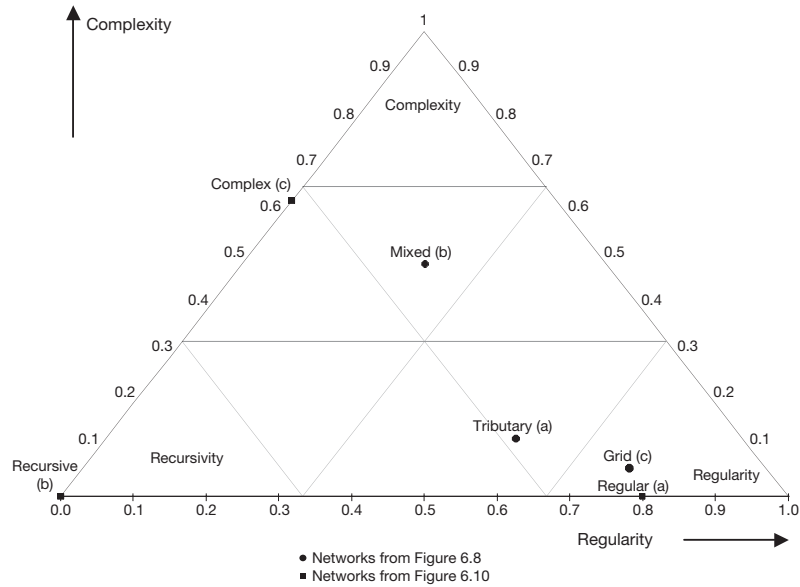


**6.11 •** The hetgram. This plots the positions of regularity, recursivity and complexity. The plotted cases here suggest that the mixed street pattern structure is not simply an intermediate type between the grid and the tributary, but a distinct kind of type in its own right.



the spectrum is from complex to regular. All the most complex layouts (in the upper left part of the Table 6.3), are the characteristic traditional, 'unplanned' layouts uppermost in Figure 6.12. Below these come suburban layouts of various sorts, followed by increasingly regular tributary and grid networks. Significantly, it can be seen that the prototype layouts lie lowest of all: these have the pristine symmetry of the drawing board. For all that Soria y Mata considered that *Ciudad Lineal* was a higher, vertebrate form, here, it is interpreted as one of the simplest possible specimens.

Complex, characteristic structures are found in traditional street layouts, from Babylon to Bayswater. Indeed, Bayswater turns out to be the most complex of all examples studied. This reflects the mixture of planned and unplanned sections of layout, with a variety of long and short streets at different depths.

We can note that the Glasgow Grid layout – the central part of the city centre – has a very low complexity value. This would be expected of a *planned* grid. In contrast, the grid of Glasgow Southside – which is almost as connective as the Glasgow Grid – is much more complex. This greater