

Australasian Health Facility Guidelines

Part E - Building Services and Environmental
Design
0009 - Transportation

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Australasian Health Facility Guidelines

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09 TRANSPORTATION

09.01 Scope

Transportation services that should be considered in the Design Brief include:

- document and specimen conveyors [Refer to Mechanical services];
- escalators;
- goods conveyors;
- hoists; and
- lifts.

09.02 General

Transportation represents a significant cost element, with the provision for lifts accounting for the major outlay. The number and location of lifts should be determined as early as possible, and result from the early traffic studies.

09.03 Design

Lift traffic studies require a developed functional plan. This will show the distribution of Hospital planning units (HPUs), car parking and other functional areas within the facility, and include primary circulation routes and points of access and egress. In some cases the early implementation of a survey may improve accuracy in the outcome.

Security considerations, restrictions to access and hours of operation for specific areas should be included in the traffic studies.

The size of lift cars and shafts are determined by the intended use, this will vary from general public, patient bed transfer, to full critical care team requirements and special goods lifts.

Lifts for special use will usually be restricted to that use and exclude other uses such as public access; this can involve infection control issues, and may affect the number and distribution of lifts. Other special requirements such as patient transfer to and from Helipads need to be considered.

The location of lift motor rooms, building height restrictions, and access requirements should be considered at an early stage.