







Middle Housing Types – Duplexes









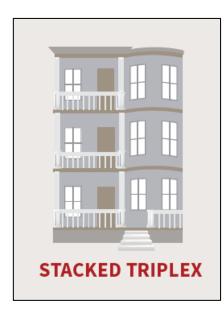
▲ A duplex (such as this one in Detroit, Michigan) can be so similar in form to a single-family house that sometimes the only clue is the presence of two entrances.







Middle Housing Types – Triplexes and Fourplexes











A close look at the three front doors on this home reveals four unit numbers. (The center door leads to the two upstairs apartments.)



▼ Parking for fourplexes must be strategically handled. Ideally, no more than one off-street parking space per unit is required. This housing type works well on lots with a rear alley, which can provide direct access to side-by-side residences at the back of the parcel. Corner lots, which offer a greater supply of potential on-street parking, are also good candidates.



Middle Housing Types – Walking Courts





▲ In 2017, the city of Ashland, Oregon, approved an ordinance to allow developments with a minimum of three and a maximum of 12 cottages. Most of the homes must be 800 square-feet or smaller. Allowing one cottage per 2,500 square-feet of lot area, the overall lot size is, at its largest, about one-third of an acre. At least 20 percent of the land must be preserved as common open space.









Middle Housing Types – Courtyard Buildings





▲ The layout of courtyard housing can help build connections among neighbors.







▲ The courtyard is an ideal environment for landscaping to complement the adjacent homes.



Middle Housing Types – Townhouses and Attached Housing





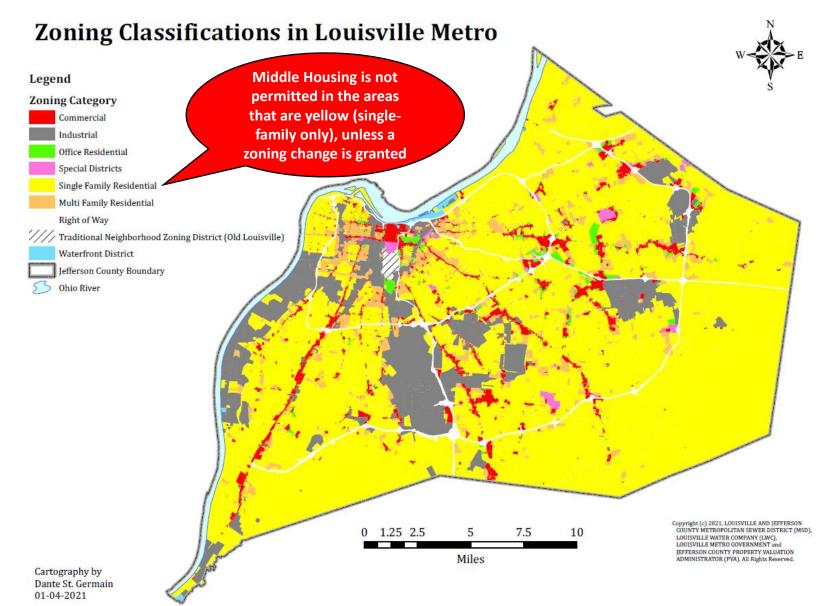








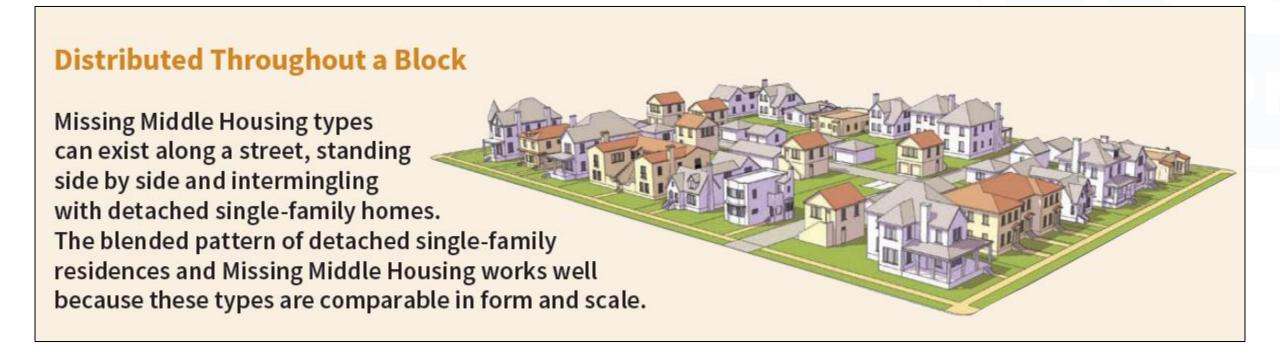
Where is Middle Housing Allowed?



"The pervasiveness of single-family zoning in almost every major American city has created a scarcity of accessible land for affordable housing options, increasing the cost of development particularly in our most densely populated areas."

-State of Metropolitan Housing

Report, 2021



On the End of a Block

The streets that intersect the end of a block is often a busier corridor than the streets occupied by detached single-family homes. Placing Missing Middle Housing types on the "end grain" of a block allows for the use of slightly larger buildings because the structure isn't sitting directly next to detached single-family homes. In this placement type, the alley to the rear of the Missing Middle structure also allows for a good transition in scale to the single-family lots.



As a Transition to Higher-Density Housing

Another transition benefit of
Missing Middle Housing is
achieved by placing small to
midsized multiunit housing on a
few of the lots that transition from a
residential side street to a more populated
corridor, thus providing a transition in scale
to the larger buildings on the end grain of the block along the

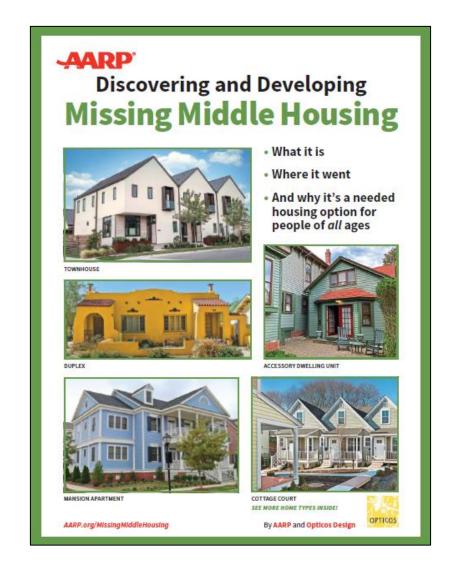


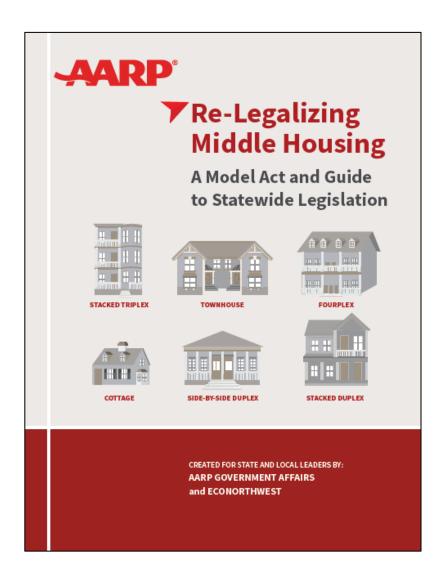


primary street.

Middle Housing Resources

AARP.org/MissingMiddleHousing





Resources

- Land Development Code Reform: https://louisvilleky.gov/ldcreform
- AARP: https://AARP.org/MissingMiddleHousing
- Opticos Design: https://missingmiddlehousing.com/
- APA Equity in Zoning Policy Guide: https://www.planning.org/publications/document/9264386/
- Confronting Racism in City Planning and Zoning: https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/8cd986b3c5ab4f1c8bedba85f195662f

Images contained in this presentation were pictures taken by the staff of Planning and Design Services or collected from Google street view, Discovering and Developing Missing Middle Housing (AARP & Opticos Design), or Re-legalizing Middle Housing (AARP & ECONorthwest).





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