

Other changes

Largely similar interventions have been carried out in the remainder of the multi-storey housing stock through redevelopment and urban renewal initiatives.

This is shown in the available statistical information concerning utility standards. However, they have happened continuously rather than all at once, not necessarily under the same (favourable) economic conditions, and in many cases as isolated initiatives by private individuals.

This means that, in the worst case, work may have been carried out in conditions that were neither legally nor technically correct.

The most significant impacts of this will likely occur in connection with the design of bathrooms, but also in the removal of walls that do not immediately appear to have any load-bearing function, and lastly in other kinds of material interventions affecting other frequently used structures.

It was previously common in blocks of flats to adapt the ground floor to accommodate shops or small businesses, without otherwise changing the layout in relation to the floors above.

The more recent changes in business structure have led to fewer premises of this kind. The blocks have largely been repurposed as dwellings without resulting in major changes.

New commercial premises not only needed more space, they often needed it to be arranged as larger contiguous areas.

For properties located along more distinguished streets, the interventions have ranged from simply extending the window area by removing the piers in the facade and laying iron beams to the total conversion of the ground floor to accommodate a pillar structure.

Conversions such as these as well as those of a more extensive nature that have been professionally completed will always be detailed in archival material.