

through legislation. They will not deal with a greater range of concerns than they have to do in order to be profitable in the short run; long-term concerns will generally be neglected. Public sector developers are seldom better. What then are the urban design concerns that the case studies show? What have we missed?

There are many concerns. The key ones that have come up in the case studies, in no particular order, have to do with the range of variables to which attention is paid, how efficiently they are dealt with, the segregation and integration of activities and peoples, designing for a sense of place, and designing for a sustainable environment. Throughout any discussion on urban design the issue of changing worlds and changing values and how to consider them is a recurrent theme. So are the rights of individuals versus the rights of the community.

### ***The Range of Variables (and People) of Concern***

Urban designs differ in the range of variables considered in their creation. In much recent work in countries such as China (see Figure 7.1), Malaysia and South Korea (see Figure 11.3) access to sunlight in all habitable rooms is the determining criterion in defining the spacing of buildings. In the United States and Europe it was similarly so during the 1960s (e.g. Pruitt-Igoe; see Chapter 7). In these cases the functions of concern are those of the very basic of levels of human needs shown in Figure 1.6. They are indeed important. The issues that have emerged as now being of concern have been a response to the types of dull and, sadly, often dangerous environments of widely spaced buildings that weighting the single design criterion so heavily affords.



**Figure 11.3** New housing, Seoul in 2000.