



**Bathurst Hospital
Redevelopment Project**
Review of Environmental
Factors Architectural Design
Report

22086 BHR

Prepared for
Health Infrastructure NSW
January 2025

Document Control

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Bathurst Hospital Redevelopment

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Certified by	Endorsed by
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Introduction

This Architectural Design Report has been prepared by Billard Leece Partnership on behalf of Health Infrastructure for the redevelopment of the Bathurst Hospital at 361-365 Howick Street, Bathurst.

The site is located at 361-365 Howick Street, Bathurst, in the Bathurst Local Government Area. It is occupied by Bathurst Health Service, a Level C referral facility in the Western NSW Local Health District.

This report accompanies a State Significant Development Application that seeks approval for the construction and operation of a new-build expansion, refurbishment and repurposing works to the existing Bathurst Health Service main hospital building.

Proposed works will include:

- A new-build, three-storey health services building expansion (including 1 plant level) to include overnight inpatient accommodation and non-admitted care services and a new hospital front-of house and entrance
- A new-build, two-storey expansion to the Emergency department and Operating Theatres (plus 1 plant level)
- A new-build, single-storey expansion to the existing Cancer Service building – Daffodil Cottage
- Refurbishment and repurposing to areas of the existing hospital
- Site establishment, demolition of some existing structure, cut and fill and remediation works
- Vehicular circulation and car parking improvements
- Tree removal
- Landscape works
- Alteration and amplification of existing hospital plant and services infrastructure
- For a detailed project description, refer to the Environmental Impact Statement prepared by Ethos Urban.

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Response to SEAR’s Requirements

Item	SEARS Requirement	Relevant Section of Report
3	Design Quality	
	Demonstrate how the development will achieve: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Design excellence in accordance with any applicable EPI provisions.Good design in accordance with the seven objectives for good design in Better Placed.	6.1 Response to Design Guide for Health
	Demonstrate that the development: <ul style="list-style-type: none">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; orin all other instances, has been reviewed by the State Design Review Panel (SDRP) consistent with the NSW SDRP: Guidelines for Project Teams.	6.2 Response to GANSW Requirements
	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.	6.2 Response to GANSW Requirements
4	Built Form and Urban Design	
	Explain and illustrate the proposed built form, including a detailed site and context analysis to justify the proposed site planning and design approach.	3.0 Built Form and Urban Design Response
	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.	3.0 Built Form and Urban Design Response 4.0 Architectural Design 5.0 Environmental Amenity and ESD
	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.	4.0 Architectural Design
	Assess how the development complies with the relevant accessibility requirements.	Refer to separate Accessibility Report
5	Environmental Amenity	
	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.	3.0 Built Form and Urban Design Response 4.0 Architectural Design
	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.	5.0 Environmental Amenity and ESD
	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).	5.1 Solar Access Analysis

Item	SEARS Requirement	Relevant Section of Report
6	Visual Impact	
	Provide a visual analysis of the development from key viewpoints, including photo montages or perspectives showing the proposed and likely future development.	5.5 Visual Impact Assessment
	Where the visual analysis has identified potential for significant visual impact, provide a visual impact assessment that addresses the impacts of the development on the existing catchment.	N/A
7	Public Space	
	Demonstrate how the development maximises the amount, access to and quality of public spaces (including open space, public facilities and streets/plazas within and surrounding the site), reflecting relevant design guidelines and advice from the local council and the Department.	3.0 Built Form and Urban Design Response
	Demonstrate how the development: <ul style="list-style-type: none">ensures that public space is welcoming, attractive and accessible for all.maximises permeability and connectivity.maximises the amenity of public spaces in line with their intended use, such as through adequate facilities, solar access, shade, and wind protection.minimises potential vehicle, bicycle, and pedestrian conflicts.	3.0 Built Form and Urban Analysis 4.0 Architectural Design 5.0 Environmental Amenity and ESD
	Address how Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles are to be integrated into the development, in accordance with Crime Prevention and the Assessment of Development Applications Guidelines.	6.4 Response to CPTED

01

Project Overview

01

1.1 Project Context

Overview and Project Scope

In June 2022 the NSW Government announced a total of \$200M toward the redevelopment of the Bathurst Health Service (BHS). BHS is a major rural referral centre (base hospital) in Western NSW Local Health District (WNSWLHD). It provides a range of inpatient, outpatient and community clinical services to Bathurst and surrounding communities and works as part of a network of health services and hospitals within the region. BHS is the primary provider of hospital services to the people of Bathurst and surrounding communities. There is currently 107 per CSP table overnight inpatient beds. The current BHS main hospital building was commissioned in January 2008, and the Heritage Building and Ambulatory Care Unit were redeveloped in 2012 to provide enhanced ambulatory care, specialist clinics and education facilities. Some additional hospital refurbishments have been undertaken since then, but the building footprint remains largely unchanged.

In May 2023, Billard Leece Partnership (BLP) were engaged by Health Infrastructure (HI) to develop the concept design for the Bathurst Health Services Redevelopment. Bathurst Health Service Redevelopment (the Project) will provide new build extensions on the existing site and include refurbished areas within the existing buildings. The Project will provide for a range of new clinical and non-clinical facilities to support capacity issues and existing infrastructure deficiencies on the campus. Part 0 of the Project commenced in October 2022. Master planning options development and analysis has progressed to a preferred option in January 2023. The Bathurst Health Service Clinical Services Plan (CSP) has been endorsed by the Ministry of Health in February 2023. A Value-management Study (VMS) conducted at the commencement of Part 2 (Feasibility) provided the recommended affordable project option and defined the project scope. The overarching project scope is to redevelop the Bathurst Hospital in line with the current endorsed Clinical Services Plan including the master planning, design, and delivery of the following health services:

- Clinical services
- Clinical support services
- Non-Clinical services

The project scope is to include:

- Emergency Department expansion
- Re-location of inpatient and community Mental Health Services and inpatient Rehabilitation unit
- Upgraded Paediatric and Maternity services
- Expanded Cancer Care, Ambulatory Care and Outpatient Services
- Increased capacity of Clinical and Non-clinical Support
- Altered logistics services, engineering services and car parking to suit
- landscaping and associated public domain upgrades

Subject Site

The township of Bathurst is located 205km west of Sydney, 670m above sea level and is known as Australia's oldest inland city.

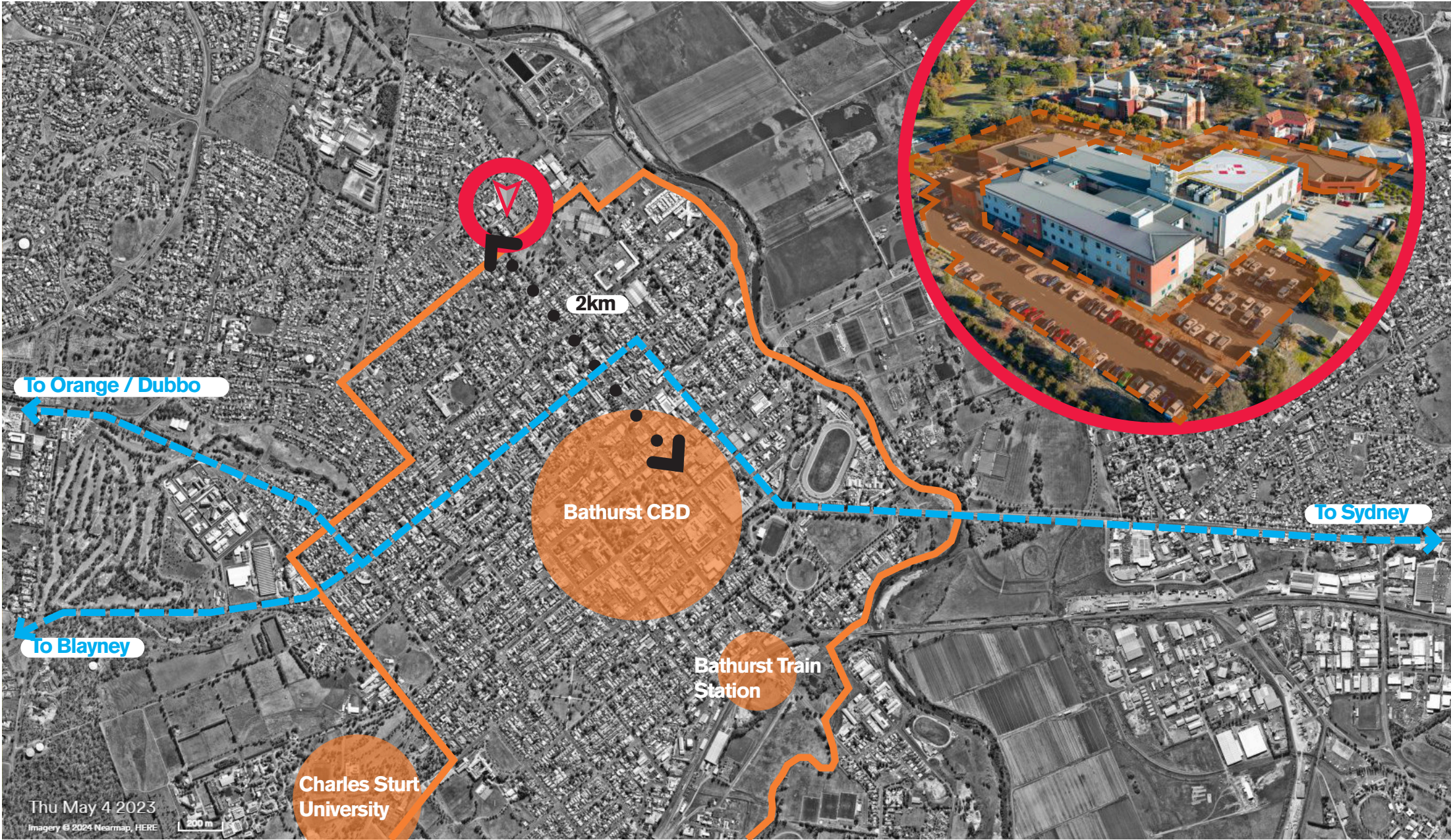
The hospital is the main regional referral public hospital located within Bathurst and it provides quality care and clinical services to the local community. Bathurst city is home to an estimated 44,000 inhabitants with a total 276,000 people within the WSWLHD.

Bathurst has evolved from an early settlement town to a thriving

service centre for the surrounding agricultural areas, an administrative and health services centre and more recently it has become an important regional academic centre with a number of prominent schools and the main campus of Charles Sturt University.

SSDA Proposal

Approval is being sought for the redevelopment of the site to provide new clinical and non-clinical facilities to support capacity issues and existing infrastructure deficiencies on the campus.



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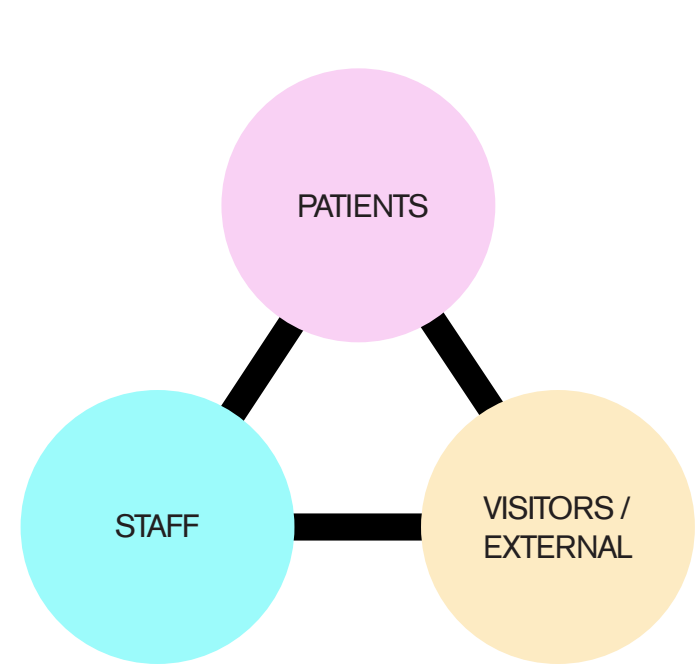
1.2 Project Overview

Project Vision

The project vision has been developed in association with HI's objectives for the project as well as collaboration with BHS, who provided a list of goals and desired outcomes for the project. The following is a list that was provided at commencement of BLP's engagement:

BHS Project Principles

- Provide connection to outdoor spaces
- Enhance connection to natural light
- Enhanced hospital street connection
- Views and Outlook
- Connection to the community
- Enhanced hospital identity
- Access + Way-finding
- Minimise disruption during construction
- Future expansion opportunities
- Staging challenges + decanting
- Logistics connection



Design Principles

The Concept Design and resulting SSDA design has been developed in line with the project vision and objectives: The following design principles represent good design for healthcare facilities and will be applied to the project.

Design for All Users

Hospital communities are equally a workplace for staff and an environment to welcome and support external services and their visitors. An important facility for public use, assistance & healing, the Bathurst Hospital should generate a sense of community through positive experiences for all its inhabitants. Whilst patients and their immediate care is at the forefront of the facilities purpose, the building is also equally a workplace for staff as well as a facility that welcomes numerous visitors. A balance of wellness and amenity is sought for all building users.

Opportunities for Wellness

The Global Wellness Institute is a non-profit organisation with a mission to empower wellness worldwide by educating public and private sectors about preventative health and wellness. This organisation defines wellness as “the active pursuit of activities, choices and lifestyles that lead to a state of holistic health.” Wellness is considered to be a proactive tool to assist preventing illness or ill health and therefore a health facility should excel in wellness design to ensure healthy and happy building users.

A vast majority of people occupy a large portion of their time within or around buildings and the built environment. When we utilise amenity to establish an architectural framework, we strive to



improve wellness in user's day-to-day activities and it is therefore a high priority in the BHSR planning and design.

The following architectural principles are to be adopted and implemented into the project:

- Natural daylight
- Ease of access
- Access to external terraces
- Retail opportunities / cafe
- Staff and patient amenity
- Outlook to landscape / views
- Respite / Breakout
- Large parkland setting
- Double height spaces / strong connection with external spaces



Source: Global Wellness Institute



Separation of Flows

A key feature of the function design briefs is the separation of public flows from patient transfer and staff and logistics flows. This separation is best practice for many reasons including:

- Maintaining patient dignity by providing discrete patient transfer pathways
- Ensuring timely clinical movements by avoiding delays from shared pathways with public
- Ensuring appropriateness of finish in each area, for example a less clinical finish can be adopted in public corridors and lifts as no beds will be transferred through these spaces.

8.4 x 8.4m structural grid

Health Infrastructure have developed a systematised approach to construction and building structures. The 8.4 x 8.4m grid has been adopted to provide compliance with this approach and minimise bespoke structural design.

Future Expansion and Flexibility

The standard grid size will be adaptable to new functions in the future. Standardised floor to floor heights have also been adopted to facilitate flexibility. Engineering services are located along corridors or departmental edges to provide a free and clear floor plate for future wall changes.





02 Site Content

02

2.1 Regional Locality

Wiradjuri Country

Wiradjuri means, “People of the Three Rivers”. Wiradjuri people are originally from the lands bordered by the three rivers:

- + Wambuul (now known as the Macquarie River),
- + the Kalari (the Lachlan River) and,
- + the Murrumbidjeri (the Murrumbidgee River).

They have lived in these lands and along these rivers for more than 40,000 years.

The area around what is now called Bathurst was originally occupied by the Muurrai clan of the Wiradjuri people. It was known as dalman or place of plenty. Yam fields were cultivated on the fertile floodplain and fire-stick farming was utilised to maintain grassy pasture for wild game.

For the Wiradjuri People, the rivers supplied a variety of consistent and abundant food provisions. They fished from canoes, for shellfish and fish. In the dry seasons, food from the rivers and hunted with spears and nets for was supplemented, and hunted with spears and nets for duck, kangaroo, goannas, snakes, lizards, emus, possums, wallabies and waterfowl. Fresh food was also gathered from the land between the rivers.

Fruit, nuts, yam daisies, wattle seeds and orchid tubers were staples in their diet.

The size of Wiradjuri country is a result of a combination of factors, including the size of the Indigenous population, the diversity of the environment, and the historical alliances and conflicts with neighbouring nations as well as the philosophy of respect and custodianship between Country and community, which is known as Yindymarra.

Language: Wiradjuri is a Pam nyungam language (one of the oldest continuous dialects in Australia and is now taught at school)

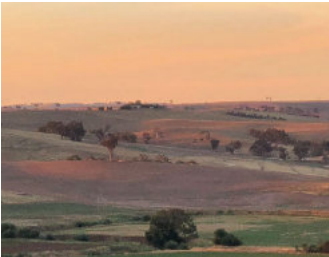


Bathurst Region

First British colonial settlement into this area began in 1815. The construction of a new road over the Blue Mountains connecting Bathurst to Sydney and opening of a trade route, together with the discovery of gold in initiated a boom era for Bathurst and the region. The vast arable flood plains the region prospered with range of agricultural practices including wool production.

Today, Bathurst's economy is broad based with a manufacturing industry, large education sector (including agricultural) and government service sectors.

Within the population demographics, 84.6% of people were born in Australia and 87.4% of people only spoke English at home. (Source: Bureau of Statistics 2019)



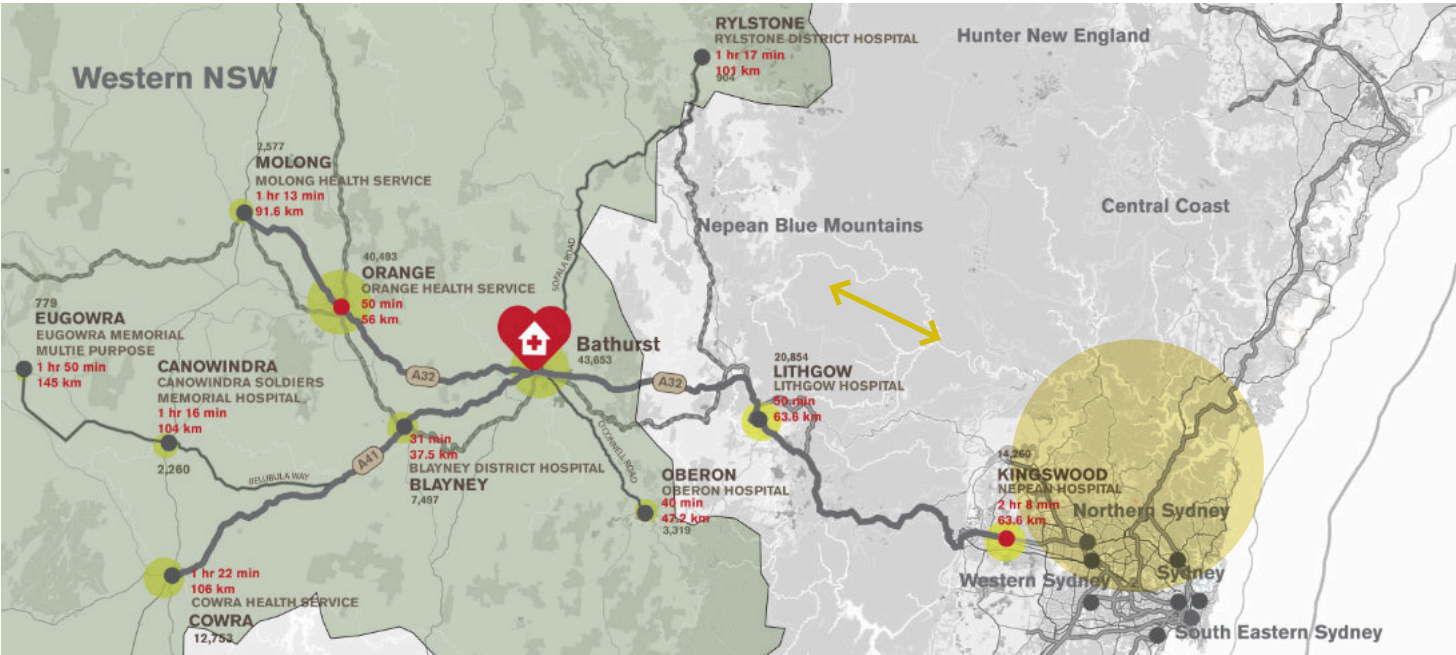
Local Health District (LHD) Network

The Bathurst Hospital is part of the Western NSW Local Health District - a networked health service that provides regional healthcare to Western NSW. Geographically, the Western NSW LHD is the largest of all 15 LHD's in NSW and covers an area of approximately 250,000km2 and provides services to more that 276,000 people.

The Western NSW district is home to more than 30,700 Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people and this represents over 11% of the population. Which is significantly higher that the average rate of 3.6% in the rest of NSW

The Western LHD provide innovative healthcare through a vast range of services which include:

- The largest rural mental health service in Australia
- 3 major rural referral hospital at Bathurst, Orange and Dubbo.
- A wide range of inpatient facilities and multipurpose services as well as a large number of community health centres and services.



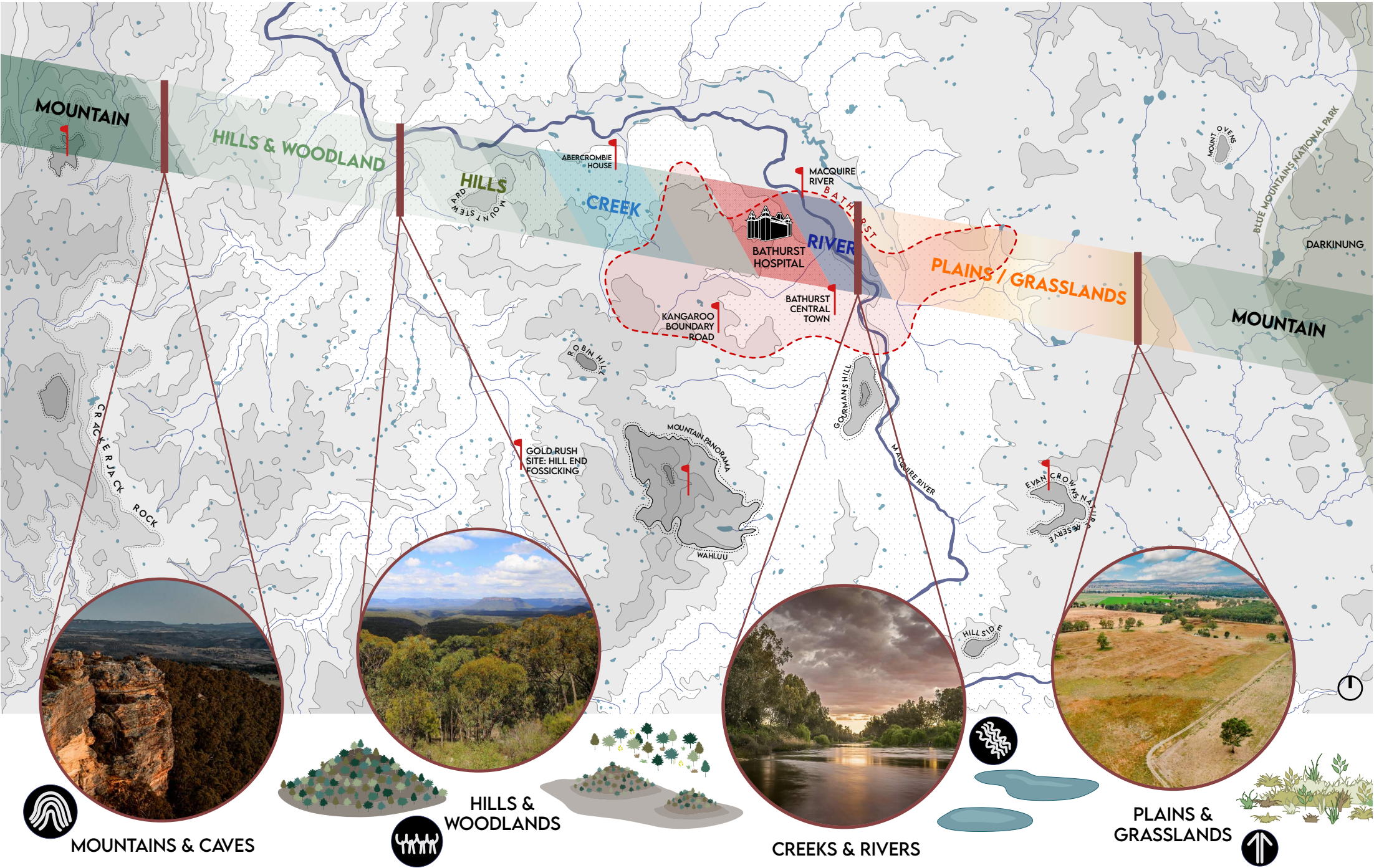
02

2.2 Character Region

This diagram summarises the character of Wiradjuri country in and around the township of Bathurst.

The Great Dividing Range to the east of Bathurst is the significant defining landmark with closest connection point of the Blue Mountains National Park. Between the Blue Mountains and Bathurst is characterised by woodlands, hills, creeks, rivers, plains and grasslands. The lowlands of the Macquarie (Wambuul) River flow through the township and to the west and north the topography rises with vistas towards distant hills and undulating plains.

By understanding these character regions and its relationship to Wiradjuri country we are able to draw inspiration from and develop the architectural concepts for the hospital to respond and reflect these character regions drawing attention to the richness of the region.



02

2.3 Ecological Analysis

The following is a brief description of the ecology of the region

Hydrology

Wambool (Macquarie River), which is part of the Murray-Darlingbasin, runs through the centre of the city. Wambool divides Bathurst with the CBD located on the western side of the river. Four road bridges and two rail bridges span the river within the city area.

Other surrounding hydrological influnces include: Creek and streams, Marshes and floodplains, and waterfalls of the distant mountains. Water for the city of Bathurst is sourced from two dams, Chifley and Winburndale, along with flow from the Fish River.

Geology

Bathurst is nearly at the centre of an undulating tract of country, forming a tableland at a height of about 670 metres above the sea and surround by a distance of about 20 kilometres by higher ground which reaches the east of Bathurst about 60 metres above the city. The surface rock surrounding Bathurst is granite. Bald Hill and a few other isolated hills in the neighbourhood are capped in Balsalt (an old volcanic lava).

At Mt. Pleasant, it is seen to be a rather coarse grained rock, composed of crystals of quartz, Orthoclose Felspar with some Olijoeive, Black Mica and Harnbleude.

Outside the immediate neighbourhood of Bathurst there are granites of several different types. Locksley about sixteen miles east of Bathurst has a very fine granite carrying large crystals of deep red orthoclese in a fine grained matrix. At a distance of about 16 kilometres from the city, granite changes to Silurean rocks. Interbedded with the slate rocks are beds of limestone in places.

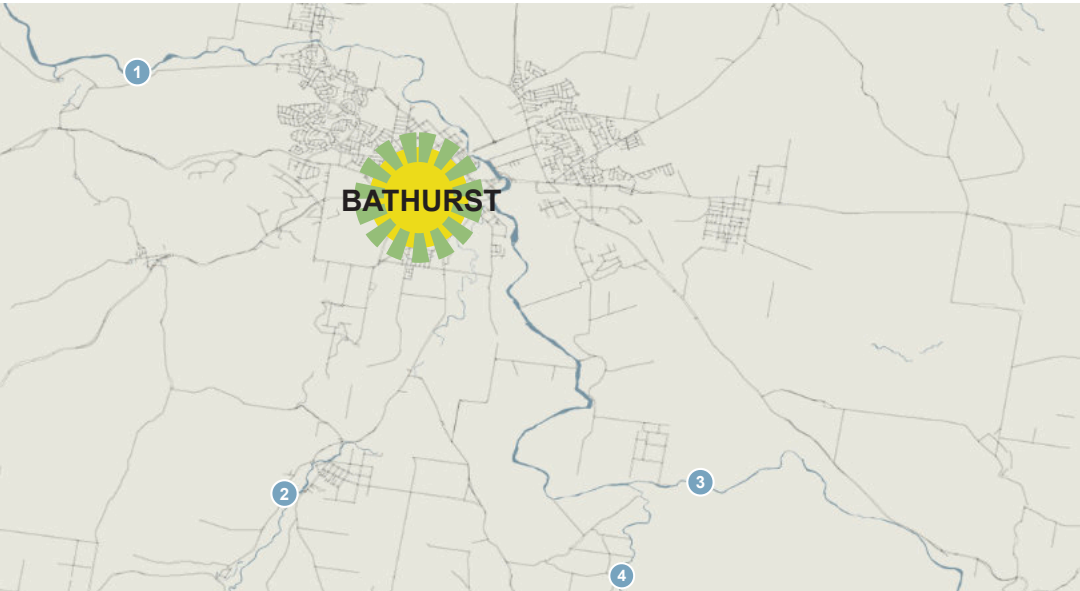
Flora

In the lower areas, the vegetation is dominated by grasslands and woodlands, with Eucalyptus trees such as White Box, Grey Box, and Yellow Box being the most common. Acacia species are also present. At higher altitudes, the vegetation changes to forests and woodlands, with Snow Gum and Mountain Gum being dominant species with shrubby understorey such as, Heath Banksia and native Raspberry.

Riparian vegetation is also present along the rivers and creeks, which is dominated by River Red Gum and Willow species. Wetland vegetation is dominated by sedges, rushes, and reeds.

Fauna

Bathurst and its surrounding areas are home to a diverse range of fauna. The region boasts a unique mix of native Australian animals, many of which are endemic to the area.



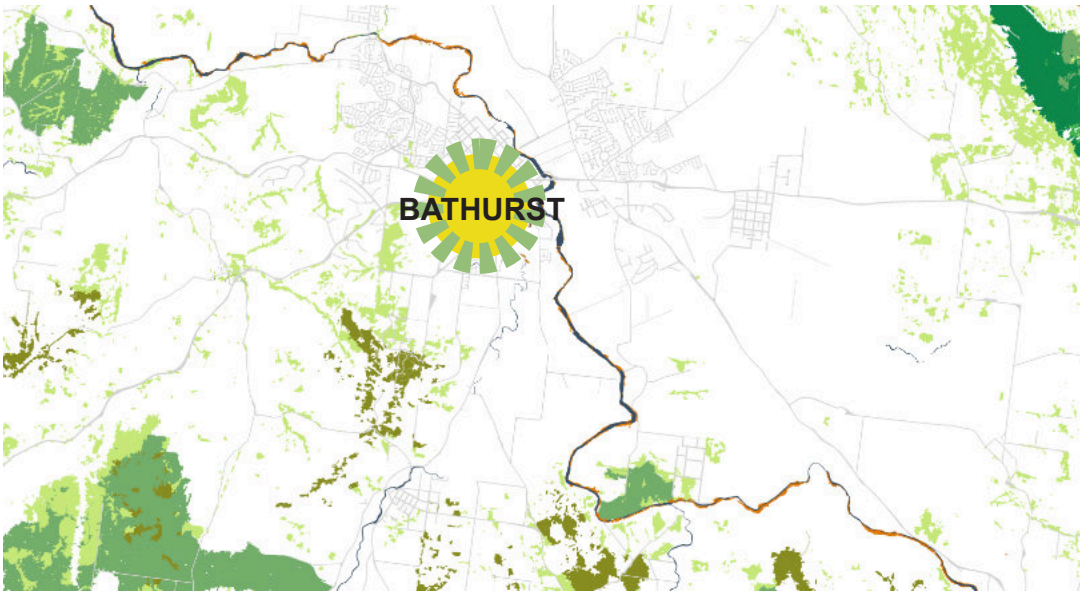
- 1

Wambool (Macquarie
- 3

Fish River
- 2

Queen Charlottes Creek
- 4

Campbells



- 1

Macquarie River
- 2

Apple Box - Yellow Dry Grassy Woodland
- 3

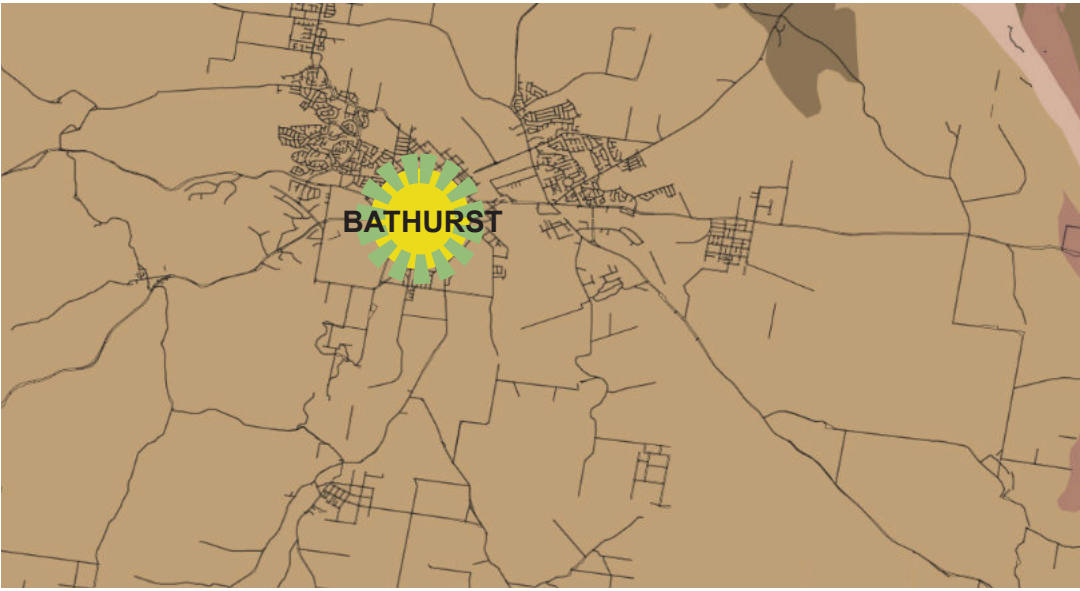
Inland Scribbly Gum / Red Stringybark Open Forest on Hills
- 4

Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland
- 5

River Oak Forest and Woodland Wetland
- 6

Long-Leaved Box / Red box / Red Stringybark Mixed Open Forest
- 7

Derived Grasslands



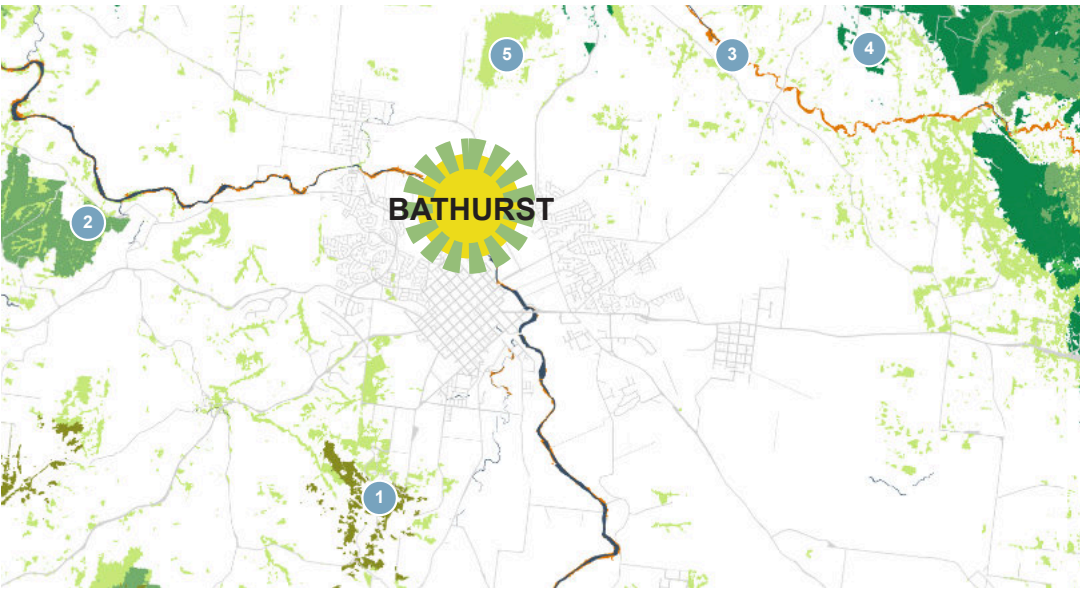
- Granite

Chert

Shist

Sandstone

Basalt/Volcanics



- 1

Grassy Woodland
Yellow-Plumed Honeyeater
- 3

Woodland Wetland
Maggie Goose
- 2

Red Stringybark Mixed Open Forest
Squirrel Glider
- 4

Derived Grasslands
Olive Legless Lizard
- 4

Grassy Woodland
Shingleback Lizard

02

2.4 Wiradjuri Context

Wiradjuri means, “People of the Three Rivers”. Wiradjuri people are originally from the lands bordered by the three rivers:

- + Wambuul (now known as the Macquarie River),
- + the Kalari (the Lachlan River) and,
- + the Murrumbidjeri (the Murrumbidgee River).

They have lived in these lands and along these rivers for more than 40,000 years.

For the Wiradjuri People, the rivers supplied a variety of consistent and abundant food provisions. They fished from canoes, for shellfish and fish. In the dry seasons, food from the rivers and hunted with spears and nets for was supplemented, and hunted with spears and nets for duck, kangaroo, goannas, snakes, lizards, emus, possums, wallabies and waterfowl. Fresh food was also gathered from the land between the rivers.

Fruit, nuts, yam daisies, wattle seeds and orchid tubers were staples in their diet.

The size of Wiradjuri country is a result of a combination of factors, including the size of the Indigenous population, the diversity of the environment, and the historical alliances and conflicts with neighbouring nations as well as the philosophy of respect and custodianship between

Country and community, which is known as Yindymarra.

Language: Wiradjuri is a Pam nyungam language (one of the oldest continuous dialects in Australia and is now taught at school) Words

such as:

- gugu-bar-ra, Laughing kookaburra
- -wambad, wombat
- bila-bang, billabong

Baiami: The “All-father’ creator who dwells in the sky beside a great stream of water. One day Baiame was chasing after an emu, During his chase Baiami tripped over a log and fell hands-first out of the sky to the ground. He then created the rivers, mountains and forest and created the first initiation site known as a bora.

Bora Ground: A ceremonial place to babirra (sing) and wagadhi (dance) often to initiate boys to manhood. Bora Grounds above depicting Baiami on the ground. Ceremonies also generally held around specific astrological calendar dates based on the position of the emu in the sky.

COUNTRY

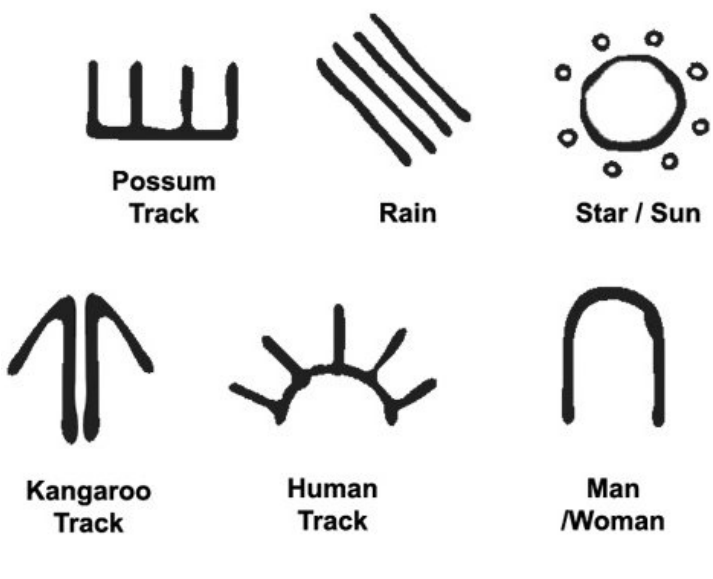


Michael Lyons - Wiradjuri Nations

The size of Wiradjuri country is a result of a combination of factors, including the size of the Indigenous population, the diversity of the environment, and the historical alliances and conflicts with neighboring nations.

Yindyamara: A way of respectfully understanding and living well; Custodianship between Country and community

LANGUAGE



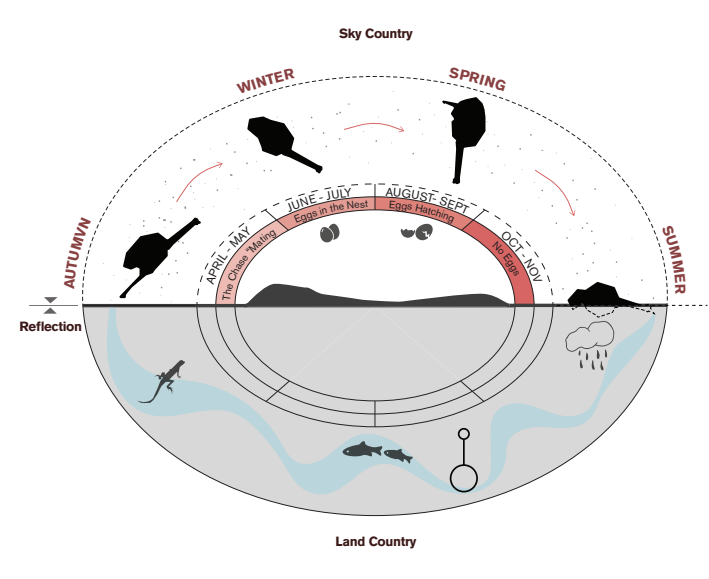
Language: Wiradjuri is a Pam nyungam language (one of the oldest continuous dialects in Australia and is now taught at school)

Words such as:

- gugu-bar-ra, Laughing kookaburra
- wambad, wombat
- bila-bang, billabong

Are all derived from Wiradjuri Language

CONNECTION TO SKY



Celestial Emu:

The celestial emu “Gugurmin” holds cultural significance, symbolizing the emu’s importance as a source of food and embodying Dreamtime narratives. The movement of the Celestial Emu is also tied to seasonal changes, guiding traditional practices.

- April-May, the female terrestrial emu chases males for mating.
- June-July, the male emus are sitting on the nest.
- August, the chicks begin hatching.
- Oct-Nov, Gugurmin ‘sitting in the billabong’ encouraging summer rains.

02

2.5 Urban Context Analysis

City grid

Bathurst is the oldest inland European settlement in Australia. The town's architecture reflects its heritage, with colonial buildings and heritage-listed sites scattered throughout the area. The centerpiece of Bathurst is its CBD, featuring a grid-like street layout. The grid layout of Bathurst, follows a traditional town planning pattern that intersect at right angles, forming blocks with a regular pattern and sizes. This grid layout creates a well-organized street system that promotes ease of navigation and efficient land use. Bathurst's grid plan is typical of many older towns and cities and is designed to accommodate growth and development while maintaining a coherent urban structure.

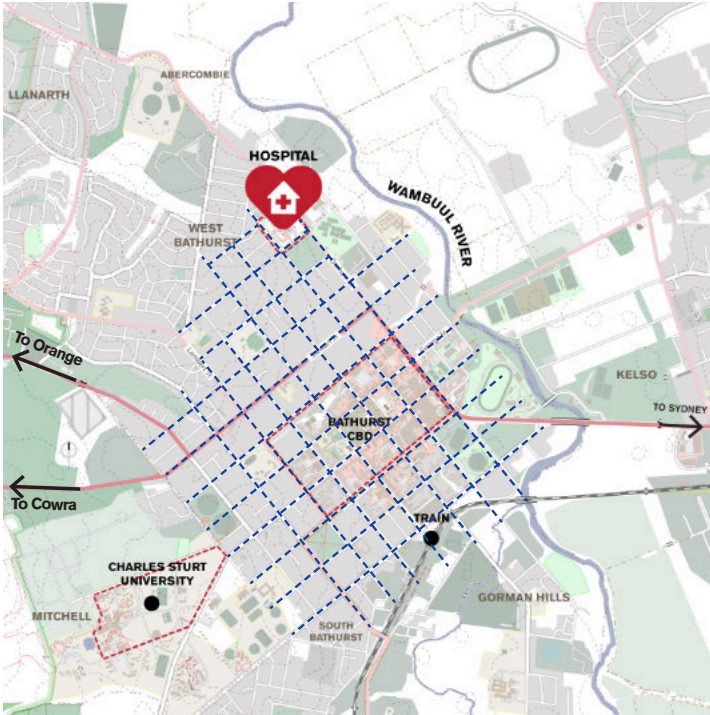
Topography

Bathurst's topography is hilly and undulating. The town is situated at the foothills of the Blue Mountains National Park, which contributes to its varied landscape. There are also valleys and small rivers that traverse the area, including the Macquarie (Wambuil) River.

The project site lies near the crest of a hilltop and therefore presents excellent outlook from this location.

Neighbourhood Context

The project site lies to the north of the CBD at the edge of the established city grid. The surrounding areas are comprised of predominantly low-rise residential detached dwellings with some public open spaces such as Victoria Park to the east and large sporting fields complex to the northeast.



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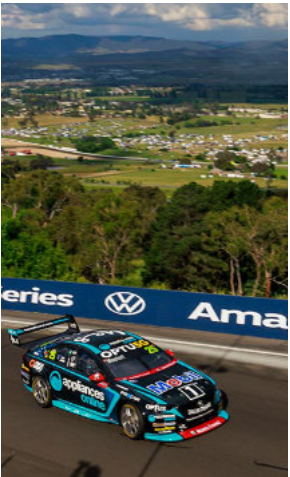
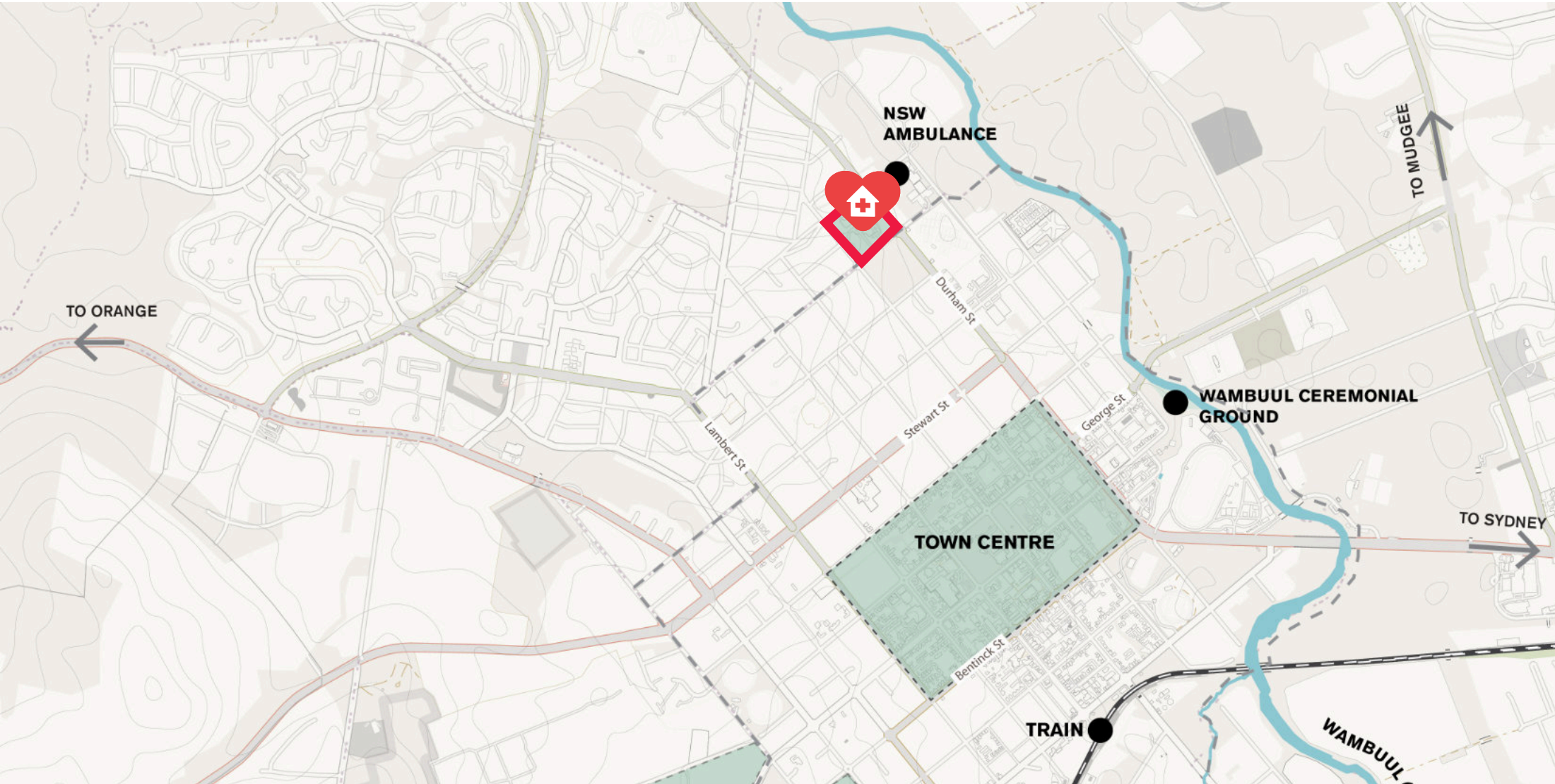
2.6 People & Township

The township of Bathurst is located 205km west of Sydney, 670m above sea level and is known as Australia's oldest inland city. Bathurst has evolved from an early settlement town to a thriving service centre for the surrounding agricultural areas, an administrative and health services centre. Home to Charles Sturt University (CSU), the town has a university and student culture, drawing a diverse and energetic demographic. Bathurst's more recent history converges with the the Mount Panorama circuit, hosting the renowned Bathurst 1000 race providing added tourism revenue.

Bathurst thrives as a close-knit, forward-thinking town where the past and present harmonize, forging a unique cultural tapestry that resonates with both tradition and contemporary inhabitants.

Agriculture has played a significant role in Bathurst's rural identity with livestock farming being the dominant source of agricultural output (51%). Other products such as wool, hay, vegetables, nurseries are also produced. (Source: ABS 2019)

The demographic is represented through predominately Australian born population, with english speaking. Whilst being known for its university and a higher than average student make-up of the population (12.9% 20-24 years of age), Bathurst is also home to a larger than average elderly/ retired-age deomgraphic group. 18.3% of residents are over the age of 65 years compared to Australian average of 15.8%. (Source: ABS 2019)



02

2.7 Urban Planning Framework

Zoning, Title and Ownership

The existing Bathurst hospital site is zoned SP2 Hospital– Special Infrastructure and the site is legally known as Lot 100 in DP1126063 at 363 Howick Street. The land that the existing hospital sits on is under Health Administration Corporation (HAC) Land ownership.

Historical Context

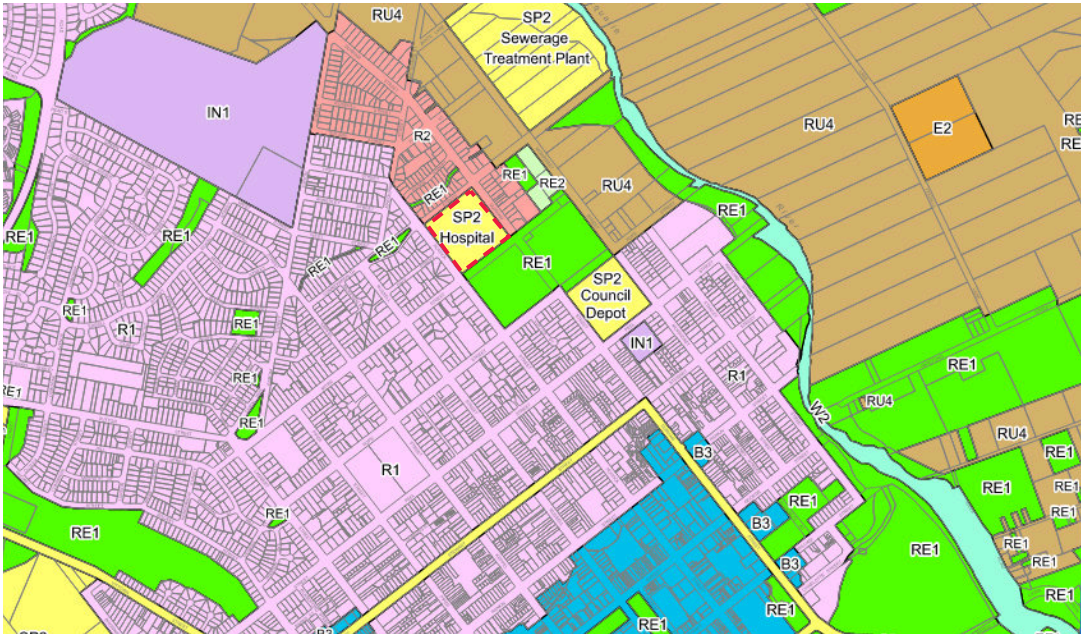
The Existing Bathurst Hospital site is identified as a State heritage item under the LEP (Item I285) and is also located within a heritage conservation area (C1). The whole of the land parcel is mapped as being subject to both there heritage listing and conservation area. The adjacent Victoria Park is also identified as a heritage item (I333). The heritage listing further clarifies that the state significant heritage item I285, is the original 1880's Bathurst District Hospital Building (including Victorian building, but excluding later additions and new buildings). These heritage items will need to be considered in further stages of design and for any development application moving forward.

Setbacks and Height Limits

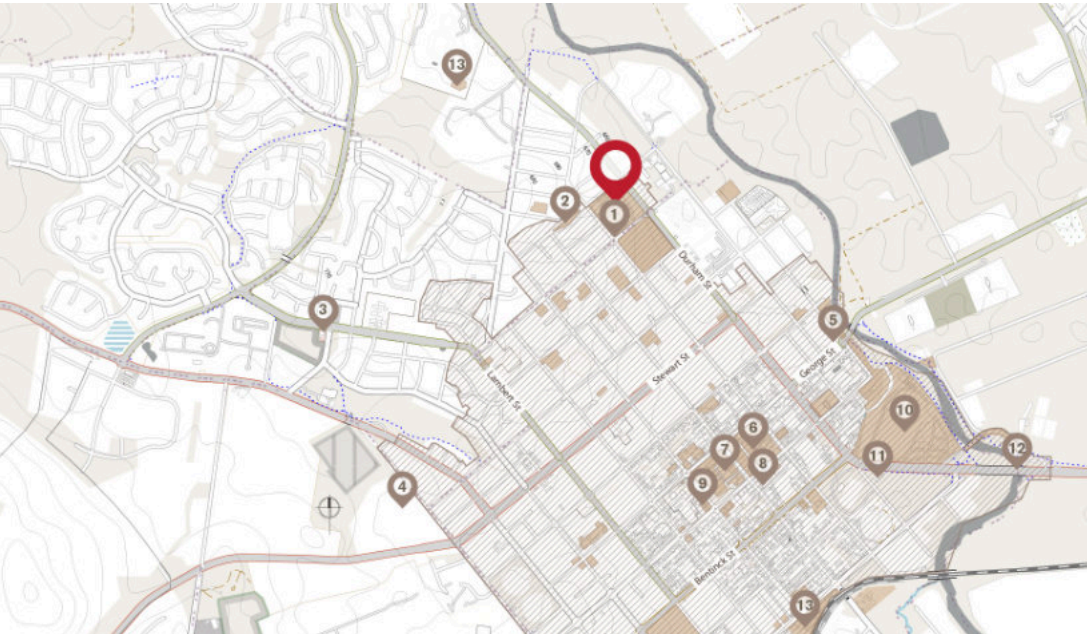
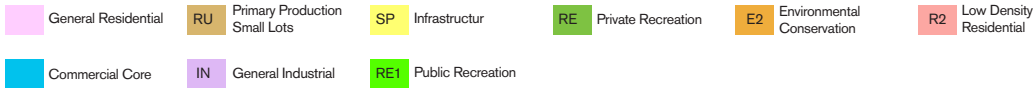
The whole of the hospital campus is subject to a 9m building height control as shown in the Bathurst Regional Local Environment Plan 2014. Any future buildings on site will also need to carefully consider the existing obstacle limitation surface of 870m AHD related to the Bathurst Airport as well as the existing Helicopter Landing Site (HLS) on the roof.

Flooding

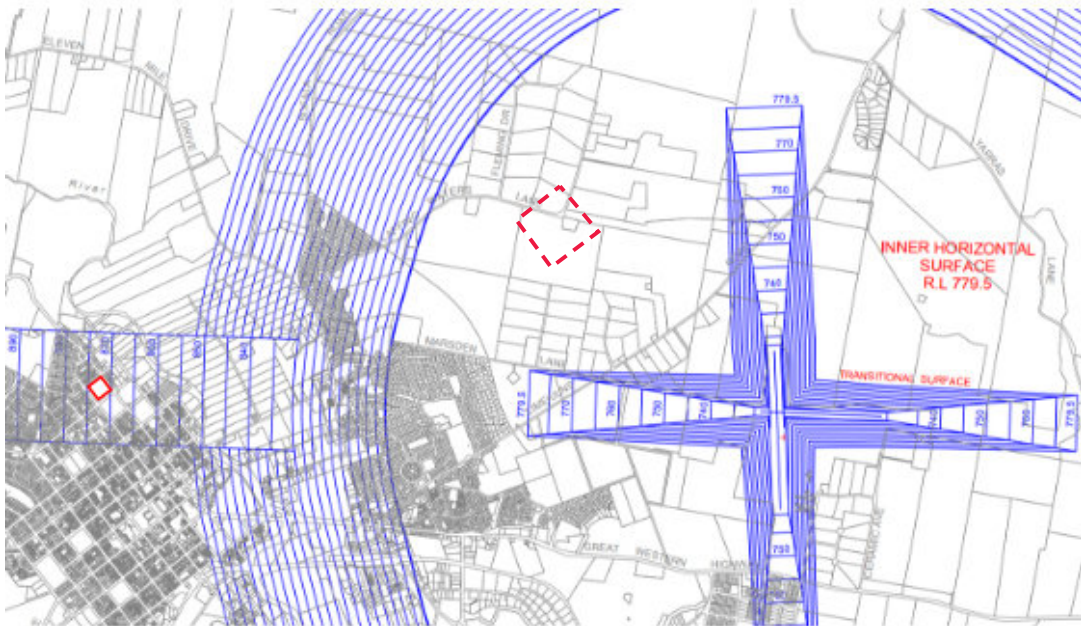
Due to the sites elevated position and topography there is no risk of flooding on site. The Site is also not within the flood planning area on the Bathurst Regional Local Environment plan 2014. The future re-development will however need to consider overland flow management.



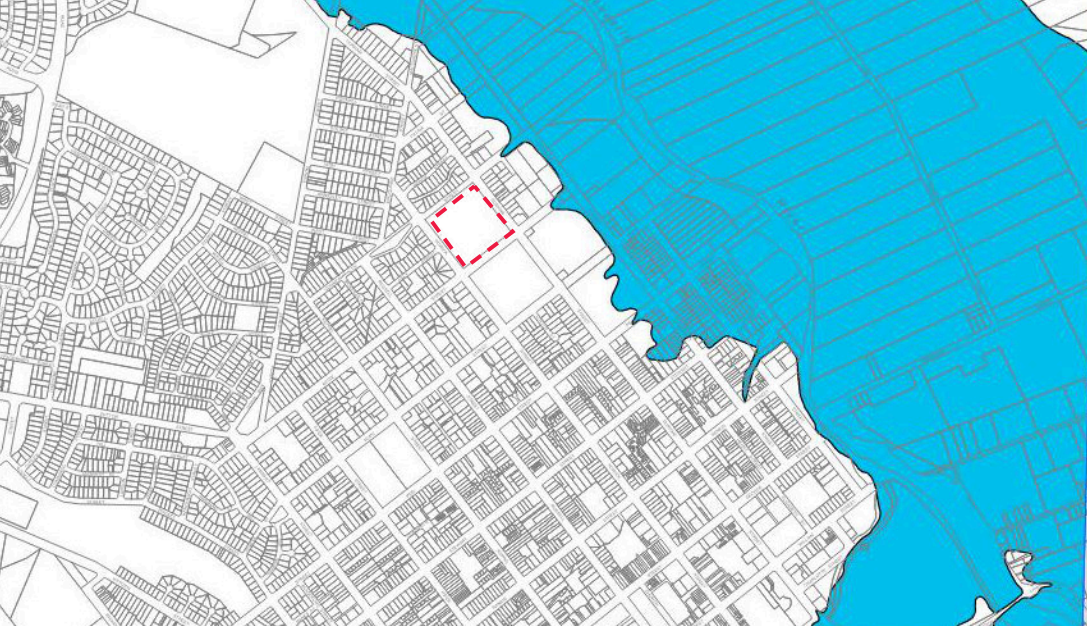
Zoning, Title and Ownership



Heritage



Setbacks and Height Limits



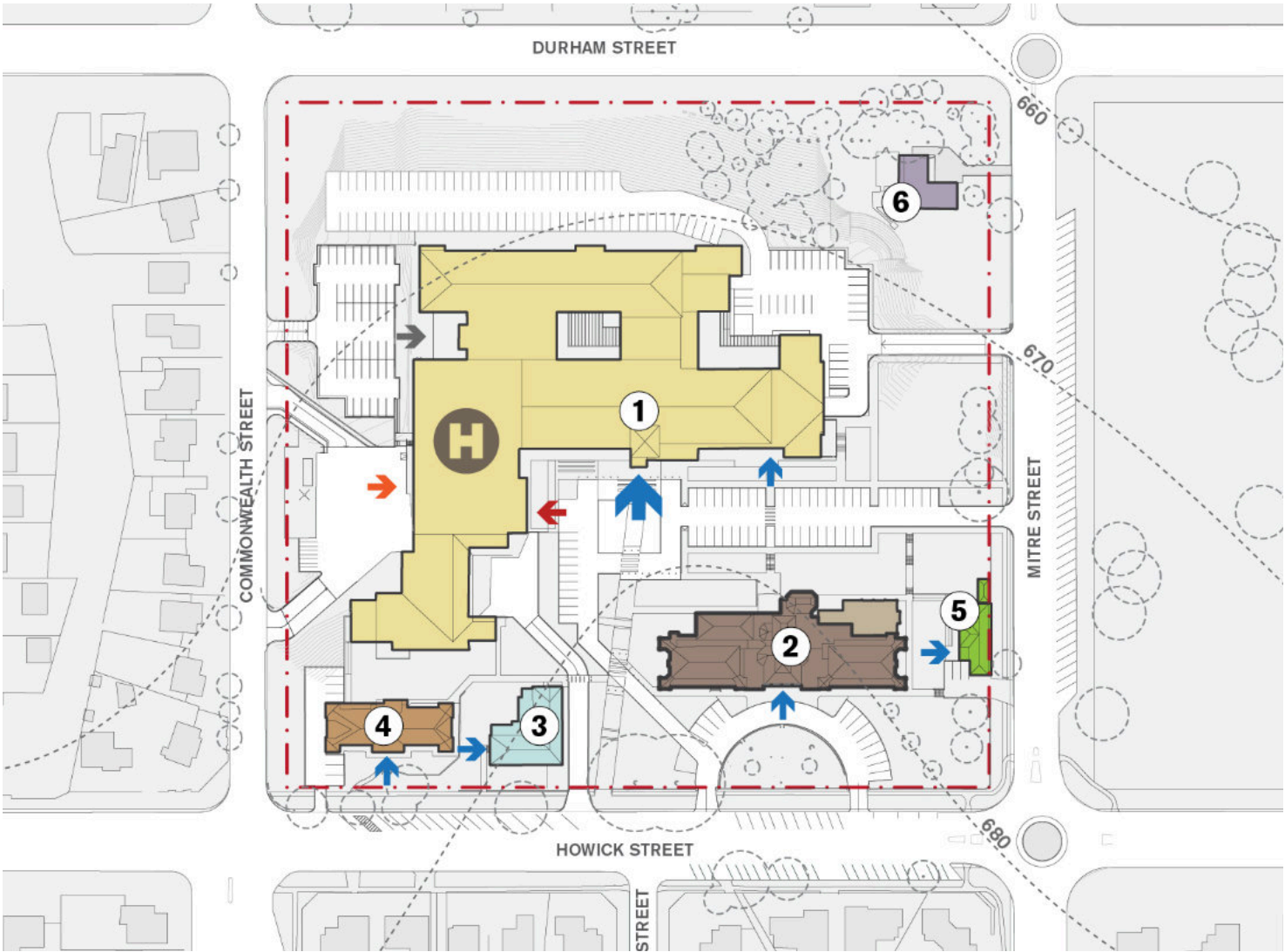
Flooding

02

2.8 Existing Building Concept

The existing site is made up of a mix of old and new buildings.

- The main 3-storey hospital building is the newest addition to the site and houses the main functions of the hospital including the Emergency Department, Operating Theatres, Inpatient, Outpatient and ambulatory services as well as back-of-house and additional services.
 - The original 1880's hospital building is primarily used for administrative services.
 - Poole House, a 2-storey brick building located along Howick Street, provides administrative support and storage.
 - Daffodil Cottage is a single-storey outpatient cancer services building that was donated to the hospital by the local community and retains a high local community significance.
- Willow Cottage currently houses the paediatric community mental health function.
 - There is also a small dwelling on site is a two-storey brick residential building that is used as the primary residence for the doctors on site.
 - A large proportion of the existing open space adjacent to the existing buildings is utilised for at-grade car parking and access roads.
 - An existing secure parking area under the main hospital building is currently used for staff parking and service vehicles.
 - A large open loading dock area is located to the rear of the building accessed on Commonwealth Street, with spaces for fleet vehicles adjacent.



Main Hospital Building



Daffodil Cottage



Original Bathurst Hospital Heritage Building



The Willows & Old Morgue



Doctor's Residence Accommodation



The Poole House

02

2.9 Site Analysis

Environmental analysis

The existing site precinct enjoys plentiful sun year-round due to the sites elevated topography and the low-height buildings that currently occupy the site. There is fairly limited overshadowing across the site. The dominant cool winter winds occur from the Southwest to West and the cooling summer winds generally come from the northeast.

Public Transport

The Bathurst Hospital site is serviced by two main bus routes 523 and 523X operate by Bathurst Bus Service. There are two bus stops located at the intersection of Day Street and Howick Street, adjacent to the main pedestrian entry into the site. The two main bus routes (523, 523X) service the hospital from the Bathurst town centre. A separate bus service, the 515 route, run by Newman's bus service operates between Bathurst Hospital and Oberon 2-3 times Monday to Friday.

The main train station is located in Bathurst Approximately 3km away.

Vehicular Access / Parking

The majority of vehicles accessing the site arrive from Bathurst CBD from the east along Howick Street or Mitre Street. The main hospital entrance and drop off is located from Howick Street. Short term public parking is current associated with the main ED drop off area and adjacent to the front door. The public on-grade parking scattered throughout the site highlights the lack of weather-protected parking spaces.

The main staff and shared public carparking spaces are located towards the northern side of the main hospital building and in the lower ground secure undercroft carparking area accessed from Mitre Street on the East. The northern parking zone, also accessed from Mitre Street is a dead-end aisle and limits access through the site.

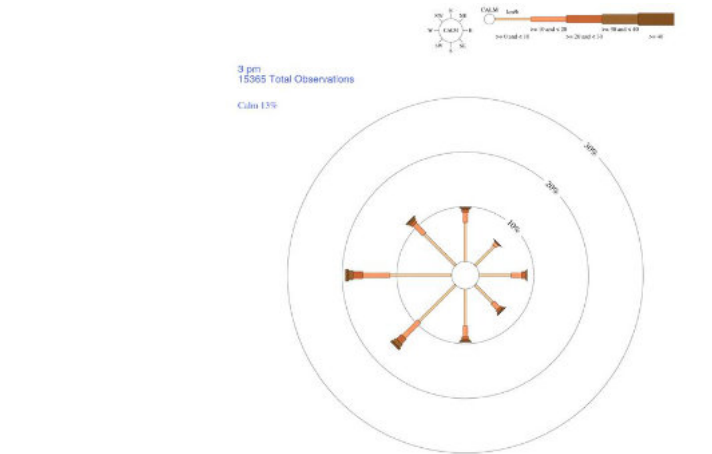
A separate staff fleet vehicle parking zone is located on the north-western side of the site (adjacent to the loading dock) and accessed from Commonwealth Street.

Ambulance Access

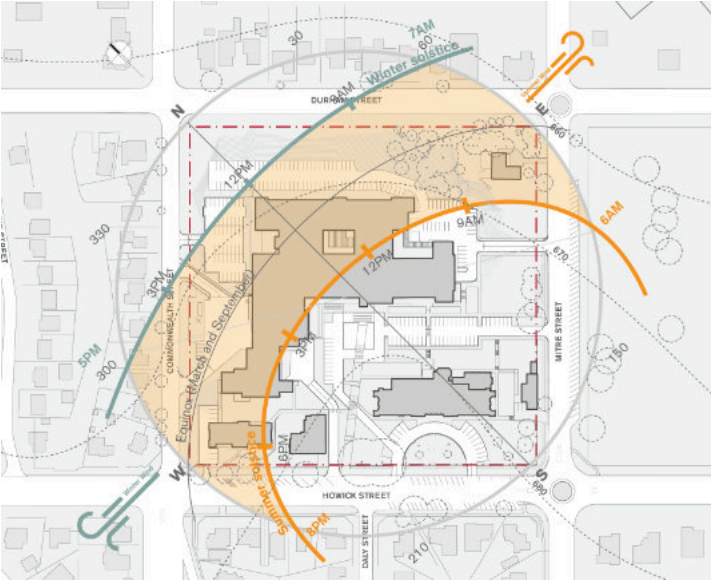
Ambulance access for the emergency department is via a dedicated driveway from Howick Street adjacent to the existing main entrance.

Logistics

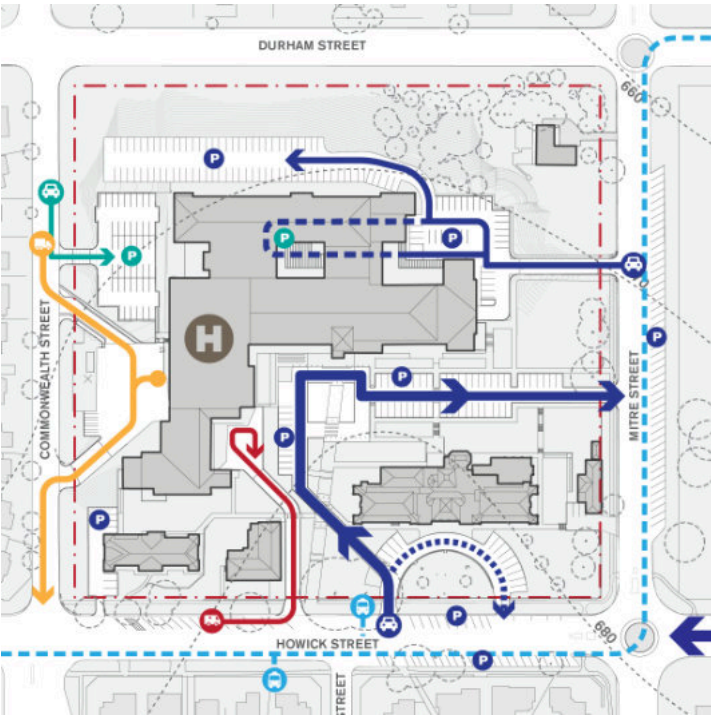
The loading dock and main back of house logistics access for the hospital is from Commonwealth street. Overall the site is primarily dominated by vehicle movements and carparking hardstand surfaces. Traffic demand and turnover studies have been completed during the concept and schematic design phases of the project to inform the preparation of a project Traffic Impact Assessment for the SSDA and development of car parking design outcomes.



Annual Wind data 3pm



Environmental Analysis



Vehicular Access

Access and Pedestrian Flows

The main pedestrian access for the site is from the Howick street, adjacent the existing hospital public bus stop. Pedestrians accessing the main hospital entrance or the Emergency Department entrance currently travel along a sloping public footpath which crosses the existing on site vehicular routes multiple times. The pedestrian circulation on site has been carefully considered in the development of the preferred schematic design option to improve connectivity and improve the safety of pedestrians.

Topography & Open Space

The existing site topography is steeply sloping with the heritage building sitting topmost portion of the site. The remainder of the site falling to the north towards the Macquarie River . The site falls approximately 25m from Howick Street down towards the lowest point in the eastern corner of Durham and Mitre streets. The site's slope and surrounding low rise buildings allow for wide district views to the east and north.

The majority of the hospital buildings have been built within the centre of the site allowing for an open parkland setting to occur around the perimeter of the site. There is an existing open space curtilage zone around the original heritage hospital building.

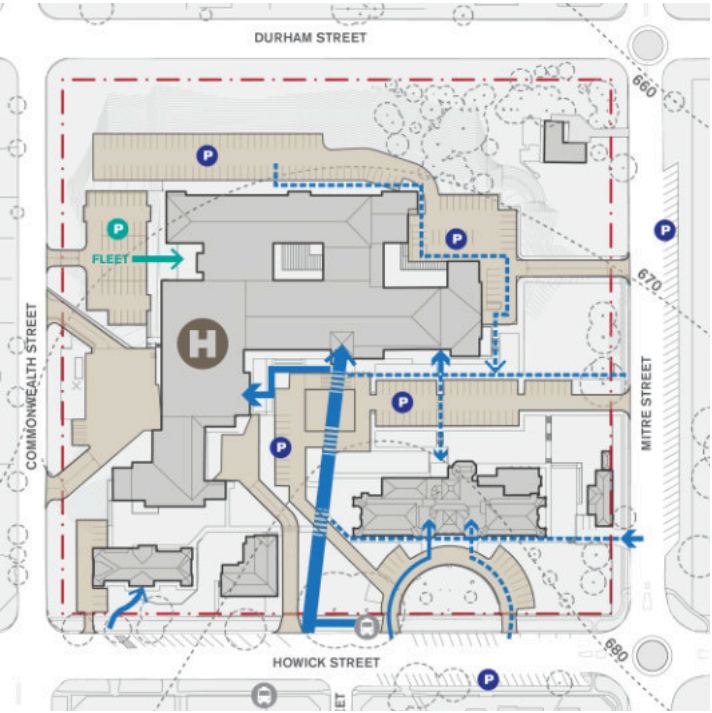
Victoria park is located across Mitre street on the eastern edge of the site allowing for potential future connections and views.

Flooding

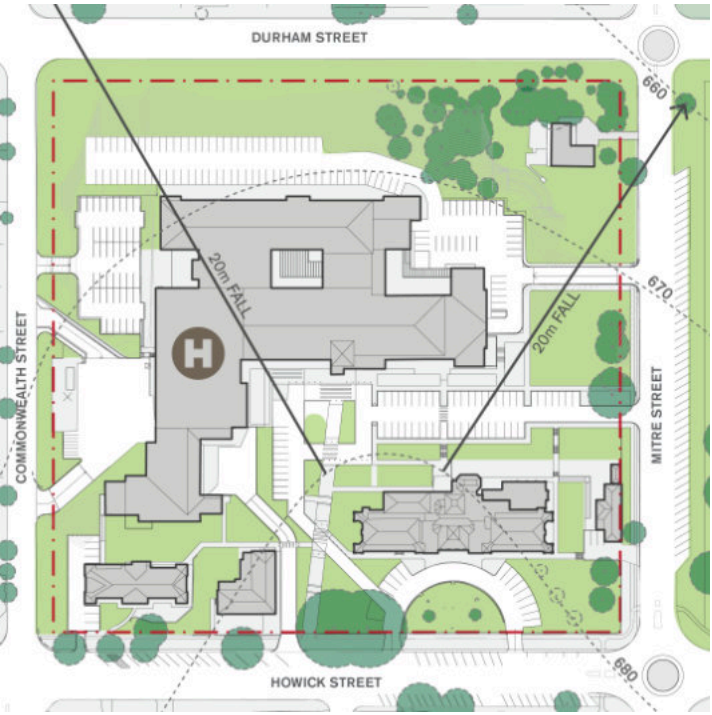
Due to the sites elevated position and topography there is no risk of flooding on site. The Site is also not within the flood planning area on the Bathurst Regional Local Environment plan 2014. The future re-development will however need to consider overland flow management.

Bushfire

The site is not within a bushfire prone lad map within the urban areas of Bathurst nor is it subject to the Rural Fires Act 1997 and is not a special fire protection purpose requiring an approval under that act.



Pedestrian Access



Topography & Open Space



03

**Built Form and Urban
Design Response**

03

3.1 Urban Design Response

Place-making: A Sense of Community

"The social spaces of health buildings can nurture engagement and provide a sense of place and community."

Excellent place-making objectives are critical to creating engaging and well-loved spaces through a precinct. This is not only external spaces but many spaces within the buildings. These spaces are to achieve excellent opportunity for social meet and greet moments to encourage colleagues to discuss and learn from one another or to meet socially in times of respite or relaxation. This may include areas for sitting that are well-lit and suitably sized not just for circulation alone. Direct access to external spaces with viewlines to surrounding open space are important to help with way-finding but equally important for amenity.

External spaces on the precinct should be both open to sunlight in suitable weather conditions yet nurture and protect from adverse conditions such as winter winds. These spaces should allow for equitable access, be beautifully landscaped and provide flexibility of use to suit various cultural or other performance requirements.

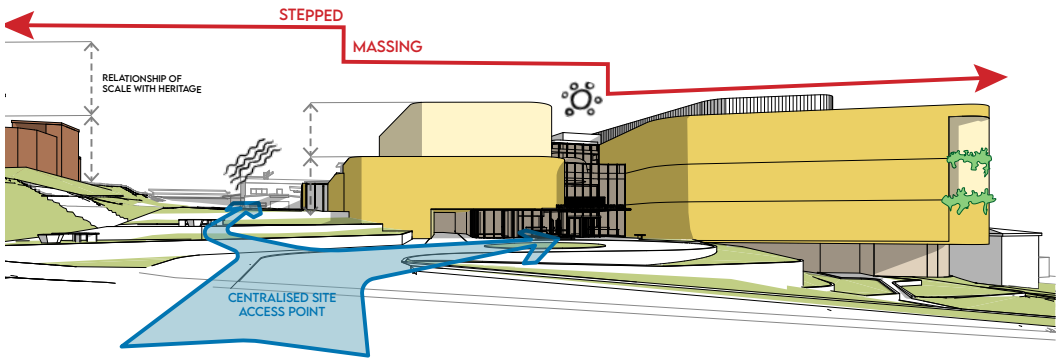
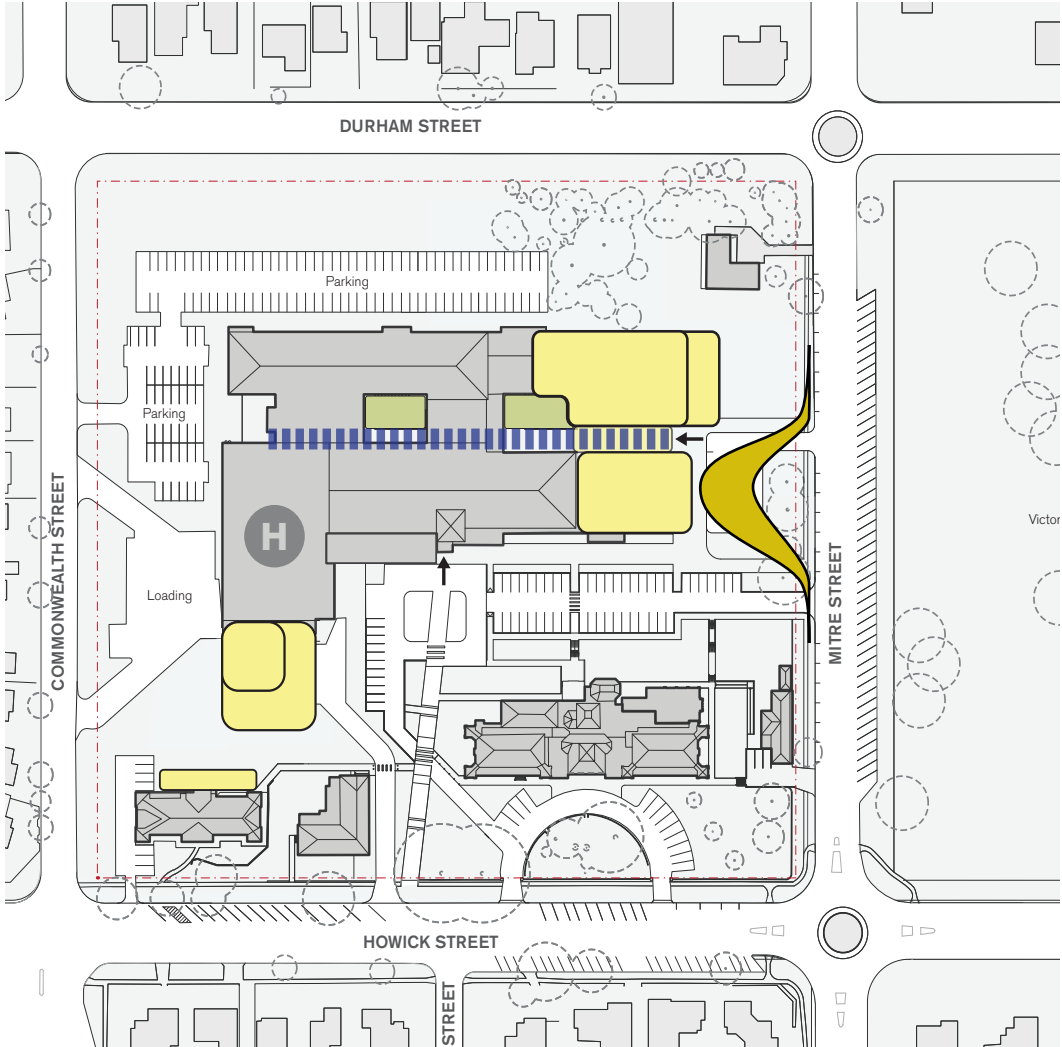
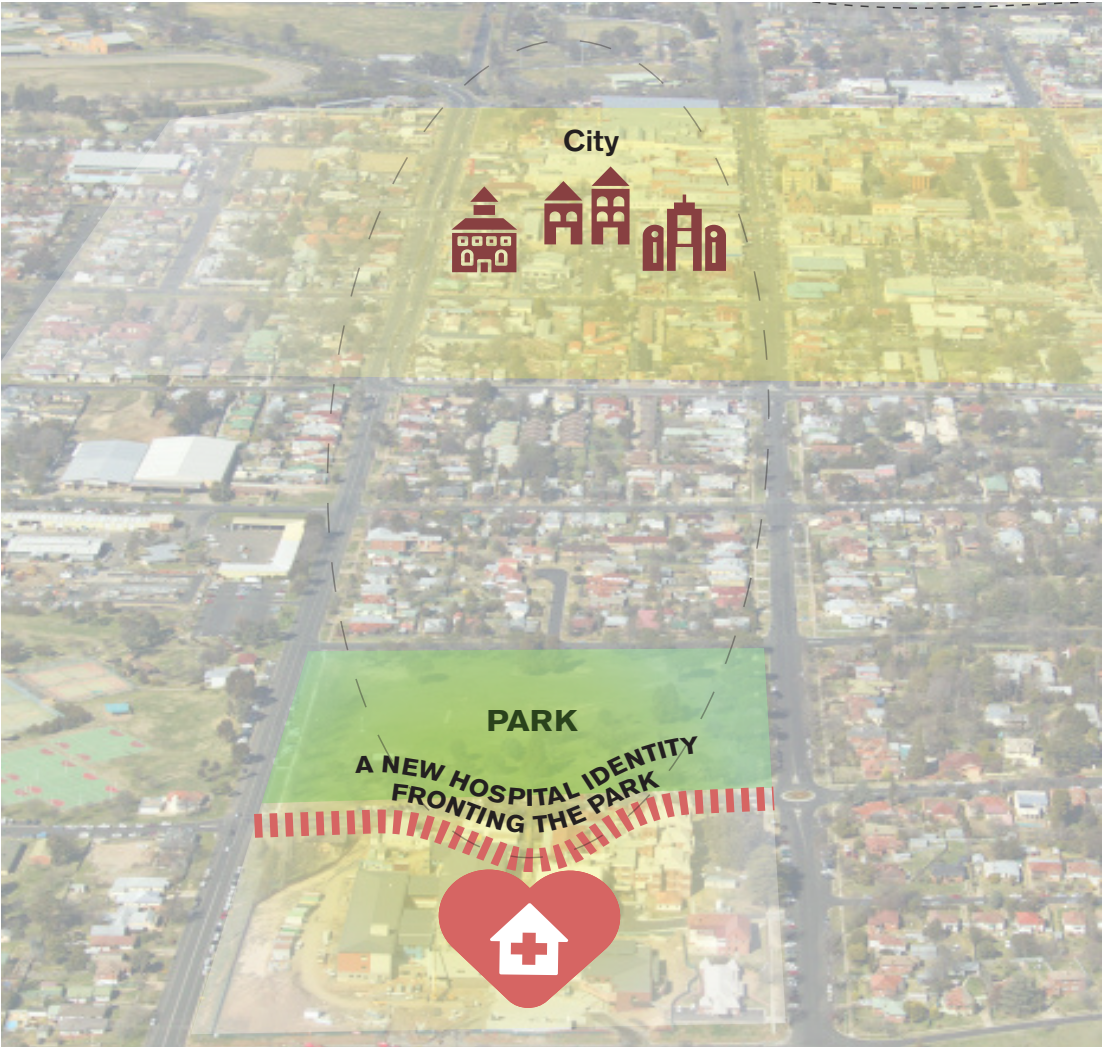
Topography

"The site's natural topography is an advantage that should be embraced"

The site's steeply sloping site is both a design challenge and an advantage to be embraced. Whilst the natural ground level falls significantly across the site, this presents opportunities for improved views, better daylight access and inter-connected spaces that connect floors. Careful and clever use of the topography can provide defined way-finding thoroughfares as well as shelter from the elements such as from wind.

Our strategy for the development is to utilise levels in the building to encourage activation of facades, minimising blank or solid walls fronting public space. This may include partial lower ground levels of accommodation the have excellent access to north-facing open space for daylight and access to external areas, where feasible. We are also considering the topography when designing vehicle access to reduce reliance on ramps that reduce efficiency.

Any landscaping proposal will take careful consideration to topography to maximise usability of spaces in level or at-grade locations whilst use of planting and gardens manages the sloped areas to soften impact of any retained embankments or walling.



03

3.2 Heritage Response & Place-making

Heritage Context

“Public architecture should ensure the design response is befitting of a region’s history, culture and people.”

The first nations history is critical to our design process. Listening research and analysis of Wiradjuri country has played a pivotal role to further understand its people’s and culture. The development will utilise the knowledge-sharing with First Nations community representatives and Wiradjuri elders to assist the architectural design concept to aim to ensure the facility is open and welcoming for indigenous members of the region. Further information on this can be found in the Designing with County section of the report.

Bathurst’s european settlement from 1815 resulted in the application of a traditional city-grid town planning framework. The built environment has numerous examples of heritage buildings within the township and surrounding areas. These are generally civic in style and constructed from local masonry in warm tones with ornate detailing.

The original hospital building, built in 1880, is listed on NSW State Heritage Register. The hospital building, designed by William Boles, sits at the highest most point of the site fronting Howick Street creating a strong visual presence and identity for the facility. The register describes this building as the following:

A large late Victorian hospital complex in the second empire style. The two-storey hospital is comprised of a central administrative area with a tower, and operating theatre block flanked by long wings, with the men’s wards on one side and women’s on the other. Arcaded covered ways link the blocks and corner pavilions which are used for specific functions with octagonal operating theatres. Two storey arcaded verandahs run full length of the main facade. Construction is of brick with hipped iron roof and moulded string courses.

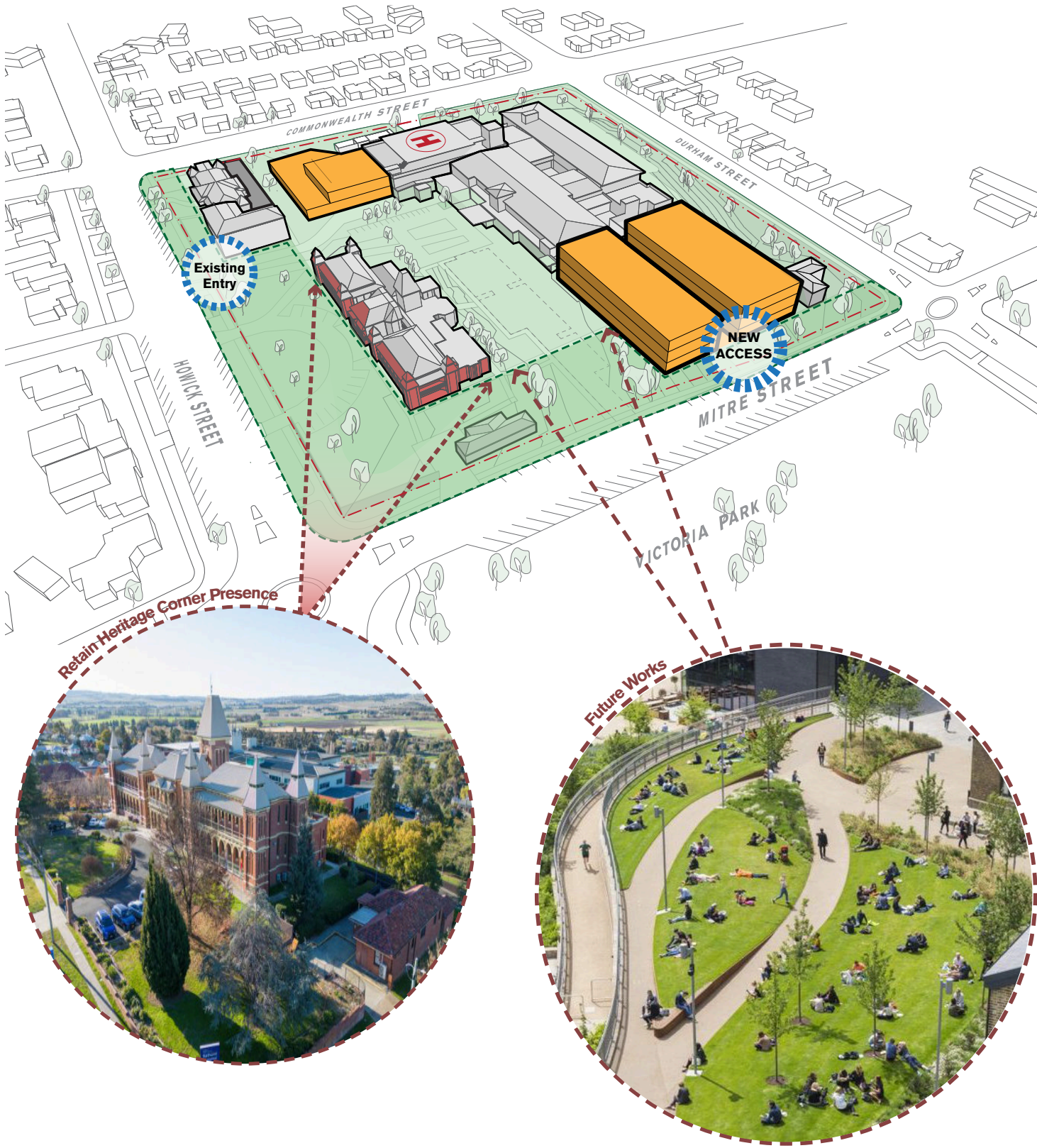
Constructed in Bathurst bricks; verandahs are decorated with timber posts, arched brackets and cast-iron balustrades. The roofs are clad in iron sheeting. The architectural style is Federation Filigree.

Response to Heritage

Our approach for site retains the heritage significance by retaining the setbacks and curtilage around the building.

The proposed new building additions will be located further down the slope, and be of lower 3-4 storey scale therefore will not dominate the scale of the heritage building on the site.

The heritage buildings corner presence is retained as there is no new work proposed that would screen or visually dominate the heritage building when viewed from the street.



03

3.3 Built Form Response

Building Massing - Height, Density, Bulk and Scale

These diagrams demonstrate the process in which the project has been developed in response to urban design principles outlined in the masterplan vision.

New addition and connection to the Park

The expansion towards Mitre Street opens opportunities to address Victoria Park and Bathurst township beyond including ground floor connections and views to park for upper level inpatient services. The new works extends the existing hospital circulation spine and floorplate configuration retaining the IPU's to the north and the outpatient services to the south. Extending the framework creates more efficient circulation by connecting with existing internal corridors and provide opportunities for adjacent departments to share services.

The new works are equal to the buildings height and includes, Ambulatory semi-public zone to the middle of the site and Private Inpatient units to the northern side of the site to form a backdrop building further down the slope of the site.

Expansion of Core acute services adjacent to the Emergency Department require some relocation of services to more appropriate locations on site. This expansion relocates the mental health ward to Mitre Street which allows for excellent access to outdoor space that offers views and daylight throughout the year.

Nodes and Circulation

Our conceptual framework carefully considers new points of interaction and circulation to stitch the new building with existing. This targets ease of way-finding and legibility of the new main entry, as well as, legible means of access through the campus to allow for connection between buildings on the site.

This approach aims to consider nodes and meeting moments in key locations to promote braod range of interaction and engagement between staff members, achieve ease of access internally between departments and negotiate site's sloping topography.

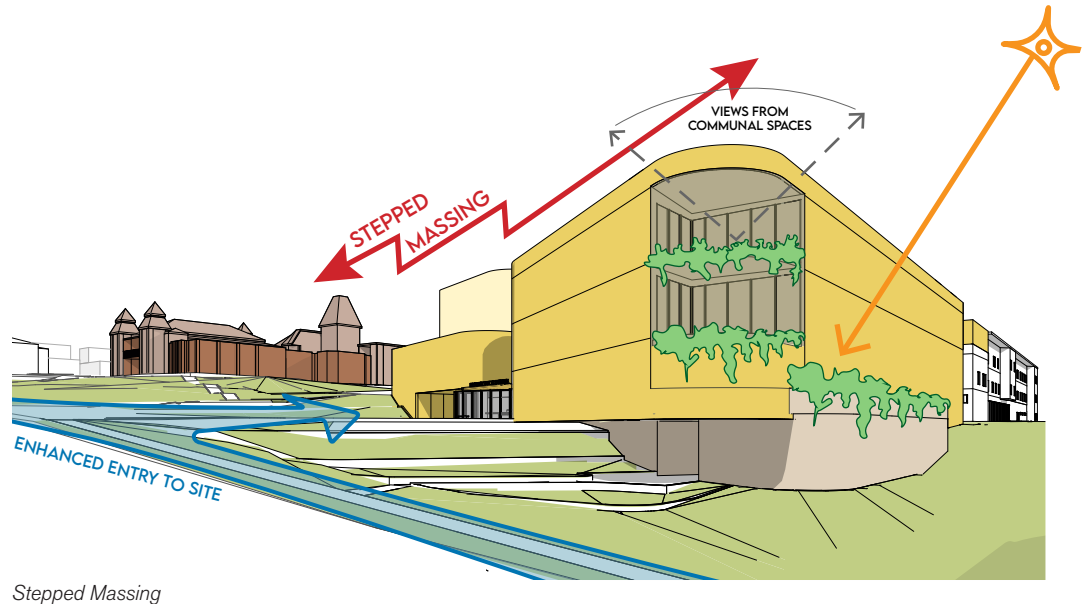
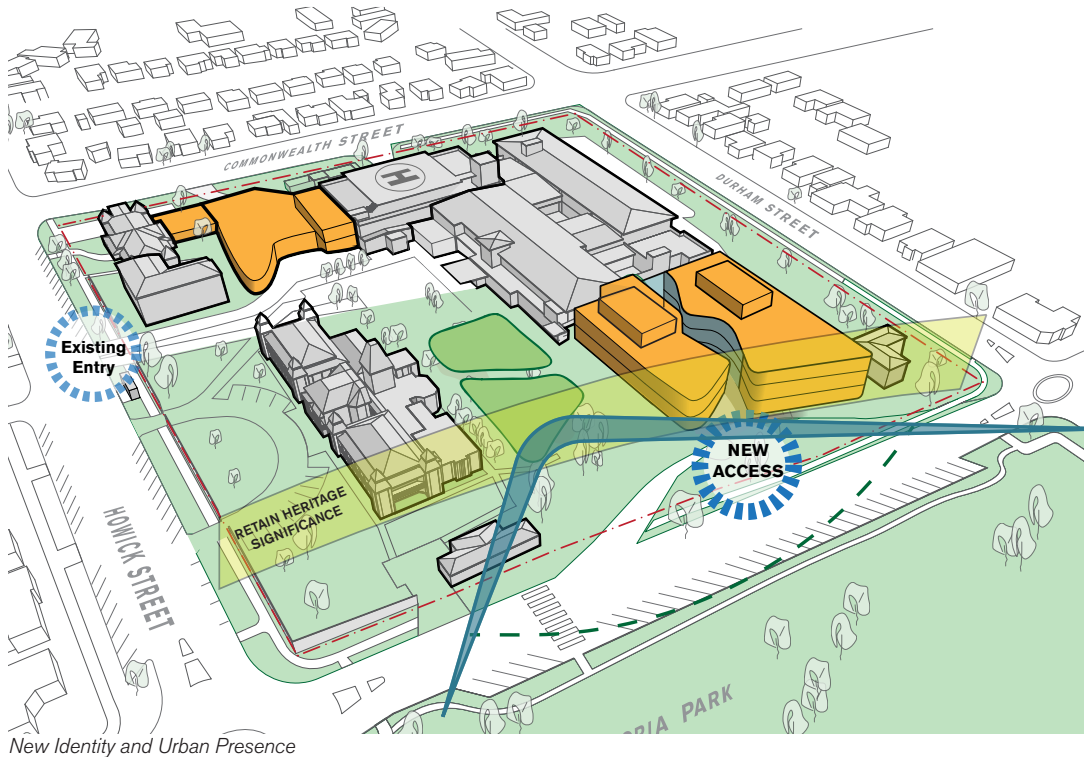
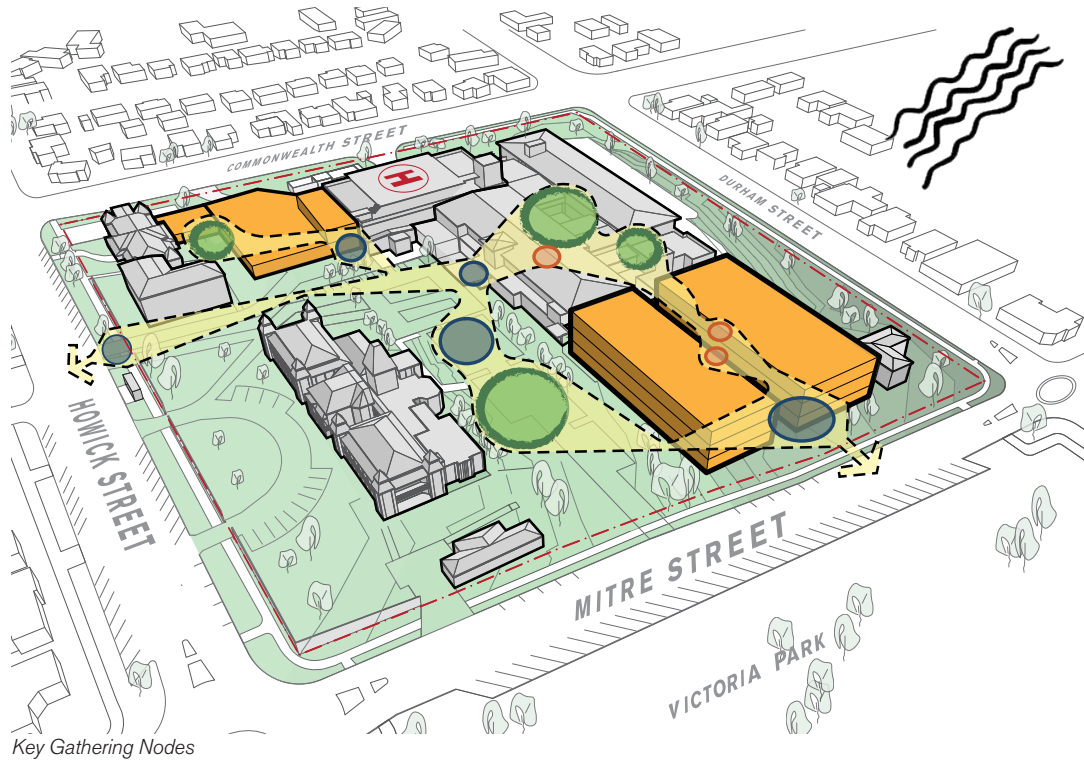
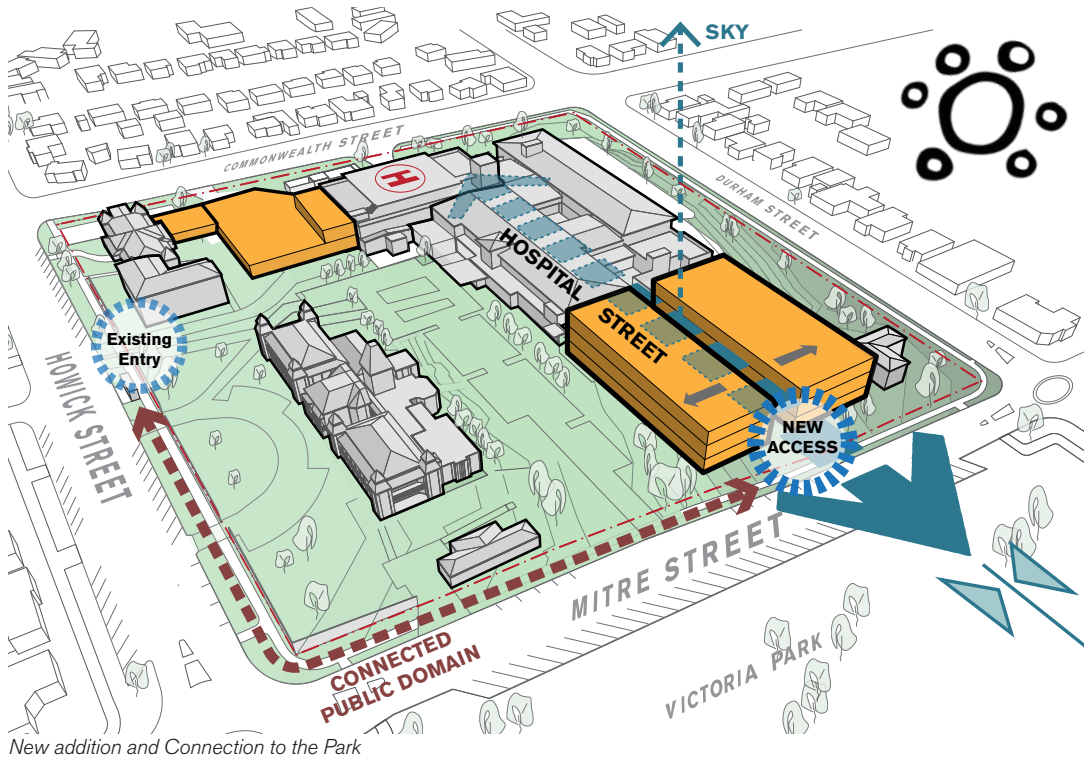
A New Hospital Identity

A new drop-off and arrival space on Mitre Street creates a new identity for the hospital fronting Victoria Park and will improve visibility and access from the public domain. The existing entry is retained and utilised for after-hours entry as well as access to the existing ED entry.

Pedestrian thoroughfare between the two points of entry is achieved via the existing footpath along the existig carpark and the new stairs near the new entry.

The heritage building's prominence on the corner of Howick and Mitre Streets is to be retained. The expansion works consider the curtilage of the heritage building along Mitre Street. The built form is adjusted to respect this setback and proposed massing steps down the slope to ensure the heritage buildings scale and corner prominence is retained.

A new landscaped space between the heritage building and the hospital expansion provides a sought-after sunny area of respite for both patients and staff. This contains a lawn, seating areas and will include important indigenous spaces such as a yarning circle.



03

3.4 Design with Country Approach

Unified Cosmo-scape

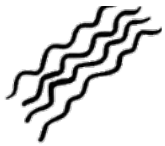
"Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander traditions describe the land, sea, and sky as a unified 'cosmoscape'. The skyscape is often perceived as a reflection of the landscape, complete with rivers and forests inhabited with fish, birds, animals, and ancestral beings..."
- (Clarke, 2007/08)

Sky : Aboriginal people are careful observers of the stars as they believe that the stars are the homes of their ancestors, animals, plants and spirit. In their culture, everything on the land is **reflected** in the sky.

Rivers: The rivers have a deep connection to Aboriginal people as they are essential to spiritual and cultural practices, as well as environmental management, food production, language and law. Water **connects** People and Communities to land, and to each other.

Land: To Aboriginal people, land means considerably more than dirt, rocks and minerals but it is a living ecosystem that **supports** and is supported by people and their way of life. Values and **Identities** are anchored to the land.

"Place making on Country will always start with comforts of surface, vegetation, sound, smell, warmth, security and spatial definition, but ultimately it is about creating connection with nature and each other."
Reflection, Connection and landforms can inform the Hospital design on Country.

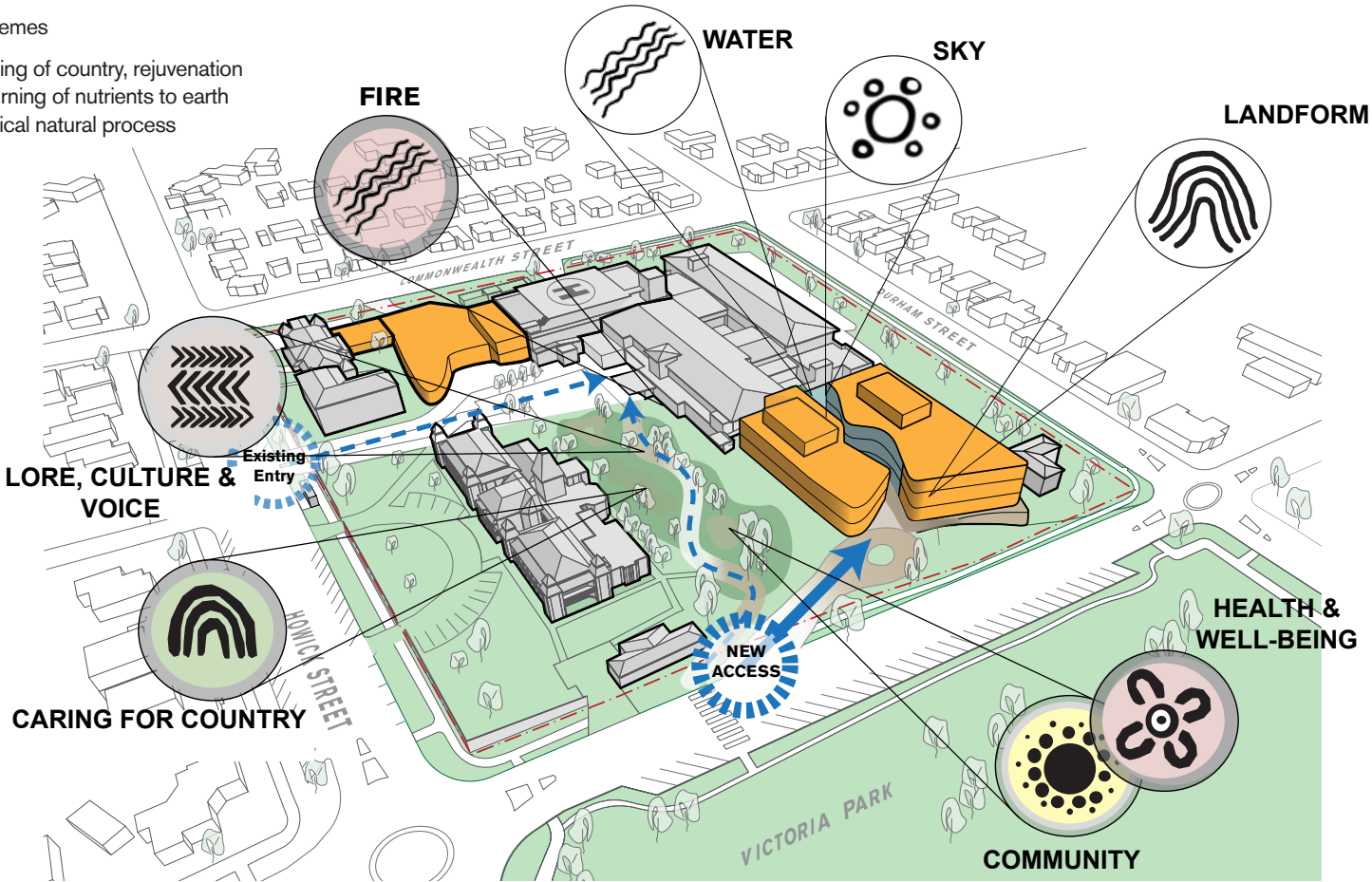


- Sky Themes:
- Way-finding
 - Celestial calendar
 - Story-telling
 - Outlook & sense of connection to the sky & beyond
 - Outwardly focused Approach

- River Themes:
- Flows and circulation paths
 - Gathering points
 - Socialising and grouping
 - Resources, Food & Respite
 - Organic form shaped by water

- Land Themes:
- Drawing inspiration from natural landforms and waterholes
 - Carving, shaping of land
 - Cantilever and outcrops
 - Shelter & protection
 - Connection to Landscape

- Fire Themes
- Healing of country, rejuvenation
 - Returning of nutrients to earth
 - Cyclical natural process

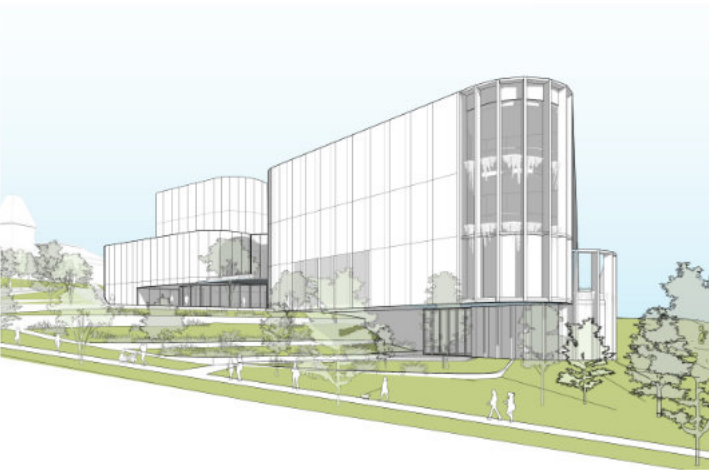
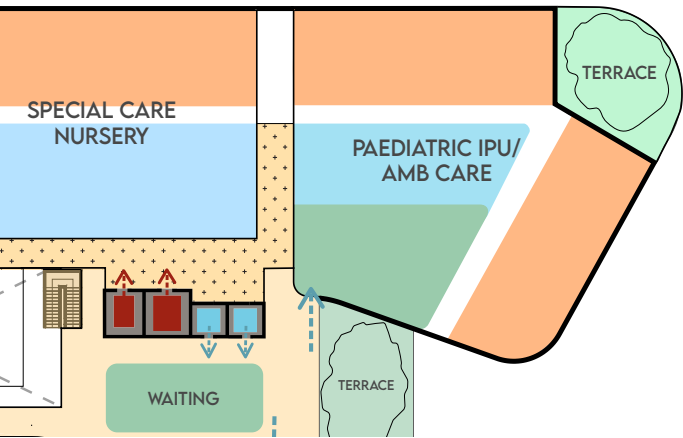


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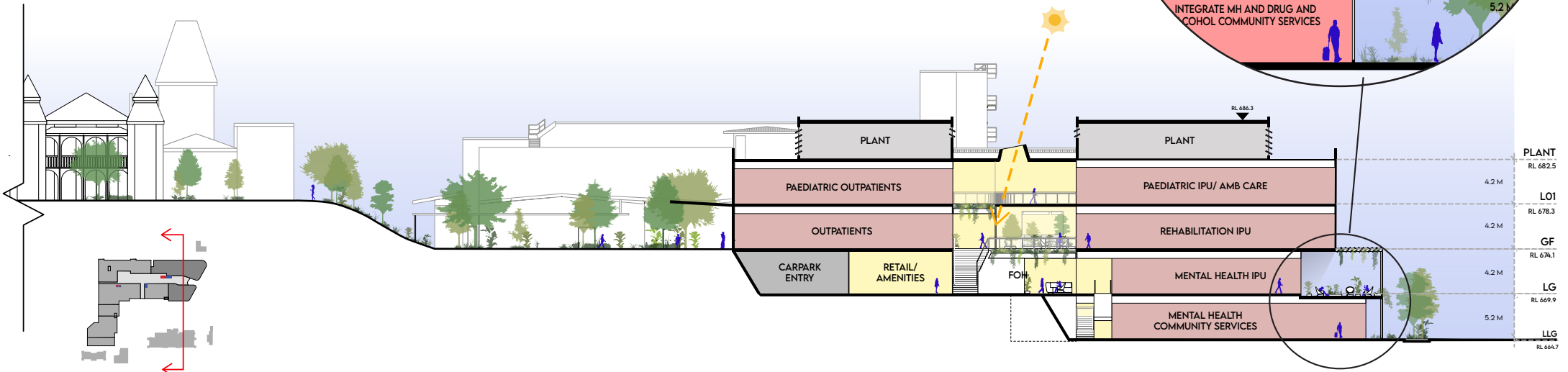
3.5 Scale and Topography

The resulting built form achieves the following outcomes:

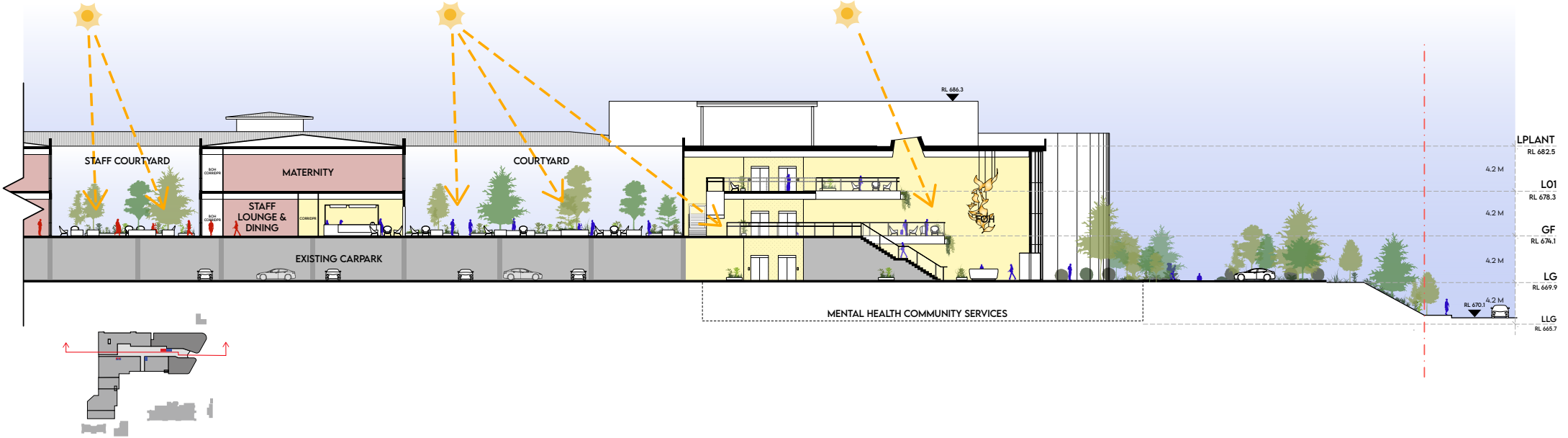
- views to the Bathurst plains and park have been improved or enhanced
- utilises the natural topography of the site
- increase daylight access
- minimised blank walls enveloping services / carpark
- minimised excavation
- respects the surrounding context while meeting the functional and spatial requirements
- creates equitable and easy access to adjacent open space
- screens the parking from street whiles still creating legible public carpark entries
- creates internal amenity and improved way-finding via landscaped courtyards



HOSPITAL STREET
DETAILED SHORT SECTION



HOSPITAL STREET
DETAILED LONG SECTION



03

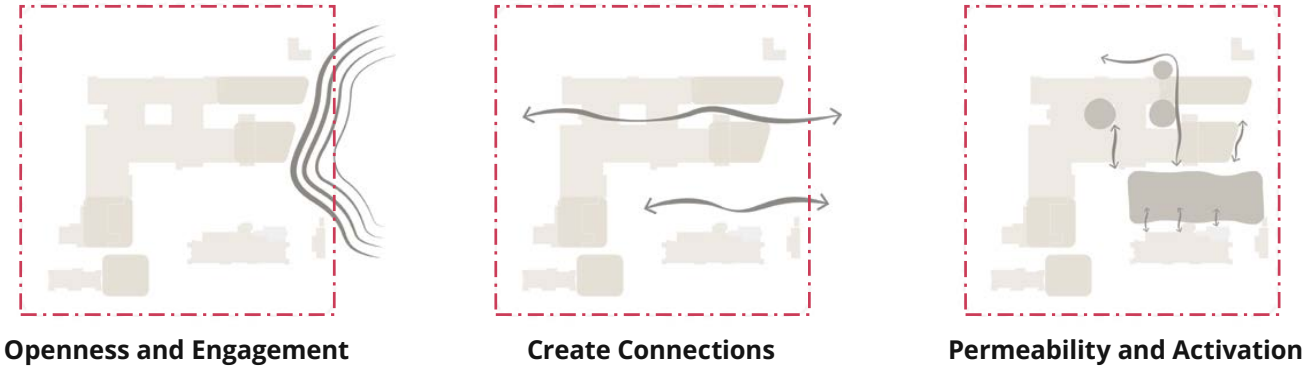
3.6 Landscaping Concept

New landscape spaces have been designed to deliver the beauty and benefits of a connected Country environment to all hospital users – staff, patients, and visitors. The vision for an everyday experience is clear. The landscape will become a place of respite and therapy to all patrons. Landscape steeped in Country; telling stories about the Wiradjuri People and their connectedness to Sky Country and water, and ultimately forging an environment that educates and heals through the re-establishment of Box-Gum Woodland and the use of natural materials.

Our design approach looks to past geometries to inform pathways and spaces, in a pursuit to provide users with a sympathetic, yet vital connection back to the land. A procession of spaces through the hospital landscape; the main arrival, cultural lawn, central green and community plaza have been created to provide staff, patients and visitors a diversity of outdoor spaces to come and retreat to. These communal spaces work with the topography of the site, taking advantage of key vantage points and long vistas across Bathurst. Landscape forms are inspired by Bathurst’s surrounds; the steep plateaus of the Great Dividing Range, the rugged hills and mountains that are incised by the rivers to create the floodplains, and the timbered ridges and agricultural land. Visual amenity is key to connectedness back to the land. Physical landforms and furniture elements are a subtle nod back to this rich landscape. The internal courtyards offer garden spaces to be introspective and immerse into, but ultimately, supportive of human physical and psychological wellbeing and restoration; crucial to meet the needs and desires of the hospital community.



Urban Design Moves



03

3.7 Landscape Masterplan

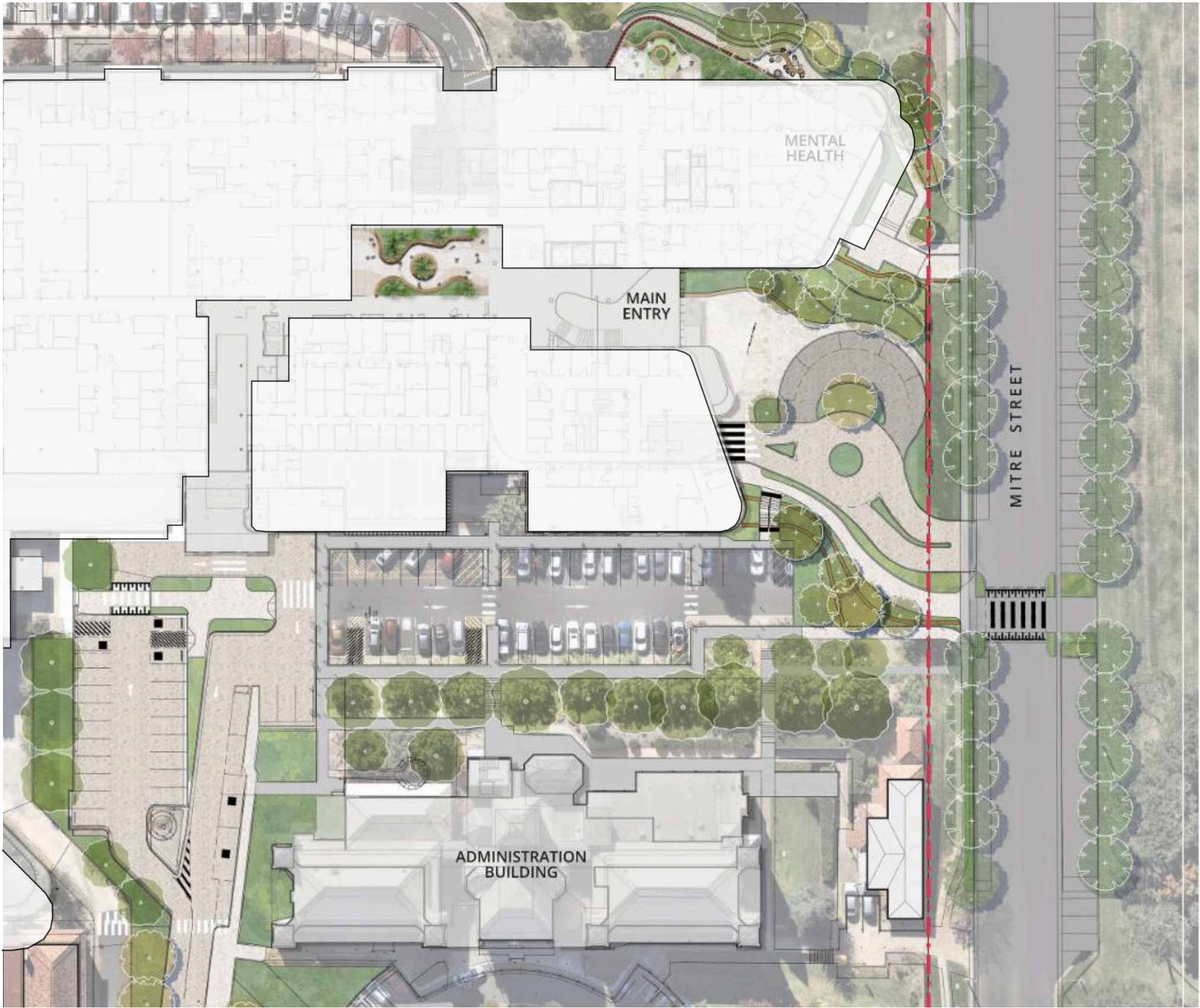
The new landscape and public domain seeks to blur the lines between the building and outdoor areas to offer new spaces that will enhance the well-being and health of their patients, staff and visitors.

At the heart of the new public offering is a narrative deeply embedded in Country. The spaces seek to tell a story about the land cared for by the Wiradjuri people; the land to which Bathurst Hospital sits on today.

These stories are woven into the built form and new landscape and seeks to bring together a cohesive public outcome for the community of Bathurst.

Landscape spaces identified in the project concept include:

- Mitre Street Arrival
- The Garden Rooms
- Hospital Street Courtyard & MH Courtyard

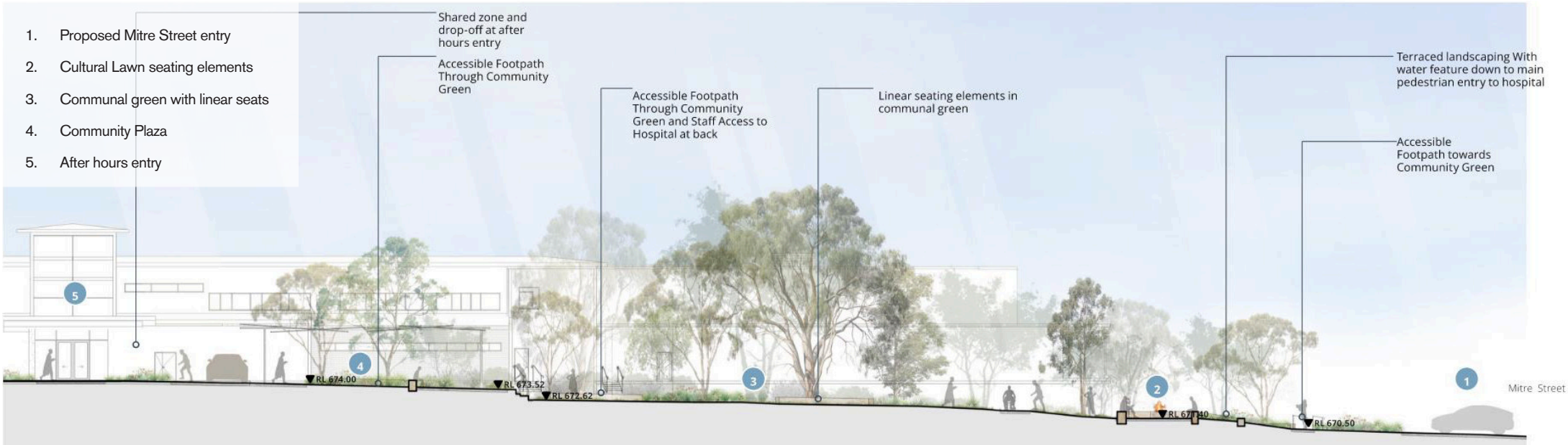


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3.8 Future Mastreplan

Under the future Masterplan for the campus, future stages of expansion have been tested through the planning phases of the design to ensure the project scope enables potential further investment and growth in site infrastructure. This includes a Community Green offering additional public spaces. The Community Green is unfunded and any future works would be subject to a separate planning approval and consultation process. Parking demand and availability would be considered in conjunction with any planned works.

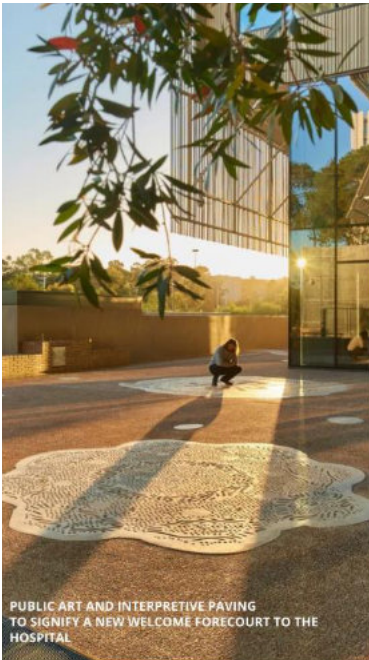
A central, water feature (connection back to the rivers; the lifeline which sustained the Wiradjuri People for eons) and bespoke seating marks arrival into the future Community Green. Strong visual connections to the Green is maintained from Mitre Street; imperative for clear wayfinding and direction around the development. Indigenous planting of remnant vegetation community groups connects the hospital back to the local ecology, and begins to heal Country and reestablish what once was there.



03

3.9 Mitre Street Arrival

A brand-new public arrival to the hospital. High-quality paving will visually extend the new landscape beyond the architectural colonnade and flip the focus to the pedestrian. Paving, canopy trees and other visual cues will provide vital tension to this new entry and forecourt and slow motorists down. The concept design looks to celebrate water through WSUD techniques; and looking at opportunities to treat the site's water through capture and re-use.



03

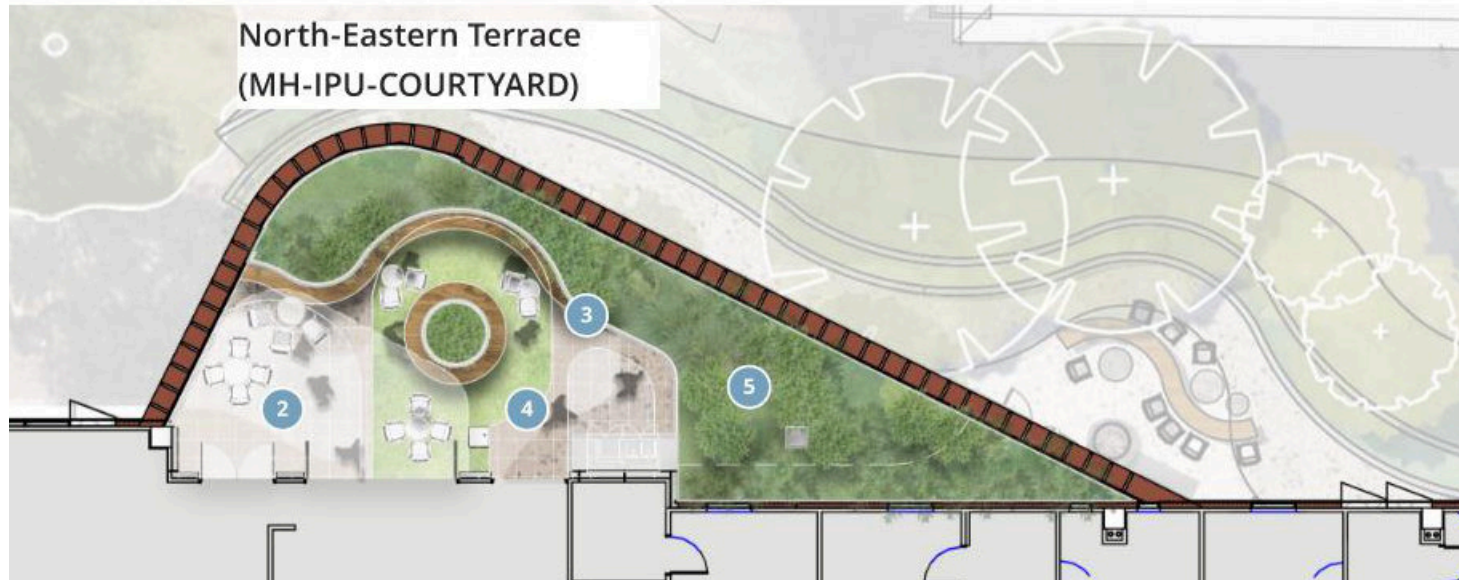
3.10 Garden Room and Terraces

The Garden Room and terraces are a series of more intimate, landscaped spaces within and outside the building. The public courtyard along the Hospital Street allows for increased daylight whilst visually linking the internal areas with the outdoors. These cutouts in the built form (connection to Sky Country) enable vistas through the building. Shade-tolerant plants commonly found along the river and creeks will connect patrons back to the local ecology. The use of natural materials such as stone and timber is a reference to the geology of the area (granite and sandstone).

All terraces include ample seating opportunities to allow people to stop, pause and reflect, with water an opportunity to continue the site's water narrative. Mental Health landscaped terraces are open to the sky, have shelter from adverse weather and are suitably planted to create calming environment. These may include BBQ facilities for patients to meet with family and friends.



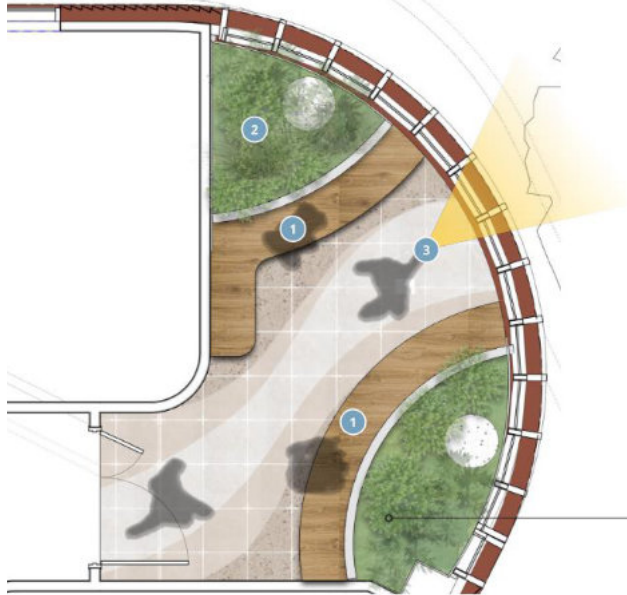
Level 01 and 00 Mental Health Garden Terraces
(MH-IPU-COURTYARD)



- 1. Outdoor BBQ with storage
- 2. Pergola / awning over flexible dining area
- 3. Bench seating integrated with GRC planter wall
- 4. Unit paving and artificial lawn ground plane
- 5. Dense understorey planting to provide additional privacy to adjacent bedrooms

Level 1 Garden Room
(MH-IPU COURTYARD)

- 1. Bench seating integrated with GRC planter wall
- 2. Understorey planting
- 3. Views overlooking Mitre Street and landscape below



Level 2 Hospital Street Garden Room
(PUBLIC COURTYARD)



- 1. Outdoor cultural lounge one adjacent to meeting rooms
- 2. Planters with integrated seating edges. Movable dining furniture
- 3. Access back into Hospital Street
- 4. Shaded, gully planting strategy to create intimate seating areas

03

3.11 Vehicle Access Site Strategy

The proposal introduces a new vehicular entry immediately adjacent to the Main Entry. Entry from Mitre Street will be a two-way traffic flow into the existing under-croft carpark, exiting back onto Mitre Street. This movement is likely utilised by public visitation. The enhancement of the existing under-croft parking will enable direct weather-protected access from the carpark to the Main Entry lobby. Option is available to drop-off in front of the Main Entry with a covered canopy providing weather protection.

The current public vehicle access from Howick Street past the Heritage Building will be removed, and the existing footpath will be converted to a two-way driveway to allow for a drop-off loop with entry and exit directly off Howick Street. This access will be utilised for access to the Emergency Department and for after-hours entry to hospital. This access will also be used for entry and exit to the existing on-grade parking spaces between the main building and the Heritage Building, allowing the removal of the existing vehicle exit onto Mitre Street.

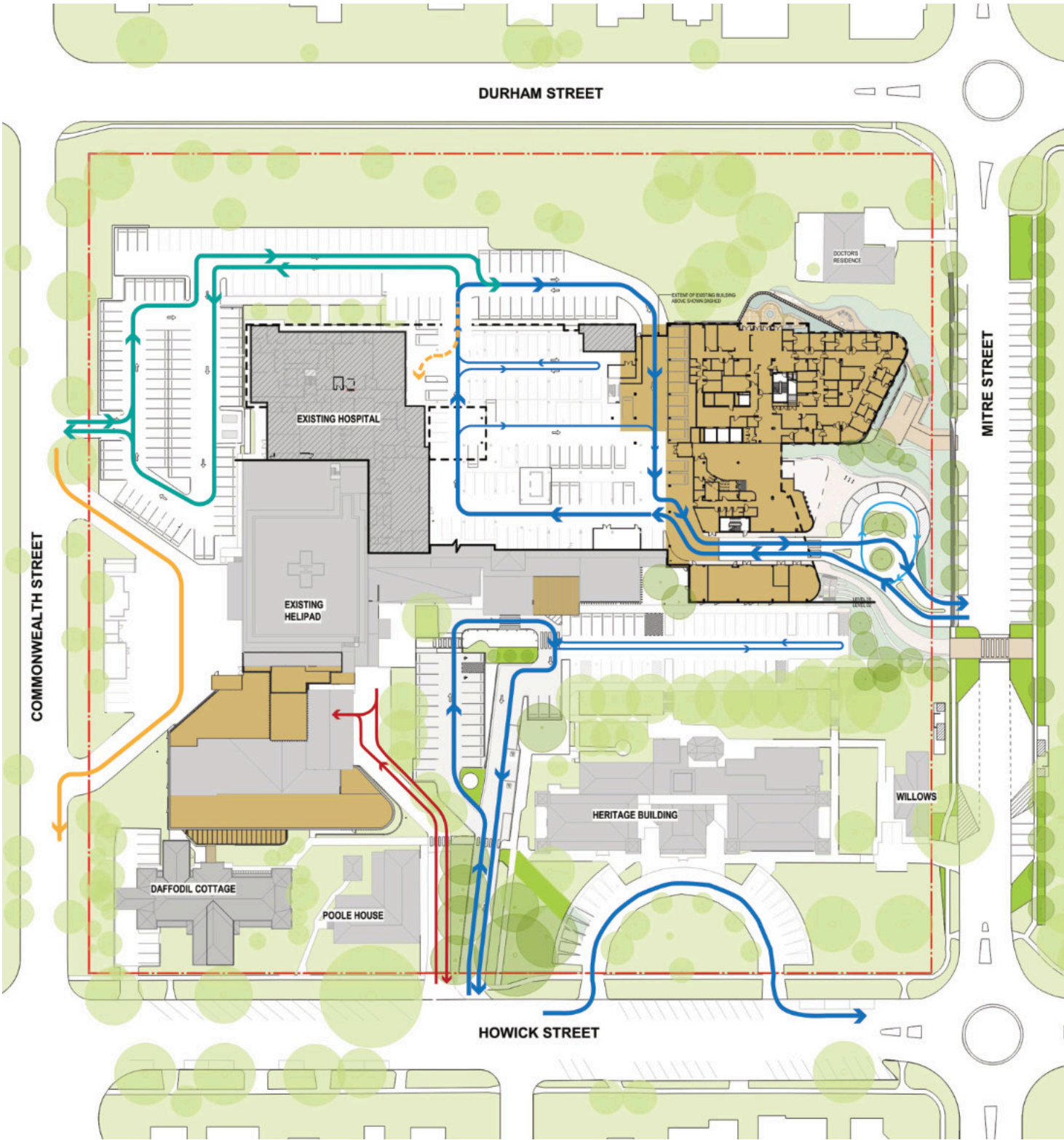
The current ambulance access from Howick Street to the Emergency Department will remain unchanged as per the existing condition.

Access to on-grade parking areas on the west will remain unchanged via Commonwealth Street, with minor upgrade works proposed to create additional parking spaces to be utilised for staff/fleet vehicles.

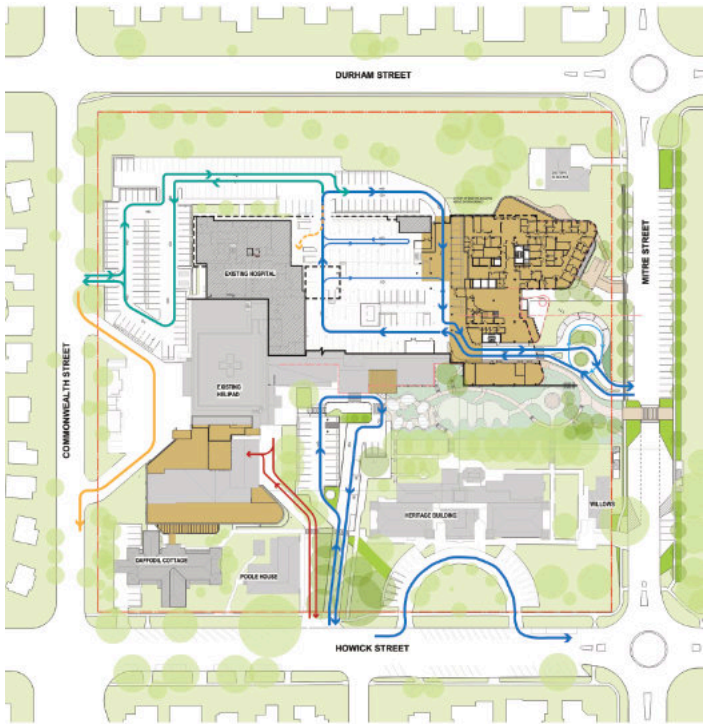
Logistics access, currently using the loading dock area via Commonwealth Street will remain unchanged and the mortuary hearse access to service the facility will be retained.

- The key journey's identified are:
- Access to new Main Entry via Mitre Street drop-off or Level 01 under-croft carpark
- Park on Mitre Street via enhanced on-street parking numbers and public domain access paths
- Public carpark under building with direct at-grade access to lobby, as well as lift access to all levels of the Bathurst Health Service.
- Drop-off to existing ED from Howick Street (potential short-stay parking only to maximise opportunity for those in need)
- Drop-off to after-hours entry from Howick Street.
- Staff parking and fleet vehicles via Commonwealth Street.
- All major service deliveries via loading dock on Commonwealth

- Logistic
- Ambulance
- Public
- Staff



Proposed Works



Future Masterplan

03

3.12 Site Access - Mitre Street

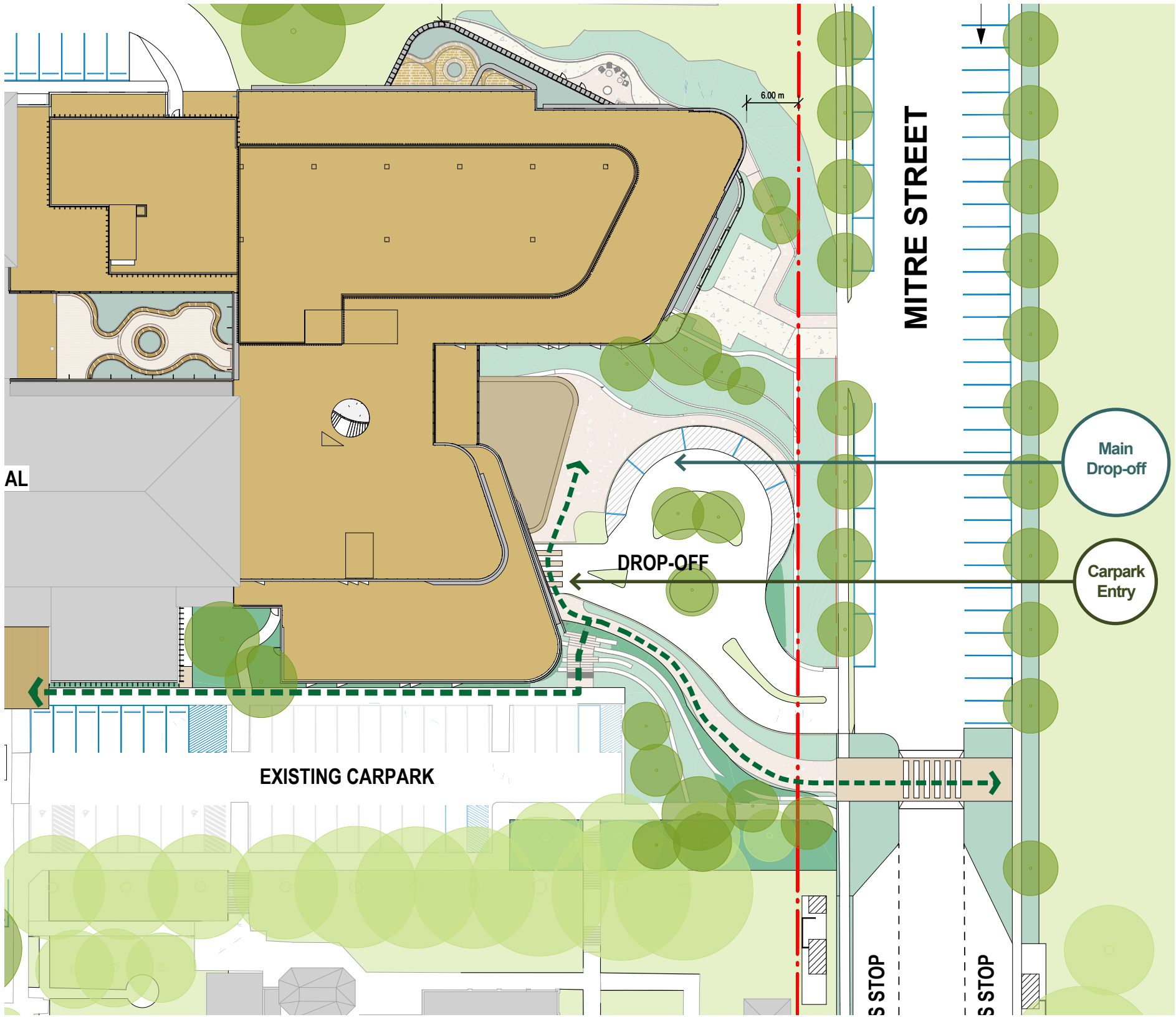
Access to the Bathurst Health Service will be part of a comprehensively designed journey along Hospital Street which provides clear wayfinding from the key public access points. The journey will create a sense of identity and arrival and will include opportunities for play, distraction, information, food and beverage and respite. The journey will be designed to enhance the visitor's experience and create a sense of arrival at the hospital which is non-clinical and welcoming.

Access will be at-grade or very close to at-grade from the surrounding street footpaths to achieve equitable and ease of access.

Pedestrian and vehicle crossing have been minimised and the single internal crossing will be clearly denoted, have bollards and be well-lit at night to this conflict achieves above any minimum standards for pedestrian safety.



Mitre Street Civic Presence



Proposed Plan

03

3.13 Site Access - Howick Street

Howick Street Entry upgrades seeks to minimise the extent of new work by re-purposing and extending the existing hardscape to allow for a two-way driveway. This will create access to the existing covered drop-off adjacent to ED and the after-hours entry via Howick Street.

This amendment removes the vehicular movements from the heritage building forecourt, removes the one-way traffic loop through site, reduces vehicle movements in and around entry to buildings, creates opportunity for future communal open space known as the Community Green.

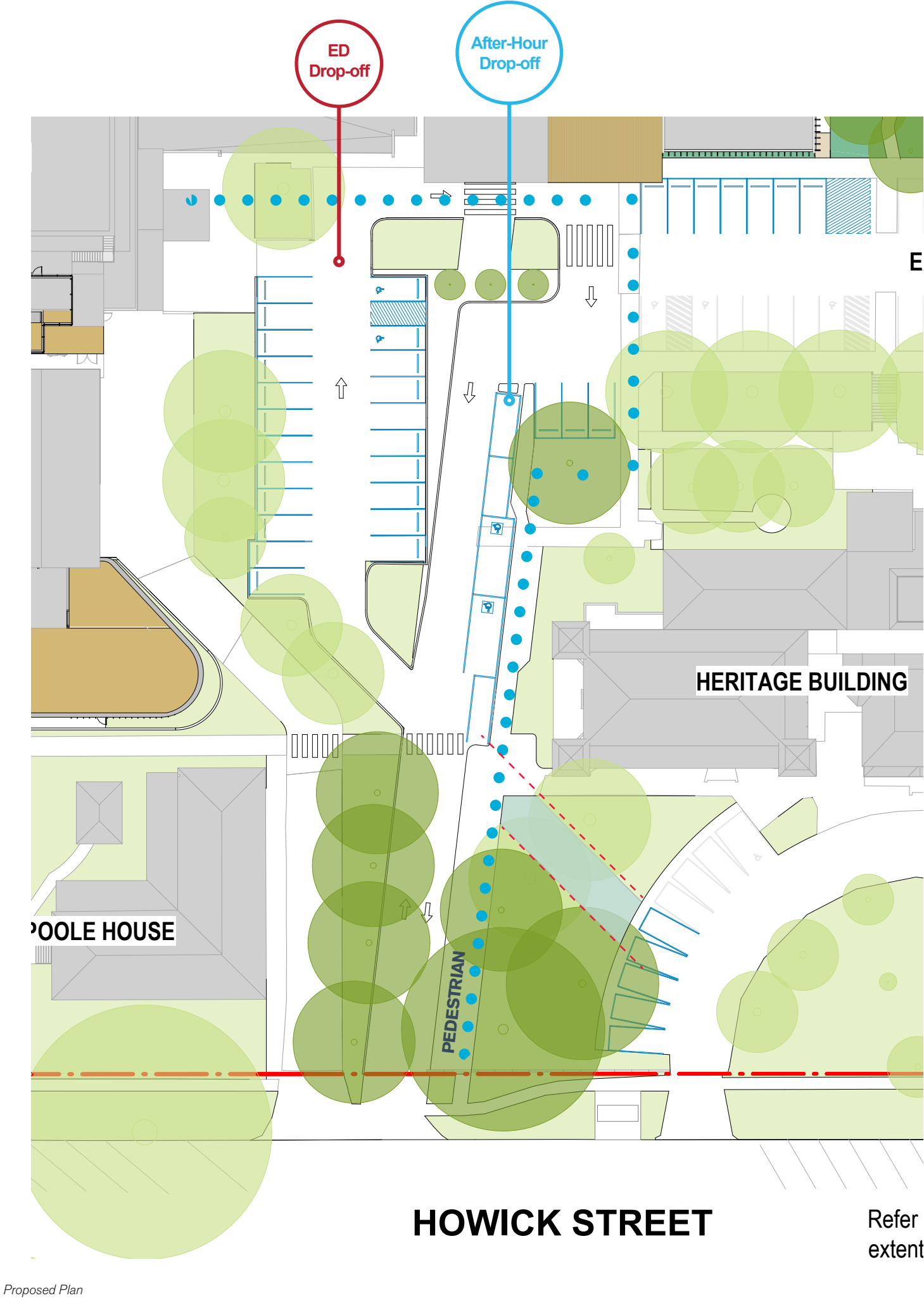


Existing Footpath



Existing Main Hospital Entry

Pedestrian
Access to
Daffodil Cottage



Proposed Plan

03

3.14 Public Domain upgrade works

The following public domain upgrade works are proposed as part of this development. Refer to Civil and TAIA for full extent and details of public domain upgrade works. measures have been incorporated in the design:

- 1

Relinemarking at Mitre St to 90 degrees
- 2

Two additional bus stops on Mitre St
- 3

Relinemarking at Howick St to 60 degrees
- 4

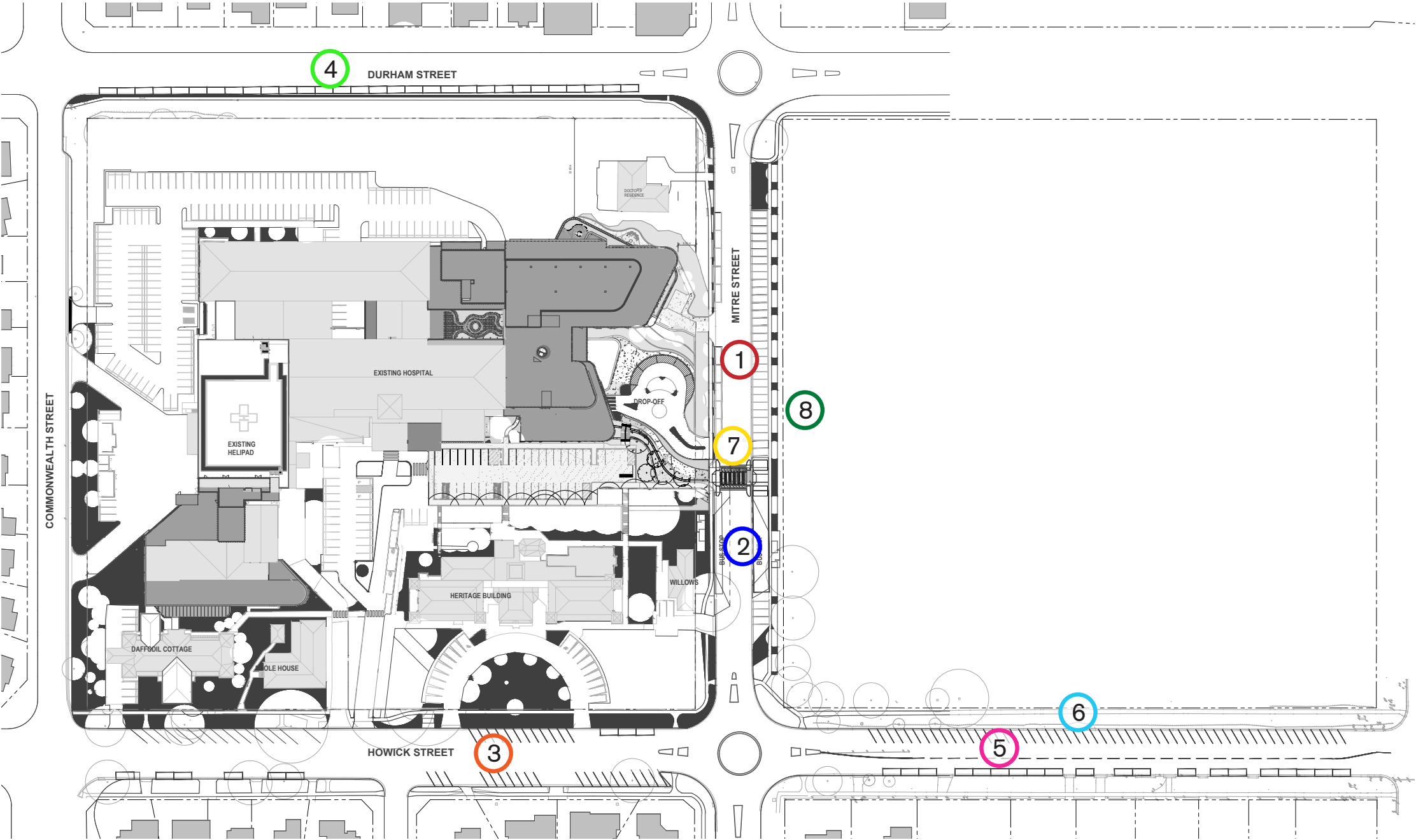
Relinemarking on Durham St
- 5

Relinemarking at Howick St adjacent to Victoria Park to 60 degrees
- 6

Taxi zone relocation to Mitre St
- 7

New pedestrian crossing linking the new main entry with Victoria Park
- 8

New footpath to eastern edge of road reserve to promote safe and equitable access to the new main entry via pedestrian crossing





04 Architectural Design

4.1 Description of the Development

The diagram opposite outlines the development plan for the Bathurst Hospital redevelopment, highlighting key proposed and future areas of expansion and improvement.

- New Main Entry building along Mitre Street including vehicle drop-off and public carpark entry
- New expansion to Emergency Department and Operating Theatres
- Daffodil Cottage expansion
- Minor addition to accommodate a Discharge Lounge
- Landscape open area, known as, Community Green
- Amended hardscape area to create a two-way vehicle access to ED entry.
- Public Domain up-grade works refer to Civil and TAIA for full extents



04

4.2 Facade and Material Concept

A thoughtful integration of the region's geological features and rock formations serves as inspiration for the design of the facade. Drawing from Bathurst's geological richness, the facade incorporates the textures and hues found in the local rock formations, such as the granite prevalent in the area.

The colour palette is derived from tones and colours seen throughout Wiradjuri country and particularly evident on the Bathurst Plains throughout the year. The warm, earthy tones and subtle variations contribute to a visually harmonious and contextually grounded aesthetic. This approach not only pays homage to the region's geological heritage but also fosters a connection between the hospital and its surroundings, creating a design that is not only functional but also reflective of Wiradjuri country's distinctive natural beauty. The resulting facade becomes a testament to the symbiosis between architectural innovation and the timeless allure of the building's natural context.

The tones and colours help to reduce the clinical, institutional character of buildings of this type and present a warm and welcoming presence for all community. The architecture aims to create a public building that represents the people, place and environment of the Bathurst region.



04

4.3 Facade Detail

Colour Spectrum

The plains, with their expansive fields and rolling hills, offer a range of earthy tones, from soft sandy beiges to rich terracottas and muted greens. These colours are strategically incorporated into the facade's design, reflecting the changing hues of the plains throughout the seasons.

IPU Layout

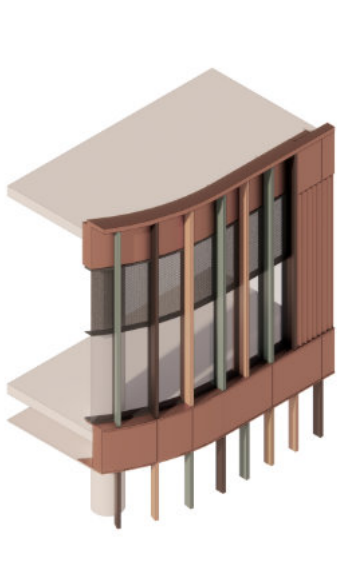
One of the principal driving force behind the facade design lies in the layout of the Inpatient Units, a critical consideration in any hospital functionality. The challenge is to create a facade that is visually appealing but maximises the feasible area of glazing for outlook from the rooms and daylight access. Alignment with the structural grid and the location of bathroom dictates the placement and dimensions of windows.

Environmental Performance

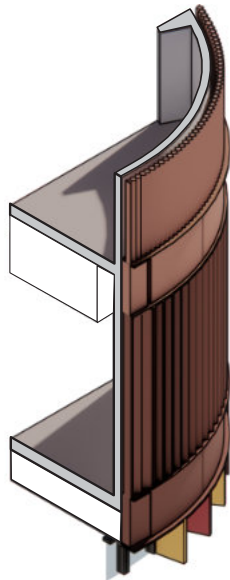
The facade is equally designed to respond to the climatic conditions of the site, such as orientation. Due north is approx 45 degrees to the alignment of the primary facade hence a combination of horizontal and vertical sunshading will present performance benefits. The facade is comprised of repetitive window moudule with a horizontal sunshade with profiled angled cladding that create texture to distribute and deflect heat load. The vertical elements adjacent to windows allows for shading to low-angle sun.

Curved Corner Strategy

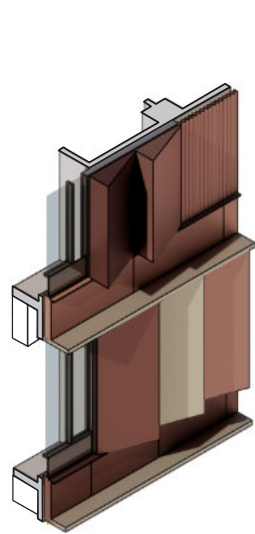
Vertical fins, strategically placed along the curves, provide a seamless transition, masking any potential angular disruptions or faceting of the glazing module. These fins also serve a higher practical purpose as sunshading that follows the curved edges of the building maintaining a visually smooth, continuous facade. The sunshading will have colour variations to animate the facade.



Winter Gardens Module



Curved Corners Module



Main Module



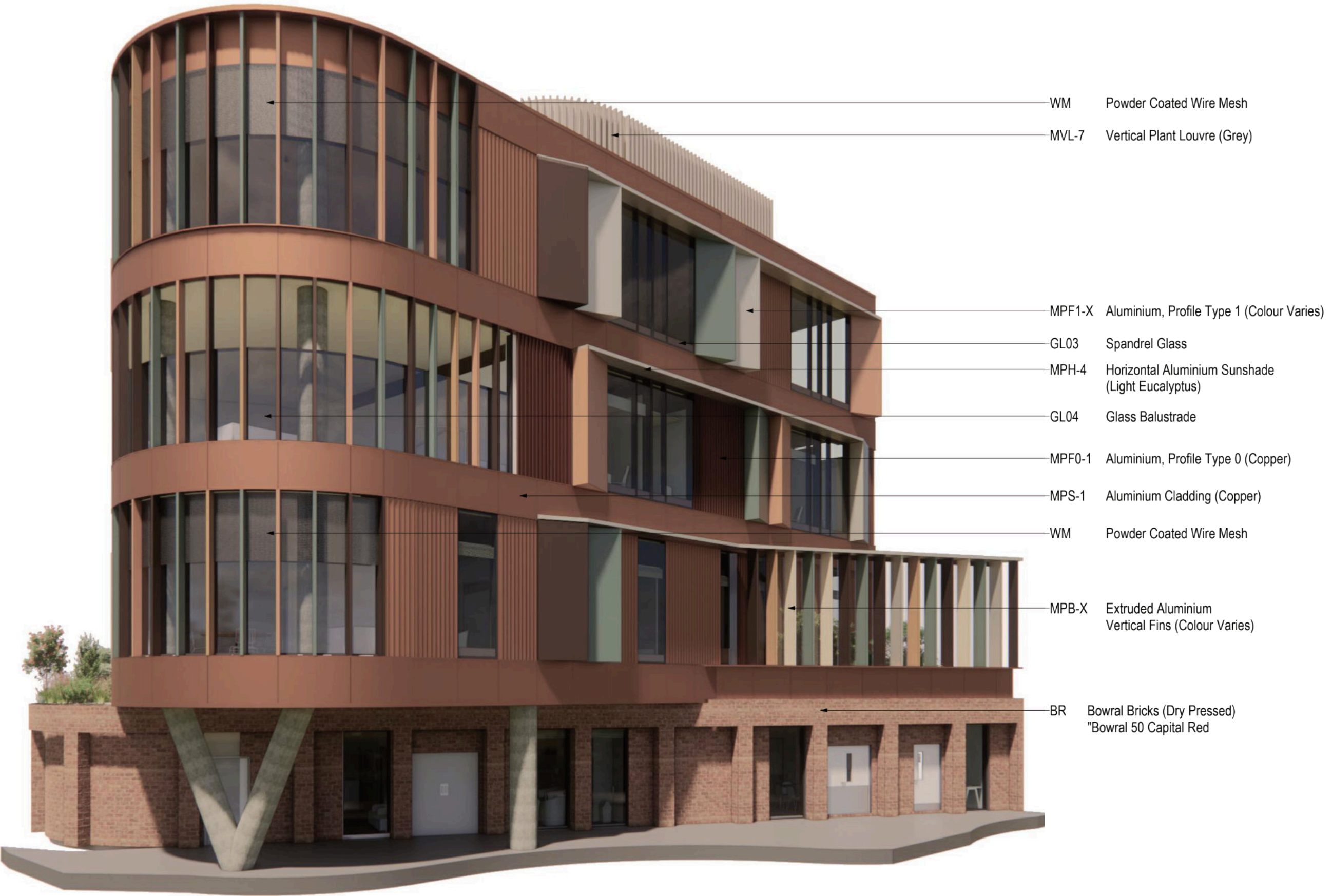
Courtyard Module



Courtyard Module

04

4.4 Facade Panel Types

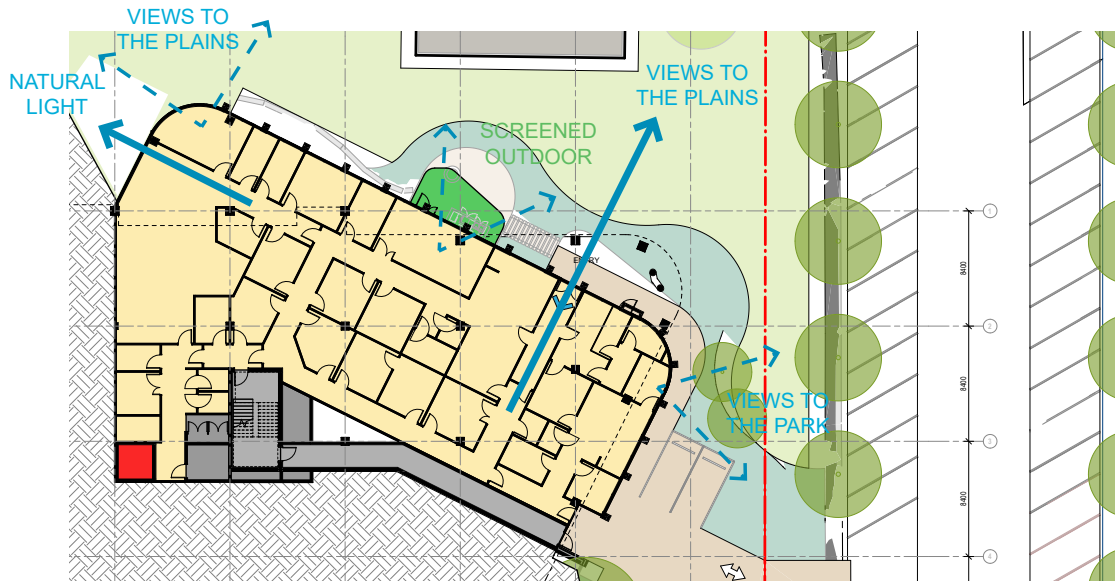
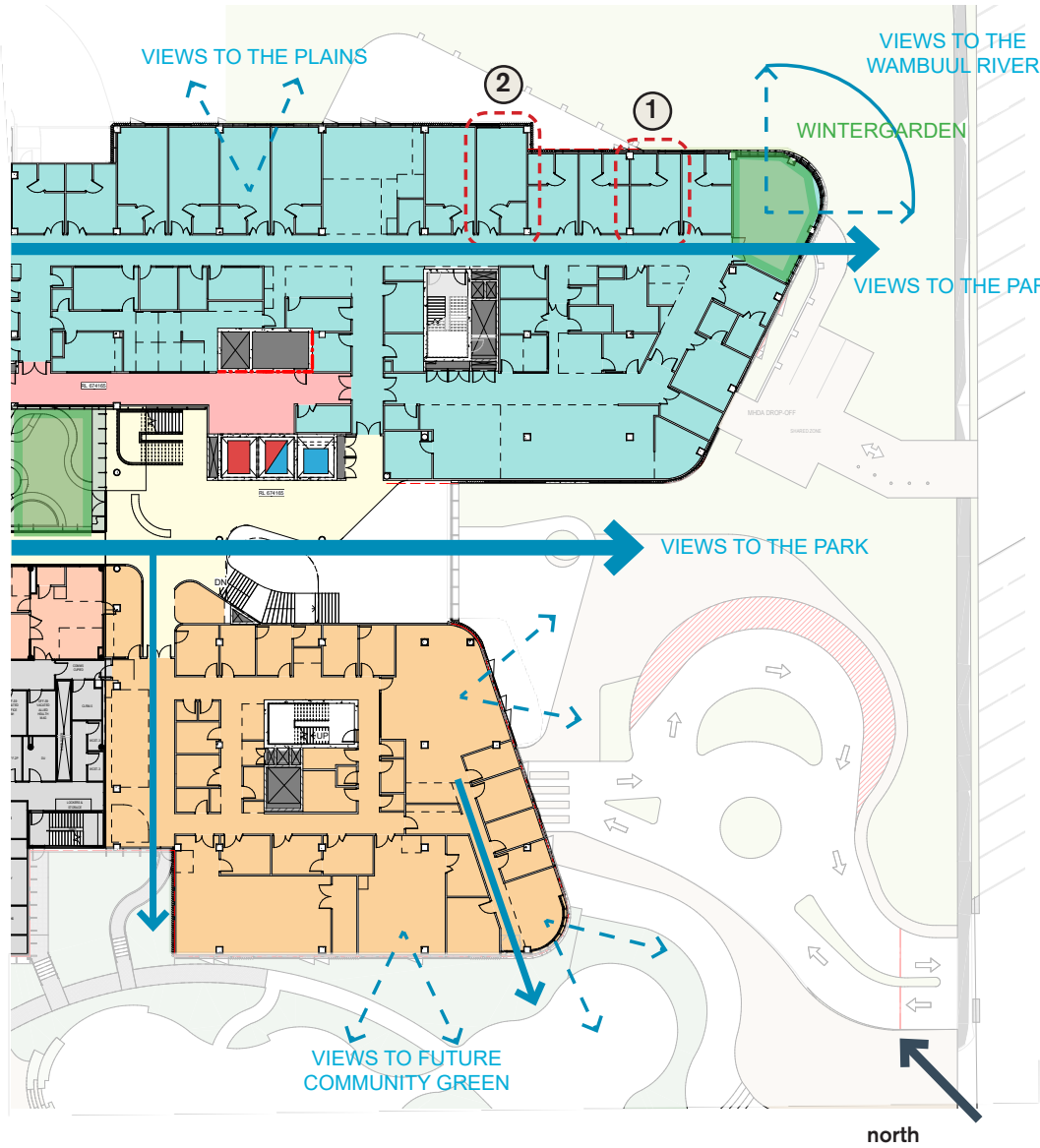
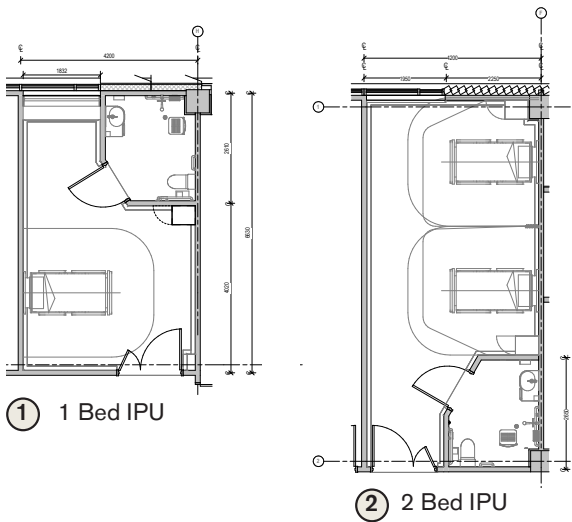


4.5 Floorplate Connection to Landscape

The design of the floor plates is intricately shaped by the integration of various key factors, prioritizing both functionality and occupant experience. Placing a strong emphasis on having natural light at the end of corridors ensures a well-lit and welcoming atmosphere throughout the building's interior whilst improving way-finding and connection with outside environment. Views to Bathurst Plains and Victoria Park are carefully considered, strategically framing the surrounding landscape to provide occupants with a visual connection to nature. The proposed future masterplan incorporates views to the 'Community Green', establishing communal focal points, and fostering a sense of unity and connection within the hospital.

Adopting an 'inside-out' design approach allows for a seamless transition between indoor and outdoor spaces, creating a harmonious blend that enhances the overall experience of hospital users. The strategic location of winter gardens on the corners not only maximizes exposure to natural light but also provides versatile spaces that can be used throughout the year.

The design also prioritizes equitable access, ensuring that every user benefits from views, natural light, and amenities regardless of their location within the hospital. This commitment to an equitable design philosophy aligns with the broader goal of well-being and creating an inclusive and supportive environment for all.



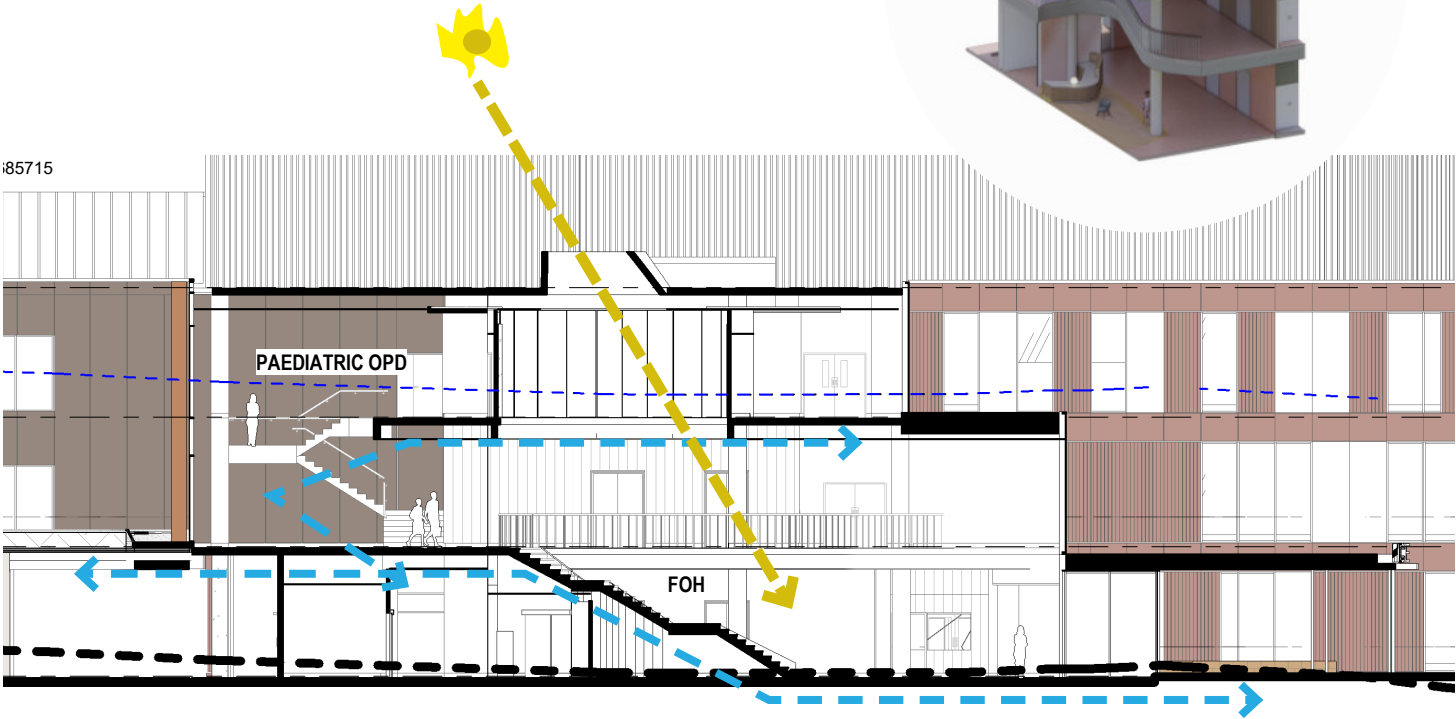
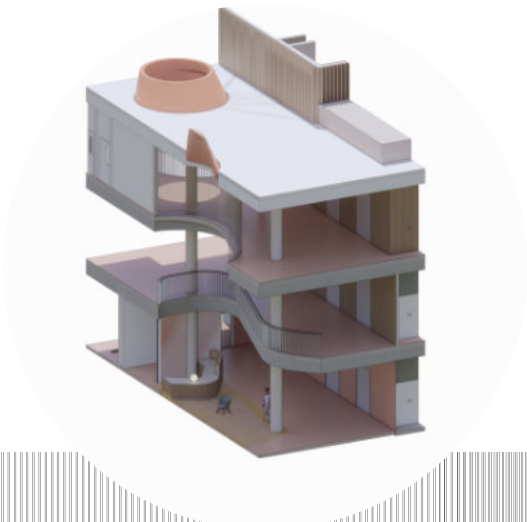
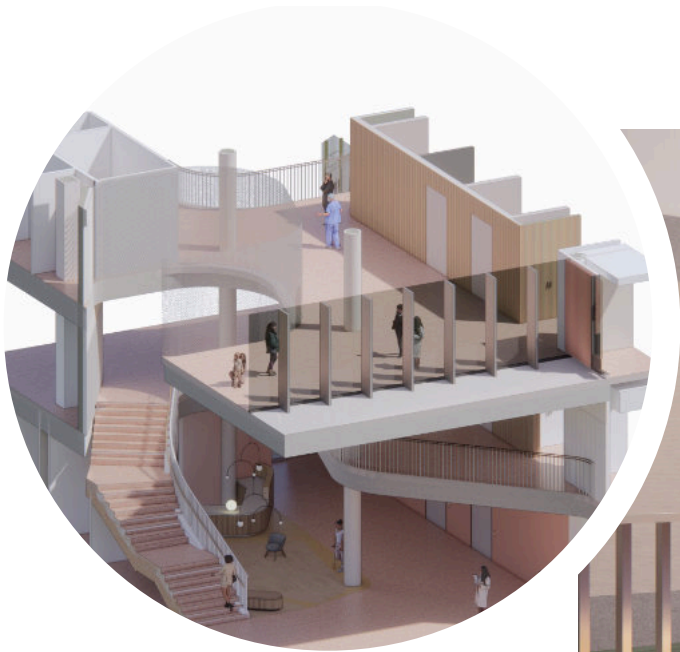
04

4.6 Key Building Sections - Lobby

A central public hospital spine takes center stage, allowing for ease of access and legible way-finding through facility. The arrival lobby directly links to this spine or "street" to create a welcoming and patient-centric environment.

Two strategically positioned oculi introduce an abundance of natural light over visually directing the patron towards a generous open stair emphasising the connection through the hospital. Curved geometry is brings a sense of calm and relationship to its place and reflects the Design with Country process the team has been developing in collaboration with Wiradjuri elders and other indigenous community groups.

The incorporation of a stepped volume and warm finishes works synergistically to break down the scale of the space, fostering a relaxed and intimate atmosphere that departs from the conventional institutional setting. This new design consciously moves away from the sterile and imposing nature of traditional hospital spaces, opting for a domestic feel.



04

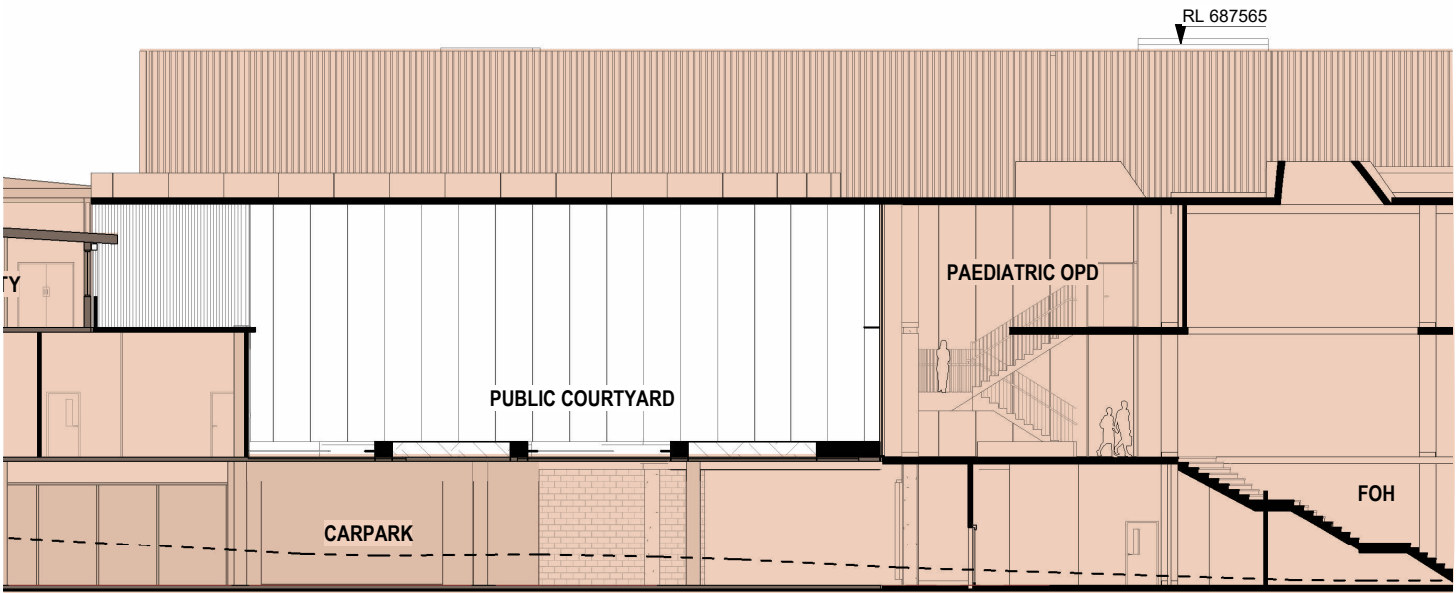
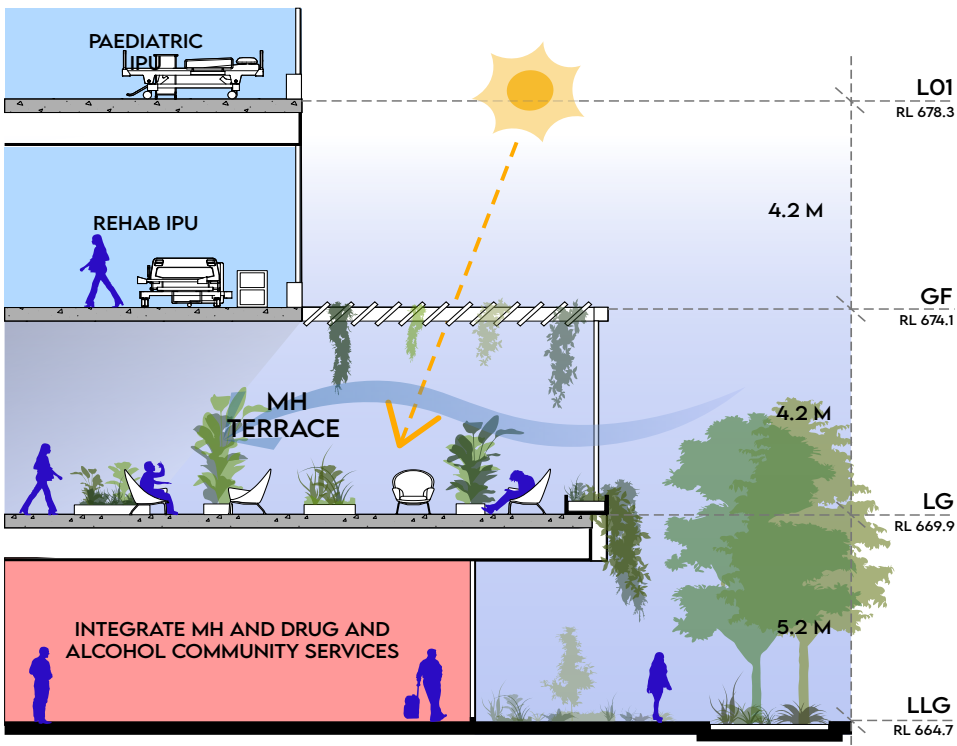
4.7 Key Building Sections - Courtyards

Public Courtyard

The design of the public courtyard is centrally located and works in parallel with the hospital spine in a deliberate effort to provide a multi-functional space for respite that caters to both the employees of the hospital and the general public. This courtyard serves as a welcoming and inclusive environment, providing a respite for individuals to unwind and connect with nature. The design incorporates elements like comfortable seating, greenery, and pathways, creating a pleasant and communal atmosphere.

Mental Health Courtyard

The mental health courtyard is specifically tailored to cater to the therapeutic needs of inpatients dealing with mental health challenges. This dedicated space is designed with careful consideration of mental health department requirements, emphasising tranquillity, privacy, and a sense of security. Views of Bathurst Plains in this courtyard are integrated to promote a calming and restorative environment, providing patients with a positive connection to the outdoors. The space is open to the sky yet has shelter to be used in adverse weather.



04

4.8 Planning

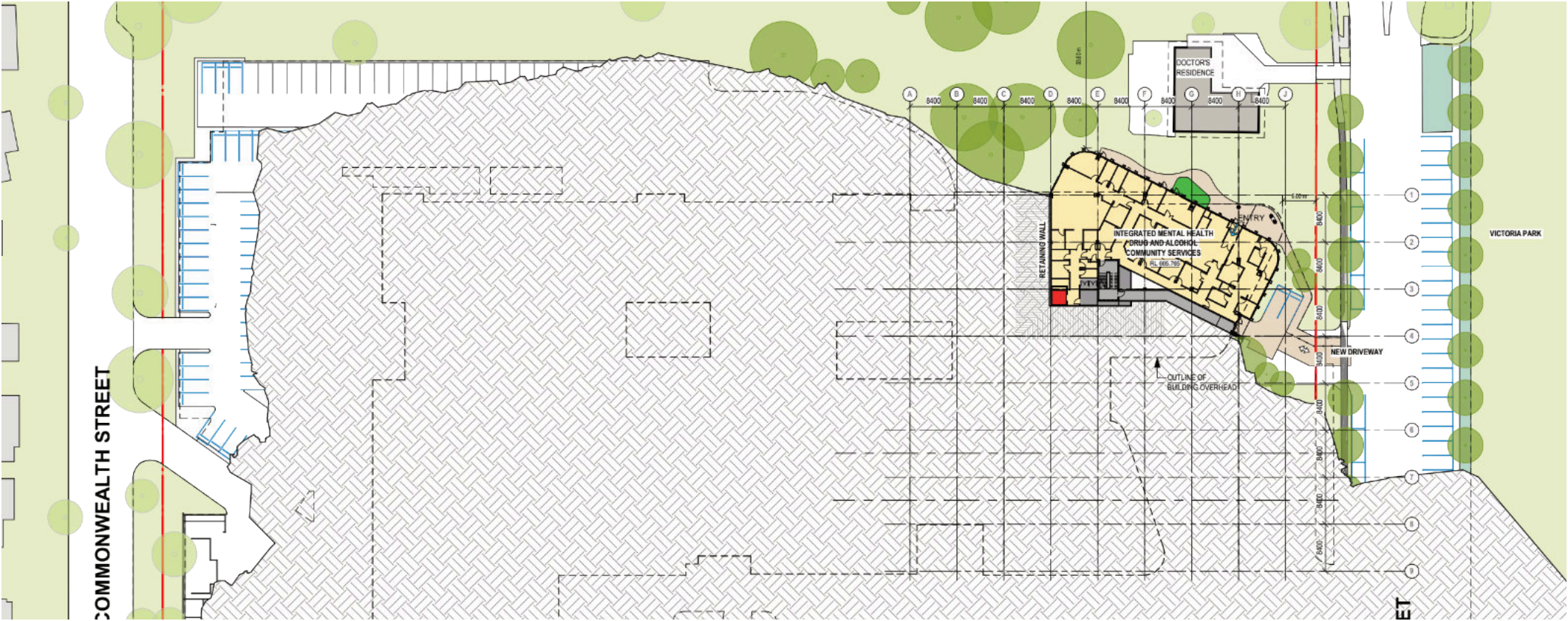
Level 00

- L00 is the lowest level of the facility located in the new east extension. This level includes:
- A discrete access to the Bathurst Community Mental Health (BCMH) opioid clinic with easy short-term parking from Mitre Street
 - Secure staff communication stair to L01 Voluntary Mental Health Health Recovery Unit (Panorama Clinic) IPU above
 - Service lift access from floors over for transfer of supplies and waste

The floorplan is partially cut into slope to minimise excavation where possible and is kranked to follow the natural fall of the site. However, the structural grid is wholly retained resulting in no structural transfers.

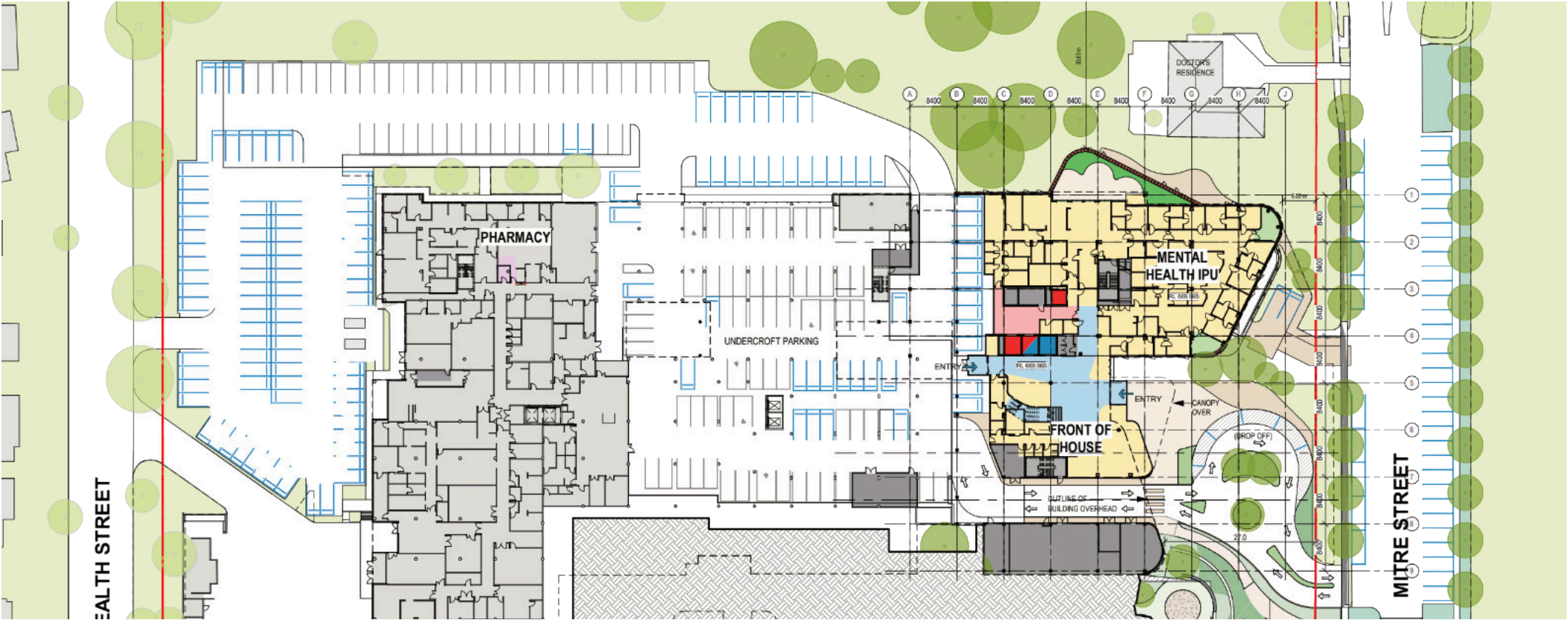
The racetrack arrangement of the planning allows for an efficient use of space with key rooms selected to face outward as these are in need of daylight and outlook.

The facade construction to be in brick veneer with in-fill glazing which ensure durability as this facade system is near to the natural ground and pedestrians traverse along facade line.



Level 01

- This level houses the new Main Entry with setdown and drop-off space facing Mitre Street. This new entry will be the primary access for Non-Admitted Care including Ambulatory care, Outpatients and Community Health. This entry will also provide Acute Care access to specialist services including Paediatrics, Rehabilitation and Mental Health.
- The level is also the direct connection from Mitre Street when arriving by vehicle and an undercroft carpark allows for direct, at-grade access to the lobby from carpark.
- The front of house area contains a reception desk, small food and beverage offering, public toilet facilities and clearly defined access to buildings lifts.
- The clinical department to the north is the Voluntary Mental Health Health Recovery Unit (Panorama Clinic) IPU, which contains a courtyard to the north. Rooms are located along the north and east facades to maximise the outlook.
- The back-of-house areas of the facility are largely untouched with minor works proposed.



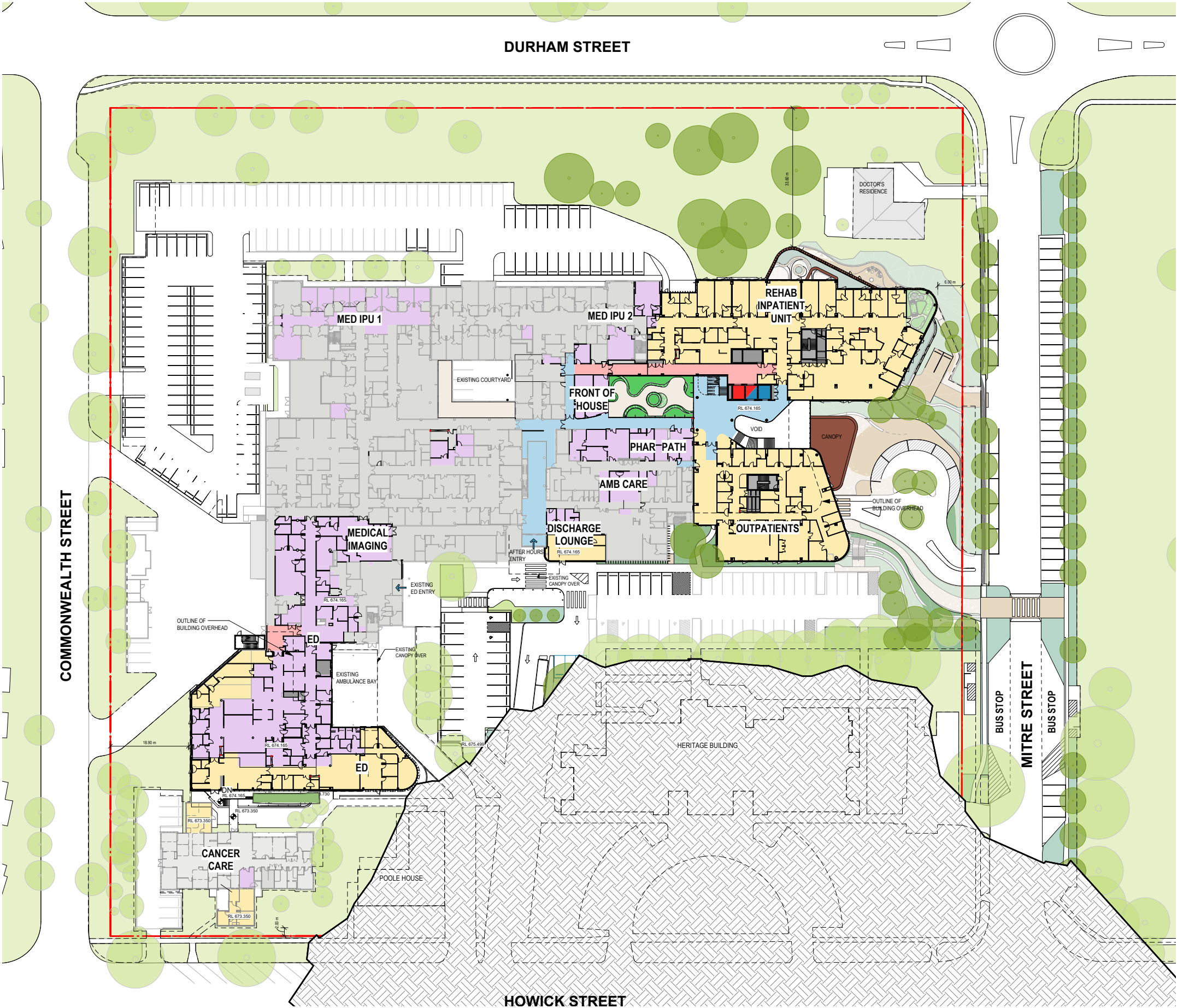
Level 02

Level 02 is the ground floor of the existing hospital with the Emergency and existing hospital entry located on this level. This is the primary entrance for surgical admissions including pick-up and drop-off for Discharge Lounge and hospital transport vehicles.

Level 02 new east expansion includes Rehabilitation Inpatient Units, Outpatient Services, Hospital Street and the public courtyard.

Areas of refurbishment are proposed to some of the facility to address inadequacies in functionality or lack of space.

Level 02 new south building expansion comprises the extension of Emergency Department and Daffodil Cottage Cancer Treatment Centre. This is proposed as a partial new build with some refurbished area of the floor (shown in purple).

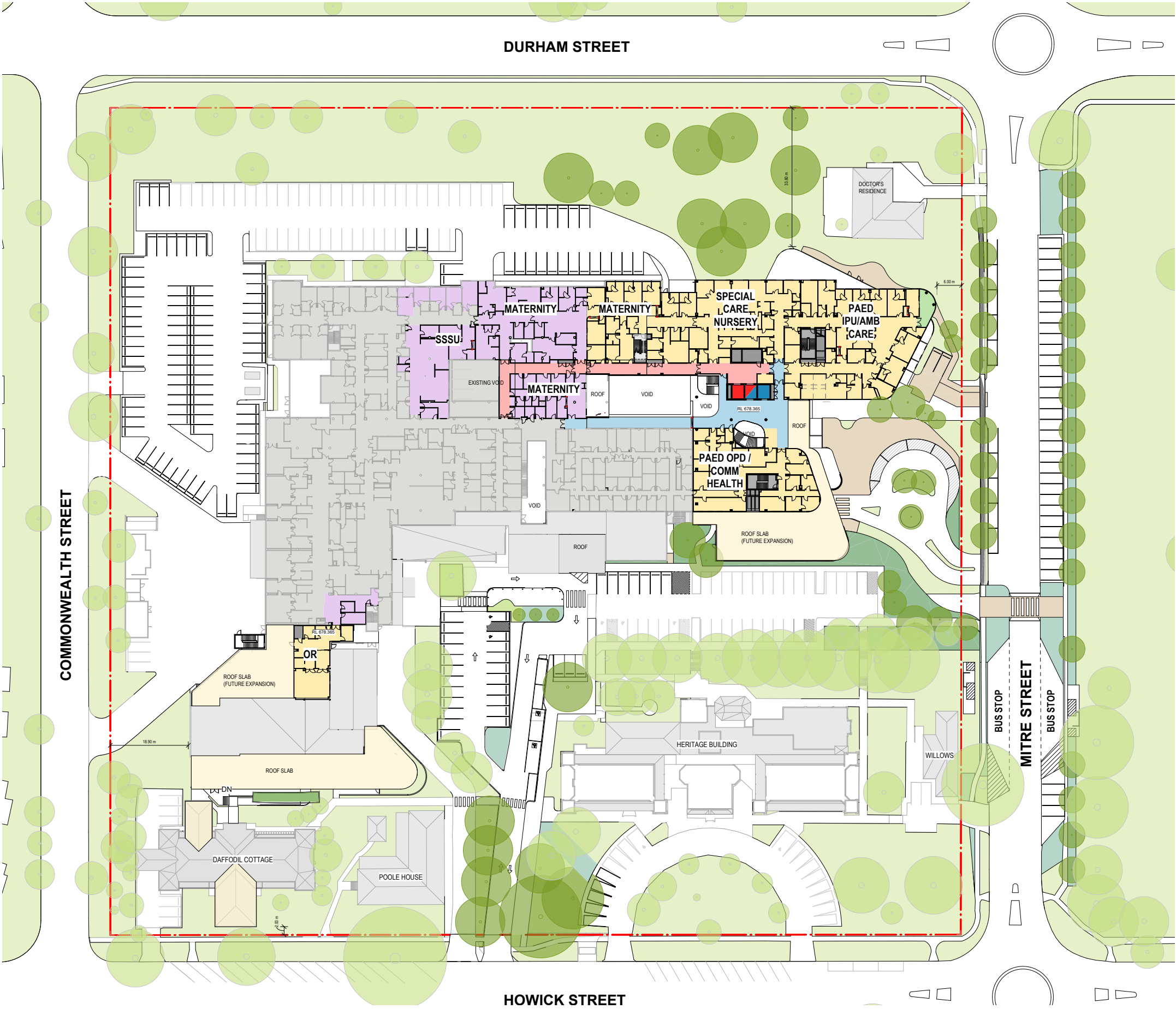


Level 03

Level 03 is this upper level of BHS Hospital and predominantly houses Surgical Services, Community Health, Maternity/ SCN and Paediatrics Services.

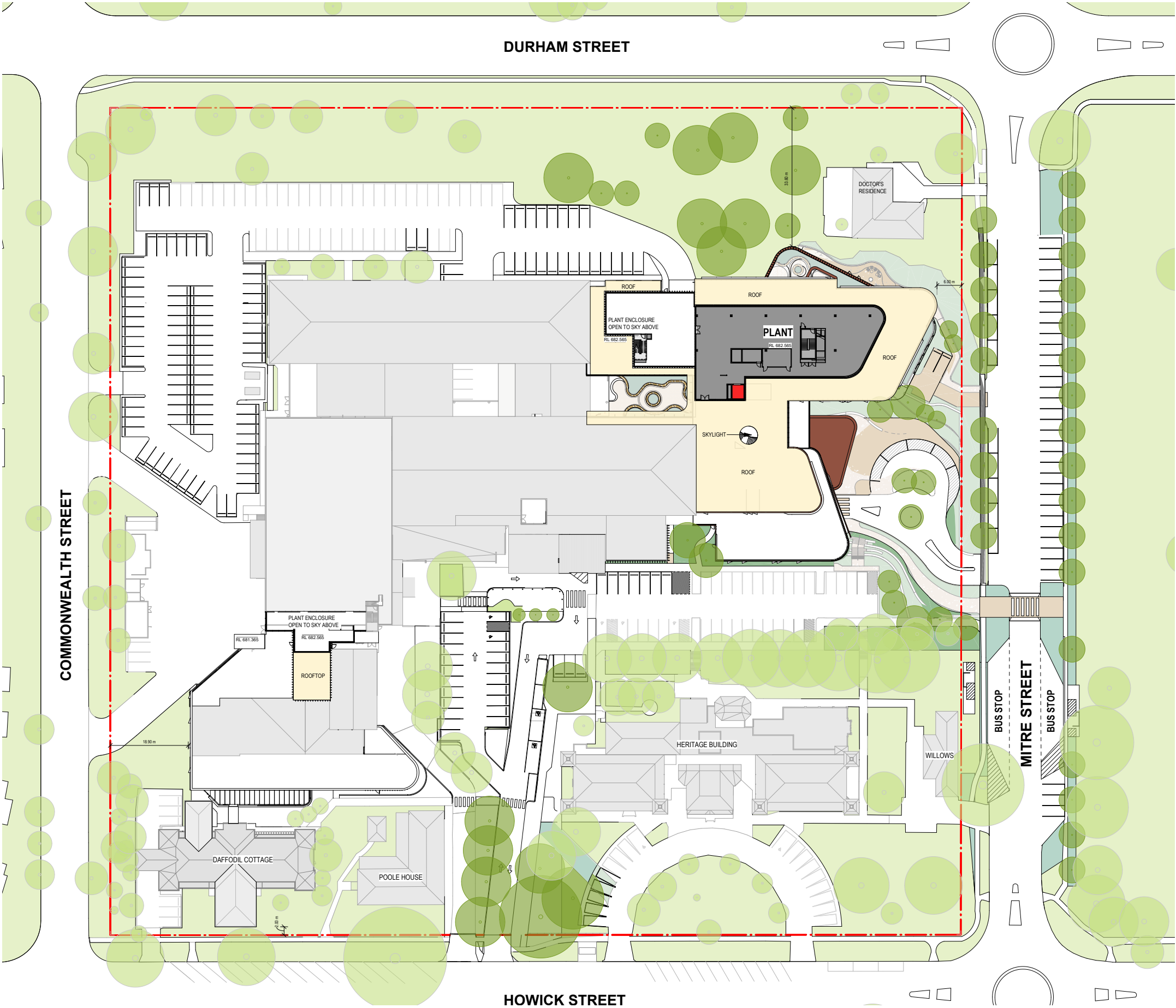
Level 03 new east building expansion includes Paediatric Inpatient and Outpatient Units as well as SCN and the extension of Maternity.

Level 03 new south build is an expansion of the Operating Theatre.



Level 04

The top level houses Plant and the Heli pad on teh new south build as well as a new plantroom on the new east build.



Rooftop Design and Services Strategy

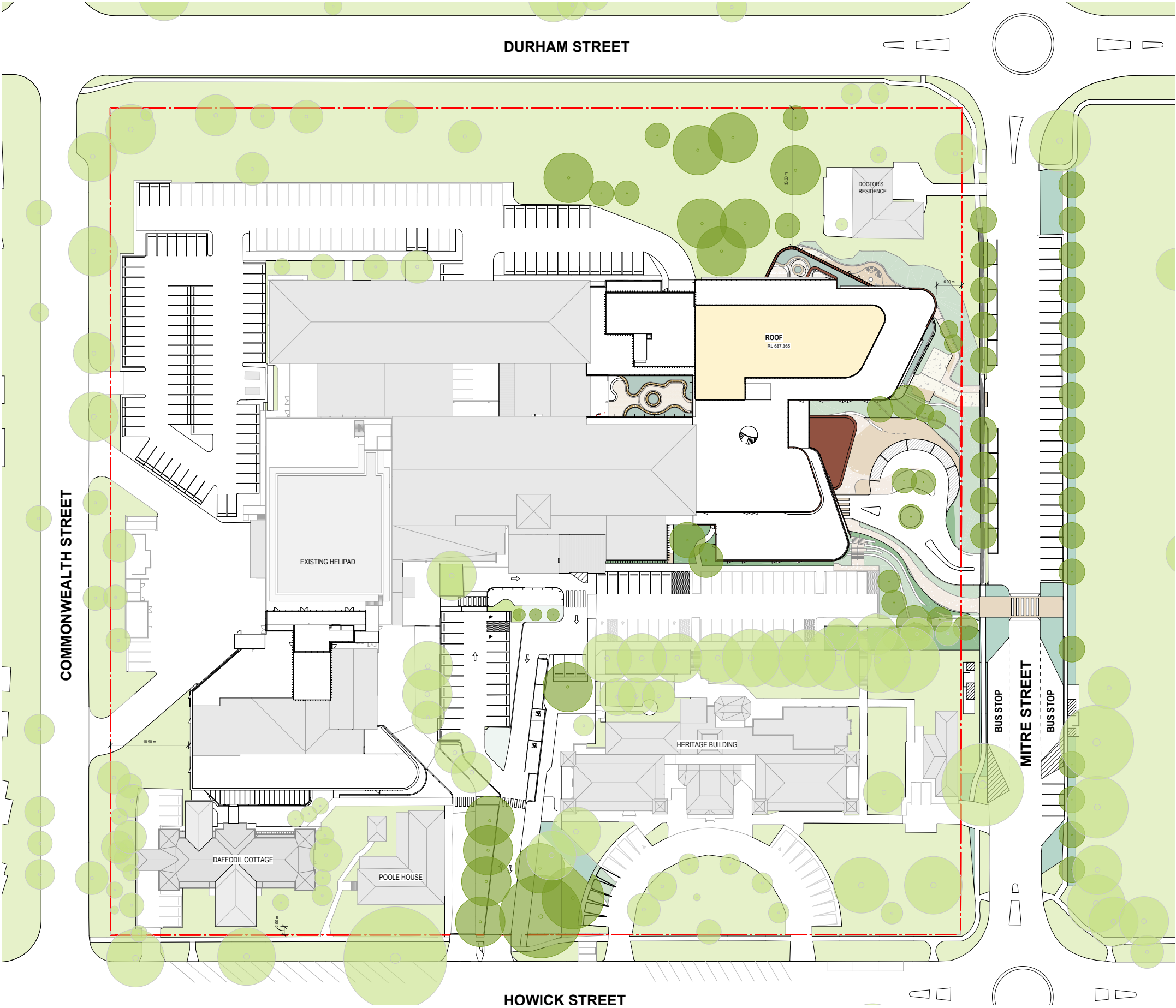
The top level houses Plant and the Heli pad.

DEPARTMENTS NEW EAST BUILDING EXTENSION

- Plant

DEPARTMENTS NEW SOUTH (ED) BUILDING EXTENSION

- Plant







—
05

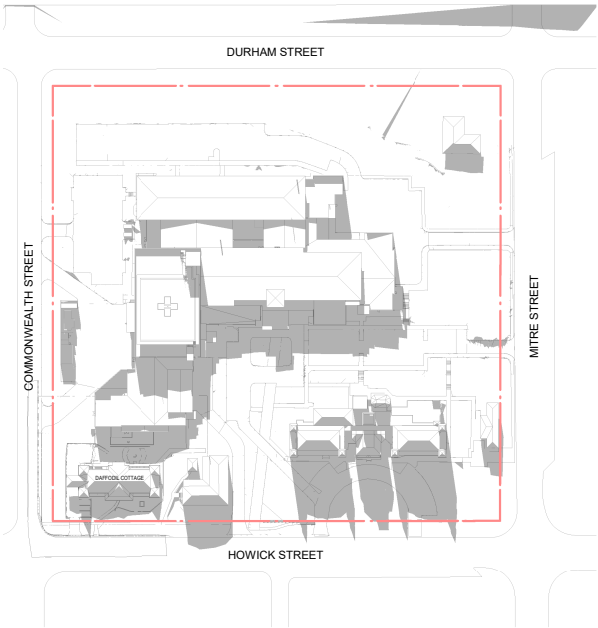
**Environmental Amenity
and ESD**

05

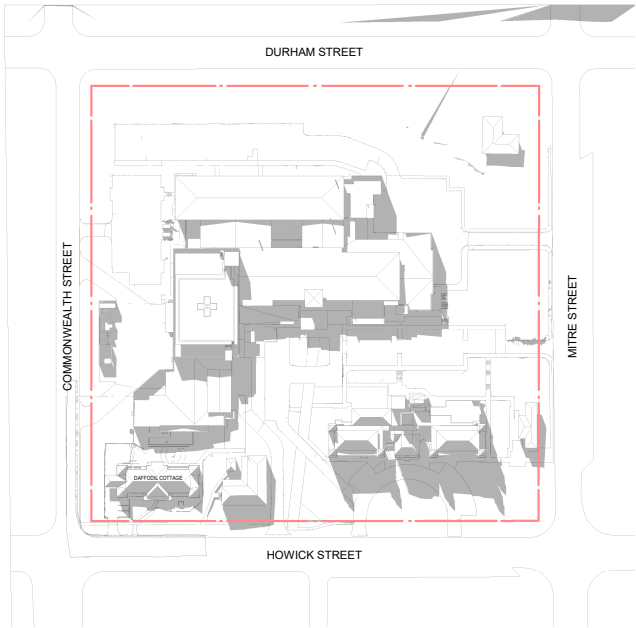
5.1 Solar Studies

Solar Analysis/ Winter Shadow Diagrams

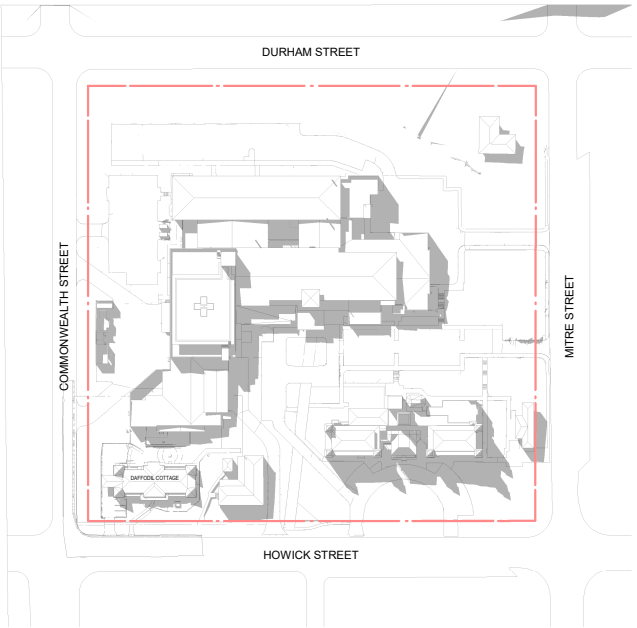
These solar study diagrams analyse the shadows cast by the hospital during an hour-long interval on the winter solstice. The purpose is to compare and understand the differences between the existing shadows and those anticipated with proposed changes. The study provides valuable insights into how the hospital's new buildings affect sunlight exposure, shading, and overall daylight conditions in and around the facility.



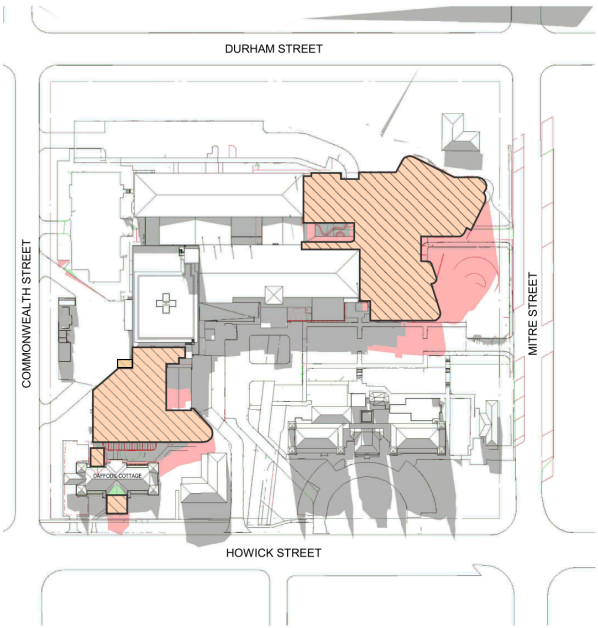
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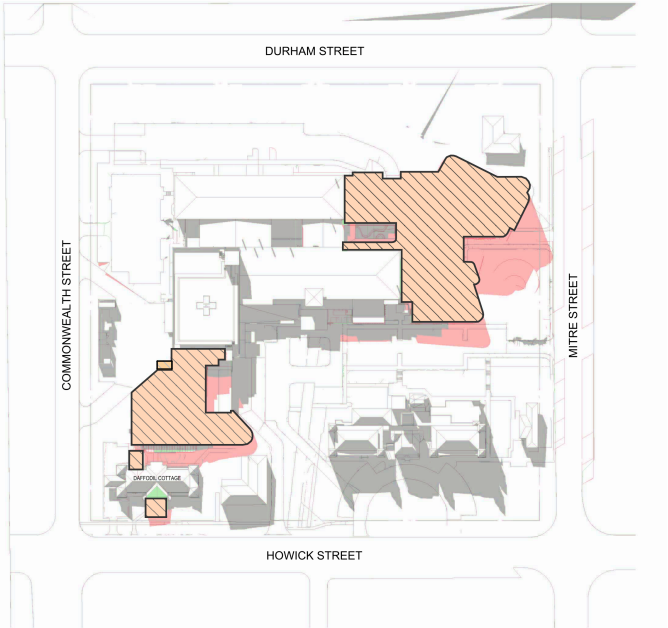
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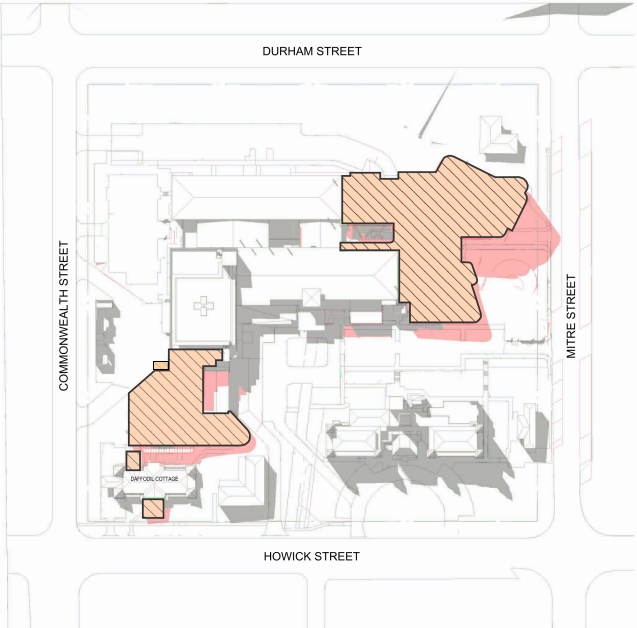
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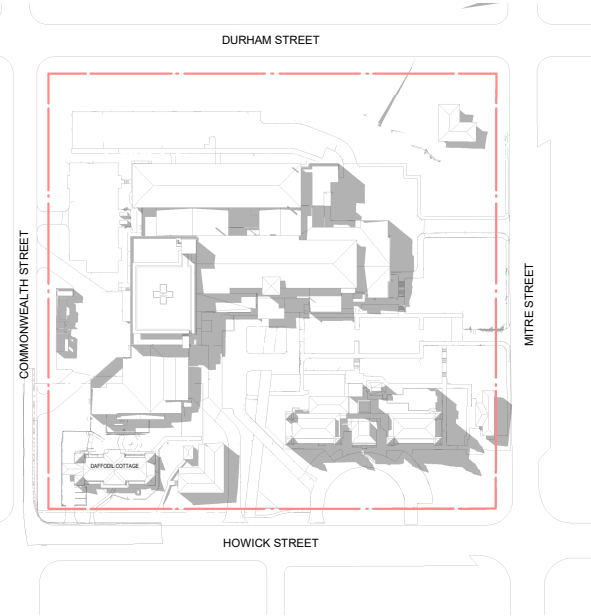
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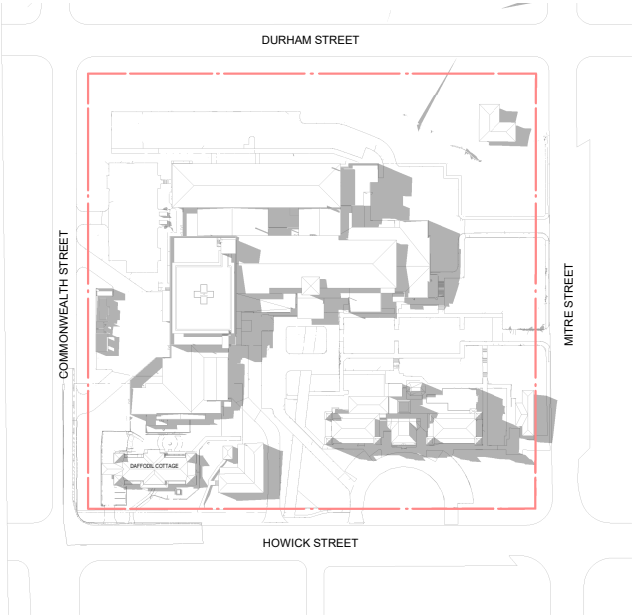
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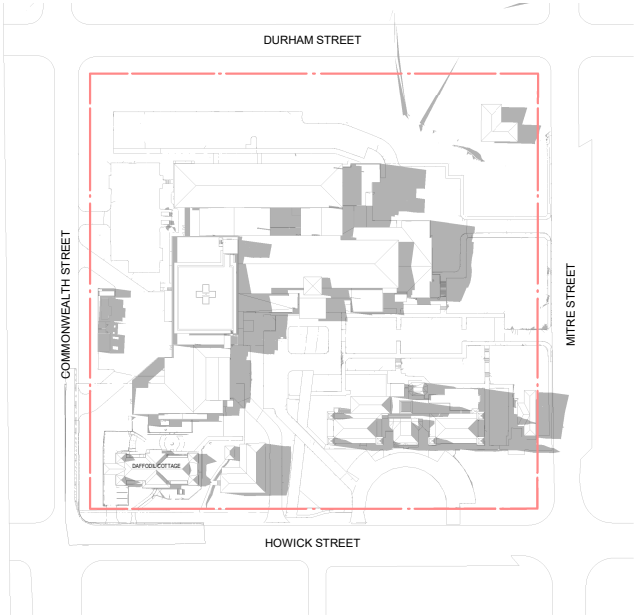
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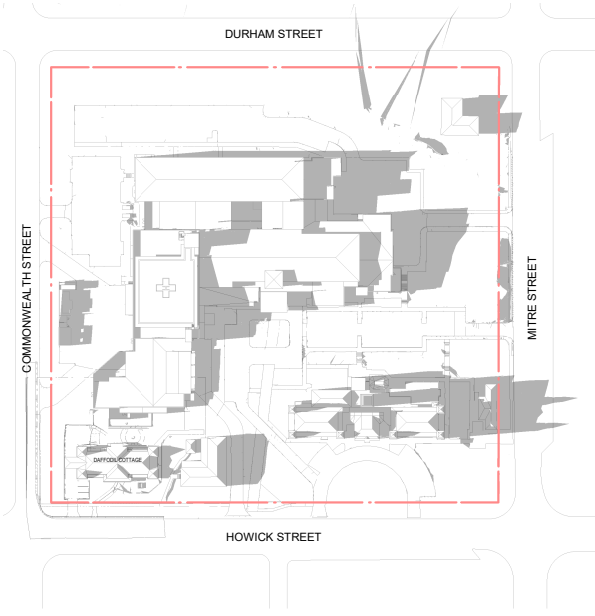
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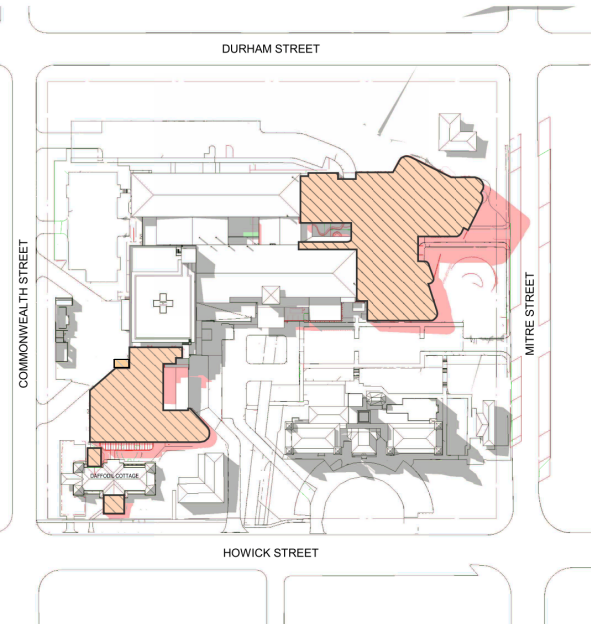
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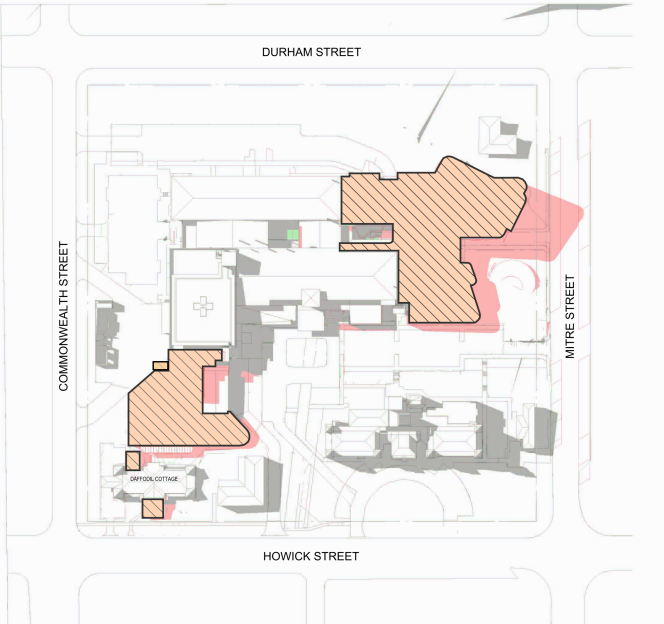
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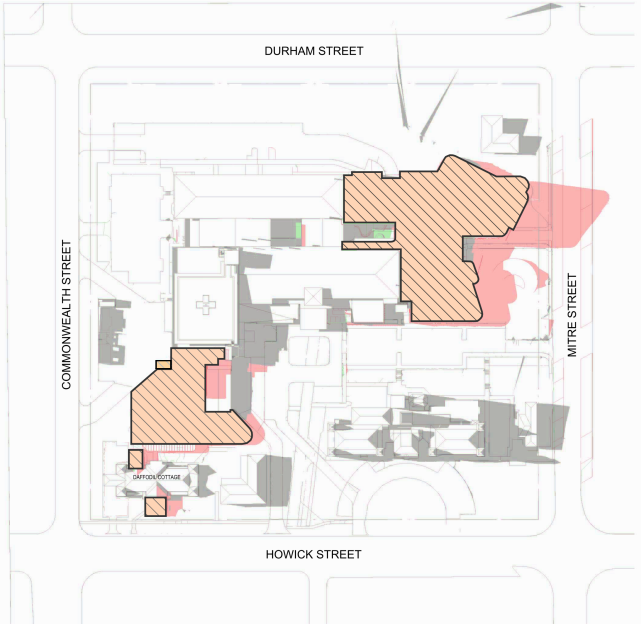
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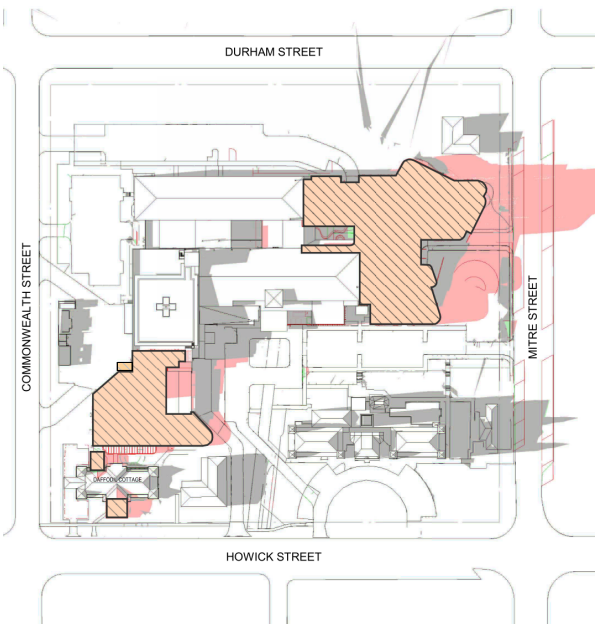
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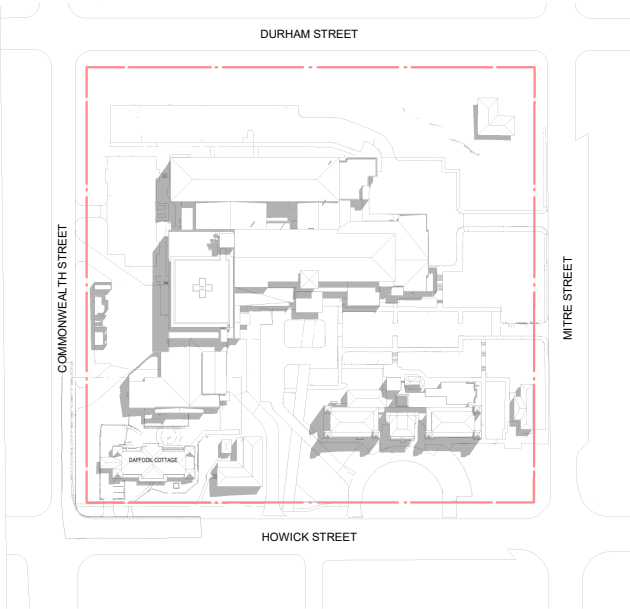
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④ PROPOSED 3PM - JUNE 21st
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Solar Analysis/ Summer Shadow Diagrams

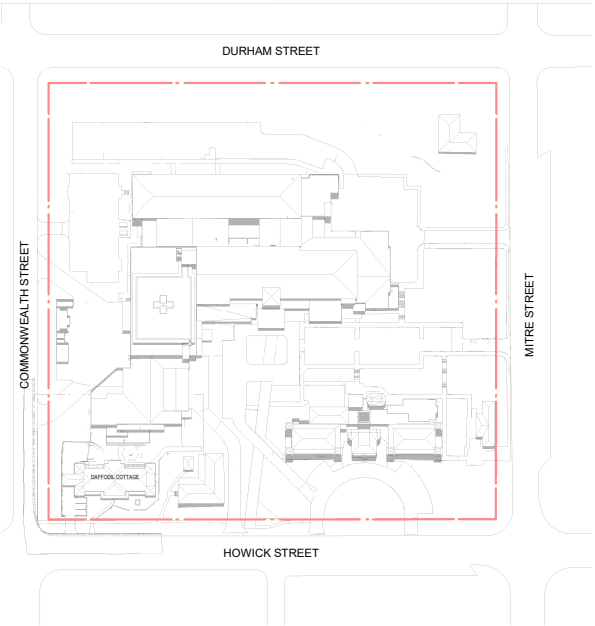
These solar study diagrams assess the existing and projected shadows generated by the hospital over an hour interval during the summer solstice. The goal is to analyse the variations between the current shadows and those expected with proposed development.



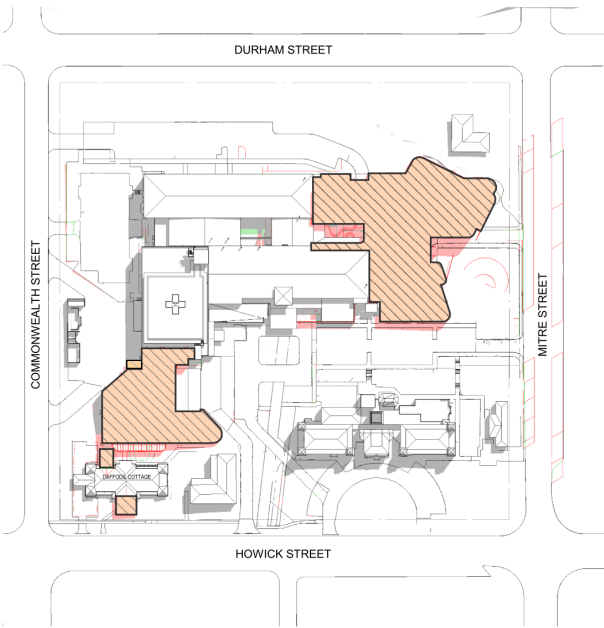
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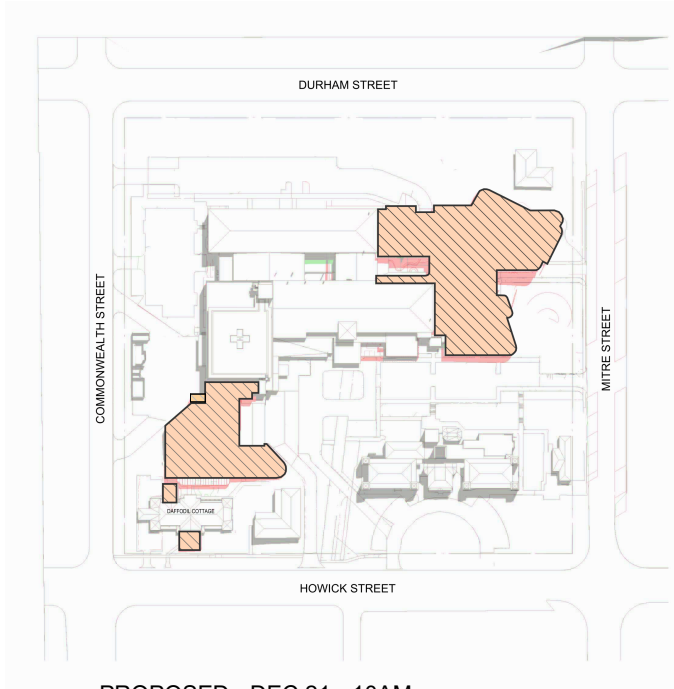
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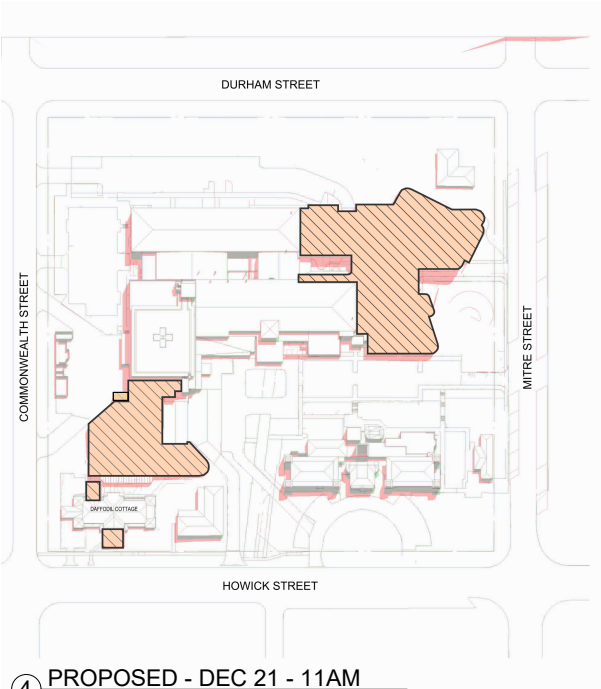
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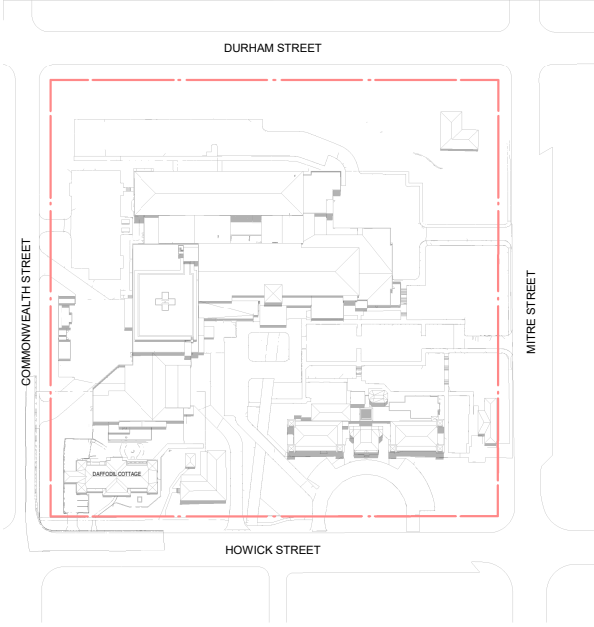
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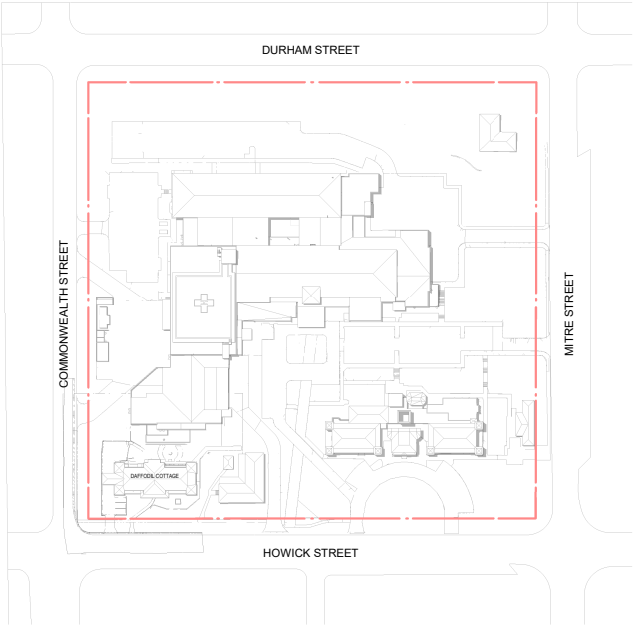
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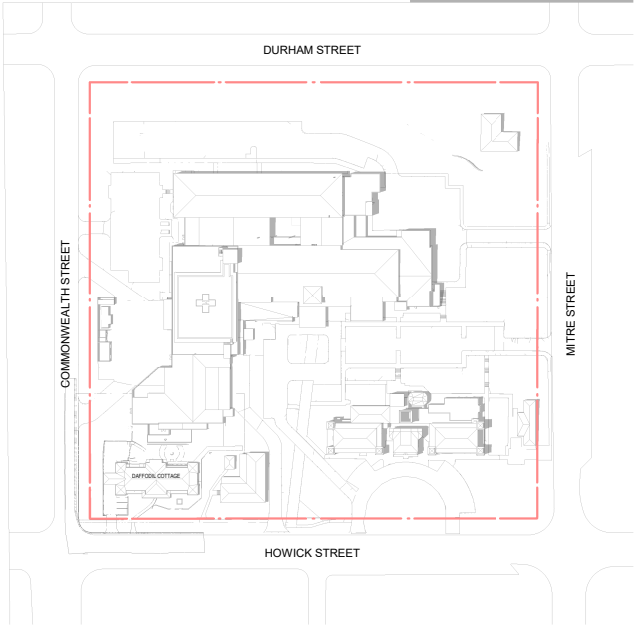
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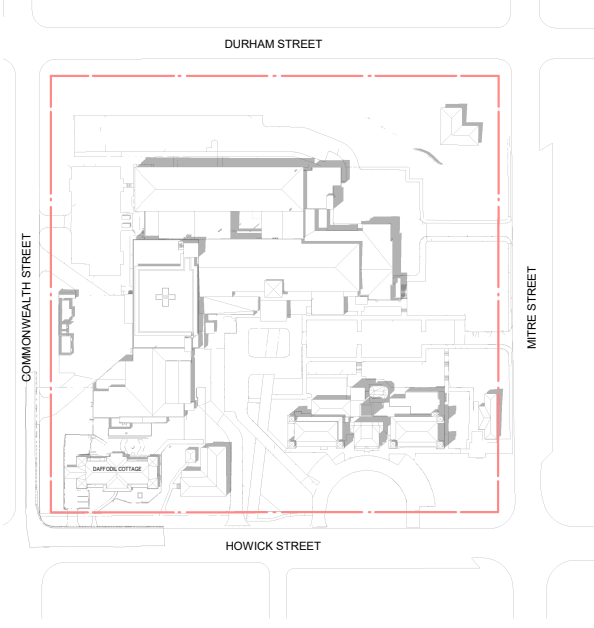
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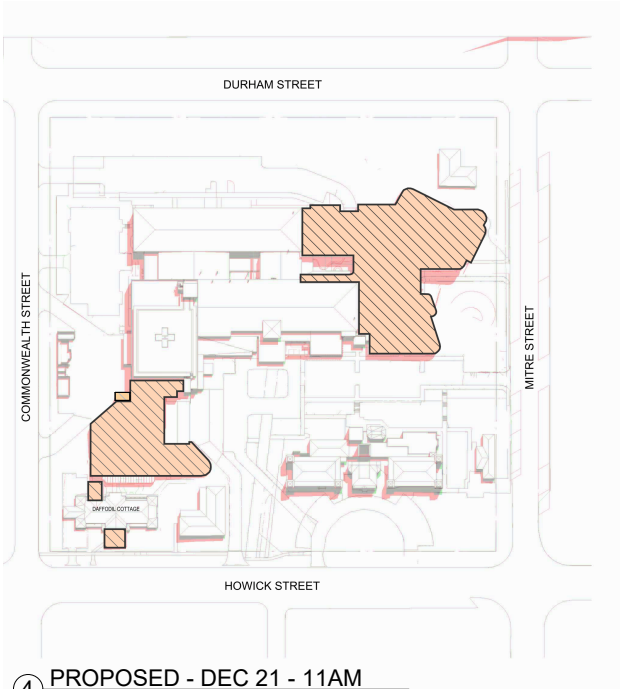
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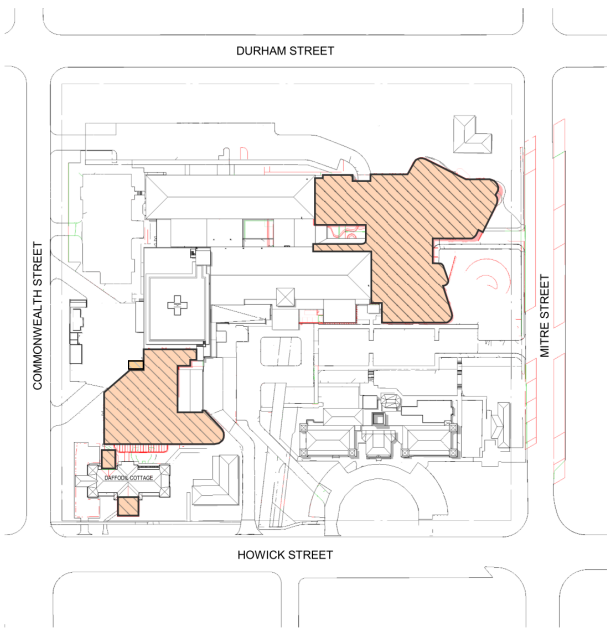
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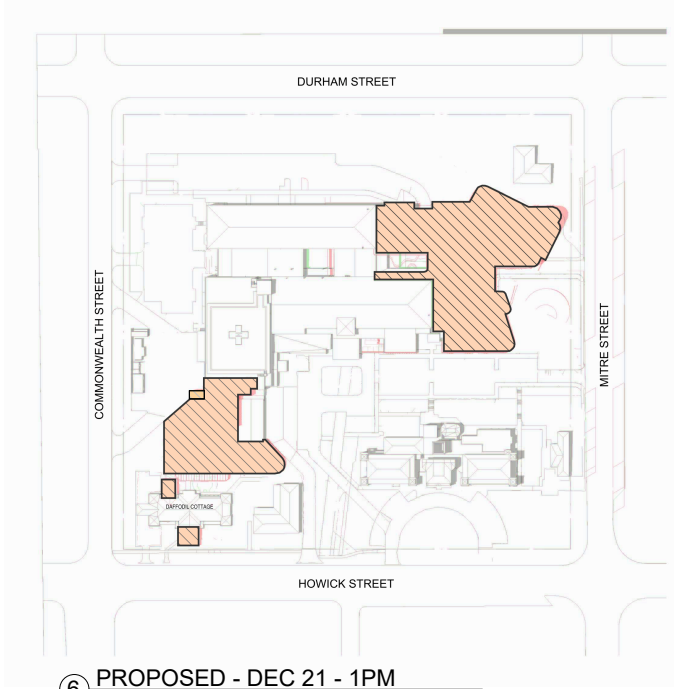
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④ PROPOSED - DEC 21 - 11AM



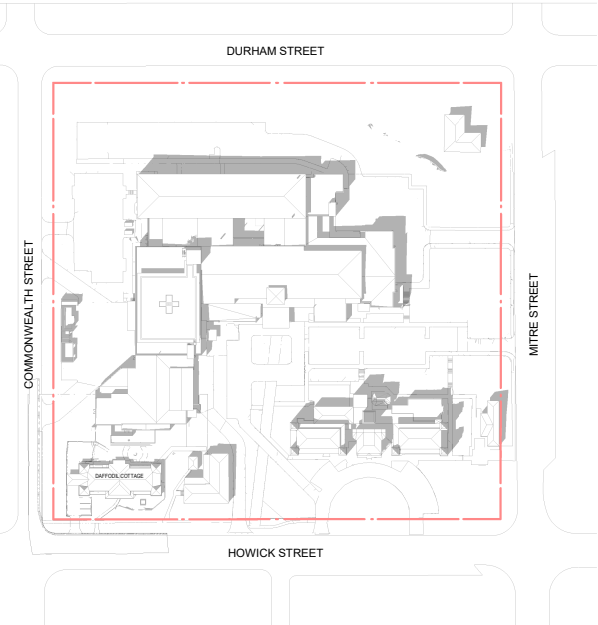
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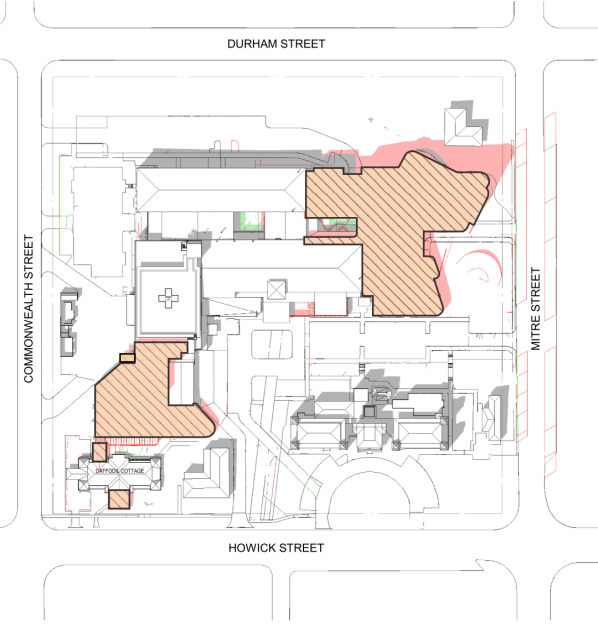


③ PROPOSED - DEC 21 - 2PM



2 EXISTING - DEC 21 - 3PM

1:1500



5 PROPOSED - DEC 21 - 3PM

1:1

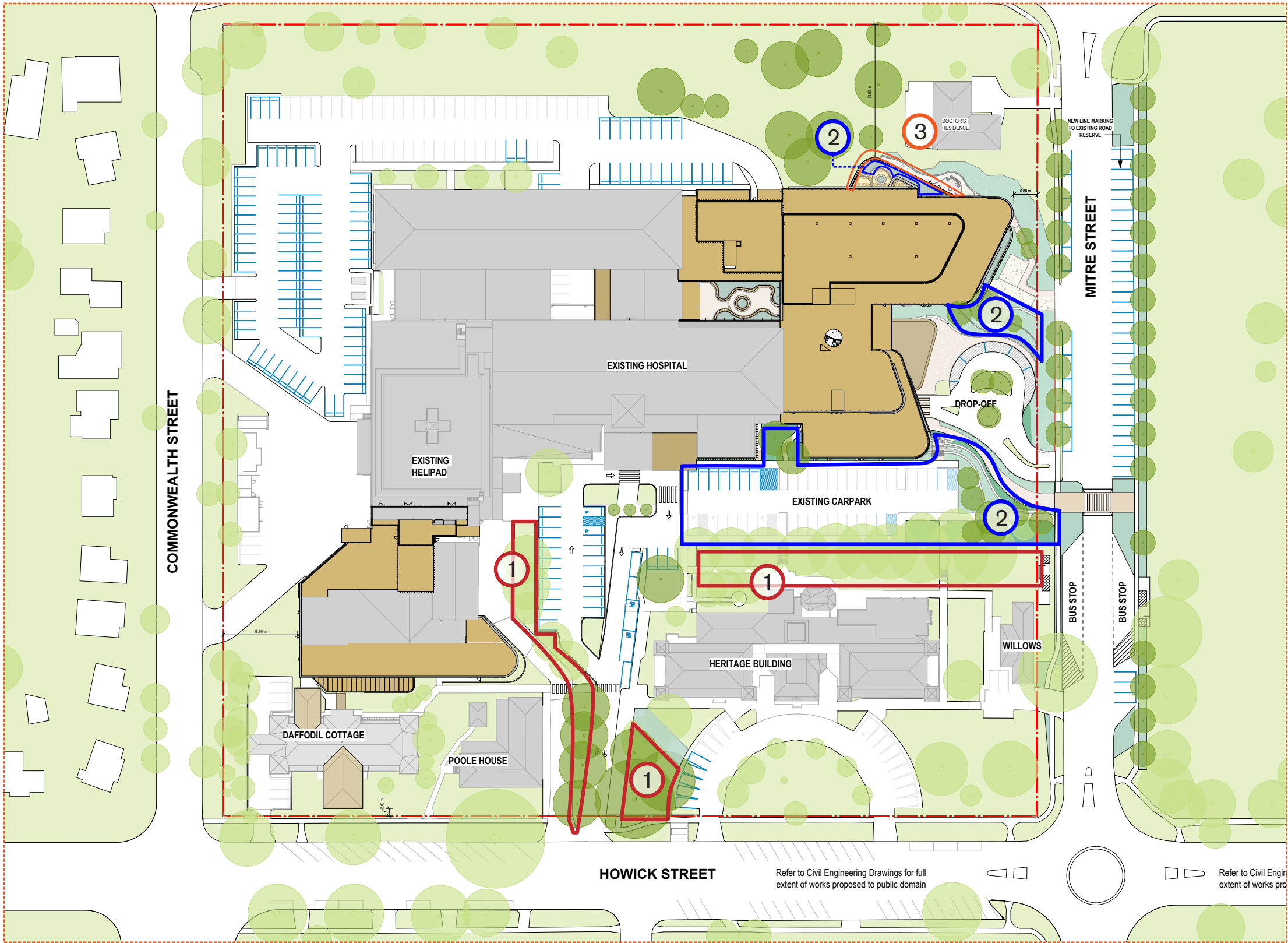
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5.2 Wind Analysis

- A Pedestrian wind Environment Assessment within and around the development concludes that the development has/will:
- Incorporated several design features and wind mitigating strategies
 - Minimal impact on the wind condition on Pedestrian footpath along Howick Street
 - Provides enough protection for the intended use for the majority of the outdoor trafficable areas
 - Provide enough protection from dominant southwestern winds

The following mitigation measures have been incorporated in the design:

- 1 Retention of existing trees throughout the site.
- 2 Retention of proposed densely foliating, evergreen trees.
- 3 Retention of proposed 3-4m high glazed fixed panel façade with vertical aluminium sunshades along perimeter of mental health courtyard.



05

5.3 HI ESD Targets

HI Sustainability Strategy



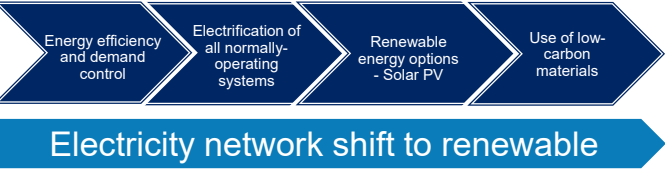
Net Zero Ready

Government policy targets & NSW Health Resource efficiency and energy plan

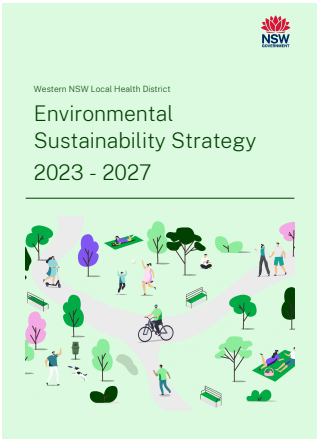
Net zero carbon 2050₁

Stage 1 Implementation Update: to reduce emissions by 70% below 2005 levels by 2035₂

Fleet charging requirements will need to ensure that we have chargers installed for the 50% of fleet vehicles to be purchased/leased by 2026 to be fully electric (100% of new acquisitions by 2030)₃



WNSWLHD ESD Goals



ESD Initiatives - Minimum Targets (BAU)

Revision	Date	Author	Approval	Description
Rev A	03.03.2020	D&I Team	ED, AD&I	First Issue
Rev B	18.03.2021	A,D&I Team	ED, AD&I	General Update

Our Vision
Healthy environment healthier rural people

Our Goals
Keeping people healthy
High value, low carbon health care
Minimise health service emissions
Climate resilient health service

Our Net Zero Targets
• 50% reduction in emissions by 2030
• 70% reduction by 2035
• Net zero carbon emissions by 2050*
Compared to 2020/2021 levels

- Our vision is a healthy environment for healthier rural people
- Western NSW Local Health District respects and protects the land, sky, and waterways in which we operate to provide a **healthy environment for healthier rural people**
- We will lead by example, supporting the NSW Government's Net Zero Plan to progress environmentally sustainable activities and initiatives to reduce our carbon footprint while delivering world-class and sustainable rural healthcare ready to adapt to climate challenges.
- Our goals for environmental sustainability are to keep people healthy, provide high value and low carbon healthcare, minimize health service emissions, and build a climate resilient health service.
- Health Infrastructure's ESD Evaluation Tool
 - Minimum target of 45 points achieved + 5 points buffer
 - Minimum 10% improvement in energy efficiency compared to the baseline of NCC Section J compliance applicable to the development

- Indoor Environment Quality
- Variable control for fans
 - Shading on the northern façade windows
 - High performance façade
 - Blinds to provide glare reduction for patients and staff
 - Low VOC paints
- Energy
- Solar PV where possible
 - Heat recovery chillers
 - Air-source heat pump domestic hot wter
 - Efficient energy appliances
 - Efficient HVAC and lighting systems
 - Thermally efficient construction (insulation / air-tightness)
- Water
- Water efficient fixtures and fittings
 - Rainwater collection and reuse on landscaping
- Materials
- Building reuse
 - Sustainability sourced timber
 - Low carbon concrete with a target reduction in Portland cement of 30%
- Emissions
- Treatment of pollutants in stormwater
- Innovation
- Electrification of all new building systems
- Management
- Smart energy metering / monitoring to each building floor
 - Operational Waste Management Plan
 - Climate Adaptation Plan
 - Green Travel Plan - sustainable transport

05

5.4 ESD Initiatives - Opportunities



Water

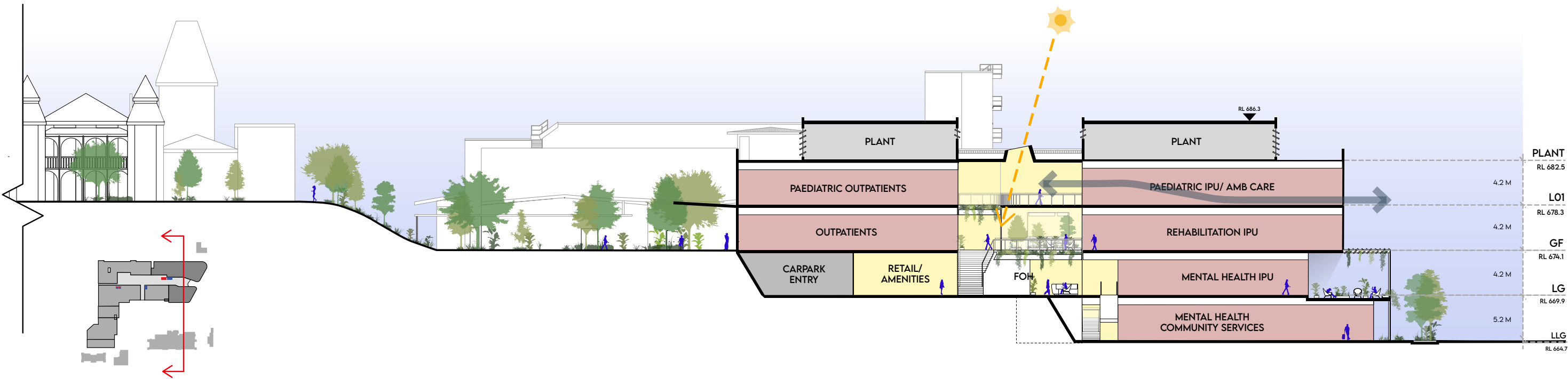
Allow water to flow through the site
Above-ground bio-filtration (bio-ponds, rain gardens) in lieu of underground pollution control measures.
Use of previous, porous or permeable paving systems that allow stormwater to filter into the ground
Bio-retention collecting stormwater run off
Swale to capture and treat runoff from the new vegetation corridor

Energy

Net Zero targets including electrification of the site
Waste heat reuse from space cooling chillers
Reduction in heat island effect through extensive landscaping and light coloured roof
Longer life and future proofing for future expansion

Health and Wellbeing

Quality views - planning of patient areas to have access to external vistas. Glare control - sun shading integrated into the facade design



Education

Interpretation signage of sustainability features e.g visual display of energy / water performance

Caring for Country

Indigenous design consultation and considerations
Return of traditional water management practices and restorative activities to heal Country E.g. reintroduction of local endemic plant species and traditional water courses

Indoor Environment Quality

Mixed-mode or natural ventilation
Shading of northern facade through the building form (overhangs)

Health and Wellbeing

MH courtyard optimises access to fresh air, natural light and vegetation. Opportunity for onsite productive gardens, in particular clinical areas to improve health and treatment



Health and Wellbeing

High quality outdoor areas of respite with seating areas that have space for wheelchairs, non-smoking zones, separate spaces for staff, shaded areas.



Active design to promote walking through the site. Interesting nodes along Hospital Street to encourage active route

Materials and Waste

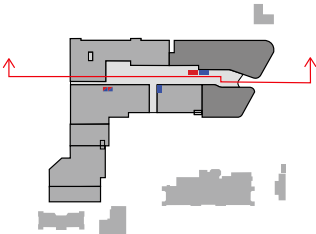
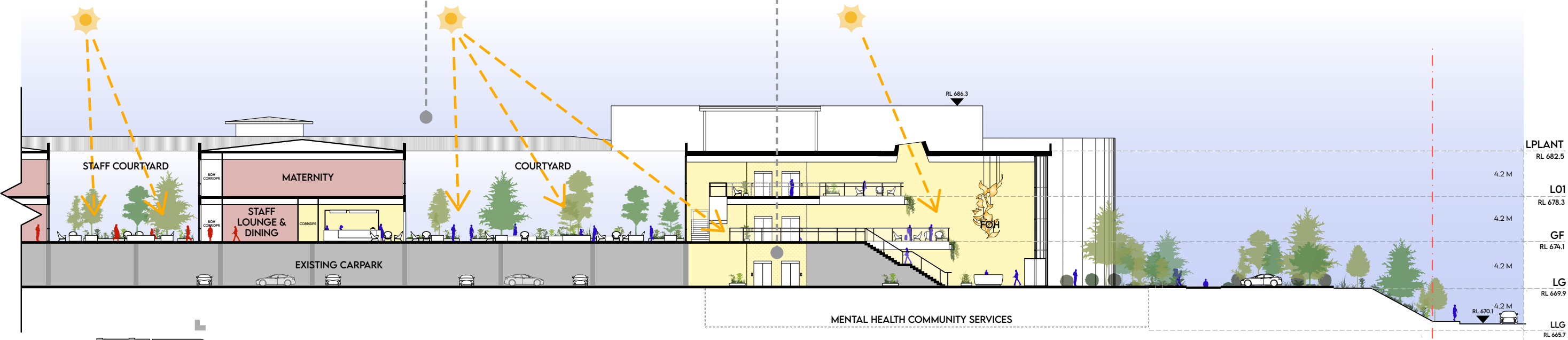
Investigation & implementation of low embodied carbon materials and design improvements
Reuse of bricks from demolished sections of the building in the landscaping or car park areas.

New build areas expanding over car parking spaces to minimise impacts to existing services

Transport

Relocate bus stop to new Mitre St entry to encourage and facilitate sustainable transport modes

HOSPITAL STREET
DETAILED LONG SECTION



Building Reuse

An assessment identifying the reuse of existing spaces and equipment.

Transport

Bicycle racks, EV charging points for fleet vehicles

Health and Well-being

Internal planting, biophilia (nature patterns) and artwork

Green Networks

Outdoor green spaces and access to nature. Engaging way-finding and access to local paths and park. Encourage walking and cycling, improve connection between places, enhances biodiversity and ecological resilience (Mitre St and Victoria Park)

05

5.5 Visual Impact Assessment

Bathurst Hospital redevelopment, extending eastward, is a response to the growing demands of the community it serves. Importantly, the scale of this project prompts careful consideration of its visual impact. A series of massing studies have been conducted, focusing on key vantage points across the site and the expansive Bathurst Plains. These studies aim to ensure that the extended structure seamlessly integrates with its surroundings, respecting the visual context while meeting the hospital's functional needs.

The following diagram illustrates the placement of each photo montage that will be presented subsequently.



1 View from Bathurst Netball Association



Existing



Proposed

2 View from the corner of Howick and Mitre



Existing



Proposed

3

View from the corner of Howick and Commonwealth Street



Existing



Proposed



Existing



Proposed



Existing



Proposed

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06

Response and
Consultation

6.1 Response to Design Guide for Health

The following statement outlines BLP's response to key design principles within the Design Guide for Health: Spaces, Places & Precincts.

Design for Dignity

The facility design has been carefully planned to ensure it meets key performance criteria to ensure dignity and equity for all members of Bathurst and its wider regional communities.

The architectural design of the new additions to the hospital building is carefully crafted to meet various design considerations at different scales. At the neighbourhood scale, the facility seamlessly integrates into the urban context utilises the topography of the site whilst presenting a welcoming atmosphere that reflects a sense of investment and care. The precinct scale design prioritises accessibility, ensuring well-designed arrival and departure experiences for all modes of transport, including pedestrian paths and bicycle infrastructure. The layout fosters intuitive, safe, and accessible access to various buildings and spaces while considering future facilities.

The provision of landscaped connections to external space, art, and culture, promote opportunities for respite and reflection to enhance the overall experience for patients, visitors and staff alike. Additionally, the building emphasis on inviting entry and reception spaces with level at-grade connections to parking and public domain, will support a diverse group of building users and cultural customs associated with care.

The facility is intentionally welcoming to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander users, with waiting areas and circulation spaces designed to accommodate cultural waiting behaviours. The design with country approach has enabled a less formal building design and use of colour, texture and art further enhances the welcoming precinct for these community members.

Patient rooms are generously sized to facilitate culturally appropriate family visits and include options for outdoor care delivery in spaces such as gardens and balconies. The design ensures safety, accessibility, and a welcoming environment for individuals with limited mobility and cognitive functions. Public thoroughfares are separated from patient transport routes, and reception areas are approachable and unintimidating. The inclusion of contemplative and respite spaces, separate from patient rooms, aligns with clinical supervision. Adequate storage is provided to maintain tidiness, while staff are given pleasant workspaces and break rooms for informal and formal interactions. Patients and visitors have opportunities to modify their environment at the room scale, adjusting light, views, noise, and privacy levels.

Social interaction and connectivity are promoted through well-designed spaces, separate from exterior functions like designated outdoor smoking areas. Overall, the architectural design reflects a holistic approach that prioritises inclusivity, cultural sensitivity, safety, and a positive experience for all users.

Design for Well-being

The proposed architectural design for the hospital comprehensively prioritises public health and well-being. At the precinct scale, landscaped communal spaces are integrated into project for relaxation and respite, promoting a healthier community. The design incorporates a network of green spaces, including landscape corridors, courtyards, balconies (or mixed-mode winter gardens), and interactive areas with recreation facilities. Walkable environments are encourage via open stairs between levels, artistic spaces are included, and the potential for healthy-eating options is encouraged to contribute to physical and mental health.

The building has views to the outside from patient rooms, corridors and main entry areas to connect to the place and fostering a healing environment. Patient-centric features, such as large windows with view, control over the environment, are integrated. The design pays attention to aesthetics, using colour and material choices to support well-being and target a de-institutionalised aesthetic to promote a calming, natural environment. Noise management strategies are employed, and positive distractions, including art and play-based spaces, are incorporated. Overall, the design prioritises the health and well-being of patients, visitors, and staff at multiple scales, creating a healing and supportive healthcare environment.

Design for efficient and flexible delivery of care

The architectural design for the new hospital building adeptly addresses considerations at both the precinct and building scales. At the precinct scale, future traffic and access strategies are carefully analysed to ensure efficient navigation and reduced travel distances. Separate datums are established to avoid interference with key access routes for logistics, emergency vehicles, and clinical operations. Generous, direct paths are implemented to create legible wayfinding and enhance the overall organisation of the precinct, including the extension of the existing hospital spine or 'street'. Shared service strategies are incorporated to prevent unnecessary duplication and inefficiency.

The design supports the flexible delivery of healthcare, accommodating current and emerging models of care. At the building scale, the design aligns with the clinical services plan, incorporating insights from the Australasian Health Facility Guidelines. It anticipates technological changes and evolving care models, facilitating digital connectivity and allowing for flexibility in response to medical equipment developments and changes in clinical practice. Efficient plans and coherent circulation routes are devised to cater to the diverse needs of staff, patients, and visitors, with attention given to providing culturally appropriate spaces for families and visitors. The inclusion of quality spaces for staff collaboration and respite, along with thoughtful consideration of three-dimensional spatial arrangements, reflects a holistic approach to creating a functional and supportive healthcare facility. Corridor lengths are limited to enhance accessibility and circulation efficiency throughout the building and the proposed amendments to separate the public and private circulation corridors rectifies an existing deficiency in operational needs for the hospital.

Design with Country

The architectural design team demonstrated a commitment to achieve a culturally appropriate outcome for the project. This was achieve through open collaboration with various first nations communities and stakeholders. Engagement, listening and responding to learnings from Wiradjuri country elders and knowledge holders informed the teams cultural awareness and understanding of the significance of the landscape, place and its inhabitants which guided the masterplanning, concepts to encourage an organic built-form that worked in unison with the land, as well as, the materiality and colours for the building to reflect country. The entire precinct or campus is designed to promote cultural safety, be a welcoming environment and encourage the community to seek assistance with any health related matters. The landscape proposal sources endemic planting species and appropriately designed functional and artistic spaces that are a reference to the place, people, wildlife, culture and identity of Wiradjuri Country.

Spaces are integrated to specifically support the health, well-being, cultural safety, and security of local Aboriginal communities. The Bathurst Aboriginal Health Service provides a vital role in supporting community. We have located this service central to the facility with direct access to an external landscaped courtyard to encourage connection to country whilst within the building. Other architectural concepts such as circular roof-lights visually link one with sky and large areas of glazing directly visible from main hospital circulation spine give vistas beyond the hospital to place and one surroundings. The material palette is derived from colours and textures of country, whilst the curved forms evoke a connection to land, river and nature. Cultural practices are facilitated in the design and landscape proposal to supporting opportunities for private community practices including mourning and birthing.

The overall architectural design reflects a profound understanding and respect for Aboriginal cultures, ensuring that the hospital is not just a medical facility but a culturally sensitive and inclusive space for all.

Design for the neighbourhood and surrounding environment

The architectural design for the new hospital and precinct prioritises community through implementation of key urban design principles such as equitable access, legible entry, ease of public transport interface, landscaping, safety and security. Meaningful consultation processes have been employed to identify the community's needs, including those of indigenous community, has led to shared understandings of public and service-related spaces into the design brief.

The facility is strategically sited to enhance its urban and natural settings, considering streetscapes, landscapes, heritage, and habitat. The design seamlessly integrates with the neighbourhood's identity, land use, and patterns of access, presenting itself as a valuable civic place within the streetscape. The edges of the health precinct are inviting, well-connected, and harmoniously integrated with the surrounding built environment, in particular, the proposed pedestrian crossing will more seamlessly link the hospital to Victoria Park to reinvigorate an existing site relationship. The

overall architectural design reflects a deep commitment to community, seamlessly embedding the new hospital additions within its urban and natural contexts while prioritising accessibility, cultural integration, and environmental considerations.

Design for connection

At the neighborhood scale, the health facility has considered existing transport networks, including public transport, cycleways, pedestrian routes, delivery and back-of-house delivery routes, and car infrastructure. The design explores opportunities to provide new transport infrastructure, such as, new bus stop on Mitre Street to integrate with existing public transport infrastructure. Well-planned cross-site links contribute to an accessible and connected environment.

At the building scale, the design explores adjacencies between functions to ensure efficient functionality, enhance communication and promote legible way-finding through facility. The planning allows for hierarchy of spaces, prioritising the primary movement via the hospital spine, whilst secondary flows ensure clinical adjacencies are achieved that separate private from public flows.

Direct links from under-croft parking areas to the main entry lobby allow for ease of transition from car parking to building. Lifts are centrally located in the new addition and are clearly visible and easily navigated by first-time building users.

Design for Sustainability

The architectural design for the new hospital building embraces a comprehensive whole-of-life-cycle approach across all scales and stages. At the neighbourhood scale, the masterplanning considers the benefits of introducing a large open area for passive recreation encouraging a more pedestrian friendly environment around the perimeter of the buildings. The landscaping is designed promoting water-reuse and sensitive urban design techniques whilst using climate-responsive plant species.

The building design uses passive environmental techniques, daylight access, sun-shading, solar panels, and low emission material selections to contribute to environmental sustainability. The project explores opportunities to invest in sustainable electricity supply, electrification of building systems, has a high performance façade system with efficient fixtures and appliances. The building management looks at smart-metering and monitoring, waste collection minimisation and encourages green travel planning for staff and visitors where possible.

The architectural approach ensures the new hospital aligns with evolving technologies, environmental considerations, and community needs throughout its life cycle.

6.2 Response to GANSW Requirements

Item	SDRP #1 Requirement	Response / Relevant Section of Report
Connecting with Country		
1	Seek out and continue to engage and work with Knowledge Holders and Elders who are recognised and accepted by the local community, to develop a meaningful response to Country that is integral to the project's healthcare use.	6.1 Response to Better Placed
2	Continue to explore how the river narrative of Country informs the design response in relation to form making and landscaping.	Built form was highly influenced by Wambuul River, as well as geometry of landscape design and interior architecture.
3	Consider the Country responses in relation to the sustainability initiatives as they have common values.	All concepts have taken into consideration advice and knowledge-sharing at Elders Listening Sessions. These ensure building responds to, places thoughtfully and cares for country.
4	The existing morgue at the proposed new entry along Mitre Street is a risk that could impact the arrival experience and raise issues from a Cultural perspective. An appropriate design response informed by local Community is required to address this.	Whilst raised in discussions with LHD and BHS, the project scope did not allow for any works to the existing smaller buildings on Mitre Street.
5	Be wary of utilising imagery of Creator spirits and Indigenous people who have passed when consulting with Traditional Owners, Elders or Knowledge keepers.	Noted. All imagery has been vetted in collaboration with Wlradjuri elders workshops.
6	Refer to the Draft Connecting with Country framework on the GANSW website.	Design report references this document.
2	Site Strategy & Landscape	
7	Provide a detailed contextual site analysis identifying opportunities and constraints to demonstrate a clear understanding of the site.	2.0 Built Form and Urban Design Response
8	Rigorously test and illustrate how: a. all ability access is provided across the site, particularly around the central landscape area b. options for improving the efficiency and legibility of circulation focused on the pedestrian experience of arrival and journey c. the vehicle entries to the site and hardstand car parking could be minimised and more permeable surfaces introduced d. overall vehicle access and circulation could be optimised to reduce the number of vehicle entries and the extent of internal access roads.	2.0 Built Form and Urban Design Response 3.0 Architectural Design 4.0 Environmental Amenity
9	Provide strong and identifiable building entries.	3.0 Architectural Design
10	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.	Refer to separate Accessibility Report
11	Continue to test and explore the notion of a salutogenic design approach to using landscape as a healing and restorative opportunity.	The design solution creates multiple opportunities for connection to a variety of landscaped outdoor spaces. Varying scale and design caters for diverse needs of wider community, including a dedicated Indigenous garden centrally located within the facilities central courtyard.
12	Develop the proposed landscape principles and demonstrate how they are achieved through: a. detailed landscape design and illustration of the hierarchy of external environments for patients, staff, and visitors b. retention of a greater proportion of the site's remnant trees c. demonstration of proposed deep soil and canopy cover across the site d. improved interface between the hospital and Victoria Park using landscape elements. Consideration should be given to the urban design of Mitre Street to better link the hospital landscape frontage to the park e. exploration of the river narrative within the landscape by addressing civil works and hydrology.	

Item	SDRP #1 Requirement	Response / Relevant Section of Report
13	Review the car parking and vehicular strategy to prioritise pedestrians over vehicles by rationalising access and circulation - particularly due to the high number of people expected to be moving through the site: a. interrogate car parking numbers and develop a realistic demand profile that includes workforce and visitor numbers b. further explore optimising the under-croft space for car parking.	a. refer to traffic report b. undercroft parking has been reconfigured to maximise efficiency of spaces. These spaces are directly connected to lobby for ease of access with clear way-finding to door.
14	Liaise with Council to identify opportunities for improving pedestrian amenity on Mitre Street (as noted in item 12-d) and facilitate better connection with the park. E.g., reconfigure existing kerbside parking.	pedestrian crossing is proposed to connect the existing entry on L02 with adjacent Victoria Park including verge and footpath upgrades to facilitate improved access.
15	Test options that include removal of the existing non-heritage buildings and explore opportunities to make better use of the space on site. Particularly the morgue building and the doctor's residence along Mitre Street.	Whilst raised in discussions with LHD and BHS, the project scope did not allow for any works to the existing smaller buildings on Mitre Street.
5	Architecture	
16	As noted previously, new building entries should be articulated, and this could be informed by Connecting with Country principles.	2.0 Built Form and Urban Design Response 3.0 Architectural Design
17	Demonstrate how the architecture and planning can bring natural light and natural ventilation to a greater proportion of internal spaces.	Proposed central courtyard is important planning mechanism to allow for natural light to centre of the building.
18	Provide plans and sections to better explain the interface between what is existing and what is proposed.	Refer to architectural drawings.
19	Continue to develop the river narrative that shapes the façade and explore massing options that optimise green space, amenity, and permeability.	Refer design report for further detail.
20	Provide drawings that demonstrate testing of: a. the treatment of level changes and the transition between spaces b. how the proposed extension connects into the existing building layout in a cohesive manner c. other "hospital street" options that better connect with the existing buildings d. a more permeable building footprint that optimises views to sky and land.	Refer design report for further detail.
7	Sustainability and Climate Change	
21	Embed environmental and sustainability initiatives into the design of the buildings. This could include narrow floorplates to maximise access to daylight, façade articulation, shading devices, and green roof planting in conjunction with PV coverage.	2.0 Built Form and Urban Design Response
22	Embrace new expectations in sustainability in response to Net Zero. Illustrate how the project will contribute to NSW's Net Zero emissions goal by 2050. Refer to 'NSW, DPIE, Net Zero Plan, Stage 1: 2020-2030' for further information.	2.0 Built Form and Urban Analysis 3.0 Architectural Design 4.0 Environmental Amenity
23	The project's sustainability targets should also demonstrate: a. integration of Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) b. active transport strategies to better connect pedestrian and cycle networks between the hospital and the greater Bathurst area.	Refer to separate CPTED report

Item	SDRP #2 Requirement	Response / Relevant Section of Report
Connecting with Country		
1	Work with Knowledge holders and Elders to actively seek out the location of the sacred springs (associated with childbirth and women's business) and consider how and whether the maternity ward could connect with this.	6.3 Consultation The location of the sacred spring is sensitive information for Wirdajuri in particular relating to sorry business . The design team have discussed with elders the nature of the natural water course and agreed that a water feature within the landscape would be an acceptable design solution for consideration. Refer Landscape design report
2	“Yindymarra winhanganha” means the ‘wisdom of respectfully knowing how to live well in a life worth living in’. Consider how this thinking can be embedded into sustainability practice, landscape, and architecture through, for example: a. mapping out gathering spaces and understanding their character b. planning clinical functions around gathering spaces c. use of verandas opening onto the Community Green as Outpatient treatment or external triage spaces d. creating ceremonial spaces around the original spring location(s) e. special façade treatments to frontages that overlook former massacre sites f. 'leaning into' the Wombuul (River) stories through language and framed vistas, particularly to the mountain ranges.	Refer design report for detail and concepts that clearly address these items. Community Green is proposed as future stage of expansion.
3	Provide for regular smoking of Country by female elders, to promote healing.	A cultural space has been provide within the landscape.
4	Design thinking around site narratives such as women's business and sorry business.	Under guidance of Wiradjuri elders, the landscape design has included a water element to reference the sacred stream.
5	Create generous and meaningful connections to landscape, Sky and Water.	The project's siting on country, relationship to topography as well as the open and transparent configuration of spaces including skylights and glazed facades with adjacent outdoor gardens and landscaping, provide for meaningful connection to country.
6	Refer to the final Connecting with Country framework on the GANSW website released in August this year, which includes guidance on acknowledgment of shared history and Designing with Country.	noted
Site Strategy & Landscape		
7	The site masterplan should clearly identify and coordinate priorities for the ongoing development of the hospital campus as funding becomes available - including removal of redundant ancillary buildings.	2.0 Built Form and Urban Design Response
8	Continue to analyse and develop the proposed Mitre Street entry so that it is legible and clearly distinguishable from the Howick Street entry. Consider the following: a. visibility and civic presence of the new entry when seen from key approaches, particularly the Howick / Mitre intersection – a critical decision point b. ease of navigating level differences when transitioning from the street to the main building entry c. ease of wayfinding to the building that prioritises pedestrian movement and minimises need for wayfinding signage d. continued liaison with Council about locating bus stops on Mitre Street and rationalising how this works with level differences and street parking e. further rationalise and reduce the number of driveways into the site.	2.0 Built Form and Urban Design Response 3.0 Architectural Design 4.0 Environmental Amenity

Item	SDRP #2 Requirement	Response / Relevant Section of Report
Connecting with Country		
9	Proposed double-sided angle parking along Mitre Street is potentially hazardous and is inconsistent with the principle of visually linking the new hospital frontage and the park. Consider the following: a. undertaking traffic studies to test turning paths and ensure safe separation that still allows for 2-way traffic along Mitre Street b. increasing street planting between car parking – sacrificing some spaces for tree planting c. remove parking and widen footpaths at pedestrian crossings into the park.	3.0 Architectural Design a. Two-way traffic to Mitre Street is proposed. Refer traffic report. b. Street-tree planting is proposed. Reduced car spaces were considered however, the number of spaces is of high importance to council and local community.
10	Consider screening 'The Willow' building as an interim strategy to neutralise its negative cultural impact (as a former Morgue) and to highlight the proposed new Mitre Street entry from the Howick/Mitre intersection.	Refer to separate Accessibility Report
11	Set targets for tree canopies and provide details of how this will be achieved.	Refer to landscape report.
12	Provide a series of sections and elevations (include scales) which demonstrate a detailed understanding of site levels, particularly around the interface with streets, existing buildings, and the proposed Community Green.	Refer architectural drawings for site levels. Community Green is proposed as future stage of expansion.
Architecture		
13	'Loosen up' the footprint and massing of the new block to: a. reveal and frame more views of Country including Sky Country (i.e., not limited to small skylights) b. create a more generous entrance lobby that opens out to views of Victoria Park and the city c. create circulation patterns that encourage people to better engage with the landscape d. create opportunities to extend vegetation into the building to maximise the sense of space and sky beyond e. improve visual and physical connections between the proposed Community Green and the built form f. promote natural ventilation through use of smaller floor-plates.	2.0 Built Form and Urban Design Response 3.0 Architectural Design
14	Consider the use of veranda spaces to connect with nature, promote healing and modulate the elevations (as noted in item 2-c).	generous balconies have been provided at each level at the northeast corner of the building. This denotes and articulates the acute curved corners to the building and modulates the built form.
Sustainability and Climate Change		
16	Consider "un-piping" water and bringing it to the surface to encourage micro habitats and connect people with nature.	
17	More ambitious strategy for WSUD to achieve environmental improvements such as soil hydration or aquifer recharging.	

Item	SDRP #3 Requirement	Response / Relevant Section of Report
Connecting with Country		
1	Recognize the importance of leveraging nuanced communication techniques, such as naming and storytelling, to convey truths that may not be openly disclosed. Incorporate these methods into communication strategies for enhanced understanding and engagement.	6.1 Response to Better Placed Will be a part of the way-finding, arts & play components of the detailed design at later project stages. All content will be in collaboration with and seek endorsement from Wiradjuri elders.
2	Continue to work with local Aboriginal Knowledge holders to embed concepts of Country into tangible elements.	Noted. To date, we have held multiple listening, learning and collaboration workshops with the Wiradjuri elders & inter-agency groups representing first nations community. Further sessions will be scheduled to continue the collaboration during the detailed design of the project.
3	Demonstrate how the design is responding sensitively to Community feedback and how Country is implemented and expressed in sustainability practices, landscape, and built form by: a. finding ways to convey and celebrate Water stories - a key aspect of the site's indigenous history and an opportunity for truth telling b. using surface water to support a sensible Water Sensitive Urban Design approach as a country focused sustainability practice c. using biophilic design in the Community Green as well as the smaller courtyards adjacent to clinical spaces to improve well-being and healing d. utilising local language for naming and as an opportunity for truth telling e. attaching cultural practices such as welcome to Country, to the use of the proposed yarning circle.	a.water concepts have been included in the landscape design incl. References to curved geometry. Further development within the arts strategy and interior design will be explored b. Future masterplan landscaped areas will encourage use of outdoor by all; additional landscaped courtyards close to patient-care areas for more frequent use to encourage access to external space; balcony adjacent to IPU for direct access from each floor c. will be included in the way-finding and arts strategy at detailed design phase of project d. Cultural space are included in the landscape design
4	Explore the inclusion of artwork by a local Wiradjuri artist in the entry foyer, that authentically reflects the local culture and its significance.	This will be an important part of the arts & play strategy for the project. All art selection and procurement process with be in consultation with Wiradjuri representatives.
5	It is recommended that the Indigenous strategic advisor (GIRA) actively participates in the SDRP sessions to provide valuable insights and perspectives on Indigenous matters.	Noted
Site Strategy & Landscape		
6	Provide a clear and comprehensive rationale outlining how the central Community Green could be delivered using a 'Now', 'Near' and 'Future' methodology for achieving the proposed landscape outcome	2.0 Future Masterplan
7	Reiterate previous advice on setting a target of 40% canopy cover across the site and provide details of how this will be achieved.	Refer to Landscape Architect Report
8	Addressing the ambiguity of multiple entry points off Mitre Street and Howick Street and improving the streetscape along Mitre Street are important. a. Clarify the entry strategies so that there is a clear distinction between main entry and after-hours entry. b. Continue to test strategies for reducing the number of drive-ways. c. Improve the new pedestrian path from Howick Street to guide users more directly from the footpath to the existing entrance (future after hours entry). d. Clearly illustrate and demonstrate equitable and safe pedestrian access from street to main entrance (Mitre Street), particularly where there are crossovers with the main entry driveway. e. Recognizing the necessity for discrete access to the mental health unit (MHU), actively explore alternative solutions that do not give the impression of being an 'afterthought,' avoiding the need for a separate driveway and car park.	a. The Mitre Street entry is clearly visible from the primary street corner of Mitre and Howick Streets b.LHD & BHS feedback has requested that vehicle spaces be retained adjacent to building entries. c.footpath allows for access to existing entry with minimal clashes with vehicles d. clearly defined pathways to the main entry on Mitre Street. There is a single pedestrian entry crossing the driveway which will be protected via bollards, line-marking and safe night-time lighting e. LHD have requested direct car space to this unit. Due to steep sloping nature of the site, relocation of these spaces is undesirable as would result in long DDA ramp access

Item	SDRP #3 Requirement	Response / Relevant Section of Report
Connecting with Country		
9	Continue to test and refine the parking strategy: a. undertake traffic studies and collaborate with Council to resolve potential conflicts between double sided parking, through traffic and pedestrian movements on Mitre Street b. promote the use of active and public transport to reduce need for on-sitecar parking.	Refer to separate Accessibility Report a. council consultation had been undertaken and the proposal reflects the council's preferred outcome for Mitre Street. b. relocation of bus stops have been suggested to provide a more direct pedestrian route to the new main entry
10	Provide a series of sections and elevations as requested previously (include scales) that demonstrate a detailed understanding of site levels, particularly around the interface with streets, existing buildings, and the proposed Community Green.	Refer to architectural drawings for site levels and interface with streets and existing buildings. Community Green proposed as future stage of expansion
Architecture		
11	Devise a strategy for addressing the existing heritage building.	2.0 Built Form and Urban Design Response 3.0 Architectural Design
12	Revisit the proposed façade colours, particularly the red hues referencing heritage brickwork and autumn colours by: a. further exploring colour palettes that are reflective of the local context b. considering opportunities to reduce the project's carbon footprint by careful selection of materials c. utilising matt finish if using aluminium on the facades.	a. Facade colour strategy has been developed to reflect the natural palette found within landscape of Wiradjuri country b. where feasible, locally sourced building materials, such as bricks have been specified c. matt finish of between 5-10% max gloss level is proposed
13	Elaborate on the specific details that harmonize with and enhance the curvature of the building, as the organic form reflects Country principles and is supported by the local Community, constituting a vital aspect of the design.	During the Wiradjuri elders listening sessions, a specific request was to create a welcoming building for first nations people's. The building form reflects those wishes by using curved form at building entry and the use of material and colour that reflects Wiradjuri country context.
14	Internal planning should be adjusted to ensure that all internal corridors look to open spaces.	Majority of corridors have large glazed windows allowing for views
Sustainability and Climate Change		
15	Clearly demonstrate how water absorption and rehydration is managed in the landscape. For example, through the location and design of swales.	Refer to Landscape report
16	Implement sustainability and climate mitigation strategies by actively incorporating natural systems into site infrastructure where possible.	Water filtration through landscape, increased amount of landscaped planting to reduce heat island effect, expand the tree canopy coverage
Post meeting note		
17	Develop design strategies/details for the junction of the existing and new built forms to ensure a cohesive and harmonious integration.	the building is articulated at the junctions with existing buildings and alignments of parapets and roof lines cohesively connect and integrate.
18	Explore alternative materials for security screening to the Mental Health IPU courtyard, moving away from what looks to be expanded mesh, to convey a less harsh and institutional aesthetic.	Series of coloured aluminium fins are proposed to provide privacy screening with glass in-fill

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6.3 Consultation

Bathurst Hospital Redevelopment Connect with Country: Methodology for Engaging Wiradjuri Community through the Connecting with Country Process

Introduction

The Bathurst Hospital Redevelopment project, located on Wiradjuri Country, aims to ensure meaningful engagement with the Wiradjuri community and Aboriginal Elders, emphasising the integration of cultural and historical knowledge into the design process.

This methodology outlines the activities undertaken through the co-design process with Wiradjuri Elders and Knowledge Holders, whilst actively acknowledging the project site's significant cultural values, and embedding the principles of "Yindyamarra winhanganha" into the project.

The NSW Government Architect's Connecting with Country framework has guided the engagement of Wiradjuri community representatives, emphasising the integration of Aboriginal cultural knowledge, community engagement, and sustainable design principles.

Objectives

- Collaborate with Wiradjuri Elders and Knowledge Holders to identify and protect significant cultural sites.
- Integrate Wiradjuri cultural principles into the design and functionality of the hospital.
- Foster a culturally safe environment for all, particularly First Nations peoples.
- Ensure continuous collaboration and feedback from the Wiradjuri community throughout the project.

Aboriginal Cultural Context

Understanding Country: Country encompasses the lands, waters, skies, and cultural heritage of Aboriginal people. It is central to their identity and wellbeing.

Cultural Safety: Measures include the incorporation of traditional practices, ongoing engagement with the Aboriginal community, and the creation of culturally safe spaces.

Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Property (ICIP): The project respects ICIP shared with the project team, seeking permission for the use of elements included into the design and omitting those elements for which consent was not given, or withdrawn through the design and engagement process.

Community Engagement Timeline

Initial Consultation and Planning

Date: March 14, 2023

Activities:

- Welcome to Country by Wiradjuri representatives.
- Introductions and sharing of personal connections to Country by all participants.
- Discussions on the significance of the site and initial storytelling.

Objectives:

- Begin the Designing with Country process with open collaboration.
- Establish core principles for the project based on deep listening, respect, and storytelling.

Wiradjuri Elder's Listening Session 1

Date: June 15, 2023

Key Points:

- Recognition of the five levels of Wiradjuri lore.
- Emphasis on locating and integrating elements of the sacred springs, consider integrating elements of these springs to the maternity ward.
- Inclusion of space to accommodate the for the need for smoking ceremonies.
- Recommendations to incorporate truth-telling and cultural narratives into the design.
- Importance of creating quiet, transitional spaces and reducing sharp, linear lines in the architecture.
- Outcome: Development towards a culturally sensitive design framework that respects sacred sites and integrates cultural narratives.

Wiradjuri Elder's Listening Session 2

Date: September 7, 2023

Key Points:

- Mapping Out Gathering Spaces and Understanding Their Character
- Plan clinical functions around gathering spaces to optimise flow and accessibility.
- Incorporate verandas opening onto the Community Green for outpatient treatment or external triage spaces.
- Create ceremonial spaces around the original spring locations, respecting cultural significance.
- Apply special façade treatments to frontages with sightlines towards massacre sites, acknowledging their historical contexts.
- Emphasising the Wombuul (River) stories through language and framed vistas, especially towards the mountain ranges.

General Design Support and Suggestions

- Support for the curved geometry and design with Country concepts to reflect natural and cultural landscapes.
- Incorporate wayfinding elements like the Southern Cross and sundial designs to enhance navigation and cultural connection for all Aboriginal peoples.
- Inclusion of Wiradjuri language, totems, and themes of Earth, Sky, Water, Fire, and Country in the overall design.
- Emphasis upon the creation of programmable artwork and spaces specifically designed for young children.
- Ensure continued design collaboration and obtain necessary permissions for integrating cultural elements.

Wiradjuri Elder's Final playback session

Date: March 6, 2024

During the final community playback session for the Bathurst Hospital Redevelopment project, the design team presented the culmination of consultations and collaborations with Wiradjuri Elders, working groups, and community members. The presentation emphasised the incorporation of First Nations Design Principles across various aspects of the redevelopment, including Healing, Community, Country, and Lore. Key highlights included the integration of cultural narratives and traditional knowledge into the hospital's design, such as yarning circles, interactive history boards, and the use of Wiradjuri language in signage. The design also focused on creating culturally safe spaces, with specific areas designated for smoking ceremonies and truth-telling initiatives. Elders expressed their support for the proposed design, appreciating the respectful inclusion of cultural elements and the commitment to ongoing collaboration.

The session also underscored the importance of connecting the hospital with the natural environment and the broader community. Features like the Community Green, with Indigenous planting and water-sensitive urban design (acknowledging sacred springs), aim to create a welcoming, healing environment that reflects Wiradjuri values. The final design incorporated feedback from previous sessions, such as curved, flowing architectural forms, the use of natural materials, and spaces for cultural and community activities. Elders reiterated the need for continued engagement and input, particularly in the curation of artwork and cultural storytelling elements, ensuring the hospital remains a vibrant hub for cultural exchange, healing, and community well-being.

Key Findings and Recommendations

Support for Curved Geometry and Design with Country Concepts:

- Elders appreciated the non-linear, organic design approach that reflects natural forms and cultural narratives.
- Cultural and Wayfinding Elements:
- Use of the Southern Cross, celestial representations, and sundial designs representing navigation for Aboriginal peoples.
- Integration of totems (Lace Monitor-lizard, Platypus, Wedge-tailed Eagle, Lyrebird) and Wiradjuri language in signage and landscape features.

Truth-Telling and Educational Spaces:

- Creation of permanent spaces for truth-telling to educate non-Aboriginal people and acknowledge past events.
- Development of outdoor learning spaces and continued cultural heritage protection.

Community and Cultural Safety:

- Provision of culturally safe spaces, including a dedicated cultural lounge for Aboriginal people.
- Regular smoking ceremonies and the inclusion of female elders to promote healing.

Integration of Natural and Cultural Elements:

- Mapping of gathering spaces and planning clinical functions around these areas.
- Use of verandas opening onto the Community Green and the creation of ceremonial spaces around the sacred springs.
- Special façade treatments that respect historical sites.

Continued Collaboration and Permissions:

- Ongoing engagement with Wiradjuri Elders for design development, material selection, and cultural elements.
- Inclusion with art strategies
- Opportunities for continued cultural practices, language revitalisation and caring for Country obligations.
- Ensuring permissions are sought for any use of cultural references or artworks.

Conclusion

The Connecting with Country process for the Bathurst Hospital Redevelopment has been a collaborative effort, through a principled approach, respectful of Wiradjuri culture and history. By actively engaging with Elders and Knowledge Holders, the project has aimed to create a space that is not only functional but also culturally enriching and healing. The integration of cultural narratives, wayfinding elements, truth-telling and cultural practice, will ensure the hospital serves as a place of reconciliation, healing and cultural safety for all.

Item	Wiradjuri Elders / Interagency Group Suggestions	Project Response
Healing		
1	Community involvement to heal the site	Bathurst Health Service committed to the healing process Collaboration with Wiradjuri Elders on appropriate methods for truth-telling
2	Culturally safe space	Dedicated cultural lounge provided Improved service outcomes
3	Front of House presence	Considered point of contact on arrival
Country		
4	Connection with the outdoors	View lines, skylights, courtyards, biophilic design principles
5	Cultural functions within the landscape	Gathering spaces, yarning circles, art and discovery
6	Indigenous flora into the landscape design	
7	Consider the natural hydrology on site and its cultural significance (sacred women's site)	Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) proposal integrated with landscape Develop appropriate strategy in collaboration with Wiradjuri Elders
Welcoming Builtform		
8	Reducing harsh linear forms and introducing curved forms	Soft curved building geometry
8	Respectful consideration overlooking the Macquarie / Wambuul River to the north east	Balconies proposed in north east corner Proposed truth telling within Art Strategy
10	Weaving of truth telling (cultural stories) within Arts Strategy and Landscaping	Engage with Wiradjuri Elders and Inter-agency Group to develop concepts

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6.4 Response to Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

The safety and security of staff, patients and visitors is of the highest priority in a hospital setting.

Effective planning and design are required to minimise and, where possible, eliminate foreseeable risks associated with the facility design to staff and others. A fundamental strategy in the planning and design of safe and secure environments is the adoption of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design principles (CPTED).

The public, 24/7, nature of hospitals allows for natural passive surveillance of spaces, as well as, secure spaces due to the nature of access control and separation of flows (staff, patient, visitors).

The design addresses the four CPTED Principles as follows:

Natural Surveillance

Guidelines:

- Facilitate natural surveillance, line of sight, open spaces overseeing by staff going about their normal business.
- Pathways, carparks in full view of staff, passers-by, wards, offices etc.

Design Solutions:

- The public domain will be a unifying element for the overall precinct, with high user activation to the building surrounds.
- The ground floor plane is designed to be highly public - line of sights wherever possible are provided from staff stationed spaces of both internal and external public areas.
- The ground plane has been designed so that it can be partially shut down (i.e., a reduced footprint) after hours so that it is safe for building users.
- Careful consideration has been made of the ground floor façade treatment to avoid alcoves and recesses that could facilitate concealment.
- Implementation of appropriate levels of security lighting to support natural surveillance of the building perimeter, publicly accessible areas, entrances, exits, loading docks, circulation areas and approaches.
- Areas that are deficient in natural surveillance will be supported by electronic measures such as CCTV cameras.

Access Control

Guidelines:

- Approach to site – vehicle, pedestrian, public transport
- Site circulation
- Access to building
- Signposting
- Physical and symbolic barriers for movement control of pedestrian and vehicles

Design Solutions:

- Vehicles and pedestrians have been clearly separated – with logistic vehicle entries located to the north of the site; pedestrian movement is clearly defined and separated.
- Landscape planters, barriers, changes in grade, are incorporated to control both pedestrian and vehicle movement.
- Clear well-defined entries to site and to buildings.
- On grade entries provided – with after hour access control.
- Well defined circulation paths both internally and externally, that are open and well lit.
- Segregation of public and clinical circulation.
- Secure separated access and entry points for the general public.
- Signposting used to define staff only areas.
- Implementation of integrated electronic security systems.

Territorial Reinforcement

Guidelines:

- Site delineation and access locations
- Functional/ transitional spaces, separation of functions
- Space definitions/ borders, sense of responsibility and ownership

Design Solutions:

- The landscape design is one that encourages a precinct wide user engagement, including visitors and the local community. This will encourage a civic presence beyond the hospital users.
- All entry areas are situated in locations that have maximum observation and public presence.
- Clear delineation of internal and external spaces, including usage separation of functions and transitional spaces for moving from public to semi-public/ private to private.
- Use of physical attributes that express ownership, such as, pavement treatment, art, signage and landscaping.
- Wayfinding signage will be implemented to assist in the whole of campus navigation and legibility – wayfinding that is clearly understood, directs movement and avoids loitering.
- Hostile vehicle mitigation strategies through the implementation of security-by-design principles such as defined vehicle and pedestrian routing, semi-structural elements such planters and landscaping, and traffic calming measures.

Space Activity Management

Guidelines:

- Well cared for spaces and buildings - attractiveness, cleanliness and maintenance

Design Solutions:

- The public domain is envisaged to be highly active throughout the day and night - with a high public permeability this will allow for natural passive surveillance.
- Maintain the landscape and outdoor spaces to prevent any reduction of visibility from landscape overgrowth.
- Maintain landscape to reduce obstruction of lighting.
- Maintain external lighting to ensure that at all times it is operative.
- Selection of materials, furniture, fittings will have an emphasis on reducing vandalism.

