

**Planing Process:**

1. The urban structure of the provisional houses will be in the space between (in-between) the damaged/destroyed area and the consolidated area.

By this mean we think that the project (of the provisional houses) respects the actual community by considering their needs and the needs of the displaced community. This location provides a continuity of the life of the community (they can maintain their social and economic networks) and at the same time, the proximity between the new provisional houses and the old (destroyed/reconstructed) urban area, permits that people can be an active part of the rebuilding plan.

2. The urban structure of the provisional houses occupies a “non existing space”, an aerial space in a linear structure along the roads that separate the destroyed/reconstruction area and the safe/consolidated area, this is done by freeing the space under, allowing minor constraints for the development of the site of reconstruction. This will avoid precluding projects and allow a coordination with the recovery strategy of the OEM for the reconstruction planning.

3. The solution for the provisional houses is based in a container likewise modules, that can grow up to a five levels structure. But, even if density is a major concern, the quality of life is a bigger concern. Dislocated people are psychologically affected by the instability of their own private space, they lost their homes and the privacy of their lives. In the project for the provisional houses we are concerned with the recovery of the psychological damages, with the recovery of their quality of life, and with the reestablishment of day live customs.

**Provisional houses:**

1. There are three kind of modules and the dimensions are: 9.8 ft x 11.5 ft; 19.7 ft x 11.5 ft; and 39.4 ft x 11.5 ft. All the habitational units are an assembly of those modules, and are placed in a steel structure (the provisional structure). This structure provides a common space that interact with the city and with the neighborhood.

2. Each habitational unit is safe and reasonably spacious, containing all the essential facilities, like a living room, a kitchen, a bedroom, a bath room, a store room, and in some cases a terrace that can be a little garden.

3. Due to scarce resources (material, labor and energy) during the reconstruction period, the provisional houses will use: a) prefabricated materials (iron-steel, cement bonded particleboard - panel's of 4 feet widths with lengths of 8 and 10 feet -, glass and treated wood) with the necessary sound and thermal insulation; b) standard dimensions and modular construction; c) mixed energy sources like, solar panels for energy supply and eventually geothermal heat pumps.

4. There are two kind of structures according to the needs of density population, solution A and B. Solution A is a high density solution that brings the provisional structure to a five stage building high. This solution contemplates at the ground level two types of situation: all the cases of people that need an emergency relocation (old and without family); and all commercial and office activities that have been destroyed and are necessary for the continuity of day live costumes. At the upper levels is a double stage family house. The solution B is a low density structure, providing a three stage building with a T0, T1 and T2 typology in the main floor and a double stage family house in the two upper levels, it can accommodate also commercial and office activities at ground level.