

74 CARLTON CRESCENT SUMMER HILL

IGLU

LANDSCAPE DOCUMENTATION

DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

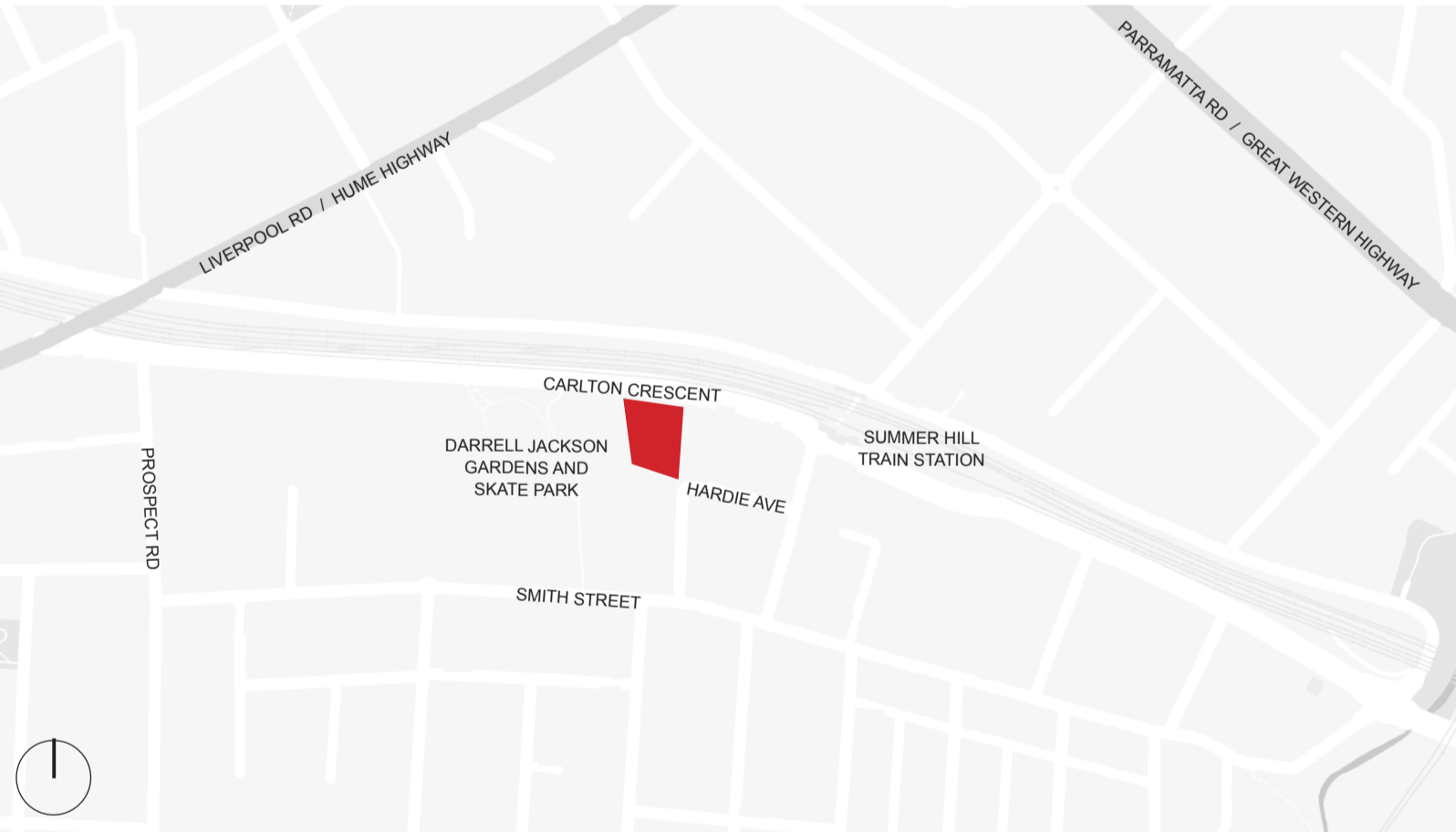
DRAWING REGISTER

Dwg No.	Drawing Title	Size	Scale
General			
L-DA-01	Cover Page	A1	N/A
L-DA-02	Introduction	A1	N/A
L-DA-03	Design Statement	A1	N/A
Plans			
L-DA-04	Landscape Plan - Lower Ground Floor	A1	1:100
L-DA-05	Landscape Plan - Landscape Section 01	A1	1:100
L-DA-06	Landscape Plan - Ground Floor	A1	1:100
L-DA-07	Landscape Plan - Level 01	A1	1:100
L-DA-08	Landscape Plan - Level 02	A1	1:100
Sections			
L-DA-09	Landscape Section 1	A1	1:200
Details			
L-DA-10	Facade and Vertical planter information	A1	N/A
L-DA-11	Facade and Vertical planter information	A1	N/A
Palettes			
L-DA-11	Planting Palette (sheet 1)	A1	N/A
L-DA-12	Planting Palette (sheet 2)	A1	N/A
L-DA-13	Planting Palette (sheet 3)	A1	N/A

GENERAL NOTES

- * FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION ONLY
- * Do not scale from drawings
- * Larger scale drawings and written dimensions take preference
- * All dimensions in mm unless otherwise stated.
- * All tree dimensions and RLs in metres.
- * Use figured dimensions only.
- * Verify all dimensions on site before the commencement of any works.
- * Contractors shall locate and protect all services prior to construction.
- * All work shall be carried out in accordance with ASA, BCA and Local Government Regulations.
- * Structural Details shall be subject to Engineer's Specifications.
- * Drainage & Water Feature Details shall be subject to Hydraulic Engineer's Specifications.
- * All work shall be carried out in a professional manner by Qualified Tradesman according to Landscape Drawings and Engineer's Specifications.
- *Protect all adjoining property building, walls and paving. Damaged elements are to be replaced.
- * No responsibility will be taken by 360 degrees. for any variations in design, construction method, materials specified, and general specifications without permission from the Project Engineer or Landscape Architect.
- *Service location on plans are indicative only . 360 accepts no responsibility for the accuracy of service location. it is the responsibility of the contractor to determine service locations prior to the commencement of work. Any damages remains the responsibility of the contractor.
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LOCATION PLAN



360 Degrees Landscape Architects have been engaged by Iglu No.210 Pty Ltd to prepare a Landscape Design Intent document to support a development application for a 184 room Student Accommodation development at 74 Carlton Crescent, Summer Hill, NSW 2130. As part of a collaborative design team, 360 Degrees Landscape Architects propose to create an engaging and memorable landscape design that provides flexibility of use for the building's occupants. Careful consideration of the adjoining buildings, architecture, site character and conceptual collaboration with the client, architects and consultant team has contributed to the landscape design solutions.

The overall design aims for an environmental and socially sustainable landscape and an integrated landscape experience with the building architecture and function, activating the site and creating a vibrant precinct and place to live, study and socialise.

This Development Application seeks approval for the development of a new student accommodation facility. Specifically, the proposal involves:

- The IGLU Student Housing design is responsive to the changing urban and social landscapes of Summer Hill. With direct access to Carlton Crescent and Hardie Avenue, the sites location and proximity to Summer Hill Station and adjacent Darrell Jackson Gardens make it an ideal social student precinct. The site is accessible to local cafes, restaurants and shops/supermarket located on Hardie Avenue. Just 150m to Summer Hill Train Station, with excellent access to campuses, sporting centres, entertainment precincts and the CBD, the development delivers a central, student focused facility which caters to all needs of prosperous student life.



LANDSCAPE DESIGN PHILOSOPHY

The proposed landscape offers a complete design response and holistic design solution for the nature of the development. It presents a co-operative environment, triggered by the need to respond to an evolving student housing design approach and a broadening social ecology. Anticipating the developments nodal significance and broad student population, the design accommodates flexibility of use and clear legibility of space. The landscape encourages social interaction and private respite, and will become a functional part of Student life.

The union of existing student accommodation facilities and new build presents a versatile environment supportive of student needs, fostering positive interaction. The landscape design process and resulting design outcomes were guided by the following principles, ideals and philosophies:

- Connectivity – both visual and physical
- Access – equitable and unimpaired
- Variety and Flexibility
- Adaptability and Versatility
- Environmental Sensitivity
- Sustainability
- Social Responsibility

The design is not only localised to the site but is sensitive to its role within the broader student community. The objectives for the proposed landscape are to:

- Create a development with an inherently strong community identity.
- Manipulate scale and space to provide areas of high social legibility and community opportunity.
- Ensure the design including materiality and function are robust to accommodate student activity
- Consider the future sustainability of the development in terms of ecological, economic, social and cultural needs.
- Support the building functions and promote student well being.

DESIGN STATEMENT

Three distinct landscapes have been organized to respond to the site situation and architecture to create landscapes which inhabit the building and provide activated spaces and social student retreats. These landscapes include;

- Lower Ground Internal Courtyard
- Groundfloor Street Entry
- Façade Planters and Boundary Landscape

The landscape is conceived as a holistic urban garden. It is both elevated and vertical, and being integral to the architecture, demonstrates a progressive whole-of-building approach to the urban landscape creating a cohesive, environmental and socially sustainable landscape and living community. A sense of the greater gardens that lie within and atop the building are eluded to through a series of planters integrated within the façade design of level 01 + level 02. Visible from the street and adjacent parkland, these planters offer a public contribution of green in a hostile urban environment, providing visual interest and softening the hard built form.

The planters also offer environmental benefit. A well designed vegetated veil is a natural shield against ultraviolet radiation, mitigates strong winds and promotes fauna habitat. In addition the space between the facade and the greenery has a temperature regulating affect, and promotes optimum ventilation also. In addition to the numerous environmental benefits of creating fauna habitat and reducing heat island effect, the landscaped facade provides valuable visual amenity.

The Lower Ground internal Courtyard provides a passive retreat for students, engaging quiet social interaction, study, or personal reflection. The garden is a sanctuary for the communal use of all students. They are structured to maximise solar and visual amenity, with dense screen planting to the edges offering privacy to adjacent rooms, while groves of deciduous Birch trees offer shaded canopy in summer and open solar access during winter months. Seen as the active heart of the campus, the landscape offers a series of interaction opportunities, with social active seating to the southern end, directly engaging with student facilities within the building, while a series of informal garden paths provide passive retreat and interconnect private social seating spaces that accommodated varied function, from passive retreat, to study and group social use.

The studied benefits of access to landscape and gardens on mental and physical health are widely published. Within an urban environment, IGLU Student Accommodation promotes access to the environment within its development and supports the personal development of its student population.



Vegetative screening to apartments



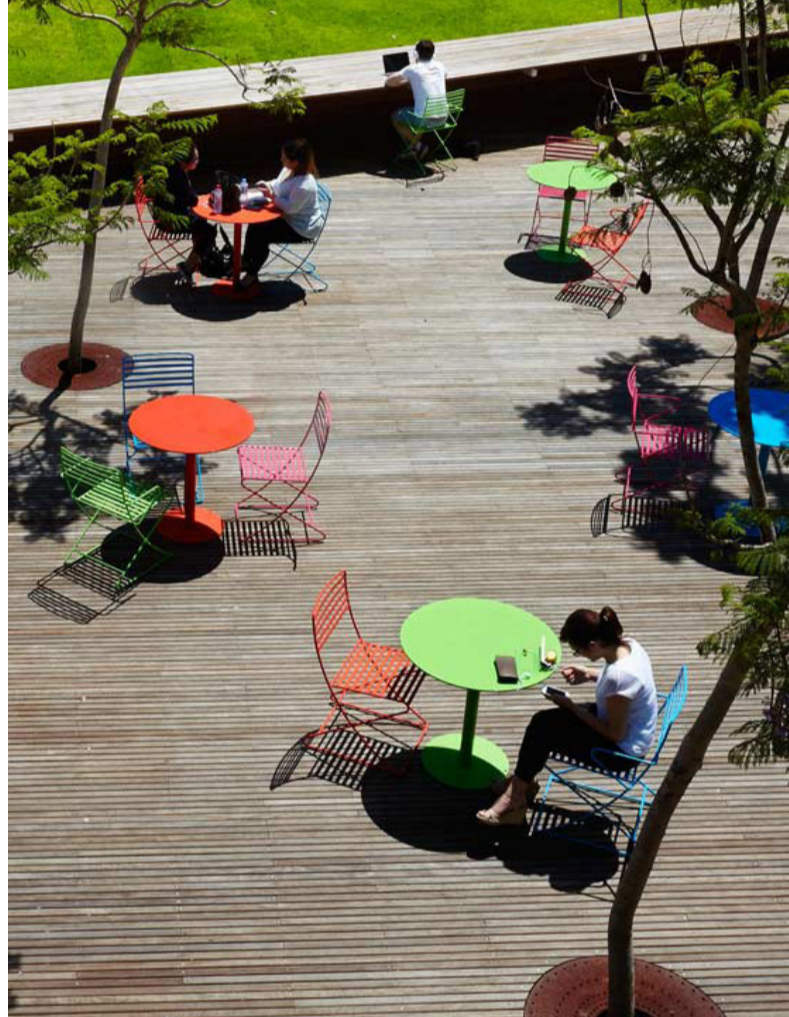
Informal paths + passive seating opportunities beneath canopy (protected / respite / study)



Banquet seating booths within gardens (intimate social space)



Tables and chairs / gathering space for active social use



Corridor planters providing green outlook



Combination of gardens, tree planting and facade planters to provide green edge to development



Stainless steel cable/mesh facade planter with social space beneath



Steel cable / mesh enable planting to climb vertically up facade



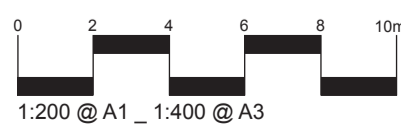
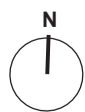
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	B	Development Application	06.12.18	LB	
					<div>CLIENT Iglu No.210 Pty Ltd</div> <div>ARCHITECT BATESS/MART.</div> <div>CHECKED LB</div> <div>SCALE N/A</div> <div>DRAWN HTS</div> <div>ISSUE DA</div> <div>DWG. TITLE Design Statement</div> <div>PROJECT 74 CARLTON CRESCENT, SUMMER HILL _ IGLU</div>

LEGEND

- 1 BOUNDARY SCREEN PLANTING
- 2 GARDEN WITH SCREEN PLANTING TO PROVIDE PRIVACY TO ROOMS
- 3 CENTRAL COMMUNAL COURTYARD, REFER TO DETAIL PLAN
- 4 INTERNAL / UNDERCROFT SOCIAL SPACE
- 5 SECONDARY ENTRY CONNECTING TO HARDIE AVE AND IGA / SHOPS, SCREEN PLANTING
- 6 DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL MEASURES IN ACCORDANCE WITH CIVIL/FLOOD ENGINEER
- 7 DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL MEASURES IN ACCORDANCE WITH CIVIL/FLOOD ENGINEER



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All dimensions and sizes in metres.
Use metric dimensions only.
Verify all dimensions on site before the commencement of any works.
Constructive and/or protective measures prior to construction.
All work shall be carried out in accordance with AS/NZS 4842 and Local Government Regulations.
Relevant Details shall be subject to Engineer's Specifications.
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All work shall be carried out in a professional manner by Qualified Tradesmen according to Landscape Drawings and Engineer's Specifications.
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SCALE
1:100 @ A1

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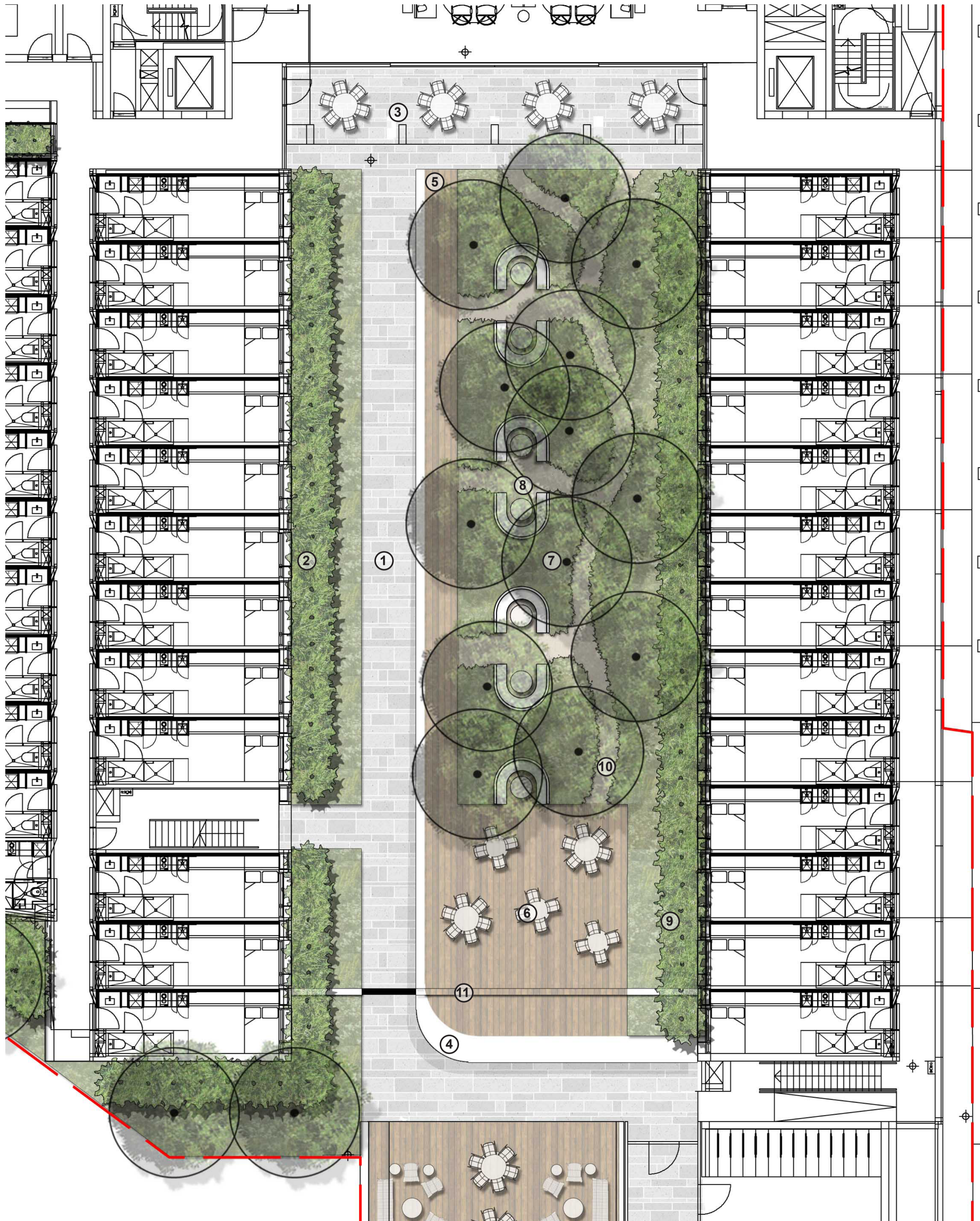
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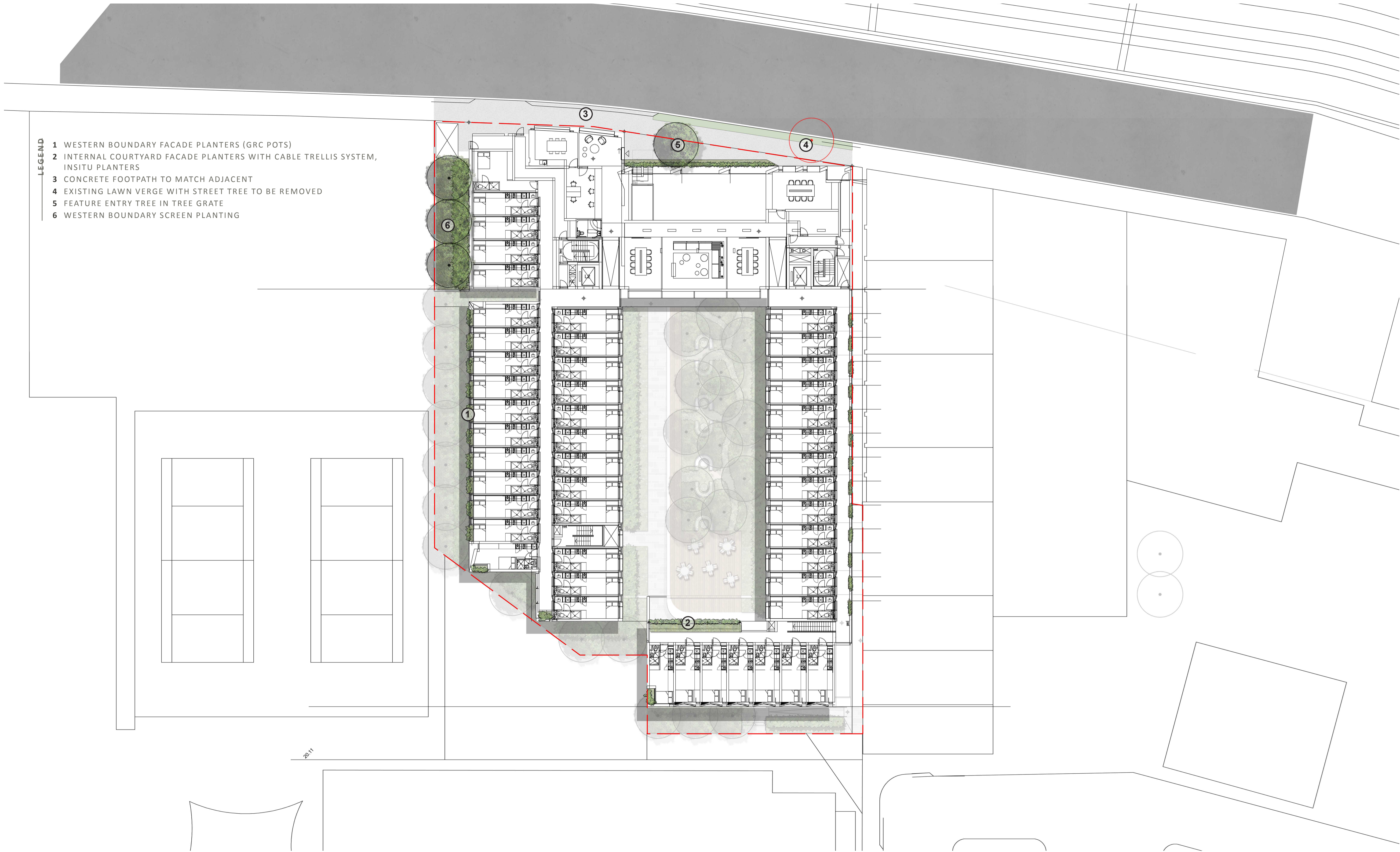
DWG. TITLE
Landscape Plan - Lower Ground Floor
PROJECT
74 CARLTON CRESCENT, SUMMER HILL _ IGLU

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L-DA-04



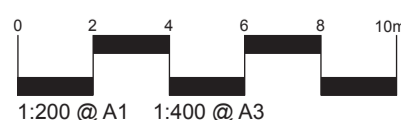
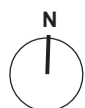
- LEGEND**
- 1 PAVED PRIMARY PEDESTRIAN PATH WITH RAMPING BETWEEN BUILDING ENTRIES (<1:20 TO AVOID HANDRAILS ETC)
 - 2 3m WIDE GARDEN BED WITH SCREEN PLANTING TO PROVIDE PRIVACY TO ROOMS
 - 3 INTERNAL / UNDERCROFT SOCIAL SPACES
 - 4 INSITU CONCRETE RETAINING WALL
 - 5 ONGRADE DISABLED ACCESS PATH TO ELEVATED DECK
 - 6 ACTIVE SOCIAL SPACE - ELEVATED SOCIAL DECKING SPACE WITH FREE STANDING MOVEABLE FURNITURE, LOCATED AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE COURTYARDS IT RECEIVES THE GREATEST SOLAR ACCESS
 - 7 FORESTED GROVE OF BIRCH TREES - PROVIDES CANOPY PROTECTION AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR PASSIVE RESPIRE. DECIDUOUS TREE TO OFFER SEASONAL VARIATION, SHADE IN SUMMER, AND INCREASED SUNLIGHT IN WINTER
 - 8 BANQUET SEATING BOOTHS FOR FORMAL OUTDOOR STUDY OPPORTUNITY AND SOCIAL SEATING, POSITIONED WITHIN GARDEN FOR ADDED PRIVACY AND CONNECTION TO THE GARDEN
 - 9 SCREEN PLANTING TO PROVIDE PRIVACY TO ADJACENT ROOMS
 - 10 TAPESTRY OF INFORMAL GRAVEL PATHS TO PRIVATE SEATING RETREATS
 - 11 DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL MEASURES IN ACCORDANCE WITH CIVIL/FLOOD ENGINEER



LEGEND

- 1 WESTERN BOUNDARY FACADE PLANTERS (GRC POTS)
- 2 INTERNAL COURTYARD FACADE PLANTERS WITH CABLE TRELLIS SYSTEM, INSITU PLANTERS
- 3 CONCRETE FOOTPATH TO MATCH ADJACENT
- 4 EXISTING LAWN VERGE WITH STREET TREE TO BE REMOVED
- 5 FEATURE ENTRY TREE IN TREE GRATE
- 6 WESTERN BOUNDARY SCREEN PLANTING

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Use metric dimensions only.
Verify all dimensions on site before the commencement of any works.
Coordinate with other trades and professional services prior to construction.
All work shall be carried out in accordance with AS/NZS 3000 and Local Government Regulations.
Obtain all necessary permits and approvals from the relevant authorities.
All work shall be carried out in a professional manner by Qualified Tradesmen according to Landscape Drawings and Engineer's Specifications.
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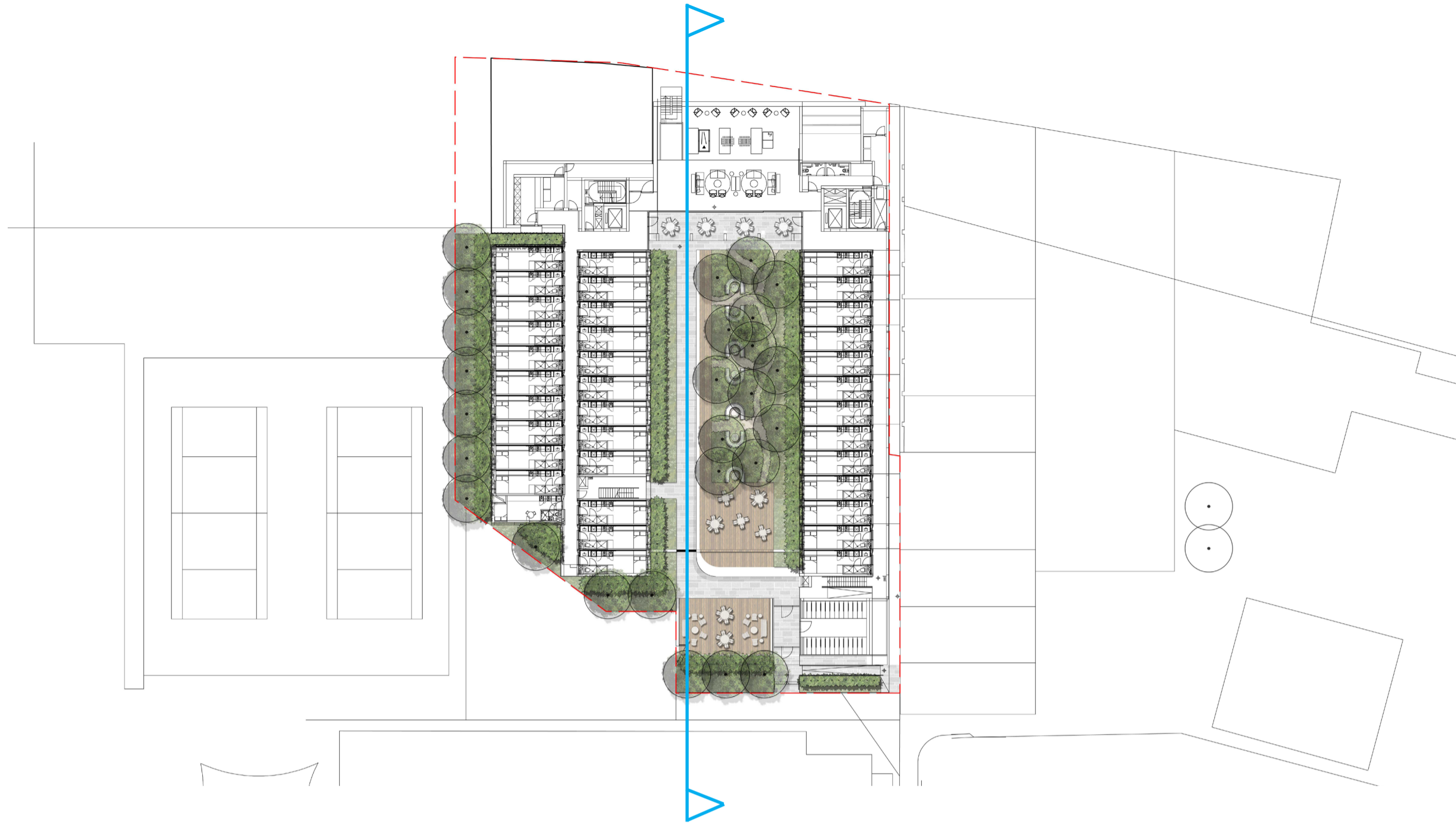
DWG. TITLE
Landscape Plan - Ground Floor Plan
PROJECT
74 CARLTON CRESCENT, SUMMER HILL _ IGLU

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L-DA-06

LEGEND

- 1 INSITU CONCRETE RETAINING WALL
- 2 ONGRADE DISABLED ACCESS PATH TO ELEVATED DECK
- 3 ACTIVE SOCIAL SPACE - ELEVATED SOCIAL DECKING SPACE WITH FREE STANDING MOVEABLE FURNITURE, LOCATED AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE COURTYARDS IT RECEIVES THE GREATEST SOLAR ACCESS
- 4 FORESTED GROVE OF BIRCH TREES - PROVIDES CANOPY PROTECTION AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR PASSIVE RESPIRE. DECIDUOUS TREE TO OFFER SEASONAL VARIATION, SHADE IN SUMMER, AND INCREASED SUNLIGHT IN WINTER
- 5 BANQUET SEATING BOOTHS FOR FORMAL OUTDOOR STUDY OPPORTUNITY AND SOCIAL SEATING, POSITIONED WITHIN GARDEN FOR ADDED PRIVACY AND CONNECTION TO THE GARDEN
- 6 FEATURE ENTRY TREE IN TREE GRATE
- 7 SOUTHERN BOUNDARY TREE PLANTING
- 8 INTERNAL COURTYARD FACADE PLANTERS WITH CABLE TRELLIS SYSTEM, INSITU PLANTERS
- 9 SCREEN PLANTING TO PROVIDE PRIVACY TO ADJACENT ROOMS





Trachelospermum jasminoides

General: An evergreen twining vine or dense ground cover with fragrant flowers and glossy foliage.

Pruning: Begin light pruning (tip pruning) following flowering, beginning from installation stage to encourage leafy coverage at the base of vines

Training: *T. asiaticum* should be trained from installation stage with a strong wire, wire mesh system or other supports close to the ground. The support system must have horizontal components as well as vertical components in order for the stems to attach. It is recommended that testing be carried out during the Design Development phase to explore systems for training this vine for varied affects. As a twining plant it will follow its supports closely and therefore produce thick clumps of vegetation to match. If left without a supporting structure, *T. asiaticum* will form a dense carpet of vegetation at ground level as a ground cover.

Support: Use a variety of single strand wires, tight wire mesh, open wire mesh and other fixings to train *T. asiaticum*. This species is not a heavy or woody vine, so no heavy support structure is needed.

Fertiliser: Use slow release fertiliser for Native Plants to the manufacturer s specification.

Soil: Soil mix should be specifically chosen for Native plants.

Watering: *T. asiaticum* has low water requirements, and the growing medium should be allowed to dry out briefly before it is re-watered each time.



Thunbergia grandiflora

General: *Thunbergia grandiflora* is a long-lived (perennial), vigorous, climbing plant that can grow up to 15 m in height when supported by a frame. The trumpet-shaped (tubular) flowers are borne in elongated clusters (racemes) on long, drooping (pendent) branches. They are large and showy (3-8 cm long and 6-8 cm across) with five pale blue, violet or mauve coloured petal lobes and a pale yellow or whitish coloured throat.

Pruning: No pruning is required in the first 4-5 years, other than tip pruning. It is vital that thunbergia is regularly pruned once established to maintain the tight wall-hugging form and prevent the vine from outgrowing its location and becoming invasive. Heavy pruning should be performed a minimum of 1 times per year during spring. Prune foliage flush to the structure, leaving a single layer of stems and foliage. This will maintain the juvenile form and prevent the mature woody branches from developing.

Training: No training is required. The self supporting stems will find their way over any surface and attach themselves where ever they can.

Support: No support is required.

Fertiliser: Use slow release fertiliser for Exotic Plants to the manufacturers specification

Soil: Soil mix should be specifically chosen for Exotic plants.

Watering: *Thunbergia* will require watering during the initial growth period, but once established, watering is required only occasionally, as long as the plant is not left dry for extended periods of time.



Hibbertia scandens

General: An Austral an native, evergreen vine or scrambler, able to grow as a densely clumping ground cover, as a climber; up and over walls, or as a rambl er; trail ng down vertical surfaces. It has distinct yellow flowers that are deciduous and glossy, deep green leaves.

Pruning: Lightly prune -2 times in the first year to encourage leafy coverage at the base of vines.

Training: *H. scandens* will follow its support structure by intertwining its stems with a growing frame. This species will also spread along the ground as a thick lush carpet. Both forms are desirable and achieved with low maintenance requirements.

Support: To achieve a vertical form, the support system should have closely spaced horizontal and vertical components, a wire mesh or steel structure would be ideal.

Fertiliser: Use slow release fertiliser for Native Plants to the manufacturer s specification.

Soil: Soil mix should be specifically chosen for Native plants.

Watering: *H.scandens* should be well watered, but the growing medium should be allowed to dry out briefly before it is rewatered each time.



Solandra maxima

General: *Solandra maxima* is an vigorous, woody vine that has glossy green leaves and huge, yellow flowers, 25cm across, with a purplish stripe down the centre of each petal, these appear in spring and summer. The fruit are fleshy, nearly round and up to 6cm in diameter, white to pale-yellow, with many small seeds inside.

In cooler climates it will be deciduous but in most areas of Australia it will be evergreen.

Pruning: Responds well to hard pruning which should be done in early winter.

Training: Has strong leading tendrils, the plant will cascade over the pot or train up support structure.

Support: Use a variety of single strand wires, tight wire mesh, open wire mesh and other fixings to train.

Fertiliser: Use slow release fertiliser for Native Plants to the manufacturer s specification.

Soil: Any soil will do though they will grow better in humus rich soils with a good layer of mulch to help retain moisture.

Watering: Cup Of Gold Vine is not drought tolerant. It needs regular water.



Cissus antarctica

General: *Cissus antarctica* is an evergreen climbing plant widespread in warmer rainforest of Australia's coastal regions. It is a true climber, supporting itself by tendrils. Because *Cissus antarctica* plants can grow high into rainforest canopies, their presence will be noticed because they spread fruits on the ground. These vines are also common plants of rainforest edges, with foliage forming a screen right down to the ground. In cooler climates it will be deciduous but in most areas of Australia it will be evergreen.

Pruning: Pinch out growing points of the plants periodically to promote branching. Any plants that lose a large number of lower leaves and become bare at the base should be cut back (if necessary, severely) in spring. It is advisable to shorten the main growth of large plants by a third in early spring. At the same time cut back lateral growths to a node within about 2cm (0.8 inch) of the main stems.


Training: *Cissus antarctica* can be trained on support. Train any vigorous stems into place and, if necessary, tie them to their supports.


Support: Use a variety of single strand wires, tight wire mesh, open wire mesh and other fixings to train.

Fertiliser: Apply liquid fertiliser about every two weeks from early spring to early autumn.

Soil: *Cissus antarctica* plants will do well in loamy, sandy loam, clay loam soil, enriched soil with pH between mild acidic to mild alkaline. However, well drained soils are preferred. To increase soil drainage use additional compost or other organic matter.

Watering: Water *Cissus antarctica* moderately during the active growth period, enough to moisten the entire mixture at each watering and allowing the top centimetre (0.4 inch) or so of the mixture to dry out before watering again. During the rest period water *Cissus antarctica* plants just enough to keep the mixture from drying out.

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	B	Development Application	06.12.18		LB	Iglu No.210 Pty Ltd	BATESMART.	
					SCALE	DRAWN HTS	ISSUE DA	



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L-DA-010

IRRIGATION

The irrigation needs of the scheme have been considered both in terms of planting selection and the preliminary design of soil specification and profile. The hanging planters incorporate an internal water reservoir within the planting container. A wicking device allows water to be drawn up by the roots from the reservoir into the soil in the same way that plants in natural settings would draw from a ground water source. As the plants are watered from beneath, the system relies on the roots of the plants being in close contact with the reservoir. To compensate for this, a conventional drip irrigation system will be installed within the top of the soil profile to deliver the water to the plants during establishment and to the reservoir thereafter.

The planters will be fertilised and fed up to twice per year. The form and delivery of fertiliser will vary according to plant species.

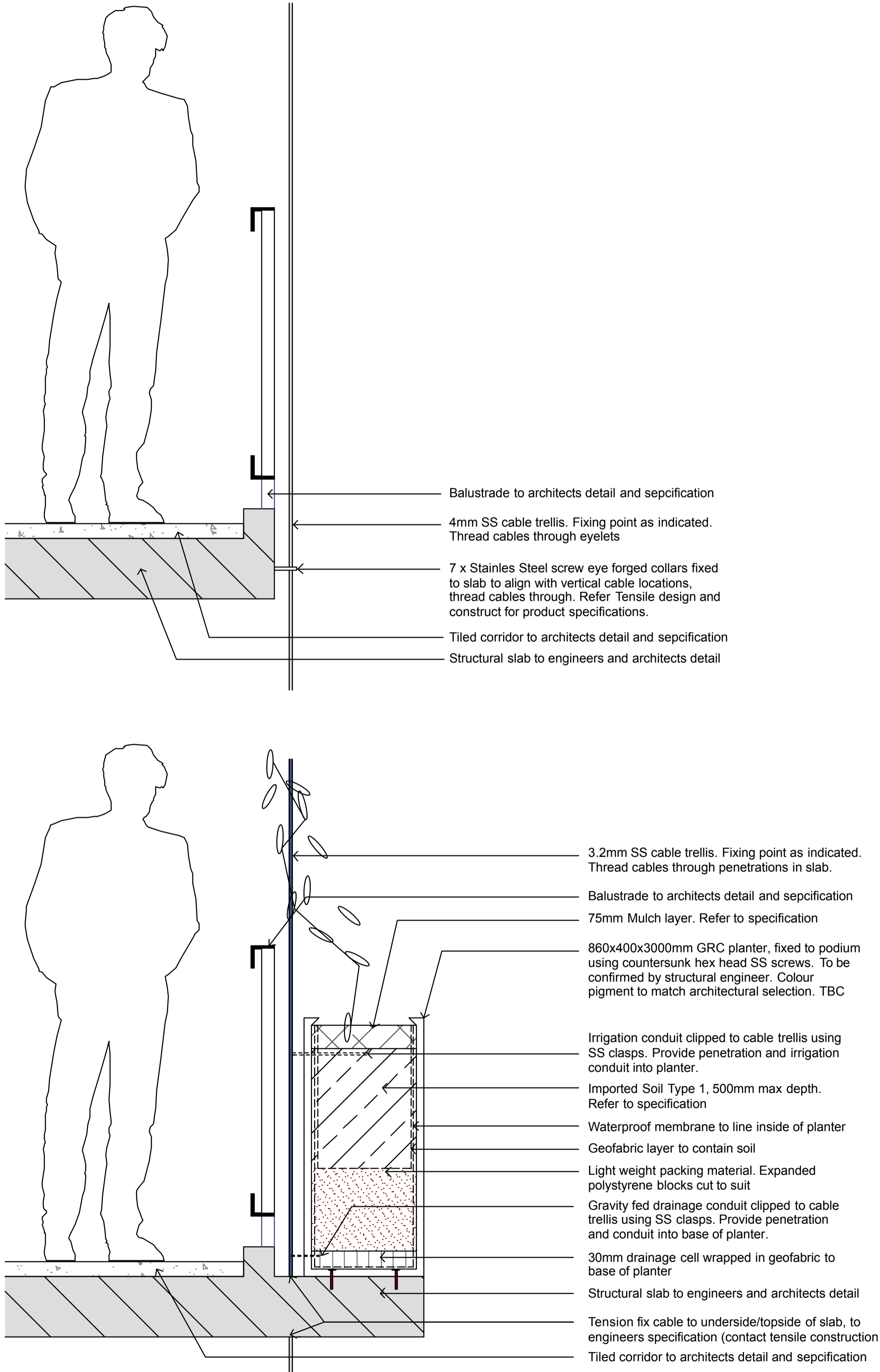
The planting container includes an overflow device/outlet to let water from the reservoir out, thus avoiding the plants getting wet feet from over watering or excessive rainfall. Excess water and overflow will be directed to the balcony drainage system thus avoiding contamination of the rainwater storage tank with particulates and nutrients.

This system presents water savings of up to 50% over conventional drip irrigation systems as the plants are only drawing what they need from a readily available source. This reduces over watering and water waste. Irrigation supply and demand has been modelled based on the available roof catchment. The model predicts a minor shortfall in rainwater supply from January to April.

DESIGNED MAINTENANCE

The maintenance needs of any landscape are absolutely tied to the resolution of the design at planning level. This proposal attempts to negotiate the desire for a verdant planted areas with the need to ensure that these plantings have longevity within a low-maintenance environment. The proposal includes:

- A strong palette of proven performing plants which are tolerant of low-water conditions;
- The incorporation of passive WSUD strategies including the capture and use of surface storm water which will be conveyed to planters to assist in irrigation;
- A planting palette that utilises several species for each application ensuring seasonal change as well a consistent level of amenity should one of the species under perform;
- Small scale mass plantings within a low maintenance armature of hard furnishings and pavement ensuring that the failure of an individual specimen will be contained, permitting delayed maintenance.



PLANTING PALETTE
BALCONY PLANTERS (GROUND FLOOR, LEVEL 01 & LEVEL 02)

SHRUBS & FERNS



Asparagus densiflorus 'Myersii'
Foxtail Fern



Monstera deliciosa
Swiss Cheese Plant

TRAILING & CLIMBERS



Trachelospermum jasminoides
Star Jasmine



Solandra grandiflora
Cup of Gold



Myoporum parvifolium
Creeping boobiala



Cissus antartica
Kangaroo Vine



Thunbergia grandiflora
BLue Skyflower



Hibbertia scandens
Snake Vine

PLANT SCHEDULE

Botanical Name	Common Name	Pot Size
LOWER GROUND COURTYARD		
TREES & BAMBOO		
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	400L
<i>Bambusa textilis gracilis</i>	Slender Weavers Bamboo	300mm
SHRUBS & PERENNIALS		
<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	Oyster Plant	200mm
<i>Plectranthus argentatus</i>	Silver Spurflower	200mm
<i>Plectranthus nico</i>	Swedish Ivy	200mm
<i>Rhapis excelsa</i>	Lady Palm	45L
<i>Raphiolepis indica 'Oriental Pearl'</i>	Indian Hawthorne	200mm
GRASSES & LILIES		
<i>Neomarica gracillis</i>	Walking Iris	150mm
<i>Ligularia dentata</i>	Leopard Plant	150mm
<i>Ophiopogon jaburan</i>	Giant Mondo Grass	150mm
GROUNDCOVERS & CLIMBERS		
<i>Cissus antartica</i>	Kangaroo Vine	150mm
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Native Violet	150mm
<i>Solandra grandiflora</i>	Cup of Gold	150mm
<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	Creeping Boobiala	150mm
WESTERN BOUNDARY + CARLTON ST ENTRY		
TREES & BAMBOO		
<i>Largestroemia indica</i>	Crepe Myrtle	400L
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	Tuckeroo tree	400L
SHRUBS & PERENNIALS		
<i>Adenanthos sericicus</i>	Wooly Bush	200mm
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Maiden Grass	200mm
<i>Beschonaria yuccoides</i>	Mexican Lily	200mm
<i>Gardenia augusta 'Florida'</i>	Fragrant Gardenia	200mm
<i>Fucreaa foetida</i>	Cuban Hemp	300mm
<i>Aloe arborescens</i>	Tree Aloe	200mm
<i>Rosemarinus officialis</i>	Rosemary	200mm
<i>Raphiolepis indica 'Oriental Pearl'</i>	Indian Hawthorne	200mm
<i>Lavendula dentata</i>	Lavender	200mm
<i>Plectranthus argentatus 'Mona Lavender'</i>	Mona Lavender	200mm
GRASSES & LILIES		
<i>Neomarica gracillis</i>	Walking Iris	150mm
<i>Lomandra 'Lime Tuff'</i>	Lime Tuff Matt Rush	150mm
<i>Poa labillarderii 'Eskdale'</i>	Tussock Grass	150mm
GROUNDCOVERS & CLIMBERS		
<i>Dichondra argentata 'Silver Falls'</i>	Silver Falls	150mm
<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	Creeping Boobiala	150mm
<i>Rosemarinus officinalis 'Irene'</i>	Prostrate Rosemary	150mm
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Native Violet	150mm
<i>Thunbergia grandiflora 'Alba'</i>	White Sky Vine	150mm
BALCONY PLANTERS (GROUND FLOOR, LEVEL 01 & 02)		
SHRUBS & FERNS		
<i>Asparagus densiflorus 'Myersii'</i>	Foxtail Fern	200mm
<i>Monstera delicosa</i>	Swiss Cheese Plant	200mm
TRAILING GROUNDCOVERS & CLIMBERS		
<i>Solandra grandiflora</i>	Cup of Gold	150mm
<i>Trachelospremium jasminoides</i>	Star Jasmine	150mm
<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	Creeping Boobiala	150mm
<i>Cissus antartica</i>	Kangaroo Vine	150mm
<i>Thunbergia grandiflora 'Alba'</i>	White Sky Vine	150mm
<i>Hibertia scandens</i>	Snake Vine	150mm