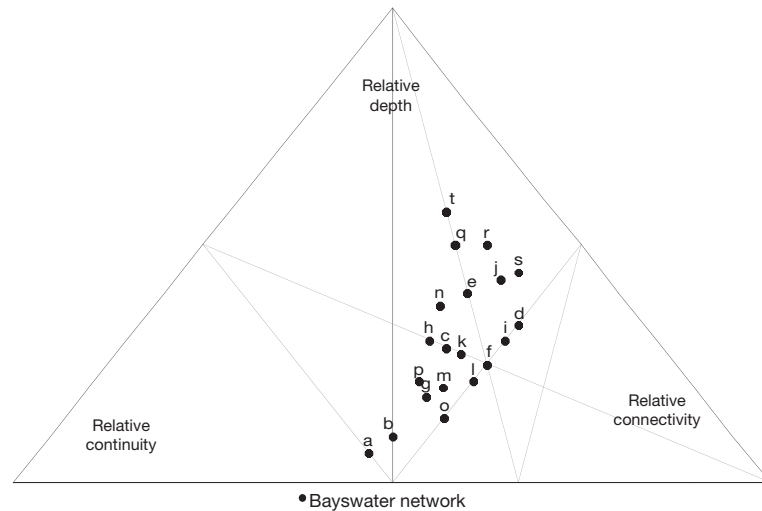


**5.15 •** The routegram for the whole Bayswater network. This plots all the route types featured in Table 5.1, representing the route structure shown in Figure 5.13 (c). There are 20 individual route types (labelled 'a' to 't' in Table 5.1) – representing 20 distinct permutations of continuity, connectivity and depth – hence 20 plotted points on the routegram.



it is not 'deep' (i.e. close to the bottom of the plot). This set of characteristics is in accord with a road that is a major through road with several side roads.

The routegram may be used to compare the structural role of different routes in a network, or different routes across networks, or to compare the complete set of routes in a network with those in another network. These aspects will be demonstrated in the remainder of this chapter.

### *The routegram for a whole network*

The procedure carried out for Bayswater Road can be carried out for all 27 routes in the Bayswater network. We can then plot the positions for all of the different types of route in the network on a routegram, to show the overall distribution of routes in the whole network. The distribution of routes for the Bayswater network is shown in Figure 5.15.

From Figure 5.15 we can see that type 'a' (corresponding to Bayswater Road, route 1), is relatively both the most 'continuous' route (i.e. highest value of relative continuity), as well as being the least deep route. A series of routes types vie for being the most 'relatively connective', among them is type 'o' (corresponding to Moscow Road, route 1.2.1). In such a way, the routegram can be used to map out the different combinations of route type in a given network.

Before proceeding to formally identify what these types might be, let us consider a contrasting type of network, which might offer different kinds of route, therefore adding to the total spread of types recognisable.