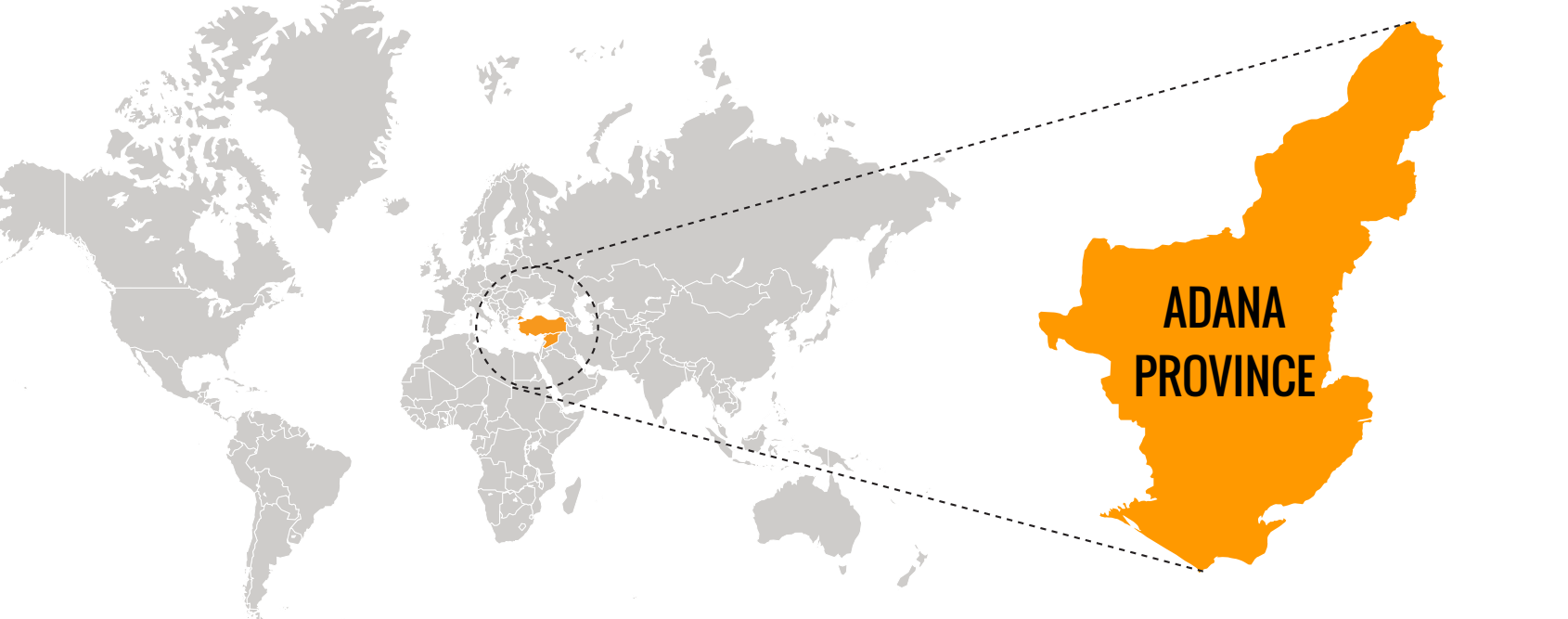
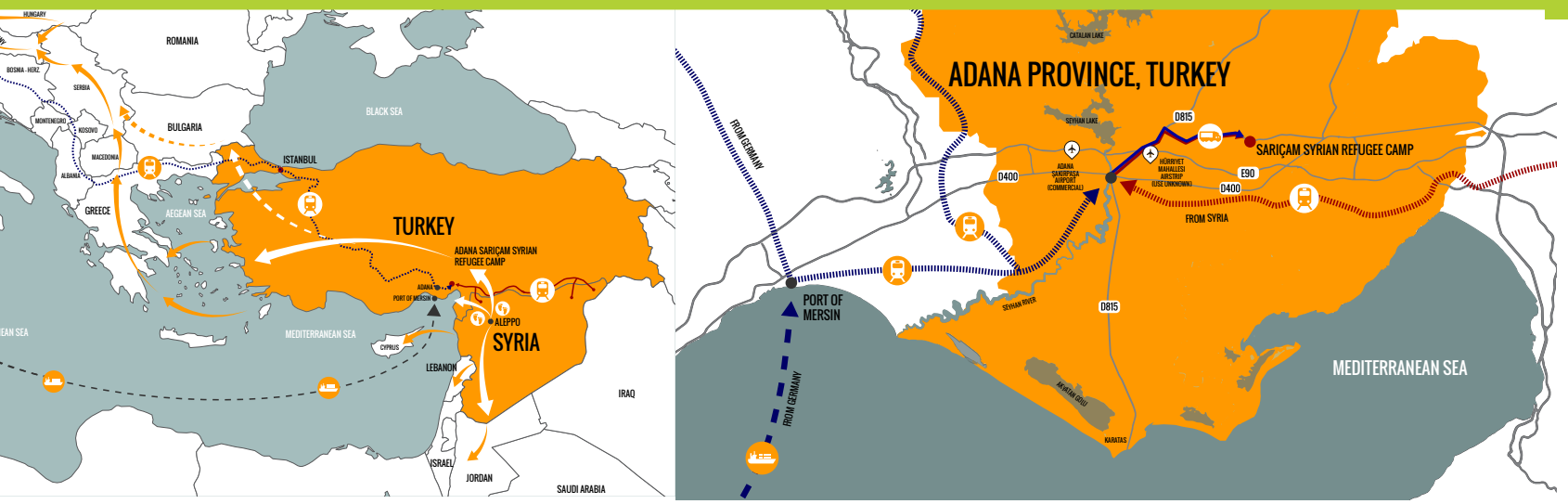


CITY OF REFUGE

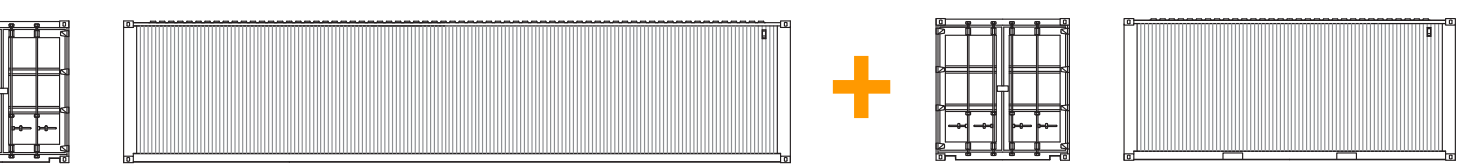
CONTAINER HOSPITAL - 3,900 SM (41,000SF)
ADANA SARIÇAM SYRIAN REFUGEE CAMP, ADANA, TURKEY



MIGRATION AND TRANSPORTATION



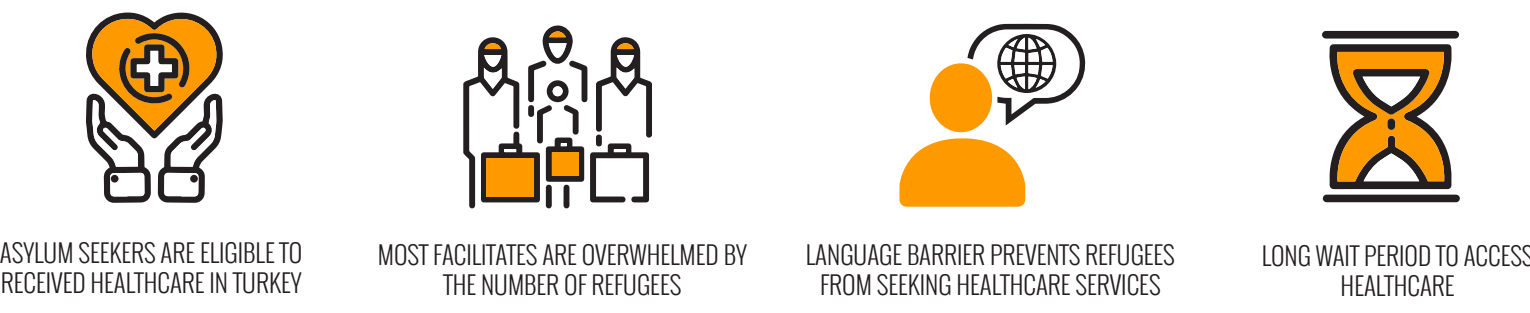
(40) 40' HIGH CUBE CONTAINERS (30) 20' HIGH CUBE CONTAINERS



CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARISON



HEALTHCARE IN TURKEY



DEMOGRAPHICS

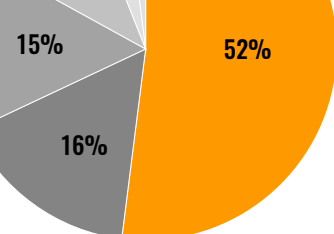
YOUNG MALE FAMILIES YOUNG FEMALE FEMALE WITH CHILDREN UNACCOMPANIED MINORS



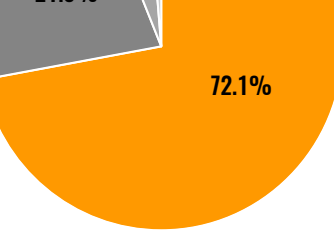
SINGLE MALES (AGE 18-30) TRAVELING ALONE
SMALL FAMILY GROUPS (AVERAGE OF TWO CHILDREN AGED 0-12)
SINGLE (AGE 18-30) TRAVELING ALONE OR WITH FRIENDS
MARRIED (AGE 25-35) TRAVELING WITH AN AVERAGE OF TWO CHILDREN AGED 0-12
WIDOWED OR TRAVELING TO JOIN FAMILY
CHILDREN (AGE 0-17) - MOSTLY MALE ACCIDENTALLY SEPARATED FROM FAMILY OR DELIBERATELY SENT AHEAD

REFUGEE STATISTICS

DISTRIBUTION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES BY HOST COUNTRY



MEDICAL NEEDS OF REFUGEES



"15,000 OF SYRIA'S 30,000 OR SO MEDICAL DOCTORS HAVE LEFT THE COUNTRY..."
(BROOKINGS CENTER)

OTHER CONCERNS FOR REFUGEES

FOOD SCARCITY
NO ACCESS TO VACCINATION
POOR SANITATION AND INADEQUATE HYGIENE
LACK OF ACCESS TO MEDICINE
RESPIRATORY DISEASES
WOMEN'S HEALTH ISSUE
MONEY DILEMMA

Thousands of Syrian refugees await asylum in Turkey as they sit behind the fenced in compound of the Adana Sariçam Refugee Camp. The heavily fortified premise is swarming with security guards and barbed wire lines the top of fences. Food and medical supply is limited and residents remain under constant duress for years on end. The prison like environment puts psychological strain on the entire population.

It is difficult for children to resume their education in the camps and consense is nearly unattainable. Some families are able to live in temporary Portakabins, while others sleep outdoors on the floors of makeshift tents. Women and children are the most vulnerable population in these camps and specialized care is difficult achieve. While foreign aid offers medical and psychological assistance, the uncertainty of their future remains a reality.

Refugees who are granted asylum have difficulty finding jobs in Turkey, causing many to remain the camp since there is food and shelter. Widespread disease due to cramped conditions remains a major concern. As more refugees escape the Middle East, the Turkish government struggles to provide lodging, medical assistance, and food during this humanitarian crisis provide lodging, medical assistance, and food this humanitarian crisis.

Small outpatient clinics are open inside the camps, but the nearest hospital is located in the city of Adana. There is a dire need for a fully functional hospital to be built in the area. The new healthcare facility will be constructed with abandoned shipping containers and glulam wood. Re purposing shipping containers, provides incentives for the project. They are easy to transport, abundant, prefabricated with inherent structural properties, modular in design, provide storage capacity, fast and easy assembly, and are a relatively low cost alternative to traditional construction methods.

The reuse of abandoned shipping containers from nearby Port of Mersin, Turkey, to create program spaces for the hospital allows the containers to be recycled and reused for a necessary purpose. The interior of these containers are prefabricated off site locally to the specification of the program's need. Each container is then transported to the project site and attached via twist locks.

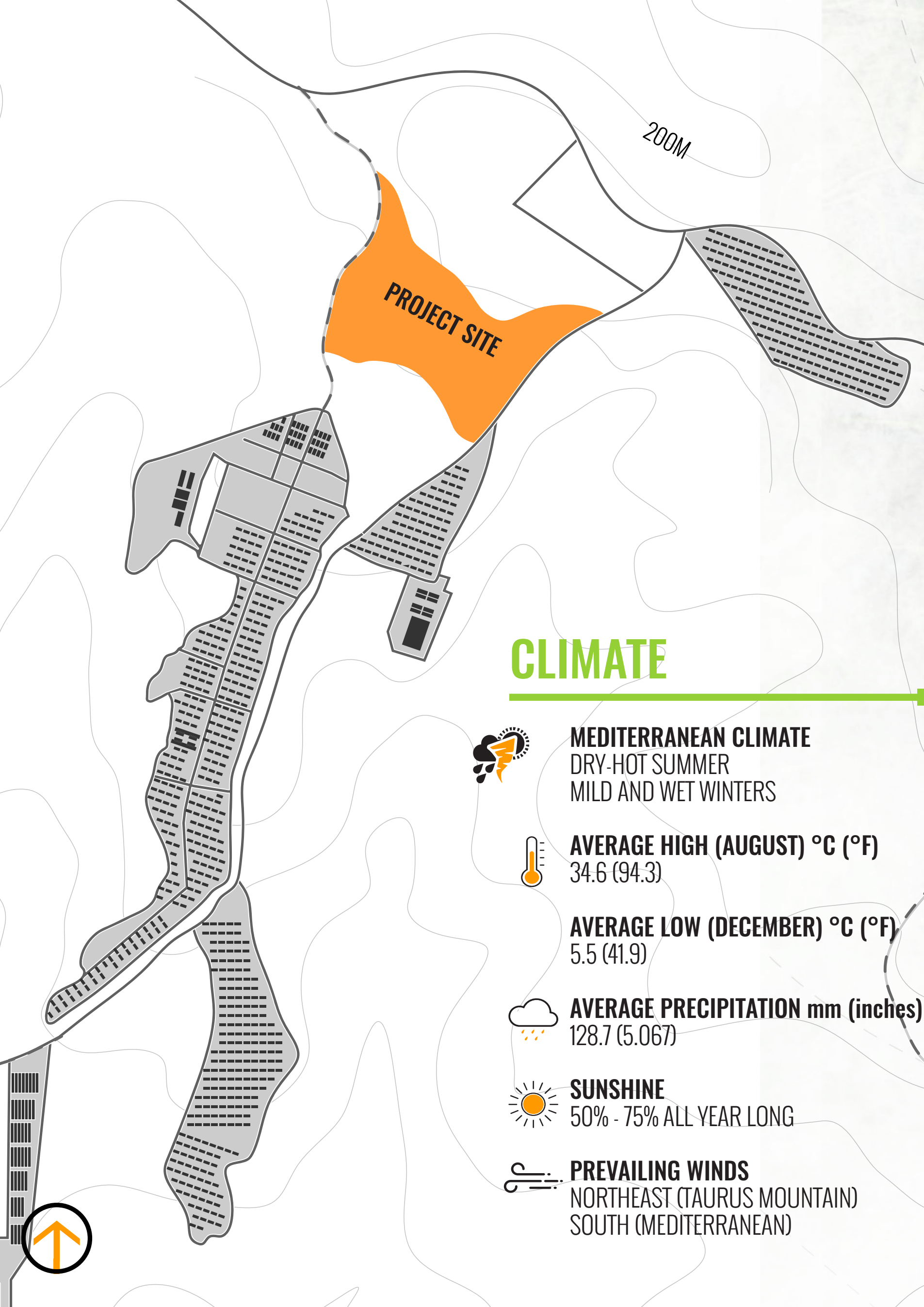
As a result, a permanent healthcare facility can be constructed relatively quickly and inexpensively. The use of design of program spaces within the prefabricated container allows the program to adapt over time depending on the need, creating the flexibility that is needed for a healthcare facility of its kind to survive in such a harsh environment.



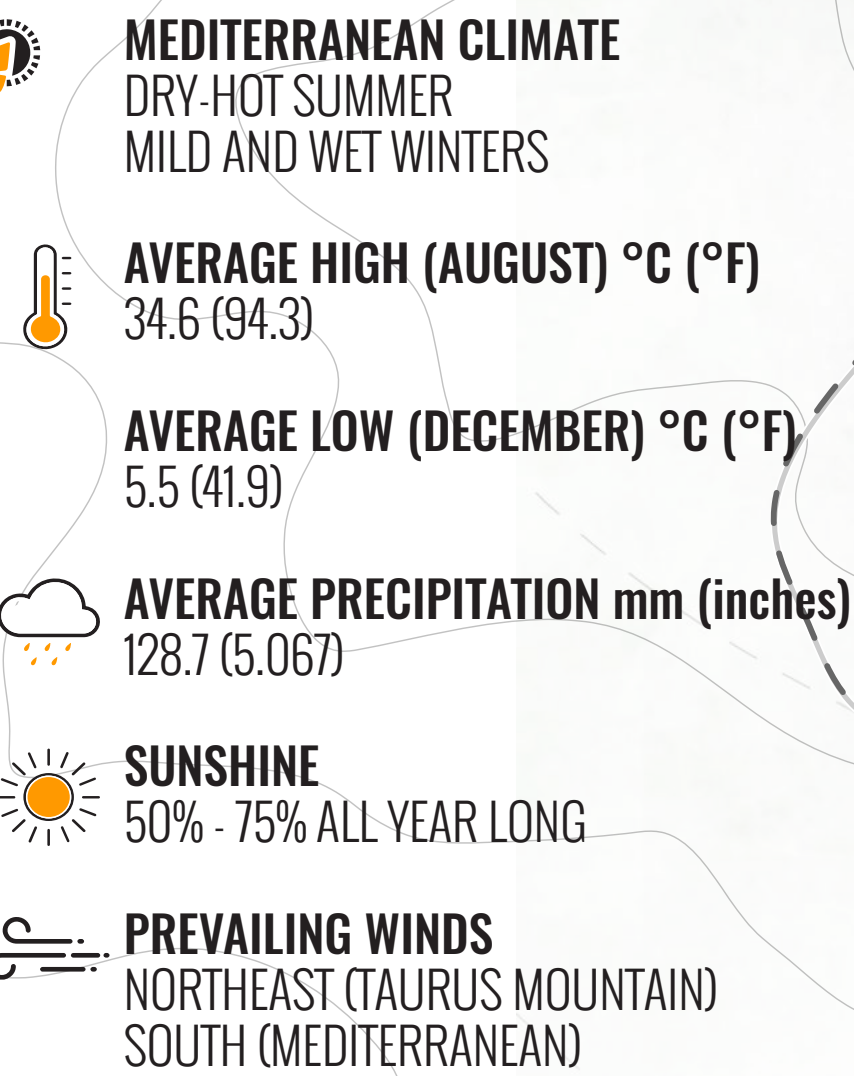
CONTAINERS AND CONTENTS ARE TRANSPORTED BY...



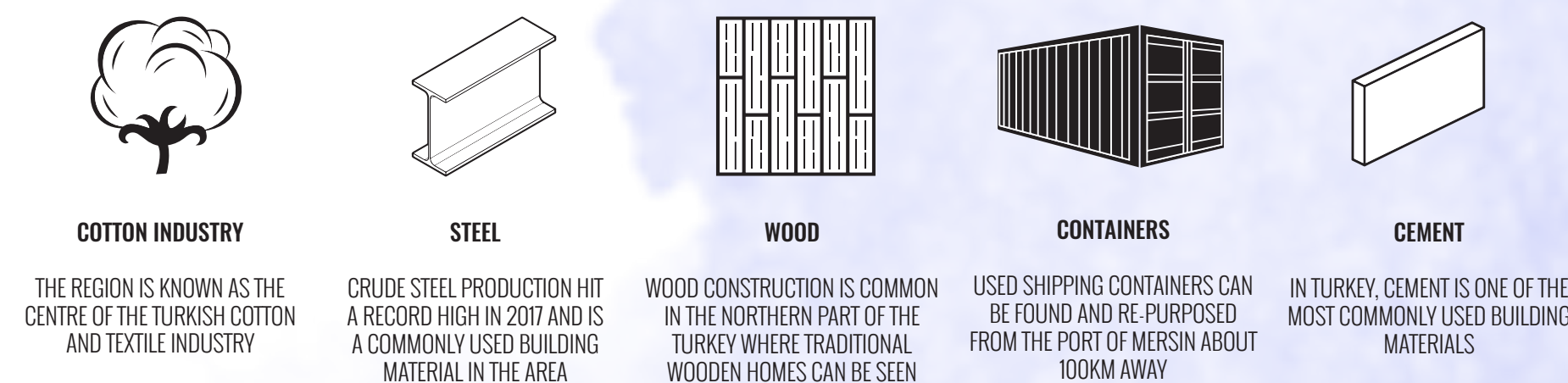
DESIGN GOALS & SITE CONTEXT



CLIMATE

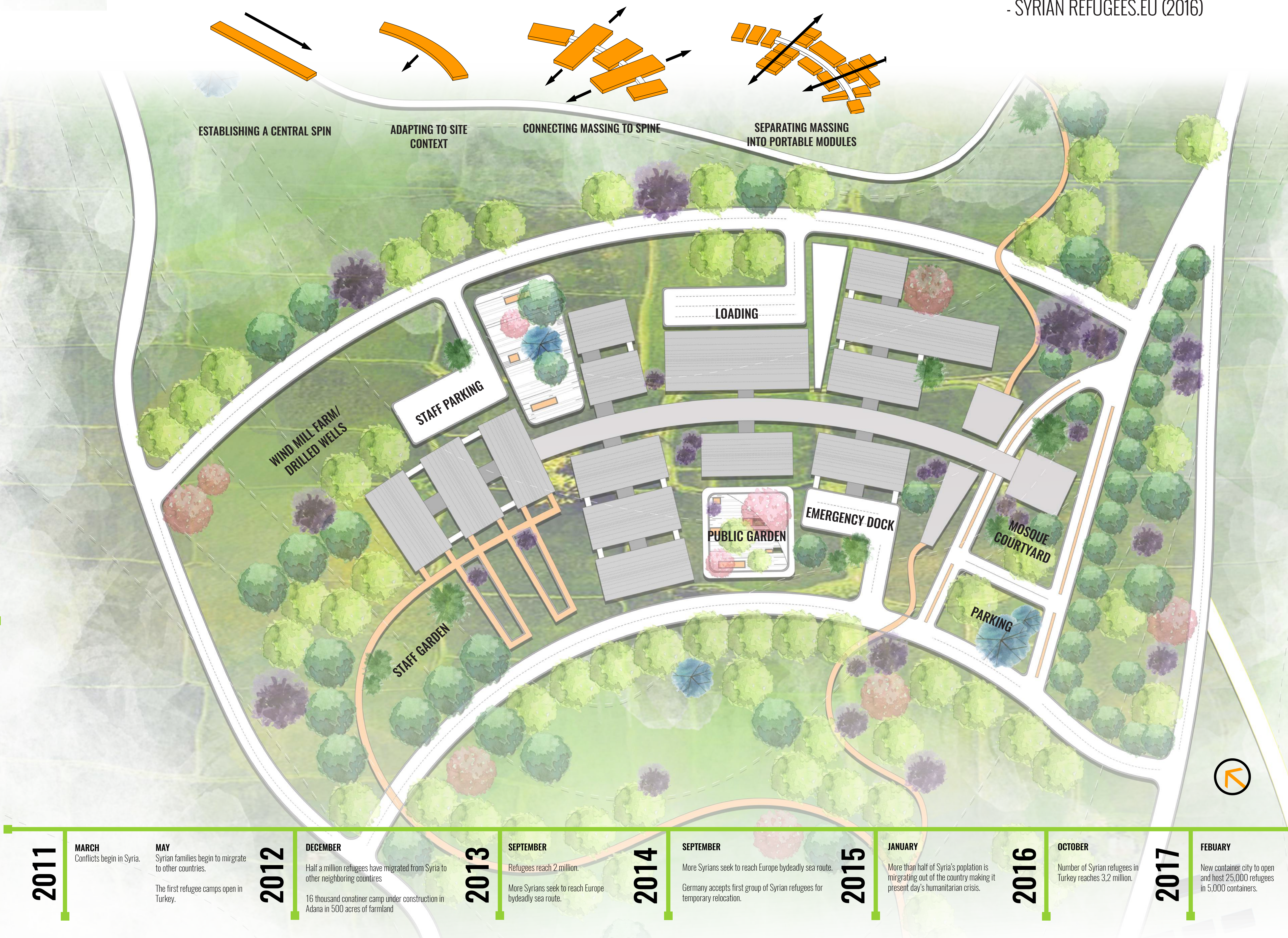


CRITICAL REGIONALISM



"11 MILLION SYRIANS HAVE FLED THEIR HOME SINCE MARCH 2011"

- SYRIAN REFUGEES.EU (2016)





INPATIENT WARD

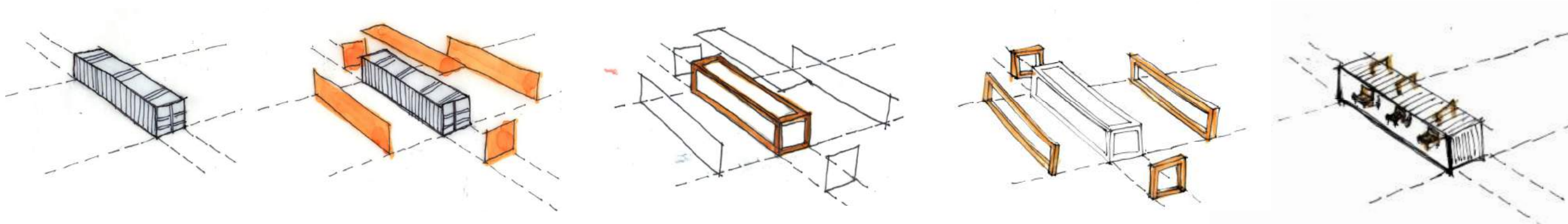
MODULE & CORRIDOR VIEW



CENTRAL SPIN CORRIDOR

THE CONTAINER AS A MODULE

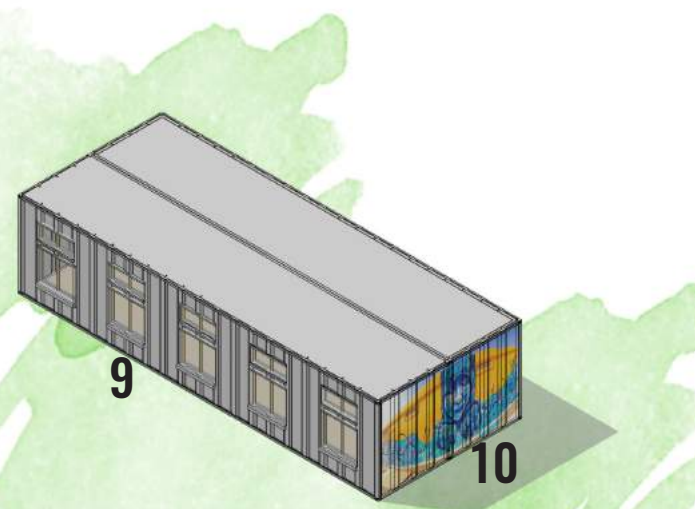
- USE CONTAINER AS MODULES
- USING REGIONAL MATERIAL AND ADDING A FACADE
- KEEP FRAME AS EXISTING STRUCTURE
- ADD ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FOR CUTOUTS
- EVERYTHING IS BUILT OFFSET AND SHIPPED AS A MODULE



BUILDING MATERIALS

- CANVAS ROOF**
DERIVED FROM LOCAL COTTON FIELDS (TURKEY)
- STEEL PURLINS**
STEEL PURLINS TO SPAN LONG DISTANCES (TURKEY)
- GLULAM**
MATERIAL OF BEAMS AND COLUMNS (NORTHERN TURKEY)
- WOOD DECK**
RAISED DECKING ALLOWS CONTAINERS TO BE EASILY CHANGABLE AND ADAPT TO DIFFERENT PROGRAM NEEDS OVER TIME (NORTHERN TURKEY)
- USED SHIPPING CONTAINER**
ABANDONED SHIPPING CONTAINERS ARE INEXPENSIVE TO PURCHASE IN LOCAL PORT (PORT OF MERSIN, 55KM AWAY)
- STEEL CABLE**
INEXPENSIVE MATERIAL TO KEEP STRUCTURE LATERALLY STABLE (TURKEY)
- SLIDING PANELS**
SLIDING PANELS ARE USED TO SECURE PRIVACY AND ADD DECORATIVE FEATURES TO SUPER STRUCTURE. PANEL PATTERNS ARE ALSO CHANGABLE LOCAL ARTISANS
- SLAB-ON-GRADE FOUNDATION**
COMMON CONSTRUCTION METHOD FOR SEISMIC ZONE AND TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION METHOD (TURKEY)

SHIPPING CONTAINER DESIGN

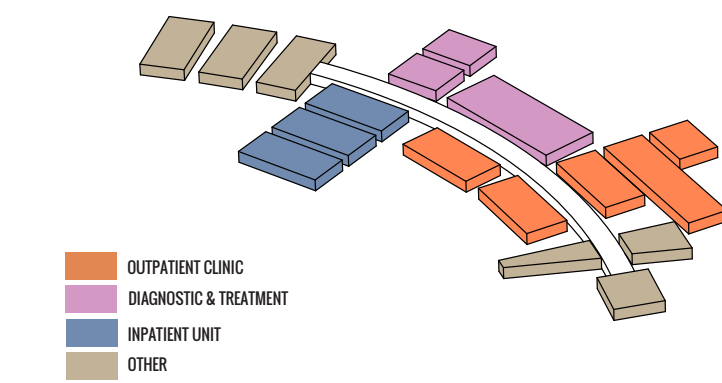
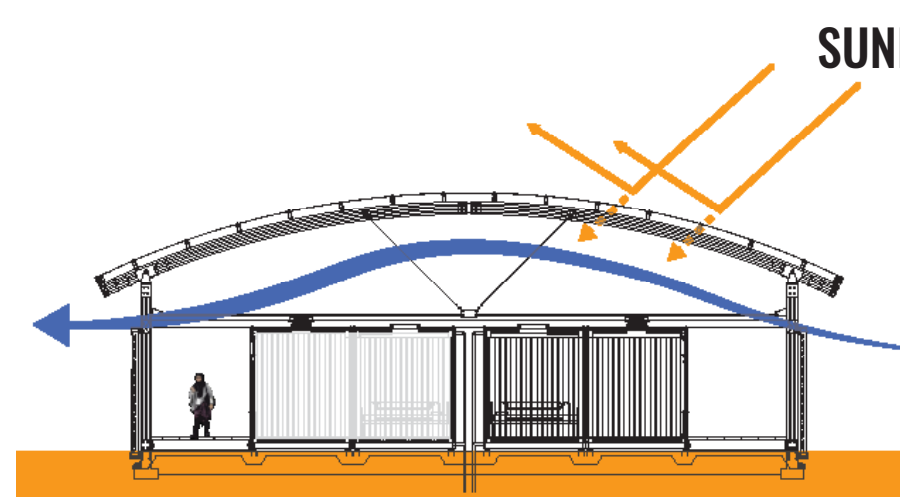


9. CORRUGATED MATERIALS 10. MURAL ART

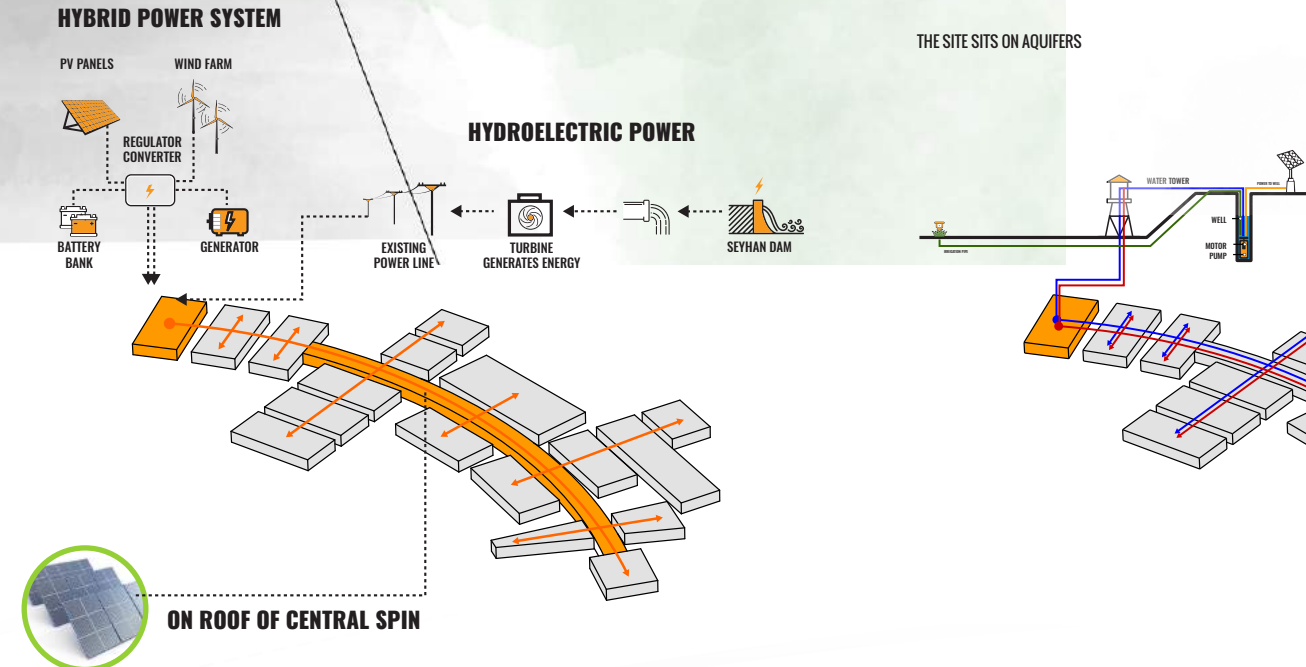


SUNLIGHT

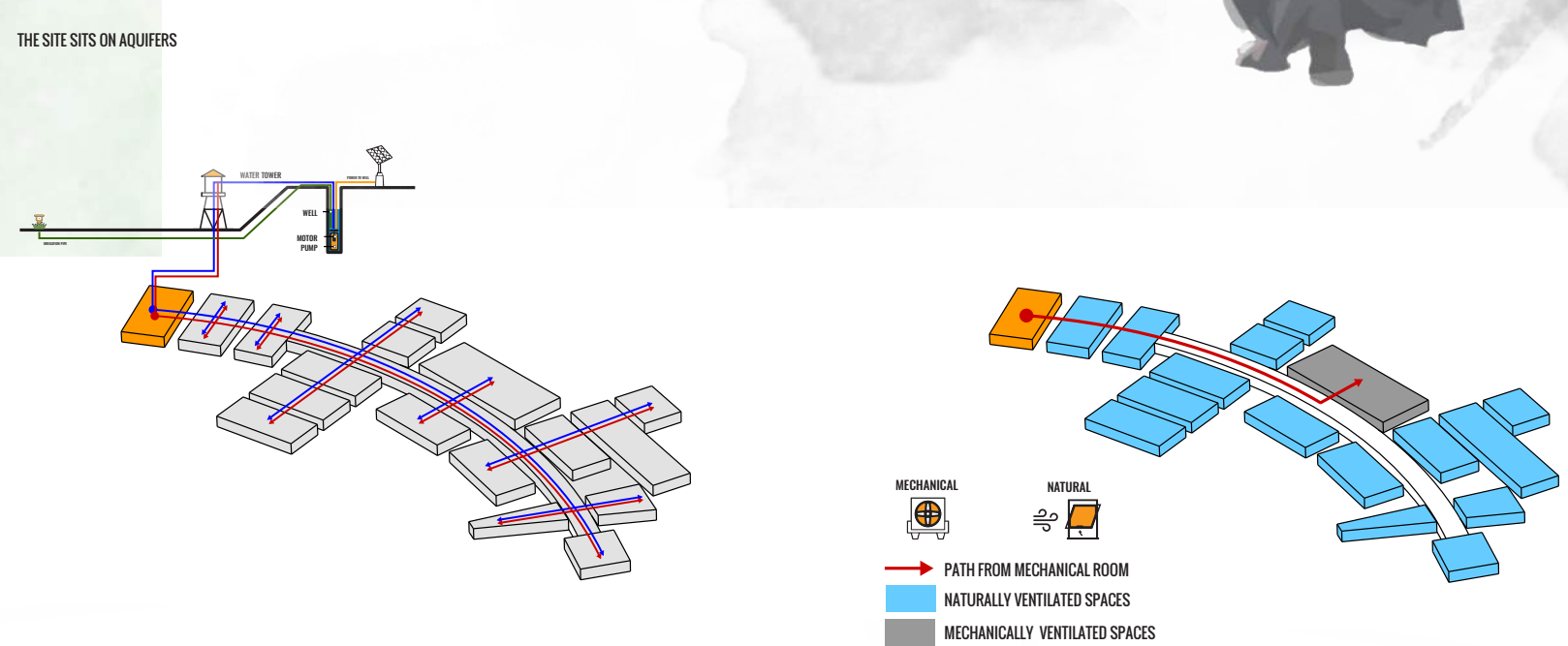
NATURAL VENTILATION



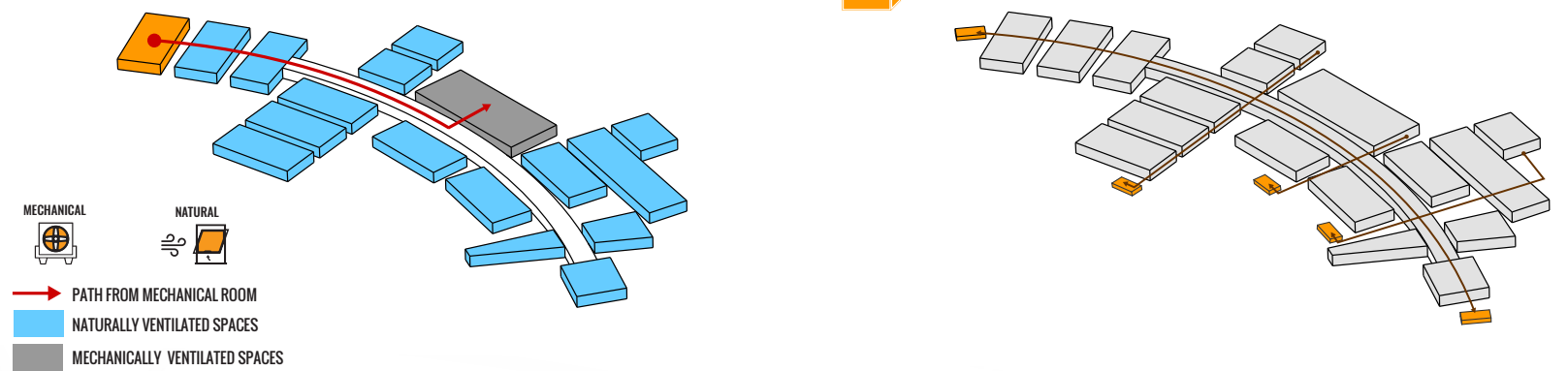
BUILDING PROGRAM



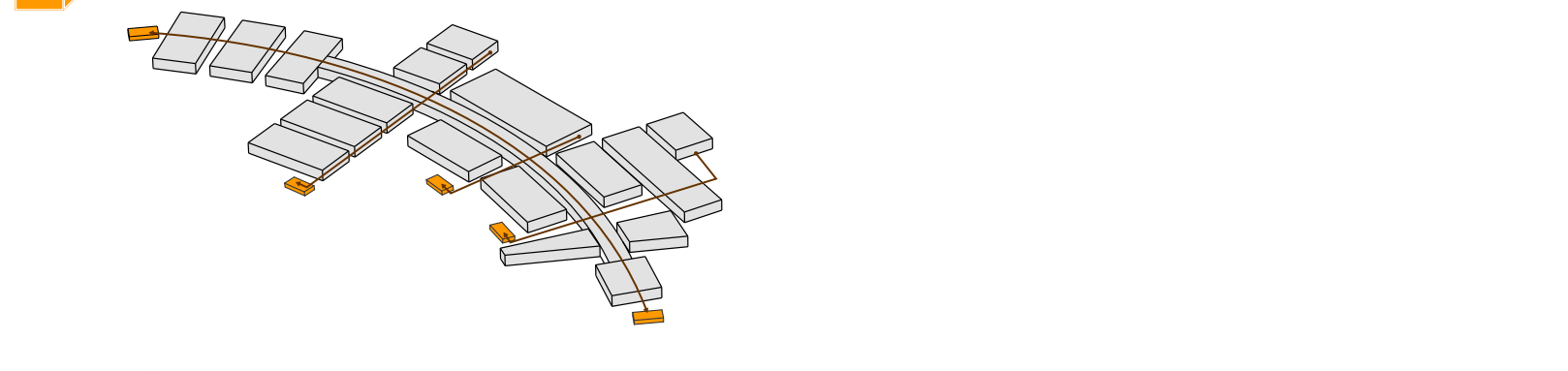
ENERGY DISTRIBUTION



POTABLE WATER SYSTEM



VENTILATION



WASTE MANAGEMENT

