Table 5.2 Suggested route types based on structural role

Route type	Structural description	Typical street network role
Stem	Intermediate junctions are three-way	Varied, including conventional distributory networks. (Also boundary routes to griddy networks.)
Spine	Intermediate junctions are four-way	Traditional connective grid networks. A spine is often the main road, locally or otherwise
Corridor	Both ends are pendant (usually both are externally connecting)	Typically the datum or main through route of a network
Cantilever	One end is a three-way junction, the other is free	Typical of suburban 'cul-de-sac' networks
Collector	All junctions are three-way	Typical of networks of suburban distributors connected by priority junctions
Connector	All junctions are four-way	Typical of traditional grid networks
Cross-connector	A short, deep connecting street which, due to its depth and relative discontinuity, would have a high value of relative connectivity	Found in interior of grid networks

of Chapter 3, this is classification by *relation*. The particular sense of route type addressed here refers to the 'structural role' played by a route in the network – for example, the distinction of 'spine route' or a 'side road' – or a 'connector street'.

It is possible to suggest a series of types of route that might be recognised according to their structural role. Table 5.2 explains some possible definitions for different kinds of route defined according to their structural role. The question arises as to how these might be expressed quantitatively, or related to each other systematically.

The final column in Table 5.1 showed that in the Bayswater network there are 20 distinct types of route identifiable or, rather, 20 unique combinations of continuity, connectivity and depth. At present these are simply