

ADVECO NEWSLETTER

Welcome to Adveco's April 2026 newsletter,

After what seems like months of consistent rain, Spring appears to have properly arrived with blue skies and sunshine. So, what better way to start things off this month than with a timely look at solar thermal planning, permissions, and strategic advantages? For those ready to take the next steps towards more sustainable operations, we provide insight on how to approach a successful transition from gas to electric water heating in commercial buildings as part of a wider decarbonisation strategy.

We also look at the award-winning retrofit project for Molson-Coors new UK & Ireland headquarters, which Adveco supported for its hot water provisioning. And we wrap things up with a useful reminder of the classifications and critical requirements for flue systems for those seeking to retain gas but upgrade their DHW system's efficiency to save on energy and operational costs.

Please note Adveco will be closed from Friday, April 3rd, for the Easter holidays, reopening at 8.30 am on Tuesday, April 7th. We would like to take this opportunity to wish you a very happy Easter...

Solar Thermal Planning, Permissions, and Strategic Advantages



In the transition toward a net-zero economy, commercial building operators must navigate a complex landscape of low-carbon hot water options. While heat pumps and Solar Photovoltaic (PV) systems often dominate the conversation, Solar Thermal technology remains one of the most space-efficient and high-impact solutions for reducing a building's carbon footprint. No single technology fits every scenario, but understanding the specific strengths of solar thermal – and the regulatory framework surrounding its installation – is essential for any effective decarbonisation strategy.

Solar Thermal vs. Solar PV

While Solar PV is a vital tool for offsetting a building’s electrical power demand, it is often an inefficient choice for water heating. The primary differentiator lies in energy conversion efficiency. Modern Solar PV panels typically operate at around 20% efficiency, meaning a large surface area is required to generate a useful thermal output.

In contrast, Solar Thermal collectors are designed specifically to produce thermal energy. This focus results in significantly higher peak outputs and yearly contributions per square metre:

Performance Metric (per 1m²)	Solar PV	Solar Thermal
Peak Output	200W	770W
Yearly Contribution	160kWh	650kWh
Carbon Offset per Year	22kg	88kg
Cost Savings per Year	£35	£143

From a planning perspective, space is often the limiting factor on commercial roofs. To achieve a yearly output of 3,400kWh, an installer would need approximately 20m² of Solar PV. The same energy requirement can be met by just 5m² of Solar Thermal. Because the cost of ownership and installation is similar per kWh produced, solar thermal offers a far more concentrated environmental and financial impact.

The most effective commercial designs do not attempt to use oversized PV arrays to drive electrical immersion heaters. Instead, the “Best in Class” approach is to size a Solar PV array to match the building’s base electrical load and utilise Solar Thermal to meet the thermal load. By doing so, solar thermal can offset up to eight times as much CO₂ as Solar PV per square metre, making it a powerful tool for achieving Part L compliance and reducing overall running costs.

Building Regulations Part L (Volume 2) dictates the energy efficiency standards for non-domestic buildings. Solar thermal provides a significant advantage in meeting the Target Primary Energy Rate (TPER) and Target Emission Rate (TER).

Key Calculation Metrics

When calculating the impact of solar thermal for a Part L submission, engineers typically look at:

Solar Fraction (f_s), which is the percentage of the total hot water demand met by the solar system. For commercial premises, a target of 30–50% is common to avoid over-sizing for the summer months. Because solar thermal produces heat directly without a ‘middle-man’ conversion (like electricity to heat), it is credited as a direct reduction in the building’s auxiliary energy demand, making it key for a zero-carbon offset. In the latest Part L updates, ‘Primary Energy’ is the lead metric. Solar thermal scores exceptionally well here because it requires very little electrical input (only for the circulation pump) to deliver high quantities of thermal energy.

For a building using a gas-fired primary heater, solar thermal replaces high-carbon natural gas with zero-carbon solar gain. Even when compared to high-efficiency PV-driven heat pumps, the sheer energy density of solar thermal (650kWh/m² vs 160kWh/m²) often makes it the deciding factor in whether a building achieves a 'Pass' on its SBEM (Simplified Building Energy Model) calculation.

Hybrid Integration

Solar thermal rarely works alone; it is most effective when integrated into a hybrid system where it acts as the 'pre-heat' stage for a primary heating plant. In a traditional condensing gas-fired system, solar thermal is used to heat a dedicated solar cylinder or the bottom coil of a twin-coil calorifier. The benefit of this is that it raises the cold feed temperature from 10°C to potentially 40-50°C. The gas water heater only has to provide the 'top-up' lift to reach the 60°C required for pasteurisation. This significantly reduces the cycling of the gas burner, extending the appliance's life and reducing fuel consumption.

As commercial buildings move away from gas, solar thermal becomes even more critical in electric-led systems. Direct electric heating is expensive per unit of energy. So, the benefit of using solar thermal is that it provides the bulk of the 'heavy lifting' for free. While heat pumps are efficient, their COP (Coefficient of Performance) drops when producing high-temperature domestic hot water (DHW). Using solar thermal to pre-heat the water allows the heat pump to operate at lower, more efficient temperatures or reduces the run-time of expensive electric immersion backup heaters.

Planning and Permitted Development (Part 14, Class J)

For commercial premises (non-domestic), the installation of solar equipment is largely governed by Class J of Part 14 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015. Under this legislation, many installations fall under "Permitted Development," meaning full planning permission may not be required, provided specific criteria are met.

There do, however, remain key exclusions to permitted development under Class J if, for pitched roofs, the equipment protrudes more than 0.2 metres beyond the plane of the roof slope. For flat roofs, the highest part of the equipment is more than 1 metre above the highest part of the roof (excluding chimneys). Also, if the equipment is installed within 1 metre of the external edge of the roof.

Heritage Sites may also be excluded from permitted development if the property is a listed building, or the installation is to be sited within the curtilage of a listed building, or a scheduled monument. Mandatory conditions also apply to any commercial building. For example, equipment must, as far as practicable, be sited to minimise its effect on the external appearance of the building so as not to impact the aesthetics of the building. Additionally, solar equipment must be removed as soon as reasonably practicable when no longer needed.

Return on Investment (ROI)

The financial viability of solar thermal in the UK is driven by the stark price difference between fossil fuels and electricity. With commercial electricity tariffs frequently sitting between 25p/kWh and 35p/kWh, and gas between 7p/kWh and 10p/kWh, the savings vary based on the displaced fuel.

When displacing direct electric immersion heaters, solar thermal offers an aggressive ROI. Saving per m² are approximately £160 – £220 per year, for a typical payback period of four to six years. In an all-electric building, every kWh of solar heat collected is a direct 1:1 saving of the building's most expensive utility.

When displacing natural gas-fired water heaters, the ROI is slightly longer but carries lower maintenance costs compared to complex mechanical alternatives. Saving per m² are approximately £45 – £65 per year, with a typical payback period of eight to 12 years.

The primary 'profit' here is often found in the extension of the water heater's lifecycle and the ease of meeting carbon reduction targets (Part L).

Solar thermal is a “passive” technology compared to heat pumps. With a design life exceeding 20 years and minimal moving parts (one circulation pump), the total cost of ownership remains low, ensuring that once the initial payback period is met, the system provides “free” energy for over a decade.

Solar thermal is four times more energy-dense than Solar PV for heat generation, making it the superior choice for roof-space-constrained commercial sites. It acts as an essential “pre-heat” stage, reducing the workload and fuel consumption of gas boilers and heat pumps alike. Under Class J (Part 14), most commercial installations are Permitted Development, provided they stay 1m from roof edges and remain within protrusion limits. Solar thermal remains a ‘heavy hitter’ for Part L and SBEM calculations, offering high Primary Energy savings with negligible electrical parasitic load. Finally, when it comes to strategic sizing, the most efficient buildings will use PV for electrical base loads but solar thermal for domestic hot water (DHW) loads.

LEARN MORE ABOUT SOLAR THERMAL

Transitioning to Electric Water Heating Systems



Commercial hot water systems are undergoing a necessary transformation, shifting from traditional fossil-fuel-based technologies to electric appliances to meet increasingly stringent sustainability goals and modern building requirements. This transition, however, is not without its complexities. Successfully adopting electric-based commercial hot water systems requires a focused approach on system specifications, robust design principles, strategies for emissions reduction, and proactive management of unique maintenance challenges.

Electric water heating systems are rapidly evolving to become a viable, sustainable backbone for modern building services. While electric heating itself is not a new concept, its application and development for high-demand commercial use have been limited historically, largely due to concerns over high operational costs and the carbon intensity of grid electricity. As grids decarbonise, these systems become essential.

Modern commercial buildings, such as hotels, hospitals, and large apartment complexes, require high-quality, commercially rated electric water heating systems which can deliver substantial volumes of hot water efficiently and reliably. A critical initial design consideration is the correct sizing of the hot water system. This involves balancing storage capacity against power input. Insufficient storage necessitates a higher power input (kW) to meet peak demand, potentially straining building electrical infrastructure. Conversely, oversizing the system leads to increased

capital costs, greater standby heat losses, and potential infrastructure complications from handling unnecessarily large or powerful equipment. Optimal design finds the balance point where stored thermal energy and available power input meet the required load profile with minimal waste.

Challenges For Heat Pumps

Despite their inherent environmental advantages, the adoption of commercial-scale heat pumps – a core technology in electric water heating – faces significant, multifaceted challenges. One key barrier is the public perception of no direct user benefits. For a building owner or tenant, the operational advantage of a heat pump over a gas boiler is primarily environmental (reduced carbon emissions), which may not translate into tangible, immediate benefits like improved comfort or radically lower bills in all scenarios.

The primary adoption barriers include the high initial capital cost, the need for significant space to house the units and associated buffer tanks, higher noise levels compared to boilers, and the requirement for changes in heating habits due to different flow temperatures or control strategies. Furthermore, the longevity of existing infrastructure presents a major hurdle: Gas boilers installed as late as 2035 will still be in use by 2050, effectively complicating the national path to net-zero emissions targets. Overcoming these challenges requires policy incentives and a clearer demonstration of long-term economic savings for end-users.

Methods Of Electric Water Heating

For systems using direct electric resistance heating, such as immersion heaters, a primary maintenance challenge emerges from the interaction between heating elements and water hardness: scale formation. Immersion heaters are particularly prone to scale buildup, especially in hard water areas. Scale, primarily calcium carbonate, acts as an insulator on the heating element's surface. A layer of just 3mm of scale can reduce the heat transfer efficiency by up to 50%, drastically increasing energy consumption and potentially leading to premature element failure.

Maintenance for scale control is costly and disruptive, often requiring the system to be drained and isolated for regular descaling, typically every 3 to 12 months depending on water quality and system usage. While water softeners can effectively mitigate scale formation by exchanging calcium and magnesium ions for sodium, they introduce their own considerations. Water softeners require regular maintenance (salt replenishment) and may raise health concerns regarding increased sodium content in the potable water supply, which may necessitate a separate, unsoftened line for drinking water.

Low Carbon Energy Sources

To truly achieve low-carbon hot water, the heating technology must be paired with low-carbon energy sources. The most popular and effective low-carbon technologies for water heating include [Solar Thermal Systems](#) and [Air Source Heat Pumps \(ASHP\)](#).

Solar thermal systems capture the sun's energy directly to heat water or a heat transfer fluid. Crucially, solar thermal is highly efficient for this specific task, offering a thermal efficiency that is often cited as four times as efficient as a photovoltaic (PV) system for generating hot water on an equal footprint basis.

Air Source Heat Pumps (ASHPs) function by extracting heat from the ambient air and transferring it to the water. ASHPs can significantly reduce both running costs and carbon emissions compared to direct electric resistance systems, provided the Coefficient of Performance (COP) is high. However, designers must carefully consider the environmental impact of the refrigerants used and ensure the

system maintains a high efficiency across the full operating temperature range and climatic conditions.

Designing Efficient Heat Pump Systems

The efficient design of commercial heat pump systems hinges on strategic component selection and system configuration. To maximise efficiency and reliability, designers should focus on integrating small heat pumps with dedicated thermal storage. This configuration allows the heat pump to operate at its most efficient state (usually lower output, steady-state) over longer periods, storing the energy for when it is needed, thereby reducing peak power demand and enhancing overall carbon reduction.

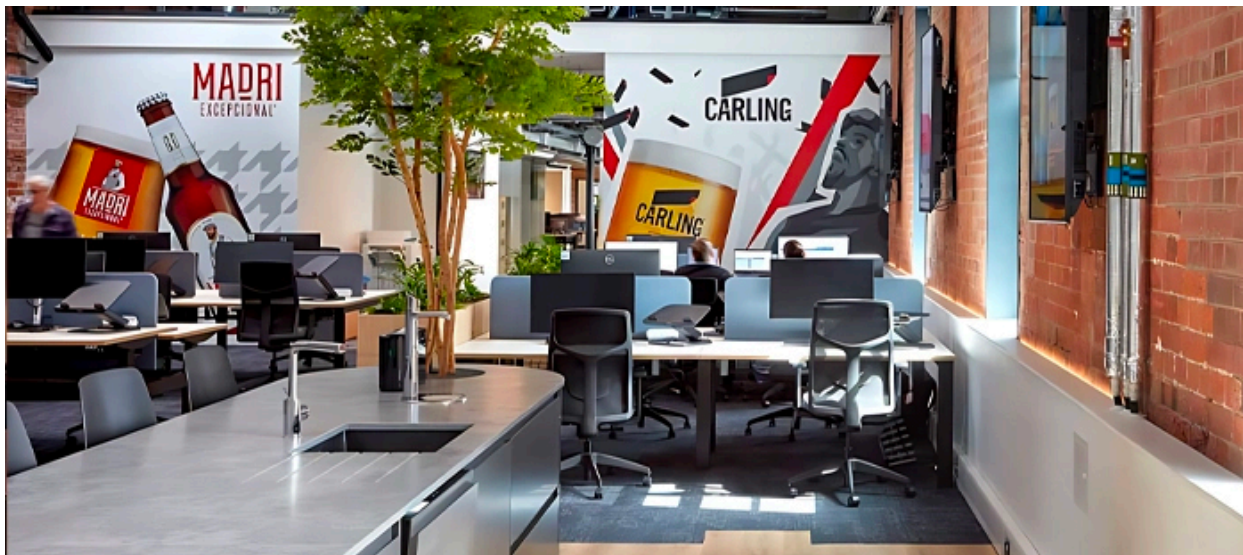
Regarding refrigerants, the recommended path balances performance, safety, and environmental impact. The use of medium Global Warming Potential (GWP) refrigerants like R32 is often recommended for commercial systems, serving as a practical compromise between the high efficiency of some high-GWP fluids and the safety/performance trade-offs of ultra-low GWP alternatives.

Finally, design strategies using preheat systems, such as Adveco's **Award-Winning FUSION**, can significantly boost overall efficiency. A preheat system uses a heat pump to raise the water temperature to an intermediate level, with a smaller, highly efficient high-temperature heat source (electric or another heat pump) providing the final lift. This method can achieve an overall system efficiency similar to that of a single, dedicated high-temperature heat pump while operating with lower carbon emissions by having the bulk of the heating done by the highly efficient, lower-temperature stage.

The shift to electric-based commercial hot water systems is inevitable and necessary for decarbonisation. Success requires moving beyond simple replacement: it demands sophisticated design for correct sizing, strategic integration of low-carbon technologies like heat pumps and solar thermal, and rigorous maintenance planning to mitigate challenges like scale formation. By addressing the specification, design, emissions, and maintenance concerns holistically, we can deliver the reliable, high-volume, and sustainable hot water systems that modern commercial buildings require.

DISCOVER ADVECO'S RANGE OF ELECTRIC WATER HEATERS

Award-Winning Retrofit : Molson Coors UK & Ireland Headquarters



The redevelopment of the former National Brewery Centre in Burton-upon-Trent into the new UK and Ireland headquarters for [Molson Coors](#) represents a landmark in heritage conservation and sustainable building services. The project, which transformed 10,300m² of historic brewery workshops into a state-of-the-art corporate hub for over 500 staff, was recently recognised as the Retrofit Project of the Year at the BESA Industry Awards 2025.

The success of the project hinged on the expertise of [Mellor Bromley Mechanical Services](#), a firm with over 50 years of experience in high-standard commercial installations, and the design leadership of Anderson Green. Central to the building's sustainable domestic hot water (DHW) strategy was the integration of high-specification equipment from Adveco, specifically the ATSi 500L calorifier and ATSB 500L buffer vessels.

The Molson Coors 'National Brewery Centre' (NBC) project involved a sensitive restoration of mid-19th-century Bass Brewery workshops. The architectural challenge, led by BHB Architects, was to preserve Victorian brickwork and oak-framed trusses while integrating contemporary, 21st-century building services.

Anderson Green was tasked with designing a mechanical system capable of supporting diverse loads, including a double-height reception, a social atrium, extensive formal meeting rooms, a tap bar, and a significant staff catering facility. For the DHW provision, the design team required a robust, high-efficiency solution that could interface with modern Air Source Heat Pumps (ASHP) while meeting stringent consultant specifications for unvented, stainless steel storage.

The Engineering Challenge: Selecting the Right Solution

In early 2024, Anderson Green engaged Adveco to provide technical selections for three distinct domestic hot water cylinders to serve different blocks within the HQ. The specifications demanded unvented, factory-insulated stainless steel vessels capable of two-hour recovery times.

The selection process focused on two primary plant areas:

Block A Plantroom: Required a 500L indirect cylinder to interface with high-temperature ASHPs (80/70°C LTHW) to maintain a 65°C storage temperature.

Toilet Block: Required a standalone electric heating solution with a 500L capacity, also capable of a two-hour recovery for 65°C storage.

For these requirements, Adveco provided the ATSi 500 and ATSB 500 series, specifically configured with 6kW and 12kW immersion heaters, respectively, to ensure rapid recovery and system redundancy.

Technical Excellence: Adveco ATSi and ATSB

The Adveco ATSi 500L calorifier was selected for the Block A plantroom due to its high-grade stainless steel construction and superior insulation. Built to handle the demands of a high-occupancy office environment, the ATSi features a large-surface-area internal LTHW coil, making it ideal for the 80/70°C flow and return temperatures provided by the building's high-temperature heat pumps.

For the toilet block, the ATSB 500L buffer vessel served as an electric-only heating solution. By utilising a 12kW immersion heater, the system achieved the required recovery rates without needing a primary boiler connection. This decentralised approach reduced the amount of dead-leg pipework and heat loss across the 110,000 sq.ft. workspace.

Adveco provided a complete unvented kit for each vessel, ensuring full compliance with the consultant's specifications. This included: combined temperature and pressure relief valves; pressure-reducing and check valves for cold-water feeds; expansion vessels and altitude/temperature gauges; and BMS sensor pockets and de-stratification pumps to prevent thermal layering and ensure Legionella control.

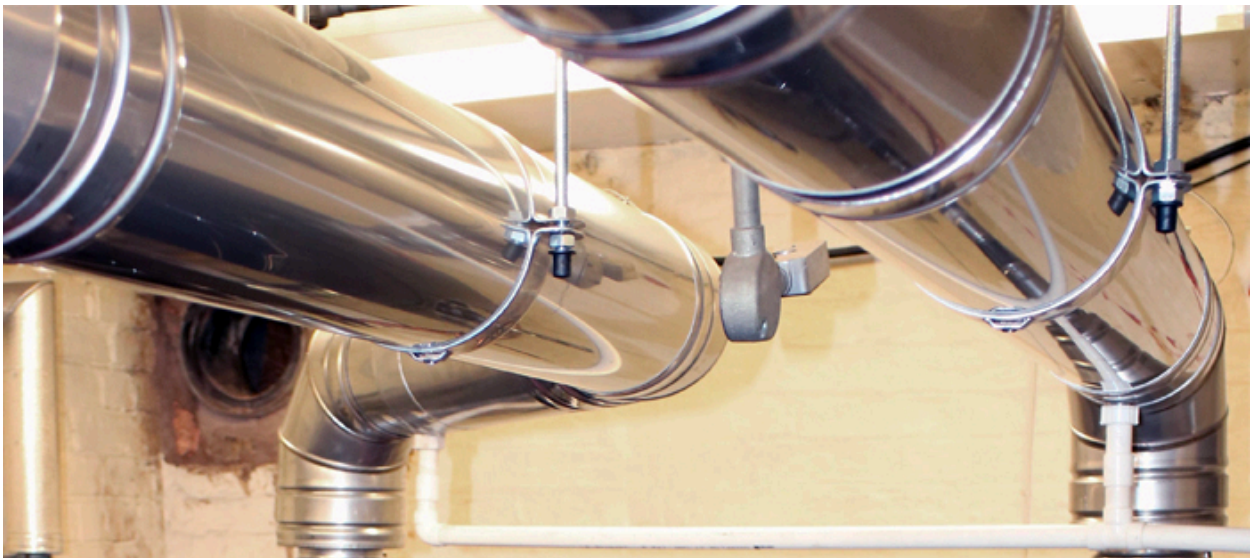
The installation by Mellor Bromley was a masterclass in modernising heritage structures. The team had to navigate the constraints of the Grade II-listed Joiners workshop and other historic elements while installing high-pressure, unvented systems. The inclusion of dielectric interface nipples for all non-copper connections and factory-fitted inspection ports demonstrated a commitment to long-term maintenance and durability.

The project team, including Clegg Food Projects, worked in close harmony to ensure the building met modern, eco-friendly standards. Oliver Jenkins of Clegg Food Projects noted that the new HQ not only celebrates the brewing legacy of Burton-upon-Trent but also reflects a "commitment to the future" through its sustainable workplace design.

By choosing Adveco's stainless steel storage solutions, Mellor Bromley and Anderson Green ensured that Molson Coors received a DHW system that was both highly efficient and perfectly suited to a low-carbon, ASHP-integrated future. Winning the BESA Retrofit Project of the Year 2025 solidifies this project as a benchmark for how historic British industry can be successfully repurposed for the modern era without compromising on sustainability or service excellence.

DISCOVER ATSX STAINLESS STEEL CYLINDERS

Flueing For Commercial Water Heaters



Flueing and ventilation are inextricably linked. For every single unit of gas burned, a burner requires 10 units of air for complete combustion. This air must be supplied reliably. Starving the appliance of air leads to incomplete combustion, burner 'hunting', flue failure, and the high risk of carbon monoxide poisoning because of spilling. Spilling (or flue gas spillage) occurs when the products of combustion - Carbon Monoxide (CO), Nitrogen Oxides (NOx), and water vapour - instead of exiting through the flue terminal, enter the room where the appliance is installed. This happens because the pressure inside the flue or appliance is higher than the pressure in the room, and there is a path of least resistance (such as a draft diverter, a hole in the pipe, or a dormant appliance in a shared header). Such scenarios can lead to oxygen depletion and potentially fatal poisoning. On older

atmospheric appliances, this is checked via a 'Spillage Test ' using a smoke match. Modern fan-assisted units often rely on pressure switches to shut down the unit if a blockage (which causes spillage) is detected.

The primary difference between flue types is where the combustion air is sourced. Flue Systems in the UK are subsequently classified by this air source and exhaust location. Type A, which is flueless (e.g., Cooker), will source combustion air from the room and exhaust into the room. Type B, open flue, which sources air from the room and exhausts out of the building, and Type C, room sealed, which sources air from outside and exhausts out of the building. These latter two systems will be encountered in plant room scenarios for commercial gas water heating.

Type B: Open Flue Systems

Open flue systems are categorised as either B11 or B23. B11, or Atmospheric / Open Flue, relies on the 'buoyancy' of rising hot gases, so do not feature a fan. B11 is mostly based on vertical chimney systems, requiring negative draught for flueing. Installations are typified by galvanised steel flue with a non-continuous spiral and unsealed joints.

B11, which is non-condensing, provides a low efficiency approach. Critically, as there is no fan to force the gases out if the chimney is cold or blocked, there will be a high risk of spillage.

As a result, new systems will opt for B23, a forced/induced draught open flue. This system of flueing uses a fan to push or pull gases. Efficiency can be high when correctly implemented, and it supports flue runs that can be horizontal or vertical, with continuous sections with sealed joints. For condensing appliances, the flue will be either stainless steel or polypropylene (PP).

Because the flue is under positive pressure, a hole or leak would spill exhaust into the room. As a result, permanent room ventilation is mandatory for both combustion air and cooling.

Type C: Room Sealed Systems

In room sealed systems (Type C), air is drawn in from outside via a dedicated air pipe and flue gases are forced out by a fan. This high-efficiency/condensing approach also requires minimal ventilation. None is needed for combustion air, though some may be required for plant room cooling or DSEAR compliance. Since the flue is positive pressure, and the air intake is negative pressure, the Type C flue is the safest configuration available. Even if spillage occurs within the appliance casing, it is contained and typically drawn back into the burner.

With gas installation no longer supported in new-build projects, except under very specific conditions, moving forward, flueing will be a process of replacing or refurbishing existing structures.

Installers should always replace the flue when replacing a gas water heating appliance. For Atmospheric (B11) systems, the existing flue will not be suitable for positive pressure or condensing. It will leak condensate and exhaust, so it must be changed. Old B23 systems are likely to be aluminium and aged 7+ years. As Aluminium corrodes in the presence of acidic condensate, it too must be changed. Room sealed systems should also see the flue changed as the flue is likely aluminium or an incompatible plastic brand. Due to seal tolerances, it is not recommended to mix brands.

Flue systems will also have a maximum safe run distance determined by fan power, stated in the manual as Total Equivalent Length (TEL). However, the maximum length will be impacted by the resistance caused by the addition of a bend to the flue run. Every 45° or 90° bend adds a specific 'equivalent length' (e.g., a 90° bend might equal 1.5m of straight pipe). As a result, the flue run total length needs to be calculated as a sum of straight pipe + sum of bend equivalents. This must not exceed the manufacturer's TEL limit.

Common Header Flue Systems

Typically used for high-efficiency condensing boilers, often with fan-assisted extraction, a common header flue system (or common/communal flue) is a shared venting system used in commercial buildings. This approach, which allows for multiple gas-fired appliances to vent into a single shared duct. This is a popular option as it minimises the number of wall or roof penetrations.

Positive-pressure common headers do pose a higher risk of 'recirculation,' where if one heater is off, the fan from the other heater can push exhaust back down into the dormant unit, causing it to spill into the plant room through the air intake or burner. For this reason, appliances must have Non-Return Valves (NRV). Water heaters that do not have internal NRVs cannot be used in a positive-pressure common header. As a result, Negative Pressure Common Headers have become mandatory for water heaters lacking NRVs to prevent spilling. The header must be sized so that even with all fans running, the chimney maintains a negative pressure (suction). In general, such systems will require a rise to run ratio of 2:1 or 3:1. If an external chimney fan is used, it must be interlocked via the appliance blocking contacts.

When it comes to replacing ageing, inefficient gas-fired appliances with modern condensing water heaters, there are a few key takeaways. Ensure flue material is either Polypropylene (PP) or S701/High-Grade Stainless Steel, and concentric flue is preferred for Type C systems to minimise building penetrations. Consideration must be given to condensate management and the plume. These can be addressed by the flue being installed with a fallback to the appliance (min 3° or 50mm per metre) and siting terminals away from windows and air intakes to avoid nuisance. And one simple thing which can often be overlooked is to use only manufacturer-approved silicone for seal lubrication, as petroleum-based products will destroy the EPDM seals.

ASTUTE - GAS WATER HEATING WITH MULTIPLE FLUE OPTIONS



ADVECO
HOT WATER SPECIALISTS

ADV-W 10-110 kW
Commercial Air Source Heat Pumps
For Hybrid Domestic Hot Water Systems

R-32

- HEAT PUMPS - SOLAR THERMAL - ELECTRIC BOILERS - LIVE METERING - CYLINDERS - PACKAGED SYSTEMS - PLANT ROOMS - GAS WATER HEATERS -

01252 551 540 enquiries@advenco.co Advenco.co



Read The Complete UK Water Heating Report From Adveco

You can now read the complete Adveco report on water heating in the UK. We assess the impact from current to new technologies and regulations as the country seeks to transform how commercial buildings heat water in cost effective and more sustainable ways.

[READ THE REPORT](#)

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



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



Astute Gas Water Heaters

The Adveco Astute® is a range of intelligent gas-fired condensing water heaters designed to meet the stringent demands of commercial retrofit.

combining ARDENT electric boiler, water output up to 60°C throughout cylinder, ASHP, controls and the year for 55°C working flow. immersions.

[FIND OUT MORE](#)

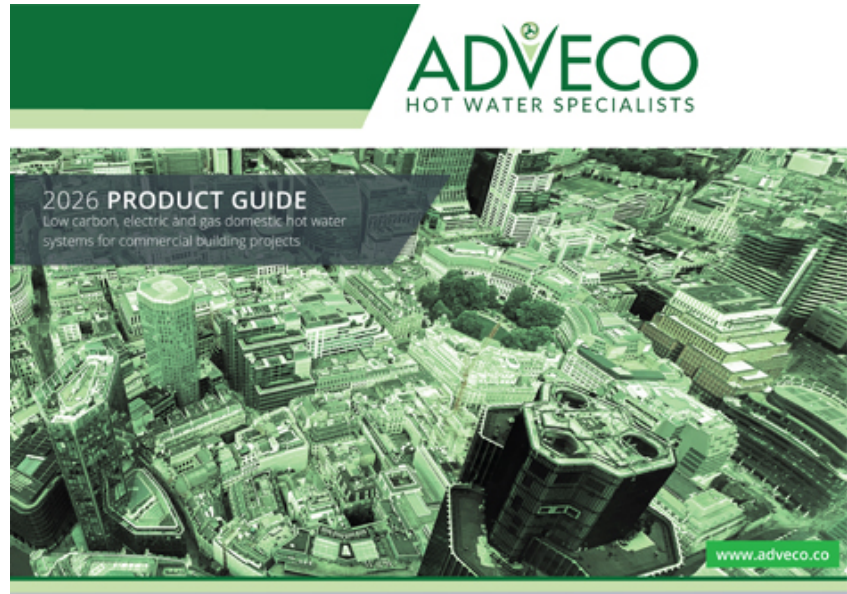
[FIND OUT MORE](#)

[FIND OUT MORE](#)

Adveco 2026 Product Guide

Get the latest guide to Adveco's expanding product range for 2026

[2026 PRODUCT GUIDE](#)



Discover Adveco's expanding range of low carbon and renewable products

[FUSION packaged electric water heaters](#)

[Astute Gas Water Heating](#)

[ADV16-30W ASHP](#)

[ADV65-110W ASHP](#)

[ADVS10-16W single-phase ASHP](#)

[Electric Boilers](#)

[Hot Water Cylinders, Indirect Water Heaters, Calorifiers & Buffers](#)

[Live Metering](#)

[Solar Thermal Systems](#)

[Commercial Gas-Fired Water Heaters](#)

[Offsite Constructed Packaged Plant Rooms](#)

[Premium Chilled Water Systems](#)

☎ 01252 551540

✉ Enquiries@adveco.co

Adveco Ltd. is the hot water specialist with more than 50 years of expertise in the building service industry. Adveco Ltd 2024. Unit 7 & 8 Armstrong Mall, Southwood Business Park, Farnborough, Hampshire, GU14 0NR