

1. Site Plan with Sustainable Systems

The watershed management is a site-wide linked system of roof and surface rainwater collection, bioswales, rainwater gardens, cisterns, reclaimed water and infiltration basins. Native plantings are in community groupings (e.g. Oak Woodlands, Chaparral, Grasslands) to recreate a natural setting as it may have existed prior to development.



2. Aerial Photo with Annotations

Thumbnails of the photo pages give perspective on the location of each landscaping feature. The latest aerial photo was taken as planting was underway, while the images represent what the landscaping has evolved to today as the plants grow and mature.



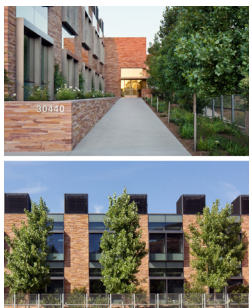
3. Cloister Window

Walls enveloped by native plantings block traffic noise and the urban development below the site. Windows frame distant mountains views and newly planted landscape to emphasize the natural setting.



4. Parking Lot

A solar trellis charges electric vehicles and shades cars while protecting a native hummingbird garden including monkeyflower, heuchera, and California fuchsia. Native trees provide additional shade and beauty. Two bioswales support native wetland plants, and permeable paving in the lot and driveway diminish stormwater flooding.



5. Entry

The entry sits alongside a debris basin, previously entirely paved with concrete, now featuring an earthen bottom supporting a native butterfly habitat. Native flowering shrubs and poplars provide shade and buffer the basin edge, while a rose garden along the building honors the organization's founder, while meeting stringent fire codes.



6. Building View to Cloister

Building windows offer serene views of surrounding foothills and landscaped cloister. Creeping fig will grow to cover walls, with edible Roger's Red grape growing on the wall and adjacent arbor. A transplanted Valley Oak Tree provides path and seating shade. Native sedge turf cools this outdoor working and relaxation area.



7. Cloister Water Features

Andalusian-inspired runnels extend the length of the 160-foot cloister, connecting a two-story Breccia-colored stone water wall at one end to a still reflecting pond at the other. Rainwater gardens receive overflow during rain. The features cool the area, providing a visually dramatic, enjoyable area for sitting, walking, and gathering.



8. Green Roofs

Rooftop native Breccia rock formations planted with dudleya simulate onsite natural habitats, creating continuity with the surrounding landscape. Upper and lower roof plantings transform heat and soil moisture to humidity, cooling the air both outside and inside the building, while absorbing rainfall to lessen runoff impact.



9. New Surrounding Landscape

Previously dominated by annual weeds, the hillsides are now a diverse native ecosystem with perennial bunchgrasses and wildflowers that support wildlife and set precedent for successful grassland restoration. As landscape matures over time, the building will appear to have been sensitively inserted at the base of the Santa Monica Mountains.



10. Sketch-up Views of Ongoing Placemaking

New landscape spaces – currently under construction and illustrated here – reflect the successes of the initial landscape. In the cloister, olive trees enhance ambience with shade, and permeable paving improves water absorption. Behind the building, native stone creates a seating wall to frame a shady sitting area, opening to nature trails.