MANCHESTER ROAD AUBURN

LANDSCAPE CONCEPT PACKAGE

NOV 2017

context

1.0 The Big Picture

The Duck River catchment flows to the Parramatta River covering an area of approximately 104 square kilometres. Duck River is tidal from its mouth at Parramatta River to the Clyde Weir near the Main Western Railway Line at Granville, and freshwater above the weir. The Upper Duck River (which includes the Manchester Road site) is surrounded by a majority of public land owned and managed by Cumberland Council and further upstream by the City of Canterbury Bankstown. Major landowners include State Rail Corporation, Australia Post, and others.

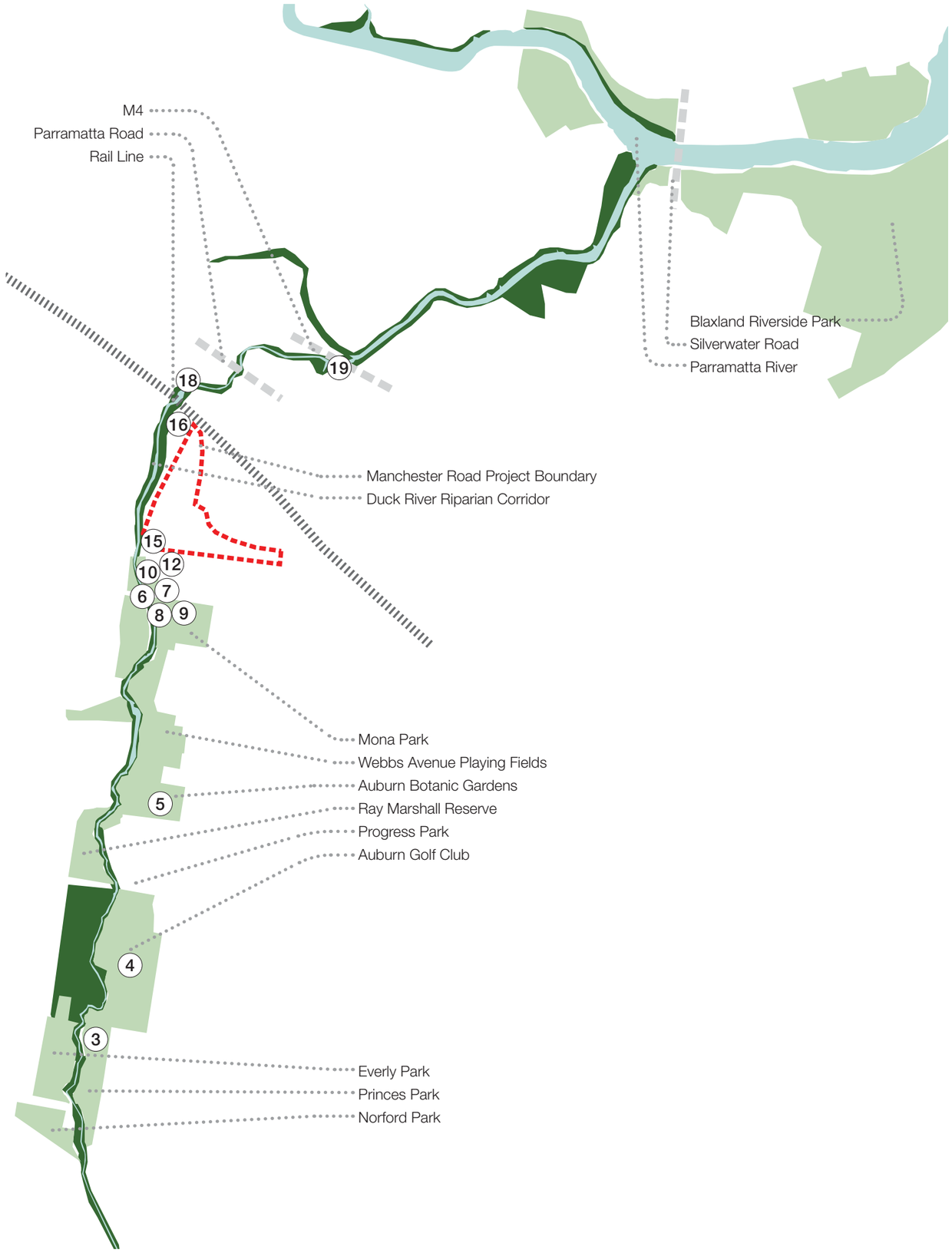
The Duck River wetlands are of regional conservation significance, providing home to three Endangered Ecological Communities and several threatened species, and are highly valued by the local community.
The subject area provides opportunities for passive recreational activities, and is surrounded by numerous sporting facilities and playing fields. Overall, however, the corridor and its wetlands are in a degraded condition with numerous environmental and hydrological issues.
The Duck River corridor is a priority project for the “Green Grid” and the work proposed will go a long way toward realising the vision for the corridor.

The Manchester Road proposal includes a detailed vegetation management action program for about one (1) kilometre of the Duck River corridor. High priority actions include;

1. provision of the “missing Link” of shared use footpath/cycleways along this section of River
2. controlling weeds with bushland regeneration techniques,
3. revegetation planting,
4. control of pollutants at the source,
5. new open space parkland,
6. a new bridge crossing
7. community education and interpretive signage
8. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
9. installation of parking
10. waterway access via a kayak launching jetty

All works will be undertaken according to the recommendation provided in the Masterplan for the Duck River Catchment (prepared for Parramatta City Council by Applied Ecology June 2012.

1.1 Duck River Walkthrough




1 Duck River Aerial


2 Duck River Bushland


3 Wategora Reserve opp. Auburn Golf Course


4 Auburn Golf Course


5 Auburn Botanic Gardens Reflection Pond


6 Duck River - Mona Street Bridge


7 Duck River - Mona Street Bridge


8 Mona Park Bike Path


9 George Parry Oval - Mona Park


10 Bangor Park, Auburn


10 Bangor Park, Auburn

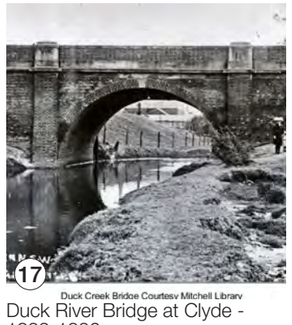

12 Sheffield St, Cnr Payce Land


10 Bangor Park

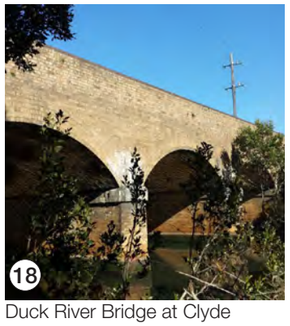

14 37.5 metres South West


15 Duck River from Manchester Rd


16 Flying Fox Colony



17 Duck River Bridge at Clyde - 1833-1836


18 Duck River Bridge at Clyde

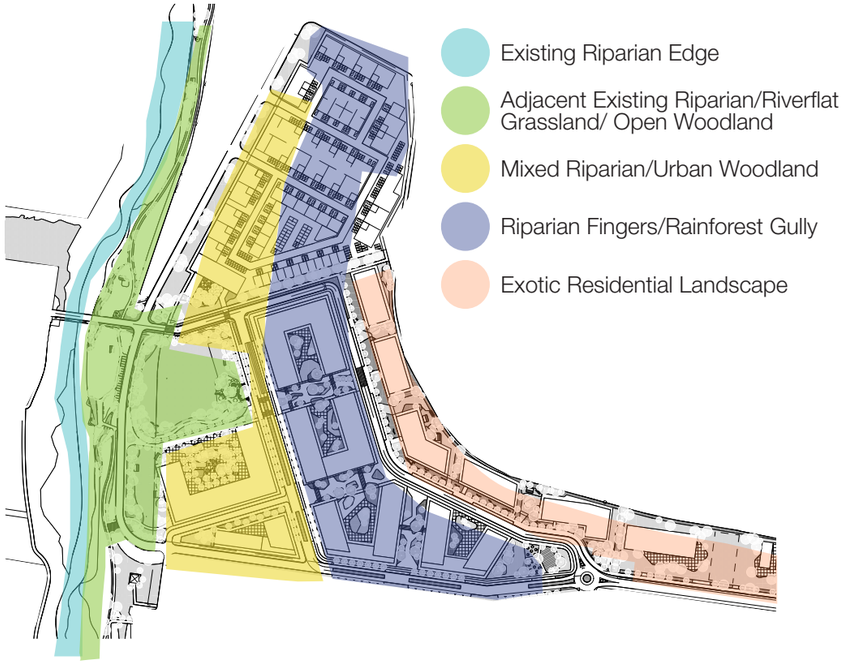

19 M4 Western Motorway - Duck River, Clyde

2.0 Landscape Design Generators

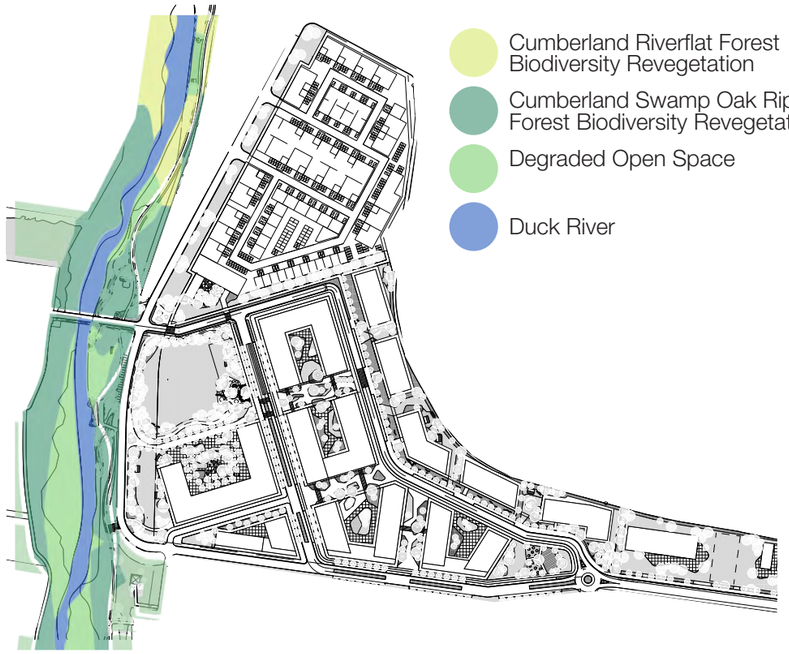
Zones of Use

Connectivity

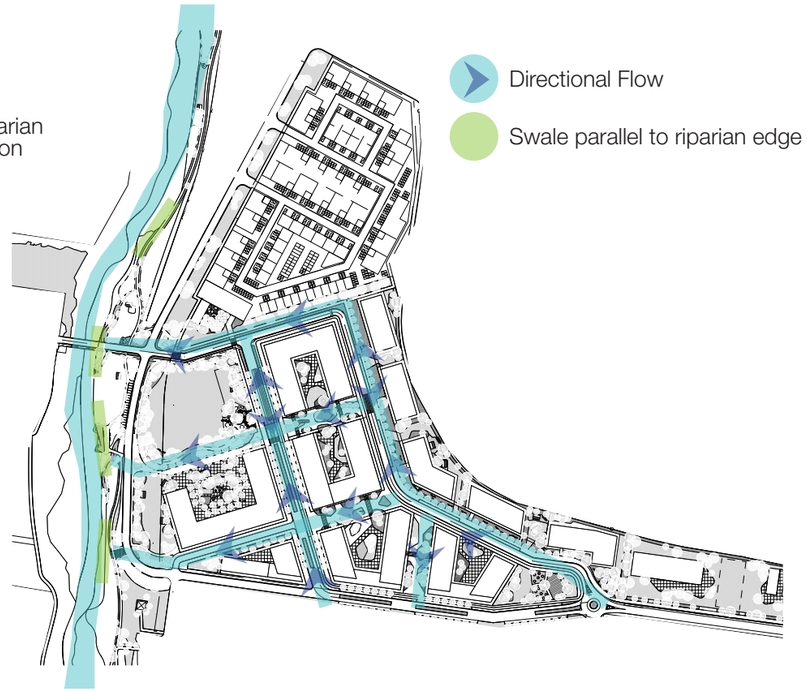
Landscape Type Hierarchy



Duck River Vegetation Communities



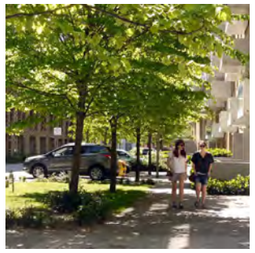
Water Treatment



Levels

2.1 Emerging Trends

Adapting to the complexity and speed of urbanization in the 21st century, design for the Manchester Road public and private domain will incorporate the following trends which take stock of recent research into what makes good landscapes and urban spaces for people;



1

Wildflower Meadows

Ecological concern, economy, and appreciation of the natural world have created a society eager for new ways to incorporate nature into public lands. Using the messiness and ephemerality of nature in a structured manner to create native wildflower meadows will add complexity and an ecological element to Manchester Road. A low and varied carpet of native grasses and wildflower plantings will introduce a neglected aspect of planting and one which was once the most widespread landscape type prior to European settlement.

The Central Park, the Riparian Park and each of the larger landscape spaces on site receiving ample sunlight will display wildflower meadows.

2

Natural Materials

The embodied energy of materials is a key consideration when assessing sustainability. Natural materials resonate with people and typically have significantly lower embodied energy. The landscape for Manchester road will use natural materials throughout and will include the recycling of the large sandstone blocks currently used on site to retain contaminated fill. These will be used to create garden terraces throughout the residential gardens along with timber, gravel, clay, water, stone and rocks.

The assemblage of natural materials will further encourage ferns, mosses and lichens to colonise and further enrich the spaces.

3

Shaded Green Links

The arrangements of buildings that form the pedestrian links and laneways within the site create a microclimate that – together with the site's irrigation - will support species from the Sydney gully rainforest vegetation communities. These spaces will be filled with tree ferns, palms and rainforest trees that will provide shaded sanctuaries for passive recreation.

The green links will also do double duty as the first stage in "polishing" and slowing stormwaters' rush to the river.

4

Seating Variety

Research since the 1960's has shown that seats are crucial to the success of public spaces. Good opportunities for sitting mean people can comfortably eat, read, people-watch and socialise. The Manchester Road site including the Duck River corridor will be provided with different seating opportunities – benches and chairs as well as multipurpose elements like stairways, steps, plinths, low walls and blocks at regular intervals to optimise opportunities for hospitality and to relax and groups to congregate and socialise.

5

Water

A key consideration given the site's proximity to the Duck River is the outflows of stormwater from the site. Stormwater that is not captured for re-use for irrigation or flushing (reducing potable water consumption), will be directed through the site via water quality vegetated (grass or sedge-lined) swales. Swales will not only clean the water, but will also provide passive irrigation for landscape areas. Sedge planting in swales will utilise endemic species to ensure that weed seed is not dispersed to the Duck River.

The natural stormwater systems' connection to the river will increase the habitat range for some local species in including birds, frogs and reptiles.

6

Hi-Tech

Users expect and are attracted to sustainable and tech-friendly design elements in their outdoor spaces.
Place-making technologies including charging tables, Wireless/internet connectivity, Moonlight Cinema, smart bins, OLED lighting and cooling misting systems will be utilised to interact with residents and enrich the outdoor experience within the site. Alongside hi tech features will be "old tech" favourites such as low maintenance fire pits, water features and green walls.

7

Wellness

Wellness is the new luxury. Eating healthily, exercising regularly and monitoring one's health have become a lifestyle choice. The benefits of green space for mental wellness are well documented. Manchester Road will provide Yoga/ meditation spaces, jogging circuits and exercise stations sited in a variety of green environments to promote fitness and wellbeing.

8

Community Markets

Markets engage and connect the community. They provide small growers, farmers, artists and craftsmen with direct access to customers and provide customers with direct access to fresh fruits and vegetables as well as a variety of value-added products.
Community gardens allow residents to grow their own food and are important in places where not everyone has access to a private garden. Like community markets, they brink the community together.
A thriving market depends on several factors and it remains to be seen whether the site can support one. However the design provides the space for such events to take place.

9

Active Installations

Intriguing and interactive installations can attract a broad demographic into specific areas in a landscape and provide activities that people may ordinarily have to travel long distances in order to participate. The Manchester Road development will explore opportunities for the inclusion of outdoor climbing walls, bouldering walls, gyms, adventure play and ziplines that activate and add interest to the landscape.

3.0 Landscape Concept Plan

The landscape concept master plan encapsulates the entire PAYCE site including the Duck River Rehabilitation zone and adjacent streetscapes.

The Site incorporates 7 major zones;

1. Duck River Riparian Corridor
2. Employment Lands
3. Duck River Park
4. Residential
5. Mixed Use
6. Streetscapes
7. Pedestrian Laneways (shaded green links).

In broad terms, the landscape mimics the natural gradation of planting types as it radiates away from the riverside with riverside species dominating in the Central Park and streetscapes fronting the river. Further from the river, and as the topography rises, a greater diversity of species is used including the introduction of deciduous exotics such as Jacaranda and Crepe Myrtle to add colour and allow winter sun to penetrate.

SCALE 1:3000 @ A3

3.1 Duck River Rehabilitation

As an integral part of the Manchester Road development, Payce propose to rehabilitate the bushland and wetland zones of the Duck River, connect and complete the missing link of the Duck River corridor shared path for pedestrian and cyclists, and provide grassed parkland open space outside of the bushland management zones and adjacent to the shared path. A new shared path Bridge over the Duck River will also enable quick and direct access to the Clyde Railway Station. The rehabilitation process will have five components;

Bushland Regeneration

The remnant Coastal freshwater Wetland, Cumberland Riverflat and Cumberland Swamp Oak Forest vegetation communities are all listed as Endangered Ecological Communities (EEC's). However they are severely degraded and remnant trees along the Duck River corridor to the west of the site are not regenerating due to the thick weed occurrence.

PAYCE will engage professional bushland regenerators to undertake bushland regeneration of all bushland areas along the river's edge where there is existing native canopy

Using the 'Bradley method' of bush regeneration, sites along the riparian corridor with remnant trees will be methodically cleared in small patches so that the area can be initially re-colonised by the seed shed from existing trees. Strategic infill planting will introduce shrub and groundcover species that have been lost.
A staged removal of weeds is recommended, generally starting with woody weeds and shrubs, then ground layer weeds. Noxious weeds should be treated as the first priority. Follow up weed control during the recovery phase will be carried out and is essential to a Bushland Regeneration program.
Three main principles will guide the bushland regeneration;

1. secure the best areas first. They are the easiest to work with the best results. They are the core areas that can then be expanded.
2. minimise disturbance to the natural conditions (e.g. minimise soil disturbance and off-target damage).
3. don't over clear – let the regeneration of the bush set the pace of clearance.

Revegetation Planting

Where there is little or no native species present, additional revegetation planting of species selected from the EEC's will improve connectivity between adjoining areas of better bushland. Revegetation also applies to the wetland areas where a fringing buffer of native vegetation will be the best approach in managing the protection of the wetlands. If stabilisation is required on any of the steep banks, organic fibre mesh will be used in conjunction with the revegetation planting. In other areas, wood waste mulch will be used to aid establishment and control weeds.

Open Space Parkland

Where there is no existing bushland or only tree weeds present, PAYCE will create a clear delineation between the Bushland Management Zones and introduce grassed open space parkland with indigenous shade trees for community benefit. These areas will be mostly adjacent to the shared path, but where appropriate, will extend to allow public access to the river's edge. "Lookouts" will be constructed near the water's edge where residents will be able to picnic and relax, and shelters will provide protection from sun and rain. Park seating will be installed throughout the park in strategic locations.

Interpretative signage will be installed to inform users of local features such as the Flying Fox Colony and the importance of the river's regeneration in the wider context of the Parramatta River Catchment and Sydney Harbour.

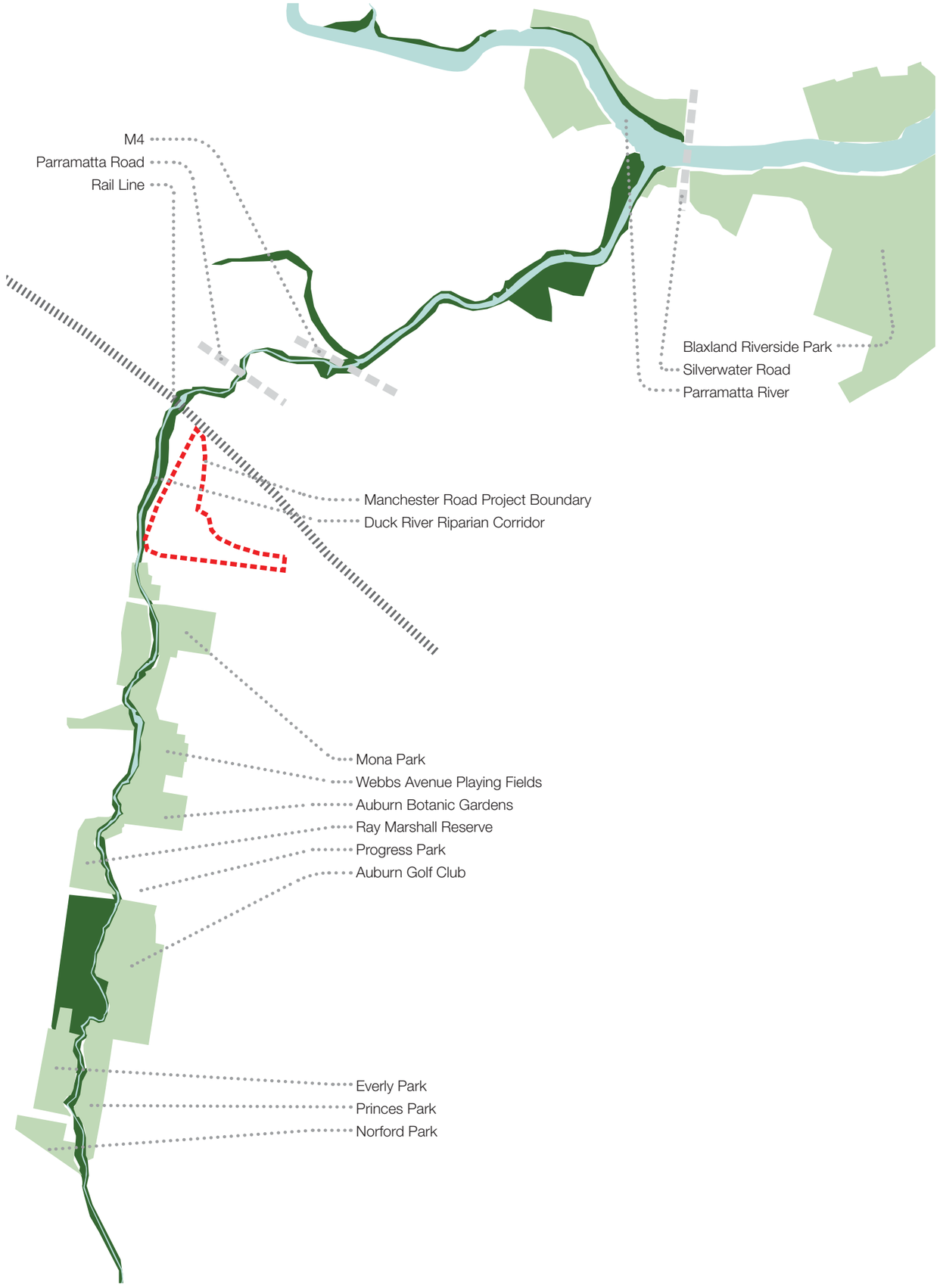
A series of high quality Exercise Stations with clear instructions on how to use it will be installed in close proximity to the shared path at strategic distances apart so that the shared path is also used as an Exercise Trail and will continue a circuit that begins from the Central Green within the residential development. Outdoor Lighting will be integrated within the park, the bridge, shared path and the riverside edge of Manchester Road to ensure passive surveillance at night-time and extend the use of the park into the evenings.

Shared Path

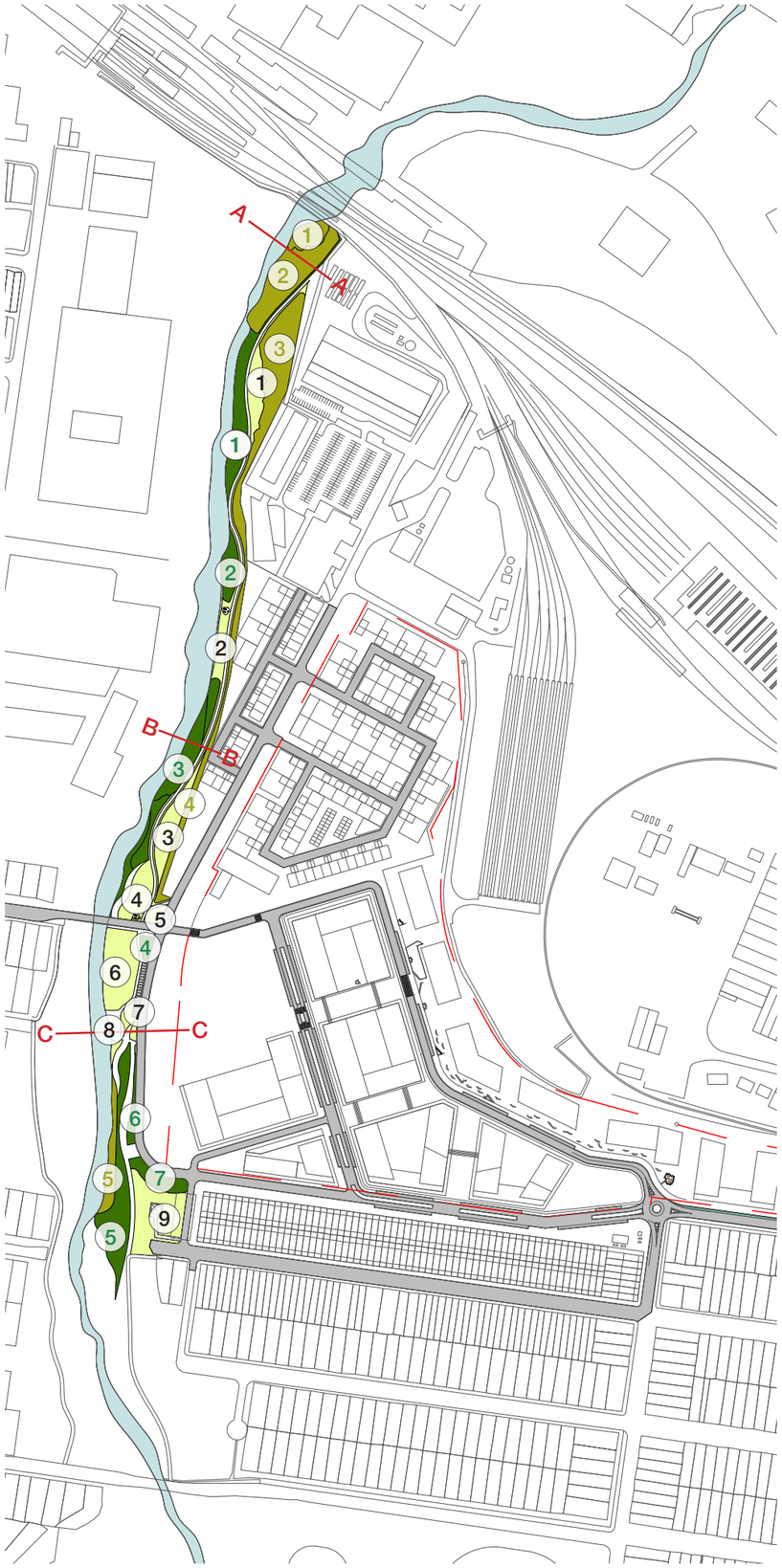
A new 3.0m wide shared path will be installed between the existing shared path where it terminates at Mona Park, and the bridge crossing at the western rail line. Pedestrians and cyclists will have access to an increased extent of the river and will have a choice of route to Clyde station either using the existing rail bridge or the proposed new shared path bridge connecting to Seventh Street.

Duck River Shared Path Bridge

The new bridge will enable quick and direct access to the Clyde Railway Station along an established cycle network and connect pedestrian and cyclists to the existing shared path which follows the western bank of the River. The bridge will be an iconic addition to the River as well as a functional one. In order to have the bridge up and functioning in the shortest space of time, the bridge will be fabricated off-site and craned into place.



3.1.1 Duck River Rehabilitation



Local provenance species will be used for replanting where possible. The species list will include the following indicative species:

Cumberland Riverflat Forest

Trees and Shrubs
Acacia decurrens
Angophora floribunda
Bursaria spinosa
Eucalyptus amplifolia
Eucalyptus baueriana
Eucalyptus saligna
Eucalyptus tereticornis
Hibiscus heterophyllus
Leucopogon juniperinus
Ozothamnus diosmifolius
Persoonia linearis

Vines and Groundcovers
Clematis glycinoides
Cyperus laevis
Desmodium varians
Dianella longifolia
Dichondra repens
Echinopogon caespitosus
Echinopogon ovatus
Einadia hastata
Einadia trigonos
Entolasia marginata
Eragrostis leptostachya
Lomandra longifolia
Microlaena stipoides
Brunoniella australis
Veronica plebeia
Wahlenbergia gracilis

Cumberland Swamp Oak Riparian Forest

Trees and Shrubs
Acacia decurrens
Eucalyptus crebra
Melaleuca styphelioides
Angophora floribunda
Breynia oblongifolia
Bursaria spinosa
Casuarina glauca
Jacksonia scoparia
Maytenus silvestris
Melaleuca decora
Melaleuca nodosa
Ozothamnus diosmifolius
Polyscias sambucifolia

Vines and Groundcovers
Arthropodium milleflorum
Billardiera scandens
Carex appressa
Dianella longifolia
Alternanthera denticulata
Clematis glycinoides
Dianella revoluta
Dichelachne micrantha
Echinopogon ovatus
Eclipta platyglossa
Einadia hastata
Eleocharis cylindrostachys
Eragrostis leptostachya
Gonocarpus tetragynus
Goodenia ovata

Legend

- Revegetation Planting
- Bushland Regeneration
- Open Space Parkland
- Duck River

Revegetation Planting

1. Cumberland Swamp Oak Forest
2. Cumberland Riverflat Forest & Cumberland Swamp Oak Forest
3. Cumberland Riverflat Forest & Cumberland Swamp Oak Forest
4. Cumberland Swamp Oak Forest
5. Cumberland Swamp Oak Forest
6. Cumberland Swamp Oak Forest
7. Cumberland Swamp Oak Forest

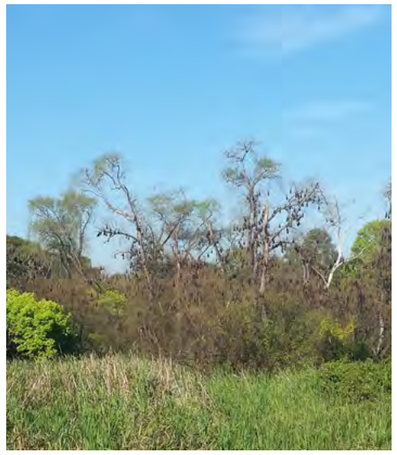
Bushland Regeneration

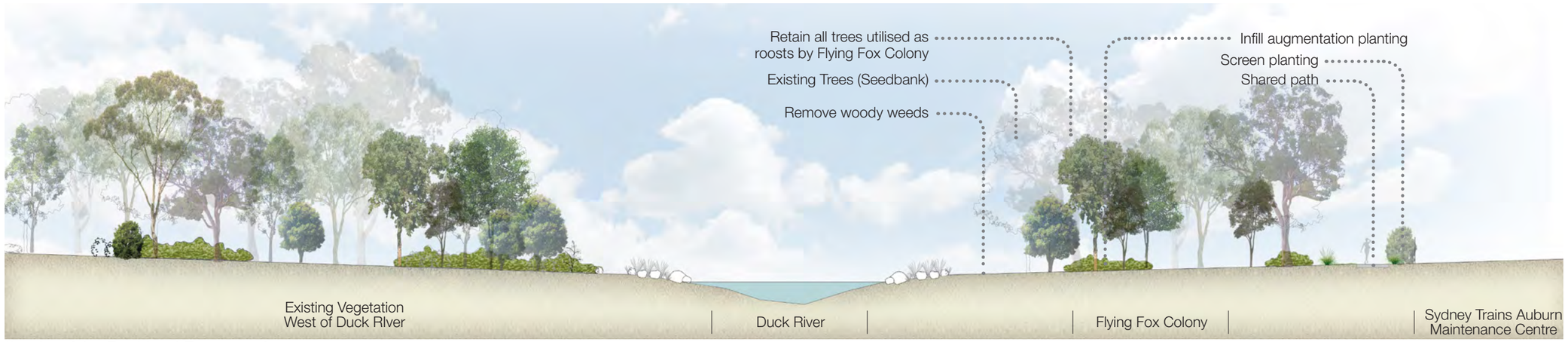
1. Cumberland Swamp Oak Forest
2. Cumberland Swamp Oak Forest
3. Cumberland Swamp Oak Forest
4. Cumberland Riverflat Forest & Cumberland Swamp Oak Forest
5. Cumberland Swamp Oak Forest

Open Space Parkland

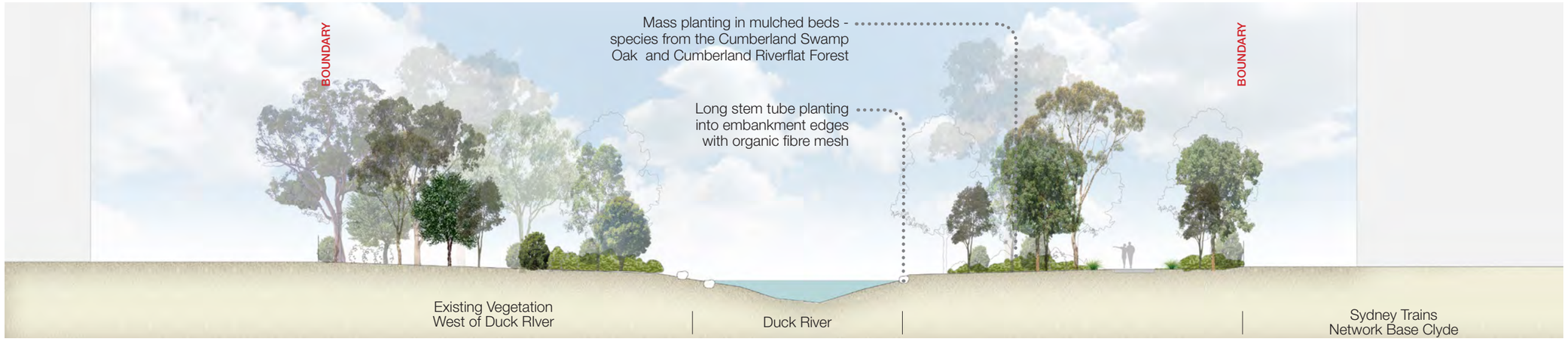
1. Cumberland Swamp Oak Forest
2. Cumberland Swamp Oak Forest
3. Cumberland Riverflat Forest & Cumberland Swamp Oak Forest
4. Cumberland Swamp Oak Forest
5. Cumberland Swamp Oak Forest
6. Cumberland Swamp Oak Forest
7. Cumberland Swamp Oak Forest
8. Cumberland Swamp Oak Forest
9. Cumberland Swamp Oak Forest

3.1.2 Duck River Rehabilitation Sections

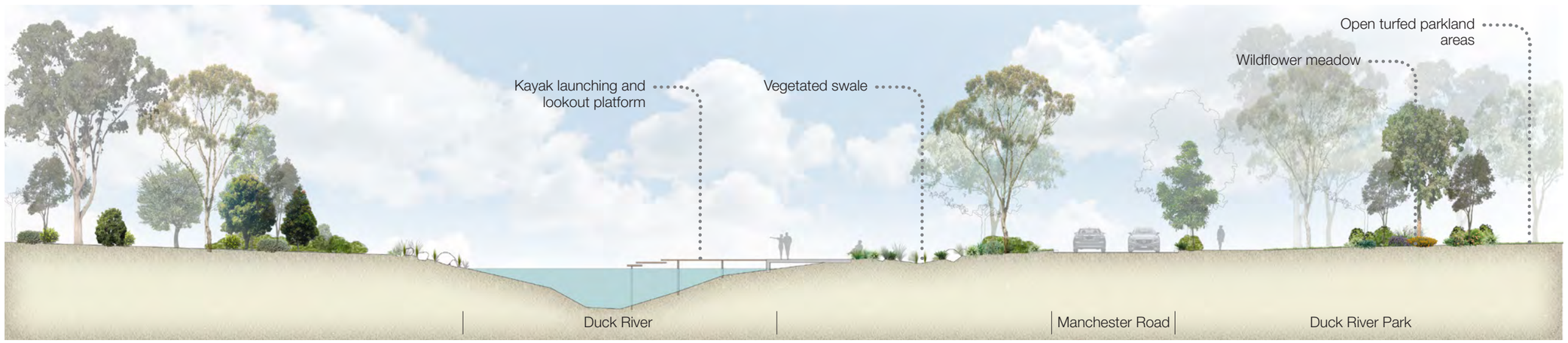




Section AA - Bushland Regeneration



Section BB - Revegetation Planting



Section CC - Open Space Parkland

3.1.3 Duck River Riparian Park

The Riparian Park will provide the site with an integrated connection to the water's edge and allow the community to enjoy a Sydney Basin rehabilitated river edge, additional open space and access to the river via a kayak launching jetty.

The Manchester Road section has previously been a pinch point for pedestrian flow. The proposal will fix the "missing link" and provide pedestrian and cyclist connectivity through this section and eventually (when the Green Grid proposals are realised) allow a continuous active transport connection through to the Olympic Peninsula. The Park will provide further public amenity with viewing platforms, rest areas and exercise stations. Public amenity is to be added incrementally along the alignment to allow for opportunistic views and rest areas.

The park will contribute to biodiversity as part of the wider rehabilitation of the river corridor, and all proposed planting within the corridor is indigenous.

The park will be the final stage of stormwater treatment before entering the river.

SCALE 1:1500 @ A3

Legend

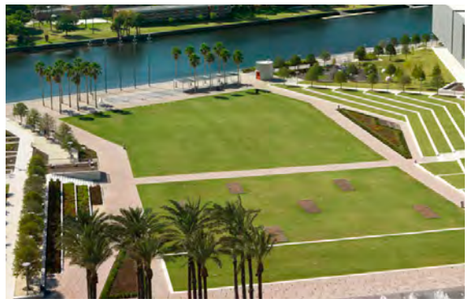
01 Water Quality Swales
02 Vehicle + Pedestrian Bridge
03 Car Parking
04 Kayak Launching Jetty
05 Revegetation Planting
06 Outdoor Exercise Equipment
07 Shared Path/Cycleway
08 Shelters
09 Open Active Turf Area
10 Wildflower Meadows
11 Bushland Regeneration

3.2 Duck River Park

The Duck River Park provides the site with ample public open space suitable for active recreation. The landscape for the Duck River Park mediates between the riparian corridor's vegetation and the landscape deeper within the development by using shade tree species within the park will be selected from the local vegetation communities and include Angophora floribunda (Rough-barked Apple), Eucalyptus amplifolia (Cabbage Gum), Eucalyptus baueriana (Blue Box) and Eucalyptus tereticornis (Forest Red Gum). The Park creates pleasant views from the apartments to the east and provides a landscape buffer zone between the river and residential zone. The park also acts as a sponge to store and slow storm water brought to it by the fringing water quality swale.

The park provides a venue for moonlight cinema and community / Farmers' markets and community gardens.
Within the park is a large children's playground shaded by trees and close to cafes for their parents, and also covered picnic shelters.

SCALE 1:750 @ A3



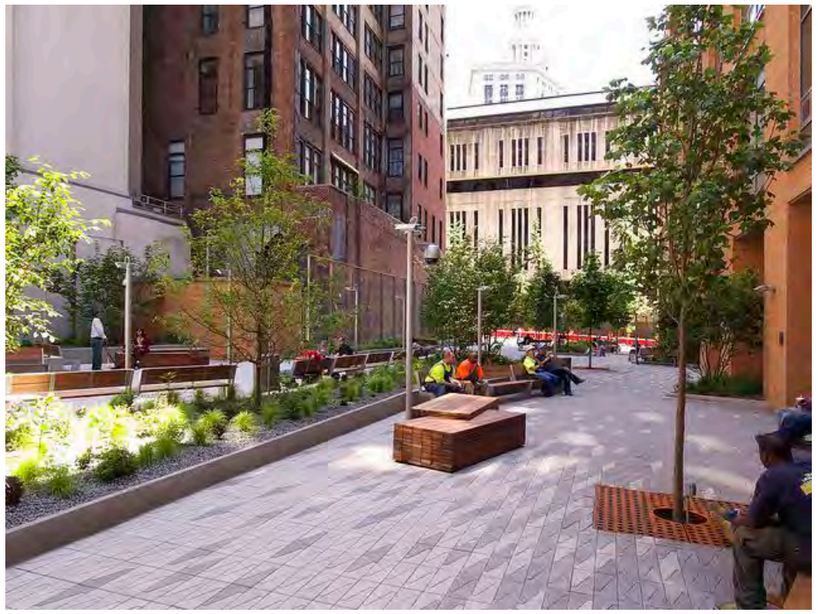
Legend

01 Playground
02 Landscaped Turf Swale
03 Shade Trees
04 Open Active Turf Area
05 Secondary Breakout Space
06 Shelters
07 Retail Plaza
08 Community Gardens

3.3 Mixed Use / Retail Plaza

Adjacent to the southern edge of the Central Park where it takes full advantage of maximum winter sunshine, a retail plaza provides a central hub and meeting place or residents with restaurant and café facilities. The tenancies will be provided with outdoor dining licences and there will be public seating available for casual gathering. In addition moveable seating will allow the users to create space and make it their own and take positions in the shade of the deciduous trees or otherwise, extending the time that people will tend to linger in the plaza.

SCALE 1:750 @ A3



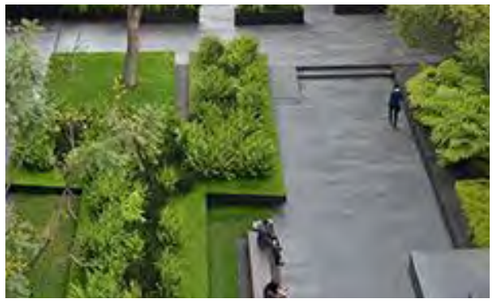
Legend

01 Pedestrian Boulevard
02 Meeting/Seating nodes
03 Deciduous Trees
04 Turf Area
05 Secondary Breakout Space (Turf)
06 Performance Area
07 Moveable Seating

3.4 Pedestrian Laneways (Shaded Green Links)

The wide pedestrian laneways between buildings that connect traffic streets have been designed to provide much of the public passive recreational open space for the community. The proximity to residential buildings provides a particular microclimate suited to rainforest plantings. Plantings will include tree ferns, ground ferns, Cordylines, Gingers, Coachwoods, Blueberry Ash, Lemon-scented Myrtle and Firewheel Trees, creating cool restful spaces. Terraces on various levels connected with seating steps and timber platforms will provide ample opportunities for low-impact activities and places to linger.

SCALE 1:750 @ A3



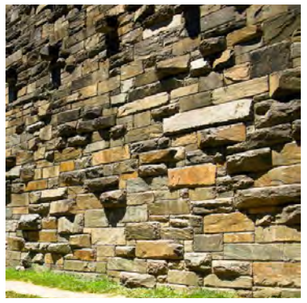
Legend

01 Meditative Fitness area
02 Deep Soil Planting
03 Planting on Podium
04 Breakout spaces
05 Informal seating
06 Turf area
07 Pedestrian Crossings

3.5 Residential - Eastern Zone

Residential areas in the eastern zone will be at a higher elevation than areas to the west and they will interface with the railway yards on the eastern side. The outdoor space will be defined by natural materials with the major element being the recycled sandstone blocks which will be used to retain garden and patio terraces for both private and public spaces.

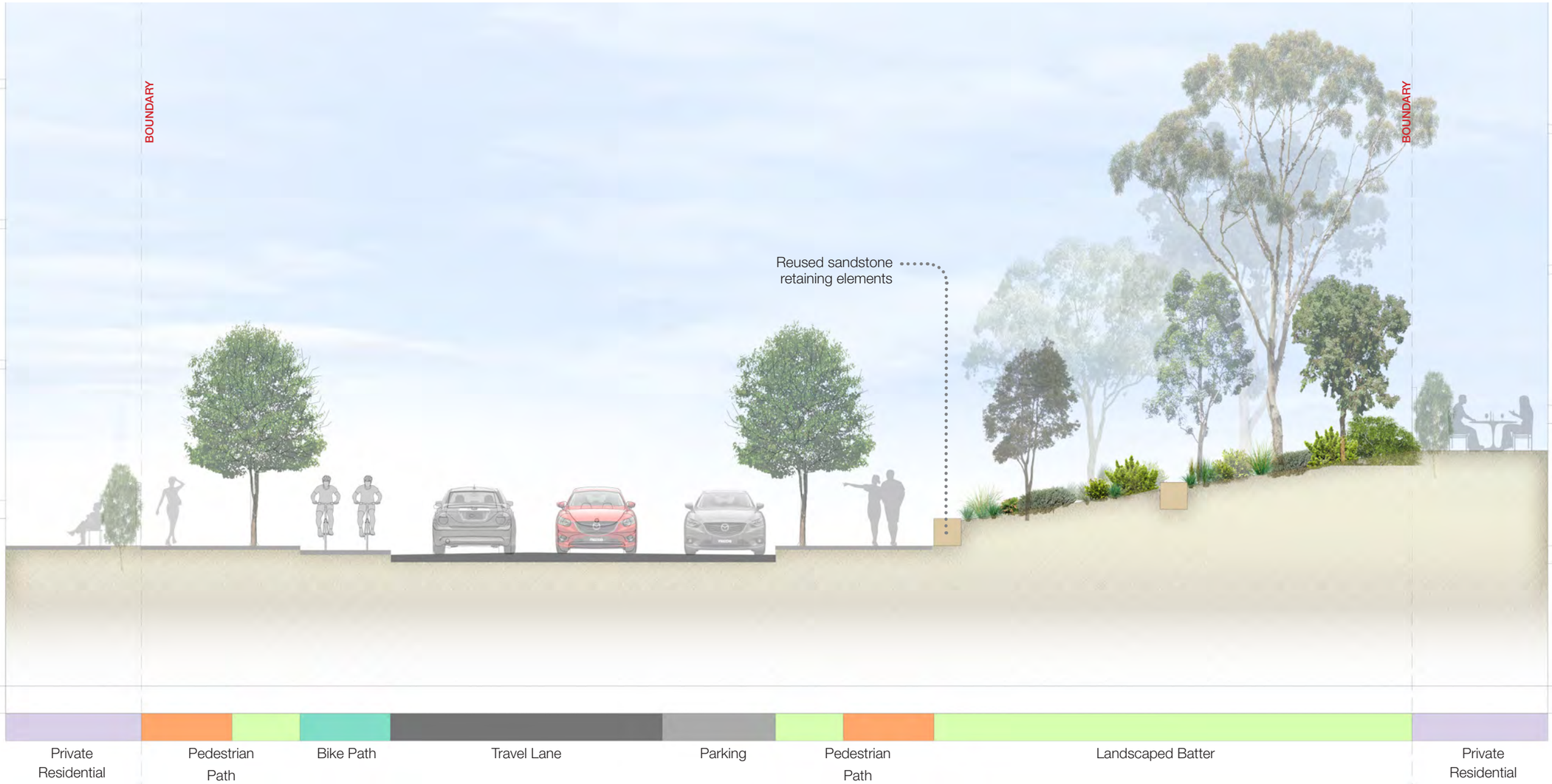
SCALE 1:750 @ A3



Legend

01 Reused sandstone Elements
02 Feature Planting at Apartment Entrances
03 Shade Trees
04 Private Lawn
05 Feature Breakout Space
06 BBQ Area
07 Linking Path

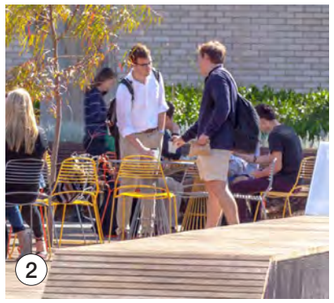
3.5.1 Residential - Eastern Zone - Sections

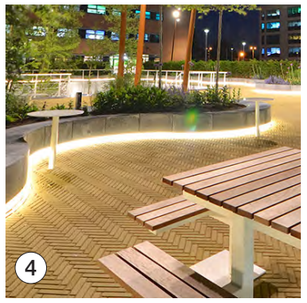


Section AA

Batter fill intermittently retained by sandstone blocks reclaimed from site

3.6 Residental - Terraces





Legend

01 Terrace entrance
02 Communal Landscape
03 Shelters
04 BBQ Area
05 Street Frontage
06 Community Centre
07 Community Garden

SCALE 1:750 @ A3

3.7 Employment Land

Employment zone landscape will provide a visual buffer to the residential

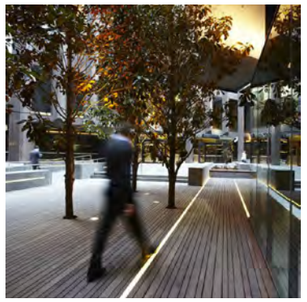
Breakout spaces at the southeast corner proved amenity for the employment zone workers whilst channeling the feeling of open space from over the road

Siginificant linkages from the employments zone to the commercial district have been included adjacent to the breakout spaces

Legend

01 Buffer Landscape
02 Street frontage
03 Outdoor learning area for child care
04 Softfall child care play area
05 Child Care Facility
06 Meeting node
07 Linking Paths to Commercial area

SCALE 1:750 @ A3



Private Residential | Pedestrian Path | Parking | Travel Lane | Central Median | Travel Lane | Parking | Bike Path | Pedestrian Path | Private Residential

Section BB

Proposed Option 1 - Central Median (Used in Concept Masterplan)

Private Residential | Pedestrian Path | Pedestrian Landscape Buffer | Parking | Combined Travel Lanes | Parking | Pedestrian Landscape Buffer | Bike Path | Pedestrian Path | Private Residential

Section BB

Proposed Option 2 - Split landscape buffer

5.0 Duck River Park Montage

Before

After

Before

After

Before (No Existing Condition)

After

6.0 Planting Schedule

Manchester Road Plant Schedule	
Botanical Name	**Common Name**
Native Trees	
Melaleuca styphelioides	Prickly Paperbark
Acacia decurrens	Green Wattle
Angophora floribunda	Rough barked Apple
Casuarina glauca	Swamp She Oak
Eucalyptus amplifolia	Cabbage Gum
Eucalyptus baueriana	Blue Gum
Eucalyptus saligna	Sydney Blue Gum
Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum
Exotic Trees	
Jacaranda mimosafolia	Jacaranda
Lagerstromeia 'Natchez'	Crepe Myrtle
Lagerstromeia 'Tuscarora'	Crepe Myrtle
Magnolia grandiflora	Bull Bay Magnolia
Platanus x acerifolia	Plane Tree
Plumeria rubra	Frangipani
Tibouchina 'Alstonville'	Lasiandra
tristaniopsis laurina	Water Gum
Ulmus parvifolia	Chinese Elm
Native Wildflowers, Shrubs, Grasses and Sedges	
Actinotus helianthii	Flannel Flower
Arthropodium milleflorum	Vanilla Lily
Carex appressa	Tall Sedge
Clematis glycioides	headache Vine
Coronidium scorpioides	Button Everlasting
Dianella caerulea	Blue Flax Lily
Dichelachne micrantha	Short Hair Plume Grass
Eragrostis leptostachya	Paddock Love Grass
Gonocarpus tetragynus	Common Rasport
Goodenia ovata	Hop Goodenia
Helichrysum cultivars	Straw Flowers
Isolepis nodosa	Knobby Club Rush
Juncus usitatus	Common Rush
Lomandra longifolia	Mat Rush
Microlaena stipoides	Wallaby Grass
Syzygium 'Cascade'	Powderpuff Lily Pily
Veronica plebeia	Trailing Speedwell
Wahlenbergia gracilis	Native Bluebell
Pedestrian Laneways (Shaded Green Links)	
Adiantum aethiopicum	Maidenhair fern
Alocasia macrorhiza	Cunjevoi
Aloxyllon flammeum	Tree Waratah
Angiopteris evecta	Gigantic Fern
Anopterus macleayanus	Macleay Laurel
Blechnum brasiliense	Water Fern
Brachychiton bidwillii	Little Kurrajong
Cryptocarya laevigata	Glossy Laurel
Cyathea cooperi	Cicatrice Tree fern
Doodia aspera	Rasp Fern
Flindersia australis	Crows Ash
Gymnostachs anceps	Settlers Flax
Libertia paniculata	Branching Grass-flag
Ligularia reniformis	Tractor-seat Plant
Macrozamia communis	Burrawang
Neomarica gracilis	Apostle Iris
Pogonatherum paniceum	Bamboo Grass
Randia fitzalanii	Native Gardenia
Spathiphyllum cultivar	"Petite"
Stenocarpus sinuatus	Firewheel Tree
Trachelospermum jasminoides	Star Jasmine
zamioculcas zamiifolia	Zanzibar Gem

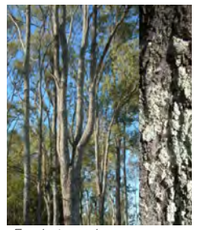
NATIVE TREES


Acacia decurrens
Green Wattle


Angophora floribunda
Rough-barked Apple


Casuarina glauca
Swamp She Oak


Eucalyptus baueriana
Blue Gum


Eucalyptus crebra
Ironbark


Eucalyptus amplifolia
Cabbage Gum


Eucalyptus saligna
Sydney Blue Gum


Eucalyptus teteticornis
Forest Red Gum


Melaleuca styphelioides
Prickly Paperbar

EXOTIC TREES


Jacaranda mimosifolia
Jacaranda


Lagerstromeia 'Tuscaroa'
Crepe Myrtle


Lagerstromeia 'TNatchez'
Crepe Myrtle

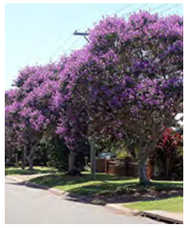

Tristaniopsis laurina
Water Gum


Magnolia grandiflore
Bull Bay Magnolia


Platanus x acerifolia
London Plane


Plumeria acutifolia
Frangipani

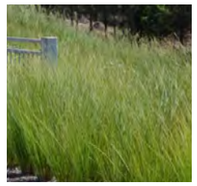

Ulmus parvifolia
Chinese Elm


Tibouchina 'Alstonville'
Lasiandra

NATIVE WILDFLOWERS, SHRUBS, SEDGES + GRASSES


Actinotus helianthii
Flannel Flower


Arthropodium milleflorum
Vanilla lily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Clematis glycinoides
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Lomandra Longifolia
Mat Rush


Dichelachne micrantha
Short-hair Plume Grass


Eragrostis leptostachya
Paddock Love Grass


Gonocarpus tetragynus
Common Raspwort


Goodenia ovata
Hop Goodenia


Isolepis nodosa
Knobby Club Rush


Juncus usitatus
Common Rush


Microlaena stipoides
Common Rush


Veronica plebeia
Trailing Speedwell


Helichrysum petiolare
Licorice Plant

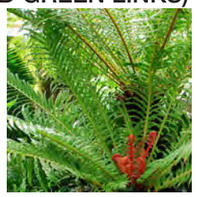

Wahlenbergia gracilis
Australian Bluebell


Syzygium Cascade
Powderpuff Lilly Pilly

PEDESTRIAN LANEWAYS (SHADED GREEN LINKS)


Elaeocarpus reticulatus
Blueberry Ash


Alocasia macrorhiza
Cunjevoi


Blechnum brasiliense
Water Fern


Stenocarpus sinuatus
Firewheel tree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Crows Ash


Alloxylon flammeum
Tree Waratah


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Gigantic Fern


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