

CHAPTER 2
REHABILITATION OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS AND
PHYSICAL DISABILITIES

Chapter 2: Rehabilitation of residential buildings and physical disabilities

2.1 Definition of Rehabilitation:

A process aimed at enabling persons with disabilities to reach & maintain their optimal physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric, social functional levels, providing them with the tools to achieve higher levels of independence. Rehabilitation is a right for every individual with disability regardless of the type and degree of their disability, Governments, organizations & communities are required to ensure the provision of appropriate rehabilitation services to persons with disabilities. Wars & armed conflict situation also produce invisible psychosocial disabilities resulting from trauma. Left untreated trauma will result in permanent and debilitating disabilities. (الاتحاد العام للمعوقين مشروع التوعية والتدريب بتصرف-2003)

The study is intended to rehabilitate residential buildings, which assesses the disabled so that they become adapted to live with in this house and continue to deal with the components so as to allow him to easily navigate and movement after suffering a sudden disability.

(حجازي , نيفين , 1998م)

2.2 The interior spaces in residential buildings:

Residential buildings are the words of buildings dedicated to establish a family and meet all their needs for food, shelter and the residential buildings in Rafah that there is similarity in specific characteristics such as privacy and non-harmonized for paraplegics, despite the mobility impaired is growing in the province because of the Israeli occupation. (عمر مایسة 1992 بتصرف)

Considered all homes are almost similar in design terms of:

1. Number of floors ranging between the ground floor and the fifth floor at most .
2. Finishing materials interior and exterior of buildings. (قانون حقوق المعوقين 1999 . بتصرف)
3. Construction areas ranging from 120-200 meters in mostly.
4. Home residential components which are:
 - **Guest room:** It is tailor-made for the reception of foreign guests for the family.
 - **Saloon Room:** It is intended for family members and closed guests .
 - **Living room:** Room prepare to eat and watch TV.
 - **Master bedroom:** a private room with parents and sometimes contain a private bathroom.
 - **Individual bedroom:** special rooms for sleeping.
 - **Kitchen:** intended for food processing.
 - **Bathroom and toilet:** a place is for showers.
 - **Entrance of the house:** usually have an area between the entrance to the main house and the outer door, which to increase privacy.
 - **Store:** is the feed material for storing gas pipeline and supplies home.
 - **Washing place:** often be behind the house, a space of not less than 2 meter.
 - **Stairs:** Transportation Vertical.
 - **Corridors:** Transportation horizontal .
 - **Roof room:** tailor-made to fit the requirements and storage.

2.3 Philosophy of rehabilitation of residential buildings on the local community:

Rehabilitation is based on the importance of the integration of persons with disabilities in the community through benefit with all of the materials and human and physical resources through:

- 1 Involve persons with disabilities and their families in the community and official agencies, voluntary and private
- 2 The rehabilitation process, and that the philosophy of Rehabilitation in order to be integrated between the disabled and the family and community, and civil and governmental institutions.
- 3 Amendments trends toward the disabled community, through audio-visual media to improve image.
- 4 For the disabled as a normal human being lacks some of the needs and capabilities and has the right to live in dignity. (عوادة رنا. 2007. بتصرف)

2.4 Principles of rehabilitation of residential buildings:

Rehabilitation of the building is a contemporary renovation, rebuilding a dilapidated building and / or area, and that the settlement is reasonable in the case of art, the goal of rehabilitation is compensation and reconstruction, modernization and harmonization of the building with the physically disabled who live in it. (حرز الله سامي. 1992. بتصرف)

2.4.1 Principles and Requirements of Rehabilitation:

- Convenient interior spaces of the house with the users and especially the physically disabled. (عضينيات خالد. 1997. بتصرف)
- Modification of the building entrances to facilitate the entry of disabled people without the help of others.
- Harmonizing the needs of the physically disabled with the contents of the master bedroom.
- The windows and doors are more comfortable for the disabled people without the help of others.
- Conveniently the bathrooms to facilitate the movement of disabled.
- Facilitate the use of the disabled for the kitchen and its contents.
- Rehabilitation of the building and the interior spaces to experience the physically disabled.

2.5 The reality of the problems of residential buildings on the physical disabilities:

Table 2- 1 Prplem in residential buildings

Problems in residential buildings	
<p><u>Entrance</u> : The difficulty of access to the entrance of the building because of high entrance</p>	 <p>Figure2-1 (Source – Household 12)</p>
<p><u>The main entrance stairs</u>:It difficult to climb stairs because of high for the physically disabled</p>	 <p>Figure2- 2 (Source – Household 14)</p>
<p><u>Trussesstairs</u>:Ineligible for the handicapped and do not facilitate their movement.</p>	 <p>Figure 2-3 (Source – Household 15)</p>  <p>Figure2- 4 (Source – Household 17)</p>

Entrance door: Ineligible for the movement of the disabled and not commensurate with the tools to help display either the chair or prosthetic limbs.



Figure 2-5 (Source – Household 19)

Rate of ramp: Unsuitable for wheelchair use and lead to difficulty in movement and the need to help the disabled so as not to slip.



Figure 2-6 (Source – Household 19)



Figure 2-7 (Source – Household 19)

Kitchen: High level tools is difficult to use in the kitchen and therefore difficult for the disabled in and out of the kitchen



Figure 2-8 (Source – Household 22)

Bathroom:The absence ofthe pillarsof the movementtohelpdisabledwhile taking a showerand usethe chairin WC.



Figure 2-9(Source – Household 25)

saloonroom :Lack ofadequate spacein the spaceforthe movement ofthe disabledor evenassistance toolsused bythe disabled



Figure 2-10(Source – Household 30)

Bedroom: Absence of room specially equipped for the physically disabled and thus provided private hospital bed inside the room housing for the disabled.



Figure 2-11(Source – Household 35)

Assistance tools:Absence of places and special passages to facilitate the movement of the wheelchair or medical equipment to help the physically disabled.



Figure 2-12(Source – Household 39)

<p><u>Sports Equipment</u>: Tailor-made to help the physically disabled to strengthen the muscles, but to the lack of a suitable place has been used as photo.</p>	 <p>Figure 2- 13(Source – Household 47)</p>
<p><u>Master bedroom</u>: Detailing the pillars of the wall to facilitate the movement of non-alignment your bed for disabled.</p>	 <p>Figure 2- 14(Source – Household 53)</p>

(Source –site visit cases)

To solve all the problems in the previous table see **Chapter 5**.