

# Measuring Urban Form: Overcoming Terminological Inconsistencies for a Quantitative and Comprehensive Morphologic Analysis of Cities

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## Abstract

Unprecedented urbanisation processes characterise the Great Acceleration, urging urban researchers to make sense of data analysis in support of evidence-based and large-scale decision making. Urban morphologists are no exception since the impact of urban form on fundamental natural and social patterns (equity, prosperity and resource consumption's efficiency) is now fully acknowledged. However, urban morphology is still far from offering a comprehensive and reliable framework for quantitative analysis. Despite remarkable progress since its emergence in the late 1950s, the discipline still exhibits significant terminological inconsistencies with regards to the definition of the fundamental components of urban form, which prevents the establishment of objective models for measuring it.

In this article, we present a study of existing methods for measuring urban form, with a focus on terminological inconsistencies and propose a systematic and comprehensive framework to classify urban form characters, where 'urban form character' stands for *a characteristic (or feature) of one kind of urban form that distinguishes it from another kind*. In particular, we introduce the *Index of Elements* that allows for a univocal and non-interpretive description of urban form characters. Based on such *Index of Elements*, we develop a systematic classification of urban form according to six categories (dimension, shape, spatial distribution, intensity, connectivity and diversity) and three conceptual scales (small, medium, large) based on two definitions of scale (extent and grain). This framework is then applied to identify and organise the urban form characters adopted in available literature to date. The resulting classification of urban form characters reveals clear gaps in existing research, in particular, in relation to the spatial distribution and diversity characters.

The proposed framework reduces the current inconsistencies of urban morphology research, paving the way to enhanced methods of urban form systematic and quantitative analysis at a global scale.

Keywords: terminology, classification, urban morphometrics, urban morphology

## 1. Introduction

In the age of urbanisation, urban planning and design still struggle to offer reliable models to address the challenges of the 21st century (Cuthbert, 2007; Romice, Porta and Feliciotti, 2020), while the discipline's

shift towards an evidence-based approach and a “new science of cities” is still in its infancy (Batty, 2012, p.15). Despite remarkable growth and progress, urban morphology (UM)—the area of urban studies that focuses on cities’ physical form, its patterns of change in time and relations with non-spatial dynamics—is no exception. In particular, two issues still hinder a quantitative approach to the analysis of urban form: first, the availability, quality and consistency of data across geographical regions; second, the discipline’s inherent difficulties to offer a rigorous and consistent definition of urban form, its fundamental components and the relationships between them. This paper offers a contribution towards the resolution of this second problem.

The high variety of measurable urban form characters, defined as *a characteristic (or feature) of one kind of urban form that distinguishes it from another kind* (adapted from Dibble et al., 2017 and Sneath and Sokal, 1973), used in urban morphology literature is fragmented across numerous unrelated sources, and despite several attempts to systematise it, (Larkham and Jones, 1991; Caniggia and Maffei, 2001; Conzen, 2004; Dibble et al., 2017) a comprehensive overview is still lacking. This gap of knowledge creates uncertainty as to which research areas are covered and which need further research. Moreover, terminology is not consistent nor univocal, resulting in weaker methodological compatibility and higher hurdles in comparing research outputs. According to Whitehand (2012), *“comparative research is faced with a plethora of case studies that use different, or sometimes unspecified, definitions. [...] In addition to problems of non-comparability of definitions, methods and concepts, differences between the sources of information employed need to be overcome”* (p.60).

In this paper we: a) propose a coherent and comprehensive classification system of measurable urban form characters, and b) use this system to resolve current inconsistencies and redundancies and identify areas of weakness in existing literature. This work is meant to be preparatory to the future exploration of how to measure urban form in a way that is comprehensive, systematic and replicable.

## 2. Research Method

In this section we present: 1) the criteria utilised to select relevant literature used to map the field of UM; 2) the process of systematization of such literature, which we then use to 3) identify, cross-compare, (re)define and 4) the re-classify urban form characters.

As for our own terminology, terms such as “attribute”, “variable”, “measurement”, “metric”, “index”, “character”, “indicator” or “proxy” are often used interchangeably in urban morphology to signify the measurable feature of an object (Araldi and Fusco, 2019; Bobkova et al., 2017; Dibble et al., 2017; Schirmer and Axhausen, 2015; Vanderhaegen and Canters, 2017) . In this paper we follow Dibble et al. (2017) where the term “character” defines *“a characteristic (or feature) of one kind of organism that will distinguish it from another kind”* (Sneath and Sokal, 1973). Here, however, “organism” refers to a distinct kind or type of urban form. “Urban form” as a term has been used to loosely signify different aspects of space’s configuration in cities along with its use and agents, and is therefore a polysemic term, while in this work we refer exclusively to the physical components of urban space, i.e. the built-up fabric (blocks, streets, buildings...) and its fundamental spatial subdivision (plots) after Moudon (1997).

To review the literature (fig. 1), we selected sources that: a) explicitly undertake a *quantitative* examination of urban form characters<sup>1</sup>; b) include urban form characters that are not present in already selected sources, to avoid unnecessary duplication and overlapping.

First, we looked at papers published in two leading journals of urban analytics and morphology: “Environment and Planning B” and “Urban Morphology”. From here, we extracted keywords, which we then used to identify a number of academic citation databases (Google Scholar, Scopus, Mendeley Search, ResearchGate, Taylor and Francis Online) and then undertook a wider snowballing exploration. The process of keyword search and snowballing was iterated whenever new inputs were found and adopted to ensure that the selection is rigorous and inclusive.

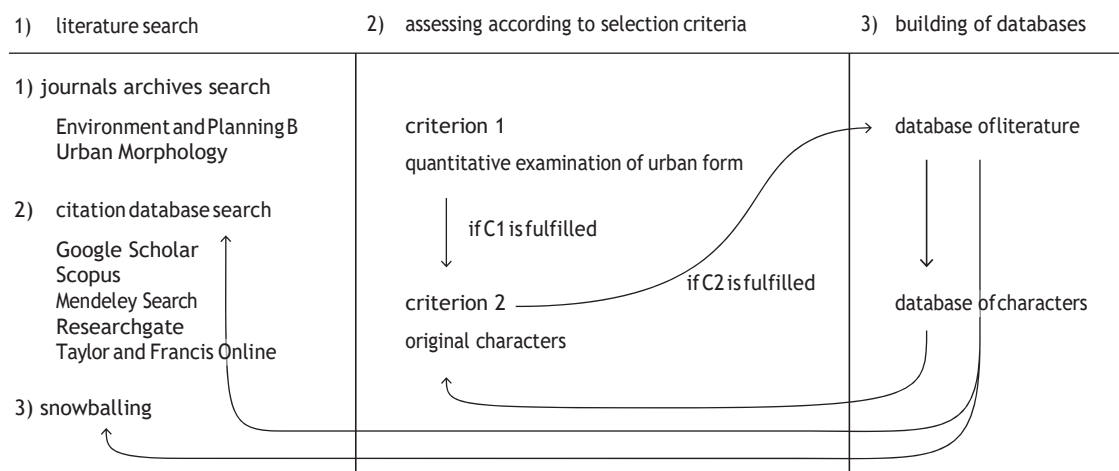


Figure 1. Scheme of the process of selection of literature and its usage.

All selected papers were then classified according to: a) *grain*, i.e. the scale (size) of the *basic spatial unit* on which descriptors are calculated; b) *extent*, i.e. the scale (coverage) of the *case study*; c) purpose; d) potential comprehensiveness, i.e. the number of urban form characters measured; e) timeframe, whether *synchronic* (comparing different cases at the same time) or *diachronic* (comparing the same case at different times).

For *grain*, we considered the basic spatial unit as the smallest element being measured, while for *extent*, we considered coverage as the total area of the case study analysed. Both are taken into account and then organised from 1 (small) to 10 (large)<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> In some cases, the research focused both on physical and non-physical characteristics and was therefore included but only the physical part of the method was used in our analysis.

<sup>2</sup> This classification is based on conceptual ranking rather than metric size: the *building* scale is smaller than the *plot* scale, in that the former is conceptually contained in the latter, even though in terms of sheer size some buildings may be larger than some plots.

We then extracted individual urban form characters from the sources classified as above. Those influenced by non-morphological data, such as distance to the nearest bus stop (Song and Knaap, 2007) or land use (Dibble et al., 2017), were excluded.

To overcome terminological inconsistencies among the urban form characters adopted in different studies<sup>3</sup>, we comprehensively redefined them (see Section 4). On these new definitions, we then designed a classification framework of such characters, based on their nature and the spatial unit they belong to. Finally, we tested such framework in the classification of *all* urban form characters initially extracted from literature, discussed the emerging gaps and redundancies and suggested further developments.

### 3. Literature Review

While the existing literature on urban morphology shows a historical inclination towards qualitative methods (Dibble et al., 2015), through the iterative literature review process illustrated above we identified 72 predominantly *quantitative* works (peer-reviewed articles, conference papers, book chapters, PhD theses). In Fig. 2, selected literature items are *positioned* according to their grain and extent scales, and *classified* by their purpose (colour), and number of urban form characters considered (size).

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<sup>3</sup> This phenomenon, occurring when the same urban form characters are presented under different names or different urban form characters under the same name, we call *nicknaming*.

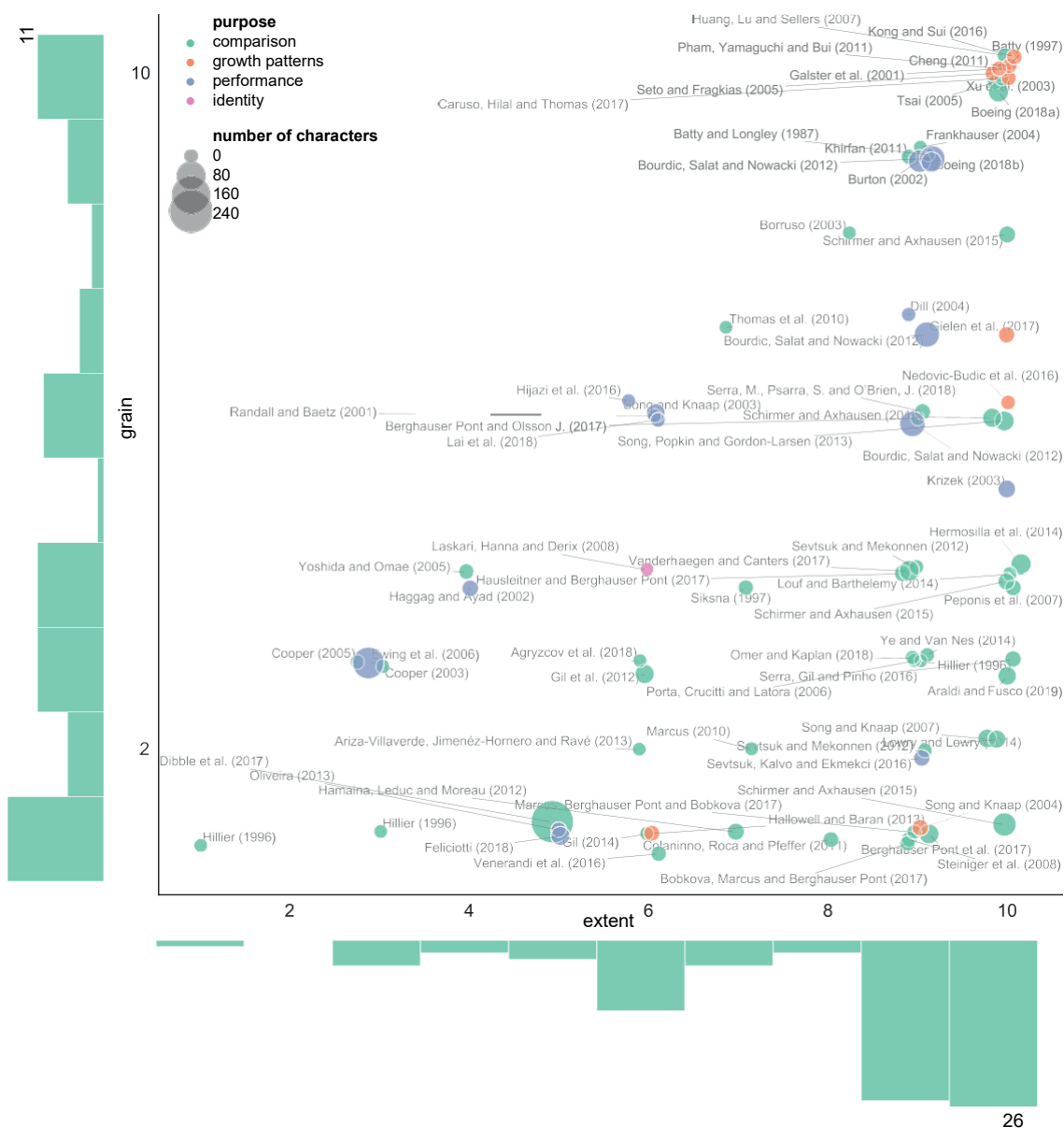


Figure 2: Classification of Literature. Predominantly quantitative studies in urban morphology classified according to grain scale (Y axis), extent scale (X axis), purpose (colour) and number of urban form characters (size). The histograms show a relative balance in terms of scale of grain and a tendency towards large scales of extent. Note: placement of points is jittered to minimise overlaps.

## Patterns of research

Quantitative analysis in urban morphology appears to have three distinct research purposes in particular: to enable comparison among cases, to measure the performance of urban form and to monitor or predict urban growth. *Comparison* is the largest group containing 45 out of the 72 selected works (62%), and is significantly synchronic (95%). It includes studies which cover a range of urban form characters from one only (Agryzov et al., 2017; Ariza-Villaverde et al., 2013; Batty and Longley, 1987; Frankhauser, 2004; Thomas et al., 2010) to many (Dibble et al., 2015; 2017); however, those covering more than 10 urban

form characters are only the 33%, and those with more than 25 the 15%, demonstrating a lack of comprehensiveness in literature. In terms of scales, comparative studies tend to be lower in grain scale (more detailed) and higher in extent scale (larger case studies).

Papers measuring *performance* refer in particular to one specific aspect of urban form, such as sustainability (Bourdic et al., 2012; Haggag and Ayad, 2002), resilience (Feliciotti et al., 2016), urbanity (Oliveira, 2013), or network-based accessibility (Krizek, 2003; Sevtsuk et al., 2016). Similar to the comparison group, the majority of works in this second group is synchronic. However, unlike comparative studies, they tend to use similar scales for both grain and extent.

Not surprisingly, studies on urban *growth* are mostly diachronic. Many publications in this group focus on the analysis of urban sprawl (Galster et al., 2001; Song and Knaap, 2004) to capture sprawl indices (Gielen et al., 2017); here data are often aggregated and classified in a built-unbuilt binary framework (Galster et al., 2001; Seto and Fragkias, 2005), enriched by Cellular Automaton (Batty, 1997; Kong and Sui, 2016) or machine learning (Cheng, 2011) techniques. As growth is measured mostly at metropolitan scale, with a few exceptions (Hallowell and Barran, 2013) all works focus on large scale of extent, while mostly using the same scale of grain.

Crucial for the success of a comparative method is *complexity*. This is represented by both the cross-scale extent of the research, as reflected for example in the work of Song and Knaap (2007), later refined by Song, Popkin and Gordon-Larsen (2013) or Schirmer and Axhausen (2015)<sup>4</sup>, and the number of urban form characters measured (potential comprehensiveness). Still, over the whole set of 72 literature items selected, those measuring a number of urban form characters large enough to minimise biases and errors (i.e. > 25 urban form characters) is relatively rare (15%). Only recently, a few such comprehensive studies started to emerge (Ewing et al., 2006; Bourdic et al., 2012; Oliveira, 2013; Schirmer and Axhausen, 2015; Dibble et al., 2017), contributing to the growing area of *urban morphometrics* (Carnerio et al, 2010; Dibble et al, 2017; Feliciotti et al, 2017). However, the sheer number of urban form characters scrutinised (comprehensiveness) does not necessarily ensure complexity, as many of them may be collinear and hence capture the same information.

## 4. Classification of Urban Form Characters

The review of the 72 quantitative studies illustrated above produced a list of 465 individual measurable urban form characters: of these, many were duplicated or hidden under the same name (“nicknaming”), suggesting the persistence of significant nicknaming even in the quantitative area of urban morphology analysis. For example, the term “connectivity” is in some cases used to signify a broader group of urban form characters (usually related to network analysis) (Dibble et al., 2017), while in other cases is attributed to one single one of them, an yet with different meanings (Hillier, 1996; JH Lowry and MB Lowry, 2014); in some instances the term is used in both ways in the same study (Bourdic et al., 2012).

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<sup>4</sup> In the figure 2, cross-scale research is listed at all relevant scales (as Schirmer and Axhausen (2015)).

Hence, we undertook a process of “character redefinition”, and introduced the “*Index of Element*” aimed at achieving a higher degree of consistency between the name of urban form characters and their *substance*. This index essentially defines each urban form character according to *the measure that it calculates* (the *Index*) and *the element of urban form that it measures* (the *Element*). If we consider the “connectivity” of the pedestrian grid in Bourdic, Salat and Nowacki (2012) for example, we can easily distinguish the measure being calculated (*Index*), which is a *weighted number of intersections*, and the “thing” the urban form character of which is calculated (*Element*), which is the *pedestrian network*. This brings us to redefine the measure as “*Weighted Number of Intersections of Pedestrian Network*”, leaving much narrower room for interpretation. The use of a rigorous terminological criterium such as the Index of Elements is, even in quantitative urban morphology analysis, still occasional, though not absent (Schirmer and Axhausen, 2015). The Index of Element helps achieve an understandable definition of urban form characters *by their same name*: the *Index* part of the name captures the nature of the measure, independently from what is measured, while the *Element* part of the name captures the nature of what is measured, independently from how it is measured. Urban form characters defined by the combination of the two become consistently understandable and comparable across different methods. Application of this method on 465 identified urban form characters led to the elimination of 104 cases of duplication (22.4%), leaving 361 uniquely defined ones.

original name	Name based on Dichotomy		reference
	Index	Element	
<i>Urban Form</i>	Continuity	Built-up area	Gielen et al. (2017)
<i>Connectivity of the pedestrian grid</i>	Weighted Number of Intersections	Pedestrian network	Bourdic, Salat, Nowacki (2012)
<i>Redundancy index</i>	Redundancy	Street network	Feliciotti (2018)
<i>Block section</i>	Longest diagonal	Block	Feliciotti (2018)
<i>Building size - footprint</i>	Area	Building	Hallowell and Baran (2013)
<i>Built-up area</i>	Built-up area	Block	Gil (2014)
<i>Distance</i>	Distance	Buildings	Hijazi et al. (2016)
<i>Angle</i>	Angle	Buildings	Hijazi et al. (2016)

Table 1: Examples of Index of Element conversions. In some cases, urban form character's redefinitions bring in crucial information about the urban form character, in others only minor change. However, adding *Element* into the urban form character's name helps developing quantitative urban morphology by making it more intelligible, hence comparable.

Having tackled the terminology issue, we developed a typology of urban form characters directly based on their name (which now captures their definition). This is a “*concept-based classification*”, i.e. one “*which conceptually separates a given set of items multidimensionally. ... the key characteristic of a typology is that its dimensions represent concepts rather than empirical cases*” (Smith KB, 2002, p.381). In this sense, by examining the urban form characters' names we classify them along three dimensions: 1) the nature of the *Index*, 2) the scale of the *grain* of the character, and 3) the scale of the *Element's* extent.

While most authors classify their observed urban form characters in groups, which are usually case-specific, these classifications vary. Generally, we can identify two approaches: one refers to the urban form character's scale, as for example the sequence *Object, Composition, Neighbourhood, District, Municipality* and *Region* in Schirmer and Axhausen (2015); the second refers to the *Element's nature*, as for example in Song and Popkin's (2013) *Permeability, Vitality, Variety*, or equally in Bourdic, Salat and Nowacki's (2012) *Intensity, Distribution, Proximity, Connectivity, Complexity, Diversity, Form*. We propose that the first step in the classification of urban form characters follows the nature of the measure itself, which is captured in the *Index* part of its *Name*. On this ground, we build on Bourdic, Salat and Nowacki (2012) classification, adapting it to reflect the needs of a general analysis of urban form<sup>5</sup>.

Hence, we firstly distinguished in the *Index* six categories that are *ontological* (they express the nature of the Index): 1. *Dimension*, 2. *Shape*, 3. *Spatial distribution*, 4. *Intensity*, 5. *Connectivity*, and 6. *Diversity*. These six categories are in a ranked order from the simplest (1. *Dimension*) to the most complex (6. *Diversity*). For example, “*Weighted Number of Intersections of Pedestrian Network*”, where the term “*Weighted Number of Intersections*” is the *Index* and “*Pedestrian Network*” is the *Element* will be classified as a urban form character of Index category “4. *Intensity*”. The six categories are not purely independent, as we can identify functional relationships between them. Often urban form characters in latter groups are mathematically dependent on others in the former: for example, those indexed by *Elongation*, which fall in the “2. *Shape*” category, are functionally dependent on those indexed by *Width* and *Length*, which fall into “1. *Dimension*”, since  $Elongation = Width/Length$  ratio. Also, we classify the urban form character into three categories that capture its *grain*— the scale of the spatial unit in which the unique value is stored.

<sup>5</sup> Research of Bourdic, Salat and Nowacki (2012) focuses on measuring urban sustainability, and one of the categories is defined as ‘form’ which we feel obligated to refine into ‘dimension’ and ‘shape’, while ‘proximity’ is excluded as it is referring to non- morphological elements



Finally, we distinguish in the *Element* three categories that are *descriptive* of the scale at which the element itself occurs (equivalent of scale of spatial extent in figure 2), is observable and measurable in urban morphology.

Since many measurable urban form characters in literature work at multiple scales, in our classification we need to maintain a certain level of breadth in defining the amplitude of scale. Therefore, we are proposing three *conceptual* levels of scale only: Small (S) representing the spatial extent of building, plot, street or block (and similar), Medium (M) representing the scale of the sanctuary area (Mehaffy et al., 2010), neighbourhood, walkable distance (5 or 10 minutes) or district (and similar) and Large (L), representing the city, urban area, metropolitan area or similar. Thus, to continue with our example, the urban form character “*Weighted Number of Intersections of Pedestrian Network*”, would be classified based on 1) its grain, and 2) the *scale* of its *Element* “*Pedestrian Network*”. In this case, networks as physical entities occur and have meaning, and therefore can be observed and measured at the larger (M, L) scales, while they do mean very little at the small scale. Because the network in this case refers solely to pedestrian use, the urban form character falls into the category M of scale, or alternatively M/L if we allow more flexible cross-scale definition which might be desirable in general, as it softens the hard boundaries which might not be applicable to some, accounting for the authors’ specific conceptualisation of spatial scale (such as Space Syntax). As this urban form character measures a single number per network, the scale of its grain and that of the extent of its *Element* coincide. However, that it not the case in all situations: for example, *Closeness Centrality of Street Network* is measured on the larger network (M, L scales), while the value is specific for each node (S scale).<sup>6</sup>

The resulting typology offers an unambiguous identification of each urban form character based on its very nature, as reflected in its name (table 2).

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<sup>6</sup> Note that the extent in section 3 refers to the whole method used in each paper, in this section it refers to the spatial extent of single character only. The two concepts of extent are not the same.

category	definition	character					
		Name		grain	extent	reference	
		Index	Element				
dimension	<i>the basic geometrical dimensions of individual objects</i>	Length	Street	S	S	Dibble et al. (2017)	
		Height	Building	S	S	Schirmer andAxhausen (2015)	
		Bounding box area	Building	S	S	Schirmer andAxhausen (2015)	
		Core area index	Building	S	S	Colaninno, Cladera and Pfeiffer (2011)	
		Number of floors	Building	S	S	Ye and Van Nes (2014)	
		Mesh size	Grid network	M	M	Siksna (1997)	
		Area	Built-up area	L	L	Seto and Fragkias (2005)	
		Length	Urban edge	L	L	Boeing (2018a)	
shape	<i>the mathematical features of geometrical dimensions of individual objects</i>	Height towidth ratio	Street	S	S	Schirmer andAxhausen (2015)	
		Compactness index	Plot	S	S	Schirmer andAxhausen (2015)	
		Form factor	Building	S	S	Bourdic, Salat, Nowacki (2012)	
		Fractal dimension	Axial map	M	M	Ariza-Villaverde et al. (2013)	
		Rectangularity index	Sanctuary area	M	M	Schirmer andAxhausen (2015)	
		Complexity index	Built-up area	L	L	Seto and Fragkias (2005)	
spatial distribution	<i>the spatial distribution of objects in space and their reciprocal positioning</i>	Built Front Ratio	Block	S	S	Schirmer andAxhausen (2015)	
		Solar orientation	Building	S	S	Gil et al. (2012)	
		Distance	Buildings	S	S	Hijazi et al. (2016)	
		Continuity	Built-up area	L	L	Galster et al. (2001)	
		Concentration	Built-up area	L	L	Gielen et al. (2017)	
intensity	<i>the intensity of space occupation referring to the density of elements within a set context</i>	Covered Area Ratio	Plot	S	S	Schirmer andAxhausen (2015)	
		Floor Area Ratio	Block	S	S	Schirmer andAxhausen (2015)	
		Number of plots	Accessible radius	S	M/L	Marcus, Berghäuser (2015)	
		Weighted number of of intersections	Street network	M	M	Pont, Bobkova (2017)	
		Proportion of dead-ends	Street network		L	L	Araldi andFusco (2019)
		Proportion of 4-way intersections	Street network	L	L	(2018a) Boeing	
							(2018a)
connectivity	<i>the spatial interconnection of the segments of the networks (usually street networks)</i>	Closeness centrality	Street network	S	M/L	Porta et al. (2006)	
		Betweenness centrality	Street network	M	M	Boeing (2018a)	
		Centrality	Street network	L	L	Boeing (2018a)	
		Clustering coefficient	Street network	L	L	Boeing (2018a)	
		Network density	Street network	L	L	Boeing (2018b)	
		Node connectivity	Street network	L	L	Boeing (2018b)	
diversity	<i>the variety and richness of the elements and their characteristics in the study area</i>	Power law distribution of areas	Blocks	M	M	Louf and Barthelemy (2014)	
		Plot area heterogeneity	Sanctuary area	M	M	Feliciotti (2018)	
		Plot area diversity	Accessible radius	S	M/L	Bobkova, Marcus and Berghäuser Pont (2017)	
		Intersection type proportion	Street network	M	M	Song and Popkin (2013)	

Table 2: Table of Urban Form Characters (extract). A sample of measurable urban form characters, showing: definition of each category; name/definition of characters according to the *Index of Elements* approach; urban form character's position according to category and scale. The complete version of the Table, including all 361 urban form characters identified at this stage of our research, is provided as online supplementary material.

## 5. Interpretation

The summative statistics of the complete Table of Urban Form Characters offers in-depth information into the current state of how terminology is defined and used in the field. The distribution of urban form characters across the scales of extent shows a slight decline as we proceed from Small to Large scales, but the distribution is relatively balanced (figure 3b). In terms of the scale of grain, it is naturally skewed towards Small scale (figure 3a). The situation changes if we explore the distribution of urban form characters among the 6 different categories established at the start of our classification. In this case, *spatial distribution* and *diversity* are underrepresented (with respectively 27 and 13 urban form characters), while all other categories each contain relatively high numbers each (from 55 in *connectivity* to 115 in *intensity*) (figure 3c). One of the reasons for this distribution is that *dimension*, *shape*, *intensity* and *connectivity* are much easier to capture than *spatial distribution* or *diversity* and their urban form characters are simpler to define.

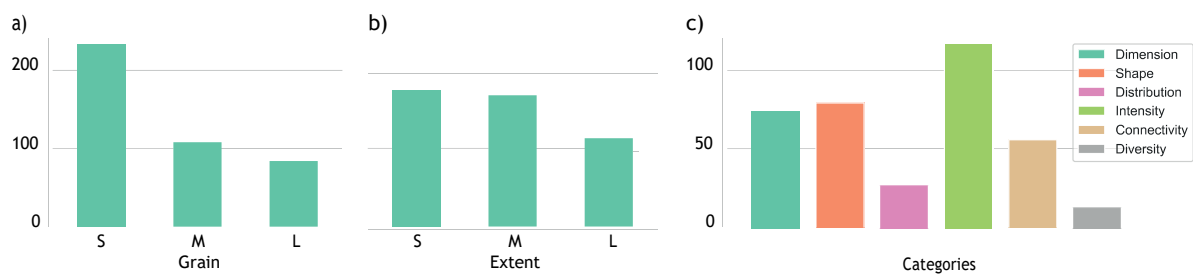


Figure 3: Number of urban form characters per scale of grain (a), scale of the extent (b), number of characters per category (c). Note that some characters are present at multiple scales.

To understand the distribution of urban form characters in better intra-category detail, we used decomposed statistics (fig 4), which helped understand the relationship between categories and both definitions of scales. *Dimension* and *shape* categories tend to be significantly more present at the Small scale, from both perspectives. At this scale, physical features tend to be more precisely defined, hence it is natural that their dimensions and shapes are measured at the same scale. On the other side is *connectivity*, being present exclusively at larger scales (M, L) of extent, but being skewed towards smaller scales of grain. This is an inherent consequence of the nature of this urban form character which is typical of networks, easier to identify at larger scales of the environment in which they are observed, while the values are often unique for each components of network (as mentioned above).

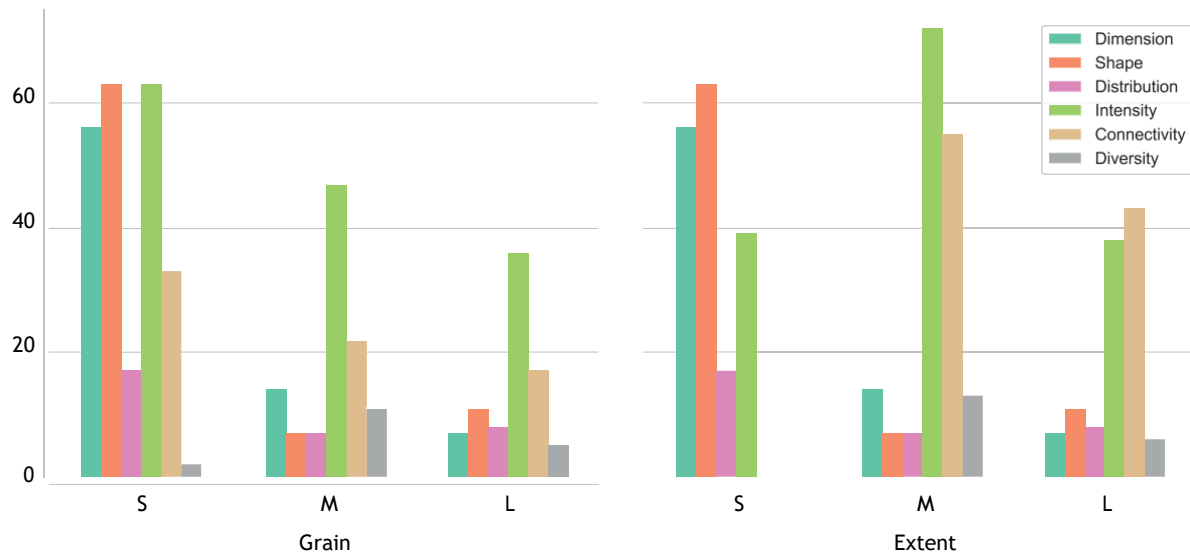


Figure 4: Number of urban form characters per each scale decomposed to each category. Note that some urban form characters are present at multiple scales.

The overview of urban form characters shows some clear recurring patterns from the perspective of (both) scales as well: it is worth noting that complex urban form characters are more likely to be measured at larger scales of extent (M, L). This seems to be partially caused by the nature of our classification system, where the limited amount of data inputs at a small scale makes results for more compound and aggregated urban form characters less reliable. However, at the same time, this pattern is posing the question of whether information is being missed out in this overview. Not even one of the six categories shows a balance coverage of all three scales (for both grain and extent). We can question which parts of the classification are less comprehensive for a logical reason (smaller scales are not suitable for complex relational urban form characters) and which are so just because some may have been missed out.

Back to the issue of *spatial distribution* and *diversity*, the former seems to differ across scales (the scales of grain and extent are identical for all urban form character in *spatial distribution* and, with the exception of 2, in *diversity* as well). 17 out of 27 urban form characters in *spatial distribution* category are present at S scale. While the number is still lower than for the other groups (except *diversity*), the gap seems to be more significant at larger scales. The situation with *diversity* appears similar, featuring a majority of urban form characters at M scale (15 in terms of grain and 17 in terms of extent), but the overall number is too low to conclude scalar dependency, even though such a tendency might be present.

An issue revealed by the proposed classification of urban form characters is the *overlap* and at times *redundancy* of some of them (the empirical correlation between urban form characters which makes some redundant). This is most evident among those capturing *shape* at the level of the block and below. Here a high number of such characters is utilized in literature to capture the objects' geometry and form. Basaraner and Centinkaya (2017) assessed the capacity of some of the urban form characters to capture the complexity in shape of building footprints and concluded that only six out of 20 generally used are

appropriate (p. 1972). Similar assessment should be done for other types, to rule out redundancy and increase the effectiveness and reliability of the fewer selected. On the other hand, the fact that certain types of urban form characters are abundant and might overlap or even lead to redundancy suggests that there is a general agreement on their value as descriptors of urban form.

Finally, terminological inconsistency could be explained by two causes. On one hand, the current lack of a comprehensive framework for the systematisation and comparability of urban form characters, on the other, the relative novelty of quantitative methods in urban morphology. There is therefore urgent need for coherent terminology, as the amount of quantitative studies is expected to rise with the development of Geographic Information Systems (GIS), big data science, data mining as well as open data and volunteer-based mapping services. The problems of comparability of studies defined by Whitehand (2012) could be limited if a more rigorous typological system such as the *Index of Elements* proposed in this paper was applied which would leave room for the interpretation of urban form characters, while making them comparable. In this regard, this work is dependent on the scope of existing research and its validity is affected by the limits of the initial literature review. However, we would argue that the method used to select papers ensures a reasonable level of representativeness as demonstrated by the fact that we were able to extract and successfully systematise 465 urban form characters covering a significant number of measurements. The consequent systematisation, exemplified in tab. 2 and reported in full in the Table of Urban Form Characters (see online supplementary materials) seems to be inclusive and coherent enough to make sense of all of them, and yet this should be seen as just an initial framework. The proposed systematisation is meant to be refined and expanded as research progresses, in an open repository of tested urban form characters which would be ideally a collective product of the urban morphology scientific community as a whole (Fleischmann, 2019). Moreover, the work could be expanded by the inclusion of other ways of conceptualisation of urban form, to cover land use or behavioural patterns (among others).

In reviewing the literature, we necessarily had to rely on previously defined descriptions of both urban form characters and measurements. In several cases, these proved to be vague, sometimes lacking any definitions and/or mathematical formulas. Therefore, our classification of such characters might not align perfectly with the original source work. Even if we were able to successfully classify all relevant urban form characters, it still might be possible to find in the future some that just do not fit into any of the six proposed categories (yet, it would still be possible to define it through the *Index or Elements* naming approach).

## 6. Conclusions

Quantitative approaches to urban morphology are critical to inform the long overdue undertakings of a new “sciences of cities”. The current state of the discipline is, however, to some degree inconsistent. To progress further it is essential to understand what the limits and potentials of existing measuring methods are, and where the gaps of knowledge are.

The terminology used is often unclear, methods and urban form characters vary in ways that is at times difficult to understand. This limits the development of comparative studies, which however are essential to evidence-based research.

In this paper we presented a first attempt at systematically and comprehensively organising existing measurable urban form characters while overcoming terminological discrepancies. We collected a significant and representative sample of published literature and identified the main purposes of the research that underpinned it. From this sample, we extracted individual urban form characters capturing the physical structure of urban form and identified significant terminological inconsistencies (“nicknaming”), which were seen as undermining the comparability of research outcomes across cases and methods. We then introduced a new terminological framework based on an *Index of Element* approach, which then we tested to redefine all the 465 urban form characters extracted from literature. As a part of a newly proposed conceptual typology, we organised them into six distinct and inclusive categories. The new framework allowed us to identify a degree of redundancy in both the definition of urban form characters and their measurements, which led us to produce a more rigorous set of final 361.

When analysing how these urban form characters have been deployed, we identified a few anomalies in the distribution of their qualifying categories: the most significant tendency is the underrepresentation of *spatial distribution* and *diversity*. Moreover, *shape* and *dimension* are predominantly used at smaller scales, *connectivity* at larger scales (this tendency does not seem to be consequence of the nature of the urban form character, but rather the lesser production of research on this topic).

Future research on the quantitative analysis of urban form, or urban morphometrics, should aim at collectively building a reasonably reliable and stable typology of measurable urban form characters, in order to achieve consistency across methods and case studies. Furthermore, the area should progress in recognising and measuring the full scalar and structural complexity of urban form, and we should be more comprehensive with regards to scales.

Finally, urban morphometrics is meant in principle to enhance the study of correlations between the physical and non-physical aspects of the global urban phenomenon, towards a unitary model covering both and yet accounting for their inherent differences.

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