

COFFS HARBOUR HOSPITAL EXPANSION

BUILT FORM AND URBAN DESIGN STATEMENT

15 June 2018

Address, Streetscape and Setback

Located at Coffs Harbour Hospital, the proposed hospital development provides a significant new sense of address to the existing campus with an emphasis on a main entry being visible from the Pacific Highway entry road and roundabout. The proposed adaption of the existing entry roundabout provides access to vehicles including buses, ambulances and private vehicles to and from the carpark and the colonnaded drop off to the Hospitals proposed front of house. A slip way will provide access to the separate Private Medical Centre carpark. Separate access from the main entry roundabout is provided to the Hospital Emergency Department, Ambulance Bay and Loading Dock.

The building has been sited and suitably setback to provide clear, sight lines from the main entrance road and across the proposed new forecourt area. The open public space of the forecourt will provide a new civic presence to the campus and accommodate a bus stop with minimal travel distance the new front of house as well as the existing Private Medical Centre.

Size, Massing and Form

The proposed new building, which will be five storeys high on the northern main façade and includes the rooftop plant room, is 132 meters long. The height to the top of the lift core which provides access to the carefully integrated helicopter pad is approximately 27.7metres. The length and height of the building has been modulated with the inclusion of a deep colonnade to provide weather protection along the ground floor as well as the provision of strongly expressed sun control on the upper floors. The proposed “bulk” of the building is further addressed on the north elevation above the colonnade by defining two “slipped” horizontal blocks, which make reference to the horizontal nature of the existing Coffs Harbour Hospital.

In section the overall depth of the building at the core is 36.5 metres. The mass on the southern side of the building is carefully articulated to reduce in form and scale. Also driven by the functional planning, the stepped arrangement of the proposal allows warm winter sunlight to imbue the southern courtyards.

Public Space, Courtyards and Security

The proposed landscaped forecourt provides a new civic address, sense of place and pleasant arrival space to the north of the new development. The space will enhance the public movement between the Private Medical Centre, the proposed new bus stop which eliminates the need for the buses to move through the carpark and the front of house of the new hospital.

Landscaped courtyards will link back to the existing Hospital and provide a pleasant human scale to the space around the proposed centrally located cafeteria. Opening on to secure courtyards the cafeteria becomes a communal hub between the new and existing facility. It will visually activate the proposed link from the new front of house to the existing hospital's entry lobby. The overview of the courtyards, from the stepped southern elevation and the public cafeteria, helps to encourage CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) Principles.

Topography and “Access”

Although linked with one and two level walkways to the existing facility, the proposed five storey hospital building will appear free standing in open public space. The generally flat topography of the campus facilitates good “access” but is affected by projected flood levels. Consequently, the ground floor has been elevated 300mm from the existing campus ground floor. The relatively small level change has been addressed with gently sloping links and pathways.

Future Expansion

Aligned with the western end of the existing campus, the linear footprint of the proposed hospital is oriented due north. The resultant space which opens up between the proposal and the eastern end of the existing campus, which skews in plan to the north east, adequately supports an anticipated footprint and the expansion of the hospital.

Materials and Colours

The palette of materials selected for the new hospital, aim to reflect the sand dune location and forest timber character of Coffs Harbour. Rather than direct reference to the sea, the proposed materials embody ochre and grey hues of sand, sandstone, rock and natural timber.

To address issues of maintenance, wear and tear and graffiti more robust materials have been selected around the base of the building. This will include light sandstone coloured brick work, sandstone cladding in select locations such the reflection room near the front of house and vertical timber cladding (weather protected by the under croft space) or wood composite expressing the curved forms that define the pedestrian flow and frame the flat planes of glazing at the entry lobby.

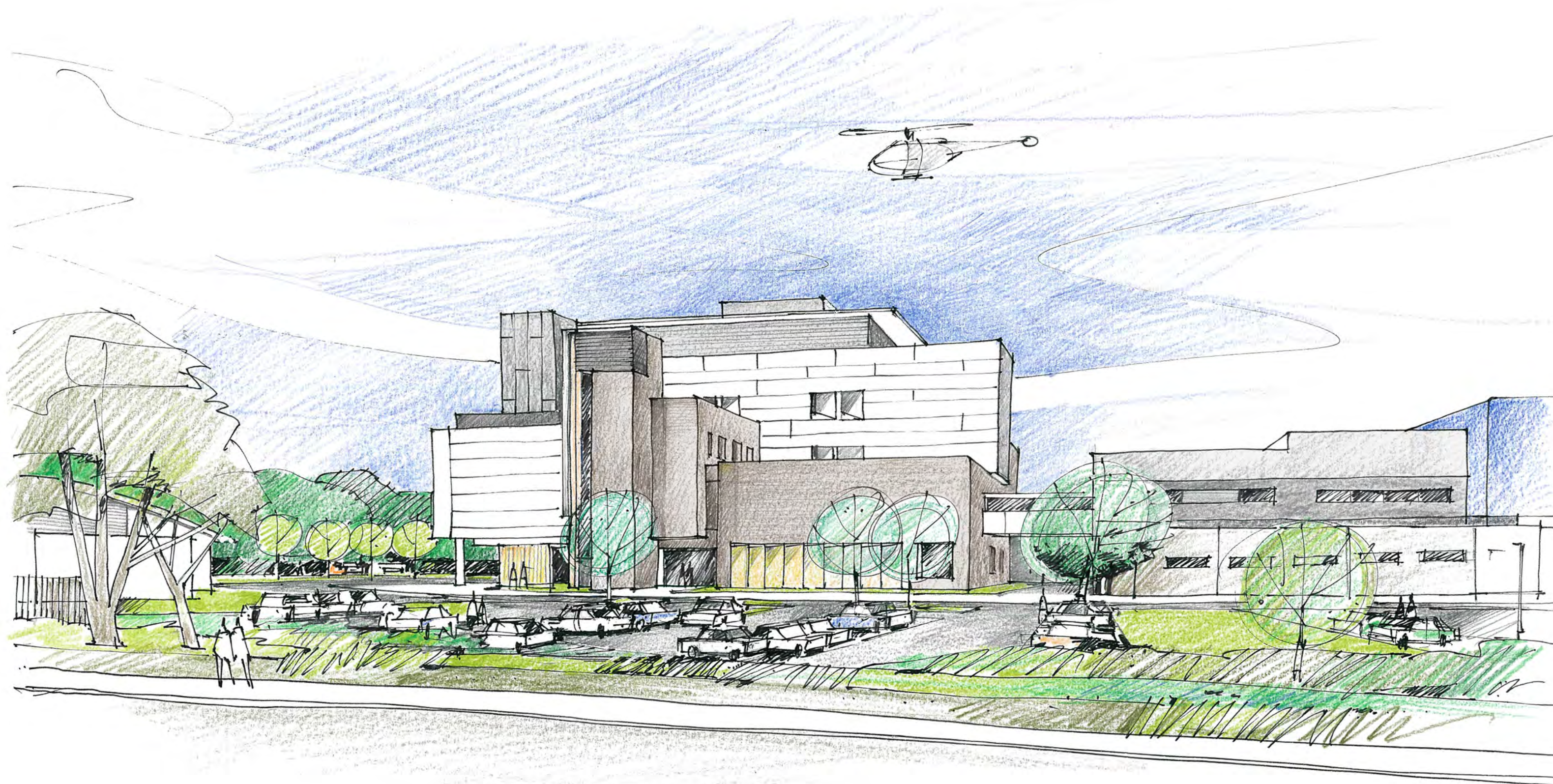
Light weight metal (perhaps porcelain or integral finish fibre cement) cladding material, in greys and whites, is proposed for the upper levels. Extruded aluminium will form the vertical and horizontal sun control projections on the northern façade.

The proposed hospital roofs will generally be metal decking with 5 degree falls. To enable views out from windows located adjacent to wide lower stepped forms, nominally flat concrete roofs will be detailed with minimal falls and waterproof membrane finish.

Heritage significance

The proposed building does not impact on koala bear habitat in the southern woodland. A significant, mature native tree and its tree root zone is retained at the western end of the new building. It will be featured as part of the proposed landscape design.

PHOTOMONTAGE



ARTIST IMPRESSION

LANDSCAPE

EXISTING LANDSCAPE

The presence of the surrounding Dry Sclerophyll forest, Newports Creek, Forested wetlands and Wet Sclerophyll forests are key drivers in shaping the landscape design. The proposed building has been carefully sited to the north of the existing hospital to maintain:

- » The Koala Habitat to the south of the site
- » The Dry Sclerophyll Forest to the North-East
- » Large eastern tree
- » The existing courtyards

The Position of the site holds significance due to the close proximity to the creek and forestlands. Since the site adjoin the Forested wetlands, Dry Sclerophyll forest and Newports Creek the site is more likely to be colonised by new species when compared to sites that are isolated. Plantings close to existing vegetation will enhance the biodiversity values. Planted areas can provide important links between the areas of vegetation. These corridor connections can help animals move between existing patches of vegetation, and allow species to respond to future changes in climate.



LANDSCAPE

LANDSCAPE AREAS:

Main Entry Forecourt

The Main Entry Forecourt will provide a new civic address to the hospital. It incorporates a bus stop and will provide a pedestrian link to the existing CHC Medical Clinic. The courtyard will be turfed with strips of paving, bench seats and trees.

New Cafe Courtyard

The proposed Café will be centrally located to activate the link between the new development and the existing main entrance lobby. The café will open onto three linked secure courtyard spaces defined by the two storey link to the theatres and the enclosed link to the existing lobby. The spaces will include outdoor tables and chairs located on paved areas defined by grassed areas and planting. Feature trees will be located within the spaces around the courtyard and will be arranged to complement the significant existing sculpture at the existing main entrance.

Reflection Room Terrace

The Reflection Room at the Ground Floor will discretely open onto a paved terrace which sits slightly above the existing ground plane and is surrounded by low level rainforest type planting and ground cover, which “flows” into the under croft space of the new building.

Eastern Pedestrian Link

The eastern pedestrian link will maintain some existing trees and provide paved pedestrian access externally around the new building as well as a pathway to service the proposed café.

Western Pedestrian Link

Defined by turf and some planting, the paved link to the proposed western carpark will connect to the new building's northern colonnade.

Western Carpark

The western carpark will be defined by ground cover and new tree planting.

Northern Capark Pedestrian Link

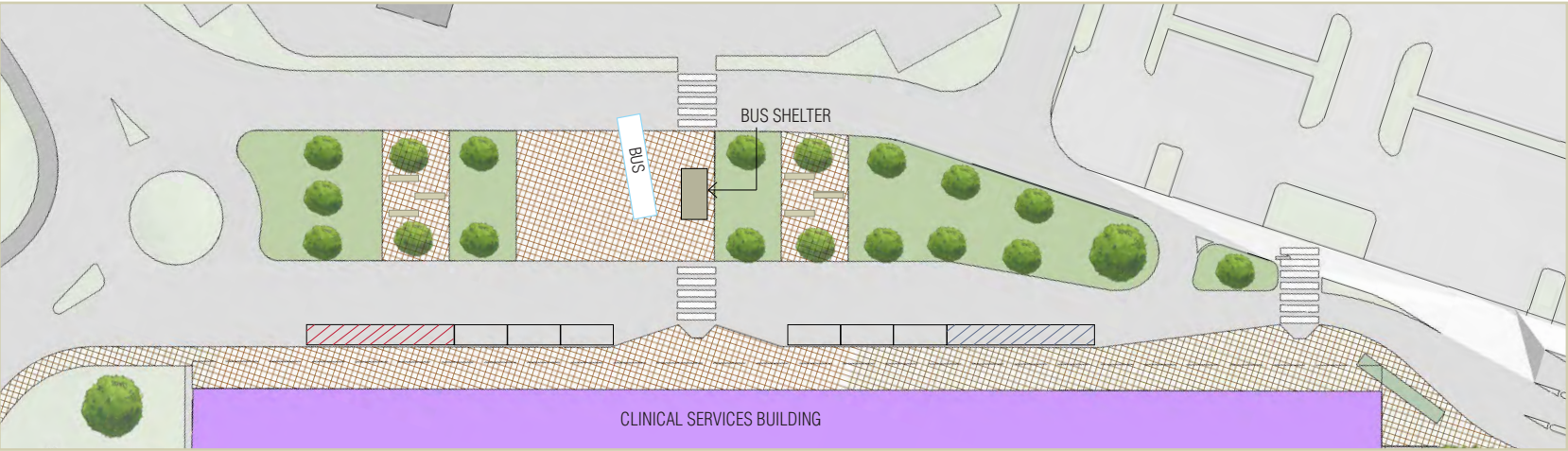
The Northern Carpark will be altered to accommodate the proposed new entrance road and drop off. Planter beds will be adjusted to suit the new arrangement

ED Courtyard

A secure courtyard space to the north of the existing Emergency Department and south of the new building will be also defined by the proposed two storey link at the eastern end and the proposed entry to Emergency at the western end. To provide pleasant vistas from waiting areas and clinical spaces the space will be landscaped with softworks and some paving for access.

CU Terrace

The ICU terrace on Level Three will be a covered outdoor space providing screened views to the east. The space will be paved with external seating.



LEGEND

- Grass
- Short Term Parking
- Future ED Drop off
- Main Entry Drop off
- Tree
- Paving
- Road
- Bench Seat



Paving Examples

LANDSCAPE

Planting Selections

Landscape materials are to be of a low maintenance nature. By implementing the use of low water use plants and large garden beds the landscape scheme provides an aesthetically pleasing, functional outlook whilst reducing on-going maintenance.

The species will be a combination of natives and exotics with native groundcoers and shrubs selected for their hardiness and low water demand.

According to Coffs Harbour Council and the considering the immediate surrounding area they encourage the planting of:

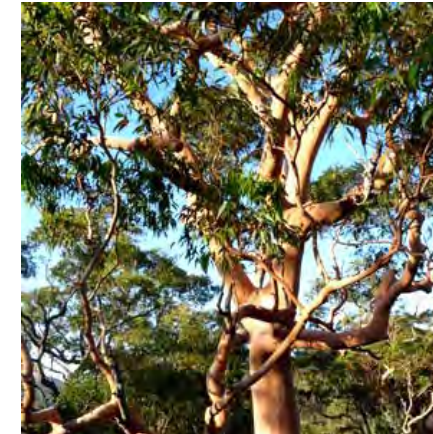
- » *Austromyrtus dulcis* – Midyim Berry – 1m
- » *Grevillea* various spreading – 1m
- » *Angophora costata* – Smooth-barked Apple – 25m
- » *Eucalyptus pilularis* – Blackbutt – 60m
- » *acacia irrorata* – Green Wattle – 4m
- » *cordyline stricta* – Palm Lily, Slender Palm Lily – 5m
- » *Elaeocarpus reticulatus* - blueberry ash – 12m
- » *homalanthus populifolius* – Bleeding heart – 6m
- » *Synoum Glandulosm* – Scentless Rosewood – 7m
- » *gahnia clarkei* – Tall saw Sedge – 10m
- » *xanthorrhoea fulva* – Grass Tree – 1m
- » *Callistemon Salinus* - willow bottlebrush – 4-10m



Midyim Berry



Grevillea



Smooth-barked Apple



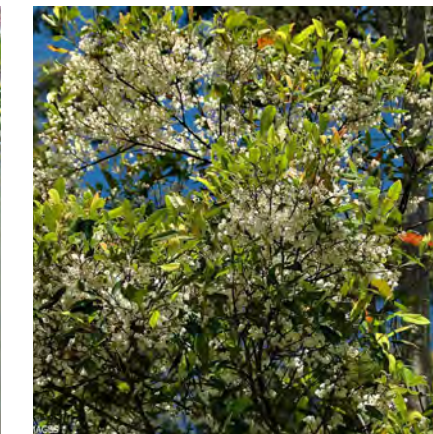
Blackbutt



Green Wattle



Palm Lily



Blueberry Ash



Bleeding Heart



Scentless Rosewood



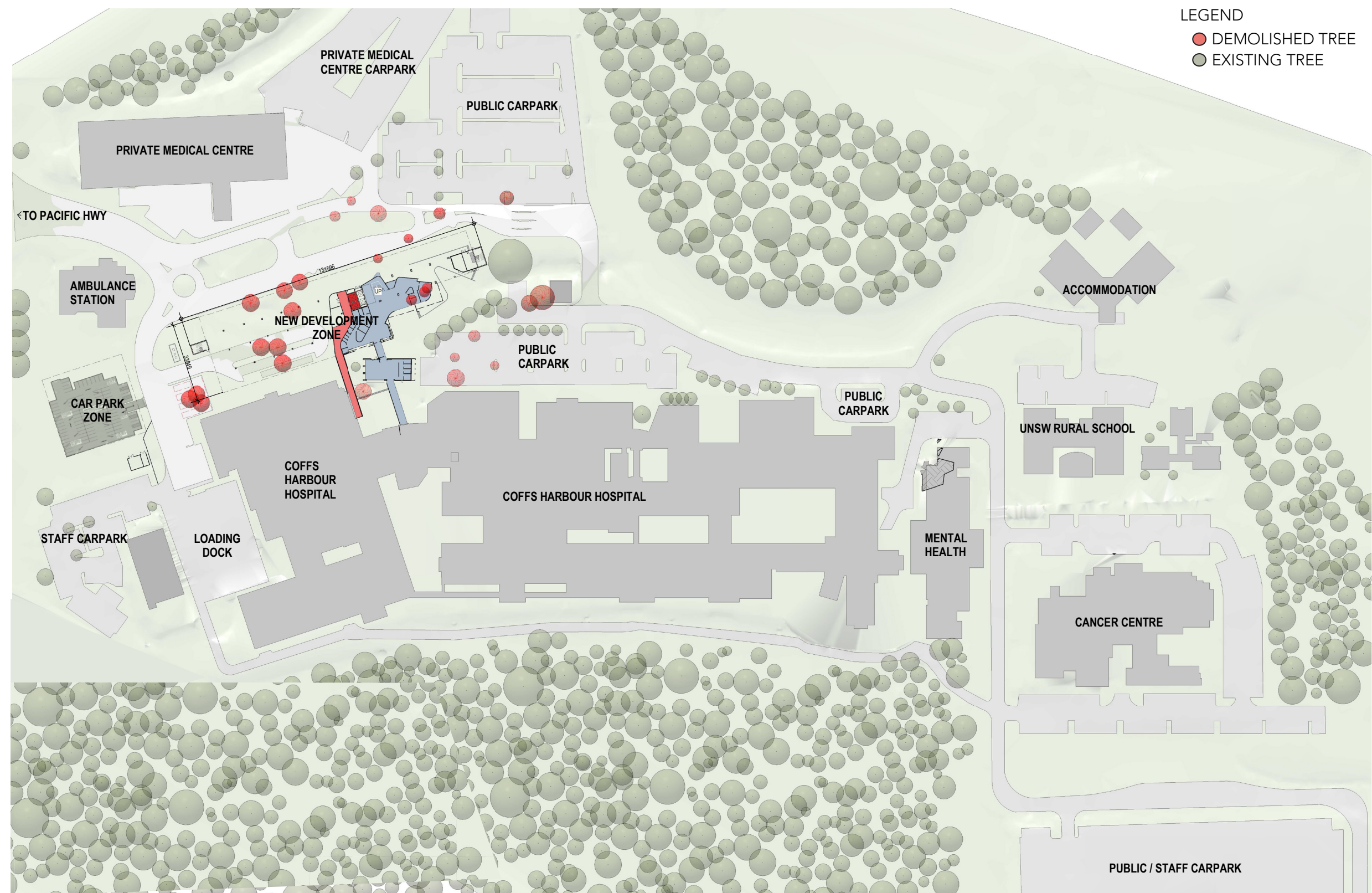
Tall Saw Sedge



Grass Tree



Willow Bottlebrush



SCALE
0 1 2 3 4m

ARCHITECT



CLIENT



COFFS HARBOUR HOSPITAL EXPANSION

ADDRESS
345 PACIFIC HWY, COFFS HARBOUR

DRAWING NUMBER

SD-AR-01005

DRAWING NAME

TREE REMOVAL PLAN



REV

1

ISSUE DATE

14/06/18

MATERIALS - EXTERIOR

The palette of materials selected for the new hospital, aim to reflect the coastal sand dune and forest timber character of Coffs Harbour. Rather than direct reference to the sea, the proposed materials embody ochre and grey hues of sand, sandstone, rock and natural timber.

To address issues of maintenance, wear and tear and graffiti, more robust materials have been selected around the base of the building. This will include light sandstone coloured brick work, sandstone cladding in select locations, such as the reflection room near the Front of House and vertical timber cladding (weather protected by the Undercroft space) or wood composite, expressing the curved forms that define the pedestrian flow and frame the flat planes of glazing at the Entry Lobby.

Light weight cladding (options include prefinished metal, porcelain or integral finish fibre cement) cladding material, in greys and whites, is proposed for the upper levels. Extruded aluminium will form the vertical and horizontal sun control projections on the northern façade.

The proposed hospital roofs will generally be metal decking with minimum 5 degree falls. To enable views out from windows located adjacent to building setbacks, nominally flat concrete roofs will be detailed with minimal falls and waterproof membrane finish.

EXTERNAL MATERIALS



- LEGEND
- 1. Composite Metal Cladding
Colour: Wallaby
 - 2. Composite Metal Cladding
Colour: Shale Grey
 - 3. Composite Metal Cladding
Colour: Classic Cream
 - 4. Face Brickwork - Boral Escura
Colour: Tinto Cream
 - 5. Composite Metal Cladding
Colour: White G30
 - 6. Composite Metal Cladding
Colour: Suftmist/Off White
 - 7. Sandstone Cladding - Gosford
Quarries Piles Creek Cream
 - 8. Sandstone Cladding - Gosford
Quarries Piles Creek Guinea Gold

MATERIALS - INTERIOR

INTERNAL MATERIALS

Coffs Harbour boasts some of Australia’s most scenic hinterland hills, national parklands and beaches forming an impressive backdrop for the rural areas and coastal plains. Inspiration for the internal colour scheme is drawn from the unique regional features of Coffs Harbours rural and coastal plains.

The intention of the interior design is:

- » To provide a healthy, productive, safe and healing environment for staff, patients and their families, with a preference for materials that are sustainable, have low toxicity and low embodied energy;
- » To create a healthy environment that provides good indoor air quality, safety, security and accessibility;
- » To provide natural, light-filled and life affirming spaces with a strong connection to the surrounding environment;
- » To use a colour palette that will make use of cooling, refreshing and calming colours reflecting the coastal landscape.
- » To use materials with ‘natural’ textures to create spatial definition and emphasize and enhance areas such as reception and waiting lounges; and
- » To use areas of stronger colour where appropriate to give each area its own identity within the whole.

Interior finishes and materials that are easily cleanable, practical for their application as well as easy to maintain will be selected. Consideration will also be given to the individual needs of each area. Consultation with each departmental user group with regards to identity, clinical appropriateness, maintenance, safety and infection control will further inform the selections.

The general intent is to maximise flexibility and durability. Feature areas of materials such as timber veneer and eco resin wall panelling may be used in Lift Lobbies and discrete public areas to assist with wall protection, public orientation and way finding.

The standard Room Data Sheets contained in the Appendices outline the intent of all standard rooms within the Coffs Harbour Hospital Redevelopment. All finishes and materials will be reviewed in detail during design development.

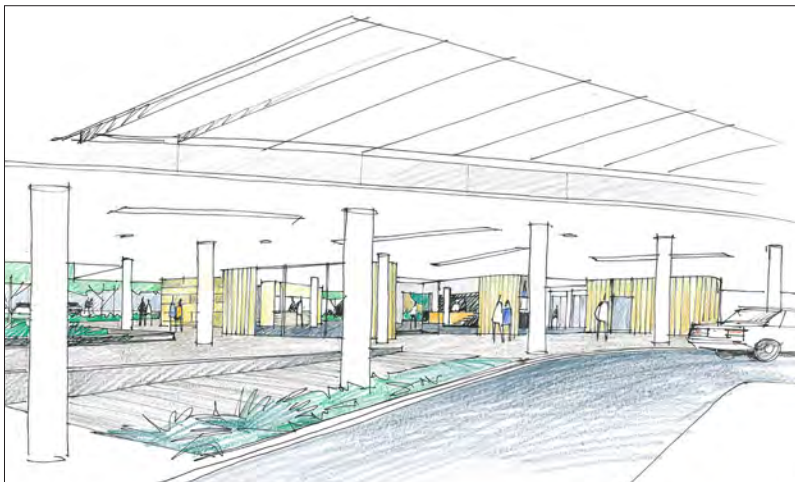


Figure 22



Figure 23

LEGEND

1. Lift Lobbies Eco Resin Wall Panelling - Baresque LB Board Natural White 73711
2. Lift Lobbies Eco Resin Wall Panelling - Baresque Lucere White Polished Finish
3. Feature Timber Look Sheet Vinyl - Timberline Colour: Blanc
4. Lift Face Eco Resin Wall Panelling - Baresque LB Board Smoke Topaz
5. Timber Wall Panelling - Austral Plywoods Hoop Pine
6. Feature Counter/Staff Stations Laminates
7. Sandstone Cladding - Gosford Quarries Piles Guinea Gold
8. Aluminium Partition Sections - Universal Anodisers ‘Satin Sandstone’
9. Main Sheet Vinyl Floor Finish
10. Feature Ceramic Tile - Rocks On ‘Limestone Oyster’ Honed Finish
11. Main Ceramic Tile - Rocks On ‘Limestone Clay’ Natural Finish
12. Feature Vinyl Staff Lift Lobby & Counters - Gerlfor Metallica STD 9415 Celeste



SUMMER SOLSTICE 9AM



SUMMER SOLSTICE 12PM



SUMMER SOLSTICE 3PM



WINTER SOLSTICE 9AM

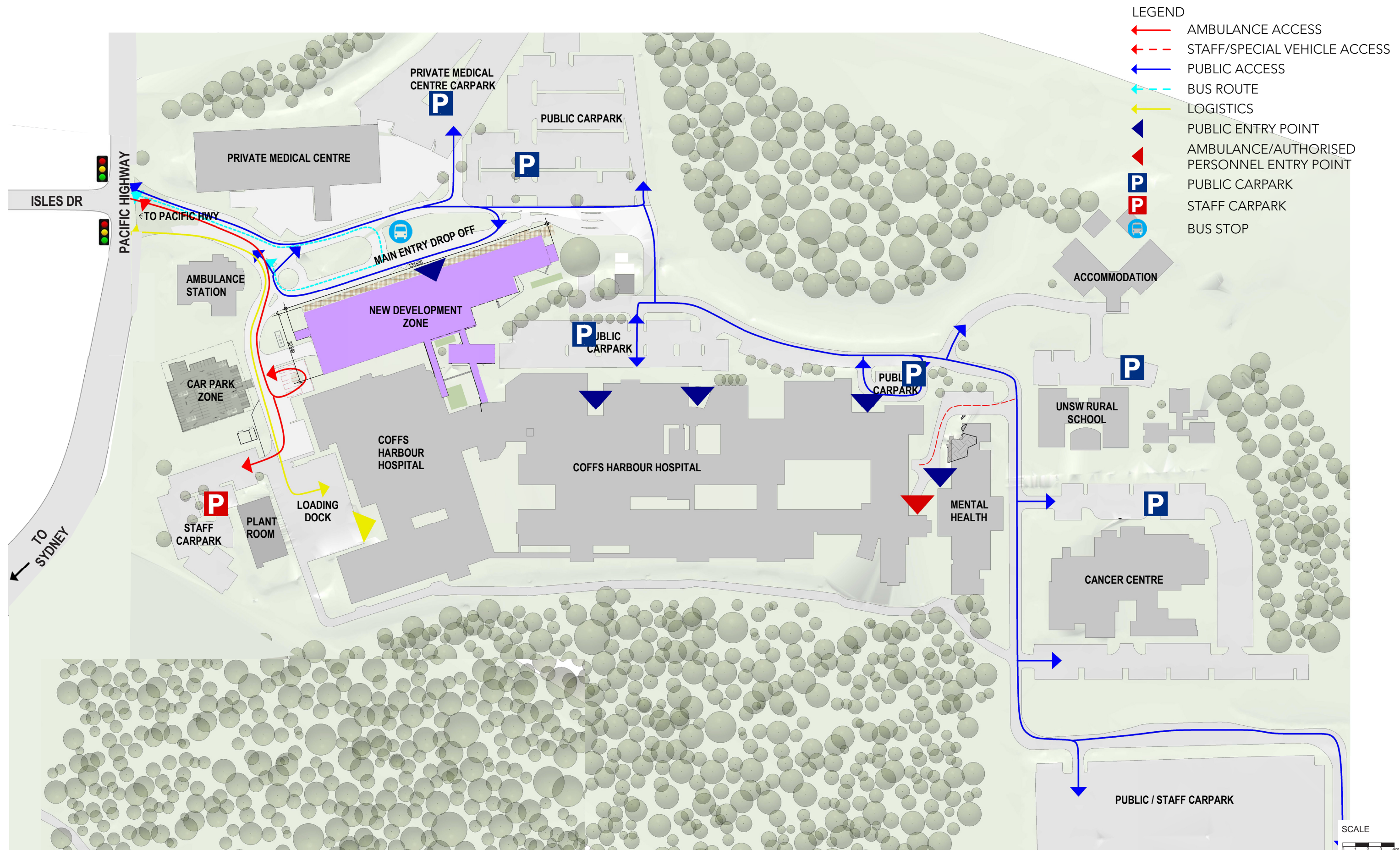


WINTER SOLSTICE 12PM



WINTER SOLSTICE 3PM

ARCHITECT 	CLIENT 	COFFS HARBOUR HOSPITAL EXPANSION ADDRESS 345 PACIFIC HWY, COFFS HARBOUR	DRAWING NUMBER SD-AR-01004 DRAWING NAME SHADOW DIAGRAMS 	REV 1 ISSUE DATE 14/06/18
---	---	---	---	---



ARCHITECT 	CLIENT 	COFFS HARBOUR HOSPITAL EXPANSION ADDRESS 345 PACIFIC HWY, COFFS HARBOUR	DRAWING NUMBER SD-AR-01002 DRAWING NAME TRAFFIC PLAN	REV 1 ISSUE DATE 14/06/18
---	---	--	--	---

WAYFINDING

A Wayfinding committee will be established in Design Development where user input will play a large role in the Wayfinding Process.

The population found in most healthcare facilities can generally be described by the following groups.

Service Users

Patients (inpatients and outpatients) form the most recognisable user group. In reviewing or planning a way find-ing system, a comprehensive list of all categories of service users should be compiled all categories e.g. daily, residential and occasional should be included. This will identify the destination of people and movement of people within the site, the point of initial reception, the point of completion of service, and the time of day these events take place. This information can be used to revisit existing operational policies. It may be the case that several outpatient clinics operate in close proximity to each other yet maintain separate registration/reception functions. Depending on the specific policies of each facility, a common reception point could then be identified to simplify access.

Visitors

This group includes those who are visiting inpatients or accompanying outpatients. Relatives and friends of people entering the Emergency Department require particular consideration in view of their potentially distressed state. Other visitors to a facility include commercial representatives, service and delivery personnel, ambulance and police officers, fire brigade officers, assorted health and welfare workers and other official representatives. Visitors should be identified so that the purpose and means of their access can be understood. This will not only assist in identifying way finding needs, but assist in a review of operational policies covering security and access.

Wayfinding Strategy

Way finding is used in a number of different ways to achieve the following objectives:

- » direct individuals to a particular destination,
- » identify and confirm a particular location or service,
- » control vehicles and pedestrians,
- » clearly identify staff, patient and visitor areas, and draw attention to restricted areas,
- » provide a first line of defence against intruders by defining areas where entry is restricted.

Wayfinding Process

The following steps illustrate the application of these cognitive principles into way finding design:

- » understand and identify routes, entries, and exits clearly prior to starting Wayfinding design,
- » identify decision points,
- » keep information to a minimum and relevant to each location to prevent information overload and confusion,
- » use language and pictograms that are unambiguous and generally recognised,
- » differentiate, group and present information for fast recognition,
- » aim for clarity, consistency, ease of comprehension and legibility throughout,
- » employ recognised visual tools such as colour, pattern, motif, design elements, etc.
- » address special needs, and provide information in a readily accessible form,
- » use appropriate expertise for Way finding evaluation, design and continued development.

Performance Requirements

All wayfinding will comply with the relevant Acts, regulations and policies of the authorities for safety symbols and symbolic signs including all

- » referenced Australian Standards,
- » Occupational Health and Safety requirements,
- » AS1428 and Disability Discrimination requirements.

All Statutory Signs will comply with the relevant standards and Authorities' requirements.



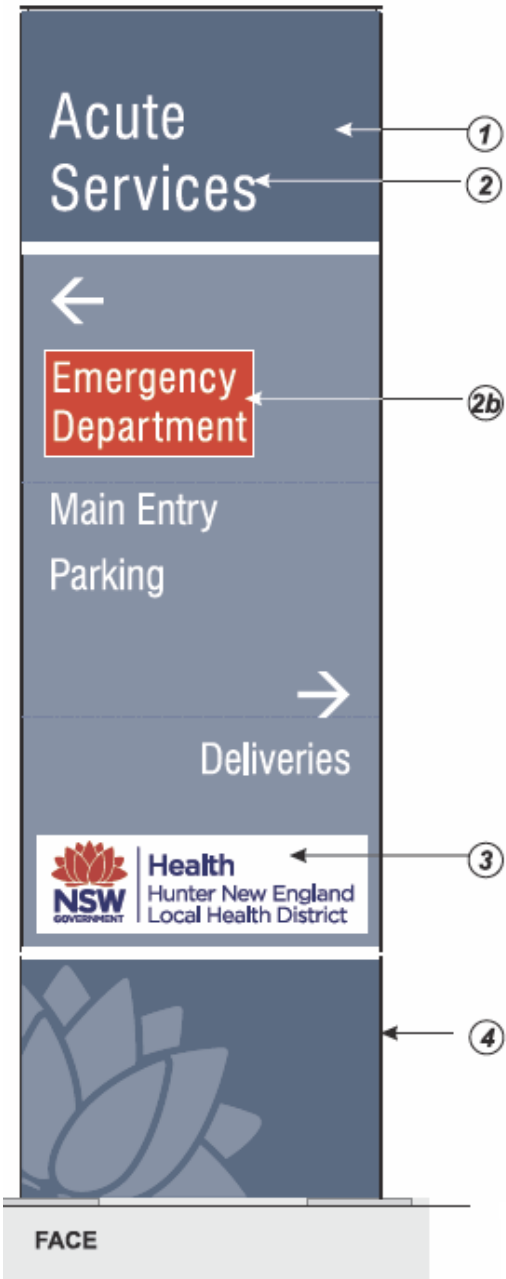
WAYFINDING - SIGN TYPES

External Signage

A series of free standing pylon style signs will be used to identify main entry and exit points for both pedestrians and vehicles; these will include directions to key facilities such as Emergency.

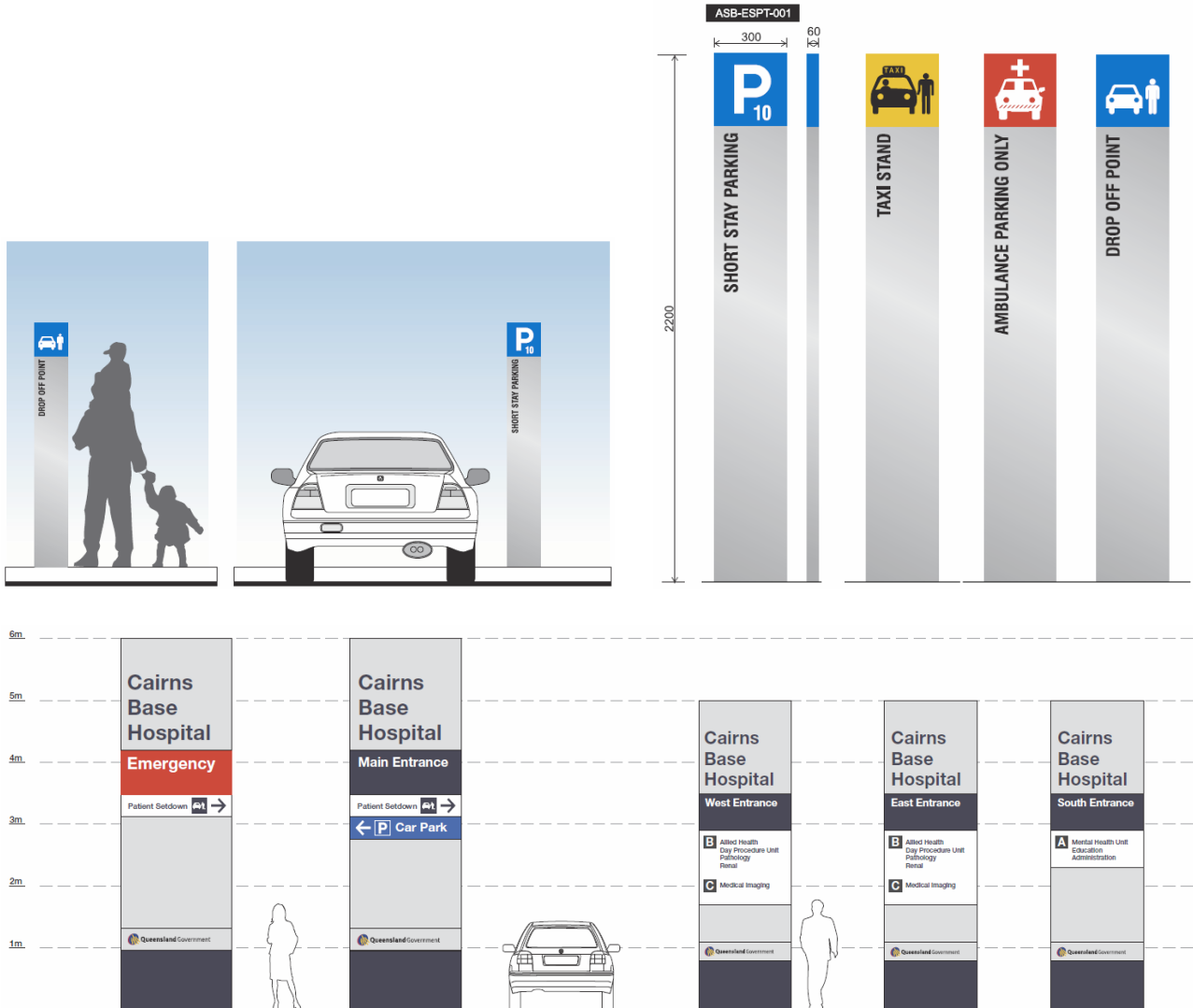


Artist Impression



Vehicle Directional Signs/Parking Totems

The site will include a series of vehicle directional signs and parking totems to indicate special parking zones.

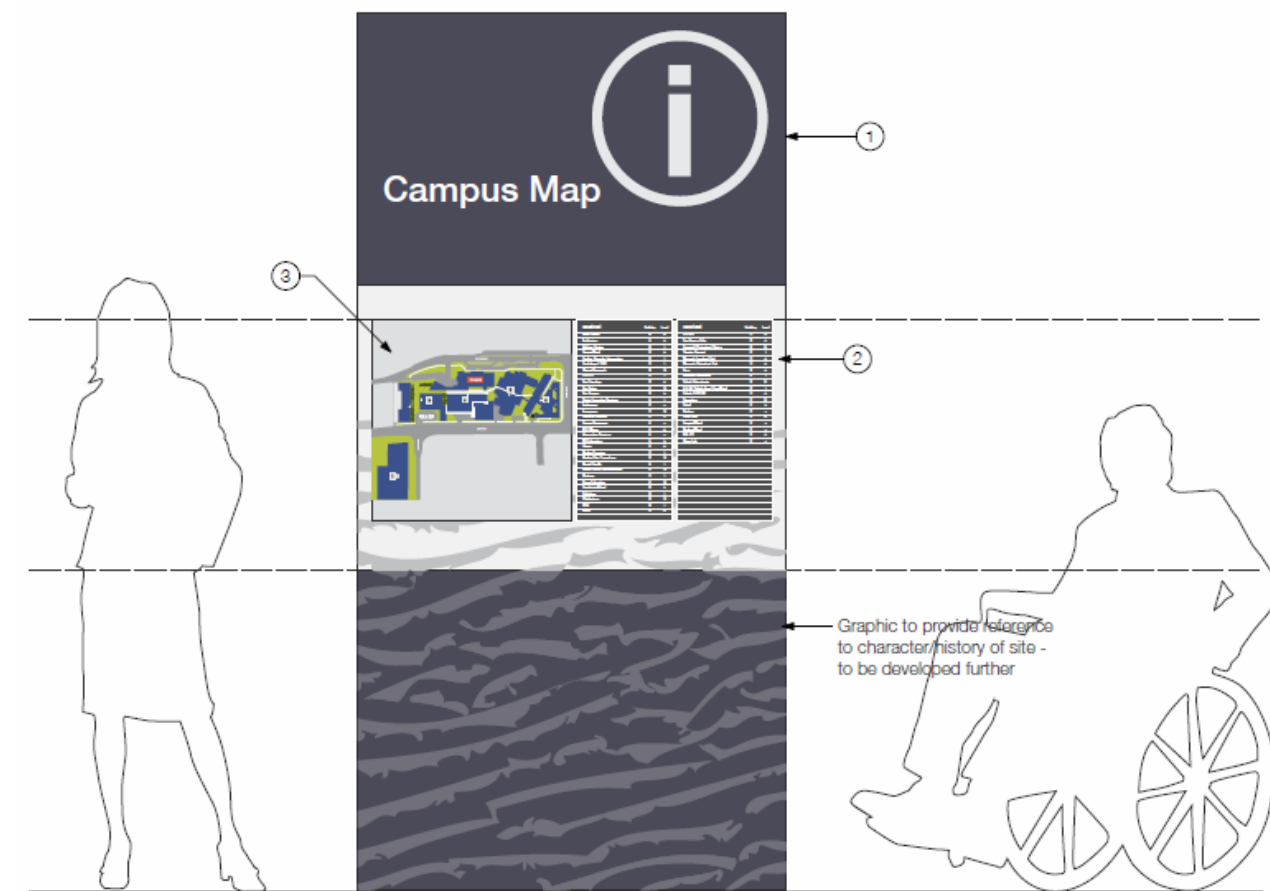


Artist Impression

WAYFINDING - SIGN TYPES

Campus Directory Sign

A campus directory sign may be included at near the front entry to orientate and direct users to all parts of the hospital



Artist Impression

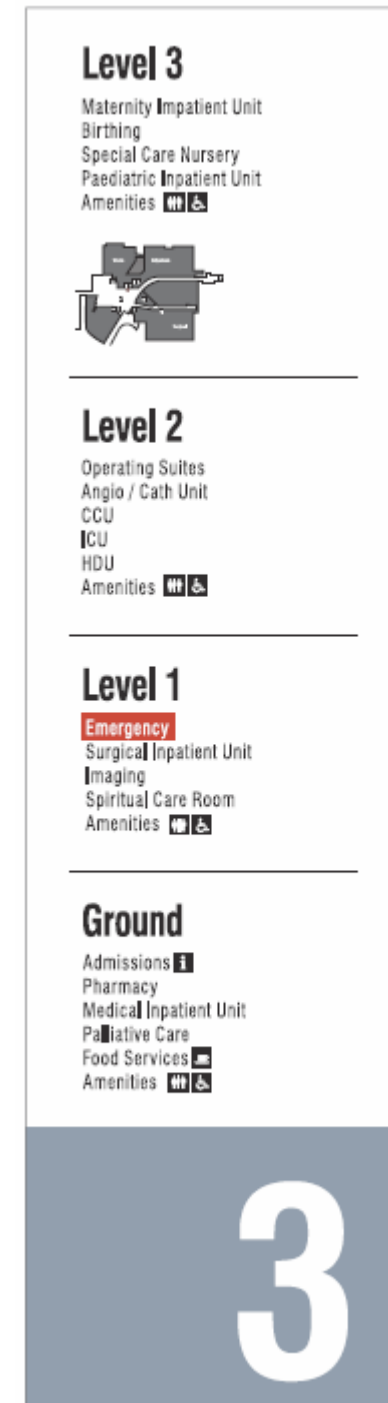
Main Entry/Lift Lobby Directories

Signage at main entries and lift lobbies will be used to identify departments on all levels and colour coded to confirm the level the viewer is on.

They will also identify key public amenities and redirect the view to another building if need be and include additional text in Braille for visually impaired users.



Artist Impression

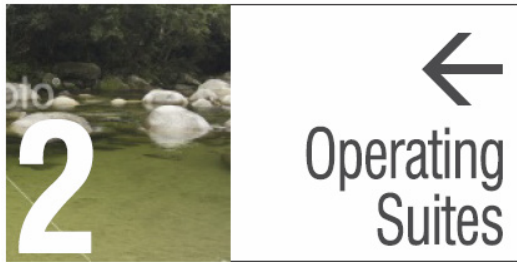
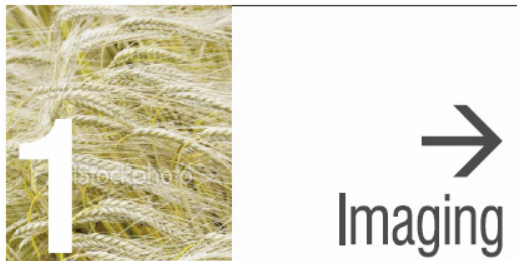


WAYFINDING - SIGN TYPES

Directional Signage

A series of ceiling suspended and wall mounted directional signs will direct patients, visitors and staff to all departments. They will be a guide for the patient or visitor until they reach a room or door sign for the intended destination. Wall mounted directional sign will include additional text in Braille for visually impaired users.

Key signs along the way may include images and colour that complement the interior design colour scheme.

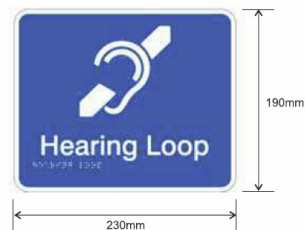


Artist Impression

Department Signage & Receptions/Staff Stations

Each department will have wall mounted sign identifying it at its main public and staff entries. The public department signs may include images and colour that complement the interior design colour scheme and have text in Braille for visually impaired users

Each Reception and Staff Station counter will also be signed along with any statutory hearing loop sign signage that may be required.



WAYFINDING - SIGN TYPES

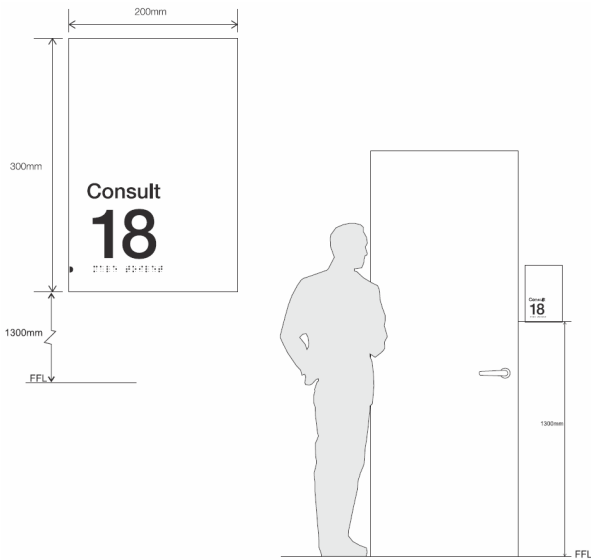
Room Signage

All rooms will be identified with a wall or door sign though it may be appropriate to deliberately omit identification on certain doors used only by staff. The format used allows for easy replacement of the sign or sign message when the room function changes.

Offices and rooms which require numbers or changeable names can use a sliding deck sign type.

Meeting and potentially other rooms such as consult rooms can be provided with a 'room in use' sign in association with the room name and number.

Door / frame numbering or tags may also be required as part of an asset management and maintenance system / register. This constitutes a separate labelling system and is separate to standard room signage. Unlike room signs, door labels are generally small, unobtrusive and may use a simple bar code.

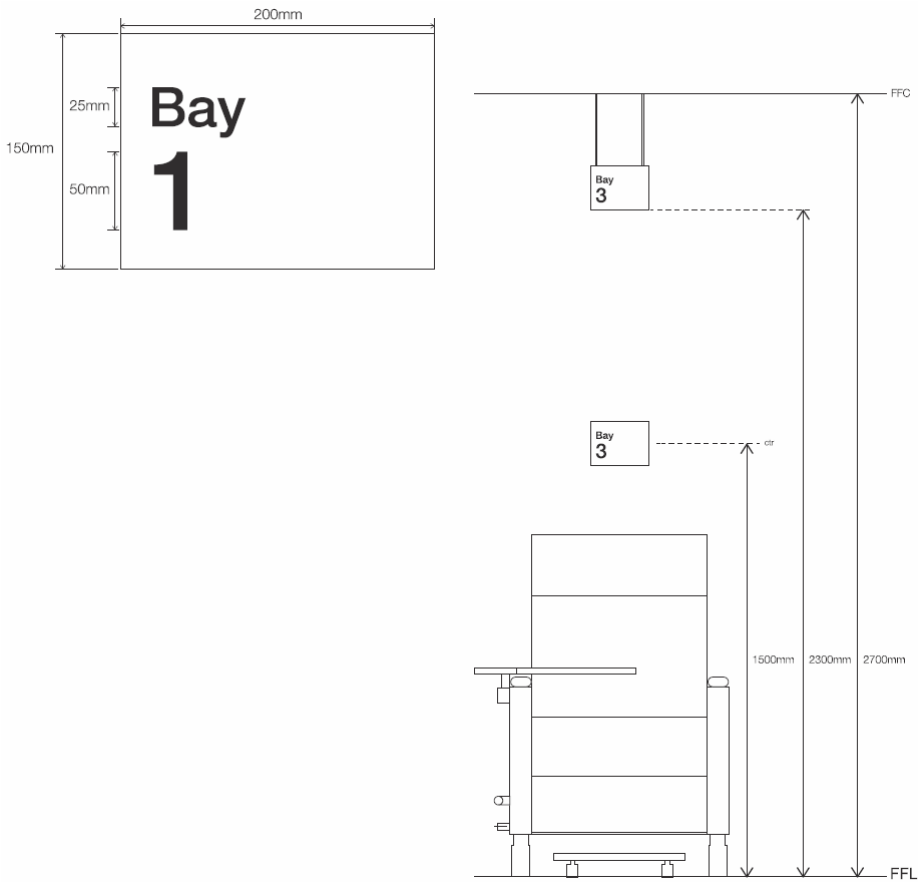
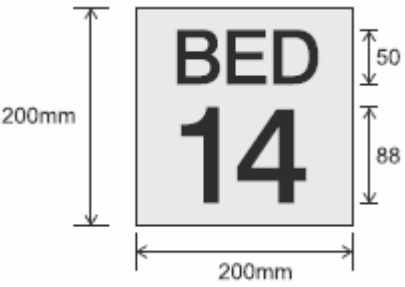


Artist Impression

Bed & Bay Numbering

In accordance with the AHFG's; bed numbering should be shown outside the patient bedroom with one number per bed. In bedrooms with more than one bed, all bed numbers or the range of numbers should be shown on the sign outside the room. For example: beds 78 & 79; or beds 78 to 81. In bedrooms with more than one bed, display the bed number at the bedhead. Bed numbers outside the room should be clearly visible from the corridor and not be obscured by other objects or wall returns.

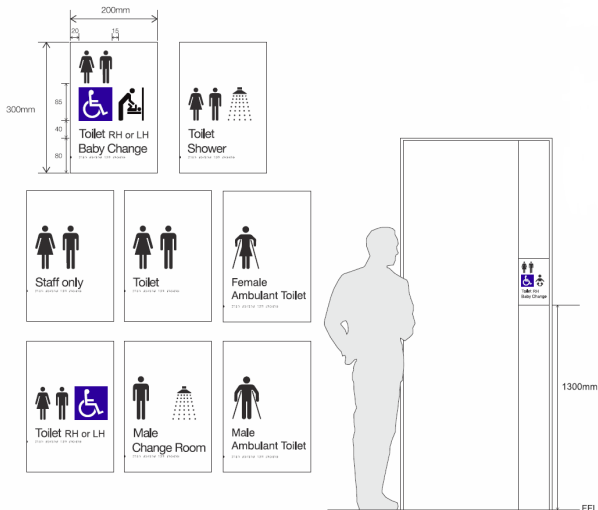
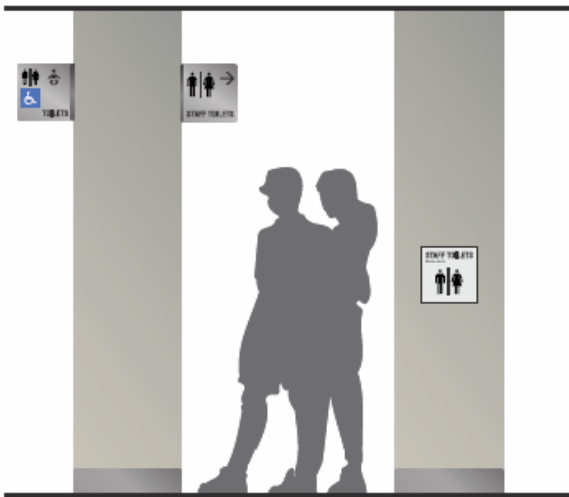
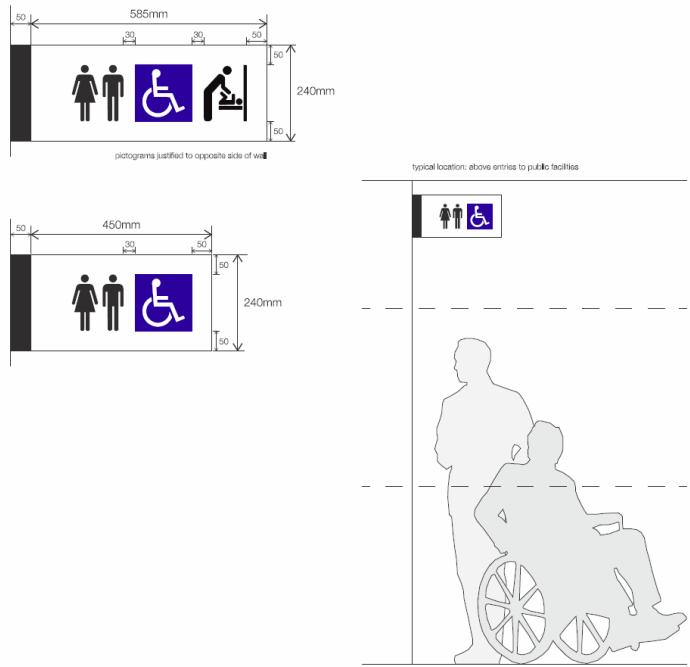
All patient bays will also be numbered.



WAYFINDING - SIGN TYPES

Amenities Signs

All public and staff amenities will be signed with the appropriate text internationally recognised pictograms including braille text where appropriate. There will be a similar series of perpendicular wall signs to enable users to identify these facilities from a distance.



Statutory Signs

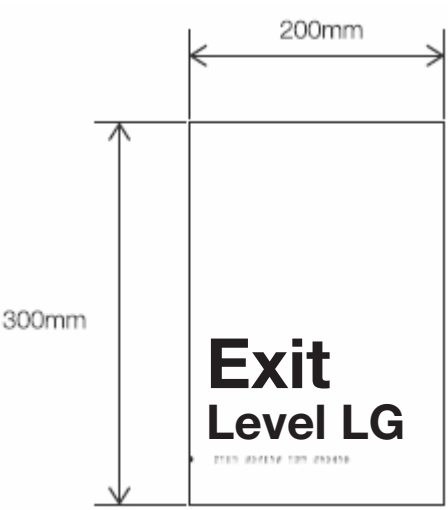
Signage for all required statutory signs will be provided in accordance with the relevant standards and Authorities' requirements.

FIRE HOSE REEL

EDB

FIRE SAFETY DOOR
DO NOT OBSTRUCT

FIRE SAFETY DOOR
DO NOT OBSTRUCT
DO NOT KEEP OPEN



WAYFINDING

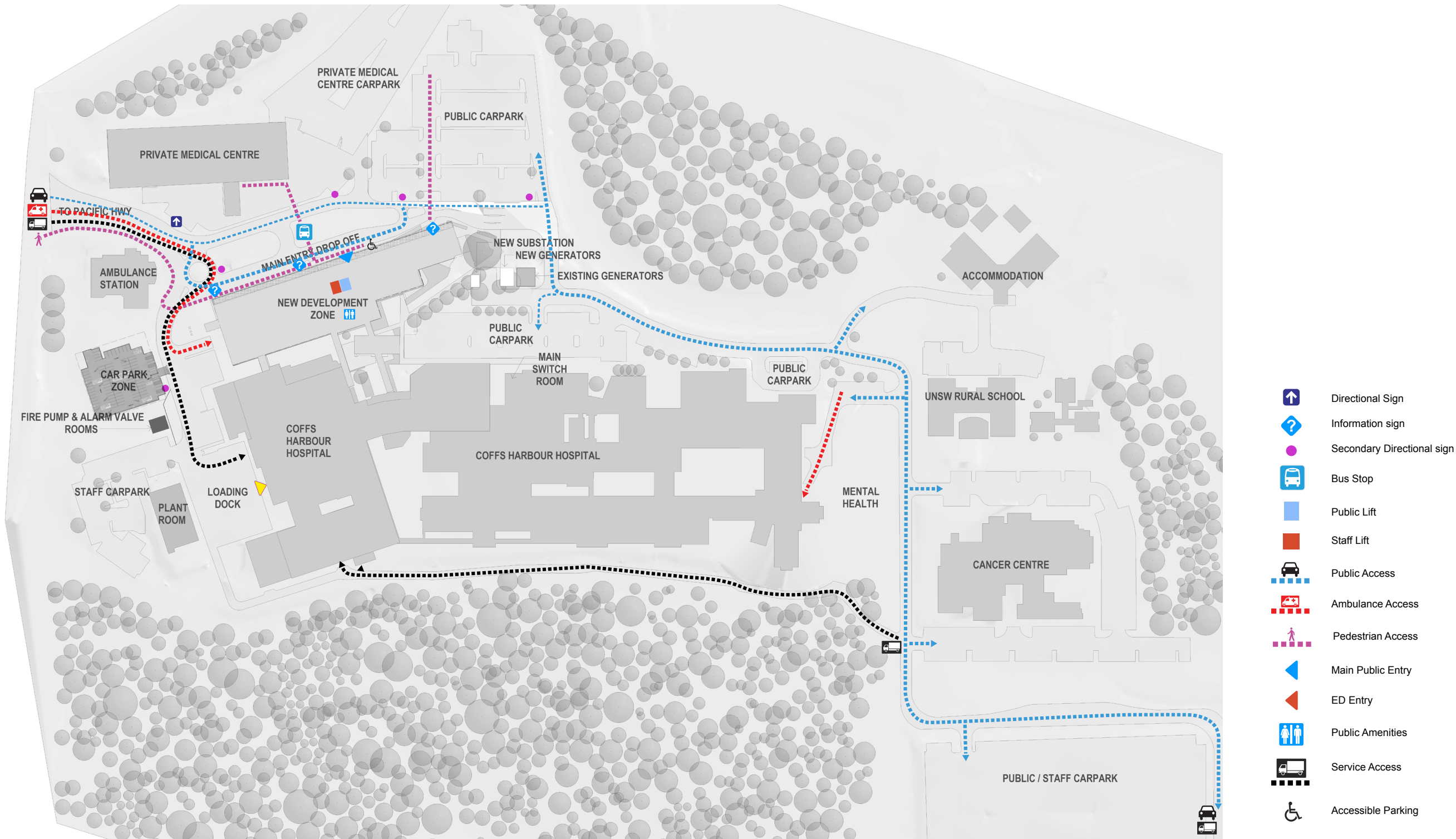
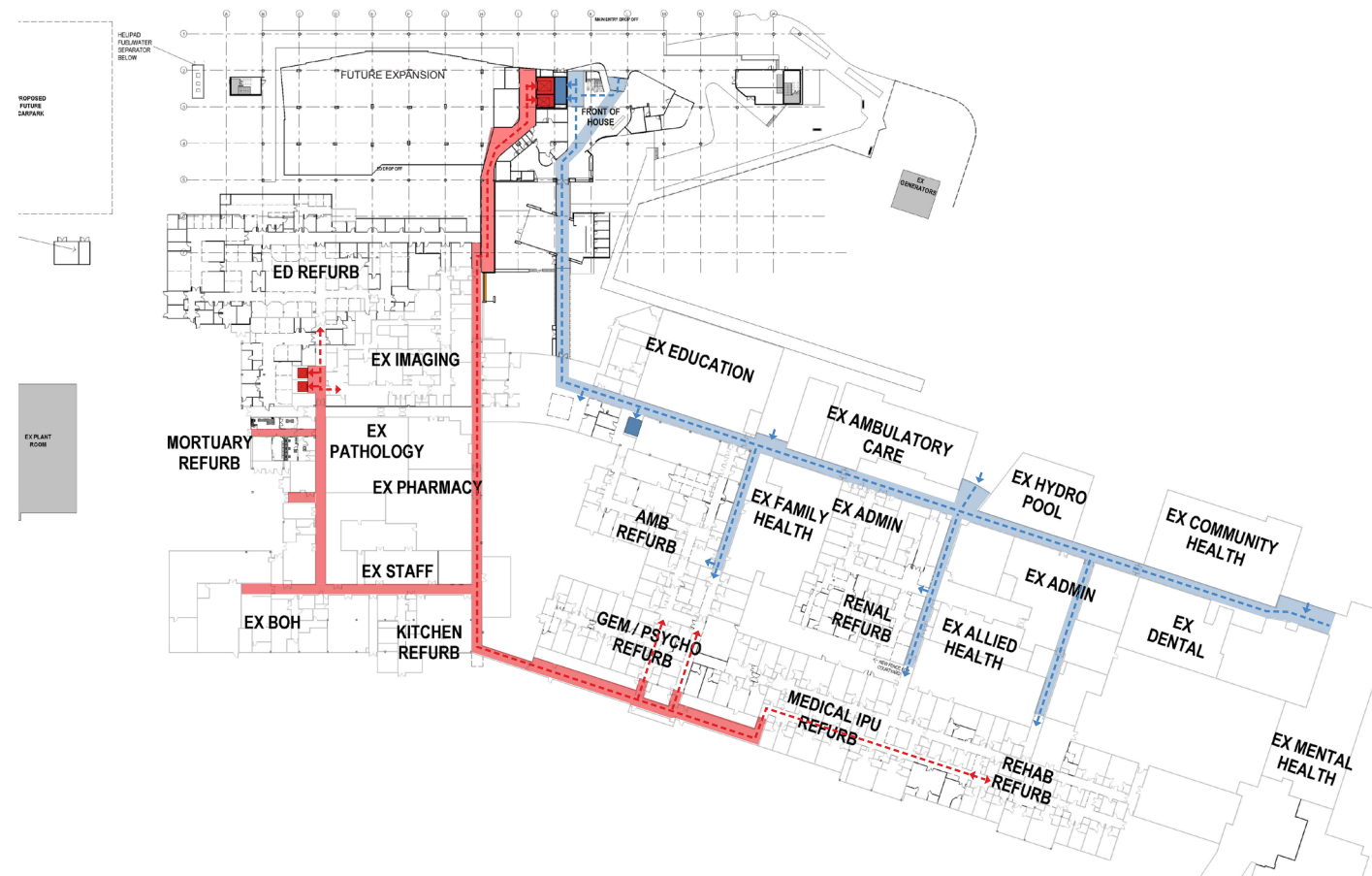
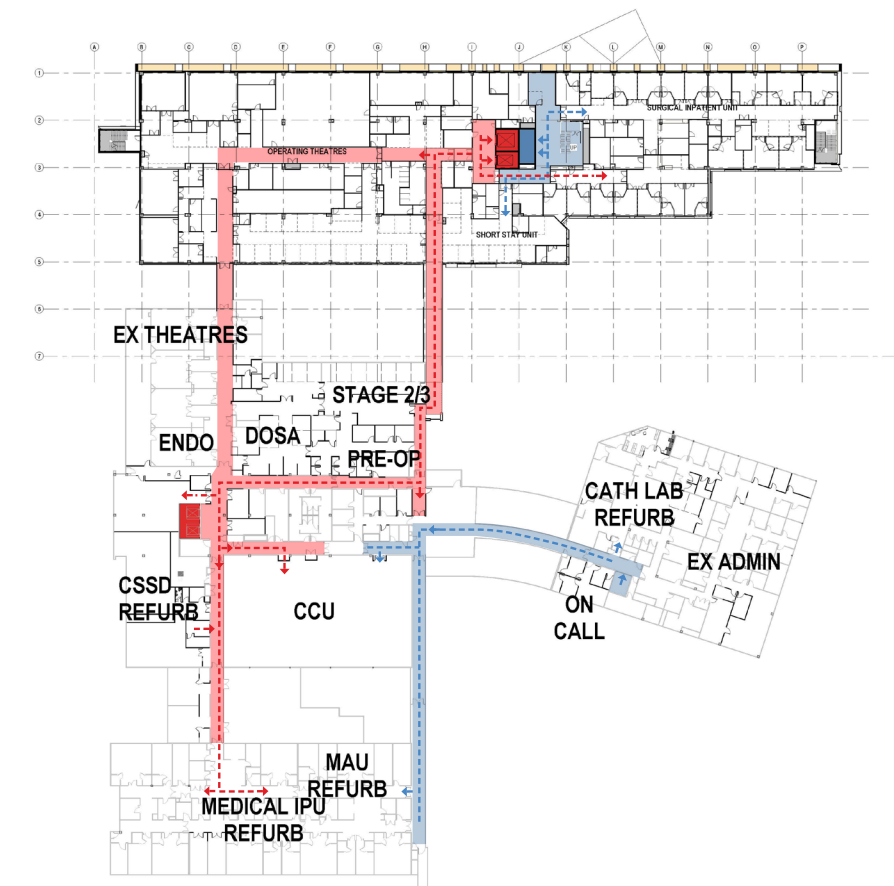


Figure 24

WAYFINDING



GROUND FLOOR



LEVEL 1

Public Circulation

Staff Circulation

SCALE



ARCHITECT



CLIENT



Health Infrastructure

COFFS HARBOUR HOSPITAL EXPANSION

ADDRESS
345 PACIFIC HWY, COFFS HARBOUR

DRAWING NUMBER
SD-AR-01007

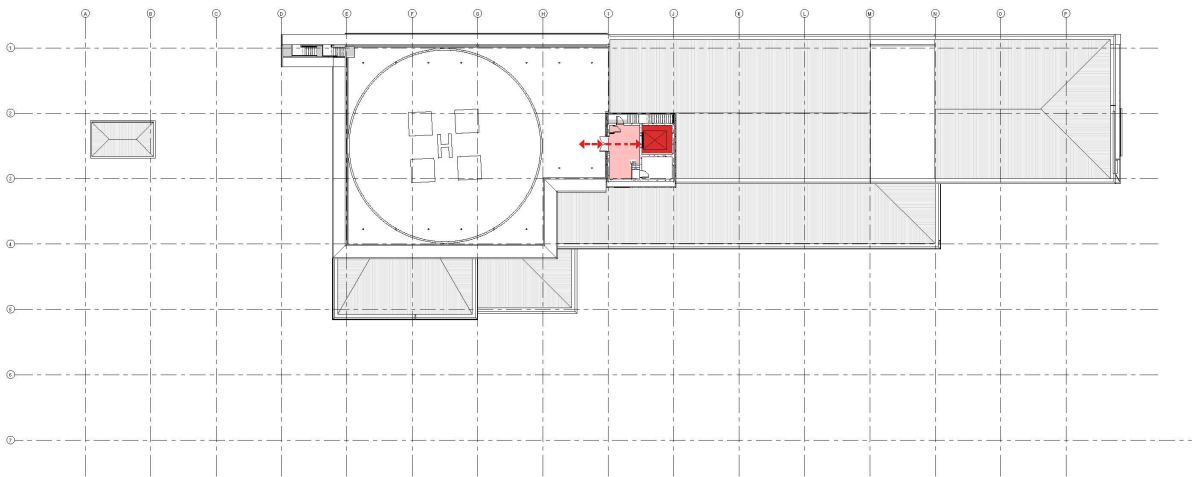
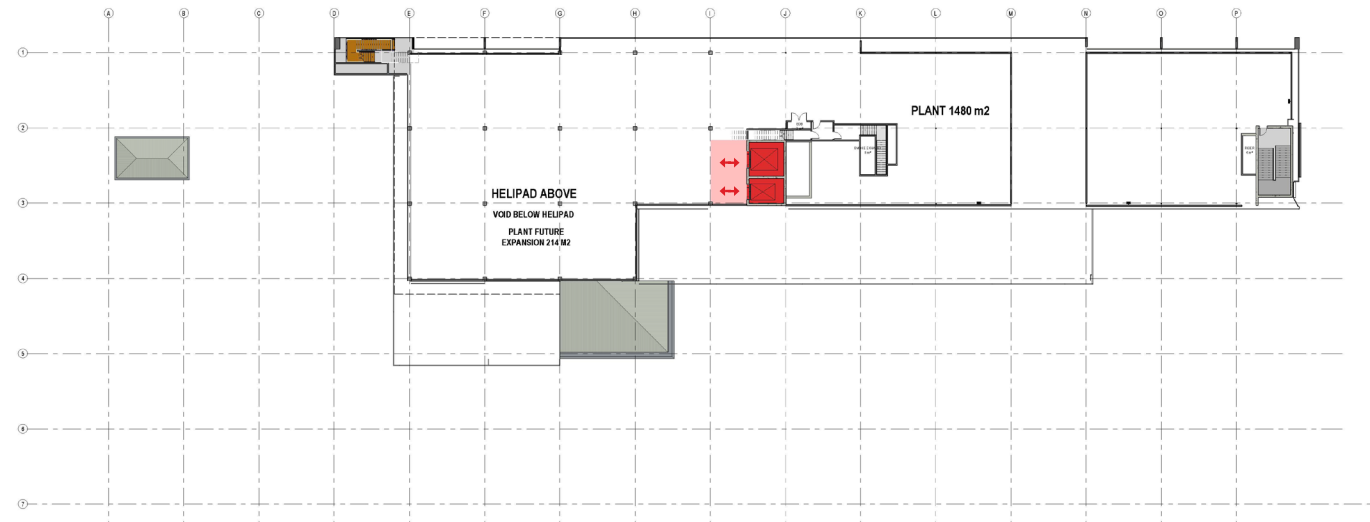
DRAWING NAME
WAYFINDING



REV
1

ISSUE DATE
14/06/18

WAYFINDING



Public Circulation

Staff Circulation

SCALE

0 1 2 3 4m

ARCHITECT



CLIENT



Health
Infrastructure

COFFS HARBOUR HOSPITAL EXPANSION

ADDRESS
345 PACIFIC HWY, COFFS HARBOUR

DRAWING NUMBER
SD-AR-01008

DRAWING NAME
WAYFINDING



REV
1

ISSUE DATE
14/06/18