

Depth In *route structure analysis*, depth is used as a route-structural property (d) that measures adjacency to a *datum* (route). The sum of depth values over a whole network is denoted by D , and the maximum depth by D' (Chapters 5 and 6).

Hierarchy A kind of *constitution* where there is a clear (especially, asymmetric) ordering of types, as in pyramidal or dendritic structures. The term 'hierarchical' effectively implies the possession of either *arteriality* or *access constraint*.

Inverse relationship The conventionally proposed relationship in which a road's 'mobility function' is inversely related to its 'access function' (Chapter 3).

Joint A node at which two links are conjoined to form a *route* (Chapter 5).

Pattern A recurring structural, spatial or temporal feature; may refer to a composition, configuration or constitution. A pattern may also refer (after Alexander *et al.*, 1977) to an urban set piece, in which case a street type could be regarded as a 'pattern'.

Route A linear element, representing a movement path, comprising one or more *links*. The fundamental element of a *route structure* (Chapter 5).

Route structure The diagrammatic representation of a network as a set of *routes* (Chapter 5). This can be converted to a graph, in which routes correspond to the vertices of the graph, and junctions to the edges of the graph. This forms the basis of *route structure analysis*.

Route structure analysis (RSA) The analysis of the *route structure* of a network, using the *route* as the fundamental element of structure (Chapter 5).

Strategic contiguity The condition by which all strategic elements form (and are defined by forming) a single contiguous structure, and where the set of all elements from the top *down* to any given tier form a single contiguous system. In networks, strategic contiguity is manifested as *arteriality* (Chapter 7).

Stratification The condition by which elements may only connect with other elements of the same or immediately adjacent status. In networks, stratification is manifested as *access constraint* (Chapter 7). Stratification may also apply to a street in cross-section (Chapter 9).

Street (1) Transport – an urban road with built frontages or buildings associated *or* (2) urban design – an urban space or place used for public access and passage.

Structure The arrangement of parts with respect to each other and to the whole. Structure is normally associated with *configuration* or *constitution*.