

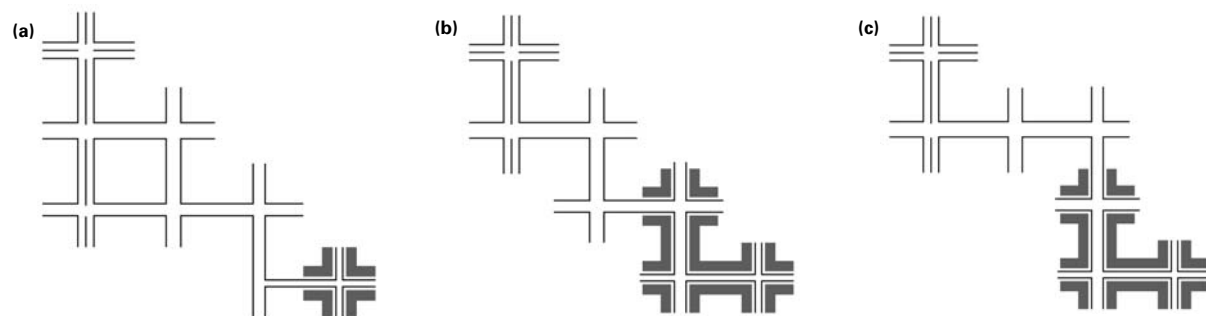
9.16 • Urban expressions of intersection type. (a) Land use. (b) Urban design.

bare and unadorned, but because the adornment is added at the site design stage, by the individual designer. The bare elements may be ‘fleshed out’ with architectonic form. In other words, good architecture is desired, but this is not (yet) part of the specification for the street layout.

EXAMPLE PATTERNS

So far this chapter has illuminated what this constitutional approach means in the sense of street type being the basis of constitutional design guidance. While this is sufficient in principle, drawing towards the close of a book on ‘Streets and Patterns’ seems to demand something that goes beyond the catalogue of street types presented at the end of Chapter 8 – or the ‘constitutional archetype’ presented so far, in this chapter. It seems to demand the demonstration of possible or desirable patterns, to demonstrate more effectively how the abstract constitution can indeed create actual street patterns.

Therefore, a few illustrations of actual patterns are now suggested. This exercise requires care, since, having opened up a range of diversity and variety for different kinds of street type and pattern, we do not wish to throw that all away by narrowing down to a few particular patterns. There is the danger that expressing any actual configurations or compositions here is open to misinterpretation – for example, by only showing grid-like layouts.⁷ Having said that, it now seems appropriate here to suggest how a few potentially desirable patterns could be generated by the constitutional approach described in this chapter.⁸



9.17 • Expression of a conventional constitution, and possible onward evolution. (a) An interpretation of the hierarchy of *Traffic in Towns*. (b) An evolution of the original, that allows the ‘local distributor’ to become a frontage street. (c) Further evolution that allows for arterial streets (i.e. frontage streets forming network with arterality).