

RE-SPACE

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ARCHITECTURE IN THE AFTERMATH OF DISASTERS

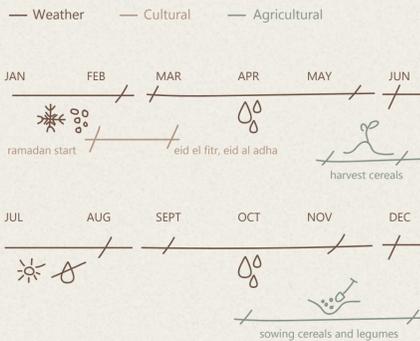
The RESPACE strategy is rooted in a spatial design approach whose primary characteristic is the reuse and regeneration of places across all scales of intervention. The initial objective focuses on the reuse of water resources through a rainwater collection system consisting of reservoirs that follow the natural topography of the site. The overflow of these rainwater reservoirs is directed toward irrigating the cultivated land surrounding the village.

A similar rainwater reuse system is implemented at the scale of the residential units. Through the slope of the roof.

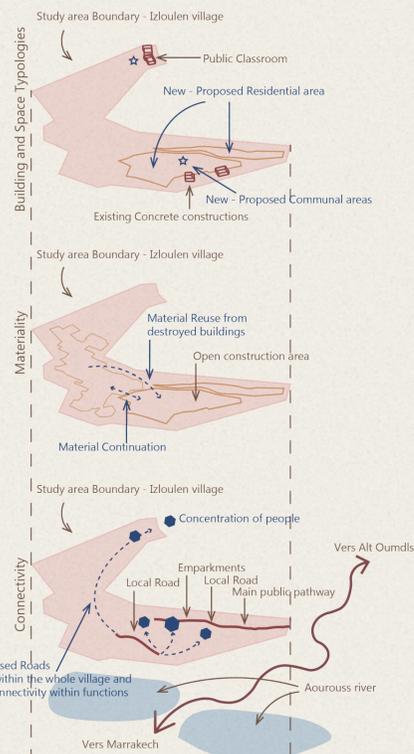
In addition, to strengthen connectivity with surrounding areas, a network of roads is created using debris fragments generated by the earthquake. This strategy ensures safer and more resilient connections with neighboring regions.

The proposed way of living also incorporates a long-term, sustainable tourism strategy. Visitors reside with local families and participate in the daily activities of a typical household. This "live as a local" model aims both to economically support the village and to foster closer interaction and exchange between visitors and residents.

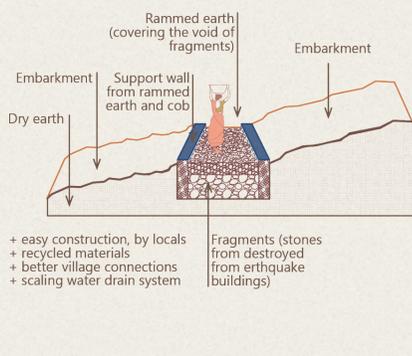
YEARLY CALENDAR



SITE ANALYSIS AND STRATEGIES 1.3000



ROAD CONSTRUCTION 1.200



SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS

- + Material Knowledge and Local Building Expertise
- + Social Cohesion
- + Embedded Settlement-Landscape Relationship
- + Local Adaptability and Cultural Resilience

WEAKNESS

- Geographic Isolation and Limited Accessibility
- Severe Damage to Housing and Infrastructure
- Limited Financial and Technical Resources
- Demographic Fragility

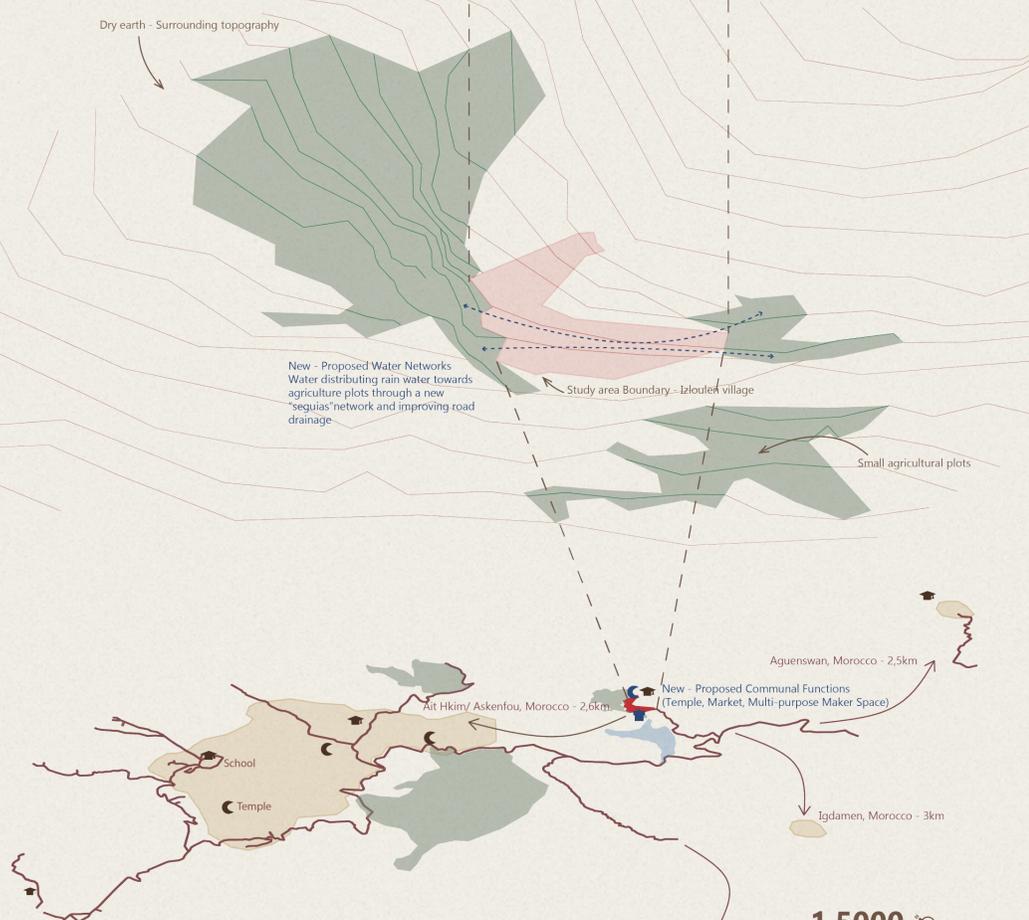
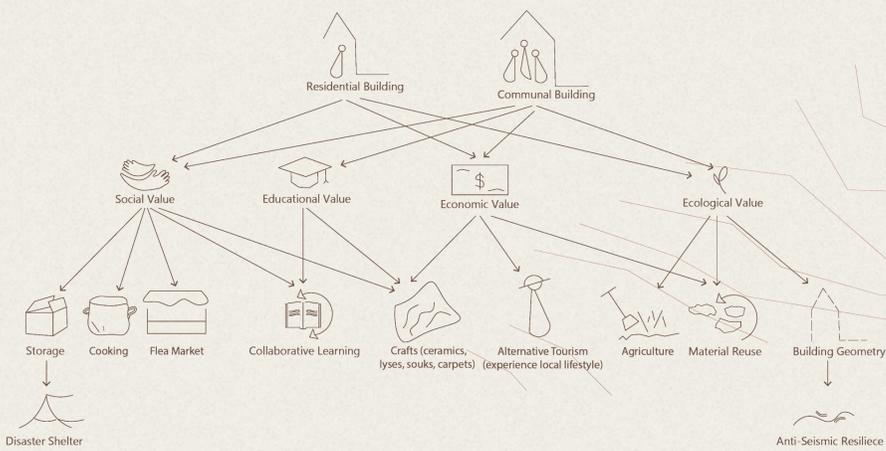
THREATS

- Demographic Vulnerability and Migration Risk
- Weak Institutional Coordination
- Prolonged Recovery Timeline
- Loss of Traditional Knowledge
- Chronic Environmental Pressures
- Social and Economic Instability

OPPORTUNITIES

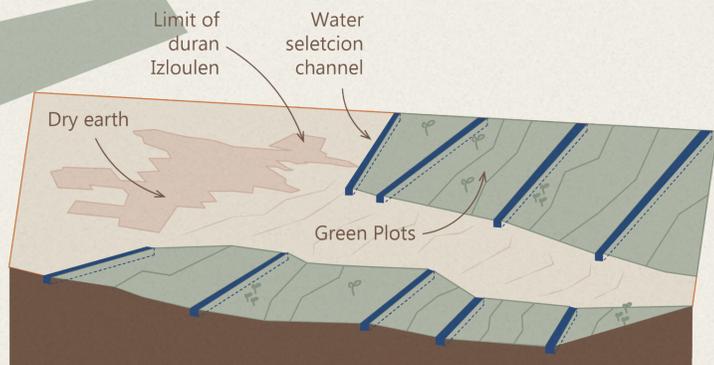
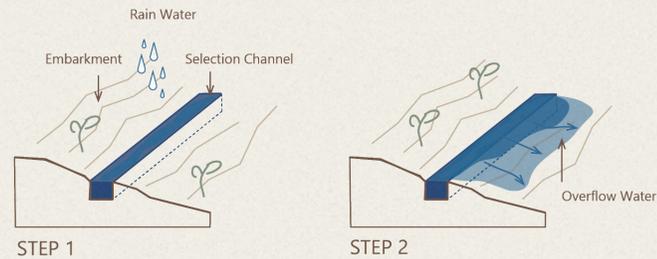
- + Holistic Reconstruction Strategies
- + Community-Driven Rebuilding
- + Climate-Responsive and Low-Impact Construction
- + Population Retention and Return
- + Reinforcement of Social Connectivity

PROPOSED SOLUTION - IMPACT ANALYSIS



1.5000

SELF-RAINING WATER SYSTEM 1.200



MASTERPLAN 1.1000

Open Construction Site

Old Douar Izloulen

Study area Boundary - Izloulen village

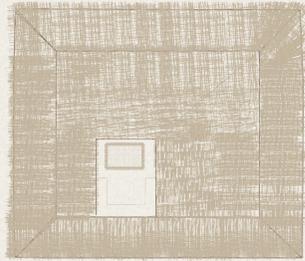
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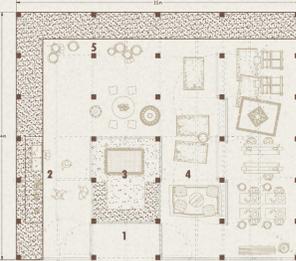


COMMUNAL BUILDING

PLANS 1.200

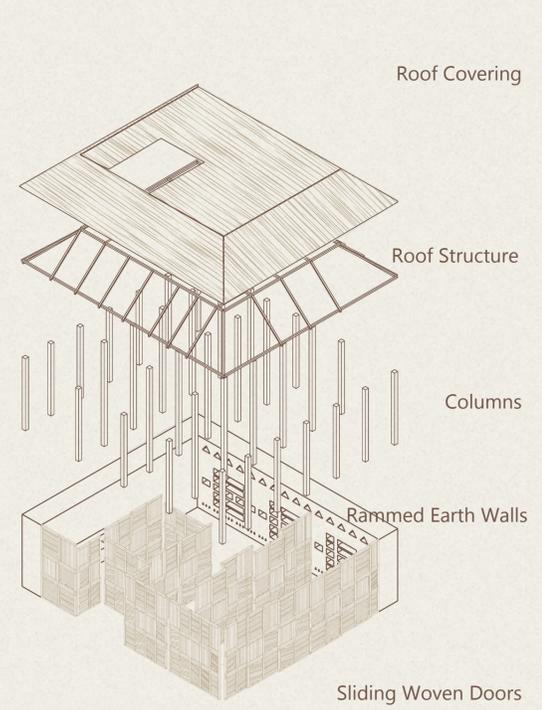


- 1 Entrance
- 2 Kitchen
- 3 Inner Courtyard
- 4 Multi-Purpose Maker Space
- 5 Storage



Ground Floor

STRUCTURAL AXONOMETRIC 1.200



Roof Covering

Roof Structure

Columns

Rammed Earth Walls

Sliding Woven Doors

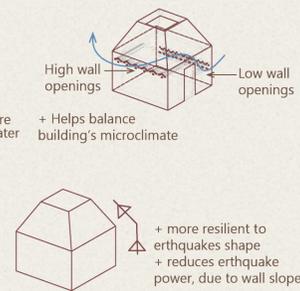
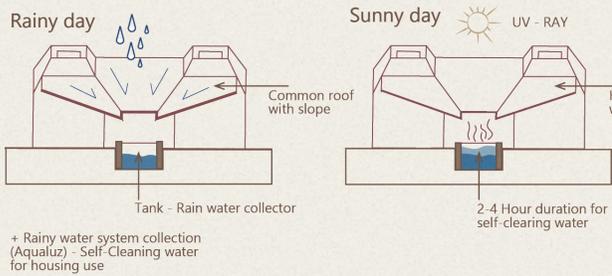
Regarding the residential organization, habitat components have been developed, consisting of two main rooms, a kitchen-storage space, a guest room, and a stable. The primary construction materials are rammed earth, with straw used to partially insulate the roof. These are placed on opposing walls at different heights to enhance the internal microclimate, improving cooling during the summer months and thermal comfort during the winter.

Beyond the housing units, a community center is proposed as a key element of the settlement. It serves both as an emergency gathering space and as a meeting place for residents during collective activities such as handicrafts and weaving, thereby strengthening social cohesion and shared identity. The building is structured around two rammed-earth walls that accommodate a communal kitchen and storage areas. The remaining space is designed with a flexible layout, incorporating movable perforated panels that allow for adaptable configurations and multiple uses. Additionally, the community center includes a small internal courtyard, which can be used for cooking and natural lighting, enhancing both functionality and environmental performance.

BUILDING STRUCTURE DIAGRAMS

STRUCTURE SLOPE FOR RAINWATER MANAGEMENT

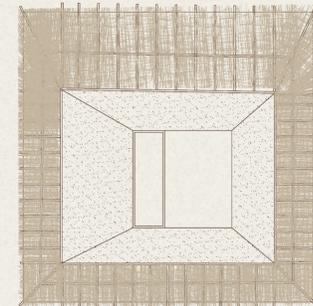
NATURAL AIR MOVEMENT FOR TEMPERATURE CONTROL



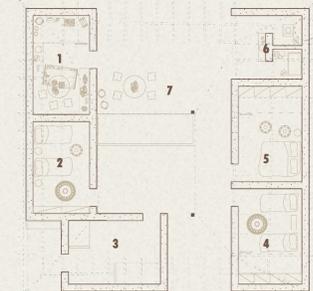
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

PLANS 1.200

STRUCTURAL DETAILS 1.50



- 1 Kitchen
- 2 Guestroom
- 3 WC
- 4 Stable
- 5 Bedroom (1)
- 6 Bedroom (2)
- 7 Inner Courtyard



Ground Floor

