

junctions four-way – radiates from point S_2 . Corridors radiate from point O, which is the position of a single one-link datum route. These types are tabulated and explained in Table 5.2.

Types shown in grey upper case represent regions of the routegram containing structural types less commonly found as routes or streets. A chain is a route containing non-junction joints. A pure chain would contain *only* non-junction joints. A pendant route has both ends pendant, i.e. not ending at another route. Here a ‘deep route’ means routes with high value of depth not commonly found in street networks. ‘Lattice routes’ have all junctions with more than four arms.

APPENDIX 6 PROPERTIES OF ROUTE STRUCTURES

A6.1 Street networks used as example cases

<i>Case name</i>	<i>Location</i>
● Athens Inner	Plaka district, historic core of Athens
○ A-type	‘Altstadt’ urban core archetype (Figure 4.7A)
● Babylon	Babylon, ancient Mesopotamia (Iraq)
● Bayswater	Inner suburban streetgrid, London W2
● Bloomsbury	Inner urban grid, London WC1
○ B-type	‘Bilateral’ grid archetype (Figure 4.7B)
○ Chaotic	Implicit negative connotation (Figure 4.2c)
○ Characteristic	Demonstrative layout (Figure 6.8(b))
□ <i>Ciudad Lineal</i>	Soria y Mata’s vision for linear suburb/city
○ Connector	Based on Calthorpe (1993) (Figure 2.4)
● Copenhagen-Central	City centre grid, Copenhagen
● Copenhagen-Inner	Frederiksberg, inner suburban grid
● Cornhill	Historic core of City of London EC3, 1677 (Hillier, 1996)
● Coventry Tributary	Radburn style, Willenhall Wood, Coventry (Keeble, 1969)
□ Craig Plan	Geometric abstract of Edinburgh New Town (Figure 2.13)
● Crawley Suburban	Wood Green, New Town neighbourhood (Keeble, 1969)
○ C-type	‘Conjoint’ urban pattern archetype (Figure 4.7C)