

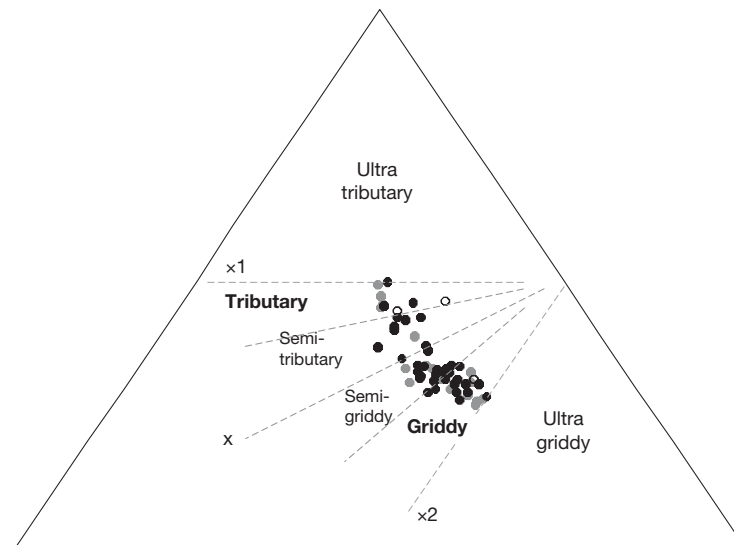
- *semi-griddy* – refers to typical grid-like layouts with a variety of T- and X-junctions, typically found in the inner areas of traditional settlements;
- *griddy* – implies a relatively high proportion of X-junctions, typical of regular ‘planned’ layouts such as the original planned extensions to traditional settlements, or to new settlements laid out on a grid pattern from the outset.

Typical sectors in which these types would fall are suggested in Figure 6.7. By such divisions, we create (at least) four intermediate classes between the polarised extrema of ultra deep tributaries and ultra connective grids.

Overall, the spectrum of possible patterns has been divided up in a way that is transparent and objective. The characterisations of network type relate to the kinds of concerns expressed in Chapter 2: relating to different kinds of connectedness, grids and tributaries.

Having calibrated the netgram with a series of real networks of recognisable and established structure, it is then possible to assess the classification, or structural similarity, of networks with respect to the six categories identified in Figure 6.7.

Historically, we might note a very broad chronological development from semi-griddy to griddy to semi-tributary to tributary (cf. A, B, C, D types),



**6.7** • Classification by connectivity: the tributary–griddy spectrum. The most basic distinction bisects the netgram between tributary and griddy structures (line *x*). A second division brackets moderate cases (lying between *x1* and *x2*). Finally, the central range can be further bisected to give ‘semi-tributary’ and ‘semi-griddy’ cases.