Table 6.3 Complexity values for 40 networks (actual and prototype)

1	Bayswater	0.59	21	East Finchley	0.33
2	Shoreditch	0.52	22	Reykjavik Central	0.33
3	Dorchester Central	0.52	23	Tehran Inner	0.33
4	Kentlands	0.47	24	St Andrews Central	0.30
5	Kirkwall	0.45	25	Poundbury	0.30
6	E.K. Village	0.44	26	E.K. Suburban 2	0.29
7	Babylon	0.44	27	E.K. Suburban 1	0.27
8	Bloomsbury	0.43	28	St Andrews Suburban	0.26
9	Cornhill	0.43	29	Reykjavik Tributary 1	0.24
10	Crawley Suburban	0.43	30	Thamesmead	0.21
11	Hamilton	0.43	31	Tokyo Grid	0.20
12	Laguna West	0.42	32	Highworth Village	0.19
13	Glasgow Southside	0.40	33	Glasgow Grid	0.18
14	Tunis Medina	0.39	34	E.K. Tributary	0.16
15	Glasgow 1790	0.39	35	Reykjavik Tributary 2	0.15
16	Elmwood	0.38	36	Craig Plan*	0.13
17	Athens Inner	0.38	37	Coventry Tributary	0.11
18	Copenhagen Central	0.37	38	North Bucks New City*	0.07
19	Sydney Inner	0.36	39	*Ciudad Lineal**	0.00
20	Copenhagen Inner	0.34	40	Hilberseimer*	0.00

* Prototype cases

degree of complexity would be typical for unplanned layouts, where there was no artificially low value of complexity (or artificially high degree of regularity).

We can contrast both of the Glasgow grids with the Edinburgh case, the prototype Craig Plan. This is also regular and connective, but not as regular or connective as the Glasgow Grid. The Craig Plan, in fact, was a deliberately 'complex' layout, with a hierarchically stratified system of streets and mews lanes, deliberately devised to express and reinforce the intended social hierarchy (Figure 2.13). This plan may be contrasted with the more simple, open, 'democratic, mercantile and mobile' gridiron of Glasgow, of a similar period.[4]

A more modern example of a hierarchical layout is seen in the case of the Thamesmead network, whose extremely tributary nature is clearly apparent from a visual inspection of its plan layout. As seen before, this tributary nature is associated with low relative connectivity. We now see how it is also associated with the low complexity typical of planned layouts.

Structures with multiple repetitions of the same type of route, and often exhibiting some form of symmetry, occur near or on the base line