Abridged BLT Definitions

Boundary Line Type (BLT)	Empirically identifiable principle	Social relation to interaction opportunities	Indicative contemporary urban example
1 Closing boundaries R: 115 G: 76 B: 0 C: 12 M: 47 Y: 100 K: 60 R: 239 G: 228 B: 190 C: 7 M: 8 Y: 31 K: 0	Operates on the basis of seclusion of a continuous spatial arrangement from the surrounding configuration with the material property that the boundary can be closed off towards its outside, thus making it a dominant. It is also a solid (i.e. no internal arrangement of outlines)	Interaction opportunities are quite stringently internalised as distinct from the outside, though there is a mutual (in)direct orientation between the solid dominant and the surrounding configuration	These boundaries typically circumscribe buildings of any sort or size
2 Facing boundaries R: 170 G: 255 B: 0 C: 41 M: 0 Y: 100 K: 0	Operates on the principle of the orientation for soliciting interaction from the surrounding configuration	Is the site of solicitation of interaction with a dominant	These boundaries represent the doorways or entrance ways into a building
3 Associative boundaries R: 230 G: 0 B: 0 C: 0 M: 92 Y: 100 K: 0	Operates on the basis of dependence on a single dominant that it is directly associated with and, in a conjunction including possible other (in)directly associated boundaries, with which it forms an adjoining configurative complex	Interaction opportunities are mediated between the openness of the surrounding configuration and the related dominant	These boundaries are typically associated with gardens or any plots and surfaces belonging to a specific building
4 Extended facing boundaries R: 56 G: 168 B: 0 C: 69 M: 0 Y: 100 K: 0	Operates on the principle of orientation in an uninterrupted connection to a facing boundary by dependence on any boundary associated with a dominant	Is the site of indirect solicitation of interaction with a dominant, proceeding is no necessity	These boundaries are typically associated with garden gates or courtyard entrances, etc.
5 Directing boundaries R: 0 G: 92 B: 230 C: 91 M: 76 Y: 0 K: 0	Operates on the basis that it directs interaction along opportunities for further boundary crossings in parallels	Interaction opportunities are directed along the boundary crossings that constitute its sides, connecting all sorts of bounded spaces	These boundaries are associated with the street network, access and pathways
6 Disclosing boundaries R: 255 G: 170 B: 0 C: 0 M: 40 Y: 100 K: 0	Operates on the basis of guiding interaction towards opportunities for further boundary crossings in multiple directions rather than a single particular direction with necessary (in)direct connections to solid dominants	Interaction opportunities are freely organised, yet directed in multiple directions which in several cases will eventually lead to soliciting interaction with solid dominants	These boundaries are associated with square-like spaces in well integrated urban situations with several associated buildings
7 Enclosing boundaries R: 255 G: 255 B: 0 C: 3 M: 0 Y: 93 K: 0	Operates on the basis of seclusion from the surrounding configuration with the material property that the boundary can be closed off towards its outside, making it a dominant while containing solid dominants	Interaction opportunities are restricted by solicitation between the openness of the integration within the boundary configuration and the configuration with solid dominants that it circumscribes	These boundaries are typically associated with city walls and gated communities
8 Mutual boundaries R: 169 G: 0 B: 230 C: 67 M: 99 Y: 0 K: 0	Operates on the principle that it is simultaneously associated with, or encompassing, a distinct subset of several solid dominants with which it forms a configurative complex	Interaction opportunities are indirectly directed to several solid dominants and mediated between the openness of thoroughfare	These boundaries are associated with a specific group of buildings without any preference as to which it provides access such as shared porches, cul-de-sacs and communal space in gated communities
9 Opening boundaries R: 230 G: 0 B: 169 C: 24 M: 95 Y: 0 K: 0	Operates on the principle that it creates open, accessible connections towards its outside, while being an integrated part of the configuration	Interaction opportunities are freely organised, with no prerequisites for boundary contexts and the possibility of thoroughfare	These boundaries can be described as park-like spaces, e.g. garden plots, urban fallow, parking surfaces
10 Neutral boundaries R: 204 G: 204 B: 204 C: 22 M: 16 Y: 16 K: 2	Operates on the principle of neutrality, which results from ambiguity and the absence of singular associations, and can occur in virtually any context	Due to the absence of an unambiguous relation to a residing socio-spatial system, crossing the boundary creates no difference from the surrounding non-dominant configuration	These boundaries tend to be the left over areas in less optimally used built environment configurations and also some delimited functional areas connected to streets (e.g. electricity supply)
11 Man-made boundaries of unoccupiability R: 156 G: 156 B: 156 C: 38 M: 30 Y: 30 K: 13	Operates on the basis of negativity, can occur in most contexts	Negativity means there is no residing socio-spatial system, in this case because an area cannot be occupied by human beings	Structures that create an unoccupiable surface area, such as ponds, canals, architectural talus, narrow gaps, etc.
12 Not man-made boundaries of unoccupiability R: 104 G: 104 B: 104 C: 55 M: 45 Y: 44 K: 35	Operates on the basis of negativity, can occur in most contexts	Negativity means there is no residing socio-spatial system, in this case because an area cannot be occupied by human beings	Steep slopes, natural bodies of water, etc., which are contained in the built environment
13 Not man-made negative boundaries R: 0 G: 0 B: 0 C: 0 M: 0 Y: 0 K: 100	Operates on the basis of negativity, can occur in most contexts	Negativity means there is no residing socio-spatial system, in this case because it marks the end of the built environment	'Nature': wild or not fully cultivated areas
V Virtual boundaries R: 190 G: 232 B: 255 C: 28 M: 0 Y: 0 K: 0	Sites of distinction afforded by extant physical distinctions, human beings would have understood and/or experienced to be a crossing from subdivision into subdivision without clear material markers imposed onto the surface	Can in principle be part of any BLT that is not closable or negatively defined	Locations of crossings from space to space are in principle unimpeded and predominantly unmarked, such as openings in dry stone walls circumscribing fields, or a cul-de-sac connecting to a street with similar surface