



Welcome to Adveco's January newsletter,

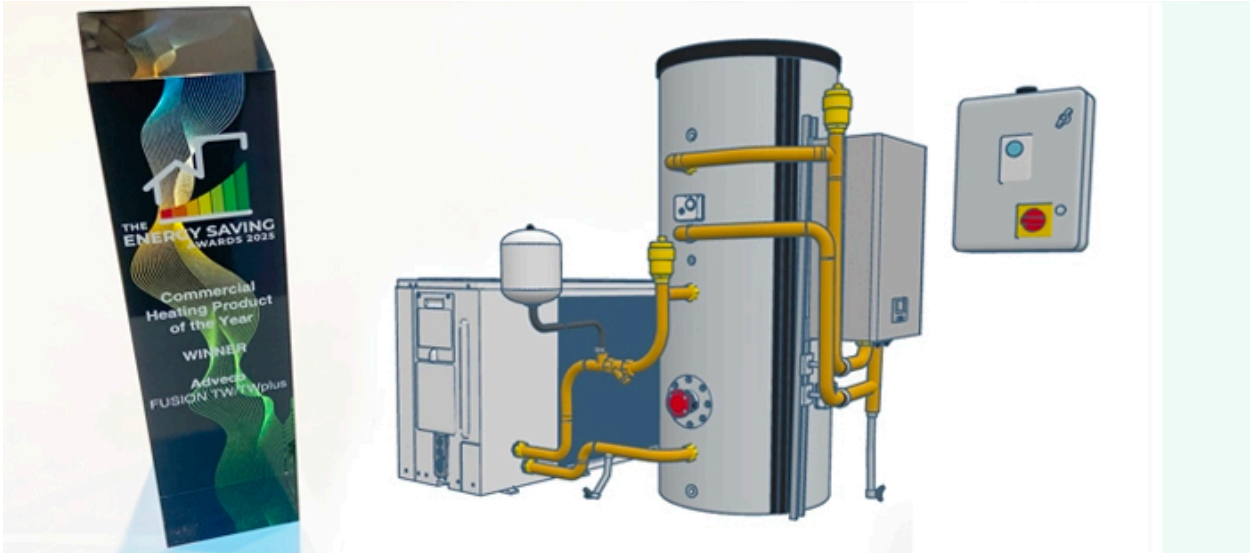
It's a new year, and we start with another tremendous accolade for our FUSION TW electric water heating system, which took the prize for Best Commercial Heating Product of the Year at the 2025 Energy Saving Awards.

You can read more about the awards, as well as the fundamental shift in UK regulations, which are preparing the future of commercial buildings. We consider how this will affect the implementation of hot water systems, and we also look at the challenges and opportunities of decarbonising the UK hospitality sector, where water heating continues to play a critical daily role.

As we move into the winter months, we also clear up some common misconceptions relating to the use of heat pumps in hot water systems and wrap up with news relating to planning for higher-risk buildings and industry guidance in avoiding further delays.

We have an exciting year planned with further innovation that we can't wait to share with you... welcome to 2026.

Adveco's FUSION Named Winner At The 2025 Energy Saving Awards



FUSION TW, a packaged electric water heating system for commercial projects, has been named winner of the Commercial Heating Product of the Year category at the [2025 Energy Saving Awards](#).

The Energy Saving Awards celebrate the very best professionals, products and projects across the Plumbing, HVAC and Energy Management sectors, acknowledging the important work that has been achieved by manufacturers, installers, contractors, suppliers and organisations to reduce carbon emissions and become more energy efficient.

FUSION was conceived by the team at Adveco as a means of harnessing a hybrid approach to reduce energy demands and deliver a low-carbon solution for new build and gas-to-electric transition projects. It achieves this whilst avoiding costly oversizing and the need for bespoke system design, which raises costs and the feasibility of decarbonisation strategies.

The new FUSION TW/TWplus reimagines FUSION with the integration of the ADV-W series of air source heat pumps and brand new control to offset this primary heating supplied by an ARDENT electrical boiler. Both the heat pump and boiler are connected to a 750-litre ATST twin-coil cylinder to create an indirect water heater.

Greg Brushett, Sales Director, Adveco, said, "Winning at the 2025 Energy Saving Awards is another tremendous accolade for FUSION TW and reflects all the hard work the teams here at Adveco have invested in bringing a ground-breaking product to market. FUSION continues to change the way low-carbon water heating can be specified in commercial buildings. It allows for highly optimised applications which can be provided off-the-shelf in pre-sized, ready-to-go systems with a smaller footprint, that are easier to install, more efficient and cost-effective to purchase and operate. " FUSION excels in the deployment of smart controls, maximising pre-heat input from the ADV-W series of heat pumps, capable of contributing as much as 70% of system heat requirements, and balancing this with the primary input of the ARDENT electric boiler so that the two heat sources blend harmoniously, offsetting as much direct electric demand as possible. If this is not managed correctly by the controls, the two heat sources would act in contention, countering system efficiency and wasting energy.

Specification allows for the selection of a system based on nominal power output (kW), storage capacity (litres), continuous flow (litres/hour), instantaneous draw off capacity (litres) and peak draw off (litres). This offers 25 base variants of the TW, each supporting the addition of an incorporated backup electric immersion (TWplus).

When comparing TW and TWplus systems to equivalent direct electric DHW systems, offset energy use delivers carbon emission savings starting at 20.53% climbing to 47.75%. Across the entire range, we can see an average of 36.3% savings versus other direct electric systems.

When calculating the carbon emissions savings for FUSION TW, they become more notable when compared to gas-fired systems. Starting at 51.11% and climbing to as much as 67.86%. Across the entire range, we can see an average of 60.8% savings versus the latest generation of gas water heater systems.

"Hybrid systems have the potential to be complex and come with greater capital expense, especially at a commercial scale," Greg observes. "Adveco's award-winning FUSION TW with ADV-W ASHP counters this with a far more compact monobloc form factor to lower entry costs for ASHP-based water heating and drive the uptake of sustainable systems in the UK."



[LEARN MORE ABOUT ADVECO FUSION](#)

Preparing For The Future OF Commercial Buildings



The UK's commitment to achieving Net Zero carbon emissions by 2050 is driving a fundamental shift in building regulation. The impending Future Homes and Buildings Standard (FHBS), due to be fully implemented by the end of 2027, represents a significant uplift in energy efficiency and environmental performance requirements for non-domestic properties.

The new FHBS builds upon the interim 2022 uplift to Approved Document L (Conservation of Fuel and Power, Volume 2: Buildings other than dwellings), focusing on highly efficient, 'zero-carbon ready' non-domestic buildings. The core strategy for readiness involves a 'Fabric First' approach combined with a mandatory transition to low-carbon systems.

Embracing the Fabric First Approach

Future compliance will be heavily weighted on the building's envelope performance. Consultants must advise clients to exceed current minimum standards well ahead of the 2025 deadline.

Consultants should specify maximum U-values that significantly outperform the 2022 standards for elements like walls, roofs, floors, and glazing. For new commercial projects, the tightening of U-values for windows and doors is particularly notable (e.g., from 2.2 W/m²K to 1.6 W/m²K in the 2022

update, with further tightening expected). The requirement for air permeability testing on all new buildings is mandatory. Consultants must specify designs that target an air-tightness rate well below the current maximum of 8.0 m³/(h·m²) at 50Pa (with expectations that the FHBS may tighten this further). This requires meticulous detailing and rigorous site supervision during construction. Accurate calculation of thermal bridging (psi-values) is also crucial, replacing reliance on default values. As such, detailed thermal bridging analysis should be completed at the design stage.

Decarbonise Fixed Building Services

The shift away from fossil fuel heating systems is also a core principle of the FHBS.

The low-carbon heating mandate will mean gas boilers are being effectively phased out in new commercial buildings. Consultants must move all new designs towards low-carbon heating technologies, such as high-efficiency air source or ground source heat pumps (ASHPs/GSHPs) or a connection to district heat networks when and where available.

New compliance metrics will move beyond just carbon emissions. The new methodology uses primary energy targets, measuring the total energy used, including generation and delivery losses, alongside CO² emissions targets. This metric heavily favours electrically powered, high-efficiency systems (such as heat pumps) and penalises traditional gas-fired systems.

The importance of operational performance assessment will also be taking centre stage as owner/operators need to prepare for greater scrutiny of as-built performance versus design performance. Tools like TM54 Operational Energy Assessments are highly recommended to model and predict the real-world energy consumption, minimising the 'performance gap' between design expectation and reality. Regular physical usage metering at the micro (appliance) and macro (building) levels will become truly advantageous.

Used for design support planning applications, and to satisfy industry requirements, document O and the updated Part F specify that glazing and ventilation are critical for non-domestic compliance. Under document O, designs must limit unwanted solar gains, especially in highly glazed buildings. Preventing overheating involves smart design choices such as brise-soleils, low-g-value glazing, and appropriate window-to-wall ratios. Part F addresses the need for enhanced ventilation in new commercial buildings, particularly offices. These require updated ventilation systems, often including air quality monitors such as non-dispersive infrared (NDIR) type CO² monitors and provisions to mitigate the transmission of airborne infections through recirculated air.

Hot Water Compliance: Balancing Safety and Efficiency

While domestic hot water systems will not be affected by the fabric-first principle, commercial properties will still face the dual challenge of meeting stringent energy efficiency targets (Part L) while rigorously controlling health and safety risks, primarily Legionella (Health and Safety Executive guidance, notably HSG274).

Energy efficiency strategies under Part L are designed to ensure the hot water plant contributes positively to the overall primary energy and CO² emission targets. Consultants are well-versed in this and will now typically aim to utilise heat pumps for hot water. This sees the integration of ASHPs or potentially ground or water source alternatives into the hot water production chain, rather than relying on just an electric boiler or immersion for new build or gas water heaters when refurbishing plant in existing buildings. This is now deemed essential for meeting low-carbon targets.

Correctly designing hot water systems to precisely meet peak demand without oversizing is necessary for avoiding excessive storage volume that wastes energy and adds considerably to a

project's capital and long-term operational costs. There have been, in recent years, considerable advances made in the prevention of oversizing; however, some applications are now suffering from undersizing. A 30kW energy source can heat 750 litres/hour by 34°C, so when the system draws hot water at a faster rate than it can be heated to 44°C, such as for hot showers, complaints of 'cold' water can be expected. This is a danger with systems deploying low-temperature ASHPs, which must therefore work harder, whilst driving greater use of 'primary' top-up heating. Electrical demand is managed by increasing the size of the hot water storage, which is then heated more slowly. Integrating a larger volume cylinder helps to overcome this undersizing, allowing for a two-hour reheat cycle that maintains enough water at 60°C to meet daily demand, whilst slowly heating reserves through the night when demand is minimal to meet the morning peak. This is a very different approach to the high energy input and low storage seen with traditional gas-fired systems. All pipework and storage tanks must also be insulated to the highest possible standards to minimise waste through standing heat loss. Concerns over standing losses mean specification of instantaneous or point-of-use electric heaters for very low-use outlets or remote areas can be appropriate for avoiding running long, inefficient recirculation loops to little-used points, saving both energy and reducing Legionella risk. However, well-designed centralised systems with electric boilers and cylinder combinations will demonstrate similar or less standing losses, as well as being able to take advantage of low-carbon preheat, whether in the form of heat pumps or solar thermal. This contributes to the system's ability to reduce dependency on energy, reducing carbon emissions and energy costs across its lifetime.

Health and safety, and especially Legionella compliance, remain absolutes. The key to hot water safety is temperature control and stagnation prevention. Owners and consultants must ensure the system is designed to facilitate ongoing management under the ACOP L8 and HSG274 guidance. The key is that commercial hot water storage cylinders (and calorifiers) must store water at 60°C or higher, and that the primary heat source can achieve this consistently, especially when using heat pumps, which can struggle to reach high temperatures efficiently. When distributing the hot water, it must reach a minimum of 50°C (55°C for healthcare) at all sentinel outlets (furthest/closest) within one minute. Designing effective hot water recirculation loops with temperature monitoring points and adequate pump sizing is therefore critical for maintaining flow and temperature throughout the system.

Water should not stand unused for sustained periods (a week or more) to prevent the development of Legionella. Normally, in hot water systems, the risk is minimised by the temperature, constant flow and because the risk of Legionella in the incoming mains is relatively low. However, it can be present, and the risk to building occupants increases if a water system is fed from a cold water tank instead of the mains.

Overall system cleanliness is very important, from a health perspective, but also to ensure system efficiency. Tanks and cylinders must be inspectable and drainable, so when specifying indirect cylinders (calorifiers), ensure drain valves or clean-out access allow for the annual removal of accumulated scale and particulate matter, which acts as a nutrient source for the bacteria.

Applications need to design out dead legs and dead ends in pipework where stagnation could occur, and the system design must accommodate regular, weekly flushing at high temperature, preferably more than 70°C, to curtail any possible development of Legionella, especially for all infrequently used outlets, such as vacant offices, school buildings over the holidays or seasonal facilities.

With the higher temperatures (50°C+) demanded of commercial applications, it is also important to ensure that protection from scalding is in place. Thermostatic Mixing Valves (TMVs) must be fitted as close as possible to the point of use to blend the water down to a safe temperature (typically 44°C or less) to prevent scalding.

Future UK building regulations demand a highly integrated and performance-focused approach. For consultants, this means mastering low-carbon technology and fabric detailing. For owners, it requires investing in quality installation and establishing rigorous monitoring and maintenance schedules. By proactively tackling the twin challenges of radical energy efficiency (Part L/FHBS) and stringent health and safety (hot water/Legionella), commercial building projects can ensure not only compliance but also long-term value, lower operational costs, and a safe environment for occupants.

[LEARN MORE ABOUT NET ZEEO AND WATER HEATING](#)

Decarbonising Hospitality With Sustainable Hot Water



At Adveco, we understand the unique challenges and opportunities facing the UK hospitality sector as it navigates the path to Net Zero. The drive towards a more sustainable future is not just an environmental imperative; it's a strategic business decision that impacts operational costs, brand reputation, and long-term viability. With the UK committed to ending its contribution to global warming by 2050, the hospitality industry, a significant contributor to the nation's carbon footprint, plays a crucial role in achieving this ambitious target.

Committing to Greener Hospitality In The UK

The government, alongside industry bodies such as [UKHospitality](#), has outlined clear intentions to support the sector's decarbonisation efforts. Initiatives such as the new scheme offering free energy and carbon-reduction assessments to small and medium-sized hospitality businesses highlight a collective commitment to fostering sustainable practices. UKHospitality's own Net Zero roadmap sets a clear trajectory, aiming for the removal of all avoidable direct emissions (Scopes 1 and 2) by 2030 and all avoidable supply chain emissions (Scope 3) by 2040.

This roadmap highlights the importance of understanding and measuring carbon footprints, categorising emissions into three scopes:

Scope 1: Direct emissions from sources owned or controlled by the business (e.g. on-site fuel combustion for heating or cooking).

Scope 2: Indirect emissions from purchased electricity, steam, heating, or cooling.

Scope 3: All other indirect emissions in the value chain (e.g. purchased goods, transportation).

For the hospitality sector, where hot water demands are often substantial and critical to daily operations, addressing Scope 1 and 2 emissions related to water heating is a paramount first step.

Hot Water: Gas or Electric?

Historically, gas-fired systems have been the default for commercial hot water due to their perceived lower running costs. However, the environmental cost of carbon emissions from gas is increasingly inconsistent, and new builds are often precluded from gas connections. While electric water heaters offer zero on-site emissions and simpler installation, their higher running costs, due to the price differential between electricity and gas, can be a significant hurdle for businesses with high demand.

This is where Adveco's expertise comes into play. We champion a balanced and strategic approach to commercial hot water, focusing on solutions that are not only environmentally responsible but also economically viable and operationally reliable. Our experience in the public sector, particularly with schemes like the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme (PSDS), demonstrates the effectiveness of integrating low-carbon technologies.

Hybrid Systems and Renewable Technologies

We advocate for hybrid hot water systems that combine the best of both worlds, leveraging efficient electric and renewable technologies to significantly reduce carbon footprints and operational costs. Our FUSION system integrates a storage cylinder with an electric boiler and the option of an Air Source Heat Pump (ASHP). ASHPs can generate up to 70% of the necessary system energy as preheat, offsetting the energy demands and emissions of the electric boiler.

Key benefits of this approach include. ASHPs are highly efficient, producing multiple units of heat for every unit of electricity consumed, so they offer operational efficiency which can be used to offset primary heating, especially electrical in new build properties, thereby significantly lowering reliance on fossil fuels to reduce carbon emissions.

Initial capital investment is a consideration, as large heat pumps are expensive, and operational costs from electric-only systems remain greater than equivalent gas-fired appliances. But when correctly sized and integrated within hybrid systems, a smaller ASHP acting as a source of system preheat will reduce capital investment and reduce energy demands to better control operational costs. Such hybrid systems also offer built-in redundancy and the option of electric immersion backup for additional resilience, ensuring a continuous, assured supply of hot water, crucial for hospitality functions.

Such systems offer a series of configuration options that help to future-proof applications as businesses seek to align operations with both Net Zero targets and evolving building and climate regulations.

Additional technologies, in particular solar thermal, offer a truly renewable and zero-emission source of hot water. Flat plate collectors can significantly offset as much as 30% of a building's annual energy requirements for hot water, providing a highly efficient, low-cost, and low-maintenance solution with a rapid return on investment.

Decarbonising the hospitality sector requires a holistic view, moving beyond simple like-for-like replacements to embrace integrated, intelligent systems. At Adveco, we supply not only products but also the expertise to design and implement bespoke low-carbon hot water systems tailored to the specific needs of hotels, restaurants, and other hospitality venues. This includes integrating

thermal storage and optimising system design to cost-effectively ensure maximum efficiency and long-term sustainability

The journey to Net Zero is complex, but with strategic planning and the right technological partners, the hospitality sector can achieve its decarbonisation goals, securing a sustainable and successful future

[SEE HOW THE IVY IS EMBRACING LOW-CARBON HOT WATER](#)

Hot Water, Heat Pumps And Cold Weather



When we talk about making commercial hot water systems more sustainable and energy-efficient, heat pumps are typically front-of-mind. But a question we hear a lot, especially here in the UK with our, let's face it, often-chilly weather, is: can we get consistent hot water from heat pumps in colder temperatures? This article aims to clear up some common misconceptions and show just how effective modern heat pump technology can be, even when the mercury drops.

How Heat Pumps Handle Colder Temperatures

At their heart, heat pumps are pretty straightforward. They work by taking heat from one place and moving it to another. For example, air source heat pumps pull heat right out of the air around us, even when it feels quite cold outside. It might sound a bit odd, but even freezing air holds a usable amount of thermal energy that these systems can tap into. And good news, recent advances in heat pump technology have really boosted their performance in colder conditions.

Now, older heat pump models might have struggled a bit, seeing their efficiency dip when temperatures got close to freezing. But today's 'cold-climate heat pumps' are built differently. They're specifically designed to keep working efficiently even in much lower temperatures. These newer systems often have better components, like advanced compressors and special refrigerants, letting them operate effectively down to -20°C or even -25°C . So, for a typical UK winter, where we rarely hit those extremes, generating hot water from heat pumps in colder temperatures remains a very sensible option for securing low-carbon emission water heating.

The UK's climate generally features mild to moderate winters, with temperatures usually staying above freezing in many areas. This kind of environment is actually quite good for air source heat pumps to run efficiently. Even during those colder snaps, when temperatures might dip below zero, heat pumps still perform really well. Data and real-world tests consistently show that heat pumps

can be two to three times more efficient than traditional gas boilers, even when it's freezing outside. This efficiency is characterised in terms of their Coefficient of Performance (COP). Basically, how much heat you get out for the electricity you put in.

For businesses needing a steady and reliable supply of hot water, this efficiency directly translates into greater savings in carbon emissions and can help control the costs of all-electric domestic hot water (DHW) systems seen in new commercial building projects. Getting better efficiency in colder weather often comes down to how the system is set up and used. Running heat pumps at a consistent, slightly lower temperature, instead of turning them on and off a lot, helps them stay in their most efficient zone. This 'slow and steady' approach has real value when securing consistent hot water from heat pumps in colder temperatures.

Heat Pumps in Commercial Hot Water Systems

More and more, heat pumps are becoming a key part of commercial hot water systems, either on their own or as part of a hybrid setup. For DHW, heat pumps can handle a large proportion, if not all, of a building's needs. This is especially true if the systems include good thermal storage, which lets the heat pump work more efficiently over longer periods, storing hot water for when it's needed most.

Adveco, for example, offers various solutions that use heat pump technology for commercial hot water. Their ADV-W and ADVS-W air source heat pumps are made to fit right into different commercial applications, giving you a compact, cost-effective and efficient way to introduce heat into the system. These systems are built to work reliably even in tough conditions, making them excellent for building projects seeking to gain hot water from heat pumps in colder temperatures experienced during UK winters.

While modern heat pumps are very capable on their own, hybrid hot water systems add an extra layer of reliability and efficiency, especially for commercial locations with changing or high hot water demands. A hybrid system can pair a heat pump as a source of system pre-heat with a primary heat source, such as a direct electric boiler or water heater. This setup means the heat pump works throughout the year, offsetting much of the daily energy demand. The primary heat source is used to top up the system to the necessary high working temperatures required by commercial systems, meeting high demand periods and rare periods of exceptional cold weather. This way, you always have an assured provision of hot water.

Adveco's FUSION packaged electric water heaters, for instance, have been designed to maximise the advantages of integrating a heat pump with a versatile and low-carbon offering. And don't forget, indirect heating vessels are vital for making heat pump-driven DHW systems work their best. These vessels receive, store and release heated water as demanded. When correctly balanced, the hot water storage aids the heat pump to run more consistently and efficiently, as they work best with lower incoming water temperatures. This optimisation increases the effectiveness of the technology, extracting thermal energy efficiently from the air and then transferring it to create hot water.

The assumption that heat pumps don't work well in cold weather can, in the UK at least, be effectively rejected. Far more important is making sure that when incorporating heat pumps for DHW as part of a building's low-carbon strategy, consideration needs to be given to using the technology to its best advantage. Heat that can be generated from ambient air and passed to the cold input, or warm returns, is the best way to maximise an ASHP, and thanks to constant

innovation and clever engineering, today's heat pumps are more than up to the task of providing efficient and dependable hot water, even during our often unpredictable UK winters.

For businesses and organisations looking to cut down on carbon and better manage future running costs, investing in hot water from heat pumps in colder temperature regions of the UK is indeed a smart, forward-thinking, and sustainable move. With good design and proper system integration, such as Advenco offers, commercial heat pump integrations can be a really sensible and eco-friendly way to handle hot water needs all year round.

HEAT PUMPS FOR COMMERCIAL HOT WATER APPLICATIONS

Delayed Decisions & New Guidance For Higher-Risk Buildings



The Health and Safety Executive (HSE), acting as the Building Safety Regulator (BSR), released data on building control approval applications for higher-risk buildings (HRBs) in England, from 2023 to 2025.

HRBs are those with at least seven storeys, are at least 18 metres high, are a hospital or care home, and/or contain two or more residential units. Building control approval is a statutory requirement, necessary for HRB projects to pass Gateway 2 – a stop/go point where work on HRBs is assessed against building regulation requirements before it's allowed to take place.

According to the regulation, decisions on building control approval applications for new build HRBs must be made within a 12-week determination period. Decisions for work on existing HRBs must be made in eight.

The new data shows that delayed decisions on HRB applications for building control approval of work on new and existing HRBs in England increased by 443% between 1Q2024 and 1Q2025. In the first quarter of 2025, 155 (60.3%) of 257 decisions on applications were delayed. By comparison, 35 (29.9%) of the 117 decisions made in 1Q2024 were delayed.

The jump in delayed decisions appears to have been driven by growth in the BSR's caseload. The total caseload in 1Q2025 was more than triple (323%) the caseload in 1Q2024. Meanwhile, the percentage of applications where decisions were made within the determination period fell from 70% to 33% in the same period.

Delayed decisions on higher-risk building applications have a wide-reaching and detrimental impact on the construction sector. BCIS expert panellists – cost consultants whose experiences help to inform movement in our tender price indices – have reported that approval delays at Gateways 2 and 3 are having a significant impact, pushing back project starts and putting pressure on resource management.

According to the data, the BSR has not performed effectively since 2Q2024. The median time taken for decisions where an application was approved rose from 13.7 weeks in 1Q2024 to 25.1 weeks in 1Q2025. The only decisions consistently made on time in this period were for invalid applications – those that do not pass the validation process or have been marked inactive with no determination made.

Looking at caseload trends, over 1,000 applications were still awaiting a decision at the end of March 2025. This was a 451% increase on the backlog recorded at the end of March 2024.

In most cases, making decisions within the determination period is a statutory requirement, and with a growing caseload, the need for process reforms has become clear, with BSR announcing that a new 'Fast Track Process' with building inspector and engineer capacity is to be introduced to support housebuilding activity. There has yet to be confirmation of an equivalent process for commercial projects.

New Practical Guidance

With application delays becoming a clear issue for projects, the Construction Leadership Council (CLC) established a joint BSR and industry Task and Finish Group earlier this year to review the project journey through the building control process to improve the quality and achieve greater consistency of the industry submissions and speed up the responses from the Regulator. As part of this process, a suite of guidance on Building Control Approval Applications for a new Higher-Risk Building (Gateway 2) has been published.

This guidance has been produced in collaboration between the CLC, industry stakeholders and the BSR. It provides the baseline principles to guide those involved in submitting and assessing applications for Building Control Approval for Higher-Risk Buildings and includes practical recommendations on the approach and submission of relevant information. The guidance suite is summarised in a single [Document](#) and covers:

- Guidance Note 01 – The Building Safety Regime for a new Higher-Risk Building
- Guidance Note 02 – Sufficient Level of Design
- Guidance Note 03 – Approval with Requirements
- Guidance Note 04 – Application Information Schedule
- Guidance Note 05 – Application Project Brief
- Guidance Note 06 – Application Document Management and Submission
- Guidance Note 07 – Application Strategy

The CLC and BSR regularly engage to address the Grenfell Inquiry recommendations, industry culture and performance challenges. Applications that clearly demonstrate compliance are approved faster, and everyone in BSR wants those designs and plans off the page and onto the site as quickly as possible.

[As We Have Previously Discussed](#), for new HRBs or significant alterations to existing ones, building control approval is required. This process involves detailed scrutiny of the proposed hot water system design, ensuring it complies with regulations and safety standards. Those involved in the design, installation, and maintenance of hot water systems must be competent and qualified to ensure work carried out on HRBs is of the highest standard. If you have questions about system

design for hot water in HRBs, contact Adveco's regional technical sales lead to discuss project demands and ensure that planning application requirements are fully addressed from the start of your project.

DOWNLOAD BUILDING CONTROL APPROVAL GUIDANCE FOR A NEW HIGHER RISK BUILDING



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Sustainable Hot Water



FUSION

Adveco's FUSION packaged electric water heaters offer a range of low-carbon, all-electric applications for commercial projects with a wide choice of pre-sized variants combining ARDENT electric boiler, cylinder, ASHP, controls and immersions.

FIND OUT MORE



ADV16-30W ASHPs

The ADV-W air-to-water heat pump range includes 16, 22 & 30kW (3 phase) and 10, 12, & 16kW (single phase) models able to provide hot water output up to 60°C throughout the year for 55°C working flow.

FIND OUT MORE



ARDENT Electric Boiler

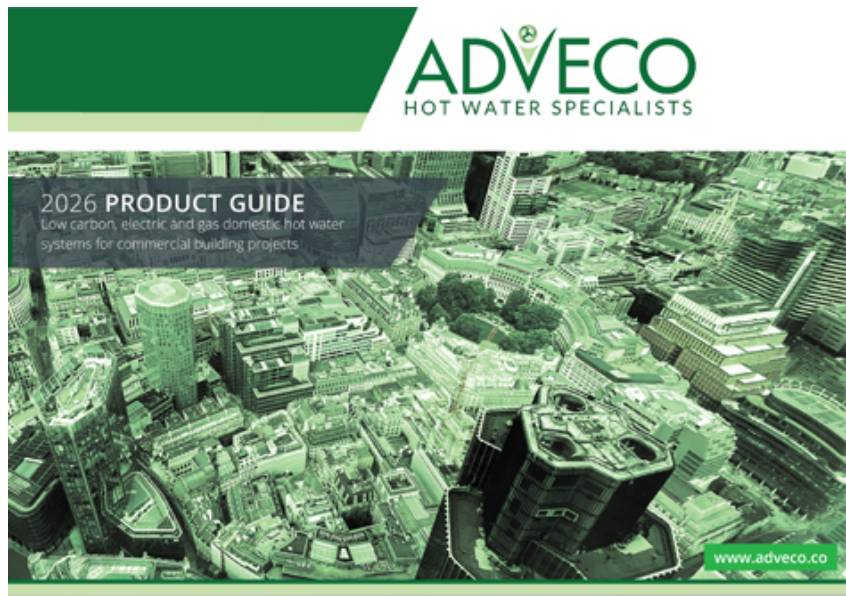
ARDENT is designed to serve as an indirect water heater or heating system. Wall-hung and floor-standing variants for those seeking to avoid a reliance on gas energy supplies. In hard water areas the ARDENT electric boiler can be used to dramatically reduce the costly build up of damaging limescale.

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