

Rouse Hill Hospital | SSDA Architectural Design Statement



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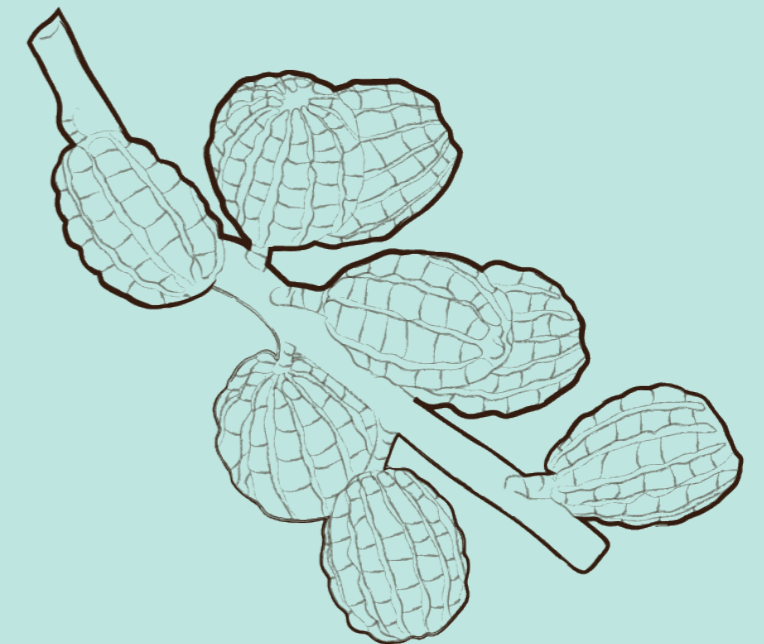
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01

Introduction



01_Introduction

1.1 Executive Summary

This Architectural Design Report has been prepared by HDR on behalf of NSW Health Infrastructure (HI).

The report is a requirement of the SEAR's and responds to items 3,4 and 5. Please refer to the response to SEAR's table on the following page which reference sections in the report where these items have been addressed.

Key inputs have been received from HI, The Western Sydney Local Health District (WSLHD), The Design Assurance Review Panel (DARP) and the NSW Government Architect's State Design Review Panel (SDRP).

The Design has been informed by an evidence-based research study conducted by the Australian Institute of Health Innovation at Macquarie University (MU), Connecting with Country visions being guided by Bangawarra, Clinical Service Plan (CSP) and Schedule of Accommodation (SoA) .

Rouse Hill is a rapidly growing, young suburb in the northwest region of Sydney. A Town Centre was opened in 2008 to provide community and retail facilities but there are no public community health facilities, or a local public hospital. Consequently, residents must rely on other services provided by the WSLHD at Westmead and Blacktown Hospitals. Government funding to provide the growing community with a public hospital was announced in 2015.

The development of a new hospital on a greenfield site provides the opportunity to develop a purpose-built facility with contemporary functional design and models of care. RHH will deliver an innovative, future-focused and technologically advanced healthcare solution with digital outreach to the whole community and deliver a service that is person-centred, integrated, virtual and flexible. The new hospital will have the capacity to meet the needs of the Rouse Hill community and its broader catchment now and into the future.

Working alongside Bangawarra the connecting with Country visions and spatial outcomes are central to the design process and will connect the hospital with the ancient communal and healing knowledges of place, and embed the facility in the broader ecological, geological and knowledge systems. It is widely accepted that for local Aboriginal peoples, that healthy Country, means healthy people and communities.. By embracing the outcomes of connecting with Country through architecture, urban design, interior and landscaped places , the facility will support the healing of people and provide an opportunity to form connections with the culturally rich local Aboriginal knowledges.

RHH will provide for the health care needs of the growing region within a Health Neighbourhood that places wellness at its heart and is integrated with its surrounds and the community. The WSLHD seek a model that promotes alternative patient care pathways predicated on choice, individualization and flexibility. It will network tertiary, primary and community health services to support the district health service deliver a consumer-focused care concept that will provide improved patient experiences, health outcomes and relationships. This new model will be digitally enabled and technically advanced. In 2021, HINSW and WSLHD engaged the Australian Institute of Health Innovation at MU to conduct an evidence-based approach to develop solutions for a smart hospital of the future which is patient-centred and connected to the community. The report was finalised in February 2022 and used to inform the CSP completed by WSLHD.



Aerial view of Existing Site

01_Introduction

1.2 Response to SEAR's

Architectural matters concerning SEAR's have been outlined in the table below and reference sections within the report for further commentary and detail.

Response to SEAR's Architectural Items	
3. Design Quality	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate how the development will achieve: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o design excellence in accordance with any applicable EPI provisions. o good design in accordance with the seven objectives for good design in Better Placed 	Please refer to commentary on Better Placed(Section 3.3) and Design Guide for Health(Section 3.4) of this Architectural Design Report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate that the development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o where required by an EPI or concept approval, or where proposed, has been subject to a competitive design process, carried out in accordance with an endorsed brief and Design Excellence Strategy; or o in all other instances, has been reviewed by the State Design Review Panel (SDRP) consistent with the NSW SDRP: Guidelines for Project Teams. 	5no Reviews have been carried out with the State Design Review Panel throughout the project. Commentary and recommendations can be found in Section 4 of the Architectural Design Report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations of the jury and Design Integrity Panel (where a competitive design process has been held) or the SDRP are to be addressed prior to lodgement. 	Please refer to Design Resolution table in Section 4 .2 of the Architectural design report
4. Built Form and Urban Design	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain and illustrate the proposed built form, including a detailed site and context analysis to justify the proposed site planning and design approach 	Please refer to Section 3 .13 of the Architectural design report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate how the proposed built form (layout, height, bulk, scale, separation, setbacks, interface and articulation) addresses and responds to the context, site characteristics, streetscape and existing and future character of the locality. 	Please refer to Section 3.13 , 3.15 and 3.16 of the Architectural design report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate how the building design will deliver a high-quality development, including consideration of façade design, articulation, roof design, materials, finishes, colours, any signage and integration of services. 	Please refer to Section 3 .13 , 3.17, 3.18 and 3.24 of the Architectural design report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess how the development complies with the relevant accessibility requirements. 	Please refer to BCA and Access Capability Statement by BM+G.
5. Environmental Amenity	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address how good internal and external environmental amenity is achieved, including access to natural daylight and ventilation, pedestrian movement throughout the site, access to landscape and outdoor spaces. 	Please refer to Section 3 .20 of the Architectural design report , the Connecting with Country Report prepared by Bangawarra and the Landscape design Report prepared by Site Image
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess amenity impacts on the surrounding locality, including lighting impacts, solar access, visual privacy, visual amenity, view loss and view sharing, overshadowing and wind impacts. A high level of environmental amenity for any surrounding residential or other sensitive land uses must be demonstrated. 	Please refer to Section 3.20 and Architectural design Drawings specifically Shadow Analysis drawings. Similarly please refer to e the Visual Impact Assessment prepared by Architectus for visual impacts and Wind Assessment Report prepared by ARUP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a solar access analysis of the overshadowing impacts of the development within the site, on surrounding properties and public spaces (during summer and winter) at hourly intervals between 9am and 3pm, when compared to the existing situation and a compliant development (if relevant) 	Please refer to Architectural design Drawings

01_Introduction

1.3 Project Background

Rouse Hill Town Centre and its surrounding area sit on the boundary of two of the fastest growing Local Government Areas (LGA) of Sydney, The Hills Shire and Blacktown City. It is a multicultural community, with 42% of the population (2021 census) born outside of Australia and 1.1% identifying as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. The most prevalent non-English languages in the community are Hindi, Punjabi, Mandarin, Korean and Arabic.

The Rouse Hill Town Centre was opened in 2008 to deliver community, retail, leisure and living to the rapidly expanding population.

Between the 2016 and 2021 Census the population of Rouse Hill experienced a growth rate of 42.5%, a ratio that has continued. To address population growth, a massive expansion of the town centre is underway. The Northern Precinct will include the RHH integrated into a multi use zone of public open space, commercial, retail and residential serviced by the fast-developing Sydney Metro, buses and pedestrian and cycle networks.



View from hospital garden to the south of main entry

01_Introduction

1.4 Project Vision

The new RHH will offer an innovative, future-focused and technologically advanced healthcare solution with digital outreach to the whole community.

Early planning for RHH initially identified the new hospital as a diagnostic, ambulatory and day-only facility integrated with Blacktown and Westmead. Since then, HI / WSLHD have engaged MU to undertake a research-based approach. In designing a new model for community-based provision of acute care and support services, that is digitally enabled and technically advanced, MU turned to global research and the local community and health care providers to understand their expectations.

MU's research was finalised in March 2022. This informed the development of the CSP and subsequent SoA

	<p>Digitally enabled models of care</p>		<p>Wellness through prevention, early detection and intervention including pre-habilitation.</p>
	<p>A patient centred facility, which is integrated with primary care</p>		<p>A facility enabled by innovative models of care, which is focused on human experience and care in the community or home as a real alternative to in-patient admission</p>
	<p>A facility with rapid access to diagnostics and multidisciplinary decision-makers</p>		

Project Team Key visioning principles

01_Introduction

1.5 Project scope

The scope of the proposed works includes:

- An emergency department and primary access clinic
- Comprehensive birthing services including birthing rooms, special care nursery and a maternity inpatient unit
- Inpatient beds and day surgery services
- Short stay medical assessment services
- Pathology, pharmacy, and medical imaging services
- Outpatient and ambulatory care services including paediatrics and renal dialysis and antenatal and postnatal services
- Virtual care and hospital in the home services
- Prehabilitation, rehabilitation and lifestyle medicine
- Administration, staff support, loading dock and back-of-house services; and
- Ancillary commercial uses to support the hospital, including car park facilities and retail.



01_Introduction

1.6 Development Overview

Background

Since 2019, the Local Environment Plan 2019 (LEP) was amended to introduce height controls (to a maximum of 32m) and residential density planning controls.

Site area

Hospital Project area
Lot 311 and Lot 312 = 2.35ha

Scope of works area:

Hospital Project area + Commercial Rd Works + Pathway from Metro + Temp site sheds
= 2.95ha

Total Building Area

The proposed Hospital will result in an overall Total Building Area of approximately 39,450sqm, while the car park will have a Total Building Area of approximately 22,600sqm.

Use

Health care services and other health-related uses including

- An emergency department and primary access clinic
- Comprehensive birthing services including birthing rooms, special care nursery and a maternity inpatient unit
- Inpatient beds and day surgery services
- Short stay medical assessment services
- Pathology, pharmacy, and medical imaging services
- Outpatient and ambulatory care services including paediatrics and renal dialysis and antenatal and postnatal services
- Virtual care and hospital in the home services
- Prehabilitation, rehabilitation and lifestyle medicine.

- Administration, staff support, loading dock and back-of-house services; and
- Ancillary commercial uses to support the hospital, including retail.

Height

The new integrated services building extends from varying ground levels RL50.0 - 55.0 (ground) to RL101.17 (roof). This includes 10 storeys of health services as well as roof plant. Please note that flue pipes will extend beyond the building height.

Parking

This development provides total 659 car spaces within a new multi-storey car park:

- 650 Spaces Staff / Public
- 9spaces Fleet

Together with 31 associated on grade parking:

- 11 spaces Fleet
- 1 space Courier
- 5 spaces Ambulance
- 4 spaces Contractor
- 1 space Police

Please refer to traffic impact assessment for further information.

ESD

The project is targeting a minimum of 60 points using Health Infrastructure's DGN 58 and ESD tool. Please refer to the ESD report prepared by ARUP.

BCA

The project is classified as follows:

- BCA classification class 9a (healthcare)
- Rise up to 10 Storeys + Plant Level
- Type of construction type A
- Effective height >25m
- Max fire compartment 2,000 sqm for patient care areas
- 5,000 sqm for non-patient care and retail areas
- Sprinkler protected
- Climate zone 6

While the building is proposed to generally comply with the deemed to satisfy provisions of the BCA, there are some departures which will either be revisited throughout developed design or be addressed by alternative solutions from the BCA consultant, fire engineer and respective specialist consultants. Please refer to BCA report prepared by BMG.

Fire engineering

The project has identified a number of areas where compliance with the prescriptive fire safety provisions of the BCA cannot be readily achieved. The principal areas of departure are, the provision of larger compartment sizes and extended travel distances in certain areas.

Proposed departures requiring a performance solution have been reviewed and assessed by a fire engineer and the BCA consultant to ensure these can be readily addressed and it is expected that the development will achieve compliance. A fire engineering brief has been prepared and initial consultation with New South Wales Fire and Rescue has been undertaken.

DDA

Accessibility has been considered at each stage of the design process undertaken to date. A High Level DDA review of the project has been undertaken by BM+G and will be further developed and considered in the following project stages. The

accessibility code and standards will be incorporated into design development in conjunction with the specific details nominated with the Australasian Health Facility Guidelines. Certain spaces will not be required to be accessible because of the particular purpose for which the area is used, or because they would pose a health or safety risk for people with a disability. These spaces defined in the BCA report are to be exempt from accessibility requirements:

Dirty Utility Rooms

+ Clean Utility Rooms

+ Equipment Storerooms

+ General Storerooms

+ Cleaners Rooms

+ Disposal Rooms

+ Back of House Area containing the Bulk Store, General Waste Room etc.

+ Plant Rooms

+ Pump Rooms

+ Main Switch Room, Chamber Sub, UPS / EDB / Comms Rooms

Flooding

Whilst the site is in proximity to Caddies Creek the site is not at risk from a 1 in 100 year flood event.

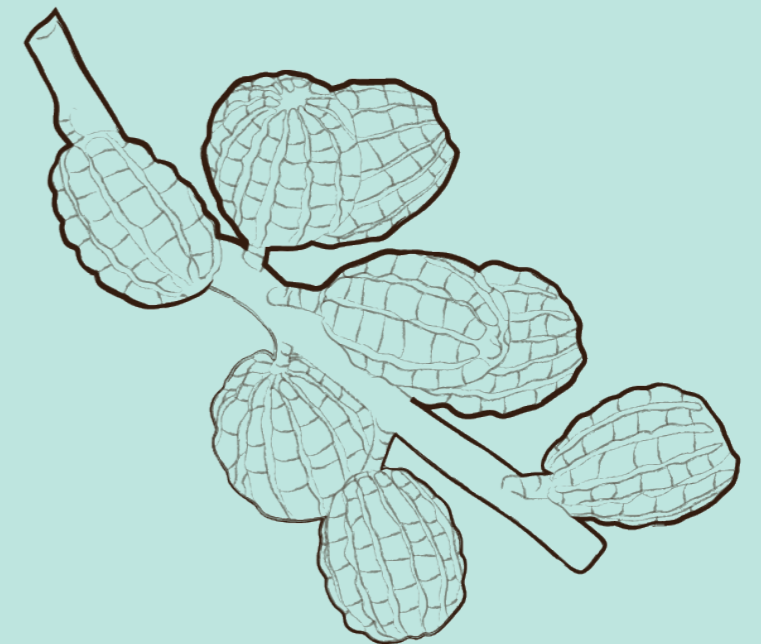
Design has taken this into account with bunding of driveway entrances to lower ground areas and strategic landscaping to provide natural barriers to water run off.

Bushfire

The site is not in bush fire prone land and therefore the proposed development does not require any bushfire protection controls.

02

Context



02_ Context

2.1 Rouse Hill Strategic Plan

The strategic plan aims to integrate a fine grain building fabric with a mixed use town Centre, to develop Rouse Hill into a thriving destination for the surrounding region.

A framework connecting Rouse Hill to the surrounding urban centers of Castle Hill and Norwest, will develop links between knowledge intensive businesses such as health, education, technology and science. The hub of advanced facilities will supplement employment opportunities for the highly skilled residents of the locality, establishing the unique role development plays in the town and rivals the proximal metropolitan areas of Parramatta and Sydney CBD.

Growing into a valued precinct by workers in the area, Rouse Hill has a goal focus of providing a vibrant lifestyle to it's inhabitants with many amenities. Easy access to a connected public transport system offering various modes of travel give residents and commuters a wider choice of transportation methods.

Through the development of a rigorous active transport network, a walkable 15-minute city reduces the prevalence of vehicles. Whilst connecting to surrounding public realm plazas and natural environments such as Caddies Creek and the Park Reserves, walking and cycle routes will rejuvenate the street scape and allow easy access between leisure facilities. These factors enhance the identity of the Gardens Shire, reinforcing the unique character of Rouse Hill.

METRO STATION		OPEN SPACE	
METRO LINE (ABOVE GROUND)		DRAINAGE LAND	
ROUSE HILL STRATEGIC CENTRE		SPECIAL USE	
PROPOSED ROAD		POTENTIAL SCHOOL	
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL		SIGNALISED INTERSECTION	
MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL		PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE	
HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL		LEFT-IN-LEFT-OUT INTERSECTION	
LOCAL CENTRE		URBAN PLAZA	
MIXED USE		ROUNDAABOUT	
HIGH DENSITY COMMERCIAL OFFICES		PEDESTRIAN LINK	
URBAN SUPPORT CENTRES		PUBLIC TRANSPORT CORRIDOR	



Extract from Rouse Hill Strategic Development Plan

02_ Context

2.2 Site Description

The subject site (Lot 311 and Lot 312 in DP 1274392) is bounded by Commercial Road to the north, Windsor Rd to the west, vacant land to the east and south. The hospital site has a total area of approximately 2.35 ha. The site and its immediate surrounding have the following features:

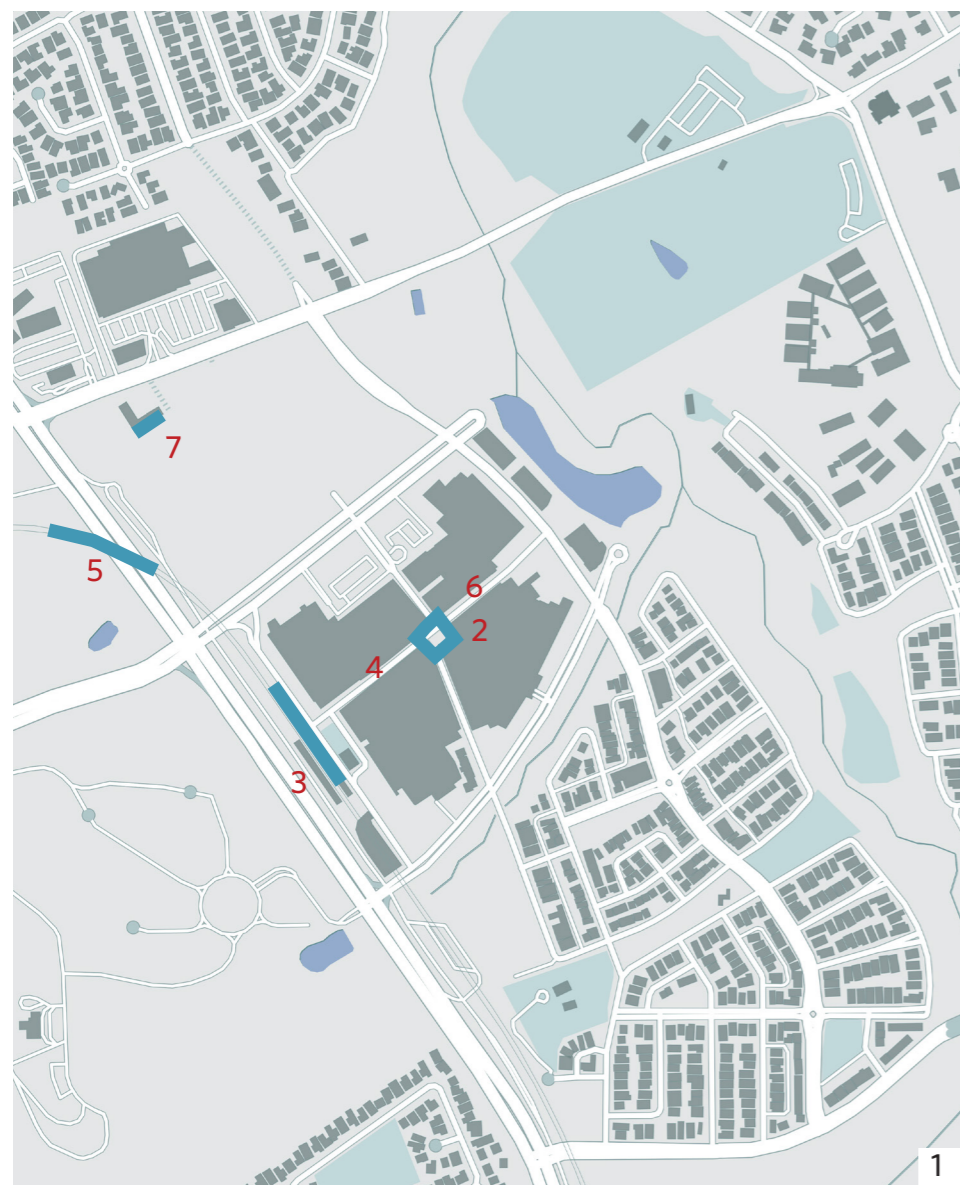
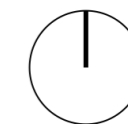
- The site has a gentle slope, and it is currently vacant and scattered with existing trees and a neighbouring power station to the north.
- Commercial Rd runs East-West at the north of the site, with Food and Beverage, bulky goods and retail uses on the adjacent side of the road.
- Windsor Rd runs North- South to the west of the site with a strip of open State land between the road and site boundary. The bus turn-around facility is also located within this land with access from Windsor Rd.
- East of the site is vacant land and beyond this is Caddies Boulevard and Caddies Creek.
- Immediately south of the site is vacant land with Rouse Hill Drive and Rouse Hill town Centre. The Rouse Hill Metro Station is also located south of the site along the Windsor Road.

1. Rouse Hill Town Centre
2. Northern Precinct -Town Centre expansion zone
3. Caddies Creek
4. Rouse Hill Metro Station
5. MU1 Mixed Use
6. Memorial Park - inc Vinegar Hill Memorial
7. The Fiddler Hotel (Heritage)
8. Windsor Road



02_ Context

2.3 Surrounding Built Character



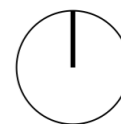
The Rouse Hill Town Centre was opened in 2008 to deliver community, retail, leisure and living to the rapidly expanding population. The Town Centre is designed around arcades and lane ways provides an active and vibrant community environment with Sustainable design a key factor of its success.

Built Character

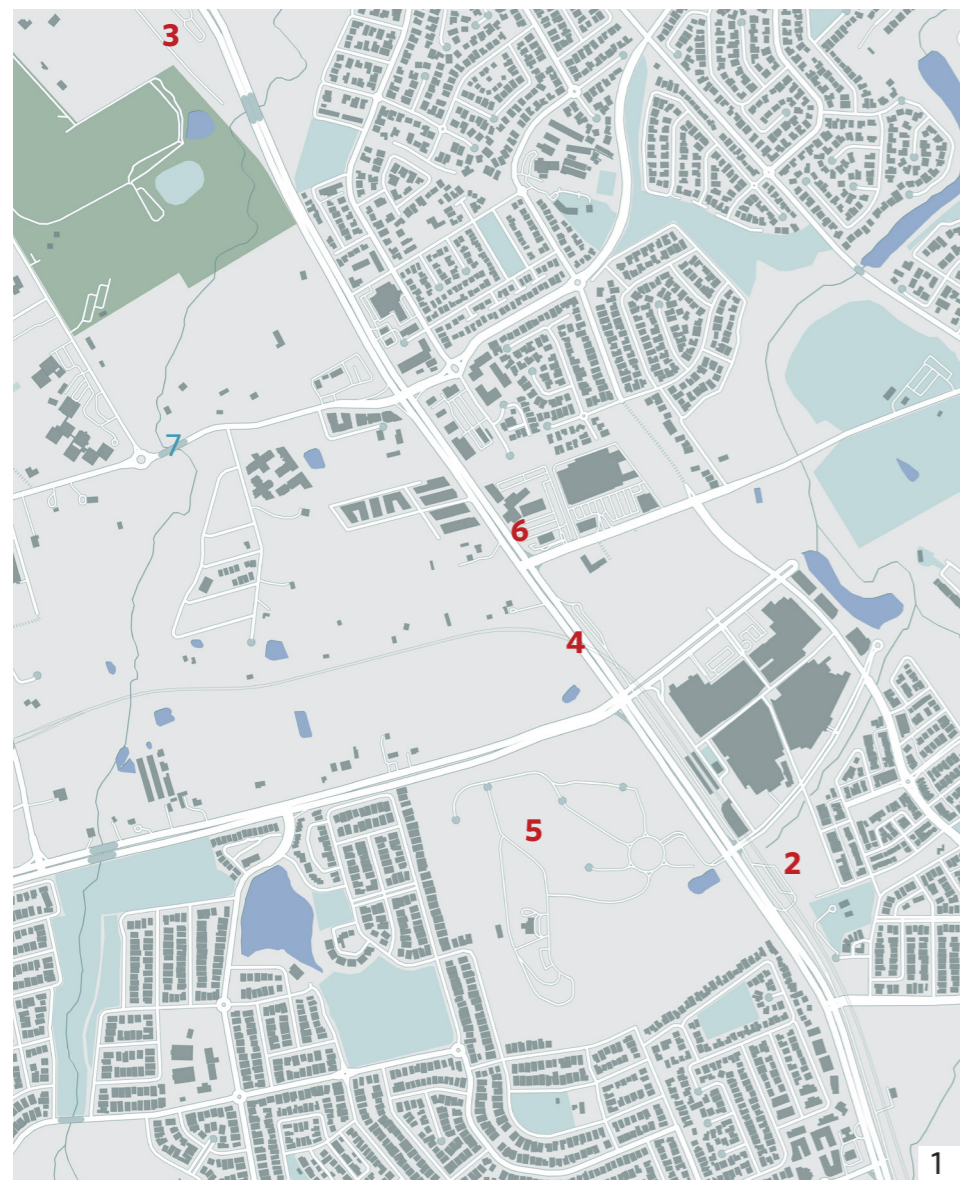
- 1. Key Plan
- 2. Rouse Hill Town Square
- 3. Rouse Hill Metro
- 4. Rouse Hill Street
- 5. Metro Viaduct
- 6. Rouse Hill Town Centre
- 7. Mungerie Sub Station on neighboring Site

02_ Context

2.4 Surrounding Heritage



The site is not subject to a heritage item, nor within a heritage conservation area, nor subject to an interim heritage order. The closest heritage item is directly north of the site, being item I28 General (State) - Royal Oak Inn and item I185 (Local) Windsor Road from Baulkham Hills to Box Hill.



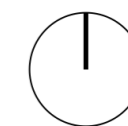
The site offers little Colonial heritage with the closest aspects being located to the north of the site (The Fiddler) and to the South West (The Battle of Vinegar Hill memorial site).

Heritage

- 1. Key Plan
- 2. Mungerie House
- 3. Rouse Hill House
- 4. Old Windsor Road I185
- 5. Battle of Vinegar Hill
- 6. The Mean Fiddler (Royal Oak Inn) I28

02_ Context

2.5.1 Site Character



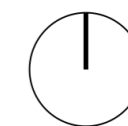
The site is currently an unoccupied open field with widely spaced trees and has been previously used for rural activities. Some minor earthworks have been undertaken. The site includes a crossover to Commercial Road to the north and a crossover to the Transport for NSW site to the West.

Site Character

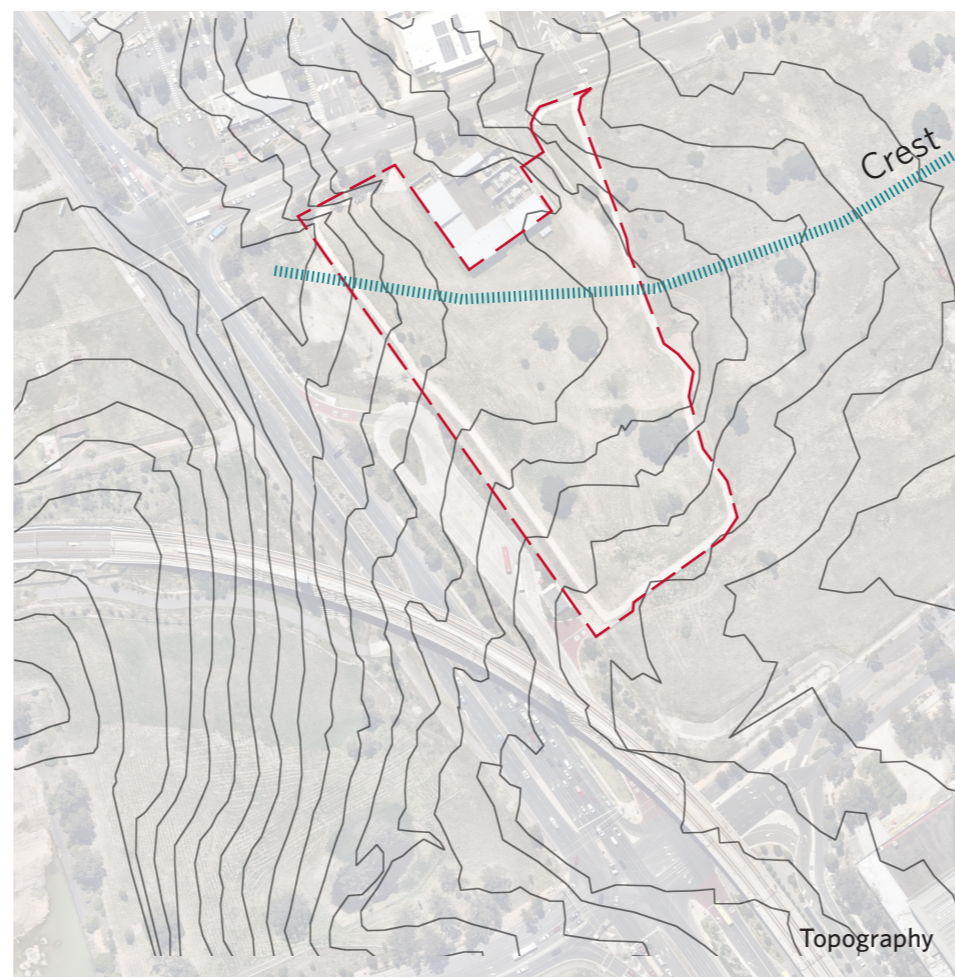
- 1. Key Plan
- 2. View towards site from Rouse Hill Drive
- 3. View North on Site
- 4. Substation on neighbouring Site
- 5. View West towards Metro Viaduct

02_ Context

2.5.2 Site Character



The site measures 245m on the Windsor Road boundary, 155m on Commercial Road, 215m towards the east and 85m to the south.



The site has a relatively gentle cross fall across the site down towards south-eastern corner. The approximate cross fall elevation change is 7m.

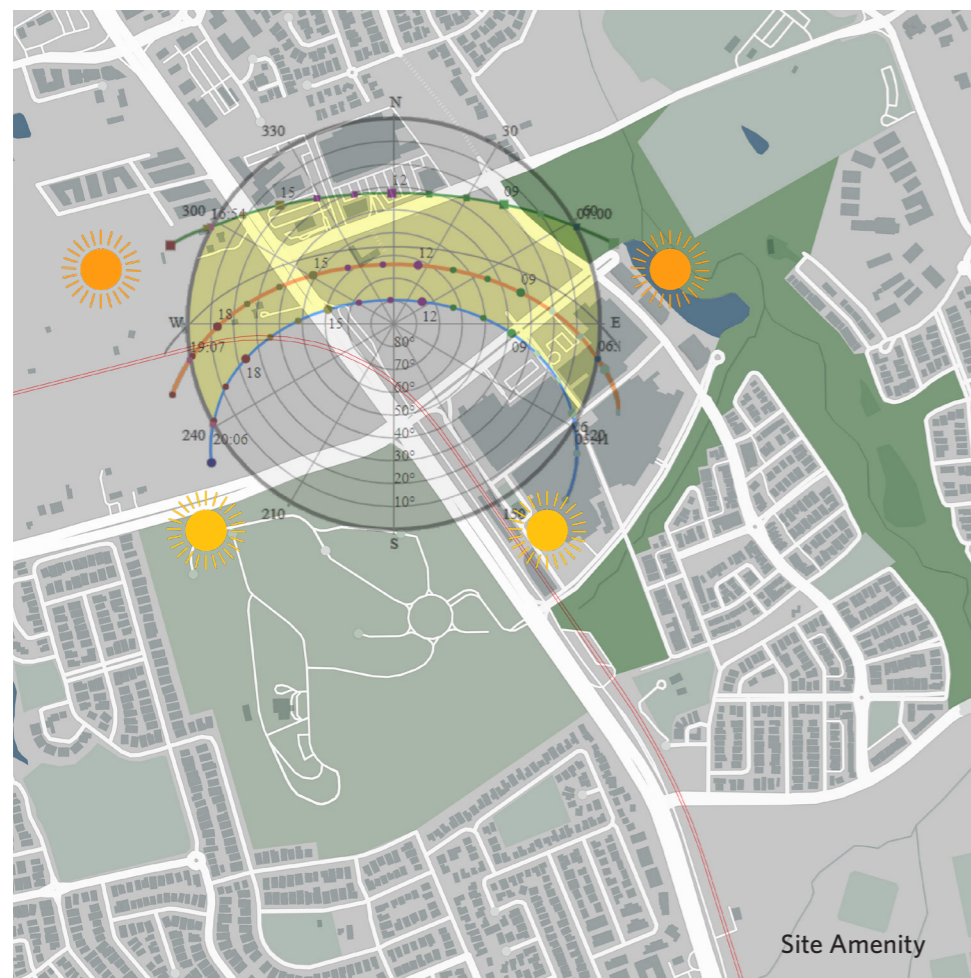
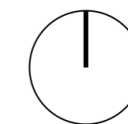
The diagram above illustrates the topographical change across the site and surrounding context. The east-west fall throughout flows water towards Caddies Creek.



The site currently has small clusters of trees on the edges of the site as illustrated above. The site has no significant nature frontages. Sharing a boundary North of the site is an existing substation which will need to be considered, and appropriately responded to in the layout of the site. Please refer to Arborist report for further information.

02_ Context

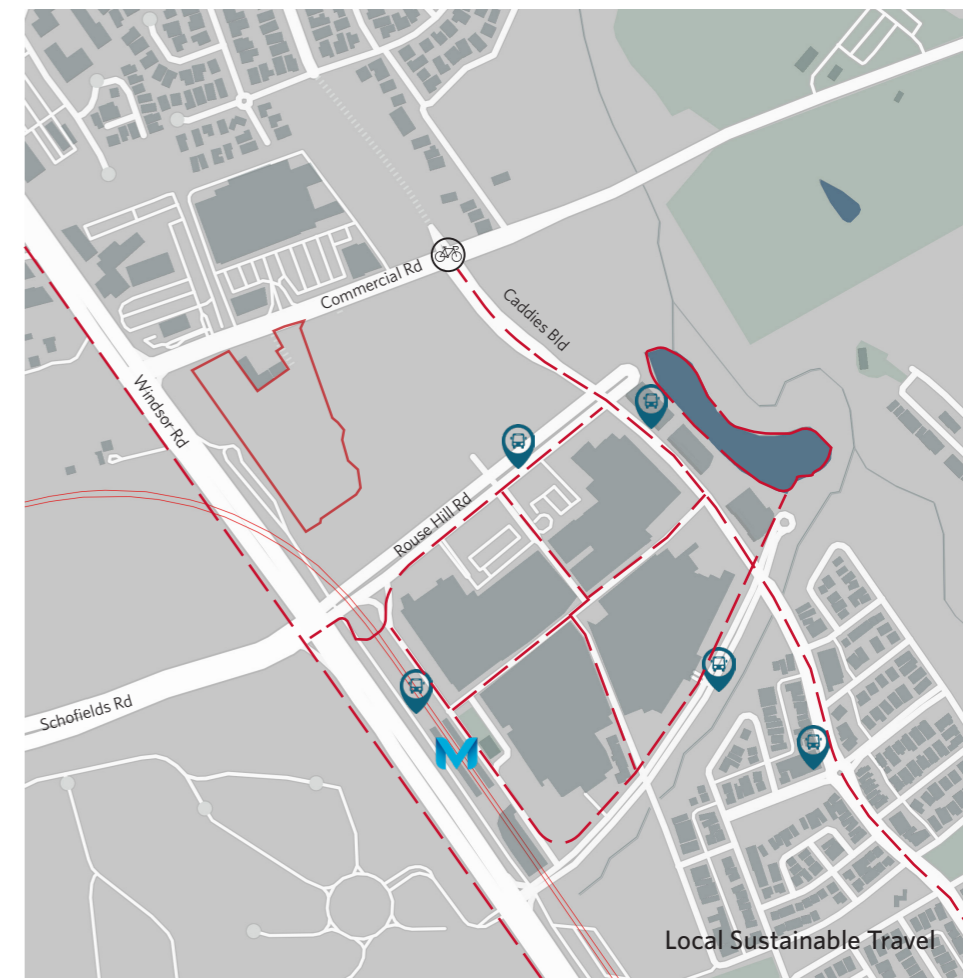
2.5.3 Site Character



Good orientation is the first and most influential step in improving the passive performance of buildings. As a result, building orientation for the site will consider solar access, shadow impacts, prevailing winds and desired outlook. Promoting direct solar access to public and communal open spaces is also a major priority.



Currently, the Hospital Site has a primary access point from Commercial Road. There is an existing slip lane off of Windsor Road which leads to a bus interchange which runs along the eastern boundary of the site. Rouse Hill Drive runs to the south of the site.



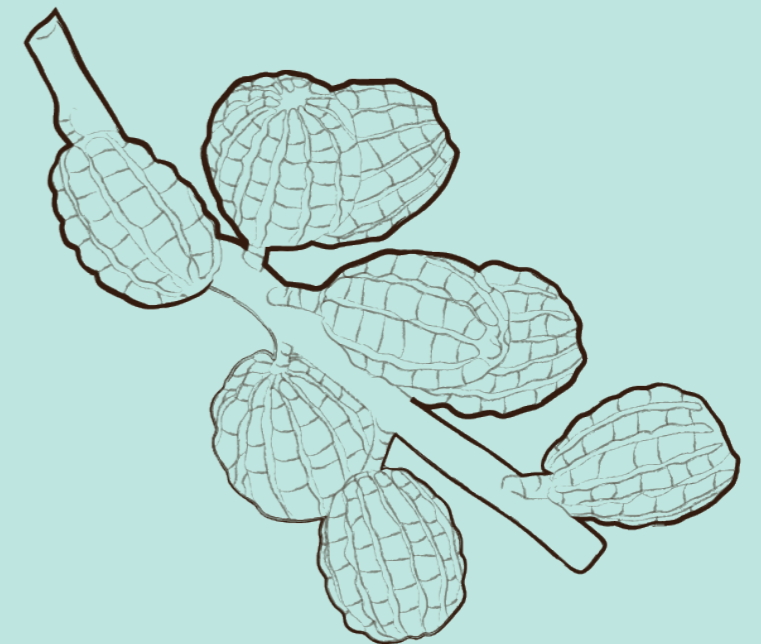
The site is well connected to the public transport network, being serviced by rail (Sydney Metro Northwest station at Rouse Hill) and bus rapid transit (North West T-way) with Rouse Hill interchange within a 600-metre walk from the site.

Legend

- Open Space
- Sun Path
- Waterways
- Arterial
- Primary
- Collector
- Street
- M Metro
- B Bus
- C Cycle

03

Design Rationale



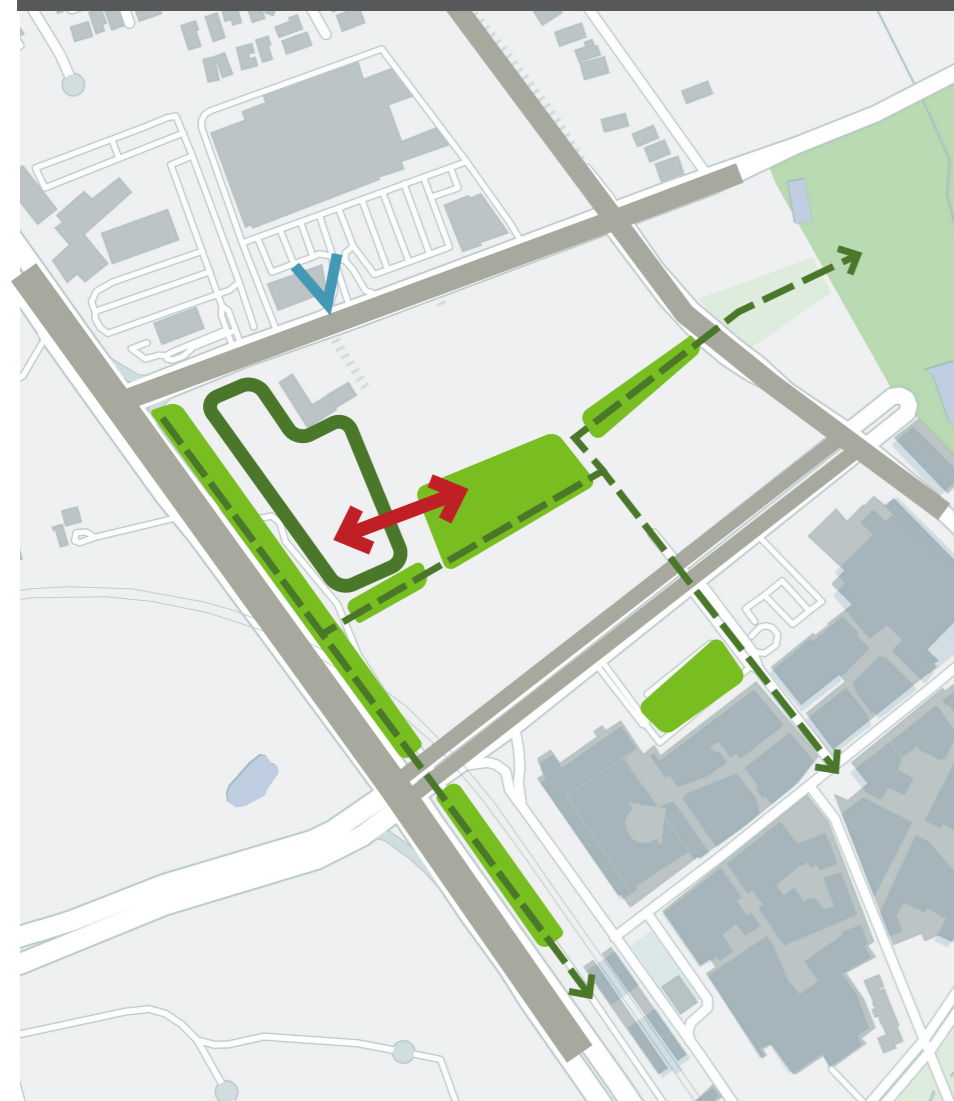
03_ Design Rationale

3.1.1 Design Options - Masterplan

Options for siting of key infrastructure, open space and siting of the hospital and car park were investigated during the master planning design phase with the option 3. selected as preferred as it maintain a connection to the proposed town park and kept infrastructure and buildings to the north of the site

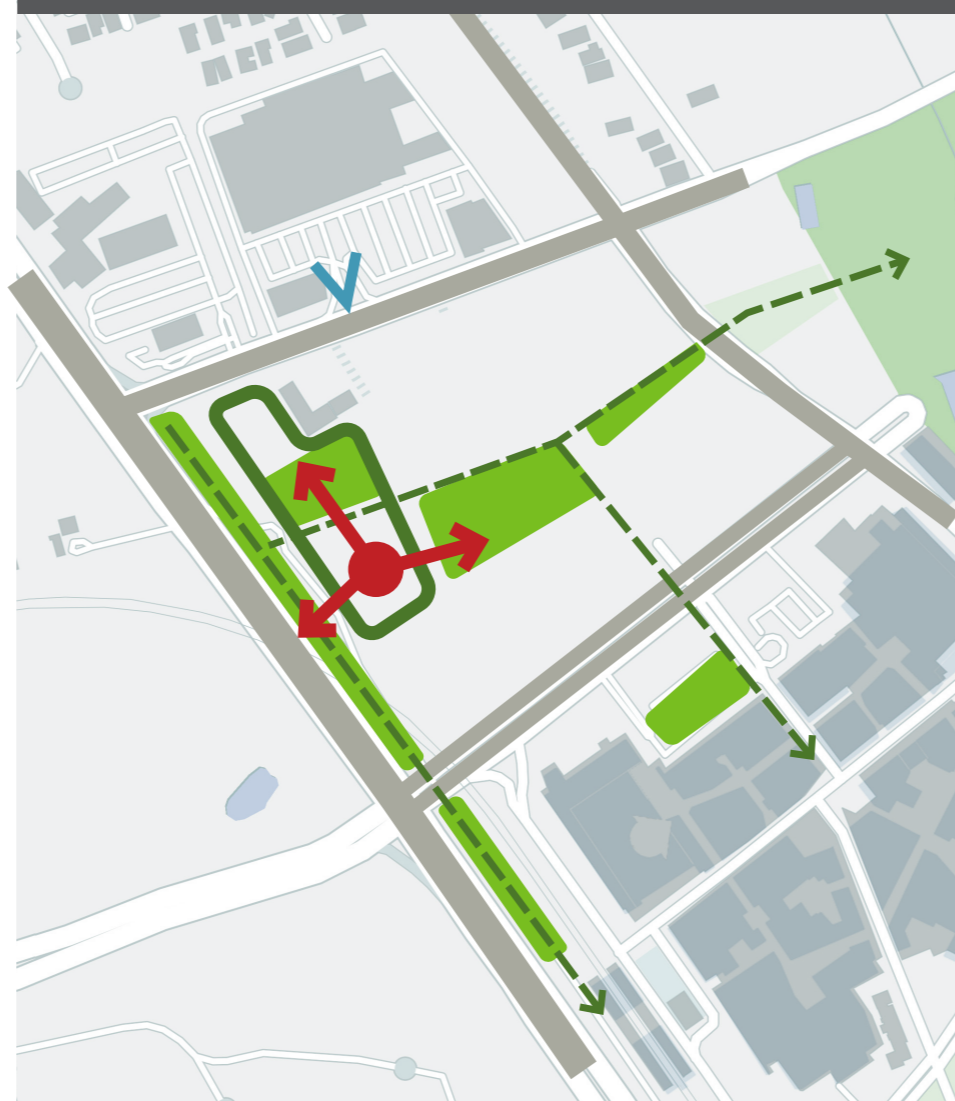
Option 1 - South Link

Open Space Link East / West through Hospital Site Linear park to Western Edge connecting to Transport Node



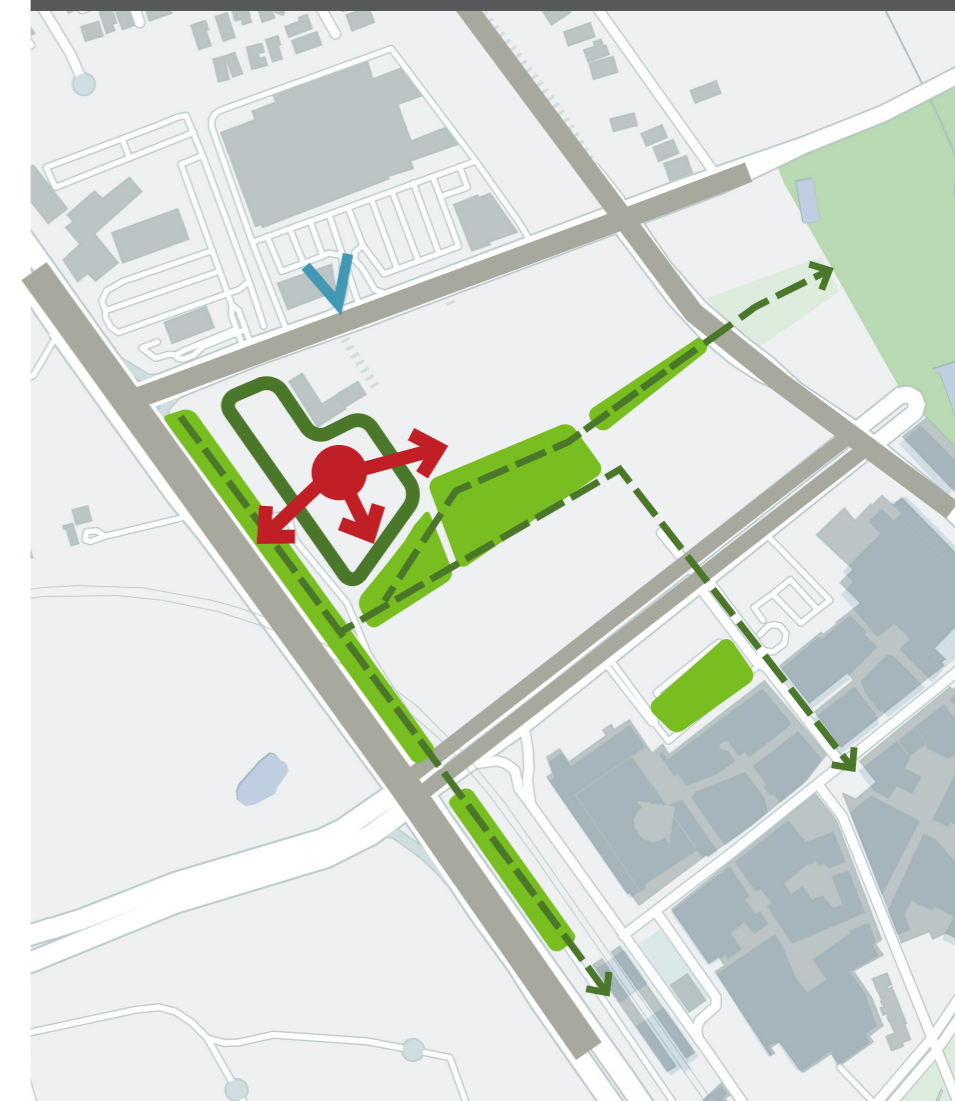
Option 2 - North Link

North Facing Open Space to Hospital Site Permeable Link from Linear park to Town Transport Node



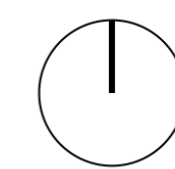
Option 3 - Integrated Park

Integral Link between Open Space and Hospital Site Permeable Link from Linear park to Town Transport Node



Legend

- Open Space
- Neighbourhood Connections
- ✓ Site Access Point
- Site Identification



03_ Design Rationale

3.2.1 Government Architect Better Placed by Design Response



Better Fit: Contextual, local and of its place

- The proposal has been designed to fit with, and enhance, the overall quality of the Rouse Hill Town Centre and the Northern Frame Precinct in which it is located.
- In developing the proposal, the design team investigated in detail the distinctive character of the site and local context and the attributes of Country. These investigations included both natural and built features, social, economic and environmental conditions.
- The proposed design responds intelligently and sensitively to these factors and makes a positive contribution to the street scape, neighbourhood and neighbouring sites. In scale and height, the design responds to both the current context as well as the emerging future context.
- The overall bulk and scale of the proposal has been broken down to create a finer grained architectural response that addresses and activates the primary adjoining streets and that minimises impacts such as overshadowing.
- The inclusion of green site edges to around the site as well as the integration and extension to the proposed Town Park will contribute to the quality and amenity of the immediate context and public domain.



Better Performance: Sustainable, adaptable and durable

- The proposal aligns closely with the Better Placed policy's "Better Performance" objective, emphasizing sustainability, adaptability, and durability. By carefully and holistically integrating these principles, the facility balances long-term viability and durability with lowered environmental impact.
- Sustainable features like efficient energy systems and resource management reduce operational costs and carbon footprint.
- Floor plates have been designed to be adaptable, with a regular and large span structural grid allowing the potential for future floorplate reconfiguration and adaption.
- The proposal has been designed to be highly durable and resilient through the selection of long lasting and easily maintained building materials, and through the specification of appropriate plant and equipment.
- The civil and site works have been designed to achieve a high degree of environmental resiliency with a focus on flooding and storm water mitigation as well as minimising impact on site.



Better for community: inclusive, connected and diverse

- The proposal provides an essential social and community infrastructure asset that facilitates wellbeing at the core facilitating ideas of social and community connection and are inclusive.
- The proposal will create employment opportunities.
- Through the careful and deliberate siting of the hospital, the proposal will help to activate and uplift the quality of the adjoining streets.
- The proposed landscape treatments surrounding the hospital will enhance the adjoining street scapes and public domain, and soften the overall scale of the development.

The Better Placed policy establishes guidelines to achieve good design within the built environment in New South Wales.

Good Design creates buildings that are efficient, user friendly, enjoyable and provide additional value to the community and local context.

The Government Architect New South Wales (GANSW) defines a well designed built environment as being: healthy, responsive, integrated, equitable and resilient.

The Better Placed policy defines seven objectives for good design:

1. Better Fit: Contextual, local and of its place
2. Better Performance: Sustainable, adaptable and durable
3. Better for Community: inclusive, connected and diverse
4. Better for people: safe, comfortable and liveable
5. Better working: Functional, efficient and fit for purpose
6. Better Value: creating and adding value
7. Better look and feel: engaging, inviting and attractive

03_ Design Rationale

3.2.2 Government Architect Better Placed by Design Response



Better for People: Safe, comfortable and livable

- The proposal has been designed with a clear focus on connection and safety, both operationally and within the community.
- Site access (both vehicular and pedestrian) is clear and direct, with intentional separation between the movement of people and vehicles.
- The hospital has been designed to provide a high quality environment. This includes excellent access to daylight and outlook, access to the outside, and clear internal wayfinding and movement. End Of Trip (EOT) facilities have been provided and will contribute to the quality of the occupant and user experience. The building entrance is easily accessible.
- The building location will also contribute to the passive surveillance of the bounding streets, which will assist with broader community safety and security.
- Within the hospital circulation and access is direct and of generous width, designed with efficiency, visibility and safety as core priorities.



Better Working: Functional, efficient and fit for purpose

- All aspects of the proposal have been designed to be highly functional, efficient and fit for purpose. These principles are embedded at both the site level (movement, access, servicing) through to the planning of internal spaces as well as the design of building services and ESD initiatives.
- Whilst the design of the facility has been strongly informed by these core considerations of functional and efficient design, these drivers have been carefully balanced against the other six better placed principles. This ensures that the proposal can contribute to its place and local community.



Better Value: Creating and adding value

- The proposal for a significant and high quality hospital will provide clear employment and economic benefit, both during the construction of the facility and over its operational lifetime.
- Value will also be realised through the overall quality of the proposal - through the manner in which the proposal engages and activates the public realm and contributes architecturally to its immediate and local context.



Better Look and Feel: Engaging, inviting and attractive

- The proposal provides a high quality architectural response that is reflective of the buildings primary purpose whilst also been carefully crafted and articulated to contribute to site and context.
- The proposal adopts a fine grain architectural language the distinctly expresses individual building components. This approach to massing reduces the perceived scale of the development and introduces a porosity and modulation to the overall development when observed from the bounding streets and public domain.
- The overall volume of the development has been set well back from primary frontages (over and above the requirements of the DCP), with new landscape zones introduced to soften and enhance the quality of adjoining streetscapes.
- Material selections and detailing are of high quality, to promote the high-tech precinct, and engaging design has been accommodated to data hall and generator blocks.
- The office building facade has a warmly toned and deeply articulated primary frontage that is environmentally performative as well as visually engaging.

03_ Design Rationale

3.3.1 Government Architect Design Guide for Health Response

The Design Guide for Health policy establishes guidelines to achieve good design within health facilities throughout New South Wales.

Good Design creates buildings that are efficient, user friendly, enjoyable and provide additional value to the community and local context.

The Government Architect New South Wales (GANSW) defines a well designed built environment as being: healthy, responsive, integrated, equitable and resilient.

The Design Guide for Health identify seven principles for good design:

This section outlines seven core principles:

1. Design for dignity
2. Design for wellbeing
3. Design for efficient and flexible delivery of care
4. Design with Country
5. Design for the neighbourhood and surrounding environment
6. Design for connection
7. Design for sustainability

Design for Dignity

- Connections provided to landscape for patients, staff and visitors
- Spatial quality equitably provided enabling all users to have access to public spaces, gardens and views.
- Arrival and departure, to hospital has been informed using all modes of transport – including pedestrian paths and bicycle infrastructure
- Entry is easily recognised, safe and inviting
- Designing for Country a key principle to ensure the facility is welcoming to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander users
- Public thoroughfares are clearly separated from staff and patient transport routes
- The hospital has been designed safe, accessible and welcoming for those with limited mobility and reduced cognitive functions

Design for Wellbeing

- green spaces have been incorporated throughout the site through landscape corridors, courtyards, visual access to tree canopies and interactive green spaces with recreation facilities.
- the outdoor spaces have been designed to access both sunshine and shade, shielded from the noise on Windsor Road.
- a range of pleasant waiting places have been provided including indoor and outdoor spaces, places of quiet and calming and others that are stimulating.
- Mixed mode ventilation is provide on entry allowing fresh air into the heart of the hospital
- Art and play are provided on entry and within the landscape to stimulate and educate on Country.
- Daylight has been maximised on internal circulation spaces to promote well being and natural wayfinding.
- Staff zones access daylight and amenity to provide health and wellbeing for the staff.

Design for Efficient and flexible delivery of care

- Consideration has been given to the future development of the surrounding sites to ensure a safe well connected hospital is provide giving access to Rouse Hill town centre and the Metro
- Logistics is located at lower ground reducing cross over flows with the public.
- The hospital has been designed in accordance with the clinical service plan.
- The hospital has been designed to include digital health with the surrounding community
- Adequate and culturally appropriate spaces have been design in accordance wi the Clinical Services Plan.
- Circulation has been design centrally to promoted efficiency and reduce lengths of corridors.

03_ Design Rationale

3.3.2 Government Architect Design Guide for Health Response

Design for Country

- Collaboration has been extensive with Bangawarra and Traditional Custodians to understand cultural narratives with place and Country.
- Places have been designed to support health, wellbeing, cultural safety and economic security of local Aboriginal communities and Country
- by designing for Country the health and biodiversity of landscapes, ecosystems and waterways have been part of the design resolution.
- Spaces have been designed that accommodate and welcome cultural practices that care for Country. The confluence of the contemporary and traditional narrative of the Stone Journey enables a place for education and reconciliation.
- The hospital has been designed to support cultural safety incorporating connections to landscape, appropriate consideration of key spaces including entry and receptions areas, waiting rooms, circulation spaces, patient rooms and mortuary.
- External gathering spaces have been provided in the gardens that are appropriate for waiting and care
- The design team have held Aboriginal engagement sessions with the WS LHD designated Aboriginal staff and a stakeholder group, alongside other Traditional Owner engagement.

Design for the neighbourhood and surrounding community

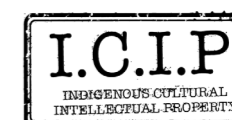
- The hospital will provide a new civic centre enabling economic opportunity for new neighbours.
- The edges of the hospital provide natural surveillance and are well-connected and integrated with the neighbouring streetscape.
- Pedestrian activity is encouraged through the provision of cross-site links and designated walking paths and cycle paths which are well connected Rouse Hill town Centre and the Metro.
- The hospital is sited within green space offering the opportunity to connect to the future town park. The landscaped hospital garden will become an extension to the community.
- Public spaces are located on the ground floor of the hospital enabling connection to landscape, community and neighbourhood.

Design for connection

- The hospital is located within walking distance to the metro station at Rouse Hill giving public transport access to the local surrounds.
- The hospital engages with existing cycleways and pedestrian routes giving access to Rouse Hill town centre.
- A key principle is to engage with the proposed town park to the east of the site and further connect to caddies creek via green and blue links.
- Rouse Hill Hospital will have an integrated digital health facility embedded that allows Hospital in the Home to be accommodated mitigating the need for necessary travel to the site.
- Car parking is located adjacent to the hospital to promote safety and security for staff at night.
- Car parking is located to the north of the site to ensure the majority of the site is not impacted by public vehicle creating greater connectivity for pedestrian to potential town park and routes to the town centre.

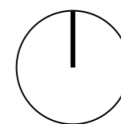
Design for sustainability

- Please refer to ESD report prepared by ARUP

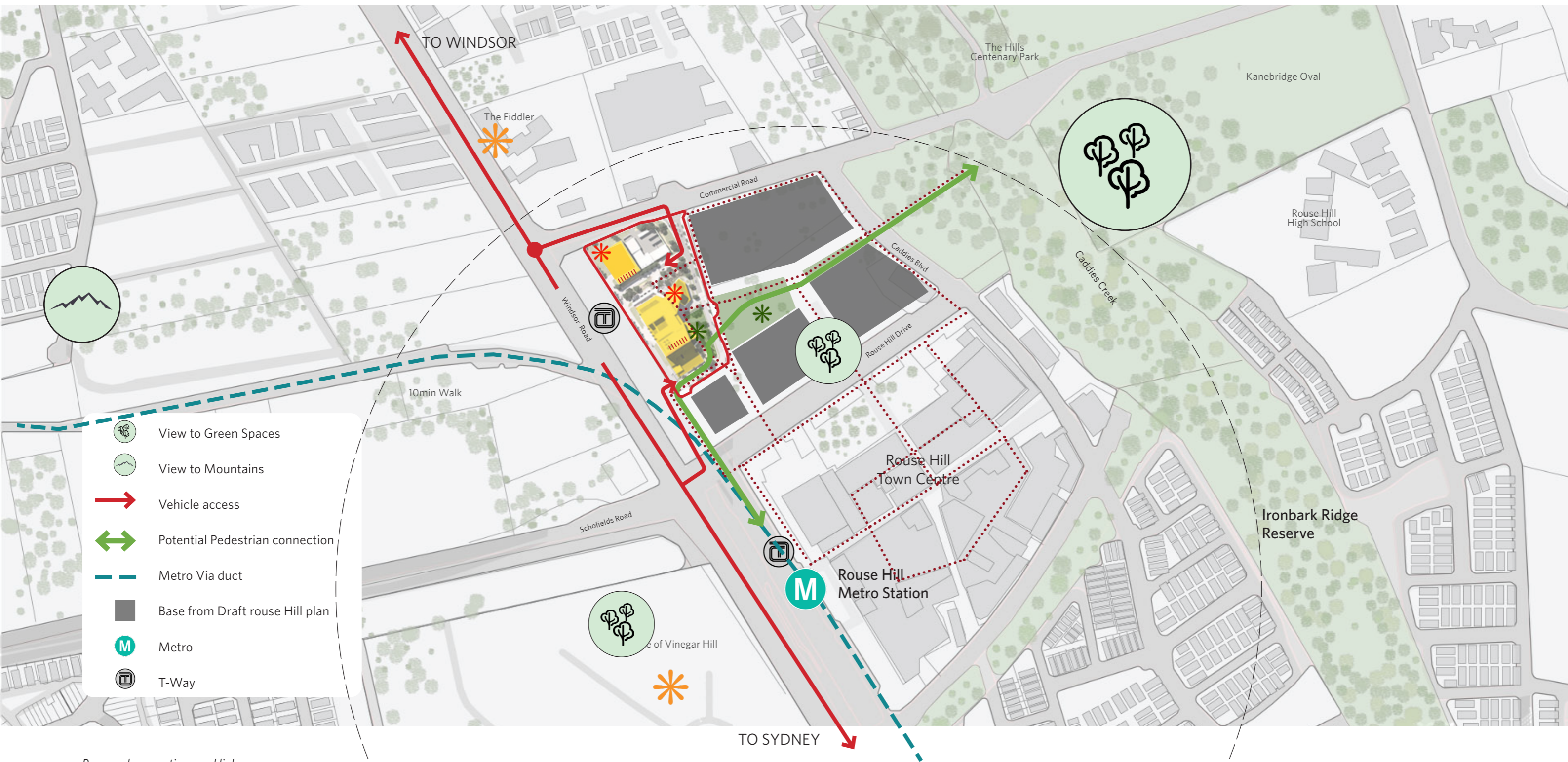


03_ Design Rationale

3.4 Site Plan - Access



Main Access to the site will via Windsor Road - Commercial road and then onto Hospital Road giving direct access to the hospital site. A multi storey car park is proposed on the North West corner meaning minimal hospital traffic passes to the south of the development site.



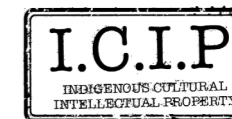
- View to Green Spaces
- View to Mountains
- Vehicle access
- Potential Pedestrian connection
- Metro Via duct
- Base from Draft rouse Hill plan
- Metro
- T-Way

Proposed connections and linkages

03_ Design Rationale

3.5 Designing with Country

bangawarra



Designing with Country begins with the understanding that any built form created on Country, will become a part of Country. Built forms have a responsibility to contribute to the ongoing wellbeing of Country while also supporting local Aboriginal peoples continued Custodianship and cultural practice.

Across Rouse Hill Hospital, the co-design team are embedding a Country First methodology. This means starting with Country and prioritising local Aboriginal peoples' ancestral stories, knowledges and practices of care.

Culturally led by Dr Shannon Foster, (a D'harawal Knowledge Keeper and ORALRA registered Traditional Owner across the Sydney Basin), a Country First methodology begins with a deep understanding of the complexities and nuances of culture, community and ecology, particularly as they relate to site-specific areas of Country. This understanding of Country is expansive and extends far beyond the rigid boundaries of the site. Drawing on this cultural and contextual knowledge of Country, four Connecting with Country Cultural Values have been developed for the Rouse Hill Hospital precinct:

Healthy Country, Healthy People

Healthy Country, Healthy People means that without healthy Country, we cannot have healthy communities. This cultural value places a responsibility on Rouse Hill Hospital to support the overall health of Country as integral to the health and wellbeing of people.

Stone Journey

The Stone Journey celebrates the site's relationship to freshwater and the Song lines and stone trade routes that have informed travel across this Country for millennia. As

a cultural value, stone represents the strength and resilience of Country and the communities that are connected and supported within.

Mungari (Birdsong in Grassland Ecologies)

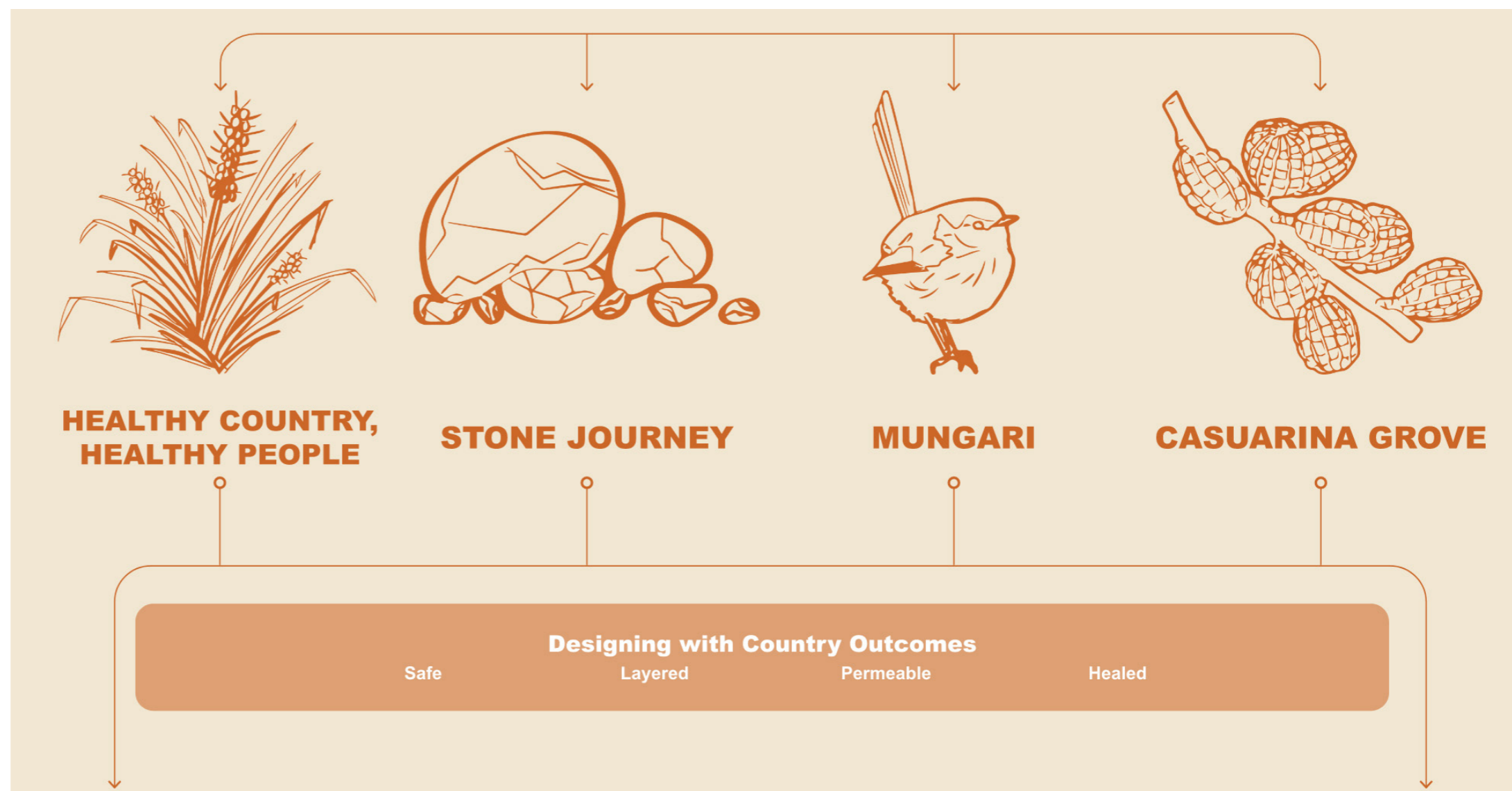
Mungari honours and celebrates the grassland ecologies of Country and the fragile habitats of the grassland birds. Prioritising and restoring these ecologies and protecting the habitat of the local birds will enrich the hospital grounds and

contribute to the ongoing health and wellbeing of the local communities who visit the hospital.

Casuarina Grove

The Casuarina Grove is a safe place to gather and enact culture. This cultural value recognises that the hospital should be a safe, de institutionalised place, where people can peacefully gather, heal and enact cultural practice.

These cultural values have been designed to guide and support an understanding of Country and the knowledges relevant to the needs of Country and this future hospital project. The following pages of this report depict the early conceptual design stages of Rouse Hill Hospital. These cultural values have been interpreted into spatial conditions that have driven the developing design, ensuring that Rouse Hill Hospital connects to, and meets, its responsibilities to Country today, and long into the future.



Four narratives associated with Rouse Hill Hospital

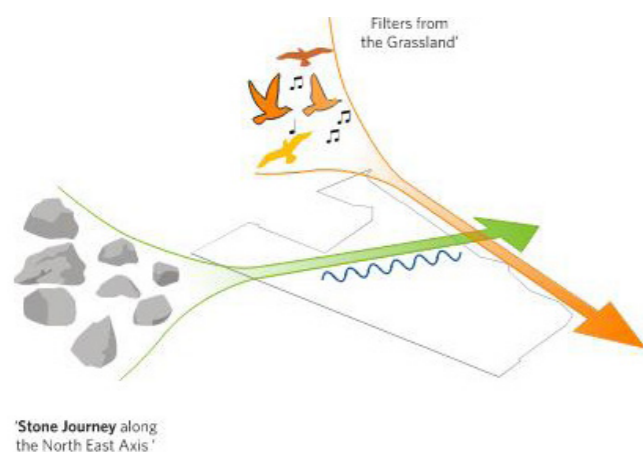
03_ Design Rationale

3.6 Design Principles - Overview

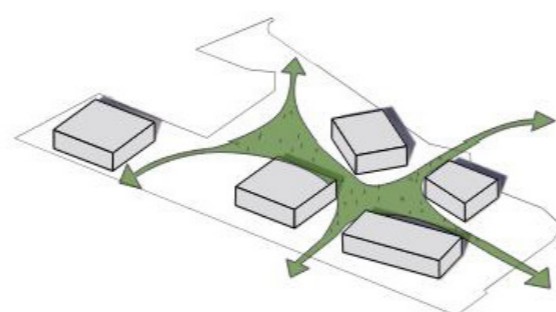
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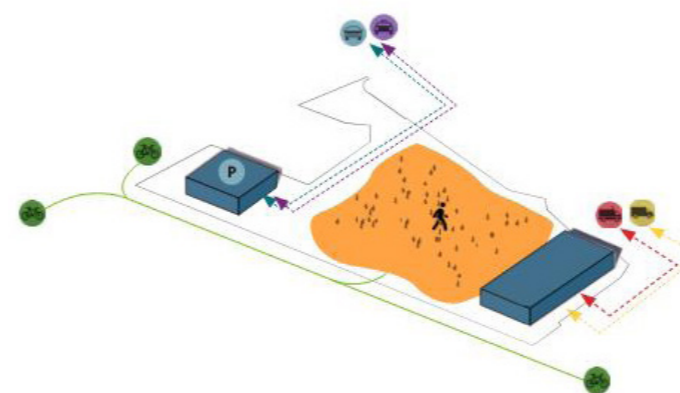
The principles provided at master plan stage are still evident in the development of the design through concept. Connection to Country is a key driver for the design and has been further enhanced through the provision of the care arcade that provides a permeable base that encourages life to flourish at the ground floor. All too often a clinical sterile space, the externalised hospital street will create an environment that offers the community a place to go for their health and well-being without the need to enter the main acute services hospital environment. Further enhancement of the design principles can be found on the following pages and define **Connection, Layered Landscape and Reconciliation, Regeneration + Resilience** as key drivers moving forward in the design process.



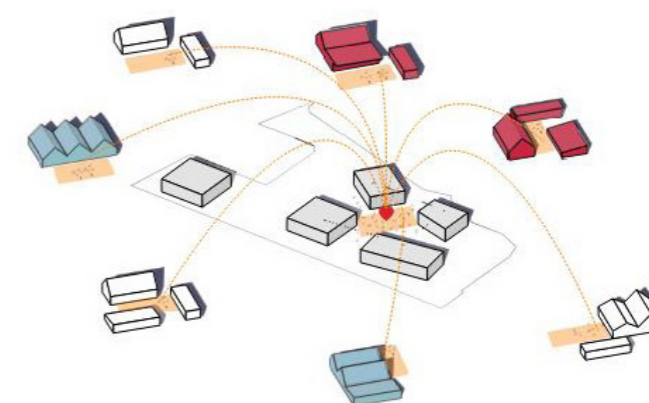
Embed connection with Country



Let it Breathe



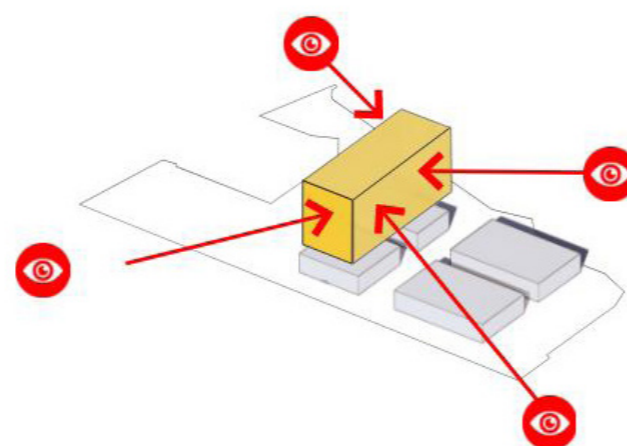
Separation of Vehicles & Pedestrians



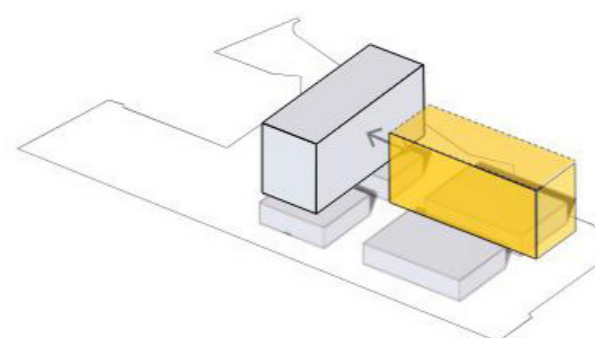
Connection to Community



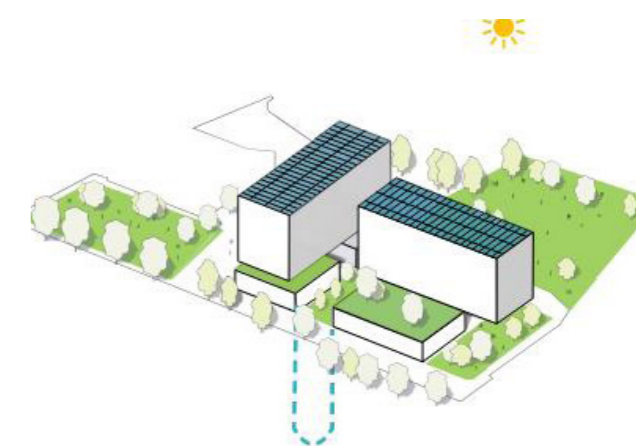
Overlay with Landscape



Site Identification



Allow for Future Expansion

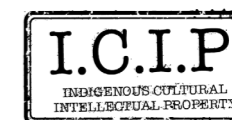


Sustainable Hospital

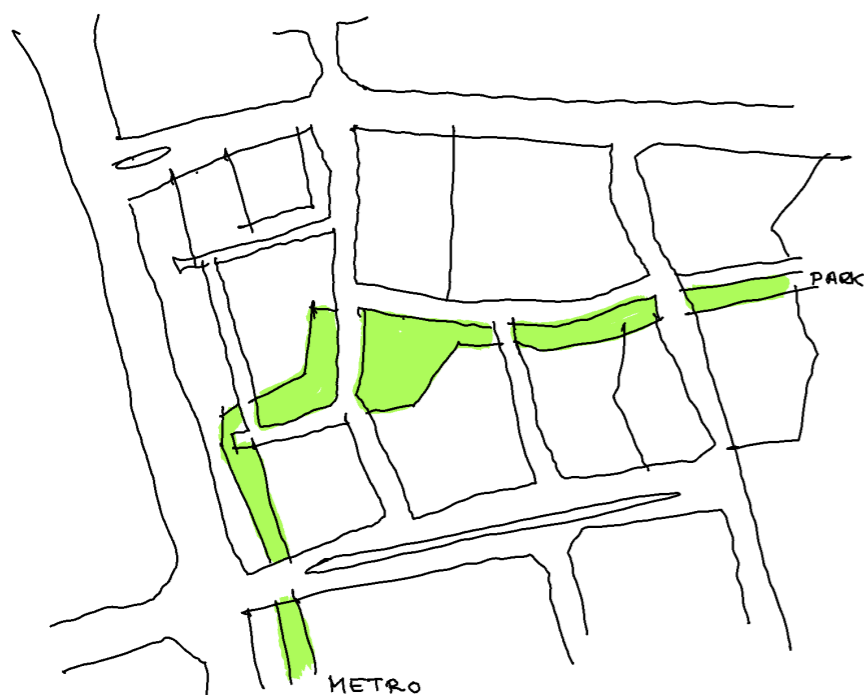
03_ Design Rationale

3.7.1 Key Design Pillars - Connection

bangawarra

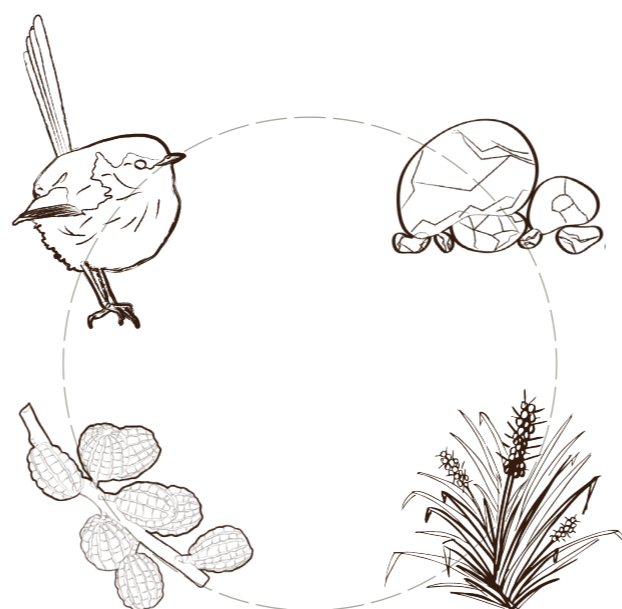


The notion of connections is key to the success of Rouse Hill Hospital and can be identified in three ways. Firstly the way the site connects to other notable places in the surrounding area and the experience of the users on those key links. Secondly the idea that Country is a conduit of care embedding narratives and drawing landscape and life into the heart of the building. Finally the hospital as a community connector, enabled by technology to reach out and provide Health services to the wider community and also provide a place that draws in community as a destination.



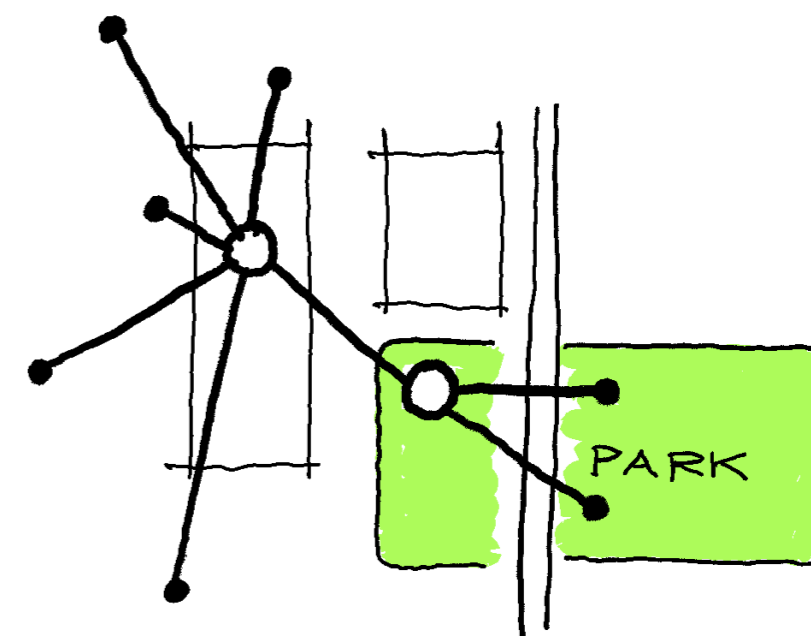
KEY SITE LINKAGES

There is an identifiable link between the Hospital site and Caddies Creek via a Green pathway. This will enable water management strategies and encourage pedestrian flows to local amenity spaces. The Hospital site will aid as a connector between the Town Park to the east and a pedestrian pathway southward towards the Metro.



COUNTRY

In order to establish a connection to place and Country and through consultation with Connecting with Country spatial designers, Bangawarra, four key narratives have been identified each one linked to regeneration of place, people and community.



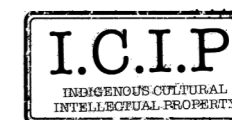
COMMUNITY CONNECTION

Rouse Hill Hospital will look to connect to the wider community both virtually and physically. A technology integrated model of care will provide an InTouch hub to allow for Hospital in the Home services to be provided. Physically the hospital garden to the South East of the site will connect to the community and provide opportunities for community gathering, and education.

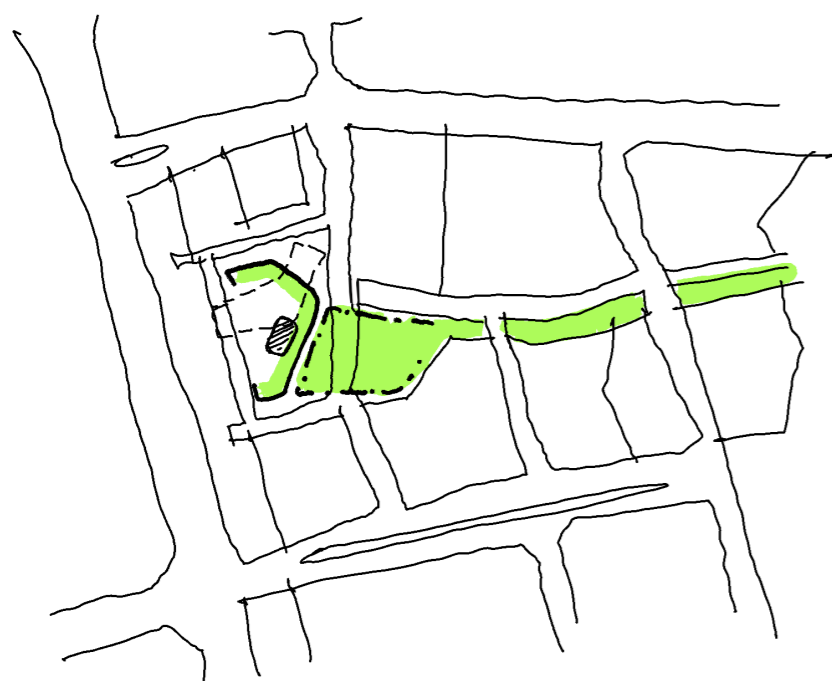
03_ Design Rationale

3.7.2 Key Design Pillars - Hospital in the Garden

bangawarra

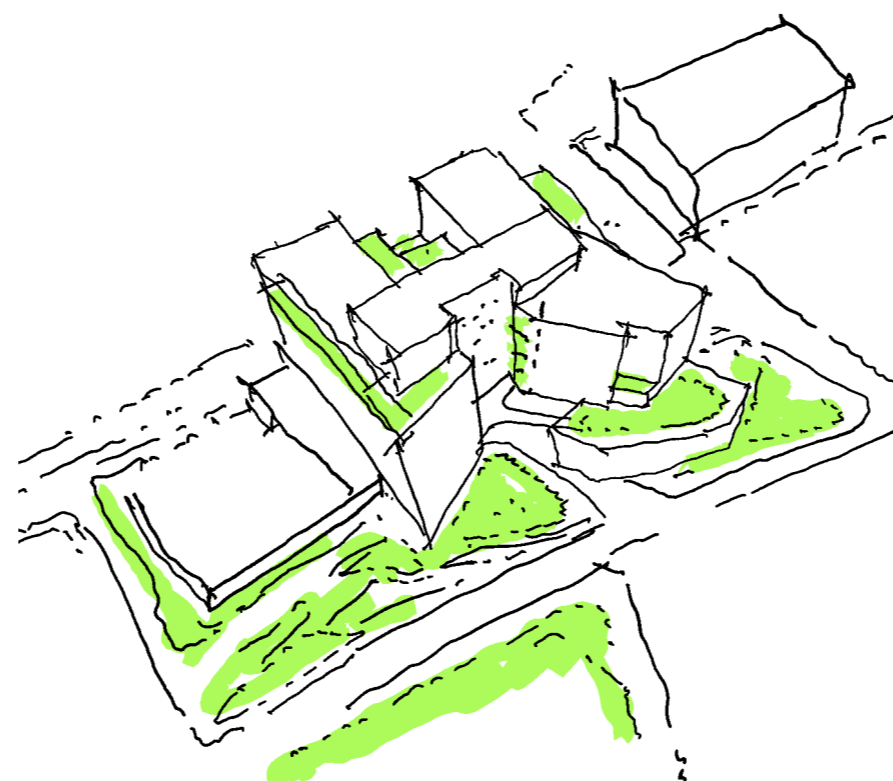


Landscape zones offer the user the opportunity to provide habitat and gain respite from the stressful environs that exist in a hospital. Designed as a hospital surrounding by landscape ,users are greeted by greens spaces that extend into the externalised care arcade. Spaces are designed to provide choice and variety to users allowing them to seek a space that is right for them at any point in the day. Landscape associated with specially selected plants will be prevalent through out the buildings affording users access to external space at various levels.



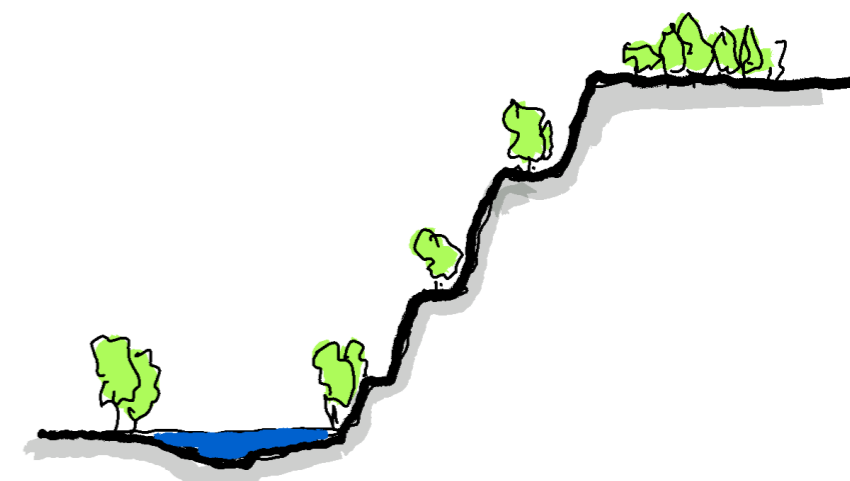
INTEGRATION WITH GREEN SPACES

It is envisaged that the Hospital will be nestled within a landscape zone with the premise that users, staff and visitors will be greeted by landscape on their arrival. It is hoped this will act as an expanded ecological corridor and an anxiety pacifier as well as providing a setting for the building. To the south of the site a hospital garden will be provided extending the apparent green space from the Open space within the Northern Town Centre Frame.



LAYERED LANDSCAPES

The footprint of the building has purposively been constrained to maximise functional relationships between departments but also to maximise deep soil landscaping on the site. Furthermore areas of amenity have been programmed on the upper levels to give access to external spaces and fresh air.



MICRO CLIMATES

As part of the Layered Landscape strategy external amenity will be provided on upper floors. In keeping with the connection with Country Strategy and especially the Seasonal shift, planting will be specific to ecological needs, habitat orientation and place within the block and stack.

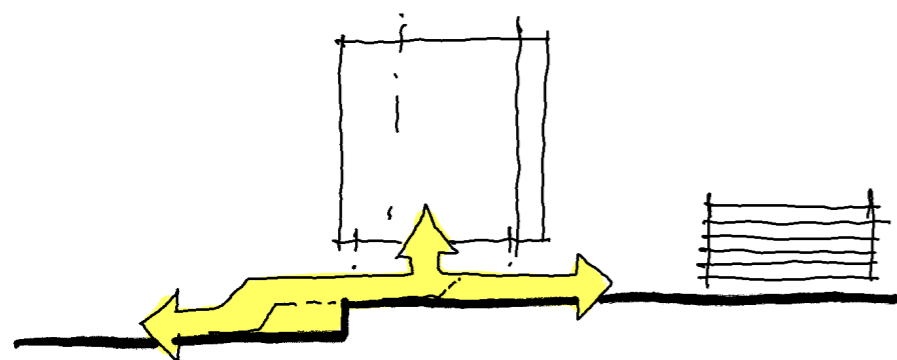
03_ Design Rationale

3.7.3 Key Design Pillars - 03 - Reconciliation Regeneration + Resilience

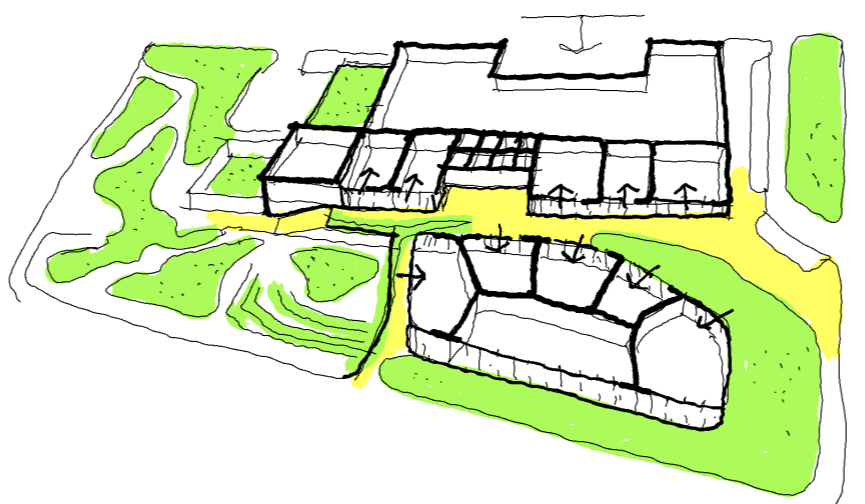
bangawarra



A key design principle was established early on to look towards regenerative design to enable the hospital to function more efficiently and to learn from key desirables such as fresh air during the COVID pandemic of 2020. Thus the care arcade became a driver for the hospital that embraced natural ventilation, provided shelter and enabled the narratives of Country to be truly integrated.

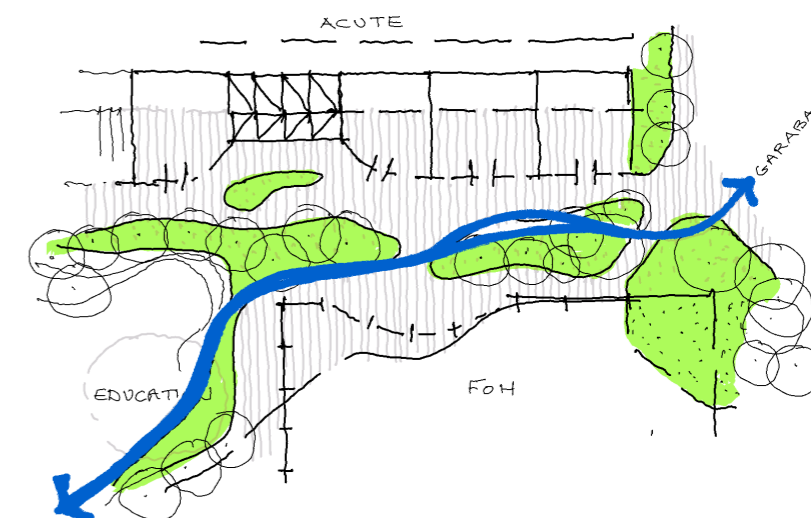


PERMEABLE BASE



THE ARCADE

The care Arcade enables an opportunity to bring life to what is normally a sterile hospital street environment. Retail spaces, Front of House and health service providers sleeve an external covered arcade. The arcade permeated with fresh air and landscape is interwoven with the narratives of Country.









RECONCILIATION

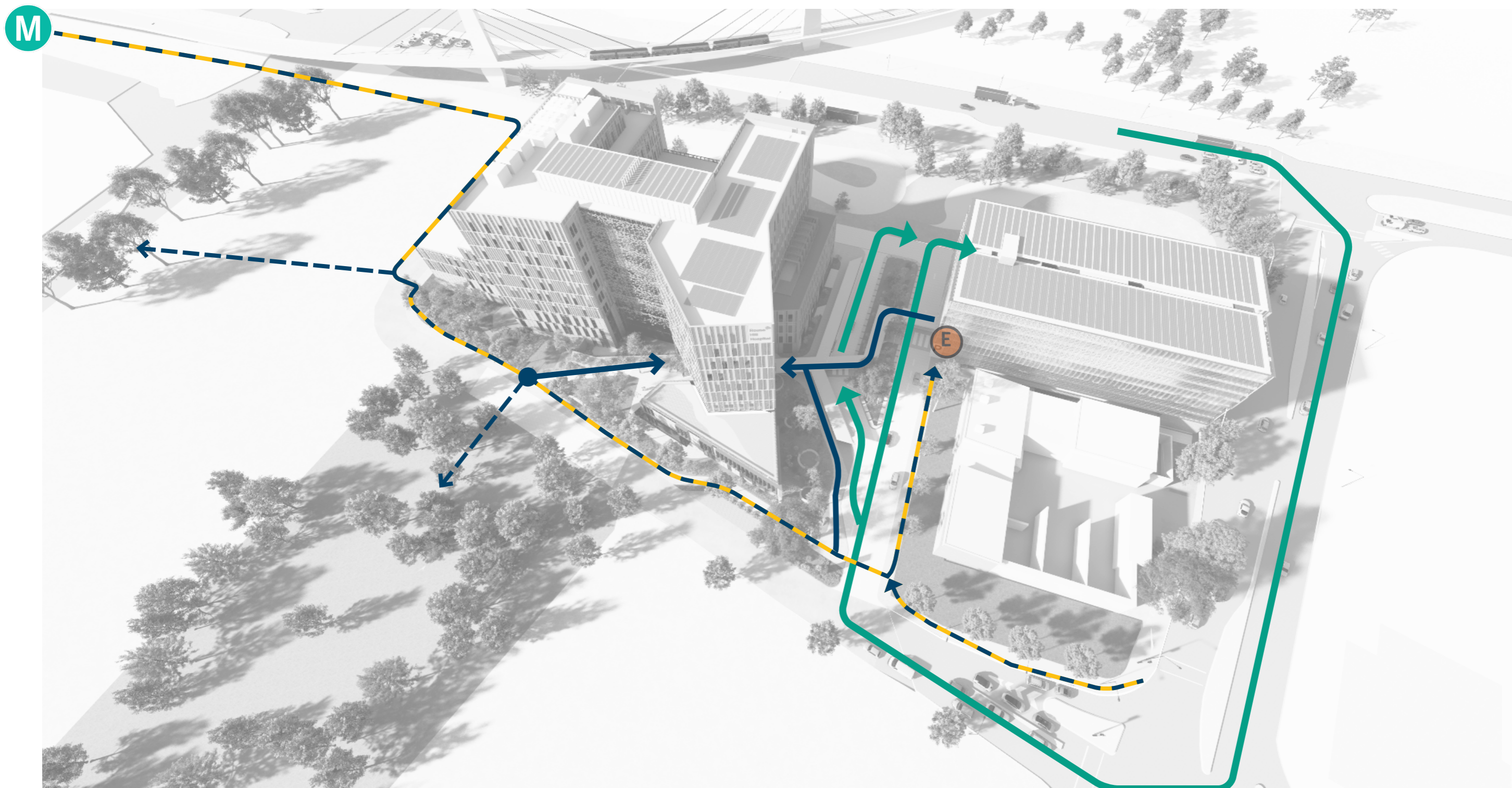
Embedded in to the care arcade are narratives of the Stone journey, Mungari and Casuarina Grove all connecting to the key principle of Healthy Country Healthy People.

03_ Design Rationale

3.8.1 Site Access - Connection

The site will have pedestrian and Cycle connection via a shared pathway from the hospital southwards towards the Metro station. The ground floor to the hospital allows pedestrian permeability from North to south and vice versa. Pedestrian pathways have also been aligned to allow connections to local town park and roadways linking back to Rouse Hill Town Centre.

-  Pedestrian
-  Shared Cycle /Pedestrian
-  Public Vehicular Access + Drop Off
-  Future links
-  Metro
-  End of Trip



Indicative diagram highlighting connections to/from

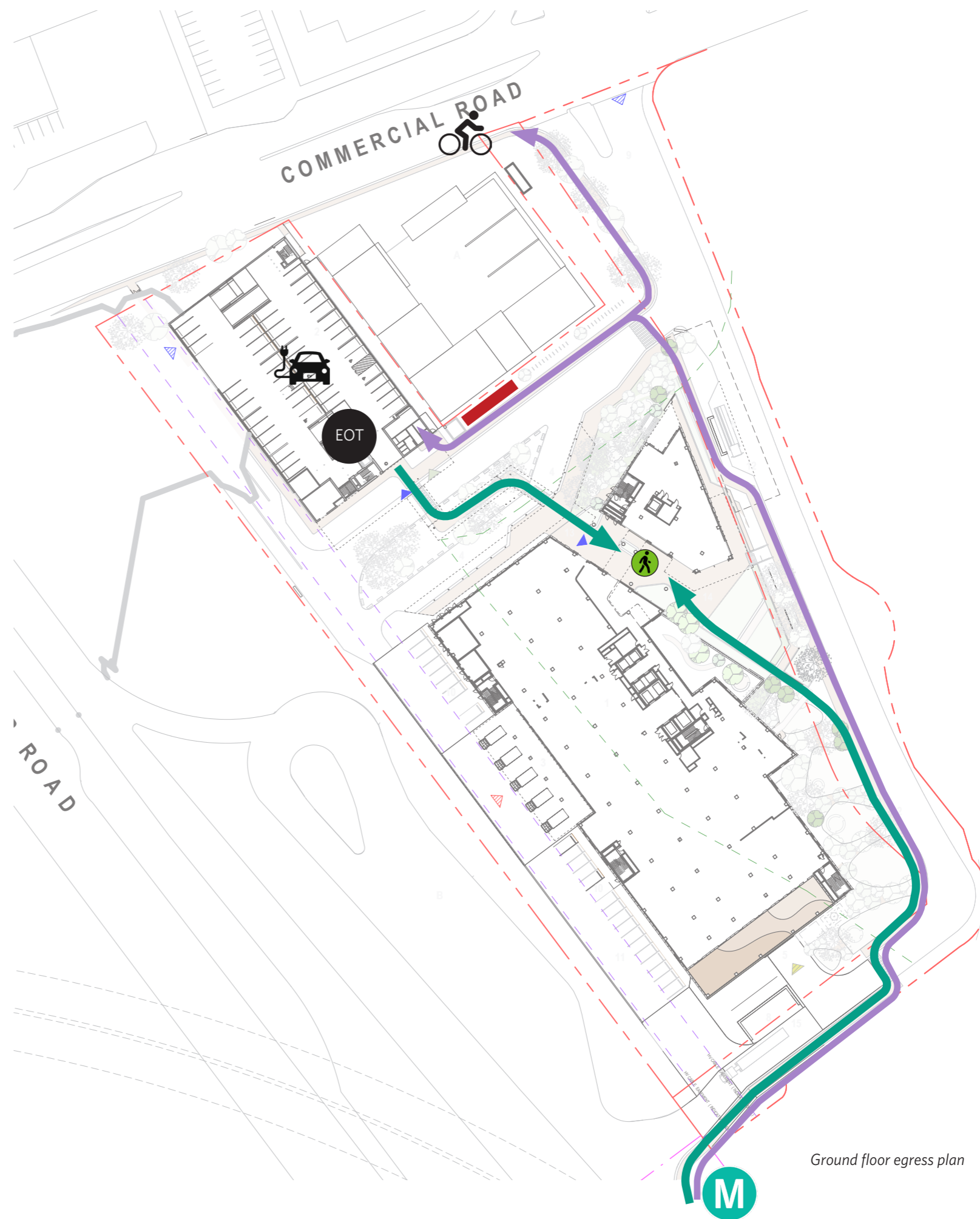
03_ Design Rationale





3.8.2 Site Access - Sustainable Travel

As part of the sustainable travel it is envisaged to create safe and easy access to local infrastructure. The metro station is located within 5-10mins walk of the site. The west - east green corridors across the site allow for connection into the existing T-way that runs along Windsor road.

Cycle ways will connect into the existing cycle pathways and give easy access into the Hospital End of Trip facilities.

Cycle spaces have been provided based on information outlined in the Traffic Impact Assessment prepared by ARUP. These have been provided in the EOT facilities based on the TIA with the remaining bicycle parking spaces provided externally along the Bicycle Path close to the EOT facilities.



-  End of Trip Facilities - Includes secure Cycle
-  Cycle
-  Pedestrian
-  External Cycle Parking

Ground floor egress plan







03_ Design Rationale

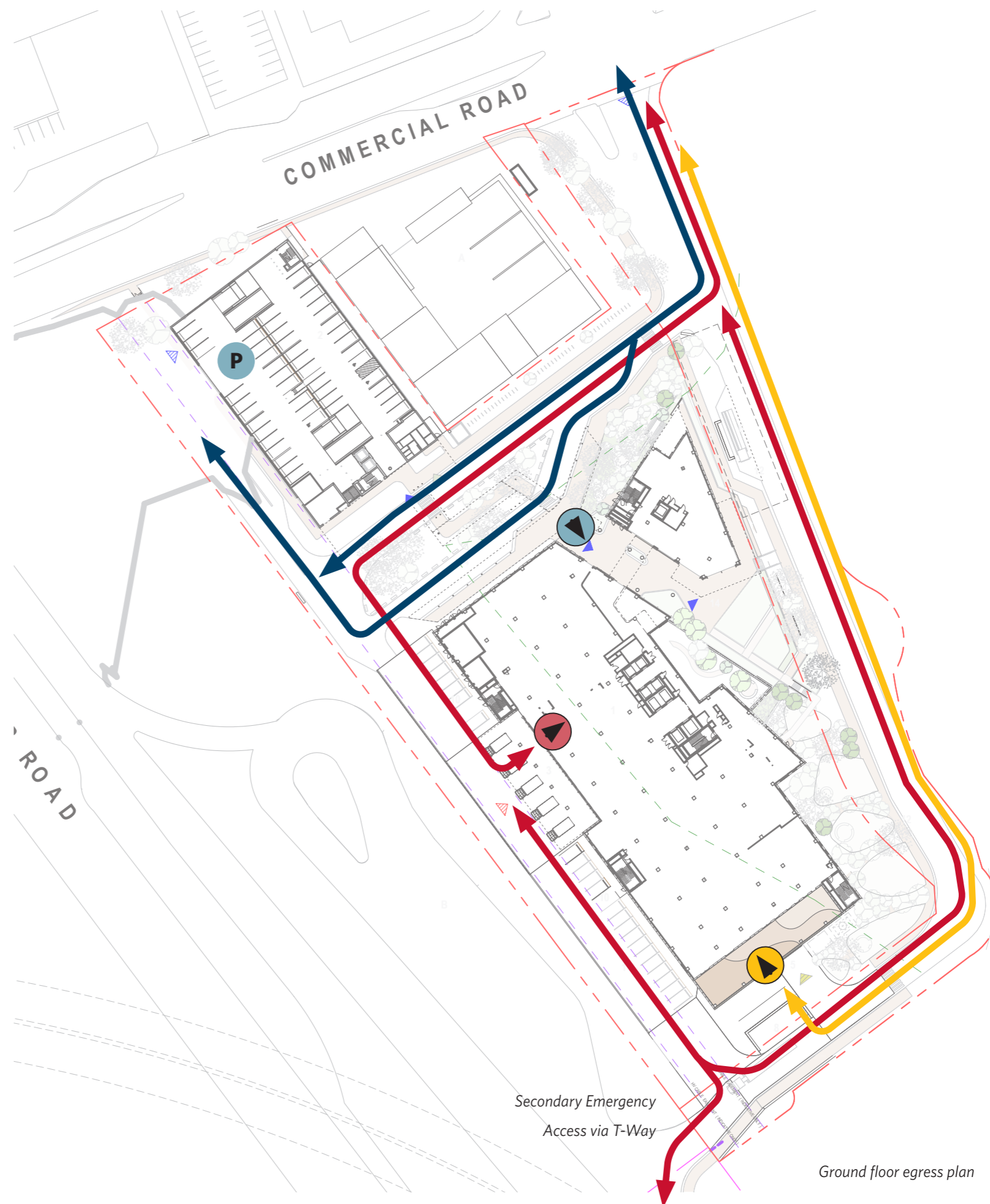
3.8.3 Site Access - Vehicles

Access for emergency vehicles will be from Commercial Road from which they will track towards an Ambulance bay located on the Western Edge. The ambulance bays will be screened to ensure dignity and privacy for the patient. Egress from the Ambulance bay will be to the south where they will exit back onto Commercial Road. 5 ambulance bays have been provided in accordance with WSLHD requirements

Access for Logistics vehicles will be from Commercial Road from which they will track towards the Loading Bay located to the south of the site. The Bulk oxygen storage will be located to the South west corner enabling level supply and accommodating the forward in forward out requirement for the supply truck.

A Key design principle endorsed by project governance (Executive User Group) was to maintain where possible, separation of vehicles and pedestrians on the site. The Multi storey car park was therefore located to the North of the site enabling a pedestrian zone to the south. Commercial road will be the primary access point for cars which can then directly access the car park from a secondary road. Drop off bays are located off a slip road which then has access to the car park.

-  Ambulance / Emergency Egress
-  Cars
-  Logistics / Delivery Egress
-  Public Drop off
-  Ambulance Bays
-  Loading Bays



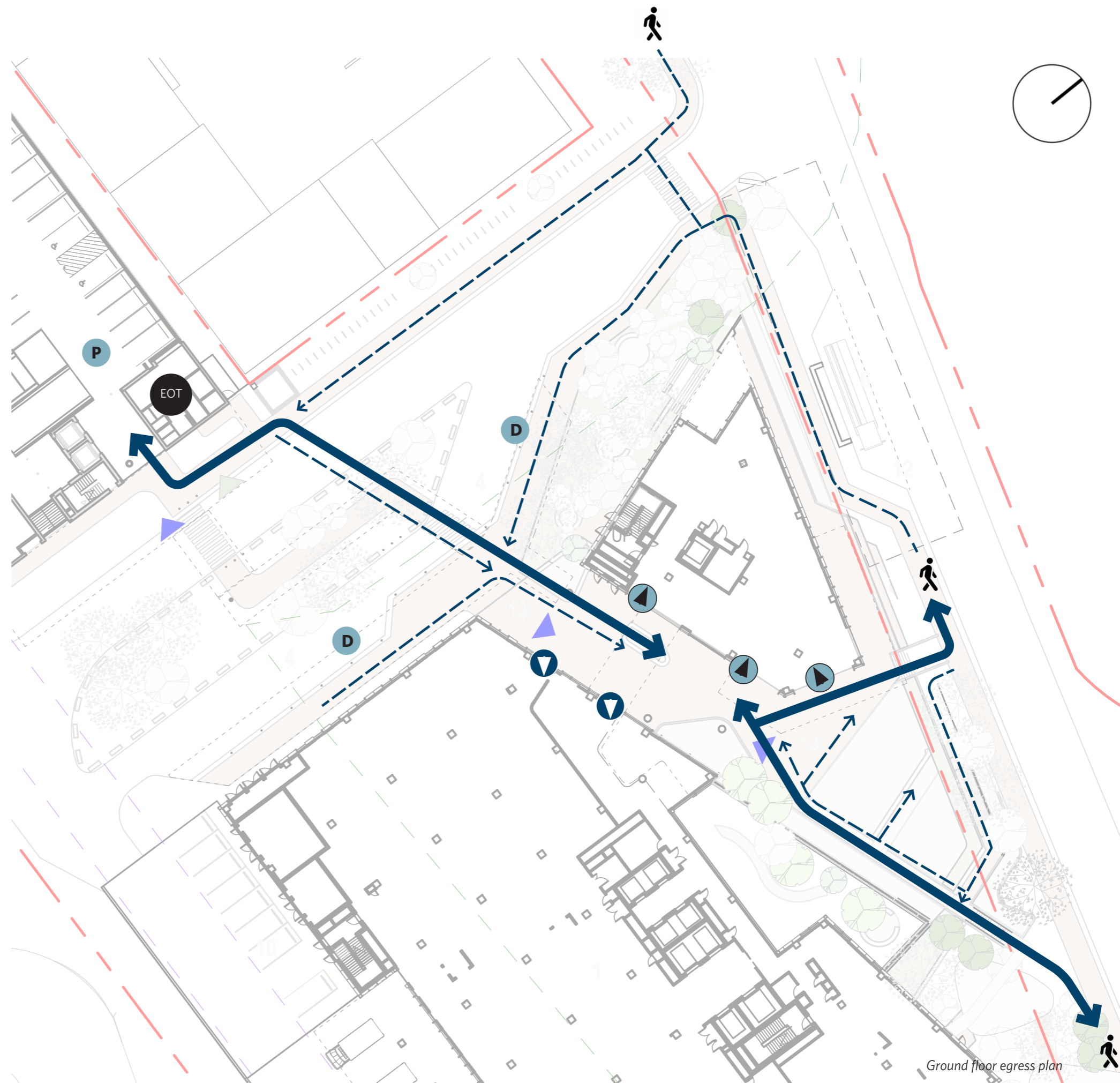
Ground floor egress plan

03_ Design Rationale

3.9 Building Access - Public

A foyer space is located centrally to the building and has is accessed from the north and south. The car drop off and connection to the car park is located to the north while access to the garden and pedestrian connections to Rouse Hill Town Centre and Metro is via the south entry.

- P MSCP Parking
- D Drop Off - Public
- Secure Line - 24 Hour Access
- Retail Entries
- ← Primary Access Pathways
- ↔ DDA compliant Pathways Wheelchair Access



Ground floor egress plan

03_ Design Rationale

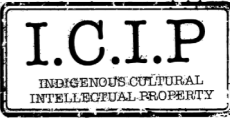
3.10 Connection with Country Strategy - Embedding the narrative at all scales

Through dialogue and co design with Bangawarra, the four key principles of designing with Country have been instrumental in defining a direction for the hospital design.

It is envisaged that the principles outlined in the report will be woven through all aspects of the building from the macro to the micro.



Healthy Country, Healthy People



03_ Design Rationale

3.11.1 Landscape Strategy



Please refer to Landscape Report prepared by Site Image for a detailed synopsis of principles and planning.

Outlined below is a summary:

Provide spaces to enhance care within the hospital

- Calming spaces for reflection
- Complement and support clinical uses
- Provide a healthy workplace for staff
- Use of medicinal and food species

Support ESD initiative across the site protecting and improving the natural setting

- Use of locally native low water use species
- Strong tree canopy
- Create green links through the site
- Facilitate and encourage active transport modes
- Use of durable, recycled or sustainably sourced materials
- Ecotones in materiality

Provide a welcoming accessible place for the community

- Legible, accessible, inclusive spaces
- Promote social interaction
- Cater to all ages
- Provide opportunity for education and learning
- Culturally safe welcoming spaces



03_ Design Rationale

3.11.2 Landscape Strategy - Ground Plane

Key spaces have been identified adjacent to the building that embody the principle of connection to landscape. The Casuarina grove offers a space for gathering prior to entering the hospital, while the terraced area offers a space for respite and amenity for users, visitors, staff and community. Please refer to the Landscape report for further information.



Casuarina Grove



Landscape Terrace



- 01 Drop Off Plaza
- 02 Casuarina Grove
- 03 Terraced gathering spaces
- 04 Ecological Grassland Respite Area
- 05 Ancillary Waiting in the arcade
- 06 Mortuary Garden

Ground floor Landscape plan

03_ Design Rationale

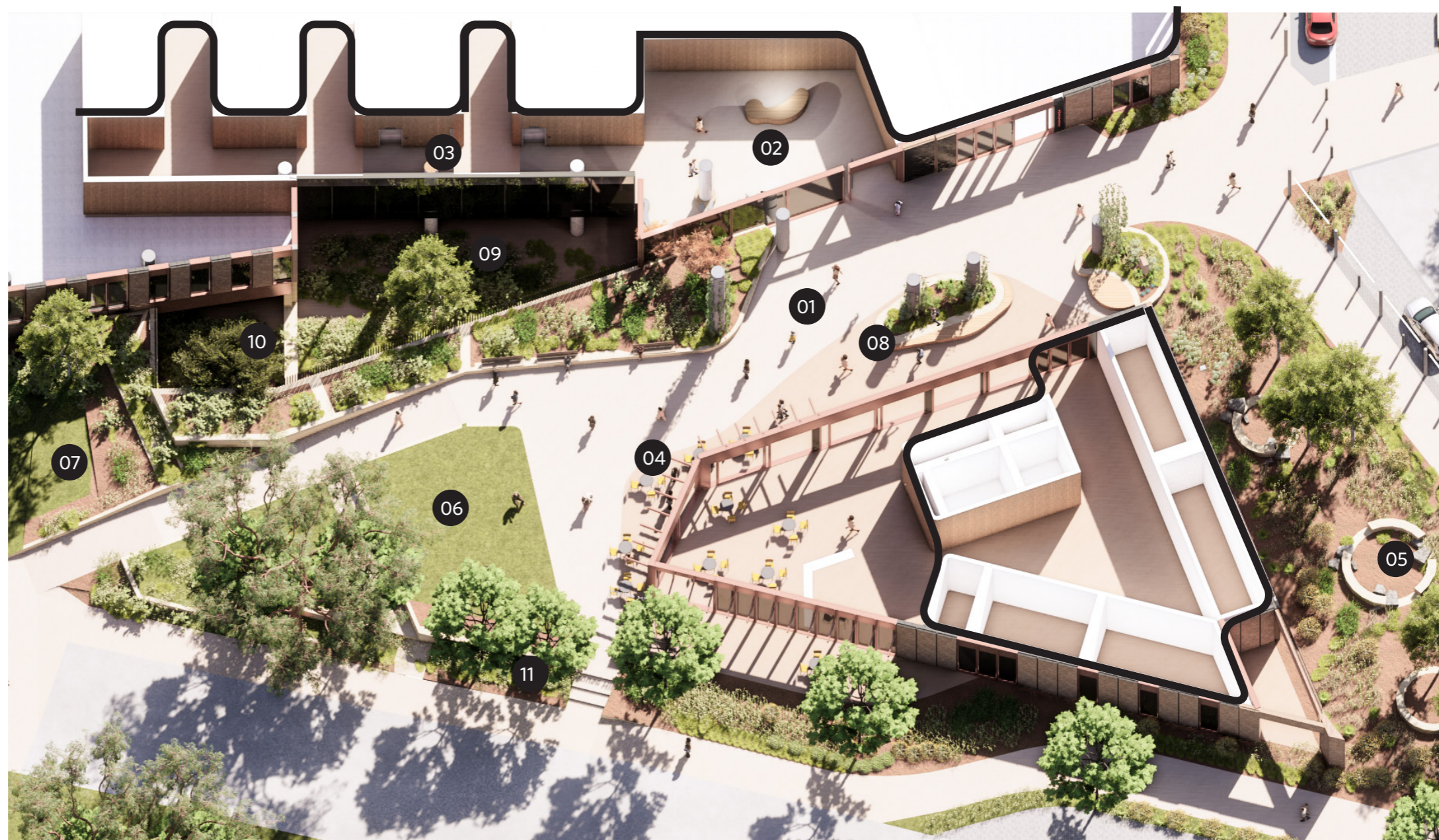
3.11.3 Landscape Strategy - Ground Plane



The Indicative diagram below highlights the key design principles and adjacencies associated with the external arcade. Please refer to the Landscape report for further information.



- 01 External Care Arcade
- 02 Entry Foyer
- 03 Lift lobby overlooking green spaces
- 04 Retail Amenity External seating
- 05 Casuarina Grove - External Gathering Space
- 06 Terraced gardens
- 07 Ecological Grassland Respite Area
- 08 Ancillary Waiting in the arcade
- 09 Sunken Garden
- 10 Mortuary Garden
- 11 Tree lined street edge



Indicative diagram of Ground floor Arcade

03_ Design Rationale

3.11.4 Landscape Strategy - Care Arcade and Southern Garden

The Indicative diagram below highlights the key design principles and adjacencies associated with the Southern Garden. Please refer to the Landscape report for further information.



- 01 External Care Arcade
- 02 Entry Foyer
- 03 Lift lobby overlooking green spaces
- 04 Retail Amenity External seating
- 05 Terraced gardens
- 06 Ancillary Waiting in the arcade
- 07 Sunken Garden
- 08 Planters extend into Arcade
- 09 Bridge link at Level 02

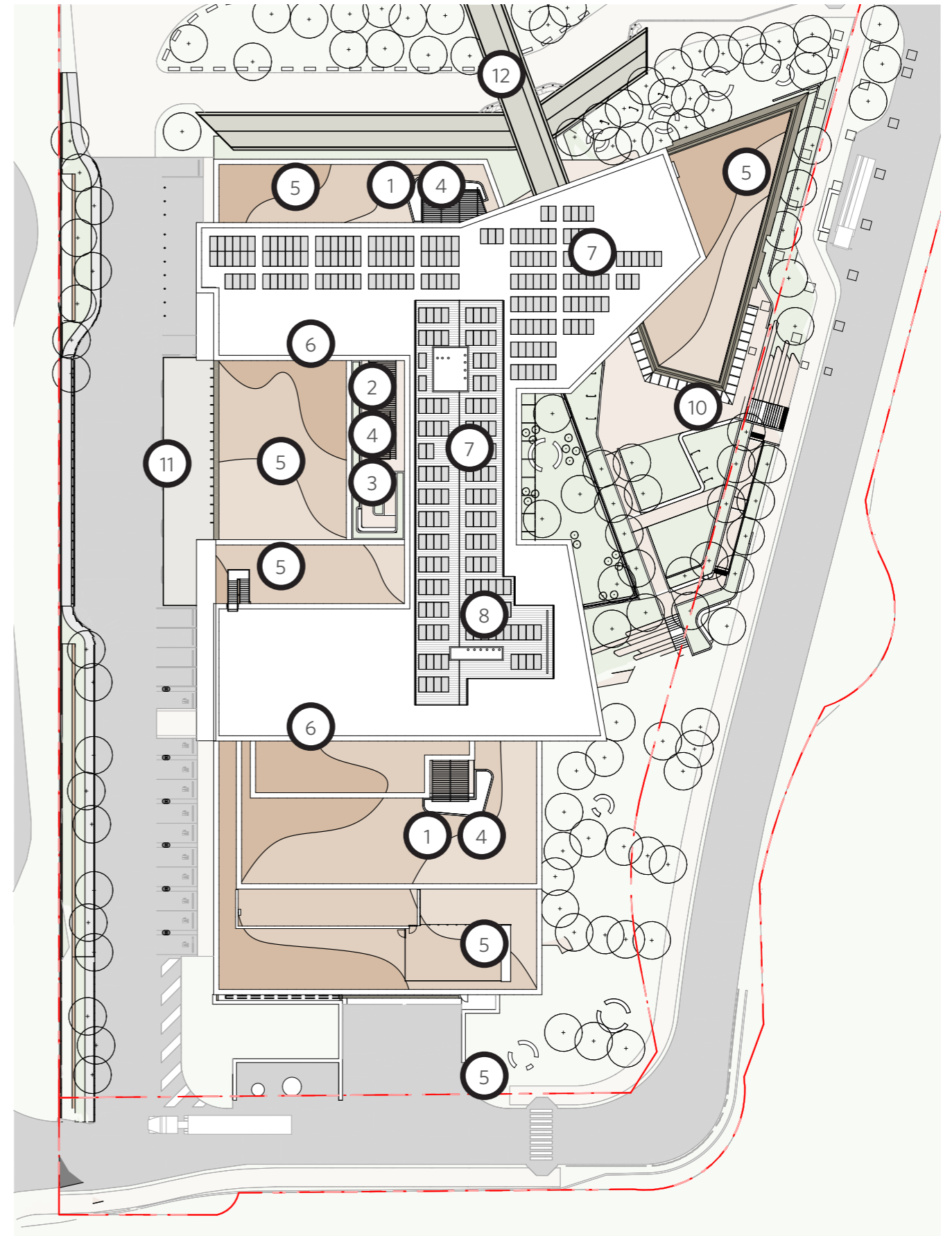
Indicative diagram of Ground floor Southern Garden

03_ Design Rationale

3.11.5 Landscape Strategy - Roof Terraces

The Indicative diagram below highlights the key design principles associated with roof terraces. Please refer to the Landscape report for further information.

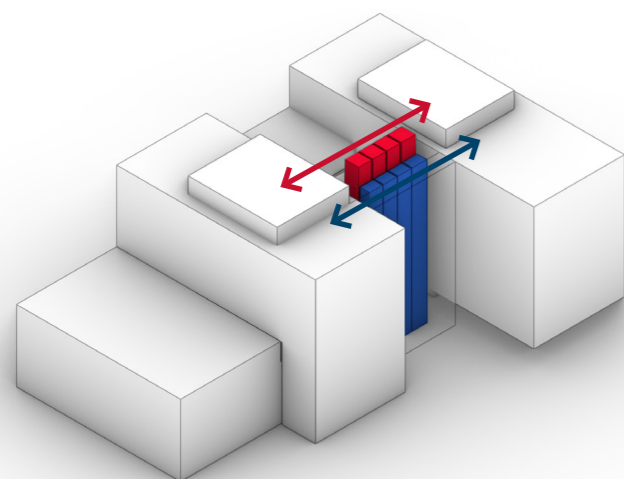
1. Birthing/Maternity terrace. Pavers on pedestals & planting in fixed planter
2. Rehab terrace. Pavers on pedestals & planting in fixed planter. Allow for equipment and landscaping as required to suit briefed rehabilitation requirements
3. Full length privacy screen
4. Proprietary aluminium brise soleil (controllable to allow light and provide weather protection)
5. Concrete deck with appropriate waterproof membrane and ballast over.
6. Concrete deck roof with appropriate water proof membrane and trafficable finish to suit plant requirements
7. Extent of solar array by others based on energy modelling
8. Metal deck roof to plant
9. Concrete deck roof with appropriate water proof membrane and trafficable finish to stair
10. Glazed canopy with ceramic frit
11. Ambulance bay canopy - profiled metal deck roof.
12. Main entry canopy. Profiled metal deck roof with flat aluminium panel soffit.



Indicative diagram of Roof Terraces

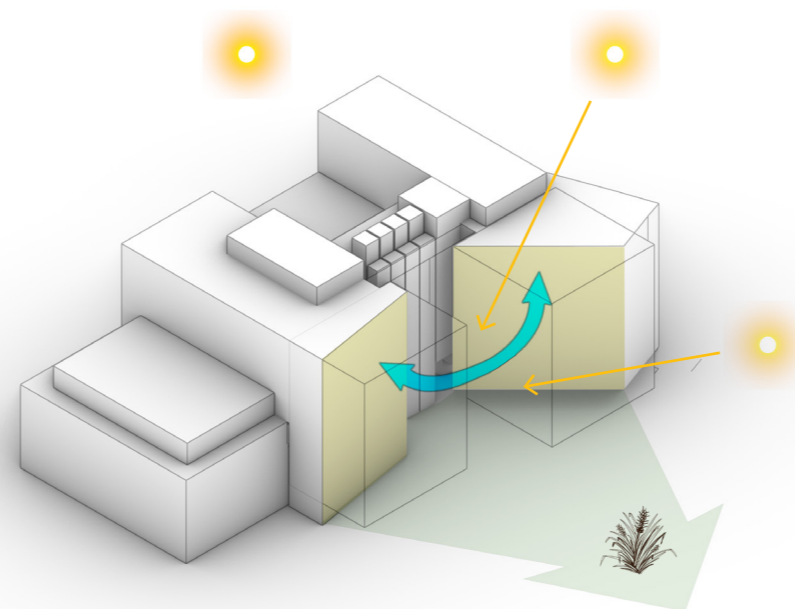
03_ Design Rationale

3.12.1 Building Form



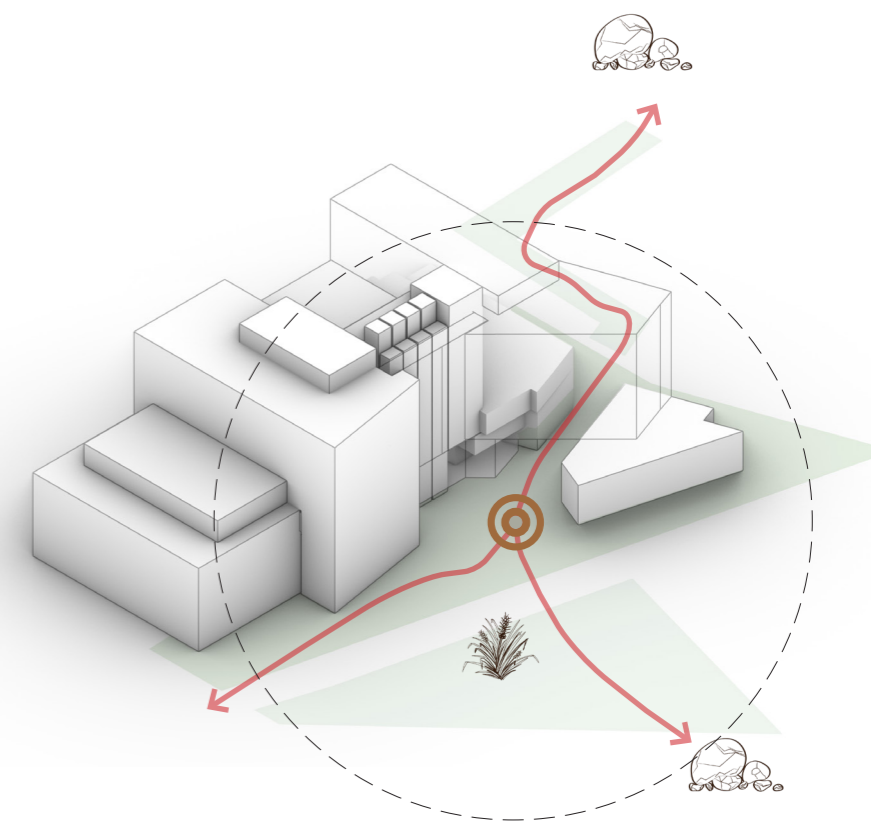
PROGRAMME - PODIUM + TOWER

The concept design proposes the construction of a new building comprising a podium housing Acute and Ambulatory care services together with a Bed tower towards the north of the site. The bed tower has been orientated to align across the site to alleviate noise, wind and summer sun to the western elevation



DAYLIGHT

Existing constraints on the site including shape, topography and easements required the footprint to be massaged to promote efficiency of the building form and reduce impact via footprint to maximise deep soil planting.

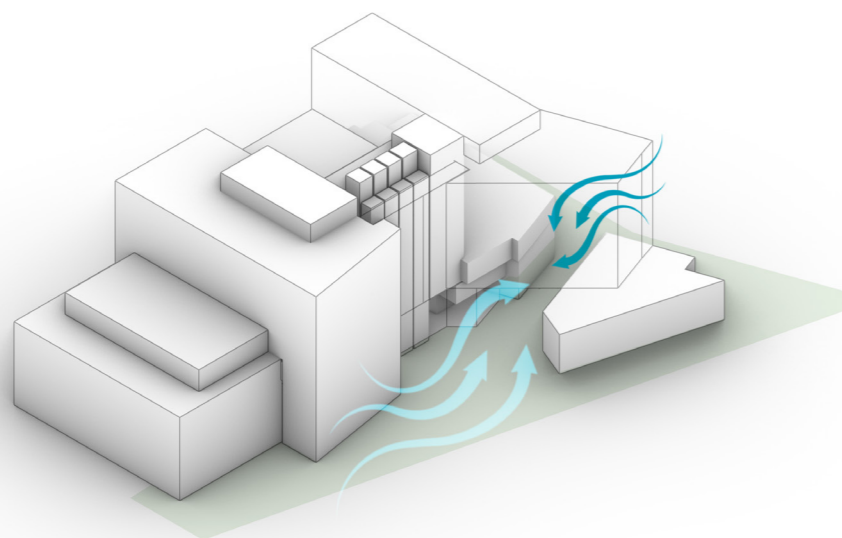


COUNTRY

The tower has been shaped and twisted to permit views towards the Mountains to the West and the Park and Creek to the east and acknowledges arrival by twisting towards the Commercial Rd / Hospital Rd entry.

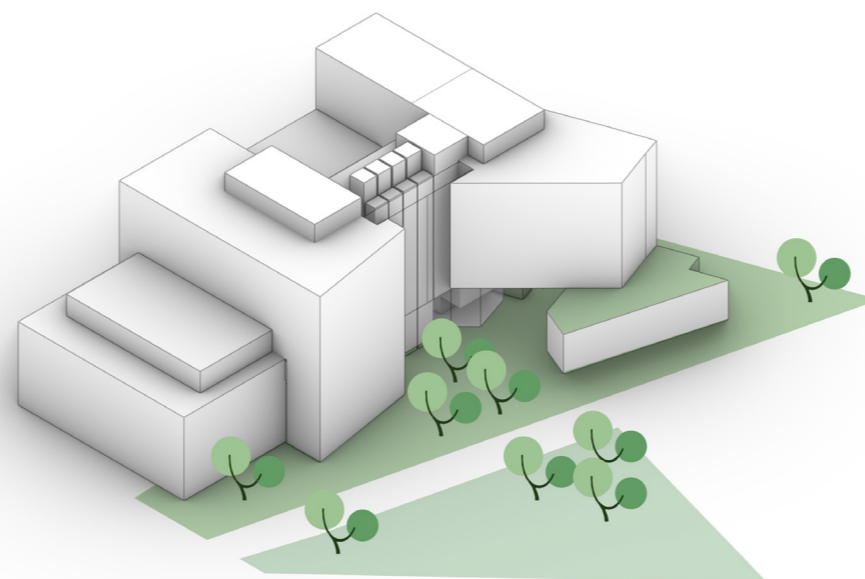
03_ Design Rationale

3.12.2 Building Form



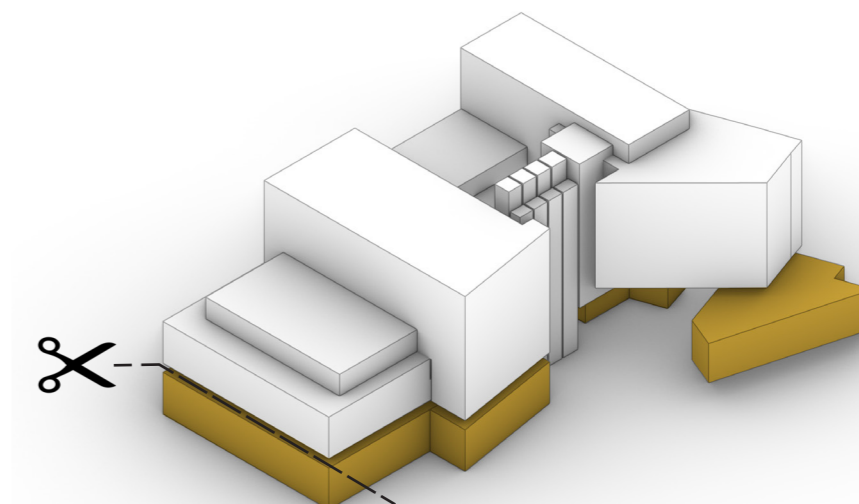
NATURAL VENTILATION

Careful consideration has been given to enable a podium that maximises daylight and Natural ventilation. The strategy of the care arcade bisects the site allowing fresh air at low level with associated ambulatory care services



HOSPITAL IN A GARDEN

Landscape plays an important role in the creation of a healthy environment, encouraging staff, community and user wellbeing. The design proposal includes generous connected landscaped areas of varying scale and character.



MATERIALITY

The facade design will represent a response to Country through its selection of materials that represent site and place.

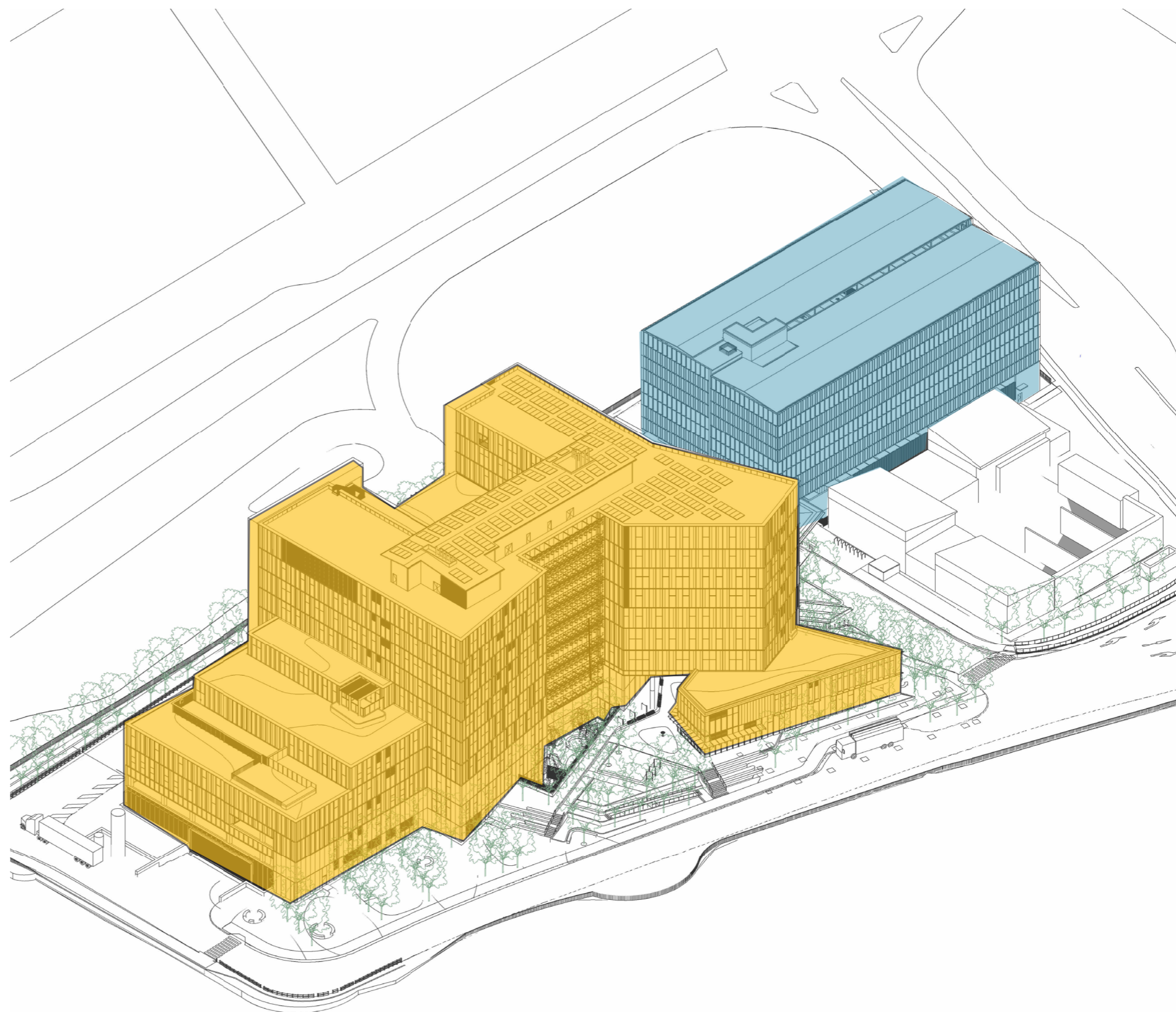
03_ Design Rationale

3.12.3 Building Form + Mass

The bulk and scale of precinct is comprised of two key zones, firstly the car park and secondly the hospital noting the floor to floor heights of the car park are significantly smaller than those of the hospital.

The Car park is located to the north west of the site and will create a landmark building to the precinct. Screened with an articulated perforated facade, the mass of the building is reciprocated by levels 1-6 of the hospital.

The hospital has been articulated to break down its mass and scale. A podium is provided at the lower two levels to connect at a human scale while the overall form of the hospital is sculpted to create interest and silhouette.



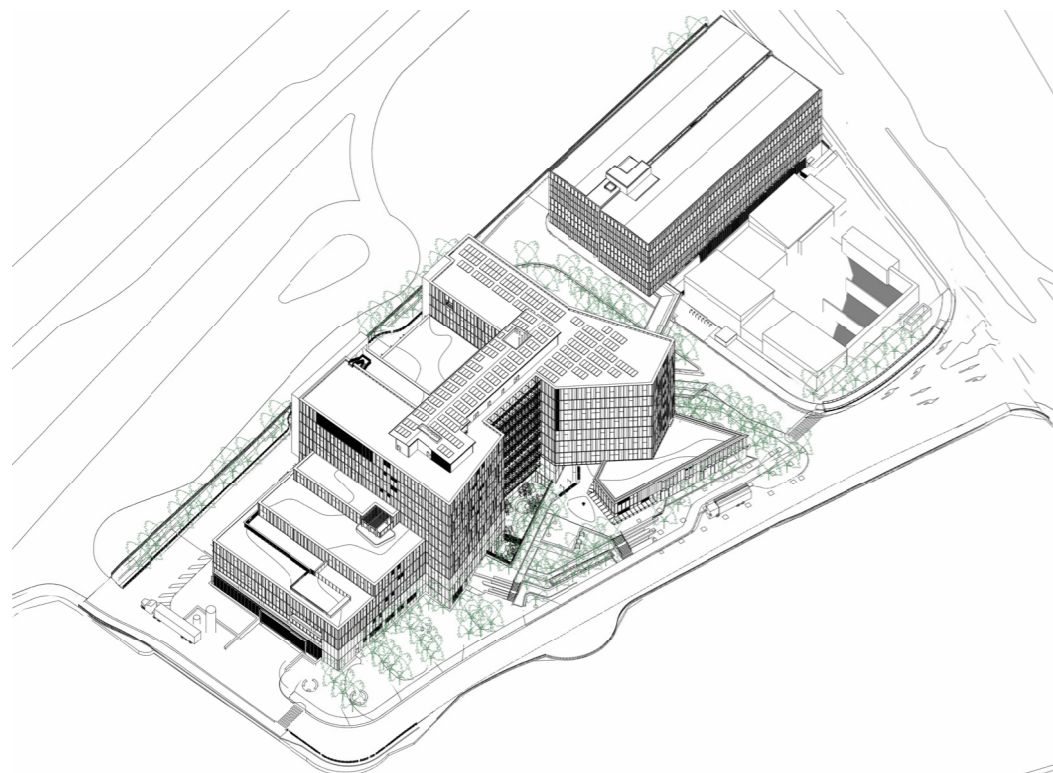
Indicative mass of Hospital

Indicative mass of Car park

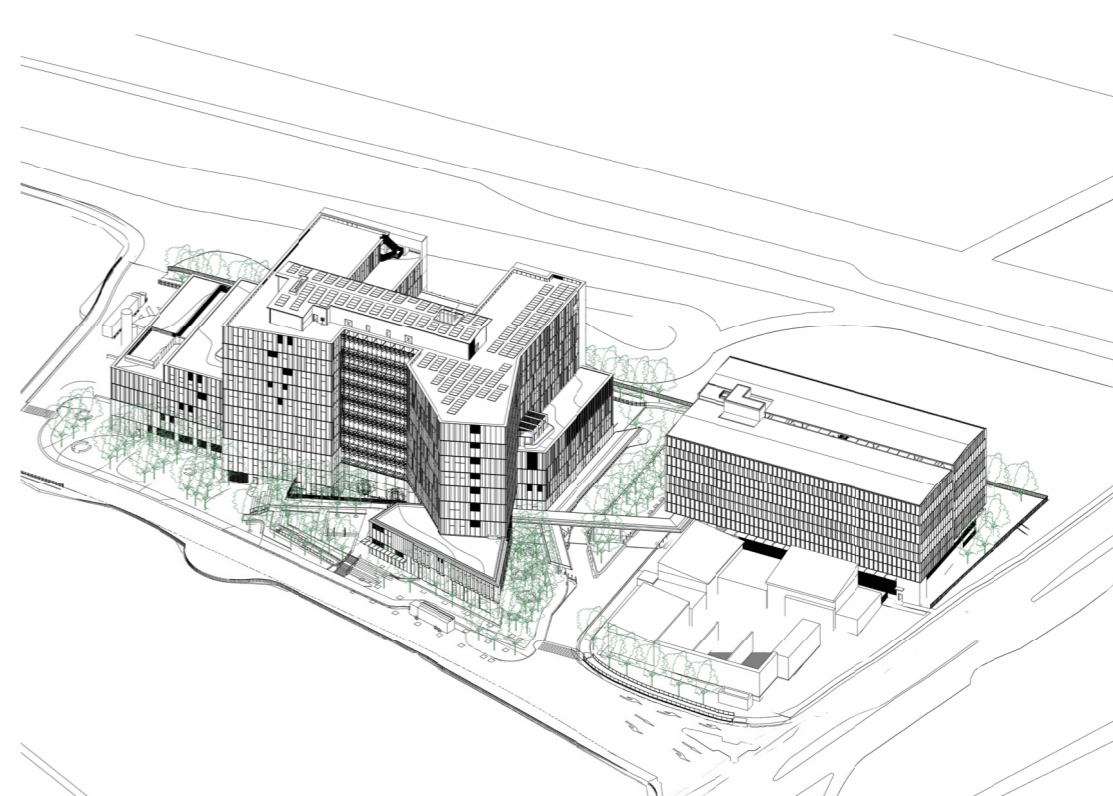
Indicative bulk and scale of hospital site

03_ Design Rationale

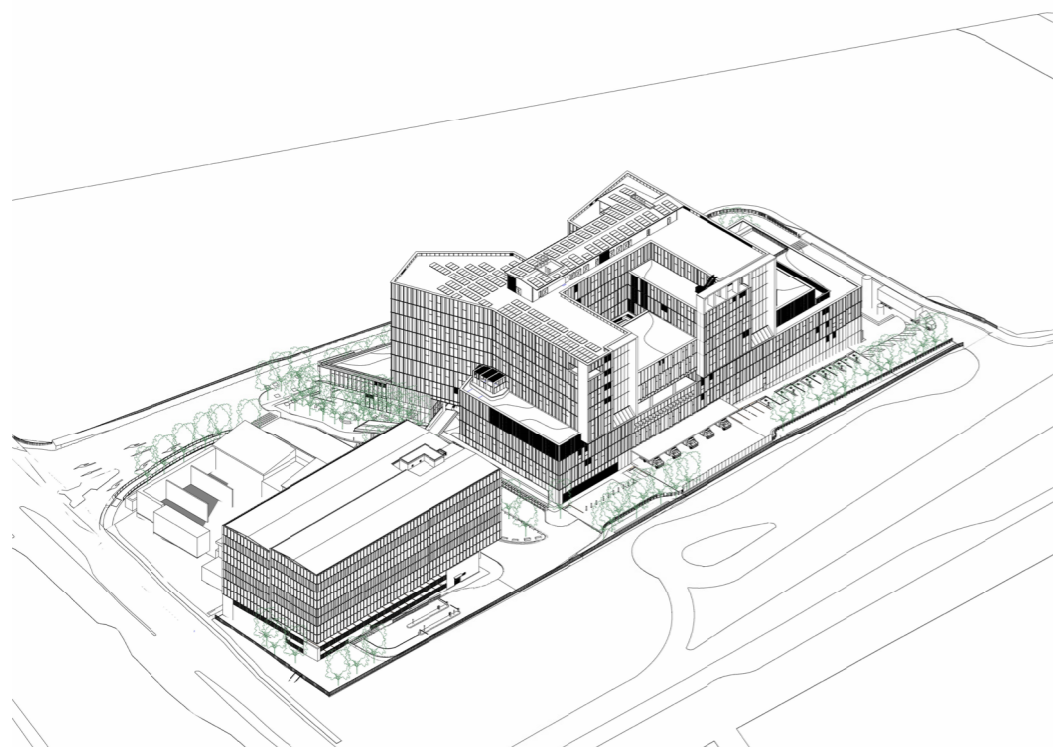
3.12.4 Building Form + Mass



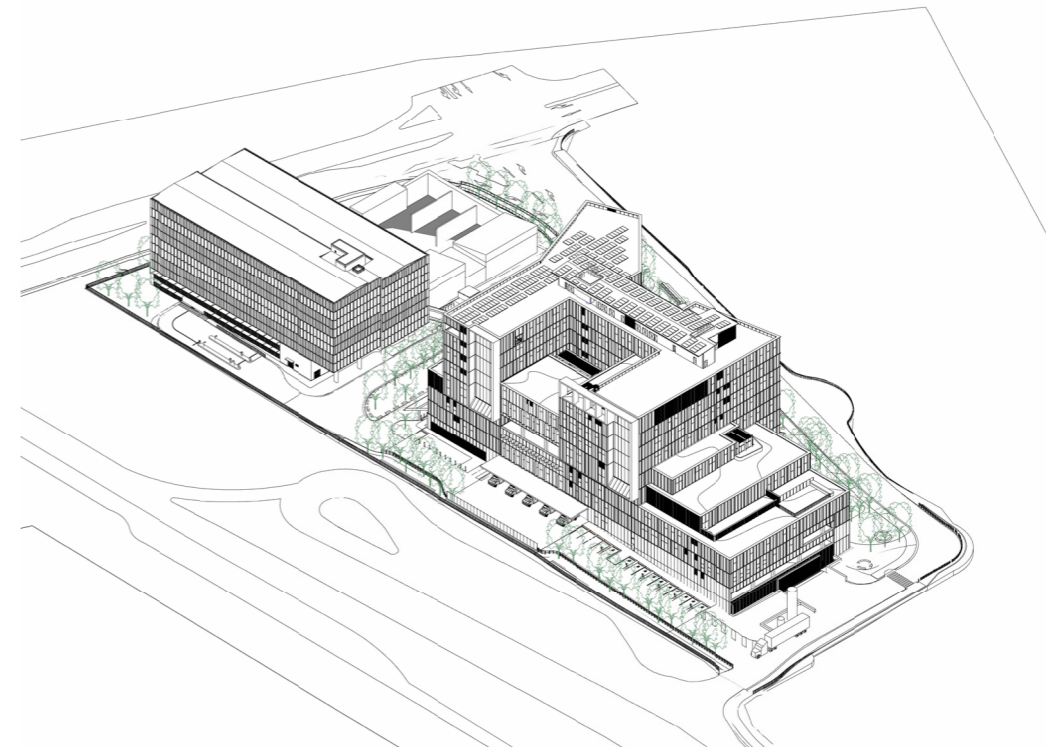
Indicative bulk and scale from South East



Indicative bulk and scale from North East



Indicative bulk and scale from North West

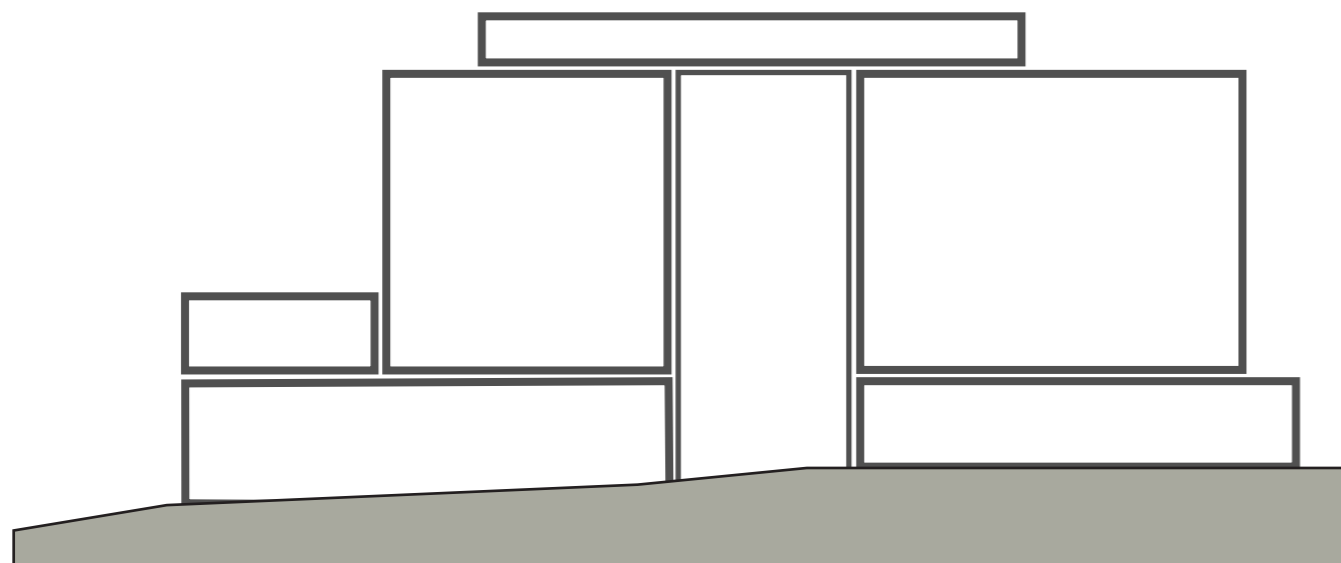


Indicative bulk and scale from South West

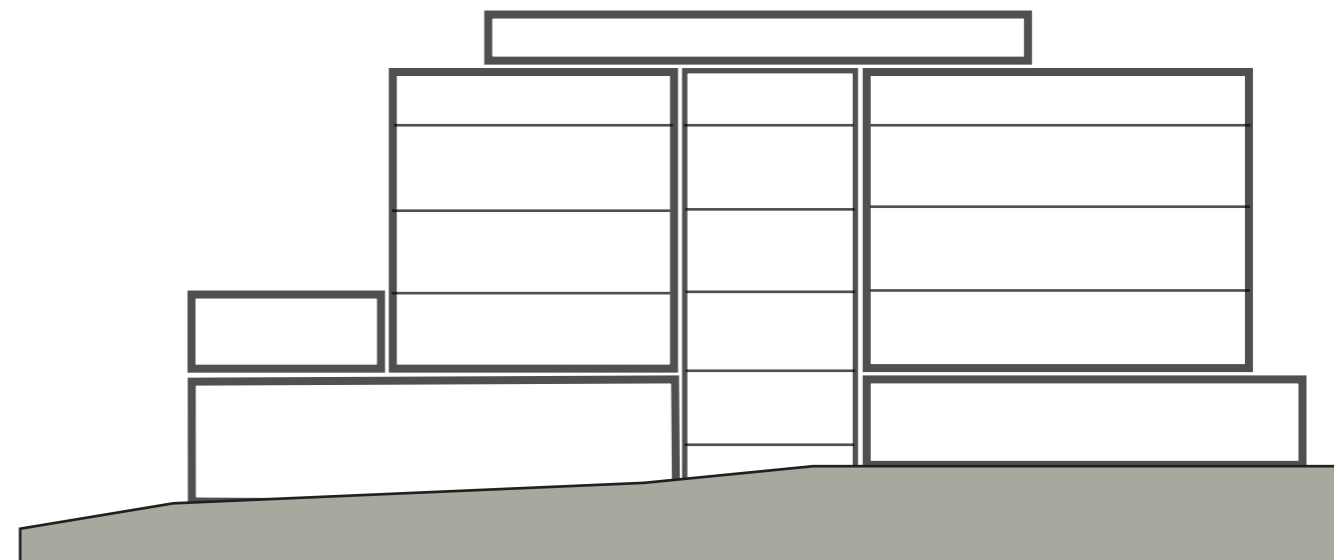
03_ Design Rationale

3.12.5 Building Form + Articulation Strategy

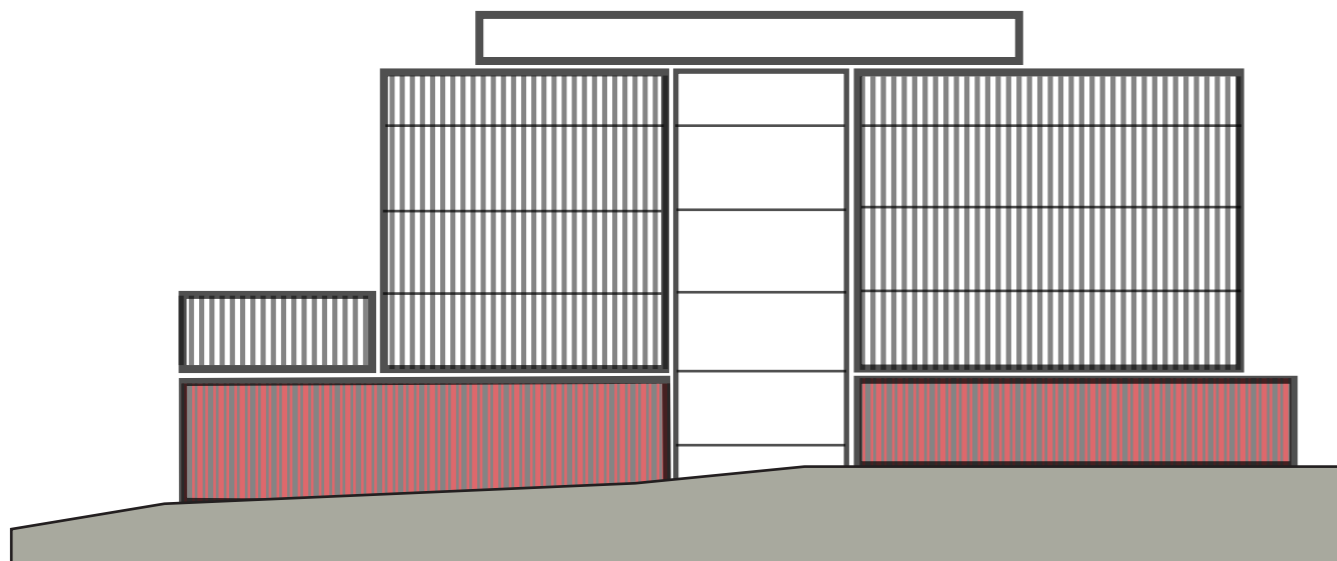
Erring away from a traditional podium and tower resolution the concept design looked towards stratification to address building form. Encapsulating a horizontal emphasis to the design the building becomes unified. Secondary detail identifies couple floors to create a banded facade. Finally vertical emphasis between the band afford flexibility to interior spaces and provide a finer grain to the building articulation.



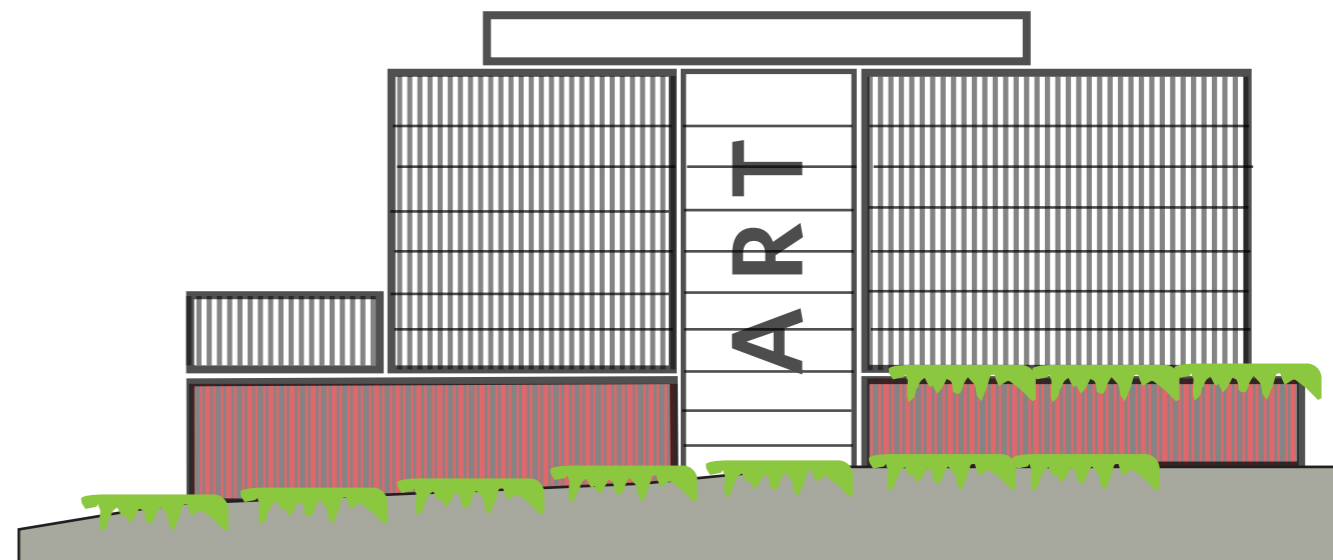
Typical block zoning



Horizontal 'stratification'



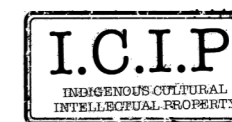
Secondary 'Vertical emphasis'



Landscape + ART + Country

03_ Design Rationale

3.12.6 Building Form + Articulation Strategy



Reducing visual bulk

The massing of RHH has been developed to present the building as an Oblique tower and Podium configuration that break up the visual bulk of the overall development.

An appropriate scale

The design of the new RHH seeks to respond to a variety of scales from which the building will be seen. We have approached this by addressing three predominant scales:

People + Country

The human scale is typically the ground floor where people are interacting directly with the building or walking on adjacent footpaths. A key principle has been to open RHH to the streetscape and surrounding ecological landscapes where possible, promoting activation of the surrounding public realm and a public interaction with the activity of the hospital.

The Facade on the ground plane will have a tactile materiality to enhance the sense of arrival. Awnings, street furniture and landscaping all contribute to a positive public domain and a comfortable and appropriate sense of scale.

Podium

The podium scale is typically seen by passers by on the opposite footpath, vehicular traffic or occupants within the lower levels of future neighbouring buildings. The podium massing responds to this scale, with an appropriate level of visual detail and materiality.

Silhouette

The tower scale is typically seen as a silhouette from a distance or higher vantage point. This is the most prominent part of the building as seen from many of the surrounding parts of Rouse Hill. The tower facade has been designed with a clear and refined expression.



Podium and Silhouette Indicative diagrams

03_ Design Rationale

3.13 Setbacks + Easements

The hospital and car park provide the bulk and form. The hospital is located centrally on the site and setback considerably from the boundary. The Car park is set back 3m from the northern commercial road boundary, Similarly it is also set back 3m from boundary that adjoins to the substation.



Site sections highlighting adjacencies of building form to boundaries

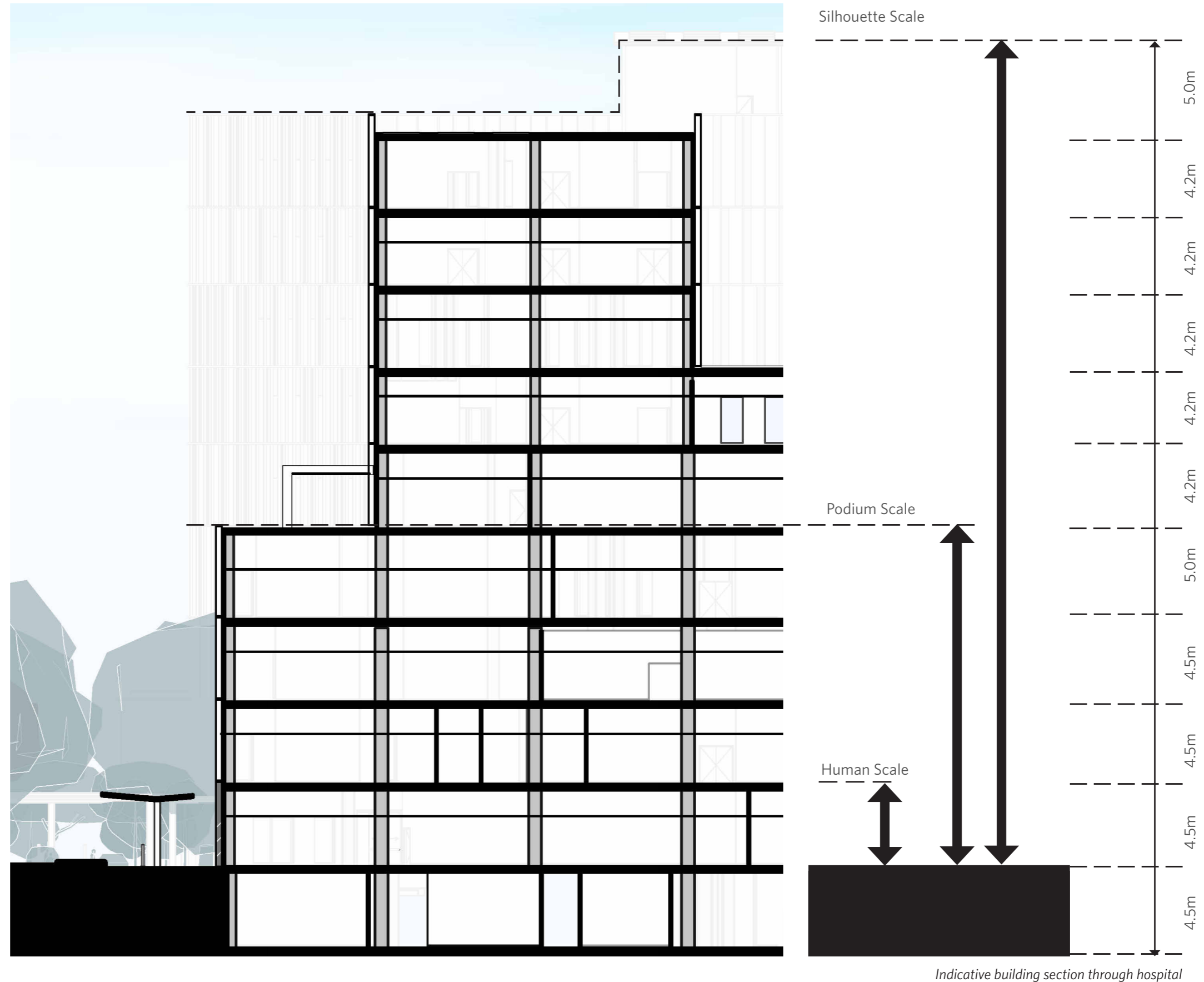
03_ Design Rationale

3.14 Building Height

Height

The new integrated services building has varying ground levels RL 50.0 - 55.0 (ground) and extend to an RL 101.170 (roof). This includes 10 storeys of health services as well as roof plant. Please note that flue pipes will extend beyond the building height.

The two storey front of house is approx 10m above natural ground level and complimentary in scale to Rouse Hill Town Centre, typically two - three storey.

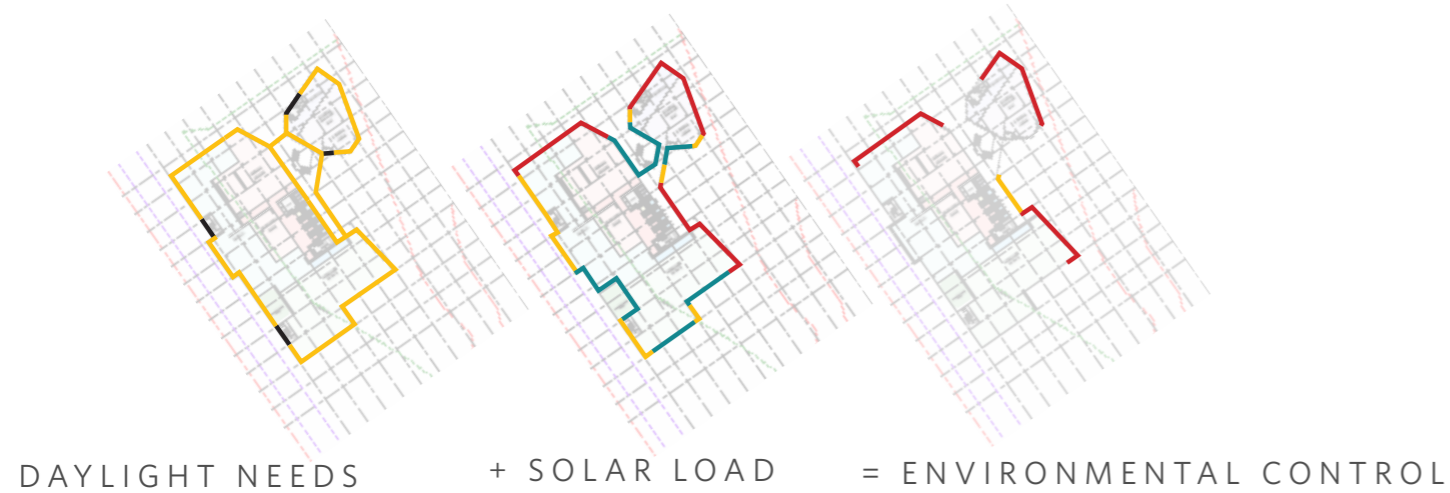


Indicative building section through hospital

03_ Design Rationale

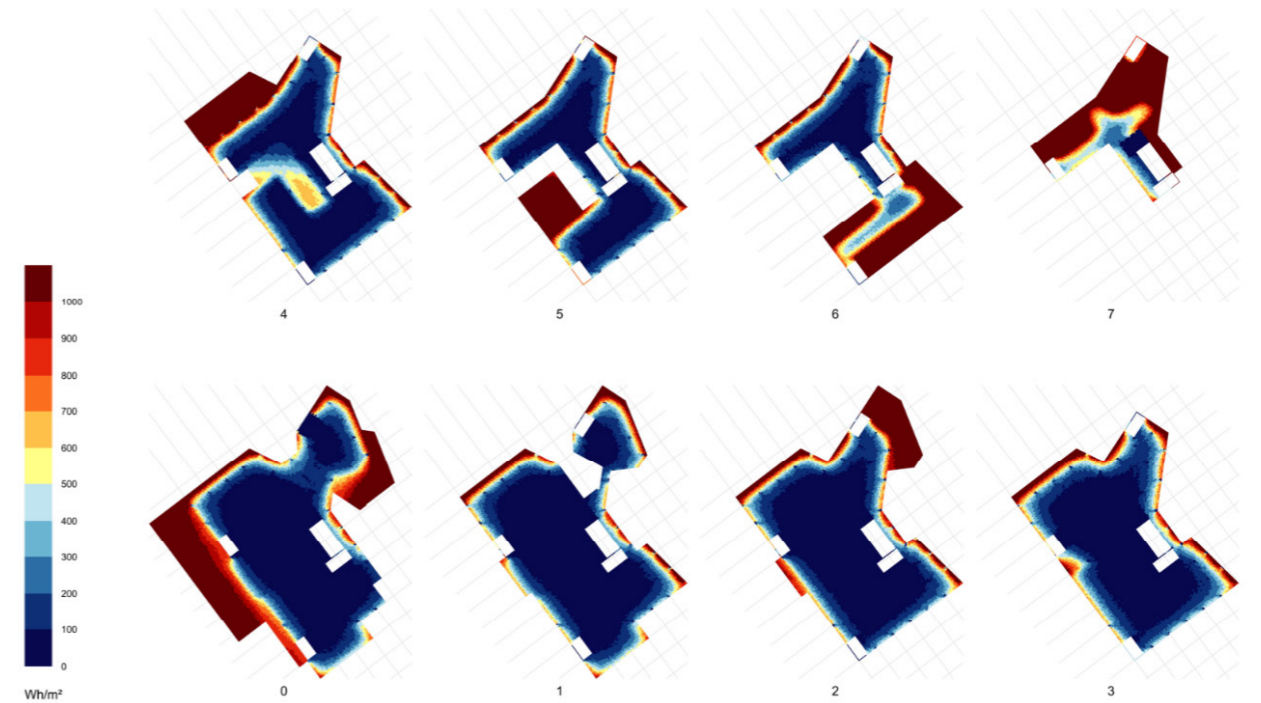
3.15.1 Building Fabric - Governed by Solar Analysis

The facade has been designed in accordance with a solar analysis of the building. By assessing the daylight needs of departments and evaluating the load of solar it allowed the design to respond accordingly. The analysis indicates windows to the bed towers would require performance glazing, while the north east corner of the administration block would benefit from vertical louvres and solar shading.



Total Solar Exposure

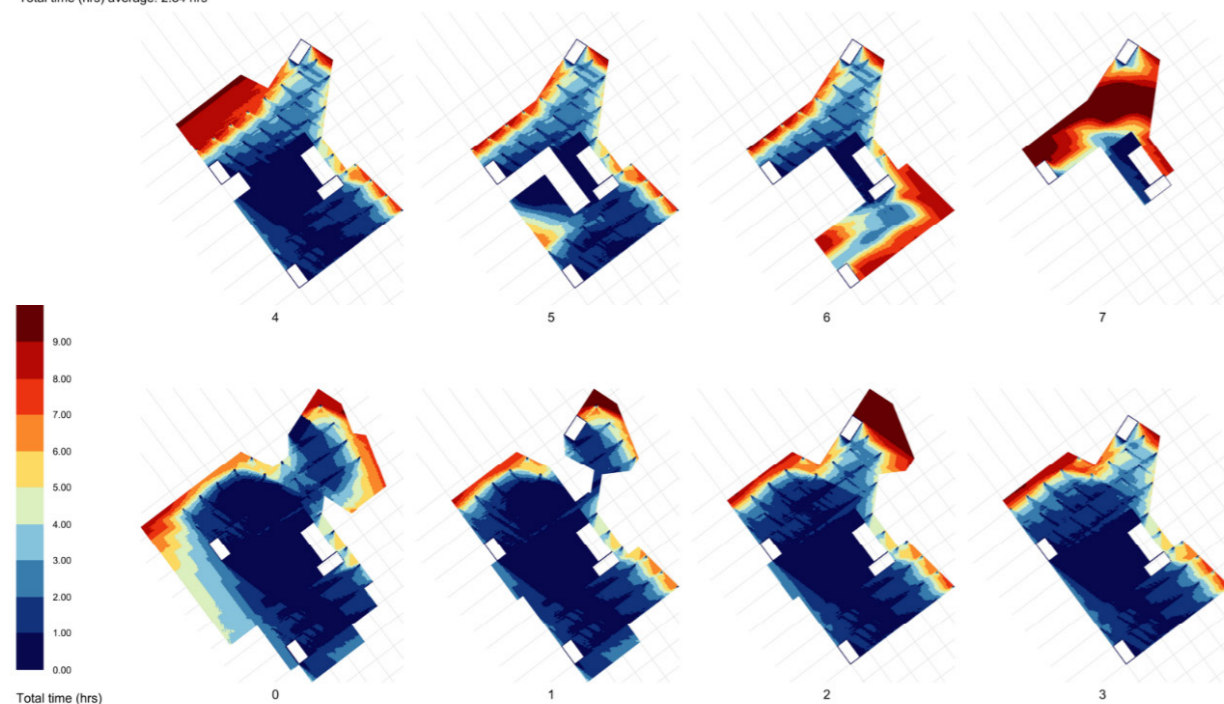
Analysis area: 28137 m²
 Total annual energy: 389.67 TJ
 Wh/m² range: 0 To 1918.5024 Wh/m²
 Wh/m² average: 439 Wh/m²



Early design analysis of Environmental solar exposure to inform facade approach

Direct Sun Hours (day)

Analysis date: Jun 21
 Analysis area: 28137 m²
 Total time (hrs) range: 0 To 9.833333 hrs
 Total time (hrs) average: 2.84 hrs



Early design analysis of Environmental solar load to inform facade approach

Annual Glare

75% of views are above 5% disturbing
 Occupied hrs (%) range: 0 To 97.86 %
 Occupied hrs (%) average: 51.3 %

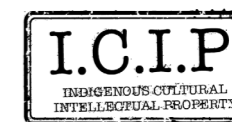


Early design analysis of Environmental glare date to inform facade approach

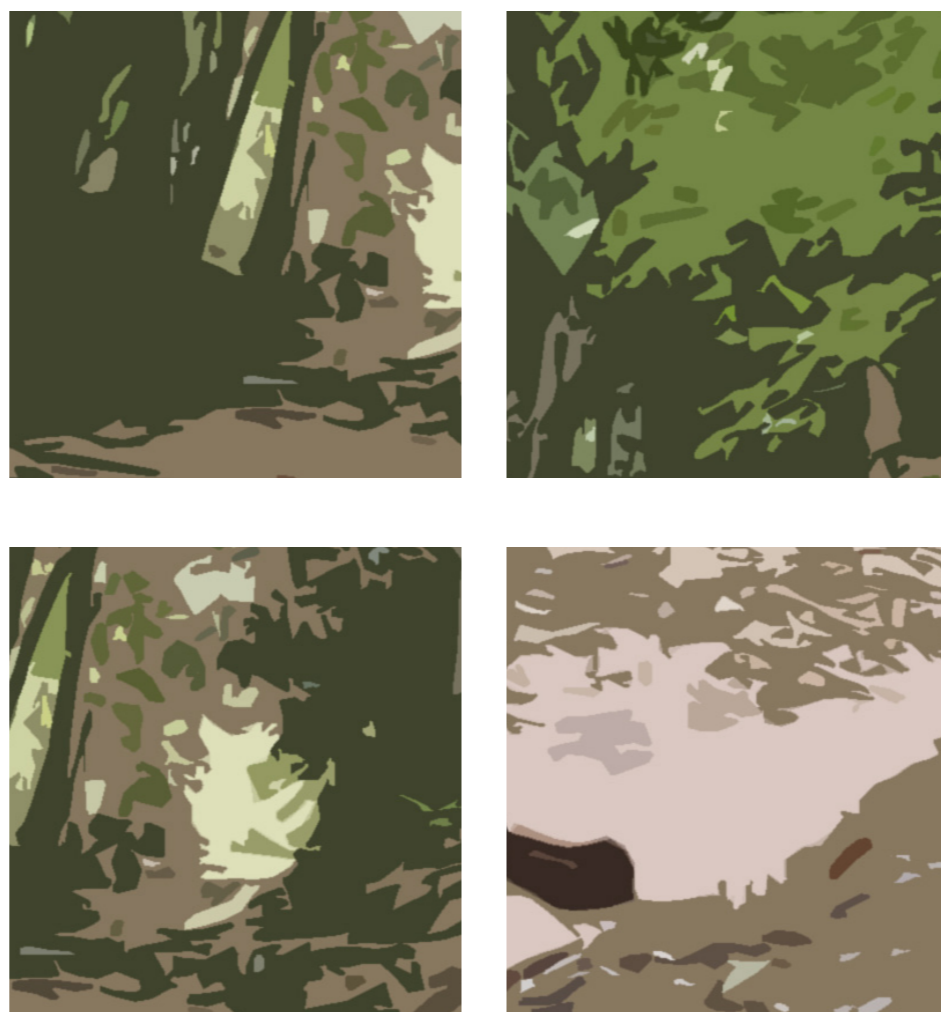
03_ Design Rationale

3.15.2 External Building Fabric - Colours of Country

bangawarra



As outlined by Bangawarra in their Concept Design Report 'Rouse Hill has been shaped through millennia old ecological, geological and hydro geological associations. As water flowed over sandstone, granite and other bedrock stones, Country was molded, smoothed and shaped into gentle hills and valleys across the site today. Through this connection to freshwater Rouse Hill is connected to the vast areas of Country. Along the shores of the Nepean river, just 23 kilometres south-west of Rouse Hill Hospital, natural stone quarries reflect this relationship between stone and water. The stones and boulders refined by forces of erosion as water flows over them sustains resources that enable people to live on Country.'



Reference Image supplied by Bangawarra. Materials have been selected to beat are robust and understand their changing form and colour over time.

Colour Palette formulated from the native freshwater creek.

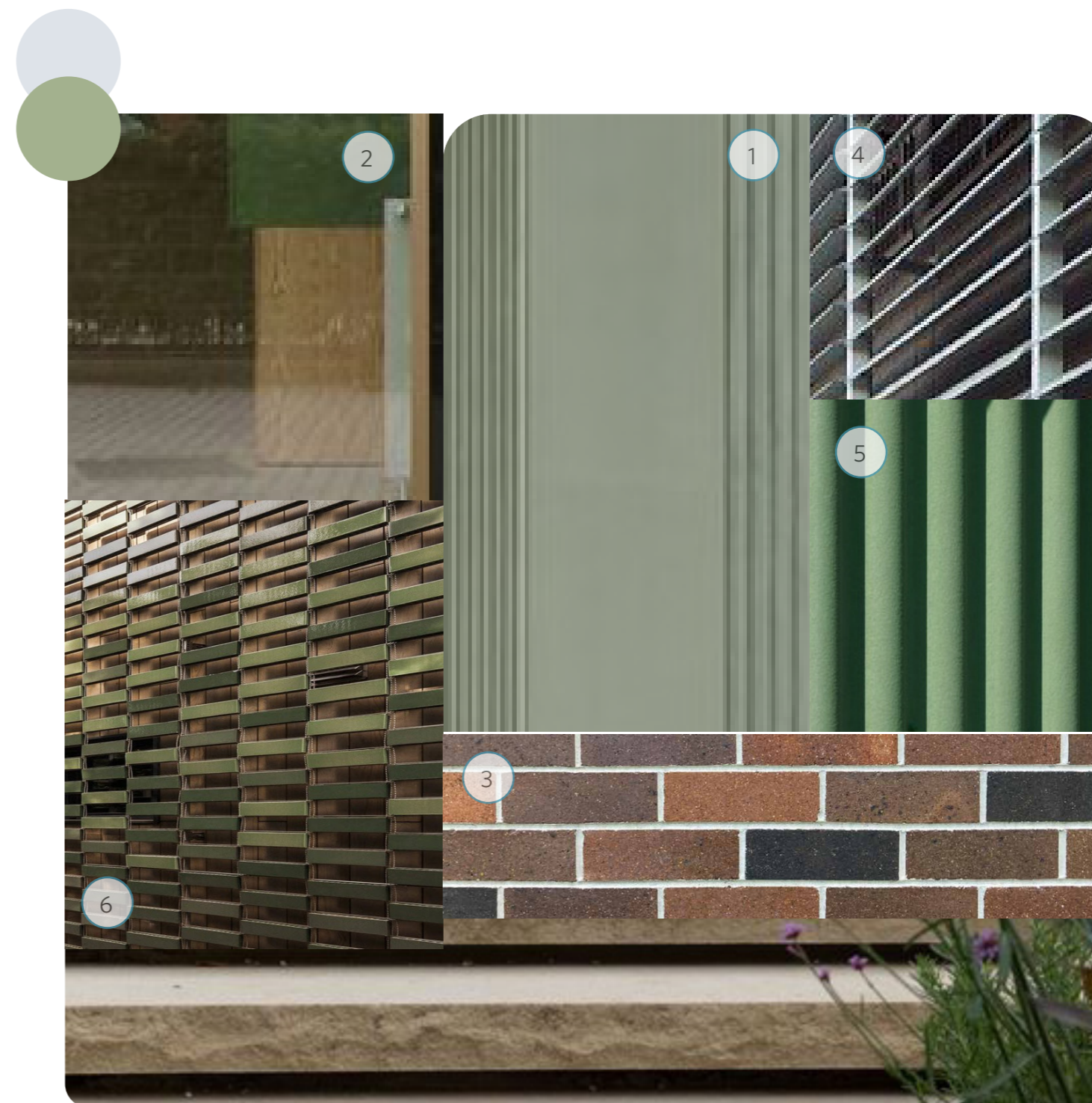
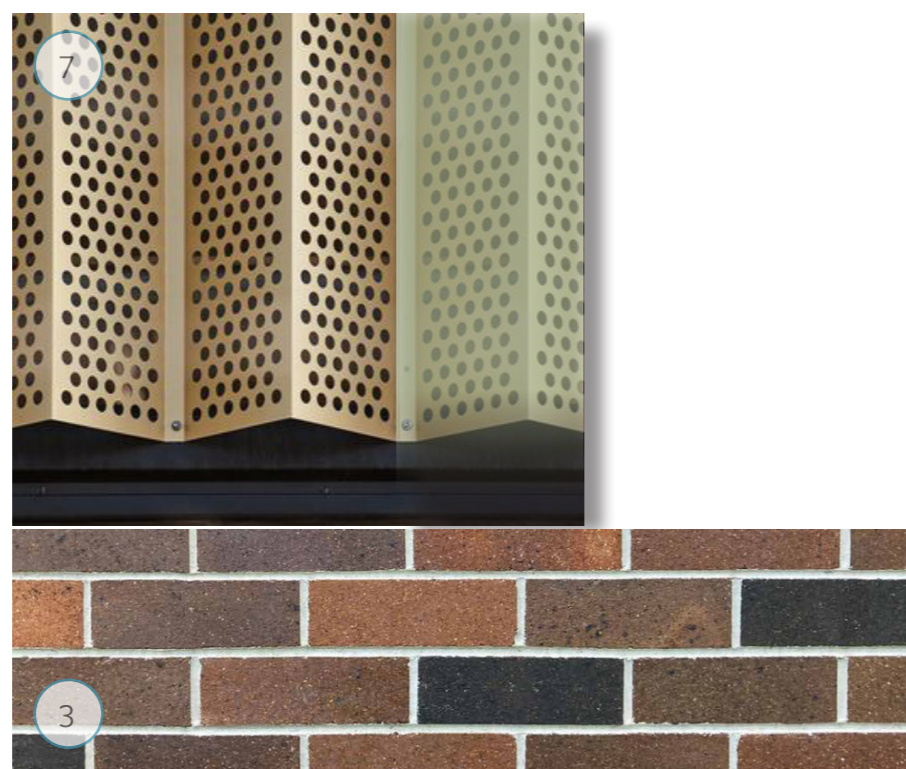
03_ Design Rationale

3.15.3 External Building Fabric - Materials Board



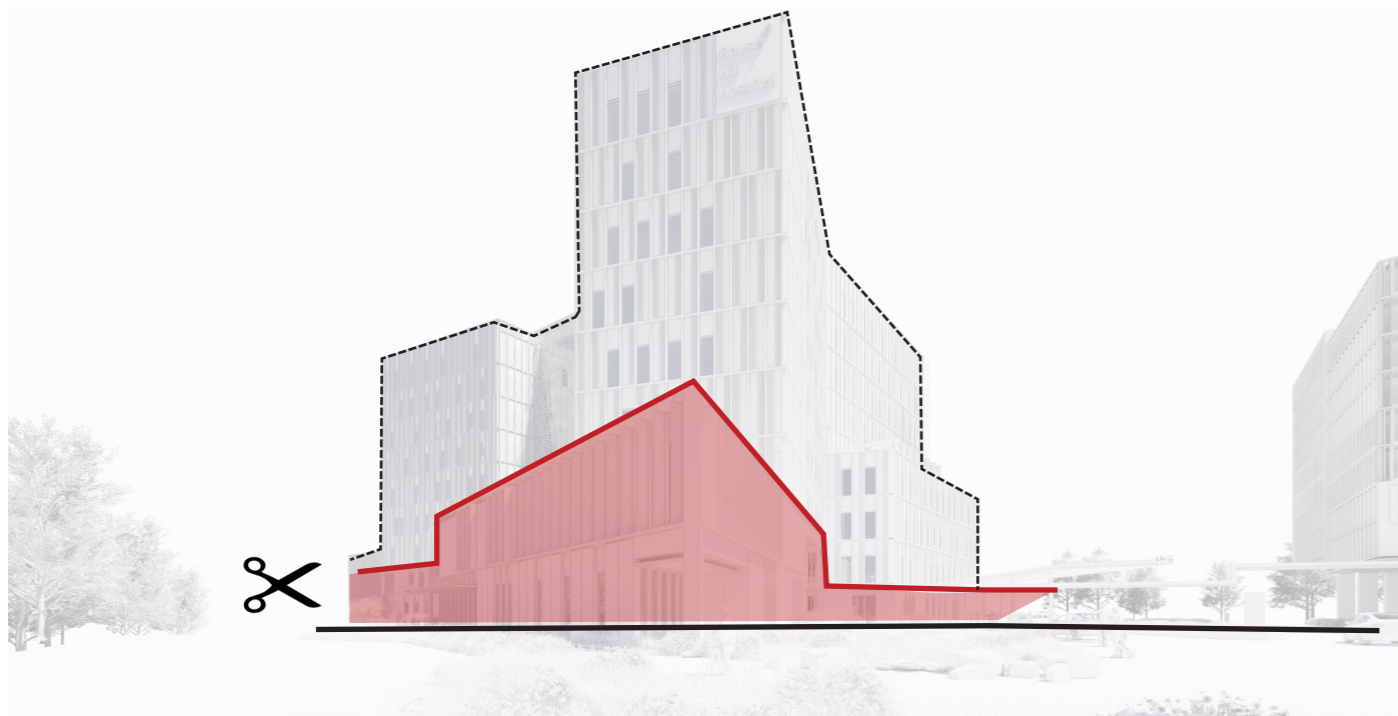
Facade materials

- 1 Green Panelised wall or similar approved Panel
- 2 Double Glazed Unit or similar approved with Green Spandrels
- 3 Recycled Brick Slip Panel
- 4 Louvres
- 5 Ceramic Panel
- 6 Feature Art Screen (Subject to ART Consultant design)
- 7 Perforated Metal Panels



03_ Design Rationale

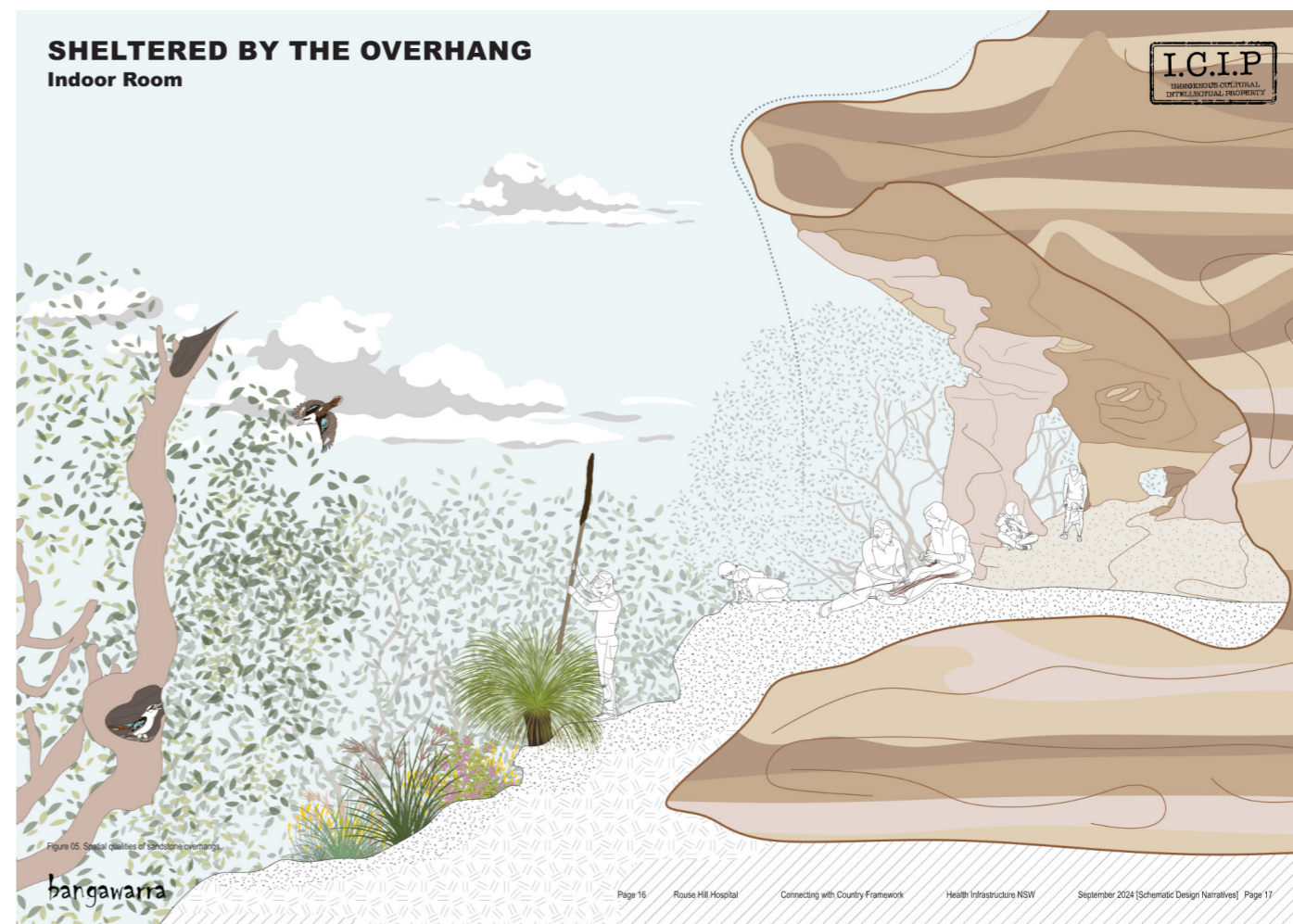
3.15.4 External Building Fabric - Stone Journey "An Eroded Form"



The Indoor Room overlooking Landscape - Front of House Area



View of North East Corner offering shade and protection from the Cultural Gathering Space



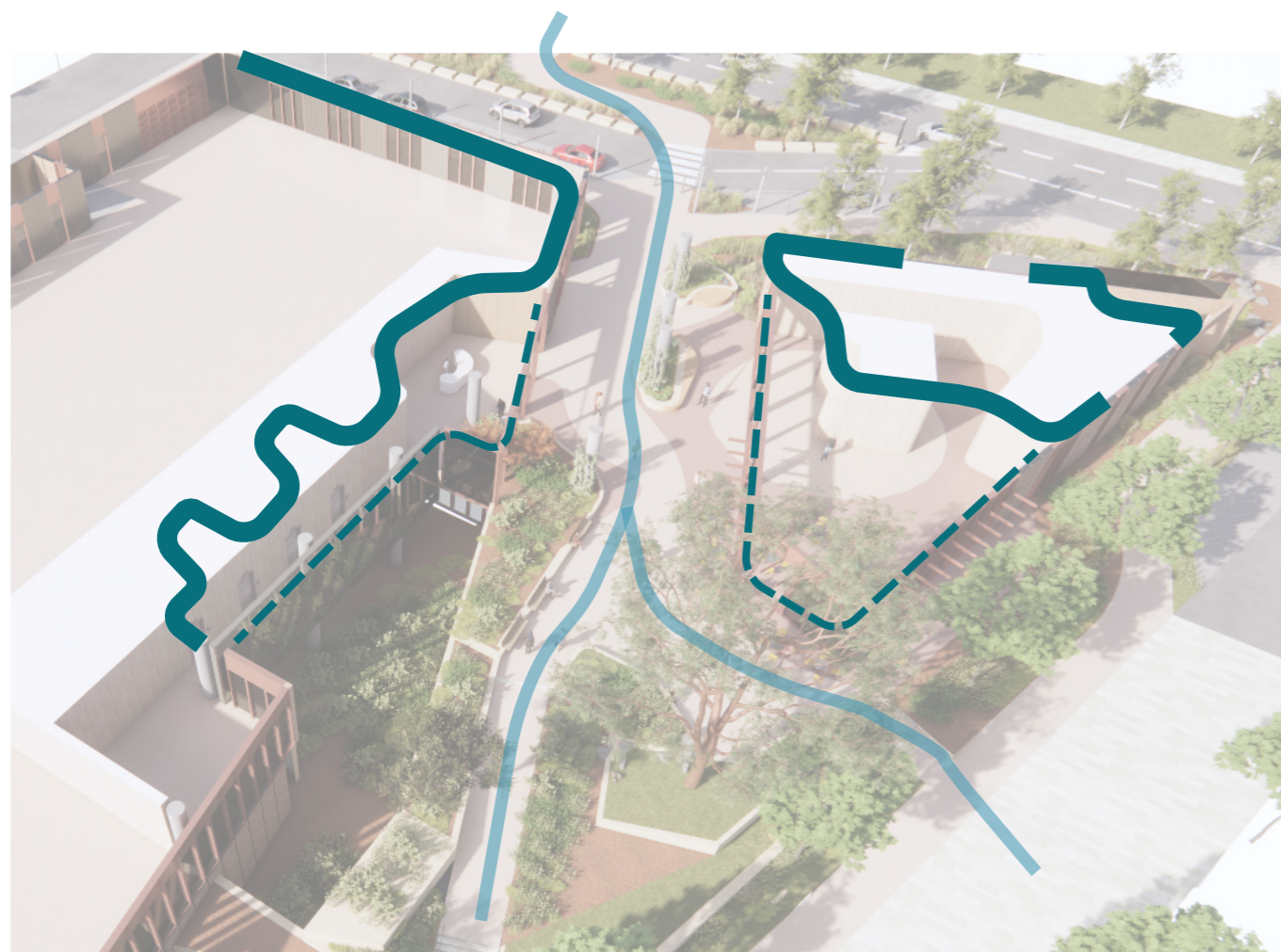
Sheltered by the Overhang - Image by Bangawarra

03_ Design Rationale

3.15.5 External Building Fabric - Stone Journey "An Eroded Form"

The eroded form is extended into the internal spaces of the Entry foyer to the west and the retail exhibition spaces to the east. Floor to ceiling glass lines the arcade blurring the edges between inside and out. Furthermore the retail side affords the opportunity for doors to be kept open to allow fresh air to permeate through.

- Eroded edge extends into building
- Glazed facade
- Stone Journey opportunity for story telling



Eroded forms and Connection to the arcade, landscape and Country,



Indicative look and feel within Entry Foyer

03_ Design Rationale

3.15.6 Building Fabric - Stone Journey "An Eroded Form"

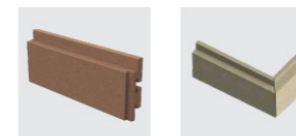


Brick panels - A robust and tactile base

SMARTBRIC BRICK FACINGS

RAPID STYLE

SmartBric Rapid is designed as a mortar-less system where the brick's recessed edges provide a shadow effect that replicates the look and character of brickwork with a raised joint.



PROPERTIES
Length: 230mm
Height: 76mm
Width: 25mm
Weight: 0.85 kg each
Surface: Smooth Natural Clay

SMARTBRIC RAPID STYLE
Length: 230mm
Height: 76mm
Width: 25mm
Weight: 0.85 kg each
Surface: Smooth Natural Clay

SMARTBRIC RAPID MITED JOINT

CLASSIC STYLE

SmartBric Classic is designed to be grouted using a mortar to deliver a flush finish and traditional look. The Classic range includes extruded brick facings, as detailed below, and local Australian solid press cut face bricks as detailed on page 6.



PROPERTIES
Length: 230mm
Height: 76mm
Width: 25mm
Weight: 0.85 kg each
Surface: Smooth Natural Clay

SMARTBRIC CLASSIC STYLE
Length: 230mm
Height: 76mm
Width: 25mm
Weight: 0.85 kg each
Surface: Smooth Natural Clay

SMARTBRIC CLASSIC EXTRUDED CORNER ASSEMBLY



EXTRUDED FULL BRICKS ARE ALSO AVAILABLE
*K102 and lead times apply.
Length: 230mm
Height: 76mm
Width: 110mm

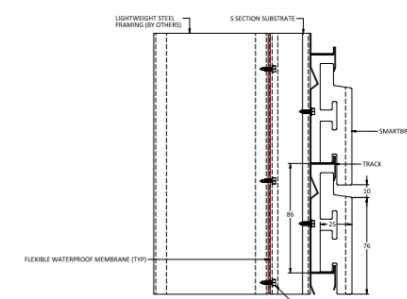
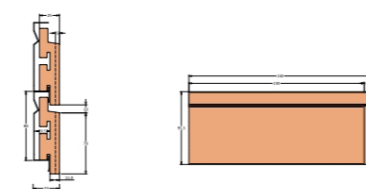
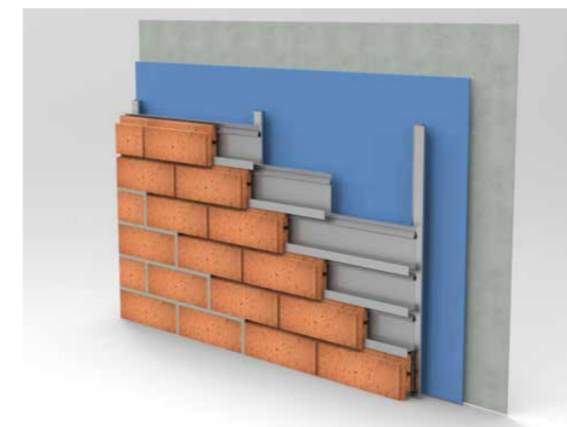
STANDARD COLOUR RANGE

IMPORTED RANGE

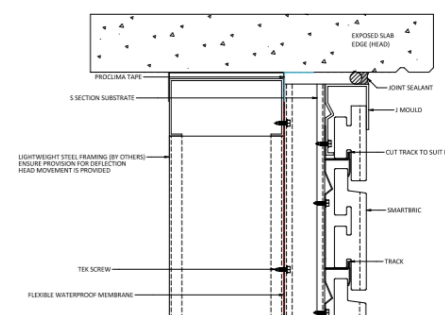
Imported fired clay, extruded profile brick facings. Available in over 21 colours, with custom colours and finishes also available upon request. The standard colours are available in a rough finish for a textured look and a smooth finish for a flat, modern feel. Slight colour variation may occur between the two finishes and we recommend requesting a complimentary sample before making your final selection.



*Minimum order quantities apply. Please contact the Fairview team for more information.



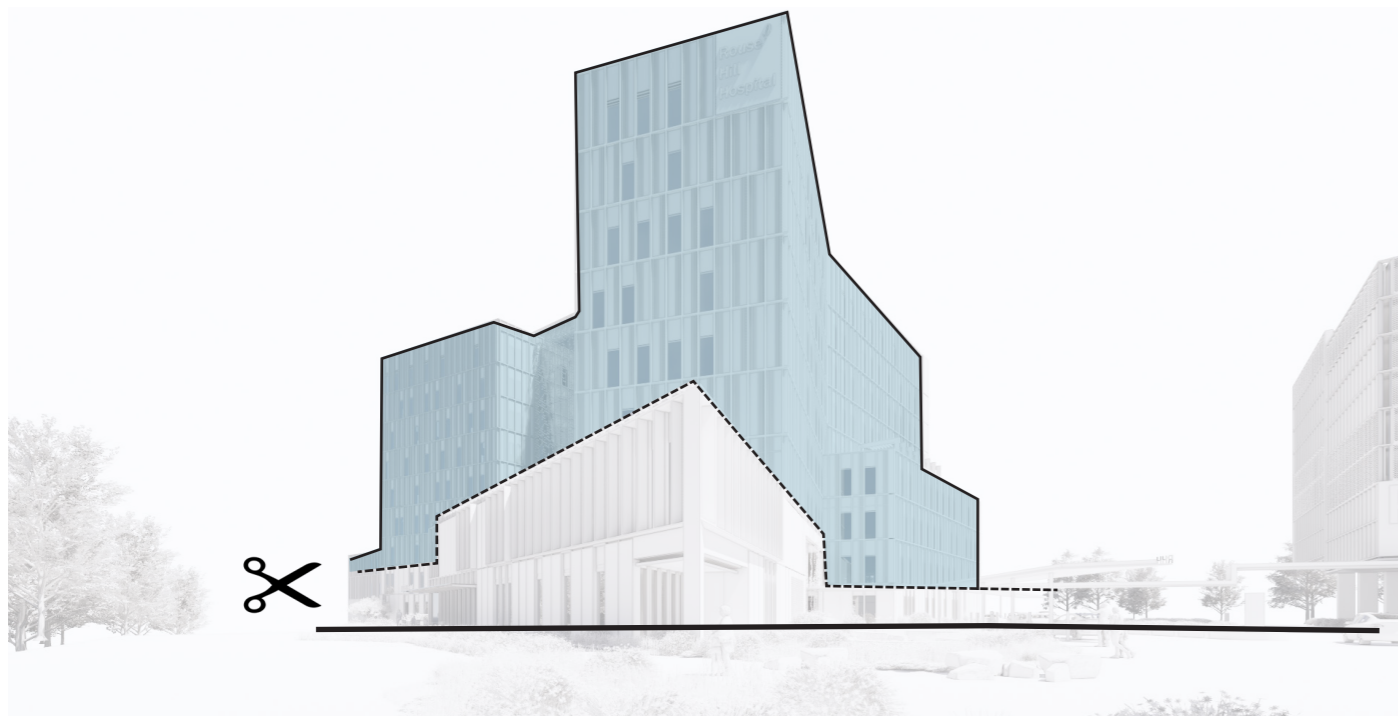
HEAD SLAB JUNCTION



Example of Systematised brick panels

03_ Design Rationale

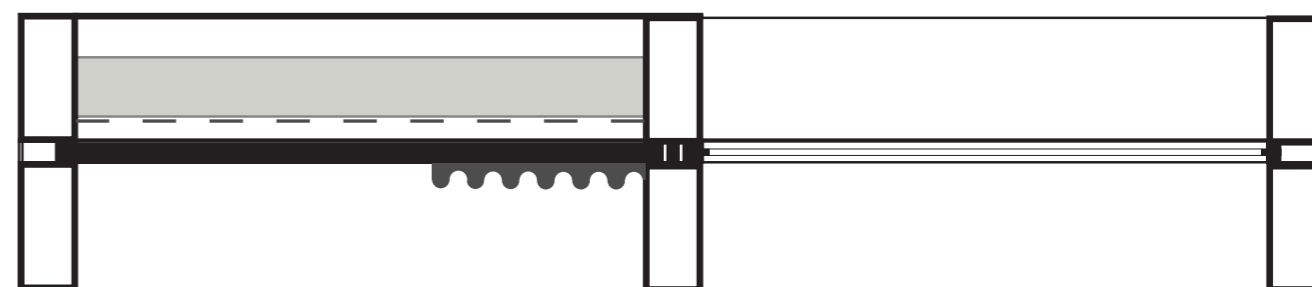
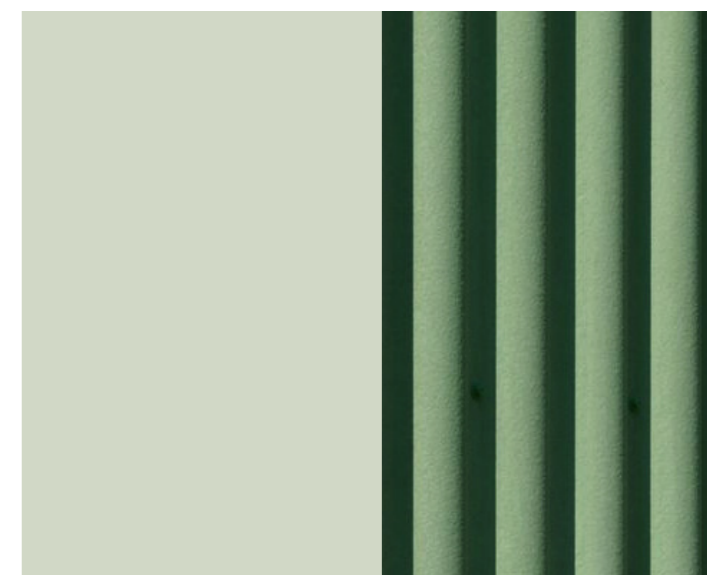
3.15.7 Building Fabric - Tower



Simple uniformity of upper level facade



High canopy and upper level facade cohesion



Filigree of the Casuarina tree and upper level facade



03_ Design Rationale

3.15.8 Building Fabric

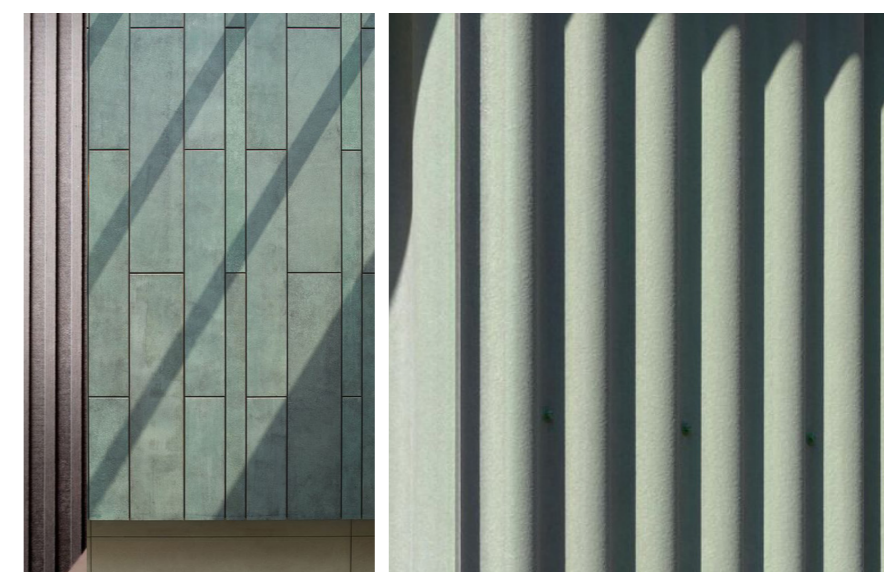
bangawarra



At a human scale Country outcomes celebrate the materiality, colours, textures and layering of stones, ochres and shale. The base takes on layering and is seen as an extrusion of the Landscape . The tower has particular focus on dense middle canopies, grasses, rushes and wildflowers.



Indicative view from Hospital Rd.



Olive green form the base and background colour for the tower whilst the base colour to the lower podium is connected to the ground through earthy tones and texture.



03_ Design Rationale

3.15.9 Building Fabric - Lift lobby Circulation

The lift lobby is designed to provide the occupants key vistas over the surrounds and down to Caddies creek. It's prominent location will overlook the south garden and allow users to orient themselves within the hospital.

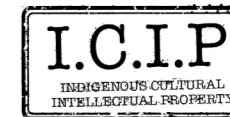
Affording a key location in the building the facade allows an opportunity for Art to be integrated into the design allowing an architectural expression of Country narratives to be developed in collaboration with the architect and Bangawarra.



Lift lobby screen - subject to Art Consultant, architect and Bangawarra co-design

03_ Design Rationale

3.16.1 Architectural Visualisation - Indicative Look and Feel



Indicative view from Hospital Rd.

03_ Design Rationale

3.16.2 Architectural Visualisation - Indicative Look and Feel



Indicative view from southern garden.

03_ Design Rationale

3.16.3 Architectural Visualisation - Indicative Look and Feel



- 1 Hospital Garden - Education + Reconciliation Space
- 2 Public Lift Lobby - Orientation onto Landscape
- 3 Opportunity for Art
- 4 Retail space with direct access to Garden
- 5 Pedestrian South Entry

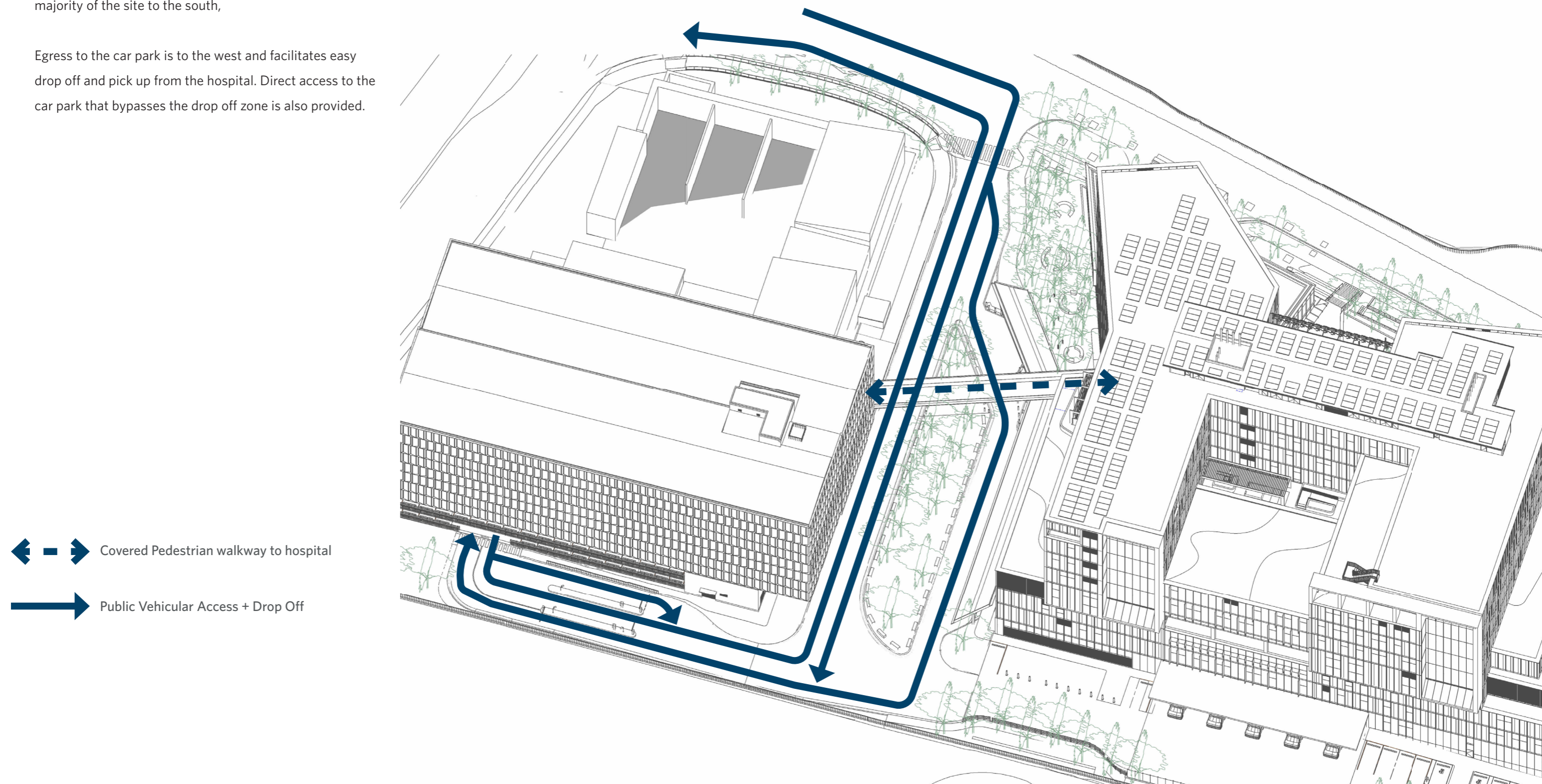
Indicative view from Hospital Rd.

03_ Design Rationale

3.17.1 Car park

The car park building has been located to the north west corner of the site to mitigate vehicular traffic on the majority of the site to the south,

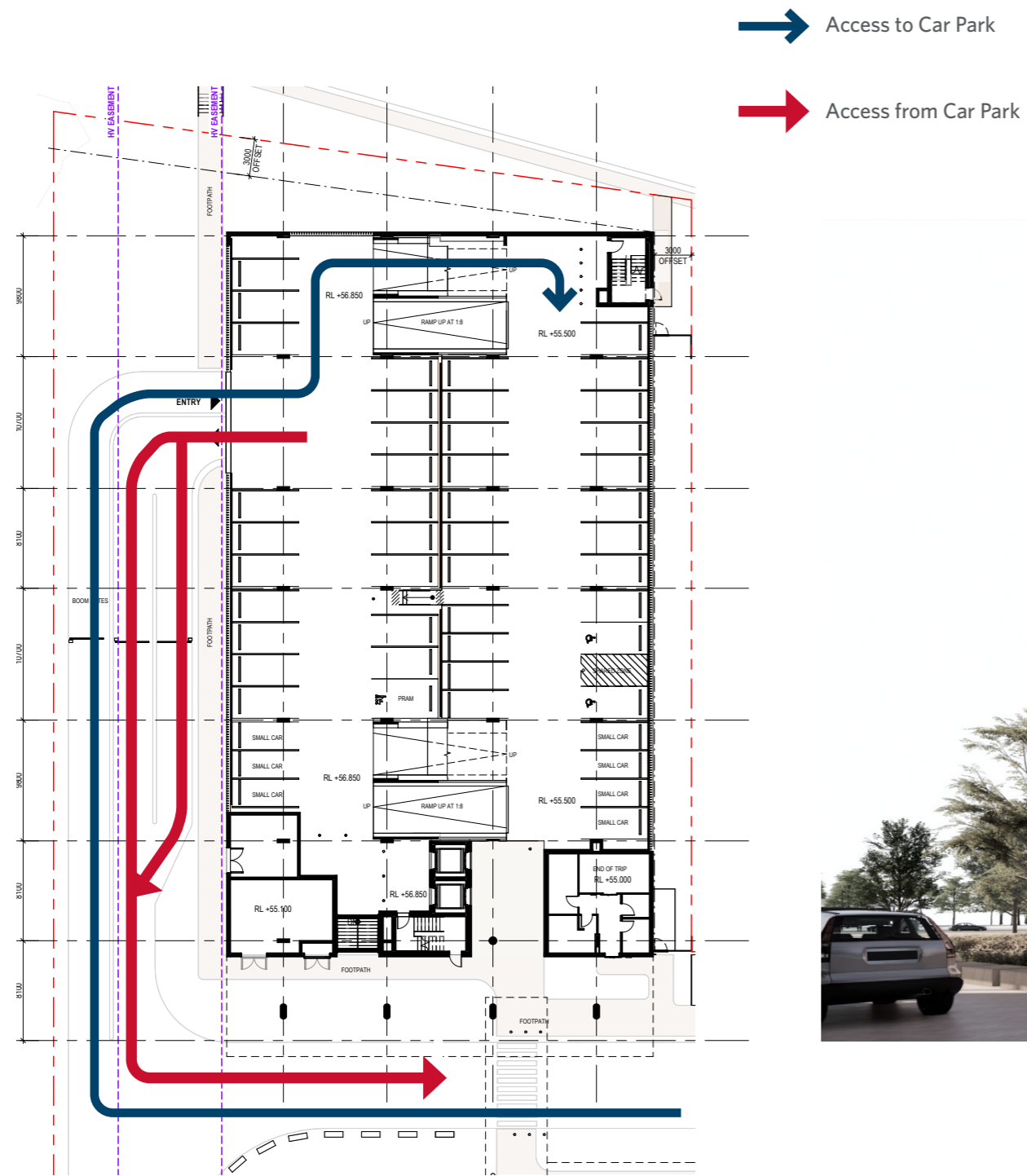
Egress to the car park is to the west and facilitates easy drop off and pick up from the hospital. Direct access to the car park that bypasses the drop off zone is also provided.



Indicative view of mass and circulation routes for Car park

03_ Design Rationale

3.17.2 Car park



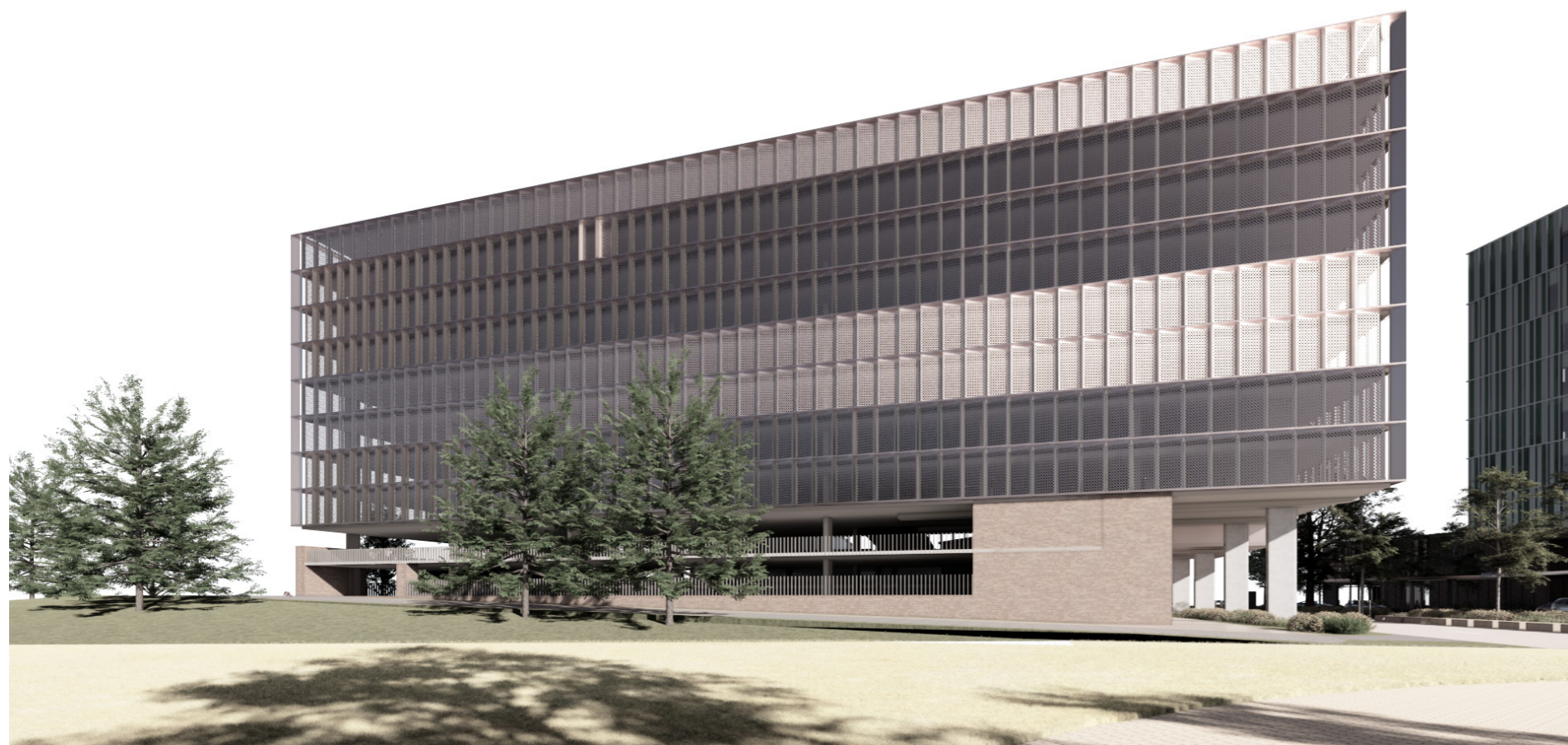
Ground Floor plan showing Entry

Indicative massing of Car park - View from Hospital

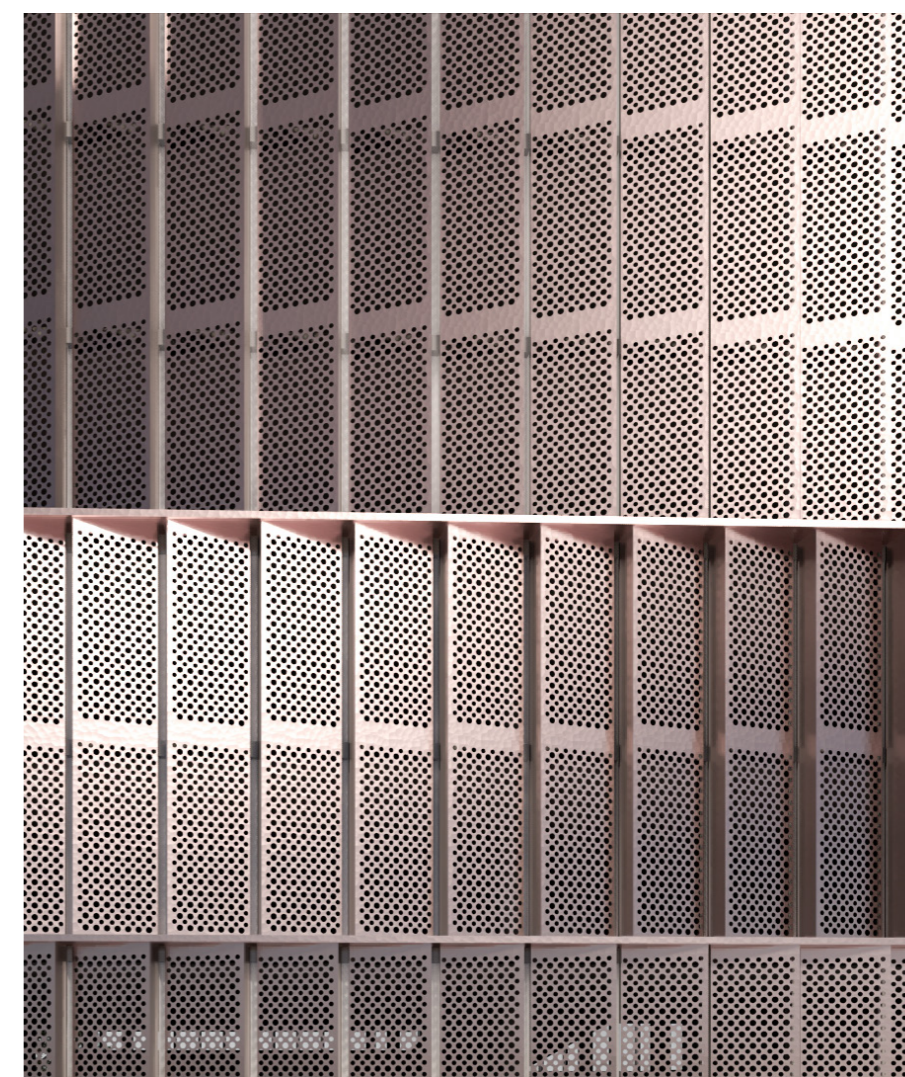
03_ Design Rationale

3.17.3 Car park - Facade Design

A Perforated facade will screen the car park located to the North of the site. The modulated facade provides interest and rhythm to the car park and offers an opportunity for public art to be integrated. (Please note Art is shown as indicative).



Indicative view from West looking towards car park



Indicative panel design of facade

03_ Design Rationale

3.18.1 Environmental Amenity Strategy

The proposed Rouse Hill Hospital development, has a clear focus on sustainability and Connection to Country throughout its design and operations. Minimum sustainability requirements are driven by DGN058, with additional priorities and stretch targets informed by the Western Local Health District, NSW HI priorities, and initiatives developed by the project team.

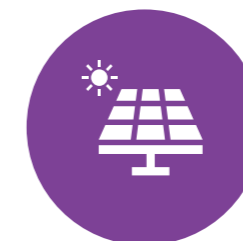
Eight key focus areas are graphically shown in the illustration to the right:

Key sustainability targets set for the project include the following:

- HI Evaluation Tool – (minimum 60 pts + 5 buffer points as per DGN058 Rev. C).
- NCC 2022 Section J Energy – minimum 10% improvement as per DGN058 Rev. C
- 100% electric in operation (excluding backup generation)
- 90% diversion of construction and demolition waste from landfill

Further information can be found in the Sustainability Strategy report.

Climate Resilience



Net Zero Ready Stretch target Net Zero Carbon in Construction and Operation

Materials and Waste



Sustainable Buildings and Precincts

Sustainable Water



Wellbeing

HI Evaluation Tool Minimum 60 points



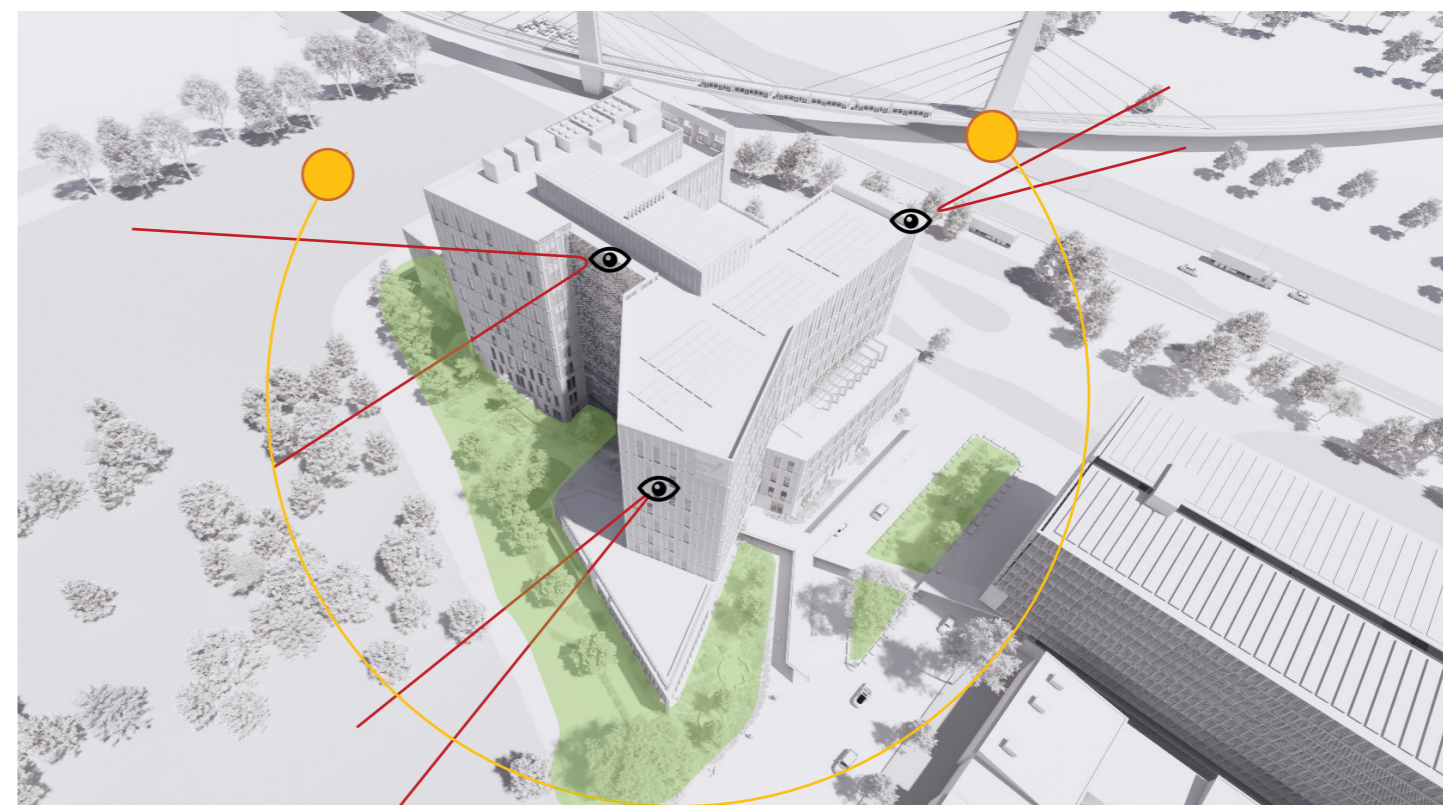
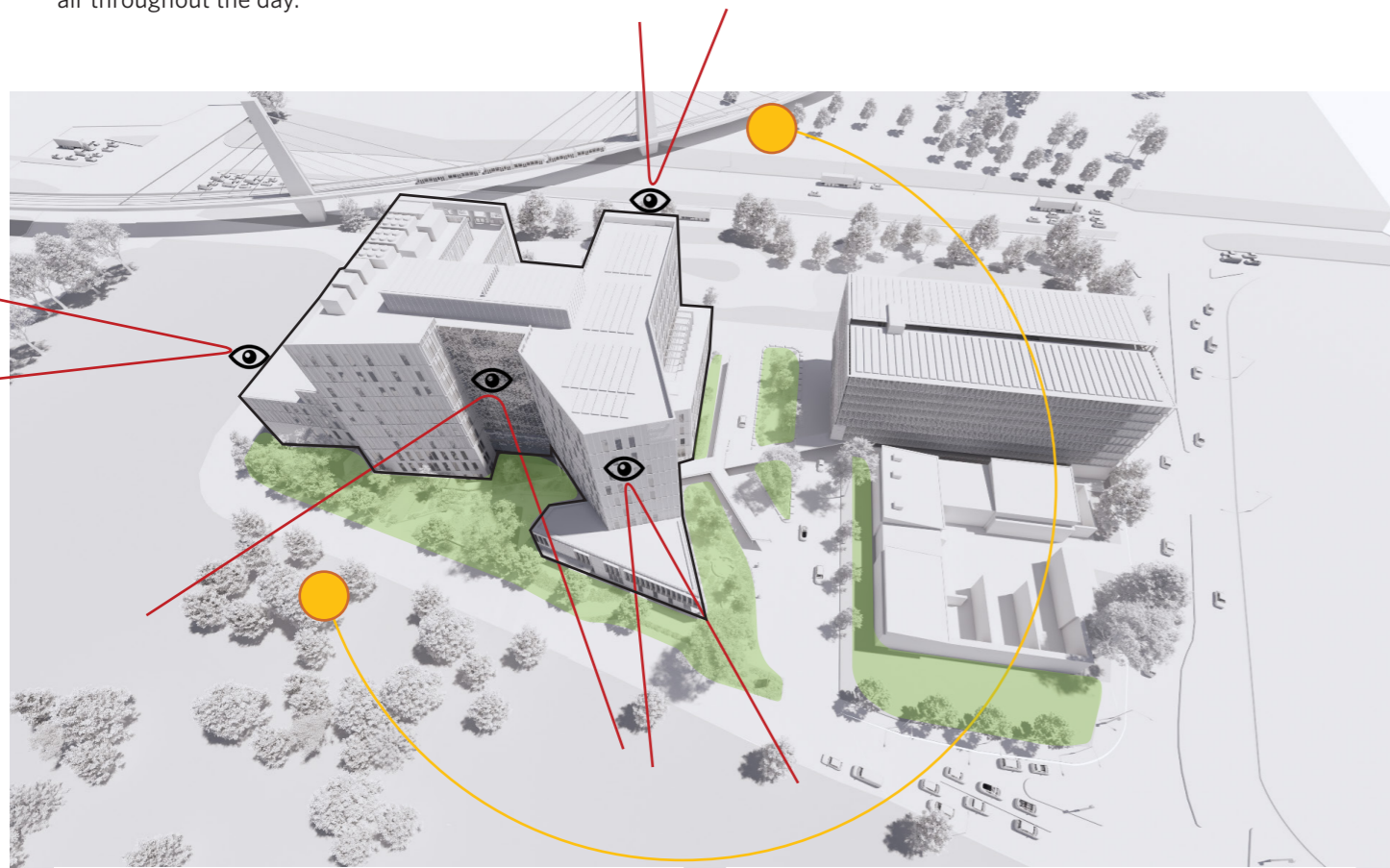
Section J Energy Minimum 10% reduction Stretch 35% reduction

03_ Design Rationale

3.18.2 Environmental Amenity Strategy

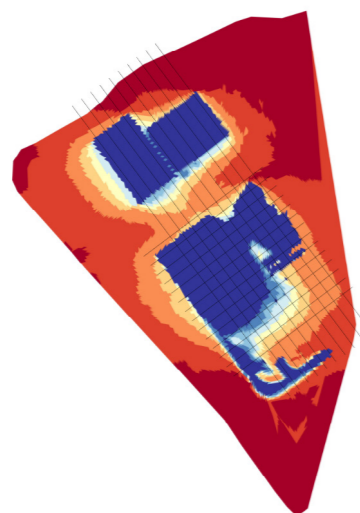
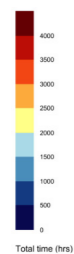
A solar analysis was undertaken to assess the open spaces surrounding the hospital. The geometry of the hospital facing east allowed sunlight to permeate from morning to early afternoon. The Building form provides protection from the harsh afternoon sun. A landscaped zone is provided to the south, east and north providing opportunity to find shelter, sun and fresh air throughout the day.

A key design principle is to connect the users to landscape and view from within the building. The central public lift lobby is located to aid both connection and way finding. It overlooks the hospital garden and will have far reaching views towards Caddies Creek. Within the departments and integral to the design is the provision of windows at the end of corridors where possible allowing the users to relate to both site and time of day.



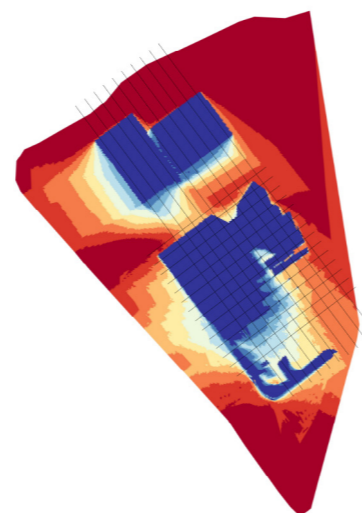
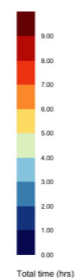
Direct Sun Hours (year)

Analysis area: 51228 m²
 Total time (hrs) range: 0 To 4404 hrs
 Total time (hrs) average: 3020 hrs



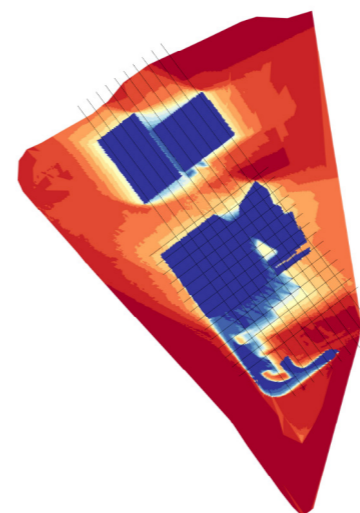
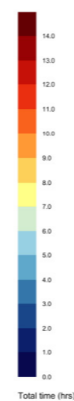
Direct Sun Hours (day)

Analysis date: Jun 21
 Analysis area: 51228 m²
 Total time (hrs) range: 0 To 9.833333 hrs
 Total time (hrs) average: 6.54 hrs



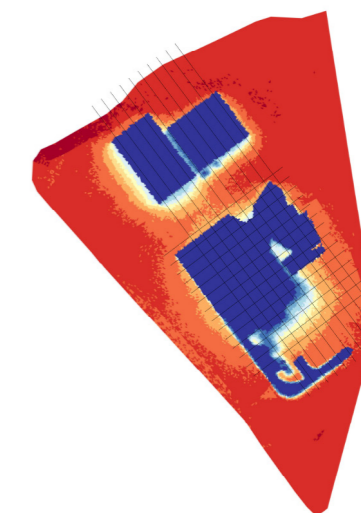
Direct Sun Hours (day)

Analysis date: Dec 21
 Analysis area: 51228 m²
 Total time (hrs) range: 0 To 14.333333 hrs
 Total time (hrs) average: 10.0 hrs



Total Solar Exposure



Analysis area: 51228 m²
 Total annual energy: 2337.27 Tj
 Wh/m² range: 0 To 2113.8651 Wh/m²
 Wh/m² average: 1447 Wh/m²

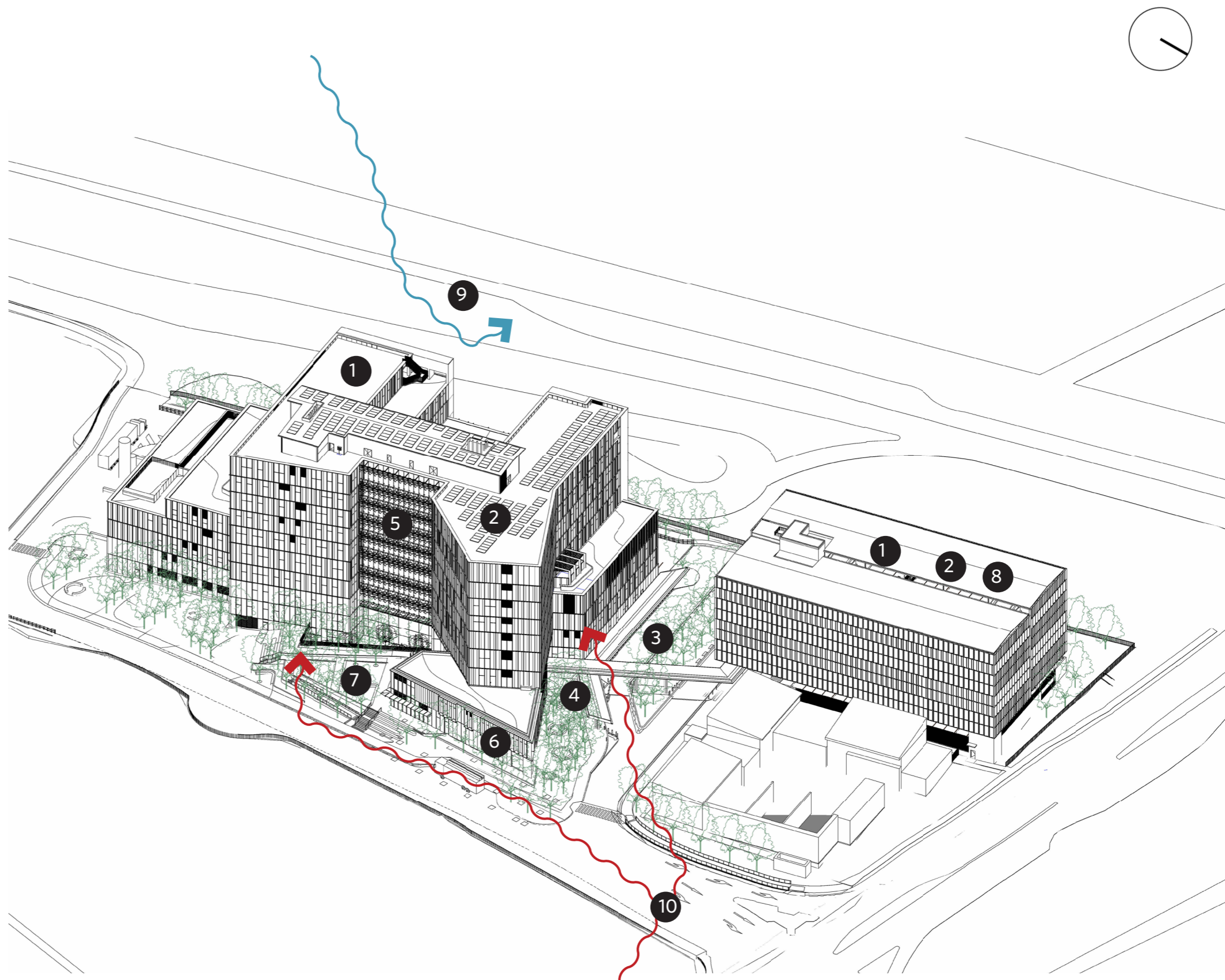


03_ Design Rationale

3.18.3 Environmental Amenity Strategy

Please refer to the ESD report prepared by ARUP for strategic and defining principles for the project. The diagram to the right highlights the key initiatives that are to be undertaken.

- 1 Electrification to Hospital and Car Park Buildings
 - 2 PV provision to roof
 - 3 Sustainable Urban Drainage System to Landscaping
 - 4 Natural Ventilation to Arcade
 - 5 Maximise View to Green Spaces
 - 6 Solar Exposure and Glare modeling carried out to inform shading
 - 7 Biophilic design principles adopted in relation to landscape, views and forms
 - 8 Electric Fleet Car Provision
 - 9 Orientation of Building to deter wind
 - 10 Orientation of Building to promote Breeze
-  Prevailing Wind Direction Winter
 Prevailing Wind Direction Summer



Indicative diagram highlighting environmental initiatives

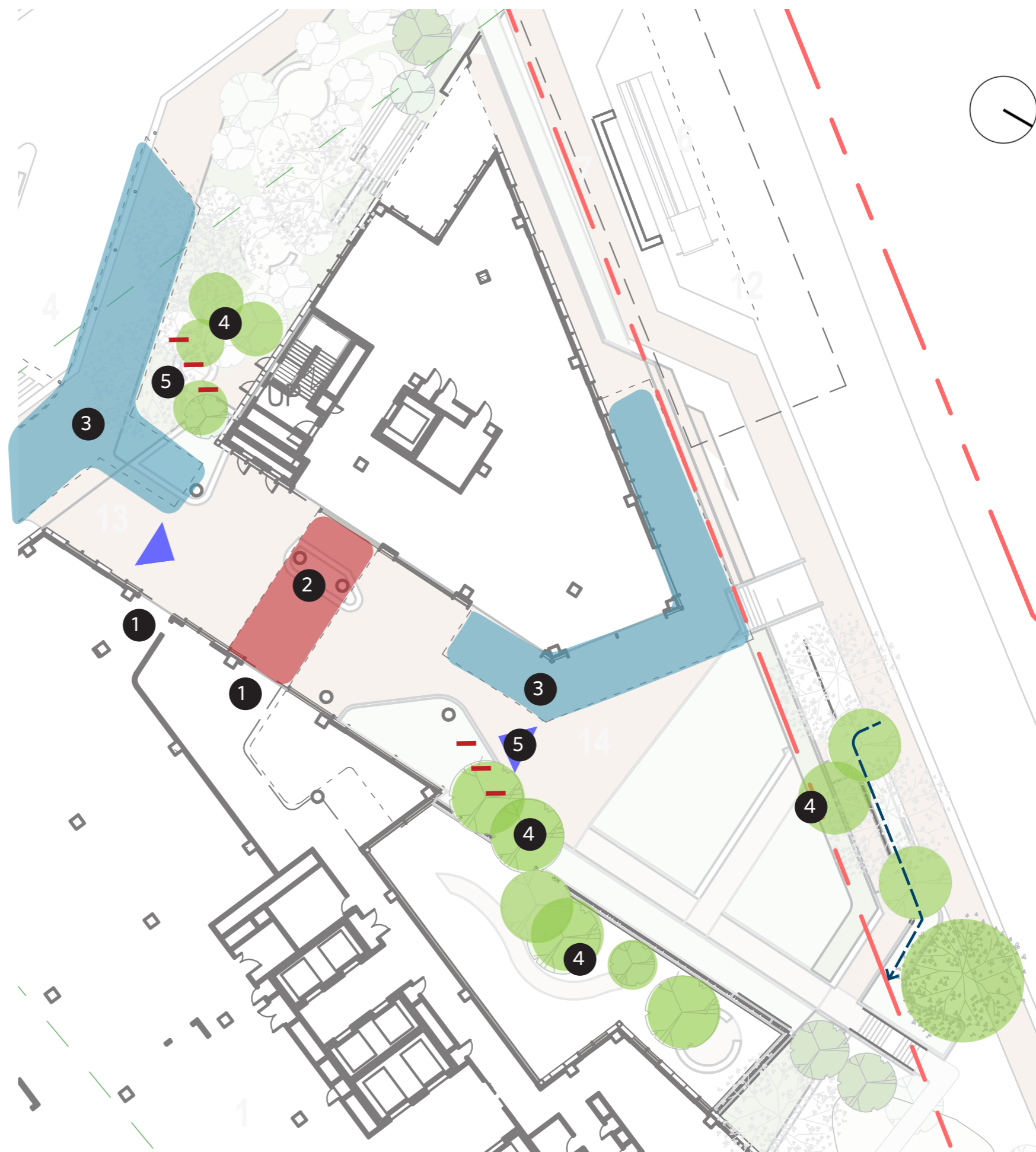
03_ Design Rationale

3.18.4 Environmental Amenity Strategy - Wind Mitigation

Wind mitigation strategies have been implemented following advice from ARUP wind engineers.

These include a mix of design solutions which are outlined below.

- 1 Provision of Airlocks to Acute Services
- 2 Bridge acting as a wind break
- 3 Canopies to break wind flow and down craft
- 4 Landscape and trees to disrpt wind flow
- 5 Provision of external standing Elements that act a wind break - the need will be further assessed during detailed design.

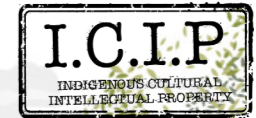


Indicative diagram highlighting wind mitigation initiatives

03_ Design Rationale

3.19.1 Interior Design Strategy

As the design of the hospital progresses into Interior Design it is envisaged that the key principles of Country will be developed further to ensure those narratives are interwoven with art, colour and materiality.



Birdsong in the Grasslands
Mungari
Well being journey to healing
- Respite, Recovery & Reflection

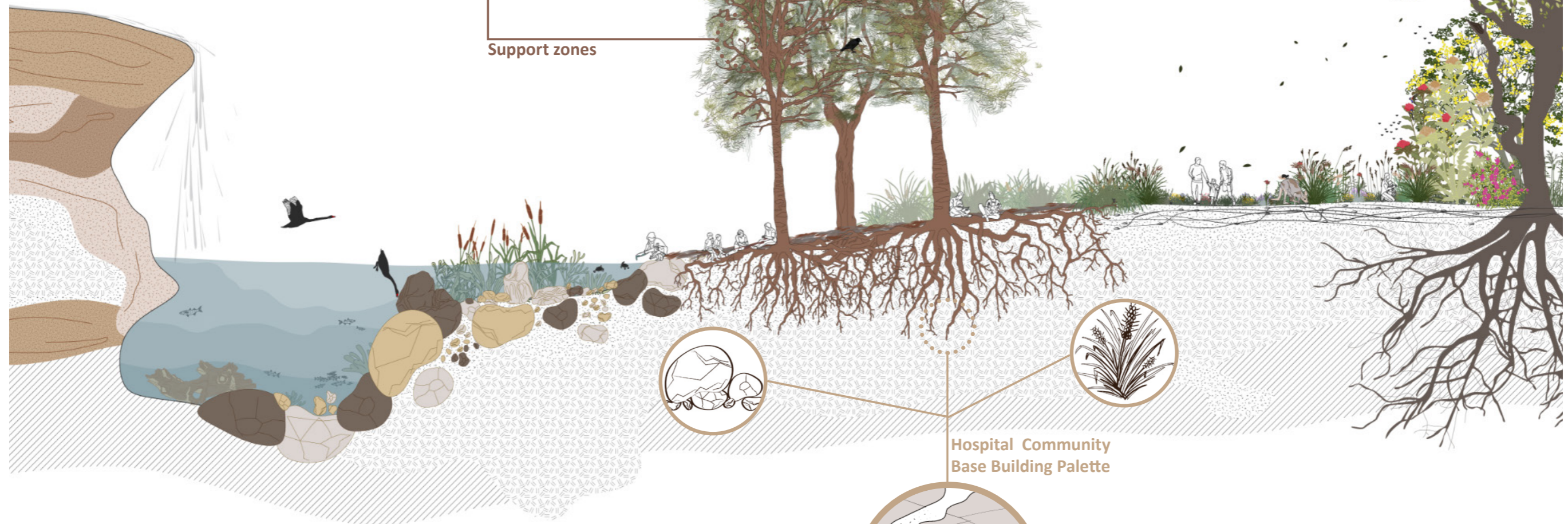


Casuarina Grove

Shelter & Protection - Sanctuary

Patient zones

Support zones



Hospital Community Base Building Palette

The Stone Journey

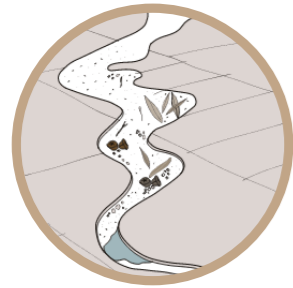
Providing multi sensory connections to Country
Forms paths, connections and places to interact...

Connection with Country images provided by Bangawarra

03_ Design Rationale

3.19.2 Interior Design Strategy

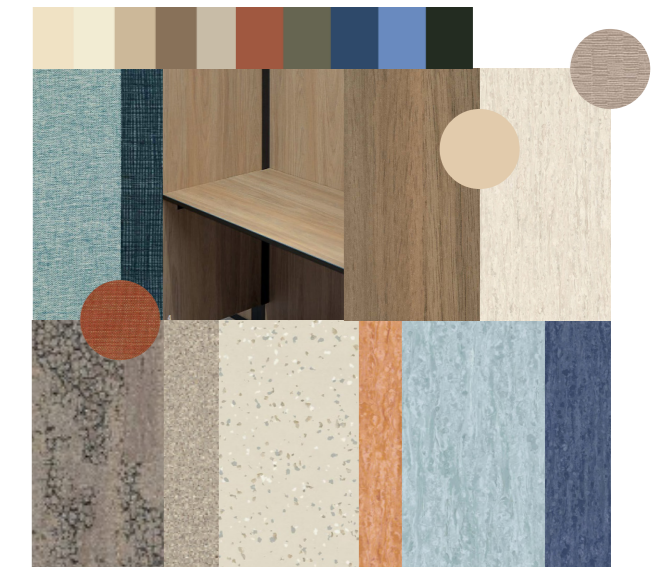
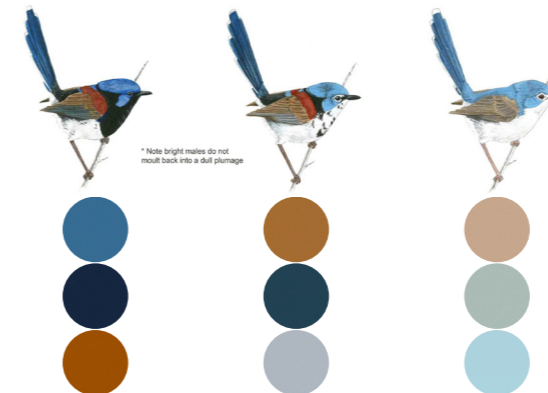
Initial colour palettes have been derived from the hospitals association with place and Country.



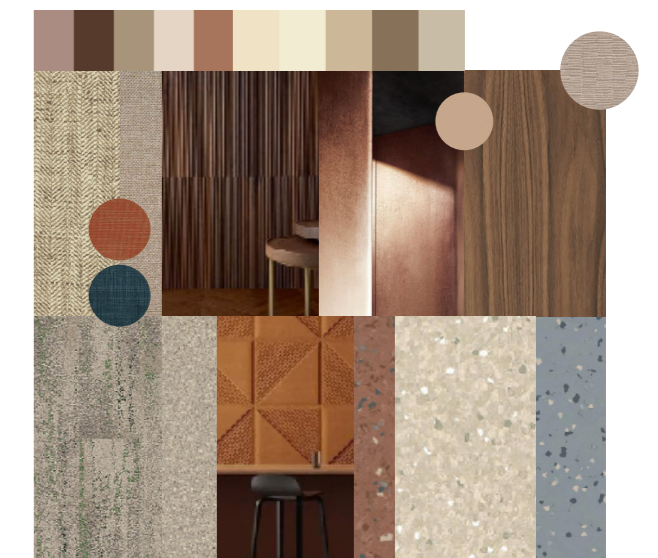
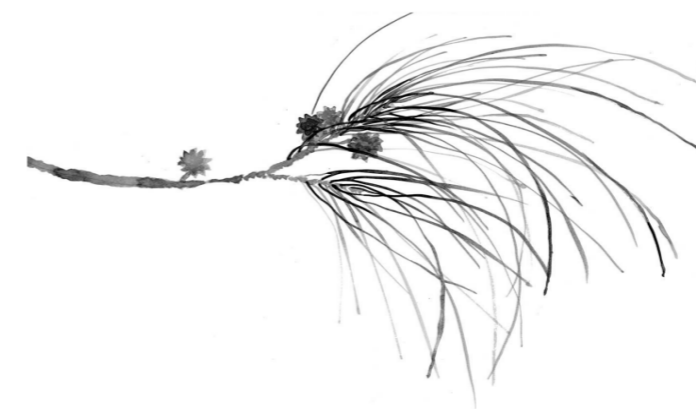
Stone Journey



Mungari



Casuarina Grove



Connection with Country Reference images provided by Bangawarra

03_ Design Rationale

3.19.3 Interior Design Strategy - Patient + Visitors

The patient journey has been considered from the outset with regards to connection to light, landscape and amenity.. The diagrams below highlight key touch points for patients and visitors throughout the precinct and the building .

Arrival

Precinct Arrival



Incidental Waiting

Holistic Wellness



Foyer

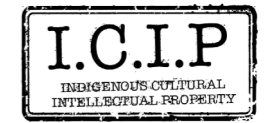
Building Arrival



Check-In

Collaboration





03_ Design Rationale

3.20.1 Arts Strategy Opportunities

Art plays an important part in hospital design enabling stories of site to be told and establishing a connection to the Country. It similarly provides stimulation to Users, staff and patients which may promote health and Well being.

Indicative Arts Opportunities Identified

Identified environmental spaces:

- Gardens / Terraces
- Care Arcade / Front of House / Arrival
- Public Thoroughfare
- Wayfinding
- Waiting Areas and Lounges
- Clinical Spaces

Opportunity for Art to be integrated into the design allowing an architectural expression of Country narratives to be developed in collaboration with the architect and Bangawarra.



Opportunities for Art in Front forecourt and Care Arcade



Opportunities for Art in the Hospital Garden and Care Arcade

03_ Design Rationale

3.20.2 Arts Strategy Opportunities

Indigenous Interpretation Strategy

An interpretation strategy should be developed and implemented to ensure that the narratives described in Designing for Country the site is embedded in the design and should identify:

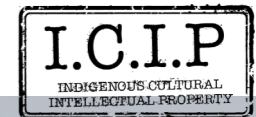
- key themes
- storyline and audiences
- recommended interpretation and media
- how to implement the strategy
- HDR will explore and propose ways to implement solutions

Media and art forms - the connections between people and natural and cultural heritage are expressed through art, music, literature, dance, food. Some considerations include:

- Provide a flexible internal / external space that can be utilised for performance and story telling.

Cultural landscape - the gardens containing native and medicinal planting.

Opportunity for Art to be integrated into the design allowing an architectural expression of Country narratives to be developed in collaboration with the architect and Bangawarra.



Opportunities for Art within the front plaza



Opportunities for Art in the Hospital Garden and Care Arcade

03_ Design Rationale

3.21.1 Wayfinding - Strategy

The Rouse Hill Hospital wayfinding strategy will use a combination of implicit and explicit cues to create a clear, consistent and cohesive wayfinding experience.

The wayfinding strategy is informed by four wayfinding principles:

<p>Environmental cues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Precinct movement — Clear sightlines — Clear pathways and shorelines — Consistent, simple layouts — Well-articulated thresholds, destinations and process points — Use of colour, lighting, materials and finishes to support intuitive movement — Landmark public art — Landscape as orientation/navigation 	<p>Signage cues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Approach signage systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Main roads signage — Precinct signage — Transport signage — Rouse Hill Hospital wayfinding signage system, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Building signage — Vehicular signage — Pedestrian signage — Internal signage — Braille and tactile signage — Digital signage and kiosks 	<p>Social cues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Visible and accessible support — Verbal directions using the same terminology as that of the wayfinding system. — Activity nodes such as cafes and waiting areas. 	<p>Other media</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Referral letters — Appointment reminders — Mapping services — Transport information — Phone calls — Emails — Website — App — Social media
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<p>01 User-centric</p> <p>Wayfinding at Rouse Hill Hospital is inherently human. Journeys are safe and efficient for all users regardless of their background, abilities or the reason for their visit. Intuitive strategies and design support innate wayfinding behaviours. Information consistency is maintained throughout the entire journey – from home to hospital. The system is grounded in evidence-based design and will be robustly tested with users to ensure a sense of ownership.</p>	<p>02 Intuitive</p> <p>Wayfinding at Rouse Hill Hospital is natural. Effective spatial planning guides users with minimal signage. Emphasised thresholds and vertical nodes highlight critical moments and transition points in the journey. Landscape, landmarks and artwork create memorable reference points that enrich the user experience.</p>	<p>03 Functional</p> <p>Wayfinding at Rouse Hill Hospital is functional. The signage system builds trust with users because it is clear, concise, consistent and conspicuous. Information is progressively delivered to help people feel in control of their experience. Naming and numbering strategies are simple and easy to infer. Our system combines static and dynamic elements to ensure a future-proof and fit-for-purpose outcome. Consideration is given to cost, construction feasibility, ongoing flexibility and environmental impact.</p>	<p>04 Connected</p> <p>Wayfinding at Rouse Hill Hospital is connected. It weaves the hospital into the local community, the creek and the broader Rouse Hill network. First Nations' art, language, culture and knowledge are embedded to create a welcoming and culturally safe experience that benefits all users. Wayfinding embodies the architecture and landscape design principles. The signage design is grounded in place through considered and complementary design. External signage supports local transport connections. Consideration is given to WSLHD branding, values and facility interoperability.</p>
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<p>Building A</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>A7 Inpatient Unit 1 A7 Inpatient Unit 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>A6 Inpatient Unit 1 A6 Inpatient Unit 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>A5 Inpatient Unit 1 A5 Inpatient Unit 2</td> </tr> </table>	7	A7 Inpatient Unit 1 A7 Inpatient Unit 2	6	A6 Inpatient Unit 1 A6 Inpatient Unit 2	5	A5 Inpatient Unit 1 A5 Inpatient Unit 2	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Numerical sequence</th> <th>Alpha sequence</th> <th>Colour sequence</th> <th>Naming sequence</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>A</td> <td>Red</td> <td>Acacia</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>B</td> <td>Blue</td> <td>Myrtle</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>C</td> <td>Green</td> <td>Grevillia</td> </tr> <tr> <td>?</td> <td>?</td> <td>?</td> <td>?</td> </tr> </table>	Numerical sequence	Alpha sequence	Colour sequence	Naming sequence	1	A	Red	Acacia	2	B	Blue	Myrtle	3	C	Green	Grevillia	?	?	?	?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CSSD</td> <td>Sterile Services</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oncology</td> <td>Cancer Care Services</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outpatients</td> <td>Clinic</td> </tr> </table>			CSSD	Sterile Services	Oncology	Cancer Care Services	Outpatients	Clinic
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Oncology	Cancer Care Services																																			
Outpatients	Clinic																																			
<p>Progressive Disclosure</p> <p>Information will be delivered progressively along the user journey, whereby people are directed to their destination first in a 'general' way that becomes more 'specific' as they move toward their destination.</p>	<p>Intuitive Addressing</p> <p>Addressing (naming and numbering) will be simple, logical and intuitive. It will align to current environmental conditions and be extendable for future change and growth.</p> <p>Addressing options will be presented to project user groups for review and endorsement.</p>	<p>Plain, Simple Language</p> <p>Wayfinding information will use plain, simple English supported by universally recognisable pictograms. Acronyms and medical jargon will be minimised to make the experience more accessible.</p> <p>Local language words may be used at key moments in the journey and will be coordinated with users and the project team.</p> <p>All terminology will be provided to the project team for review and approval.</p>																																		

<p>Information placement</p> <p>Signs will be designed and positioned so that wayfinding information appears within comfortable viewing zones for the intended reading distances.</p>	<p>Text sizes</p> <p>Information will be scaled to meet the minimum size requirements for the intended reading distances as defined by Australian Standards.</p>	<p>Typography</p> <p>The wayfinding font will be carefully selected for optimum legibility and readability and to contribute to a sense of identity.</p>	<p>Colour and contrast</p> <p>Colour will be used in a meaningful way to create hierarchy and align with expectations. Information will be high contrast to meet or exceed Australian Standards.</p>
<p>Pictograms</p> <p>Universally recognisable pictograms, generally aligned with International Standards will serve as visual shorthand for key services or amenities, communicating meaning across cultural and linguistic boundaries.</p>	<p>Arrows</p> <p>Arrows will follow best practice rules by grouping messages by direction under a single arrow, ordering arrows consistently ahead, left, then right, and aligning arrows and messages toward the direction of travel.</p>	<p>Sustainability</p> <p>Signage elements will be modular, economical, repurposeful, sustainable and consider impacts over the life of the element.</p>	<p>Braille and tactile</p> <p>Braille and tactile signage will comply with the relevant Australian Standards including purpose, placement and scale.</p>

03_ Design Rationale

3.21.2 Wayfinding - Sky Signage

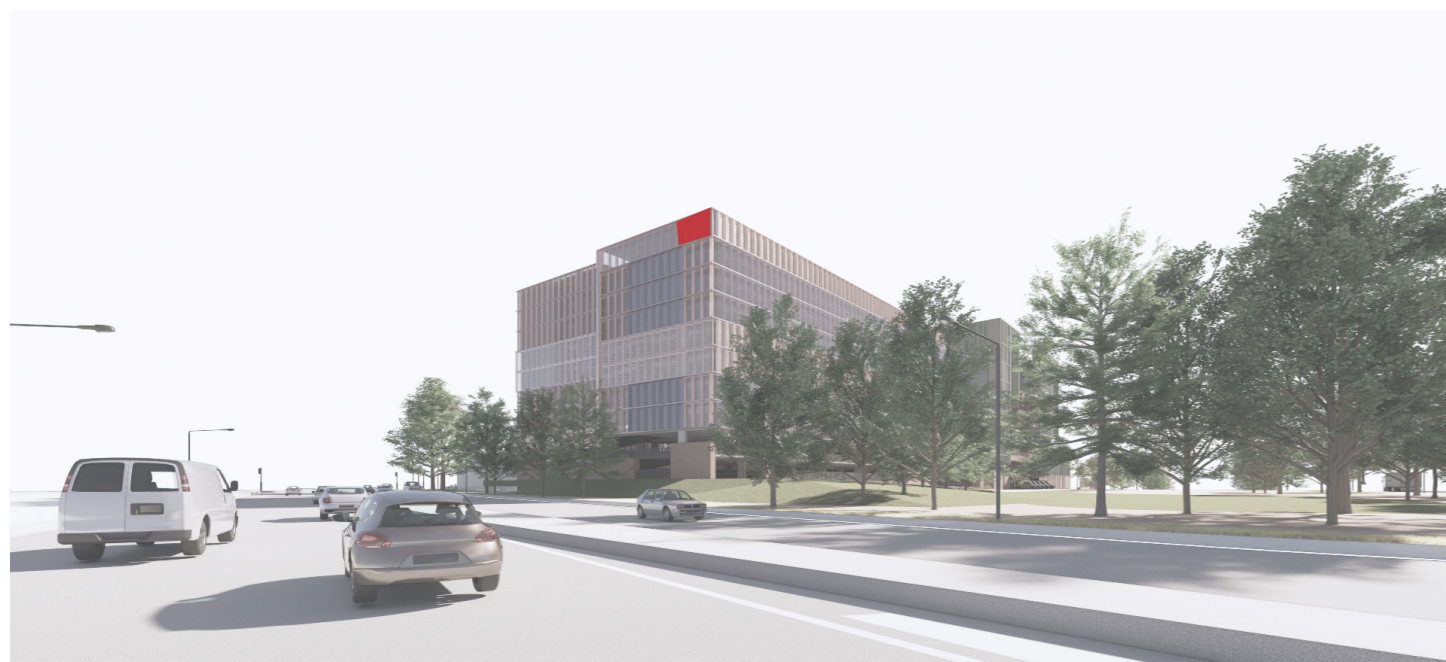
Four facade mounted sky signs are proposed to suit major vantage points to identify the hospital precinct from a distance. Minimum text sizes are nominated to achieve 200m of legibility on the following page. The final locations, layouts and sizes will depend on the hospital name and branding requirements. The diagrams below indicate potential opportunities for key signage at RHH .



Opportunities for Signage at on building



Opportunities for Signage at Drop Off and Care Arcade



Opportunities for Signage at drop off

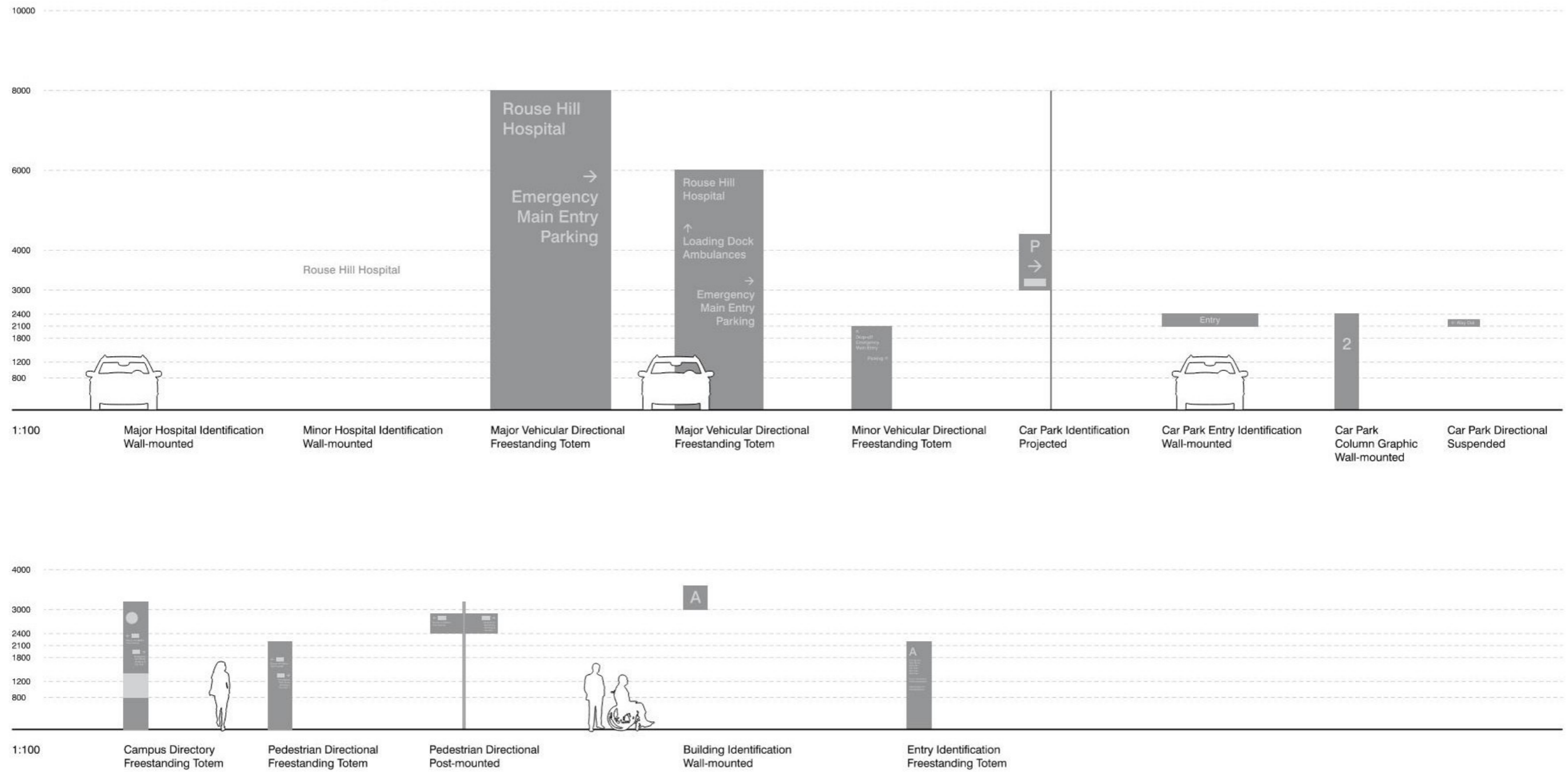


Opportunities for Signage / Art at Care Arcade

03_ Design Rationale

3.21.3 Wayfinding - Family Signage

Rouse Hill Hospital



Family Signage Wording shown as indicative

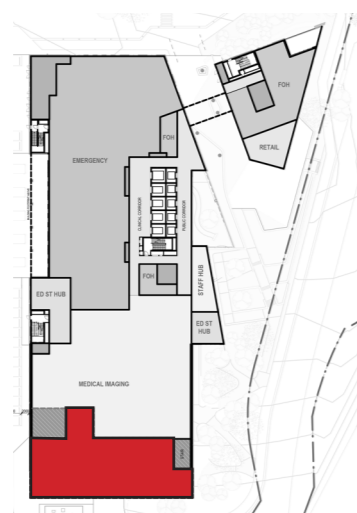
03_ Design Rationale

3.22.1 Future Expansion Strategy

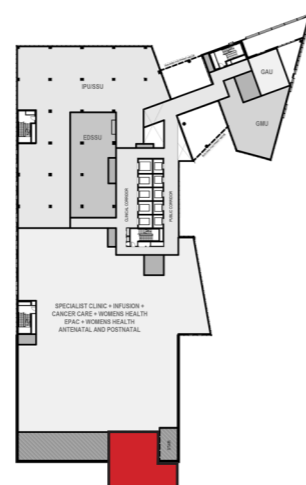
A strategy to provide a further clinical and non clinical support services has been provided as part of a detailed study and not part of this application. Testing was carried out to ensure any future needs could be accommodated if required.



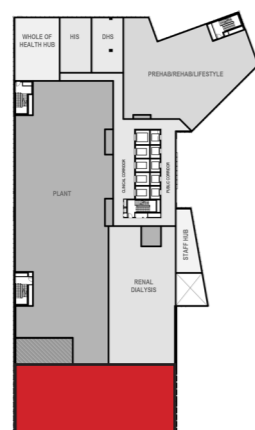
LEVEL 0



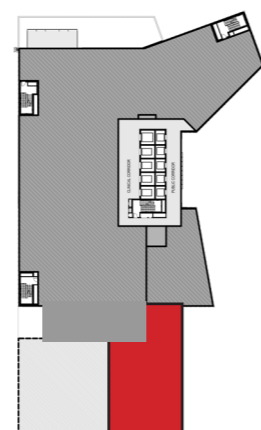
LEVEL 1



LEVEL 2



LEVEL 4



LEVEL 5

 Indicative locations for Future Expansion



Indicative location for Future Expansion

03_ Design Rationale

3.23 Crime Prevention

Early dialogue with the Local Police department has been carried out to provide assistance to Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Principles. (CPTED).

In accordance with these discussions the New Hospital at Rouse Hill has been designed to reduce crime prevention through :

Natural Surveillance

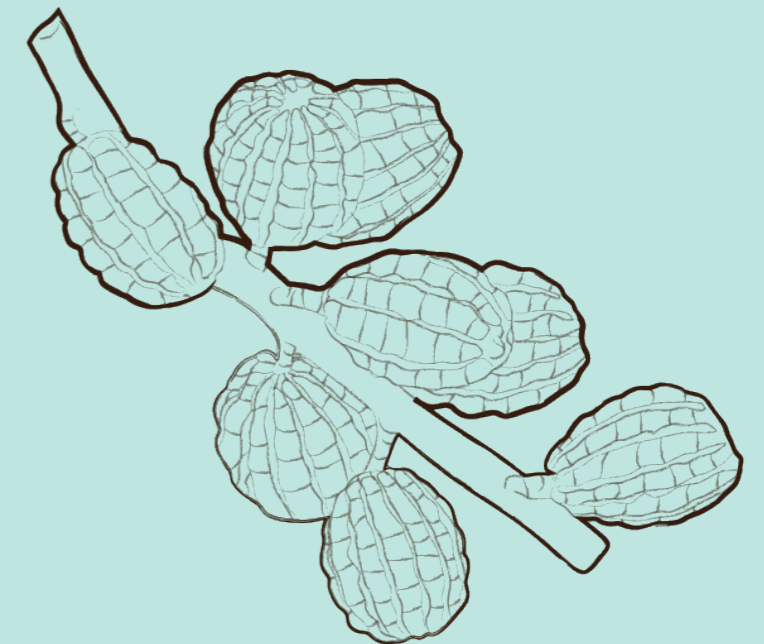
- Main public routes through the hospital have a direct relationship to the external environment. This will aid natural surveillance over external spaces.
- Public areas generally have been designed to create 'safe' spaces and the principles of CPTED have been used to assess the suitability of the design.
- There are clear sight lines between public and private areas, external public spaces will be well lit and there will be access control to define staff only areas throughout the hospital.
- Public access will be controlled to areas that are well supervised and entry points into the building are limited.
- Public space will be attractive and encourage visitor use.

Lighting

- Lighting will meet minimum requirements under Australian Standards (AS 1158 for external lighting and AS 1680 for interior lighting).
- White' light is best for natural surveillance as it allows for clarity of vision.
- Direct lighting to the external environment and car park so that guardians or passers-by can see inside the area. Lighting extends to the edges of the parking areas, not just vehicle and pedestrian routes.
- Car park interior painted white to assist lighting to be effective and can save money through lower wattage demand.
- The use of CCTV will be considered where feasible. To be an effective crime prevention tool, cameras must be monitored.
- Clearly marked, open, visible pedestrian access ways have been provided throughout the landscape to destination points.
- Circular movement of traffic provides more constant natural surveillance of the landscape.

04

Design Excellence and Design Review



04_ Design Excellence and Design Review

4.1.1 GANSW State Design Review Panel Commentary

Significant consultation has taken place between Health Infrastructure, the design team and the Government Architects Design Review panel. State Design Review Panel number 4 was held on June 12 14 2024, State Design Review Panel number 5 was held on October 09 2024 and State Design Review Panel number 6 was held as an Informal Session on April

14th April 2025

PROJECT: Rouse Hill Hospital
RE: State Design Review Panel - Informal Review – 2 April 2025 – Review 6

Dear Stephanie,

Thank you for the opportunity for ongoing review of the above project. Please find below a summary of advice and recommendations arising from the session held on 2nd April 2025.

The team is commended for the continued efforts to develop and enhance the key concepts of the project while incorporating additional program of 6,500m² Gross Floor Area (GFA).

In response to this scope increase, the review focused on the public domain, landscape, the Care Arcade, massing and facade strategies, car park and future expansion.

In addition to items noted in the previous letters, the following elements of the proposal are supported:

- The Care Arcade as an unenclosed space.
- The relationship of the Care Arcade to its adjacencies – e.g. the north and south Garaban landscape areas, Acute Services foyer, lift lobby and the shared spaces of 'the pebble'.
- The rationalised landscape design including the southern gardens, Level 0 sunken garden and mortuary garden (subject to advice of this letter).
- The inclusion and location of the childcare facility, including its rooftop outdoor space.
- The revised massing in response to increased GFA, including the equal tower heights and expansion south (subject to advice of this letter).
- The setback to the south as an appropriate minimum for this proposal and future expansion.
- The facade strategy including, the proposed colour and material selections, with distinctive lower levels wrapping the entire building.
- The curtain wall system as adaptable to various heights and forms while remaining true to the overall design concept.
- The revised panel expression to the car park screening.
- The ongoing development of art strategy integrated with the facade.

In addition to the advice provided in previous letters, the following commentary provides advice and recommendations for the project.

Landscape

The rationalised landscape design remains consistent with the project concept; but many elements are now working hard to provide the necessary amenity.

1. Ensure no further reductions to outdoor green space, deep soil and planting occur, including during value management; these elements are essential to the concept remaining intact and amenity being delivered.
2. Continue to develop the Level 0 sunken garden and mortuary garden in line with previous SDRP advice, including spatial requirements and cultural use of the mortuary garden by the local Aboriginal community.

Care Arcade and the childcare facility

The Care Arcade remains strongly supported as central to the project concept. It is acknowledged the space will perform flexibly, relative to, various wind and weather scenarios. Examples include:

- people gathering/waiting outside or at the edges in fine weather. In this scenario comfort is the key concern
 - during high winds or poor weather people may not chose to wait in the above locations; instead, the arcade must serve its primary purpose as a welcoming, all-weather entry and clear pedestrian link. In this scenario safety is the key concern.
3. Ensure the wind and weather testing of the design includes the following:
 - a. various weather conditions for the (above) comfort and safety scenarios
 - b. avoids large scale mitigation measures
 - c. the revised building massing.
 4. Include wind testing analysis in the EIS submission.
 5. Develop the external areas of the childcare, to include shade, greenery and safety screens. Ensure these elements are consistent with the facade, materials and landscape strategies.

Built form and architecture

6. Better mitigate the bulk and scale of the western elevation by significantly increasing articulation. Use the following strategies:
 - d. push-and-pull the massing to generate further depth
 - e. revisit the corner and base treatments for opportunities

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04_ Design Excellence and Design Review

4.1.2 GANSW State Design Review Panel Commentary - #6

- f. avoid reliance on changes to colour and panel sizing.
- 7. Acknowledging the southern form has a large metal roof to assist future expansion, consider treatments to improve the performance of the roof, including:
 - a. improving the outlook for patients and staff from clinical areas located above
 - b. mitigating reflected heat and glare.
- 19. Continue to develop the art-strategy as well-integrated with the lift lobby facade; ensuring it is legible from close-up and from a distance – e.g. from the future park.

The car park is becoming very bulky. When car park numbers are finalised, further develop the form to mitigate against bulk and scale impacts.

- 20. Take the following approach:
 - a. provide rigorous detailed studies of:
 - how the building presents in the street and its wind and sun access impacts
 - the relationship to the main hospital building including views out to it from rooms
 - what is critical and what can be readily manipulated to reduce the bulk and scale – e.g. corner treatments
 - b. ensure facade strategies are simple and elegant, and resistant to value management.

Future Expansion

It is acknowledged further scope and GFA increases may be imminent. If this occurs, a careful and rigorous appraisal of the bulk and scale is necessary to ensure the project retains its core urban design, landscape and architectural concepts.

- 21. Ensure the current and future expansion strategies are within the minimum set back to the southern boundary as outlined in this proposal.

The advice provided in this letter is to be addressed as part of the EIS submission.

Please contact GANSW Senior Design Advisor, Angus Bell, angus.bell@planning.nsw.gov.au, if you have any queries regarding this advice.

Sincerely,

Olivia Hyde
 Director Design Excellence
 Chair, SDRP

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04_ Design Excellence and Design Review

4.2 GANSW State Design Review Panel Commentary - #6 Response

The team's response to State Design Review Panel Commentary #6 is outlined in table below and references relevant reports.

Items noted by SDRP #6 02 APRIL 2025	Comment
Elements of Design that are Supported	
The Care Arcade as an unenclosed space.	
The relationship of the Care Arcade to its adjacencies – e.g. the north and south Garaban landscape areas, Acute Services foyer, lift lobby and the shared spaces of 'the pebble'.	
The rationalised landscape design including the southern gardens, Level 0 sunken garden and mortuary garden (subject to advice of this letter).	
The revised massing in response to increased GFA, including the equal tower heights and expansion south (subject to advice of this letter).	
The setback to the south as an appropriate minimum for this proposal and future expansion.	
The inclusion and location of the adjusted area facility including its rooftop outdoor space	
The facade strategy including, the proposed colour and material selections, with distinctive lower levels wrapping the entire building.	
The curtain wall system as adaptable to various heights and forms while remaining true to the overall design concept.	
The revised panel expression to the car park screening.	
10 The ongoing development of art strategy integrated with the façade	
Care Arcade	
The Care Arcade remains strongly supported as central to the project concept. It is acknowledged the space will perform flexibly, relative to, various wind and weather scenarios. Examples include:	
people gathering/waiting outside or at the edges in fine weather. In this scenario comfort is the key concern @ during high winds or poor weather people may not chose to wait in the above locations; instead, the arcade must serve its primary purpose as a welcoming, all-weather entry and clear pedestrian link. In this scenario safety is the key concern.	
3 Ensure the wind and weather testing of the design includes the following: a. various weather conditions for the (above) comfort and safety scenarios b. avoids large scale mitigation measures c. the revised building massing.	Noting Further Wind Analysis has been Undertaken by ARUP Engineers. Also noting the arcade is an external environment that will be subject to various weather scenarios. Refer to section 3.19.4 for wind mitigation strategies
4 Include wind testing analysis in the EIS submission.	Refer to Wind Assessment Report Prepared by ARUP
5 Develop the external areas of the adjusted area, to include shade, greenery and safety screens. Ensure these elements are consistent with the facade, materials and landscape strategies.	adjusted area has been removed from this Project scope
Landscape	
The rationalised landscape design remains consistent with the project concept; but	
1 Ensure no further reductions to outdoor green space, deep soil and planting occur, including during value management; these elements are essential to the concept remaining intact and amenity being delivered.	Noted
2 Continue to develop the Level 0 sunken garden and mortuary garden in line with previous SDRP advice, including spatial requirements and cultural use of the mortuary garden by the local Aboriginal community.	Further development has been undertaken in collaboration with Local Indigenous groups

Built form		
6	Better mitigate the bulk and scale of the western elevation by significantly increasing articulation. Use the following strategies: d. push-and-pull the massing to generate further depth e. revisit the corner and base treatments for opportunities f. avoid reliance on changes to colour and panel sizing.	Further articulation has been provided on the western elevation - Refer to updated Architectural Drawings
7	Acknowledging the southern form has a large metal roof to assist future expansion, consider treatments to improve the performance of the roof, including: a. improving the outlook for patients and staff from clinical areas located above b. mitigating reflected heat and glare.	Large metal roof has been removed and replaced with Ballast improving outlook and reducing heat and glare - Refer to architectural plans for patterning
19	Continue to develop the art-strategy as well-integrated with the lift lobby facade; ensuring it is legible from close-up and from a distance – e.g. from the future park.	Opportunity has been set out . Art consultant to be engaged in next phase of project
	The car park is becoming very bulky. When car park numbers are finalised, further develop the form to mitigate against bulk and scale impacts.	Bulk and mass has been reduced
20	Take the following approach: a. provide rigorous detailed studies of: – how the building presents in the street and its wind and sun access impacts – the relationship to the main hospital building including views out to it from rooms – what is critical and what can be readily manipulated to reduce the bulk and scale – e.g. corner treatments b. ensure facade strategies are simple and elegant, and resistant to value management.	Bulk and mass has been reduced
Future Expansion		
	It is acknowledged further scope and GFA increases may be imminent. If this occurs, a careful and rigorous appraisal of the bulk and scale is necessary to ensure the project retains its core urban design, landscape and architectural concepts.	Noted
21	Ensure the current and future expansion strategies are within the minimum set back to the southern boundary as outlined in this proposal	Noted



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