#### **BURO HAPPOLD**

# Reopening Stories Ventilation of theatres



Stephen Jolly, Duncan Campbell, Hakim Muhammad

Please note that guidance is evolving. This presentation is based on information available at the date of preparation.

20th October 2020

Summary of current guidance on ventilation systems in the context of Covid 19



# Or, "He shall not breathe infection in this air" Henry VI, Part II, William Shakespeare



## **Understanding Impacts of Ventilation**

- Understanding Covid-19 transmission
- Impacts of ventilation systems
- Understanding existing systems
- Practical Steps
- New Installations

# UNDERSTANDING COVID TRANSMISSION ROUTES

#### Three identified routes of transmission

# Surface (fomite) contact

- •Hand-to-hand contact
- •Hand-to-surface contact
- •Virus active for 2-3 days on surfaces

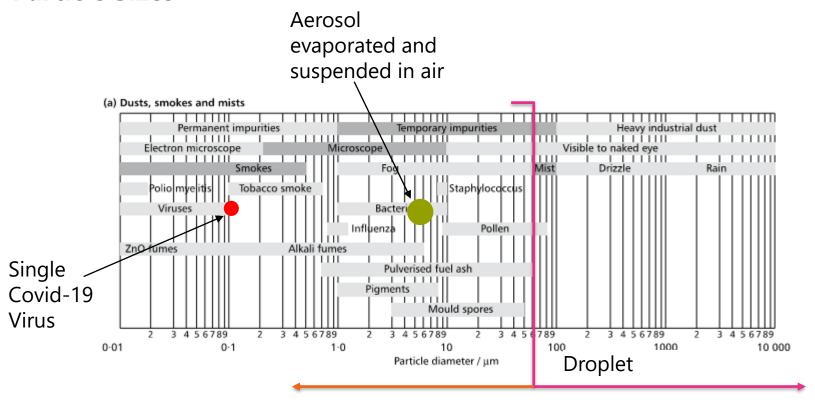
Large Droplet, 1-2m close contact and airborne transmission

- Sneezing, coughing, Talking, Singing
- •Droplet size >60  $\mu$ m

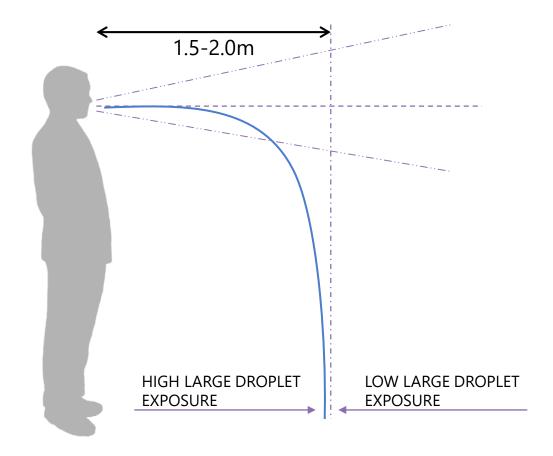
Aerosol, long range airborne transmission

- Droplets evaporate
- •Droplet size <60  $\mu$ m
- •Virus active for 2-3 hours in indoor air
- Faecal transmission also identified path for aerosol transmission

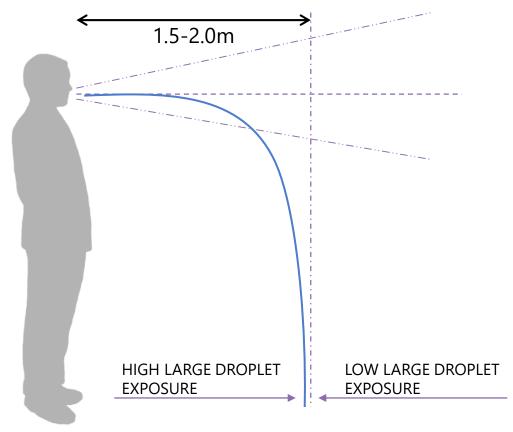
#### **Particle Sizes**



## **Large Droplet Transmission**



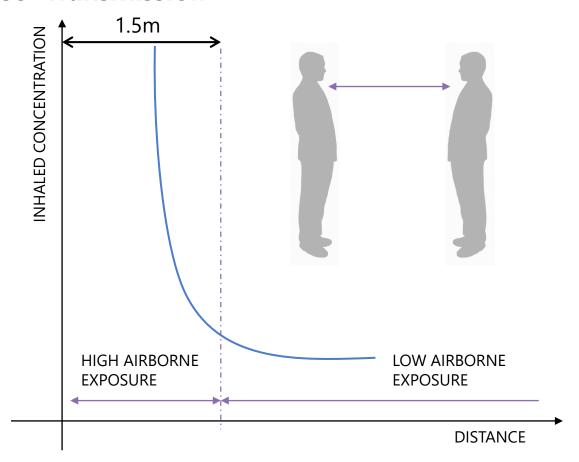
### **Large Droplet Transmission**



### Control with PPE

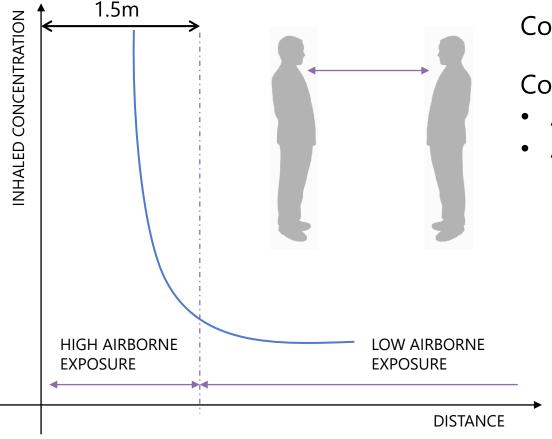
- Masks
- Visors
- Physical barriers

#### **Aerosol Transmission**





#### **Aerosol Transmission**



Control with distancing

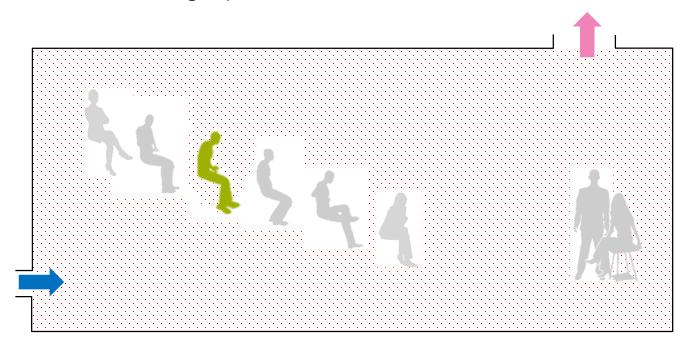
Control with ventilation

- Air change rate
- Air distribution effect

# IMPACTS OF VENTILATION SYSTEM

## **Impacts of Ventilation System**

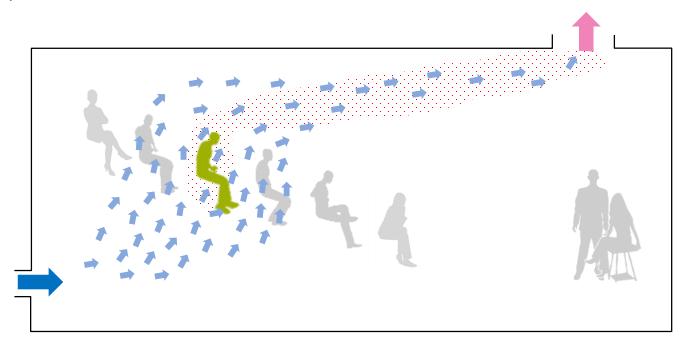
The ventilation rate (in air-changes per hour) affects **concentration** of contaminants





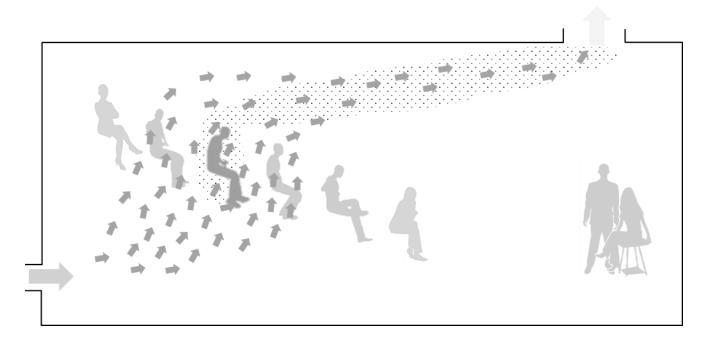
# **Impacts of Ventilation System**

The air flow pattern affects **distribution** of contaminants



## **Impacts of Ventilation System**

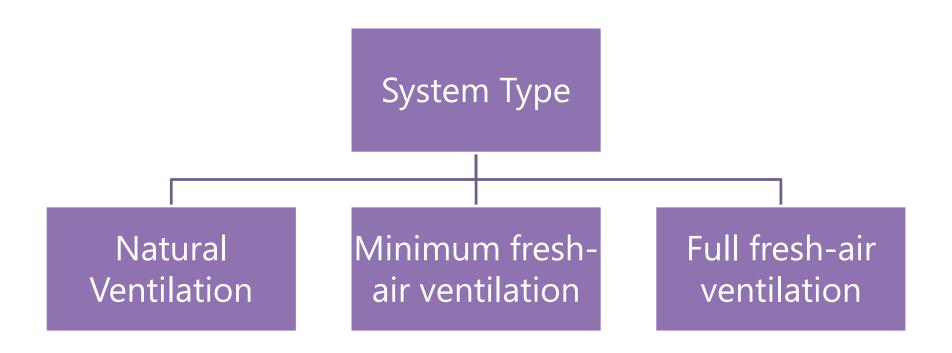
High volumes of fresh air moving contaminants away from others minimises risk of infection





# UNDERSTANDING EXISTING SYSTEMS

### **System Identification**



### **Ventilation vs Cooling**

Natural VentilationMinimum Fresh AirFull Fresh AirMechanical Ventilation +<br/>Cooling TerminalsMechanical Ventilation +<br/>Cooling in Air Handling Unit

COOLING







**VENTILATION** 







#### **Minimum Ventilation Rates**

#### **BS EN 13779 (Reproduced in CIBSE Guide B)**

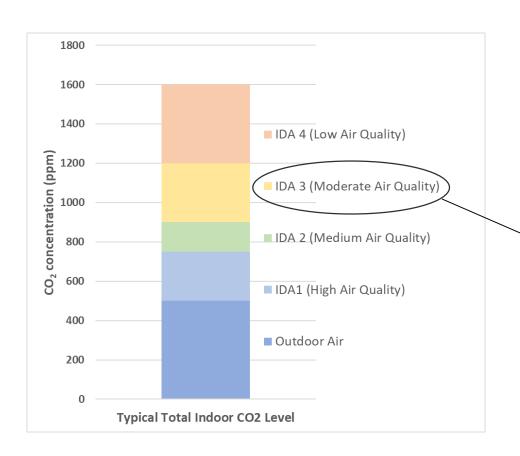
Table 2.4 Ventilation requirements (reproduced from BS EN 13779: 2007 (BSI, 2007a), by permission of the British Standards Institution)

Classification	Indoor air quality standard	Ventilation range (l-s <sup>-1</sup> per person)	
IDA1	High	>15	20
IDA2	Medium	10-15	12.5
IDA3	Moderate	6-10	8
IDA4	Low	<6	5

#### **Yellow Book, ABTT**

Table 18. Recommended input (1) of fresh air to be provided to all habitable parts of the premises			
Level of activity/type of accommodation	Typical metabolic rate (met) (2)	Fresh air input in litres per second per person (l/s/p)	
Sedentary (for example sitting in an auditorium or standing still in an art gallery	1	8	
Mixed activities such as offices	1.5	12	
Light activity or level of physical exertion (for example working in bars and serveries, playing most musical instruments and in technical workshops)	2	16	
Moderate activity or level of physical exertion (for example ballroom dancing, setting up scenery, 'get-ins')	3	24	
High level of physical exertion (for example vigorous dancing as in clubs, boxing, wrestling)	4	32 <sup>(3)</sup>	
Lavatories		Not less than 6 l/s per WC in addition to 6 air changes per hour overall	
Commercial kitchens		60 air changes per hour or more <sup>(4)</sup>	
Reheat kitchens		Not less than 20 air changes per hour (4)	

# **Indoor Air Quality**



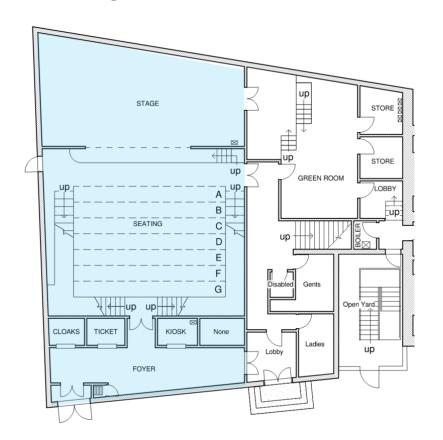


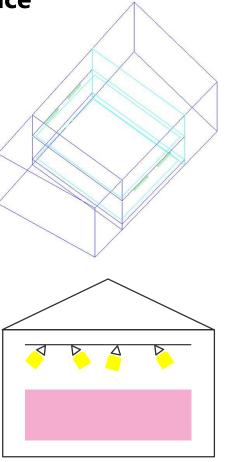


Yellow Book Equivalent

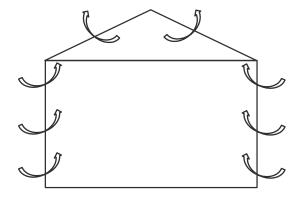
# **EXAMPLE**

**Existing Natural Infiltration Ventilated Space** 





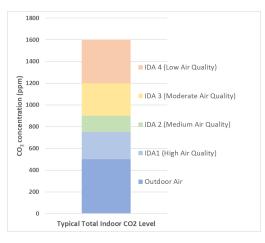
# **Existing Natural Infiltration Ventilated Space**

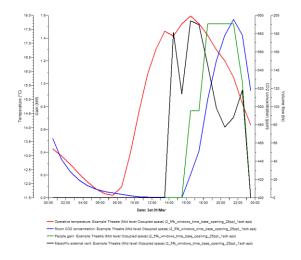


#### Base Case – Infiltration Only 100 audience members Performance starts at 18:30 Winter performance

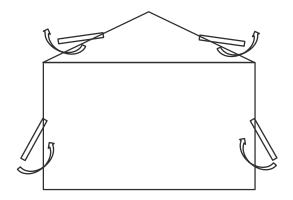
CO<sub>2</sub> concentration at 1400ppm by 21:00

Low Air Quality





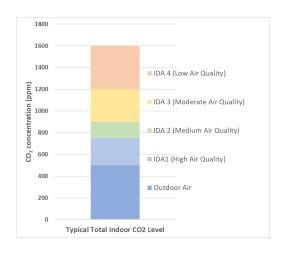
# **Controlled Natural Ventilation**

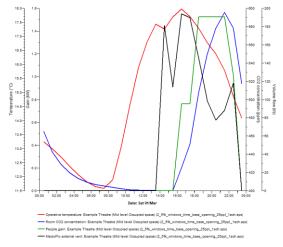


Base Case – Infiltration Only
100 audience members
Openable windows (5% of floor area)

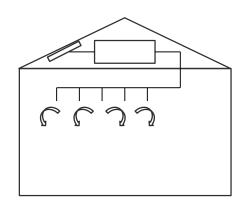
CO<sub>2</sub> concentration at 1000ppm by 21:00

Moderate Air Quality 18°C Internal Temperature





#### **Mechanical Ventilation**

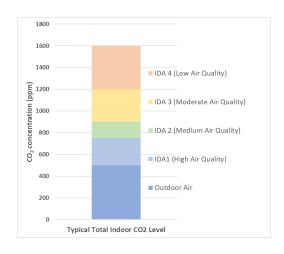


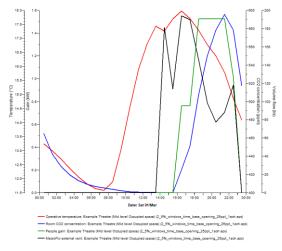
#### **Base Case – Infiltration Only**

100 audience members Mechanical air-handling unit (4 ACH)

CO<sub>2</sub> concentration at 800ppm by 21:00

Medium Air Quality





# PRACTICAL STEPS

#### **Natural Ventilation System**

- Maximise air flow by opening windows and doors
- Remove constraints on flow of air, e.g. curtains or blinds
- Encourage cross ventilation by providing openings on multiple side of the building
- Encourage stack driven ventilation by opening windows on upper levels as well as lower levels
- Maximise extract volumes on any mechanical systems installed (e.g. WC extracts and kitchen extracts)
- Where safe, open internal doors to permit cross flow of air, (do not prop open fire doors for example)
- Consider ventilation patterns, flush/purge the space before/interval/after

#### **Natural Ventilation System**

#### **Challenges**

- Noise break-in from outside
- Noise break-out to neighbours
- Noise between connected rooms
- Noise from any ramped up fans
- Discomfort to building occupiers from draughts and cold air in winter
- Increased heating energy/bills to compensate for higher air change rate
- Do not open windows in WC facilities with mechanical extract as this could positively pressurise these spaces

### Mechanical ventilation systems

- Maximise air-volume on the system
- Ensure any recirculation systems are bypassed
- Ensure system is correctly maintained/commissioned and any thermal wheel does not have high-leakage
- Run on systems for 2-3 hours after performance to purge the space

#### **Mechanical ventilation systems**

#### Challenges

- Noise break-out from AHU system to neighbours in acoustically sensitive areas
- Noise from any ramped up fans
- Underperformance of heating and cooling system with increased air volumes
- Increased heating energy/bills to compensate for higher air change rate
- For displacement systems, ensure increased volumes do not lead to mixing

# **NEW INSTALLATIONS**

## Filter technology

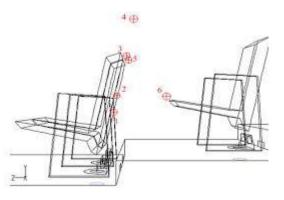
- Only beneficial where air is recirculated and fresh air is not available
- Hepa filtration, UV filtration or Electro-static filtration required to remove viral aerosols from the air stream.
- Filtration systems are expensive and require maintenance to be effective
- Recirculating systems within the space serve will potentially disrupt a displacement airflow pattern
- Fresh air is better than filtration

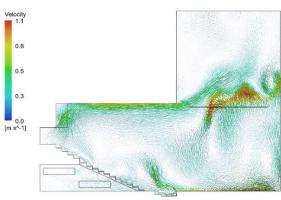


#### **New ventilation systems**

- Displacement approach removes contaminants from the occupied zone
- Allow for enhanced fresh air rate
- Consider heat-recovery system to reduce risk of leakage from return to supply flow
- Where entire new systems are not feasible consider providing extraction only system to enhance air-change rate







## Things to consider for new systems

- Enhanced heating demands
- Cooling demands
- Acoustic impacts
- Planning & Building Control approvals
- Listed building consent
- Fire and smoke systems

#### **BURO HAPPOLD**

# The End

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