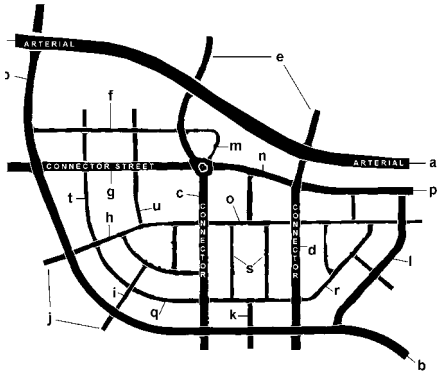


5.17 • Route structure representing a 'connector' network. This is adapted from Calthorpe's diagram (Figure 2.4). The equivalent streets labelled 'connector streets' in Figure 2.4 are 'c', 'd,', 'g' and 'l'.

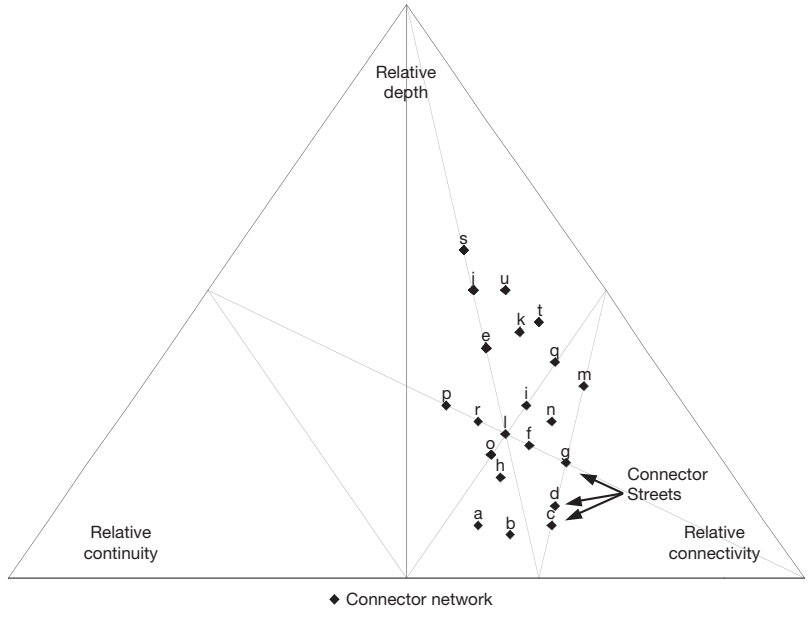
means of characterising and comparing whole networks are elaborated in Chapter 6. Before doing this, however, we can consolidate what we have learned about the structural role of routes, focusing on the issue of route type.

Using the routegram to distinguish route type

The routegram has been used to demonstrate the complete scatter of routes in a network. Each position on the routegram may be associated to some extent with a kind of route type. We can therefore use the routegram to identify route types based on their structural role in the network; that is, based on the relative combinations of continuity, connectivity and depth.

As an example, we can take a network based on Calthorpe's connector streets (Figure 2.4) and analyse this in route structural terms (Figure 5.17), plotting the resulting routes on the routegram (Figure 5.18).

From this, we can see where the types of route identifiable as 'connector streets' lie. We can now 'point to' the region generally occupied by connector streets, and hence can check explicitly whether a proposed route could be regarded as a connector street.



5.18 • Routegram for 'connector' network. This shows the route structural properties of routes from Figure 5.17 plotted on the routegram.