

Can the British Garden City Model be a Solution for Ankara after the Pandemic?

Mehmet Tunçer¹

Abstract

The spread of COVID-19 and its becoming an pandemic is also an urbanization problem and therefore the characteristics of cities, their future, should be discussed in relation to new life styles and planning in cities. It is a tiny virus that affects everyone, the whole world, and all economic systems, socio-political systems, urbanization systems, and causes us to rethink the past and the future.

Ebenezer Howard, one of the most influential names in the field of urban planning in the 19th century, introduced the concept of Garden City to be built around London, England, and this concept has been one of the most influential design ideas in City Planning and New City Designs until today. Howard introduced the “social city” design that attempted to bridge the gap between the individualist (capitalist) system of his time, trade unions, cooperatives, nature, quality life and common ideas.

The purpose of this article is; to describe the British “Garden City Model” as the rest of the world since the end of 2019 in Europe, the UK and Turkey also great pandemic (massive outbreak) that leads Covid-19 (Crona) to be taken in the near future and be ahead against infectious diseases and to discuss their possible spatial decision. In a way that I wanted to discuss the subject by associating with the idea of the Renaissance and Modern era “Ideal City” and focused on Ankara.

Based on Howard’s Garden City Model, Prof. Hermann Jansen’s Ankara Plans and plan principles, prepared after the international competition at in 1930s, will be briefly mentioned and my thoughts on macro planning decisions that can be taken today will be explained.

¹ Prof. Dr., Çankaya University, Department of City and Regional Planning, Ankara, Turkey, e-mail: mtuncer@cankaya.edu.tr



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What kind of “City Model” and what kind of “Strategies” should we have against the epidemic and what are we able to do? All of these require a planning-project, and scientific experience on this subject and interdisciplinary studies. Especially social, economic, political issues are already brought to the agenda and made by governments and municipalities, while some issues are currently being implemented. There are a number of measures to prevent contamination. Public health experts say these and every city is reorganized from time to time, leaving a distance called “social distance” to prevent the contamination, in order to create healthier urban spaces, business centres, residential areas, industrial areas.

Keywords: Ankara, Urbanization, Howard, Garden City, Covid-19 Pandemic, Planning solutions.

Definitions of the City and Capital Ankara

Prof. Ruşen Keleş describes the social life in cities as; *“the city in socio-economic and cultural terms; social life is organized according to professions, division of labour, different cultural groups, institutionalization intensifies, complex human relations affect the whole daily life”*. Cities are shaped according to people's own lifestyles and contain many social and economic elements, especially culture and architecture (Keleş, 1998).

According to Prof. İlber Ortaylı; the city is expressed as *“the settlement unit that controls the economic activities of the surrounding settlements, specializes accordingly, realizes the production, and as a result assumes a supervisory role over its surroundings in social and administrative terms”* (Ortaylı, 1979).

First of all, we build cities that are difficult to live in; and our cities are really high in density and very unhealthy in many respects. This is actually an urbanization problem, and as these densities of population and building densities increase, epidemics, psychological problems, infrastructure problems and environmental problems increase. This is a general subject that is repeatedly said by specialists. Therefore, these planning issues should be reconsidered. We see that green areas, historical textures fabrics and natural areas in cities have gradually disappeared, turning into concrete; they have been largely destroyed in recent years, especially since the early 1980s. This may have increased in recent years, being perhaps the biggest problem of Turkey's cities. Green areas first become slums or squatter areas and then transform into high density neighbourhoods. We either rehabilitate it or call it zoning (imar) peace; we concentrate here again in multi-storey form.

For example, in Ankara, Çayyolu Region, we have been living there for 15 years; unfortunately, there is neither traffic nor the environment left from the very high blocks, without condensation. The traffic problem has increased tremendously. The noise got too much. In other words, although we went out of Ankara for 25 kilometres and unfortunately, there was not a calm life and a life in harmony with nature.

In fact, the concepts of a *“livable and beautiful green settlement”* is tried to be achieved in the background by using standards (green space, equipment, infrastructure, transportation, etc.) in all city planning, landscape projects, infrastructure, etc. However, as described in the



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concept of “*The Spirit of the Place (Genius Loci)*”, a city lives with a historical center and its immediate surroundings that have been formed in hundreds of years beyond standards, and if its reputation exceeds the borders of the country and tourism becomes a pioneering city, it will become a “*Beautiful City*” (Tuncer, 2021).

What has been done for Healthy Cities in the 19th Century New City Models?

The new city designs for urban settlements, which are described as “utopia”, were made by thinkers and action figures such as Henry George, Sir Raymond Udwin and Ebenezer Howard.

One of the self-sufficient small settlement models developed by utopian socialists is Ebenezer Howard’s proposal for the “Garden City” model, which aims to “marry the village with the city” and to combine the superior aspects and characteristics of both types of settlements.

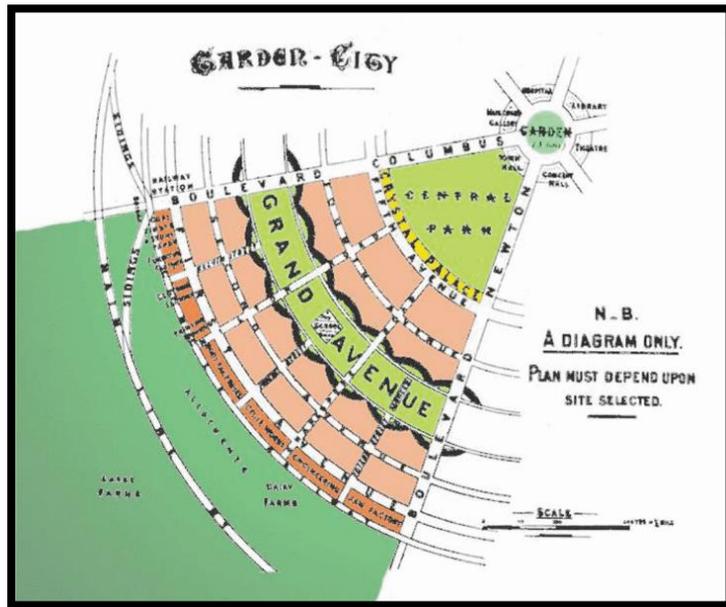
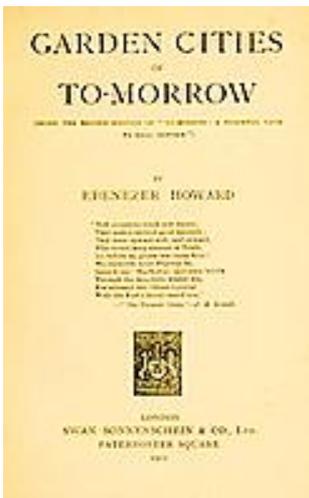
It was quickly understood that The ideas developed in Ebenezer Howard’s book “Garden Cities of Tomorrow”, first published in 1898, are not a “*product of imagination*” or a “*utopian quest*”, and they are have a universal contribution value that maintains its current and validity even today turned out to be carrying ” (Howard, 2019). Keleş, states that his teacher Lewis Mumford from MIT wrote for this work, “*There is no other book that influences the contemporary urban planning movement as much as this work and changes its aims*”. (Keleş, 2019).

The concept of Garden City, which was put forward in order to eliminate the economic and social drawbacks of over-urbanization and to provide a more balanced distribution of the population at the country level, aimed to create settlements that have both the ideal living environment characteristics that do not exist in cities or rural areas (Keleş, 2019).

Epidemics are not just the subject of today, as you know, the Spanish Flu epidemic between 1915 and 18 cost the lives of several ten millions people, precisely during the First World War. Before that, many cities in Europe were actually broken by plague epidemics, cholera epidemics, typhoid and typhus epidemics (Tunçer, A., 1982).

This is a subject that destroyed cities, European cities and caused rethinking of cities for hundreds of years, especially in the Middle Ages, and was one of the foundations of the birth of the Renaissance Period. The issue of Public Health, city health and the environmentally friendly redesign of the city, and here the Garden City models emerged during these periods.

In the 1800s, contagious diseases increased and became a threat in cities with industrialization, and in 1854, it was determined that solid wastes pollute clean water resources by mapping where these diseases were common by first mapping by John Snow. This situation then laid the groundwork for the institutionalization of disciplines that directly affect city administration, such as public health and urban planning.



1898 Ebenezer Howard Garden City Model (Garden City)

The utopian urban module that Ebenezer Howard defined as Garden City in 1898; they were self-sufficient settlements surrounded by green belts, including residential, industrial and agricultural areas. Ideally, the “Garden City” would host 32,000 people on a 6,000-acre site planned concentrically with public spaces, parks and six radial boulevards. When the garden city reached full population, another garden city would be developed nearby. Howard’s concept of the garden city, linked by road and rail, combined town and city.

He was leading the “Garden City Movement” with the establishment of the Garden City Association in 1899 (it would become a city after 42 years). The construction of *Letchworth* in 1903 and *Welwyn* in 1919 would serve as more catalysts for change.

Ebenezer Howard’s idea for Garden City combined a landscape architecture concept with social, economic and regional planning concepts. This concept of landscape architecture



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is based on the dominant nineteenth century landscape and garden design principle as shown above.

It is important to understand the context in which Howard's work was a reaction. In the 19th century, London (and other cities) was in the process of industrialization and the cities were exerting great power over the labour markets of the time. There was intense migration from rural areas to the big cities, and the urbanization problems it brought with it were growing like a tumour over the big cities. The politicians of the period asked the question of what kind of antidote they could produce against "the greatest danger of modern existence" (İkiz, S., U., 2018).

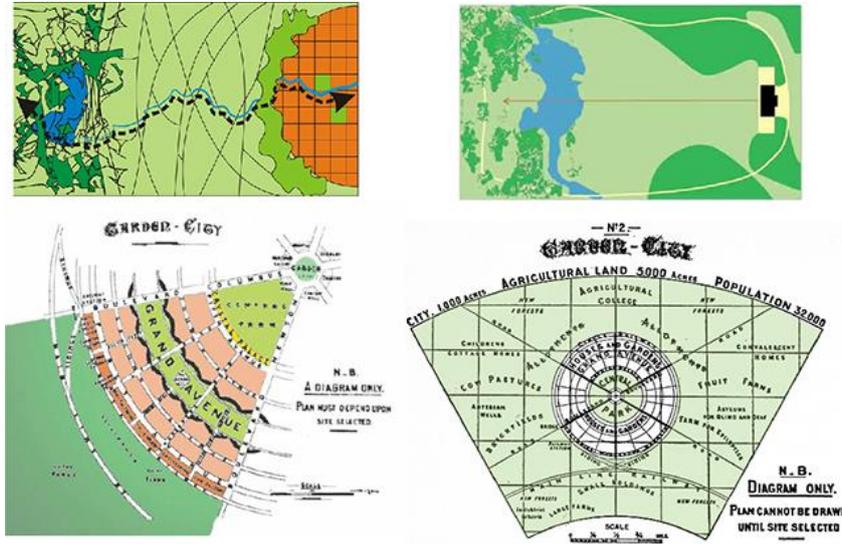
For Howard, the treatment was simple, reintegrating people into rural areas. He believed that "man should enjoy the beauty of society and nature together". Central to Howard's argument was that Garden-City could function economically and allow the community to own the land.

Starting from a beautiful foreground, Olmsted planned the green (park) systems and adapted this concept to urban design, while Howard adapted it to the Garden Cities concept. It can be understood as a concept of Landscape Cities and can be seen as the precursor to what is now called Landscape Urbanism. Ebenezer Howard's three magnets diagram which addressed the question "Where will the people go?", with the choices "Town", "Country" or "Town-Country".

The Three Magnet Diagram (below) points to three points:

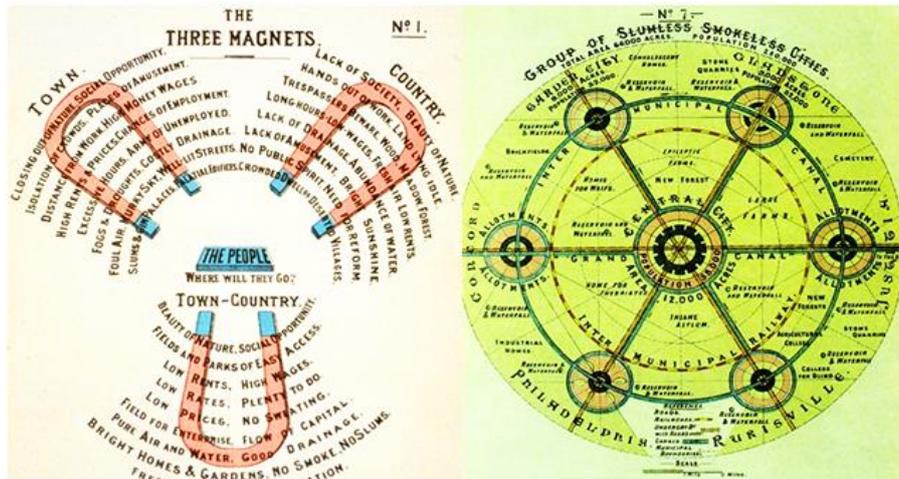
- (1) City life has good and bad features.
- (2) There are good and bad features of rural life.

(3) Town-Country life can have all the good things about life in the towns and life in the countryside, without any of the bad things.



1898 Ebenezer Howard Garden City Model (Garden City)²

The main utopias such as Garden City, Beautiful City, “Le Corbusier’s La Villette Ville Contemporaine” known in city planning and design literature, have always been defined in terms of health and urban and built environment. While these were being set up, urbanism and design principles such as keeping the building density at a certain level, designing large green and public spaces, easy accessibility to urban services, always prioritizing the public interest, and social equality came to the fore.



Ebenezer Howard’s Garden City (Bahçeşehir) Idea³

²https://www.gardenvisit.com/landscape_architecture/urban_design/garden_city_landscape_urbanism_howard, (Access: 07.03.2021).

³https://www.gardenvisit.com/landscape_architecture/urban_design/garden_city_landscape_urbanism_howard, (Access: 07.03.2021).



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Ebenezer Howard's Garden Cities of Tomorrow could advantageously be called Landscape Cities of Tomorrow.

The basic ideas on which the Garden City Model is based:

a. A green belt devoted to agricultural activities will be an integral part of the city;

This green belt is constantly being brought to the agenda as "Blue-green Infrastructure" today. In the pandemic, the importance of open and green areas, green areas where people can freely walk, run, ride bicycles, and do recreational activities are much better understood.

b. This belt will be used to control the spreading of the city from the center to the periphery or the irregular developments taking place around the city;

c. All of the urban lands will be owned and controlled by the municipality and can only be transferred to private entrepreneurs through "lease";

d. It will be ensured that the population of the city does not exceed the initially planned size;

e. The "undeserved" gains created as a result of the growth of the city and the prosperity of the society will be attributed to the society;

f. Industrial organizations that provide the livelihood of the majority of the population will move to new cities (Keleş, 2019, p. 9).

Inspired by the utopian novel *Looking Backward* and Henry George's work *Progress and Poverty*, Howard published the book *To-morrow: a Peaceful Path to Real Reform* in 1898 (which was reissued in 1902 as *Garden Cities of To-morrow*). His idealised garden city would house 32,000 people on a site of 9,000 acres (3,600 ha), planned on a concentric pattern with open spaces, public parks and six radial boulevards, 120 ft. (37 m) wide, extending from the centre. The garden city would be self-sufficient and when it reached full population, another garden city would be developed nearby. Howard envisaged a cluster of several garden cities as satellites of a central city of 58,000 people, linked by road and rail.

Le Corbusier in the 1920s; rejecting low-density urban settlements, interpreting Howard's vision as a "Vertical Garden City".

Le Corbusier's excellent city contained high-density prefabricated skyscrapers spread over vast green areas. Le Corbusier proposed a new zoning case in "Radiant City", which he first presented in 1924, in which business, commerce, entertainment and life functions were separated. Business center (CBD); it was located in the center of the city and included monolithic mega skyscrapers and an extensive underground train system.

--"Ville Contemporaine" (1922) A Contemporary City for Three Million People

--“Ville Radieuse” (1930) The Radiant City



Layout of Le Corbusier in Ville Contemporaine

(<http://thesis.arch.hku.hk/2015/2015/11/10/the-space-between-spaces-2/>)

Topics such as reconsidering Paris, Haussmann Plans, destroying Paris and reconsidering the infrastructure of Rome and Istanbul in a way to improve it were discussed. Actually in the 1930s and in the 50s after World War II, “*New Livable City Models*” were established in European cities. Some of these models are multi-storey and some are in the form of the UK’s “Garden City” model.

Ideal City

The “ideal” nature of such a city may encompass the moral, spiritual and juridical qualities of citizenship as well as the ways in which these are realised through urban structures including buildings, street layout, etc. The ground plans of ideal cities are often based on grids (in imitation of Roman town planning) or other geometrical patterns. The ideal city is often an attempt to deploy Utopian ideals at the local level of urban configuration and living space and amenity rather than at the culture- or civilisation-wide level of the classical Utopias such as St Thomas More’s *Utopia*. The Ideal City has been a recurring theme throughout the history of architecture: the ideas of Plato and Aristotle are not only political, but also have references to the Hippodamus of Miletus.

While Plato defined the ideal city structure together with the state and democracy, Renaissance period painters emphasized the physical appearance of the city. The Urbino, Baltimore and Berlin perspective series, among the paintings of this period, reflect the development of the Ideal City Idea and the systematic transformation of the urban space.



The Ideal City also known as Panel Urbino, Berlin⁴

The vision of the city defined in the Urbino Panel is very modern for the 15th century and the architecture is much more uniform. The circular temple dominates the center of the symmetrical square. When we look at the Baltimore Panel, we see that the modern character of the city has disappeared and the ideal city is treated as theatrical.

The results of the Renaissance and the Concept of the Ideal City (La città ideal) in Renaissance art:

The age between the Middle Ages and the new age (until the 17th century) is the Renaissance “Rebirth”. With the beginning of the new age, it is called the innovations are seen in the fields of literature, fine arts (painting, sculpture, architecture, city etc.) and science in Europe (Tuncer, M., 2010).

It is the era in which brand new thoughts and approaches, understandings and practices (on art, philosophy, religion issues) are put forward and a brand new human phenomenon appears on the stage of history.

Among the results of the Renaissance:

The destruction of the scholastic view (narrow vision of the church), dominance of positive (scientific) thinking instead, preparation of reform movements and acceleration of developments in science and technique, also the intellectual (bourgeois) class and the public

⁴ Atfedilen: Piero della Francesca, Luciano Laurana, Francesco di Giorgio Martini, o Melozzo da Forli, c. 1480-90. Fuente / Kaynak: Galleria Nazionale delle Marche, <https://xxi.com.tr/i/ideal-kent>, (Erişim: 02.03.2021).

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class that enjoyed art in Europe has been formed. The authority of the clergy and the church over the people was shaken.

There was an opportunity to realize the promises of the Ideal City in Spanish colonialism of America (planned urbanism around the Plaza de Armas, Plaza Mayor or Plaza de Suburb of Castilian urbanism); grand perspectives were not realized in practice until Baroque urbanism.

For Leonardo da Vinci, the width of the street will be proportional to the height of the houses. Filarete designed the utopian city of Sforzinda in his *Trattato di Architettura* (1464) in honour of Francisco Sforza and it was never built. Its starry wall highlights the Italian sketch of the fortifications built across Europe and designed by Vauban for Louis XIV.



Ideal City called as “Baltimore”, Attributed to Fra Carnevale

(C. 1480-1484 (Walters Art Museum, Baltimore))

Late nineteenth-century examples of the ideal city include the Garden city movement of Sir Ebenezer Howard, realised at Letchworth Garden City and Welwyn Garden City in England. Poundbury, Prince Charles’ architectural vision established in Dorset, is among the most recent examples of ideal city planning.

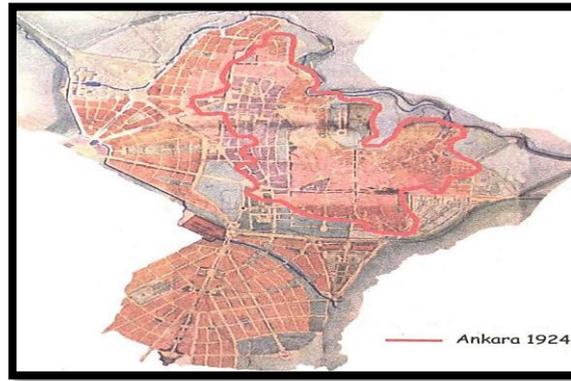
Modern Ankara and Garden City Model

The cities of the Ottoman Period were among the most beautiful and magnificent cities of the period with the highest aesthetic value because of the kneading of architectural works with art. magnificent mosques, inns, baths, covered bazaars and complexes were built in cities such as Istanbul, Edirne, Bursa, Kayseri, Konya, as an indicator of development. These buildings, with the residential buildings around them, have formed livable, healthy and well-equipped cities, besides being beautiful cities. One of them is Ankara in Ottoman Period.

In today’s world, where new values are formed and globalization is pushing all boundaries, the sustainability of cities is based on their “original geography” and “their

history, culture, tradition, etc.” which makes them different from other cities (Gülhan, D., 2016). It depends on their ability to maintain their core values. Venice, Florence, Prague, Vienna like historical cities has historical identities and architectural characters are meticulously preserved and maintained similar to many European cities.

After 1923, “Atatürk’s Revolutions” in Modern Turkey, attaching importance to “Science and Art” and “Contemporary Urbanization” relations are important. In the Early Republican Period, a new emphasis on westernization and the search for our own Anatolian civilisations origins in architecture, art, archaeology, science, language and all kinds of life culture came to the fore. The discovery of artifacts belonging to the Palaeolithic and Neolithic ages in the archaeological excavations carried out in and around Ankara by the order of Atatürk revealed that Ankara is a very old settlement.



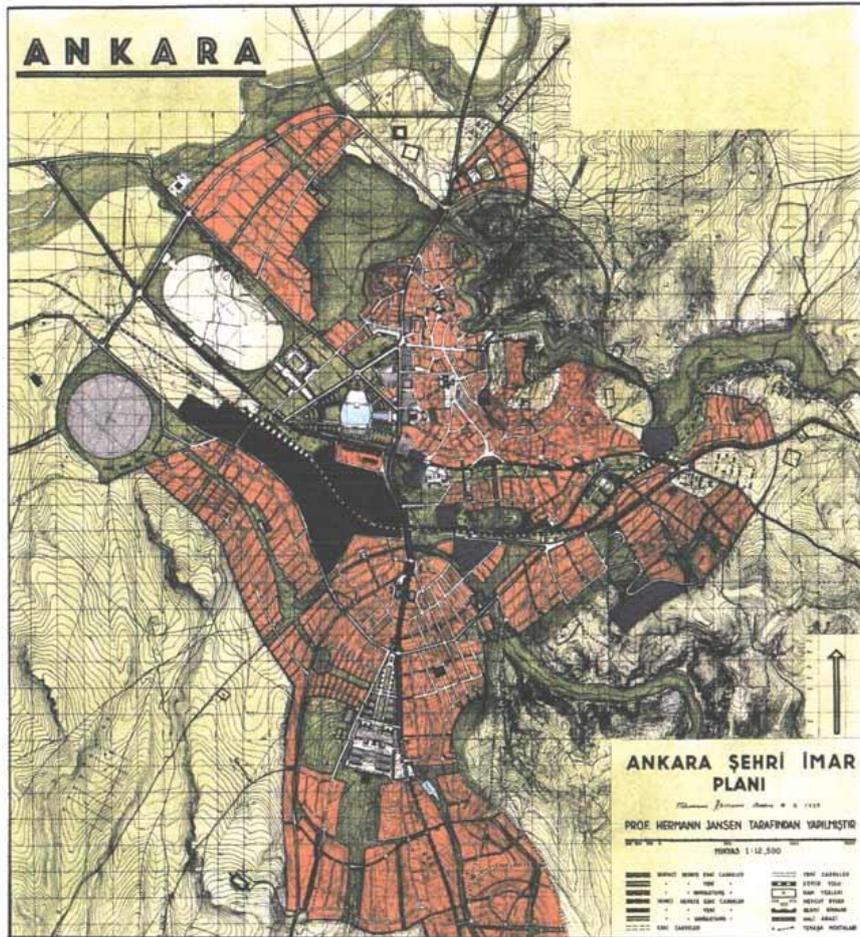
Carl Christopher Lörcher’s Plan for Ankara

With the expression of Ali Cengizkan;

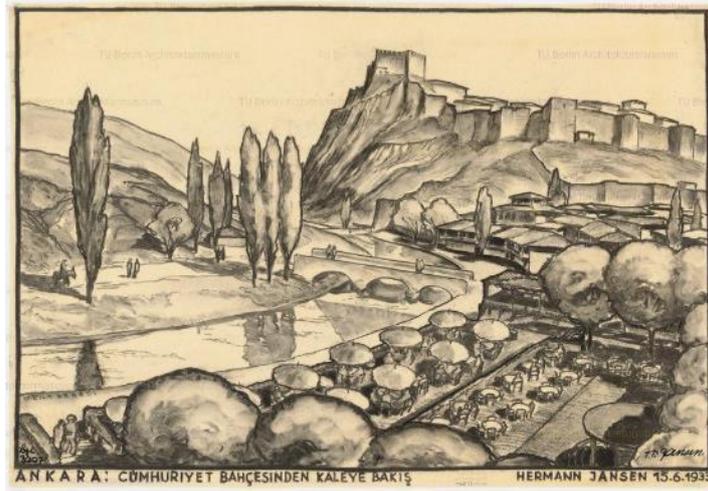
“... .. The fact that he is a very important advocate of the Garden City understanding has led to the realization of one of the most important qualities of the Lörcher Plan. The "Garden City" may have been realized as a quality that Lörcher could attribute to Ebenezer Howard between the opportunities offered by the vineyards of Ankara and the current theoretical approach. Not only the villa neighbourhoods in Yenışehir, but also Kavaklı Dere, Koca Tepe, Çankaya, Dikmen, Küçük Esat, Ayrancı, Keçi Ören Etlik neighbourhoods were presented as storage areas for villa areas” (Cengizkan, A., 2004).

The Garden City approach, which is also repeated in the Jansen Plan, was developed in the 19th century. It is an approach that emerged against the environmental disasters in London caused by the extreme pollution due to industrial revolution, especially in England. However, it is known that the representatives of this approach, which continued in the 1920s, were not very effective in Ankara Planning, and almost all the ties in the periphery were destroyed with the phenomenon of rural-urban migration and slums that accelerated after the 1940-50s.

Ankara's first plan was a "Garden City" by Prof Hermann Jansen. The first development plan of the city of Ankara, which was obtained with the competition in 1929, was a pedestrian-based city model, in accordance with the Garden City Model where the protection of green areas and rivers were also aimed.



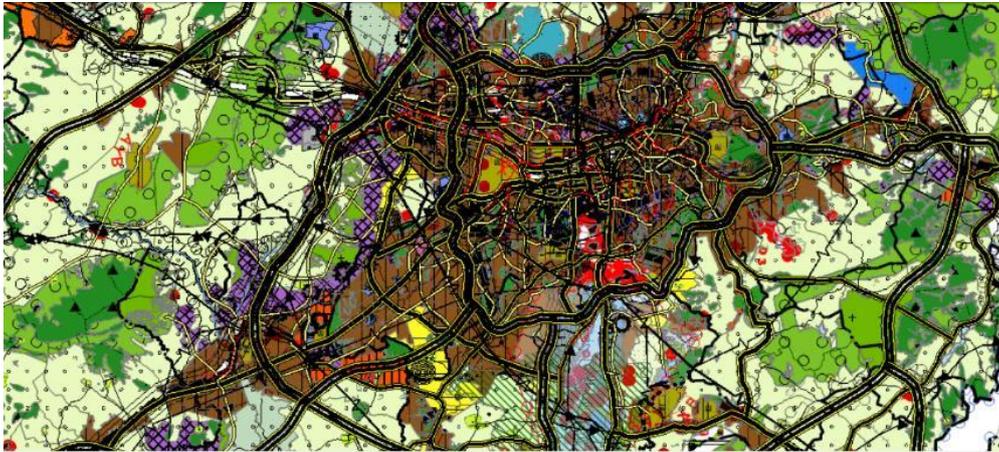
Approved in 1932 Jansen's City Master Plan of Ankara was as a "Garden City" Quality



In Jansen's Designs, The Bend Deresi is organized for recreation purposes.

The tanneries and water mills that existed on the shores of Bendderesi until the 1920s were destroyed, and there is no trace left from the Roman Bend, which first lost its originality with the changes and additions made in the early 1930s, and then completely collapsed. In Ankara, all these green areas, especially streams have been destroyed, covered and turned into sewer pits.

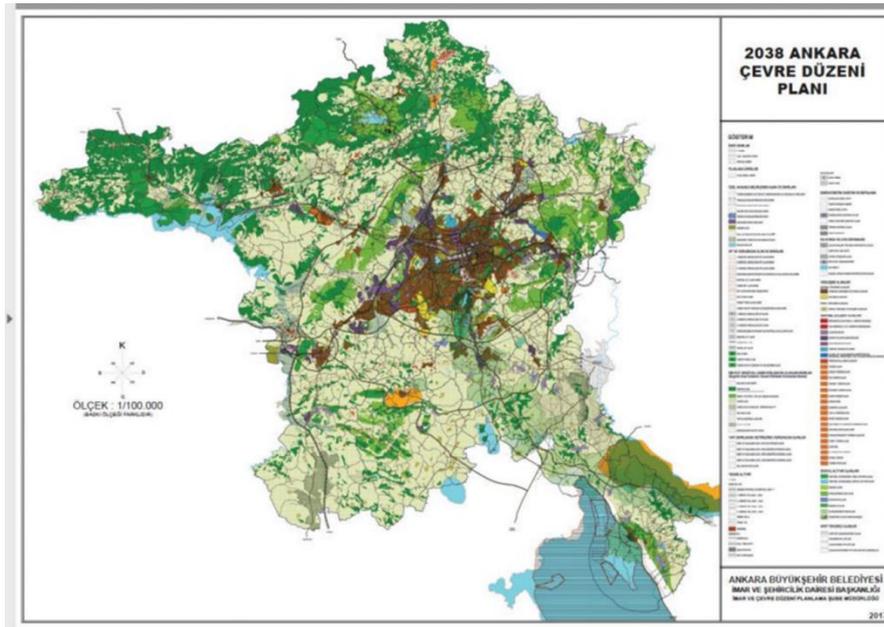
“..... Starting from the Jansen Plan, especially starting from the 1950s, these were all turned into sewers by the State Hydraulic Works and municipal policy; roads were passed over them. Ankara's streams flow under the roads right now. Here Bentderesi Street is a very good example, we can give. Now, of course, Ankara has rapid grown city several master plans were made. The 1957 Master Plan, the Yücel-Uybadin Plan, the 1960 Plan, the 1990 Master Plan (Metropolitan Area) and today we ended up with a city without plans. Because currently, Ankara does not have a Metropolitan Area Master Plan ...” (Tunçer, M., 2020).



Today, Ankara is expanding in the shape of oil spot in every side

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“... Of these plans; the plans for 2023 and 2038 were suspended, lawsuits are opened. Because Ankara has been planned in a huge area from one end to Polatlı, from one end to Ayaş, and these plans are indications that Ankara has a plan that will be enough for 19 million people. However, it may take 100 years to reach this 19 million. For metropolitan Ankara, there is a need for a master plan aiming at «zero carbon» and «green policy» in which forests, agricultural areas, rivers and valleys are protected and a green infrastructure is established.” (Tunçer, M., 2020).



2038 Ankara Environmental Master Plan

Existing plans can be taken into account. Existing plans have invaluable research. These master plans and master plans should be reconsidered by bringing together climate change, global warming, epidemics, pandemic, resistant city models and smart city models.

For Ankara, it is necessary to develop strategies to combat climate change, global warming and to create a resilient city model. After the pandemic, it is necessary to prepare a master plan established in Ankara's Metropolitan Area Master Plan with zero carbon (Zero carbon), green policy, forest, agricultural areas, rivers and valleys.

Existing plans can be taken into account, as they have invaluable research. These master plans should be reconsidered by bringing together all precautions for climate change, global warming, epidemics, pandemic, resistant city models and smart city models. How today's Bahçekents will develop, is today's evolving into a new understanding that includes zero carbon city, etc.

Population and Building Densities should be reviewed

A directly proportional relationship is observed between the places with high population density and the spread of the virus. In Keçiören, Ankara Castle and its surroundings, Altındağ



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and in the center, we see that it is especially crowd in Demetevler in the new settlements of Sincan, Batıkent and Eryaman. Therefore, this is an event related to population density and economic structure. In other words, it is necessary to improve the living conditions of people, to take measures to improve their economic power and to make environmentally sensitive planning.

The decreasing green / blue infrastructure systems in Ankara should be developed, a green belt should be established, Mogan-Eymir-Imrahor Valley Special Environmental Protection Area should be protected with its natural ecology. The gradually decreasing green-blue infrastructure systems Imrahor Valley and lakes, Mogan - Eymir Lakes and its continuation Imrahor Incesu Stream must be protected. Ecological planning; Considering zero carbon emissions, green buildings are issues that take green architecture into account, highlight the environment in environmental planning, and highlight green infrastructure. High carbon emission, energy-intensive, has coal and other fossil fuel-based economic growth in many environmental advice on the insistence of Turkey. This should be taken very seriously as soon as possible, especially these days. Maybe this Covid-19 will have an effect; Corona virus will have an effect. It should be emphasized that all living spaces in all areas of the city must be handled as spaces with aesthetic qualities with contemporary designs suitable for the nature, environmental beauty, biological diversity, historical and cultural structure of the city.

► Parks should be designed in a useful and aesthetic way; trees, plants, colours, lighting elements and material selection should be made accordingly. Open spaces should be considered in a way that provides maximum opportunities for the inhabitants to be active and creative, and should be suitable for rest. Sports fields should also be designed to include different sports branches, suitable for different ages and physical capacities. There should be adequate and qualified playgrounds for children.

► Agriculture and animal husbandry should be given importance. Urban agriculture and surrounding agricultural areas must be protected.

► Transportation systems should be reviewed, pedestrian + access roads should be increased. Since public transportation vehicles are seen as the most commonly infected vehicles, they have suddenly become the dirtiest looking vehicles. From now on, everyone will create their own solution and prefer not to use public transportation, to walk, or to choose individual transportation vehicles such as bicycles and electric scooters, which are recently supported by local governments. (Özuduru, B., 2020)

► Restriction of vehicle roads, narrowing of lines, pedestrian and bicycle prominence: When we look at Austria, Germany and the USA, the streets are closed to

traffic, leaving space for pedestrians and cyclists and the effort to protect social distance in this way came to the fore. In fact, we saw that the bicycle roads were widened by narrowing the vehicle roads in Berlin⁵.

► “Ankara Greater Municipality Mayor Mansur Yavaş, who introduced the 6-stage 53.6-kilometer bicycle path to be built in Başşehir, said,” There are 65 thousand vehicles in total at a walking distance of 500 meters to the route. We need to ensure that these vehicles do not enter the city anymore,” he said⁶.



Ankara Bicycle Road Routes

The concept of public space will change and dense and congested spaces will be abandoned. In the first place, during this pandemic the workplaces were partially abandoned. Later, the most popular consumption places and “semi-public” areas of the last twenty years, Shopping Centres (Shopping Centres) were closed. Green areas such as parks, walking paths and natural areas followed. The only places that could not be closed were the streets, which were far from surveillance and were more public places.

“The squares remained empty; the number of people on the sidewalks has decreased. In the past, uncared encounters while passing by, started to change the sidewalk. Since the cities do not have a socially tolerant city culture, in a short time, a culture that was rude to each other was formed”. (Özuduru, 2020).

⁵ Germany: Pop-up bike lanes give Berlin cyclists extra room amid COVID-19 outbreak: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9zogGJVExQU>

⁶ <https://www.hurriyet.com.tr/yerel-haberler/ankara/bisiklet-yolu-gelecek-65-bin-arac-gidecek-41383503>



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Aesthetic Criteria and Healthy Cities

Examination of cities in the historical process gives some clues about urban aesthetics. These are can be summarized as follows:

- The most important factor that creates urban aesthetics has been the natural environment. Vegetation, geomorphology and climate are elements that make up the natural environment. These elements play an important role both in the selection of the places where cities are established and in the formation of the cities. It must be emphasized that these elements should be compatible with each other in terms of urban aesthetics,

- The urban environment is the living environment where human life, private and social life passes after the transition to settled social order and the first settled urban fabrics are established. Urban environments can be classified as private, semi-public and public environments. In the cities, streets, squares, open and green areas, working spaces, social and cultural spaces, industrial and production spaces all together constitute the "Urban Environment" (Aytekin, O., 2020).

- The urban environment consists of buildings and outdoor spaces defined by them. The harmony and relationships between them determine the quality of urban aesthetics. The roads, which are described as positive elements, come together to form negative elements, namely outdoor spaces. Negative elements are defined as open spaces with circulation systems. Roads and squares are parts of the circulation system, breathing spaces of structures such as courtyards, front gardens and side gardens, and green areas are parts of open spaces.

- Lines forming the surfaces of negative and positive elements; texture, material, colour, that is, facades of buildings and pavements in outdoor spaces, are important elements of urban aesthetics. The exterior lines that make up the building facades, the proportions of doors and windows, horizontal and vertical lines, building material, colour and decoration elements. The aesthetic items found outdoors; floor coverings, natural landscape materials and urban outdoor items (furniture). All these elements come together to form a macro form and silhouette for the whole city. Landscape⁷ planning practice is mainly focused on "cultural" landscape, where land use reflects a mix of environmental possibilities (such as slope, climate and soil fertility) and human effort).

Conclusion

The purpose of this article is; taking the British "Garden City Model" against the Covid-19 (Crona) contagious disease, which has caused a pandemic (mass epidemic) all over the

⁷ Landscape as defined in the European Landscape Convention is defined as an area perceived by people whose 'understandable' character is the result of the action and the interaction of natural and / or human factors. Council of Europe (2000) 'The European Landscape Convention', Strasbourg.



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world since the end of 2019, is to discuss the spatial decisions that may be taken in the near future and in the future. Covid-19 virus it is impossible to see it even with a microscope. It is possible to see it with electron microscopes, but I think we can say that this is a warning sent by nature.

In the search for what kind of “City Model” and what kind of “Strategies” should be brought against the epidemic and what we should be able to do the English "Garden City" can be reconsidered as a model.

Ebenezer Howard introduced the “social city” design that attempted to build a bridge between the individualist (capitalist) system of his time, unions, cooperatives, nature, quality life and common ideas. In this article, the importance of this model in terms of “environment” and “public health” (Tunçer, A., 1982) has been emphasized, and its position among the Ideal City models has been tried to be explained.

Based on Howard’s Garden City Model, the principles of the Hermann Jansen Plan, which is the first holistic plan of Ankara obtained through competition in the 1930s, were briefly mentioned. Capital of the Republic of Turkey has also developed ideas for macro-planning decisions, which can be taken to Ankara today again.

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