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HERITAGE FEATURES

- Façade and materials
- Original sash and case windows
- Front doors and fanlight
- External railings and platts at the front
- Roof design and materials
- Internal heritage features (cornices, fireplaces, staircase, etc.)
- Internal layout/distribution and function of the rooms for the best-preserved examples

TPOLOGY 8 UK

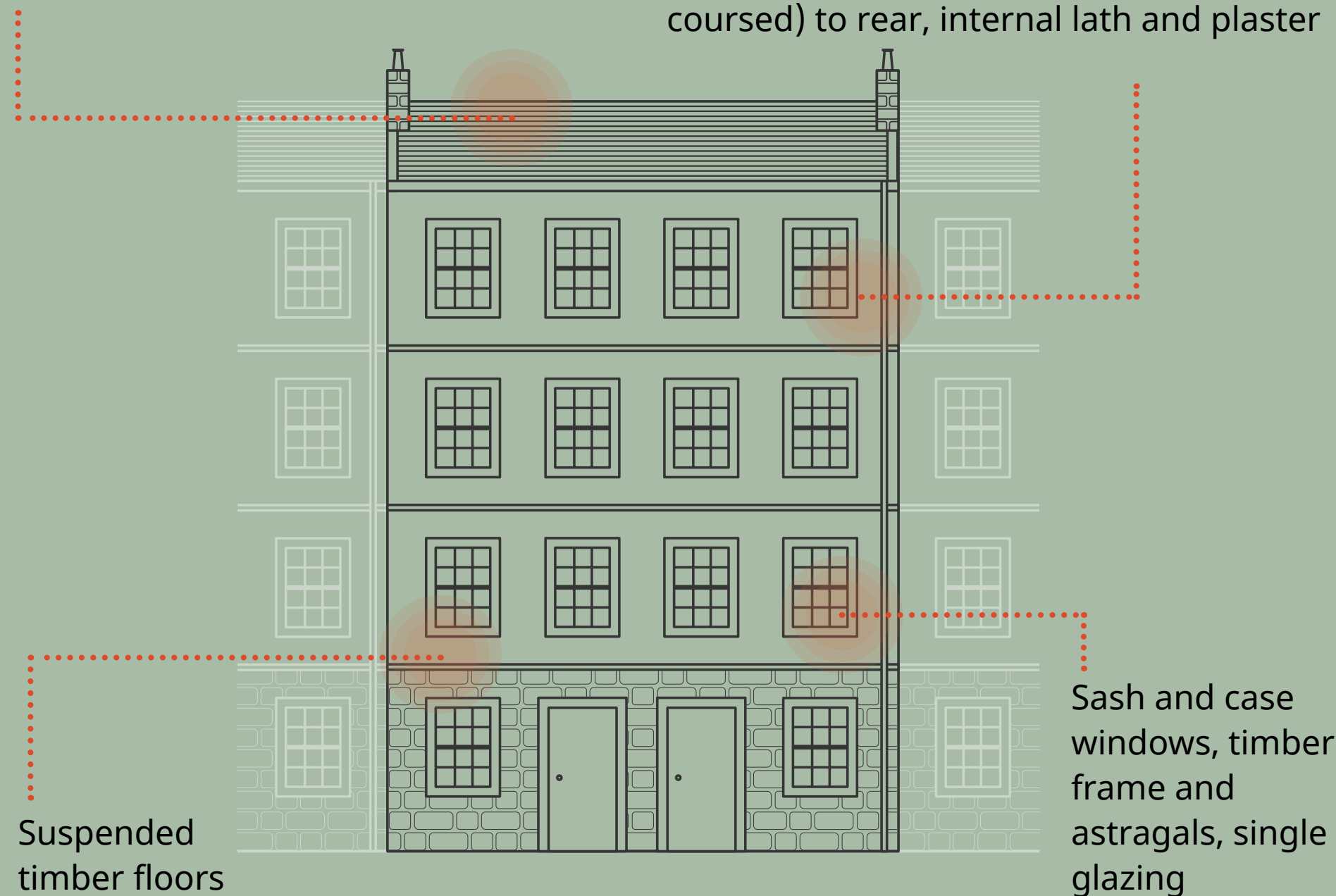
Georgian tenement Scottish Georgian terraced tenement building (1750–1850)

Tenements are multi-storey and family residential buildings erected in the 18th century onwards to accommodate the growing population, especially during the Industrial Revolution, in Scottish urban areas. Designed to maximise space in a densely populated urban environment, these homes were mostly occupied by working-class families

CONSTRUCTION

Pitched or M-shaped (double-pitched) roof, wooden beams, Scottish slates

Stone walls (~60 cm – thick), droved or polished ashlar to front, rubble (some coursed) to rear, internal lath and plaster



KÖPPEN-GEIGER CLIMATE CLASS

Warm temperate, fully humid,
warm summer (Cfb)

Warm temperate, fully humid,
cool summer (Cfc)

DISTRIBUTION

Multifamily houses
and apartment
blocks built < 1945

} **4.4 %**
of the buildings
in the UK

Scotland's tenements
stock built < 1919

} **3.1 %**
of the UK
pre-1919
building stock

ORIGINAL USE

Residential with commercial – ground
floors frequently included shops
and workshops

CONTEXT

Urban

ENERGY PERFORMANCE RANGES

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

Walls  1.30–2.32

Floor  1.60–3.90

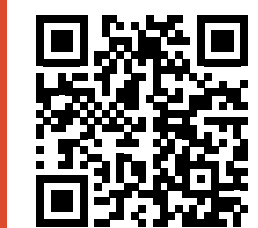
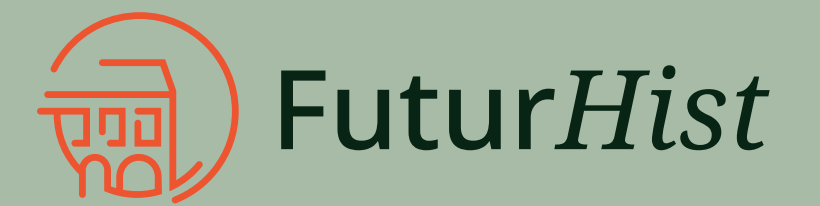
Roof  1.00–2.30

Windows  3.60–5.40

Energy demand [kWh/m^2 year]


Heating demand:
111–290


Cooling Demand:
24–46



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