

## ARCHITECTURAL CODE CONCEPT

To create:

- An environmentally friendly, suburban, residential community. (The Urban green-village lifestyle.)
- A community enjoying the unique climatic qualities & unique lifestyle of the KwaZulu-Natal North Coast.
- A contemporary, Manor Architectural building style with charm, character & a strong Identity.
- An Architectural code's objective is to ensure a high standard that is expected of a quality development.
- By setting standards of quality in design & material of all new building, the property value of adjacent sites will be protected, if not increase.
- Investment will be secure in the knowledge that any new building will be developed with the same criteria & go through the same approval procedure – standards will not be compromised.
- The code will create an identifiable Architectural language & a unifying aesthetic that will create a unique sense of place.
- Will create a sense of community.
- Single buildings are part of, & contribute towards, the quality of the whole development. Will display a coherent group form through the use of similar materials & forms to create a spirit of good neighbourliness.
- However each building will retain its own identity through the designer's interpretation of this code, yet linked by common characteristics.
- A spirit of working together & co-operation underlines the building code.

## ARCHITECTURAL PRINCIPALS

### CONTEXT

- Buildings are required to relate &/or respond sensitively to their existing surroundings.
- Buildings should acknowledge adjacent sites and courtyard spaces, lot topography and configuration, street space, adjacent public open space and, where applicable, their role as urban incidents in street vistas.
- The placement of buildings on each site will be determined by contextual factors such as sight lines, aspect, gradient of site and visual impact to adjacent sites and visual impact to neighbours.
- Building will be restricted to designated areas identified on each site to encourage preservation of vistas etc.

### TOPOGRAPHY

- Natural slope to be preserved – cut & fill to be kept to a minimum and slopes are to be used efficiently to minimise view obstruction by adjacent or front unit blocks.
- The topography of the site is gently undulating and lends itself to units being arranged along the contours at terraced intervals to accommodate the above.

### STYLE

- A contemporary, Manor Architectural building style.
- No contrived, historicist or foreign vernacular architectural mimicry.

### “PAVILIONS”

- Fragmentation of building mass into separate pavilions.
- Fragmentation & articulation of building mass, achieved by breaking down the building into a series of individually roofed components arranged to create integrated outdoor spaces.
- “Pavilions” with separate roof structures linked via flat roof elements, creating a strong, well-proportioned architectural identity.
- The dominant, strong, individual roof elements will also create a sense of hierarchy. (Hierarchy in both architectural form & use).
- The intention is to reduce the impact of mass on the site in order to minimise the visual impact of built form on the site and the surrounding community.
- The “pavilion” concept will be applied to all scales of buildings.
- Where smaller units do not allow for efficient fragmentation of the main building unit, ancillary buildings such as garages and gazebos will be used to create courtyards and to fragment the building footprint.
- This concept could facilitate growth, as additional structures added on at a later date will not look out of place

### BUILDING SECTION

- Overall building mass is to be regulated through the restriction of the depth of the building section, which will ensure the fragmentation of mass.
- As an extension of this, and to ensure feasibility, lofts and isolated tower elements will be permitted.
- The larger rooms in the building to have a higher ceiling height – this will create the sense of hierarchy, already discussed and accommodate the use of the clerestory windows between the main roof & the secondary, roofs (as discussed in Pavilion section)

## ROOFS

- Strong, simple, fragmented roof elements.
- Dominant main roofs with secondary link or clip-on roof elements.
- Geometry of roofs to be simple rectilinear shapes.
- Large eaves encouraged.
- Hipped or pitched roofs to be of clay / concrete roof tiles or factory coated.
- No fibre cement sheeting.
- Roof pitches
- Main roof ~ tile - between manufactures minimum pitch & 35 degrees - Secondary roofs ~ tile - between 5 & 15 degrees (counter batten detail).
- Monopitch roofs are acceptable as main or secondary roofs.
- Hipped roofs are acceptable as main roofs.
- Butterfly roofs are acceptable as main roofs.
- Flat waterproofed concrete or timber boarded roofs are acceptable as main or secondary roofs.
- Vaulted roofs are unacceptable.
- Parapet roofs are unacceptable.
- Double-pitched roofs with gable ends are unacceptable.
- Domes are unacceptable
- Curves of any shape are unacceptable.
- Narrow fascia & bargeboards -maximum 150mm. No L-shaped fibre cement fascias or bargeboards. Tapered exposed rafters to eaves, to minimise weight of roof edge.
- Both closed eaves or exposed timber trusses are acceptable.

## ARTICILATED ROOF ELEMENTS

- "The floating roof effect" – the visual articulation of the roof from its supporting wall through the use of recessed panels &/or clerestory windows.
- Clerestory fenestration – to introduce high-level natural light and ventilation.
- Roof overhangs (Eaves) between 600mm & 750mm.

## GUTTERS & DOWNPIPES

- Gutters and downpipes to be discretely positioned (not concealed).
- Gutters and downpipes to be extruded aluminium gutters – profile & colour to suit building.
- Where gutters are specifically omitted for architectural reasons then apron detail should be specified.

## ARTICILATED WALL ELEMENTS

- Further fragmentation of building by the use of "window walls", plaster & paint panels, corner windows, Thickened masonry walls to create deep reveals etc; and Thickened masonry panels as accent element.
- Introduction of vertical facebrick, carved plaster (stone effect) or ruled plaster joint panels.

## PLINTH OR BASE

- Apply a 1 third/2 thirds proportion to multi storey/multi unit blocks to achieve a manor house scale to the buildings.
- Rather than identical vertical layering, the faced of a multi storey/multi unit block to be treated as though it was one Manor house.

# INKWAZI ESTATE

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## COURTYARDS

- The use of landscaped courtyards will function as external living rooms within building organisation.
- The “pavilion” concept will create these courtyards and help to fragment the building footprint.

## GARAGE or CARPORT ELEMENTS

- The garage or carport elements of the units to be designed as separate pavilion element, but not to dominate the main building.
- Could also be designed as a wall element, with a flat roof, but to be designed as integral part of overall architecture & not look like an afterthought.
- The space between garage & main building could be walled service yard.

## “CLIP-ON” ELEMENTS

- Verandahs – use of verandah architecture provides an intermediate zone between internal and external environment protecting building from harshness of climate and providing external living spaces, which are so much a part of the South African lifestyle.
- Timber decks to be viewed as a clip-on element & be an integral part of the architectural whole – should not look like an after thought.

## FEATURE WALLS &/or ELEMENTS

- A “textured” feature element is to be used as a focal &/or accent device.
- Bag washed walls are encouraged to contrast with the smooth opening plaster surrounds.
- Textured, meaning bag washed, ruled plaster walls, stone clad walls, timber shiplap or slat panels, clap boarding or the use of an approved accent colour.
- Textured plinths to ground the building will be acceptable.
- The “Meisian” device of using the feature wall, as an element to visually connect the inside of the building to the outside spaces, will be encouraged.
- Textured surfaces to be approximately 25% of overall wall surfaces – remainder to be plaster & paint panels.

## SECURITY

- No individual site boundary walls will be allowed.
- Burglar bars will be permitted according to the preferred aesthetic prescribed by the estate..
- Security will be maintained at the perimeter fence of the development & with individual, electronic security on the building itself.

## BOUNDARY WALLS & LANDSCAPING

- No boundary walls - the concept of the single suburban garden will apply.
- The structured use of open natural spaces and courtyards for privacy is intended to create a seamless synergy between landscape and building.
- Freestanding, lightweight screen walls can be used as integrated, “Clip-on” Architectural elements to create further privacy to exposed facades.
- All Planting controlled by a landscape concept & specification document. No private planting to take place without approval.
- Walled communal Service yards will be acceptable, but these need to be kept to the smallest, useable floor area – these facilities will include bin areas, A/C units, drying areas, gas bottle areas, staff facilities, etc. The wall has to be an integral part of the overall Architectural form – must not look like an after-thought. These structures are to be treated as an extension of the “pavilion” concept.

## COLOUR PALLETTE

- Selected “Earth” tone paint palette with selected accent colours as features.

# INKWAZI ESTATE

## Landscape Guidelines

JANUARY 2009

DRAFT 02

By: \_\_\_\_\_

**Uys & White**

L a n d s c a p e  
A r c h i t e c t s



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# A LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES

## 1. OBJECTIVES

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The objective of these guidelines is to describe a method whereby the design and rehabilitation of private open spaces and residential erven will enhance the landscape philosophy and environment on the site for the surrounding neighbour and the residence of the estate.

## 2. RESPONSIBILITIES

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The responsibilities of the Developer, the Body Corporate and owners towards achieving this objective are set out herein. A joint commitment by the Developer, Body corporate and individual owners is required to ensure the final result portrays a picture of balance and consistency.

### 2.1 The Developer

Is committed to these guidelines and has undertaken the responsibility of landscaping common areas including all road reserves.

### 2.2 The Inkwazi Estate Body Corporate

Will be committed to the on-going maintenance of Landscaped **Public** areas once handed over by the Developer. As gardening maintenance is included in owners monthly levies, only completed areas will be accepted for hand-over by the Body corporate.

### 2.3 Owners

Owners are responsible for developing private landscapes that fit in with the Landscape Design Philosophy, to compliment and enhance the overall visuals and imagery of Inkwazi Estate & its surrounds.

## 3. DESIGN PHILOSOPHIES: FOR PRIVATE OPEN SPACE AREAS

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### 3.1 FOR PRIVATE OPEN SPACES

- 3.1.1 Rehabilitate all open space areas outside of the building foot print with 100% indigenous plants, to reflect the surrounding coastal forests & grasslands. Ensure areas are free from alien vegetation.
- 3.1.2 Use the existing natural flora to inform the rehabilitated areas
- 3.1.3 Create informal pathways, meandering through the estate for residence to enjoy
- 3.1.4 The main arrival will be a formalised boulevard with central median for parking. The trees along this boulevard will be positioned to fit the parking module, thereby creating a function landscaped road.
- 3.1.5 Secondary roads will be design as landscaped parking courtyards, allowing the landscape to be integrated into them, thereby softening the overall hard scape.
- 3.1.6 There will be village recreation areas within sectional title units to create an outdoor environment for residents
- 3.1.7 Paving surfaces are to be permeable where gradients allow.
- 3.1.8 Road landscapes to be mostly informal, with pockets of formality. Trees to be planted within the parking and road areas to create shade and interest.
- 3.1.9 The landscape around the roads and buildings will have a vertical expression due to limited space.
- 3.1.10 Planting within the building footprint will be 70% indigenous and 30% non-indigenous
- 3.1.11 Flowering trees will be encouraged, to reflect seasonal changes in the landscape
- 3.1.12 Accent plants will be introduced at road circles and other focal points within the site
- 3.1.13 No aliens are to be introduced by either the developer or individual home owners
- 3.1.14 Subtle night lighting will be introduced within the landscape
- 3.1.15 The mixed use portion of the development, will reflect a more urban landscape, with buildings, road paving, landscape & street furniture all integrated to create a street scene, which the apartments above can enjoy.

### 3.2. FOR EXISTING NATURAL AREAS AND AREAS REHABILITATED BACK TO CONSERVATION AREAS

- 3.2.1 The overall aim within the natural landscape areas, is to enhance the function of the natural environment, rather than style or manicure it. None of the natural areas have irrigation. These areas, once established, should require little maintenance apart from ongoing removal of alien invader plants and occasional burning of grasslands and wetlands. Only indigenous plants will be specified for these areas. We will be introducing some colour into the natural areas, particularly on the edges of Forests and rivers with the use of some seasonal flowering shrubs & bulbs, groundcovers, and grasses.
- 3.2.2 We believe the natural areas should be enjoyed by the Estates residents, and will be placing eco-friendly trails through some of the NA's, with the approval of the Environmental Officer.
- 3.2.3 The natural areas, will be rehabilitated back to one of the following vegetative systems:
- Coastal Forest
  - Coastal Grassland
  - Wetland
  - Riverine
- 3.2.4 The natural areas to be rehabilitated will need to be carefully assessed prior to handing over to landscape contractors. All work will be monitored, to ensure all EIA & EMP requirements are achieved.

### 4. LANDSCAPING OF PRIVATE GARDENS

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All Private gardens must conform to the design philosophy of the estate in general.  
The planning of the landscape must take into account:

- 4.1 All grading and terracing
- 4.2 Hard landscaping including paving, gravel and exterior tiles
- 4.3 Planting and maintaining of gardens.
- 4.4 Pergolas, parasols, awnings and trellis work
- 4.5 Exterior lighting, including landscape lighting
- 4.6 Any extension of private garden onto POS (Public open space), subject to approval by the Developer & Body Corporate and on the basis of continuing maintenance becoming the responsibility of the owner as well as any other conditions that may be imposed.
- 4.7 Garden installation and or service contractors engaged by Homeowners must receive written authorisation from the body corporate to work on the estate.
- 4.8 Within closed courtyards, Owners retain the rights for alternative landscape options.

### 5. PLANTING CHARACTER

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- 5.1 Informal, mostly indigenous landscape character
- 5.2 Shade trees, screening, climbing plants and creepers used to cover walls and pergolas are encouraged to reduce the overall impact of the built element.
- 5.3 External trees and shrubs must conform to the architectural and general planting guidelines of the estate. An approval list of plants follows as a guide.
- 5.4 **Invasive alien plants will not be permitted anywhere on the Village.**

## 6. PESTICIDES

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- 6.1 The use of pesticides, ground poisons and traps is strictly prohibited anywhere on the Village, including within Private Dwellings. A level of tolerance is required in order to encourage diversity of species and to protect sensitive habitats such as wetlands.
- 6.2 **ONLY Approved environmentally safe pesticides are permitted, alternatively safe ways of dealing with pests is greatly encouraged (Safe for children; pets & wildlife):**
- 6.2.1 **Small Pest:** Aphids, White Fly, Scale Insects, Australian Bug, Mealy bug, Red Spider mite & Ants: **Mix 1 teaspoon (tsp) Bicarbonate of Soda + 1 tsp 'Sunlight' liquid in 1 litre water.** (Do not use detergent. Shake well place in bottle with spray nozzle. Spray onto pests. After spray, feed the plant.
- 6.2.2 **Ants:** Alternative to above: **Mix equal parts Castor Sugar & borax**, sprinkle near ant nest & around house
- 6.2.3 **Snails:** Sprinkle salt on them. Layer of ash around plant base also discourage snails & slugs

## 7. GARDEN ORNAMENTS / SECONDARY ELEMENTS

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Garden furniture shall be chosen to reflect the character and architecture of the Village.

- 7.1 **Pots:** All pots visible to the public to be approved by the body corporate / Design review committee
- 7.2 **Trellis:** The dimensions and colour of trelliswork must reflect the architecture, and if visible to public, then it is to be approved by the Design Review Committee
- 7.3 **Parasols / Awnings:** All to be approved by the body corporate / Design review committee
- 7.4 **Braais:** Braai areas must be screened from public view. Under no circumstances will open fires be permitted anywhere on the estate. Consider neighbours with regards to smoke patterns.

## 8. EXTERNAL BUILT ELEMENTS

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### 8.1 Walls and Fences

- 8.1.1 No fencing or walling will be allowed, unless it is part of the Architectural requirements eg: Retaining walls or feature walls
- 8.1.2 Landscape screens are encouraged instead of walls & fences.
- 8.1.3 The omission of fencing and walls assists with enhancing the philosophy

### 8.2 Retaining walls, Steps and ramps

- 8.2.1 External changes in level shall be addressed by creating terraces using plastered and painted retaining walls or planted slopes. Concrete block walls eg: 'Terraforce', while not encouraged, may however be used in special situation. Where block walls are used they may not exceed 1200mm in height and the angle may not appear steeper than 70° to ensure planting of retaining blocks is successful.

- 8.2.2 **All retaining structures of whatever nature are subject to approval by the developer**

### **8.3 Pergolas**

8.3.1 Pergolas may be used to create external passageways and to define courtyards. Materials should match building materials eg: Columns to match building and Timber / Metal work to express the Architectural Language.

8.3.2 **All pergolas and shade structures are subject to approval by the developer and must be covered by plants or creeper.**

### **8.4 Swimming Pools and Water Features**

8.4.1 Swimming Pools: No private pools will be allowed except in the Manor Units

8.4.2 **Water Features:** Simple water features or fountains may be used to link internal and external elements such as in courtyard and verandas. All water features need to be kept active or must be removed.

8.4.3 **All water features are subject to approval by the Developer.**

### **8.5 Gazebos and Lapas**

8.5.1 Gazebos and Lapas are only permitted In the Village if designed by an Architect or Landscape Architect to comply with the Architectural Language.

## **9. PAVING**

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9.1 Paving materials must be selected from an appropriate list of materials in keeping with the overall character of the Village. Gravel, approved brick, cobbles, stone and slate are examples of appropriate materials, all product colours to comply with the architectural guidelines

9.2 **All paving and paving materials are subject to approval by the developer.**

## **10. EXTERNAL LIGHTING**

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10.1 External lighting must be kept to a minimum in order to promote a subtle, yet secure night lighting.

10.2 All lighting armatures must comply with the architectural guidelines.

10.3 Under no circumstances will security or spot lighting be permitted to shine into public areas.

10.4 Landscape lighting will be permitted if tastefully applied and with the approval of the Developer or body corporate, and consent from neighbours is obtained.

10.5 Lights afflicting neighbours will require block-out screening.

10.6 No light pollution will be tolerated



GROUNDCOVERS / GRASSES		GROUNDCOVERS / GRASSES	
Agapanthus africanus	Gazania regens		
Agapanthus praecox	Geranium incanum		
Aptenia cordifolia	Ipomoea pes-caprae		
Adenium multiflorum	Kniphofia praecox		
Andropogon eucomus	Osteospermum fruticosum		
Anthriscum saundersiae	Osteospermum jucunda		
Aristida junciformis	Pelargonium peltatum		
Asystasia gangetica	Plectranthus aliciae (madagascariensis)		
Barleria repens	Plectranthus verticillatus		
Carrisa macrocarpa 'Green Carpet'	Restios		
Chlorophytum comosum	Ruella cordata (Veld violet)		
Chlorophytum variegatum	Sansiveria cylindrica		
Condrapetalum tectorum	Scadoxus puniceus		
Crinum moorei	Setaria sphacelata var. Sericea 'Golden Bristle grass'		
Crocsmia aurea	Tulbachia violacea		
Dietes grandiflora	Watsonia spp.		
Dietes flavida	Zantedeschia aethiopica		
Dimorphotheca ecklonis / jucunda			
Felicia amelloides			
<b>LAWN</b>			
Dactyloctenium australe			
Stenotaphrum secundatum			
<b>WATER GARDENS</b>		<b>WATER GARDENS</b>	
Chondropetalum tectorum	Impatiens hochstetteri subsp. Hochstetteri		
Crinum bulbispermum	Juncus kraussii		
Cyathea dregei	Nymphaea nouchali		
Cyperus papyrus	Nymphoides thunbergiana		
Cyperus prolifer	Typha capensis		
Gunnera perpensa	Zantedeschia aethiopica		
Hydrocotyle bonariensis			
<b>CLIMBERS</b>	<b>CLIMBERS</b>	<b>CLIMBERS</b>	<b>CLIMBERS</b>
Combretum bracteosum			
Combretum microphyllum			
Jasminum multipartitum			
Littonia modesta			
Rhoicissus tridentata			
Senecio macroglossus			
Senecio tamoides			
Thunbergia alata			
Podranea ricasoliana			

The above list is a guide and homeowners are free to try any indigenous plants that they wish.  
**NO INVASIVE PLANTS WILL BE TOLERATED**

**11.2. A PRELIMINARY INDIGENOUS PLANT LIST FOR CONSERVATION & WETLAND AREAS**

<b>Conservation Area</b>			
Acacia karroo	Diospyros natalensis	Maytenus peduncularis	Strychnos spinosa
Acacia kraussiana	Diospyros villosa	Maytenus procumbens	Syzigium cordatum
Acacia robusta	Dombeya burgessiae	Maytenus senegalensis	Tabernaemontana ventricosa
Acacia sieberiana var. woodii	Dombeya cymosa	Melinis repens	Tarena pavettoides
Acalypha glabrata	Dombeya tiliacea	Milletia grandis	Teclea gerrardii
Acokanthera oblongifolia	Dombeya longispina	Mimusops caffra	Tecoma capensis
Acokanthera oppositifolia	Dombeya rotundiflora	Mimusops obovata	Tetradenia riparia
Acridocarpus natalitus	Dovyalis caffra	Monanthes caffra	Themeda triandra
Adenopodia spicata	Dovyalis longispina	Mundulea sericea	Trema orientalis
Aloe barbarae	Dovyalis rhamnoides	Nuxia oppositifolia	Tricalysia capensis
Albizia adianthifolia	Dracaena aletriformis	Ochna arborea	Tricalysia sonderianna
Allophylus natalensis	Drypetes arguta	Ochna natalita	Trichilia dregeana
Anastrabe integerrima	Drypetes gerrardii	Ochna serrulata	Trichilia emetica
Andropogon eucomus	Drypetes natalensis	Olea europaea	Trimeria grandifolia
Antidesma venosum	Duvernoia adhatodoides	Olea woodiana	Tristachya leucothrix
Apodytes dimidiata	Ehritia rigida	Oxyanthus pyriformis	Turraea floribunda
Aristida junciformis	Ekebergia capensis	Oplismenus hirtellis	Turraea obtusifolia
Baphia racemosa	Englerophytum natalense	Panicum maxim	Urochloa mosambicensis
Bauhinia tomentosa	Eragrostis curvula	Panicum natalense	Uvaria caffra
Bersama lucens	Eragrostis capensis	Pavetta lanceolata	Vangueria chartacea
Brachylaena discolor	Eragrostis racemosa	Peddiea africana	Vangueria cyanecens
Bridelia micrantha	Eriochloa meyeriana	Phoenix reclinata	Vangueria infausta
Calodendrum capense	Erythrina humeana	Pittosporum viridiflorum	Vepris lanceolata
Calpurnea aurea	Erythrina lysistemon	Plumbago auriculata	Xylothea kraussiana
Canthium inerme	Erythroxylum emarginatum	Polygala myrtifolia	Zanthoxylum capense
Capparis fascicularis	Euclea natalensis	Protorus longifolia	Ziziphus mucronata
Capparis tomentosa	Eugenia capensis	Pseudochinolaena polystachya	
Carissa bispinosa	Eugenia natalita	Psychotria capensis	
Carissa macrocarpa	Euphorbia ingens	Psydrax locuples	
Cassine aethiopica	Euphorbia tirucalli	Psydrax obovata	
Cassine papilosa	Ficus burtt-davyii	Ptaeroxylon obliquum	
Catunaregum spinosa	Ficus glumosa	Putterlickia pyracantha	
Cavacoa aurea	Ficus ingens	Rapanea melanophloeos	
Celtis africana	Ficus lutea	Rawsonia lucida	
Cenchrus ciliaris	Ficus natalensis	Rhoicissus digitata	
Chaetachme aristata	Ficus polita	Rhoicissus rhomboidea	
Chionanthus peglerae	Ficus sur	Rhoicissus tridentata	
Chloris gayana	Grewia caffra	Rhus chiridensis	
Chrysophyllum viridiflorum	Grewia lasiocarpa	Rhus gueinzii	
Clausena anisata	Grewia occidentalis	Rhus natalensis	
Clerodendrum glabrum	Gymnosporia arenicola	Rhus nebulosa	
Cola natalensis	Gymnosporia buxifolia	Rhus pentheri	
Combretum kraussii	Halleria lucida	Rhus rehmanniana	
Commiphora harveyi	Harpephyllum caffrum	Rothmannia globosa	
Commiphora woodii	Harpochoa falx	Sapium integerrimum	
Cordia caffra	Heteropyxis natalensis	Setaria lindenberiana	

<i>Croton sylvaticus</i>	<i>Hippobromus pauciflorus</i>	<i>Setaria megaphylla</i>	
<i>Cryptocarya latifolia</i>	<i>Hypparrhenia cymbaria</i>	<i>Setaria sphacelata</i> var <i>sericea</i>	
<i>Cryptocarya woodii</i>	<i>Hyperacanthus amoenus</i>	<i>Schefflera umbellifera</i>	
<i>Ctenium concinnum</i>	<i>Hyphaene coriacea</i>	<i>Schotia brachypetala</i>	
<i>Cussonia nicholsonii</i>	<i>Indigofera frutescens</i>	<i>Sclerocarya birrea</i>	
<i>Cussonia sphaerocephala</i>	<i>Imperata cylindrical</i>	<i>Scolopia mundii</i>	
<i>Cussonia spicata</i>	<i>Keetia guenzii</i>	<i>Scolopia zeyheri</i>	
<i>Cussonia zuluensis</i>	<i>Kraussia floribunda</i>	<i>Scutia myrtina</i>	
<i>Cymbopogon excavatus</i>	<i>Lagynias lasiantha</i>	<i>Sideroxylon inreme</i>	
<i>Dalbergia armata</i>	<i>Mackaya bella</i>	<i>Spirostachys africana</i>	
<i>Dalbergia obovata</i>	<i>Maerua racemulosa</i>	<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	
<i>Deinbollia oblongifolia</i>	<i>Manilkara discolor</i>	<i>Sporobolus fimbriatus</i>	
<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i>	<i>Margaritaria discoidea</i>	<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	
<i>Digitaria diversinervis</i>	<i>Maytenus acuminata</i>	<i>Strychnos decussata</i>	
<i>Digitaria eriantha</i>	<i>Maytenus heterophylla</i>	<i>Strychnos gerrardii</i>	
<i>Diospyros lycioides</i>	<i>Maytenus nemerosa</i>	<i>Strychnos madagascariensis</i>	

<b>Wetland Plants</b>			
<i>Acrocerus macrum</i>	<i>Dissotis canescens</i>	<i>Laportea peduncularis</i>	<i>Potamogen crispus</i>
<i>Aponogeton junceus</i>	<i>Dissotis princeps</i>	<i>Leersia hexandra</i>	<i>Potamogen schweinfurthii</i>
<i>Aspilia natalensis</i>	<i>Dissotis princeps</i>	<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i>	<i>Potamogen thunbergii</i>
<i>Barringtonia racemosa</i>	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	<i>Ludwigia stolonifera</i>	<i>Pycnostachys reticulata</i>
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	<i>Macaranga capensis</i>	<i>Ranunculus multifidus</i>
<i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i>	<i>Ficus sur</i>	<i>Maesa lanceolata</i>	<i>Rauvolfia caffra</i>
<i>Crassocephalum picridifolium</i>	<i>Ficus trichopoda</i>	<i>Mariscus macrocarpus</i>	<i>Setaria megaphylla</i>
<i>Combretum erythrophyllum</i>	<i>Gunnera perpensa</i>	<i>Mariscus solidus</i>	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>
<i>Cotula nigellifolia</i>	<i>Hemarthria altissima</i>	<i>Matricaria nigellifolia</i>	<i>Syzgium cordatum</i>
<i>Cynadon dactylon</i>	<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>	<i>Nesaea radicans</i>	<i>Tabernaemontana ventricosa</i>
<i>Cyperus immensus</i>	<i>Hydrocotyle bonariensis</i>	<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i>	<i>Trapa natans</i>
<i>Cyperus latifolius</i>	<i>Hyphaene coriacea</i>	<i>Nymphoides indica</i>	<i>Typha capensis</i>
<i>Cyperus papyrus</i>	<i>Imperata cylindrical</i>	<i>Persicaria serrulata</i>	<i>Voacanga thoursii</i>
<i>Cyperus prolifer</i>	<i>Juncus kraussii</i>	<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	<i>Zantheschia aethiopica</i>
<i>Cyperus sexangularis</i>	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	
<i>Cyperus textiles</i>	<i>Kniphofia tysonii</i>	<i>Phragmites mauritanus</i>	