


Ventilation Inspection Checklist			Lancashire County Council 
Premise/School	The Loyne Specialist School	Name of person(s) undertaking the inspection checklist	Anna Lazenbury
Date checklist completed	15 th September 2021	Review dates	May 2022 / October 2022

This inspection checklist has been developed based on increasing evidence that ventilation is one of the key ways to reduce the spread of Coronavirus. It should be used in conjunction with the county councils guidance on simple steps to good ventilation available on the [intranet](#) and the [school portal](#) and the premises local COVID-19 secure workplace risk assessment. Completion of the checklist requires consideration of **every** room within the building to identify and assess the suitability of the ventilation. To help you in this task, examples of ventilation types are provided at the end of this document.

Once completed the checklist should be reviewed twice a year to take account of the change in seasons or in the event of any changes/upgrades etc in ventilation systems. October and March are recommended as appropriate review dates.

A copy of the completed checklist should be retained with your building or COVID Secure Risk Assessment.

Ventilation Types

Natural

Air flow through openings such as doors (ideally external) and windows.

- Ensure windows are opened regularly to allow sufficient air flow, ideally leave them open a little throughout the day.
- Doors should be opened when possible to ensure sufficient air flow or to purge the air after periods of high occupancy.
- In each case please consider the security of the building.
- If the room has automated windows/vents, ensure the controls are set to operate during occupied hours.

Mechanical – air conditioning

This type of ventilation may only condition the air and recirculate it within the same room. Such a system could be left to run, as this will prevent stagnation, but it may not be immediately obvious whether the system draws in fresh outside air to dilute any airborne pathogens. Premise Managers should consider the use of and access to the room and consult their Building Services Engineer or Appointed Building Consultant if they are unsure.

Mechanical - supply and extract

Outside air drawn into ducting by fans and inside air extracted out by fans.

- Consider how this is controlled. E.g. switched on as and when needed, on a timer or on demand via CO₂ monitoring.
- For either type ensure it comes on an hour before occupancy at a nominal speed.
- If it has a CO₂ monitor, ensure the set point has been lowered to operate the ventilation at to 400ppm.

Mechanical – extract only

Commonly used for toilet blocks and wet rooms. This type of ventilation should be set to run continuously during opening hours.

Mechanical - heat recovery

Extracts heat from indoor air to warm incoming outside air. Might recirculate a portion of the indoor air back into the room.

This type of ventilation is suitable for use, as long as it doesn't serve other rooms and there is the ability to increase the amount of outside air in the room.

Specialist localised exhaust ventilation

This includes cooker hoods, local exhaust on workshop machinery and fume hoods.

Do not use specialist localised extract ventilation systems without some additional means of supplying fresh air such as ability to open windows.

Rooms with Sufficient Ventilation

Identify the type of ventilation in each room, if there is more than 1 type, identify each:

- Natural **(N)**
- Mechanical - supply and extract **(MSE)**
- Mechanical - heat recovery **(MHR)**
- Mechanical – extract only **(MEO)**
- Mechanical – air conditioning (drawing in outside air) **(MAC)**
- Specialist localised exhaust ventilation **(SLEV)**
- No ventilation **(NV)**
- Not known **(NK)**

Determining sufficient Ventilation

For rooms with mechanical or air con systems:

There must be no recirculation or transfer of air between one room to another.

Indicators of insufficient ventilation:

- Room feels stuffy or has a lingering odour.
- Room is small with limited outside air supply.
- Room is landlocked with only internal doors and no external windows/grills/vents.

When determining if the ventilation is sufficient, consider what the rooms are used for and by whom.

More ventilation is recommended in rooms where there is/are:

- physical activity.
- raised voices including singing.
- vulnerable people including the elderly.
- members of the public.
- inability to maintain other measures such as social distancing.
- regular changes in occupancy.

List all rooms where there is an obvious and effective source of ventilation including corridors and stairways and identify the ventilation type

Room	Ventilation Type	Transfer/Recirculation of air? Yes/No	Comments
Main Office	N	No	Opening window Air flow through hatch openings in wall
HT Office	N	No	Opening window
DHT Office	N	No	Opening window
Lobby	N	No	External doors opening regularly throughout the day
Reception	N	No	Opening windows / air flow through door opening at regular intervals throughout the day
Ambleside	N	No	Opening windows/door
Coniston	N	No	Opening windows/door
Ambleside/ Coniston bathroom	N	No	MEO
Little Eden	N	No	Opening windows/door
Primary Bathroom	N	No	High level lever handle operated window opening
Staffroom	N	No	Opening windows/door

Ladies Toilet x 2	N	No	Opening windows
Main Corridor	N	No	Opening windows
Kitchen	N	No	Opening windows/door
Hall	N	No	High level lever handle operated window opening. Room is used for large gatherings (up to 100 people) e.g. assemblies, sports, school performances, fairs. Large scale events are not currently taking place. This will be reviewed in November 2021. The hall is used currently (Sept 2021) for small departmental assemblies only.
Grizedale	N	No	Opening windows/door
Conservatory	N	No	Top opening automatic windows / external doors
Buttermere	N	No	Opening windows/door
Cartmel	N	No	Opening windows/door
Ullswater	N	No	Opening windows/door
Easedale	N	No	Opening windows/door
Secondary bathroom	N	No	High level lever handle operated window

			opening
Rydal	N	No	Opening windows/door
IT Tech/Staff Office	N	No	Opening windows/door
FE1	N	No	Opening windows/door
FE2	N	No	Opening windows/door
FE3	N	No	Opening windows/door
FE4	N	No	Opening windows/door
FE Office	N	No	Opening windows/door
FE Bathroom	N	No	Opening window
Derwent	N	No	Opening windows/door
Lodge 1	N	No	Opening windows/door A window was installed early 2021 to allow for natural ventilation in the lodge if the door cannot be opened for safety reasons. The room is over occupied for it's size and has been identified as a risk of infection spread.
Hydro Pool Changing Areas	MSE	No	Windows are not designed to open but there is an Hepa filtered MSE extraction unit in place.
Hydro Pool Corridor	MSE	No	Hepa filtered extraction unit
Pool Toilets	N	No	Opening windows

	Pool Hall		no	Windows are not designed to open but there is an Hepa filtered MSE extraction unit in place.
	Pool Lobby	N	No	Automatic door is regularly opened as pool users come and go.
	Pool Office	N	No	Opening windows/door
	Eco Lodge	N MAC	No Building is standalone	Opening windows/door

Rooms with Insufficient or No Ventilation

	List all rooms with insufficient or no ventilation Room	Comments
<p>Indicators of insufficient ventilation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Room feels stuffy or has a lingering odour. Room is small with limited outside air supply. Room is landlocked with only internal doors and no external windows/grills/vents. <p>Consider what the rooms will be used for and by who. More ventilation is recommended in rooms where there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical activity. raised voices including singing. vulnerable people including the elderly. members of the public. regular changes in occupancy. inability to maintain other measures such as social 	Ambleside Corridor	Corridor is landlocked. There is no ventilation in this space. Area is used by the same group of pupils/staff daily.
	SBM Office	Room is landlocked with only internal doors and no external windows. There is one ceiling vent There is one air conditioning unit. The office is only used by the SBM. The door is generally left open all day. Private conversations with the door closed are usually under 15 mins and are socially distanced.
	Library	There are opening windows in the library that open into the conservatory which is naturally ventilated so air can be drawn in to the library space. The library is off the main corridor so air can also be drawn in from the corridor as the library doors are open for most of the day. The library is an open plan space and used more as an

distancing.		access route to class bases.
	Eye Gaze Room	<p>There is no ventilation in this room as it is landlocked. There is a ceiling vent.</p> <p>The room is not currently in use for Eye Gaze. This will be reviewed in October. The room is our only space for a COVID isolation ward. Although this is far from ideal, the staff member, if it is safe to do so waits outside of the room. The room is fully sanitised once the symptomatic pupils has left.</p>
	Reprographics Room	<p>The room is landlocked with only an internal door. There is a ceiling vent</p> <p>The door is left open when in use and the room, due to its size, is only occupied by 1 or 2 people max at any one time.</p>
	Cloak Room	<p>The room is landlocked with only an internal door. However, the door is left open and the space is only used for brief periods during the day for the collection and hanging up of coats and bags. The space is used by the same secondary class only.</p>
	Men's Toilet	<p>The room is landlocked with only an internal door. There is an MSE unit in place.</p> <p>The space is only occupied by 1 person at a time.</p>
	Lodge 2	<p>There is currently no ventilation in this space other than an opening door. The door cannot be left open for safety purposes but can be used to purge in fresh air during periods of no occupation.</p> <p>The building is used by FE students only and only used on a timetabled basis through the week. It is not in constant used.</p> <p>A window will be installed in the lodge within the next 3 months.</p>
	MSE Room	<p>The room is landlocked with only an internal door. There is an air conditioning unit in the room.</p>

	Grizedale Snug	There is currently no ventilation in this space other than an opening door that opens out onto an internal corridor. The door to the snug cannot be left open for safety purposes but can be used to purge in fresh air during periods of no occupation if the main external door is left open to bring in fresh air.

Actions/Control Measures to Consider

You need to do all you can to ensure there is sufficient ventilation in each room within your building. The following provides examples of simple measures that can be taken to increase the ventilation in each room. Any control measures should also be documented in your building/COVID secure risk assessment.

- Where necessary prohibit use of any rooms until further action is taken to improve ventilation.
- If you have a CO₂ monitor, check levels of CO₂ in areas suspected of having poor ventilation. Where levels are consistently measured at more than 1500ppm, this is an indicator of poor ventilation and action is required to improve natural ventilation in the area. Your Building Services Engineer or Appointed Building Consultant will be able to advise on any action required or advise on the purchase of CO₂ monitors.
- Turn off ventilation systems where they recirculate indoor air from one room/area to another.
- Set mechanical ventilation to come on an hour before occupancy and an hour after or CO₂ setpoint lowered to 400ppm.
- Restrict room occupancy in small rooms with limited outside air supply.
- Increase supply of outside air in stuffy rooms or those with lingering odours.
- Open windows along stairs and corridors. Ensure you maintain fire safety and security measures.
- Increase natural ventilation rates without compromising thermal comfort by carrying out intermittent airing of the room/space and partial window opening.
- Open windows and vents frequently taking account of security and any hazards to people walking outside by an open window.
- Open windows at least 15 minutes prior to room occupation.
- In cooler weather open windows on vents to reduce loss of heat but to maintain air flow.
- In cooler weather open high level windows in preference to those lower down to reduce draughts whilst maintaining air circulation.
- Relocate room occupants away from open windows/draughts.
- Consider whether internal doors need to be closed to prevent recirculation of air from one room/area to another, or whether internal doors need to be open to increase the total volume flow rate of outside air. This will depend on the layout of the building. Take care not to compromise fire safety measures and security measures.
- Wherever the opening an external door to provide a source of ventilation to a room could compromise safeguarding and fire safety, Premise Managers are required to consider the continuing use of the room. If use of the room is essential, do not compromise safety, seek guidance from

your Building Services Engineer or Appointed Building Consultant.
Inform staff of the measures in place and the importance of maintaining them.
Review locking up procedures to ensure all windows are closed at the end of the day.
Fan convection heaters can be used if a suitable supply of outdoor air is available to dilute levels of airborne pathogens.
If external doors are opened for ventilation, ensure this does not compromise security or safeguarding.
Restrictors should not be removed from windows unless a separate risk assessment is completed to consider other risks such as falls from height or people walking into open windows on the ground floor and security etc.
Desk, ceiling or foot stand fans should not be used in poorly ventilated areas. Fans may be used only in rooms with a good source of outside air as they can help circulate air flow and prevent stagnation. Where fans are used, they must be cleaned on a regular basis.

If Premise Managers are unsure of the type of ventilation systems installed they can seek technical guidance from their Building Services Engineer, or contact duty.engineer@lancashire.gov.uk. Premise Managers who do not buy into the LCC Design & Construction Property Maintenance Service Level Agreement, retain the statutory responsibility to appoint a suitably skilled, trained, qualified and insured responsible person and are advised to seek their professional advice on this matter.

The HS&Q Team may be able to offer support in completing the checklist as part of your health and safety SLA visit. Please contact your nominated Health & Safety Officer or email health.safety@lancashire.gov.uk to discuss.

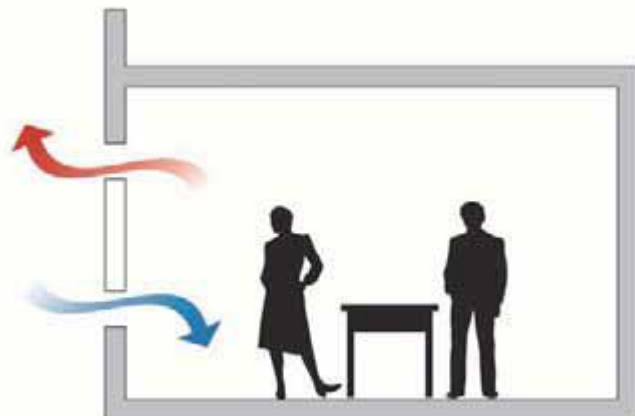
The following section should be used to identify any action required.

Room/Area/Zone	Level of risk High/Medium/Low	Action required	By whom and timescale	Completed
Rooms that have natural ventilation	High	Remind staff of the Ventilation Risk Assessment and update them as and when changes occur. Rooms that have been identified as having no/minimal natural ventilation have been identified in the risk assessment above. Most of these rooms are only used for brief periods (e.g. to collect photocopying, toilet breaks etc). Rooms that require a longer period of occupation, e.g. MSE, Grizedale Snug, Eye Gaze Room, will be used by only a very small number of people at any one time and will be cleaned down afterwards.	AL – ongoing	
FE Classrooms	Low	The school will purchase air purification units for heavily occupied	AL – 22/10/2021	

Grizedale Snug Eco Lodge Easedale Ullswater		<p>classrooms in secondary, FE and our Post 19, Grizedale. In addition to purging in cool air from a mechanical source they will purify the air. This is another mitigating risk factor the school plans to put in place. On warmer days these classrooms are particularly warm even with windows open due to the location of the classrooms (south facing)</p> <p>FE class bases and Post 19 will be prioritised first for air purification units.</p>		
Staffroom FE1 FE2 FE3 Lodge 1 Ullswater Easedale Eco Lodge Grizedale		<p>DfE CO2 Monitor guidance states that; CO2 monitors are best suited to spaces that are densely populated for more than 1 hour e.g. classrooms. They are not recommended for use in low occupancy areas or rooms with high ceilings, such as the hall.</p> <p>A consistent value of below 800ppm means no further action needs to be taken. A consistent value of over 800ppm is an early indicator that ventilation needs to be increased.</p> <p>A consistent value of 1500ppm concentration is an indicator of poor ventilation. It will also be indicated by a red light on the monitor. It does not mean the room can't be used.</p> <p>The rooms identified in this section will be prioritised for a monitor. Any additional monitors will be placed in class bases.</p>	AL 22/10/2021	

Examples - for reference only

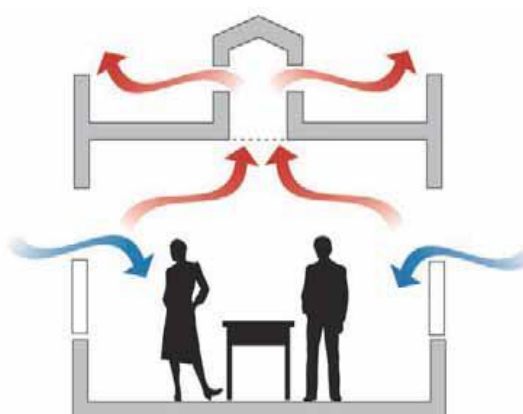
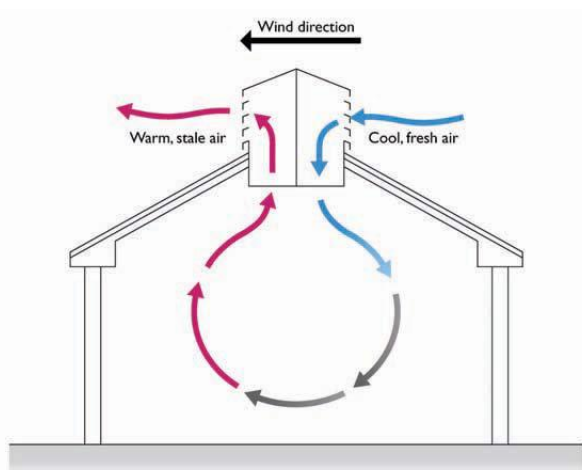
Natural Ventilation (N)



Single sided ventilation – via opening window, drawing air in by natural convection currents. This air will typically mix with warm air rising from radiators, etc.

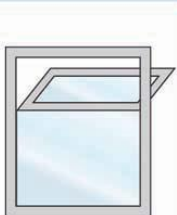


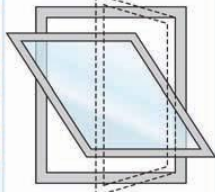

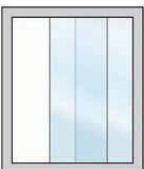




Cross Ventilation, could also draw fresh air from a central corridor or atrium. See Mechanical Supply Only below.



Passive Ventilation, such as "Windcatcher" on the left and "Stack" effect on the right, use a combination of natural convection and wind speed to draw fresh air in. They can also incorporate supply fans, to supplement supply air when wind direction or strength fluctuates and typically include external weather sensing, and automated controls. "As Installed Records" and Service Records should be reviewed to identify the type of system in use

Typical Window Styles

<p>Bottom-hung inward opening fanlight</p> <p>Air flow ☺ ☺</p> <p>Ventilation control ☺ ☺ ☺</p> <p>Weather protection ☺ ☺ ☺</p> <p>Night ventilation ☺ ☺ ☺ ☺</p> <p>Relative cost Medium</p> <p>BMS controllable Yes</p> <p>May obstruct blinds. Good sound control.</p> 	<p>Centre pivot</p> <p>Air flow ☺ ☺ ☺ ☺</p> <p>Ventilation control ☺ ☺</p> <p>Weather protection ☺ ☺ ☺</p> <p>Night ventilation ☺ ☺ ☺</p> <p>Relative cost Medium</p> <p>BMS controllable Yes</p> <p>May obstruct blinds preventing adequate glare control for users of computer screens. Can reflect external noise.</p> 
<p>Upper fanlight and outward opening casement</p> <p>Air flow ☺ ☺ ☺</p> <p>Ventilation control ☺ ☺ ☺ ☺</p> <p>Weather protection ☺ ☺ ☺ ☺</p> <p>Night ventilation ☺ ☺ ☺ ☺</p> <p>Relative cost High</p> <p>BMS controllable Yes</p> <p>Upper fanlight can be motorised. Good all round performance.</p> 	<p>Tilt and turn</p> <p>Air flow ☺ ☺ ☺</p> <p>Ventilation control ☺ ☺ ☺</p> <p>Weather protection ☺ ☺ ☺</p> <p>Night ventilation ☺ ☺</p> <p>Relative cost High</p> <p>BMS controllable Yes*</p> <p>*BMS controllable in one plane only. Complex.</p> 
<p>Top-hung outward opening casement</p> <p>Air flow ☺ ☺ ☺</p> <p>Ventilation control ☺ ☺</p> <p>Weather protection ☺ ☺ ☺ ☺</p> <p>Night ventilation ☺ ☺ ☺</p> <p>Relative cost Medium</p> <p>BMS controllable Yes</p> <p>Can reflect noise into room. Secure night vent. May need a governor to restrict opening.</p> 	<p>Horizontal sliding sash</p> <p>Air flow ☺ ☺ ☺ ☺</p> <p>Ventilation control ☺ ☺</p> <p>Weather protection ☺ ☺</p> <p>Night ventilation ☺ ☺</p> <p>Relative cost Low</p> <p>BMS controllable Yes</p> <p>No obstruction of internal blinds. Tall openings enable localised stack effect.</p> 
<p>Side-hung casement</p> <p>Air flow ☺ ☺ ☺</p> <p>Ventilation control ☺ ☺</p> <p>Weather protection ☺ ☺</p> <p>Night ventilation ☺</p> <p>Relative cost Medium</p> <p>BMS controllable Yes</p> <p>Poor security when open. Rain can enter.</p> 	<p>Vertical double sash</p> <p>Air flow ☺ ☺ ☺ ☺</p> <p>Ventilation control ☺ ☺ ☺</p> <p>Weather protection ☺ ☺</p> <p>Night ventilation ☺ ☺</p> <p>Relative cost Low</p> <p>BMS controllable Yes</p> <p>No obstruction of internal blinds. Localised stack effect.</p> 

Mechanical Ventilation

Some mechanical systems can be concealed with the building fabric, ceiling spaces etc, but there will be elements on show

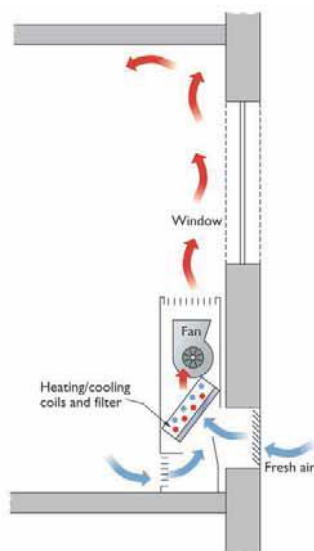
Mechanical – Extract only (MEO) – typically used in kitchens, bathrooms/toilets, sluice rooms, etc., and reliant on windows, doors, etc being open, or having been fitted with transfer grilles, should security be an issue. Typical examples, a wall mounted fan or a canopy over catering equipment, alternatively the fan may be positioned remotely, to reduce noise and only the grille will be visible, on the wall or ceiling.



Mechanical - Supply Only –, as per this example of a large supply fan unit, used to provide air to a central atrium or corridor. Or smaller fans, installed in a wall or window to provide extra ventilation to the room, e.g. a kitchen. In some instances, the controls for the fan will enable it to be switched between supply to extract, in which case the fan should be left in the supply mode.



Additionally, Supply Only fans can be incorporated into units to provide cooling / heating to rooms, as the diagram below.



Mechanical - Supply and Extract (MSE), For ducted systems, typically concealed within a ceiling voids, only the grilles or diffusers will be visible.

Typical supply diffuser:-



Typical extract grilles are simpler in design, as per the Extract Only example above.

The diffuser and grilles will be distanced from each other to draw air across the room.

Equally, the most basic system may not be ducted, or even concealed and would simply consist of a supply fan at one end of the room and an extract fan at the other.

Large rooms may be serviced with Air Handling Unit (AHU), which has both supply and extract fans within the same enclosure. Typically, the AHU will be remote from the room, possibly even roof mounted, with a series of rectangular ducts connected.



Mechanical – air conditioning – split system – no outside air.

These units recirculate the conditioned air back into the room and as such the occupation of the room should be limited. Such units should continue to run to prevent stagnation of the air. Periodically opening the door to the room will assist and introduce fresh air.

Such units will also have an external condenser unit and may also include the capability for heat recovery.



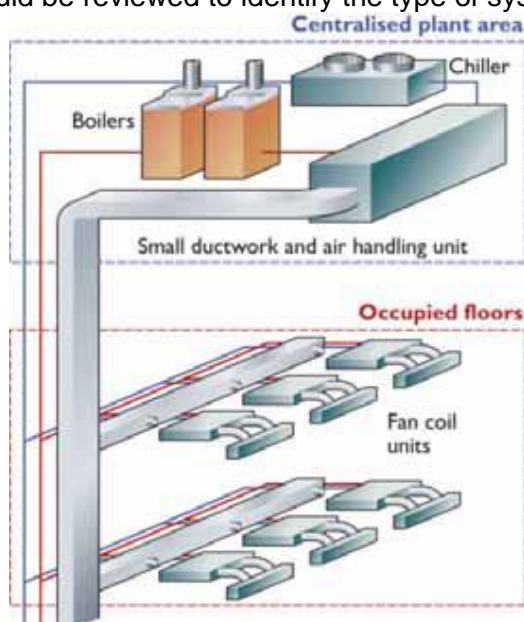
It should be noted that locations with Air Source, Ground Source Heat Pumps will have visually similar external equipment and the Service Records should be consulted to determine the type installed.

Mechanical - heat recovery (MHR)

Installations are generally concealed and therefore the layout of supply and extract grilles will resemble MSE and MAC systems. The waste heat from the extract air passed over a heat exchange matrix inside the unit, to temper the fresh supply air, thus creating free heating. These systems should be adjusted to minimise recirculated air and Service Records should be reviewed to identify the type of system in use.

Mechanical – air conditioning (drawing in outside air) (MAC)

As with MSE and MHR, MAC systems have characteristic multiple ceiling mounted diffusers and grilles and are generally used for larger open workspaces. The bulk of the system will be centralised plant, remote from the workplace, ducted to smaller units for local distribution and control of volume and temperature. Various other types of local units can be used, to suit particular applications, however the principle of a centralised supply and distribution to local outlets is the same. This diagram only shows the internal Supply Air ducting, for clarity. Service Records should be reviewed to identify the type of system in use.



Specialist localised exhaust ventilation (SLEV) – typically used in workshops with an extract canopy or hood above each machine, welding bays, etc.

