Indeed, we can be more specific, since positions on the routegram can all be explicitly quantified. We can create a general working definition of a *connective street* as one embodying a route with high relative connectivity. We can also separately give the *connector* a more specific definition based on having four-way intersections at either end and at all intermediate junctions.

Here we are using the term 'connector' to refer to a route type defined purely by its structural role (relation) as defined by its combination of route-structural properties. Clearly this is independent of the form or use of such a street. A 'connector' could therefore be a 'connector street', if it took the form of a street, but could also be a 'connector road', or 'connector boulevard', if its physical characteristics so dictated.

The routegram as a map of route types
We can do similar exercises with various permutations of route type in different kinds of network, and plot out a theoretical solution space of all types of route. From this, we can mark out areas and lines on the route-gram (Figure 5.19) that correspond to different route types, for example, the types suggested earlier in Table 5.2.

Figure 5.19 demonstrates several route types suggested earlier in Table 5.2. These refer to several commonly recognisable types, which seem to offer the most useful applications in accounting for route types that are the
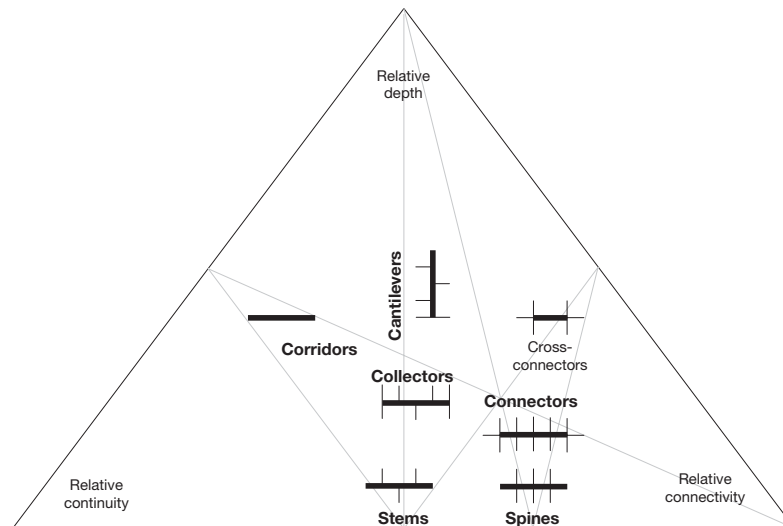
5.19 • Route types defined on the routegram. A more systematic exploration of the 'solution space' of route types on the routegram is given in Appendix 5.