

BROKEN HILL HOSPITAL REDEVELOPMENT

CONNECTING WITH COUNTRY REPORT 18 OCTOBER 2023







We acknowledge the Wilyakali people, the Traditional Custodians custodians of country where this project is sited, and their connection to its land, waters and communities. We honour their Elders past, present and emerging.

We pay our respects to the cultural knowledge holders who have guided us in the development of this project. We are grateful for and inspired by their leadership and guidance.

We recognise and acknowledge the privilege and responsibility to Connect with Country.

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PROJECT TEAM

The project design team involved in the Aboriginal Focus Groups comprises of:

Silver Thomas Hanley (STH) Principal Consultant/Architect



Acorn Project Advisory

Project Management



Taylor BrammerLandscape Architects

TaylorBrammer

KNOWLEDGE HOLDERS:

Muriel Riley (Dept. Ed)
Feona Bates (Dept. Ed)
Susan Cearns (Dept. Ed)
Kalinda Morrison (Maari.Ma)

Tshinta Reynolds Lesly Nicholls Bonnie Quayle Adah Etrich Bonnie Blair Aaranah Blair

and members of the Broken Hill Aboriginal Working Party

FWLHD:

Rebecca Crawford Corina Kemp

PROJECT TEAM PRESENT:

Gert Halbgerbauer (HI) Vanessa Delaney (HI) Jacinta Simmons (FWLHD) Annabelle Matthews (FWLHD) Jeremy Oakes (Acorn) Carl Alderson (Acorn) Elly Yuan (Acorn) Evan Hayes (STH) (STH) Inta Thomas (STH) Noemie Dez Aaron Lakeman (Taylor Brammer)



1.1 PROJECT DESIGN PRINCIPLES

/ RESILIENT

/ EVOLUTION

/ ANCHORED

The design approach seeks to integrate the surrounding environment and character of Broken Hill with the built form materiality. This will be achieved through references to the vernacular, nature and land-form textures.

As a local asset and truly integrated into the community, that includes the outside spaces and insides spaces that promote wellness and healthy being for the community, patients, staff and carers. The use of colour in the facility will add depth to the way-finding and provide reference to the surrounding nature. This will be connected to the way-finding approach connecting intuitive access points and links to spaces and services for public, staff and emergency vehicles. The facility will be highly functional but will have the capacity for change, flexibility and adaptation as well as sustainable design principles incorporation.

Access to natural light, landscape views and ventilation to the spaces to connect and provide an openness to the facility. The design will ensure a sense of community through the facility.

HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE DESIGN PRINCIPLES



Design for Dignity

Healthcare facilities should welcome people of all ages, abilities, backgrounds, cultures & socioeconomic groups



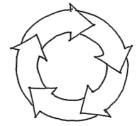
Design for Well-being

designed health facilities contribute to the well-being of all



Design for Efficient & Flexible delivery of care

The design of health care facilities must support busy, highly skilled undertaking difficult, demanding & stressful tasks



Design for Longevity & Resilience

Healthcare facilities are places of constant change & must meet the needs of diverse communities



Safety & Security

The safety and security of patients, staff and visitors is an important design principle for every healthcare facility



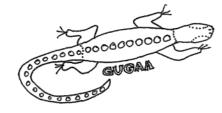
Design for Sustainability

Sustainable design brings public health benefits & green buildings and places improve individual health outcomes for all users



Design for the Consumer

Hill Broken Redevelopment will be co-designed with input from its key users / consumers and with their design requirements considered



Design with Country

DwC means putting the Aboriginal experience, concept and expression of Country at the centre of design processes Healthcare facilities contribute to public spaces. Well designed & carefully considered public spaces can strengthen the community & contribute to the quality of the built environment

Design for the Neighbourhood

& Surrounding environment

Health Facilities are important nodes & should enhance urban, transport, community & health networks

Design for Connection

SWIMHIP Design Principles

- Therapeutic Environments
- · Arts Vision and Arts in Health
- Green Space and Outlook
- ESD Future Proofing
- Innovation in Spatial Design and Technology

Health Infrastructure

For more information visit hinfra.health.nsw.gov.au



1.2 THE BROKEN HILL HOSPITAL REDEVELOPMENT

The Broken Hill Hospital Redevelopment includes:

- An enhanced Acute Mental Health Inpatient Unit (MHIPU), which is being delivered as part of the NSW Government's \$700 million State-wide Mental Health Infrastructure Program (SWMHIP)*. Once complete, the upgraded mental health inpatient unit will provide a modern and contemporary therapeutic space with co-designed facilities for people with mental health needs, their families, carers and staff.
 - *The SWIMHIP is one of the key enablers for enhancing mental health care in NSW and supports a range of national and state-level strategic frameworks and priorities. The SWMHIP will deliver infrastructure to increase system capacity in addition to supporting the provision of a personcentred approach, recovery-oriented practice, and trauma informed care.
- 2. A \$10 million upgrade to the hospital's Emergency Department (ED), which will be reconfigured to better meet the critical health needs of the region and includes tailored treatment spaces for children and those requiring mental health services. The ED expansion project will address the shortcomings of the existing ED, providing additional area, improved functional adjacencies and the ability to stream varying patient presentations. The reconfiguration and expansion of the existing ED will run concurrently with the Acute MHIPU development.

The Broken Hill project is situated on Wilyakali country. The Wilyakali 'tribal' and linguistic boundary extends from Broken Hill west into South Australia and covers an approximate area of 21,000 square kilometres. The towns and localities of Silverton, Mutooroo and Boolcoomata are on land usually associated with the Wilyakali. This land is bordered by Danggali land to the east and south, Ngadjuri land to the west and Malyangaba and Bandjigali to the north. Each of these groups shared similar languages and kinship systems, including the division of members into one of two social classifications, the Mukwara (wedge-tailed eagle) or Kilpara (raven).

This report explores how local Knowledge Holders have informed the vision and design principles of the redevelopment spaces through a series of Aboriginal focus groups.

1.3 LEARNING FROM COUNTRY

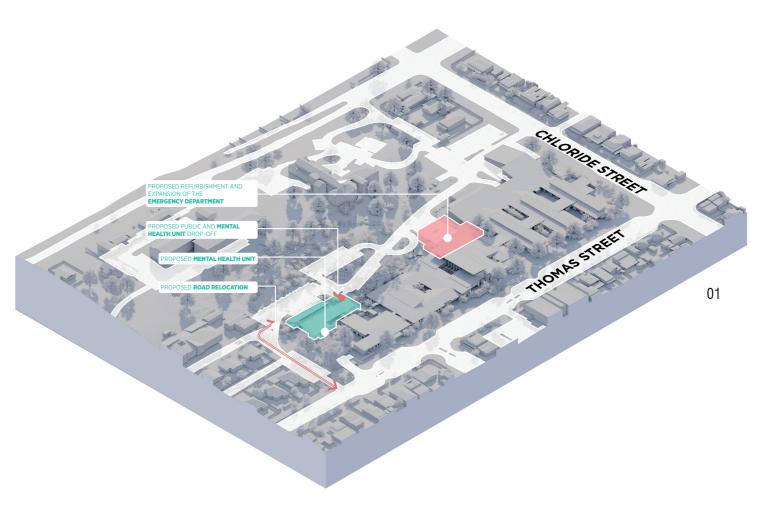
At the outset of the project, the importance of Indigenous integration into the design process and outcomes was identified. Indigenous guidance and local knowledge is critical to the success of providing an appropriate design response, emphasising design longevity and future use.

Assisting the design team to provide best practice engagement, principles and protocols from the Connecting with Country framework (GANSW 2023) and the Australian Indigenous Design Charter (2017) have been adopted.

Guiding the engagement are the principles outlined in the Australian Indigenous Design Charter. The following points have been adopted to ensure cultural safety for participants and the design team for the life of the engagement.

- Indigenous Led: Ensure Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representation in the creation of the design.
- Community Specific: Ensure respect for the diversity of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture by following community specific cultural protocols.
- Impact of Design: Always consider the reception and implications of all designs so that they are respectful to Indigenous culture.
- Shared Knowledge (collaboration, co-creation, procurement):
 Develop and implement respectful methods for all levels of engagement and sharing of Indigenous knowledge.
- Legal and moral: Demonstrate respect and honour cultural ownership and intellectual property rights, including moral rights, and obtain appropriate permissions where required.

The Design Team have learned from the design and engagement process to date resulting in the development of broader connections with representatives of the local Aboriginal community. This engagement process has been collaborative and well supported by these representatives, and we are looking forward to establishing further connections with Wilyakali Elders as the project progresses.





- 01/ Endorsed Master plan Option
- 02/ Proposed Detailed Design MHU Entry Drop-off



2.0 CONTEXT

2.1 BROKEN HILL

The Wilyakali people traditionally occupied the lands around Broken Hill and visited the Paakantji people on the Menindee Lakes in the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion each year. The three Major language groups for the Broken Hill Region are the Paakantji, Mayyankapa, and Nyiimpaa.

Today the Wilyakali people of Broken Hill are still the main Aboriginal group in Broken Hill, though there are a number of Aboriginal people that come from other language groups. The Aboriginal community of Broken Hill continue to look after their traditional lands and are joint managers of the Mutawintji National Park which is the first national park handed back to the traditional owners in NSW.

The Aboriginal population of Broken Hill changes reflecting the seasons and climatic conditions. During extended dry periods, the surrounding communities move to Broken Hill, increasing the population of the township.

The Broken Hill project is situated on Wilyakali country. The Wilyakali 'tribal' and linguistic boundary extends from Broken Hill west into South Australia and covers an approximate area of 21,000 square kilometres. The towns and localities of Silverton, Mutooroo and Boolcoomata are on land usually associated with the Wilyakali. This land is bordered by Danggali land to the east and south, Ngadjuri land to the west and Malyangaba and Bandjigali to the north. Each of these groups shared similar languages and kinship systems, including the division of members into one of two social classifications, the Mukwara (wedge-tailed eagle) or Kilpara (raven).

2.2 BROKEN HILL HOSPITAL

Broken Hill Hospital has been caring for the community on the current site since 1889. Significant additions to the hospital have occurred over the intervening years, with the present hospital opening in March 2000.

The upper portion of the site comprises of older building stock that has become separated from the main hospital when it was rebuilt on the corner of Thomas and Chloride Streets in 2000. This upper portion comprises several buildings subject to heritage consideration.

Summary of European heritage significance as follows.

- a. A. Former Refractory c. 1890;
- b. Former Operating Theatre c.1890 (now a staff residence);
- c. Elleoura Lodge (former women's and children's nightingalewards) c. 1890;
- d. Workshop Store (former x-ray and change rooms) c.1890;
- e. Kincumber House (former nurses quarters) c. 1890, c. 1907, 1941 and 1961:
- f. Corrindah House (former nightingale wards) c. 1930;
- g. Sister Drummond Memorial Park c.1949.

2.3 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

Located in a rural urban environment, there is limited vegetation and existing biodiversity. Courtyards and surrounding vegetation are from recent landscape works, with little to no remnant vegetation in existence across the site.

The overall flood drainage of the city is utilising street profile as surface drains. During a heavy rain event, the crown of the roads are intended to maintain the flow of traffic while the deep kerbs and graded roads provide a flow path. The street burden of water is a direct result of the roof area which is discharged at any one time and in the case of the hospital roof area that is substantial. The tenability of roadways during extreme events is directly impacted by the large scale roof area of the hospital and this issue will need further consideration in any expansion strategy (e.g. retention tanks). Whilst the site is not located in a flood zone area, the design team has considered overland flow across the site.

The hospital site is located within the town boundary and is not a bushfire prone land.

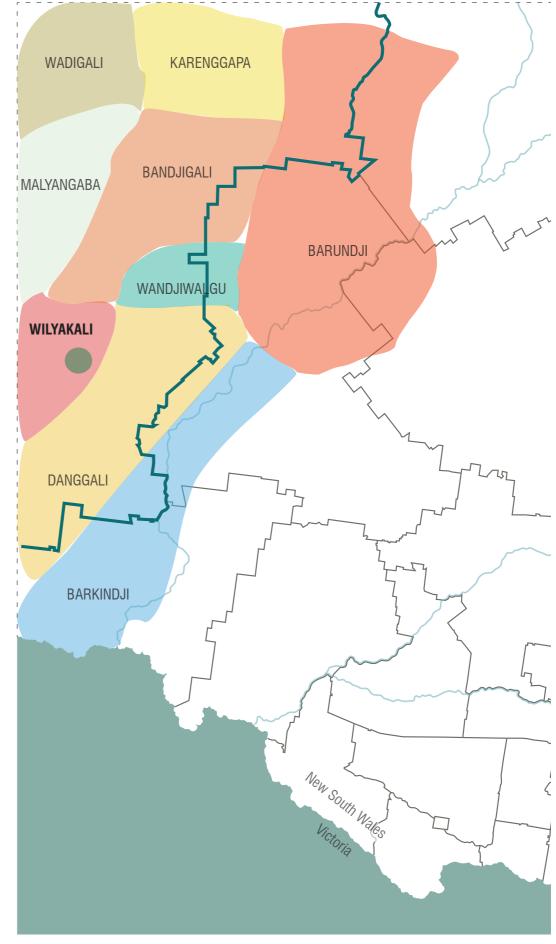


Fig 2.1 Indigenous Nations Map



3.0 CONNECTING WITH COUNTRY FRAMEWORK

3.1 ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

Working within the principals set out in the Connecting with Country Framework (June 2023), STH engaged with the local Indigenous community through the design process. The design program endeavoured to incorporate the dynamic relationships of culture, community and identity that characterise the Aboriginal concept of country.

Country incudes both living and non-living elements, holding everything within the landscape including Earth, Water and Sky Country, as well as people, animals, plants and the stories that connect them.

Our engagement process proceeded with an emphasis on Cultural safety, seeking to create an environment where Cultural awareness, respect and sensitivity was fostered.

We sought guidance from the Aboriginal community at key points along the design process to integrate cultural connections and considerations in the design response.

The team commits to the following outcomes of a Country-centred approach:

Healthy Country

The design response will encourage a healthy, interconnected natural ecosystem supported by regenerative practices based on Aboriginal knowledge.

Healthy Community

As a design collective, the project considers the Aboriginal experience for both staff and community, supporting connection to cultural identity, creating positive health and well being.

Protecting Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

Through the engagement process, Aboriginal cultural guidance was sought and will continue to be provided as the project progresses.

Cultural Competency

The design team approach the Connection with Country framework with a commitment to developing deeper cultural awareness.

Better Places

Within our approach, we work with a Country-centred focus to create better places, inform sustainable designs and integrate with the broader landscape to form place-based design responses, creating welcoming and accessible places.

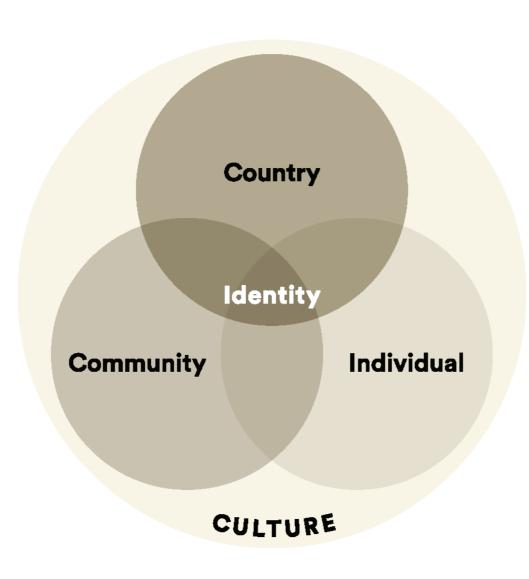
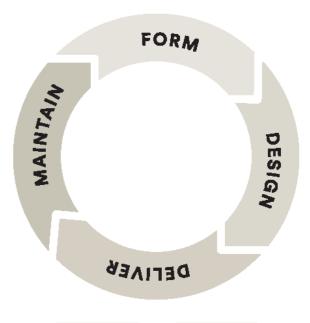


Fig 3.1 Interrelationships between Country, community and individuals (Connecting with Country Framework 2023)



Outcomes for Country

Healthy Country
Healthy community
Protecting Aboriginal cultural heritage
Cultural competency
Better places

Fig 3.2 Outcomes for Country (Connecting with Country Framework 2023)



4.0 WALKING WILYAKALI COUNTRY

"Walking Country is an Aboriginal cultural practice of moving through, sensing, and listening to what Country is telling us. Walking Country is a visceral practice that activates feeling and engages all senses – seeing, hearing, touching, smelling and tasting. Often performed in a group, walking Country facilitates knowledge sharing and strengthens interpersonal relationships".

The project team have been seeking to arrange a Walk on Country, however due to several factors, this has not yet occurred. We are hopeful to be provided the privilege to attend a walk on Country in the near future.



Fig 4.1 Eremophila maculata 'Spotted Emu Bush'



5.1 IMAGINING WITH COUNTRY

A series of Aboriginal Focus Groups were held during the design stage of the redevelopment, guided by the GANSW Connecting with Country principles as follows:

- To allow collaboration, co-design and local decision-making with local Aboriginal people as the knowledge holders.
- To allow the project team to continue to understand the community and its needs.
- To clarify that we have understood what we have been told to date.
- To provide further opportunity for participants to inform the project team about the needs of the local Aboriginal community for the new spaces at the hospital.
- To provide further opportunity for participants to advise the project team about how to ensure the new facility is culturally appropriate and welcoming.
- To gather feedback from participants on the current designs

 what will work, what won't work, what hasn't been considered, what is out of scope.

Cultural and Intellectual Property Rights: Free Prior and Informed Consent

At the beginning of each session participants consented to us documenting stories, knowledge and other information shared during the consultation, photographing, and publishing or distributing information obtained during the consultation.

Two Aboriginal Focus Group sessions were held with the local Aboriginal representatives at Maari Ma Health Aboriginal Corporation, with a third session held at the Broken Hill Community Centre. A presentation was also provided to the Broken Hill Aboriginal Community Working Party. Further feedback from Aboriginal representatives was provided through an Arts Working Group, including important information about the cultural background of the community, with knowledge sharing around cultural elements, totems and the interaction between Indigenous groups and more recent cultural arrivals.

Attendees at the focus groups were provided with an overview of the design progress to date, with plans, 3D representations and architectural visualisations provided to communicate the design intent.

Key concepts of the design were discussed, with perspectives provided by the cultural representatives around the function of the space, shared experiences and important design considerations. The design discussion covered not only the architectural form, but model of care, Aboriginal employment opportunities, landscape response and integration of the community based mental health team.



Fig 5.1 Proposed Detailed Design - MHU Courtyard



5.2 ABORIGINAL FOCUS GROUP 01 - 17/05/23

WHAT WE HEARD	DESIGN RESPONSE
CULTURE & CONTEXT	
Significant places in area:	Explore opportunities to incorporate references to these sites in a culturally sensitive manner
Mundi Mundi, The PinnaclesWhite Rocks Reserve	
Certain colours can be triggering – eg dark blue = police; sage green = prison, bright orange = Bloomfield Mental Health Facility - avoid these	Design team to review design palette to avoid using culturally triggering colours.
Smoking ceremonies should be an ongoing event – at the moment the hospital does not allow this, but it would be a proactive way to ensure Aboriginal people stayed as it is an important way to rid of spirits. Could be a designated area	
LANDSCAPE	
Suggested plants for use in the design:	







- · Native, endemic plants to be used,
- · Edible and medicinal plant.
- · Plants to touch and smell
- A feature tree in the MH courtyard is being considered needs to be un-climbable
- Needle trees can be used for arts activities
- Multilingual plaques on plants with local Aboriginal language and English
- Emu bush main medicinal bush. The correct type for Broken Hill area should be used; it has a specific smell.
- · Sturdy-eyed Emu Bush" would good if we can source it
- Saltbush
- · Lemon grass or lemon myrtle okay but would need a water base/water leakage base as usually grown in creeks
- Quandong
- Ruby saltbush
- Blue Box Gum women's area Black Box Gum can twist in certain ways for growth

A picking garden could be established with plants you can pick to use for weaving

Therapeutic activities to be considered, eg tactile art and a space for people for creativity

Outdoor cooking area for Indigenous cooking. Fire-pit where you can cook, even if transportable.

Could be used for special occasions (NAIDOC Week etc)

DESIGN

Welcome to Country at entry to be integrated, should also be multilingual Signage & way-finding strategy to be developed. To be informed by culture and include Indigenous language interpretation Earthy tones are good but pops of colour are important so it's not too sterile Some brighter colour to be incorporated into the generally earthy, neutral colour palette Connection between earth and sky is the focus and ties in with the landscaping and surrounds Feature wall with artwork, Consider a sculpture for the entry Arts strategy to be developed with arts working group.



A picking garden is to be incorporated into the courtyard design

5.3 ABORIGINAL FOCUS GROUP 02 - 1/06/23

WHAT WE HEARD	DESIGN RESPONSE
CULTURE & CONTEXT	
Commission artworks from local artists	Arts strategy to be developed with Arts Working Group
Could involve the community in the arts process and would be good to see a collaboration between local Indigenous and non-Indigenous artists.	
LANDSCAPE	
The element of water is important to the Barkandji People. Seeing and hearing water is important, however can be triggering for some.	A water feature is being considered for the main courtyard.
There are many local plants and shrubs which can be used, including Red River Gum	Plants indigenous to the local region to be incorporated into the design
DESIGN	
What security measures which will be in place to ensure people can't leave/abscond from MHIPU? There are many stories of people absconding from the mental health unit.	Design team to investigate further ways of mitigating risks of abscondment.
Mural would be good at the entrance	Arts strategy to be developed with Arts Working Group
Blue is not a good colour to use, natural colour palate will away from clinical feel	Use of blue in the colour palette will be avoided. Natural, earthy colour palette will be used
Straight lines don't look natural – would be good to see curves in the design of the MHIPU	Design team to incorporate curved elements into the planning and design









5.4 ABORIGINAL FOCUS GROUP 03 - 22/08/23

KEY FEEDBACK	DESIGN RESPONSE
CULTURE & CONTEXT	
Smoking ceremony should be held prior to commencement of construction	Liase with Focus Group and Elders in planning of smoking ceremony
LANDSCAPE	
Avoid using acacia or wattle as elements of these can be used to create various drugs. Native pines would be a better choice and can be trimmed	
Local plant nursery would require larger quantities to be ordered and might have a waiting list for some harder to get plants.	Design team to seek wider community advice on sourcing native plants
DESIGN	
Courtyard fence could be a good opportunity for artwork	Arts strategy to be developed with Arts Working Group
Furniture needs to be flexible to suit the various needs of consumers, some who will be heavily medicated	Design team to consider this advice when proposing furniture selections
INTERIOR DESIGN	
Is there a way we can represent nature inside the MHIPU as well as outside, eg plants, wood, weaving?	To be considered and shared with Arts Working Group as part of integration of arts
ED: Will natural, muted tones also be used in the ED waiting rooms etc?	Yes, we are limited to what we can do in the ED as it is a clinical space but are proposing wallpa- per/graphics using customised artwork in staff areas (eg on front of staff stations)
Natural, muted colour palette as proposed for the MHIPU would be suitable also for ED	Design team to adopt similar colour palette for ED









6.0 NEXT STEPS

The design and engagement process has resulted in the project team establishing broad connections and trust with the local Aboriginal community.

As the design progresses, it is important that the engagement with the Broken Hill Aboriginal community is continued to ensure design integrity and cultural appropriateness is realised in the built outcome.

Information sessions and workshops will continue as the design process progresses as appropriate, enabling further community engagement and integration of design feedback.

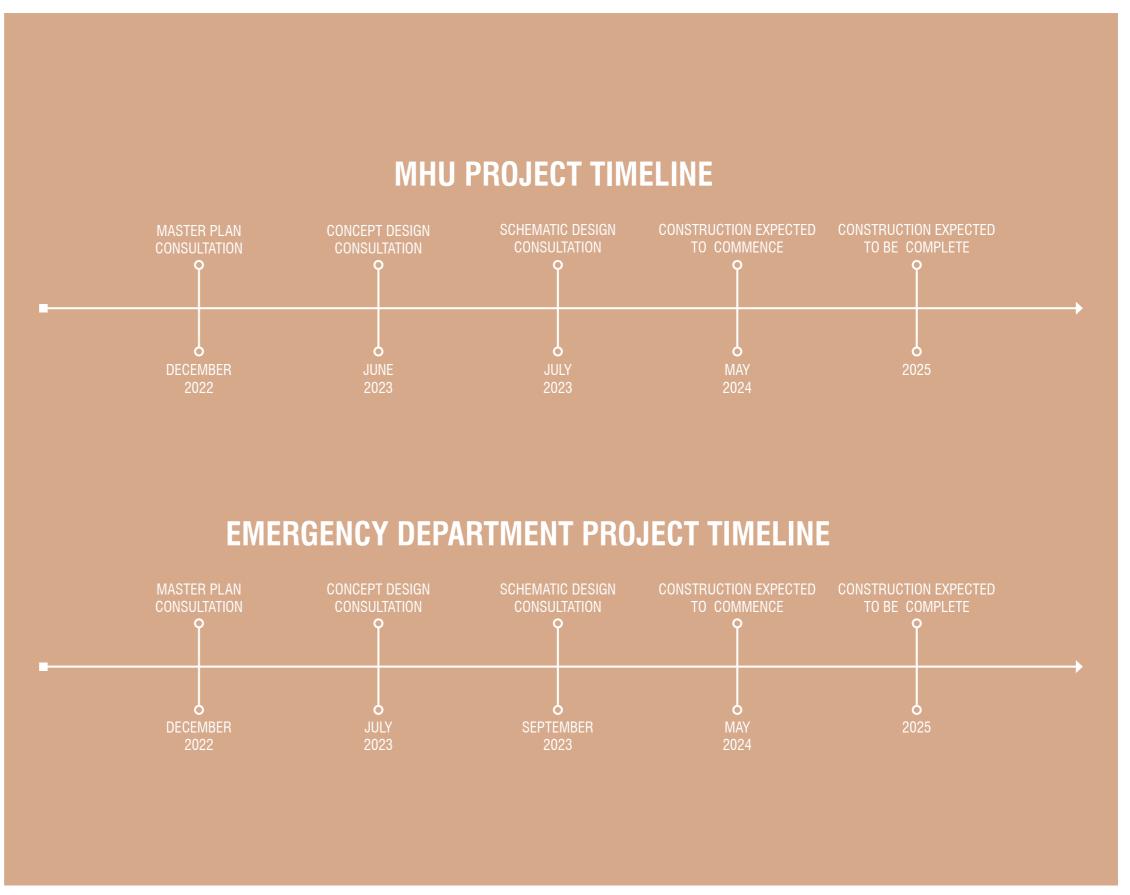


Fig 6.1 Project Timeline (subject to change)





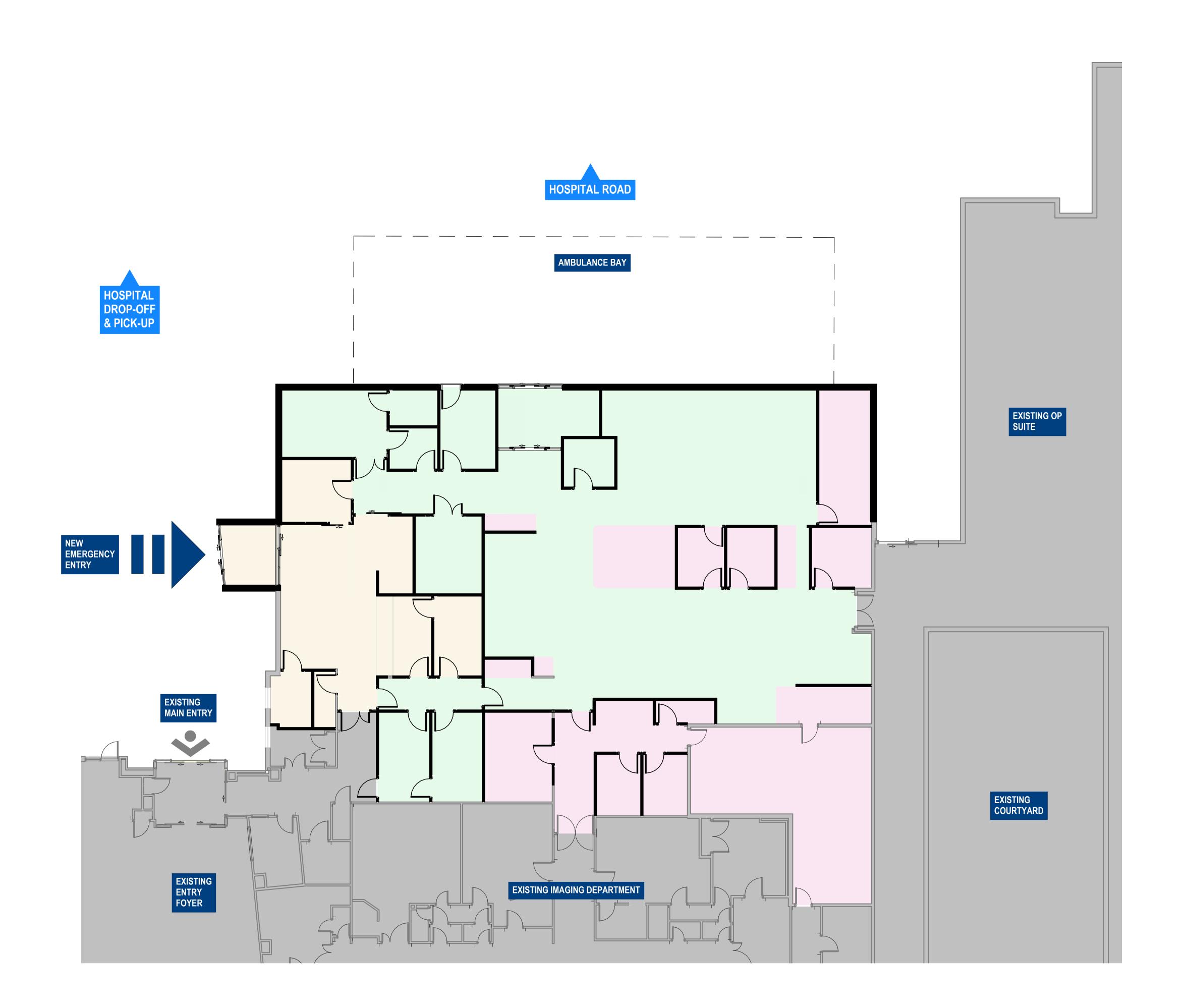




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APPENDIX 1 PRESENTATION MATERIALS

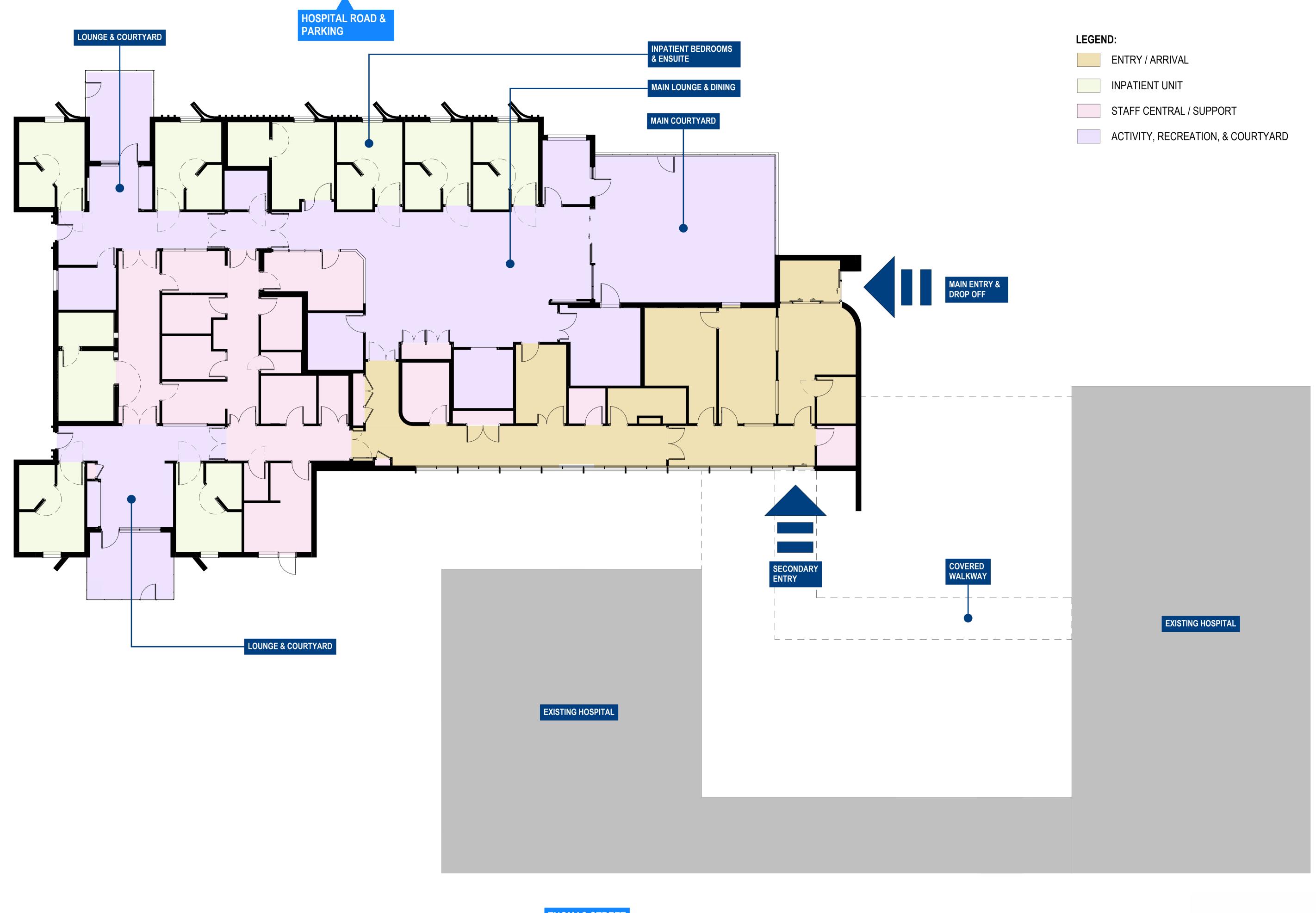


LEGEND:

EMERGENCY ENTRY / ARRIVAL

AMBULANCE / TREATMENT AREA

STAFF CENTRAL / SUPPORT





LEGEND

DEPARTMENT

ENTRY / WAITING / RECEPTION

INPATIE

CLINICAL SUPPORT

STAFF AREAS

CIRCULATION

EXISTING

SECURITY

ADMIN CLINICAL LINKAGES

PUBLIC ENTRY

PUBLIC TEMP. ENTRY

AMP ENITOV

CLINICAL FLOWS

EXISTING DEPARTMENT LINK

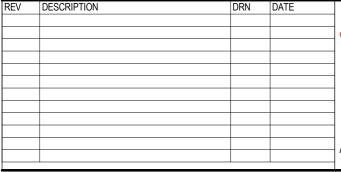
DEMOLITION LEGEND

EXISTING EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

TO BE DEMOLISHE

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Health Infrastructure	
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BROKEN HILL ACUTE ADULT MENTAL HEALTH UNIT AND EMERGENCY DPT

176 Thomas Street Broken Hill NSW 2880

ISSUED FOR INFORMATION

OVERALL FLOOR PLAN - ED SCHEMATIC DESIGN OPTION 1_V3

— SCALE — DATE — DRAWN BY — CHECKED 1: 200@A3 14/08/2023 MT EH

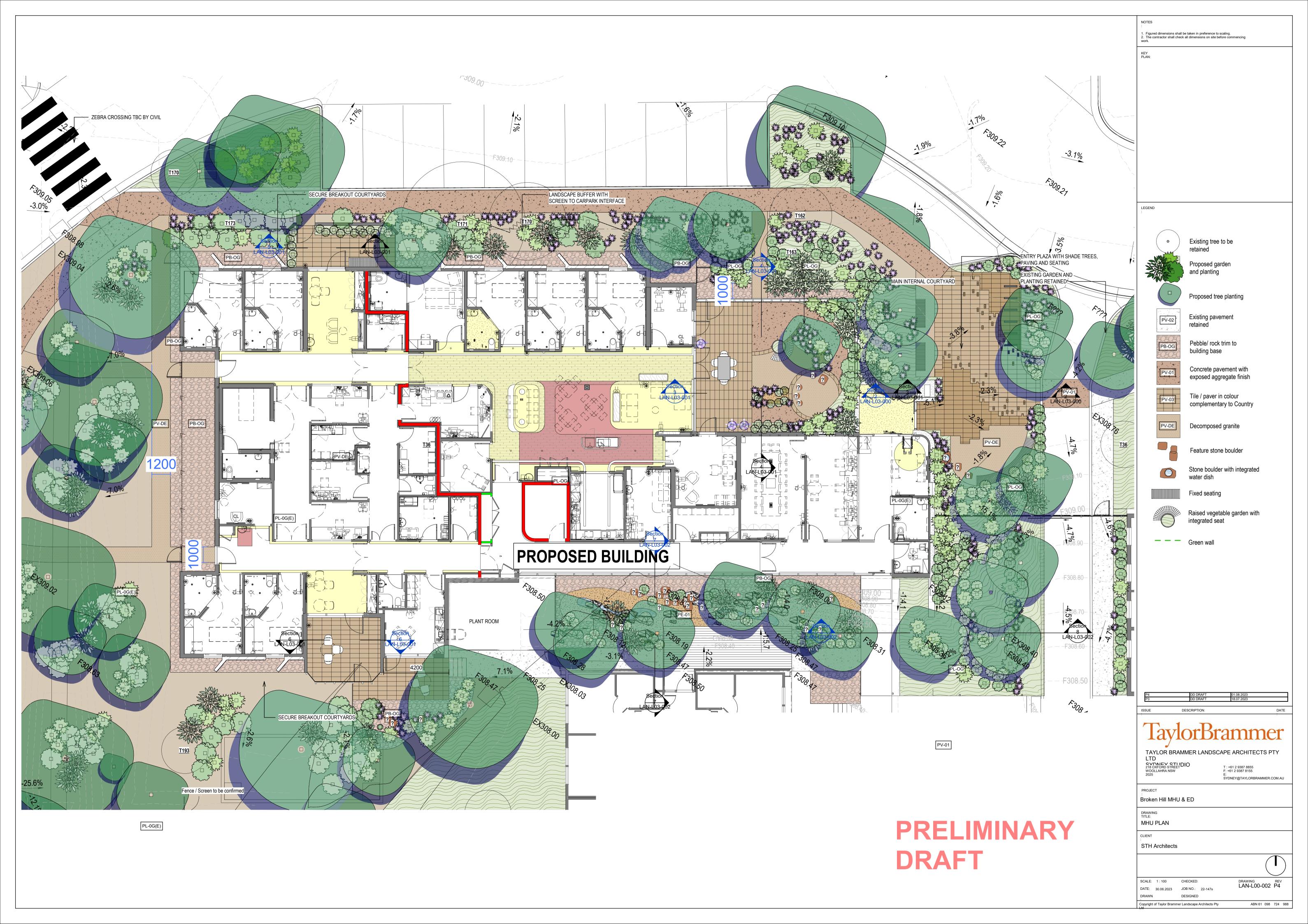
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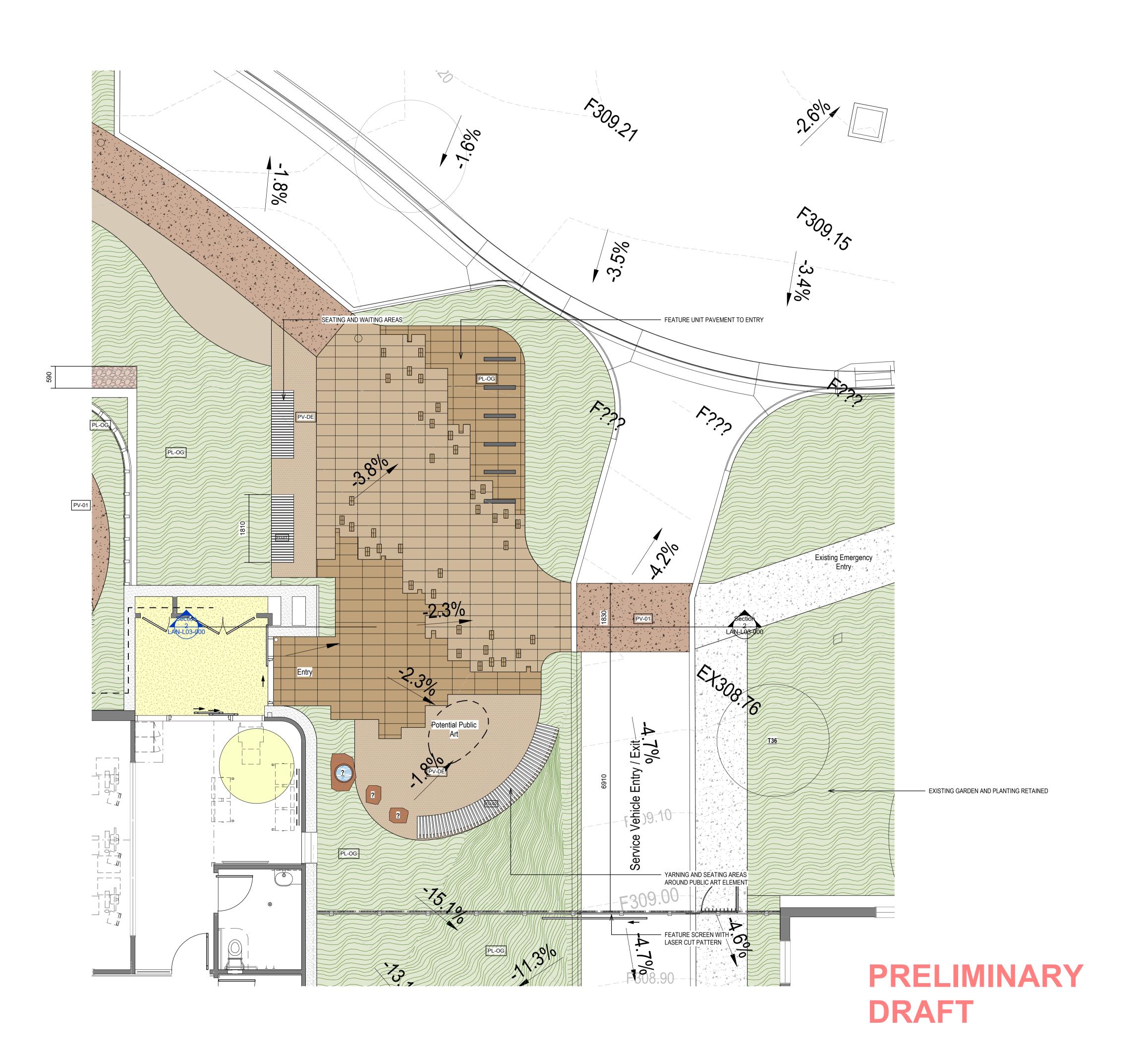
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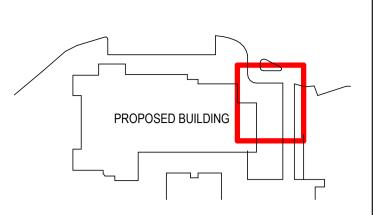




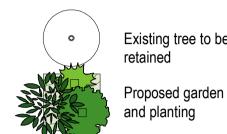


Figured dimensions shall be taken in preference to scaling.
 The contractor shall check all dimensions on site before commencing

KEY PLAN:



LEGEND



Existing tree to be



Proposed tree planting



Existing pavement

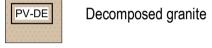


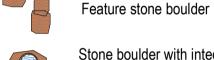
Concrete pavement with exposed aggregate finish

Pebble/ rock trim to building base



Tile / paver in colour complementary to Country





Stone boulder with integrated





Raised vegetable garden with integrated seat

Green wall

DESCRIPTION:

TAYLOR BRAMMER LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS PTY LTD

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T: +61 2 9387 8855 F: +61 2 9387 8155 SYDNEY@TAYLORBRAMMER.COM.AU

Broken Hill MHU & ED

ENTRY HARDWORKS PLAN

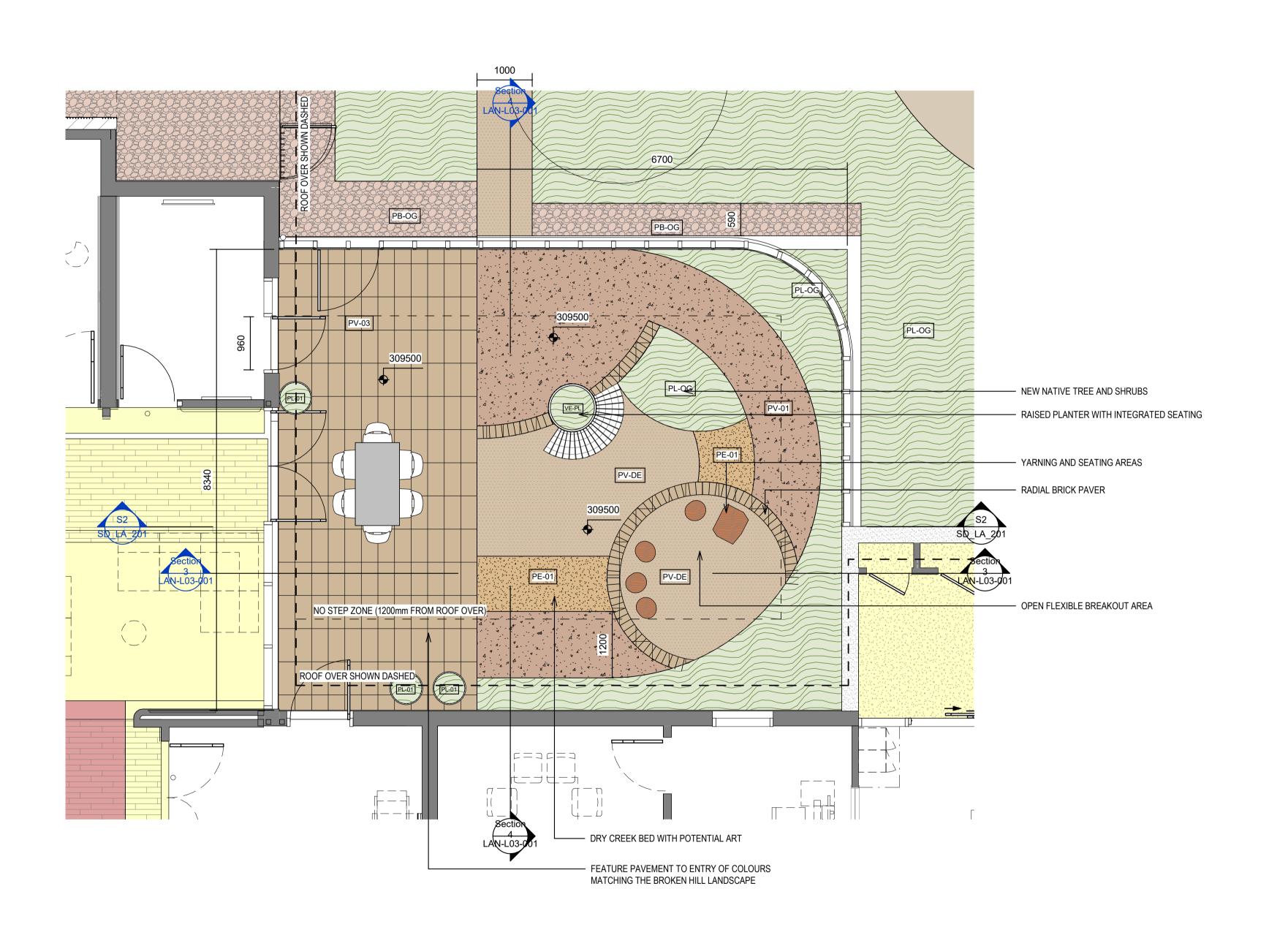
STH Architects

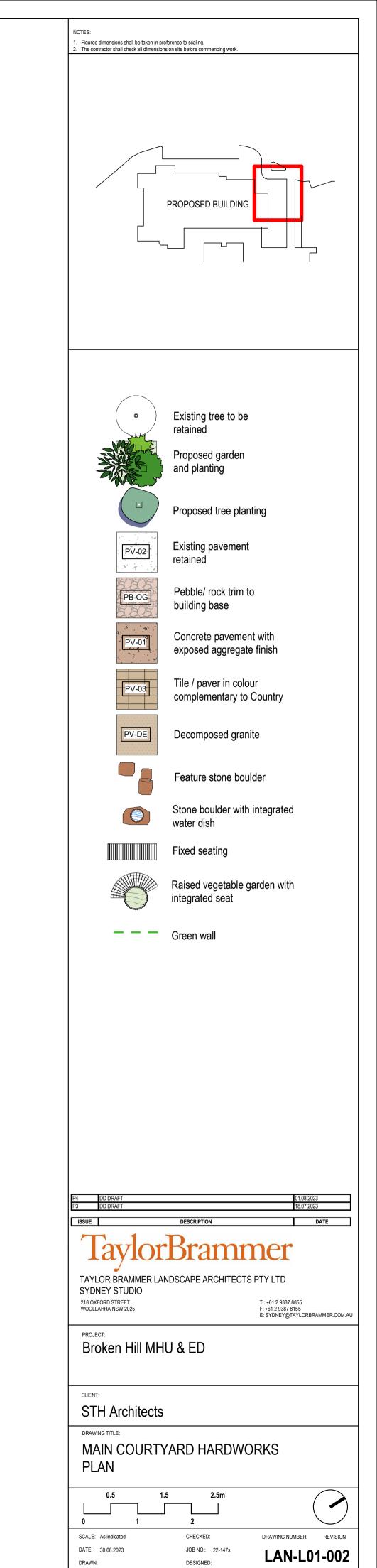
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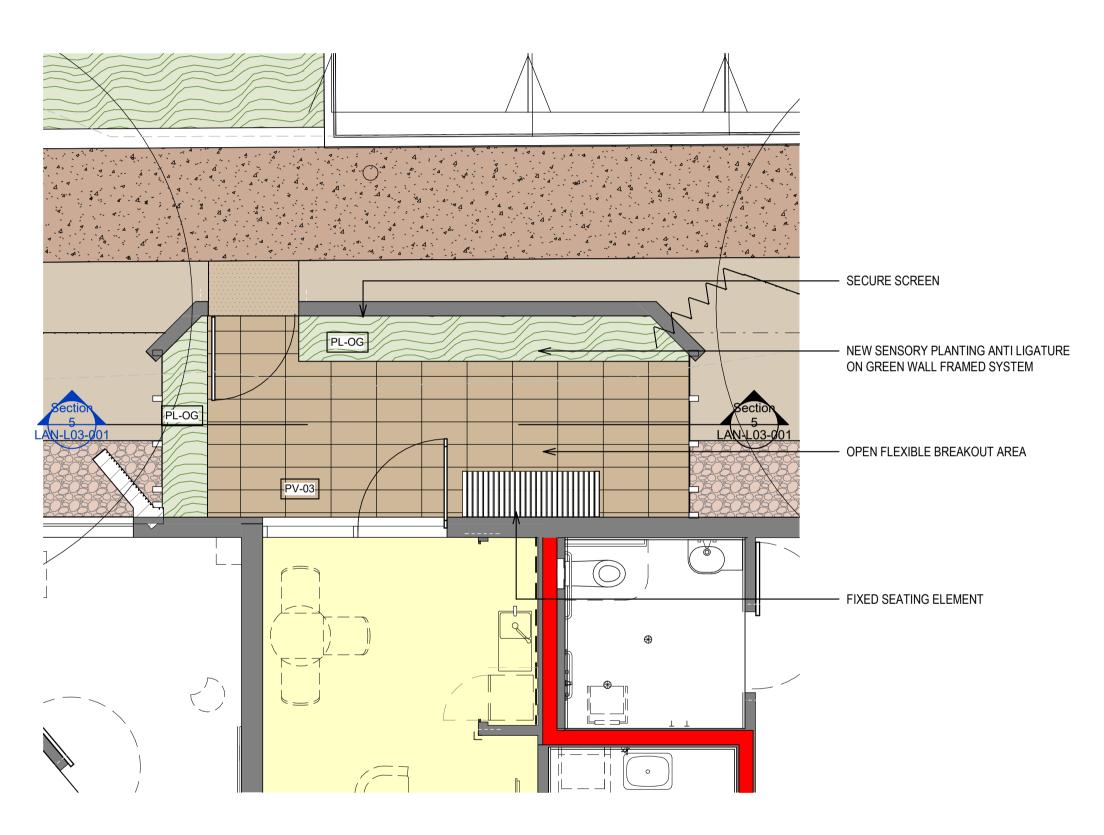
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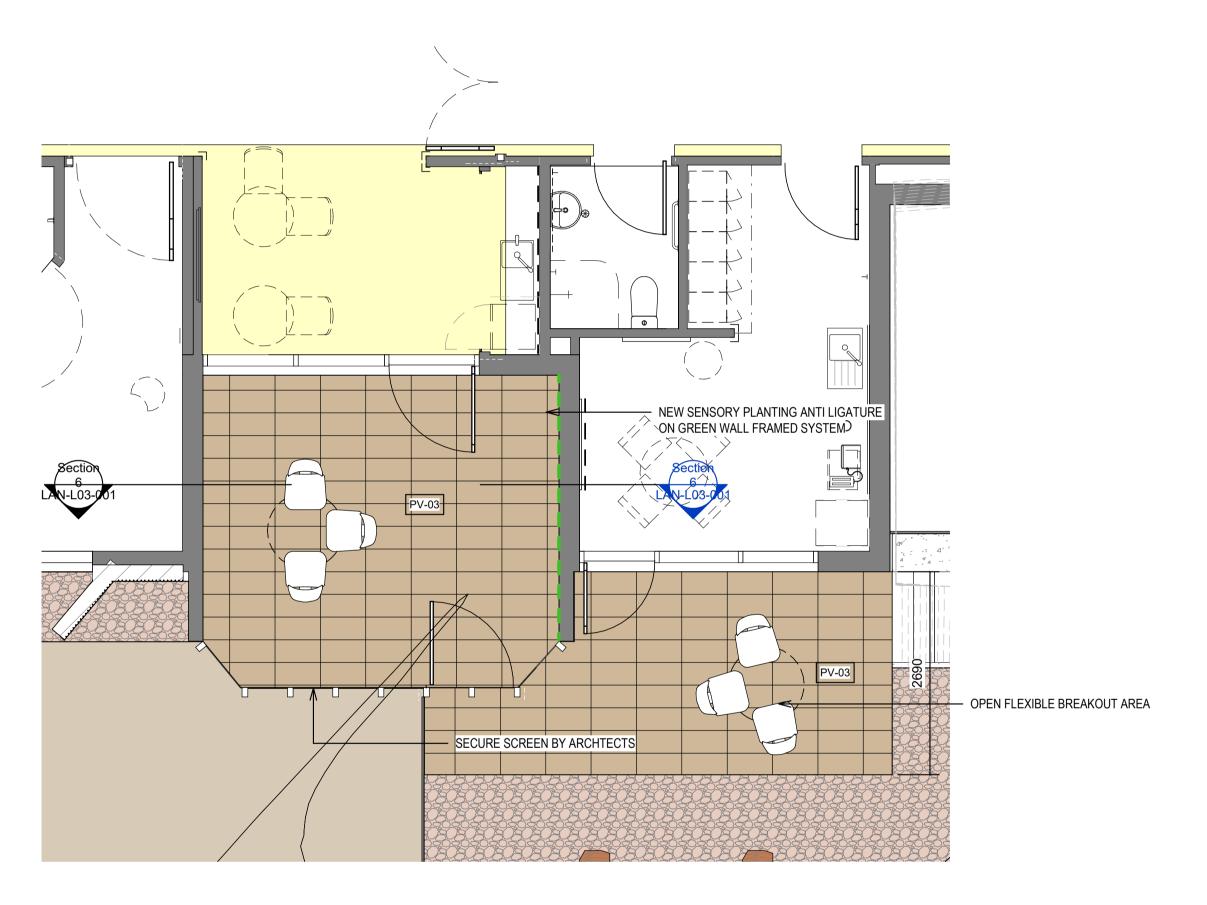
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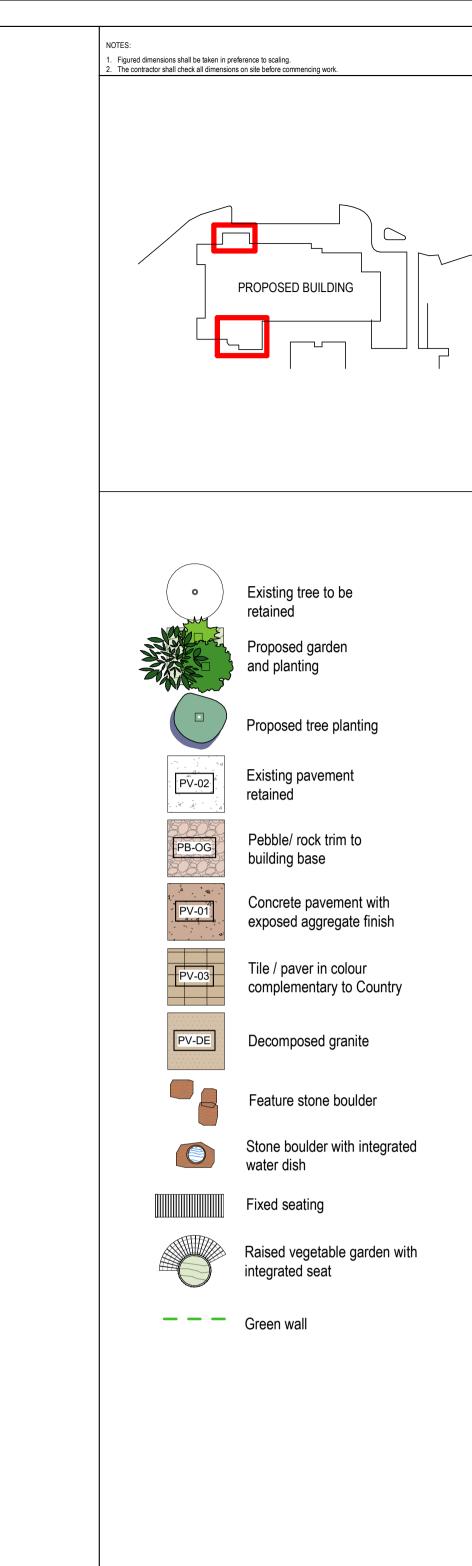


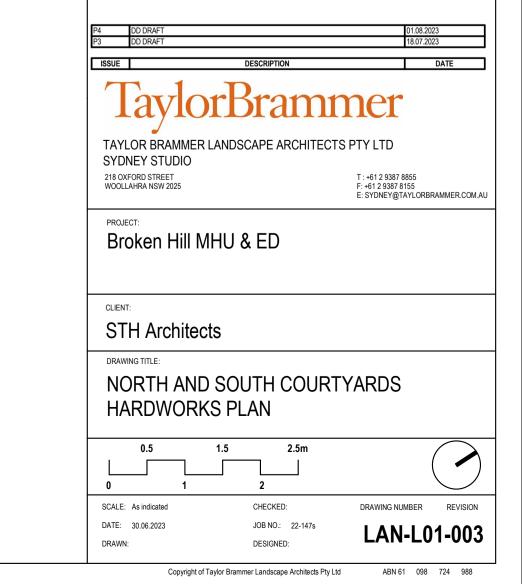


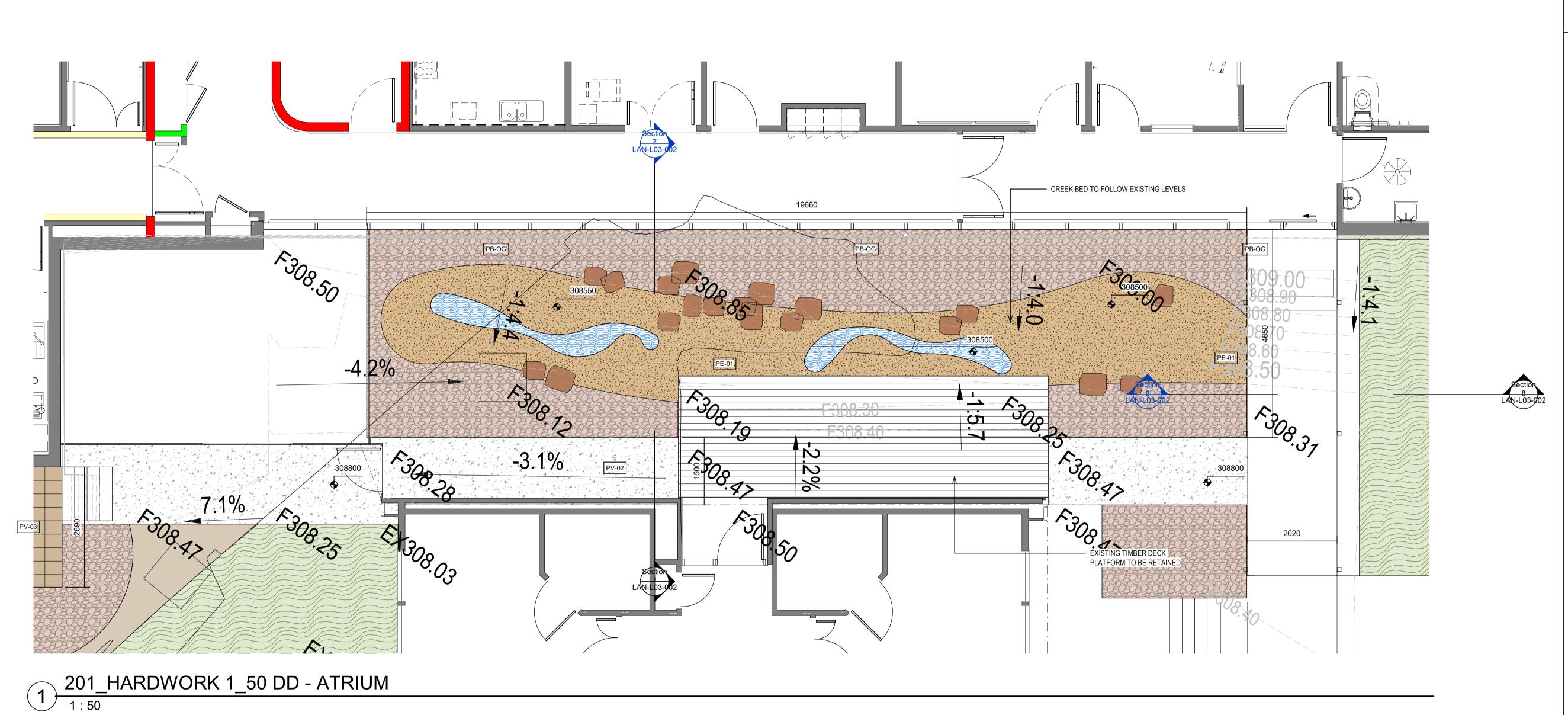
201_HARDWORK 1_50 DD - NORTH COURTYARD
1:50



201_HARDWORK 1_50 DD - SOUTH COURTYARD

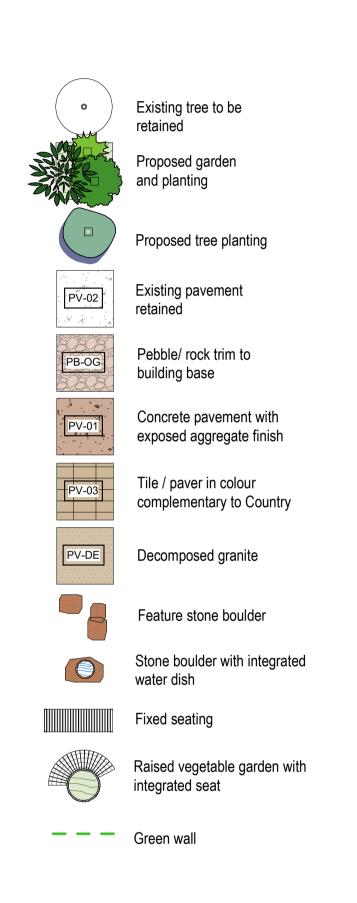


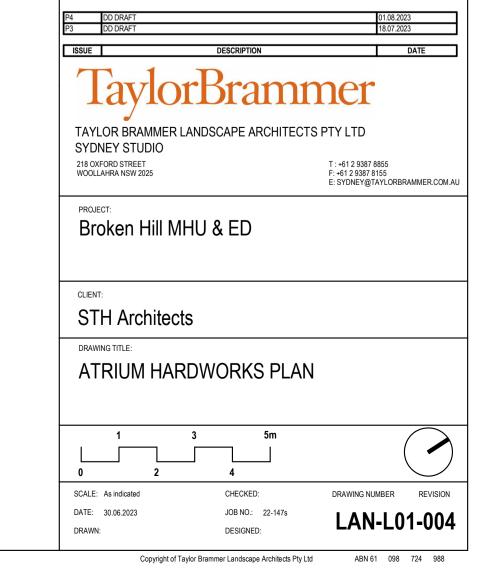




PROPOSED BUILDING

Figured dimensions shall be taken in preference to scaling.
 The contractor shall check all dimensions on site before commencing wo









5.0 ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

5.13 INTERIOR DESIGN

5.13.1 Narrative

The interior design concepts are a continuation of the architectural design approach, drawing inspiration from the local landscape's expressive forms (curves) and colours (earthy).

The design uses evidence-based tools to create a calming, welcoming and inclusive and safe environment to improve experiences and outcomes for all users of the facility.

- Soft natural and artificial lighting
- Views of nature
- Natural looking materials
- Calming, natural colour palette
- A mixture of private and communal spaces
- Homely, adaptable furnishings
- Artwork and other positive distractions















01/ Image: Private Residence - Al-Jawad Pike

- 01/ Image top left: Raft Loft, New York, Dash Marshall
- 02/ Image bottom left: Private Residence, Kennedy Nolan
- 03/ Image top centre: Laminex collaboration CJH
- 04/ Image centre left: source unknown
- 05/ Image centre right: Studio Wok

5.0 ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

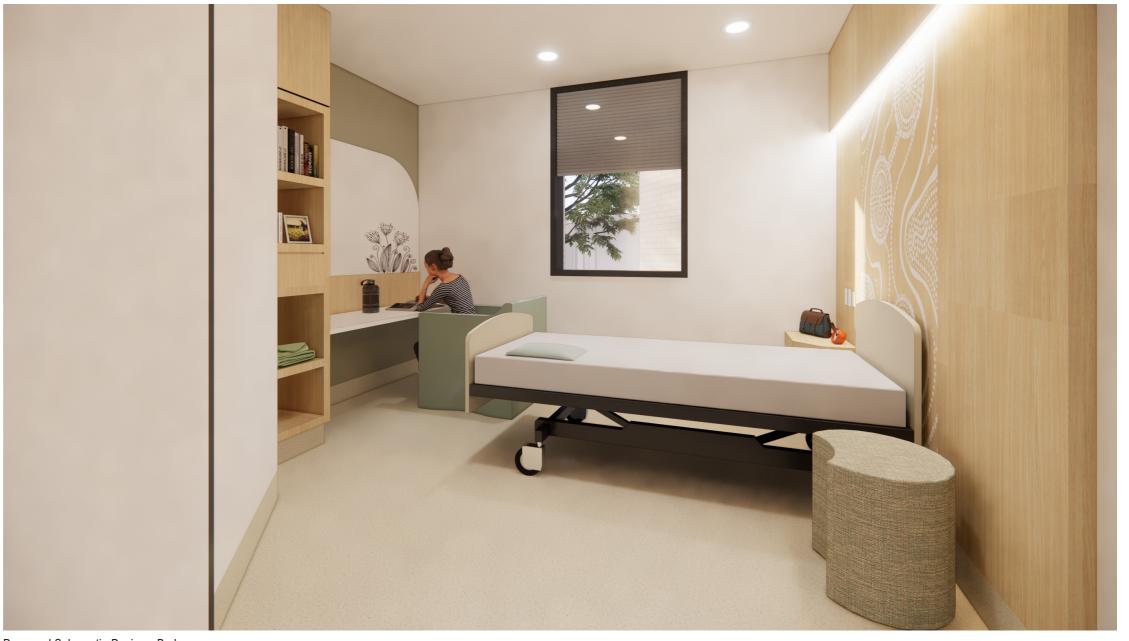
5.13.2 Bedrooms - Finishes Palette

The interior finishes have been selected to meet the following criteria:

- Warn and natural-looking appearance
- Robust and serviceable
- Sustainable







Proposed Schematic Design - Bedroom

5.0 ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

5.13.3 Communal Spaces - Finishes Palette

- 01/ Homogenous floor vinyl, border, bedroom side
- 02/ Homogenous floor vinyl, border, kitchen side
- 03/ Heterogenous timber-look vinyl flooring
- 04/ Heterogenous floor vinyl, feature colour
- 05/ Timber-look laminate joinery and wall panelling
- 06/ Feature ceiling finish and joinery
- 07/ Feature joinery and paint finish
- 08/ Door frame highlight colour
- 09/ High performance vinyl upholstery, loose furniture
- 10/ High performance vinyl upholstery, loose furniture
- 11/ Domed wall light, concept image
- 12/ Dining chair, concept image
- 13/ Dining table, concept image
- 14/ Modular sofa, concept image







Proposed Schematic Design - Main Lounge/ Dining





Proposed Schematic Design - Entry

DESIGN PRINCIPLES



NATURAL PATTERNS

Integrate the natural patterns of the place

- 1. Create outcomes that are site specific
- 2. Consider the climatic changes of the place and provide shelter in summer and sun in winter
- 3. Provide shelter from prevailing winds
- 4. Utilise the natural topography of the site to focus and store water in ground



VEGETATION MASS

Retain existing trees and increase shade cover

- 1. Retain existing trees wherever possible
- 2. Add to the existing tree canopy through new planting strategies
- 3. Utilise the naturally occurring planting to embellish the place



CALM AND RESTORATIVE

Create calm and restorative places for people

- 1. Prioritise aspect of open space and comfort levels in the landscape
- 2. Provide functional access
- 3. Create a range of activities externally for consumers to engage with

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DESIGN PRECEDENCE

Reference and character images



Reference planting images























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PLANTING CHARACTER



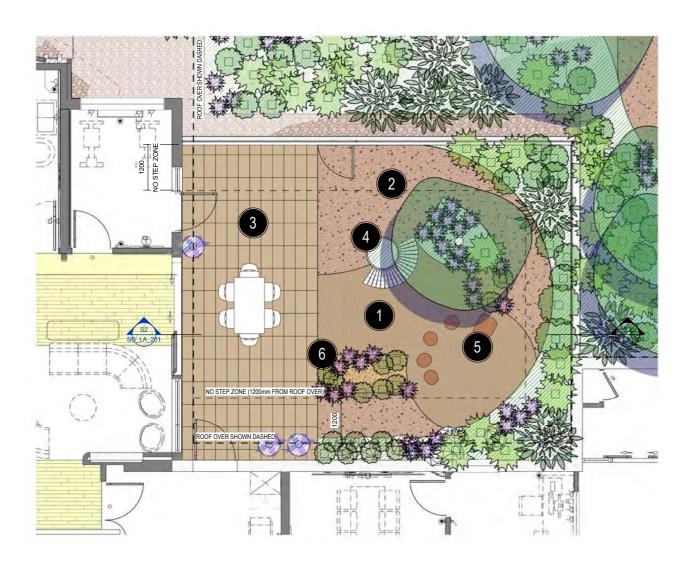
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LANDSCAPE PROPOSAL



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LANDSCAPE PROPOSAL - MAIN COURTYARD



Design Notes

- Open flexible breakout area
- New native tree / shrub (Anti ligature)
- Feature pavement to entry of colours matching the Broken Hill landscape
- Raised planter with integrated seating
- Yarning and seating areas
- Dry creek bed with potential art (to future





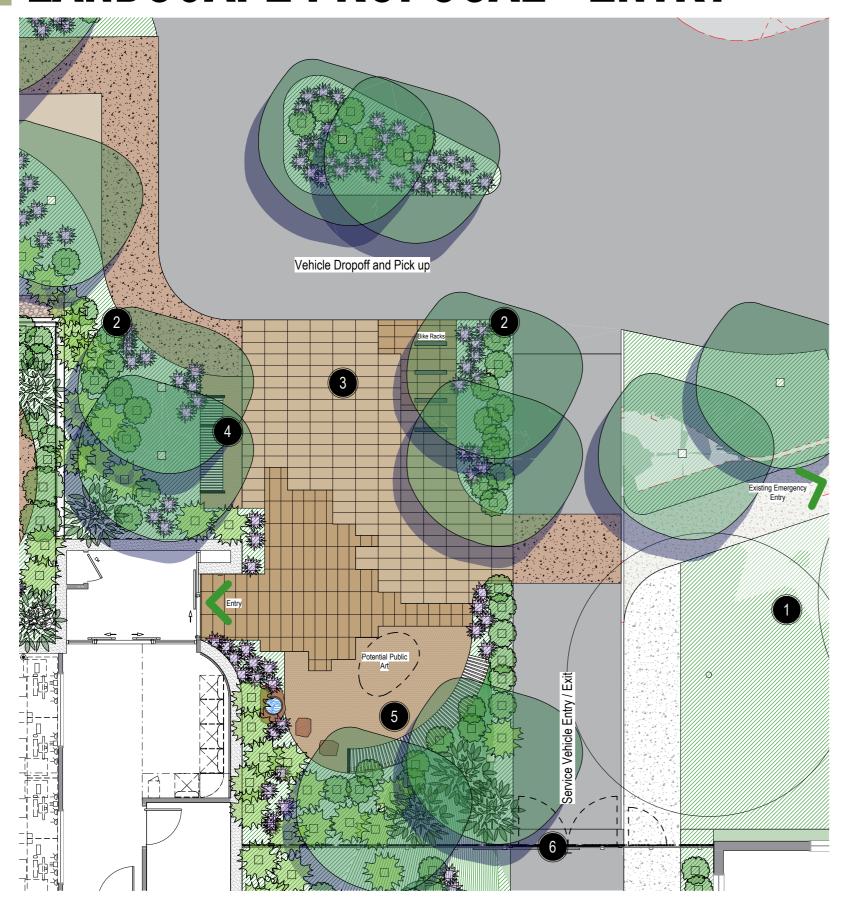


Key Plan



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LANDSCAPE PROPOSAL - ENTRY



Design Notes

- 1 Existing garden and planting retained
- New shade tree and planting to match existing
- Feature pavement to entry of colours matching the Broken Hill landscape
- 4 Seating and waiting areas
- Yarning and seating areas around public art element
- 6 Feature screen with lasercut patterns







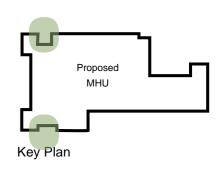
Key Plan

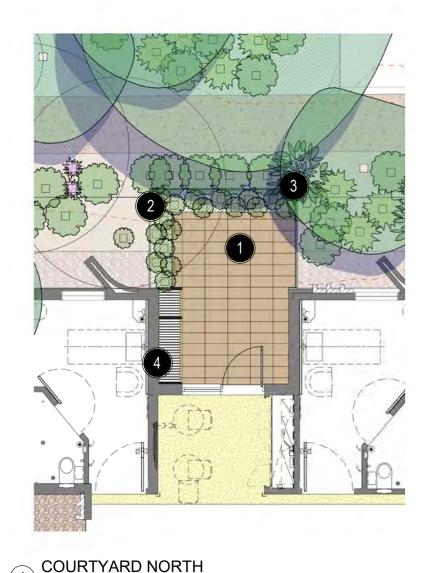


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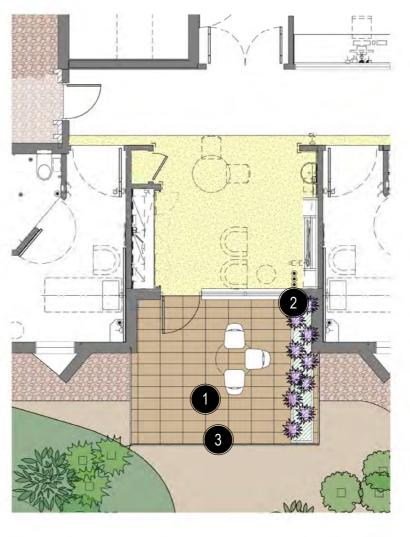
LANDSCAPE PROPOSAL NORTH AND SOUTH COURTYARDS





Design Notes

- Open flexible breakout area
- New sensory planting (Anti ligature) on green wall framed system
- Secure screen
- Fixed seating element



COURTYARD SOUTH

Design Notes

- Open flexible breakout area
- New sensory planting (Anti ligature) on green wall framed system
- Secure screen









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PLANTING CHARACTER

Planting Strategy

The planting strategy for the site will seek to create a longterm and sustainable vegetated outcome for the benefit of the People who use the site and the local Environment. This will be achieved by:

- 1. Retaining existing tree and shade tree wherever possible
- 2. Installing new trees in appropriate locations
- 3. Using endemic planting supplemented with low water use exotic planting
- 4. Integrating Water Sensitive Urban Design principles into the design to retain and store rainwater in the ground



Eucalyptus gillii Curly mallee Mature Height: 5m



Eremophila longifolia Emu bush Mature Height :3m



Gnephosis arachnoidea Cobwebby-headed Gnephosis Mature Height: 1m



Santalum acuminatum Quandong Mature Height: 2m



Rhagodia spinescens Spiny salt bush Mature Height: 1m



Casuarina glauca 'Cousin it' Cousin It Mature Height: 0.5m



Swainsona formosa Sturts desert pea Mature Height: 0.2m



Heliotropium-curassavicum Smooth heliotrope Mature Height: 0.1 m

Imagery and background information above sourced from Landcare, Broken Hill

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