

# Heating Heritage Buildings

## National Trust Case Study – Dunham Massey

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National Trust – Dunham Massey

**Historic properties are a ‘hard to decarbonise’ resource**

- Remote locations
- Sites of architectural and historic importance
- Regulations e.g., Listed Building Consents
- Energy efficiency and fabric first measures constraints
- Renewable energy solutions require careful consideration

**Why biomass?**

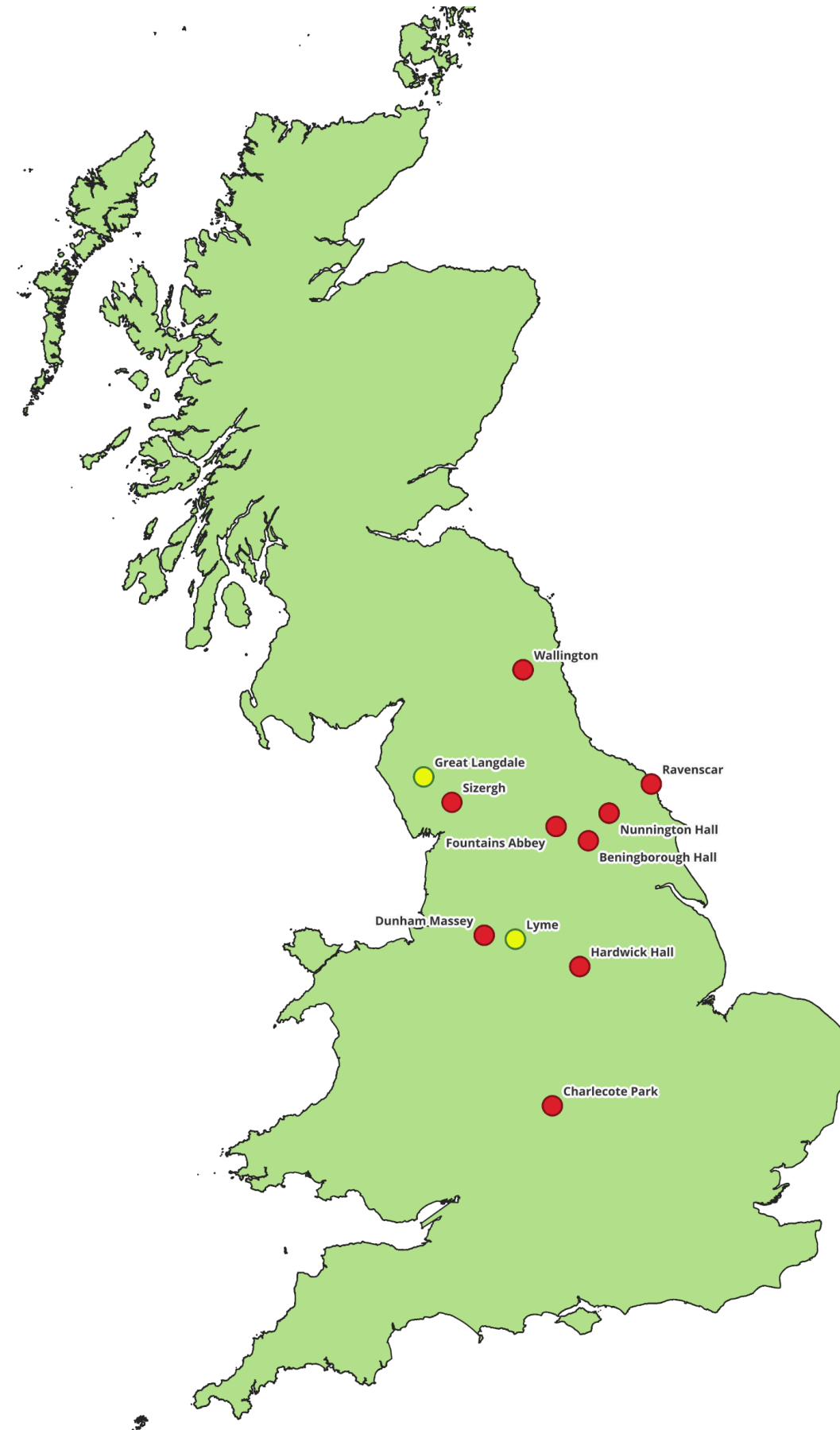
- Hard to heat buildings
- Large properties with old heating systems
- Operating at higher temperatures
- Brings benefits to rural economy
- Smaller overall footprint compared to GSHP/WSHP



# NATIONAL TRUST DUNHAM MASSEY

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Our team have delivered practical renewable heat projects for National Trust across the UK including:

- 10 New Biomass Installations
- 2 Remedial Projects including system optimisation, upgrading and improving the existing biomass installations
- Over 2MW of installed capacity
- Dunham Massey was the first NT renewables project to remove 1m kWh of fossil fuel heat
- Chip and pellet boilers
- Integrated with other technologies





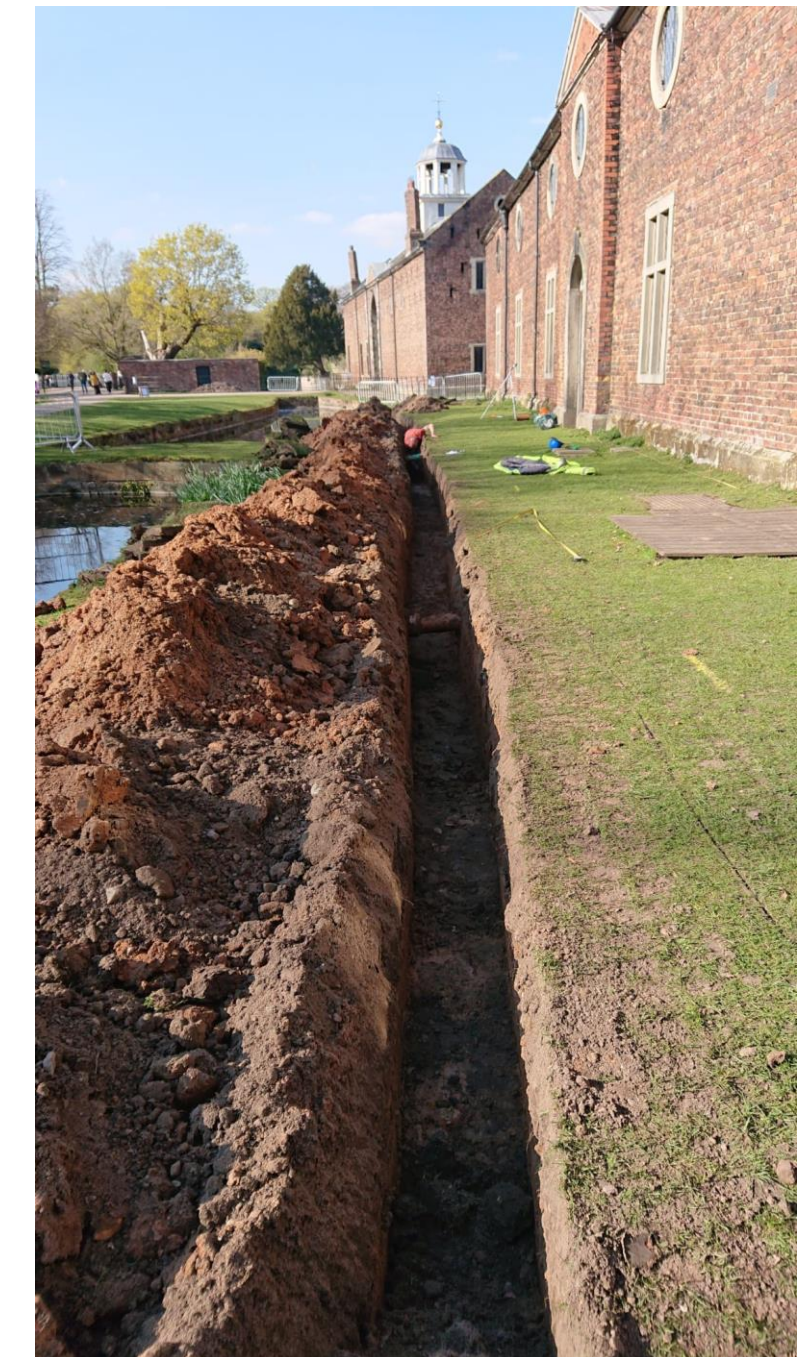
Dunham Massey Hall – National Trust

- Two 180kW wood pellet boilers
  - Purpose built energy centre and large fuel store
  - Over 400m of underground heat main
  - Connected 8 buildings to the network
  - Integrated existing heating controls
  - Crossed a moat
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- Overall system efficiency of 84%
  - Reliable form of heating and hot water
  - Minimal gas usage and plant unlikely to be replaced at end of life
  - Provided effective control and resilience



# Delivering a highly efficient system

- System designed by determining the 'typical' requirements
- Accurately sizing heat mains and reducing the total volume of hot water underground
- Meeting peak loads with variable flow rates and managing differential pressure and pump duty across the network
- Correct pump sizing and control
- High specification equipment and underground pipework
- Remove heat exchangers wherever possible, direct connection can reduce the flow temperature
- Accurately size heat emitters to provide the best delta T
- Balance all radiators throughout the system to lower return temperatures
- Effectively control flow rates





# Project Challenges

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- Adhere to Listed Building Consents and consideration to building fabric
  - Crossing a moat!
  - Minimize disruption to the site and reinstate any external works effectively
  - To integrate existing controls within Visitor Centre, Residential Cottages, Stable Connections, Domestic Flats and the Main Hall into one system
  - To deliver a project whilst the site remained open to the public ensuring the safety of the property and visitors.
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- Longer times to deliver
  - Higher costs
  - More opportunity to engage with the public
  - Futureproofing the site







## Financial

- Fossil fuel cost reduction
- Estimated £10,500 annual reduction in heating costs
- Approx. £25,000 annual RHI income

## Volatility vs Stability

- Self generation
- Security of supply

## Decarbonisation

- Estimated 120 tonnes annual CO<sub>2</sub>e savings



# Thank you for listening