

# Recent Come-Back of the Old Ideas, and Ideologies, Sustainability, COVID-19, Towards Green, and Healthy-Housing

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**Abstract:** This research focuses on the development of the new ideas and ideologies in housing problematic, urban planning in Europe and Türkiye since the last century. These ideas and ideologies previously were known as utopia or idealistic, are emerged in response to housing problem in the industrialization period. The ideologies played transformative role and profound impact in shaping of European society via architectural and urban development. These new ideas were first emerged in Europe, and later they transferred to worldwide and finally Türkiye through European architects and urbanists. Recently, due to changing dynamics in the cities in housing and urban planning, the old doctrines and discourses are come-back. Since the 1990s, the urban and housing plannings in the world has evolved in various paths like sustainability, green-design more recently, in the 2020s COVID-19 pandemic become a new planning milestone. After the recent pandemic the architects and urban planners, reconsidered the old ideologies, like E. Howard and B. W. Richardson. While this research focuses on the new world agenda urban and housing planning theories, it also presents how to use past ideologies still play key role in today's housing problem and urban planning. Therefore, in this research old ideologies and their evaluation and conceptual reflections on housing problematic today and in future in the Europe and Türkiye are examined. On conclusion, recently, we witnessed the come-back of the old ideologies and it is revealed that the origins of many housing models and typologies known today derived from originally old ideologies of Europe. These old ideas led to developing new housing models such as; CIAM style modern blocks, and apartments, and later E. Howard's garden-city ideas become significant in Europe and worldwide. After the COVID-19, in search of a greener, airier lifestyle outside the cities E. Howard's Garden city Welwyn, in England has been renewed. In Istanbul, derivatives of E. Howard's Garden city model, first envisioned by H. Prost in the mid of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and recently B. W. Richardson's *Hygeia*, as an old healthy-city housing concept come-back. The research revealed that like old planning ideologies and discourse housing models and typologies of the past are continue being inspiration for development of new and innovative housing models.

**Keywords:** Architecture, Green-Design, Housing Problematic, Istanbul, Ideologies, Sustainability

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## 1. Introduction

The research provides a comprehensive examination of architectural and urbanism ideas, and ideologies that emerged in response to "housing problems" during the industrialization period. These ideas and ideologies, which were initially conceptualized as utopias, have significantly influenced the discourse and doctrines related to urban planning and housing for nearly a century. Indeed, the development of old ideologies aimed to provide new and innovative solutions to urban planning and housing problems

of the period. The study takes to a holistic perspective by analyzing these ideas and ideologies on a global scale, considering their relevance and applicability in the present context. It employs an analytical approach, conducting extensive analyses and evaluations the status and potential utilization of these ideologies. Overall, the research contributes to the understanding of how new architectural and urbanism ideas and ideologies have evolved over time and their potential applicability in addressing contemporary

housing problems. The study also highlights the importance of analyzing and adapting historical concepts to current conditions and provides a framework for utilizing these ideologies in a meaningful and effective manner.

An observation of the current situation in the context of the housing problem and sustainability in Istanbul and worldwide is also presented. Despite raising concerns, the growth of cities' demographically, and uncontrollable, persist as major challenges. Today, the cities with over population are started to be referred like mega-cities or global cities with different and more specific urban terms. Many of them in the world have densely population of over 10 million like London, Beijing, Tokyo, Istanbul, etc. [1]. At the end of the 20th century, cities became metropolises and then transformed to mega-cities, also revealed challenge of regular planning and strategic arrangement [2]. They have continued to develop with the uncontrolled urban sprawl, extinction of green-areas, and forest, with mass migration and housing problematic, and today large metropolises and even mega-cities have emerged. Also, Istanbul has become one of the big metropolises and among the few mega-cities of the world with its significant 16 million population today.

Indeed, the 21st century it has witnessed a significant shift towards more sustainable and environmentally conscious approaches to urban planning and development, commonly known as green urbanism. This shift has been driven by the growing recognition of the essentially address climate change, resource depletion, and environmental deprivation in urban areas. Over the past 50 years, cities around the world have experienced radical changes and transformations. New ideas and ideologies have emerged in urban and residential planning, aiming to tackle the challenges of rapid urbanization, population growth, and social and economic inequalities. These ideas have sought to create more livable, equitable, and environmentally friendly cities.

With some recent unexpected developments in urban and residential design and planning, it is witnessed the come-back of some old ideas and ideologies. With the increasing problems mostly address Climate-change and its impacts on cities striving to create healthier, and environmentally friendly urban environments. While the raising popularity of green-architecture and sustainability in housing and city planning it is continued with a slower pace, the recent COVID-19 pandemic has enhanced this process. In the world cities and particularly in Istanbul, the search for a greener, airier, and healthier lifestyle and housing became more demanded by the people living in the city. While before, people do not consider to green-architecture and a sustainable lifestyle and housing, the pandemic has triggered it.

Due to the emergence of Climate-change issues, and COVID-19 pandemic are indeed led to changes in the world planning agenda, including Istanbul. in this context, some urban planning theories, as well as the models of housing from the 20th century, particularly those related to garden-cities, have come-back [3]. In the context of England example and newly arisen people's demand for living in green-areas have

gained renewed attention of the garden-cities, and houses with garden also their potential use in future projects likewise; garden-houses and satellite-cities in Istanbul are scrutinized. Especially as it remodeled again from old, garden-cities as new and innovative models, it is also aimed to renew old models similarly in Welwyn, in England.

In Istanbul, a rapid increase emerged in the demand of the people who are living in the city searching outside, in more airy, greener areas, and in low-rise residences in nature instead of high-rise blocks and apartments, just like the Welwyn town example. This demand was so intense that the idea of living in a healthier city and housing in Istanbul, almost exactly like B. W. Richardson's ideology, played significant role in the return of this ideas and the emergence of the healthy-housing and healthy-city concept by the contractors. Due to altering demand for housing models afterwards the pandemic, *Türk İnşaatçılar Birliği* (Turkish Builders Association) has initiated a new plan of construction declared that they will expect to construct sustainable friendly projects soon as well as the meet people recent housing demand. In the world, old housing models have already begun to be implemented their versions in Istanbul are also reconsidered. In this research, the new, innovative housing models which would be generated by sustainability, and after the recent pandemic COVID-19, as well as the old, existing models developed in the 20th century, were also considerably examined.

Nowadays, with the increasing immigration and population problem in the cities, and Istanbul the housing is gained importance. In the world, the housing planning and design have focused more on green-architecture and sustainability. Today, while the world cities concentrated on Climate-change issues and green-design or sustainability, Istanbul city planning agenda focuses on housing and urban regeneration due to urgency of recent earthquake. Also, like the Welwyn example the old models at the beginning of the 20th century were examined due to their potential reuse in future to contribute to the development of original ideas new and innovative models for Istanbul. These old garden-city models were first emerged in Europe and then transferred to Istanbul from Europe by French architects, in the first quarter of the 20th century and their latest English forms were adopted as modern versions of housing in the late 20th century. Afterward, many housing models the garden-cities, satellite cities, etc. in Istanbul were originally transferred from Europe, France, Germany, etc. Recently, these old garden-cities and methods have come-back, the Welwyn city, as an original garden-city model which was planned previously by E. Howard, England.

## 2. From Industrial Period to Today, the Ideas and Ideologies in Housing Problematic

Since the industrial period, the housing problematic and the urban problems in cities reflected to the present day. Some problems in the cities stemmed from industrialization

like; migration, irregular urban sprawl, next to lately established slums in areas where they mix with newly developed factories. People are drawn to cities by the working opportunities they provide, such as jobs, access to education, or the desire for a healthier and easier life [4]. Thus, from the industrial period in the cities with the increase of urban population, pursuit a healthy and livable housing became problematic. The cities have continued uncontrolled urban growth due to newcomers searching employment opportunities with more incomes in the factories and they were guided directly to live in the city's outskirts, or slum and shantytowns, etc. Thus, in the newly industrialized cities essentially public-health and safety were appeared a major problem [5]. Furthermore, these industrial city dwellings had mainly unhealthy living conditions [6].

The new and innovative theories initially emerged as a utopia later stimulated the architectural and urbanism theories and they changed the city and society to-morrow [7]. The utopians first involved to the problems of the 19th century industrialized cities and their society they processed new theories, doctrines, projects searching the response to housing problematic. The housing models were developed via ideas of utopians transformed into reality accordance to the public-health. In the social basis the first innovative ideas in the 19th century, were not found opportunity to realize.

The prominent developer of the housing theories as pioneers of the urbanism was social-utopians, aimed to find solutions to the cities' problems [8]. Later, these primary period projects led to development of the earlier urbanism ideas with pioneering projects such as Guise, by utopians J. B. Godin and C. Fourier, [9]. This societal problem transformed cities as utopia [8].

The idea of housing considered the best solution for the social-utopians who aimed to a model would be suitable for all segments of social class. The evolution of the industrial society first realized via Fourier's philosophical ideas which identified housing basically a specific model [10].

Due to densely population in big-cities, he designed multi-stories single resident where many people would live in. Thus, his specific housing model was deliberated to premise as a solution to the vast populated developing industrial cities [9]. J. B. Godin followed him and developed social housing-model influenced by the ideas of K. Marx and social utopians [11]. He primarily aimed to improve French society and social life where he witnessed the misery in Paris streets [12]. In the context of the social basis innovative ideas in the 19th century in housing led to the emergence of the social-rental housing system (which aimed to solve the problem of housing for low-income people, as an affordable model).

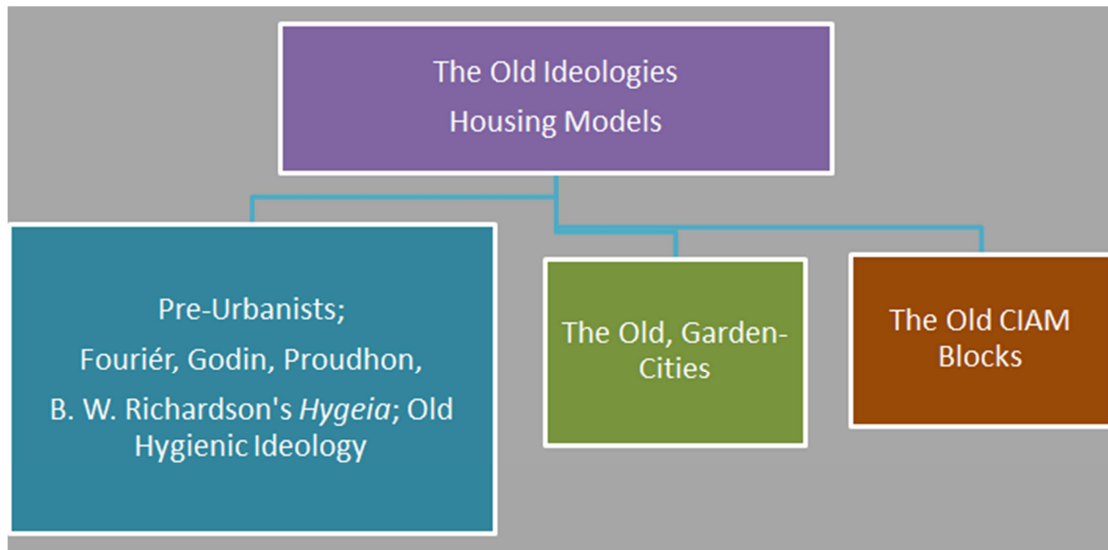


Figure 1. The Old Ideologies and Related the Housing Models. Figure, Autor.

In the context of the architectural and urbanism theories the first planners as pioneers were called social utopians, they persuaded the industrial cities' social problems and urbanization. The utopians like; Charles Fourier, Étienne Cabet, Jean-Baptiste Godin, Pierre Joseph Proudhon, Benjamin Ward-Richardson, pré-urbanists (predecessors of urbanism) [13]. (Figures 1-2) Many of these ideologies were remained only theoretical basis and divided planners into two groups: theorists and practitioners. The reflection of the new

and innovative ideologies in 19<sup>th</sup> century in Türkiye first realized via the European architects and planners. Most of the new ideologies in the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries were remained only on the basis of utopian. The ideology persuaded in social order, as advance and the interests of constituted of class or group [7]. These projects primarily considered utopian ideas and ideologies, played significant role, and transformed the society altered and transformed their lifestyle through urban planning theories, and ideologies.

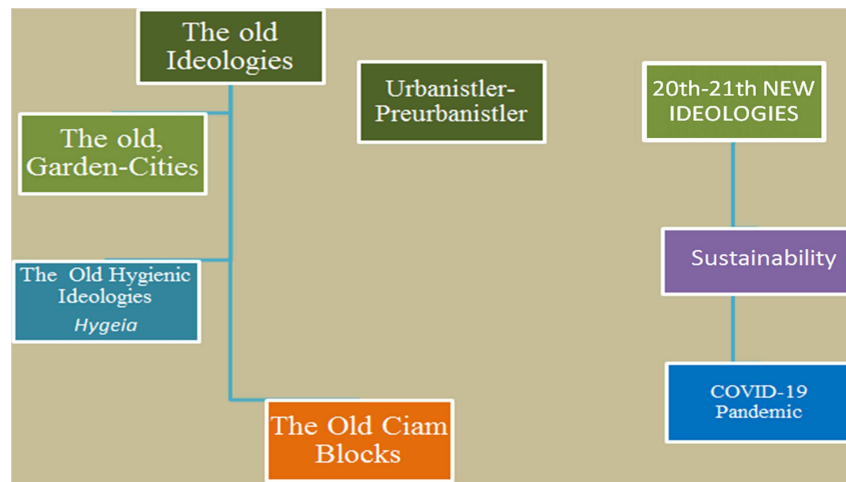


Figure 2. The Old Ideologies and Their Evaluation and Transformation of the Recent Ideologies. Figure, Autor.

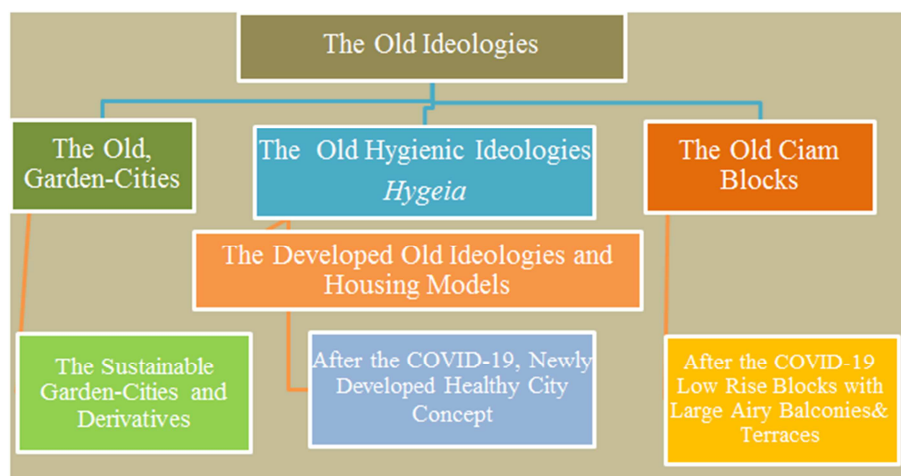


Figure 3. The Old Ideologies and Their Evaluation and Transformation of the Recent Ideologies and Housing Models. Figure, Autor.

### 3. 21<sup>ST</sup> Century, Towards to Recent New Ideas and Ideologies the Sustainability and Green-Urbanism

Over the last fifty years, urban and residential planning has evolved in a completely new direction towards greener and more sustainable urban and housing planning. The agenda of the world's cities and urban dynamics are still going through some changes today, where newly developed innovative ideas and ideologies on green-design, and sustainability emerged in the 1980s. (Figures 1-2-3) By the 2000s, the concept of Climate-change was became widely known and accepted and led to the emergence of green-urbanism theories for the 21st century. The green-urbanism in the 21st century reflects a shift towards more sustainable and environmentally responsible approaches to urban planning and development. The research highlighted and addressed Climate-change's urgent problematic and its impacts on cities to create greener, healthier, and environmentally friendly urban eco-systems.

Recently, the idea came to forward; the early ideologies

could be base for a model development for future cities in the context of the sustainability, green-urbanism, and green-architecture? These early city models and planning theories on green-urbanism first mentioned by Ebenezer Howard, 1902 book entitled as *Garden Cities of Tomorrow*. On the theoretical basis, recently his political and social agenda has made a come-back, in 1969, pioneered by Reyner Banham was among the new idea's technology, human needs, and environmental worries integral part of architecture [2]. (Figure 4) In the 21st century, the urban planning theories derivatives of the garden-cities become significant again, with the idea of uncontrollable urban sprawl towards to green-areas of the countryside. E. Howard indicated that secondary and primary sectors; factories and agricultural activities, should be in the periphery, while the tertiary sector established in the center its population encircled by an inalienable rural green-belts [10]. These models based on dimension of the 20th centuries in terms of optimum circumstances confronted in cities.

The ideological and theoretical changes experienced in the last period have been more comprehensive and compelling, and their effects on cities realized rapidly and more expansively. Considering the ideologies of a century ago, it

took many years for them to be accepted by the public and transformed into reality. It has forced to systematically reassess our approaches to construction, transport. The challenge of tackling Climate-change and its ecological impacts, transforming all cities, whatever their form, from small villages to megacities. The people witnessed a comprehensive change of both ideologies, cities, and housing planning throughout a century. The cities changed and transformed today, with urban landscapes emerging in an unpredictable way, displaying a significantly different appearance from what we have known in the past [11].

This new approach, in urbanism, originated in the 1980s as a response to urban sprawl and promote compact and walkable communities. Overall, the emergence of green-urbanism in the 21st century reflects a shift towards more sustainable and environmentally conscious approaches to urban planning and development. It acknowledges the demanding requisite addressing mainly Climate-change and its impacts on cities while striving to create healthier, and environmentally friendly urban surroundings. Today, the cities have continued to develop with constant migration, and large metropolises and even mega-cities have appeared. Istanbul as one of the significant metropolises amongst the few mega-cities of the world with its high population. Although various new ideas in urban and housing planning have emerged and developed, recently, the sustainable urban and housing planning gains

importance, the housing problem continues to be an issue. At the end of the 20th century, many cities became mega-cities, expressing the impossibility of regular planning and strategic arrangement [2].

It emphasizes the creation of mixed-use developments that integrate housing, commercial spaces, and recreational areas in proximity, reducing the need for excessive automobile use and fostering a sense of community [2]. The principles of green-urbanism focus on achieving greater energy efficiency, reducing carbon emissions, preserving natural resources, and promoting social equity. This approach involves strategies such as promoting public transportation, encouraging cycling and walking, incorporating green spaces and parks, adopting sustainable building practices, and implementing renewable energy solutions. By compacting urban-areas and creating more interconnected and accessible communities, green-urbanism seeks to address the environmental challenges posed by Climate-change and create cities more resilient and healthy places to live. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century people working in an entirely new urban planning context also new types of cities which would be crucial [2]. Today, humanity have confronted in a new era of uncertainty, where the main supplies for cities like; energy, water, and food are critical, also increasingly non-calculable uncertainty that create with the same haste of with its new development of technology in the world [14].

**Table 1.** The 20<sup>th</sup> Century, Old Ideologies and Reflecting the Housing Models at the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Table, Autor.

	THE OLD IDEA AND IDEOLOGIES	THEIR REFLECTION TO TODAY NEW CONCEPTS	THE CITIES
a.	English Garden-Cities and French Derivatives in İstanbul; <i>Cités-jardins</i> , <i>Cités-parc</i> , etc.	Today Garden-City Concept	UK-Welwyn, France, Paris, and Germany, etc.
b.	20 <sup>th</sup> Century Others, Old CIAM Blocks, and Derivatives	The CIAM Blocks with Large Balcony and Terraces Version	Istanbul
c.	The Old Hygienic City Known as <i>Hygeia</i>	Today, after COVID-19, the Healthy-City Concept.	Istanbul, (Developed as As Unique Model)

### 3.1. 21<sup>ST</sup> Century, Recently, Come-Back of the Previous Ideologies, Garden-Cities, and Derivatives; *Cités-Jardins*, *Cité-Parc*, Toward Greener Lifestyle After the COVID-19 Pandemic

With the rapidly developing world agenda and urban dynamics it is recently witnessed the search for new lifestyles in the cities and return of old ideas and ideologies. While the world has focused on sustainable urban and housing planning since the 1980s, then their agenda changed in the 2020s. Recently, past planning theories of the E. Howard's ideas and ideologies also back to the urban-planning world. In the 21st century, the existing urban planning theories and its derivatives of the garden-cities becomes significant again, due to people's changing demand living in greener, and airy areas particularly in a period afterwards of the COVID-19. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, E. Howard first aimed to create greener living style out of the London city and its suburbia indicated and secondary and primary sectors; factories and agricultural activities, should be localized in the periphery, while the tertiary sector established in the center its population encircled by an inalienable rural green-belts [10]. (Figure 4) (Table 1)

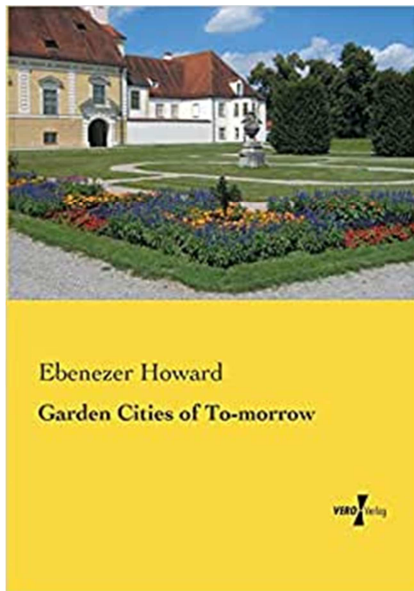
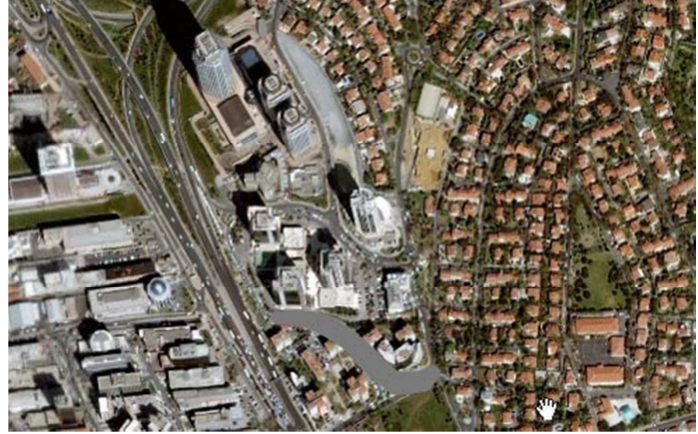
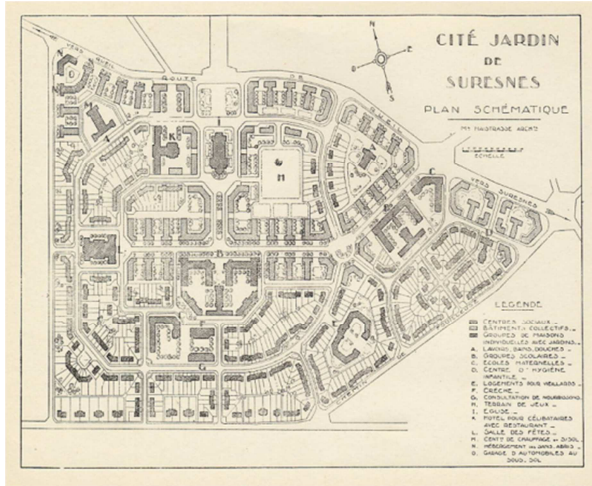
The significant urban planning ideas and ideologies and housing models that primarily appeared in Europe at the first half of the 20th century, later spread to Istanbul and Türkiye through European architects and urban planners. The main source of these ideologies is British urban planning theories and discourse developed by E. Howard, R. Unwin. French architect-planner Léon Jaussely first transferred the modern English urban planning theories to France [13]. L. Jaussely known as a French planner who first introduced the principles of British urban planning to the France urbanism world via Adshead's techniques- (*Town Planning Practice* by S. D. Adshead) also applicated in the cities such as Berlin, London, and Paris [11]. The derivatives of English garden-cities as French *cité-jardins* (garden-cities), HBM, HLMs, planned in the Paris city's nearest *banlieues* (sub-urbs) implemented long time by Henri Sellier as social basis rental housing [15]. Furthermore, the construction social-rental housing models increased, purposed to middle-class people in Paris [16].

Later, it was witnessed that many of these theories arrived also to Türkiye. These ideologies were first developed by E. Howard in England and later widespread in other European countries like, Germany, France and finally in Istanbul, Türkiye. (Figure 4) French planner H. Prost envisioned some



settlements as *cités-jardins* (garden-cities) in his specific Anatolian Side Master Plan, *Le Plan de Côté d'Asie* compatible with green-areas. These garden-cities projects were aimed to plan the middle-class implemented with the newly developed bank-partnership model after H. Prost in the

Asian Side regions such as Koşuyolu, Çamlıca, Acıbadem etc. [17]. This model of housing-projects was applied by institutions, and dedicated name of the banks like Emlak-bank project, Yapı Kredi bank projects, İş Bank projects, etc. [18]



**Figure 4.** Garden-cities Come-back After the COVID-19 pandemic. Photos, 1. Cité-jardin, Suresnes, (H. Sellier), Garden-city, Istanbul, Levent, (Arkitera), E. Howard, Book To-morrow, Today, 2023, Garden-cities, Istanbul, (BHouseGöktürk, instagram).

Furthermore, in Istanbul's Bosphorus Heights, Henri Prost planned some *cité-parcs* (park-cities) uniquely for the Bosphorus which were been disregarded in years with his idealistic view as an historicist, realistic and less interventionist protecting groves [18]. On the Bosphorus slopes, this housing model originally planned for Istanbul's distinctive natural environment. H. Prost's *cité-parcs* (park-cities) was inspired originally British garden-cities and E. Howard's ideas for Istanbul city's groves [19]. (Figure 5)

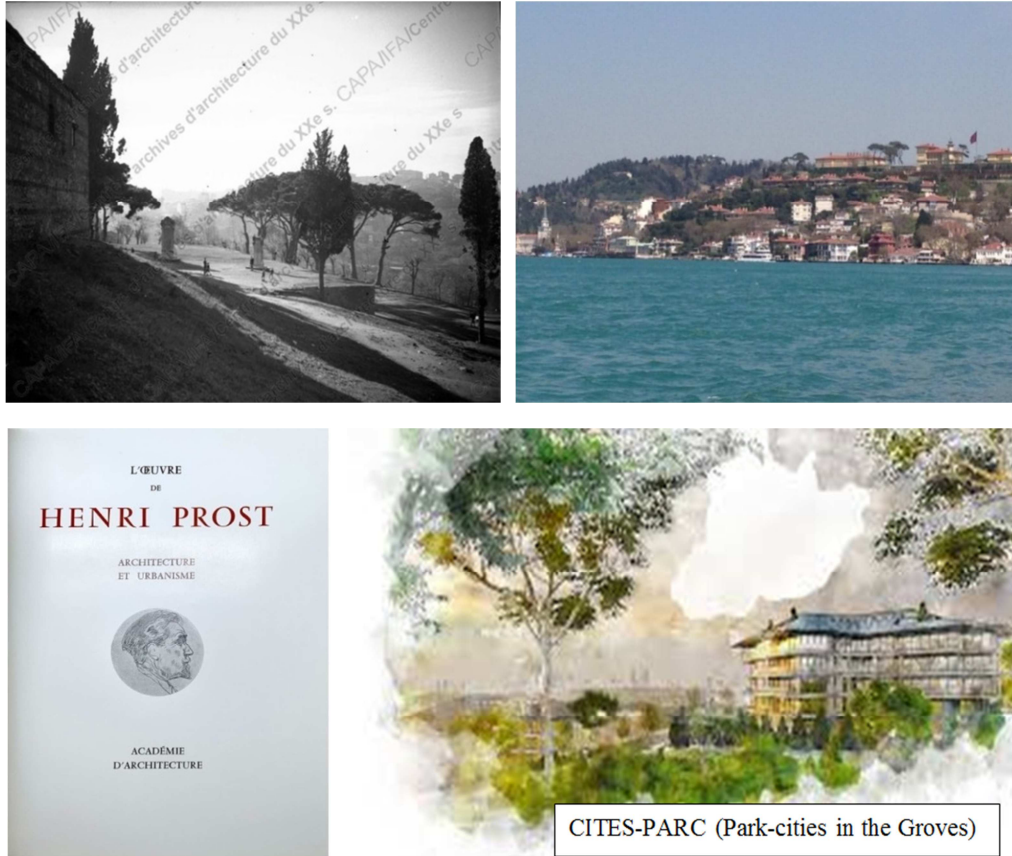
Recently, these models based of the 20th century's ideas aimed to develop for new housing for greener lifestyle in Istanbul. Some of the examples of this pioneering idea has already newly come to the agenda, with the recent renewal of E. Howard's Welwyn town, in England, as a symbolic model.

In one of the latest articles, it was referred that the re-newment of Welwyn town which was planned as a garden-city by E. Howard at the beginning of the 20th century, as a center of point after COVID-19 pandemic [20]. Specified that a revival of awareness in the ethos of the garden-city models the neighborhood and community promoted by E. Howard and the sustainability problems on the metropolitan and regional base [21]. As an original garden-city Welwyn model described as world-famous town which was developed by its unique sporadic buildings as an experiment of urban planning of community in Hatfield [22]. (Figure 4)

The COVID-19 is not the only reason for this radical change to search for new housing and living models in the out of the cities green, sunny areas, but also the sustainability and

the searching for car-free, zero carbon emission, calm neighborhoods, housing shortage, rising housing prices and the expensive cost of living in the big cities played a significant role. Searching new and healthy living styles led the return to houses like E. Howard's garden-city models, also

car-free plannings with new pedestrian and bicycle ways reminiscent of the ideas of the old garden-cities were reinstated in this new arrangement. This trend and this model are not only popular in England, but also that attracted attention nearly all over the world cities.



**Figure 5.** Cité-Parcs (Garden-city) Designed Uniquely for Istanbul Bosphorus Heights Groves. Photos, 1940, Istanbul Groves, (IFA Archives, Paris), Istanbul Bosphorus Heights (Photo, H. Coskun), Henri Prost Book, Today, 2023, (Grove Houses, Mesa Project).

### 3.2. 20th Century, CIAM, the New Ideologies and Towards to Modern Architects and City Planners

With recent developments the sustainability and the particularly COVID-19 pandemic played an influential role in the come-back of old ideologies, and transformation of housing models and typologies. Thus, a single CIAM block, first designed by Le Corbusier in France has been known since the 1950s, after the COVID-19 transformed into a block with wider balcony and terrace in Istanbul. (Figure 6) (Table 2) The basis of these block practices went back to the first block project of Barcelona planned by Cerda in the theoretical and ideological context. By the 20th century, the model progressists became prominent and Cerda was known as the founder of advanced urbanism theories and doctrines with the modern planning of Barcelona in 1858 [9]. An innovative block system perceived as a solution to traditional, densely urbanization with newly arranged greener courtyard aimed to contribute to green-areas in the city, with the modern world's aesthetical concepts and equipment's in urban planning with plants, greenery, trees, and lighting [23].

This unique model was first adapted to modern cities in France by traffic and highways in the 20th century's innovative, urban model. Indeed, the group of architects advocated the ideal city as indicated that the 20<sup>th</sup> century's developing urbanism [11]. Mostly supported by CIAM, this modern city planning method and its followers of were against the old, traditional model. First developed by practitioners of pre-urbanist theories became universal in the orbit of modernity, where the building and human factor was significant by Le Corbusier [9]. The CIAM approved la *Charte d'Athènes* [24] divided the cities to the regions and functions [25, 26, 18]. This conveyed new rules and regulations for planning through unhealthy urbanization ensuring development of municipalities [27]. Le Corbusier's block model was applied repeatedly by him using similar plan scheme in many cities such as; France, Japan, USA, and Northern African cities [8]. (Figure 6) In the early 20th century aside from Le Corbusier the other architect-planner group who rejected to contribute Le Corbusier's ideas in France, Europe and developed new planning ideas that would be soon known in the worldwide as "realistic" ideologies.





**Figure 6.** Evolution of the CIAM Block. Photos, Le Corbusier, 1950s, Block Marseilles, (H. Coskun), Istanbul, 1950 Levent Block (Anonym), Le Corbusier Book, Today, Green-Block Design with parks and water After COVID-19 (Ramsgarden Project).

In the 1950s, one of CIAM's contemporaneous projects previously envisioned by French "realistic" architect-urbanist Henri Prost in Levent district, in Istanbul. Henri Prost first intended in his Master plans development of the city on the urban axis through the in Şişli-Levent axis which had vacant areas. Earlier to the 1950 elections, the Istanbul Mayor L. Kirdar was requested planning Levent a large-scale housing project from Aron Angel while Henri Prost was in Paris [28]. As colleague of H. Prost, Aron Angel obtained a diploma as urbanist from the ESA, *l'Ecole Spéciale d'Architecture* (an Urbanism School where Henri Prost taught the first urbanism lectures) he claimed that their inspiration from Le Corbusier's and CIAM's most iconic model block-Marseille *l'Unité d'Habitation* on the raised columns called *pilotis* in French architectural design terminology. (Figure 6) These ideas also originated back to from old, social-utopians Godin and Fourier's ideas and as an archaic model a multi-story and collective-block inspired from *Palais de Versailles* (Palace of Versailles) where the many people lived in same building. In the 1950s, a liberal change was seen in the socio-economic policies in modern Turkish Republic. H. Prost known as close to the Atatürk's ideas his plans were not approved by Istanbul Municipality [29] and they declared that his Levent project was unsuitable, citing social life norms of Turkish family on that time.

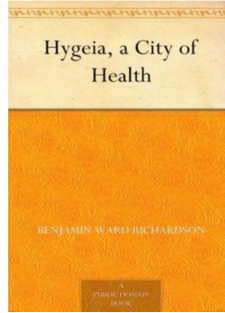
In 1960's, H. Prost left the Istanbul, and the Levent project promoted by another Turkish architects and planners K. Ahmet Aru and R. Gorbun were planned project as multi-story blocks and numerous planning phases where the different housing types used in each phase built by Emlak Bank [13]. The 1st Levent Project was planned as garden-city; II. Levent was realized in 1951; III. Levent, in 1952-53 and final phase IV. Levent was built [30]. In the post-Prost period, the committee under the direction of K. Ahmet Aru who planned Levent project would criticize H. Prost's plans and he condemned K. A. Aru being against to middle-class housing [31].

More, recently, the Le Corbusier's well known CIAM block also as an old model come to the fore and changed and used in the context of the sustainability and after the COVID-19 pandemic needed to revision the block designs linked to old CIAM theories with today's conditions. The main design elements of this revision have been realized due to people's newly demand for greener and airier living style and searching larger and greener terraces and in blocks that previously had no balconies or smaller balcony and terraces. These new versions of old CIAM blocks were started to be planned lower and horizontally (due to closer to ground level also, the nature), the dimensions of the balconies and terraces were become larger so that terrace plans were created a new living style.



**Table 2.** The Recently, Come-Back of the Old Ideologies and Their Evaluation and Transformation and Housing Models. Table, Autor:

	THE OLD IDEA AND IDEOLOGIES	TARGET OF THE HOUSINGPROBLEM	THEIR REFLECTION TO TODAY NEW CONCEPTS	ISTANBUL CITY IMPLEMENTATIONS & REGIONS
a.	Garden-Cities&Cité-P arc Derivatives	Sustainability, Particularly, COVID-19	Today Garden-City& Houses with Garden Concept	The Outer City Settlements; Both European and Asian Side Settlements; Sarıyer, Kemerburgez, Büyükçekmece, Arnavutköy, Pendik, etc.
b.	Others, Old CIAM Blocks, and Derivatives	The COVID-19 And Sustainability	The CIAM Blocks with Large Balcony and Terraces Version	Mostly, City Centers and Inner-City Settlements, and Urban Regenerations.
c.	The Old Hygienic City Known as <i>Hygeia</i>	Sustainability, Particularly, The COVID-19	The Healthy City Concept	Mixed, Outer City and Inner-City Settlements. Both European and Asian Side Settlements

**Figure 7.** After COVID-19, Recent Healthy-City Project in Istanbul Photos, Healthy City, Levent Istanbul, (Dapıyapı), B. W. Richardson, Book of Hygeia, After COVID-19 Closure, 2023, Healthy City Concept Private Balconies&Terraces (Dapıyapı).

### 3.3. Recent COVID-19 Pandemic and the Rebirth of the Old Ideas and the Hygienic City Hygeia

However, in the first quarter of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the theoretical base of the urban planning has evolved in different aspects green-urbanism, and sustainability. Especially, after the recent COVID-19 pandemic they has almost become new planning milestone. During the recent COVID-19 the people also have witnessed the come-back of the old ideas and ideologies like Benjamin Ward's specific work *Hygeia*. 20<sup>th</sup> centuries new projects stemmed from this old idea with public-health like his utopian city (*Hygeia*) in the 19th century [9]. The reminiscent of *Hygeia* nearly after a a century, similar ideologies would emerge. With the recent changing urban dynamics, particularly after the COVID-19 pandemic, have shifted the cities newly developed agenda towards themes that resonate with Benjamin Ward's notable hygiene work in his book *Hygiea*. The new projects developed and arranged by new norms for public-health considered to newest, utopian ideas such as 19<sup>th</sup> century Benjamin Ward's utopian city (*Hygeia*) [9]. (Figure 7) (Table 2)

The rapid developments have experienced in recent years brought to the fore the importance of epidemic diseases, hygiene practices, and the pursuit of healthier lifestyles. These themes, which are reminiscent of the ideologies of the past, and today they have gained importance and the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted their crucial role and notion of hygiene, and public-health in cities. The concepts such as social distancing, sanitation measures, and improved healthcare infrastructure have become critical considerations in urban and housing planning. As we navigate this global health crisis, the relevance and significance of past ideologies that emphasized hygiene have resurfaced, reminded their enduring value.

The unforeseen developments of the past years have

prompted a re-evaluation of urban environments, examine how people better integrate hygiene, health, and well-being into cities. This shift has led to innovative solutions, such as the reimagining of public spaces to facilitate social distancing, the integration of touchless technologies, and the promotion of active transportation modes. It is acknowledging that the ideologies emphasized hygiene and public-health a century ago have not disappeared entirely. Instead, they have revived and gained new relevance in response to the challenges faced today. By adapting these past ideologies to the current context, they foster healthier, more resilient cities that prioritize the well-being and safety of their residents. It is essential to continue exploring and integrating lessons from the past into urban planning strategies, acknowledging the importance of hygiene, health, and well-being as integral components of cities.

## 4. The Old Ideas and Ideologies and Reflecting Today's Housing Models

Ideas and ideologies that have emerged for more than a century have now changed and transformed urban and housing design and planning and have gone through an evolution process. Due to changing urban dynamics, sustainability and sustainable plannings started in the late quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and recently with compulsory agendas such as COVID-19. Although the interest in sustainability and ecological design approaches continues, these newly emerging ideas and ideologies. The epidemic diseases which is not considered significant at first, today they have effected in urban and housing design and planning as well as the it is expected the epidemics will be significant in the cities future.

The evolution of past ideas and ideologies and their reflections on today's cities are also different. The recent

ideological transformations in the in the worldwide, and the changes specific to Istanbul are discussed. There has been a wide variety of ideological transformations and changes in cities, new and innovative ideas and ideologies have emerged, also the old ideas and ideologies almost a century ago, such as; In England, Welwyn, E. Howard's garden-cities, or in Italy, like Godin and Fouriér, multi-story blocks and lifestyles based on isolated collective life shared terrace (collective living due to physical distance and refrain using the open public-areas in cities) and the post-pandemic period in Istanbul. (Figure 8) It was also revealed that a healthy-city concept developed like B. W. Richardson's *Hygeia*, indeed as a hygienic city model.

The studies carried out in the world, mostly new and innovative planning ideas and ideologies have come to the forefront in the context of sustainability after the 1980s. Recent innovations in urban and housing planning, particularly sustainability after COVID-19, have been exposed to different resonance in America and Europe in the worldwide. In American cities, with the recent COVID-19 pandemic, considerable depopulation was observed, and people initiated to relocate to out of the big cities, or to the nearest towns seeking more spacious, greener, and sunnier surroundings. Thus, during the pandemic closure the major American cities like New York, Washington, a relative shrunk were observed [32].

However, contrary in American cities, in Europe, especially in England, it has been witnessed the old ideas and ideologies like garden-cities of E. Howard's are recently made a come-back. This ideological come-back stimulated and recognized worldwide. After COVID-19 similar ideological back is realized in Istanbul, due to the emerging interest living

in greener and airier spaces. The housing demand in the city center of Istanbul decreased and housing such as garden-cities planned in green-areas outside the city became popular and widespread.

In Europe and France, during the pandemic period, newly developed ideas, and ideologies such as 15 minutes city model was first planned and put into effect in Paris. In Italy, pandemic is perceived as a possible opportunity to rethink on design of housing architecture. They made some changes in the housing plans add communal areas after for social distances and additional working rooms for remote working. Due to limited reach to public parks, green-areas houses planned with the private terraces, collective spaces, shared courtyards to support daily physical activity while keeping social distances [33]. Thus, they implemented previous ideologies, transferred from last centuries, like Fourier's, Godin's housing models purposed to more communal lifestyle became popular again.

In Istanbul, the ideas and ideological changes revealed on the city and housing planning. In the recent period, it was also witnessed an escape from big cities like American cities to nearby towns, and partly in Europe, as in England, also the old ideologies come-back with the similar modifications Italy-like housing models. Furthermore, in Istanbul, a new migration occurred from big cities like Istanbul, Ankara to the nearby small towns like Tekirdağ, Çanakkale, Kocaeli, etc. was also observed in Istanbul similar way, the major change occurred in housing models. Afterwards the COVID-19, people have preferred to leave the city centers and chose to live in outside the city and in greener and sunnier areas.

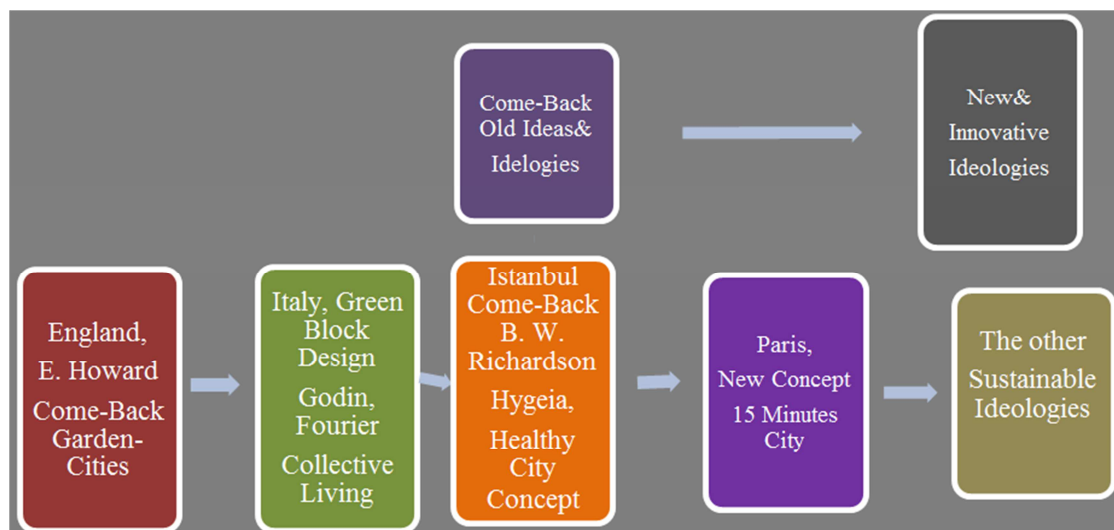


Figure 8. The 20<sup>th</sup> Century, Old and New Ideologies and Reflecting the Housing Models at the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Figure, Autor.

After the COVID-19 an altered demand surfaced in the big cities by Turkish people especially in newly developed housing models in Istanbul. With the COVID-19, new and innovative housing concepts have emerged which cater to people's new demands specifically arranging green-areas, aimed to healthy-living, and proximity to nature, such as garden-cities, healthy-houses, terrace-houses, forest houses, etc. The private contractors declared that they indented to

produce new and sustainable friendly housing projects soon to meet people's changing demands and requirements. They also aimed to produce as a newly emerged concept after the COVID-19 and it was developed a "healthy-houses" concept specifically like B. W. Richardson's old ideologies and city of *Hygeia* with more green-areas, [34] (Figure 7) as well as the E. Howard's "garden-cities". (Figure 4) (Table 2)

They also have announced that they will plan "garden-cities"

in out of the city in green-areas instead of high-rise buildings, for natural and sustainable relationship between city-dwellers and city [35]. They have also specified new criteria for future housing models and typologies, and the number of rooms with an additional office or study room for remote working model, which emerged widely during COVID-19 [36].

## 5. Discussion and Conclusion

Although the research has a wide scope the ideas and ideologies since the 19<sup>th</sup> century to the 20<sup>th</sup> century and present, which includes almost a century, it was necessary to examine in detail as well as the continuity and their evaluation and reflection of these past ideologies today. Although these old ideas and ideologies which were thought to significant in the long-ago, they left very remarkable traces also played a key role in the development of today's modern ideologies.

Today, these old ideas and ideologies, due to recent unforeseen circumstances in the cities; They came to the fore again for various reasons such as sustainability, green-design, ecological design, urban pollution, epidemics, or pandemics, and they were used in both urban and housing design and planning. In this context, it is thought that as an original and essential subject, which has not been explored so far, has been touched upon in the research to reveal the status and evolution of past ideologies today.

The results obtained from this research revealed that the current use of old ideas and ideologies and offer a new and innovative and different evidence on how humanity possibly will be to benefit from these ideologies in the future. After searched on today's city planning and housing design, the study proved that some of the old ideologies did not extinct yet as though we architect and urban planners. On the contrary some of them come-back for the recent circumstances of the cities likewise; multiple versions of the Le Corbusier's "CIAM Block" through the 20<sup>th</sup> century as a modern block model, in the cities like; Marseilles, Berlin, N. Africa, etc. (Figure 6) Also, H. Prost's Housing models in his Istanbul Master plans like "cite-jardins", and "cité-parcs". (Figure 5) Additionally, more recently, witnessed the come-back of the E. Howard's old, distinctive "garden-city" model Welwyn town, in England, in Europe as an example for a sustainable and COVID-19 housing and living model. (Figure 4) Finally, B. W. Richardson's "healthy-city", concept in Istanbul, Türkiye which developed due to people's changing demand during and after the the COVID-19. (Figure 7) (Table 2)

These old ideas and ideologies we thought they have stayed in the past and not back. Inspired from the old ideologies' new version of these ideas more recently observed again in the cities and they all come to the fore again as a new and innovative city and housing design and plannings as well as the models and typologies. Also, they will be useful in future urban and housing design and planning. These ideologies may come to the fore again in the future, and possibly they will be rearranged altered, and transformed for the possible city and housing design scenarios in the future.

On conclusion, today, we have witnessed that come-back to

again some the old ideas and ideologies. These ideologies and their reflecting and inspiration the housing models and typologies or directly taken these ideas since the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and even today.

Although many ideas and ideologies are thought to, they have already extinct and stayed in the past historically, it has been observed in this study that they can be revived and used again in today's rapidly changing urban and housing dynamics, living styles revised and transformed today's conditions. In addition, although it does not seem as an realistic idea for today to think that these will come up again in possible future situations that they may happen in the future which we are may does not comprehend yet extensively them.

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