4.10 • Compositional and configurational properties of ABCD types.

(a)

(b)

A-type



Composition

Irregular, fine scale angular, streets mostly short or crooked, varying in width, going in all directions.

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Regular, orthogonal, rectilinear, streets of consistent width, going in two directions.

C-type

D-type

B-type

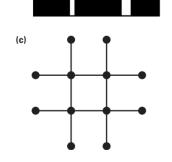




Mixture of configurational properties (T- and X-junctions, some culs-de-sac; moderate connectivity).



Loop roads with many branching routes in tree-like configurations (mainly T-junctions, mainy culs-de-sac; low connectivity).



4.11 • Permeability and connectivity. Layout (a) has greater permeability than (b), but both have the same connectivity (c).

streets typically of consistent width; curved or rectilinear formations, meeting at right angles.

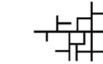
- Line of

Based on consistent road geometry. Curvilinear or rectilinear formations, mostly meeting at right angles.

compositional property, referring to the extent to which a two-dimensional plan area is 'permeated' by accessible space – this relates to distance (circumlocution) and area (available for circulation). Connectivity may then be reserved for use as a configurational property, referring to the degree to which different links or routes connect up in a network.

Overall, it will be possible to use the distinction between composition and configuration in subsequent explorations of structure from now on. The immediate question here is: how can we use this distinction between composition and configuration to help arrange types of pattern in a general system of classification?

Configuration



Mixture of configurational properties (T- and X-junctions, some culs-de-sac; moderate connectivity.



Mainly grid with crossroads (high) connectivity). Continuity of cross routes.