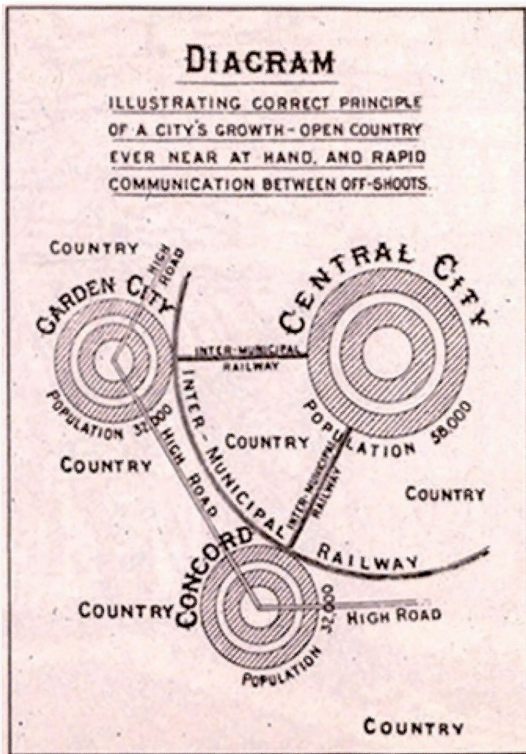


The Garden City Movement



The Garden City Movement is a method of urban planning that was initiated in 1898 by Sir Ebenezer Howard in the United Kingdom. Garden cities were intended to be planned, self-contained communities surrounded by “greenbelts”, containing proportionate areas of residences, industry and agriculture.

The main features of Howard’s scheme were:

1. the acquisition of a large area of agricultural land within a ring fence;
2. the planning of a compact town surrounded by a wide rural belt;
3. the accommodation of residents, industry and agriculture within the town;
4. the limitation of the extent of the town and prevention of intrusion upon the rural belt;
5. the natural rise in land values to be used for the town’s own general welfare.

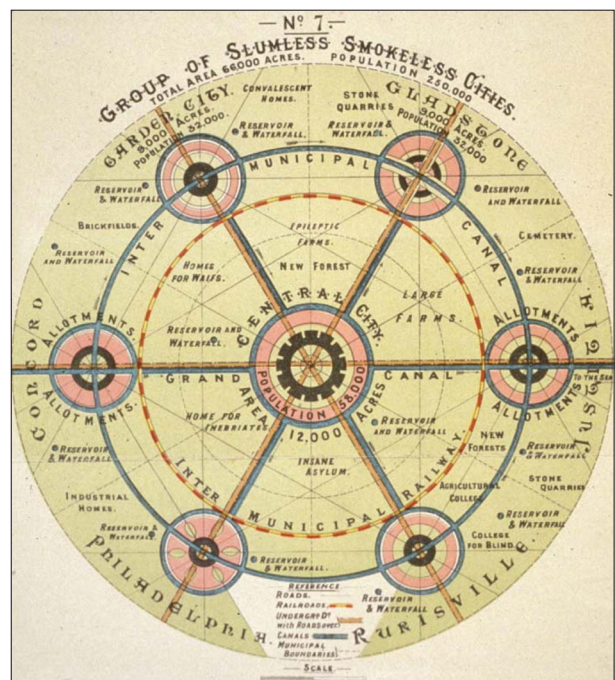
Howard’s concept of interrelating country and city in a planned city of predetermined size has enjoyed wide popularity in the planning of subsequent new towns. His emphasis on greenbelt areas and controlled population densities has become an integral part of suburban and city planning as well.

1 Complete the short text below with the words in the box.

accommodation • communities • features • land • need • overcrowding • planning • residences • rural • town

The **Garden City movement** is an approach to urban 1. that was founded in Great Britain in 1898 by Sir Ebenezer Howard. “Garden Cities” were intended to be planned as self-contained 2. surrounded by greenbelts, containing carefully balanced areas of 3. , industry and agriculture. Howard’s plan for Garden Cities was a response to the 4. for improvement in the quality of urban life, which had been spoiled by 5. due to uncontrolled growth since the Industrial Revolution.

The main 6. of Howard’s scheme were:



- the planning of a compact **7.** surrounded by a wide rural belt;
- the **8.** of residents, industry, and agriculture within the town;
- the limitation of the extent of the town towards the **9.** belt;
- the natural rise in **10.** values to be used for the town's own general welfare.

2 Read the text and find the required information.

In 1902, Howard published his book , where he described his ideal Garden City: it would house 32,000 people on a site of 2400 hectares, planned on a concentric pattern with open spaces, public parks and six radial boulevards, 37 m. wide, extending from the centre. The Garden City would be self-sufficient and when it reached full population, a further garden city would be developed nearby. Howard imagined a group of several garden cities as satellites of a central city of 50,000 people, linked by road and rail. In 1899, he organized the Garden City Association. Two "garden cities" were founded on his ideas: Letchworth Garden City and Welwyn Garden City. The concept was adopted again after World War II, when the New Towns Act produced the development of many new communities based on Howard's ideas. Garden city principles greatly influenced the design of colonial and post-colonial capitals in the first decades of the 20th century, as in the cases of New Delhi (designed as the new capital of British-ruled India following WWI) and Canberra, capital of Australia, established in 1913.



Welwyn Garden City: ancient map

- Title of book:**
- Year of publication:**
- Main contents of book:**
- Number of inhabitants in a Garden City:**
- Pattern of the city:**
- Width of the boulevards:**
- Later developments:**
- Configuration of the whole city:**
- 1899:**
- Names of the two "Garden Cities":**
- Concept of "Garden City" after World War II:**
- Capital cities built according to "Garden City" concept:**