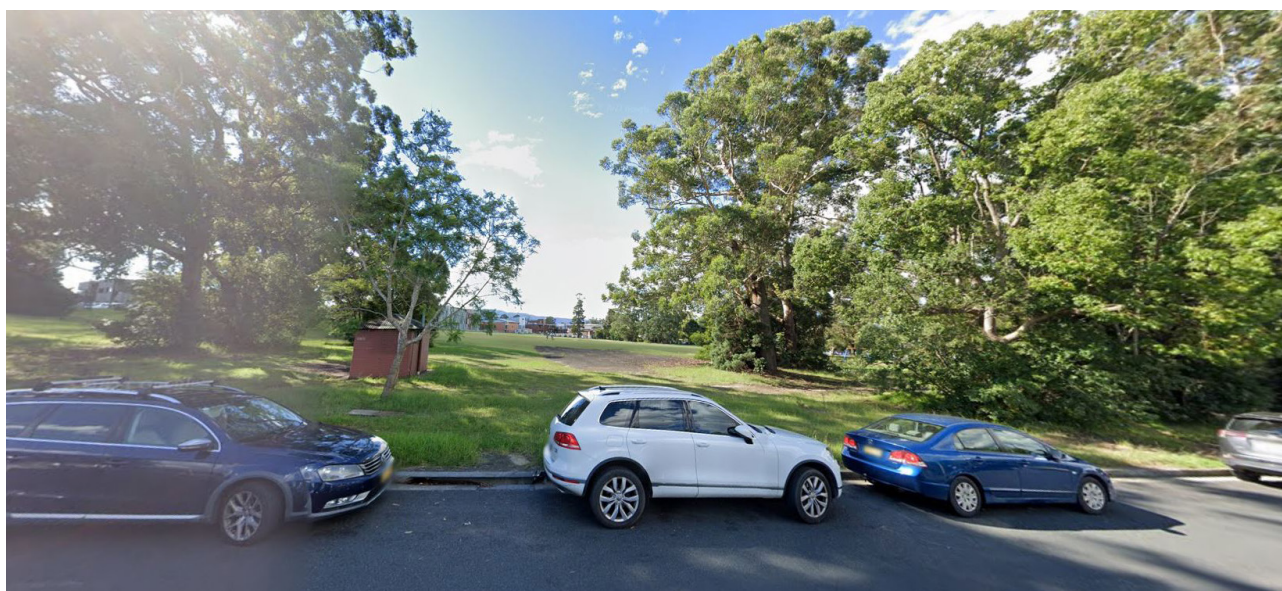


FIGURE 51. CURRENT VIEW FROM NORTH STREET



FIGURE 52. PROPOSED VIEW FROM NORTH ST

Shoalhaven St

Shoalhaven Street is currently characterised by hospital service entry roads which will be intensified with the new acute building frontage. The new loading dock, ambulance driveway and bulk oxygen store are located here to concentrate services in one location. The loading dock has been located under the new building to reduce its footprint on the site and existing road entries have been utilised where possible for new infrastructure. A new public entry to the hospital on Shoalhaven Street provides a convenient, accessible pedestrian entry to the western edge of the hospital and provides a pedestrian friendly landscaped area along this streetscape. The majority of the acute services form a three storey brick podium along Shoalhaven Street. The form is articulated with a colonnade, behind which varying materials and depths reduce the bulk of the form. Above the brickwork, louvres and rooftop landscaping visually reduces the overall bulk at the higher levels. The top two inpatient units are concentrated at the northern corner, facing the future expansion zone for the hospital in the long term. Brick patterning further breaks down the volume and contributes visual interest and references the entry point with lighter coloured brickwork.



FIGURE 53. CURRENT VIEW FROM SHOALHAVEN ST - SOUTH



FIGURE 54. PROPOSED VIEW FROM SHOALHAVEN ST - SOUTH



FIGURE 55. CURRENT VIEW FROM SHOALHAVEN ST - NORTH



FIGURE 56. PROPOSED VIEW FROM SHOALHAVEN ST - NORTH

Scenic Drive

The top 2 levels and the Helipad will be visible from Scenic Drive over the top of the existing carpark. A similar view will be seen from long distance vantage points such as the Princes Highway bridges over the Shoalhaven River and the Nowra Golf Course. The new hospital will be a landmark building for the region, reflecting its importance as a major employer and provider for the community.



FIGURE 57. CURRENT VIEW FROM SCENIC DRIVE



FIGURE 58. PROPOSED VIEW FROM SCENIC DRIVE

FIGURE 59. SITE SECTION - NORTH STREET - PART 1

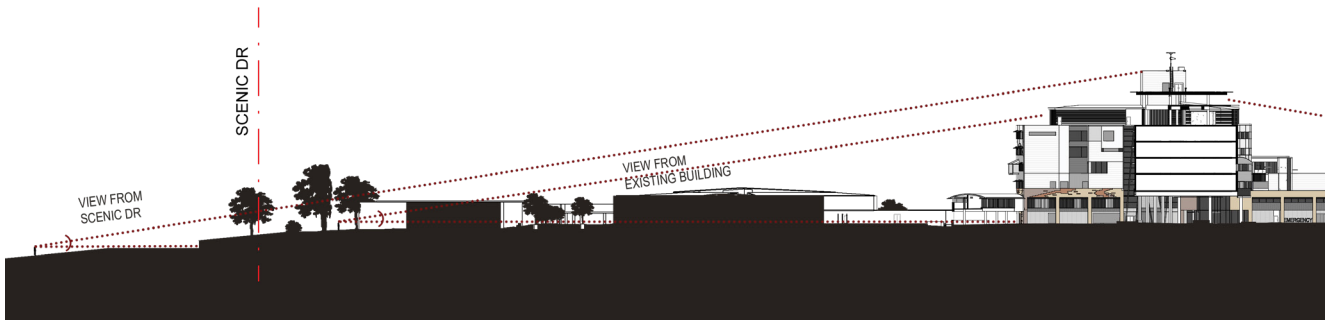


FIGURE 60. SITE SECTION - NORTH STREET - PART 2

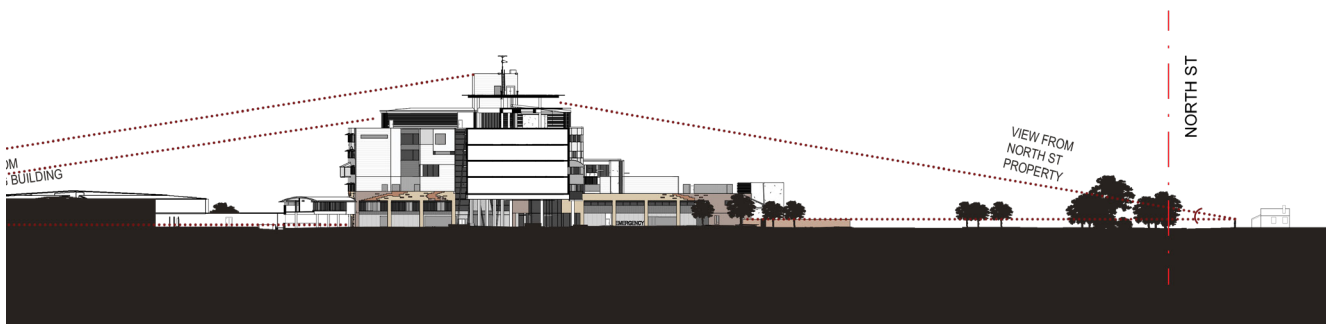


FIGURE 61. SITE SECTION - NORTH STREET

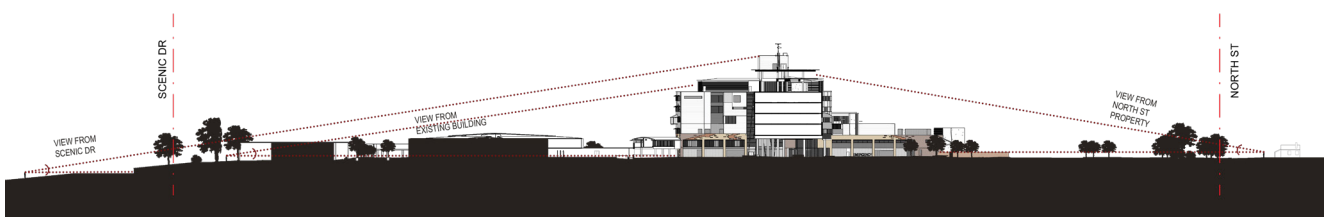
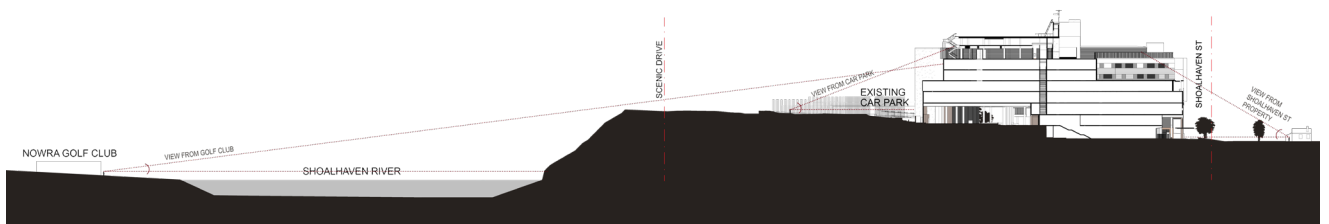


FIGURE 62. SITE SECTION - SHOALHAVEN STREET



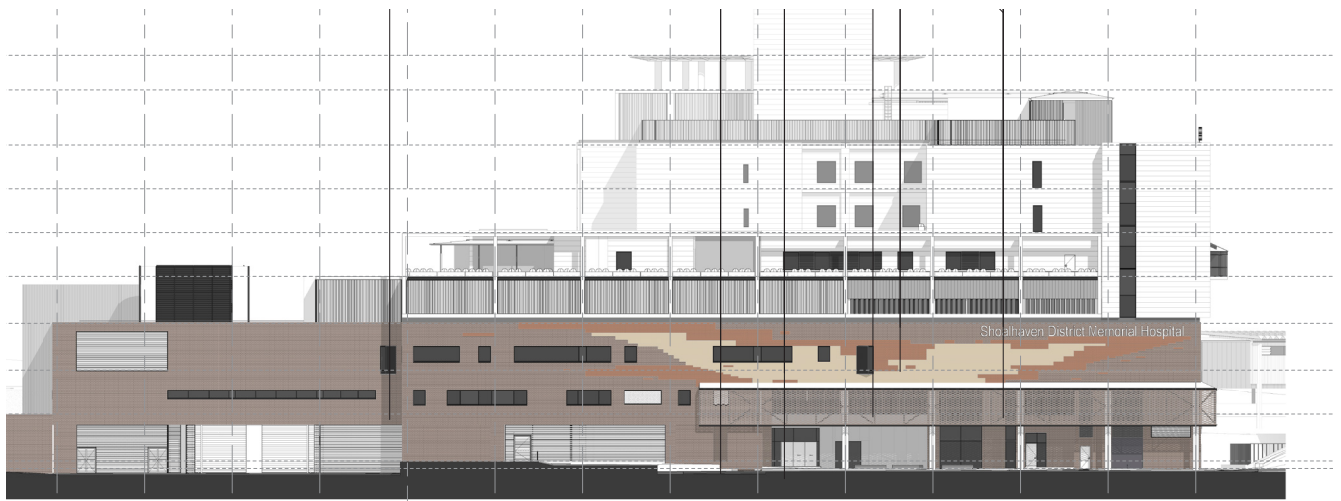
Assessment of Bulk and Scale

The scale of the new acute services building has been articulated into a podium and tower form. The lower scale podium addresses the length of Shoalhaven St and steps down from 4 storeys to 2 storeys to the south of the site. The 7 storey tower form runs east west so that the bulk of the tower form addresses the existing hospital. The Shoalhaven street frontage is limited to the 25 metre edge of the tower form. This is situated at the northern end of the site, close to the existing hospital buildings to minimise the impact of the building on the streetscape.

The predominant existing character of the area is low scale residential. However, the northern end of Shoalhaven St is zoned 'mixed use' and this area has seen the introduction of medium scale medical centres in recent years. This indicates the character of the area is in transition and a future health precinct in the immediate area adjacent to the hospital will occur to support the expanded service. The area to the south and west of the hospital is characterised by recreational spaces including the Nowra Showground, the bushland along the Shoalhaven River and the Aquatic Centre. Concentrating the hospital expansion in the north east corner of the site aligns with this scenario.

There is an opportunity with this new development to contribute a new, prominent civic building to the city of Nowra. The precinct will become a major employer for the region and provide essential services for the public at a local level. The development will provide a strong civic presence on Shoalhaven Street with the articulated brick podium and central public entry. The North Street frontage will also contribute to the city with its newly landscaped parkland and generous entry road and forecourt leading to the main hospital entry.

FIGURE 63. EAST ELEVATION



View sharing; Impact on neighbours

The new development does not negatively impact on the views currently enjoyed by its neighbours. The existing views for the surrounding residential streets are typically short range and local. Expansive water or land views are not present in the immediate area. The view across North Street into the site will remain largely unchanged with the existing open space and trees being maintained. The addition of a low scale community pre-school, new landscaping and playground equipment will improve the existing character of the streetscape. The view across Shoalhaven Street into existing hospital service roads and infrastructure remains. The new development will have a new, prominent civic building for a portion of the Shoalhaven Street frontage.

Immediately opposite the new development on Shoalhaven Street, some neighbours will view the 2 upper levels from their property which will have an impact on their privacy and views. The windows directly looking in this direction will be at the end of a corridor. Inpatient bedrooms will have an oblique view to the east with the bed locations away from the window. Short term visitors will be visiting these rooms. Screening will be provided to the eastern rooms at levels 3 and 4 to minimise any visual impact to Shoalhaven Street properties.

Level 3

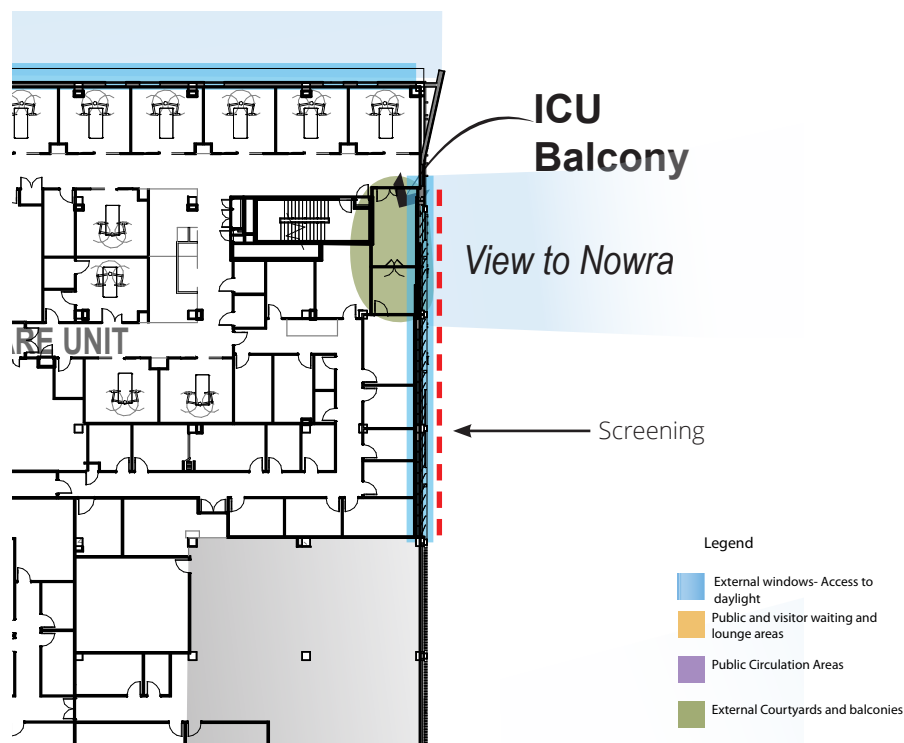


FIGURE 64. LEVEL 3 PRIVACY, VIEWS & SCREENING



FIGURE 65. LEVEL 3 EAST VIEW

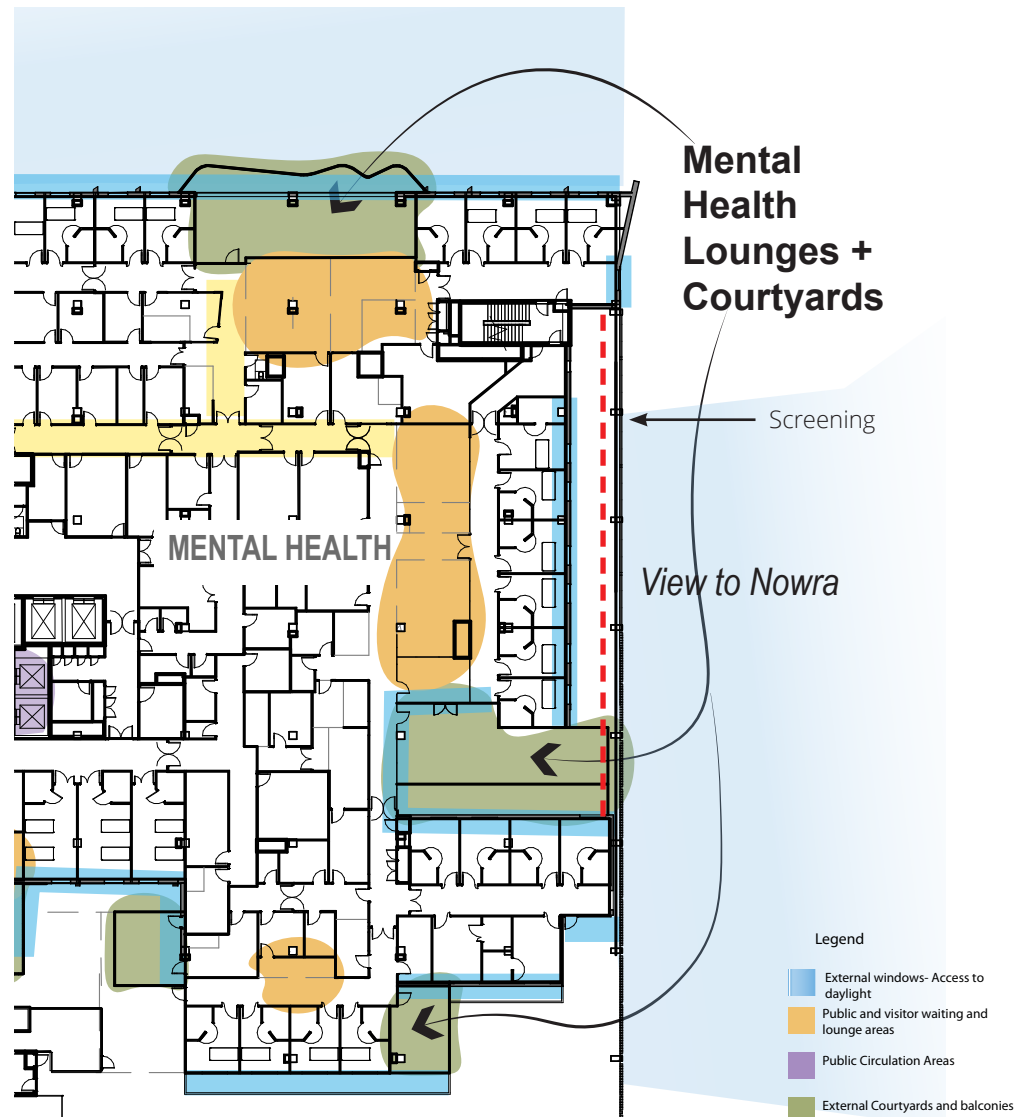


FIGURE 66. LEVEL 4 PRIVACY, VIEWS & SCREENING



FIGURE 67. LEVEL 4 EAST VIEW

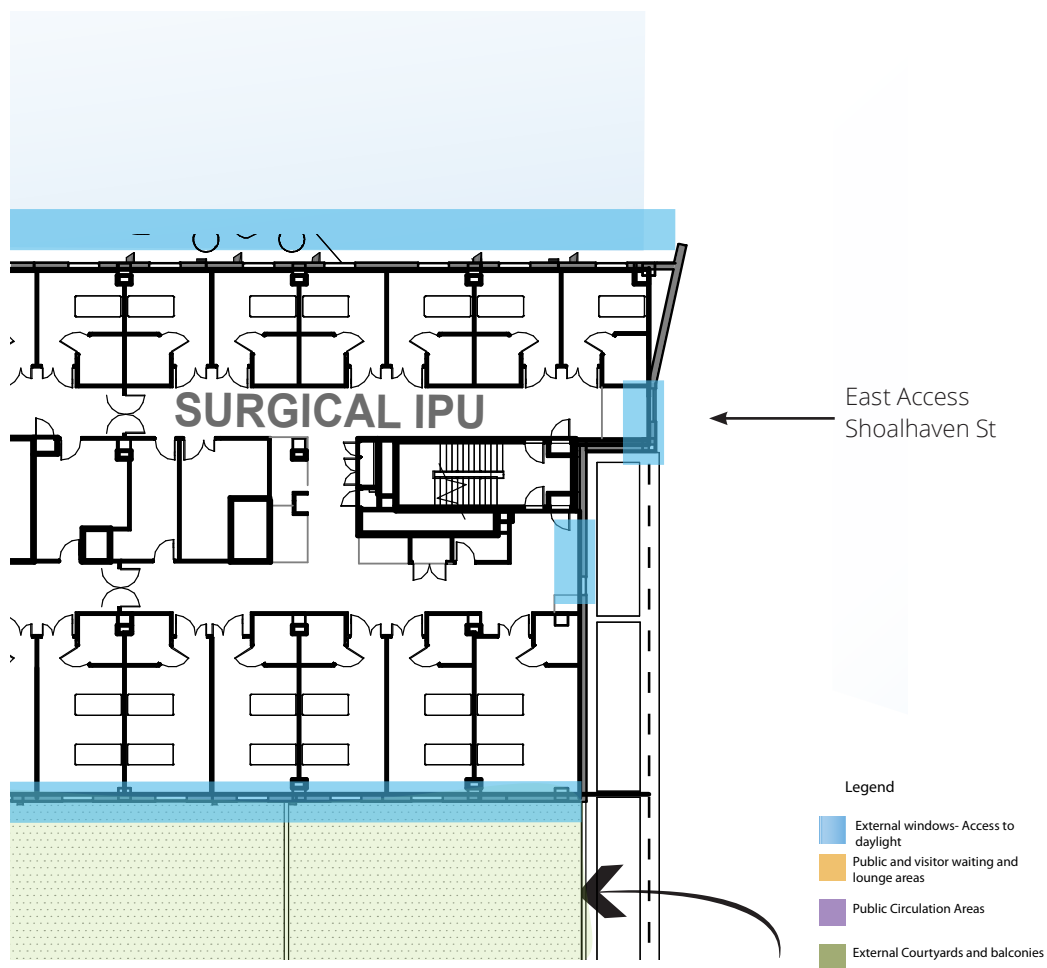


FIGURE 68. LEVEL 5 PRIVACY, VIEWS & SCREENING



FIGURE 69. LEVEL 5 EAST VIEW



FIGURE 70. LEVEL 6 PRIVACY, VIEWS & SCREENING



FIGURE 71. LEVEL 6 EAST VIEW

Existing views from the public domain

Views from the public domain will remain largely consistent with the character of existing views. The new development aims to maintain the character of existing views rather than introduce a new character. The North Road frontage is remaining largely parkland with upgraded landscaping and the low scale development of the new pre-school adjacent to the existing Cancer Centre. The 2 upper floors and the helipad is the view that will be seen over the existing carpark on Scenic Drive and also from long distance views west and north from across the Shoalhaven River and east from the Princes Highway. From the opposite bank of the Shoalhaven River the current view has glimpses of the existing hospital behind the trees of the bushland foreshore reserve. The upper floors of the new development will be seen but will still be behind the trees. The Shoalhaven Street view builds upon the existing hospital service activities at the northern end and the new building reduces in bulk as it approaches south to align with the existing parkland views of the south east corner. The biggest impact on the public views will be the introduction of a large public building on the Shoalhaven Street frontage. This reflects the importance and scale of the new development both for the local health service and for the wider community.

FIGURE 72. VIEW FROM GOLF COURSE



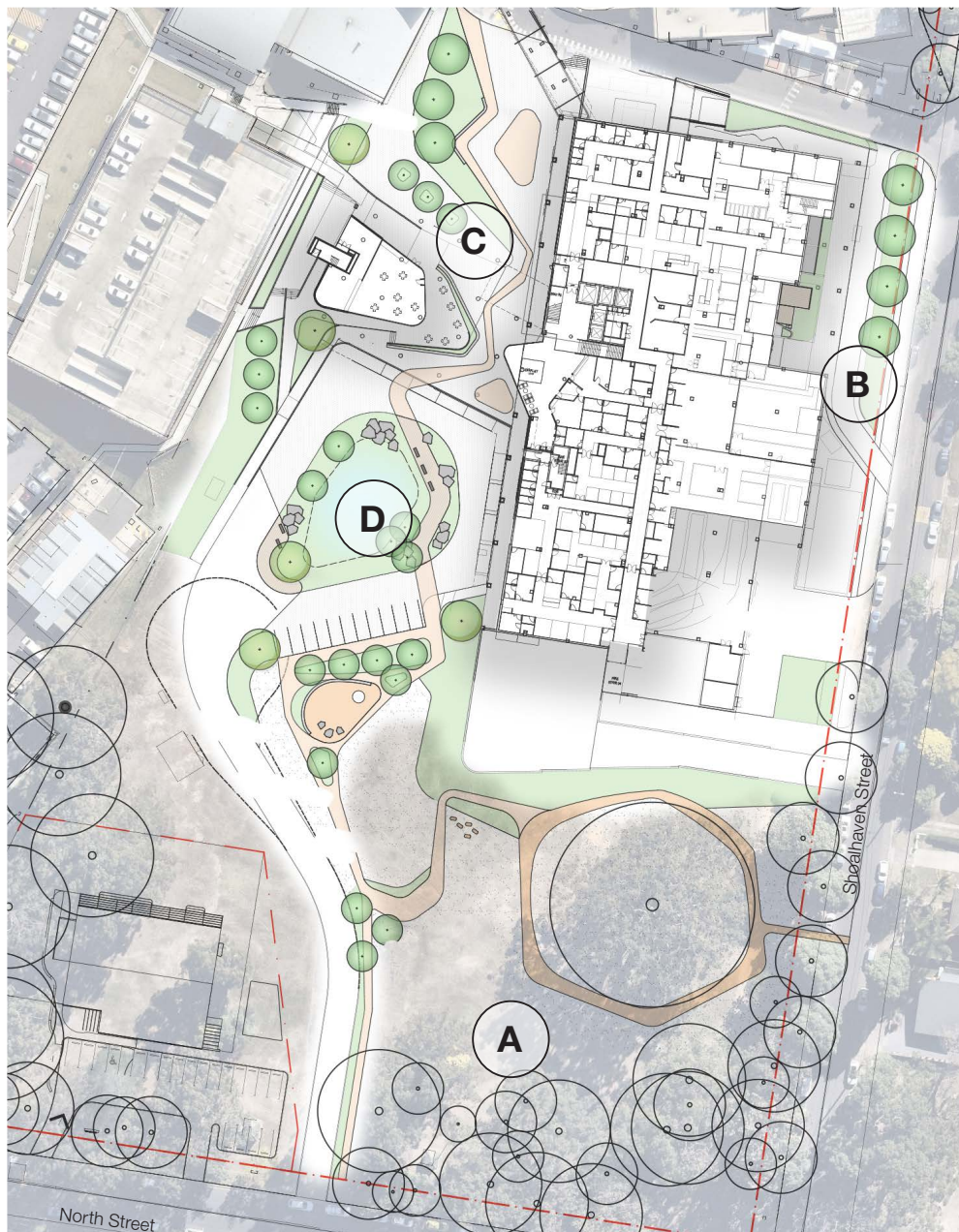
6.0 Public Space

The new Shoalhaven Hospital has been sited to maximise the public space available to the local community and to minimise impact on the surrounding locality. The main building form is concentrated to the north, close to the existing hospital. The building steps down to the south to present a 2-3 storey form that minimises visual obstruction and overshadowing to open parkland. The main entry road to the hospital from North Street winds up the western edge of the open space to minimise vehicular intrusion. The pedestrian pathway takes a more direct route through the park to the main entry to follow a consistent contour line. The mature stand of native trees at the corner of Shoalhaven Street and North Street is maintained and provides a strong 'green' anchor to the site. The significant blackbutt tree on the site takes a central position in this parkland.

A new children's playground is to be provided for the community with access close to North St. Play equipment will include accessible components. More informal, sculptural elements are located in the park as well for public interaction.

Closer to the main entry an Aboriginal meeting and ceremonial space overlooks the parkland while still having easy access to the Hospital and Emergency entries. The centre of the entry forecourt is a landscaped rain garden which practically manages site stormwater and visually provides a natural garden with pathways and seating.

FIGURE 73. LANDSCAPE PLAN



Hospital in the Landscape

- A - Significant tree – Blackbutt Tree
- B – Shoalhaven Street Entry
- C - New Forecourt
- D – Rain Garden

The main entry space is characterised by a 2 storey high breezeway that passes under the inpatient wing through to the centre of the hospital site. This provides a transparency and accessibility to the area for the visitor. A café sits in the entry breezeway with slightly elevated plane to maximise views to the landscaping north and south. The northern courtyard will capture winter sun while outdoor seating in the breezeway provides shade. Strategically placed screening and landscaping minimises the effect of southerly winds.

A continuous public footpath will be provided along Shoalhaven and North Street with appropriate signage and road markings at vehicle crossings.

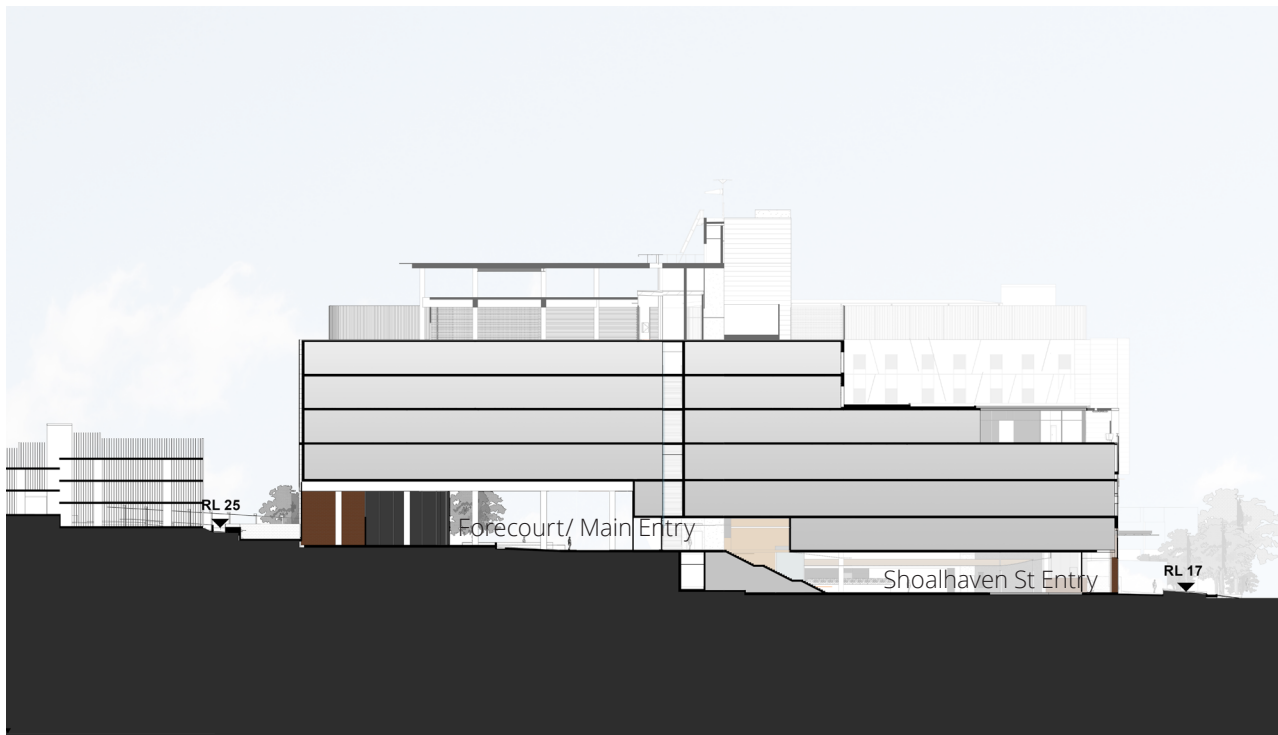


FIGURE 75. SITE SECTION THROUGH MAIN PUBLIC ENTRIES



FIGURE 76. RENDER VIEW FROM MAIN ENTRANCE SHOWING RAINGARDEN IN FOREGROUND



FIGURE 77. RENDER VIEW FROM MAIN PEDESTRIAN ENTRANCE SHOWING CAFE AND MAIN PUBLIC ENTRY



FIGURE 78. RENDER VIEW FROM MAIN PUBLIC ENTRY SHOWING VIEW THROUGH BREEZEWAY AND CEILING ARTWORK CONCEPT



FIGURE 79. RENDER VIEW FROM SHOALHAVEN ST SHOWING COLONADE AND LANDSCAPED STREET FRONTAGE



FIGURE 80. RENDER VIEW OF SHOALHAVEN ST ENTRY SHOWING PUBLIC PHARMACY AND LINK TO MAIN ENTRANCE

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