Figure 22.14 Corridor in the Centre for Sustainability De Kleine Aarde in Boxtel (NL). The space is unheated and naturally ventilated. The 6.7 kWp PV system with transparent modules has a double function and reduces the heat load by around 70%. Reproduced from Reijenga T, Böttger W, *Proc. 2nd WC Photovoltaic Solar Energy Conversion*, 2748–2751 (1998) with permission by NOVEM, R Schropp [11]

Figure 22.15 The 80.5 kWp Atlantis Sunslates on the roof of the historic horse stables in Bern (CH). The color and texture matches so well that this PV system was allowed on a protected historic building. Reproduced with permission by Atlantis Solar Systems Ltd

of the modules and the building grid lines used (grid = modular system of lines and dimensions used to structure the building).

- *Matching the context of the building*: The entire appearance of the building should be consistent with the PV system used (Figure 22.17). In a historic building, a tile-type system will look better than large modules. A high-tech PV system, however, would fit better in a high-tech building.
- *Well engineered*: This does not concern the waterproofing or reliability of the construction. However, it does concern the elegance of the details (Figure 22.18). Did the