WHITE PAPER

The Room is Part of the Verdict

Biophilic Design and the Architecture of Legal Decision-Making



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Executive Summary

Legal decisions are made under pressure. Clients decide what to disclose, parties weigh settlement against litigation, and witnesses respond to consequential questions in real time. Acute stress can impair working memory, cognitive flexibility, and decision quality, capacities central to effective legal work. [1,2,3] Research also shows that the physical environment can influence that stress response, making the room itself part of the conditions under which people think and decide. [4,5]

This extends beyond cognitive performance. Procedural justice research shows that trust in legal outcomes is strongly shaped by whether people feel heard, respected, and treated fairly. [7,8] Practice literature on client interviewing likewise identifies the environmental setting as a factor in trust and disclosure.[9] In adversarial spaces, evidence linking nature exposure with reduced stress, anxiety, and aggression further suggests that design can help lower defensiveness and support more productive interactions. [17,21]

Biophilic design offers a practical response through Stress Reduction Theory and Attention Restoration Theory. Natural environments can support physiological recovery while restoring the directed attention depleted by stress and sustained cognitive demand. [4,5] Thoughtfully integrated natural materials and forms can therefore support calmer, more focused legal environments without compromising professionalism.



Los Angeles, CA
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The challenge is delivering those benefits in spaces that are often windowless, heavily scheduled, and unsuitable for ongoing maintenance. Living walls require irrigation, lighting, and specialist care, while faux plants do not reliably reproduce the neurological responses associated with authentic botanical material. [24] Preserved botanical systems provide authentic natural material without soil, water, or light requirements.

For law firms, reception areas, conference rooms, mediation suites, and deposition rooms are more than backdrops. Designed intentionally, they can support the conditions under which clearer thinking, more complete client communication, and a process experienced as respectful are more likely to occur.

40-60 minutes of cortisol remains elevated [1]	**124** studies find low stress with biophilic design.[10]	**4** factors like setting shape client disclosure. [9]	**100** participants showed stress recovery with biophilia. [21]

“A room that helps a stressed nervous system settle is not a softer room. It is a room better suited to the clear thinking the legal process actually requires.”

The Room is Part of the Verdict

Law firm interiors are unusual among commercial environments in one specific respect: **the decisions made inside them are frequently irreversible and personally consequential for the people making them.**

A client in a conference room is deciding whether to accept a settlement that will define their financial future. A party in a mediation suite is deciding whether to end a marriage on these terms or continue litigating. A witness in a deposition room is deciding, in real time and under direct questioning, how to answer in a way that is both accurate and protective of their interests. None of these are decisions made in the abstract. They are made by a specific person, in a specific room, under specific physiological conditions - **and those conditions are not incidental to the outcome. They are part of it.**

This is a different framing than the one that typically governs law firm design. Most design conversations about legal interiors center on prestige, professionalism, and brand signaling - dark wood, formal symmetry, expensive finishes communicating success and stability.11 Those goals are not wrong, but they are incomplete. They treat the interior as a stage on which legal work happens, rather than as a variable that shapes how well that work is done. The research on stress and decision-making suggests the second framing is the more accurate one.

A 2025 laboratory study published in Communications Psychology induced acute stress in participants using a validated psychosocial stress protocol and then measured their performance on objective decision-making tasks of varying complexity.

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Higher cortisol levels were directly associated with lower decision quality and a higher incidence of experienced time pressure - and among participants who showed a measurable cortisol response, the deterioration in decision quality held regardless of how difficult the underlying decision was. [1] A separate meta-analysis of the effects of acute stress on core executive functions found consistent impairment of working memory and cognitive flexibility - the very capacities required to track competing facts, anticipate opposing arguments, and weigh long-term consequences against immediate pressure. [2]

These are not effects confined to a laboratory. Research on stress physiology in negotiation contexts specifically has found that elevated cortisol reactivity during high-stakes negotiations is associated with measurably worse outcomes for the person experiencing it, unless that person has specific cognitive strategies for reframing the stress response. [3] Few clients walking into a settlement conference, a mediation, or a deposition have been trained in those strategies. They simply experience the room, the formality, the adversarial framing, and the stakes - and their physiology responds accordingly.

For designers and law firm administrators, the implication is not that legal environments should feel casual or low-stakes. It is that the environment carries real cognitive consequences, and that those consequences can be designed for rather than designed around. A room that helps a stressed nervous system settle is not a softer room. It is a room better suited to the clear thinking the legal process actually requires.


Houston, TX

Why Stress Undermines Good Legal Outcomes

The science of acute stress and cognition has matured considerably over the past two decades, and the findings converge on a consistent picture: stress does not simply make people feel worse. It changes how they think, what they remember, and how well they can evaluate complex, high-stakes information - exactly the work legal practice demands of clients, witnesses, and attorneys alike.

The physiological mechanism is well established. Acute stress triggers two parallel response systems: a fast sympathetic nervous system response and a slower hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis response that releases cortisol to mobilize energy and suppress non-essential functions. [1] Cortisol levels rise within minutes of stress onset and remain elevated for forty to sixty minutes afterward - meaning a stressful client intake meeting, a tense settlement negotiation, or a contentious deposition session can leave a person's cognitive function measurably altered well past the moment that triggered it. [1]

Why Stress Undermines Good Legal Outcomes

That altered cognitive function has specific, documented effects. The prefrontal cortex, which governs complex and flexible thinking, shows impaired performance under acute stress. [2] A comprehensive meta-analysis of stress effects on core executive functions found that acute stress reliably impairs working memory - the capacity to hold and manipulate multiple pieces of information simultaneously - and cognitive flexibility, the ability to shift between competing considerations or adapt a position as new information emerges. [2] Both capacities are central to legal decision-making. A client weighing a settlement offer is holding financial terms, emotional considerations, and long-term consequences in mind simultaneously. A witness under cross-examination must track the question being asked, the facts as they remember them, and the implications of each possible answer, often in rapid succession. Stress degrades exactly the cognitive machinery this work depends on.

Under Acute Stress	Legal Impact
Working memory declines	Harder to hold facts, terms, and consequences in mind
Cognitive flexibility declines	Harder to shift between competing considerations
Negotiation performance can worsen	Elevated cortisol has been associated with poorer outcomes
People can move outside their window of tolerance	Hyperarousal or shutdown can make clear, coherent responses more difficult
Arousal may be interpreted as threat	Stress becomes harder to manage, making effective performance more difficult

The negotiation-specific research sharpens the point further. A study published in PLOS ONE examined cortisol reactivity during simulated salary negotiations and found that elevated cortisol was associated with worse negotiation performance, with the effect concentrated among participants who interpreted their physiological arousal as a threat rather than as a manageable, even useful, activation. [3] The finding carries a clear implication for legal settings: the goal is not to eliminate all stress from a negotiation, mediation, or settlement conversation - some activation is normal and even adaptive. The goal is to keep stress within a range the person can use rather than one that overwhelms their cognitive capacity.

That range has a name in trauma-informed practice: the window of tolerance, a concept describing the zone in which a person remains engaged, regulated, and capable of clear thinking even under pressure. [12] Outside that window, in either direction, people move toward hyperarousal - anxiety, panic, an inability to think clearly - or hypoarousal, a kind of mental shutdown in which they disengage and struggle to provide clear, coherent answers. [12] Attorneys preparing clients for depositions or testimony are, whether they use this language or not, already managing this dynamic. The physical environment is one of the tools available for doing so, and it is currently an underused one.

Stress changes how people think, what they remember, and how well they evaluate complex, high stakes information, exactly the work legal practice demands.

Procedural Justice: Why the Experience of the Process Shapes Trust in the Outcome

A separate, independently developed body of research arrives at a closely related conclusion through a different door. Procedural justice theory, originating with social psychologist Tom Tyler's foundational work and replicated across decades of subsequent study in courts and legal systems worldwide, finds that people's acceptance of a legal outcome depends less on whether the outcome favored them than on whether they perceived the process that produced it as fair. [7]

Tyler's framework identifies four dimensions that shape this perception: voice, the sense that a person had a genuine opportunity to be heard; neutrality, the sense that decisions were made without bias; respect, the sense of being treated with dignity throughout the process; and understanding, the degree to which a person comprehends what is happening and why. [8] Research applying this framework directly to court environments has found that when these four dimensions are present, participants report higher satisfaction with outcomes, greater trust in the legal system, and stronger compliance with the resulting decisions - regardless of whether the substantive result favored them. [9]

This is consequential for legal practice well beyond the courtroom. A 2021 study examining real-world criminal court interactions found that perceived procedural justice was significantly associated with trust in judges and reduced protest intentions, and that this relationship held even when controlling for whether the outcome itself was favorable. [13] The same dynamic operates in private legal practice, mediation, and settlement negotiation. When clients perceive the process as fair, they are more likely to:

- Trust counsel's advice
- Engage honestly in negotiation
- Accept the outcome
- Experience less residual resentment

4 Dimensions	4 Touchpoints	2021 Study
define procedural fairness, voice, neutrality, respect, and understanding. [8]	**shape first impressions, wayfinding, process clarity, waiting, and reception. [14]**	**identified the physical environment as a central part of court user experience. [15]**

The physical environment is not separate from this calculus. Court system researchers have documented that elements of the physical setting - wayfinding, clarity of process, the experience of waiting and being received - directly shape litigants' early perceptions of whether the system treats them with respect and neutrality. [14] A 2021 study on human-centered design in legal systems found that court user experience, including the physical environment, "play[s] a central role" in an effective legal system, influencing not only satisfaction but a person's ability to process information and accept the outcome of their case. [15] If the physical setting of a courthouse measurably shapes procedural justice perceptions, the same logic applies with equal force to the law firm conference room, the mediation suite, and the reception area where private legal relationships begin.

This is where biophilic design intersects directly with procedural justice theory. A space that feels rigid, cold, or overtly adversarial signals - before a single word is exchanged - a particular kind of process: formal, impersonal, weighted toward institutional power rather than individual voice. A space that incorporates natural materials, organic texture, and sensory warmth signals something different: attentiveness, consideration, an environment built with the occupant's experience in mind. Neither signal is verbal, and neither requires conscious interpretation to register. Both shape the procedural justice perception that research shows drives trust, disclosure, and outcome acceptance.



Greenville, SC

Biophilic Design as a Counter-Mechanism

If acute stress measurably degrades the cognitive capacities legal decision-making depends on, and if the physical environment is one of the inputs shaping that stress response, the design question becomes practical: what specifically can a designed environment do to counteract it. Biophilic design offers two independently validated, complementary answers.

Stress Reduction Theory, developed by Roger Ulrich, proposes that exposure to natural environments triggers an immediate, involuntary psychophysiological response: heart rate slows, blood pressure drops, cortisol levels decrease, and muscle tension releases, without conscious effort or intention on the part of the person exposed. [4] The response is autonomic - it operates below the threshold of awareness, meaning **a client sitting in a conference room does not need to consciously notice or appreciate a preserved garden installation for the restorative effect to begin working**. [4]

Attention Restoration Theory, developed by Rachel and Stephen Kaplan, addresses the cognitive side of the same problem. The theory holds that the human mind operates with two distinct modes of attention: directed attention, which requires deliberate mental effort and depletes under sustained use, and involuntary attention, which is effortlessly engaged by natural environments and requires no cognitive expenditure. [5] Involuntary fascination - the passive, effortless engagement triggered by natural patterns, textures, and forms - allows depleted directed attention capacity to recover, **restoring exactly the executive function that acute stress and sustained legal work both draw down**. [5] A 2025 systematic review of 124 peer-reviewed studies validated both mechanisms, confirming consistent, measurable reductions in stress and accelerated psychological recovery across nature-exposure interventions. [10]

Biophilic Design as a Counter-Mechanism

These mechanisms have direct relevance to the specific cognitive dimensions legal work requires. Research on architectural neuroaesthetics identifies three experiential dimensions through which people evaluate built spaces: coherence, the degree to which a space feels organized and easy to understand; fascination, the richness or interest of a space that draws attention without overwhelming it; and hominess, the extent to which a space feels emotionally accommodating rather than clinically distant. [6, 16] A conference room or mediation suite that performs well across all three is not simply more pleasant. It is a room more likely to help an anxious client feel oriented rather than disoriented, engaged rather than overwhelmed, and safe enough to disclose accurately rather than guarded.

A common misunderstanding is that biophilic design simply means adding plants to a room. The research does not support that reduction. Effective biophilic environments integrate natural material, texture, organic form, and visual complexity with restraint and intentionality, so that the space feels ordered and legible rather than decorated. [6, 16] In a legal context specifically, this distinction matters: a conference room intended for a contentious negotiation does not need to feel like a spa. It needs to feel coherent, considered, and human - qualities that thoughtfully integrated biophilic elements support without compromising the gravitas a legal setting requires.


Boston, MA

De-Escalation in Adversarial Spaces

Some legal environments are explicitly built around conflict, and a growing body of peer-reviewed research on nature exposure and aggression speaks directly to what happens inside them. Multiple independent studies converge on the same finding: exposure to green space and natural elements is associated with measurably lower aggression and hostile behavior, across controlled experimental conditions.

A longitudinal study of more than 1,200 adolescents tracked over twelve years found that both short-term and long-term exposure to neighborhood greenspace was associated with reduced aggressive behavior, with the effect holding after adjusting for family, social, and biological confounders. [17] A separate, independently conducted study of public housing residents found a negative relationship between the amount of available green space and aggression among residents living in otherwise comparable conditions. [18] A large population-level analysis using longitudinal remote sensing data similarly found that higher levels of green space coverage and exposure were consistently associated with lower rates of violent assault. [19] Two recent controlled studies further found that passive exposure to green space negatively predicts aggression, and that this relationship operates in part by increasing a person's sense of control over their environment and circumstances. [20]

De-Escalation in Adversarial Spaces

The mechanism these studies describe - natural elements lowering the physiological and emotional arousal that precedes aggressive or defensive behavior - is precisely the dynamic at play in a law firm conference room built around a long table and two opposing parties. That spatial configuration is sometimes necessary and appropriate. But the research on acute stress and decision quality described in Section 2, combined with the research on nature exposure and aggression described here, suggests that a room which does nothing to counteract rising tension works against the outcomes both parties are usually trying to reach: a workable settlement, an accurate deposition record, a resolution both sides can accept.

Controlled experimental research on indoor biophilic environments specifically supports this application. A virtual reality study comparing biophilic and non-biophilic indoor environments found that biophilic settings produced a significantly greater restorative effect on stress and anxiety than non-biophilic environments, with physiological effects measurable immediately upon exposure. [21] Translated into law firm interiors, this supports incorporating preserved garden installations or moss walls into settlement negotiation suites, mediation rooms, and client conference rooms used for emotionally charged matters such as divorce proceedings, estate disputes, or high-stakes litigation strategy sessions, where softening the physical formality of the room may help participants approach difficult conversations with less defensiveness.

Placement and zoning extend the same logic beyond the room itself. Preserved gardens can define distinct zones within a law firm, separating waiting areas from meeting rooms or marking the transition from public reception into private consultation, applying the same nature-exposure mechanism before a client has even reached the room where the difficult conversation will happen.

Research Setting	Key Finding
12 year longitudinal study	Greater greenspace exposure was associated with lower aggressive behavior. [17]
Public housing study	More nearby nature was associated with lower aggression. [18]
Population level analysis	Greater greenspace exposure was associated with lower rates of violent assault. [19]
2 controlled studies	Passive green exposure predicted lower aggression, partly through greater sense of control. [20]

The Trust Equation: Client Disclosure and the Physical Setting

Legal outcomes depend on accurate information, and accurate information depends on client disclosure. This is the practical mechanism connecting environmental design to case quality, and it is more direct than it may first appear.

Research on legal client interviewing identifies the relational quality of the interview as a primary driver of disclosure quality, with direct downstream effects on case outcomes. A client's perception of their lawyer's ability to understand their perspective increases trust, and that trust increases the client's willingness to disclose information - disclosure that, in turn, gives both lawyer and client a fuller, more accurate understanding of the situation being addressed. [9] Reducing the client interview to pure information extraction undermines this chain at its source.

The Trust Equation: Client Disclosure and the Physical Setting

Practice literature synthesizing this research identifies four interlocking elements as central to a productive interview: the lawyer's interpersonal skill, psychological awareness of the client's state, communication quality, and the environmental setting in which the interview takes place. [9] The environment is not treated as a backdrop to the other three; it is discussed as one of the variables shaping whether the interview supports the kind of disclosure counsel needs.

This finding aligns precisely with the trauma-informed lawyering literature. Clients frequently arrive at a legal consultation already in a state of acute stress - navigating the worst event of their professional or personal life, carrying grief, fear, or financial anxiety into a room where they are being asked to disclose sensitive, often painful information to someone they have just met. [22] A dysregulated nervous system responds to that demand predictably: difficulty tracking questions, incomplete or disorganized answers, withdrawal, or a flat, guarded affect that withholds more than it reveals. [22] None of these responses reflect a client's honesty or the merits of their case. They reflect a stress response that a different room, calibrated differently, could help regulate.

For estate planning, family law, and other emotionally weighted practice areas in particular, attorneys already understand intuitively that client communication requires structure, predictability, and validation to reduce cognitive load and anxiety. [23] The physical environment is the structural layer beneath all of that verbal work. A conference room engineered around the same stress-reduction and attention-restoration mechanisms described in Section 4 gives the attorney's interpersonal skill more room to work, rather than asking it to overcome an environment actively working against client disclosure.

1 of 4
factors shaping disclosure is the environmental setting. [9]

3 Conditions
support clearer communication, structure, predictability, validation. [23]

4 Responses
stress can disrupt disclosure through withdrawal, confusion, and guardedness. [22]



Philadelphia, PA
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The Specification Question: Living, Faux, or Preserved

Once the case for biophilic legal environments is established, designers and firm administrators face the same practical question that arises in every other sector where this research applies: which botanical system actually delivers the documented benefit, under the real operating conditions of a law firm.

Law firm interiors present a specific set of constraints. Conference rooms, deposition suites, and attorney offices are frequently interior spaces without reliable daylight access. Facilities staff are typically minimal to nonexistent, and the billable-hour economics of legal practice make any installation requiring regular specialist maintenance - irrigation visits, grow-light servicing, seasonal replacement - a recurring disruption to spaces that are booked, often back-to-back, for client-facing work. A negotiation room that smells of standing irrigation water, or a reception area with a living wall mid-decline, actively undermines the trust-building purpose the installation was meant to serve.

Living Walls:

Living systems deliver authentic biophilic benefit where infrastructure allows, activating the same neurological pathways associated with genuine nature exposure. But they require ongoing irrigation, grow lighting in low-daylight interior spaces, and specialist horticultural maintenance- a significant operational burden for a law firm whose core business is unrelated to plant care, and a genuine risk in the windowless interior conference rooms common to legal practice.

Faux or Artificial Plants:

Synthetic alternatives carry minimal maintenance burden but do not reliably replicate the neurological response associated with authentic natural material. EEG research comparing real and artificial foliage as visual stimuli found that only real plants produced a significant, measurable decrease in frontal lobe theta wave activity associated with concentration and attention - artificial plants did not produce an equivalent response. [24] In a setting where the entire premise is restoring cognitive capacity, an intervention that does not engage the underlying neurological mechanism is unlikely to deliver it.

Preserved Botanical Systems:

Preserved gardens, moss walls, and botanical installations are made from authentic plant material that has undergone a preservation process replacing moisture content with a stabilizing compound, retaining natural cellular structure, texture, and visual character while stabilizing the material against decay. No soil. No water. No light requirement. No specialist maintenance. Because the material is authentic, preserved installations retain the organic characteristics that neurological research associates with genuine biophilic benefit - while requiring nothing from a law firm's facilities operation beyond periodic dusting.

The Specification Question: Living, Faux, or Preserved

This performance profile aligns closely with where law firms most need biophilic benefit: interior conference rooms and deposition suites without daylight access, reception areas that must look consistently presentable for every client visit regardless of season or care lapse, and mediation suites that cannot tolerate the disruption of a maintenance visit interrupting a scheduled negotiation.

System Comparison: A Specifier-Grade Summary

Criterion	Faux/ Artifical	Living Walls	Preserved Gardens
Biophilic benefit	x Limited - synthetic materials do not reliably replicate authentic responses [24]	Authentic - living plant material engages nature-response pathways	✓ Authentic - botanical material retains organic structure and pattern
Maintenance burden	Low - periodic dusting only	x High - irrigation, grow lights, specialist horticultural care	✓ Zero - no water, light, soil, or care required
Daylight dependency	None	x High - requires natural or supplemental grow lighting	✓ None - performs identically in windowless interior rooms
Disruption risk to booked spaces	Minimal	x Significant - scheduled maintenance visits compete with client-facing use	✓ None
Appearance consistency	x Consistent but visibly synthetic over time	Variable - seasonal decline, pest risk	✓ Consistent - 20+ year lifecycle
Fire rating (full system)	x Varies - petrochemical materials may present risk	Not applicable	✓ ASTM E84 Class A - whole-system certified
Chemical safety	x Possible VOC off-gassing from plastic or PVC materials	Soil organisms; pollen and allergen exposure	✓ CDPH VOC compliance; HPD v3.0; Red List Free certified
Suitability for legal interiors	x Not recommended for authentic biophilic goals	Constrained by daylight access and maintenance tolerance	✓ Optimal for conference rooms, reception, mediation suites, deposition rooms
Lifecycle cost profile	x Low initial cost; 6-8 year commercial-grade lifecycle before replacement	High - recurring maintenance cost over time	✓ Lowest total cost of ownership - 20+ year lifespan, zero maintenance

Applying the Strategy: From Reception to Deposition Room

Translating this research into a law firm specification means treating biophilic elements as spatial tools matched to the function of each room, not as decorative additions distributed for visual balance.

Reception and Waiting Areas

This is the first procedural justice signal a client receives, often while already carrying significant anxiety about the matter that brought them to the firm. A preserved garden installation at reception can help establish a calming first impression and visually define the transition from public waiting space into private consultation zones, consistent with the research on nature exposure, stress reduction, and procedural justice perceptions described in Sections 3 through 5.

Client Conference Rooms.

These are the rooms where the stress-and-decision-quality research in Section ² has the most direct application - where clients weigh settlement terms, disclose sensitive facts, and make decisions that will shape their financial or personal future. Preserved moss walls or garden installations support the coherence, fascination, and hominess that neuroaesthetic research links to lower perceived threat and greater client disclosure, particularly in interior conference rooms without daylight access.

Mediation and Settlement Negotiation Suites

These rooms are explicitly built around managing conflict between parties with opposing interests. Consistent with the research on nature exposure and aggression described in Section 5, a preserved garden feature wall can support the kind of open, lower-tension dialogue mediation is meant to produce.

Deposition Rooms

Depositions place witnesses under sustained questioning, often for hours, in conditions that closely match the acute stress profile described in Section 2 - time pressure, high stakes, sustained cognitive demand. A calmer physical environment supports the directed attention a witness needs to track questions accurately and answer clearly, working against the hyperarousal or shutdown responses that compromise testimony quality.

Attorney Offices and Workspaces

The same attention restoration mechanisms that support client cognition apply to the attorneys and staff conducting sustained legal analysis, drafting, and case strategy work throughout the day. Preserved botanical elements in corridors, shared workspaces, and individual offices provide passive, continuous engagement with restorative environmental cues across long working hours.

In every one of these zones, the underlying principle is the same: the room is not separate from the legal work that happens inside it. It is one of the conditions under which that work succeeds or struggles.




Seattle, WA

Conclusion

The legal profession has long focused on ensuring that outcomes are reached fairly and competently, yet the physical environment in which those outcomes are shaped is often treated as neutral. Research suggests otherwise. Acute stress can impair working memory, cognitive flexibility, and decision quality. [1,3] Procedural justice and client interview research show that perceived fairness, trust, and disclosure are also influenced by the environment in which legal interactions take place. [7,9,13] Biophilic design offers a practical way to support these conditions by helping regulate stress and restore attention. [4,6]

For designers working with legal clients, this reframes the conference room, mediation suite, reception area, and deposition room from backdrop to active part of the legal process. The key question is not simply whether nature belongs in these spaces, but which system can deliver authentic biophilic material reliably in windowless, heavily scheduled environments where maintenance disruption is impractical.

Preserved botanical systems respond directly to those conditions, offering authentic botanical material, no water or light requirements, minimal operational demands, and certification support for fire safety, chemical safety, and sustainability.

Garden on the Wall® translates this strategy into preserved gardens, moss walls, planter inserts, and preserved foliage designed for legal interiors. In spaces where clients, witnesses, and attorneys must think clearly, communicate honestly, and navigate high stakes decisions, the environment can either add to the strain or help reduce it. Thoughtfully designed biophilic spaces can support the conditions under which clearer thinking and more complete client communication are more likely to occur.

About Garden on the Wall®

Garden on the Wall® is the pioneer and the leader in preserved garden, moss wall, planter insert, and preserved draping foliage installations; for workplace, healthcare, and hospitality, aviation installations trusted by Google, Microsoft, Amazon, Mayo Clinic, Memorial Sloan Kettering, Hilton, Marriott, and hundreds of others.

With 2,008+ installations and 460+ award-winning projects, Garden on the Wall® delivers:

- 7-year Warranty
- Healthcare-grade materiality
- Evidence-based design
- Proven Sustainability
- Zero maintenance
- Award-winning aesthetic
- 20+ year lifecycle
- Verified testing & certifications
- Turnkey design, fabrication, and installation
- Peace of mind for design professionals

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