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ABSTRACT

The worldwide phenomenon of climate change and global warming has hi impacts on nature, animals and human life. Finding appropriate responses a adaptations are increasingly urgent. Vernacular architecture is well known as a typic example of energy saving and environmentally friendly design. Moreover, it al reflects cultural identity and social context of the location where it was built. T principal purpose of this study is to investigate the underlying climate responsi strategies of vernacular housing design on the aspect of building physics. The resear process includes in-situ survey, analysis, and summarization. Some studies in passi design in the architecture field, as well as vernacular architecture, have been used references. The result of the research can increase our understanding of applyi passive design in modern housing.

This paper presents a qualitative evaluation of factors that impact on microclim conditions in vernacular houses in Hoi An - a coastal city in Central Vietnam. T results of this study indicate that vernacular housing in Hoi An is creatively adapted the local natural conditions and uses various climate responsive strategies. Also, t most frequently used strategies and their effectiveness were derived.