

# University House

## SAN LUIS OBISPO



For the remodel of the president's yard, the overall design intent is simple: to reduce the water use on the site and to potentially create a new event space. Our Design gathers information from existing features to expand on the president's mission for his yard and evolve it into a complex system of simple forms. A creek and three seatwalls will blend into the grade to become a natural feature. The lawn will then be reduced and be replaced by native grasses that are healthier for the soil. The Spanish Architecture of the house, the existing landscape, and the inspirations of the surrounding landscape will blend to create a cohesive design that connects the landscape with the house and the house with the landscape.



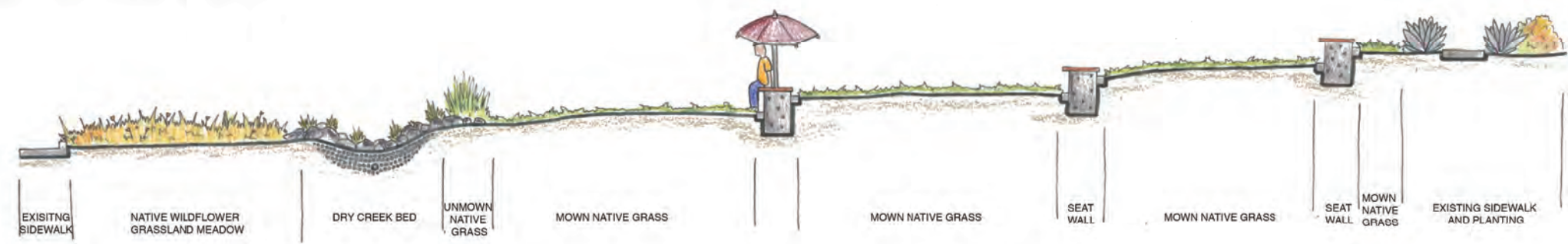
# University House

## illustrative plan

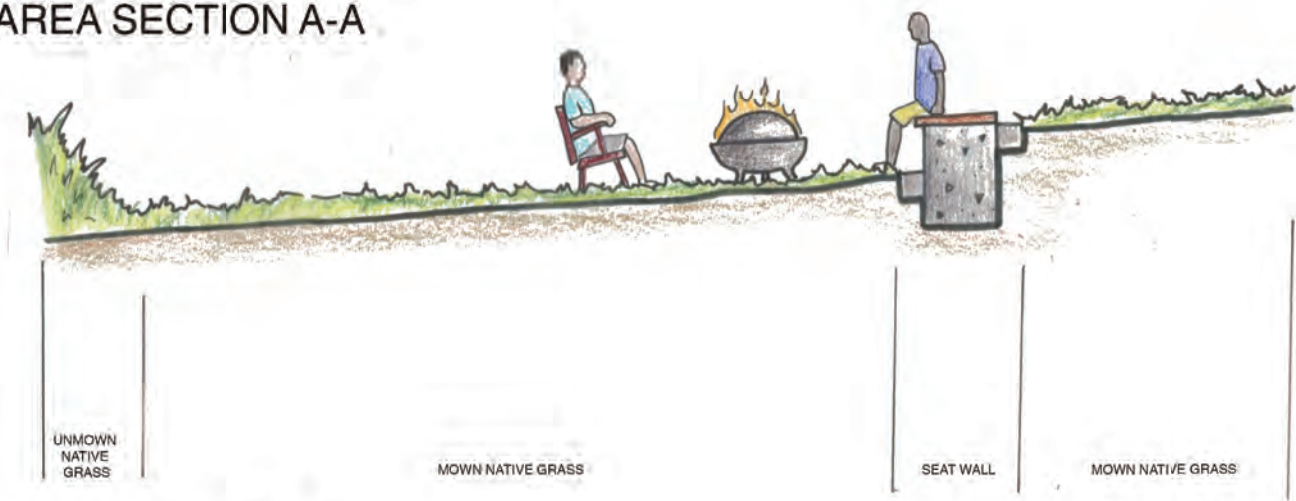




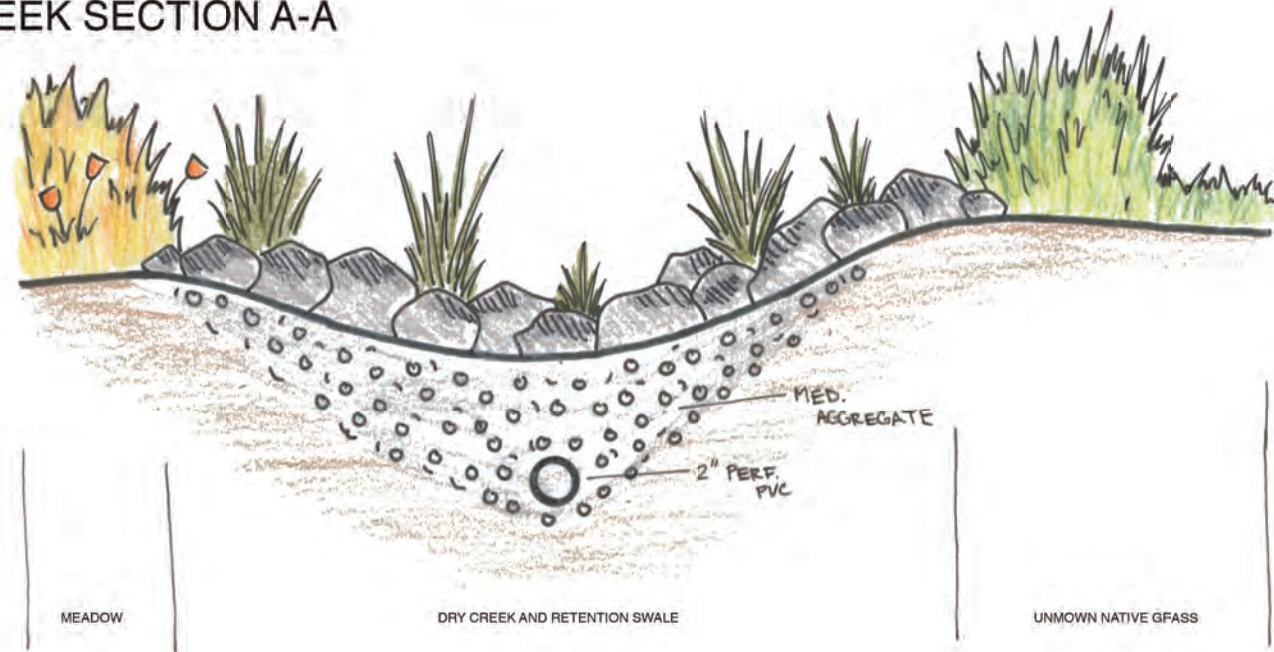
TERRACING SECTION A-A



SEATING AREA SECTION A-A



DRY CREEK SECTION A-A



# University House

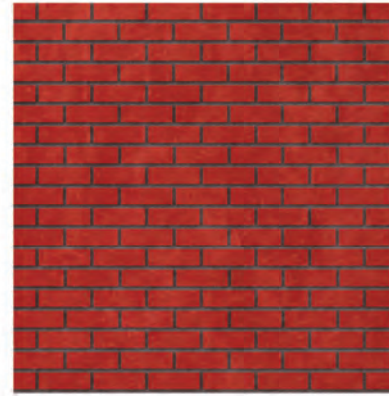
working drawings



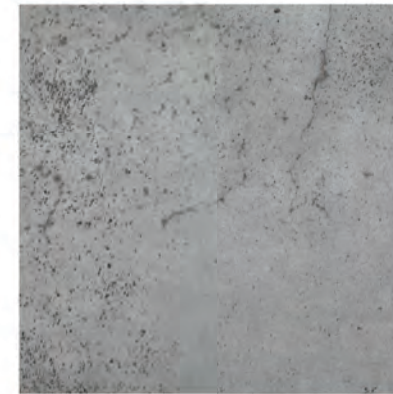
COASTAL MEADOW



SEAT WALL



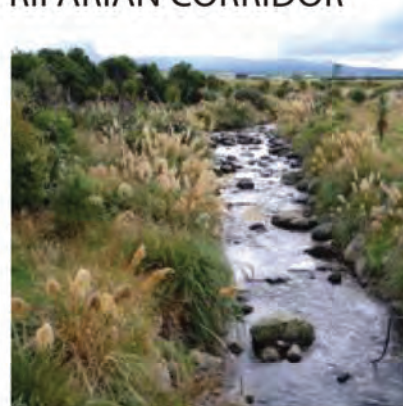
OAK WOODLAND



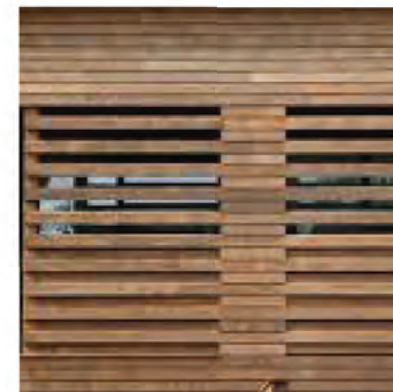
DRY CREEK



RIPARIAN CORRIDOR



TRELLIS



# University House material palette



WATER USE FOR IRRIGATION



EXISTING WATER USE:  
424.54 GALLON PER DAY

PROPOSED WATER USE:  
192.33 GALLONS PER DAY

GROUND WATER RECHARGE



EXISTING WATER RECHARGE:  
872.9 GALLONS OF STORM WATER

PROPOSED WATER RECHARGE:  
942.6 GALLONS OF STORM WATER



The deer population on campus is quite large. However, due to the small size of site, attempting to create deer habitat at any beneficial scale would be futile. According to USDA sevicees, a minimum of 12 acres can support one deer. What can be done, feasibly, is provide food and a resting area.



The hummingbird population on site can be drastically changed with a new planting palette. Hummingbirds feed on nectar and live in meadows and trees. The Univeristy House front lawn redesign will be able to support life for over ten times the amount of hummingbird adults currently living there.



Bees are a crucial part in the survival of a garden. They are chief pollenators and produce honey. Bee poulations can even be created easily with built structures. The redesign will potentially triple bee numbers, greatly enhancing the future landscape.



Insects are often the most underlooked and unknown part of a landscape. However, they are one of the most important. With the redesign's increase in plant diversity, beneficial insect habitat increase as well. Insects operate at the small scale, ridding the garden of pests and dead plant and animal material.

LOCAL MATERIALS



REDWOOD

19.2 GAL DIESEL  
**SEQUOIA SEMPERVIRENS**

175 MILES DRIVEN (DAVENPORT, CA)

430 LBS CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS



IPE

616 GAL DIESEL  
**TABEBUIA SERRATIFOLIA**

5,600 MILES DRIVEN (BRAZIL)

13,700 LBS CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS

University House  
performance benefits