La Jolla Commons

La Jolla, CA

Located in the University Town Center district of San Diego, La Jolla Commons is an 18-acre, three phase office and hotel development organized around a two-acre green space.

Hines Interests engaged OJB to develop the central garden in conjunction with the phase two tower, a 13-story, 300,000 SF Class-A commercial office tower and one of the largest net zero buildings in the United States. Working with notable Los Angeles architect Paul Danna, OJB created a campus with a relaxed Southern California atmosphere and resort-style amenities.

Sweeping pedestrian promenades define the function lawn and organize circulation between the two office towers, the expanded on-site parking structure and an additional parking structure across Executive Drive. A basketball court and putting green are located at the perimeter of the site; interior amenities include a dining terrace, a gravel court with a fire feature and lounge chairs, and a shaded plaza with a reflecting basin and movable furniture.

The landscape design contributes to the Net Zero Energy Building certification by employing low impact design strategies. Site grading directs runoff from the curb-less entry drive and parking areas into a linear bioswale that runs the length of the park. The planting design incorporates sweeping masses of jewel-toned succulents and drought-tolerant grasses appropriate to the Southern California climate.

OJB also worked with the City of San Diego and the University City Planning Group addresing site related issues including Entitlements, Brush Management, APZ and City Review & Permitting.

Client

Hines JP Morgan Asset Managemant

Dates

2011 - 2013

Size

316,000 SF

LEED

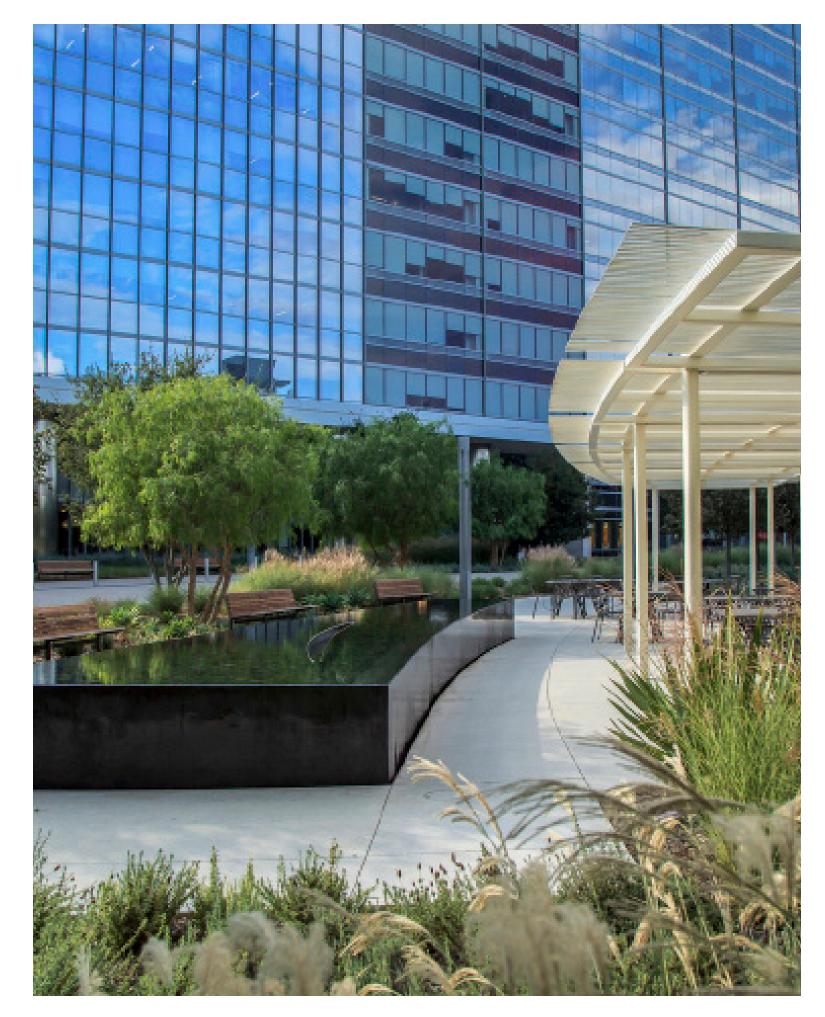
Platinum

Team

AECOM Leppert Engineering Nabih Youseff Associates WSP Flack + Kurtz HMA Consulting

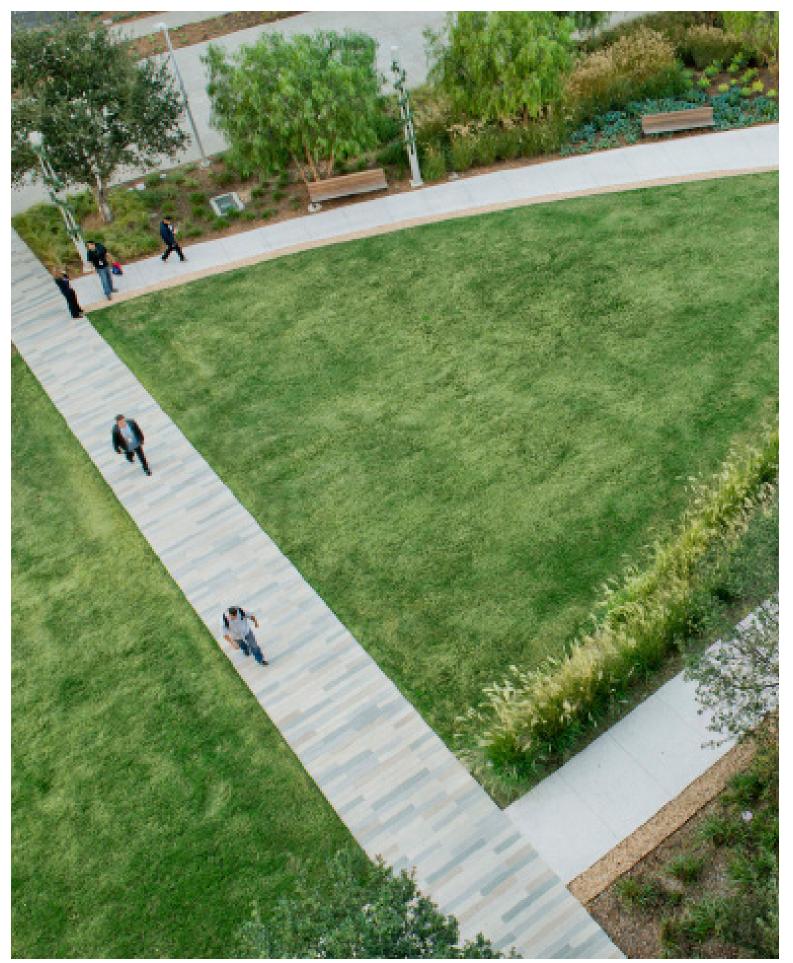
Awards

ASLA San Diego Design Award



Client Name

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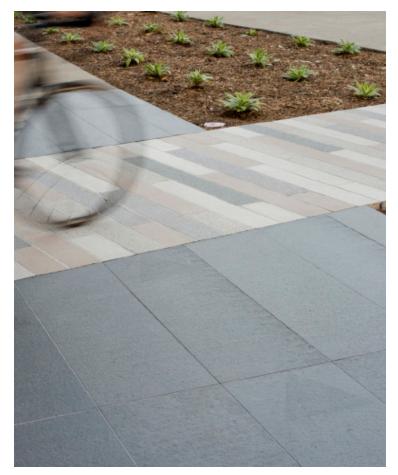


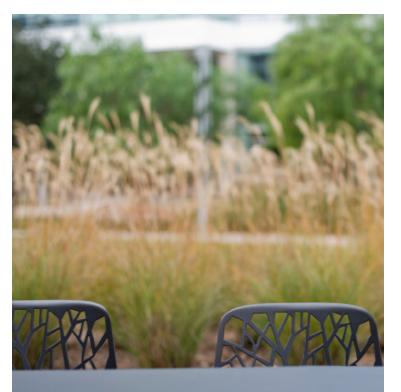


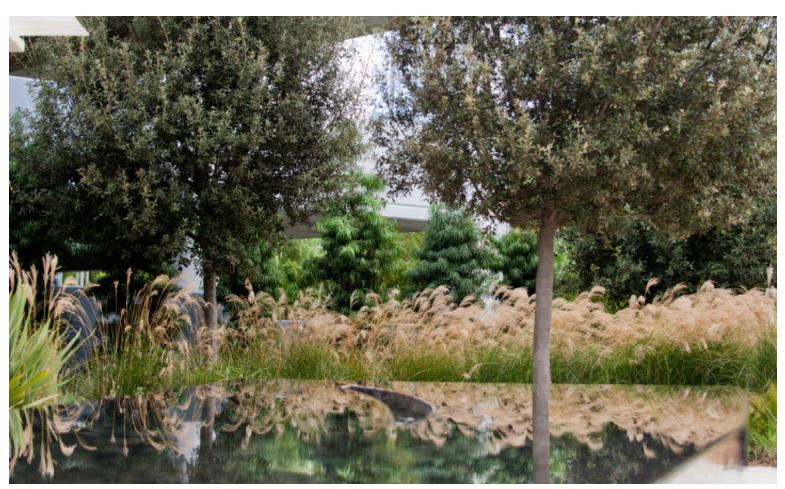


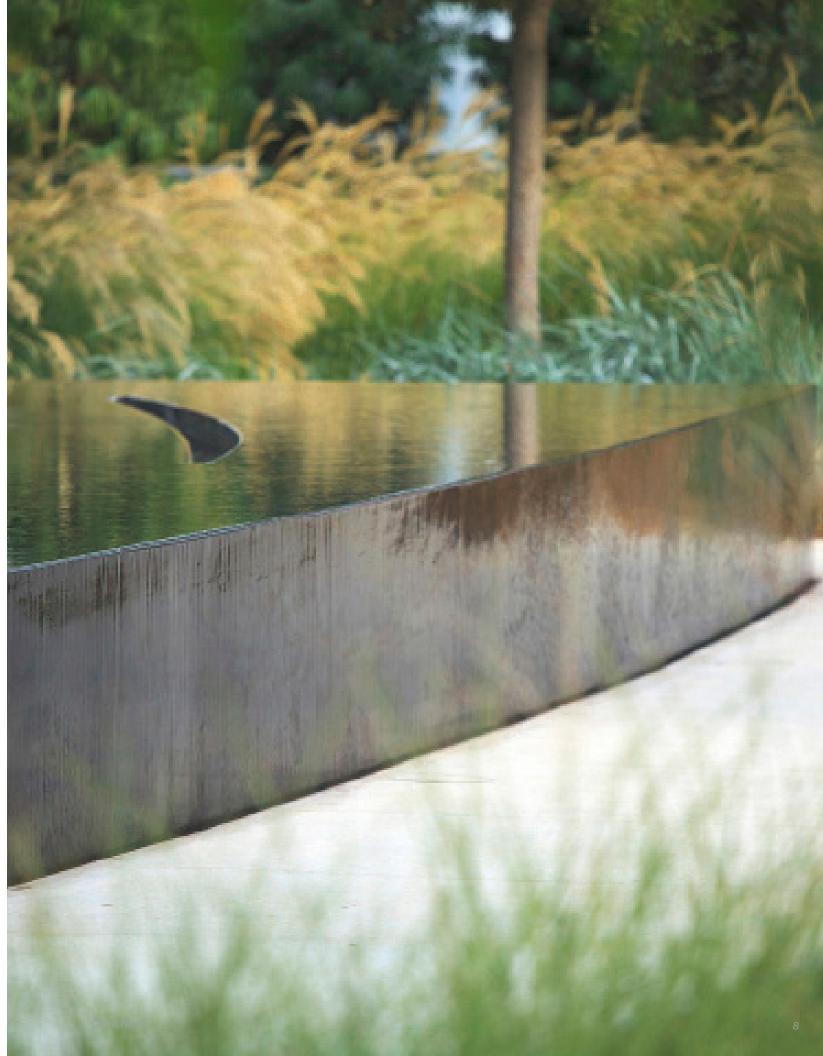
Client Name

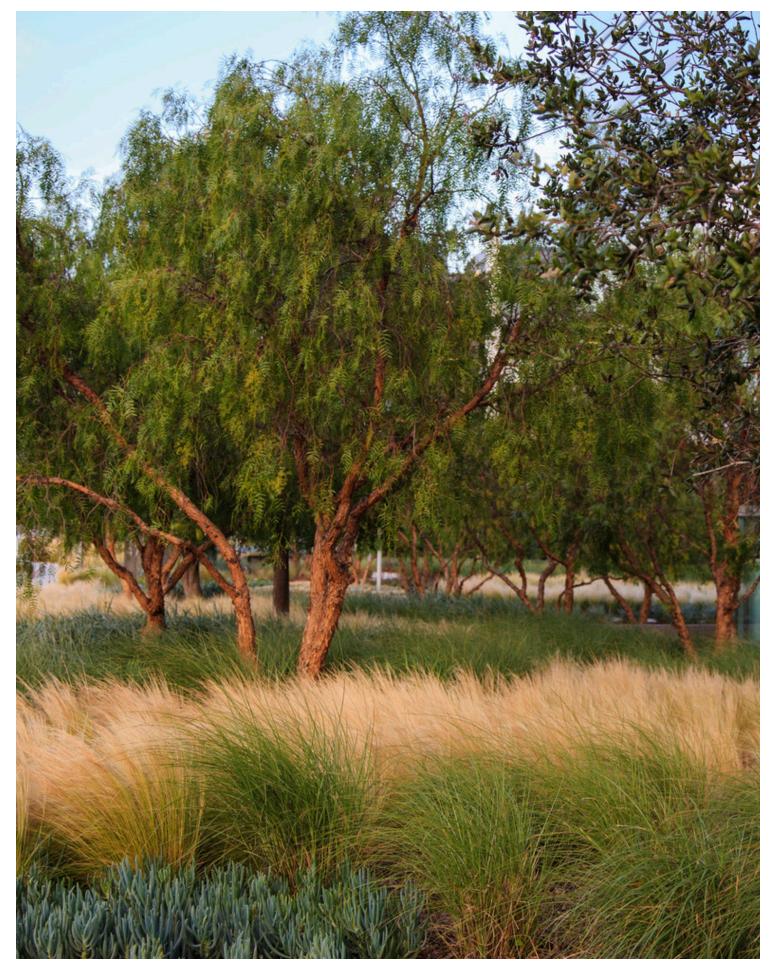
OJB











Sustainability

The plant design and selection reduces water usage and avoids annual planting.



WATER

Stormwater features are designed into amenities.

The site design mitigates runoff with curbless entry drives and parking areas in linear bioswales that run throughout the park.

100% reclaimed water is used for irrigation.

The design reduces outdoor water usage through plant selection

Trees have the potential for intercepting 175,000 gallons of water which is the equivalent to the water usage for 175 American residents for one day.*



Client Name

SOCIAL

The office boasts resort style amenities and a peaceful environment, perfect for employee health and well-being. A basketball court, putting green, dining terrace, louge chairs by a fire feature, and a shaded plaza offer interactive spaces for employees to collaborate.

The project supports alternative modes of transportation.

The project provides optimum site accessibility, safety, and wayfinding.



PLANTING

Two trees were saved. 350 trees were planted. 76% of the site is planted. Native or adaptive plant types were used. The project avoids annual planting. Drought tolerant grasses and succulents were planted, requiring minimal water.



CARBON, ENERGY & AIR

The project uses regional materials.

The project reduces light pollution with cutoff light fixtures and tree uplights.

The project used renewable sources for landscape electricity needs.

The planting strategy reduces temperatures in urban areas.

During construction, pollutants were controlled and retained.

Exposure to environmental tobacco smoke was minimized through designated smokefree zones and prohibited smoking on-site.

The trees sequester 42,000 pounds of carbon annually, which is the equivalent to a standard car driving 56,590 miles.**

*The tree average for water interception is 500 gallons. American's use an average of 100 gallons of water per day (EPA's water trivia facts).

^{**120} pounds of CO2 per tree annually (This number is based on an average from the National Tree Benefits Calculator) One car produces an average of 8,320 pounds of CO2 per year (The Code of Federal Regulations - 40 CFR 600.113).