Upon examining existing structures within the city across defined periods, it is evident that residences lack a sustainable facade design, leading to heightened energy consumption and adverse physiological effects on residents. Addressing this challenge necessitates a thoughtful plan that prioritizes analytical studies over theoretical considerations. Despite the time-intensive nature of such endeavors, some fundamental guidelines for designers can be identified. Firstly, the proportion of windows in a building should align with the climatic conditions and the function of the space, ideally falling within a range of 60% to 75%, especially given the prevalence of single-facade homes. Diversifying misinformation elements, beyond just balconies, is crucial. The selection of materials significantly influences thermal performance, emphasizing the importance of strategic placement for insulating materials. Advancements in natural lighting technology and exploration of alternative solutions suitable for similar climates are imperative. The process begins with the building owner's choice of land, highlighting the environmental impact of the built direction on well-being and stressing the need for educating designers in this regard. In essence, mitigating these issues requires a comprehensive and informed approach to redefining the facade design of city homes.

IVCONCLUSION

In conclusion, this research focused on sustainable façade design during the preliminary phase, particularly examining three facades in Zakho, Iraq. A crucial finding highlights the necessity of adapting window proportions to align with climatic conditions and intended space function, recommending a 60-75% window-to-wall ratio. Material selection's impact on thermal performance emerged as a key consideration, emphasizing the strategic placement of insulating materials within the building envelope. The study underscores the need for technological advancements in natural lighting techniques and the exploration of alternative solutions suited to specific geographical climates. Furthermore, the research advocates for the incorporation of various design elements, such as balconies, and the judicious use of misinformation as essential strategies for achieving sustainable façades.The study places significant emphasis on the role of building owners in the early construction stages, highlighting their pivotal role in land acquisition and the selection of the building's orientation. Additionally, there is a call for increased awareness among designers regarding the environmental implications of their choices, particularly to the built environment's impact on overall well-being. In summary, this study offers practical insights into essential parameters for sustainable façades, emphasizing a holistic approach that considers climatic factors, material choices, and informed decision-making from the outset of the design process. As global efforts toward sustainability intensify, findings from studies like these provide invaluable guidance for architects, designers, and policymakers, facilitating the creation of built environments that are both environmentally responsible and conducive to human well-being.

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