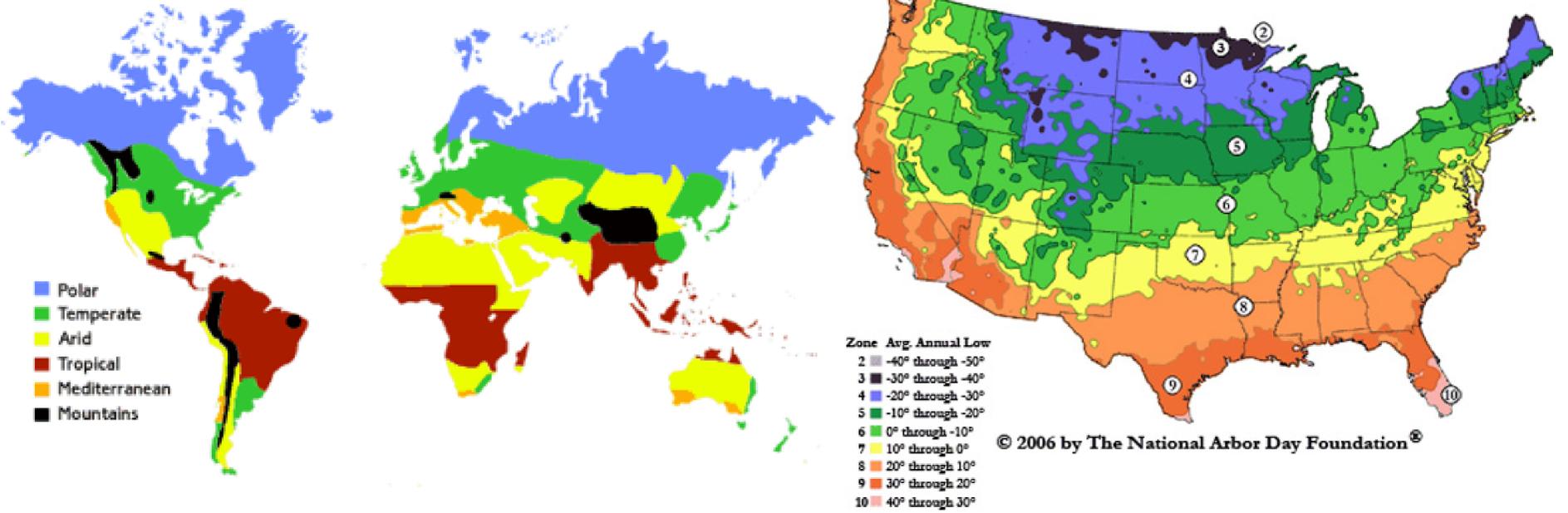


# Temperate region



## Temperate regions

- Keep a balance between conflicting requirements.
- Seek solar radiation gain in winter and provide shading in summer
- Provide wind protection in winter and proper ventilation in summer
- Construct “good-natured” houses, with moderate heat storage capacity.
- Use medium sized window
- elongate the form along east-west axis.
- Minimize east and west exposure.
- encourage air movement during summer and protect against wind during winter.

Temperature decreases with altitude – 1degreeF for every 400 feet

Homes should not cool down too much during the cold nights and should not overheat during periods of strong radiant heat gain.

The area of glaze should be 15 to 25 percent of the floor area in temperate climates.

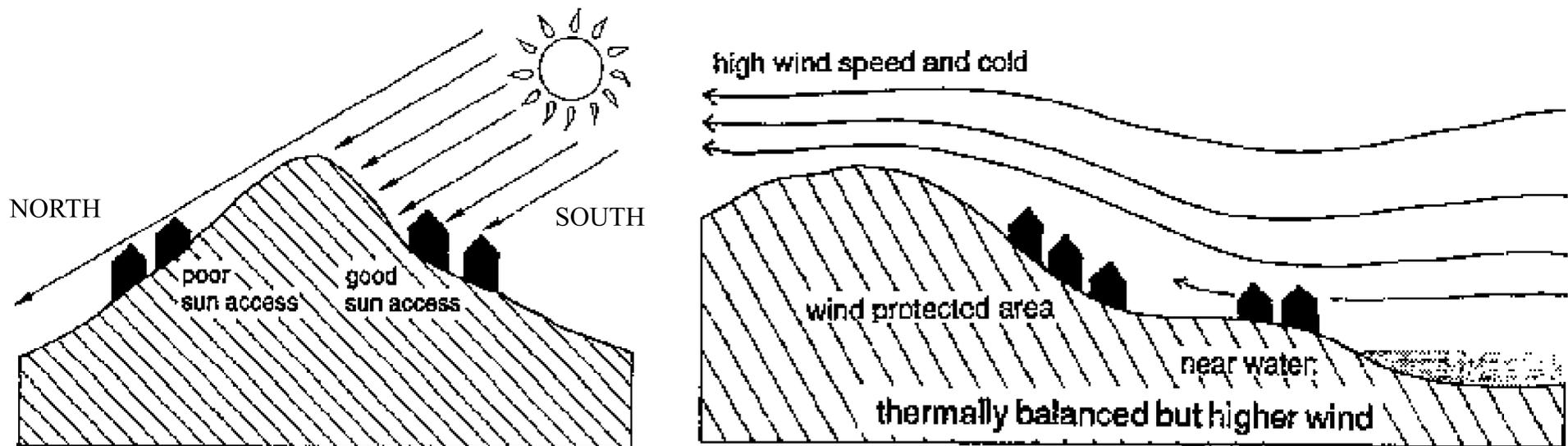
Glazing material should be resistant to degrading due to the sun.

Double glazing minimizes heat loss during the night.

Especially in areas of intensive land use buildings should be located on south slopes, where the sun exposure is adequate.

Houses should be located behind a wind shield, but be assured of exposure to the sun.

This shield can be formed by existing or newly planted vegetation, by other structures or by topography.



In upland areas, there are naturally often high surrounding mountains shading the building sites, especially during winter when the sun is low; on the other hand, the need for warmth is greatest.

When selecting a site, therefore, the horizon of the surrounding mountains together with the sun’s path should be studied carefully.

The plot dimensions should allow the positioning of a building with its wider side facing south and sufficient distance from the neighboring buildings.

Provision for row buildings along the east-west axis may also be favored.

Streets are best planned in the direction of summer winds, avoiding the direction of winter winds.

