Photograph by Susannah Lang

Figure 11.5   The Wall street area, New York in 2003.

of streets as hoped for in Pariser Platz (see Chapter 8). Answers to questions about the mix of uses depend on the objectives being sought in a project.

A number of politicians and designers are worried about the social stratification of society. Social-planning policies sought to make Pruitt-Igoe racially integrated. Singapore has a policy to make all residential areas house the different ethnic groups of the state in proportion to their representation in the total population. The goal is to avoid any area being stigmatized on racial grounds. How much should we strive to integrate or segregate people by ethnicity, culture or economic status? The answer is to let the market dictate people's choices. Will, however, the market provide choices? These questions are not urban design ones, but the affordances of different layouts and facilities can guide public policy decisions.

The effort to impose a behavioural norm through design and social legislation has been found to be wanting. The best way to avoid conflict seems to be to design for micro-segregation with macro-integration. What this means is that sub-areas should be designed with one population in mind while larger areas cater for the whole variety of people living within them. The layout of Aranya Township does that (see Chapter 10). Who should dictate such policies? In democratic societies people make choices for themselves. Urban patterns and building