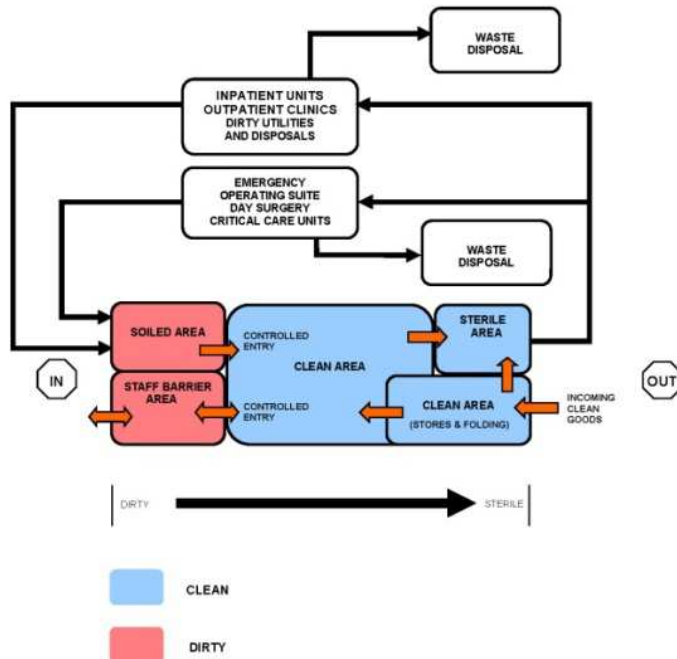


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5.6.5 Central Sterilising Supply Unit - CSSD

This unit serves the function of cleaning and sterilising operating instruments for the theatres and is therefore typically situated within the Operating Theatre sterile zone. Clean and dirty instruments are required to travel separate paths to and from the operating theatres or sterile stock rooms which are located adjacent to the theatres.

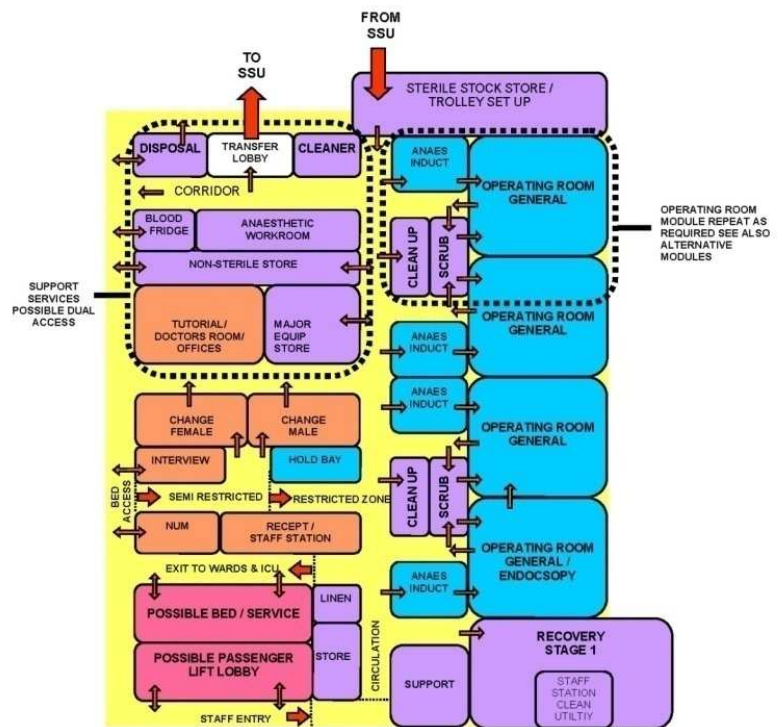


CLEAN AND DIRTY INSTRUMENT FLOW CHART

5.6.6 Operating Unit

The expansion of the operating unit is the major driver for the expansion of the Norwest Private Hospital. This diagram illustrates the typical functional areas within an operating unit. The support areas to operating theatres are designed to meet the demands generated by each operating theatre.

Any expansion to a theatre unit must be seamless in that the established flows and relationships of patients, staff, clean and dirty instruments should be maintained.



OPERATING SUITE FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM

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6. DESIGN QUALITY

6.1 Built Form

The architecture of the new 'wing' is contemporary and detailed in such a way that it complements rather than copies the detailing and expression of existing built form on the site.

The new areas are functionally an integrated component of the overall hospital and as such the existing main entry to the facility still forms the point of entry for the new areas, other than new lift and stair access from the car park.

As such the building identity and legibility will derive from the existing approaches and drop-off points, signage, logo identifiers, etc. (existing are all in keeping with requirements of the Norwest Association Master Plan requirements).

Colour and texture of the new elements will complement the existing elements.



ARTIST IMPRESSION NORTH WEST VIEW



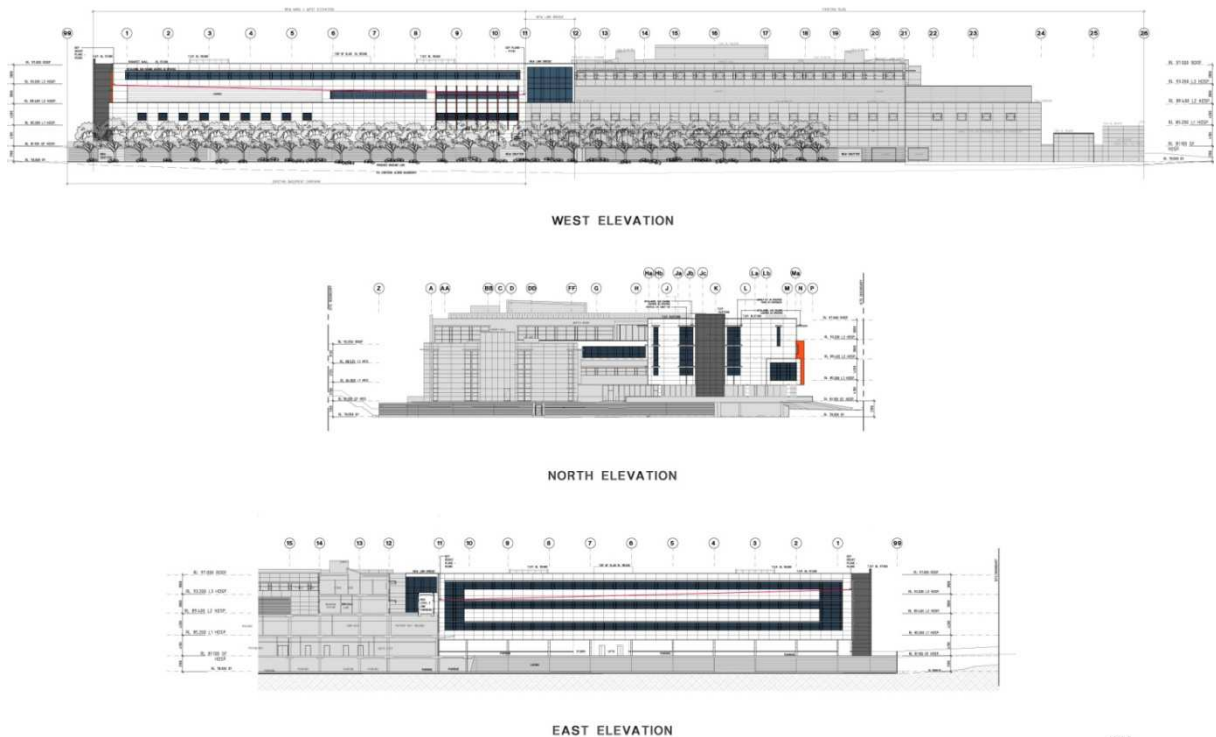
ARTIST IMPRESSION NORTH EAST VIEW

6.2 Facade

The proposed façade of the new 'wing' is a lightweight cladding system of fibre cement (James Hardie 'ExoTec') façade panel with aluminium windows with detailing which will match the existing building in all respects. The void to mass proportions of the existing building are replicated in the new building. Openings on the facade are protected by shading devices of varied design resulting in the articulation of the facade. The facade is also articulated through the stepping back of the facade at Level 1 in addition to the use of colour

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6.3 Rooftop and Roofscape

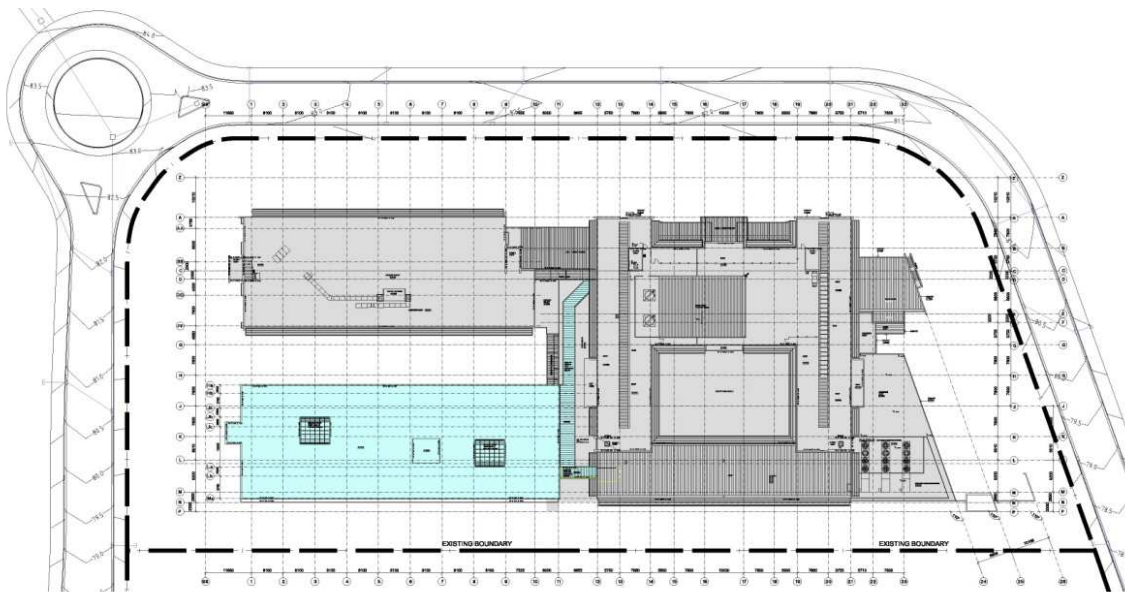
The roof to the proposed expansion will be a flat concrete slab with low concrete hob to the perimeter. Glass louvered skylights will be located over the patient lounges on level 3. The louvers to the skylights will serve as climate control to the lounges while at the same time preventing reflected glare from the glass impacting the amenity of neighbouring buildings and precincts. The plant area will be enclosed with a low 'Colorbond' fence which will not exceed the height of the lift overrun.

The colour of elements on the roof will be recessive in order to minimise visual impact. This together with the limited height (1500mm) above the roof slab of all plant and structure located on the roof will contribute to the integration of the new roof into the existing roofscape of the site and the precinct in general.



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ROOF PLAN OF PROPOSED NEW WING

Access to the roof will be by way of fixed ladders and fall arrest systems installed on the roof slab. Plant on the roof will be limited as noted in the services statement elsewhere in this document. The fire stairs will not extend to the roof.

Skylights will be limited in height as far as possible to fall below the required lift overrun. Only the lift overrun, the skylight and possibly some limited plant will extend above the roof slab to the proposed new 'wing'.

In order to minimise any impact, plant will only be located on this roof if alternatives are not technically feasible or attract unreasonable cost penalties. Any plant placed on this roof will not protrude above the lift overrun.

6.4 Mechanical Plant

Mechanical requirements in a surgical / medical hospital environment are intensive, driven by infection control requirements. In effect the hospital environment is a closed mechanical system with little opportunity for natural ventilation and/or cooling. For this paradigm to shift will require the Health Authorities and Health Professionals to develop operational and management plans which would enable such a shift.

Mechanical systems for the proposed New Wing will continue this paradigm however the building fabric will together with the mechanical design aim to reduce the demands on mechanical systems and thereby the demand on energy consumption and operational costs.

The mechanical design will seek to integrate with the existing system as far as possible reducing the requirement for additional plant by harnessing existing spare capacity if available.

The mechanical design will be based on best practice and New South Wales Health Technical Standard TS11.

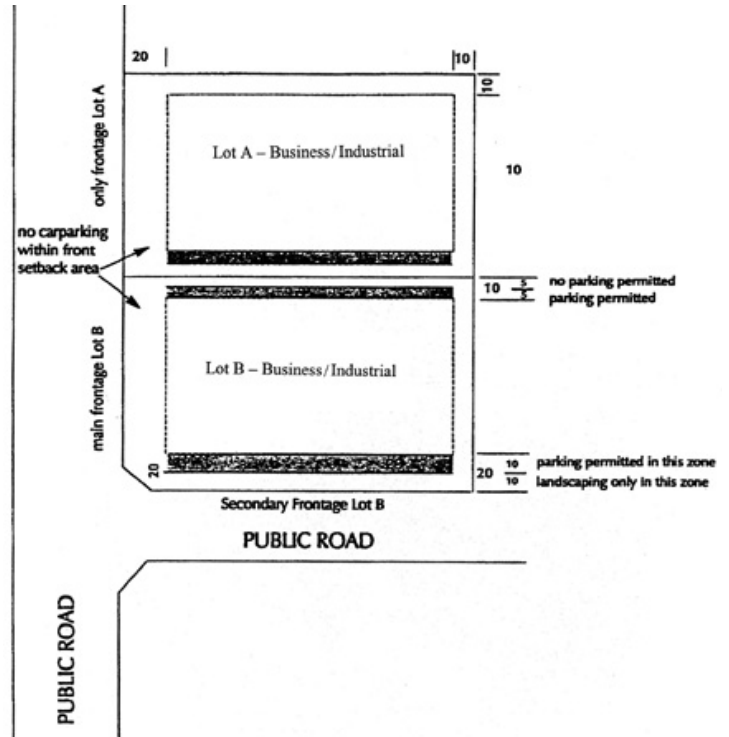
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6.5 Setbacks

It is recognised that setbacks are defined and enforced to achieve certain objectives:

- to provide an attractive streetscape and substantial areas for landscaping and screen planting
- to ensure adequate sight distance is available for vehicles entering and leaving the site
- to minimise overshadowing of adjoining properties
- to protect privacy and amenity of any adjoining land uses
- to provide a desirable and aesthetically pleasing working environment
- to afford some protection of endangered ecological communities



TYPICAL SETBACKS

Existing building setbacks in place at Norwest Private Hospital are in accordance with the Norwest Association Master Plan and council DCP requirements. The proposed new 'wing' will be constructed primarily over the existing Ground Floor open air car park on the northern side of the existing hospital. This building form will not impact on the existing setbacks.

However the proposed New Wing will require the provision of additional parking in compliance with council DCP requirements. Due to absolute site constraints, any additional parking can only practically be located within the western setback as indicated on the Basement plan. The ground level within this setback is at the basement parking level. As such, the opportunity to experience this landscape zone is limited for occupants of the existing hospital, the public on Norbrik Drive even with the adjacent site being vacant (see plan below).

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It is submitted that this landscape zone does not impact on objectives 1, 2 and 5 above due to its orientation to the street and the occupied levels of the existing hospital or the proposed occupied levels of the adjacent development. The adjacent development proposes an access driveway parallel to this landscaped setback for the full length of the site and at a level substantially below the landscaped zone.

It is submitted that the proposed parking within this zone will not impact on objectives 3 and 4 above again due to the relative levels between the proposed parking in the set back and the proposed configuration of the access driveway and podium level to the adjacent development.

6.6 Building Articulation

The articulation of the physical forms and the facade of the building ensure variation and interest in the overall built form. The articulation of the facade to the proposed expansion employs the following:

- setback of building facade between L1 and above
- use of solid shading element
- use of lightweight shading elements.
- horizontality expressed and emphasised – strip windows
- painting of facade panels in feature colours to break up planes

The elements employed to achieve articulation of the facade and building form are in keeping with those used in the existing building.

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6.7 Materials

It is recognised that the selection and disposition of any materials utilised in a development are intended to:

- ensure the built form is of a high quality and demonstrates an appreciation for urban design
- promote integrated, visually harmonious and attractive buildings in commercial/retail areas
- promote the use of materials that involve minimal impact on the environment in accordance with Council's ESD objective 5
- seek to protect the privacy and amenity of any adjoining residential properties
- ensure the design and layout takes into account the safety of occupants and visitors to the site
- strive by design to permit surveillance of the site to discourage vandalism and criminal activity in commercial and retail areas

The proposed new 'wing' is intended to closely match the existing hospital in both construction and materials. This is a deliberate strategy to provide consistent corporate identity as well as to provide visual integration of the facility as a whole once the new work is complete.

The exterior of the building will be a combination of an applied finish and 9mm fibre cement cladding. Concrete generally forms the existing podium at the ground level, with a number of small elements such as columns, blades, etc. also reaching the floor above. The new work will parallel and enhance this treatment. The external stairs also incorporate concrete blades up to the roof as well as infill metal cladding. Apart from the fire stairs which are painted dark charcoal colour, the exposed concrete and fibre cement cladding will be finished in light grey with highlights of dark grey.

The fibre cement cladding will be equal to James Hardie 'ExoTec' façade panel system. The windows will be framed in aluminium and coloured in dark charcoal powder coat finish.

The material selection process of the proposed development has taking into consideration of the following criteria:

- integration with the existing building
- suitability for hospital usage
- durability
- long term appearance
- local environmental impacts
- quality of material required and life cycle assessment
- visual impact upon the Bella Vista Farm Park conservation area
- ESD design considerations

No material which will contribute to poor internal air quality and create a 'sick building' environment will be used. Colours and finishes for the building façade are selected from the non-reflective material with smooth and muted natural tones. The overall objective has been to promote an integrated and visually harmonious appearance.

External glazing to the proposed expansion intentionally will be in keeping with the existing; existing glazing complies with the performance requirements of the Green Star Assessment.

6.8 Colour Selection

The colours selected are intended to integrate the new expansion with the existing built form. Material and colour selections are intended to match to the degree that when the new wing is completed it will be recognised as belonging to and integrated with the existing. This reflects the



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functional integration of the new wing with the existing hospital, critical to the continued efficient operation of the hospital. Refer to the colour selection schedule in **(Appendix D)**.

The Artist Impression images included in this document **(Appendix A)** realistically illustrate the materials and colours proposed in keeping with the existing colour palette.

Colours selected are in keeping with the Norwest Association Master plan requirements, which aim to integrate the buildings developed within the precinct.

6.9 Design for the minimisation of crime

As the subject site is located within a business park, in which most activities are carried out in day time, i.e. between 7:00am to 7:00pm, it is critical for this development to integrate with the existing in a manner which enables casual surveillance, reinforcing territory, controlling access and managing space.

The proposed development has incorporated the following to provide safety by design:

- orienting entrances to the public street
- providing clear lines of sight between entrances, foyers and the street
- all major entrances in view of reception points and surveillance
- providing casual views of common internal areas such as lobbies and foyers, hallways, courtyard areas and car parks
- a safe after hours environment for staff and visitors who access the facility in addition to providing an interesting nightscape
- lighting adequate to provide safe and secure environment
- directional lighting and careful consideration of lighting locations and orientation to avoid light pollution impacting on patients, staff visitors and the amenity of the neighbourhood
- pedestrian routes and car parking areas to be effectively illuminated



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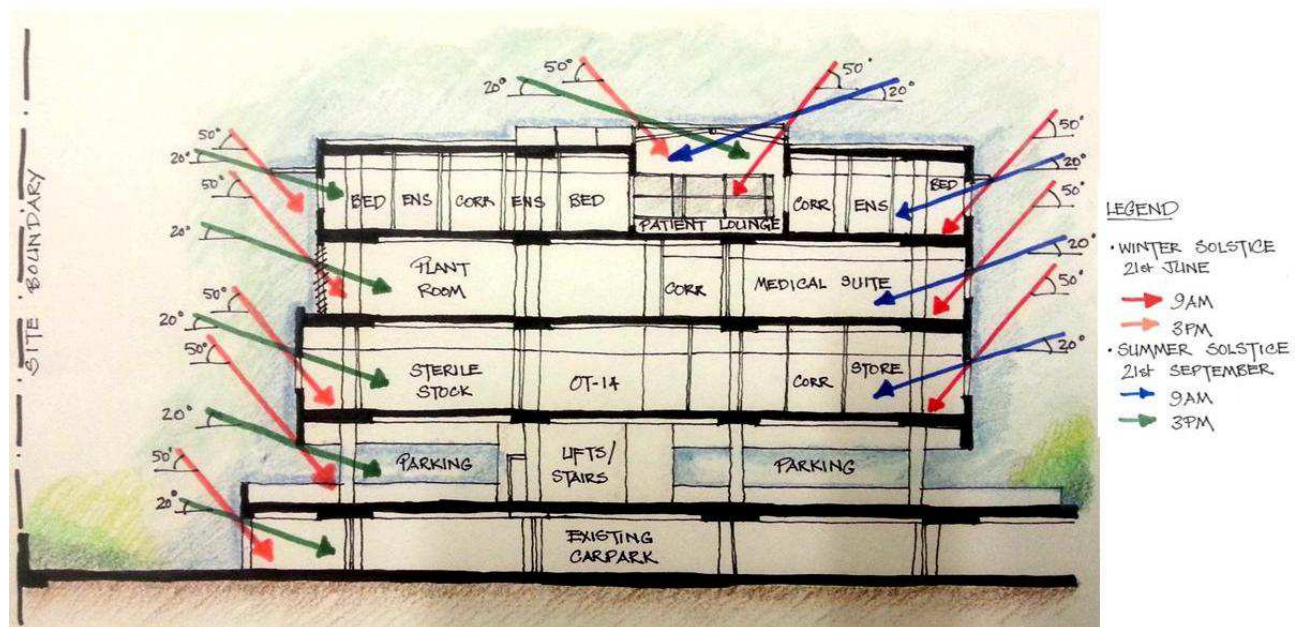
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7. ENVIRONMENTAL AMENITY

7.1 Solar Access and Overshadowing

7.1.1 Solar Access

Solar access to the existing buildings has not been impacted to any significant degree by the design for the proposed new 'wing', since its narrow end abuts the existing hospital on the Ground Floor, Level 1 only. The proposed new 'wing' is set more than 6 metres away from the facade of the existing hospital building.



SOLAR ACCESS SUMMER AND WINTER

The extent of windows on the facades is limited in height in most instances to a 900mm high sill and 2700mm high window head. Shading devices are employed to windows exposed to more extreme conditions. High performance glazing has been utilised in the existing building contributing to the control of solar impact to the internal environment.

7.1.2 Building separation (avoidance of overshadowing)

The new 'wing' is located such as to provide 14m internal separation between existing structures and avoid overshadowing/shadow creation in spaces between buildings.

7.2 Waste Management

The proposed expansion will utilise, and integrate with, the existing waste management system in operation on the site. Hospital management will review the current waste management provisions and procedures. The waste management plan submitted in tandem with the Development Application will address the additional volume of waste generated. Waste storage is currently located away from the main activities of the facility. It has direct access to site via southern boundary.

Waste, both general and clinical, is collected by a qualified contractor. All clinical waste is double bagged and stored in a separate cage prior to removal.

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Waste storage will be located at the rear of the development having its own direct access via lift from all levels. Divisions and/or separate clearly-marked containers will be provided for each category of recyclable and non-recyclable wastes.

General waste and recycling bins will be provided and stored in nominated areas. Subcontractors will collect waste on a weekly basis and collections will be scheduled at early hours in the morning or at other times which will avoid disturbance to the operation of the facility as much as is practicable. Bins will be wheeled out to the kerb.

Small quantities of contaminated waste will be stored on site in the designated area. Specialist subcontractors will be required to wheel out the bins to the street upon their arrival 1-2 times a week. Bins will not be left or parked out in the street at any other time. Refer to **Appendix E and G** for Healthscope Waste Management Mission Statement and Waste and Recycling Reports.

7.3 Loading Zones

The existing loading dock is located on the southern side of the site away from the public domain. The existing loading dock will not be expanded as the delivery of goods and services will be managed in accordance with current practices with appropriate adjustments to the quantity, frequency and time frame.

The loading dock is designed to:

- ensure that adequate areas are set aside on site to allow for the safe and efficient manoeuvring of delivery and service vehicles
- ensure that loading facilities required in association with the development do not detract from the amenity of nearby public spaces and residential land uses
- ensure no interference is caused to off street car parking arrangements

The above objectives are currently being met by the existing loading dock facility and arrangements for servicing the proposed new 'wing' will not impact on the objectives noted above.

7.4 Mechanical Plant

The configuration of mechanical plant will be integrated with the existing with new chillers(s) installed adjacent to the existing units on Level 2 slab above the existing ICU. This plant will be within a walled area to minimise acoustic and visual pollution to patients and the neighbourhood. It is intended that no plant be located on the roof of the new wing to minimise the impact on the heritage view cone, however should plant be required in this location the height of units will be kept to a minimum and the layout and design of the plant on the roof will be cognisant of the views to this roof from the adjacent Bunya Pine tree lined ridge.

7.5 Acoustic Impacts

It is anticipated that the proposed works will generate some noise during the construction and demolition phases. Potential risks to on-site and off-site activities would be limited to the construction period, and are likely to be minor.

7.5.1 Construction Noise

Construction noise and hours of operation will be monitored and contractors will adhere to working hours permitted by the Council. Unless noted otherwise by the Council, the hours will be 7:00am to 7:00pm Monday to Friday, and 8:00am to 4:00pm on Saturdays. There will be no work on Sundays and public holidays. Tender requirements for the project call for management plans to control excessive noise levels.



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Management of construction noise, vibration, dust, soil and erosion arising from the proposed construction will be undertaken in accordance with the Construction Management Plan for the development. Refer to **Appendix H** for project Outline Construction Management Plan.

7.5.2 Air-conditioning / Mechanical Plant Design

Air-conditioning and mechanical ventilation systems will be designed in accordance with the requirements of BCA, Australian Standards and NSW Health Department Engineering Services and Sustainable Development Guidelines TS11. This will include the requirements of AS1668.2 and AS3666. The air-conditioning and mechanical plant will be designed not to exceed the recommended noise levels as outlined in AIRAH Design Guidelines, AS2107 and as specified by the acoustic consultant.

7.5.3 Operational Noise

Hospitals by their nature are quiet in operation. All external windows are shut permanently and opened only for cleaning. As the nature of a Hospital environment dictates, all internal operations are quiet, to minimise disturbance to the recovering patients. The development will comply with the wall construction and acoustic performance requirements of NSW Health guidelines DS12. It is not expected that any internal noise will be heard outside the building.

As for external noise, there are several possible sources:

- air-conditioning
- loading dock
- car park
- ambulance

Air conditioning systems have been split between external cooling towers and/or external air cooled chillers and internal air handling units. From these the air handling units, being internal, will pose no noise problems. External cooling towers and air cooled chillers have been enclosed by walls which are at least as tall as the equipment. These not only shield these elements visually, they break the line of sight and eliminate the acoustic transmission of the noise to adjoining developments. Experience has shown that where line of sight to such equipment does not exist, noise is almost imperceptible.

As for the loading dock, deliveries to the hospital are only a few times a day and comprise mainly food, linen and small quantities of medical supplies. Most operations are extremely quiet due to the nature and size of the items being delivered. Furthermore, the loading dock has been recessed far inside the building to the point where all trucks are fully undercover and enclosed on 3 sides with walls. Once every 1 to 2 months, a semi-trailer will deliver oxygen to the oxygen vessel just outside the plant room. This operation occurs in early hours of the morning and is also relatively noise free.

Car parking areas only represent the normal traffic noise expected in the area. This noise is expected to be within the general ambient noise range due to the relatively low turnover of vehicles. This is due to the fact that most cars are used by the staff on hospital shifts which do not overlap with the visitors' peak times. The first shift is before the time the clerical staff enter the site. Visiting hours are after 7:00pm and long after most of the staff have left the site. Medical centre visitors represent the bulk of the traffic movement from 9:00am to 5:00pm.

Ambulances initially triage patients before delivery to the Emergency Department. A high triage category is always treated at public hospitals. An emergency department such as one proposed at Norwest Private Hospital, only relatively low triage categories are expected. For most of these an ambulance siren is not required. In any event, sirens are not expected on approach to the hospital. They are normally used for pickup.



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In conclusion, experience and observation in numerous locations in NSW indicate that hospitals (especially private hospitals) are extremely quiet operations. They tend to be even quieter than hotels in every respect. No detrimental impact from acoustics or noise is expected.

7.6 Wind Impacts

Prevailing winds have intermittent impact on patients and visitors arriving at the north western ground level parking. It is anticipated that the new 'wing' will diminish this impact. The low-rise nature of the existing and proposed developments mitigates the impact these winds would have on a development in this location.

7.7 Landscaping

The perimeter landscape zone also represents the primary setback for the development. This zone gently slopes from the road edge down to the building basement on the North and East.

The extent of existing landscaping on the site comprises:

- planting to the 10-metre setback on all sides of the site
- screening plants (avenue planting) on ground level along all site boundaries (200-litre pot size at time of planting) in species approved by Norwest Association
- trees and low shrubs to the open air car park on the west side of the Medical Centre
- outdoor courtyard on level 2 in the centre of the ward area

Hard landscaping includes footpaths to the North, East and South sides of the development within the road reserve. The proposed footpath is 1500mm wide and located 600mm off the boundary line. The footpath is located within a 3500 zone between the property boundary and the road kerb. The balance of this zone will be covered by turf. The footpaths and driveway crossing are paved with clay pavers being Austral Paradise range Tugun colour with red face down as approved by Norwest Association.

The Landscaping within the setback on the western side of the site at basement level will be developed to integrate with the proposed additional on grade parking to be provided at this level. The introduction of evergreen trees of reasonable height will limit any impact the introduction of parking will have. The trees will develop to effectively screen and soften the new wing when viewed by any future development directly adjacent. Until the adjacent property is developed the proposed trees along the western boundary will effectively reduce the scale of the new wing when viewed from this aspect. Refer to HPI Landscape plan NWP12 - DGR - L Issue 1 (Appendix A).



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8. ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE DESIGN

Healthscope is committed to the principles of sustainability as defined in the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. The proposed development will incorporate a range of ESD initiatives to minimise the impact of the development on the environment, including reduction in energy use, water use and waste generation. The existing building incorporates a number of ESD initiatives which the proposed new 'wing' development will integrate or expand.

The proposed expansion will be developed to meet the equivalent of a 4 star GBCA rating for Hospitals. Assessment of the design against these criteria has been initiated and will continue throughout the design and construction phases. Refer to the ESD and Section J Report (Appendix E) prepared by Norman Disney Young for detail regarding the sustainable measures achievable and the measures being targeted.

It is intended that the following ESD measures implemented on the existing Norwest Private Hospital will be extended to and/or enhanced in the new 'wing' works:

8.1 Energy

To meet advanced energy objectives, the detailed design will investigate the possibility of incorporating such initiatives as:

- use of mechanical systems that allow zoned occupation and environmental control
- optimised chillers sizing and staging
- mixed-mode ventilation systems to achieve natural ventilation where possible when not in conflict with infection control or security requirements
- investigate use of electronic smart meters
- natural light and visual comfort seeking to achieve a daylight factor of >2% in 90% of the wards and >60% in common area floor space, if permissible within the design constraints of the site
- provision of high performance glazed areas for minimum heat gain
- sunshades to windows to the North and West
- insulation to the basement ceiling
- insulation to the top floor slab
- use of Building Management System (BMS) to optimise energy usage

8.2 Other ESD initiatives

- A reduction in energy, water and waste generation will be benchmarked at the completion of the project and monitored through facility management.
- Functional aspects of the project's interior design will be integrated with the project's ESD objectives into a healthy, safe, secure, functional and aesthetically pleasing indoor space.
- Within the interiors, as far as possible timber veneers from plantation timbers will be used.

8.3 Water and Liquid Waste Management

- Established water/energy usage upfront and ensure that the savings envisaged are carried through the design.
- Identify the expected impact of weather conditions in the local area on buildings of this scale and dimension.
- Consider seasonal stormwater flows, water collection, and minimisation of evaporation and storage capacity.



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- Ensure installation of water-minimising fixtures and fittings for the fit-out of showers, basin taps, kitchen taps, toilet pans and urinals.
- Modelling of the cost benefits of this system in comparison with buildings without these features will be undertaken as part of the detailed design.
- Storage of stormwater for site irrigation only. Storage tanks are provided under the lower ground floor slab for this purpose. Detailed plan showing the irrigation system will be available in Construction Certificate package.

8.4 Material Selection Minimal Impact and Indoor Air Quality

- Minimal PVC use
- Timber and composite timbers from a sustainable source
- Request all suppliers to complete an ecological survey to determine the environmental impact of their materials. This will be assessed and weighted accordingly in the tender process
- Preference for local materials over imported product
- Minimal Construction and Operational Waste
- Using a Waste Minimisation and Management Plan achieve a:
 - o commitment to recycle 95% of demolition waste
 - o commitment to recycle 95% excavation where not contaminated
 - o commitment to recycle 85% of construction waste
 - o commitment to recycle 80% of operational waste
- Dedicated storage areas in design for the separation, collection and recycling of office consumables
- On-site management of the return of excess material to the supplier program in construction.

8.5 Other Considerations

Specialist input will be provided from the services engineers that will encompass the latest requirements of the NSW Health Planning Guidelines and also the Engineering Services Guidelines TS11 for energy efficiency, infection control, WHS, whole of life and ecological sustainability.

9. HAZARDS

Hazardous materials are currently labelled, handled, stored and transported on the hospital site in accordance with the new WHS Regulations cover workplace hazardous substances and dangerous goods single new framework for hazard classification and hazard communication system based on the United Nations' [*Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals*](#) (GHS). It is not anticipated that the hospital expansion will result in any new classes of hazardous materials being delivered, handled or stored on site. It is not anticipated that the expansion project will result in increased quantities of hazardous materials currently handled and stored on site to increase.

The existing hospital WHS management procedures and guidelines for the transportation, handling and storage of hazardous materials will be amended to reflect the expanded hospital facility. Refer to **Appendix J** - Healthscope Corporate Guide - Chemical Management



Norwest Private Hospital Expansion Project

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10. DRAWING REGISTER

10.1 Architectural Drawings

NWP12-DGR-SS	Site Survey Plan	Issue 1
NWP12-DGR-SA	Site Analysis Plan	Issue 1
NWP12-DGR-B1	Basement B1 Plan	Issue 1
NWP12-DGR-G	Ground Floor Plan	Issue 1
NWP12-DGR-1	Level 1 Floor Plan	Issue 1
NWP12-DGR-2	Level 2 Floor Plan	Issue 1
NWP12-DGR-3	Level 3 Floor Plan	Issue 1
NWP12-DGR-4	Roof Plan	Issue 1
NWP12-DGR-E	Elevations	Issue 1
NWP12-DGR-S	Sections	Issue 1
NWP12-DGR-V	Artist Impression	Issue 1
NWP12-DGR-PM	Montage Plan	Issue 1
NWP12-DGR-L	Landscape Plan	Issue 1



11. Appendix



11.1 Appendix A - Reduced Architectural Drawings

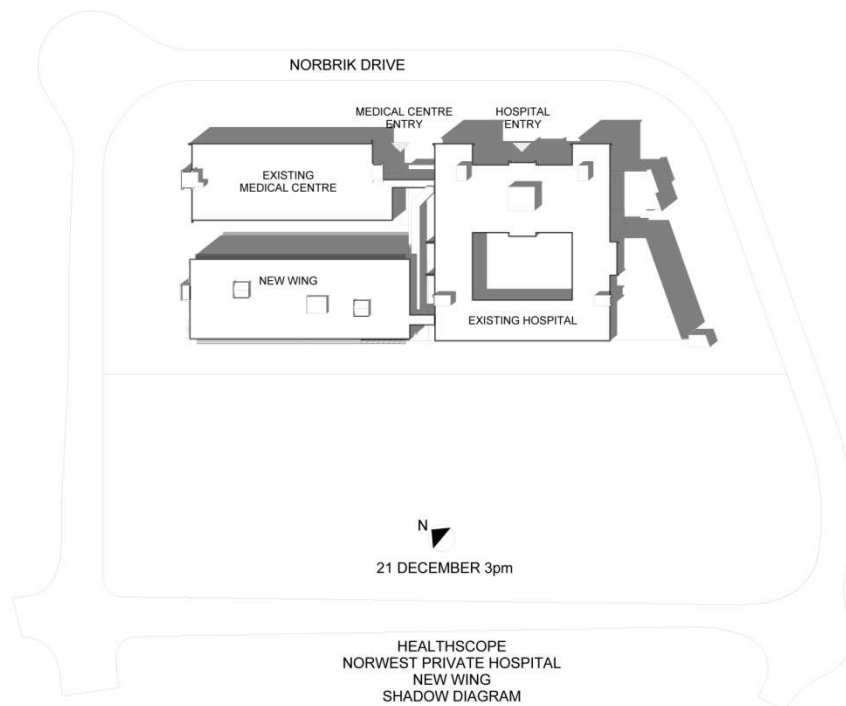
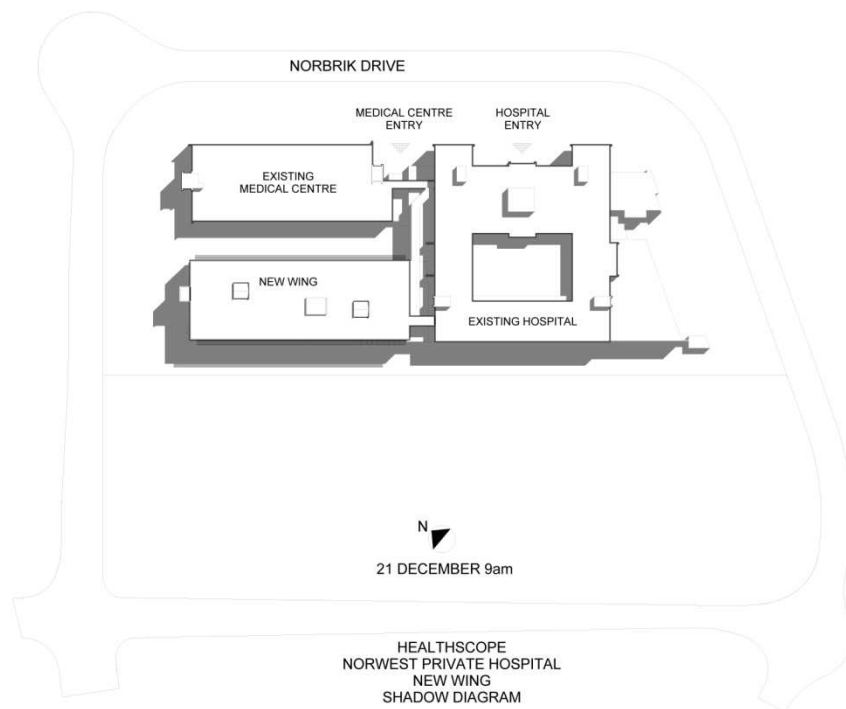


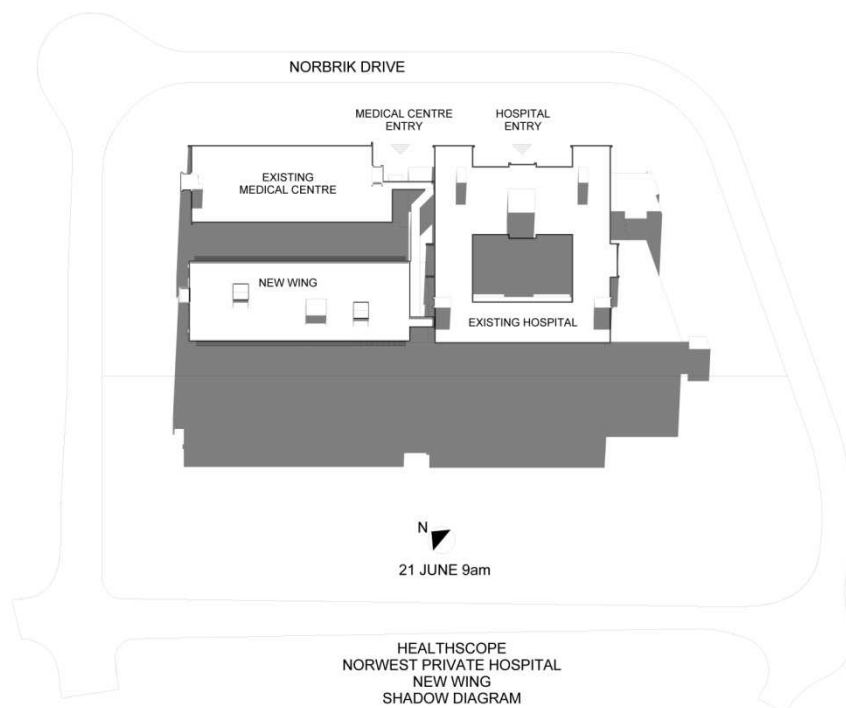
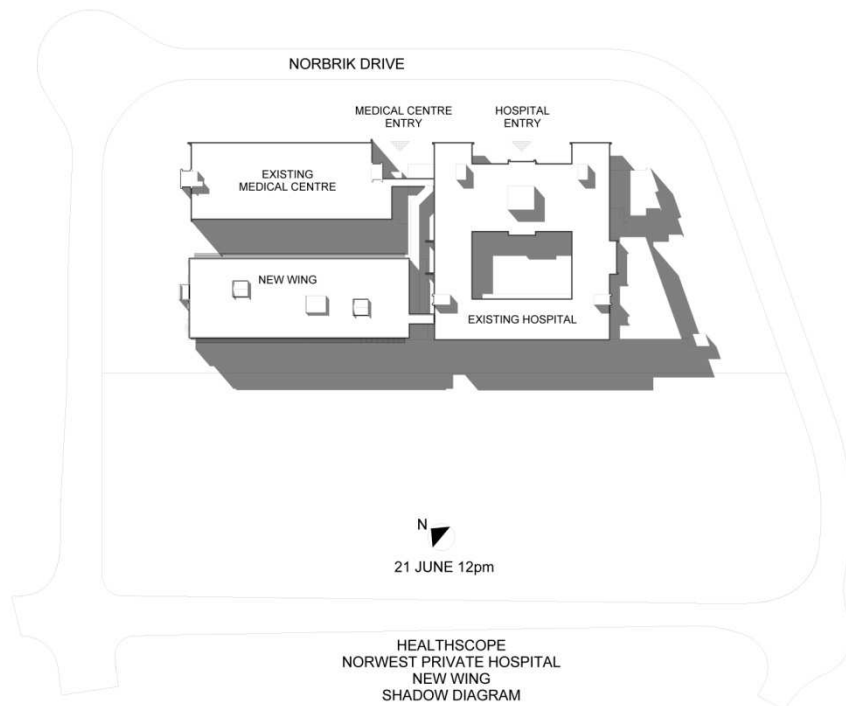
11.2 Appendix B - Photomontage Study

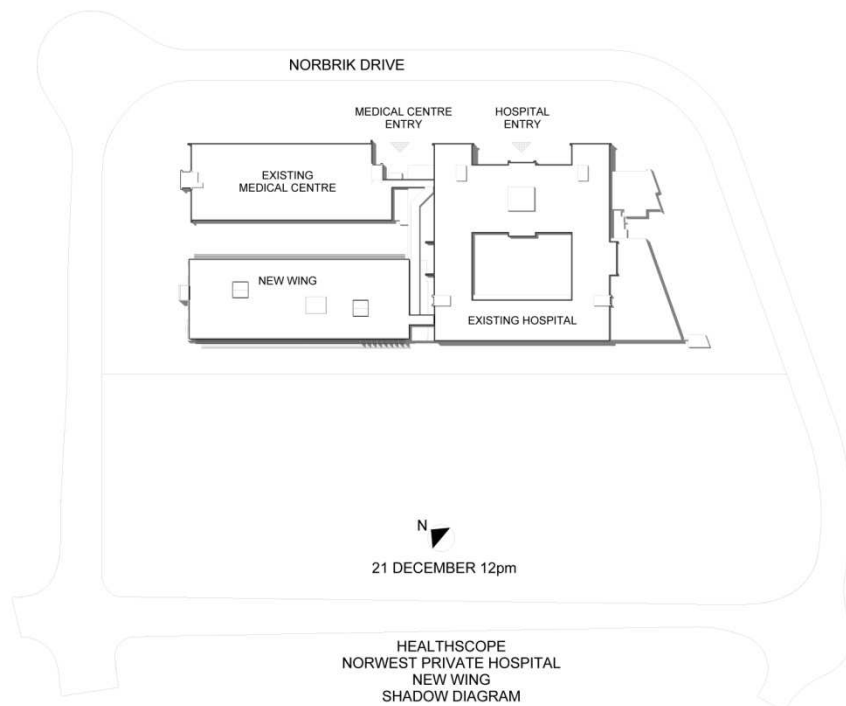
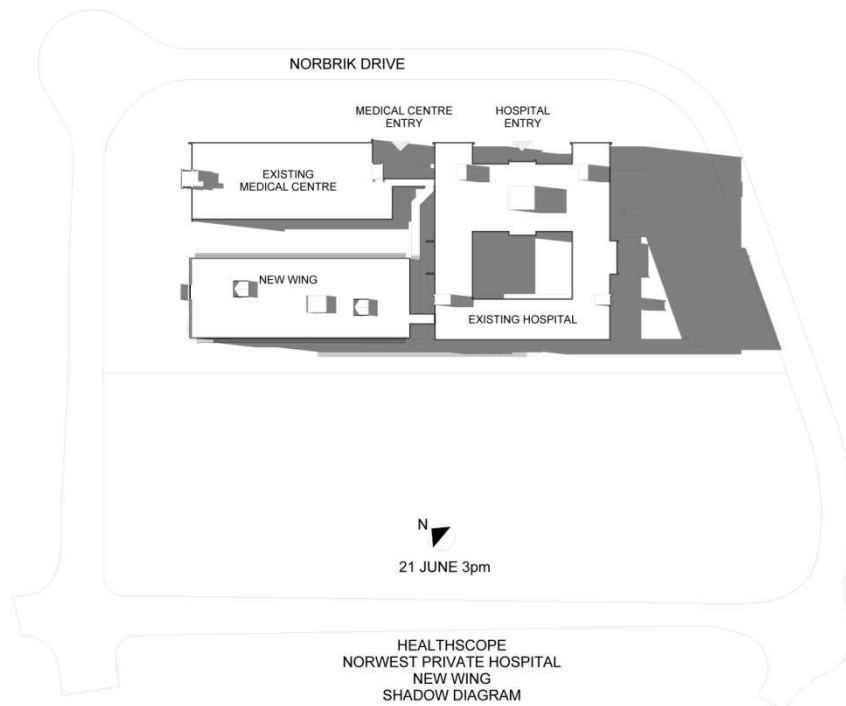


11.3 Appendix C - Shadow Diagrams









11.4 Appendix D - Schedule of Materials Colours and Finishes



Norwest Private Hospital Expansion
Schedule of Materials and Finishes

ISSUE 1

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Note:

Application	MANUFACTURER	NAME/CODE	COMMENT	SAMPLE
Metal Roofing	Colorbond Steel	Windspray		
Soffit to building – Paint	Dulux	Pearl Ash Quarter P12B1Q	2 Coats of flat latex + one undercoat	
Window Frames	Interpon	D2015 Ultriva Charcoal Matt YL238A		
Soffit to External Roof Canopy	Dulux	Pearl Ash Quarter P12B1Q		
Fascia to External Roof Canopy	Alumiclad	To match Dulux Powdercoat Charcoal 88351		
Handrails - Aluminium	Dulux Powdercoatings	Grey Nurse 50060		



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Norwest Private Hospital Expansion
Schedule of Materials and Finishes

ISSUE 1

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Note:

Vertical Sunshades	Colt Toll Fab	To Match Facade		
North & South Sunshades	Alumiclad	To match paint colour - Dulux Pearl Ash Quarter		
Vertical Full Height Shading	Dulux	Pearl Ash Quarter P12B1Q		
Horizontal Louvres	Dulux Powdercoat	Charcoal 88351		
Horizontal Louvre Steel Support Frame & Fascia		To match horizontal louvres		
Plantroom Louvres	Dulux Powdercoatings	Woodland Grey 84220		
Fibre Cement Cladding 1	Dulux	Pearl Ash Quarter P12B1Q	2 Coats of Exterior low gloss latex + one undercoat.	



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12/11/13- NWP12 Architectural Concept
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Norwest Private Hospital Expansion
Schedule of Materials and Finishes

ISSUE 1

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Note:

Fibre Cement Cladding 2	Dulux	Dreyfus P12B3	2 Coats of Exterior low gloss latex + one undercoat.	
Stair 22 Infill Walls	Dulux	Dreyfus P12B3		
Stair 22 Blade Walls	Dulux	Brood P12B7		
Glass – East & West Façades	Pilkington	SS22 on Grey		
Glass – North & South Façades	Pilkington	Clear Glazing		
Spandrel Glass	G. James	Transform Grey on Clear.		



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Health Briefing
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Architectural Design
Interior Design

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01 November 2013



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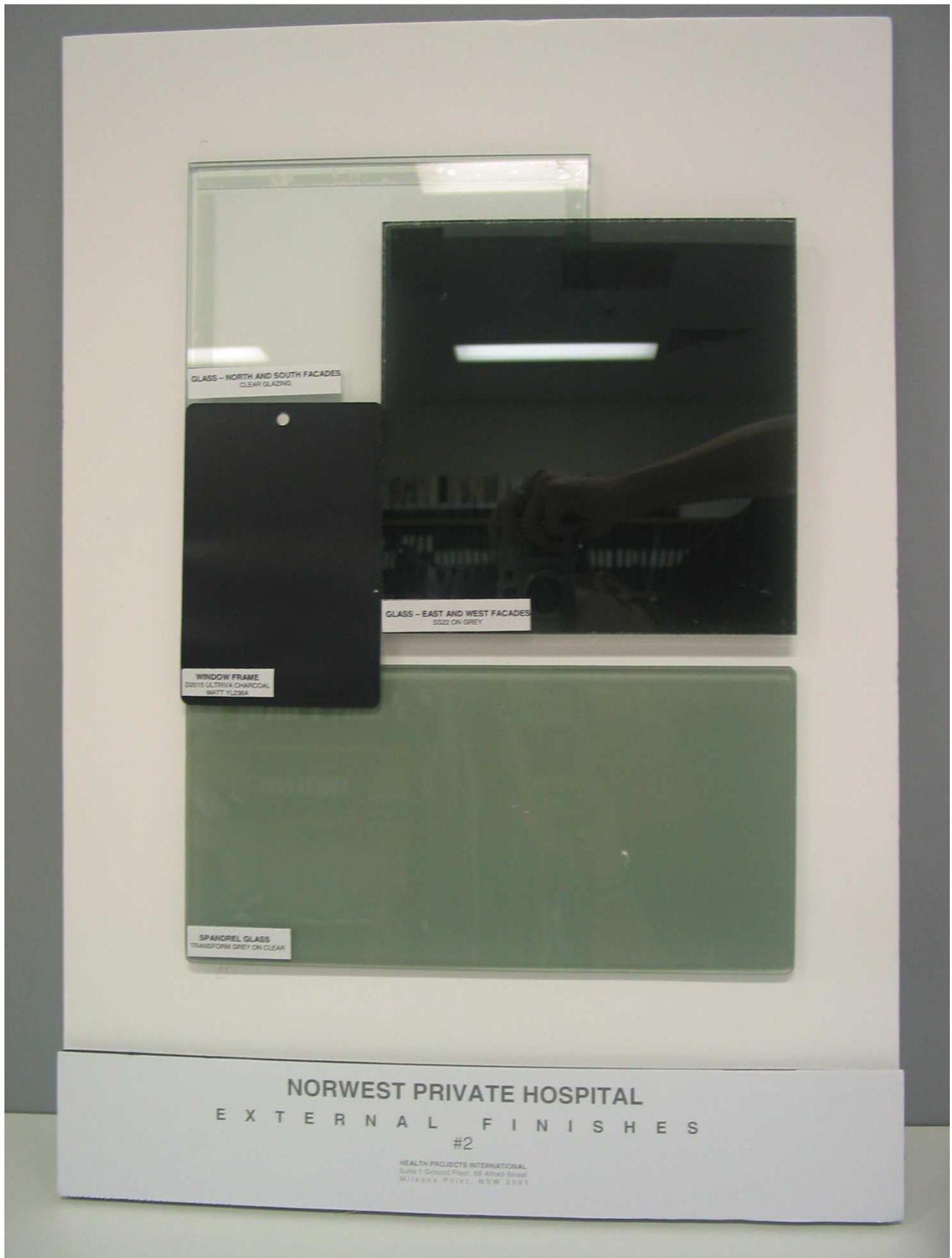
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11.5 Appendix E - NWP12 Waste Management Plan (Mission Statement)



11.6 Appendix F - Project Waste Management Plan







