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HERITAGE FEATURES

- Roof shape, high-hipped roof with dormers
- Representative portico with columns
- Symmetrical facade design
- Decorative cornices, plaster mouldings and details
- Property boundaries and integration with the urban context
- Original garden layout

TPOLOGY 4 POLAND

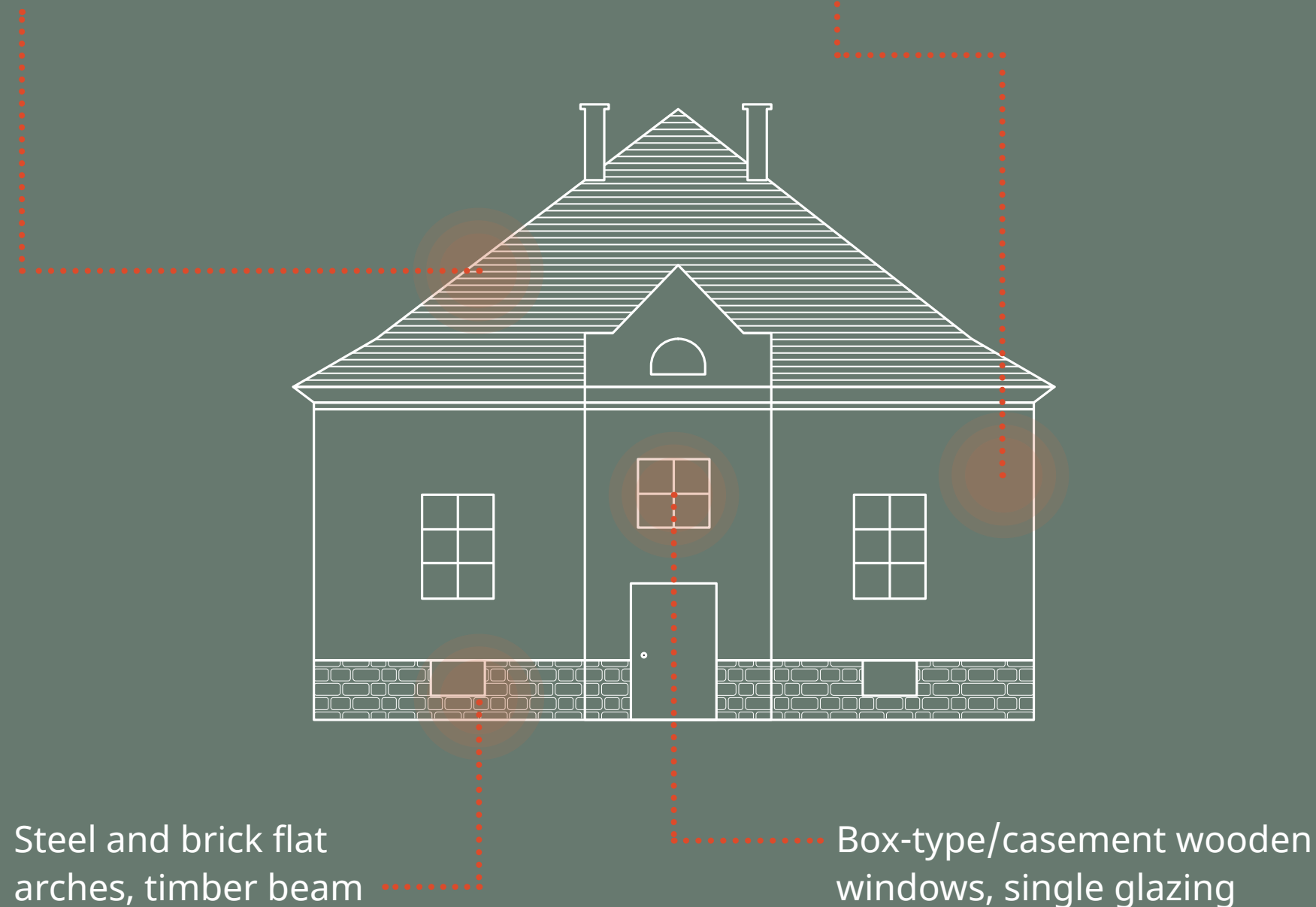
Willa miejska Polish garden-city/urban villa (1900–1945)

Urban villas emerged in the early 20th century, influenced by Ebenezer Howard's Garden City model and the changes occurring after independence in 1918. Villas were two or more-storey houses with decorative gardens built for the upper middle class, typical in Kraków, Warsaw or Łódź

CONSTRUCTION

High-hipped roof with dormers, timber structure, ceramic tile roofing, and occasionally seam metal roofing

Solid brick walls (~50 cm – thick)



KÖPPEN-GEIGER CLIMATE CLASS

Warm temperate, fully humid,
warm summer (Cfb)

DISTRIBUTION

Single-family
houses built < 1945

} **9.7 %**
of the buildings
in Poland

Villas built
1910–1952

} **0.98 %**
of all buildings
in Kraków*

(Kraków is second major city in Poland)

ORIGINAL USE

Residential

CONTEXT

Urban

ENERGY PERFORMANCE RANGES

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

Walls  1.10–1.55

Floor  0.72–2.20

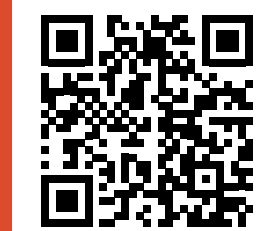
Roof  0.70–1.10

Windows  3.18–5.00

Energy demand [kWh/m^2 year]


Heating demand:
126–313


Cooling Demand:
32–36



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