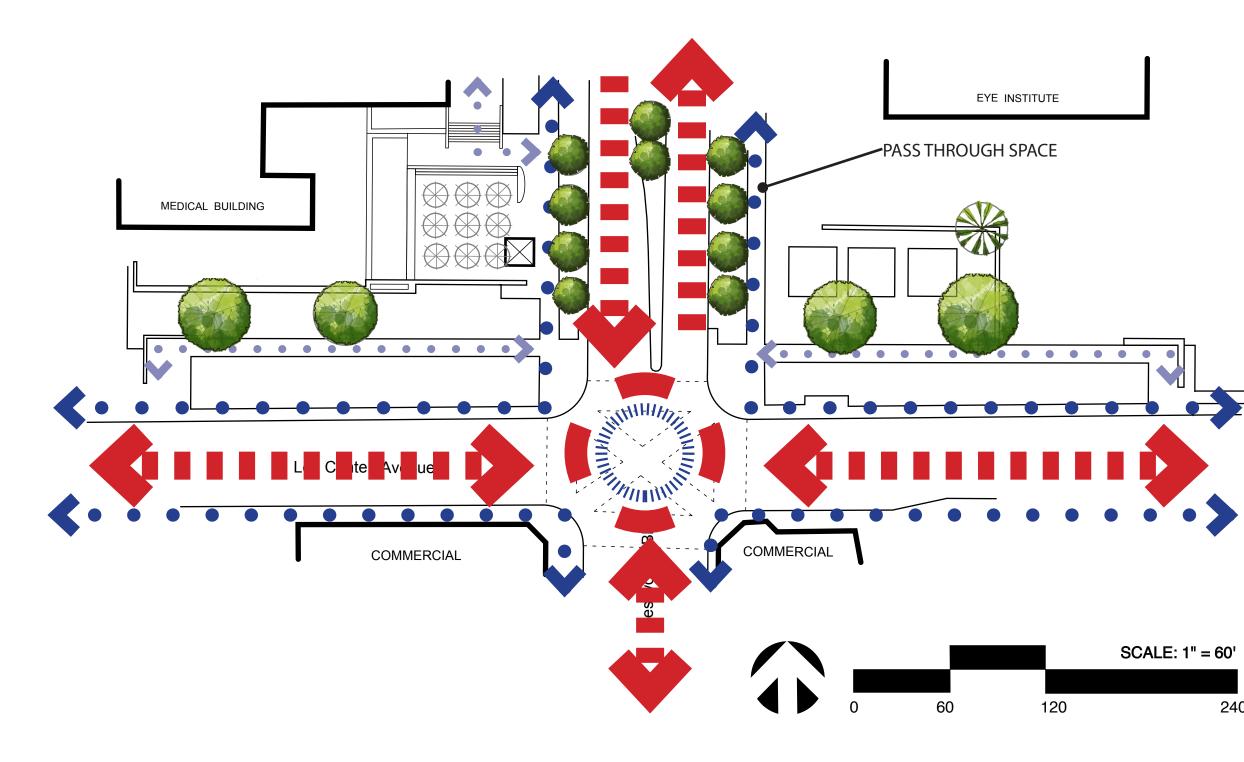
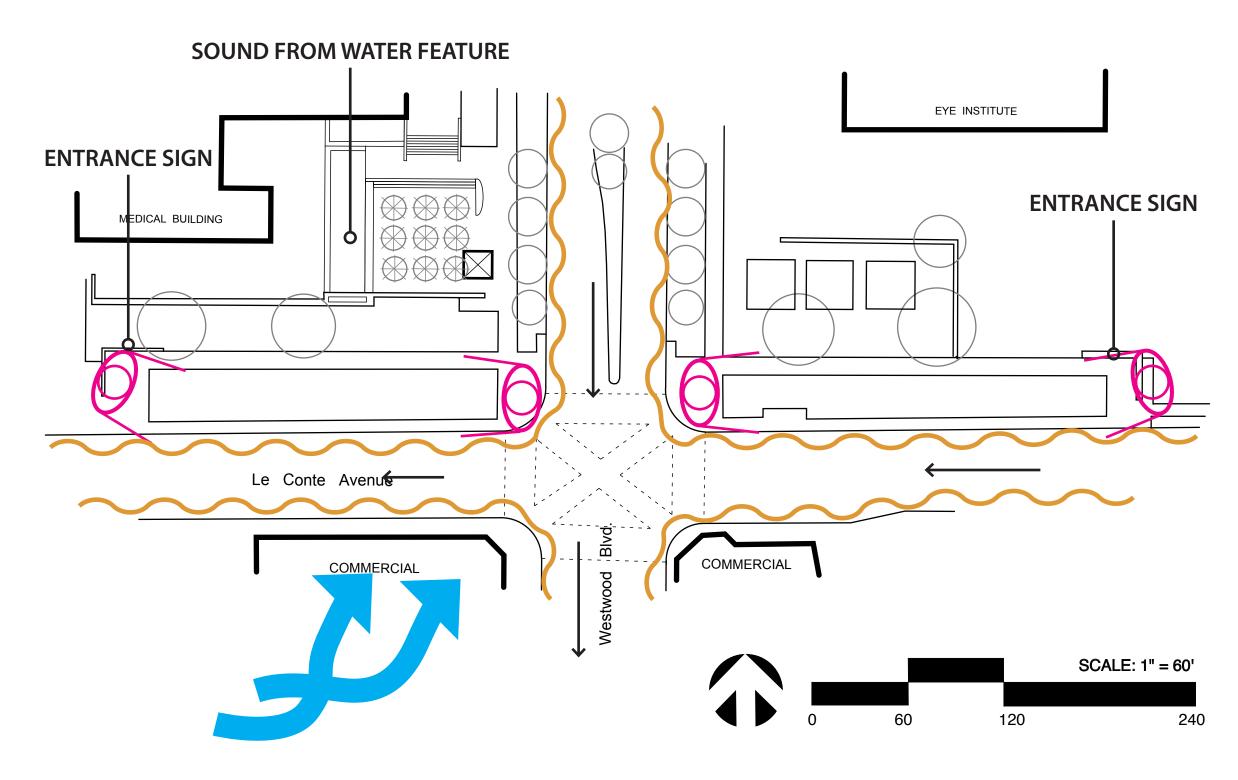
## **ANALYSIS - CIRCULATION AND TREES**



## **ANALYSIS - VIEWS, NOISE, WINDS, SLOPE**

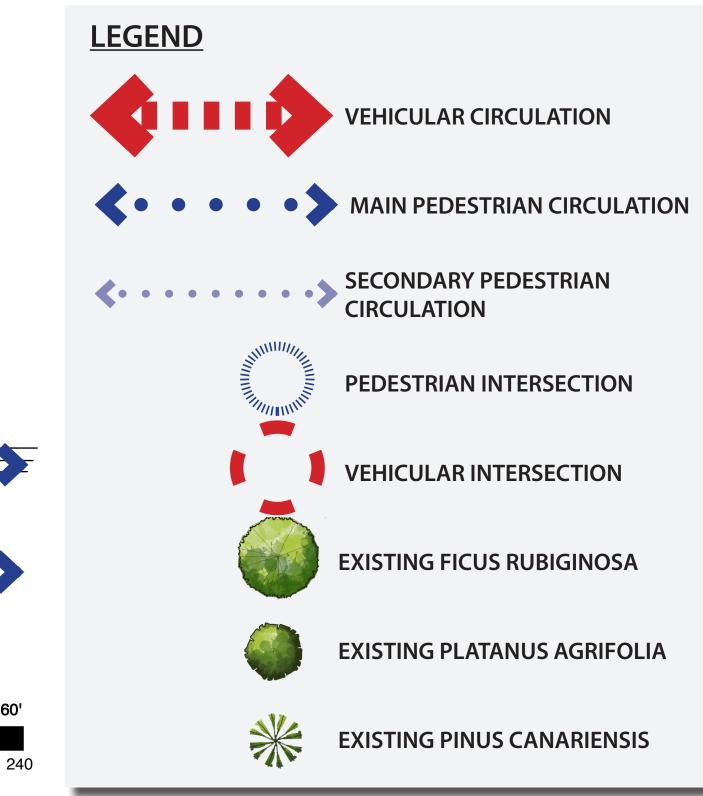


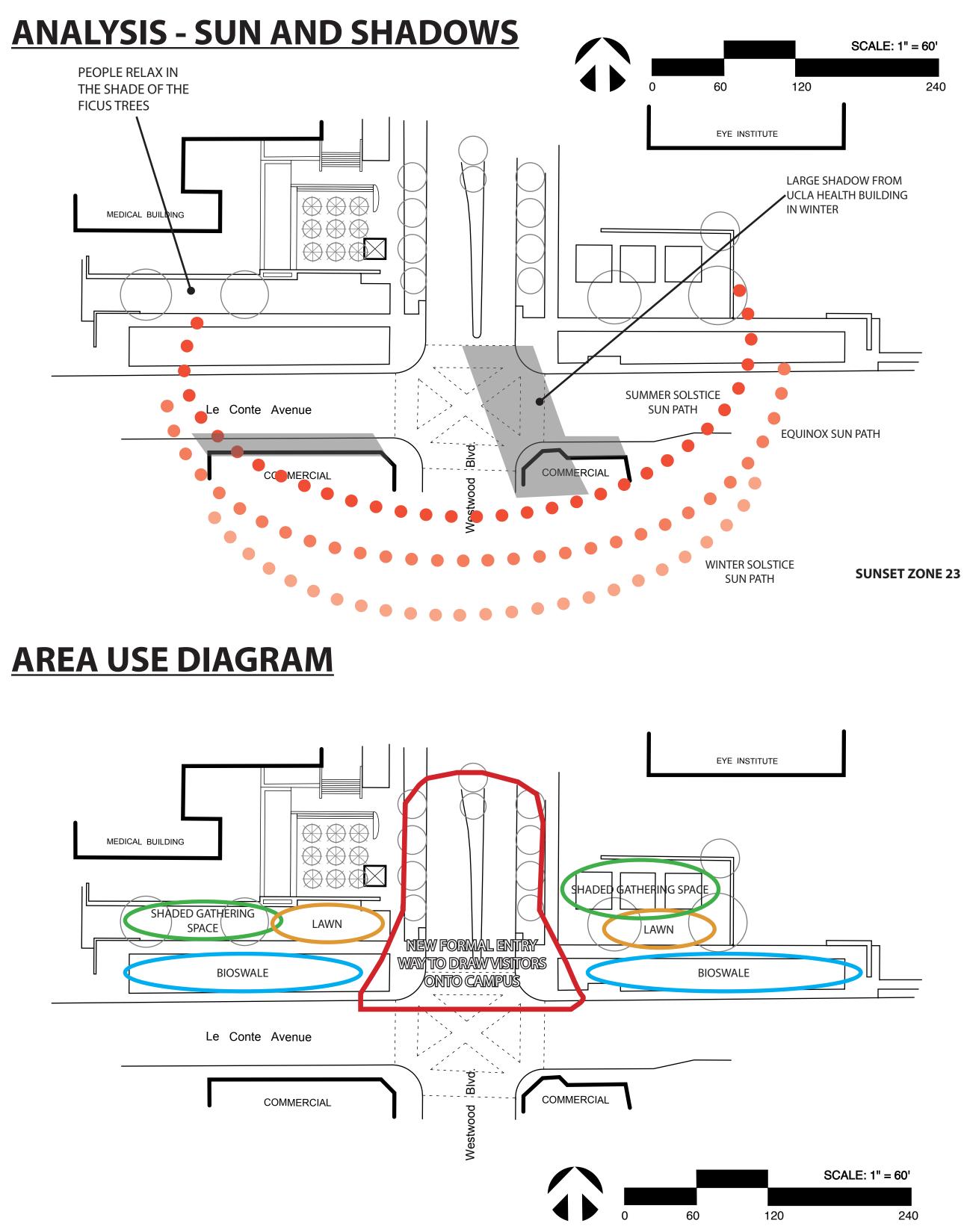


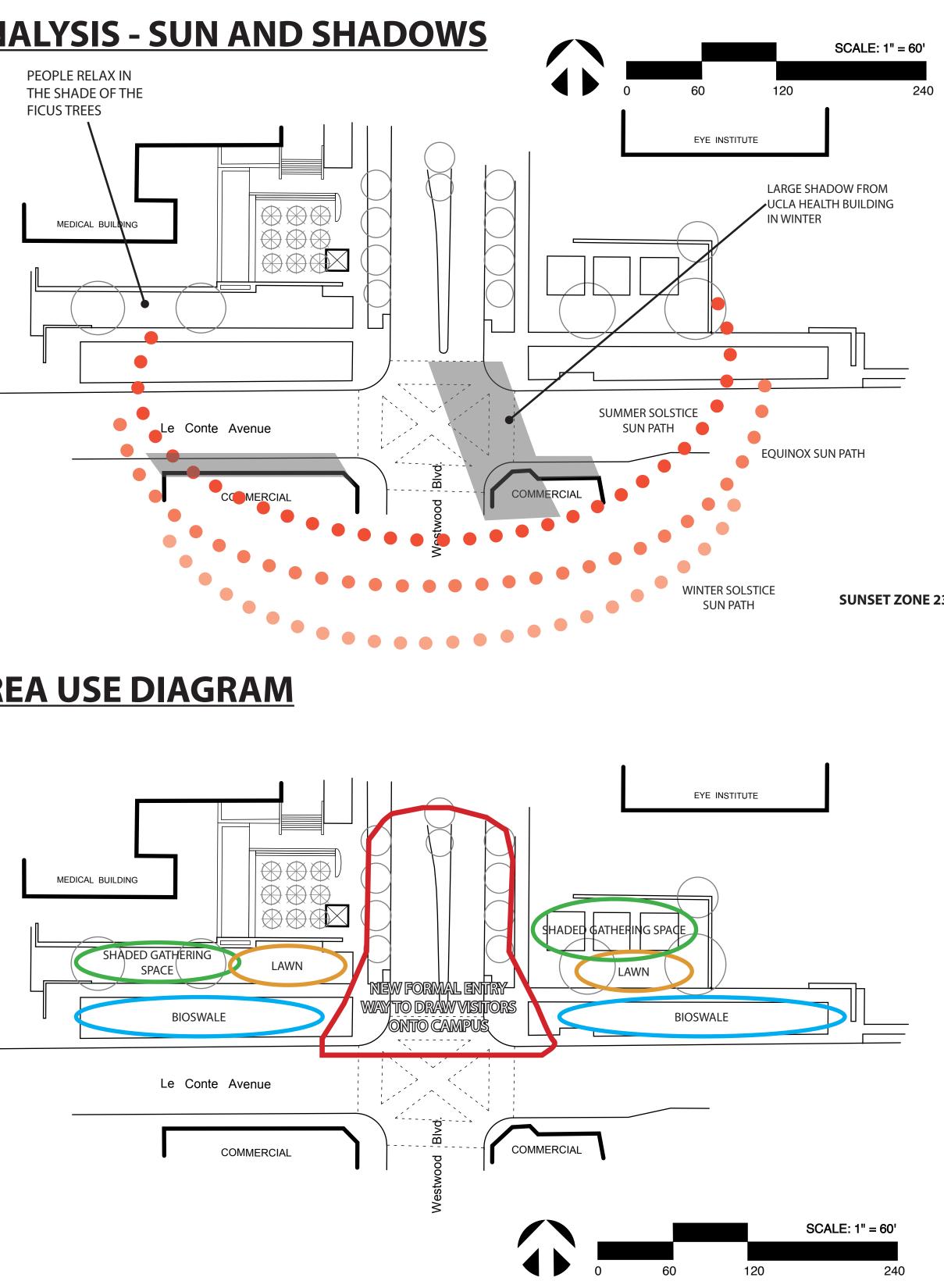
VIEW OF MAIN INTERSECTION WHICH IS VERY BUSY, NOISY, AND CROWDED

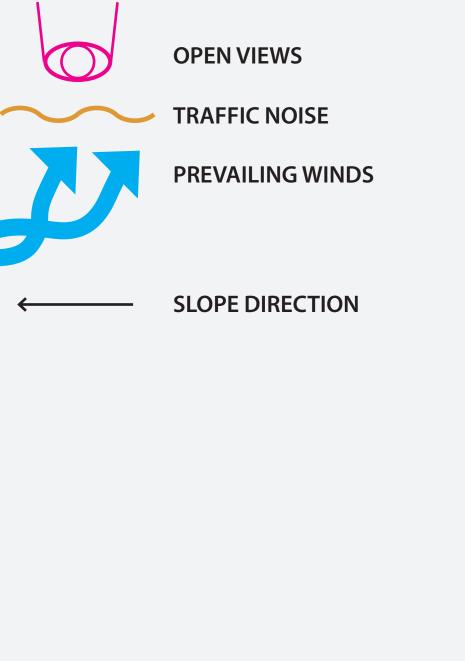
GOOD VIEW LOOKING EAST ALONG LE CONTE AVE.

GOOD VIEW LOOKING WEST ALONG LE CONTE AVE.



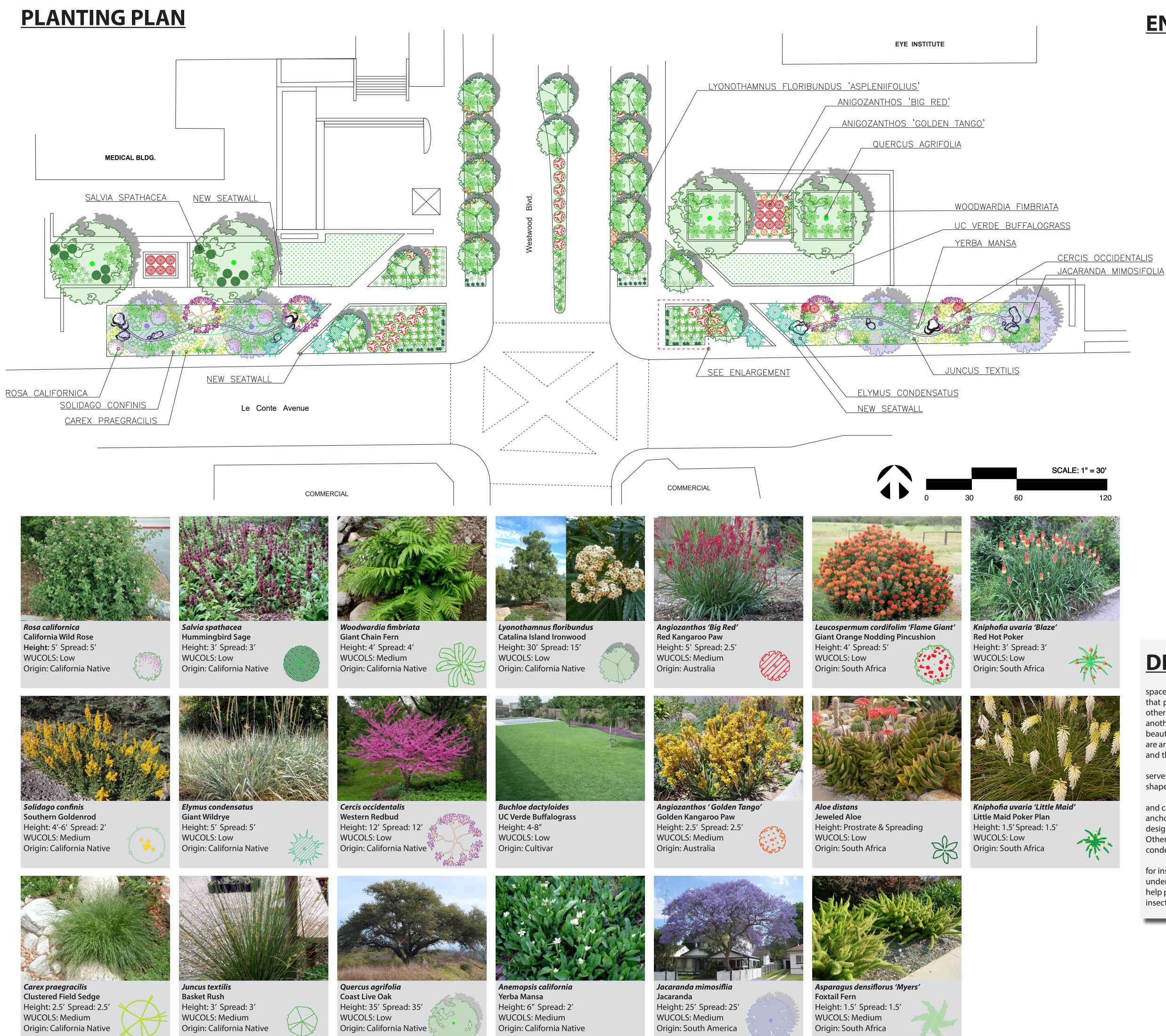








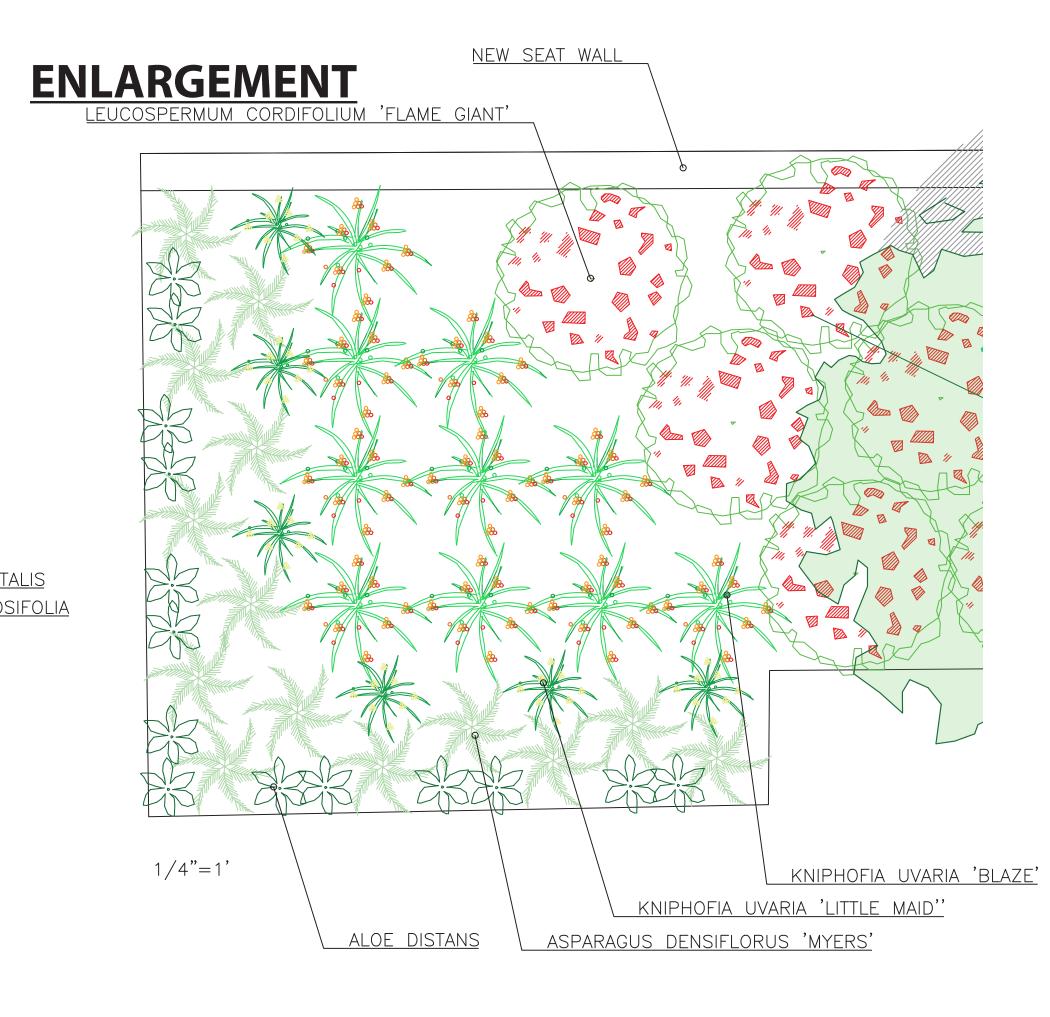
**LEGEND** 











## **DESIGN NARRATIVE**

The Westwood UCLA entrance redesign aims to signify to visitors the start of campus, create new gathering spaces, and to provide an environmental benefit. The entrance is redesigned with a mostly South African plant palette that provides a distinct visual marker from its surroundings. *Leucospermum cordifolim* serves as a background for the other plants and provides striking flowers that create a sea of orange colors. Kniphofia 'Blaze' and 'Little Maid' serve as another visually distinct plant that will draw visitors attention. The flower stalks create an interesting form and have beautiful colors. Combined with Aloe distans and Asparagus densiflorus it creates a from driven plant palette. The plants are arranged very formally with an angle that draws people into campus and creates a clear distinction between campus and the surrounding area.

The entrance also has a stretch of row planted Lyonothamnus floribundus that create an architectural element that serves as another marker of the importance of the entrance. The unique leaves and bark along with their tall and slender shape draw people into the campus and distinguish the entrance.

Mirroring bioswales on each side of the entrance serve as a environmental benefit by creating important habitat and capturing water but they also tie into the greater UCLA campus where other bioswales serve as a commonality and anchor the design to the campus. Cercis occidentalis and Jacaranda mimosifilia are beautiful trees that also connects the design to its context. Jacarandas are a common street tree in the area and the Luskin Center bioswale features Cercis. Other bioswale plants such as Solidago confinis serve to create an interesting and ecologically important area. Elymus condensatus serves as a transition between the formal plantings and the bioswale by creating a large visual screen.

Quercus agrifolia is one of the most important trees in southern California and provides an immense habitat value for insects. They also provide shade and are visually striking and help to create natural gathering spaces at the site. The under-story of the oaks is planted with Woodwardia frimbiata and Salvia spathacae to create visual interest but also to help prevent people from entering the protected zone of the oak as this under-story is another important ecosystem for insects.