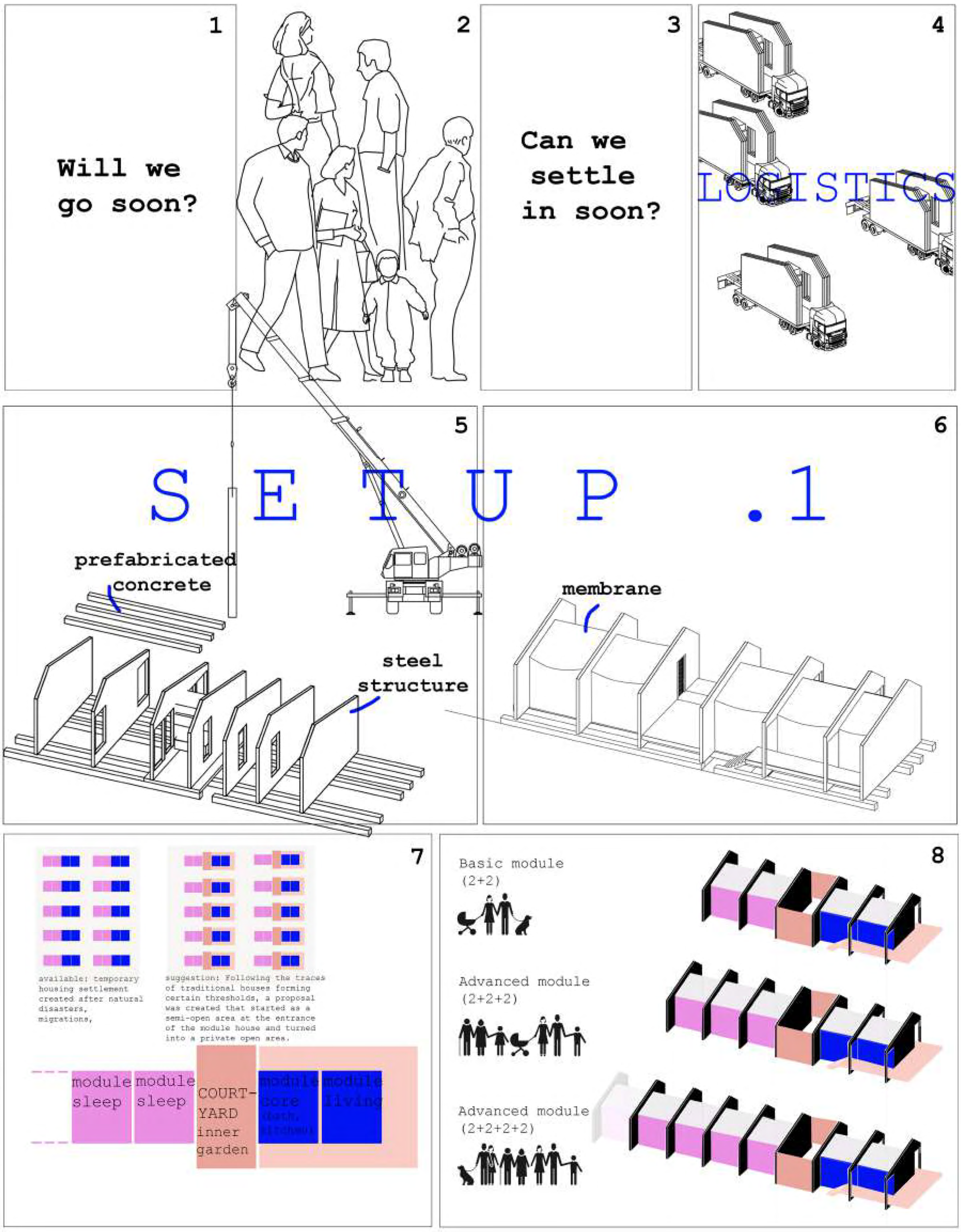
During this competition where we reviewed the idea of the house, there was a question that channeled our thoughts: "Are we going to leave soon?" As students who have developed ideas and practices in this field, when we look at the pandemics, disasters, emergencies and migration waves that we have gone through in the last 5 years, the answer to this question is "Can we settle in soon?" The question appears before us. We examined the issue of being "temporary", which emerged at the intersection of these two questions, with a focus on healthy housing and based our study on this.

When we look at the refugee camps in the world and the post-disaster sheltering practices, the rapid settlement and impermanence are issues that alarm the discipline of architecture. "Can we settle in soon?" Why is the question tricky? Because Architecture doesn't like rush. We also thought for a while, we started to try, we produced makeshift things as we thought about the houses that are going to be gone soon, that can be settled in a little while; Afterwards, as we moved away from the goal of creating an end product, our fuss decreased, and it seemed possible to allow new lives only by designing the void. We opened gaps, searched for gaps.

E X P I R A T I O N D A T E O F T E M P O R A R Y

When determining the scope of the study, instead of privatizing an emergency, we looked at the time between leaving and settling.
The average time that people who lose their homes after natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods and fires stay in temporary homes until they are settled in a permanent home is 1 year on average. If we look at the issue through the regular irregular migration wave: According to UNHCR (United Nations High Committee for Refugees in Kenya), many displaced people live on average for more than 16 years in camps. Based on these determinations, when we noticed the wideness of the temporality scale, we grouped a number of questions: Is there an expiration date? If not, what can be done? How does a person live (healthy) for 16 years in a tent city?

MODULE
We decided to consider the temporary state of being between 1 year and 16 years with these references. We examined the needs of a 1-year temporary living situation and the living spaces that started temporarily and turned into permanent ones for a period of 16 years. We fixed the idea of "module" as we started to think in the focus of a temporary and healthy home. For the module, we determined the existing and fundamental functions such as sleeping, preparing-eating, toilet, sitting area. In the continuation of the study, we pursued the issues that started to become problematic, namely the gaps.
The first of these was private-open spaces that households could not have in collective-temporary living areas, and the second was unhealthy building shells. Both of these issues represented emptiness. They have turned into morphological spaces by maintaining their ambiguous state in our mental world in the structure as well.



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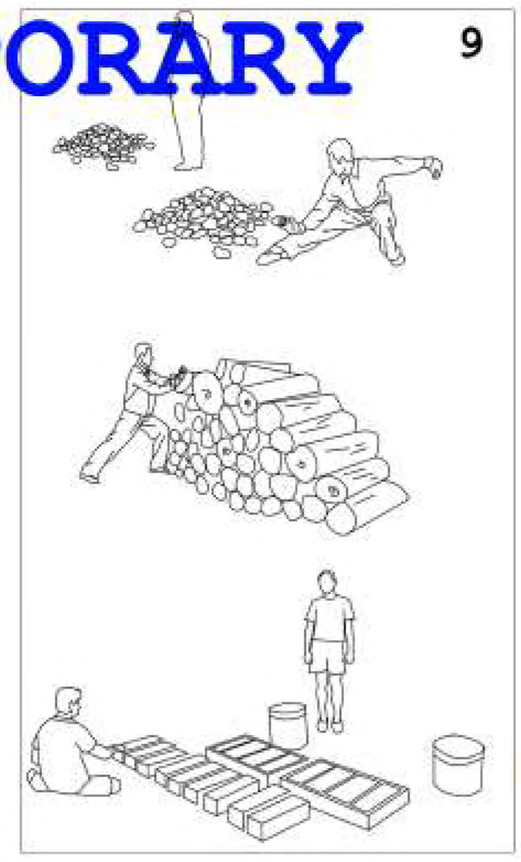
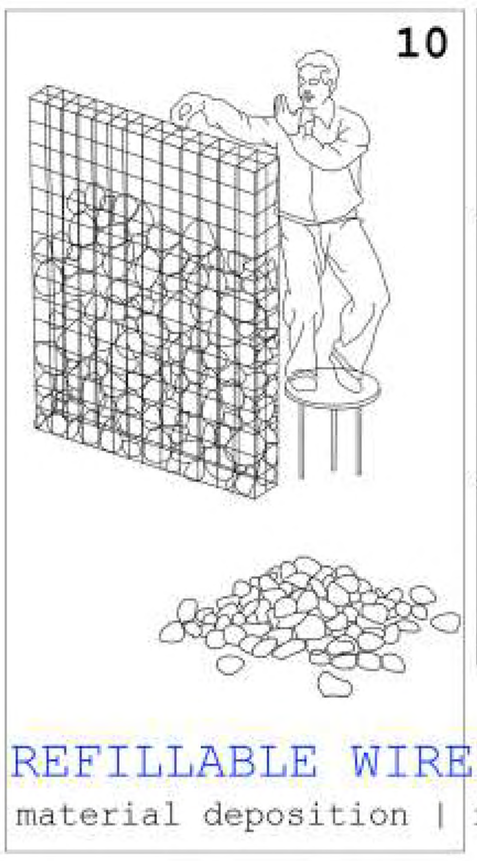
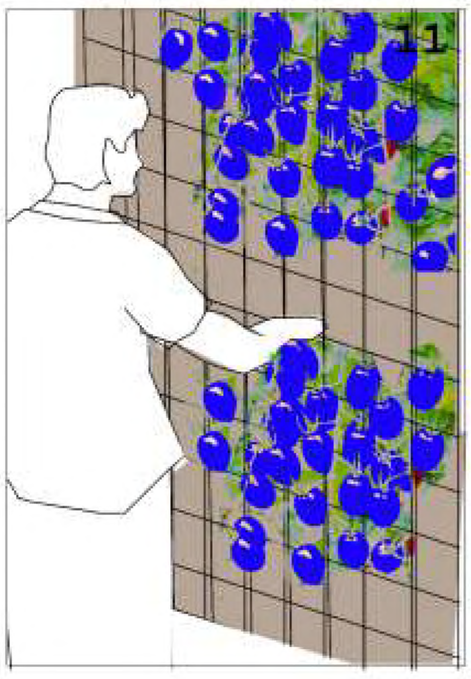




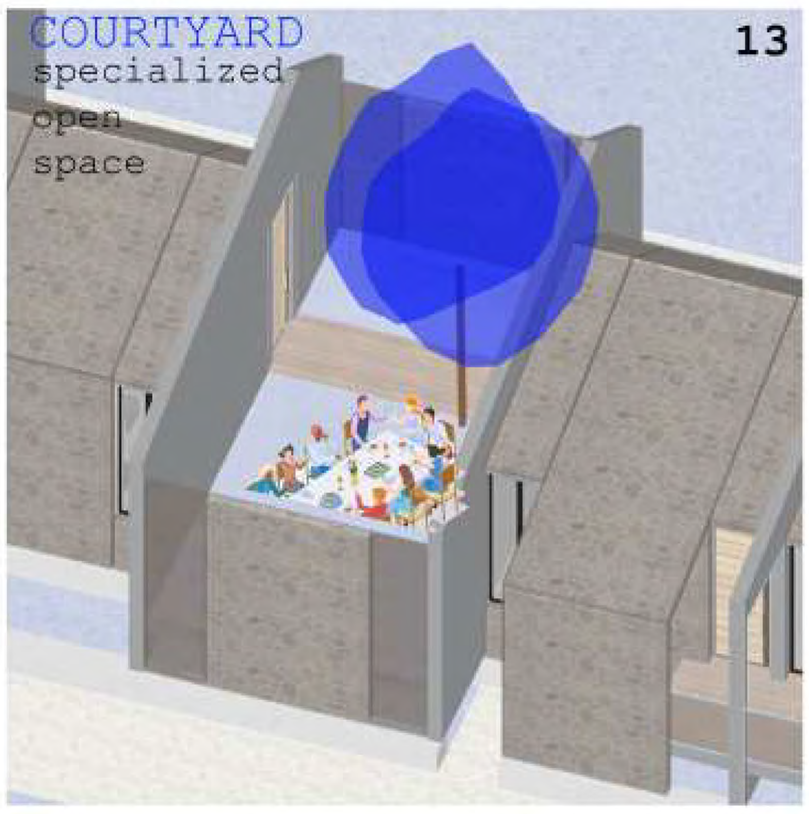


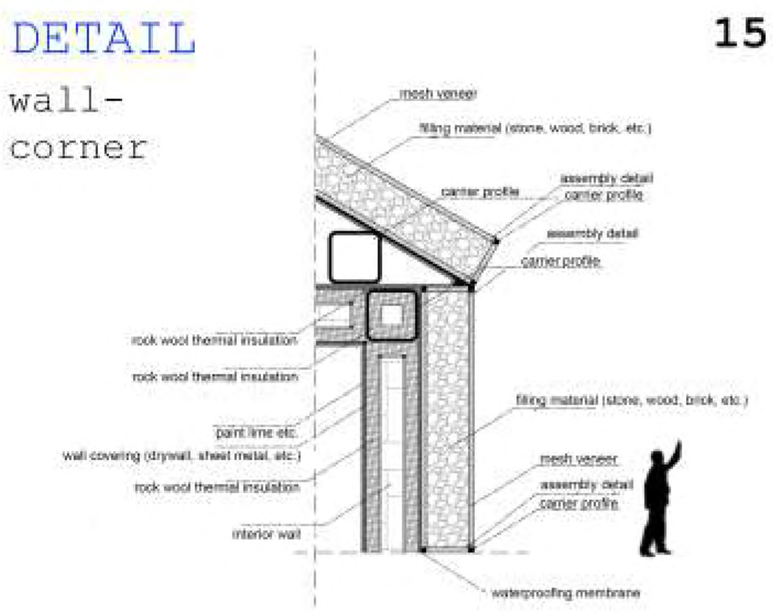
SPACE 1: COURT
The positioning and distances of the houses in temporary-communal living areas create the need for a private open space. Tents and prefabricated containers cannot meet this need with the aim of being produced and installed quickly. To explore the subject, we look back. Back to the Turkish House. The relationship of traditional houses built on the triad of open, semi-open and closed spaces represents a mechanism that creates experience.

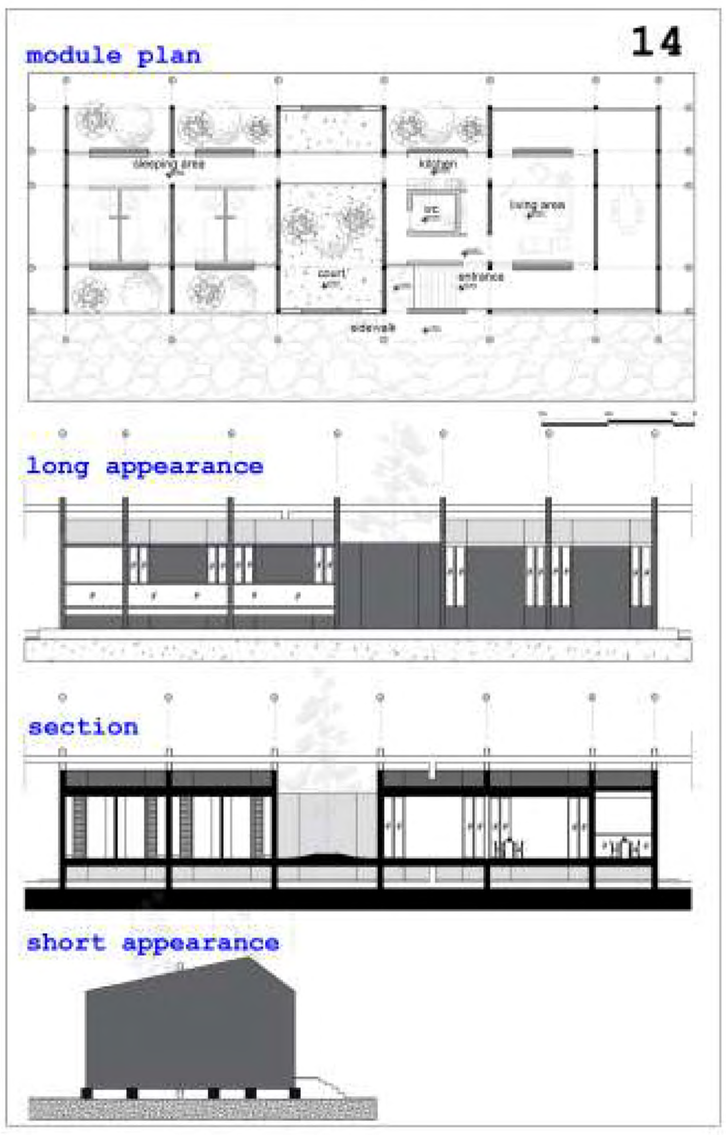
The separation of the interior and exterior of the house only by the shell of the house, that is, the direct relationship of the exterior life with the enclosed space, creates health problems, privacy problems and impracticality brought about by excessive accessibility. Following the traces of traditional houses forming certain thresholds, a proposal was created that started as a semi-open space at the entrance of the module house and turned into a private open space. By constructing a modular structural system, a private-open space, namely a courtyard, was proposed between the sleeping areas and the living area.

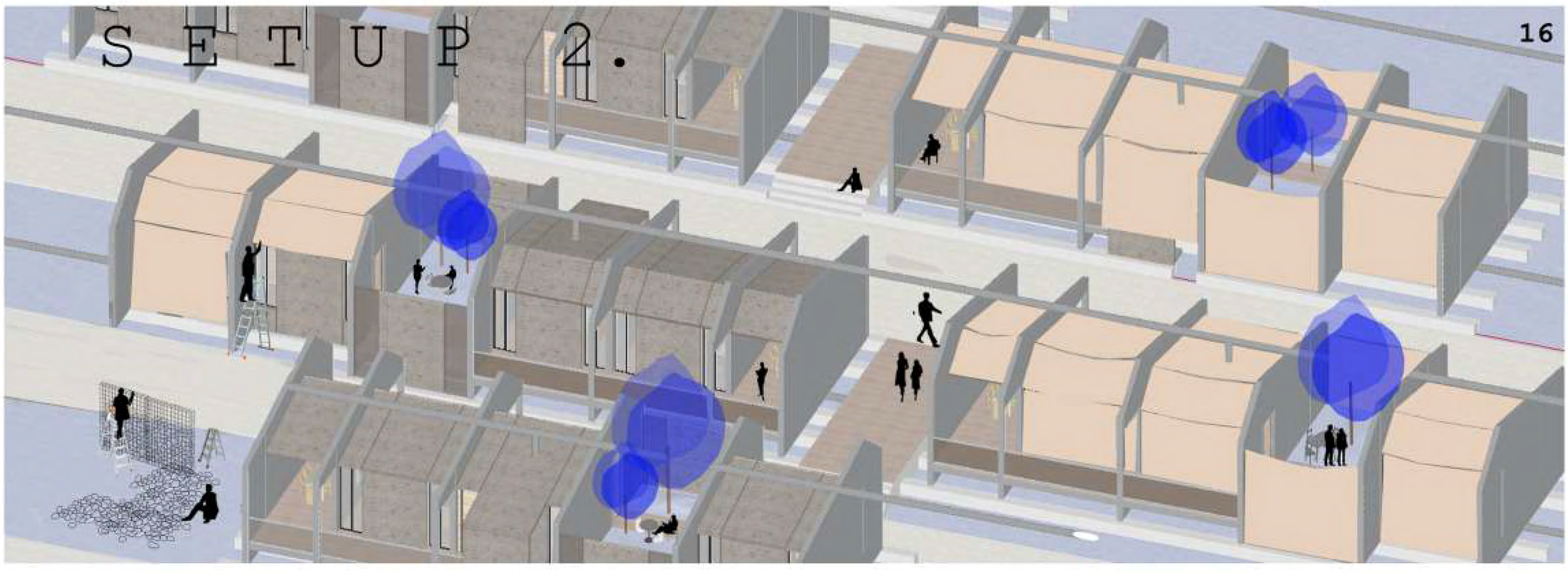
SPACE 2: WALL. TEMPORARY VERNACULARITY (Is it POSSIBLE?)
The second space is the wall. We decided to re-examine the unhealthy shells of the temporary houses that constitute this problematic, considering the expiration dates of the temporaryness and the width of the average accommodation scale. When we consider the temporary-permanent state in terms of its structural and material properties, we come to the following conclusion: Temporary vernacularity. Is it possible? We don't know. However, the void left here is based on the "anonymity" and "organicity" of vernacular.

Structurally speaking, when the modular structures of temporary residences are installed, a membrane is stretched between them. It is suitable for accommodation for 1-2 years, which is the narrowest part of this temporality scale. For the larger part of the scale, the empty wire prisms brought with the modular structures can be filled with materials found in the "ground", such as stone, soil, wood, and inserted between the structures in different sizes. Thus, a natural and healthy wall is created. It is temporary, dismantled, strengthened, reassembled; on the other hand, it is permanent, specific to that place. When the impermanence is over, it disappears and returns to the ground.







SCENARIO
"Are we going to leave soon?" "Can we settle in soon?" This study, whose thought process is carried out in the dilemma of questions, is a module house proposal for people who have been displaced from their homes, or preferably living temporarily. The scenario is as follows: Modular steel structures are built on concrete foundation piers. The membrane is stretched between them. The fixed parts of the house at the planimetric level are the semi-open entrance area, wet area, food preparation-eating, sitting area and courtyard. The sleeping area is 4 people in the smallest module, it is set up, added, subtracted according to the number of people in the households. The courtyard, located in the middle of the sleeping and living area, creates a threshold with the outside and ensures the continuity of private life. The quality of life is positively affected by having access to the open air from inside the house. People who live here for a certain period of time can build their walls by filling them with building materials such as stone wood or soil for growing vegetables and fruits, when the transience begins to exceed the expiration date (user discretion).

The emptiness allows life.