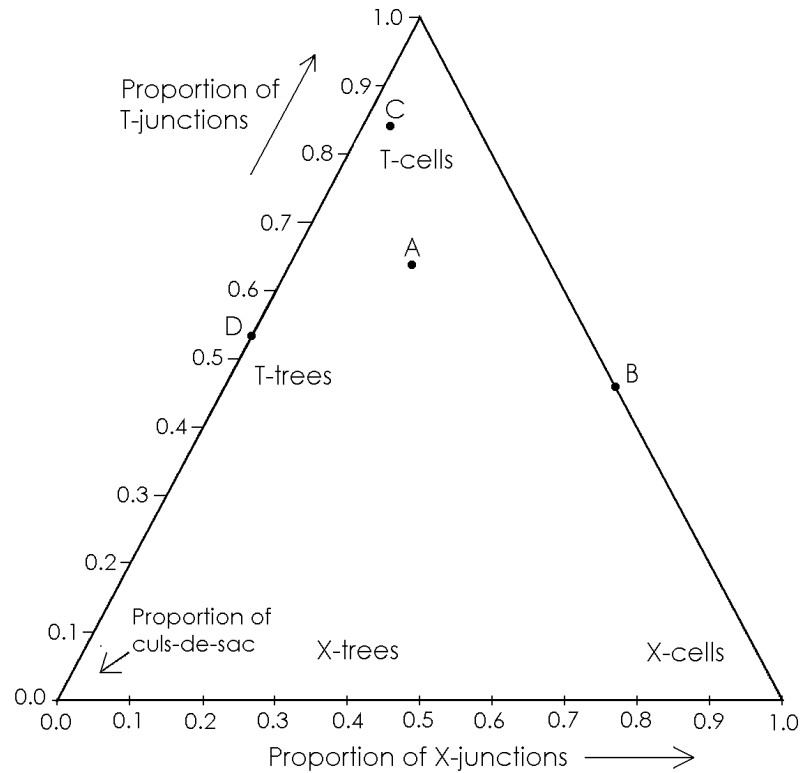


4.19 • The nodegram. Each point represents a network, according to its proportion of T-junctions, X-junctions and culs-de-sac, thereby giving a quantified graphical impression of the 'morphological continuum'.



left-hand side – the vogue for the use of culs-de-sac and the decline in crossroads – followed by contemporary aspirations towards a shift back to the right. The nodegram can therefore reflect the broad fluctuations in the favourability of different kinds of street pattern over the years.

CONCLUSIONS

This chapter has demonstrated a number of ways of characterising street pattern, through a variety of properties, typologies and presentational devices. An emergent finding is that there is no single best typology: what kind of typology is best to use in practice will depend crucially on the purpose of that typology – for example, if it is intended as a comprehensive catalogue of any theoretically possible patterns, or a simpler, more selective set of types for practical application to real street patterns.

The characterisations of street pattern in this chapter can be seen to clarify some issues of pattern raised in Chapter 2. The distinctions between