



© White Arkitekter

HERITAGE FEATURES

- Freestanding building
- Symmetrical facade design
- Decorative plaster, mouldings and details
- Roof shape and finishing
- Original architectural proportions and volume
- Internal heritage features (e.g. wainscoting, doors)

TPOLOGY 5 SWEDEN

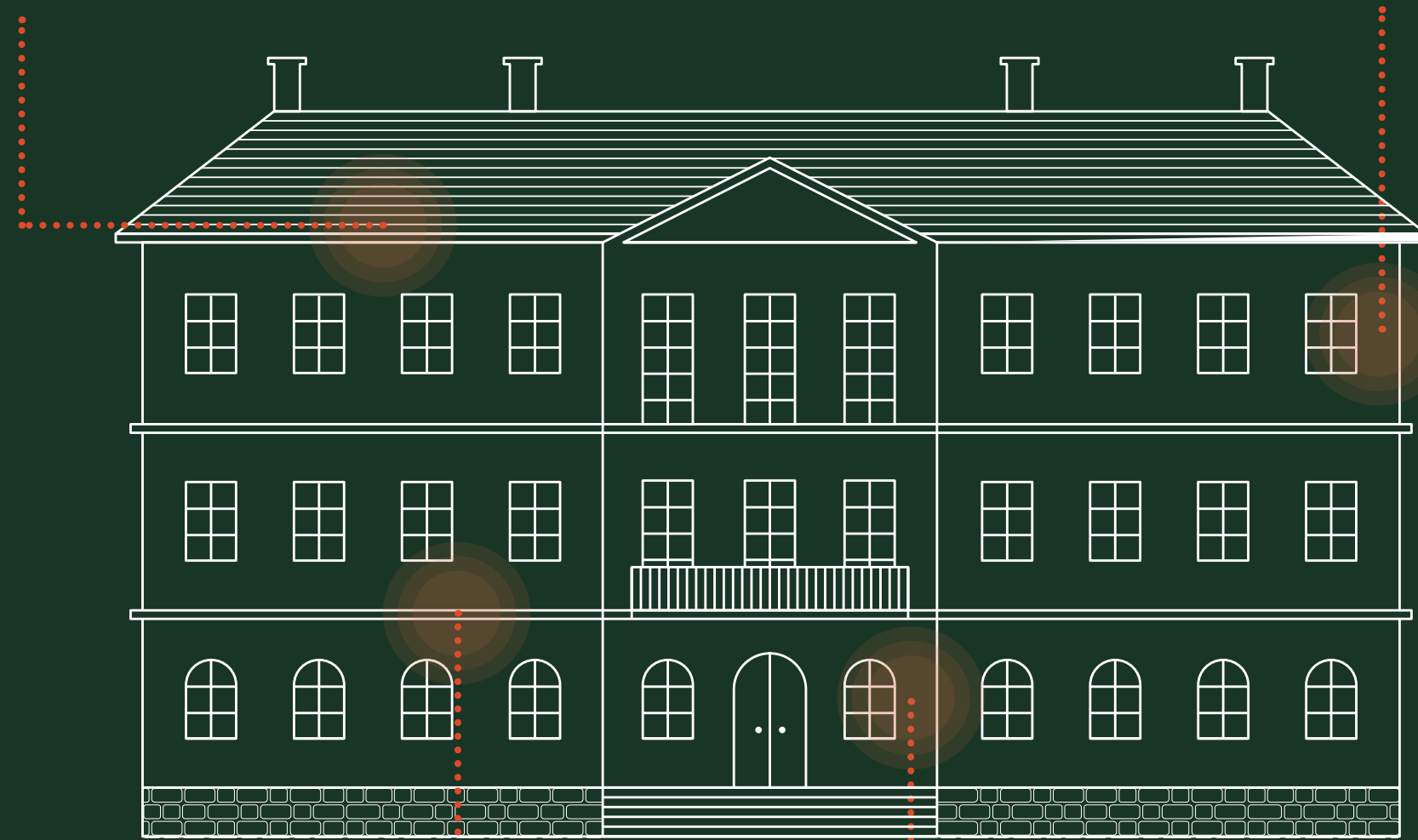
Monumentalbyggnad Swedish monumental public building (1850–1920)

Public buildings developed in response to industrialisation and social reforms. They addressed the need for public services, such as modern governance, education, and community life. Typical functions were schools, administrative offices, libraries, and town halls

CONSTRUCTION

Tilted roof, wooden beams,
dark slates

Solid brick walls
(50–70 cm – thick), plastered



Slabs: wooden beams with a subfloor
that supports a filling of sawdust

Coupled windows, wooden frame,
single glazing

KÖPPEN-GEIGER CLIMATE CLASS

Snow, fully humid, warm summer
(Dfb)

DISTRIBUTION

Service buildings
built < 1945

} **0.9 %**
of the buildings
in Sweden

ORIGINAL USE

Service – county administration
buildings, courthouses, municipal
offices, schools, libraries

CONTEXT

Urban

ENERGY PERFORMANCE RANGES

U-values [$\text{W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$]

Walls  0.60–1.31

Floor  0.40–0.50

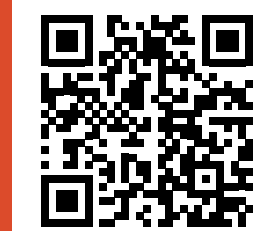
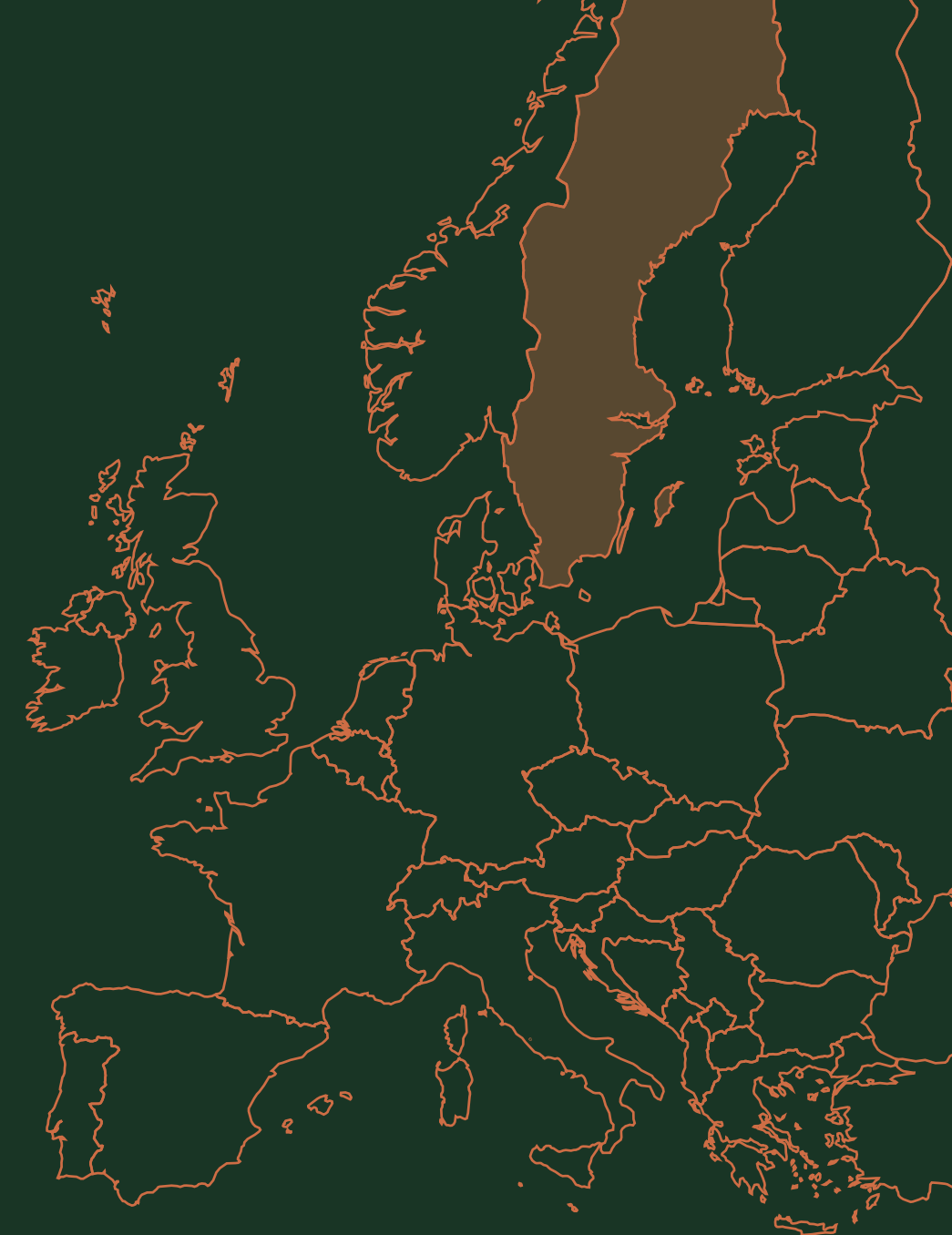
Roof  0.40–0.77

Windows  2.30–3.20

Energy demand [kWh/m^2 year]


Heating demand:
120–226


Cooling Demand:
23–55



Learn more
about this and
other typologies
at futurhist.eu



Co-funded by
the European Union



UK Research
and Innovation

Co-funded by the European Union and the UK Research and Innovation. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.