

Ryde Hospital Redevelopment

Landscape Architecture

SSDA Concept Design Report



Heritage Listed Asset; Denistone House; Image by TBLA July 2021



District Views through tree canopy; Image by TBLA July 2021



Eucalyptus saligna flower closeup; Google

CONTENTS

Contents

1. Contents	2
2. Project Status and Planning Framework	3
3. The Site	6
4. Design	12

Amendment register

DOCUMENT TITLE	REVISION	DATE	STATUS	PREPARED	CHECKED
Concept Design Report	P1	18.10.2021	50% for coordination	AL	DMT
Concept Design Report	P2	15.02.2022	Final Draft	AL	DMT
Concept Design Report	A	23.03.2022	Final	AL	DMT
Concept Design Report	B	11.04.2022	Final	AL	DMT

Prepared by

TaylorBrammer

Taylor Brammer Landscape Architects Pty Ltd

Sydney Studio 218 Oxford Street Woollahra NSW 2025 Australia tel: 61 2 9387 8855 Sydney@taylorbrammer.com.au	South Coast Studio 26 Moore Street Austinmer PO Box 3064 Austinmer NSW 2515 Australia tel: 61 2 4267 5088 southcoast@taylorbrammer.com.au
--	---



Existing character, Ryde Hospital; Image by TBLA July 2021

Project Status



PLANNING CONTEXT

Secretary’s Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs)

Application number	- SSD-36778089
Project name	- Ryde Hospital Redevelopment
Project description	<div>- Concept development application for the redevelopment of Ryde Hospital, including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a Concept Proposal for a new hospital building and associated refurbishment works of selected existing hospital facilities, including a maximum building envelope and gross floor area; and• Stage 1 preliminary enabling works, including demolition, infrastructure and utility services relocation/upgrades, bulk earthworks, establishment of the internal road network and car parking.</div>
Location	- Ryde Hospital, Denistone Road, Eastwood
Applicant	- Health Administration Corporation
Date of issue	- 14 March 2022
This Concept Design Report addresses the following requirements as outlined in the project specific SEARs dated 14th March 2022 for the site.	

Issue and Assessment Requirements – Concept Proposal	Responses / Notes
<div>6. Public Space<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrate how the concept 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.</div>	<div>Refer Design section of this report from page 12</div>
<div>7. Trees and Landscaping<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assess the number, location, condition and significance of trees to be removed and retained and note any existing canopy coverage to be retained on-site.• Provide a concept site-wide landscape plan, that:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• details the strategy of proposed site planting, including location, number and species of plantings, heights of trees at maturity and proposed canopy coverage.• details the inclusion of native vegetation communities that occur (or once occurred) in the locality and the use of local provenance species (trees, shrubs and groundcovers).• provides evidence that opportunities to retain significant trees have been explored and/or informs the plan.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• demonstrates how the proposed concept development would:• contribute to long term landscape setting in respect of the site and streetscape.• mitigate the urban heat island effect and ensure appropriate comfort levels on-site.• contribute to the objective of increased urban tree canopy cover.• maximise opportunities for green infrastructure, consistent with Greener Places.</div>	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">• A detailed Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been prepared by Arbor Views which provides a detailed review of existing trees onsite and is to be referred to for further information on existing trees.• Concept wide design strategies, Landscape plans and planting proposals are contained within the Design section of this report from page 12</div>

Strategic Policies

The design of the external environments for the Ryde Hospital Redevelopment have been prepared to create an appropriate, vibrant and comfortable urban environment. This has been informed by the following State policies and NSW Government Architects strategies.

- Sydneys Green Grid - NSW Government Architect
- Greener Places - NSW Government Architect
- Better Placed - NSW Government Architect
- Designing with Country - NSW Government Architect
- Premiers Priorities - Greener Public Spaces
- Premiers Priorities - Greening our City

STATE DESIGN REVIEW PANEL

State Design Review Panel (SDRP)

The project was presented to the State Design Review Panel on the 9th March, 2022 for a third time. Following this presentation a letter from the Government Architect of New South Wales dated 23rd March 2022 was received outlining key issues. We provide the following responses.

Key issue	Design Response
Issue 4 <i>Landscape and Built Form integration - Provide visualisations and sections illustrating how a site-responsive architecture is achievable within the planning envelope proposed. A careful integration of buildings and site is called for where the resolution of topography and program allows</i>	Illustrative sections are included on pages 20 and 22
Issue 5 <i>Review the massing and edge conditions between the hospital development and Blue Gum Forest with regard to supporting positive land management practices.</i>	The transition between built form and the existing BGHF area is mediated and engaged with the BGHF through the creation of the human centred healing gardens. The Healing gardens create a human scaled interface which terrace to the BGHF maintaining the human scale of this area and enabling positive environments between the health program and values of Country
Issue 6 <i>Demonstrate how the Connecting with Country initiatives are embedded in the design and integral to the proposal; simple site-specific responses to physical phenomena and environmental conditions may assist as a starting point.</i>	Connecting with Country initiatives are implemented throughout the Landscape Architectural proposal for Ryde Hospital. This is manifested throughout the external areas through the retention and protection of the existing BGHF, the retention of the Grandmother tree on Ryedale Road and creation of ceremonial space, creation of the Healing Gardens centred on the celebration of the 6 seasons of the Eora Nation and native gardens to Denistone House Garden area which celebrate the story of the 7 peacekeepers. Refer to documentation by Bangawarra for further information.
Issue 7 <i>integrate bioclimatic strategies and considerations into the wider biophilic design approach. The six-storey hospital mass and multi-deck car park and its relationship to (overlooking and overshadowing) the Healing Garden calls for reconsideration.</i>	The location and size of the Multi Deck Car Park (MDCP) has been developed by the architects to reduce the impact to the healing gardens. This in association with extensive tree planting, soft landscaping, the adaptive reuse of existing building materials and a human centred design focus provides an appropriate outcome for the community and users of the hospital. Through the application of the planting strategy and modifications to design of the MDCP, the healing gardens is a functional and desirable space for the community
Issue 8 <i>investigate the implications of the Asset Protection Zone to the site, and apply to the entire site strategy, not just the first stage of development.</i>	The Bushfire Protection Assessment prepared by EcoLogical provides detail on the Asset Protection Zone (APZ). Detail is provided on the APZ vegetation management which creates a management framework which enables the retention of existing BGHF tree planting. The Performance-based vegetation management within the proposed APZ is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• retain all existing CEEC trees and allow for further recruitment• retain up to 10% ground cover of CEEC shrubs within the Inner Protection Area (IPA) and 20% in the Outer Protection Area (OPA)• retain up to 75% - 90% CEEC ground cover plants, but only those with lower above-ground biomass



Key issue	Design Response
Issue 9 <i>The following advice item from the previous SDRP needs to be addressed through future design development:</i> <i>‘Provide details on how the materials from demolition and construction waste will be repurposed and reused, particularly to offset the significant quantity of demolition proposed.’</i>	Adaptive reuse and recycling of existing building materials onsite is under ongoing consideration in relation to how and where this can be reused in an appropriate manner.
Issue 11 <i>Improve the arrival experience through making the main entry clearly identifiable from the street and applying generous circulation space for pedestrians, ambulant and otherwise</i>	The design has been modified to improve the arrival sequence from Denistone Road and prioritise the pedestrian experience. Multiple pedestrian paths provide connection from Denistone Road to the main entry of the hospital where a generous lobby and circulation space is to be provided complementary to the size of the hospital.
Issue 12 <i>Review the location of all car parking and strive to reduce the vehicular presence on the streetscapes through a consolidation strategy.</i>	The design is under consideration to reduce the visual presence of car parking to the Denistone Road and from the Denistone House Gardens area. The proposed on grade car park to the north will utilise the topography of the site to create car parking areas sunken below the predominant sight lines of the area. The topographical change in association with extensive tree planting and the intent to integrate WSUD principles such as rain gardens and permeable paving will create a visually appealing quality to Denistone House Gardens
Issue 13 <i>Minimise the impact of the car park on the Healing Gardens by rethinking its location, size, form, as part of the review of the site strategy and building arrangements.</i>	The location and size of the Multi Deck Car Park (MDCP) has been developed by the architects to reduce the visual impact to the healing gardens. This in association with extensive tree planting, soft landscaping, the adaptive reuse of existing building materials and a human centred design focus provides an appropriate outcome for the community and users of the hospital. Through the application of the planting strategy and modifications to design of the MDCP, the healing gardens is a functional and desirable space for the community
Issue 14 <i>Provide further resolution of the edge conditions and interface between the multi-deck car park and the Blue Gum Forest. Explore options preventing it from being stand alone, further integrated with other built form and the landscape. Green roofs and vertical planting are encouraged but should not be employed as a stand alone biophilic strategy.</i>	In addition to modifications as mentioned above, a community trail is proposed to the south of the MDCP which creates a human centred frontage to the BGHF and MDCP edge. This elevated walking trail, provides a functional connection from Ryedale Road to the healing gardens, then the corner of Florence and Denistone Roads and to the community beyond. Functionally the community trail is linked to the MDCP which provides shelter and a structural element to connect.

The Site



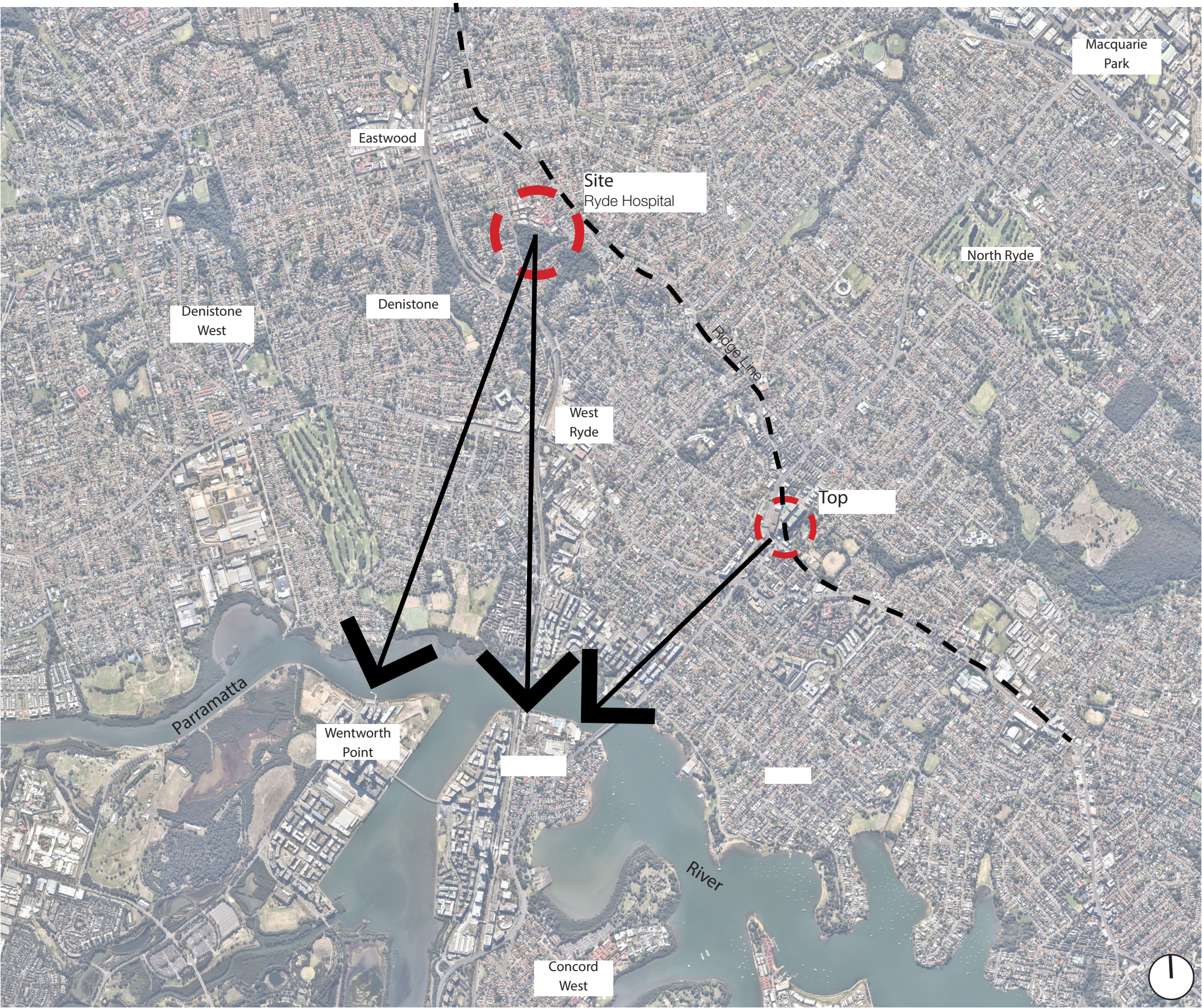
SITE CONTEXT

The Site

The Ryde Hospital site is located at Denistone Road, Denistone, NSW, a residential suburb of Sydney. The landscape typology of Denistone and typically the surrounding suburbs of Eastwood, Denistone East and West Ryde are predominantly single dwelling residential homes with established residential garden settings and tree lined streets.

The hospital is accessed by private vehicles, bus and train services from the nearest train station located in Denistone. Denistone Road is the perceived front of the site and accessed by multiple vehicular and pedestrian points which then distribute users through the site to various internal car parking and community amenities.

The site has extensive views to the Parramatta River district from several locations within the hospital grounds. Specifically residential buildings and the Parramatta River located in and around the suburb of Rhodes are most dominant and of benefit. As a result of this prominent elevation location the site plays an important role in the way in which the First Nations People used the area broadly and as such Design with Country is an integrated and ongoing design theme for the hospital.



Regional context plan; Source Nearmap 2022

URBAN CONTEXT

Site Character

The subject site is located within the Denistone Suburb boundary and has evolved over time as a health precinct around the existing heritage buildings of Denistone House, the Stables building and Trigg House. Each of which are Heritage Listed Assets. The landscape character has evolved over time following the development of health and community assets on the campus which has resulted in segmented portions of planting exists through the developed areas of the hospital of mature and over mature cultural trees in lawn is representative of the traditional colonial landscape typology associated with the heritage listed items of the site, including Denistone House, Trigg house and The Stables. Smaller detailed pockets of garden are located throughout the site of varying character which have evolved in association with the changing activities of the hospital over time.

An established and critically endangered Blue Gum High Forest (BGHF) vegetation community is located to the south of the site which occupies the most steeply sloping lands of the site. This BGHF area adds ecological value, design inspiration, an opportunity for connection with Country and a bush fire risk to the site operations. This portion of the site is largely unused with exception of a pedestrian pathway connecting to Denistone Train station located in the nearby suburb centre to the south.

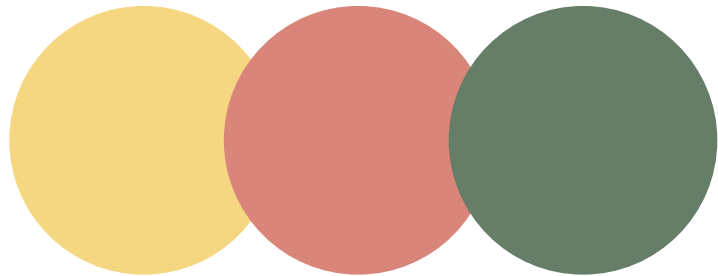
Denistone House
Heritage Listed Asset

Trigg House
Heritage Listed Asset

The Stables
Heritage Listed Asset

Cultural Landscapes

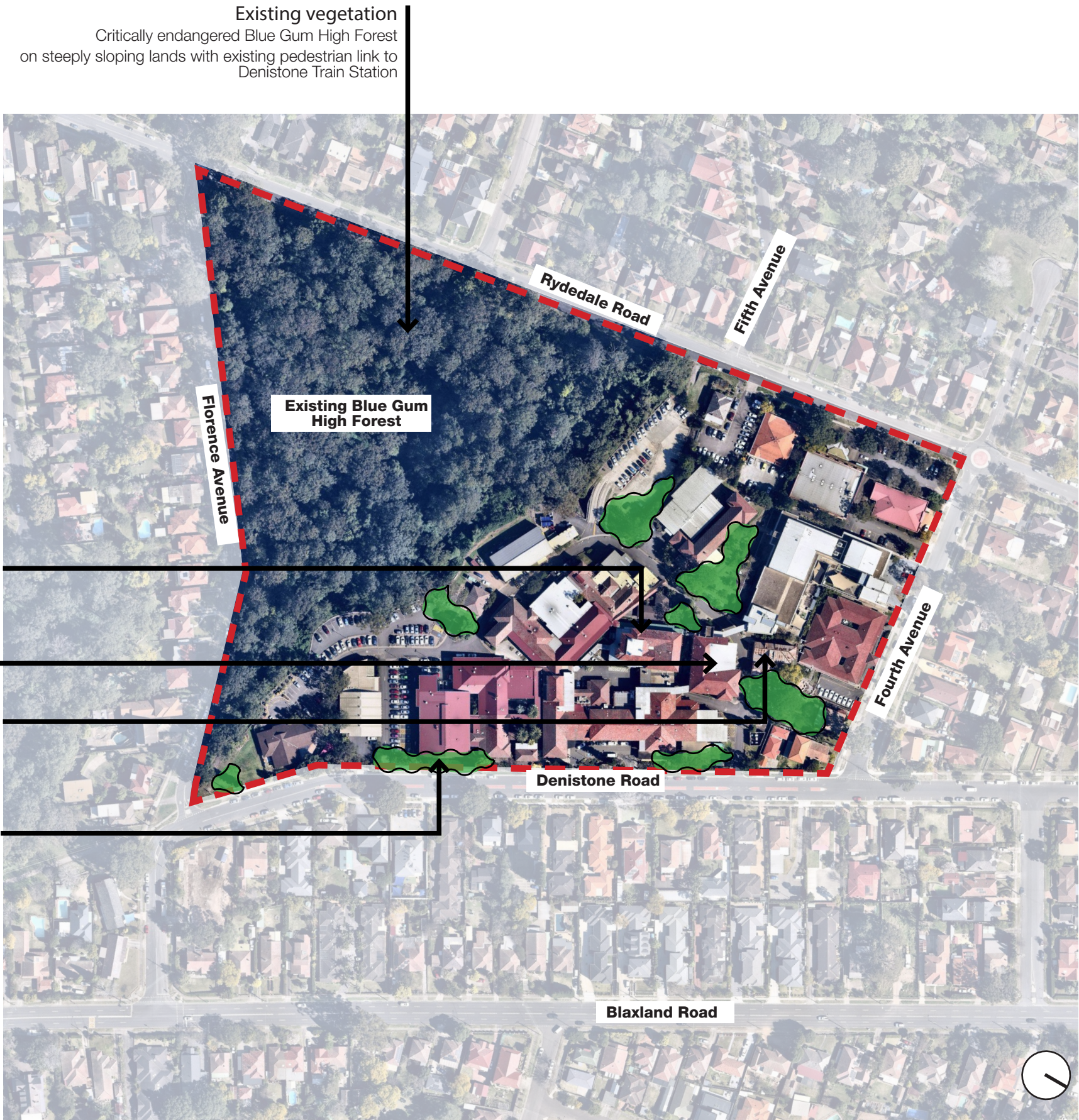
Existing cultural and detailed pockets of garden and central parkland areas with planting of mixed qualities



Existing Site Colour Palette

Legend

- Site boundary
- Cultural planting pockets and marker trees
- Existing Blue Gum High Forest (BGHF)

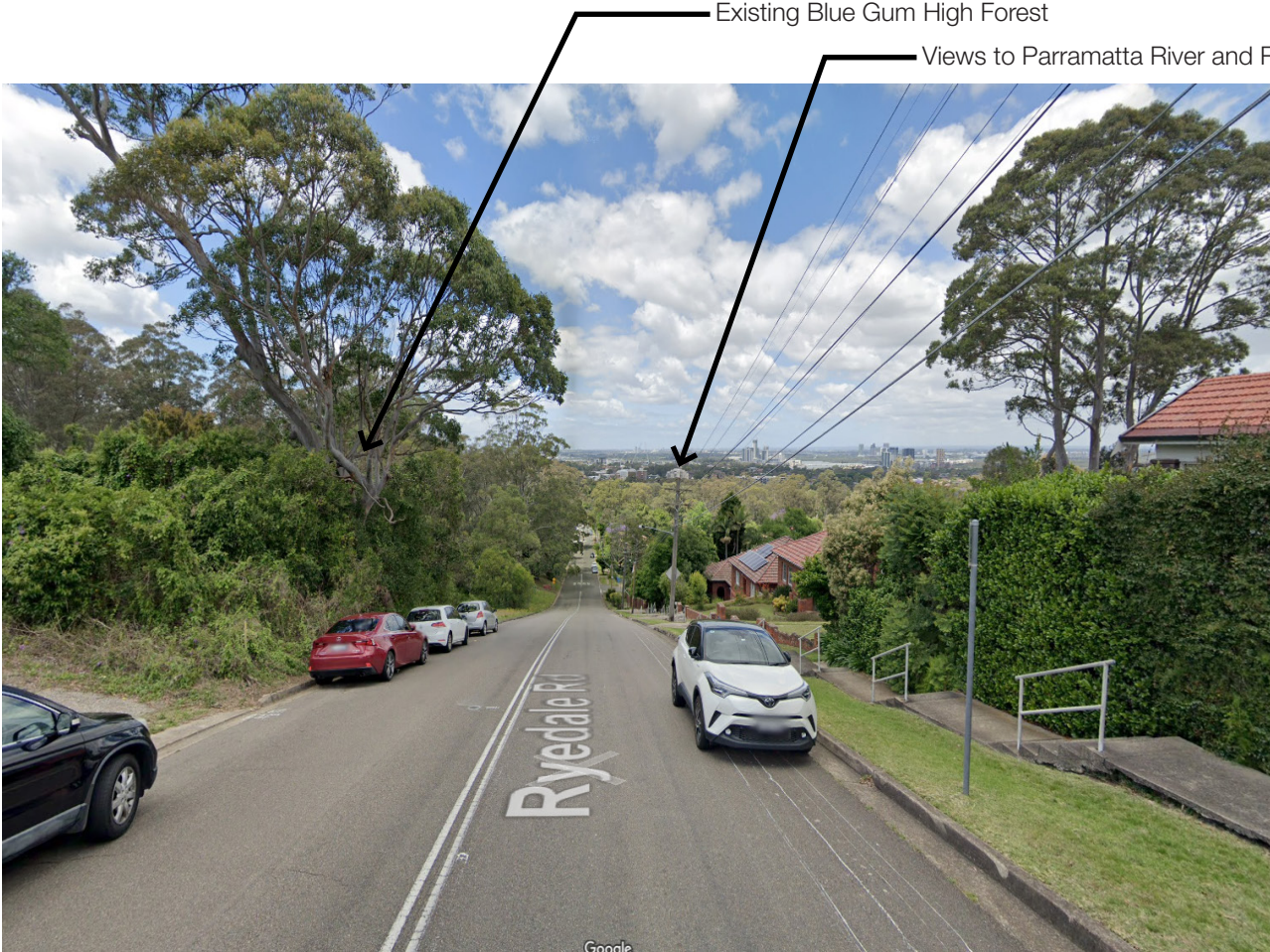


Local context plan; Source Nearmap 2022

URBAN CONTEXT



Denistone Road showing traditional residential street character; Google Streetview image



Ryedale Road showing traditional residential street character, BGHF and Views; Google Streetview image



Florence Street, steeply sloping with views south to Parramatta River and Rhodes; Google Streetview image



Denistone Road showing existing hospital presentation to street; Google Streetview image

EXISTING SITE CHARACTER



Heritage Listed Asset; Denistone House; Image by TBLA July 2021



Heritage Listed Asset; The Stables; Image by TBLA July 2021



Existing Blue Gum High Forest; Image by TBLA July 2021

EXISTING SITE CHARACTER



Cultural landscape character of mixed health and maturity; Image by TBLA July 2021



District Views through tree canopy; Image by TBLA July 2021



Existing marker tree planting; Image by TBLA July 2021

Design



DESIGN PRINCIPLES

Design Approach

The Landscape Architectural design principles for the Ryde Hospital redevelopment are focused on integrating the healing elements of nature with the clinical care program within a site framework. This is achieved through incorporating the existing European heritage and Country values as a bound and seamless concept. The existing Critically Endangered Blue Gum High Forest (BGHF) to the southern slopes of the site will be retained and enhanced under the guidance of ecological values and bush fire engineering to manage this existing natural asset as part of the site. Core elements of the established landscape around the existing and new buildings will be retained where possible as they are associated with the heritage values of Denistone House and associated buildings of the period.

Extensive views to the Parramatta River valley are gained from from several existing locations within the hospital grounds. With the proposal panoramic views of the Parramatta River will be gained from the site that will enhance the site’s ability to .

The design of the external environments will provide a visual and physical connection to nature, inducing a positive emotional and physiological change and directly supporting clinical outcomes. This design philosophy will be explored through the seasons to create a range of distinct and memorable environments using cultural planting, native vegetation and principles of Country. This design approach creates positive outcomes for the benefit of staff and the community.

Consideration of ongoing maintenance of the site is an integral part of the design, selection and cultivation of the vegetative material throughout the project. Low water and maintenance trees, shrubs abd groundcovers will comprise the majority of the plant material on site.

Design with Country

Design with respect to Country in close collaboration with consultants; Bagawarra and this is part of ongoing consultation with the team and community in relation to both Architecture and Landscape Architecture outcomes. A key source of inspiration in response to Design with Country is the exploration of place which includes existing Blue Gum High Forest and how the vegetation of this forest was used by First Nations people. This existing vegetation community contains significant vegetation species which were understood to be a source of food, shelter, transport, physical and spiritual uses.

As identified by Bangawarra, a grandmother tree is located to the south west of the site adjacent to Ryedale Road. This existing tree is to be retained and form a key part of a ceremonial space as proposed by Bangawarra. The existing BGHF is to be managed by appropriate methods outlined in the Bushfire Protection Assessment which positively retains all existing BGHF trees and allows for further recruitment. This strategy creates ensures Country remains a dominant theme of the place and creates opportunities for further design and interpretation including The Seven Peacekeeper stories which are under development with Bangawarra and the community.

External spaces and setting

Planting and associated elements will provide amenity, seasonal interest, respect the heritage qualities of the place, complement the architectural expression and contribute to the legibility of the site. Selected tree species will provide solar access (evergreen/ deciduous), seasonal variation in colour to assist in providing legibility of the site and assist in way finding through the campus. Detailed planting will be provided to areas of high pedestrian activity where scale, texture of shrubs and ground covers will enhance the well-being of the users and provide colour, perfume and seasonal interest. Planting locations of trees and shrubs are positioned in such a way as to be viewed from inside the hospital to enhance the wellbeing of the users. All of which will be located in a manner to retain and enhance existing district views.

Community

The internal and external spaces throughout the site will aim to provide calming and peaceful settings where an individual or groups can emotionally regenerate. A place to meditate, to quietly chat or to just relax and get away from it all. A gathering place for the local and greater community is to be provided at an agreed location and comprise of natural elements which provided opportunity for small to large groups. This is recommended to be coordinated with the relevant community members with opportunities for community engagement.

A community walking trail will promote public and safe access through the site at the edge of the BGHF and the hospital core functional areas. This trail will be on grade wherever possible and provide visual and physical connections to the BGHF and the broader district views of the area integrating the functions of the hospital within the a residential open parkland setting.

Site approach and street presence

The landscape proposal will seek to visually and functionally strengthen access points to the hospital site on all interfaces and clear sight lines to Denistone House and the main hospital entry. Access nodes will be supported and street presence increased through the provision of detailed planting and signage at key areas. These soft and hard landscape elements will assist in increasing site legibility, entries and exits whilst maintaining clear visual and physical access throughout the site.

Materiality

The selection of internal and external hardscape elements will respond to the needs of the client, the user groups and be considerate of the ongoing maintenance of the facility. Pavements will be hard wearing, slip resistant, be considerate of reflectivity and comply with the relevant Australian Standards in relation to provision of equitable access. Numerous seating opportunities will be provided externally for the benefit of the hospital users and the community, it is proposed that seating and other urban elements throughout the public spaces are of a “park like” appearance. This methodology assists in creating familiar and engaging external environments which encourages the use of external spaces and assists in site legibility.

Facility safety & security

Safety for all users and the community is paramount in the design of all external environments. The published principles of the CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) Guidelines published by NSW Government - Justice are to be implemented throughout the design of external spaces. CPTED is based on four design concepts. They are:

- Surveillance - casual visual surveillance and permanent electronic
- Access control - for users and staff
- Territorial reinforcement - for users and staff
- Space management/maintenance - for users and staff

Shade & shelter

Appropriate locations for shade and shelter will be positioned through the site that create appropriate rest zones. These locations will enhance environment comfort levels for the enjoyment of the site: the design principles being; shelter from hot summer sun and protection from cold southerly winds in winter. Shade structures are to be functional and with opportunity to be softened by vegetation and provide a minimum level of functional shade and tested taking into consideration adjoining structures (including building, fences, plants at size of installation). Structures will complement the architectural expression in detailing, finishes and proportion. Shade structures are to be site specific and express natural materials where possible with consideration to ongoing maintenance requirements.

Existing Trees

Existing trees within the BGHF area are being retained and managed through the framework outlined in the Bushfire Protection Assessment by Ecological Australia. A detailed Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been prepared by Arbor Views which provides a detailed review of existing trees onsite and is to be referred to for further information on existing trees.

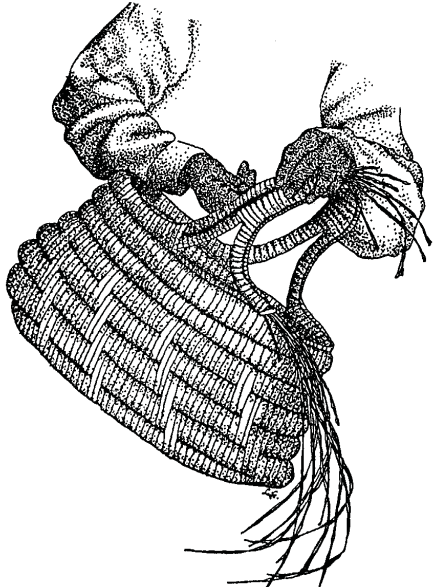


DESIGN PRINCIPLES

Design with Country

The design approach for the new hospital will incorporate, protect and enhance the existing Blue Gum High Forest and integrate the principles of Country throughout the proposal. Through continued consultation with the Design with Country consultants; Bangawarra. Through a review of published and online literature that many of the trees, shrubs and groundcovers located in BGHF forest where used by First Nations persons for a range of food, functional, transport and spiritual reasons. The below table outlines the species representative of the Blue Gum High Forest assemblage as determined by the NSW Government Scientific Committee 2011. Those species with known use and or activities by First Nations people have been shown only following guidance derived from Aboriginal Plant Use in South-Eastern Australia; Australian Government, Published by The Australian National Botanic Gardens, 2004.

Botanical Name	Common Name	First Nations Use
TREES		
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly	Lilly pilly fruit can be eaten straight from the tree, and have been used to make jelly jam and tea
<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Rose she-oak	The cones of this plant were chewed raw to quench thirst. The wood was useful for making tools such as boomerangs, shields and clubs.
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap tree	Used as soap and traditional medicine. Used to treat toothaches, stomach aches, eye sores, and body aches
<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	The knots and burls were used as dishes and coolamons. The Kino (Sap) was extracted and used for eaten and used as medicine. The nectar was also used to attract other animals for hunting
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-Barked Apple	The knots and burls were used as dishes and coolamons. The gum resin was extracted and used for eating and as medicine. The nectar was also used to attract other wildlife for hunting
<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>	Grey myrtle	The leaves are filled with nutrients and anti-bacterial and anti-fungal properties. These were crushed and applied topically. The Wood was used for tool handles
<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>	Grey ironbark	The Bark was used to fashion canoes, shelters, shields and containers.
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	The burnt-out hollow cavities were sometimes used to give birth in. The gum resin was applied to wounds to lessen and stop bleeding
<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	None known
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat berry	Some aboriginal peoples ate the underground tubers both raw and baked. The vine stems were stripped of leaves and used as material to tie objects, often for food preparation
<i>Ficus coronata</i>	Sandpaper fig	The leaves were used as sandpaper to polish weapons. The fruit were edible, and the tree sap can be used to treat wounds



Botanical Name	Common Name	First Nations Use
SHRUBS AND GROUNDCOVERS CONTINUED		
<i>Carex maculata</i>		The leaves were used to make traditional baskets
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue flax-lily	The purple fruit were used as dye. The leaves were used to make tea, weave baskets, and dilly bags
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Twining Glycine	The tap roots are edible and were reported to be eaten by Aboriginal people
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-head mat-rush	The leaves were used to make baskets, nets, fish and eel traps, mats, and containers. The leaves were used to make bandages, and were edible
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga wonga vine	The flexible wood was and is used in fashioning spears, making it a culturally significant plant
<i>Persoonia linearis</i>	Narrow-leaved geebung	The Fruit were edible, eaten raw or roasted. The flesh of some fruit can be used to make a dye for baskets and other implements, as well as to treat sores. The shrub was used to hunt as it attracted many different animals This shrub was magic with strong spiritual meaning.
<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	Hairy Pittosporum	Some species of this plant were known as a spiritual tree and medicinal plant. The fruit were boiled and consumed to treat some ailments. The wood can also be used to make tools such as shields, axe handles. The fruit can be eaten and beaten into flour
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken fern	The roots were roasted and pulped to create medicine

Note, for full details of proposed planting see Indicative planting schedule on final page of this report

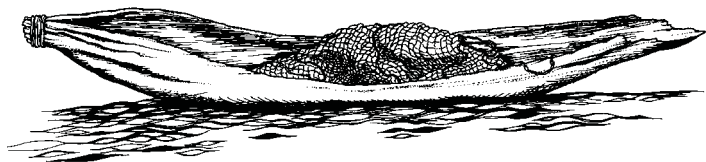


Illustration sourced: Aboriginal Plant Use in South-Eastern Australia; Australian Government, Published by The Australian National Botanic Gardens, 2004.



DESIGN PRINCIPLES

Greener Places Policy: The Government ArchitectNSW guidelines

The landscape design approach for the Ryde Hospital Redevelopment engages the green infrastructure as per the policies of GANSW across the site in expanding the existing tree and vegetation cover, protecting the existing Endangered Ecological Communities and creating passive recreation spaces

The Greener Places Design Guide (The Design Guide) provides guidance for this green infrastructure design framework. In particular the following policies are referenced:

- *Open Space for Recreation – Green infrastructure for people*
- *Urban Tree Canopy – Green infrastructure for climate adaptation and resilience*
- *Bushland and Waterways – Green infrastructure for habitat and ecological health.*

The Greener Places Policy design principles provides guidance in integrating green infrastructure into the Ryde Hospital development using the following principles:

1. *Integration - combine green infrastructure with urban development and grey infrastructure*
2. *Connectivity - create an interconnected network of open space*
3. *Multifunctionality - deliver multiple ecosystem services simultaneously*
4. *Participation - involve stakeholders in development and implementation*

The Landscape Architectural Proposal

As described earlier in this report, the Landscape Architectural proposal for the Ryde Hospital redevelopment is focused on integrating the healing elements of nature with clinical care whilst respecting the existing European heritage values and Country. With reference to *Principles of Green Infrastructure* Government Architect of NSW we note the following:

Integration

The masterplan proposal consolidates the existing dispersed low rise buildings to provide a community health precinct with quality open passive and cultural open spaces that deliver quality of life to patients, staff and the overall community.

This design approach revitalises the existing site creating a local park and garden setting to Denistone House. The proposal maintains pedestrian links to the nearby Denistone Train station and established transport nodes. An interconnected network of open space links are created that connect the community and neighbouring open spaces in a multi functional setting.

Connectivity

The proposal engages with existing green space networks at multiple scales, thus maintaining existing links and forming new connections that benefit the community across the site. A community trail is proposed through the site. The trail links and engages with locations and in so doing supports ecology, wildlife while enhancing social connectivity. The existing Endangered Ecological Community (Blue Gum High Forest) is restored for the benefit of the broader community and increases the ecological values of place.

Multifunctionality

The design of the landscape environments create a focus for community activity and engagement whilst offering ecological, socio-cultural, and economic benefits.

For example, the healing gardens foster interaction and stewardship, community identity and a sense of connectedness to Country. The engagement with the Design with Country consultants; Bangawarra integrates the story and values of Country into the overall site creating an integrated design approach that benefits the broader community. This will be achieved by a series of workshops and engagement across the community about the meaning and integration of Country as a natural outcome for this important health infrastructure hospital.

Participation

Engagement with stakeholders is an ongoing process at this stage and is subject to further program details.

Tree Cover

As noted, the existing BGHF trees are being retained through a management proposal by Ecological Australia. The retention and protection of existing trees in this area represents approximately 45% of the sites area with supplementary trees retained and proposed across the remains of the site.

Supplementing the above established tree canopy cover for the site 80 new trees throughout the development are proposed for installation. New trees are proposed to be located within the 8,500m2 of new community accessible open space contained within this concept proposal.

BGHF area approximately	34,700m2
Total site area approximately	77,149m2
Tree canopy cover	45%



Current Site condition; Source Nearmap 2022



Proposed Concept site plan
by Taylor Brammer Landscape Architects

DESIGN PRECEDENCE



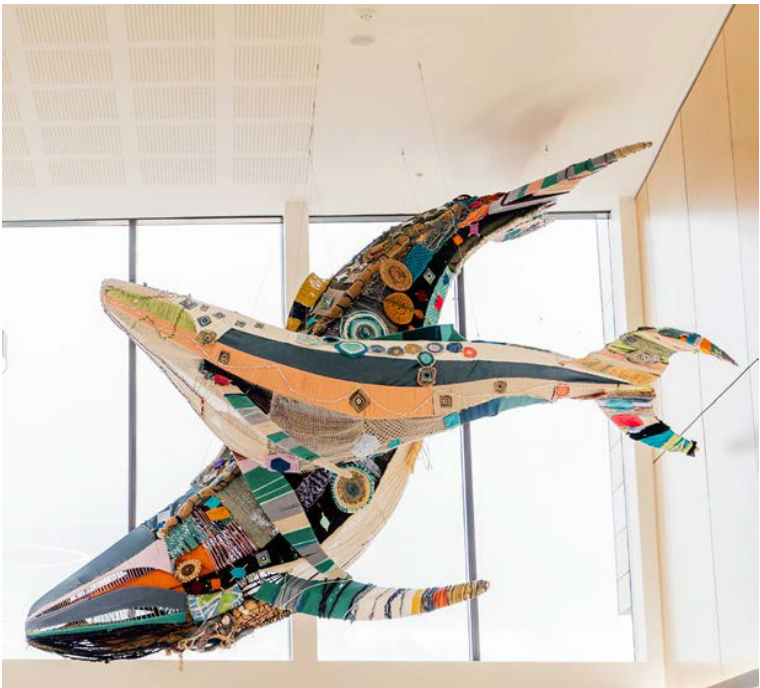
Connection to landscape; Carole Hyder.com



Childrens hospital admissions; Shegotguts.com



University of Arizona Cancer Centre; Archdaily



Macksville hospital atrium;
STH and Taylor Brammer Landscape Architects



Integration of community trail and access through site; Bangawarra



Native planting celebrating the 6 Seasons of the Eora Nation; The six seasons of local Country



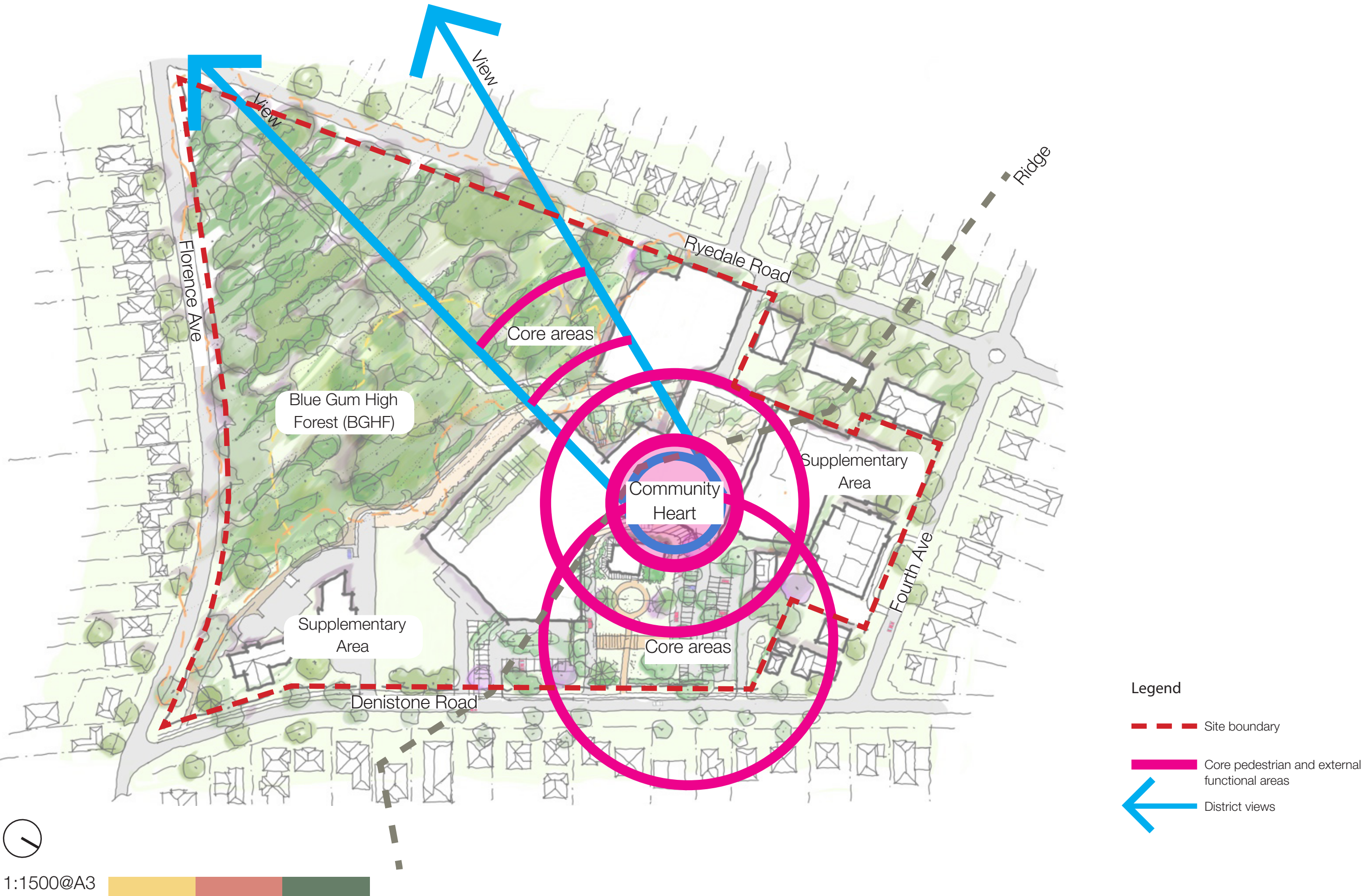
Arizona State University Biodesign Institute;
Ten Eyck Landscape Architects



Chir Pine; Pinus roxburghii; Wikipedia

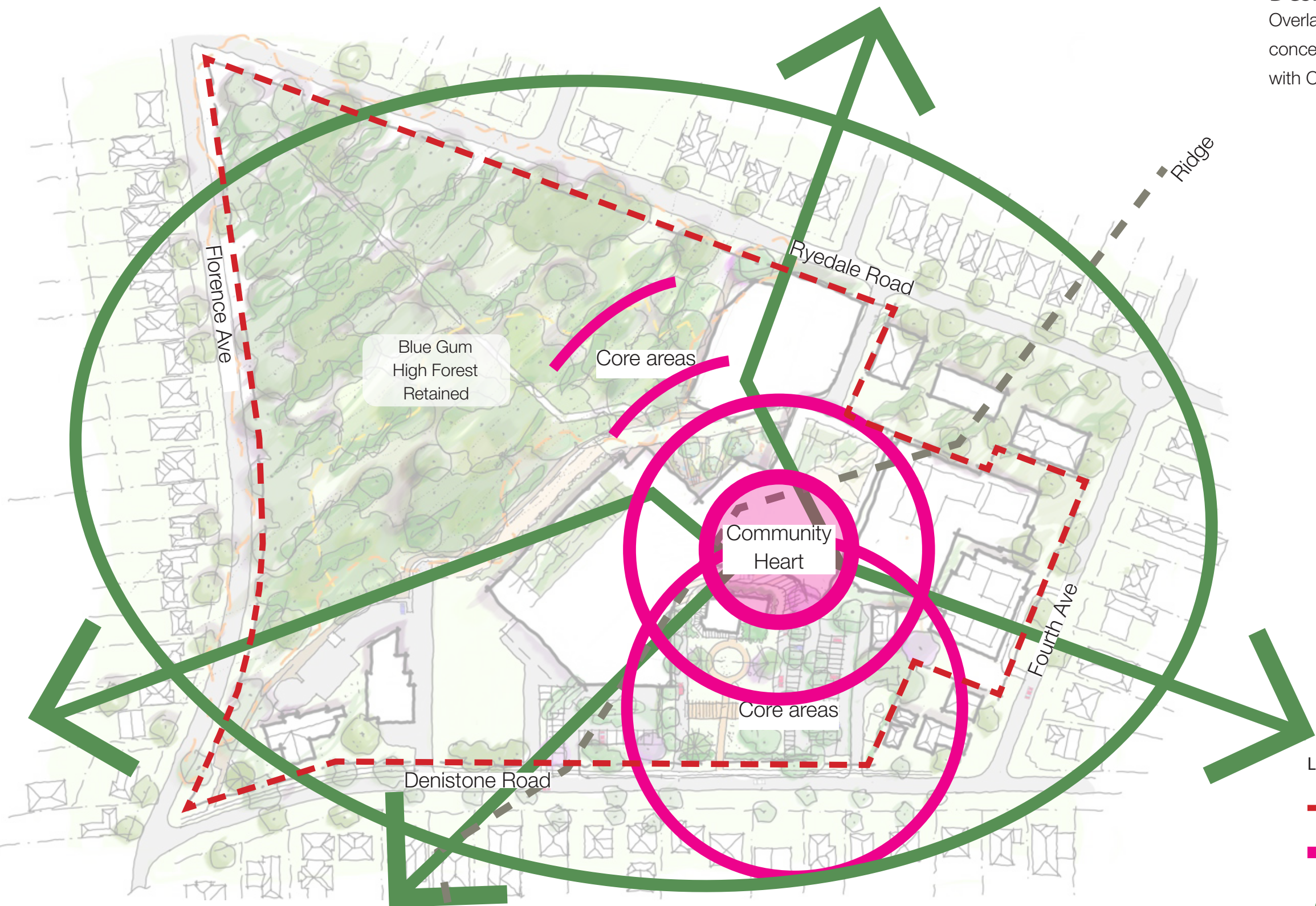


FUNCTIONAL PLANNING PRINCIPLES



1:1500@A3

DESIGN WITH COUNTRY



Design with Country

Overlay Design with Country Themes throughout site with concentration at core areas under consultation with Design with Country consultants; Bangawarra

- Legend
- Site boundary
 - Core pedestrian and external functional areas
 - Design with Country key areas

CONCEPT PLAN



Note; Building forms are indicative and for illustrative purposes only
Refer architects documentation for further detail



1:1000@A3



Design Principles

- 1 Community heart - drop off and visual link to bush and Parramatta River
- 2 Terraced Healing Gardens connecting to Blue Gum High Forest and Parramatta River
- 3 Denistone Forest linking natural themes of Blue Gum High Forest to front of site
- 4 Denistone House gardens retaining and enhancing Colonial and Country themes
- 5 Feature trees highlighting entry and exit points to site
- 6 Existing and proposed planting to fringes of heritage curtilage
- 7 Grandmother tree and ceremonial space

Legend

- Site boundary
- Significant views retained and enhanced
- Extent of managed APZ confirmed by Ecological Australia
- EPBC Act - EEC Alignment as confirmed by Ecological Australia

Existing Blue Gum High Forest Retained
Trees retained with managed understory to Bushfire consultants detail

Proposed feature tree plantings to new areas of Hospital following staged demolition of existing buildings

HEALING GARDENS



Note; Building forms are indicative and for illustrative purposes only
Refer architects documentation for further detail

Design Principles

- 1 Entry & drop off forecourt with breezeway and links to healing gardens
- 2 Healing Terraces expressing the six seasons of Country
- 3 Tree top walk providing views to significant natural elements and Parramatta River
- 4 Upper garden terraces



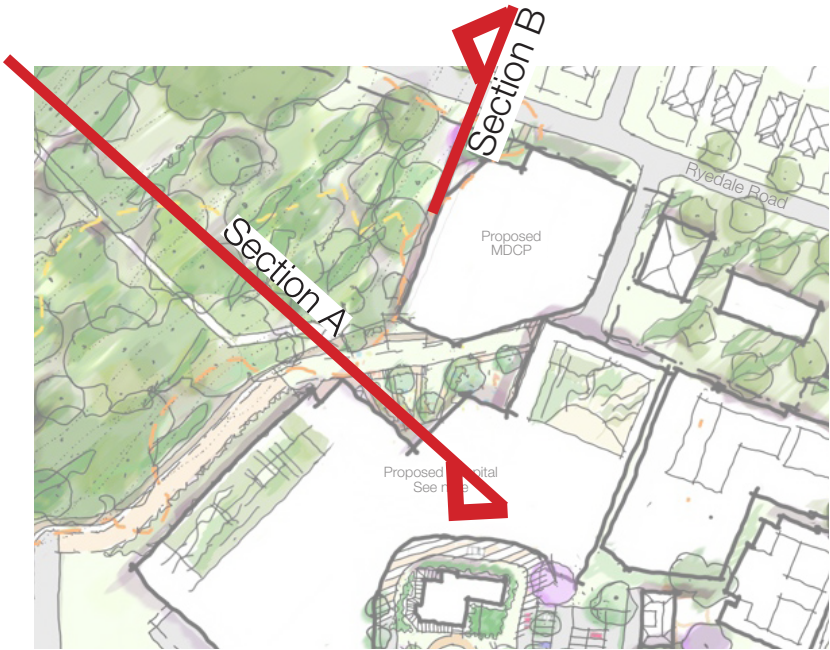
The six seasons of local Country
<http://www.bom.gov.au/>



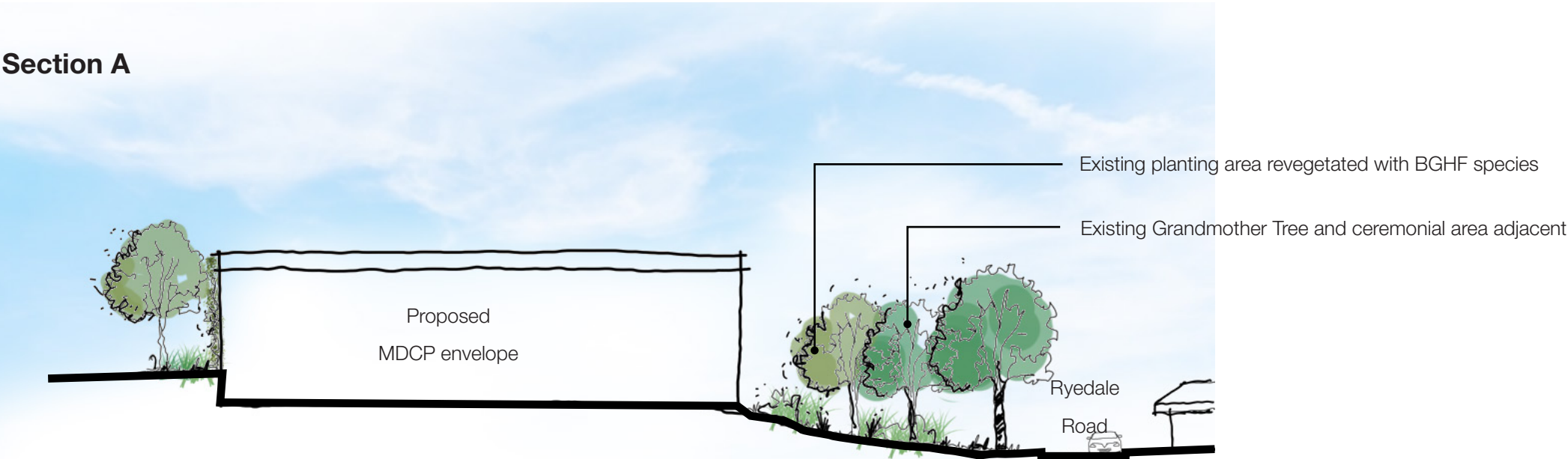
1:500@A3



HEALING GARDENS



Section Key Plan



Section B

DENISTONE HOUSE GARDENS



Note; Building forms are indicative and for illustrative purposes only
Refer architects documentation for further detail



1:500@A3



Design Principles

- 1 Feature marker tree
- 2 Re-instate Heritage curtilage and ornamental drive restoring views from Denistone Road
- 3 Multi- layered gardens with integrated yarning circle/s, interpretation and natural areas
- 4 Open terraces to Stables building with seating and breakout spaces



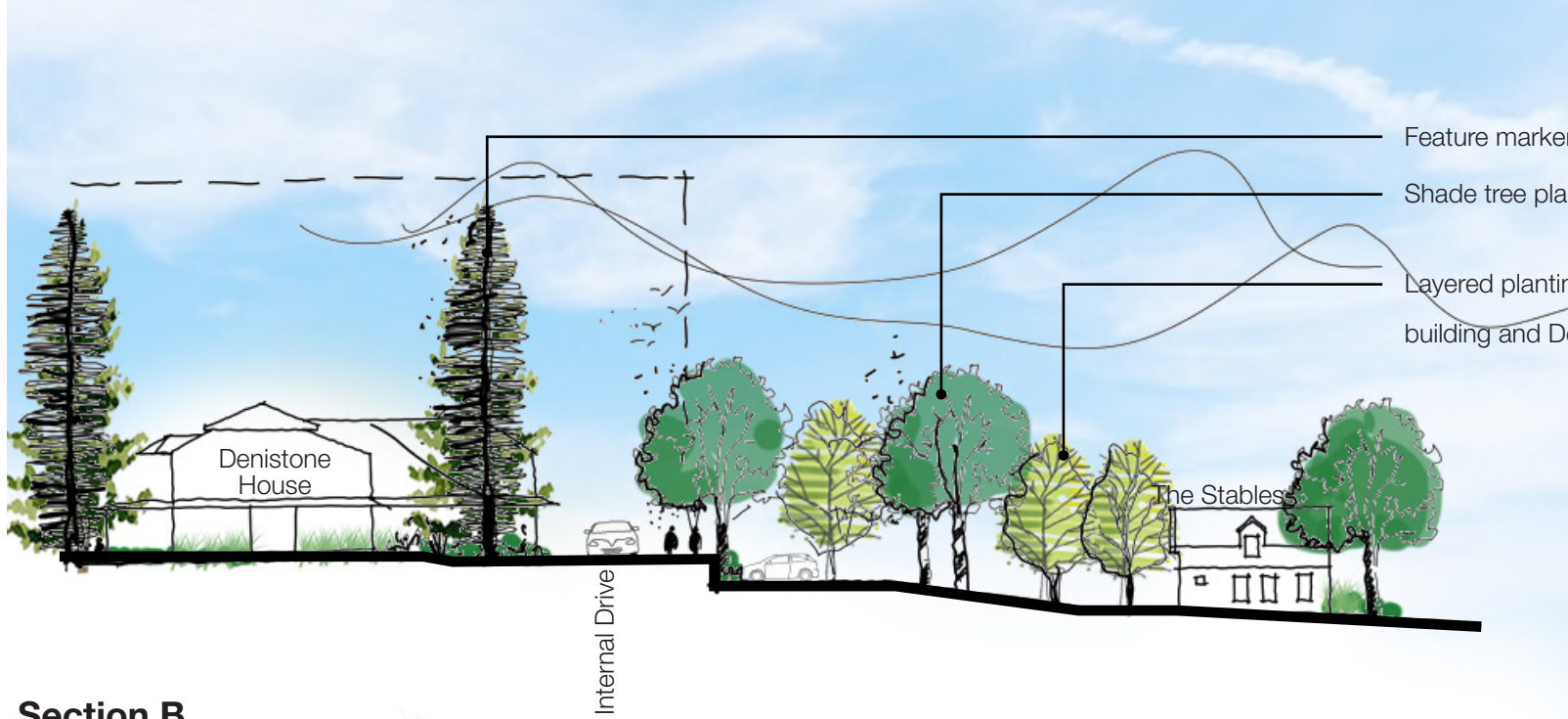
The six seasons of local Country
<http://www.bom.gov.au/>



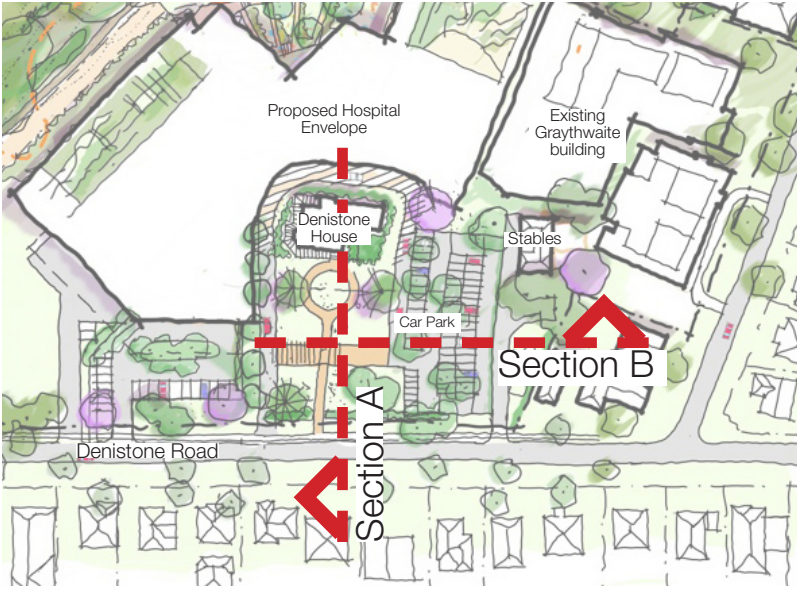
DENISTONE HOUSE GARDENS



Section A



Section B



Section Key Plan

PLANTING CHARACTER



Eucalyptus saligna Sydney Blue Gum



Eucalyptus sp Eucalyptus



Araucaria cunninghamiana Hoop Pine



Podocarpus elatus Plum pine



Pinus roxburghii Chir pine

Trees



Correa reflexa Native Fushia



Escallonia 'Pink pixie' Escallonia



Photinia 'Red Robin' Photinia



Hakea laurina Pin-Cushion Hakea



Grevillea sp. Spider flower



Chrysocephalum apiculatum Yellow buttons

Shrubs



Adiantum aethiopicum Maidenhair fern



Banksia 'Roller coaster' Ground cover banksia



Actinotis helianthi Flannel flower



Pittosporum 'Miss Muffett' Miss Muffett



Pandorea pandorana Wonga Wonga vine



Lavender dentata Lavender

Groundcovers

INDICATIVE PLANTING SCHEDULE

Botanical Name	Common Name	Mature Height (Meters)	Mature Canopy Diameter (Meters)	Quantity *
TREES				
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly	6	4	8
<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Rose she-oak	15	8	4
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap tree	18	4	5
<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	25	15	4
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-Barked Apple	22	15	5
<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>	Grey myrtle	12	7	12
<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>	Grey ironbark	30	18	4
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	30	18	4
<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	35	20	4
<i>Ficus coronata</i>	Sandpaper fig	18	15	9
<i>Araucaria cunninghamiana</i>	<i>Hoop Pine</i>	28	12	4
<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	Plum pine	20	12	12
<i>Pinus roxburghii</i>	Chir pine	18	8	4
SHRUBS AND GROUNDCOVERS				
<i>Carex maculata</i>	Tufted sedge	1	N/A	85
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue flax-lily	0.5	N/A	240
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Twining Glycine	-	N/A	88
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-head mat-rush	1	N/A	345
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga wonga vine	-	N/A	220
<i>Persoonia linearis</i>	Narrow-leaved geebung	3	2	84
<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	Hairy Pittosporum	6	3	15
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken fern	0.5	N/A	248
<i>Correa reflexa</i>	Native Fushia	1	N/A	284
<i>Escallonia 'Pink pixie</i>	Escallonia	2	N/A	442
<i>Photinia 'Red Robin</i>	Photinia	2	N/A	420
<i>Hakea laurina</i>	Pin-Cushion Hakea	3	N/A	120
<i>Grevillea sp</i>	Spider flower	4	2	88
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Yellow buttons	1	N/A	341
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Maidenhair fern	1	N/A	220
<i>Banksia 'Roller coaster</i>	Ground cover banksia	0.3	N/A	284
<i>Actinotis helianthi</i>	Flannel flower	0.2	N/A	651
<i>Pittosporum 'Miss Muffett</i>	Miss Muffett	0.5	N/A	331
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Wonga vine	-	N/A	74
<i>Lavender dentata</i>	Lavender	0.6	N/A	158

Note; Plant quantities are indicative only and subject to later detailed designs.

