

C.21 Turkey, Gediz - 1970 - Earthquake

Case study:

Overview

Case study credit:
UNDRO 1982

Disaster:

7.2 magnitude earthquake
Gediz Turkey

Disaster date:

28 March 1970

Number of houses damaged:

20,000

Number of people displaced:

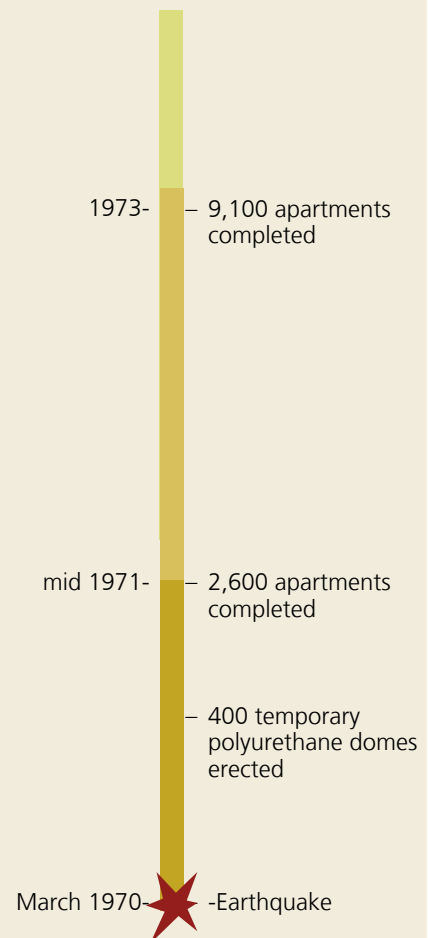
90,000

Value of damage:

23 million USD (at 1970
value)



Project timeline



Summary

In Gediz temporary shelter was used only for a very short period. In Ackaalan 400 polyurethane domes were built and occupied. Imported labour was used for the clearing rubble.

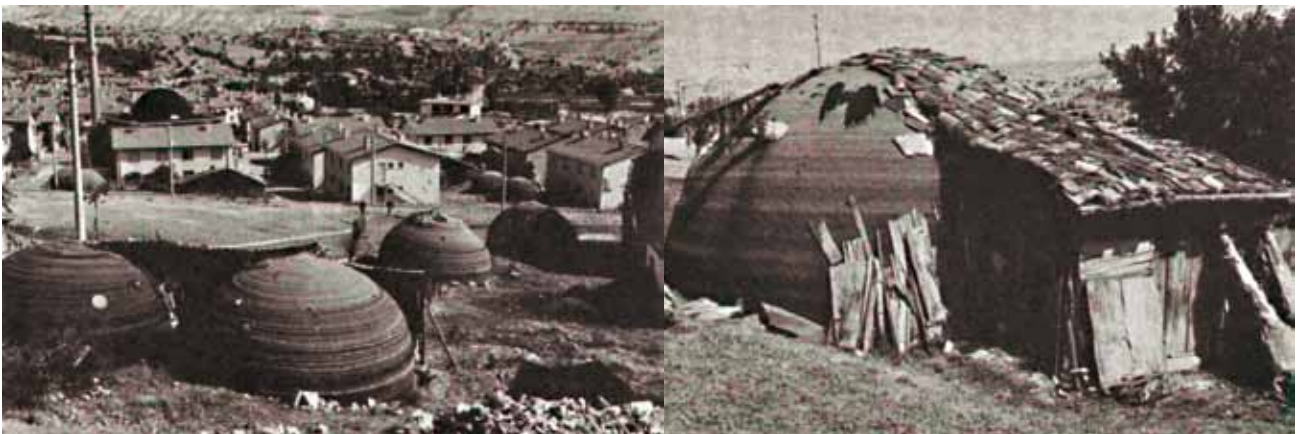
The Government decided to rebuild Gediz 5 km to the south of the destroyed town. The town of Ackaalan was rebuilt on the original site. The government built 9100 apartments in three years.

Strengths and weaknesses

- ✓ Residents of Ackaalan argue that a longer period in temporary accommodation gave rise to better construction of permanent homes due to increased time available for construction.
- ✗ The relocation of Gediz has created long-term problems, occupants still maintaining close links with the old town.
- ✗ Coordination between village communities and Government planning officers was not satisfactory.
- ✗ The very swift reconstruction of buildings created many problems. Local residents believed that more time could have been devoted to the planning process with long-term benefits.



Maps of a neighbourhood of the resettlement village of new Muhipler drawn 13 years apart. Left 1971, Right 1984
Illustration: Housing and Culture after Earthquakes / Yasemin Aysan / Paul Oliver / Ian Davis



Polyurethane 'igloos' were deployed. An experiment that was discontinued after the 1975 Lice earthquake
Photos: Housing and Culture after Earthquakes / Yasemin Aysan / Paul Oliver