**Abstract**

At the end of 19th there was a short period of increasing popularity of wooden buildings. Alpen Tyrol-like objects which local typology become visible in crowdy locations. Development of wood machining technology was a factor for evolution of decorative architectural forms. Timber verandas turned to be a trademark on newly developed SPA locations. Firstly, visible on guesthouses with a time found their place in villas and even on tenement houses. In verandas there were social meetings organized, it was a place for meals serving and rain covered shelter. It worked as a buffer zone on windy conditions, during a winter with large glazing surfaces it provided light and warm and during summer it was one of the cooling spaces. Thermal performance simulations showed that it was an example of solar architecture a century before the definition was established. Historic verandas were elements of modern designed building that are include solar gains and increase overall energy performance of a building. Verandas are nowadays an established architectural form of Sopot that is desired and proposed in city urban planning. With traditional building materials like bricks and reinforced concrete or fully glazed it has lost proportions and character of lightweight timber structure. With newly introduced on our markets mass timber technology – which EU is promoting in sustainability programs for buildings sector – it can become a return to the roots of decorative, light and transparent historical forms of buildings with eco-friendly and great energy performance that will support individual character of unique traditional SPA cities like Sopot.