

Interior architecture for temporary emergency spaces

Key words: Emergency, Emergency accommodation, Containers, Recycling

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Abstract:

People in the Arab societies suffer from many life problems, which are reflected in the forms and patterns of functional spaces that are dealt with on a daily basis. Due to the large increase in many geographical areas in the Arab Republic of Egypt and the presence of places with geographic problems that lead to many natural disasters. This is reflected in the urgent need for the emergence of new types of urgent alternative spaces, known as emergency spaces, to find design solutions to solve functional problems such as housing, education or health, and try to find temporary alternative spaces of simple materials without putting more burdens on the country. The problem of sheltering disaster victims is a burden on the affected countries and individuals. Therefore, it is necessary to plan ahead of the shelter operations, identify the shelters, and prepare in advance for prefabricated, easy to install and transport units to facilitate the speed of accommodation and relieve the effects of psychological and material suffering on everyone, and to calculate the available economic aspects.

The research reviews some design solutions for emergency spaces, which serve as functional solutions to one of the community problems that need temporary emergency spaces. The research will be limited to reviewing solutions to only two problems; providing spaces for urgent housing and temporary spaces in remote areas and high population areas and emergency spaces as temporary hospital units.

The study of the internal space of the emergency spaces is very important and is dealt with by the interior architecture designer with great interest as this type of establishments falls under the range of internal architecture of small spaces, making it difficult for the interior designer to desire the maximum possible use of the least space available in the pre-equipped unit and the need to provide all the elements of the space without urging the designer to delete any of those elements or dispense with them. Narrow spaces impose the designer to use a different design thought or in other words lead the designer to a more logical and a more abstract method of thinking about elements and things. The designer resorts to abstraction and careful thinking of the basic and most important things and elements. Abstraction does not mean deletion of any elements of the interior architecture of the pre-fabricated space or any factor of comfort and well-being. In order to study these facilities, the term pre-equipped emergency units should be defined.

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