



RHEBOKSKLOOF

WINE ESTATE

LANDSCAPE DESIGN GUIDELINES

March 2025





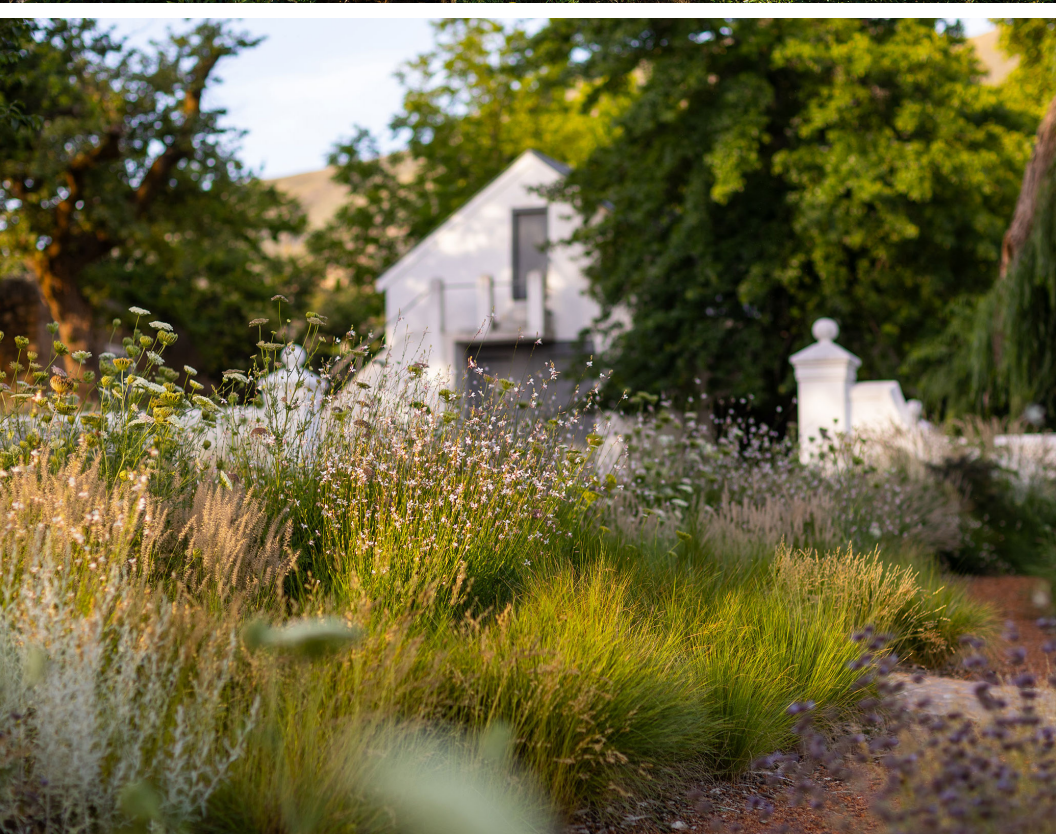
LANDSCAPE PATTERN

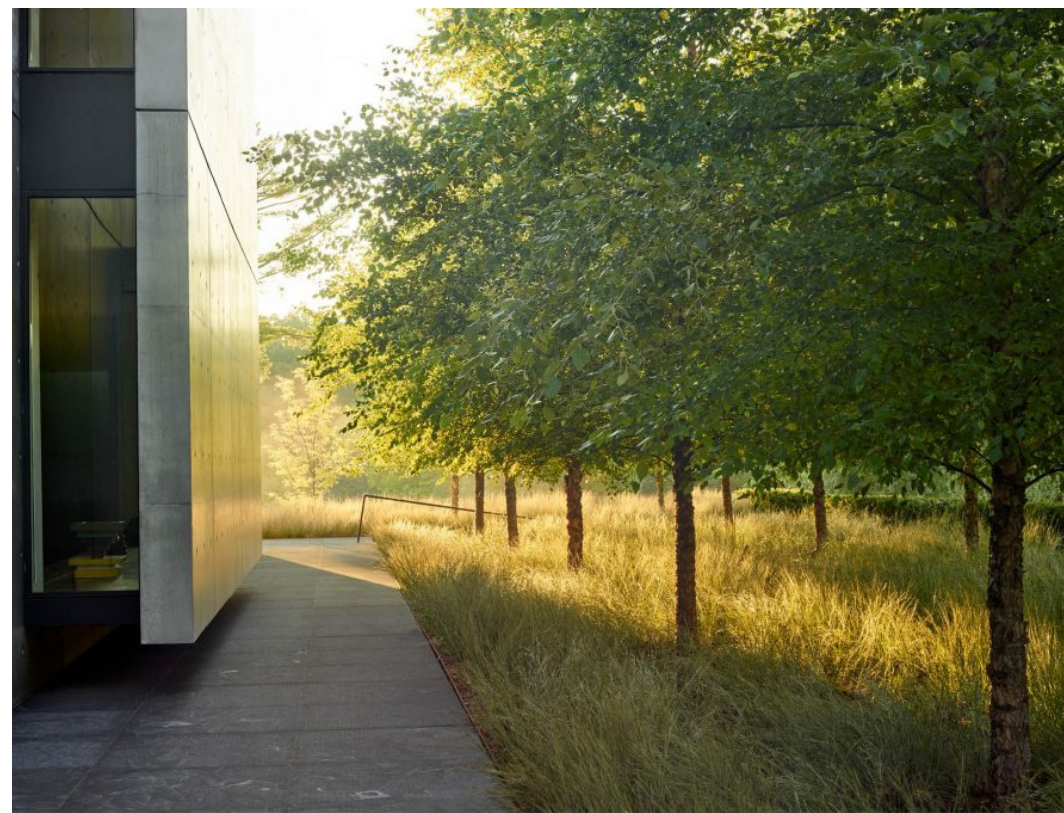
- a mixture of controlled and natural outdoor spaces

Capturing the essence of the agricultural and natural setting in a rich mixture of modern and classic landscape patterns that seamlessly blend into the surrounding context.













LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN

LEGEND

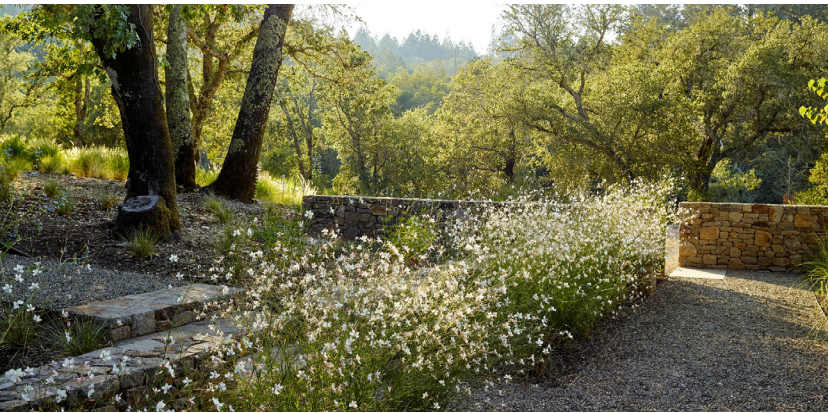
1. Main Security Entrance
2. Adventure / Tourism centre
3. Kids Play Area
4. Equestrian Village
5. Paddocks
6. Guest Parking
7. Wine Cellar & Venue
8. Restaurant
9. Rhebokskloof Gardens
10. Future Boutique Hotel
11. Stone Cutters Village
12. Activity field
13. Residence Food Gardens
14. Guest House / Manor House
15. Hidden Valley
16. Stone Cutters Boma
17. Conservation Area
18. Waste Water Treatment Plant
19. Water Treatment Plant



LANDSCAPE DESIGN GUIDELINES

FYNBOS LANDSCAPE

One of the key concepts to integrating the buildings into the landscape is allowing the mountain slope to re-establish itself as a rich, biodiverse environment. A combination of natural landscapes flowing down the hill and interacting with a series of terraces, provides usable space for residents to engage with and enjoy the open space environment. This horizontal layering and stepping of the site blends architectural form with landscaping, creating a rich tapestry of ecological and recreational opportunities. The variety of Fynbos vegetation becomes a landscape exploration of texture and form, a tapestry of abstracted colour + delight.



LANDSCAPE DESIGN CONTROL AND DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

All land owners within the Rhebokskloof Estate will be required to adhere to the general landscape guidelines as stipulated in this clause and elsewhere in this Guideline. The integrity of the spaces can only be achieved through the successful integration of the landscape and the architectural components.

Landscape Guidelines are of essential importance as it guides the development and land owners regarding the required aesthetic and environmental character of this mountain estate development. In the same respect these guidelines act as a regulatory document for the HOA and the DesignReview Committee to ensure that the desired landscape quality and character are maintained. The development's landscaping code is defined as a design with nature approach with specific attention to rehabilitation and conservation, as well as design, which is responsive to the natural environment therefore conserving as much of the natural landscape. The primary goal of the landscape design of each property shall be to blend with its overall setting.

Landscape proposals shall incorporate, rehabilitate and enhance existing vegetation. Consideration should be given in the design to aesthetic and functional aspects of planting (screening, space definition, erosion control, glare reduction, dust control, continuity, shading, and aesthetics).

The objective of these guidelines is to describe a method whereby the design and rehabilitation of private and public open spaces will enhance the development of the outdoor environment. The landscape design guidelines establish minimum landscape standards that are applicable to all owners within the development and are required for the preservation, conservation, rehabilitation and enhancement of the natural and historic character of the site in order to unify the area in terms of vegetation, materials, and design features. The specific landscape character of the development site is a combination of fynbos rehabilitation and riverine areas.

The proposed landscape character will flow through the development, incorporating a distinctive selection of

indigenous planting material into the personalised signature of the development.

In order to ensure that the natural landscape is taken into account, it is recommended that all land owners, developers and occupants apply the following guidelines;

- Simplicity of design to evoke a personalised theme which unifies the aesthetic character of the development;
- To follow the design language, namely design lines and elements, similar plant material, hard landscaping and sculptural elements, to achieve unity;
- To recognize the functional qualities of planting, namely ornamental, screening, shading, rehabilitation, space definition.
- To incorporate ecologically sound principles in the design i.e.:
 - » The plant palette will incorporate structural plants which can be used in feature vegetation pockets created along the edges of residence.
 - » These vegetation choice should predominantly be indigenous species but should not be limited to indigenous species as some exotics may serve some micro climate environments better.
 - » Vegetation choice from planting palette should also celebrate the seasonal change encouraging colour, texture and vibrancy year round.
- Utilisation of natural and locally sourced materials.
- Hard landscaping and site elements to have unity through the use of materials
- To minimise maintenance.
- Harmonious interaction between the built and natural environment is essential
- Terrace retaining structures are to be planted using indigenous creeping groundcovers to minimise hard vertical surfaces. Drainage behind the retaining walls are to be included to maintain stable retaining.
- The designs may include bioswales or biofilters, which comprise swaled drainage courses with wetland vegetation to slow down water flow and to treat the surface runoff water, by removing silt and pollution before releasing it into a watershed or storm water sewer.
- The occupier of each erf must maintain the road reserve area as prescribed above at his own cost.
- All work shall be monitored, to ensure enhancement of natural areas, and achievement of Environmental Management Plan (EMP) requirements.
- All threatened species must be protected during construction where applicable.
- Topsoil must be separated and protected during construction, Stored topsoil will be free of deleterious matter such as large roots, stones, refuse, stiff or heavy clay and noxious weeds which would adversely affect its suitability for planting; and
- Topsoil stockpiles are not to exceed 2 (two) meters in height. Topsoil, which is to be stockpiled for periods exceeding 28 days, must be treated with mulch, roughened and seeded with an approved grass mixture or ground cover specified by the specialist. The mulch cover must be kept free of alien vegetation/seeds.
- Topsoil to be spread over the impacted area to a minimum depth of 200mm after construction to reinstate the soil for landscape works.
- All proposed site furniture / elements to be integrated within the overall landscape design theme and character of the development. Vegetation of erven directly adjacent to the ridges and riverines, as well as other open spaces must be indigenous, and specifically endemic to the area.
- The selection criteria should include the following:
 - » Indigenous, in order to ensure biodiversity and a sustainable design
 - » Plants are to be hardy to the onsite soil and climatic conditions and be disease-resistant.
 - » They should require limited maintenance.
 - » To provide shade and general climate control and screening where necessary
 - » Create seasonal interest, i.e.
 - » Autumn colours, flowers
 - » Attract birds and insects
- The size and scale of materials should not conflict with the area into which they are planted. For example – trees should not be used where space is limited & Planting should be used to reduce problems caused by excessive glare from buildings and cars.
- Predominantly deciduous trees are to be used on the northern faces of buildings to provide shading in summer

and to allow warming solar radiation in winter

- Good visual interest is to be maintained throughout the year, this can be achieved by introducing a limited proportion of deciduous material, which reflects the seasons. Plant material should however be dominated by evergreen materials to ensure a good all year round appearance.
- Low maintenance and water wise planting should be taken into account when making plant selections
- Adapting planting to local climatic conditions promotes exuberant growth and continuous flowering
- Existing trees must be preserved as far as possible.
- An indigenous tree selection with different textures and bark colours is advised to unify the natural theme throughout the development, but still creating a defined character for each residence. Establishment of exotic species will not be permitted.
- Shrubs are mainly used for low-level screening and to create interest of form, texture, foliage, flowers, and fruits. Groundcovers are used in the landscape for erosion control, soil retention, maintenance reduction, and to naturalise foregrounds.

PEST CONTROL

Do not use chemicals indiscriminately. Biological control should be relied upon as much as possible. Fully indigenous gardens should never require the use of chemicals to control insect populations.

In general, the use of pesticides and herbicides are strictly forbidden within the development and will be subject to use by prior arrangement and written approval by the HOA. In such instances compliance is to be in accordance with the National Health and Safety Act which encompasses, amongst others, storage and application, recordal of activities etc. The HOA, however reserves all rights unto itself and the land owner/s shall have no recourse for possible damages suffered as a result of refusal by the HOA not to grant permission to use pesticides and herbicides.

ALIEN INVASIVE SPECIES

Alien invasive species should be continuously monitored and eradicated post-construction in order to promote biodiversity in the area and limit the distribution of alien invasive species.

IRRIGATION

Any water extraction rights will remain with the HOA. The HOA reserves unto itself all rights to re-allocate irrigation water in times of drought and for any other reason whatsoever to prioritize the distribution of irrigation water as it deems fit. Residence shall have no recourse for possible damages suffered in the event of irrigation water cut backs for any reason whatsoever.

The owner will not be permitted to irrigate the landscape installation directly from the Estate Irrigate Back Bone Pipe System.

Water storage on site to be approved by the HOA. Any storage structure to esthetically match architectural structures and materials in all aspects (no corrugated iron structures or JoJo tanks to be visible from outside the erf). The maximum height of any reservoir will be no higher than 1200 mm above the surrounding final soil/paving levels.

Irrigation water storage reservoirs may not be used for leisure activities. A detailed irrigation design to be submitted as part of the landscape design review.

DUMPING

A land owner will not deposit, throw, dump or permit any contractor to deposited any rubbish, fill material, soil, dirt, or any other litter , thrown or dumped, on HOA property whatsoever. The same conditions applies to the dumping on any other private erf.

PROPERTY AMENDMENTS

The owner, occupier, lessor, or visitor of property will not place or do anything on any part of the HOA property that, at the discretion of the Design Review Committee, is aesthetically displeasing or undesirable. An occupier, tenant or visitor of any property will not damage, or alter, any part of the HOA property and should advise the Design Review Committee immediately upon such an event occurring. No occupier will park or stand any vehicle on the HOA property, or permit or allow any vehicle to be parked or stored on the HOA property or road reserve area which property includes roads, sidewalks and pavements.

TEMPORARY STRUCTURES

Temporary structures other than for construction related activities are not permitted. Temporary construction structures are not permitted in highly visible areas and must be removed immediately upon the completion of the permanent facility.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Sleeves for telecommunication cables will be provided throughout the development. Each land owner is responsible to submit an application to the relevant service provider for access to telecommunication services. No provision has been made for internal communications between erven. All telephone and electrical supply and reticulation are to be underground. No overhead or external surface wiring or cabling is allowed. Antennae, satellite dishes and other radio wave transmitting/ receiving equipment must not protrude above the roofline and must be screened in a manner visually compatible with the building's design and materials.

STONE WALLS

Masonry retaining walls and free standing screen walls to be clad with natural stone. Choice of stone limited within a range and to be as per architectural guideline. Solid stone to be used as copings and on

the corners. Superficial thin cut stone cladding is not permitted.

GABIAN STRUCTURES

Gabion retaining walls and free standing screen walls to be manufactured from galvanised weld mesh baskets. The baskets should not be larger than a cubic meter and the openings should not exceed 100 x 100 mm. The gabion baskets can also be contained within a mild steel framework, with a painted or rusted finish (colour as per approved architectural colours). The stone should be packed neatly and should resemble a stone clad wall. Choice of stone limited within a range and to be as per architectural guideline.

SLOPE STABILISATION

Bio-engineered walls offer a softer alternative to gabion terrace walls. These walls make use of live staking, where live, rootable vegetative cuttings of suitable trees are staked into the cut embankments. If correctly prepared and placed, these stakes will root and leaf out, naturally holding the soil in place and creating a suitable environment for other plant species to establish. Slopes are to have a maximum gradient of 45 degrees (1:1) and stakes are to be placed in rows 1m apart. Plants species and detailed specs to be submitted for approval.

DRIVEWAYS

Road surfaces can be constructed from in-situ cast concrete, with an exposed aggregate finish. Reinforcing, slab thickness, layer-works and compaction to be specified by an engineer. Choice of stone limited within a range and to be as per architectural guideline.

Road surfaces should be edged with granite or pre-cast concrete kerbs to Engineer's specification. Where the road surface adjoins a wall, it can be

edged with a natural cut stone header course or permanent mild steel shutter-work. Movement joints are to be set out to max of 2.5m in any one direction. Movement joints should be provided between the exposed aggregate surface and any other surface or wall adjoining it.

Interlocking, pre-cast concrete paving blocks, with an exposed aggregate or smooth finish can be used on the road surfaces. Layer-works and compaction to be specified by an Engineer. Colour to match the natural granite stone within the development. Road surfaces should be edged with granite or pre-cast concrete kerbs to Engineer's specification.

Paving bricks shall be hard, well-burnt, non-dusting, resistant to sulphate attack, and true to shape, size and sample. Poor quality, half or broken bricks shall not be accepted.

WALKWAYS

Pedestrian paving can be constructed from in-situ cast concrete, with an exposed aggregate finish. Reinforcing, slab thickness, layer-works and compaction to be specified by an Engineer. Choice of stone limited within a range and to be as per architectural guideline. Concrete surfaces can be edged with a natural cut stone header course or with permanent mild steel shutter-work.

Movement joints are to be set out to max of 2.5m in any one direction. Movement joints should be provided between the exposed aggregate surface and any other surface or wall adjoining it. A sample panel should be provided for approval, prior to construction. Alternatively, walkways could be constructed from the same exposed aggregate concrete paved finish specified for the driveways.

No black asphalt/tar roads or walkways will be allowed.

TERRACES

Terrace paving can be constructed with natural stone. Ornamental gravel and natural stone flagstones are limited within a range and to be as per architectural guideline.

A layer of ornamental gravel should not be thinner than 100mm and stone size should not exceed 20mm dia. It should be washed until it is free of sand and installed over a layer of geo-fabric over compacted layer-works. If not bordered by walls, it should be edged with a natural stone header course or mild steel angle over concrete foundations. Flagstone paving should be constructed over a layer of sand over compacted layer-works. Where not edged by walls, it should be edged with flagstones over concrete foundations.

EXTERNAL STAIRS

Stairs can be constructed from in-situ cast concrete, with a brushed or exposed aggregate finish. Reinforcing, slab thickness, layer-works and compaction to be specified by an Engineer. Choice of stone limited within a range and to be confirmed. Concrete surfaces to cast using steel shutter work or edged with a permanent mild steel shutter-work.

Alternatively, stairs can be clad with natural stone to match the adjoining walls and surfaces. The choice of stone is limited within a range and to be confirmed. The thickness of the stone used on the face of the treads should not be less than 50mm. Superficial thin cut stone cladding is not permitted. All stairs regardless of material should have a minimum tread width of 300mm and a maximum riser height or 170mm.

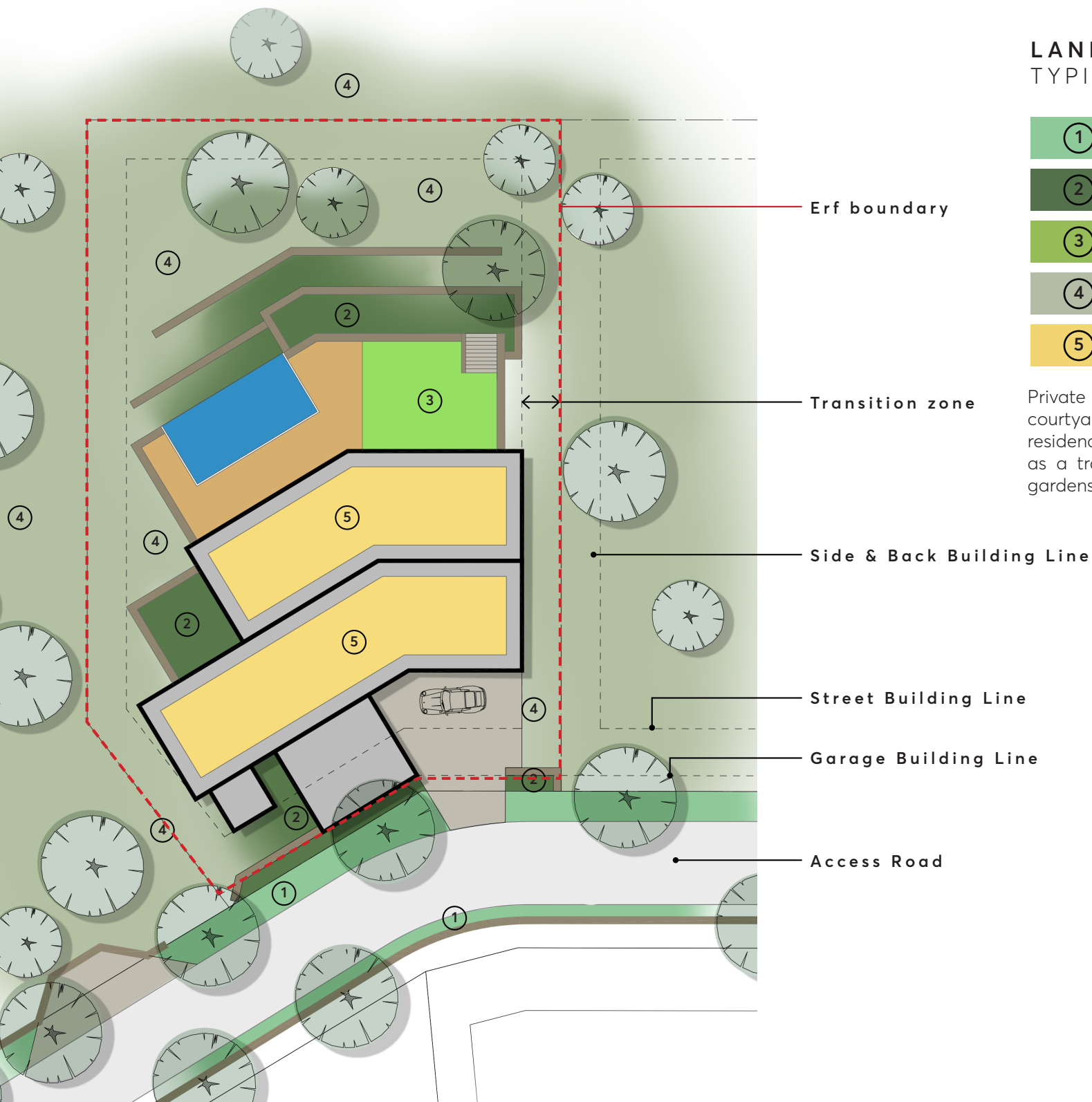
EXTERNAL LIGHTING

Due to the nature and position of the development, external lighting has the possibility to have a large visual impact on the surrounding context. Any site

lighting or related (eg. Illuminated signage, building facade lighting or feature lighting) will be subject to scrutiny and approval by the Design Review Committee. External lighting should be minimal and as far as possible functional.

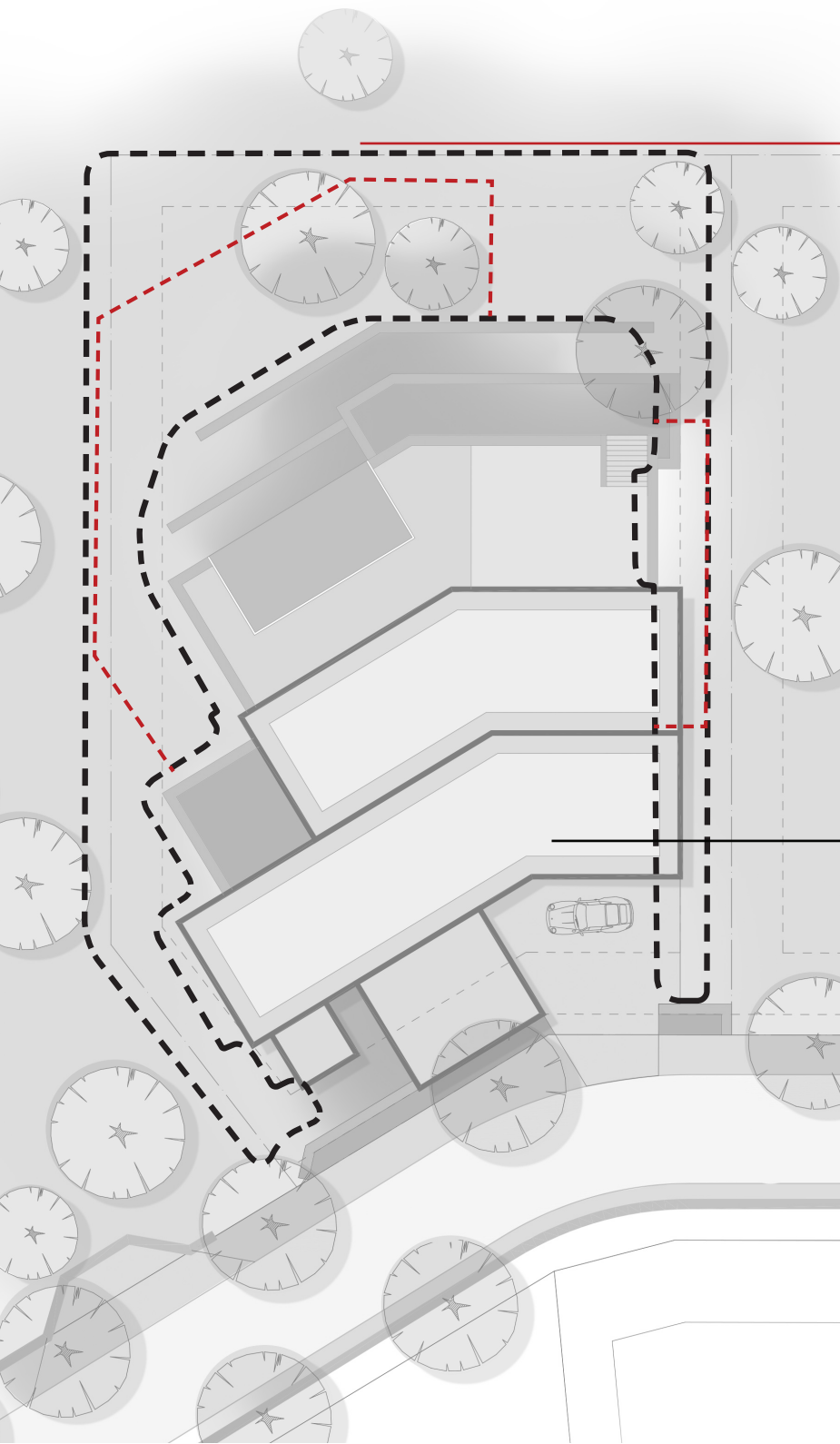
Any floodlighting of the surrounding landscape will not be allowed. Only ambient lighting should be considered and not directed up or out of the property towards the surrounding landscape. (Ambient lighting is lighting that creates a soft glow, gently illuminating an area without causing glare or light pollution.) Only low-level bollard and foot lights will be allowed in the landscape. All lighting sources to be "warm white", this is usually considered to be below 3000K (3000 kelvin). All building or facade lighting as per architectural guideline.

LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES TYPICAL ERF PLAN



- ①** Road Verge
- ②** Fynbos Garden
- ③** Private Garden / Lawn
- ④** Rehabilitation
- ⑤** Roof Garden

Private formal gardens to be limited to courtyards and terraces bordering the residence. The 2.5m building line to be used as a transition zone blending the private gardens and the rehabilitated open space.



Typical fragmented boundary fence, isolated to key areas.

Transition zone

LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES

TYPICAL ERF PLAN

The transition zone is the most sensitive landscape portion of each erf. These areas are responsible for connecting each residence into the surrounding natural context. The Rhebokskloof Estate HOA will continually monitor these areas together with the common area landscape to ensure that all residents adhere to the guidelines and that all transitions zones flow naturally into the surrounding landscape.

Any perimeter fencing, walls or terrace structures should be screened by a mixture of fynbos and indigenous trees matching the surround area. Fencing or boundary walls should be fragmented and used only where needed. This will support natural character of the estate and limit the visual impact at a larger scale. Continues fencing in a straight line for the full extent of the stand will not be allowed.

The transition zone should be clearly marked on the landscape plan submitted to the design review committee for approval. All boundary treatments need to be submitted and approved before the commencement of construction.



TREES

- *Senegalia caffra*
- *Vachellia karroo*
- *Apodytes dimidiata*
- *Brabejum stellatifolium*
- *Brachylaena discolor*
- *Buddleja auriculata*
- *Buddleja saligna*
- *Buddleja salviifolia*
- *Calodendrum capense*
- *Cassine peragua* subsp. *peragua*
- *Celtis africana*
- *Cryptocarya angustifolia*
- *Cunonia capensis*
- *Curtisia dentata*
- *Cussonia spicata*
- *Cussonia thrysiflora*
- *Diospyros scabrida*
- *Diospyros whyteana*
- *Ehretia rigida*
- *Ekebergia capensis*
- *Ficus natalensis*
- *Grewia occidentalis* var. *occidentalis*
- *Gymnosporia buxifolia*
- *Halleria lucida*
- *Heeria argentea*
- *Ilex mitis*
- *Kiggelaria africana*
- *Loxystylis alata*
- *Maytenus oleoides*
- *Metrosideros angustifolius*
- *Olea europaea* subsp. *africana*
- *Pittosporum viridiflorum*
- *Platylophus trifoliatus*
- *Podocarpus elongatus*
- *Podocarpus falcatus*
- *Podocarpus latifolius*
- *Pterocelastrus tricuspidatus*
- *Rapanea melanophloeos*
- *Rhamnus prinoides*
- *Rothmannia capensis*
- *Searsia chirindensis*
- *Sideroxylon inerme*
- *Syzygium cordatum*
- *Tarchonanthus camphoratus*
- *Virgilia divaricata*
- *Virgilia oroboides*
- *Widdringtonia cedarbergensis*
- *Widdringtonia nodiflora*

SHRUBS

- *Agathosma serphyllaceae*
- *Anisodonteia scabrosa*
- *Athanasia crithmifolia*
- *Athanasia dentata*
- *Athanasia trifurcata*
- *Barleria 'Purple Prins'*
- *Barleria obtusa*
- *Barleria repens*
- *Brachycarpaea juncea*
- *Buddleja davidii*
- *Buddleja salvifolia*
- *Carissa macrocarpa*
- *Chondropetalum tectorum*
- *Chrysanthemoides incana*
- *Chrysanthemoides monilifera*
- *Cistus* cv.
- *Cliffortea graminea*
- *Cliffortea obcordata*
- *Cliffortea odorata*
- *Dodonaea angustifolia*
- *Dracaena aletriformis*
- *Encephalartos* spp.
- *Eriocephalus africanus*
- *Eriocephalus pedunculatus*
- *Eriocephalus racemosus*
- *Euryops abrotanifolius*
- *Euryops chrysanthemoides*
- *Euryops pectinatus*
- *Euryops speciosissimus*
- *Euryops virgineus*
- *Freylinia densiflora*
- *Freylinia lanceolata*
- *Freylinia tropica*
- *Gnidia pinifolia*
- *Gnidia squarrosa*
- *Halleria elliptica*
- *Helichrysum dasyanthum*
- *Helichrysum splendidum*
- *Heliptrum argyropsis*
- *Hymenolepis parviflora*
- *Indigofera natalensis*
- *Lebeckia simsiana*
- *Liparia splendens*
- *Mackaya bella*
- *Metalasia muricata*
- *Morella cordifolia*
- *Morella quercifolia*
- *Myrsine africana*

- *Myrtis nana*
- *Nylandtia spinosa*
- *Oftia africana*
- *Otholobium decumbens*
- *Otholobium fruticans*
- *Othosiphon labiatus*
- *Passerina vulgaris*
- *Pavetta lanceolata*
- *Pavetta revoluta*
- *Phylica auxillaris*
- *Phylica buxifolia*
- *Phylica ericoides*
- *Phylica gnidioides*
- *Plumbago auriculata*
- *Podalyria calyptrata*
- *Polygala myrtifolia*
- *Polygala virgata*
- *Psychotria capensis*
- *Pycnostachys urticifolia*
- *Rhigoda hastata*
- *Searsia lucida*
- *Sersia crenata*
- *Sersia lucida*
- *Strelitzia juncea*
- *Strelitzia reginae*
- *Struthiola dodecandra*
- *Struthiola striata*
- *Syncarpha* cv.
- *Syncolostemon* spp.
- *Tecomaria capensis*
- *Tetradinia riparia*
- *Ursinia sericea*
- *Westringea* cv.

PROTEAS

- *Aulax cancellata*
- *Diastella proteoides*
- *Leucadendron argenteum*
- *Leucadendron coniferum*
- *Leucadendron daphnoides*
- *Leucadendron discolor*
- *Leucadendron eucalyptifolium*
- *Leucadendron fl oridum*
- *Leucadendron laureolum*
- *Leucadendron salignum*
- *Leucadendron teretifolium*
- *Leucospermum bolusii*
- *Leucospermum catherinae*
- *Leucospermum conocarpodendron*

- *Leucospermum cordifolium*
- *Leucospermum mundii*
- *Leucospermum oleifolium*
- *Leucospermum refl exum*
- *Leucospermum tottum*
- *Leucospermum vestitum*
- *Mimetes chrysanthus*
- *Mimetes cucullatus*
- *Paranomus refl exus*
- *Protea aristata*
- *Protea aurea*
- *Protea compacta*
- *Protea cynaroides*
- *Protea glabra*
- *Protea grandiceps*
- *Protea magnifica*
- *Protea neriifolia*
- *Protea obtusifolia*
- *Protea repens*
- *Protea scolymocephala*
- *Protea susannae*
- *Serruria aemula*
- *Serruria fl orida*
- *Spatalla incurva*

BUCHUS

- *Acmadenia heterophylla*
- *Acmadenia mundiana*
- *Acmadenia obtusata*
- *Adenandra uniflora*
- *Agathosma apiculata*
- *Agathosma betulina*
- *Agathosma capensis*
- *Agathosma cerefolium*
- *Agathosma ciliaris*
- *Agathosma collina*
- *Agathosma crenulata*
- *Agathosma glabrata*
- *Agathosma ovata*
- *Coleonema album*
- *Coleonema aspalathoides*
- *Coleonema pulchrum*

ERICAS

- *Erica baccans*
- *Erica banksia*
- *Erica perspicua*
- *Erica peziza*

- Erica speciosa
- Erica versicolor
- Erica vestita

RESTIOS, REEDS & SEDGES

- Elegia capensis
- Elegia cuspidata
- Elegia racemosa
- Elegia stipularis
- Elegia tectorum
- Ischyrolepis sieberi
- Ischyrolepis subverticillata
- Restio festucaeformis
- Rhodocoma capensis
- Rhodocoma foliosa
- Rhodocoma gigantea
- Thamnochortus cinereus
- Thamnochortus dichotomus

PERENNIALS

- Arctotis aspera
- Arctotis cv.
- Arctotis stoechadifolia
- Asastasia gangetica
- Begonia sutherlandii
- Brachycombe iberidifolia
- Carissa 'Green Carpet'
- Chironia baccifera
- Chironia laxa
- Chironia linoides
- Chrysocoma ciliaris
- Chrysocoma coma - aurea
- Cineraria saxifraga
- Cliffortia ferruginea
- Convolvulus mauritanicus
- Cuphea spp.
- Dianthus caespitosus
- Diascia integerrima
- Diascia mollis
- Diascia vigilis
- Dimorphotheca cuneata
- Dymondia margaretae
- Evolvulus glomerata
- Falkea repens
- Felicia aethiopica
- Felicia amelloides
- Felicia echinata
- Felicia erigeroides

- Felicia filifolia
- Felicia hyssopifolia
- Felicia variegata
- Gazania krebsiana
- Gazania rigens
- Gazania uniflora
- Geranium incanum
- Geranium multisectum
- Hebenstretia dura
- Helichrysum argyrophyllum
- Helichrysum 'Curly Whirly'
- Helichrysum cymosum
- Helichrysum odoratum
- Helichrysum petiolare
- Helichrysum retortum
- Helichrysum teretifolium
- Hermannia muricata
- Hermannia pinnata
- Hermannia saccifera
- Hermannia scabra
- Heterolepis aliena
- Hypoestes aristata
- Impatiens flanaganiana
- Impatiens sylvicola
- Jordaaniella dubia
- Lasiospermum bipinnatum
- Leonotis leonurus
- Limonium perigrinum
- Lobelia alata
- Lobelia cuneifolia
- Lobelia pubescens
- Monopsis lutea
- Monopsis unidentata
- Nemesia fruticans
- Orphium frutescens
- Osmitopsis asteriscoides
- Osteospermum cv.
- Osteospermum ecklonii
- Osteospermum fruticosum
- Osteospermum imbricatum
- Osteospermum jucundum
- Pelargonium betulinum
- Pelargonium capitatum
- Pelargonium citronellum
- Pelargonium cordifolium
- Pelargonium cucullatum
- Pelargonium fruticosum
- Pelargonium hispidum
- Pelargonium ionidifolium
- Pelargonium magenteum

- Pelargonium pandurifolium
- Pelargonium peltatum
- Pelargonium radens
- Pelargonium ribifolium
- Pelargonium tomentosum
- Phygelius aequalis
- Phygelius capensis
- Plectranthus ambiguus
- Plectranthus ciliatus
- Plectranthus ecklonii
- Plectranthus fruticosus
- Plectranthus madagascariensis
- Plectranthus neochilus
- Plectranthus saccatus
- Plectranthus strigosus
- Plectranthus verticillatus
- Plectranthus zuluensis
- Pleucostachys serpyllifolia
- Psoralea repens
- Ruschia lineolata
- Ruschia macowanii
- Salvia africana-caerulea
- Salvia africana-lutea
- Salvia chamelaeagnea
- Salvia dentata
- Salvia dolomitica
- Salvia lanceolata
- Salvia leucantha
- Salvia muirii
- Salvia namaensis
- Salvia thermara
- Scabiosa africana
- Scabiosa incisa
- Selago canescens
- Selago corymbosa
- Selago dregei
- Selago glomerata
- Senecio halimifolius
- Stachys aethiopica
- Stoebe cinerea
- Stoebe plumosa
- Streptocarpus cyaneus
- Streptocarpus formosus
- Streptocarpus gardenii
- Streptocarpus rexii
- Sutera cordata
- Thunbergia natalensis
- Thunbergia natalensis
- Ursinia abrotanifolia
- Ursinia paleacea

- Verbena cv.
- Viola hederaceae
- Wahlenbergia rivularis

FERNS

- Adiantum capillus-veneris
- Asparagus densiflorus
- Asparagus virgatus
- Asplenium rutifolium
- Blechnum tabulare
- Cyathea dregei
- Cyrtomium falcatum
- Pteris vittata
- Rumohra adiantiformis
- Todoe barbara

CLIMBERS

- Aloe ciliaris
- Asparagus falcatus
- Asparagus plumosa
- Bolusafrab bituminosa
- Clematis brachiata
- Dipogon lignosus
- Jasminum glaucum
- Jasminum multipartitum
- Rhoicissus digitata
- Rhoicissus tomentosa
- Rhoicissus tridentata
- Senecio macroglossus
- Senecio tamoides

AQUATIC PLANTS

- Aquatic plants
- Aponogeton distachyos
- Nymphaea nouchali var. caerulea
- Nymphaea indica
- Onixotis triquetra
- Romulea multisulcata
- Spiloxene aquatica

SUCCULANTS

- Succulents
- Aloe arborescens
- Aloe commixta
- Aloe ferox

- Aloe mitriformis
- Aloe perfoliata
- Aloe plicatilis
- Aloe succotrina
- Aloe tenuior
- Aptenia cordifolia
- Carpobrotus deliciosus
- Carpobrotus edulis
- Cotyledon 'Firesticks'
- Cotyledon orbiculata
- Crassula coccinea
- Crassula fascicularis
- Crassula multicava
- Crassula spathulata
- Delospermum cv.
- Delospermum lydenbergensis
- Drosanthemum cv.
- Lampranthus aureus
- Lampranthus cedarbergensis
- Lampranthus coccineus
- Lampranthus deltoides
- Lampranthus emarginatus
- Lampranthus falciformis
- Lampranthus multiradiatus
- Lampranthus repens
- Lampranthus roseus
- Lampranthus spectabilis
- Lampranthus steenbergensis
- Oscularia deltoides
- Ixia campanulata
- Ixia dubia
- Ixia viridifl ora
- Kniphofi a praecox
- Kniphofi a uvaria
- Scadoxus membranaceus
- Scadoxus multifl orus subsp. catharinae
- Velthemia bracteata

BULBS

- Agapanthus spp.
- Amaryllis belladonna
- Aristeia capitata
- Aristeia ecklonii
- Babiana ambigua
- Chasmanthe fl oribunda
- Clivia gardenii
- Clivia miniata
- Crinum moorei
- Crocosmia aurea
- Dierama pendulum
- Bulbs (cont.)
- Dietes bicolor
- Dietes grandifl ora
- Freesia alba
- Hesperantha bachmannii
- Hesperantha coccinea
- Hesperantha cucullata

DESIGN SCRUTINY

RHEBOKSKLOOF Estate Landscape design scrutiny

Submission checklist

1. Earthworks, grading and retaining design and methodology.

2. Stormwater control design and methodology.

3. Landscape sketch plan & details

Hard landscaping

- Pools & Water features
- Retaining walls
- Walkways, external stairs, and ramps
- Pergolas or any other landscape structures
- Roof planters
- Screens
- Pre-cast pots and planters
- Landscape lighting

Soft landscaping

- Planting design including all trees, shrubs and ground covers to be used (specify species)
- Plant container sizes
- Planting densities

4. Irrigation design

- Concept layout
- Water connection point

5. Provide a copy of the architectural plan submission that include basic plans, sections, and elevations.

6. Contact details of landscape designer / contractor.

7. Scrutiny Fee – Proof of Payment (R3,500.00 excl. VAT) required.

8. Written feedback will be provided within 10 working days upon receipt of all required information and proof of payment.

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URBAN DESIGN

ARCHITECTURE

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

INTERIOR DESIGN