

# Overheating and current indoor air quality issues within residential sector

## Building Services Forum

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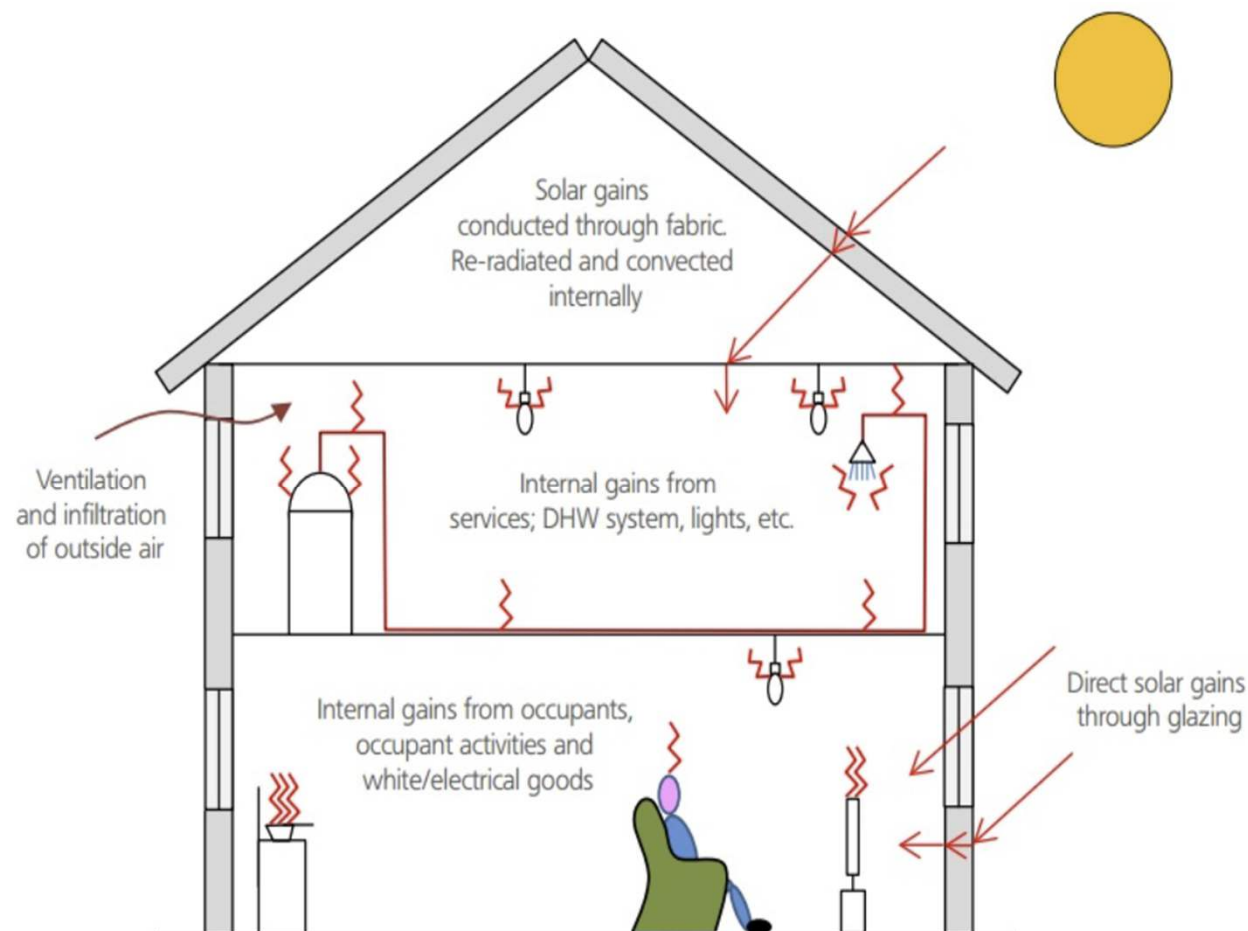
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# Overheating

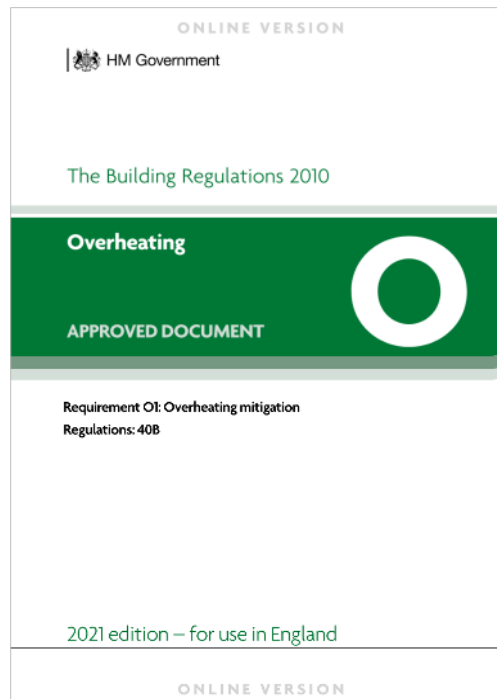
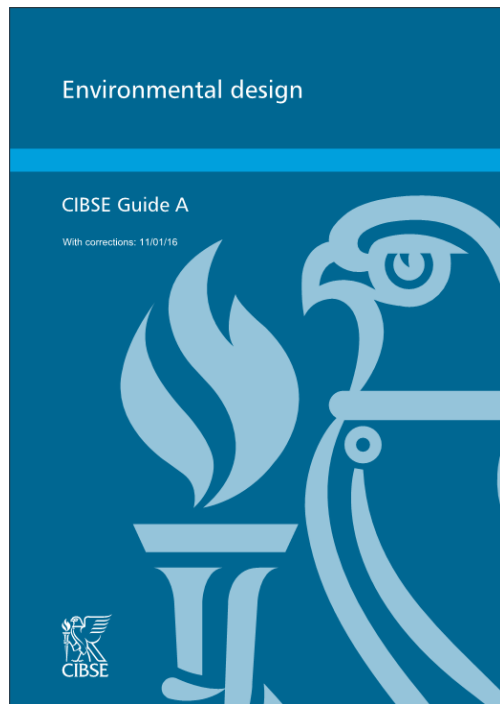
## Understanding The Problem

- What is overheating?
- Causes of overheating in buildings
- Smaller spaces, higher occupancy → higher internal loads
- Cooking, appliances, and lifestyle add heat
- Poor cross-ventilation in UK housing stock
- Climate change worsens risk
- Residential buildings: Occupant patterns & fabric impact
- Consequences: Discomfort, health risks, productivity losses



# Standards / Guidance – Limited in Retrofit

Frameworks Built for New Build, Not Retrofit



# Overheating and current indoor air quality issues

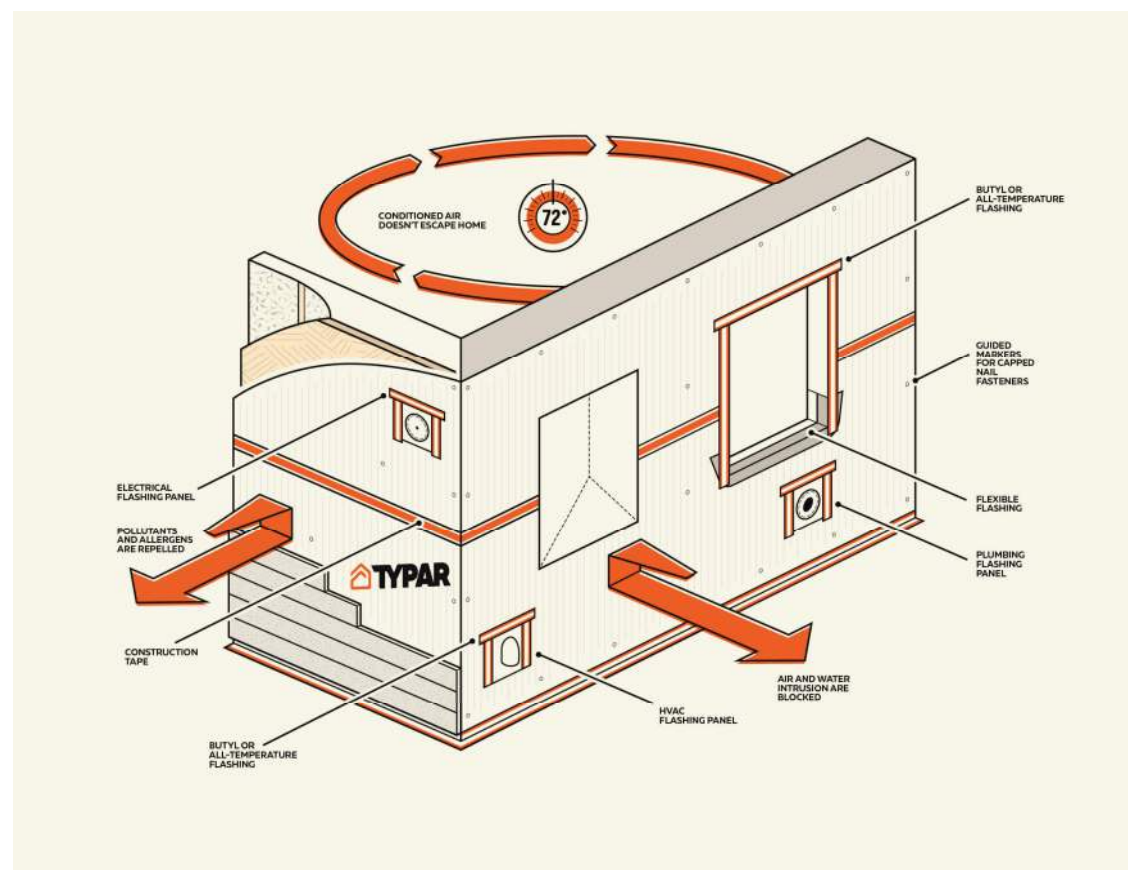
## Current Challenges & Mitigations



# Balancing Energy and Wellbeing

## Addressing Overheating and Indoor Air Quality in Residential Buildings

- Buildings contribute ~40% UK carbon emissions
- Retrofit essential but creates new challenges
- Focus: overheating & indoor air quality (IAQ)
- Balancing energy efficiency and occupant wellbeing



# Unique Barriers vs New-Build Projects

## Why Overheating & IAQ Are Harder in Existing Homes?

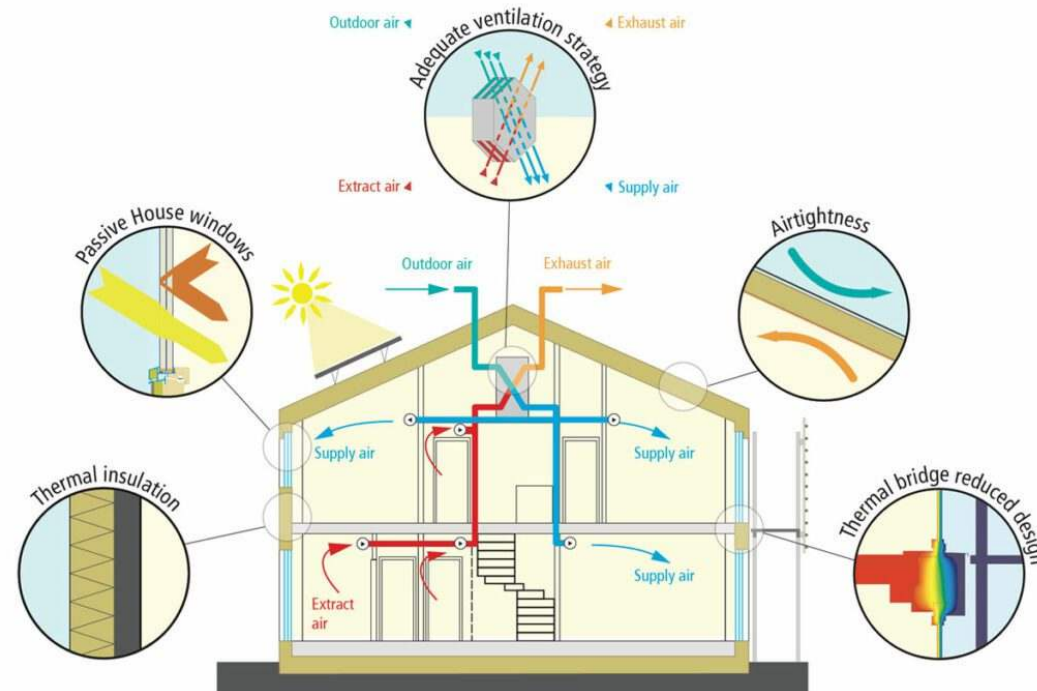
- Unintended airtightness from retrofit works → trapped heat & pollutants
- Limited façade/window changes (heritage & social housing)
- Cost & disruption for residents during works
- Split responsibilities between landlords, tenants, and contractors



# The Airtightness Challenge: Energy Gains vs Ventilation Loss

## How Reduced Air Leakage Impacts Indoor Air Quality and Comfort

- Airtightness reduces uncontrolled air leakage
- Reduced ventilation → pollutant buildup
- 40%+ retrofitted homes report IAQ/overheating issues
- Climate change increases overheating risks
- Occupant behaviour variability complicates solutions



# Passive Design Strategies for Overheating Mitigation

## Natural Ventilation, Shading, and Thermal Mass in Retrofit Contexts

- Natural ventilation: cross and ventilation
- External shading devices reduce solar gains
- Thermal mass moderates indoor temperature swings
- Retrofit constraints: fixed windows, facade limitations

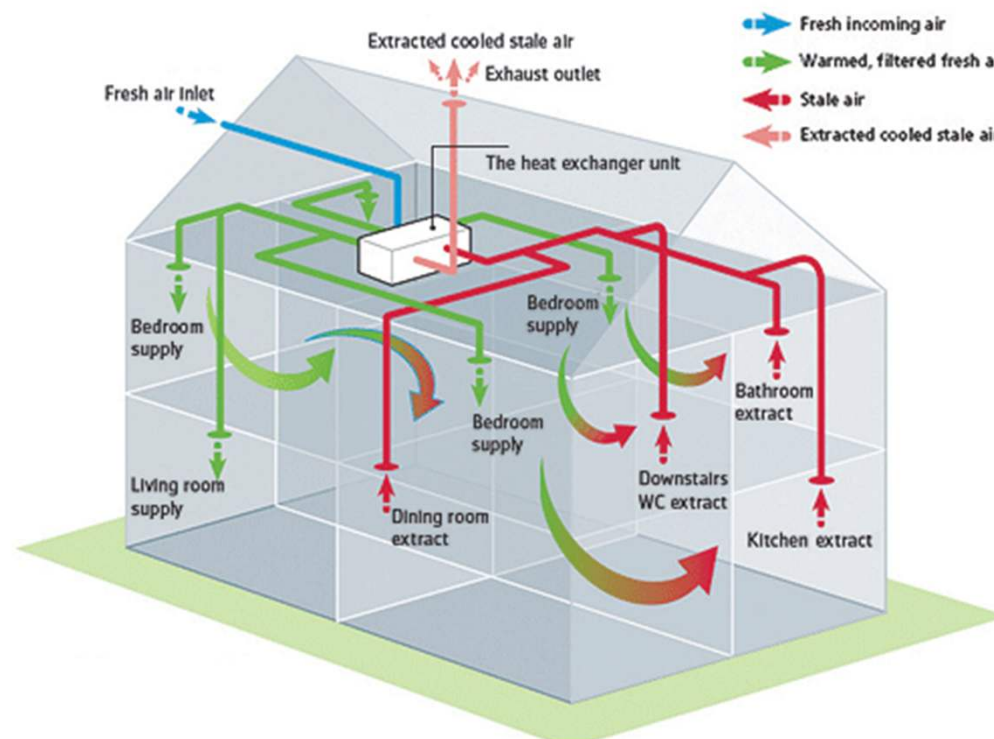




# Mechanical Ventilation Solutions

## MVHR, Demand Control, and Filtration for Healthy Interiors

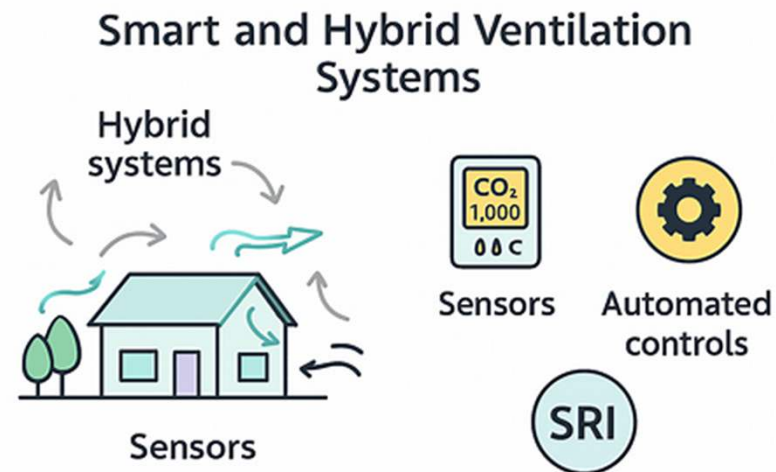
- Mechanical Ventilation with Heat Recovery (MVHR)
- Demand Controlled Ventilation (DCV) optimizes airflow
- Air filtration/purification for pollution control
- Importance of commissioning and occupant education



# Smart and Hybrid Ventilation Systems: The Future of Indoor Comfort

## Sensor-Driven Controls and Adaptive Environmental Management

- Hybrid systems combine passive and mechanical ventilation
- Sensors monitor CO<sub>2</sub>, temperature, humidity, VOCs
- Automated controls optimize comfort and energy use
- Enables proactive maintenance & occupant engagement



# Emerging Retrofit Technologies & Approaches

## Beyond Conventional Passive & Mechanical Strategies

- **Phase Change Materials (PCM):**

Absorb/release heat, reduce peak loads

- **Green & Blue Infrastructure:**

Roofs, façades, and water systems cool microclimates

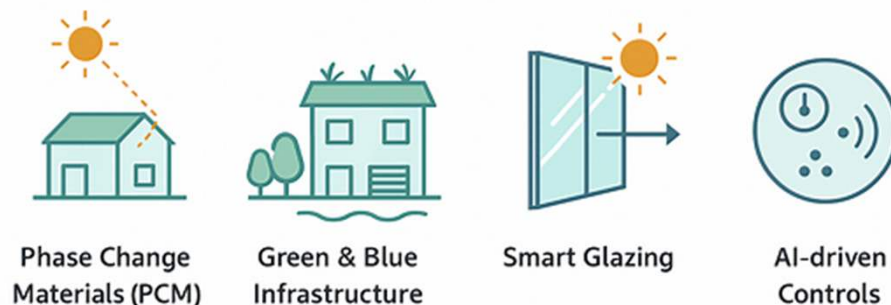
- **Smart Glazing:**

Electrochromic or dynamic shading glass

- **AI-driven Controls:**

Occupancy and IAQ monitoring, adaptive ventilation

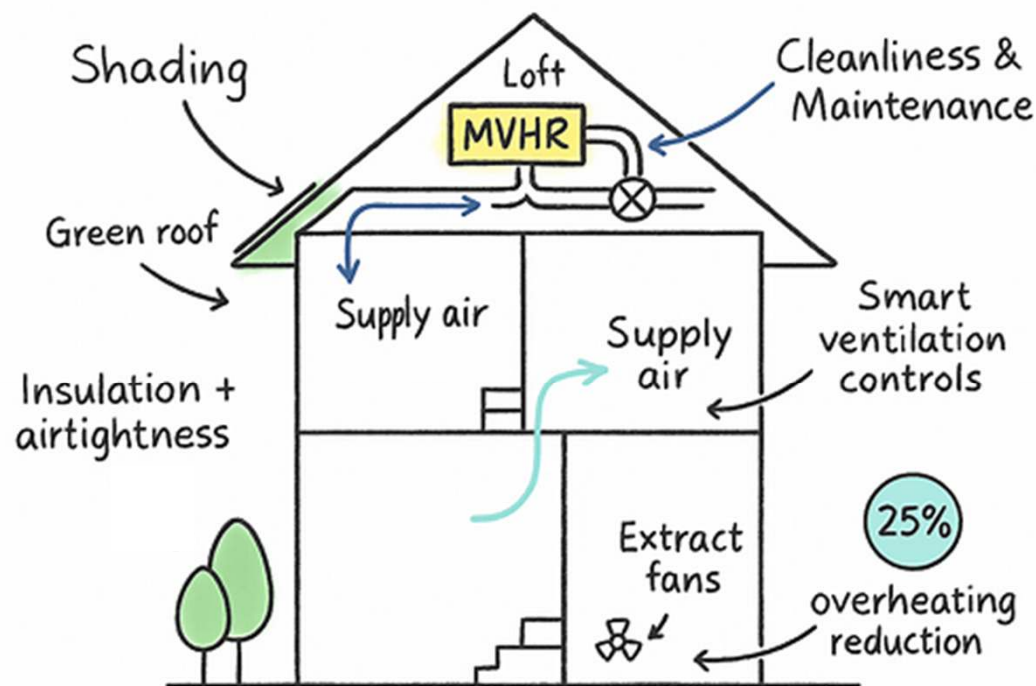
### Emerging Retrofit Technologies



# Real-World Successes in Retrofit

## Demonstrating Improved IAQ and Overheating Reduction Through Technology

- Social housing retrofit: MVHR + shading → 30% IAQ improvement
- Mixed-use retrofit: smart ventilation controls → 25% overheating reduction
- Early building performance assessment and occupant engagement essential



# Deep Dive – Lessons Learned

## One Project Illustrating Overheating + IAQ Resolution

- **Baseline:**

Overheating complaints, high CO<sub>2</sub> levels in bedrooms

- **Intervention:**

MVHR with external shading package

- **Results:**

30% IAQ improvement, 25% overheating reduction

- **Lessons Learned:**

Occupant behaviour (window use) still affected performance



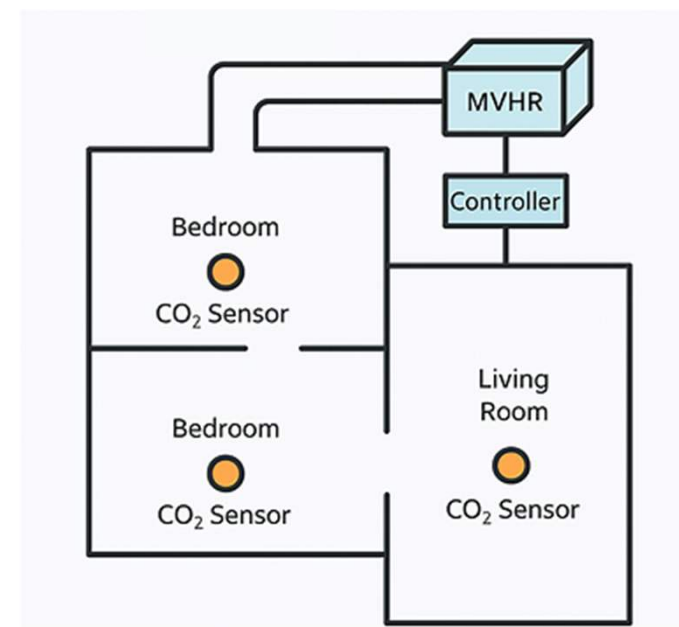
*Bahama shutters*



*Exterior roll blind*



*Sarasota shutters*





# Collaboration and Integrated Design: Overcoming Retrofit Challenges

## Interdisciplinary Approaches and Digital Tools for Optimal Outcomes

- Legacy building constraints and cost pressures
- Occupant behaviour unpredictability
- Early interdisciplinary collaboration critical
- BIM and workshops support integrated design
- Aligning stakeholders reduces redesigns and risks

### Interdisciplinary Collaboration



# From Retrofit to New Build Standards

## Applying New-Build Approaches, To Improves IAQ & Energy Efficiency

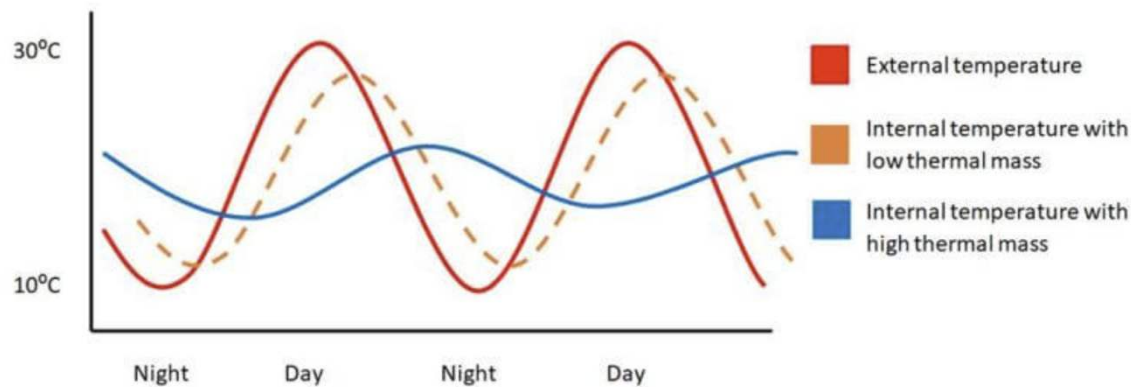
- Solar gain control (glazing ratios, shading devices) reduces overheating
- Early ventilation integration ensures comfort & IAQ
- Balanced airtightness + controlled ventilation = energy & health gains
- Aligns retrofit directly with Net Zero goals



# Building Fabric & Thermal Mass Challenges

## Insulation, Thermal Stability, and Heritage Constraints

- Poor insulation: Too hot in summer, too cold in winter
- Thermal mass helps stabilise internal temperatures
- Limitations in listed/heritage buildings restrict upgrades
- Retrofit must respect constraints while maximising gains



# Overheating and current indoor air quality issues

## Costing

# The Cost of Retrofit Improvements

## Balancing Budget, Performance, and Occupant Wellbeing

- Fabric upgrades:**

Insulation, glazing, façade improvements — high upfront but long-term savings

- Ventilation systems:**

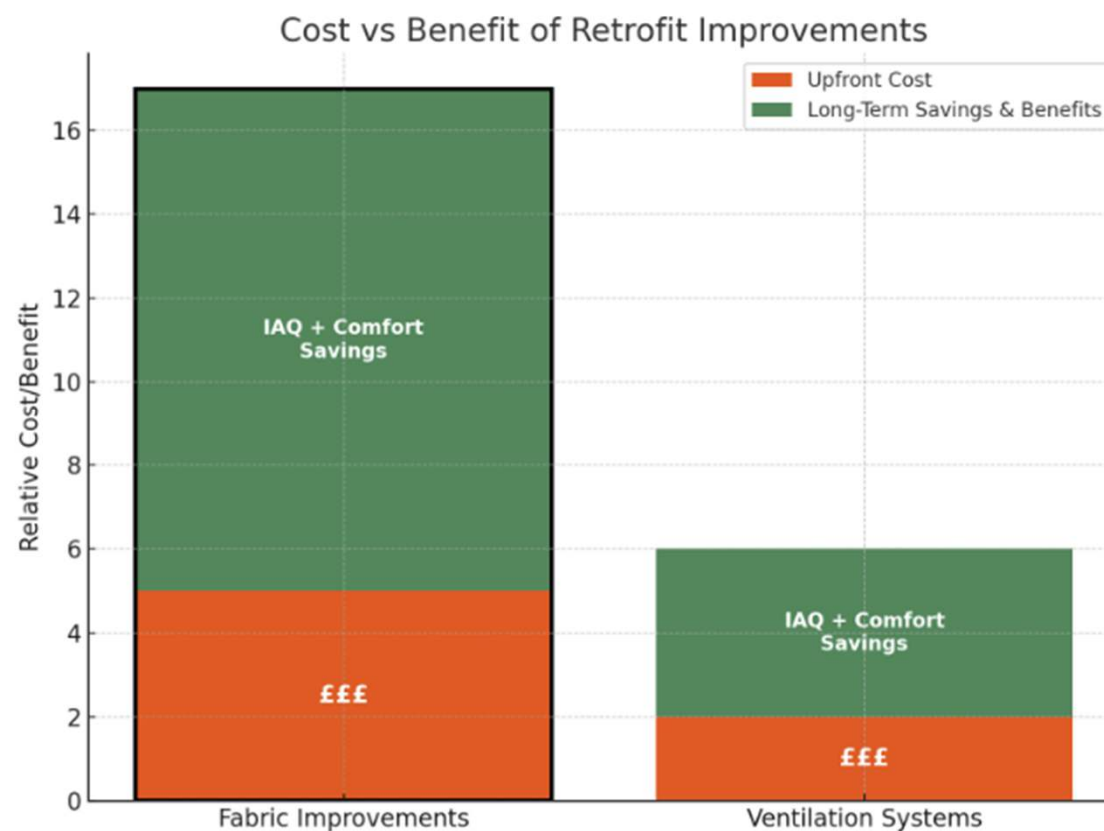
MVHR, cooling modules, AC — capital + operational costs

- Developer hesitation:**

Tight budgets, perceived low ROI, market pressures

- Early engagement:**

Design-stage discussions enable realistic cost planning





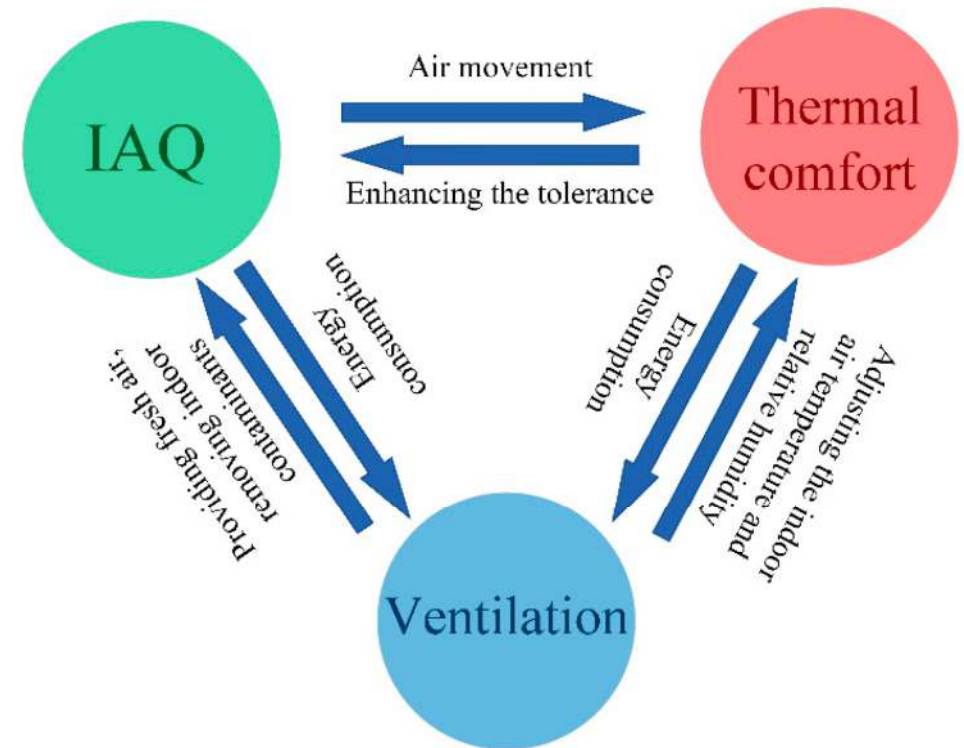
# Overheating and current indoor air quality issues

## Recommendation

# Building Physics Approach to Retrofit

## Optimising Energy, Comfort, and IAQ Together

- Retrofit analysis must go beyond compliance
- Building physics: energy flows, ventilation, and occupancy interactions
- Reducing energy demand lowers overheating risks
- Better physics = better IAQ + resilience to climate change



# Passive Retrofit Design Toolkit

## Low-Energy Strategies for Overheating & IAQ Mitigation

- **Ventilation:**

Cross & stack ventilation, attenuated openings

- **Shading:**

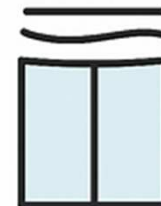
Louvers, blinds, sliding panels

- **Façade Design:**

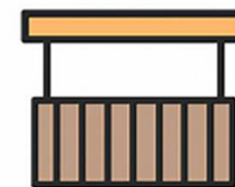
Balcony overhangs, absorptive lining, acoustic ventilation

- **Microclimate:**

Green roofs, trees, external landscaping



Window  
vent



Balcony  
shading



Louver

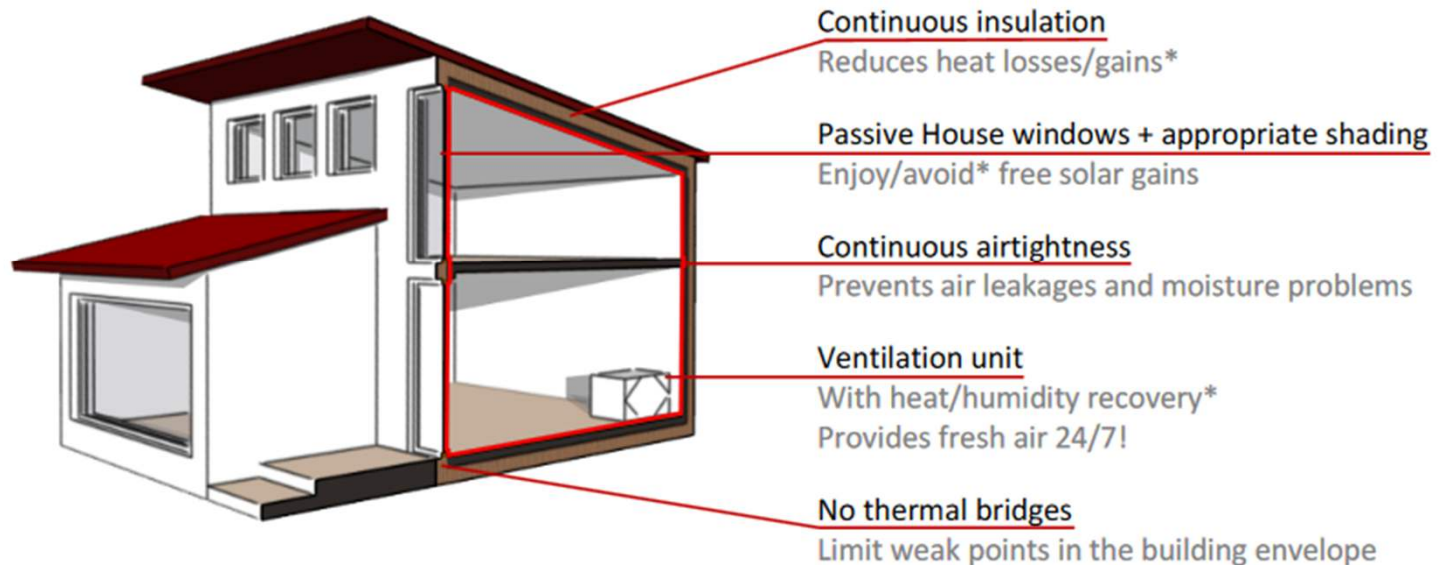


Green  
roof

# Mechanical Retrofit Options – Comparing Feasibility and Impacts

## MVHR, Cooling Modules and Air Conditioning

- MVHR improves IAQ and reduces winter heat losses
- Cooling modules/AC mitigate extreme overheating events
- Smart controls minimise energy waste and enhance resilience
- Systems enable retrofits to meet Net Zero performance targets



# Overheating and current indoor air quality issues

## Summary



# Summary and The Path Forward

## Holistic, Collaborative Retrofit for Healthy, Low-Carbon Homes

- Overheating and IAQ are critical retrofit challenges
- Multi-layered approach: passive + mechanical + smart controls
- Collaboration and monitoring vital to success
- Retrofit delivers healthy, low-carbon homes fit for the future

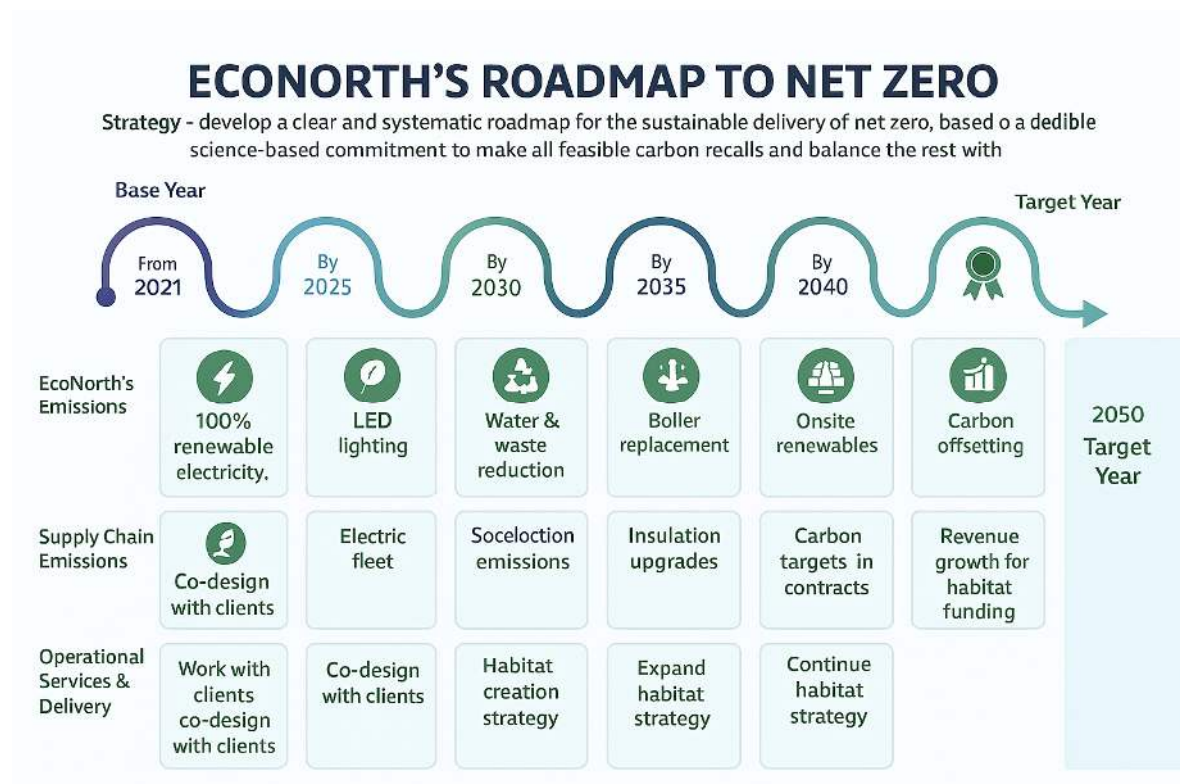
- 1 Conduct an assessment of existing conditions by a professional
- 2 Identify envelope upgrades
- 3 Identify mechanical system upgrades & electrification opportunities
- 4 Identify efficiency & electrification upgrades for appliances, lighting, & other equipment
- 5 Evaluate solar PV viability & consider battery storage
- 6 Develop implementation plan
- 7 Commission & monitor



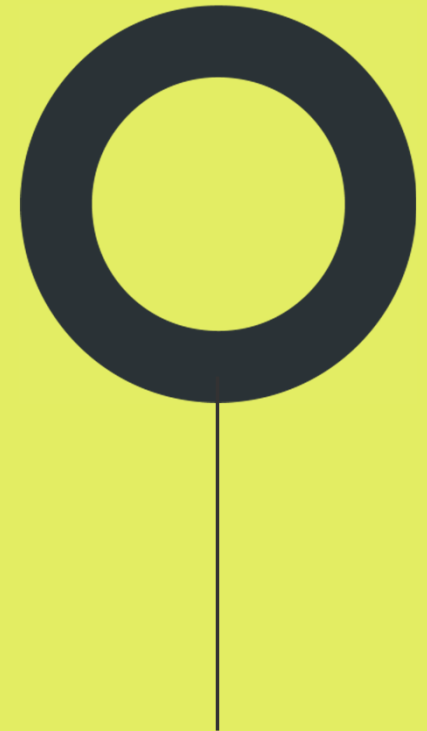
# Future Outlook: Net Zero Pathway

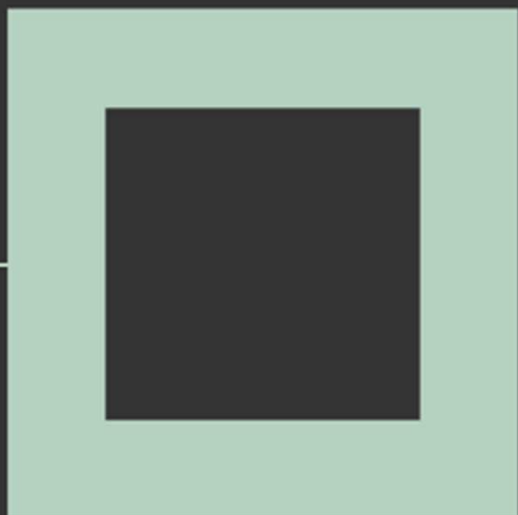
## Aligning overheating & IAQ mitigation with climate and policy goals

- Net Zero 2050 targets driving retrofit innovation
- Shift from compliance → performance monitoring
- Health-led retrofit = climate resilience + occupant wellbeing



# Any Questions?





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