

REBUILD PARADISE

CSU CHICO INTERIOR ARCHITECTURE | DESIGN SI | RANCHO ENGINEERING | REBUILD PARADISE FOUNDATION

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DISCLAIMER *This version of the booklet is a work in progress because the project is still ongoing. The content or organization of the content is subject to change as more of our work gets approved by the Town of Paradise and Butte County. As a result, some projected content past page 44 may not yet be added.*

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INTRODUCTION

The Chico State Interior Architecture club is a non-profit organization that is under the supervision of Design SI. In the fall of 2019, a team of students aimed to help a community that experienced one of the many devastating California wildfires from in November 2018.

Teaming with the Executive Director of the Rebuild Paradise Foundation, Charles Brooks, the team was given the opportunity to make a change and give back to the local community. This booklet supplies the team's thinking and design processes, research, and several residential house designs from traditional to modern styles created by the students then processed by Rouben Mohiuddin.



REBUILD PARADISE

After a year's worth of research and work, the Chico State University Interior Architecture students and Design SI were able to produce a total of six floorplan designs, each with each varying uniquely regarding square footage and space planning, yet also remaining simple enough to reduce the amonut of construction steps.









PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Students from the Chico State Interior Architecture department have devoted their time and efforts to collaborate with the Rebuild Paradise Foundation to produce a set of floorplans. The students worked under the supervision of Rouben Mohiuddin, who is a Chico State professor in their department and also runs his own studio, Design SI. Alongside with engineers and contractors, their aim is to make their floorplans “ready-to-build” designs that would lower the costs of custom home designs and shorten the lengthy approval and construction process.

The floorplans range from 960 square feet to 1900 square feet, with some of them bearing two different exterior styles to choose from: traditional and modern. The designs incorporate the latest building codes requirements regarding fire safety and energy efficiency, and also were designed to fit the preferences favored by the Paradise community.

The project had two sets of student interns — the first set of interns finished up the initial design process by the end of the Fall 2020 semester, while some students stayed to continue the project with the new interns of Spring 2020. The Spring 2020 team utilized all of the work that was done the previous semester to help present the designs visually. The team built virtual models of the house designs through SketchUp and additionally created physical models using 3D printing and laser cutting.

PARADISE

Paradise is a Northern Californian town with wonderful community surrounded by nature, where many couples and small families reside. The town also draws attention to individuals that harbor deep love for the natural landscapes and peaceful community around them.

Overlooking into the valley, the beauty of the sunrise and sunsets allows one to start and end their days with a sensation ofcomfort and warmth. The greenery, landscape formation, crisp air and bright sun brings a sense of freshness, and is a highlight of Paradise that can't be found anywhere else. Additionally, Paradise is known for their close-knit community that are able to support one another and celebrate holidays to its fullest.



GEOGRAPHY & WEATHER

Paradise is located at the Sierra Nevada foothills. The town is approximately ten miles east of Chico, and ten miles north from Oroville. It is nested upon a wide ridge, between canyons that were formed by the Feather River and Butte Creek.

The area of Paradise is appeoximately 18.3 square miles (47 km2) and extends towards the town of Magalia, as well as Stirling City. The elevation of Paradise is 1,778 feet (542 m), compared to Chico's 243 feet (74 m).

In Paradise, the summers are hot, very dry, and have mostly clear skies. The area that encompasses Paradise has a hot-summer Mediterranean climate (Csa), according to the Köppen climate classification system. Their winters are very cold, wet, and oftten partly cloudy. In the winter, Paradise gets the anually averages of 64 inches of rain and 2 inches of snow.

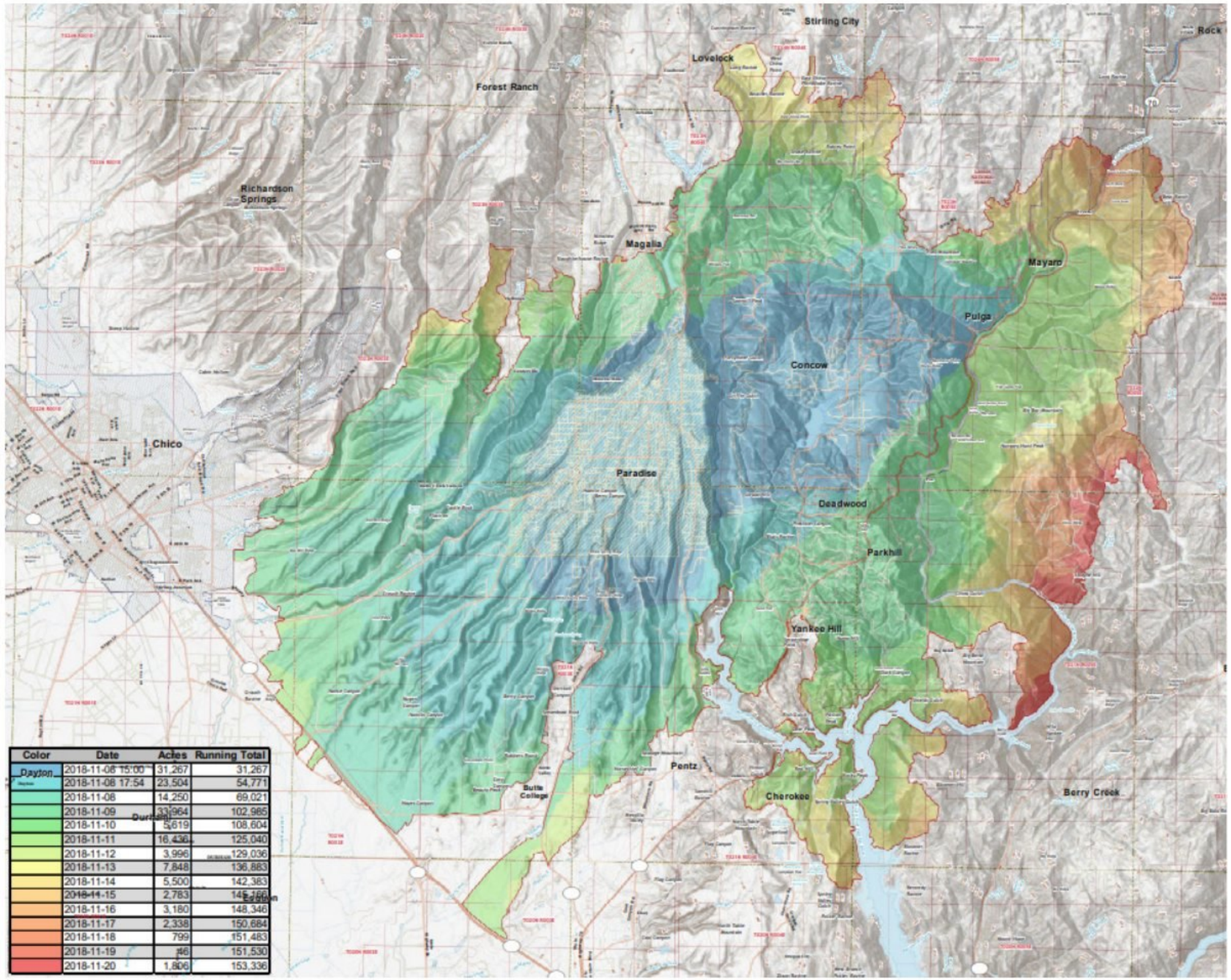
DEMOGRAPHICS

The town harbors a population of approximately 26,800 people. According to the Census, about 25,810 people lived in a total of 11,893 households, while 139 lived in non-institutionalized group quarters, and 269 were institutionalized. There were 7,046 families, with the average family size being around 2.73.

In Paradise, the 2010 age distribution was:
- 4,501 for those under 18
- 1,858 people between 18 and 24
- 4,822 people between 25 and 44
- 8,466 people between 45 and 64
- 6,571 who were 65 years of age or older



THE CAMP FIRE



Color	Date	Acres	Running Total
	2018-11-08 15:00	31,267	31,267
	2018-11-08 17:54	23,504	54,771
	2018-11-08	14,250	69,021
	2018-11-09	33,964	102,985
	2018-11-10	5,619	108,604
	2018-11-11	16,436	125,040
	2018-11-12	3,996	129,036
	2018-11-13	7,848	136,883
	2018-11-14	5,500	142,383
	2018-11-15	2,783	145,166
	2018-11-16	3,180	148,346
	2018-11-17	2,338	150,684
	2018-11-18	799	151,483
	2018-11-19	46	151,530
	2018-11-20	1,806	153,336

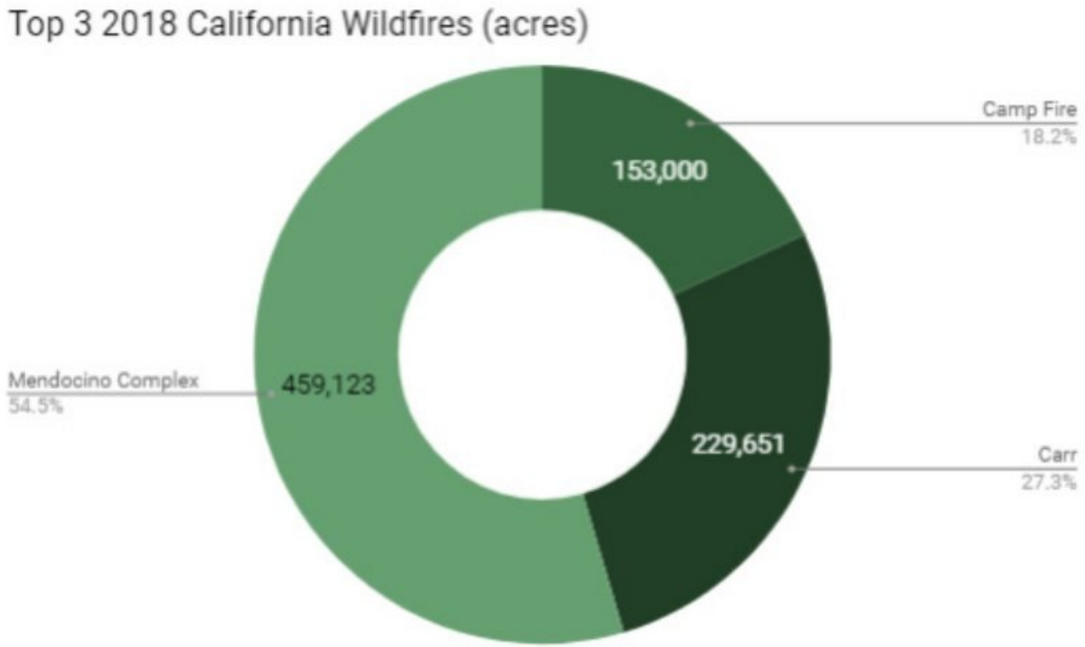
THE CAMP FIRE

Started in November 8, 2018, the Camp Fire is known to be the deadliest and most destructive in California State in the year of 2018. It got its name from “Camp Creek Road,” where begun east of Paradise.

The cause of the Camp Fire is believed to be a nearly 100-year-old electrical transmission line owned and operated by PG&E. Factors such as a dry summer, the increase of summer temperatures in Northern California (averaging at about a 2.5° F increase than usual), and high winds (100 miles an hour) allowed the Camp Fire to continue burning and destroying structures in Paradise.

With a rate of 80 football fields a minute, it not only raced through Paradise but Concow and Magalia as well. The fire has been estimated to have taken approximately four hours to burn through Paradise, Concow and Magalia. The fire did not spread its flames evenly, but instead was spotting — where winds blew embers miles ahead of the burning fire front. This caused the fire embers to burn in multiple small areas where the winds leave them.

The Camp Fire is estimated to be about the most expensive natural disaster of 2018, destroying thousands of structures and resulting in 3 injuries and 85 deaths, with one still missing.





STATISTICS

- The Camp Fire burned the size of **153,000 acres**
    - It destroyed about **18,804 structures** total, with about 11,000 of them being homes
- Compared to the other two major California fires of 2018:
    - The Carr Wildfire (in Shasta) burned **229,651 acres** and **1,604 structures**
    - The Mendocino Complex (in Mendocino, Lake, Colusa, and Glenn) burned **459,123 acres** and **280 structures**
- An estimate of 30,000 individuals lost their homes from the Camp Fire
- Population in Paradise went from 26,000 to about 4,476 (estimates from CA Dept. of Finance, 2019)
- Removing toxic debris costed about $2 billion
    - The federal government helped paid three quarters of it
- Approximately $200 million were aided by the federal government to those affected by the fire
- Camp Fire made up a major chunk of the $12.4 billion in damage claims from California wildfires in 2018
- Median housing price in Butte County from 2014-2018 (before Camp Fire) is **$248,100**
- Median housing price in Butte County from January 2020 (after Camp Fire) is **$328,225**
- Butte County home values have gone up 10.6% over the past year, and *Zillow* predicts they will rise 2.8% within the next year.



AFTER THE FIRE

Due to the devasting aftermath caused by the fire, many feared the price of building on top of the costs and time that it would take to clear up the debris, especially since these are not always covered by insurance. However, out of the frenzy, hands from Butte, Glenn, and other counties reached out to the folks of Paradise. The nearby communities have banded together to provide donations and set up resource and relief centers for those that were affected by the Camp Fire.

The Paradise community is also known for their resilience and hard-working qualities. Upon returning to their town and witnessing the results of the fire, many Paradise residents saw the need to help their own community slowly get back on their feet. Those that could, remained postive and begun rebuilding as soon as they could to inspire others.

Non-profit foundations such as the Rebuild Pardise Foundation was also created with these fators in mind to encourage and aid the community to return and build again. Rebuild Paradise wants to reduce the costs and other burdens that come along with rebulding, and has partnered with donors to create the Missing Middle Grants that offers up to $5,000 for qualfied middle-class and lower middle-class residents. Those that quality for the grant would also gain access to free floorplans in the foundation's Residential Floorplan Library to get started on the rebuilding process.

The array of floorplans in the library are donations from various firms working with Rebuild Paradise. The Chico State Interior Architecture department volunteered to take part in donating their own free plans to the foundation. The students recognize this as a real-world oppourtinity for them to utilize the skills they are taught in school to give back and grow along with the community around them.



"How they survived: Owners of the few homes left standing around Paradise, Calif."
Photo by Mason Trinca

HOMESTYLES

To better understand how to design for Paradise, the CSU Chico Interior Architecture students participating in the project conducted research on the homestyles prevalent and loved in the town. Traditional styles such as cottage, mountain craftsmen, and farmhouse appeared as the most dominant in the town. The team also additionally took into consideration other non-traditional homestyles that may help attract the population back, such as the modern and more contemporary styles.

NOTE: These images are not from Paradise nor are they depictions of the team's designs. These simply research images showcasing how these homestyles typically look.



COTTAGE

Cottage style homes can have any of the following elements and materials:

- Wood siding
- Wood shingles siding
- Shingles roofing
- Wooden door
- Painted trim
- Shutters
- Window boxes
- Often light or bight colors



FARMHOUSE

Farmhouse style homes can have any of the following elements and materials:

- Tall and narrow windows
- Shutters by windows
- Pitched roof
- Board-and-batten siding
- Barn-style doors
- White or light colored body
- Black or dark colored trims and roofing to contrast light colors of the house's body



MOUNTAIN CRAFTSMEN

Mountain craftsmen style homes can have any of the following elements and materials:

- Wood siding
- Stone
- Exposed rafters
- Neutral and very natural, earthy colors
- Shingle roof
- Wooden doors



MODERN

Modern style homes can have any of the following elements and materials:

- Concrete
- Metal
- Wood siding as an accent
- Mono-pitched proof
- Wrap-around roof
- Tall and large windows
- Colors are often dark or light and come from the natural appearance of the materials



BUILDING A FIRE RESISTANT HOME

As many Californians contemplate how they'll rebuild their homes charred by wildfires ripping through the region, they'll undoubtedly look for materials that won't burn.

NOTE: A program of the Institute for Business and Home Safety, "Fortified...for Safer Living" specifies construction, design and landscaping guidelines to increase a new home's resistance to natural disasters such as hurricanes, flooding, and wildfires.

Safe construction in wildfire hazard areas includes the use of flame resistant or fire resistant external materials that can slow down or prevent fire from entering a structure.

Below is a list of areas of a building that are vulnerable to wildfires:

- Roof
- Eaves, soffits, fascias, and attic vents
- Chimney
- Exterior walls
- Exterior glass
- Basement and crawlspace



Asphalt shingles can withstand fire through wood structural components of roof. Asphalt shingles are good to use for cost-efficiency as well.



Both concrete and clay tile roofing are fireproof and highly durable. However, their weight requires additonal sturctral support.



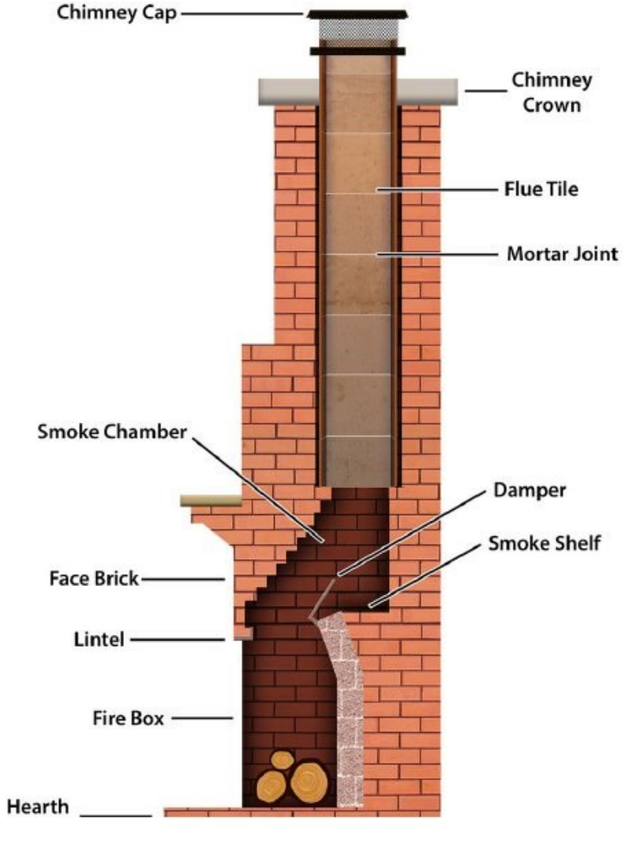
Metal roofs are highly fire resistant. They are mildew, abrasion, moisture, and UV resistant and can be installed in differemt designs.

ROOFS

The surface, crevices, and corners of a roof are places where firebrands often settle and ignite.

Several options exist to prevent fire damages to roofs:

- Using roofing materials labeled Class A, which are the most fire resistant, such as asphalt shingles, concrete and clay tiles, and metal roofs
- Avoiding wood roofing shingles, no matter what their rating or their type of fire resistant treatment
- Avoiding chemically treated materials or coatings, which often lose their effectiveness over time and leave the roof vulnerable to fire.



CHIMNEYS

An uncapped chimney may allow firebrands to enter a structure and ignite flammable materials.

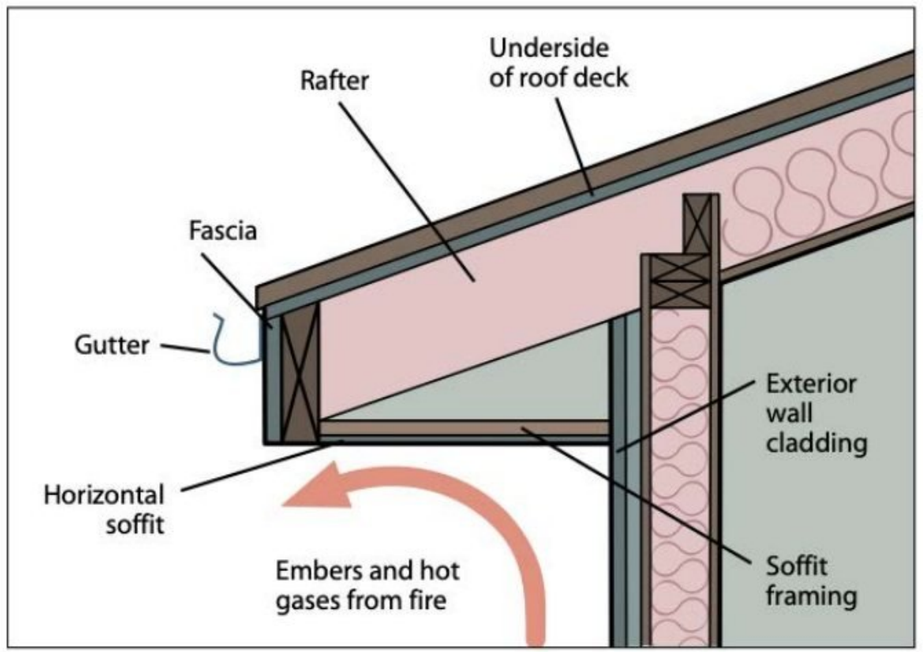
This risk can be mitigated by:

- Installing a spark arrestor made from welded wire or woven wire mesh with openings less than ¼-inch wide at the top of the chimney
- Keeping the flue closed when a fireplace is not in use to further reduce the chance of firebrands entering the structure.

EAVES, SOFFITS, FASCIAS, AND ATTIC VENTS

Eaves, soffits, fascias, and attic vents are at risk from both firebrands and convection. The typical construction materials for eaves and soffits are often not fire-resistant, making them more susceptible to ignition. Once an eave, overhang, or soffit has ignited, fire can spread onto the roof, into the attic, or onto exterior walls.

Materials that are vulenerable to heat and fires should highly be avoided. Metal panels will conduct heat, which can essentially distort and allow passage of embers and hot gases. Any untreated wood panels can ignite, and vinyl panels can easily melt and fall away.



Enclosed overhang with horizontal soffits.

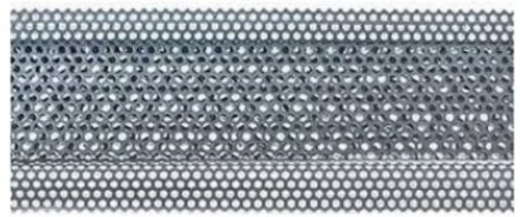
Mitigation techniques to protect these vulnerable areas include:

- Enclosing or “boxing” them with noncombustible materials protect these areas of a structure
- Using non-combustible screening over attic vents
- Use flat, horizontal soffits instead of attaching the soffits to the sloped joists. A flat soffit reduces the potential for entrapment of embers and hot gases.
- Avoiding the use of vinyl materials. Although vinyl will not burn, the high temperature of a fire can cause it to melt or fall away, providing the fire with a direct path inside the structure.

Some vents types are continuous, dormer, gable, eave, and soffit. The importance of preventing ember and flame entry through vents California wildfires has been outlined in Chapter 7A of the California Building Code.

Chapter 7A states that all vents must resist the intrusion of embers and flames, or that they shall be protected by corrosion resistant noncombustible wire mesh screen with 1/4” openings. Vent designs that incorporate plastic components are not non-combustile and do not comply with the code. Chapter 7A also specifies that vents cannot be used in an eave application unless that vent has been shown to resist the intrusion of embers and flame. Vents listed in Chapter 7A includes Vulcan Technologies, Embers Out LLC, and Brandguard Vents.

Vulcan vents are designed to be fire and ember safe. An ember catching screen blocks dangerous embers during ember attacks before the fire arrives. Vulcan Technologies incorporate screening on the front and back of the honeycomb matrix. This matrix is coated with an intumescent paint that swells when contacted by flames. When a wildfire nears and the vent reaches the critical temperature, the intumescent coating on the matrix structure expands, creating an insulating barrier from fire and embers.



Continous vent



Dormer vent



Gable vent



Eave vent



Soffit vent

EXTERIOR WALLS

Exterior walls are susceptible to both radiant and convective heat and can quickly transfer a ground fire to the structure's roof.

Exterior walls can be protected by fire resistant materials such as:

- Cement, plaster, stucco
- Concrete masonry such as stone, brick, or cocrete block

For the traditional look of wood, choose the fiber cement clapboards or shingles manufactured by CertainTeed and JamesHardie.

PVC and vinyl siding will melt or fall away in relatively low temperatures, and do not provide effective protection from fire damage.

ICF (insulated concrete forms) are polystyrene blocks that fit together like Legos to form a house's shell. Filled with concrete—one of the most fire—and heat—resistant of construction materials—ICFs create solid insulated walls that lock out sound and weather. They can reportedly withstand a fire for up to four hours. Using ICFs costs 1 to 4 percent more than what you would pay for a bare bones wood-frame house with no built—in fire protection.

The material can save money in the long run because it helps prevent heated and cooled air from escaping through the walls; it's a primary building block in many Energy Star rated homes.

FIBER CEMENT



Fiber cement with a more traditional look.



Fiber cement with a more modern look.

STUCCO



Brown stucco exterior.



General stucco texture; stucco comes in many textures.

BRICKS



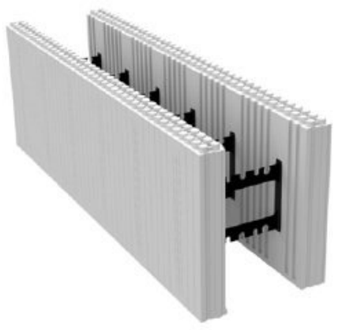


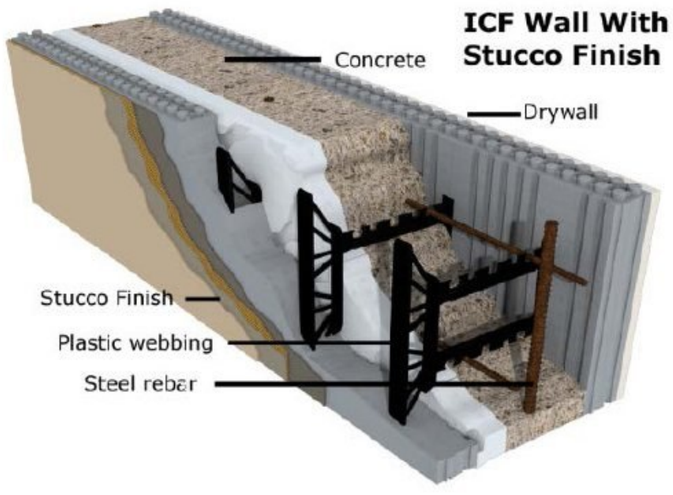
CONCRETE BLOCKS





ICF (INSULATED CONCRETE FORMS)





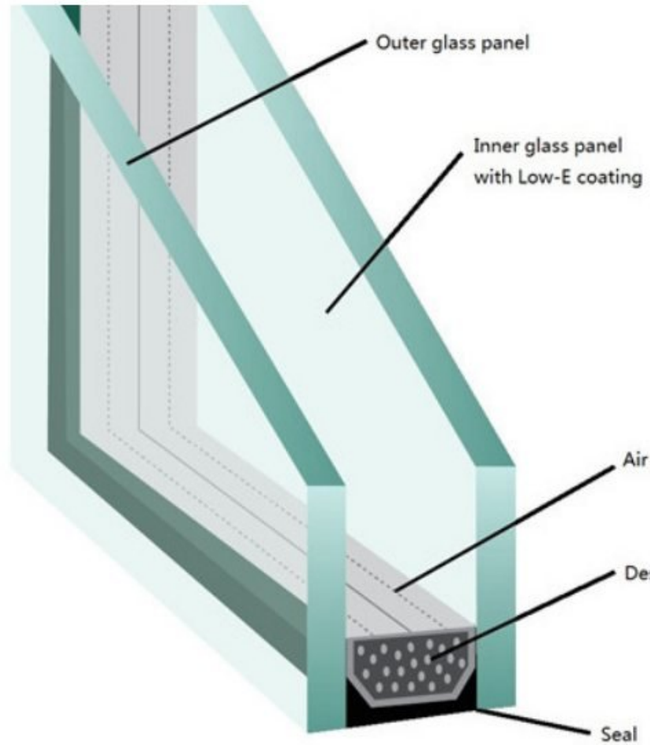


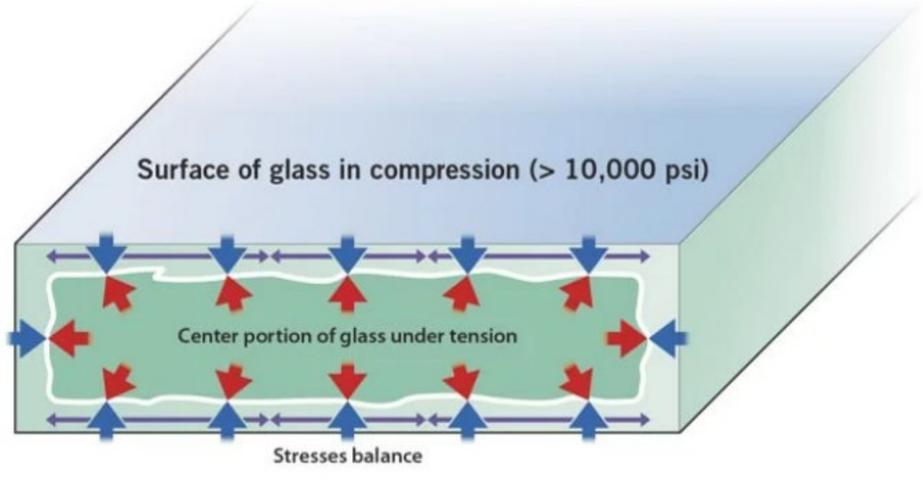
EXTERIOR GLASS

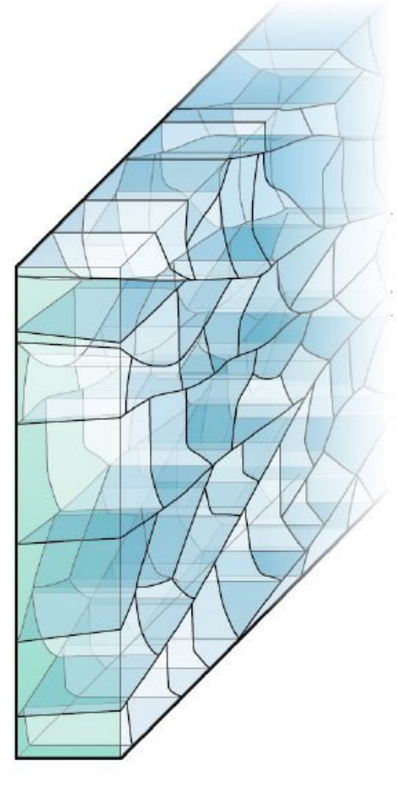
Glass in windows, doors, and skylights can fracture and fall out when exposed to the heat of a wildfire. This leaves an opening for flames and firebrands to enter the structure.

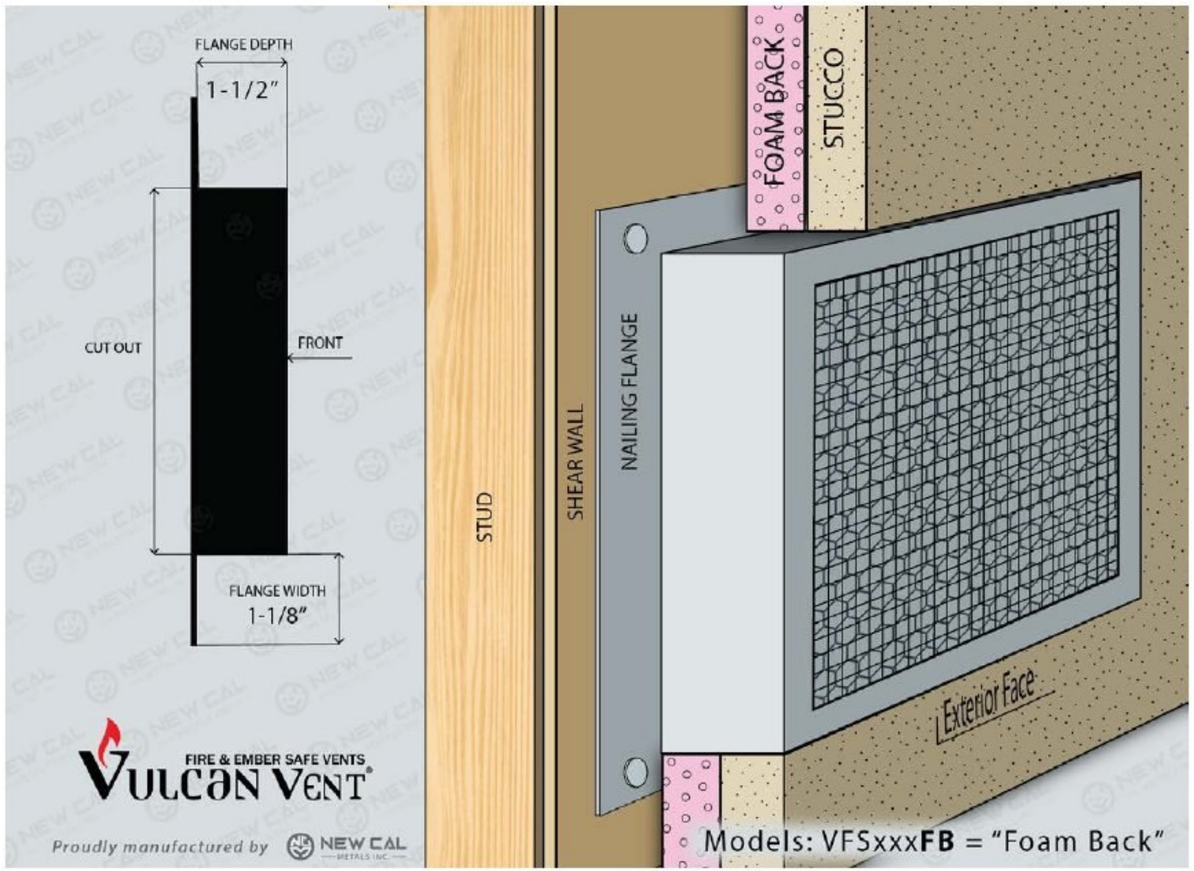
Using double-paned or tempered glass windows reduces this risk.

- Double-paned windows offer a second layer of protection
- Tempered glass typically resists fracture even at temperatures well above the radiant heat needed to ignite a structure's wood framing
- Glass block









EXAMPLE OF SOME STUCCO TEXTURES


Troweled Dash


Pebbled Dash


Lace Trowel


Flat Travine Trowel

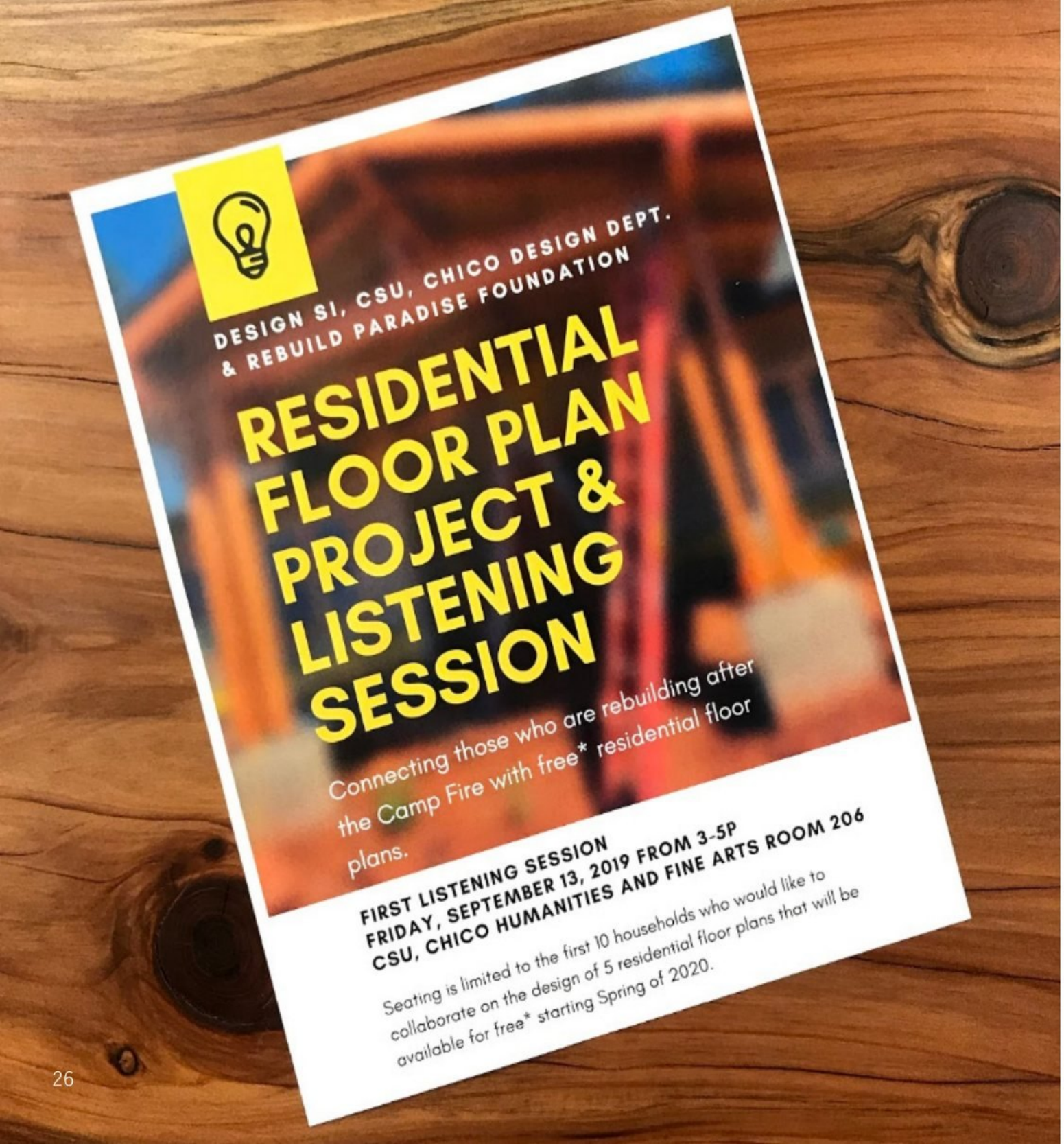
BASEMENT AND CRAWLSPACE

In a structure's basement or crawlspace, winds can push firebrands inwards through the openings of vents. A method to help prevent firebrands from entering basements and crawlspaces is install the fireproof screening used on roof vents. The fireproof screening used for roof vents can also be used to protect the vents in the basement or crawlspace as well.

STUCCO

Stucco is a plaster that has been used for centuries for both artistic and structural purposes. Modern stucco is made of Portland cement, sand and lime, and it serves as an excellent and durable fire-resistant finish material for buildings. It can cover any structural material, such as brick or wood. It usually consists of two or three coats over metal reinforcing mesh. Stucco comes in numerous textures as an exterior finish, and can enhance the beauty of a home. A one-inch (2.54-centimeter) layer of stucco can easily lend a 1-hour fire rating to a wall.

Roof eaves (overhangs) are a fire hazard, but they can be protected with an encasement of fire-resistant material. Stucco is additionally often recommended as one of the best materials for boxing in hazardous eaves.



COMMUNIITY

Community outreach was a major aspect of the project. Students met with Paradise community regularly on multiple occasions throughout the Fall 2019 semester to learn their stories and discover the general lifestyle in Paradise. Over time, the team would also showcase their progress on the project and kept the Paradise community in close touch for their feedback towards any changes that could be made on the plans.



FIRST SESSION

Before plans were designed, the CSU Chico Interior Architecture interns paired up with community members of Paradise and asked them questions about their previous home, such as the size, what they liked or didn't like about it, as well as other preferences they may have or what they'd like to see in a new house. All of this information was kept in mind with some of it intergrated into the plans produced today.



SECOND SESSION

By the second session, rough preliminary CAD drawings had been drafted up to showcase to the Paradise community for feedback and further thoughts.



THIRD SESSION

Students now head to the Town Hall of Paradise to meet with the community. Plans that have been adjusted according to the previous meeting's feedback had been made, and ideas for exterior materials were presented. The CSU Chico Rebuild Paradise Team also met with engineers to discuss the designs.



FOURTH SESSION

With one semester's worth of work into the project, the plans come closer to their finished product. Students present to the Paradise community the updated floorplans with colored exterior elevations, virtual SketchUp models with applied exterior materials and color, and even some small scale 3D printed models for better visualization.



PARADISE VISITS

Students visited Paradise to explore and learn about the town they are designing floorplans for. Infomation was collected regarding plot sizes, the importance of “the landscape views”, and the home styles of Paradise.

Left: Brandon, Ashlyn, and Christy overlooking the breathtaking landscape that Paradise loves.



SPACE PLANNING

The team decided that each plan would have different square footages to allow more options for the Paradise community, as well as some plans harboring the option of traditional style or modern style exteriors.

Left: Students gather around their supervisor, Rouben, as they come up with the initial layouts of their floorplan designs.



AUTOCAD

This step is a crucial early step in the design. The team discusses a template they agree on, draw up the floorplans and elevations with precision, as these AutoCAD files also become the construction document sets that will be used for building.

Left: The team is all busy at work on the AutoCAD files for the floorplan designs.



CHANGES

With feedback from the community after each listening session, changes and steps on how to move forward with the project designs is drawn directly onto the previous presentation posters in “red lines” as the team discusses it.

Left: Rouben sketches adjustments to the designs onto posters and students take notes.



MATERIALS

After the floorplans come closer to their final outcome, part of the team breaks off from CAD work and help research exterior materials that would fit the personality and style of Paradise.

Left: Nikki and Linda looking through booklets of material packages.



SKETCHUP AND 3D MODELS

The designs are modeled with colors and materials on SketchUp by another portion of the team. Students also 3D printed some models and did laser cuts of wooden models to showcase the designs better.

Left: Sergio and Joe working on the SketchUp models.






RESIDENTIAL
FLOOR PLAN
PROJECT &
LISTENING
SESSION

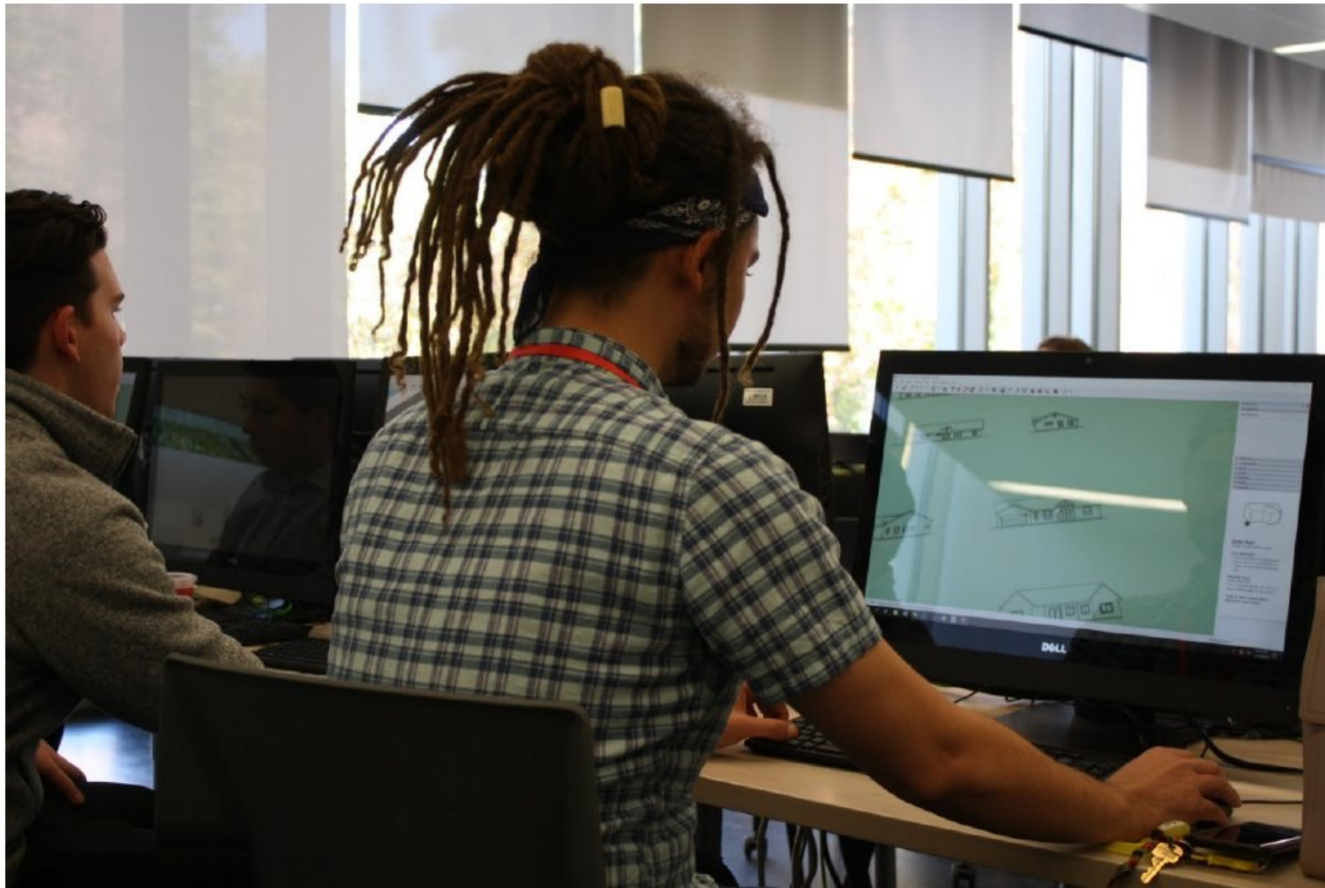











DELL



DESIGN PACKAGES



THE FLUMES
GABLE ROOF OPTION



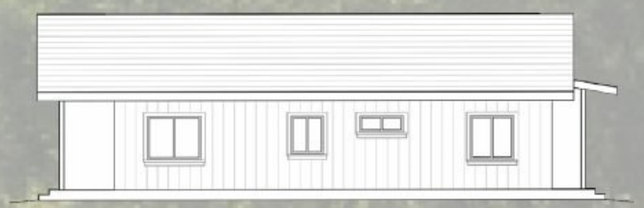
FRONT ELEVATION



LEFT ELEVATION



REAR ELEVATION



RIGHT ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN 1

1/4" = 1'-0"

DESCRIPTION

The Flumes: Gable Roof option is a ranch style home offers an efficient, single-level layout with an open kitchen, dining, and living area. This traditional design is a community favored style for members hoping to rebuild. The covered front porch and easy access to the backyard is perfect for California living and enjoying the outdoor scenery. This home also features a space for indoor laundry along with spacious bedroom closets.

DETAILS

960 Square Feet | 2 bedrooms | 2 bathrooms

Building Width: 24′ -0″
Building Depth: 45′ -0″
Residence Area: 960 sq ft
Covered Porch Areas: 144 sq ft
Flipped Layout Available: Yes

Master Plan is currently only available for Town of Paradise. This plan is still pending in Butte County.









THE FLUMES

MONO-PITCH ROOF OPTION



FRONT ELEVATION



LEFT ELEVATION



REAR ELEVATION



RIGHT ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN 1

1/4" = 1'-0"

DESCRIPTION

The Flumes: Mono-pitch Roof option is a modern style home that offers an efficient, single-level layout with an open kitchen, dining, and living area. The unique roofline is a refreshing contemporary approach for community members hoping to rebuild. The covered front and rear porches along with the easy access to the backyard is perfect for California living andenjoying the outdoor scenery. This home also features a space for indoor laundry along with spacious bedroom closets.

DETAILS

960 Square Feet | 2 bedrooms | 2 bathrooms

Building Width: 24′ -0″
Building Depth: 45′ -0″
Residence Area: 960 sq ft
Covered Porch Areas: 144 sq ft
Flipped Layout Available: Yes

Master Plan is currently only available for Town of Paradise. This plan is still pending in Butte County.









TRADITIONAL



MODERN





THE BOBCAT

FLOORPLAN DETAILS



FRONT ELEVATION



LEFT ELEVATION



REAR ELEVATION



RIGHT ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN 1

1/4" = 1'-0"

DESCRIPTION

The Bobcat is a charming modern cottage, boasting 1536 square feet of cozy living space. This thoughtfully designed home features two comfortable bedrooms and a shared bathroom, providing ample accommodation for residents and guests alike. The master suite has a spacious walk-in closet and a private bathroom. The heart of the home lies in its open living, dining, and kitchen area, creating an inviting and seamless space for entertaining and relaxation. Natural light floods through large windows, highlighting the clean finishes and lines, adding to the overall bright and airy atmosphere. Whether you're looking for a tranquil escape or a gathering place for friends and family, this modern cottage fulfills every desire for comfortable and stylish living.

DETAILS

1536 Square Feet | 3 bedrooms | 2 bathrooms

Building Width: 52'-0"
Building Depth: 28'-0"
Residence Area: 1536 sq ft
Covered Porch Areas: 303 sq ft
Flipped Layout Available: Yes









THE NEST

FLOORPLAN DETAILS



FRONT ELEVATION



LEFT ELEVATION



REAR ELEVATION



RIGHT ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN 1

1/4" = 1'-0"

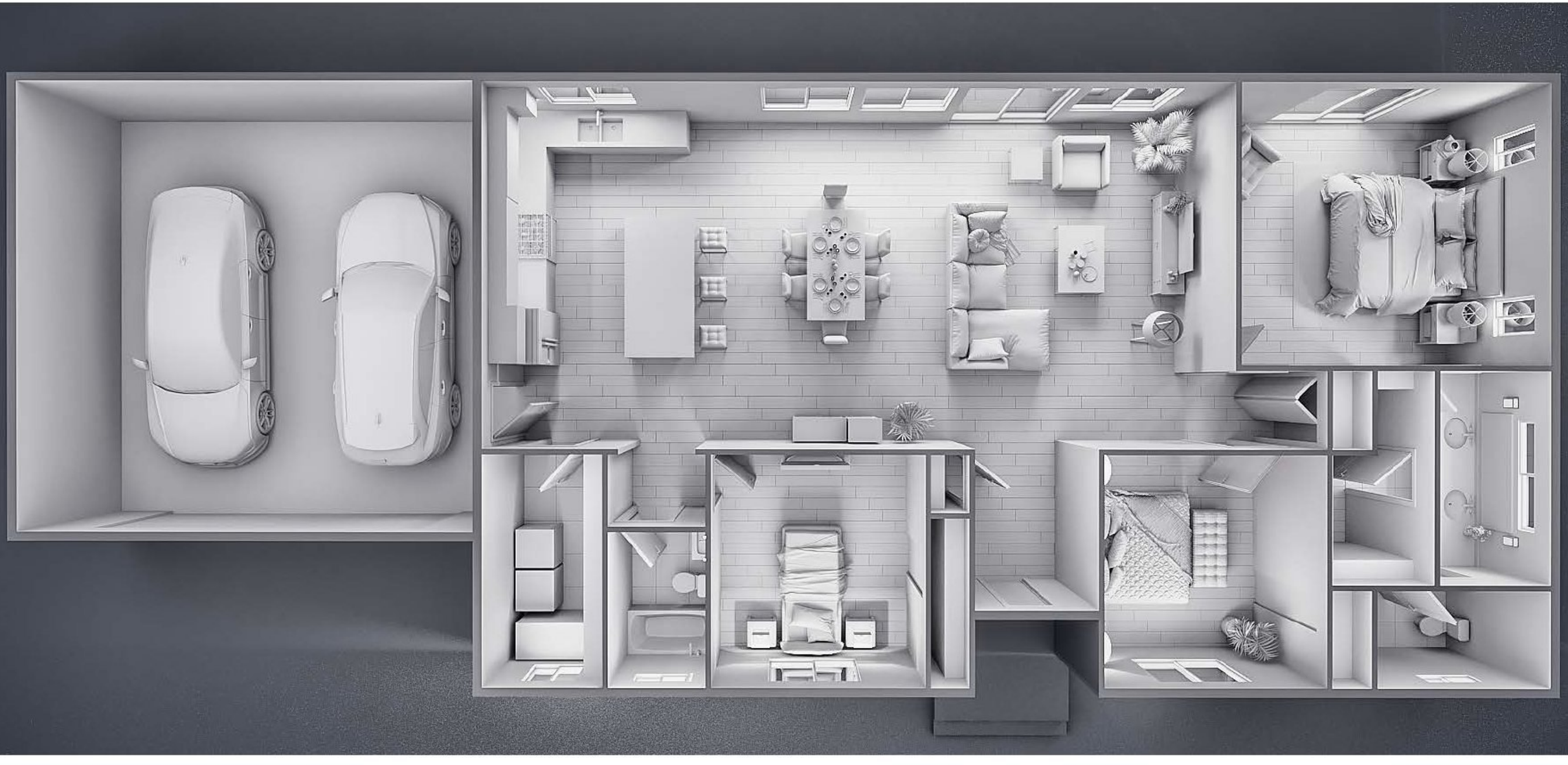
DESCRIPTION

The Nest is a ranch-style home boasting 2,343 square feet of modern, elegant and functional design. As you step inside, you'll be greeted by an open-concept layout, with a large great room that seamlessly blends living and dining spaces, creating an inviting atmosphere for family gatherings and entertaining guests. The family-style kitchen is features modern appliances, ample counter space, and a stylish island for casual dining. This home offers two spacious bedrooms and a luxurious master suite with a separate shower and toilet area, double sinks, and a walk-in shower. This home provides a perfect escape after a long day. With its open spaces, practical amenities, and a spacious layout, this ranch-style home is all about comfortable living and relaxation.

DETAILS

2343 Square Feet | 3 bedrooms | 2 bathrooms

Building Width: 80'-0"
Building Depth: 32'-0"
Residence Area: 2343 sq ft
Unconditioned Space: 338 sq ft
Flipped Layout Available: Yes









THE MCKAY

FLOORPLAN DETAILS



FRONT ELEVATION



LEFT ELEVATION



REAR ELEVATION



RIGHT ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN 1

1/4" = 1'-0"

DESCRIPTION

The Mckay is a ranch-style home boasting 2,640 square feet of modern, elegant and functional design. As you step inside, you'll be greeted by an open-concept layout, with a large great room that seamlessly blends living and dining spaces, creating an inviting atmosphere for family gatherings and entertaining guests. The family-style kitchen is features modern appliances, ample counter space, and a stylish island for casual dining. This home offers three spacious bedrooms and a luxurious master suite with dual sinks, walk in shower, bathtub and toilet area. This home provides a perfect escape after a long day. With its open spaces, practical amenities, and a spacious layout, this ranch-style home is all about comfortable living and relaxation.

DETAILS

2640 Square Feet | 4 bedrooms | 2 bathrooms

Building Width: 80′ -0″
Building Depth: 32′ -0″
Residence Area: 2640 sq ft
Unconditioned Space: 675 sq ft
Flipped Layout Available: Yes







TRADITIONAL PACKAGE EXTERIOR MATERIALS

Certainteed Asphalt Shingle Roofing


More Black


Graphite


Aged Cedar


Resawn Shake


Burnt Sienna

Sherwin-Williams Paint Colors


SW 7598
Sierra Redwood


SW 7743
Mountain Road


SW 7674
Peppercorn


SW 7037
Balanced Beige

SW 7014
Eider White


SW 7017
Dorian Gray

Eldorado Stone Siding: Rustic Ledge Series


Cascade


Clear Water


Sawtooth

Eldorado Stone Siding: Shadow Rock Series


Bronze


Somerset


Teton

Example Palette 1



Example Palette 2



Example Palette 3



TRADITIONAL PACKAGE EXTERIOR MATERIALS

Home Depot Door Style



Home Depot Hardware

TRADITIONAL PACKAGE INTERIOR MATERIALS

Sherwin-Williams Paint Colors

SW 7008
Alabaster

SW 7014
Eider White

SW 7570
Egret White


SW 7050
Useful Gray


SW 7017
Dorian Gray


SW 7663
Monorail Silver

Home Depot Wood Laminate Flooring


Shenandoah Oak


Southport Oak


Vintage Pewter Oak


Alexandria Oak


Distressed Brown Hickory


Hayes River Oak

Home Depot Wall and Floor Tile


Crown Heights Glossy White


Textile Hex Porcelain


Whisper White Arabesque Glossy

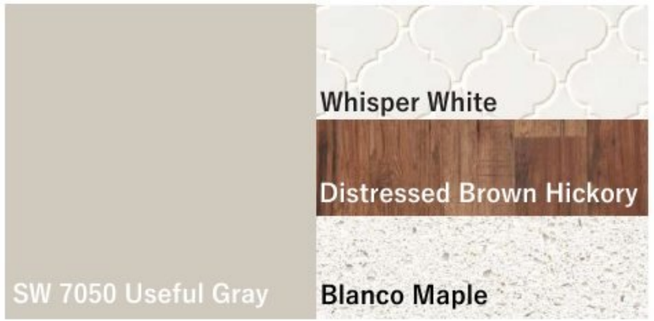
Home Depot Counter Top


Cambria Quartz Seacourt

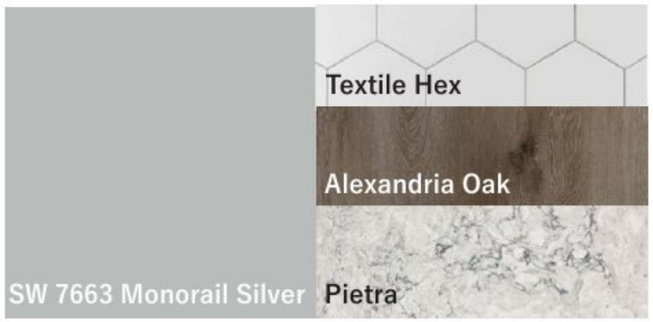

Silestone Quartz Pietra


Silestone Quartz Blanco Maple

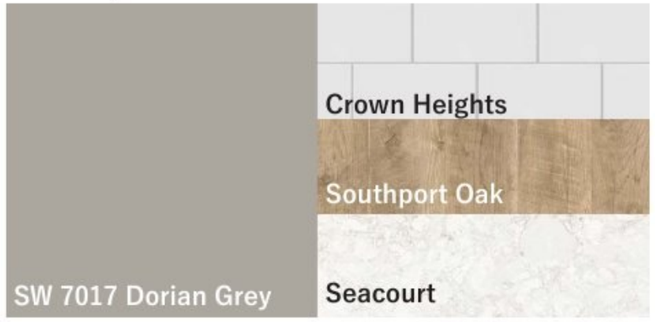
Example Palette 1



Example Palette 2



Example Palette 3



TRADITIONAL PACKAGE INTERIOR MATERIALS

Home Depot Door Style



Home Depot Cabinet Styles



Hampton Bay
Hampton Wall Cabinet
Decorative End Panel

Lifeart Cabinetry
Princeton Assembled
Wall Panel

American Woodmark
Shorebrook Cabinet

Home Depot Door Hardware

Home Depot Cabinet Hardware



Liberty Drawer Pull
Classic Edge
4 Different Finishes

MODERN PACKAGE EXTERIOR MATERIALS

Certainteed Asphalt Shingle Roofing


More Black


Graphite


Aged Cedar


Heather Blend


Black Walnut

Sherwin-Williams Paint Colors

SW 6402
Antiquity

SW 6992
Inkwell

SW 6003
Proper Gray

SW 7008
Alabaster

SW 7048
Urbane Bronze

SW 7015
Repose Gray

Eldorado Stone Siding


Cliffstone
Whitebark


Cliffstone
Boardwalk


Cliffstone
Manzanita


LedgeCut33
Birch


Vantage30
White Elm

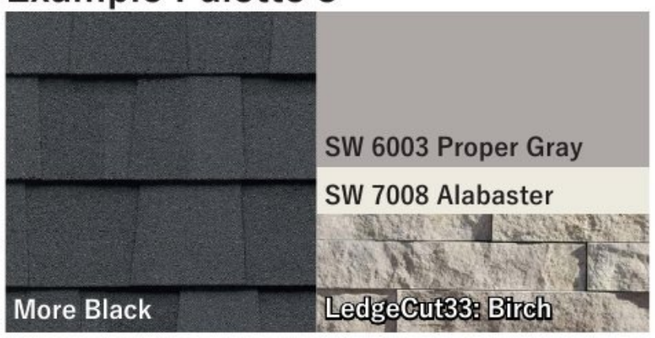
Example Palette 1



Example Palette 2



Example Palette 3



MODERN PACKAGE EXTERIOR MATERIALS

Home Depot Door Styles



Home Depot Hardware

MODERN PACKAGE INTERIOR MATERIALS

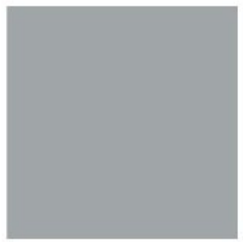
Sherwin-Williams Paint Colors


SW 6003
Proper Gray

SW 7671
On The Rocks

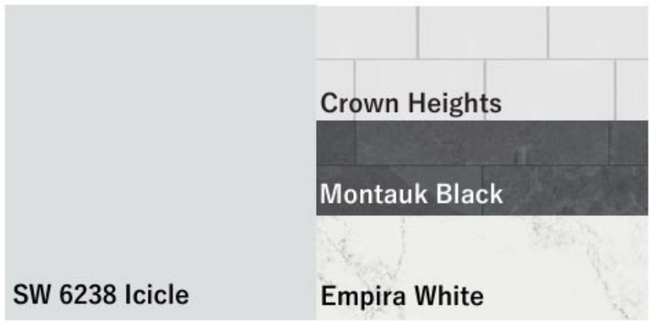

SW 7068
Grizzle Gray

SW 7661
Reflection


SW 7073
Network Gray

SW 6238
Icicle

Example Palette 1



Home Depot Wood Laminate Flooring


Moonstone


Grey Oak


W Vintage Tobacco
Oak

Home Depot Tile Flooring


Nova Falls Gray


Cascade Ridge


Montauk Black
Slate Flooring

Example Palette 2



Home Depot Wall and Floor Tile


Crown Heights
Glossy White


Michelangelo
Calacatta Rectified


Winters Peak
White

Home Depot Counter Top

Caesarstone Quartz
Rough Finish


Caesarstone Quartz
Empira White


Caesarstone Quartz
Rugged Concrete

Example Palette 3



MODERN PACKAGE INTERIOR MATERIALS

Home Depot Door Styles



Home Depot Cabinet Styles



Cambridge
Threespine Wall Cabinet

Hampton Bay
Melvern Decorative Panel

Hampton Bay
Hampton Wall Cabinet Decorative End Panel

Home Depot Door Hardware

Home Depot Cabinet Hardware



EXTERNAL REFERENCES AND CREDITS

COVER PAGE IMAGE
Andrew Nixon / CapRadio

INTRODUCTION IMAGE
Rebuild Paradise

PROJECT DESCRIPTION IMAGES
Jason Halley / University Photographer

PROJECT DESCRIPTION IMAGE
Rebuild Paradise

CASE STUDIES - THE CAMP FIRE
Noah Berger/AP