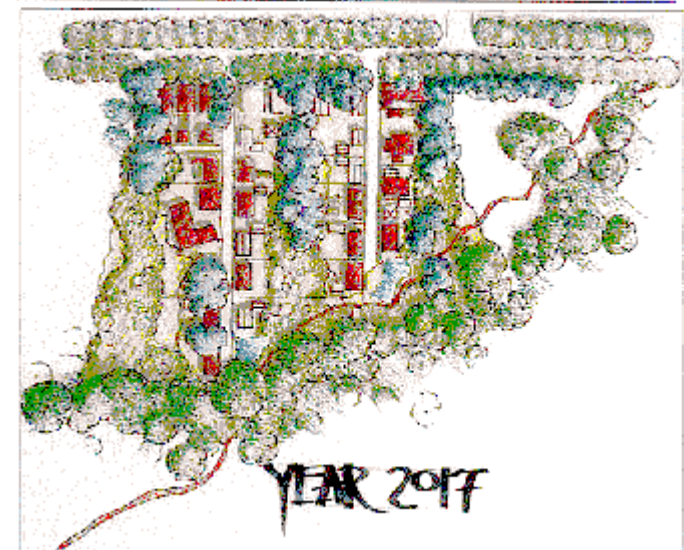


*Below:*

The incremental growth strategy is illustrated by this series of diagrams. Note that the lot configuration does not change. As time passes, residences fill in the rear of the lot. The forest near the stream is allowed to grow out towards the main street, while the houses are allowed to move towards the stream. Eventually, the area is both much denser and ecologically much richer than it was before.

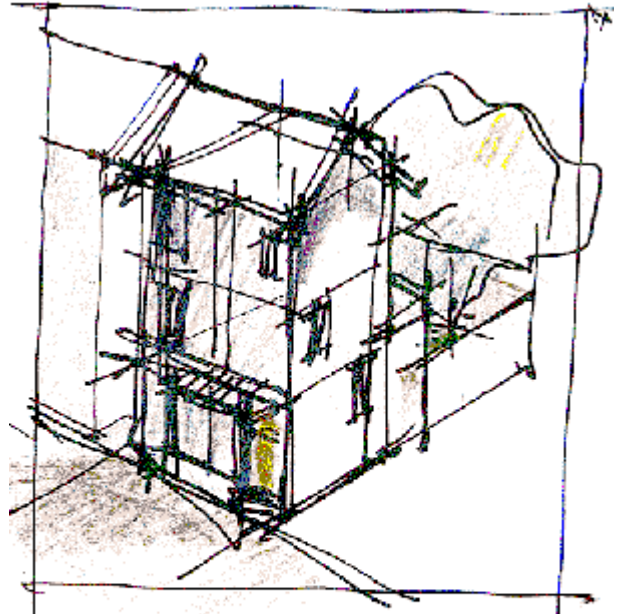


*Right:*

Large increases in density are brought about by placing houses with small "footprints" on narrow lots. The single-family home shown has about 1,200 square feet of interior space on four floors (including the basement) and either two or three bedrooms. The cost of providing this kind of home is about half that of building a home of equal interior area in most suburban locations; because of the present high cost of land and of providing roads and utilities to serve house sites, along with regulations that prohibit small lots, this size single-family home, which is quite common in older neighbourhoods, is now impossible to build.

*Bottom:*

Even greater density can be achieved with the "duplex" or two-family home. Each family can still have a garden and a home it can afford. This old-fashioned house type was traditionally owned by one family, who rented out the other half. Now, "strata titles" (two or more owners of the same property) are also common. Note the small (400 square feet of interior space) "cottage" over the garage-useful as a home office or as "studio" rental unit.



A HOUSE + SMALL LOT  
IS STILL AN OPTION.

