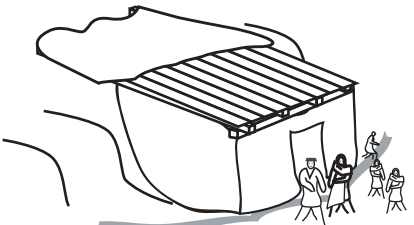
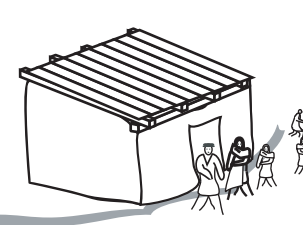


CONSTRUCTING TRANSITIONAL SHELTERS

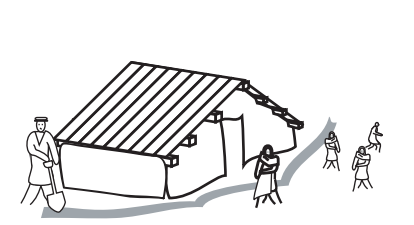
TYPES OF SHELTER - the pictures below show the three main types of transitional shelter.



Terrace lean-to shelter
- not advised - wall may collapse



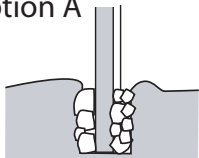
lean-to shelter



raised A-frame shelter

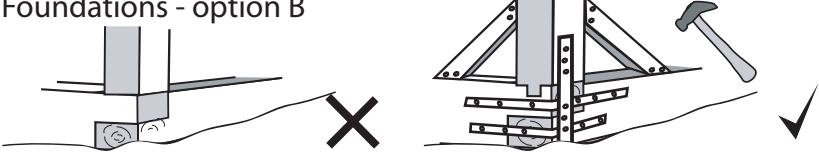
MAKE THE FRAME STRONG

Foundations - option A




- Bury upright poles a minimum of 1 foot 6 inches . (450mm) deep, and be fixed in solid soil.

Foundations - option B



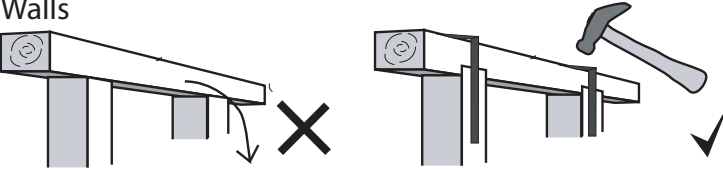
- SECURELY connect upright poles to a solid wooden frame on the ground. Do this using reinforcement bar, wooden planks or metal straps. This ties the bottoms of the uprights together.

Walls



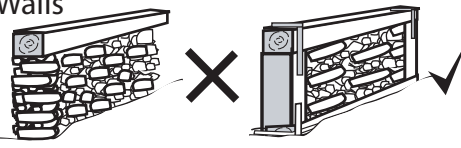
- Walls should be braced diagonally to prevent collapse.
- Use triangles for strength

Walls



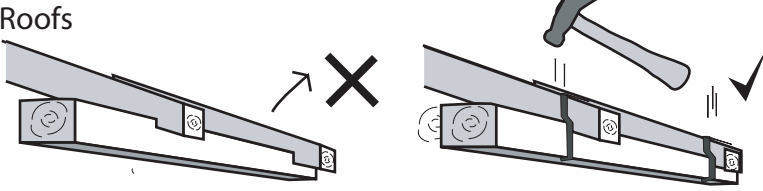
- securely connect wood beams at top of walls to uprights.

Walls



- Stone or rubble walls should not support any weight
- Stone walls should be no more than 3 ft. high (unless specifically built to be earthquake resistant)
- Put stones all the way through the wall every 2 feet.
- Use mud as mortar

Roofs



- Roofs should be firmly connected to the walls using at least two nails per joint and metal bands.

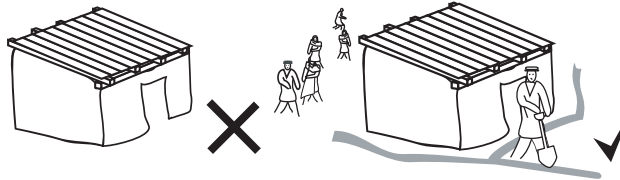
INSULATION DRAINAGE AND FIRE SAFETY

Insulation

Priority 1 draught exclusion: use plastic sheeting, blankets or timber to stop draughts.

Priority 2 insulation: plastic sheeting, hay, blankets, pine needles, bags full of dry leaves, or wood to insulate the floor, walls and ceiling.

Drainage



Dig drainage ditches 1 ft. deep around shelter.

BE FIRE SAFE

