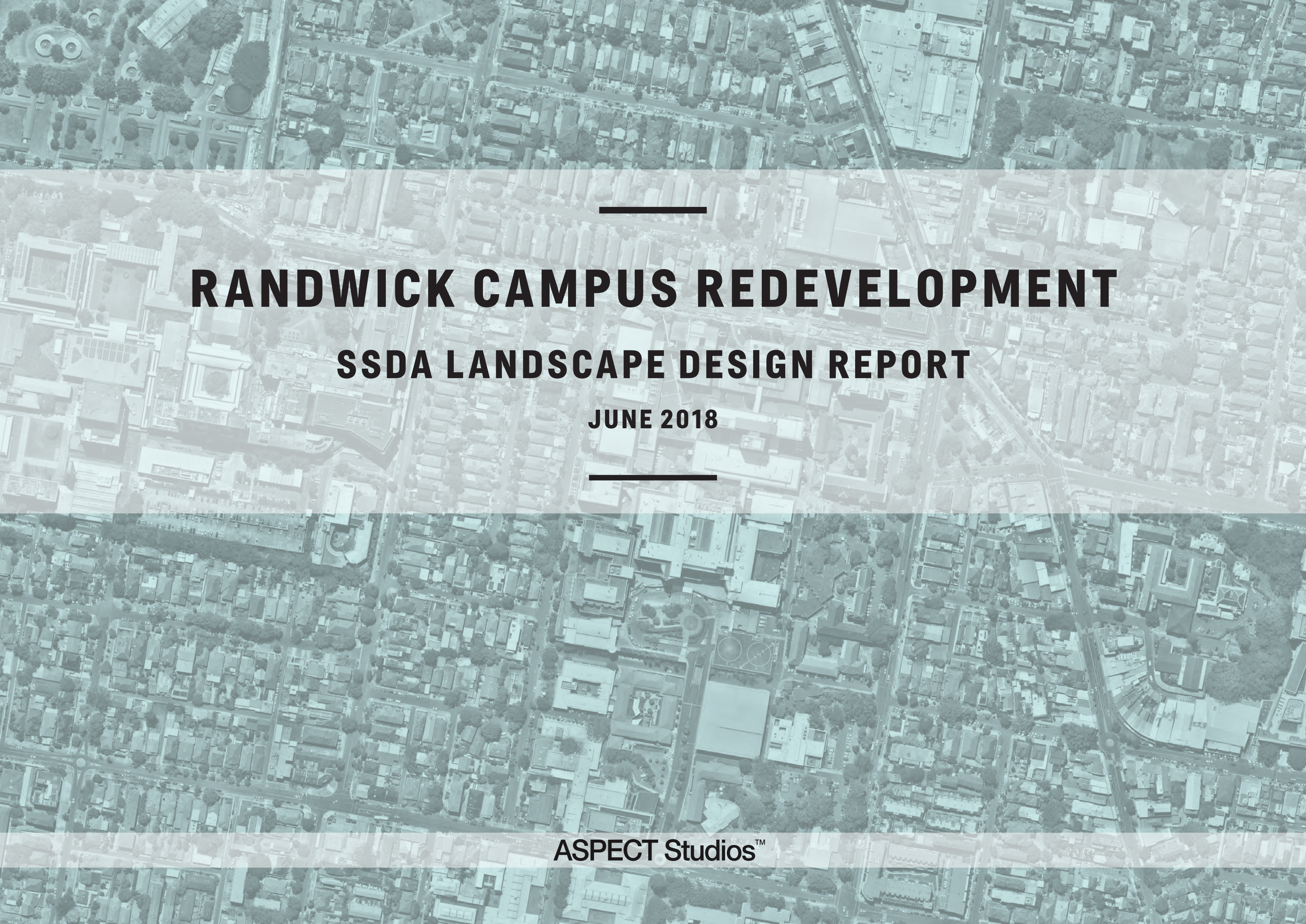


An aerial photograph of a city campus, likely Randwick, showing a dense arrangement of buildings, streets, and green spaces. A semi-transparent light blue rectangular overlay is centered on the image, containing the title text. The text is in a bold, black, sans-serif font. Above and below the main title are short horizontal black lines.

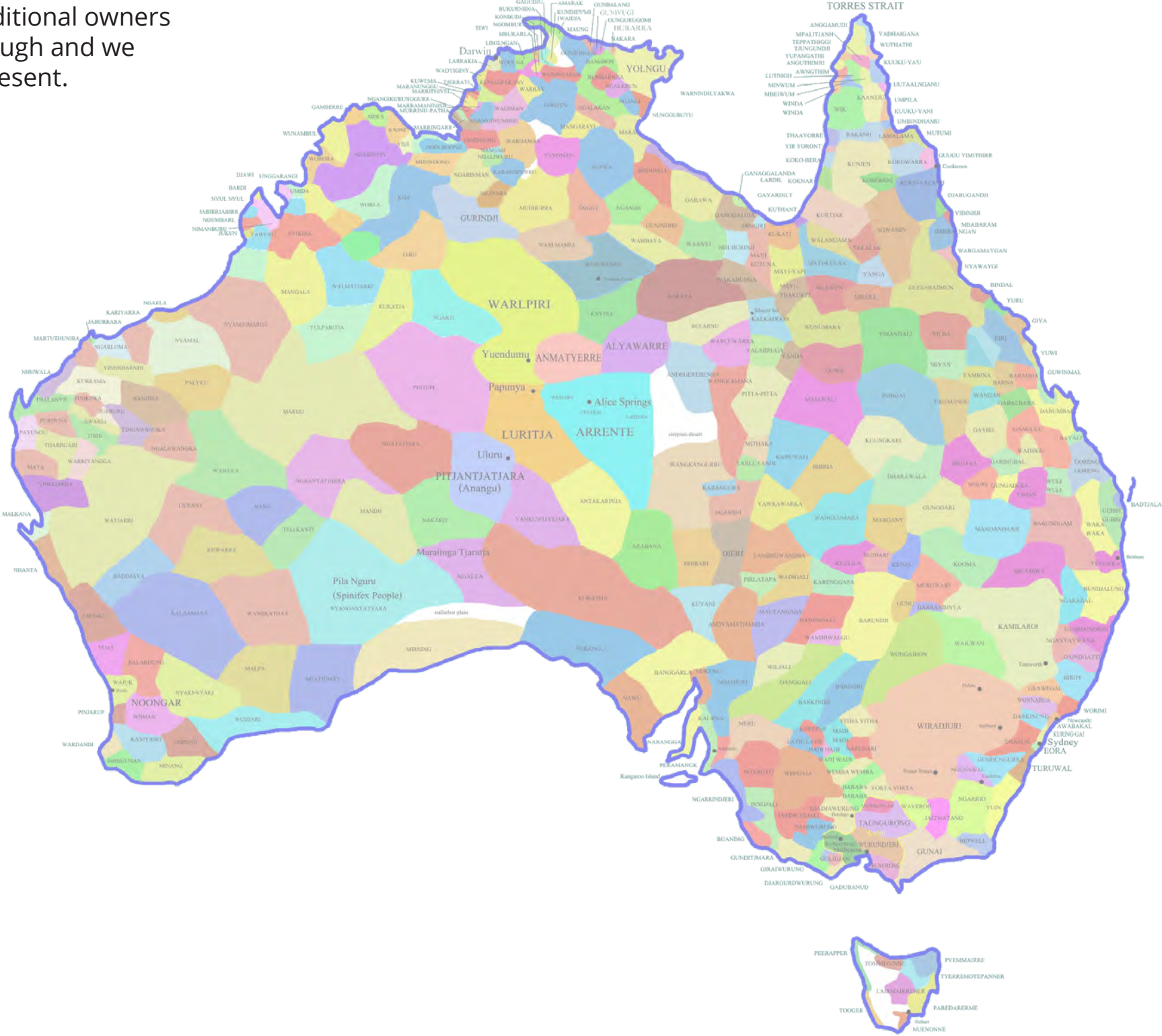
RANDWICK CAMPUS REDEVELOPMENT

SSDA LANDSCAPE DESIGN REPORT

JUNE 2018

ASPECT Studios™

ASPECT Studios acknowledges the traditional owners of the land we work on and travel through and we pay our respects to elders past and present.



Document Information

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The background image is a coastal scene. In the upper left, a small lighthouse sits atop a grassy hill. A sandy path leads from the foreground down towards the ocean on the right. The sky is blue with some clouds. A semi-transparent horizontal band across the middle of the image contains the text 'INTRODUCTION' in bold, black, uppercase letters, preceded by a short horizontal line.

— INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

Project Summary

Stage 1 of the Randwick Campus Redevelopment is currently progressing through Health Infrastrcuture’s (HI) Planning Phase, which includes Master Planning, Concept Design and Schematic Design.

This Landscape Design Report for the Randwick Campus Redevelopment builds on the earlier work completed by ASPECT Studios, in collaboration with the project team, in prior project stages. The Report has been prepared to accompany the State Significant Development Application (SSDA) Number SSDA 9113.

As a collaborative design effort, ASPECT Studios is working closely with the project team, including BVN/Terroir (architecture), enstruct (civil and structural engineering) and ARUP (traffic), to ensure the project vision and aspirations are met across all disciplines.

Context

The Randwick Hospitals Campus (the Campus) is located immediately south-west of Randwick Town Centre.

The Campus is bounded by High Street to the north, which intersects with the Town Centre’s main street of Belmore Road; Avoca Street to the east; Barker Street to the south; and Hospital Road to the west, which forms the Campus’ interface with the University of New South Wales (UNSW).

Four hospitals currently share the Campus: Sydney Children’s Hospitals Network (SCHN), the Royal Hospital for Women (RHW), Prince of Wales Public Hospital (POW), and the Prince of Wales Private Hospital (POWP).

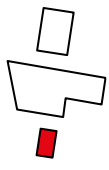
The proposed Stage 1 Acute Services Building (ASB) is located on predominately residential land immediately west of the existing Campus, adjoining Botany Street and Magill Street, and will occupy a key position between the Campus and UNSW. As a result, Stage 1 of the ASB will provide a significant opportunity for physical connectivity between the Campus and UNSW.

The public domain and landscape design for Stage 1 of the Randwick Campus Redevelopment builds upon the significant body of work delivered as part of the precinct master plan. The urban design principles and aspirations of the master plan and their impact on this project are discussed in later sections of this report.



AERIAL VIEW

source: BVN, 2018



HOSPITALS CAMPUS

UNSW KENSINGTON CAMPUS

ASB SITE

1. SYDNEY CBD
2. RANDWICK TOWN CENTRE
3. THE SPOT
4. COOGEE BEACH
5. NEWMARKET GREEN RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
6. ROYAL RANDWICK RACECOURSE
7. CENTENNIAL PARK
8. TOWARD SYDNEY AIRPORT



Public Domain & Landscape

The new public domain and landscape associated with Stage 1 of the Randwick Campus Redevelopment present exciting opportunities and challenges for the role of the public domain and landscape in an expanding Campus.

The project includes a number of public domain and landscape opportunities over numerous building levels. The relationship between these opportunities and the levels of the building is highlighted below:

LEVEL	DEPARTMENT	PUBLIC DOMAIN / LANDSCAPE
-02	Adults' Emergency Department	Magill Street landscape
	Back of House services	Internal Courtyard (central)
	Satellite Dock	
-01	Front of House	Botany Street Park
		Central Courtyard
		Internal Courtyard (north-east)
		Northern boundary revegetation
0	Front of House	Nil
1	Operating Theatres	Nil
2	Plant, Central Sterilising Service & Logistics Interchange	Nil
3	Intensive Care Unit (ICU) & Medical Assessment Unit	ICU Courtyard
4	Inpatient Unit	Trafficable rooftop courtyard
		Non-trafficable rooftops
5	Inpatient Unit	Nil
6	Inpatient Unit	Nil
7	Inpatient Unit	Nil
8	Inpatient Unit	Nil
9	Plant	Nil
10	Helipad	Nil

Aboriginal Heritage

The project will incorporate site-specific histories and narratives into the design, through the further development of an artwork strategy in future stages of the project.

The artwork strategy will be developed in consultation with the Aboriginal community.

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CONTEXT

2.0 Context

Precinct Master Planning

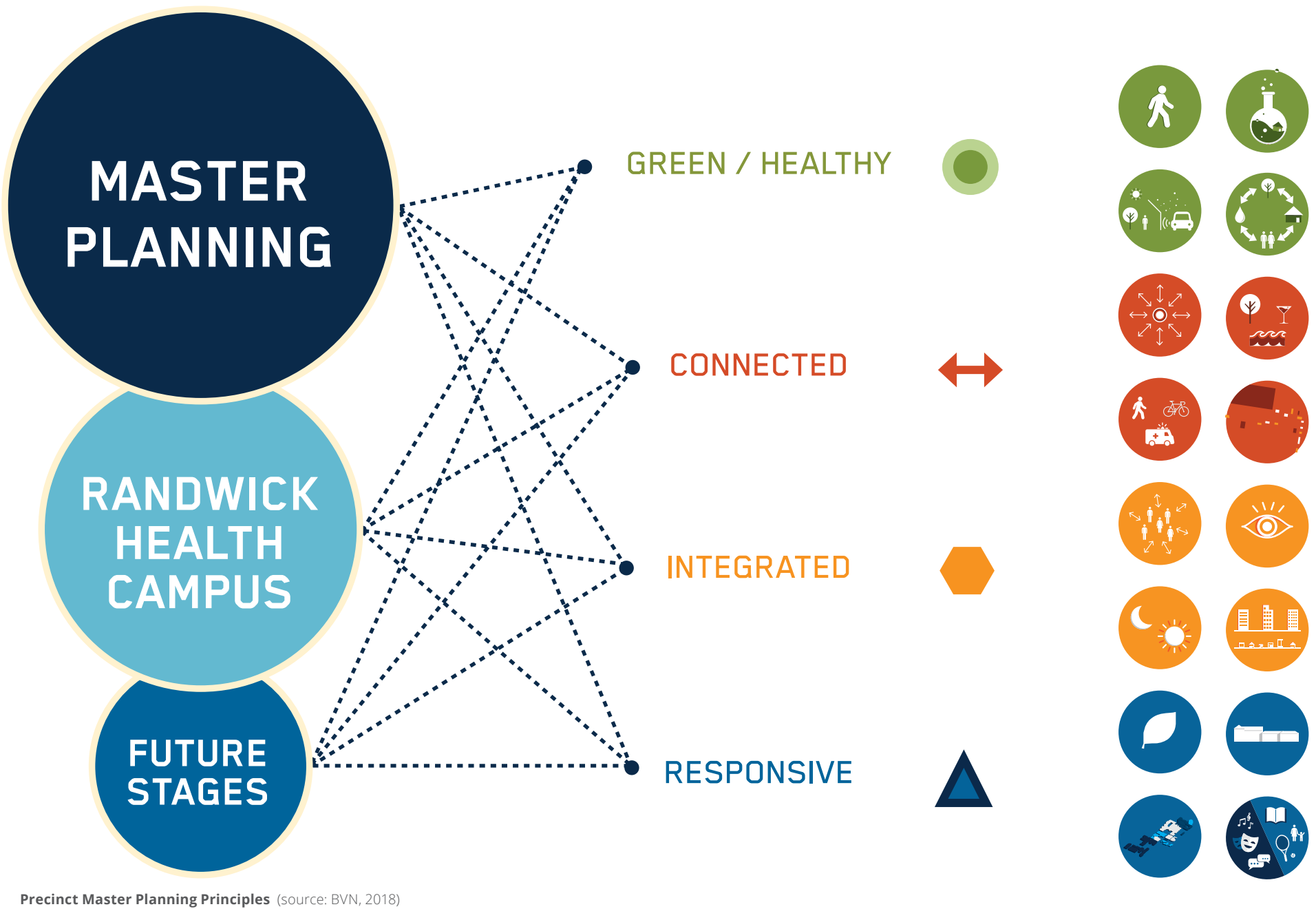
The Precinct Master Planning establishes the high-level master planning framework to guide health, research, and commercial infrastructure investment across the Greater Randwick Area.

A key focus of the master plan is public space, designing the Randwick Health and Education Precinct (the Precinct) around people and places, and not institutions, ensuring the Campus promotes social connectivity and preventative health and well-being for staff, university personnel and the broader community.

The master plan is built around four key principles to optimise the effects of the physical environment on the healing process. They are to improve the quality of healthcare services, and well-being of patients, visitors and staff. (BVN, 2018)

These principles are:

- Green and Healthy
- Connected
- Integrated
- Responsive



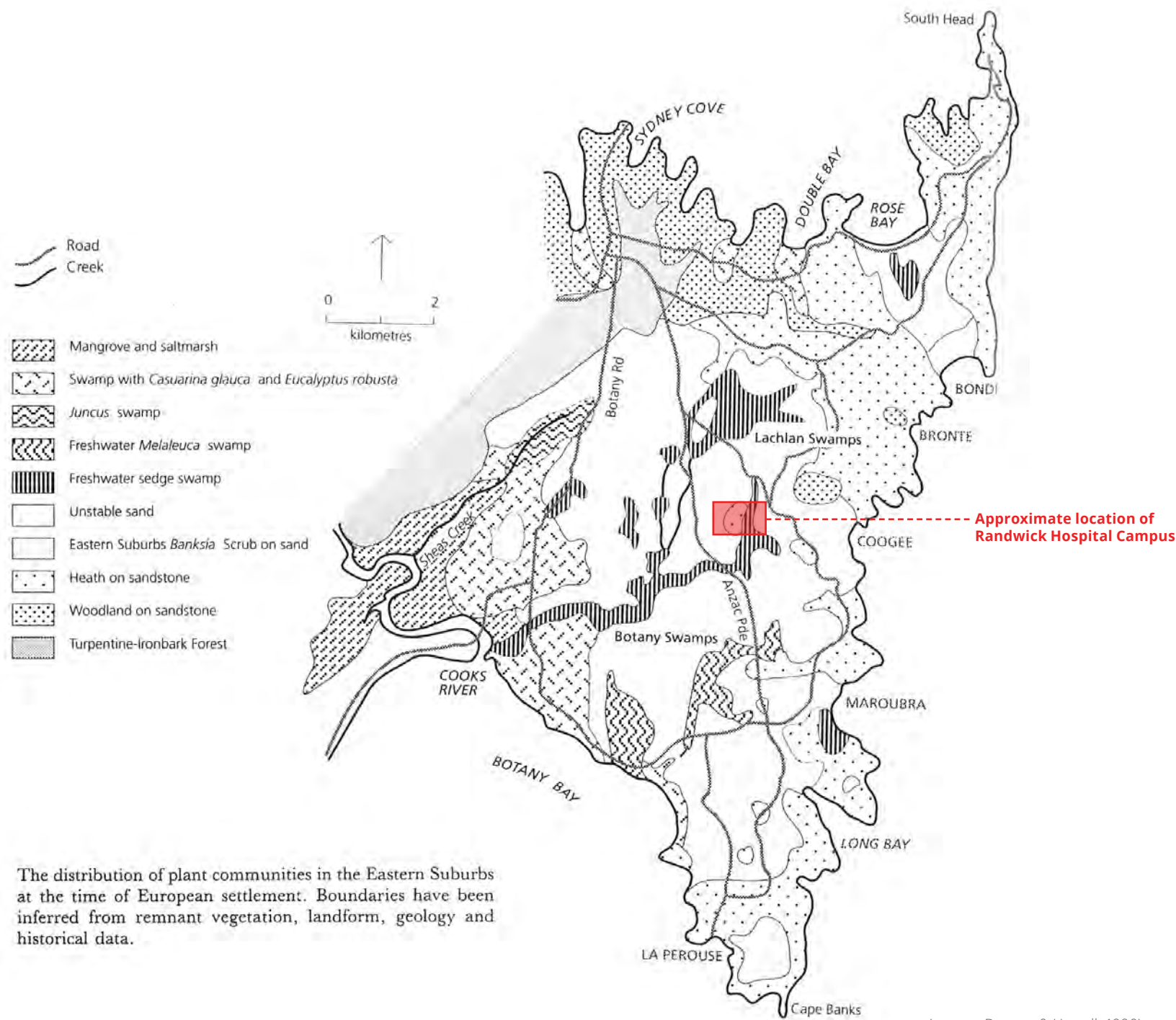
Local Landscape & Ecology

Although originally described by James Cook as ‘barren heath diversified with marshes and Morasses’, Randwick’s original vegetation contained diversity and botanical richness.

Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub (ESBS) grew throughout the area, but has now mostly disappeared. The Randwick Campus Redevelopment provides a unique opportunity to re-establish this ecological community.

Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub

- It is a sclerophyllous heath/scrub community that once occupied approximately 5,300 hectares between North Head and Botany Bay.
- Less than 3% of original coverage remains.
- Declared an Endangered Ecological Community (EEC) and contains individual species that are critically endangered.
- A major threat to ESBS is the further loss and fragmentation of habitat as a consequence of clearing and development, making any possible re-establishment of this species community vital to its sustainability.
- As a complete planting palette ESBS has great potential for colour and vibrancy with a broad range of plant species flowering throughout the year.
- Trees and shrubs foliage coverage is dominantly perennial resulting in a consistent green coverage.
- Is tolerant of salt exposure, winds and low rainfall, making it generally a low maintenance planting palette.



(source: Benson & Howell, 1990)

Reference: Benson B & Howell J, 1990. *Taken for Granted*, The Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney.

Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub - Typical Species

LARGE TREES



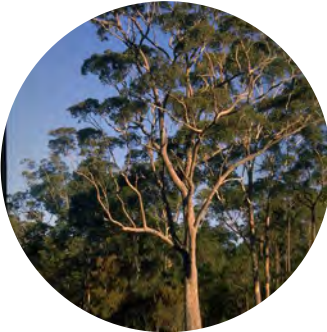
Angophora costata



Banksia serrata



Ceratopetalum apetalum



Corymbia gummifera



Eucalyptus haemastoma



Acacia longifolia



Eucalyptus robusta



Allocasuarina littoralis k .

SHRUBS



Dillwynia retorta



Melaleuca squamea



Acacia terminalis



Darwinia fascicularis



Epacris longifolia



Macrozamia communis



Callistemon citrinus



Banksia integrifolia

GRASSES AND GROUNDCOVERS



Carpobrotus glaucescens



Austroanthonia setacea.



Dianella revoluta



Pteridium esculentum



Ficinia nodosa



Viola hederacea



Xanthorrhoea semiplana



Eragrostis brownii.

The background image is a coastal scene. In the upper left, a small lighthouse sits atop a grassy hill. A sandy path leads from the foreground down towards the ocean on the right. The sky is blue with some clouds. A semi-transparent horizontal band across the middle of the image contains the text 'DESIGN PRINCIPLES' in bold, black, uppercase letters. Above the text is a short horizontal line, and below it is a thin horizontal line.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

3.0 Design Principles

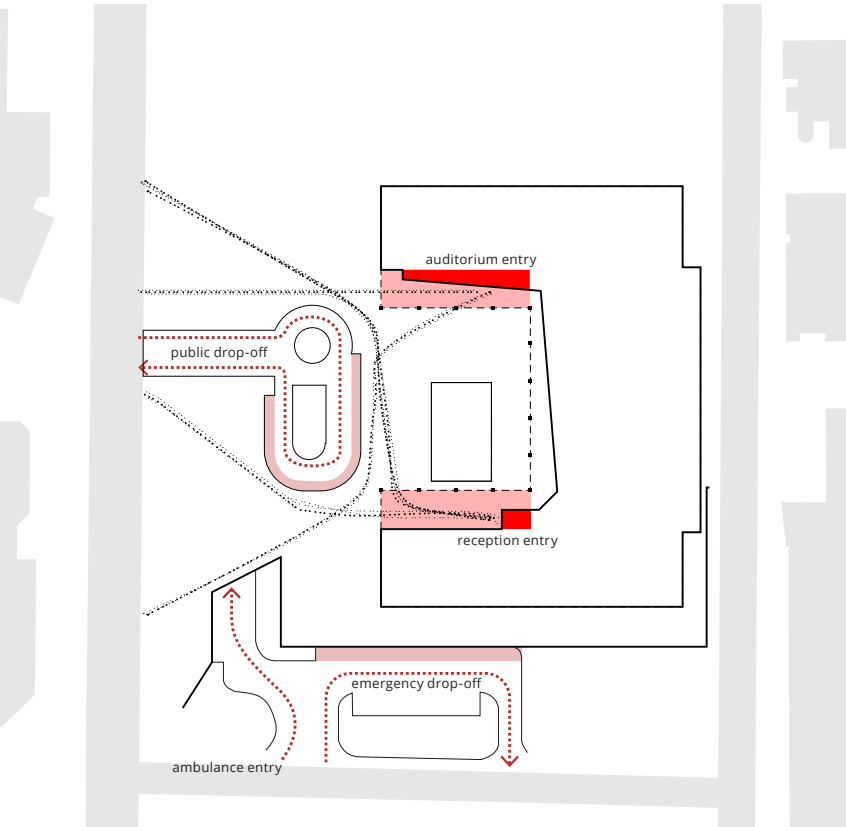
Design Principles

In line with the aspirations of the master planning, the ASB must provide green and healthy, connected, integrated and responsive public domain and landscape spaces.

The design principles discussed herein describe and illustrate how this will be achieved.

CREATE LEGIBLE AND WELCOMING ENTRANCES

- Public spaces at building entrances will enable the entrances to be readily found by visitors, providing distinctive design gestures integrated with building architecture and recognising their role as meeting places for ASB staff and visitors.
- Vehicular entries will prioritise ease of access for medical priorities while remaining mindful of their location within public streets that must also prioritise pedestrian safety and amenity. Vehicular and pedestrian entrances will be distinct.

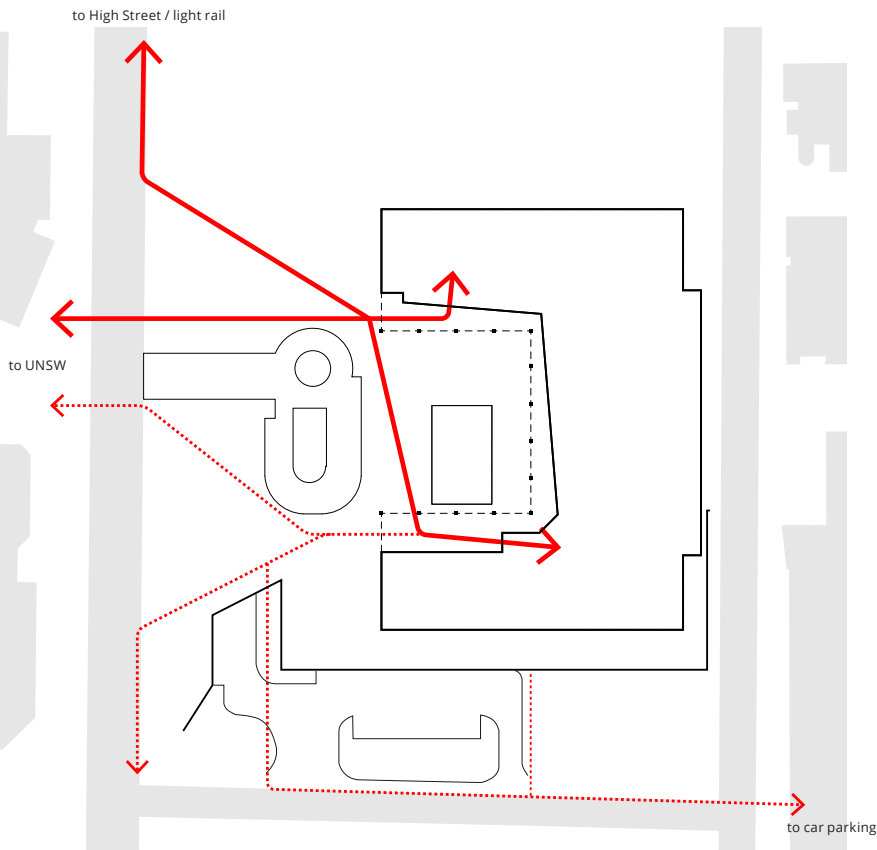


Create legible and welcoming entrances



PROVIDE INTUITIVE WAYFINDING

- The public domain design will promote visual and physical connections between building entries and Campus amenities, and with the broader Precinct including public transport facilities and Randwick Town Centre.
- Street interfaces will provide recognisable wayfinding cues to orient users and promote legibility between streets and site entry points.

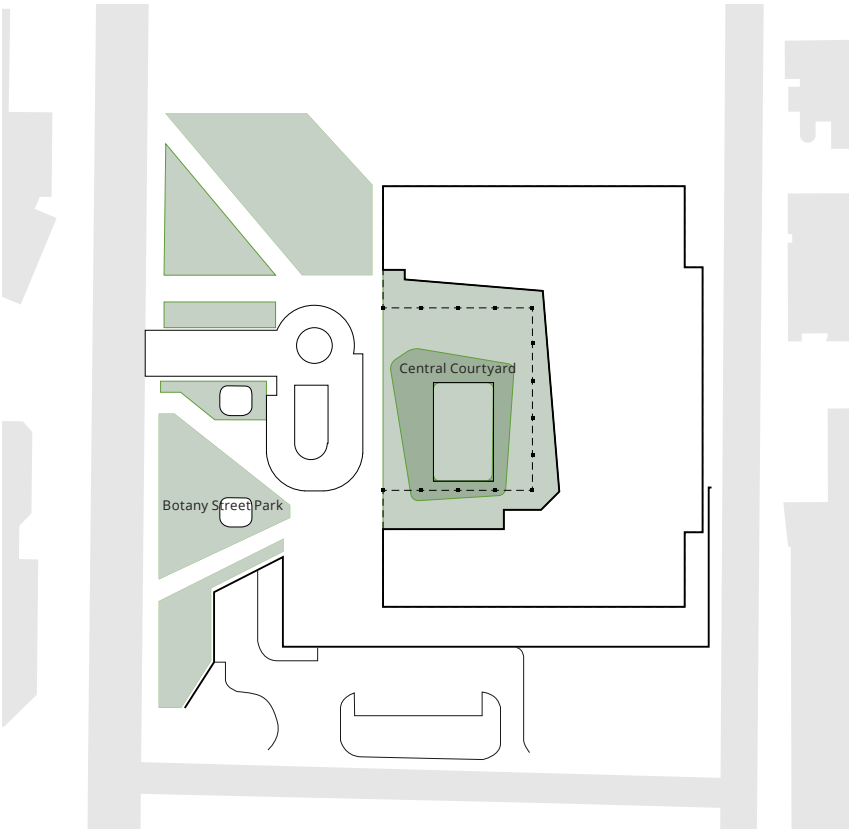


Provide intuitive wayfinding



DELIVER ENGAGING OPEN SPACES

- ASB open spaces and public domain will promote the identity of the Campus while being cognisant of the broader Precinct within which the site sits.
- These spaces must go beyond the provision of design elements to meet functional requirements, and will speak to the regenerative potential of landscape and the role that these spaces will play in the context of the Campus.

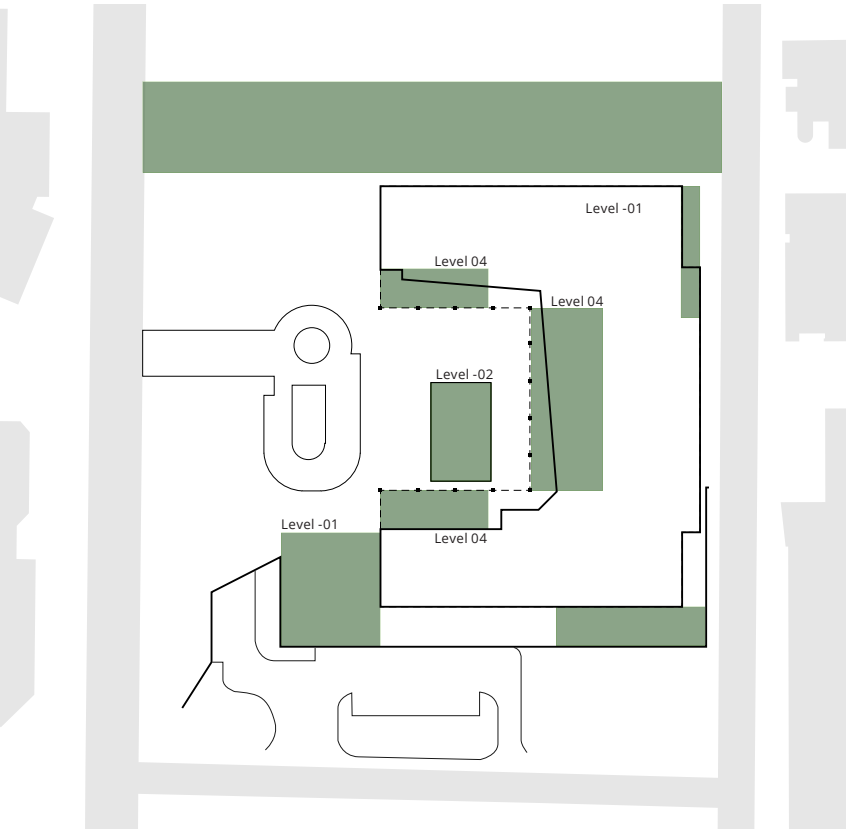


Deliver engaging open spaces



PROVIDE PLANTED OUTLOOKS

- Design of ASB spaces will be cognisant of the visual connections between internal building spaces, the public domain, and rooftop landscapes, and the regenerative role that these views play in patient recovery and staff well-being.
- External views to planted areas and open sky will be maximised to enable patient and staff access to views of nature from inside the ASB.
- The Level 04 trafficable rooftop will provide opportunities for breakout spaces for staff as well as serving the rehabilitation needs of patients.

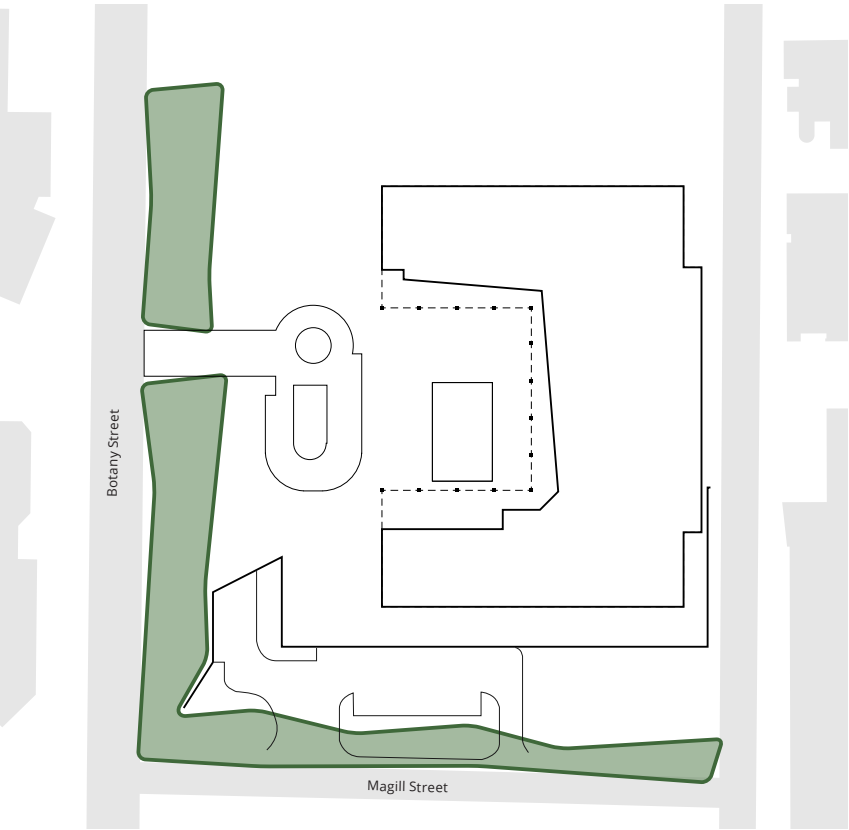


Provide planted outlooks



INTEGRATE WITH SURROUNDING CONTEXT

- Public domain and streetscape interfaces will provide distinctive and legible entries to the site, while integrating with the broader Precinct, to create an inviting, safe, and permeable environment that improves local pedestrian and ecological connectivity.
- Landscape spaces within the site will be designed with regard to the broader landscape context within which the site is located (the ESBS ecology).
- Technical constraints such as level changes and vehicular access are resolved in a way that prioritises pedestrian and streetscape amenity, balancing access requirements into the site with safe and legible access along adjoining streets.



Integrate with surrounding context



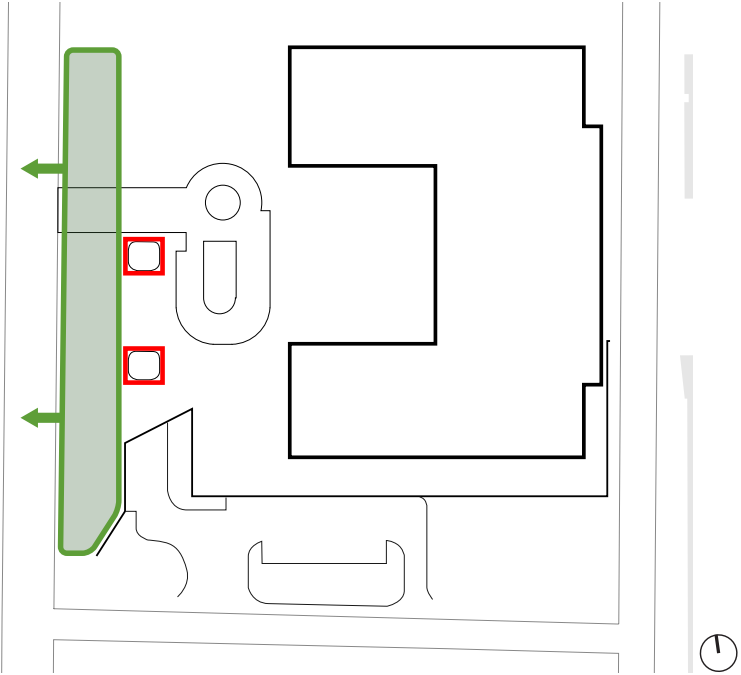
Design Moves

The design moves discussed in this section illustrate the priority design intent incorporated within the public domain design in achieving the design principles.

MOVE #1

Botany Street Park

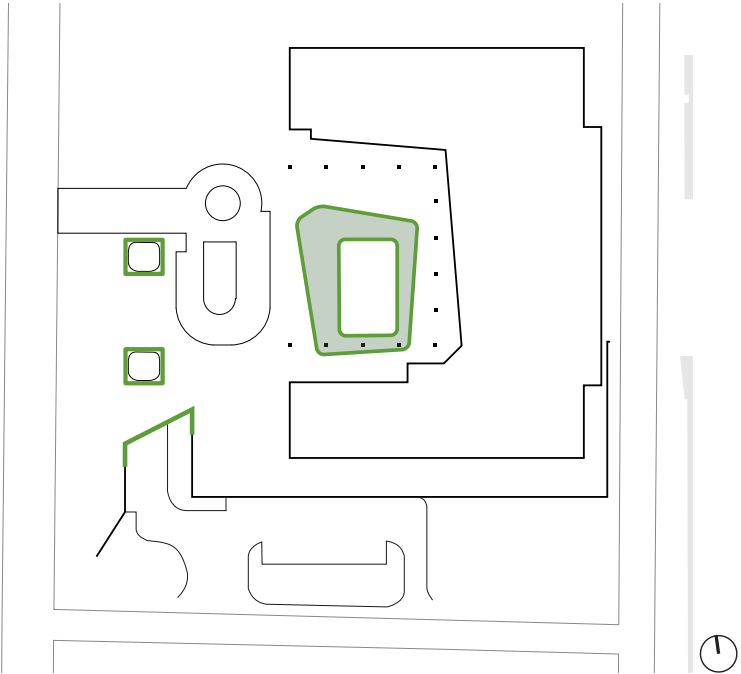
The landscape adjoining the western boundary of the site becomes a parkland landscape oriented towards the street.



MOVE #3

Green podium edges

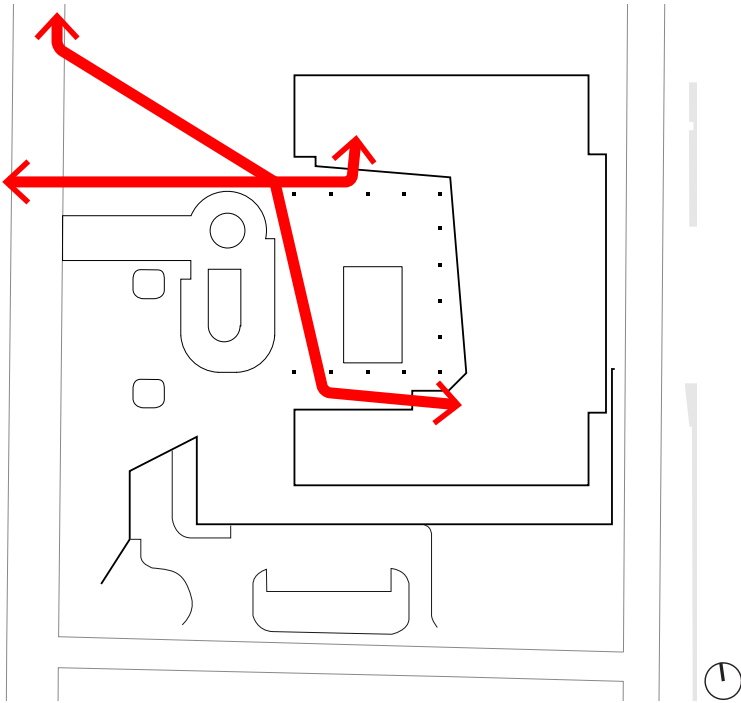
Mass planting to podium edges softens this interface, and prevents pedestrian access to the podium edge.



MOVE #2

Pedestrian routes

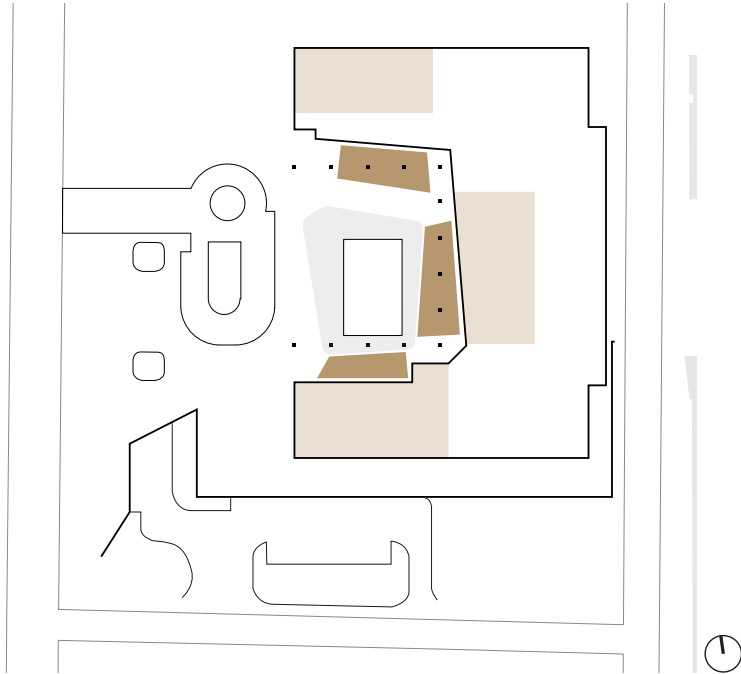
Prioritise pedestrian connectivity between the light rail on High Street, UNSW, and hospital entries, providing direct, convenient, and safe thoroughfare through the site.



MOVE #4

Central courtyard spaces

Provide landscape spaces to the Central Courtyard that relate to adjoining internal building uses.



Planting Strategy

Tree and understorey planting throughout the site will provide a rich diversity of endemic species. The palette will be developed to align with the desired design outcomes while building urban ecologies which may provide habitat or food sources for native birds, bees and insects.

Existing street trees are interspersed with new street tree planting to consolidate tree avenues.

Planting typology within the site varies between the landscape spaces.

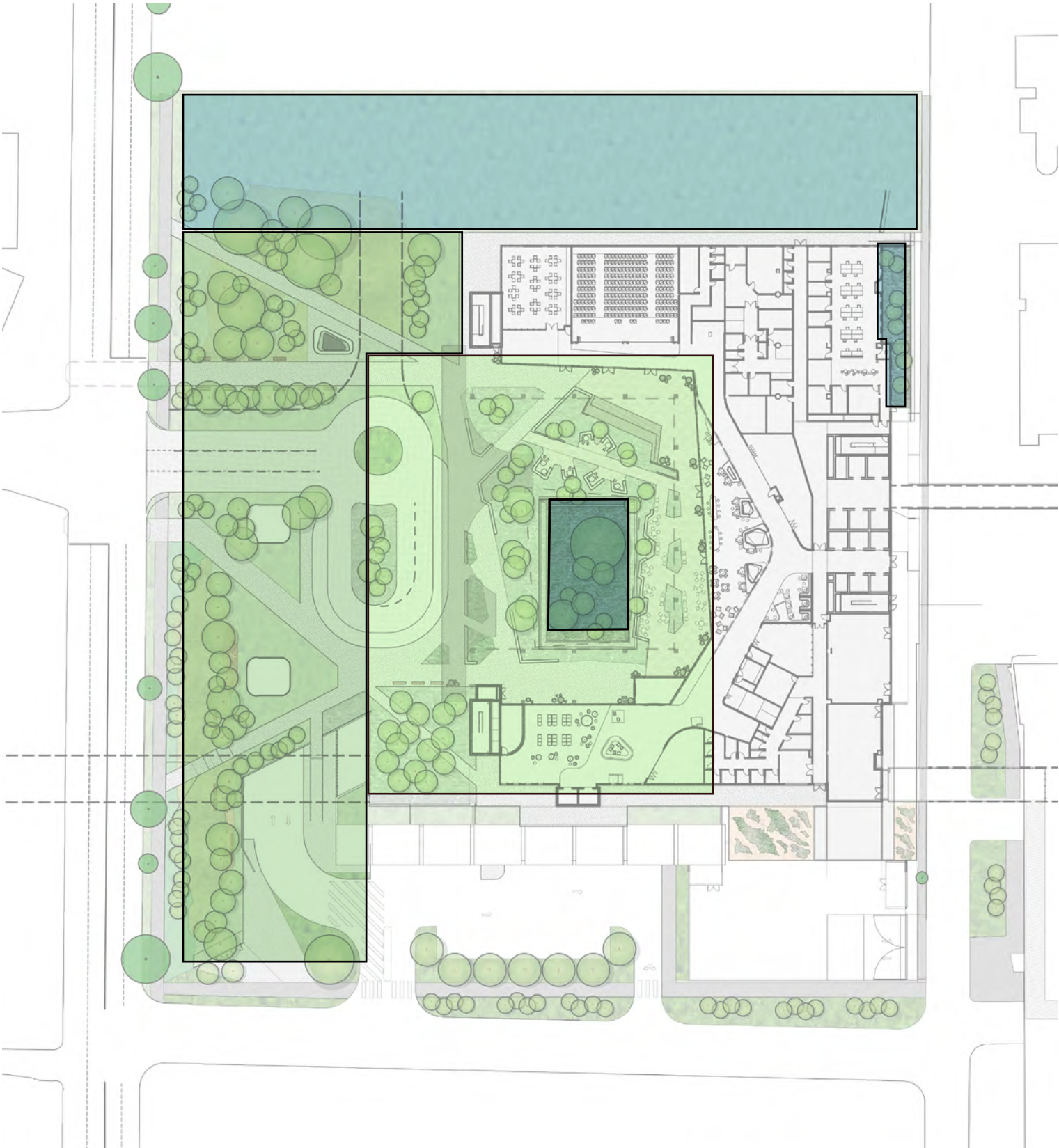
Planting within the Central Courtyard includes a range of endemic species with a focus on bright flowered and bird attracting shrubs and small trees.

Parkland planting along the site's frontage to Botany Street provides a landscape buffer between the street environment and internal ASB spaces.

Internal Courtyards are planted with lush gully species appropriate to these subterranean environments with low levels of sunlight.

Native hydroseeding will provide revegetation to the north of the ASB until future development of the Campus.

- Key:
- Central Courtyard**
Range of indigenous species with a focus on bright flowered and bird attracting shrubs and small trees.
 - Botany Street Park & Magill Street**
Upper canopy of Eucalyptus and Angophoras to provide shade with native heath understorey planting.
 - Internal Courtyards**
Lush gully species with soft green ferns and dense foliage.
 - Revegetation**
Native hydroseeded revegetation.



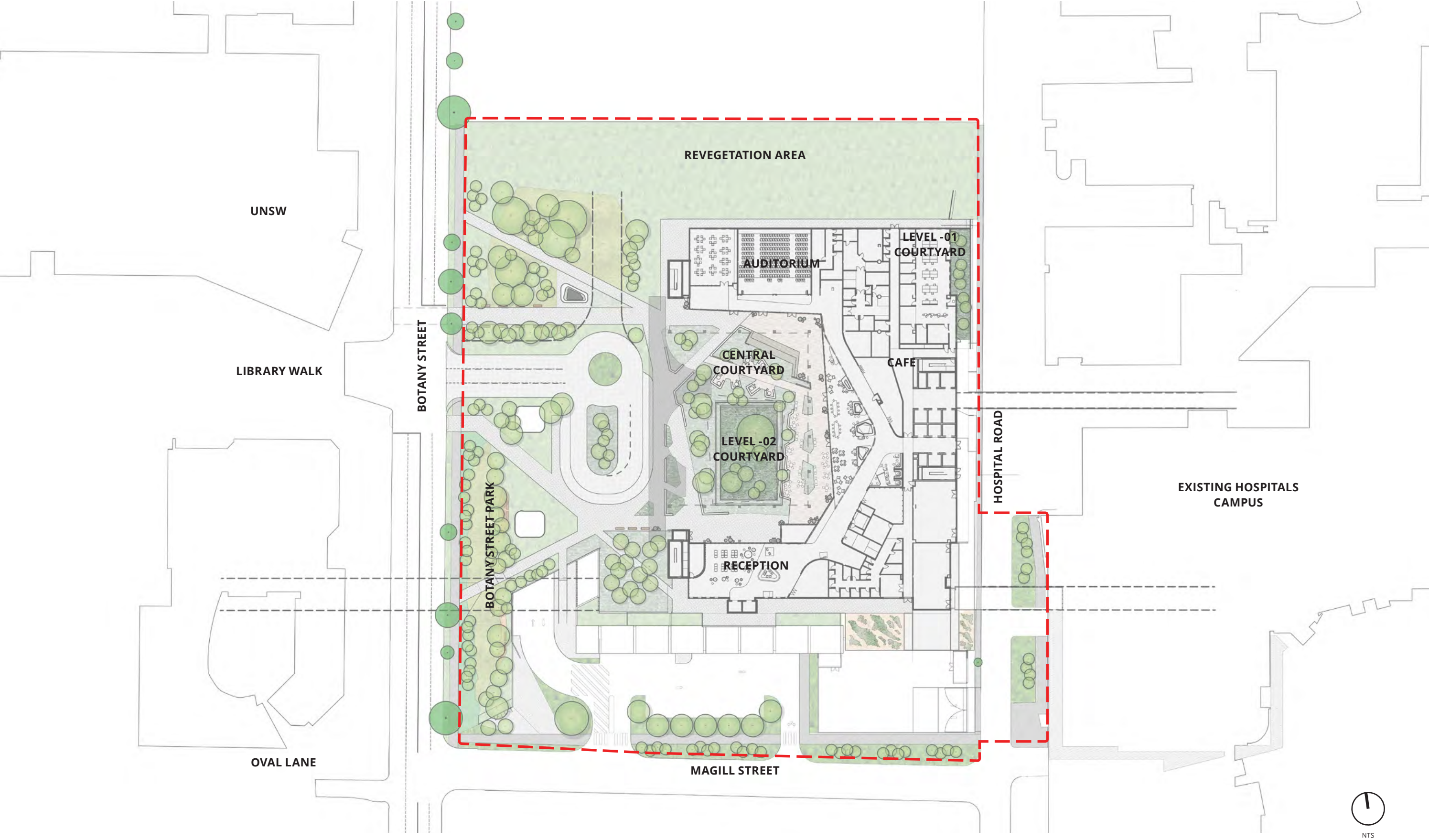
Planting Strategy

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--- LANDSCAPE CONCEPT ---

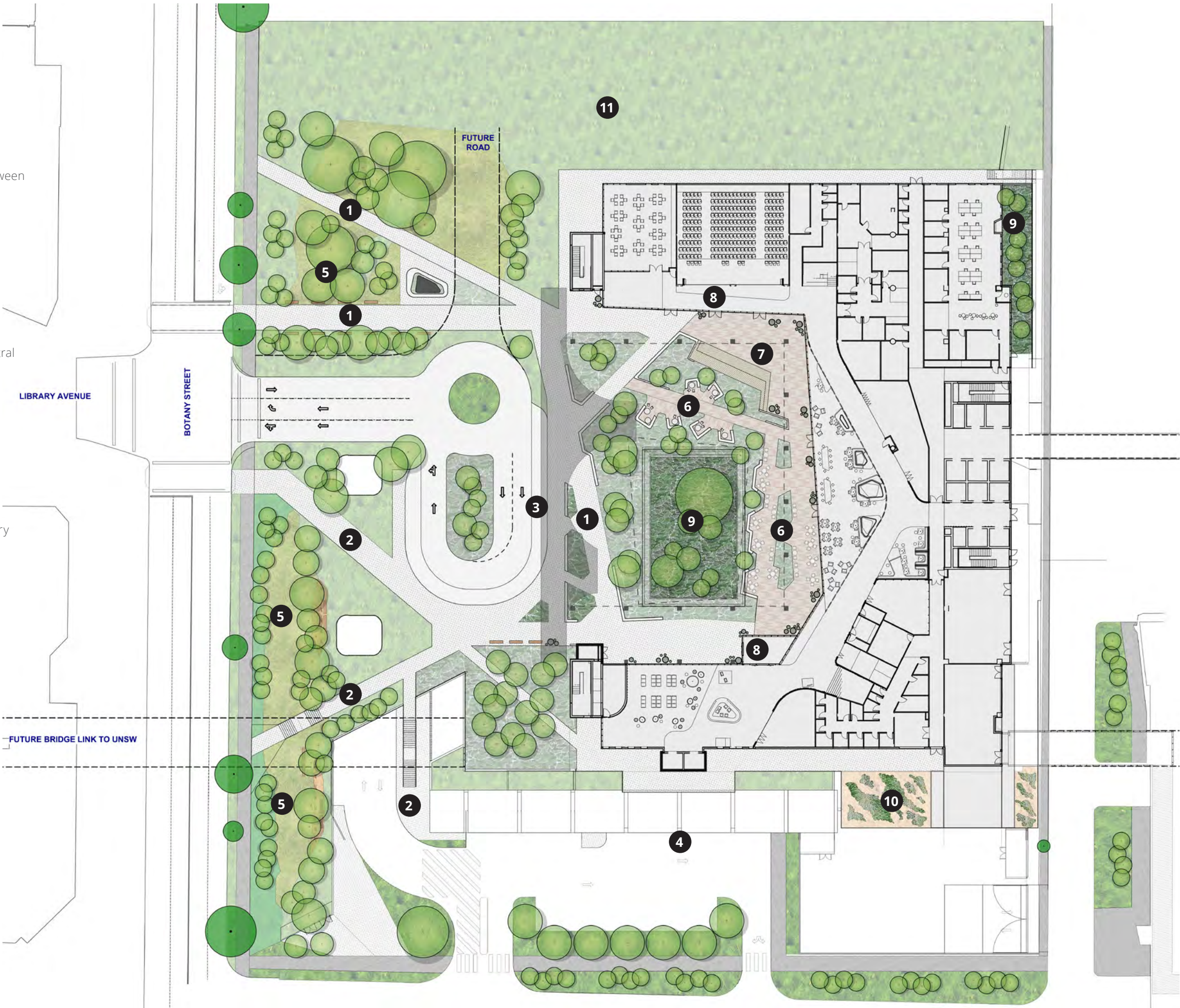
4.0 Landscape Concept



Landscape Plan

Legend

- 1 Primary pedestrian connection between Botany Street and building entries
- 2 Secondary pedestrian connection
- 3 Public drop-off
- 4 Emergency drop-off (level -02)
- 5 Parkland edge to Botany Street
- 6 Varied seating opportunities in Central Courtyard
- 7 Auditorium breakout space
- 8 Main building entry
- 9 Internal lower level courtyard
- 10 Non-trafficable planting
- 11 Seeded revegetation area (temporary landscape)



1:200 | A3

Central Courtyard

Design Principles

- Provide safe and convenient connections through the courtyard space to main building entries; reception, auditorium and cafe.
- Provide landscape spaces that respond in function to building uses, including outdoor dining for the cafe and breakout space for the auditorium
- Provide green buffers to podium edges.
- Provide planting to improve microclimatic conditions.

Legend

- 1 Large format unit paving to main pedestrian walkways
- 2 Small format unit paving to seating and dwelling spaces
- 3 Intimate seating pods with bespoke bench seating and cafe furniture
- 4 Outdoor dining with seating walls and cafe furniture
- 5 Mass planting bed with grasses, groundcovers, and shrubs on mounded soil with steel edge surround
- 6 Tree planting with localised soil mounding
- 7 Timber amphitheatre / informal seating
- 8 Planting pots
- 9 Trafficable concrete unit paving to driveway surface
- 10 Landscape medians
- 11 Concrete seating wall
- 12 Internal courtyard below
- 13 Benches
- 13 Fence located within planting

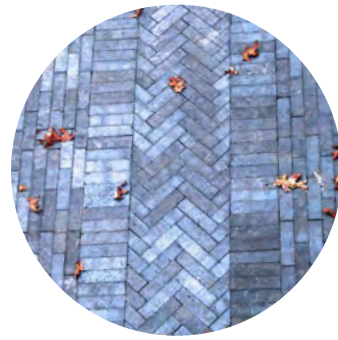




A large format paver defines the priority wayfinding paths across the Campus.



Small format paving indicates slower, more intimate spaces.



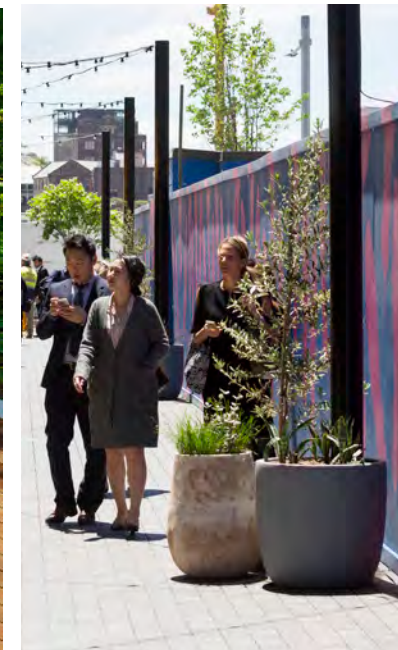
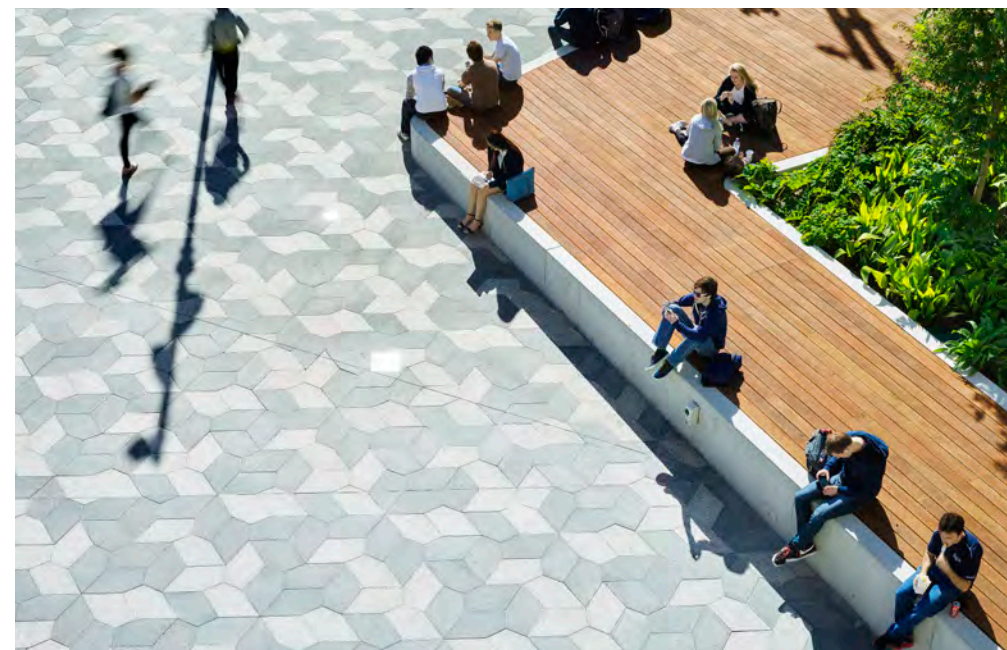
Variations to tone, pattern and finishes in feature paving create depth and interest.



Australian hardwood timber decking creates warmth and softens the surrounding architecture.



Dense planting provides shade and a soft, green outlook.



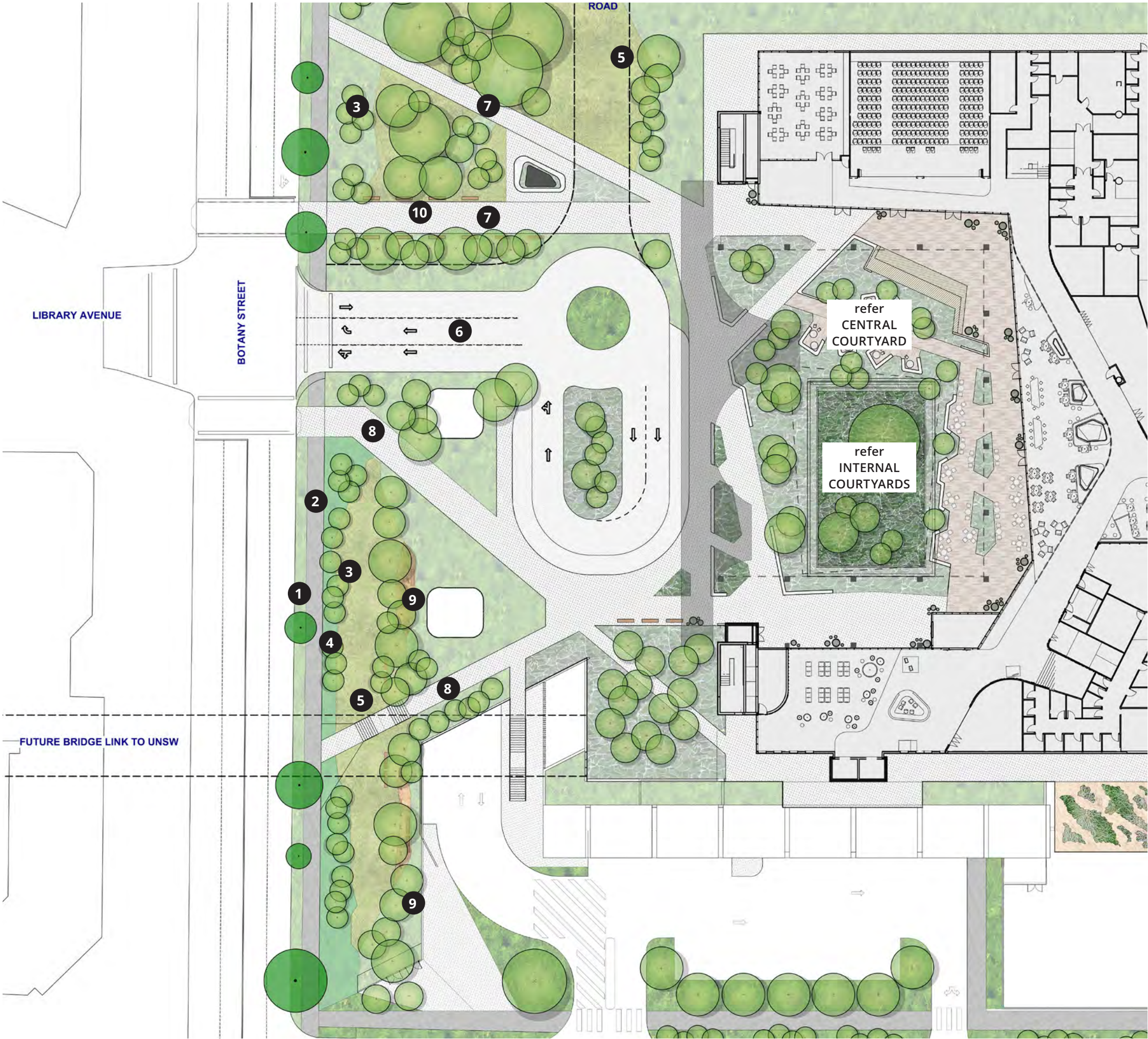
Botany Street Park

Design Principles

- Provide a landscape edge to the Botany Street frontage emblematic of the local coastal heath landscape.
- Incorporate passive recreation amenity with areas of turf and seating amongst native tree planting.
- Provide accessible, convenient and safe pedestrian pathways from the street edge to major building entries.
- Provide landscape buffers to podium edges.

Legend

- 1 Existing street trees retained where possible
- 2 New footpath
- 3 Tall shrub and understorey planting within services easement
- 4 Planted swale
- 5 Informal turf areas for passive recreation
- 6 Unit paving to vehicle driveway
- 7 Primary pedestrian pathway into Campus
- 8 Secondary pedestrian pathway
- 9 Mass planting, native ESBS species with trees
- 10 Seating to edge of walkway





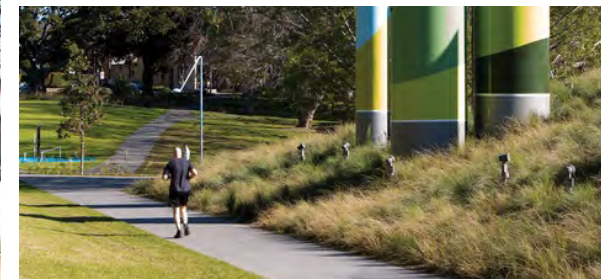
Native Banksia scrub planting re-establishes this endemic community and provides a landscape edge to the Campus.



Seating in crushed sandstone clearing provides comfortable areas of rest and refuge.



Informal swathes of turf provide for passive recreation opportunities in a native landscape setting.



Internal Courtyards

Design Principles

- Provide planting appropriate to the microclimatic conditions of the lower level courtyard spaces.
- Provide tree planting using tall tree species to ensure tree canopies contribute to the spatial character of the landscape spaces above.

Legend

- 1 Understorey planting with lush gully species with soft green ferns and dense foliage
- 2 Tall tree species to contribute to the spatial character of the landscape spaces above
- 3 Green wall / planting trellis



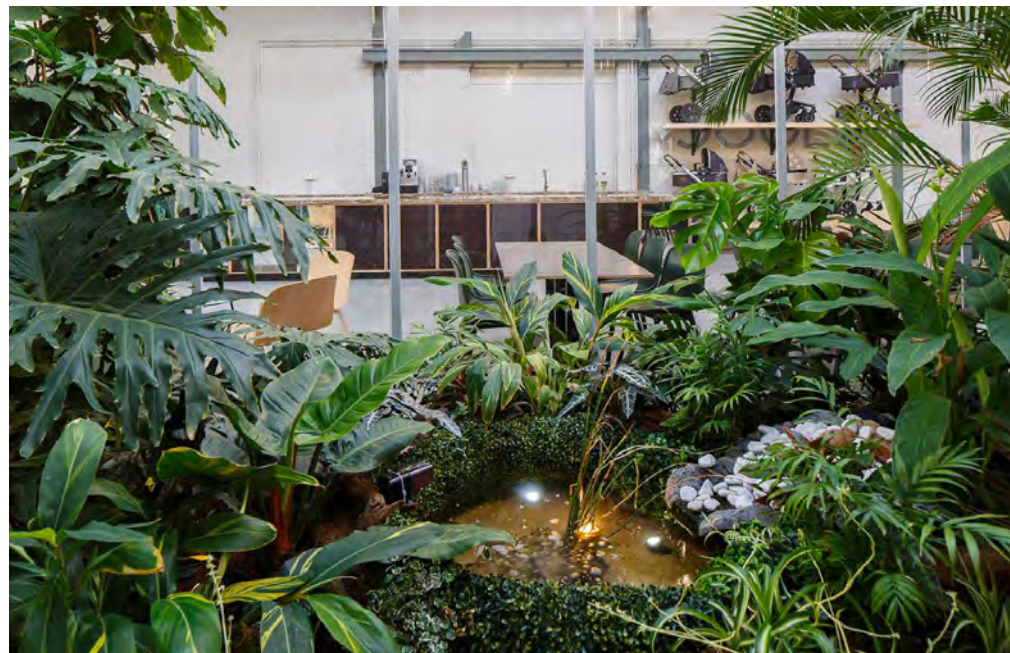
Level -02 Internal Courtyard



Level -01 Internal Courtyard



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Rooftop Gardens

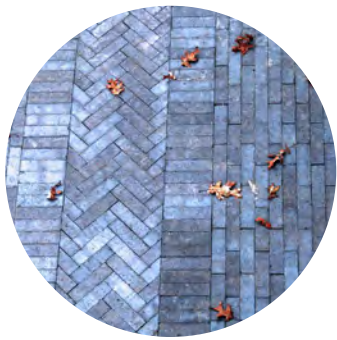
Design Principles

- Provide a pedestrian place of rest and refuge for upper inpatient ward
- Provide planting to improve microclimatic conditions while not impeding views westwards from pedestrian areas
- Provide sandstone gravel edging to building facade line and rooftop edge for maintenance access and waterproofing constraints
- Provide garden species to look onto from internal rooms

Legend

- 1 Low height native grass, groundcover, and shrub plantin
- 2 Sandstone gravel to non-trafficable rooftop





Variations to tone, pattern and finishes in feature paving create depth and interest.



Native planting provides wind screening and a soft, green outlook.



Crushed sandstone throughout planting areas represents the local landscape and provides for maintenance access.



Low heath planting interspersed with crushed sandstone to extensive (non-trafficable) rooftop gardens provides a green outlook for levels above.

