Sustainable Alternatives for Replacing Ageing HVAC Systems

| System Type | Best For | Energy Source | Carbon Impact | CapEx | Key Consideration |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--|
| Air-Source Heat Pump | Most commercial buildings with moderate heating/cooling needs | Ambient air | ★★★☆ Efficient & low- carbon | ££ | Works well in mild UK climates; incentives available |
| Ground- Source Heat Pump | Buildings with external space or borehole access | Underground heat | ★★★★ Ultra- efficient | 2222 | Higher upfront cost; excellent for long-term performance |
| Water-Source Heat Pump | Sites near rivers, lakes, or aquifers | Water body (open/closed loop) | ★★★★ Low operational carbon | 333 | Requires proximity to water and licensing |
| Hybrid Heating System | Buildings transitioning off gas, with grid limitations | Electricity + gas backup | ★★☆☆ Transitional solution | 22 | Good for phased decarbonisation or legacy system integration |
| Solar- Assisted HVAC | Buildings with roof space & high daytime demand | Solar PV + electricity | ★★★☆ Offsets energy use | ££ | Works best paired with ASHP or battery storage |
| Thermal Storage + BMS | Buildings with peak/off-peak demand shifts | Stored energy | ★★★☆ Demand optimisation | ££ | Enhances flexibility and reduces energy costs |

