

SAFETY HOME SUPPORT FOR ORPHAN

Erada Abduljabbar Alhussami¹, Ahmed Refaat², Mohammed Shokry³, Kholod Momani⁴

^{1,2,3,4}College of Architecture and Design, Effat University, Qasr Khuzam St., Kilo. 2, Old Mecca Road. P.O.BOX 34689, Jeddah 21478, Saudi Arabia.

Email: ¹eahussami@effatuniversity.edu.sa, ²arefaat@effatuniversity.edu.sa, ³mshokry@effatuniversity.edu.sa, ⁴kmoumani@effatuniversity.edu.sa

Received: 30.03.2020

Revised: 28.04.2020

Accepted: 01.06.2020

Abstract

There are many orphans dying on the streets or being mistreated in every country on the globe and the traditional orphanage or shelter are not very successful because it does not address the main problem, which is that orphans needs more than just a roof over their head. They have a desire and need for love, care, confidence, acceptance, self-actualization, and opportunities. This study proposes an ideal model for a place of residence and entertainment for orphans. Relevant case studies were conducted to obtain the information and concept for the project. This project also outlined the space program and site analysis. The site criteria for evaluation covered the accessibility, location, visibility, views, site governance, utilities, suitability and future expansion. The selected site for this project is located in front of Al-Nawras Roundabout, Jeddah. The site zoning was designed based on the site analysis result. This project aims to raise the awareness in society by providing safe space for the orphan, also to increase and developed the self-actualization for the orphanage and encourages their creativity to produce good and actively contributing members to the community.

Keywords -- Safety Home, Orphan, Social Programs, Institutions

© 2020 by Advance Scientific Research. This is an open-access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.31838/jcr.07.08.52>

INTRODUCTION

Most of the emotions that drive reactive attachment disorder (RAD) in orphan are anger, fear, grief and shame [1]. The orphans feel like they were bad and useless and their trauma and memories are stored in the limbic portion of the brain [2]. The researcher and psychologist find a treatment for those orphan by giving them a child-mother bond and relationship, teach the child how love and make them know that they are usually protect, make the child know that their needs are provided, prove for them they will never be abandoned and accept all their grief, terror or anger in exchange for love [3].

"For many reasons indiscriminate friendliness is a behaviour that is particularly relevant to any study of institutionalized children. References to indiscriminately friendly behaviour are evident in the early literature on the social development of institutionalized children who were later fostered or adopted" [4]. Besides that, "the indiscriminate friendliness was characterized as behaviour that was affectionate and friendly toward all adults (including strangers) without the fear or caution characteristic of normal children. In these cases a child's behaviour toward other adults could not be discriminated from his or her behaviour toward caregivers" [4]. Orphanage children displayed significantly more indiscriminate friendliness than both early-adopted and Canadian-born children, and orphanage children were just as indiscriminate three years post adoption as they were initially [4, 5].

Jeddah city based an international relief organization (IIRO) has embarked on a project to care for 18,000 orphans within Saudi Arabia. So the statistic shows that Saudi Arabia has 18000 orphans and has only 112 institutes over the whole country, but Jeddah has only 5 orphanages center which 3 of them for female such as Alber institution, Bit Al Rfeq, and Women's Charitable Society in Jeddah [6, 7]. Therefore, Jeddah is lack of social program or adequate institution to deal with orphans. As a result, these populations suffer and become a social burden, hindering the progress of society. Therefore, this study proposed an ideal model for a place of residence and entertainment for the orphans.

CASE STUDIES

There are four case studies were conducted in order to create an environment where the orphan can fully thrive to their best potential, also all the needs met by the people using this village. The selected case studies of safety home for orphan are from several countries such as UAE, Netherlands, Mexico and America. The case studies of each project is used to understand and analysis similar function and design criteria to the project distribution and facilities. The selected case studies are:

- AMAF's Family Village project, Dubai, UAE
- The Amsterdam municipal orphanage, Netherlands
- Nautilus House, Mexico
- Discovery green park, America

AMAF's Family Village project, Dubai, UAE

The village is located in Dubai and the concept is to be care about the physical, psychological, educational, mental and spiritual needs with full time female caretaker's or "mothers" providing ground the clock care assistants in the role of aunts' will also be assigned to individual houses to complete the holistic family picture for the children (Figure 1). The AMAF's family's village is a real home for orphaned children providing a psychologically stable family environment which have 12 villas that will each provide a home for up to eight children, a fully equipped nursery that can care for a child from birth up until the age of three, a medical facility run by a resident nurse and an administration block for the day to day running of the village [8].

The Amsterdam municipal orphanage, Netherlands

The building is designed by Aldo Van Eyck (Figure 2). His design concept was to build and balances of forces to create off the idea of spaces for children to live, grow and play in both a home and small city on the outskirts of Amsterdam. The building is a collection of unique spaces that joined together by segmented hallways or "indoor" streets, one side of these hallways follow along glazed exterior wall of the building to provide natural light as well as to allow easy access to the numerous courtyards. These courtyard are important aspect in the building design, it has a flawless connection between the indoor and outdoor

spaces connected to these courtyards, as well as the main hallways, are eight department designated for children of each age group [9].



Figure 1. AMAF's Family Village project [8]



Figure 2. The Amsterdam municipal orphanage [9]

Nautilus House, Mexico

Unique Shell Shaped House by Arquitectura Organica (Figure 3). The nautilus house is an example of organic architecture where not only is the design and concept is inspired by nature (the nautilus shell and the sea). The nature (landscape, material) has been incorporated inside and outside the structure. This use and inspiration from nature is very similar to one of the concepts of the paradise village project. The architect inspired by the work of Gaudí and Frank Lloyd Wright when he designed and developed the house by organic architect Javier Senosiain. The nautilus home was built in Naucalpan, Mexico almost three years ago in 2006 [10]. The architect try to create a different nature, green spaces and water in every aspect of design ,also he managed to create a different world and solve the limitations of the site, in very busy and limited site its surrounded by high buildings on three side. The architect tries to match between the harmonization and privacy in the house [10].

Discovery green park, America

The park design concept was turning the space into an urban park. Hargreaves Associates (with Page Southerland Page Architects) designed and managed construction this 12 acre, highly-programmed urban park, which has become the signature open space of downtown Houston [11]. The site located beside the George R. Brown Convention Center and the Hilton Americas. The park design was focus of proposed residential development, offering a wide range of opportunities for outdoor events and recreation, bringing activity back to the downtown (Figure 4). It is composite of a 10,000 s.f. restaurant, café and park building with shaded outdoor dining spaces are sited along Crawford Promenade, the central pedestrian spine of the park [11].



Figure 3. Nautilus House [10]



Figure 4. Discovery green park [11]

SPACE PROGRAM

The program is divided into two categories: buildable and unbuildable areas. In this project the buildable area will include the four zones that are dwelling zone, health zone, educational zone and entertainment zone. The unbuildable area will include the parking area, landscape and outdoor facilities. Table 1 demonstrates the space program of each functional zone.

Table 1. Space program of each functional zone

Zone	Gross Floor Area (m ²)	Net Area (m ²)	Floors
Dwelling	6350	3175	2
Nursery	350	245	2
Admin	405	202.5	2
Sport	3385	2370	1.5
Library	2285	1000	2
Exhibition	1000	780	1
Playground	400	250	1
Public Park	2500	500	1
Restaurant	650	386	1
Mosque	360	252	1
Services	500	405	1
Total	18185	9565.5	

The private zone consists of dwelling zone and nursery zone. The semi-public zone has admin zone and sport zone (gym room, basketball court, swimming pool and officer room). The public zone compromises of library zone and exhibition zone. The amenities zone consists of playground, Public Park, restaurant, mosque and lounges. The services zone covered the security, bus service office, storage, main kitchen and bathroom. Table 2 tabulates the overall space program of this project.

Table 2. Overall space program

Zone	Percentage (%)	Gross Floor Area (m ²)	Net Area (m ²)
Private	21	6350	3175
Semi Public	15	4463	2764
Public	12	3650	2849
Amenities	11	3522	1761
Service	1.35	405	284
Parking	-	5350	-
Total		23740	

SITE SELECTION AND ANALYSIS

The proposed site is located in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Jeddah is a Saudi Arabian city located on the coast of the red sea and is the major urban center of western Saudi Arabia. It is the largest city in Makkah Province and the seconded largest city in Saudi Arabia after the capital city, Riyadh. The population of Saudi Arabia are the wealthiest city in the Middle East and Western Asia. The considered site selection criteria of this project are accessibility, location, visibility, views, site governance, utilities, suitability and future expansion.

Three locations in Jeddah were suggested for site evaluation. Site A is located in front of Al-Nawras Roundabout. The site area is 30000m² and the whole land area can be used. This site located in an area that is often visited by people but is still not very crowded. Also, the area is revived by the government which has encouraged people to visit it (Figure 5). Site B located at Prince Majid Road, which next to Aziz Mall. The site area is 10000m² which will allow for any future expansion of the project. This site is location on a main new road 'Prince Majid Road' which is less noise and traffic compared to other main roads. The site location is next to Aziz Mall which will allow visitors to discover the new project. This site also surrounded by many educational places such as schools, kindergarten and academy (Figure 6). Site C located at Al-Makaronah Street, which in front of prince Majid Public Park. The site area is 35000 m², which is fits exactly to the proposed of the project. Al-Makaronah Street is a high traffic street, which will help the project to be recognized easily. The site location next to Prince Majid Public Park, therefore it will integrate with a public park of the project (Figure 7). Table 3 demonstrates the result of site evaluation.

**Figure 5.** Site A [12]**Figure 6.** Site B [13]**Figure 7.** Site C [14]**Table 3.** Site evaluation

Criteria	Site A	Site B	Site C
Accessibility	20	15	15
Location	10	8	6
Visibility	10	10	7
Views	5	2	5
Site	15	15	10
Governance			
Utilities	15	15	15
Suitability	15	10	10
Future	5	10	2
Expansion			
Total	95	85	70

Based on the site evaluation result shown in Table 3, site A marks the highest score and selected as the site location for this project. The site area is 181m x 166m and the land is labelled as mixed used area. The site is accessible from three main roads which are Al-Malik Road, Alcornish Road, and Prince Naief Street. Therefore, the public entrance should be placed from the main road and the private entrance for the buses and services from the branched streets.

The site is surrounding by different public building such as Al-Syda Aisha Mosque, Lamar Tower, Al-Nawras Mosque, Al-Nawras Resort and corniche beach. In addition entertainments are very important because it is help to integrate the project indoor with the outdoor and blending the orphan with the community. There is a challenge for the selected site; the area can be crowded in weekends and holidays which will affect the accessibility in the site.

PROJECT ZONING AND DESIGN

The zoning is designed based on the site analysis, where there will be two main entrance which is the public entrance facing the main road the private entrance facing the secondary road. The purpose of the secondary entrance is for services and staff. The main entrance is for the pedestrian and the visitors coming from the Cornish strip. Besides that, the idea of a landscaped walkway continuing the flow of the outer site and bring it inwards to attract the incomers.

This project also create a public park and having outdoor sports facilities such as basketball courts and others) to allow the interaction between the visitor and the orphans. Figure 8 and Figure 9 demonstrate the final site zoning and the main perspective view of this project. The main entrance of the project is shown in Figure 10.



Figure 8. Site zoning



Figure 9. Main perspective view

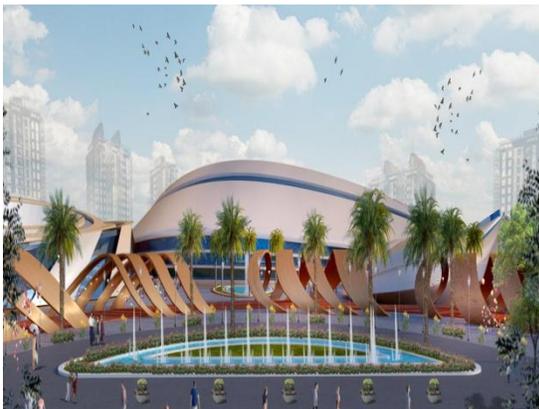


Figure 10. Main entrance of the site project

CONCLUSION

The goal of this project is to create a home and supplies the children with cultural roots and gives them a feeling of belonging, also the village is going to be as a bridge to the local community. In addition, it will be as an open place, which not only promotes the integration of the paradise village children into the local district but also supports interaction and encounter with neighbouring communities. Site A which is located in front of Al-Nawras Roundabout was selected as the site location. The site has advantages over other rival sites in terms of accessibility, location, visibility, views, site governance, utilities, suitability and future expansion.

REFERENCES

1. Smith, M., Robinson, L., Saisan, J. and Segal, J. (2018). Reactive Attachment Disorder (RAD) and Other Attachment Issues. [online] HelpGuide.org. Available at: <https://www.helpguide.org/articles/parenting-family/attachment-issues-and-reactive-attachment-disorders.htm/> [Accessed 28 May 2019].
2. Olf, M. (2012). Bonding after trauma: on the role of social support and the oxytocin system in traumatic stress. *European Journal of Psychotraumatology*, 3(1), p.18597.
3. Levy, A. (2000). *The orphaned adult*. Reading, Mass.: Perseus.
4. Family.jrank.org. (n.d.). Orphans - Social-emotional Development. [online] Available at: <https://family.jrank.org/pages/1236/Orphans-Social-Emotional-Development.html> [Accessed 28 May 2019].
5. Chisholm, K. (1998). A Three Year Follow-up of Attachment and Indiscriminate Friendliness in Children Adopted from Romanian Orphanages. *Child Development*, 69(4), pp.1092-1106.
6. Hassan, J. (2005). Saudi Named WFP Envoy. [online] Arab News. Available at: <http://www.arabnews.com/node/262288> [Accessed 28 May 2019].
7. Alanazi, N. (2008). The Use of Physical Punishment on Children in Saudi Arabia. Perceptions and Experiences of Parents and Young People. [online] Core.ac.uk. Available at: <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/6115683.pdf> [Accessed 28 May 2019].
8. Khamis, J. (2012). Preliminary design of Family Village project finalised. [online] Gulfnews.com. Available at: <https://gulfnews.com/going-out/society/preliminary-design-of-family-village-project-finalised-1.1061554> [Accessed 28 May 2019].
9. Fracalossi, I. (2019). AD Classics: Amsterdam Orphanage / Aldo van Eyck. [online] ArchDaily. Available at: <https://www.archdaily.com/151566/ad-classics-amsterdam-orphanage-aldo-van-eyck> [Accessed 28 May 2019].
10. Kelly, E. (2014). The Prismatic Chambers Of The Nautilus House. [online] All That's Interesting. Available at: <https://allthatsinteresting.com/nautilus-house> [Accessed 28 May 2019].
11. ArchDaily. (2011). Discovery Green / Hargreaves Associates. [online] Available at: <https://www.archdaily.com/147437/discovery-green-hargreaves-associates> [Accessed 28 May 2019].
12. Google Maps. (2019). Google Maps. [online] Available at: <https://www.google.com/maps/place/21%C2%B035%27.7%22N+39%C2%B006%27.34%22E/@21.58738,39.1076303,593m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m14!1m7!3m6!1s0x15c3d01fb1137e59:0xe059579737b118db!2s!jeddah+Saudi+Arabia!3b1!8m2!3d21.485811!4d39.1925048!3m5!1s0x0:0x0!7e2!8m2!3d21.5873798!4d39.1095734> [Accessed 28 May 2019].
13. Google Maps. (2019). Google Maps. [online] Available at: <https://www.google.com/maps/place/21%C2%B034%23.2%22N+39%C2%B011%53.3%22E/@21.57311,39.1961704,603m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m14!1m7!3m6!1s0x15c3d01fb1137e59:0xe059579737b118db!2s!jeddah+Saudi+Arabia!3b1!8m2!3d21.485811!4d39.1925048!3m5!1s0x0:0x0!7e2!8m2!3d21.5731107!4d39.1981448> [Accessed 28 May 2019].
14. Google Maps. (2019). Google Maps. [online] Available at: <https://www.google.com/maps/place/21%C2%B035%27.7%22N+39%C2%B011%01.1%22E/@21.593806,39.1817798,566m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m9!1m2!2m1!1smcdonalds!3m5!1s0x0:0x0!7e2!8m2!3d21.593806!4d39.1836323> [Accessed 28 May 2019].