SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF PRINCE FAWAZ NEIGHBOURHOOD

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Abstract
The organization of neighbourhoods around the world varies according to the state’s environmental conditions. Saudi Arabia is known to have a large population and many environmental differences in its neighbourhoods. Jeddah City is known as the country’s economic and tourism capital, and this work will address one of the neighbourhoods in Jeddah City, North Prince Fawaz Neighborhood. WadiGhulil is considered the largest valley in the province of Jeddah. The floods from the mountains east of Jeddah to the sea from the south, passing through most of the new and popular neighbourhoods, such as the Galilee and Nazala districts, the industrial warehouses and the Prince Fawaz district. This phenomenon caused the drowning of the Neighbourhood of Prince Fawaz. The aim of this work is to develop the North Prince Fawaz neighbourhood into a neighbourhood that is sheltered, well-planned and built to be sustainable, based on the needs and needs of residents and that also develops socially, environmentally and economically healthy aspects.

Keywords-- sustainable, village, neighbourhood, Saudi Arabia.

INTRODUCTION
Sustainability and sustainable development have steadily gained popularity around the world over the last decade [1]. This is partly due to an increased awareness of the environmental impacts human society has had in the last century. Furthermore, population growth and urban neighbourhood development are inevitable in cities around the world [2]. Many neighbourhoods around the world today face a number of challenges that have had an impact on culture, social association, economic outlook and the environment. Urban sustainable development should therefore address the social and cultural perspectives of each community within the environmental and economic contexts [3]. The concept of a neighbourhood being considered is an area where people live and interact with each other [4]. Neighbourhoods tend to have their own personality among the general population living in and around them [5]. Residents may have comparable types of families, income and education. Neighborhoods may include restaurants, bookshops, and parks. Saudi Arabia is known to have a large population and many environmental differences in its neighborhoods [6]. Jeddah City is known as the country’s economic and tourism capital, and this research will address one of the neighborhoods in Jeddah City, North Prince Fawaz Neighborhood. According to Vision 2030 of Saudi Arabia [7], there is a need to improve the neighbourhood sustainability system to suit the city’s natural environment and provide opportunities to live and live in the valley with an integrated security system that meets all people’s needs and needs and builds a vibrant community of people there. Thus, this work presents a brief proposal on the sustainable development of Prince Fawaz Neighborhood.

BRIEF REVIEW ON SUSTAINABLE NEIGHBOURHOOD
The Definition of Sustainable Neighbourhood
A sustainable neighborhood is one that is economically, environmentally and socially healthy and resilient [8]. It addresses challenges through integrated solutions instead of fragmented approaches that meet one of these objectives at the expense of the other. The three pillars of sustainability are environmental, economy, and society [9,10]. The environmental pillar includes the protection and sweetening of native and regional ecosystems and biological diversity [9]. It also includes conservation of water, land, energy and non-renewable resources. The economic pillar includes community members who benefit equitably from a strong and healthy community-based economy [9]. The pillar of society includes the satisfaction of basic human desires for clean air and water and regionally sourced, uncontaminated food [9].

The Seven Ways to Create Sustainability in Neighbourhood
There are seven ways to create sustainability in the neighborhood [11]. Those seven methods are flood prevention, waste reduction, solar energy conservation, water conservation, green communities, walkable communities and regenerative design [11]. For flood prevention, it includes Reducing the amount of impervious surface, improving subdivision design and maintenance, minimizing reliance on levee protection, and planting and maintaining appropriate vegetation, often native plants. For waste reduction, it includes reduce, re-use, recycle waste. For the conservation of solar energy, this includes the generation of electricity using solar cells. For the conservation of water, this includes the reduction of water wastage and the introduction of rainwater collection techniques. For green communities, it includes implementation of green methods for energy conservation among the local communities.

COMPARISON BETWEEN A SUSTAINABLE AND AN UNSUSTAINABLE NEIGHBOURHOOD
Table 1 shows the comparison between sustainable neighborhood and unsustainable neighborhood.

| Table 1. The differences between sustainable and non-sustainable neighborhood |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Sustainable Neighborhood    | Non-Sustainable Neighborhood |
| Walk to shops               | No service                  |
| Safe streets                | No safety                   |
| Get around easily           | No gathering places         |
| Housing choices             | No discharge of rain and flood water |
| Gathering places            | No environmental protection |
| City services               | No exploitation of environmental wealth |
SITE SELECTION
In this work, the selected site is Prince Fawz Neighborhood (Figure 1). This site was selected due to its neighbourhood. Second is due to the lack of security, entertainment, services, landscaping and the preservation of the natural surroundings of the neighbourhood, while it is one of the famous old neighbourhoods in Jeddah City. Thus, a sustainable neighbourhood for Prince Fawz Neighborhood is required. In addition, it requires an improvement to the landscape and it requires improvement in the drainage solutions. In addition, the key surroundings of this neighbourhood are Althaghar Hospital, King Abdulaziz Medical City, Event mall and Alrehaily Station.

PROJECT DESIGN
Vision 2030 is a bold yet workable blueprint for an ambitious nation. It expresses the nation long-term goals and expectations and builds on the unique strengths and capabilities of Saudi Arabia country. It guides the aspirations of Saudi Arabia towards a new phase of development—to create a vibrant society in which all citizens can fulfill their dreams, hopes and ambitions to succeed in a prosperous economy. The sustainable development goals are a blueprint for a better and more sustainable future for all. They address the global challenges that Saudi Arabia face, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, prosperity, and peace and justice. The objectives are interlinked and, in order to leave no one behind, it is important that Saudi Arabia achieve each goal and target by 2030. Figure 2 to Figure 10 shows the proposed sustainability features, design and development for Prince Fawz Neighborhood.

Figure 1. Prince Fawz Neighborhood

Figure 2. Community garden section

Figure 3. Rain X Change

Figure 4. Stormwater runoff

Figure 5. Kinetic pavement

Figure 6. Master plan of the Development neighborhood
CONCLUSION
In this work, a brief proposal on the sustainable development of Prince Fawaz Neighborhood is presented. The main objective was to design a sustainable urban neighborhood for Prince Fawaz Neighborhood. As a result, this work presented North Prince Fawaz Neighborhood as a neighborhood that is sheltered, well-planned and built to be a sustainable urban development based on the needs and needs of residents, while also developing socially, environmentally, economically sound aspects.

REFERENCES
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