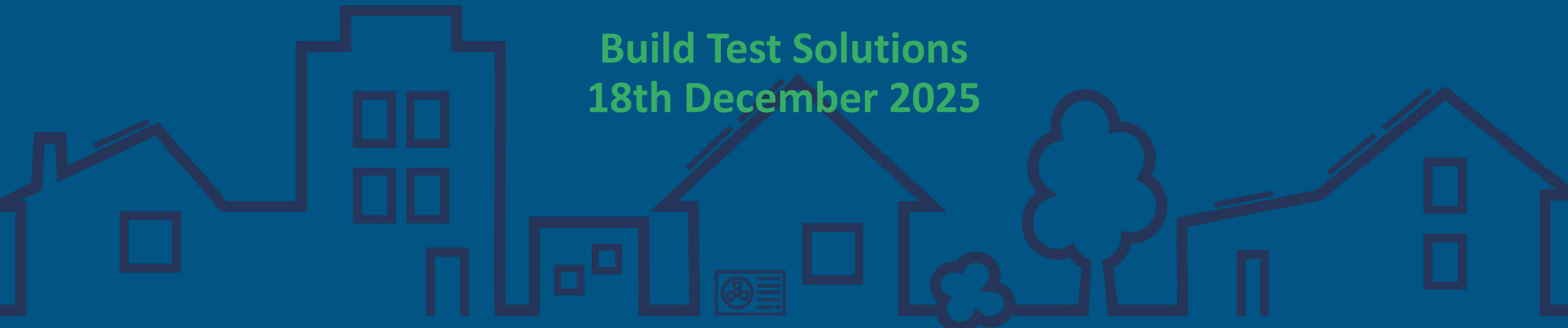


From compliance to performance: why a holistic ventilation approach matters

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Build Test Solutions
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Contents

- The importance of ventilation, now
- Why traditional ventilation assessment fails
- Our minimum goal: Risk aware compliance
- A new way? Performance led, holistic ventilation sufficiency
- The business case for effective ventilation



The importance of ventilation



What is ventilation?

Fresh air in & stale air out to control moisture, pollutants, & temperature

- **Infiltration:** uncontrolled air movement
- **Ventilation:** controlled air movement
 - Mechanical
 - Deliberate openings (vents, windows)

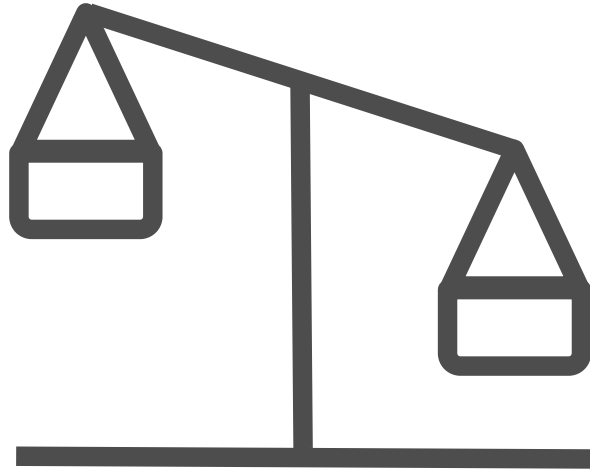


Very broadly: how does ventilation work?

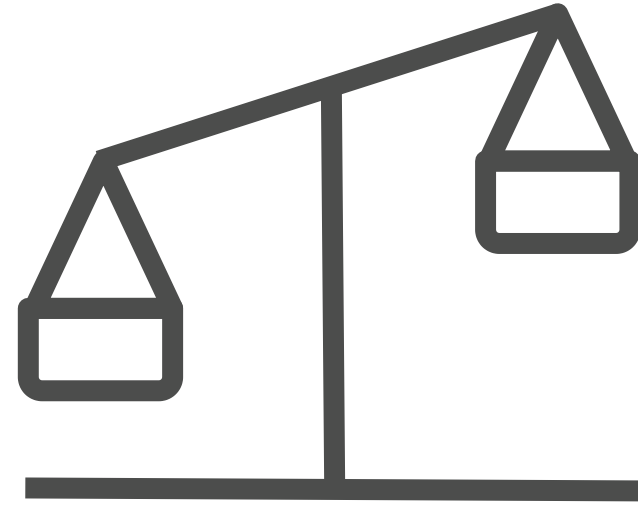
- **Natural:** Air moves due to wind and temperature difference through *all openings*
- **Extract:** stale air removed by fans, fresh air in through *all openings*
- **Supply & extract:** fresh air in and stale air out by fans, ideally very few openings



Ventilation balance



Infiltration vs Ventilation



Infiltration vs Ventilation

More airtight



A serious hazard for people

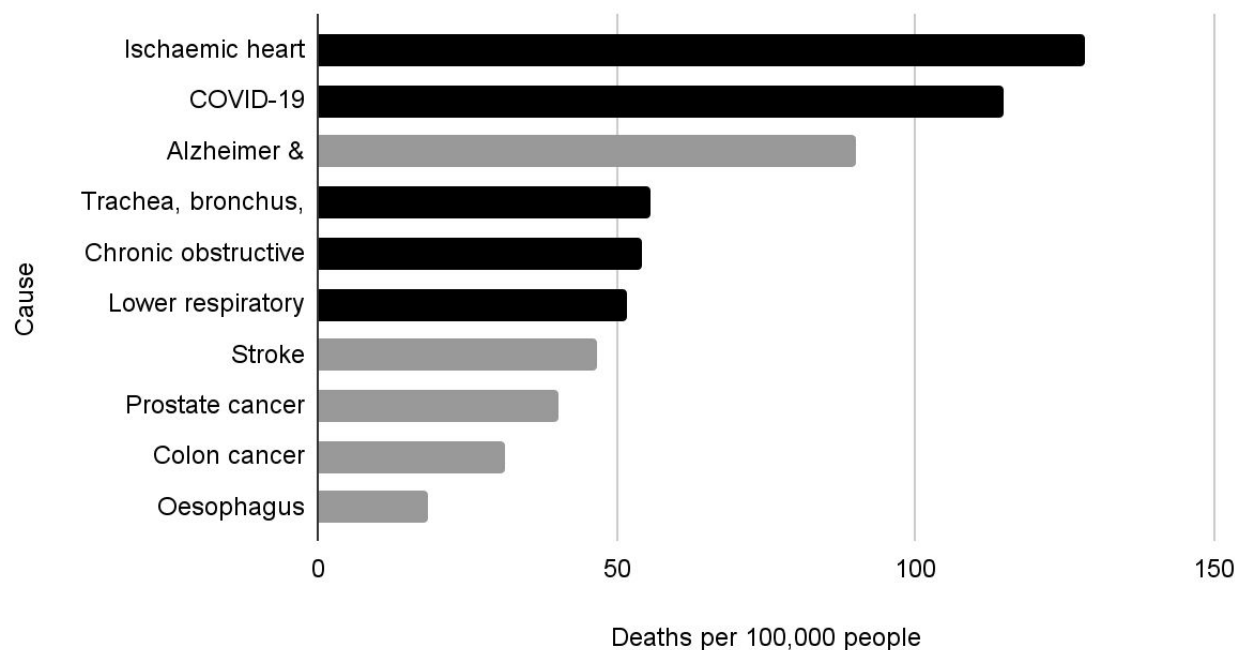
Poor ventilation increases:

- Damp & mould risk
- Viral transmission
- Pollutants (CO₂, PM, VOCs)

In turn these impact:

- Illness & death
- Mental health
- Concentration

10 leading causes of death (UK, 2021 WHO figures)



Poor ventilation...

Impacts
64%
of leading
health risks

NHS annual
direct costs of
£900m

Impacts
the
vulnerable
hardest



And a serious hazard for buildings

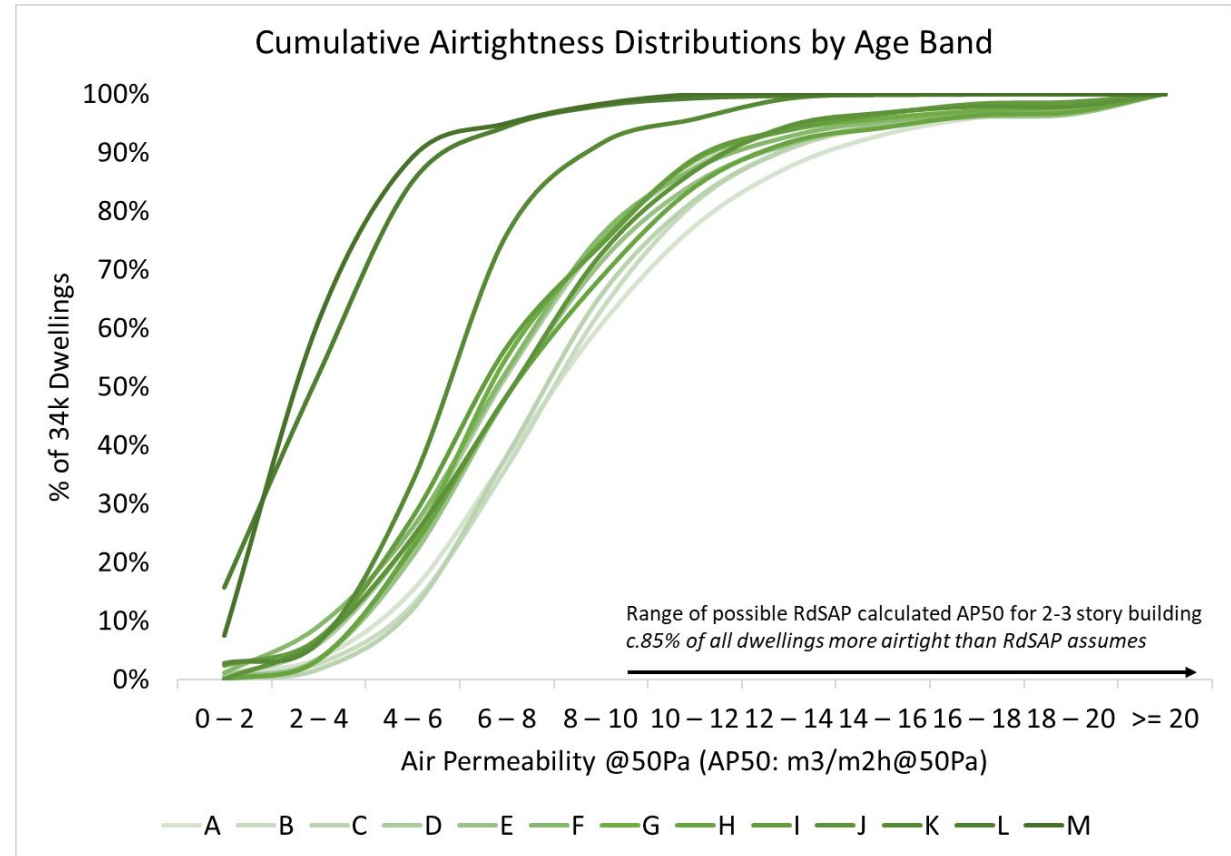
- Moisture damage - surface & **interstitial**
- Mould
- Insects & particulates

Expensive, reactive & repeated remedial works



We know more now than ever before

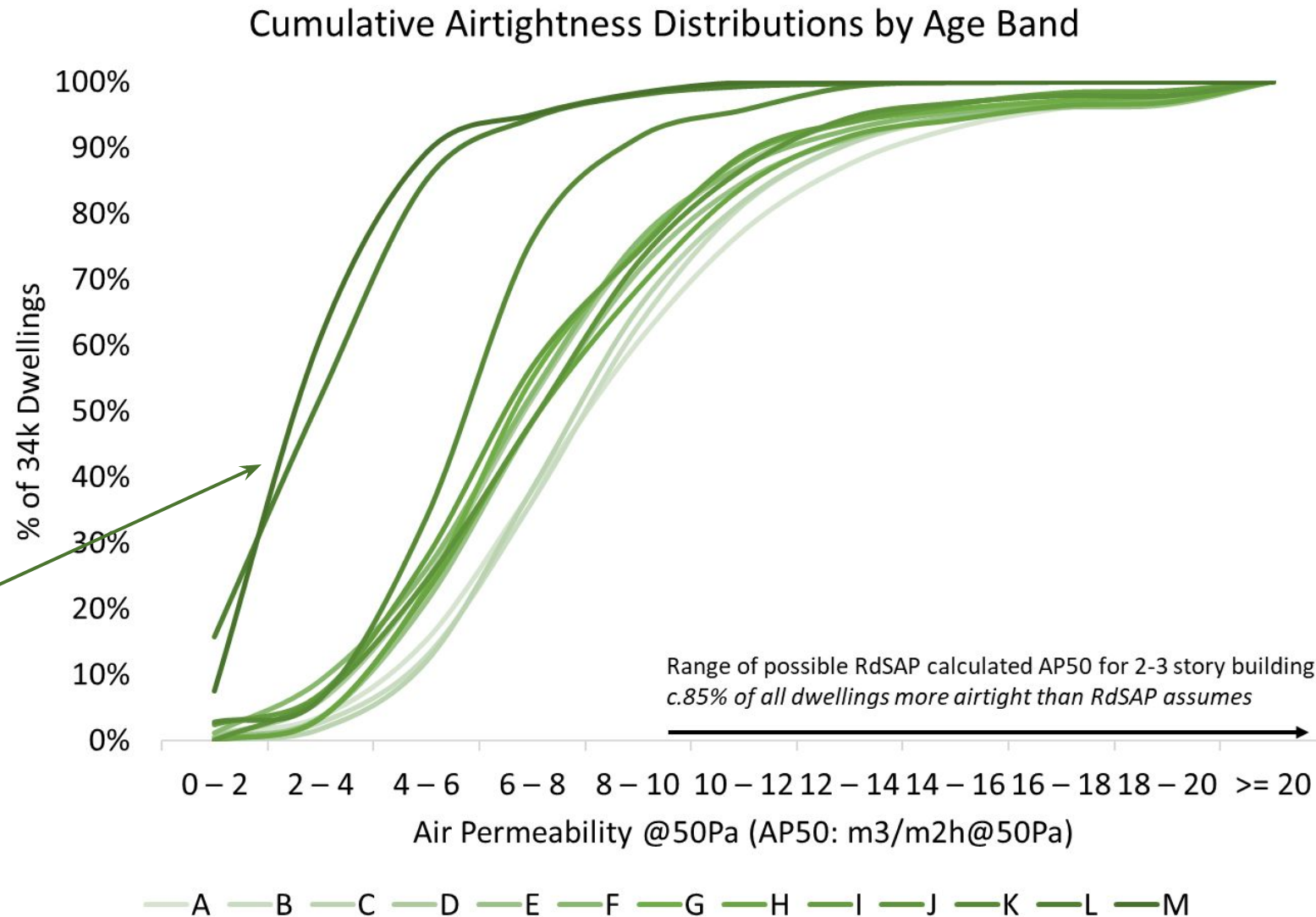
PAS2035 has driven the first large scale airtightness measurement of existing buildings



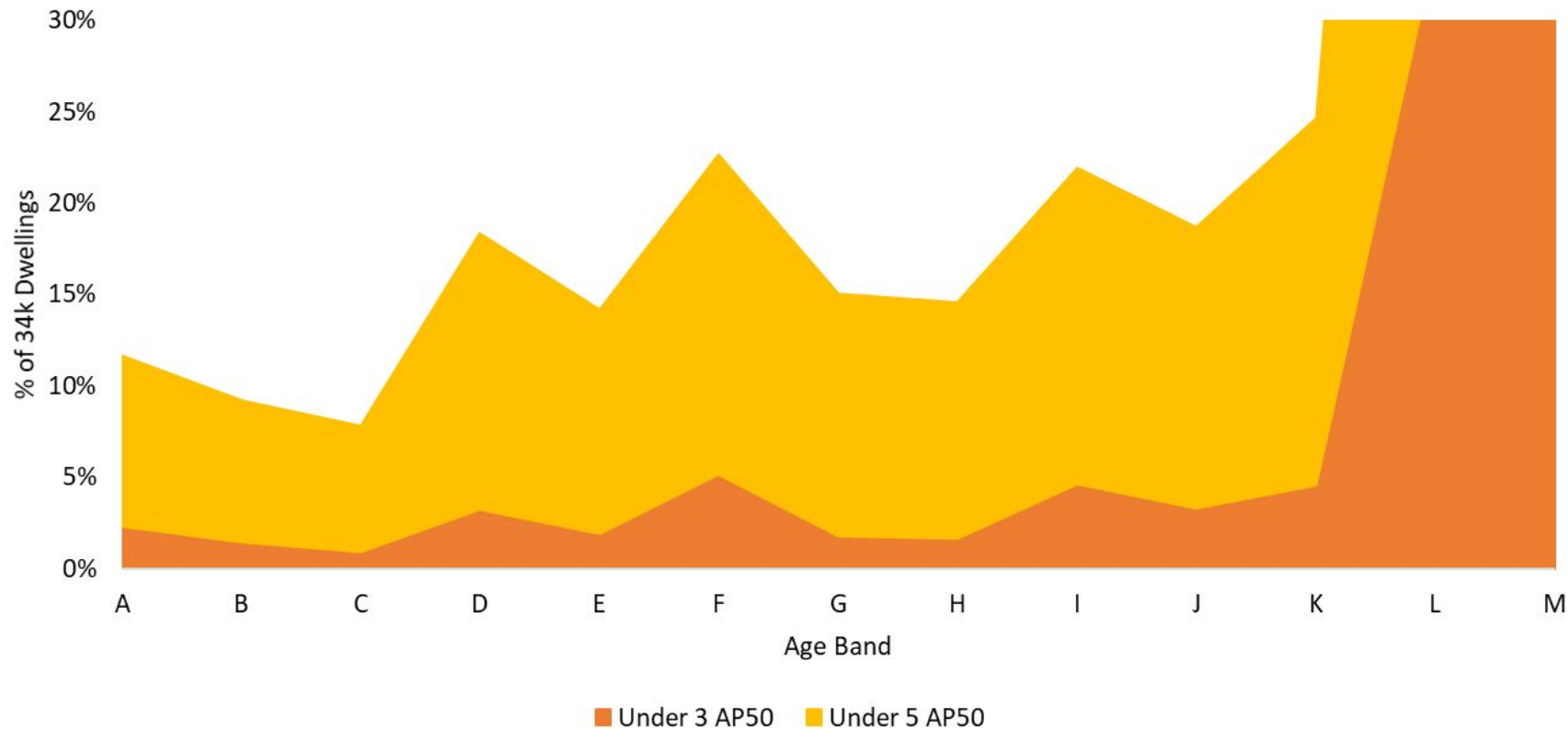
Data from BTS Pulse database

New builds get tighter...

Age band	England
A	before 1900
B	1900-1929
C	1930-1949
D	1950-1966
E	1967-1975
F	1976-1982
G	1983-1990
H	1991-1995
I	1996-2002
J	2003-2006
K	2007-2011
L	2012-2022
M	2023 onwards

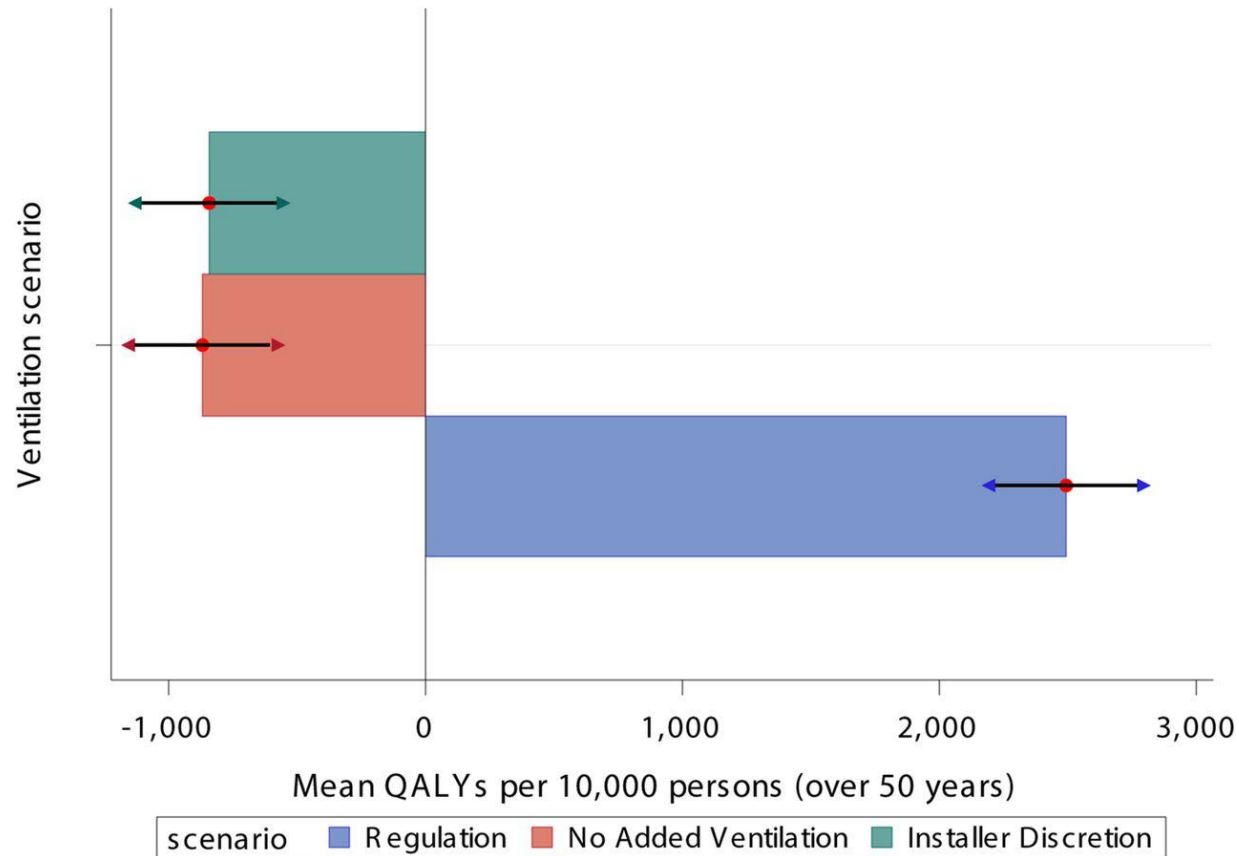


Old builds are tight too though...



Data from BTS Pulse database

Good ventilation...



Hamilton I, Milner J, Chalabi Z, et al. Health effects of home energy efficiency interventions in England: a modelling study. *BMJ Open* 2015; 5:e007298. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2014-007298

Key takeaways

- Ventilation means fresh air
- Ventilation strategies typically include deliberate and accidental air movement
- Poor ventilation is a KEY health risk
- Poor ventilation costs health and money

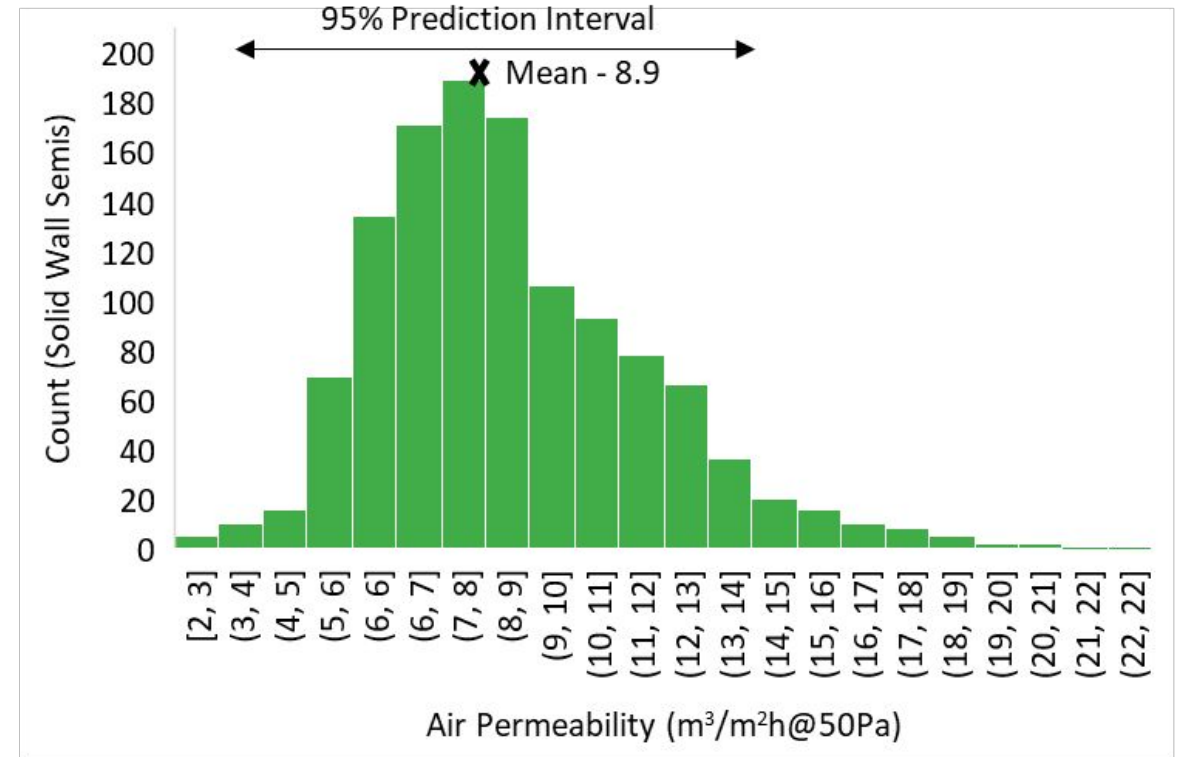


Why traditional ventilation assessment fails



Unknown airtightness

- Airtightness is extremely variable
- Uncertainty of **75%+**
- You just *can't* guess it accurately



Data from BTS Pulse database

Fans that blow?

In a 2019 new-build study:

Only
9 / 55
intermittent
fans met ADF

Only
1 / 25
continuous
fans met ADF

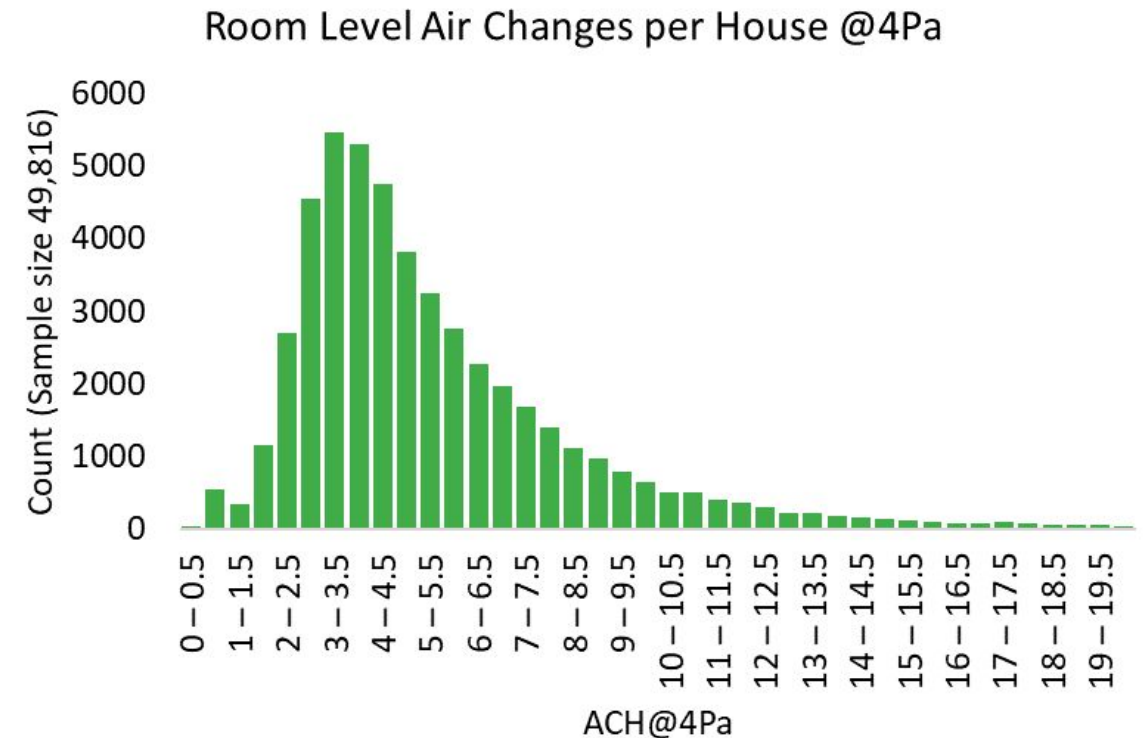
No
standard
data
storage



[Ventilation and Indoor Air Quality in New Homes, Sept 2019](#)
[Conducted by Aecom Limited on behalf of the Ministry of](#)
[Housing, Communities and Local Government](#)

Room level insight

- **New** dataset driven by Background Ventilation Testing
- Rooms also have very variable airtightness
- Rooms also need to be considered **individually**



Data from BTS Pulse database





Visual inspection \neq performance
Design \neq delivery in use
Assumptions \neq evidence



Our minimum goal:
Risk aware compliance



Relevant Regulations

Building
Regulations
ADF

PAS2035 &
Background
Ventilation
Testing

Awaab's Law

Key measurement metrics:

Building Airtightness	✓	✓	
Room airtightness		✓	
Fan flowrate	✓	✓	
Temperature & RH	✓	✓	✓

Relevant Regulations

EPCs &
MEES

Building
Regulations
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Testing

Awaab's Law

Key measurement metrics:

Building Airtightness



Room airtightness



Fan flowrate



Temperature & RH



The toolkit

Ventilation flowrate measurement →
Airtightness measurement ↓



Minimum process

- Measure airtightness → determine required level of mechanical ventilation according to Building Regulations ADF
- Measure ventilation flowrate → check it complies with specification and regulated minimums

Shouldn't this be BaU??



One step beyond?

Performance led, holistic ventilation sufficiency



What are we missing?

- Ongoing performance - inc. fan degradation, filter condition, fabric degradation & changes
- Context - inc. occupancy level, behaviour & knowledge, heating practices, weather, building sheltering
- Risk protection from fundamental knowledge gaps - how does airtightness relate to infiltration in-use?



One more tool for the box

- Ongoing temperature & RH monitoring (*others?*)
- **Benchmark** against BRs
- BTS Mould Risk Indicator
- Monitor for changes
- Target interventions and detailed measurements

Part F Compliance

Surface Water Activity (applies to new and existing dwellings)

Approved Document F states that for all dwellings (both new and existing, where Part F applies) the moisture criteria are likely to be met if, during the colder months of the year, the moving average surface water activity of the internal surfaces of external walls is always less than that maximum permitted value below, evaluated over each moving average period.

Moving Average Period	Maximum Permitted	Result
1 month	0.75	Fail
1 week	0.85	Pass
1 day	0.95	Pass

Indoor Air Relative Humidity (applies to new dwellings only)

Approved Document F states that for new dwellings the moisture criteria is likely to be met if, during the colder months of the year, the moving average relative humidity in a room is always less than the maximum permitted value below, evaluated over each moving average period.

Moving Average Period	Maximum Permitted (%)	Result
1 month	65	Fail
1 week	75	Pass
1 day	85	Pass



Ongoing monitoring to ensure in-situ performance

- RH & surface moisture as per ADF
- Low Mould Risk Indicator score

Measure airflow, don't assume it

- Airtightness
- Ventilation flowrate
- *Bedroom airtightness*

Well documented evidence and lower repeated remedial costs

- Evidenced BR compliance
- Ongoing resident protection for Awaab's Law



The business case for effective ventilation



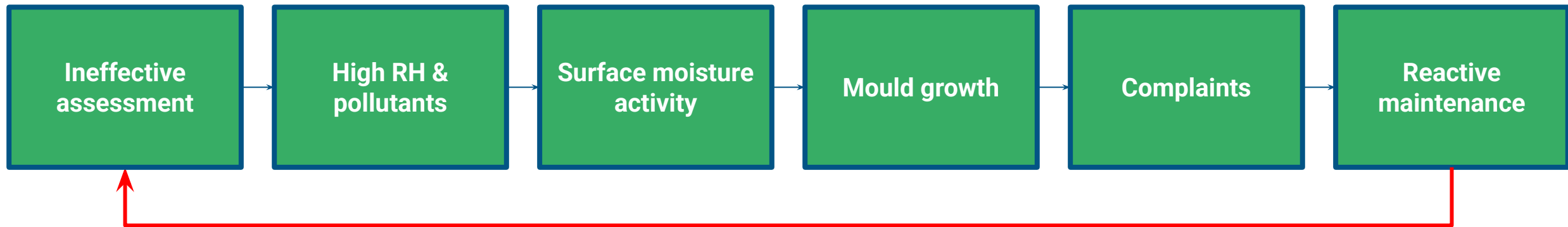
What does it cost us to get ventilation wrong?

Budget lines:

- Reactive maintenance
- Complaints handling
- Energy waste
- Retrofit underperformance
- Strategic risk
- Lives! Poor health at best



Poor ventilation trap



Common BaU scenario

- Damp & mould prone dwelling
- Unknown airtightness & fan flowrates
- BaU: reactive visits, periodic redecoration



Worked example business case

Portfolio 1,000 dwellings, 5% (50) per year ventilation issues

BaU:

- Mould wash (£600) + inspection/admin time (£400) = £1,000
- Annual stock costs = 50 x £1000 = £50,000
- Repeat

Measurement:

- Airtightness + ventilation flowrate = ~£150/dwelling
- Measure all dwellings = £150,000
- Target 30% with most common complaints = £50,000
- Understand the root cause and address it once



Worked example business case

Scenario A: measure all buildings, 50% lower repeat works

- Annual saving = 50% of £50,000 = £25,000
- Payback for measuring all buildings: 6 years
- 10 year return on investment = £100,000 (per 1,000 stock)

Scenario B: target high risk buildings, 30% lower repeat works

- Annual saving = 30% of £50,000 = £15,000
- Payback for measuring all buildings: 3 years
- 10 year return on investment = £100,000 (per 1,000 stock)



Indirect benefits

- ✓ Improved, evidenced compliance
- ✓ Right first time, quality reputation
- ✓ Healthier, happier residents
- ✓ Improved retrofit planning
- ✓ Better energy performance
- ✓ Better EPC ratings

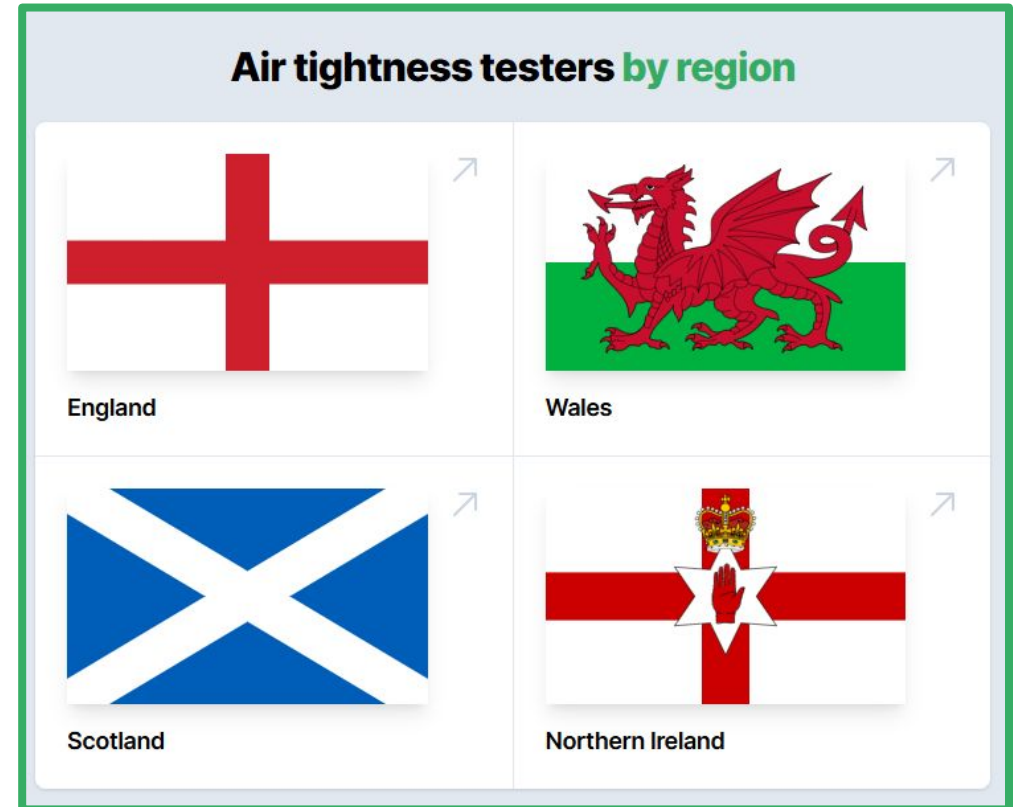


A new year's resolution?



Start targeted measurements

- Tests for problem properties
- Ask more of your monitoring: do we meet BRs?
- Proactive compliance
- Record keeping and **benchmarking**



Add value to each visit

- Add measurement to toolbox
- Help deliver effective ventilation
- Deliver efficiency to customers



Thank you!

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