

REPLACEMENT HEATING SYSTEM AT WILTON HOUSE, WILTON, WILTSHIRE

Heritage Statement



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REPLACEMENT HEATING SYSTEM AT WILTON HOUSE, WILTON, WILTSHIRE

Heritage Statement

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Wilton House is an exceptional, Grade I listed mansion located in Wilton, Wiltshire. It is proposed to replace the existing single-pipe heating system installed in the 1960s with a new two-pipe system following the existing routes and utilising the existing radiators. The proposed system has been designed by Martin Thomas Associates Ltd. A pre-application submission has been made to Wiltshire Council and advice from Historic England has been sought which, following a site visit, concluded that it is unlikely that there would be any harm to the listed building (PA01204261).

1.2 Forum Heritage Services has been commissioned to make an assessment of the heritage significance of the house, specifically focusing on the fabric that may be impacted by the proposed works, and the potential impact of the proposals upon that significance and to prepare a Heritage Statement in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Bob Edwards BSc (Hons) PG Dip. IHBC MCIfA, Director of Forum Heritage Services, visited the property in November 2025 and subsequently prepared this report.

1.3 This report will present:

- Policy and guidance background
- A brief background history to the house
- A description of the floors and other areas where the heating pipework runs through the house with an assessment of their significance and potential impact of the proposed works
- A description and assessment of the potential impact of other proposed works upon the significance of the listed building
- Conclusions

2.0 POLICY & GUIDANCE BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 sets out the statutory approach to the management of historic buildings and areas and requires special regard to be given to the desirability of preserving a listed building and any features of architectural or historic interest it possesses, and its setting, under Section 66 – a matter the Courts have held should be afforded considerable importance and weight. Section 72, relating to Conservation Areas requires that ‘special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area’.
- 2.2 The statutory approach is reflected in Policy CP58 of the Wiltshire Core Strategy, adopted January 2015 (CS) and Policy 99 of the Draft Local Plan Review: Ensuring the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment which has ‘weight’ following submission to the Secretary of State in late October 2024.
- 2.3 Paragraph 207 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2024 (NPPF) states that:
- In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance.*
- 2.4 Paragraph 212 advises that when considering the impact of development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to its conservation whilst para. 208 states that local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
- 2.5 Historic England’s *Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2* (March 2015) states that understanding the nature of significance is important for understanding the need for and

best means of conservation. Understanding the extent of that significance leads to a better understanding of how adaptable a heritage asset may be and provides the essential guide as to how policies should be applied.

3.0 BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The origins of Wilton House lie in the dissolution of Wilton Abbey in 1539, when the estate was granted by Henry VIII to Sir William Herbert, later the 1st Earl of Pembroke. Herbert built the first major house on the site in the mid-16th century, incorporating elements of the former monastic buildings. This initial structure established Wilton as the principal seat of the Herbert family, subsequently earls of Pembroke, a status it has retained to the present day.
- 3.2 The south wing was remodelled in the early 17th century by Isaac de Caux under the supervision of Inigo Jones to provide a series of state apartments for King Charles I who was a regular visitor to Wilton. Substantial transformation occurred in the mid-17th century following a catastrophic fire that destroyed much of the wing. The rebuilding, undertaken around 1647–1650, was undertaken by John Webb, again being supervised by Jones. Their work produced the celebrated Palladian south and east fronts, which are considered among the earliest and most influential examples of Palladianism in England which, together with the Double Cube Room and Single Cube Room interiors, mark Wilton House as a pioneering work in the development of English architectural classicism.
- 3.3 Further alterations in the 18th century responded to changing tastes and functional needs. Landscape designer Capability Brown was engaged to remodel the grounds in the 1760s, introducing sweeping lawns, tree clumps, and a naturalistic approach that replaced earlier formal gardens designed by de Caux. Within the house, successive Earls of Pembroke commissioned internal modifications, including the introduction of new service ranges and the reconfiguration of circulation routes to suit contemporary standards of comfort and domestic organisation.
- 3.4 The 19th century saw additional remodelling under architect James Wyatt who introduced Gothic Revival elements and updated various interiors. While some of Wyatt's interventions have since been reversed or softened, they reflect the Victorian desire to modernise and reinterpret historic country houses. Surviving elements of Wyatt's changes to Wilton House include the two-tier cloisters within the central courtyard to allow independent access to rooms rather than needing to pass from one room to the next, the upper level also serving as a gallery for the 8th Earl's sculpture collection, and the Gothic Stairs.

3.5 During the 20th century, Wilton House experienced periods of conservation, repair, and adaptation, notably after military occupation during the Second World War. Restoration works focused on safeguarding the architectural integrity of the Jones and Webb designs and preserving the historically important interiors.

3.6 Wilton House was added to the *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest* at Grade I in 1951. The building is described in the *List* as:

Outstanding for both historical and architectural reasons. A courtyard house in landscaped grounds, probably on site of the medieval nunnery. Rebuilt by 1st Earl of Pembroke after 1544 and largely finished by 1563. The Holbein porch (qv) and the centrepiece of the east front survive from this period. South wing remodelled by Solomon de Caux in early C17 and rebuilt after 1647 fire by John Webb with Inigo Jones supervising the internal arrangements. Gothicised by Wyatt circa 1801 who built the cloister in the courtyard and remodelled the north and west fronts. The exterior Gothick features mostly removed in early C20 and replaced by classical. Built of ashlar. 2 and 3 storeys with corner and gatetowers one storey higher. Modillion cornice and balustraded parapets. East front: former entrance front. Central gatetower circa 1550: 4 storeys, 3 bays with mullion and transom windows (long on 1st floor) and central 3 storey oriel over Tudor archway. Gothick parapet (by Wyatt circa 1801) and cupola (modern restoration). Entrance flanked by Doric aedicules surmounted by achievement of arms. C16 arms over central 1st floor window. Flanking 2 bay wings link with corner towers (of 2 bays also), glazing bar windows with architraves, cornices on 1st floor, sashes on ground and 1st floors, casements above. South front: 9 wide bays, end towers of 1 bay with pedimented gables and quoins. Towers have segmental pediments to 3rd floor windows (glazing bar casements). All windows have architraves, with cornices 1st floor (piano nobile), segmental headed with heavy voussoired keystones on ground (semi-basement) floor. 2nd floor windows casements, rest glazing bar sashes. Central 1st floor window Venetian, with blank sides, surmounted by an achievement of arms flanked by carved figures. End 1st floor windows have pediments. These and centre window have projecting square baluster balconies on porches. West front: 1, 2 and 3 storey infill between corner towers. Crenellated parapets. Central canted bay window with wide stairs leading to Italian garden. North front: 2+3 + central entrance + 3 + 2 bays, remodelled with mullioned windows. Internal courtyard has 2 storey crenellated cloisters by Wyatt, 1st floor windows with wide Tudor perpendicular 4-light windows. Wilton House is one of England's principal

country houses. The Herbert family (Earls of Pembroke) have been great patrons of the arts and builders. The south range of Wilton is of seminal importance to the development of Palladianism, almost a century later. The suite of state rooms on the piano nobile by Inigo Jones are by far the best surviving C17 rooms in England. Fully described in Pevsner, Guidebook, Country Life May 1904, Jan 1944 and especially May, July and August 1963.

4.0 DESCRIPTION & ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

4.1 This description focuses on the floor surfaces and other areas of the building where the heating pipework is known or believed to run, and which may be affected by the proposed works. A detailed assessment of the date of the flooring to each room has not been undertaken, but in some cases a possible date is suggested.

4.2 The assessment of significance considers that floors of high quality and which may be considered to be 'historic' i.e. they are evidently not modern, and which contribute positively to the character of the room are of High or Medium significance depending on date. Modern floors of, for example, oak that contribute positively to the aesthetics of the room are considered to have Medium significance. Plain softwood floorboards are considered to have Low-Medium significance. Other modern floors are of low or no heritage significance.

Basement – West

Room	Name	Description of Floor & Significance	Photo
B29	Long Passage	Stone flags, a mixture of historic flags and concrete, the heating pipe running beneath the smaller flags to the side of the passage. Historic flags are of high significance	1
B28	Drying Room	Modern ceramic tiles probably laid on concrete screed. No heritage significance	2
B27	Pantry	Modern vinyl tiles over concrete screed. No heritage significance	3
B26	Service Kitchen	C20 Lino tiles covering solid floor. Uncertain solid base Modern concrete slabs in corridor leading to NW staircase on line of pipe	4
B24	Private Kitchen	Modern engineered oak boards. Uncertain base No heritage value	5
B20	Passage	Mainly carpeted – floor not seen. Small area to north leading to B24 of modern flags. Low – Medium significance	6
B19	SW Tower stair	Stone flags, historic High significance	7
B22	Lower West Cloister	Historic limestone flagstone with some replaced by C20 concrete slabs. Flags stones have high significance Concrete slabs are a negative feature of the floor.	8

Basement – South

Room	Name	Description & Significance	Photo
B17	Chinese Dining Room	Oak floorboards of varying widths. Many boards fixed with screws at south end and short sections of boards near south wall. High significance	9, 10
B16	Lady P's Study	Understood to be softwood floorboards, probably late C19/early C20 (not seen). Low-Medium significance	
B15	Bathroom	Reclaimed old wide oak boards laid over softwood floorboards. Oak boards are a recent introduction – no heritage value. Softwood boards - Low-Medium significance.	11
B14		Carpet presumably over softwood floor boards (not seen). Low-Medium significance.	
B7	Playroom	Modern cork tiles presumably on softwood floor boards. Cork tiles are a recent introduction – no heritage value. Softwood boards - Low-Medium significance.	12
B6	Lower S Cloister 4	Carpet over softwood floor boards, Area of carpet lifted at SE corner. Softwood boards of Low-Medium significance.	13
B5	Lower S Cloister 3	Carpet over softwood floor boards (not seen). Low-Medium significance.	
B4	Cinema Room	Carpet over softwood floor boards (not seen). Low-Medium significance.	
B3	Breakfast Room	Carpet over softwood floor boards (not seen). Low-Medium significance.	
B8	Lower S Cloister Passage	Stone flags. Predominantly modern at eastern end of passage Historic flags are of High significance Modern flags are of Medium significance	14
B2		Stone flags. Mostly modern with some historic flags. Historic flags are of High significance Modern flags are of Medium significance. Pipework believed to be embedded east in wall.	15
B9	Bathroom	Softwood floor boards Low-Medium significance.	
B10	Lord P's Study	Stained softwood floor boards Low-Medium significance.	
B11	Sewing Room	Softwood floor boards Low-Medium significance.	
B12	Kitchen	Vinyl tiles over softwood floor boards Low-Medium significance.	

Basement – East

Room	Name	Description & Significance	Photo
B1	Gothic Stairs	Stone flags High significance	16
B42	Gothic Hall	Stone flags High significance	17
B41	Little Smoking Room	Modern oak boards. Medium significance	18
B40	Large Smoking Room	Modern oak boards Medium significance	19
B43	Lower East Cloister	Historic flag stones with some replaced by concrete. Historic flags stones have High significance Modern flags are of Medium significance Concrete infill is a negative feature of the floor.	20

Basement – North

Room	Name	Description & Significance	Photo
B30	House-keeper's Office	Carpeted suspended timber floor, boards overlaid by plywood sheeting. Boards not seen.	
B46	Corridor	Historic stone flags High significance	21
B31	Strong Room	Not seen	
B33	Laundry	Early C20 parquet floor. Heating pipes in trench with metal grille over. Medium significance.	22
B34	Wine cellar	Brick floor level set at a lower level than the cloister so the heating pipes are within boxing above the historic floor level. Cellar floor is of Medium-High significance.	23
B36	Gym	Painted softwood floorboards of varying width – late C19/early C20? Low - Medium significance	24
B37	Bathroom	Modern engineered oak boards. Low significance.	
B38	Ladies Toilets	Vinyl tiles over floorboards (unseen).	
B35	Lower N Cloister	Historic flag stones with some replaced by concrete slabs. Flags stones have High significance Concrete slabs are a negative feature of the floor.	25

Ground – West

Room	Name	Description & Significance	Photo
G11	Chapel	Decorative wooden floor with lozenge pattern. High significance	26
G10	Chapel Room	Oak floorboards High significance	27
G9	N Ante Room	Oak floorboards. Narrow butt-edged boards continue through door to Library but wider boards at west side of room. High significance	28
G8	Library	Oak floorboards. Narrow boards with some wider boards to the western edge of the room. Boards have been cut and many fixed with screws, around the radiators in the bays. High significance	131009

Ground – South

Room	Name	Description & Significance	Photo
G6	Hunting Room	Oak floorboards of varying widths, wider boards to the eastern part of the room. Many boards fixed with screws. High significance	30
G5	Single Cube	Oak floorboards, generally wide boards with some narrower to the northern part of the room. High significance	
G4	Double Cube	Oak floorboards High significance	32
G3	Great Ante Room	Oak floorboards High significance	33
G2	Colonnade Room	Oak floorboards High significance	34
G1	Corner Room	Oak floorboards High significance	35
G27	Small Ante Room	Oak floorboards of varying widths High significance	35
G26	S Cloister	Stone flags to the edges of the corridor with oak boards to the centre. High significance	
G7	S Ante Room	Narrow oak floorboards High significance	38
G28	SW Tower stair	Stone flags. Riser encased in SW corner High significance	

Ground – East

Room	Name	Description & Significance	Photo
G22	Gothic Stairs	Stone flags High Significance	
G21	Master Bedroom	Carpet – floor not seen	
G20	Master Bathroom	Carpet – floor not seen	

Ground – North

Room	Name	Description & Significance	Photo
G19	Lady P's Dressing Room	Carpet – floor not seen but probably softwood boards Low – Medium significance	
G18	Lord P's Dressing Room	Carpet – floor not seen but probably softwood boards Low – Medium significance	
G17	N Bedroom	Now divided into two small bedrooms Carpet – floor not seen but probably softwood boards Low – Medium significance	
G16	N Dressing Room	Carpet over softwood floorboards Low – Medium significance	
G15	Entrance Hall	Stone flags High significance	41
G14	Dining Room	Oak floorboards. High significance	42
G13	Private Entrance Hall	Old reclaimed oak boards, possibly overlaying oak boards as in G9 Reclaimed boards are of no heritage value. Oak boards, if present are likely to be of High significance	43
G34	Nursery Tower Stair		
G24	North Cloister	Stone flags to edges, oak floorboards to main central part of cloister. High significance	

First Floor

Room	Name	Description & Significance	Photo
F8/13	Maiden's Lane	Carpet presumably over softwood floorboards Low – Medium significance	
F6	ML Bed 1	Carpet over softwood floorboards Low – Medium significance	133536
F9	ML Bed 2	Carpet presumably over softwood floorboards Low – Medium significance	
F10	Bathroom	Carpet presumably over softwood floorboards Low – Medium significance	
F12	ML Bed 3	Carpet presumably over softwood floorboards Low – Medium significance	
F15	SW Tower Bed 2	Carpet presumably over softwood floorboards Low – Medium significance	
F16	SW Tower Bed 3	Carpet presumably over softwood floorboards Low – Medium significance	
F17	SW Tower Bed 4	Carpet presumably over softwood floorboards Low – Medium significance	
F18	SW Tower Bed 5	Carpet presumably over softwood floorboards Low – Medium significance	

6.0 PROPOSALS & ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT

- 6.1 The present heating pipe system was installed in the 1960s using a single cast iron pipe system and it is proposed to replace the existing pipework, which is showing signs of corrosion, and which has previously failed requiring repair, with a new two-pipe system which will also allow the introduction of thermostatic radiator valves to individual radiators which the current system is unable to support. The new system will also be able to provide zoning of the heating system such that areas can be better controlled in relation to their use, environmental/conservation requirements etc.
- 6.2 The Basement area is where there will be the greatest level of works to the floors as the pipes are almost entirely below floor level and so the floors will need to be lifted to replace the present pipework. At Ground and First floor levels, the majority of the radiators are served by risers from the Basement, or from pipework within the roof void of the cloisters meaning that there will only need to be localised works required.
- 6.3 The route of the existing pipework has been mapped as far as possible, and the new pipework will follow the existing course. Therefore, all floor surfaces except modern floors, for example the oak floorboards to the Private Kitchen (B24) have been lifted previously to allow the installation of the present system. The current floors have all evidently been disturbed, with many floorboards at Ground floor level being fixed with screws and, in the area around some of the radiators they have been cut so only short sections of boards are likely to be needed to be lifted. Therefore, with the careful lifting of flags and floorboards, there will be no harmful impact on the fabric of the floors.
- 6.4 It is expected that at Basement level the pipework runs within a gully as seen in the Laundry (B33), at least where there are suspended floors. The change from a single pipe system to a two-pipe system will require a rearrangement of the pipework within the gully, however the intention is to arrange the heating circuits such that the individual pipes are smaller and will fit within the same footprint as the existing. This will be able to be fully confirmed once exploratory works have been undertaken.
- 6.5 Within the areas of the Basement where there are stone flag floors, there are areas of concrete 'repair' or modern concrete slabs. It is proposed to replace these areas of

inappropriate material with new limestone flags to match the historic flags. This change will represent an improvement to the aesthetic qualities of these areas, particularly in the lower cloister. Where flag stones are cracked and broken, it will be attempted to retain and re-set but, if this is not possible, larger fragments will be cut down to form smaller flags, minimising loss of historic fabric. A sample of new flag stones can be agreed by condition.

6.6 In relation to the risers, it is expected that the new pipes will be no larger in diameter than the present cast iron pipes, and so where the pipes pass through ceilings and partition walls, there should be no requirement to enlarge these openings. If minor adaptations are required, the extent of change will be minimal and will not harm the overall significance of the listed building.

6.7 At first floor level the radiators within the Cloister are served directly by risers from the Basement. The majority of the radiators to the South and North ranges are also served by risers that are relatively close to the radiators requiring only relatively short pipe runs within the floor void requiring limited lifting of floor boards within what are the most important rooms of the house, the State Rooms including the Double Cube, Single Cube and Colonnade Room. Within the East and North ranges longer pipe runs within the floor void serve the radiators requiring a greater level of lifting of floor boards and, in the Entrance Hall (G15), the careful lifting of stone flags. The pipework in the State Rooms is expected to be no larger than the present pipe runs and so there should not be a requirement to enlarge any openings. The course of the pipework serving the radiators on the landing to the Gothic Stair in the East range, and within the lobby at Basement level south of the Gothic Stair is uncertain, and is likely to be buried in the wall. Careful exploration of the routes of this pipework will be undertaken, and the existing course followed meaning that there should be no impact on historic fabric.

6.9 At second floor level, limited examination suggests that floors are of plain softwood butt-joined boards that are of late 19th century or later date (the boards within the Clock Tower Stair along Maiden's Lane the boards appear to be of 20th century date). The radiators to the rooms of Maiden Lane are served by pipework within the roof void of the Cloister. There is a crawl space in this roof void it (accessed from hatches on the roof) which will allow the replacement of the pipework without having any impact on the fabric of the roof.

6.10 The current radiators are mostly historic cast iron of various designs, and they will be refurbished and retained. A survey of the radiators has been completed and is presented as Appendix I. If it were to be found that any of the radiators cannot be refurbished, they will be replaced by modern cast iron column radiators of similar appearance.

7.0 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The floors at Wilton House reflect the typical hierarchy of rooms in a house of this status. At basement level floors in the service areas were either stone flags or softwood floor boards as in the Bachelors Row in the south range, the former male staff accommodation. Only the Smoking Rooms and the Chinese Dining Room have a higher quality oak boarding, although that to the Smoking Rooms is modern. At first floor level, in the principal family and State Rooms, the floors are of high-quality oak boards. The floors to the female servant's rooms in Maiden's Row on the second floor are plain softwood boards.
- 7.2 The proposed replacement of the heating system at Wilton House, utilising the existing radiators and pipe runs means that all floors that will be affected have been previously lifted to insert the present system, apart from recently added floors such as in the Private Kitchen. From a close examination of the floors where there are historic oak boards, these floor boards have evidently been lifted, probably on numerous occasions, with many boards now fixed using screws, and boards having been cut to short lengths. Overall, the lifting of the boards of the most significant rooms of the house will not cause harm to the significance or 'special architectural or historic interest' of the Grade I listed building.
- 7.3 The careful lifting of stone flags will also only disturb floors that have been previously lifted and where there are frequent concrete slabs. If possible, it is proposed to replace concrete with new limestone flags to match which represents a positive change that can be considered a public benefit.
- 7.4 Other than the main ring at Basement level, the new pipework is not expected to be larger than the present, and so it is unlikely that there will be a requirement to enlarge any openings or runs where the pipework is embedded in the walls, but if this is required, any enlargement is likely to be minor, and will not harm the significance of the listed building. The extent of change to accommodate the larger main ring of pipework under the Basement floors requires further examination.
- 7.5 The new system will allow the use of thermostatic radiator valves and provide zoning to respond to differing heating requirements such as use and allowing a more controlled

heating of the rooms of greatest conservation significance, which is a positive management change, and is a public benefit.

- 7.6 Accordingly, I can find no conflict in the proposed development with the statutory duty in Section 66 of the Act, National Policy in the NPPF or Policy CP58 of the Wiltshire Core Strategy, adopted January 2015 (CS) and Policy 99 of the Draft Local Plan Review: Ensuring the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment and conclude that the application should be allowed.

Basement: West



Photo 1 Long passage B29

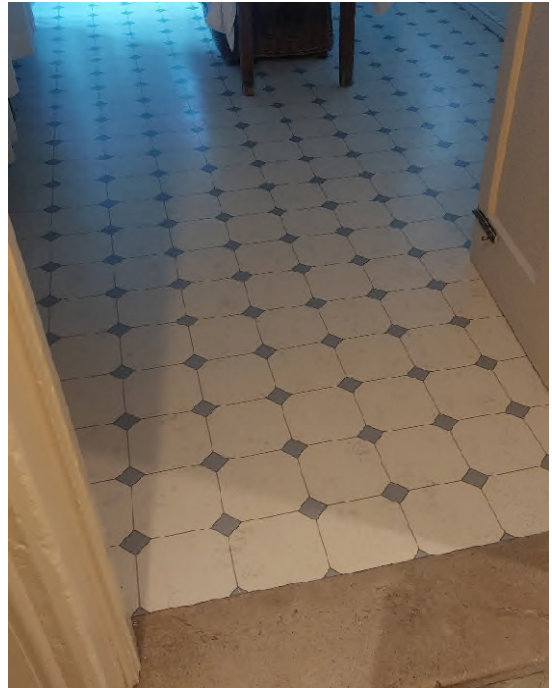


Photo 2 Drying Room B28



Photo 3 Pantry B27



Photo B4 Service Kitchen B26



Photo 5 Private Kitchen B24



Photo 6 Lobby B20



Photo 7 South West Tower



Photo 8 Lower West Cloister

Basement: South

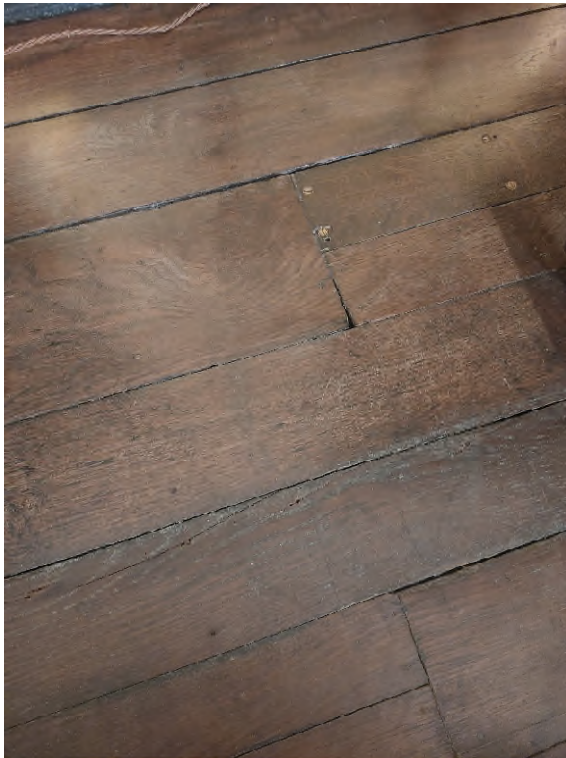


Photo 9 Chinese Dining Room B17, SE corner



Photo 10 Chinese Dining Room B17, central north



Photo 11 Bathroom B15. Reclaimed floor boards.

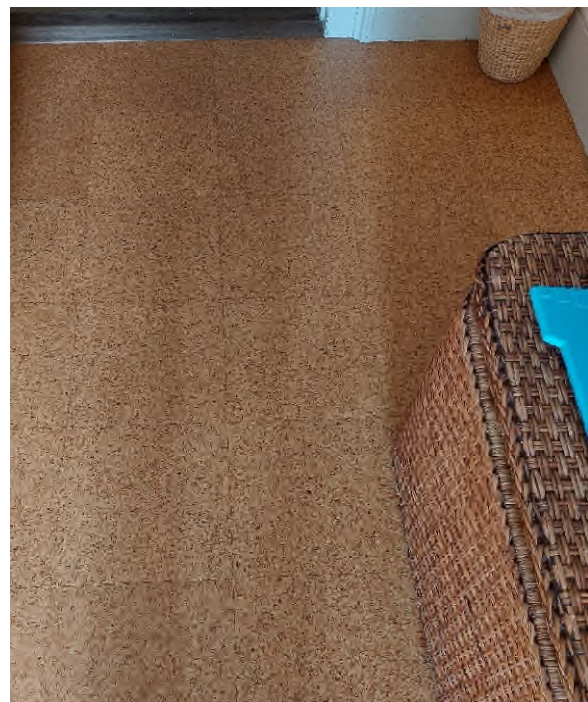


Photo 12 Playroom B7 Cork tiles presumably over softwood boards



Photo 13 Lower S Cloister 4 showing softwood floorboards beneath carpet



Photo 14 Bachelors Row, E end showing mainly modern flags with some historic flags



Photo 15 Lobby, B2

Basement: East



Photo 16 S of Gothic stair, B1



Photo 17 Gothic Hall, B42

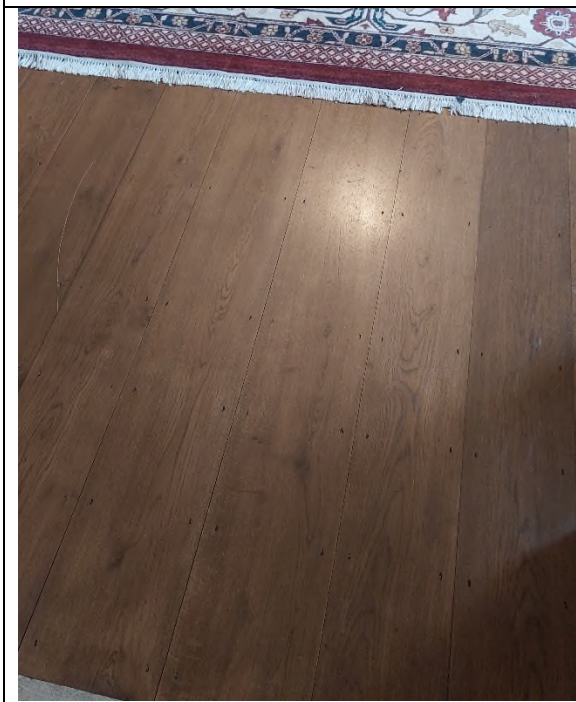


Photo 18 Little Smoking Room, B41



Photo 19 Large Smoking Room, B40



Photo 20 Lower East Cloister

Basement: North



Photo 21 Corridor to NW Stairs, B46



Photo 22 Laundry, B33. Pipe in trench with metal grille over and parquet floor

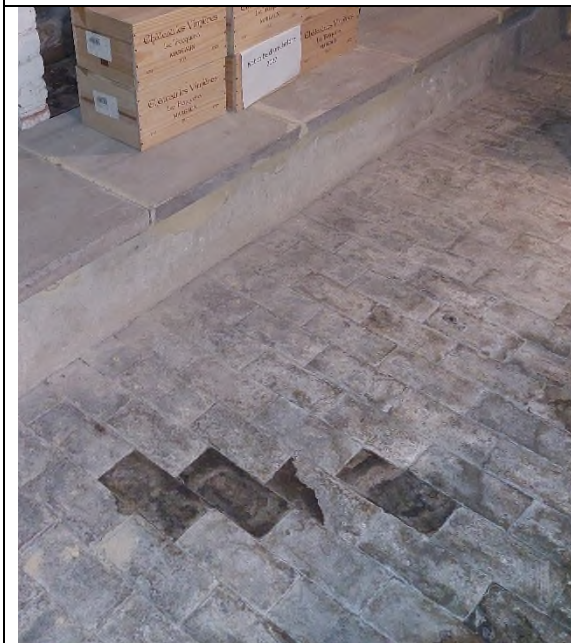


Photo 23 Wine Cellar, B34 with pipe in raised boxing over cellar floor



Photo 24 Gym, B36 Painted softwood boards



Photo 25 Lower N Cloister B35

Ground: West



Photo 26 Chapel, G11

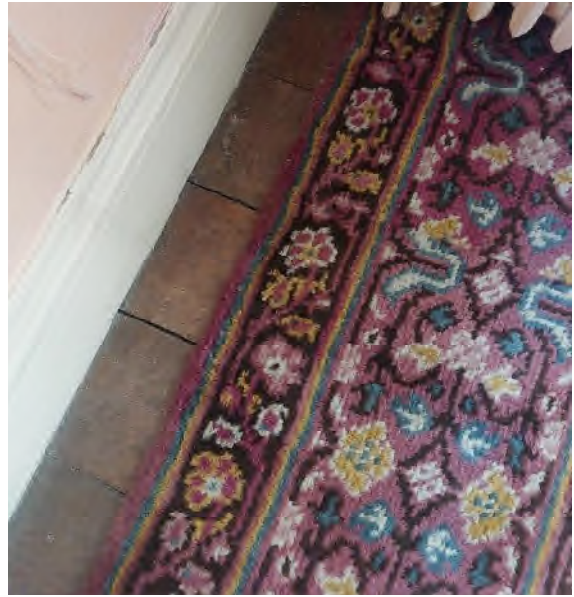


Photo 27 Chapel Room G10



Photo 28 N Ante Room, G9. Boards continue from Library



Photo 29 Library, G8

Ground: South



Photo 30 Hunting Room, G6

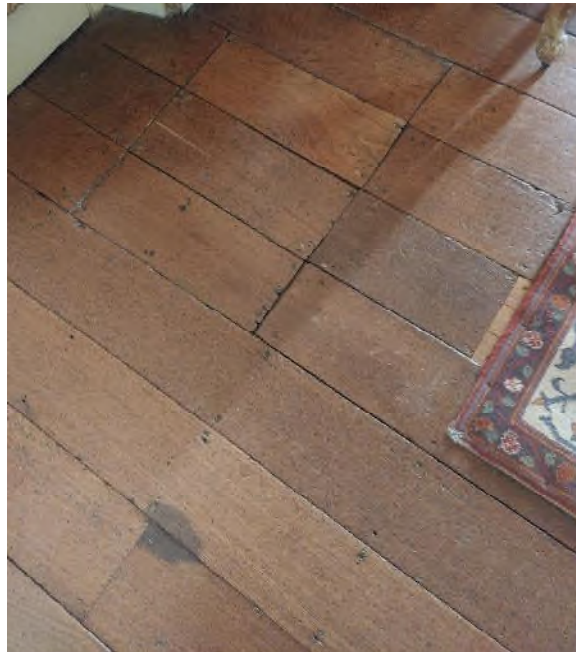


Photo 31 Single Cube, G5



Photo 32 Double Cube, G4

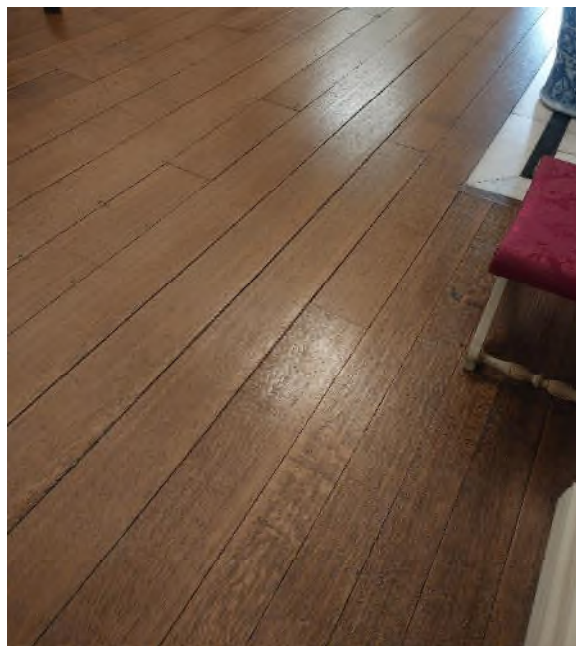


Photo 33 Great Ante Room, G3

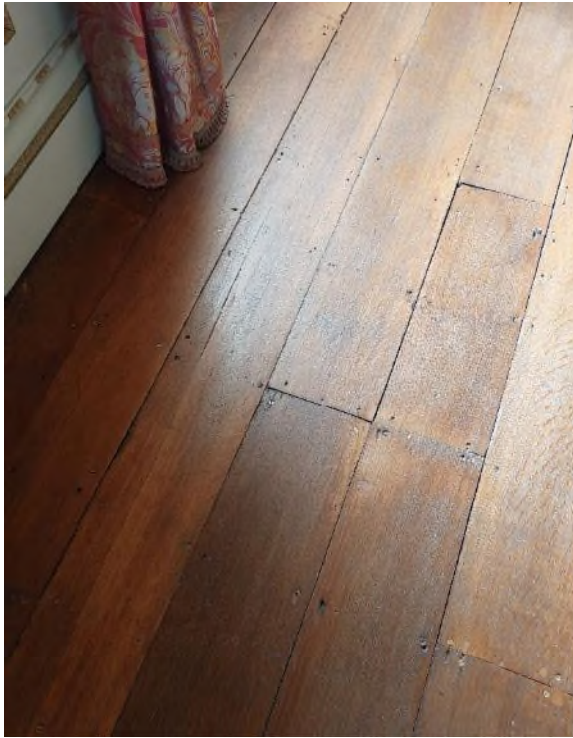


Photo 34 Colonnade Room, G2



Photo 35 Corner Room, G1



Photo 36 Small Ante Room, G27



Photo 37 S Cloister, G26



Photo 38 S Ante Room, G7

Ground: North



Photo 39 Entrance Hall, G15

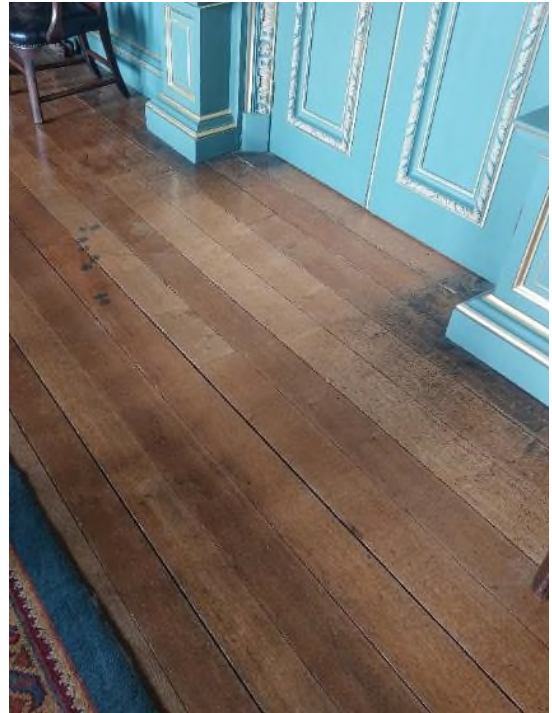


Photo 40 Dining Room, G14



Photo 41 Private Entrance Hall, G13

First: North



Photo 42 Maiden's Lane, Bed 1

APPENDIX I

Radiator Survey

	Type	Discription	
	Type 1	Ideal 4 Column Rounded 280mm	
	Type 2	Ideal 3 Column Rounded 220mm	
	Type 3	Ideal 4 Column Square 140mm	
	Type 4	Ideal 4 Cloumn Square 200MM	
	Type 5	9 Column 330mm	
	Type 6	6 Column 220mm	
	Type 7	Modern 2 Column Steel 60mm	

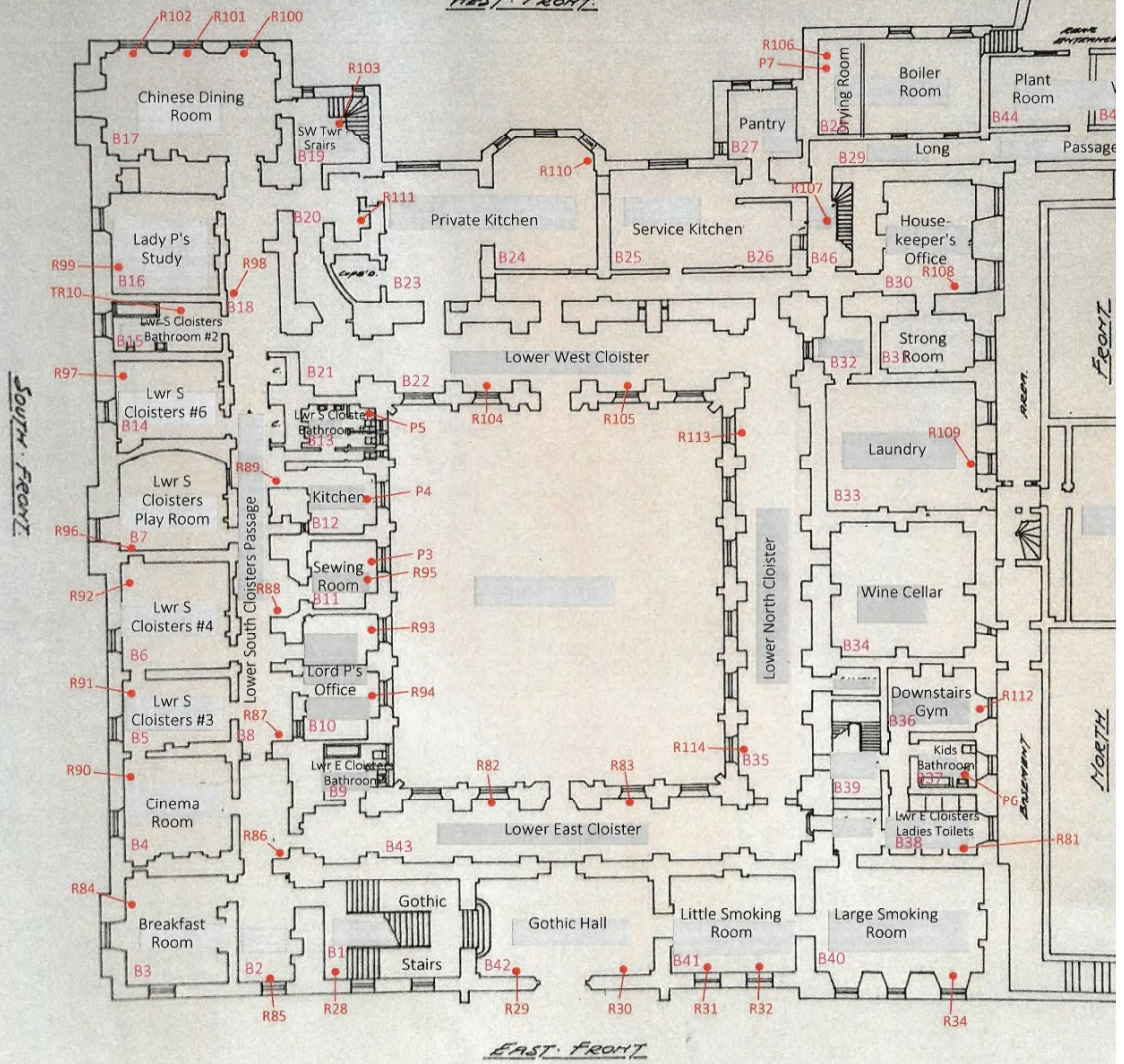
Area	Radiator Number	Type
<u>Basement</u>		
Drying room	R106	8
North West Stairs	R107	1
House Keeper office	R108	4
Laundry	R109	3
Downstairs Gym	R112	3
Lower Cloisters ladies toilet	R81	3
Large Smoking room	R34	9
Little smoking room	R31, R32	9
Gothic Hall	R29, R30	1
Gothic Stairs	R28	3
Bachelors row	R85, R86, R87, R88, R89,	10
Bachelors row	R98	6
Breakfast room	R84	7
Bachelors Row 2	R90	7
Bachelors row 3	R91	7
Bahcelors row 4	R92	7
Bachelors row 5	R96	7
Bachelors row 6	R97	7
Bachelors row 7	R99	3
Chinese dining Room	R100, R101, R102	5
South West tower Stairs	R103	6
Lobby to Private Kitchen	R111	5
Private Kitchen	R110	5
Lower North Cloister	R113, R114	8
Lower East Cloister	R82, R83	2
Lower West Cloister	R104, R105	2
Lord P's Office	R93, R94	10
Sewing room	R95	10
<u>Ground Floor</u>		
Gun Passage	R10	8
Chapel Passage	R9	8
Chapel Passage Toilet	R11	8
Chapel	R12	1
Chapel room	R14	3
North Ante room	R13	3
Dining Room	R4, R5, R6	2
Main Enterance Hall	R2, R3	3
North dressing room (Xa's Room)	R80	5
North Bedroom (Boy's rooms)	R78, R79	11
Lord P's Bathroom	R77	7
Lord P's Bedroom	R75, R76	3
Master Bathroom	R74	6

Master Bedroom	R72, R73	5
Gothic Stairs	R27	1
Little Ante Room	R26	8
Corner Room	R25	1
Colonnade Room	R24	1
Double Cube	R22, R23	1
Single cube	Previously Removed	
Hunting Room	R20, R21	6
South West Tower Stairs	R19	3
Library	R15, R16,	5
Library	R17, R18	6
Upper North Cloister	R52, R53,	3
Upper North Cloister	R54, R55	2
Upper East Cloisters	R47, R48	3
Upper South Cloister	R45, R46,	2
Upper Cloisters	R50, R51	3
Upper West Cloister	R56, R57	3
<u>First Floor</u>		
Nursery Bunk Room	R70,	7
Nursery Bunk Room	R71	12
Night Nursery	R67, R68, R69	7
Middle Bedroom	R66	12
Nursery Main Bedroom (Day Nursery)	R65	7
Nursery Main Bedroom (Day Nursery)	No R number	7
Maiden Lane 1	R63	6
Maiden Lane 2	R62	6
Maiden Lane 3	R61	12
South East Tower Passage	No R number	10
South East Tower Bedroom 2	R35	3
South East Tower Bedroom 3	R36	3
South East Tower Bedroom 4	R37	3
South East Tower Bedroom 5	R40	3
South East Tower Toilet	R41	12
Maiden Lane	R59, R60	3
<u>Tower Rooms</u>		
South East Tower Bedroom 1	R43	3
South East tower Stairs	R44	8

WILTON HOUSE

Basement Floor Plan

WEST FRONT

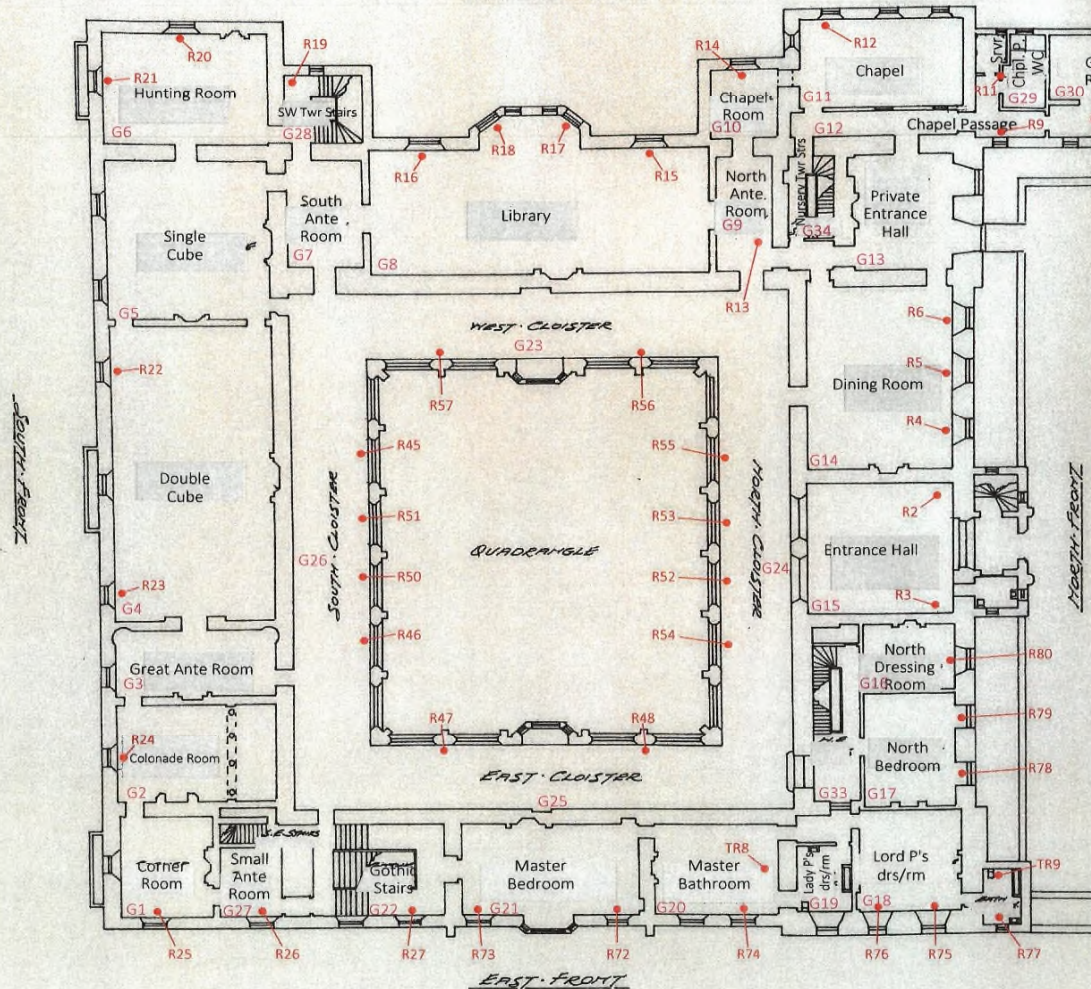


SEPT. 2010

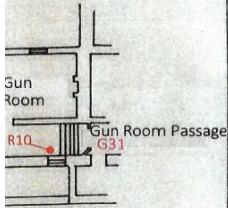
WILTON HOUSE

Ground Floor Plan

WEST FRONT



EAST FRONT



NOTES:

1. This drawing is for guidance only. The information must not be relied upon for any design, manufacture or installation. All details must be checked.
2. Do not scale.

For Information Only

Revision	By	Date	Details



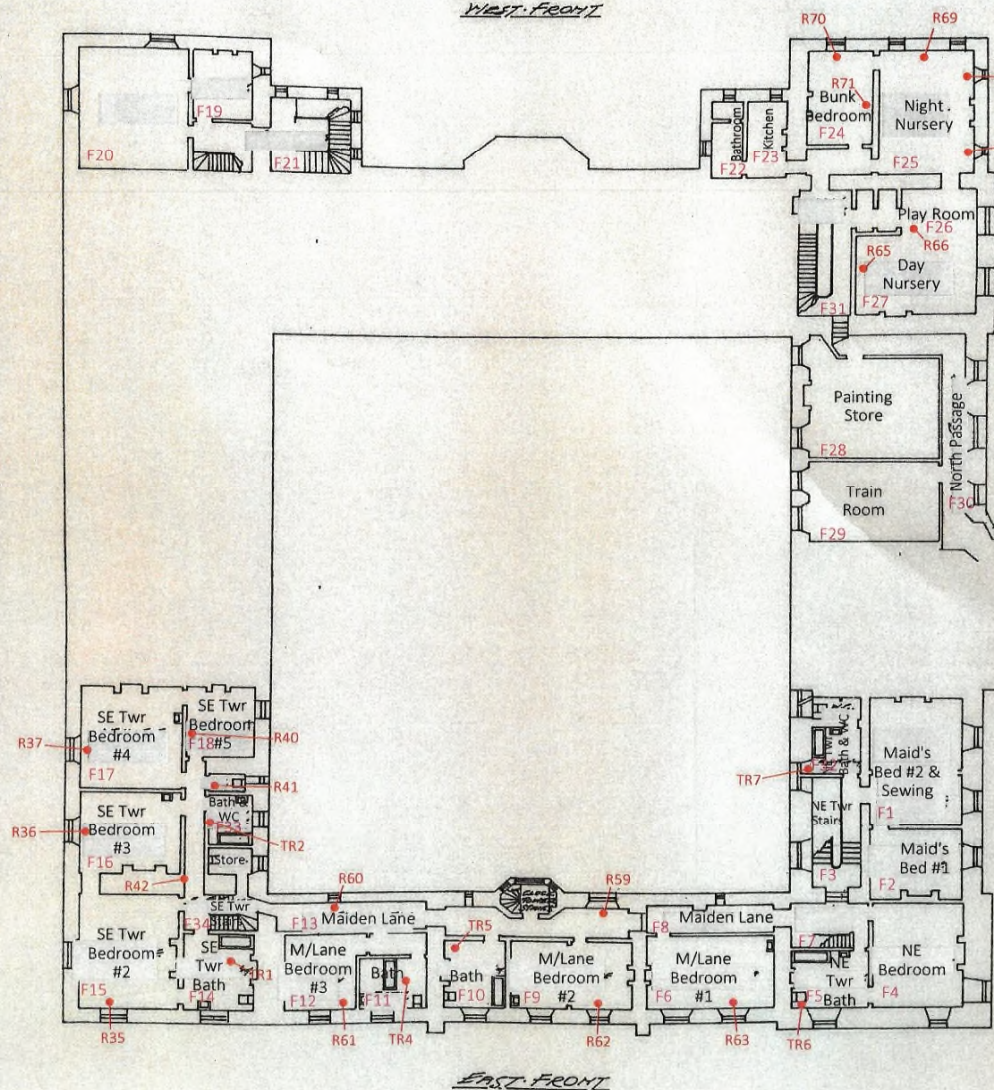
Redcotec LLP, Orchards,
Stockland, Honiton
Devon, EX14 9DS

Tel: 01297 761510
Email: info@redcotec.co.uk

Client	Wilton House		
Drawing Title	Ground Floor Plan		
Drawn By	W Gilmour-White	Date	27/02/24
Checked By		Date	
Scale	Not to Scale	Job Reference	RCT-2024-669
Drawing Ref/No	RCT_669_D02	Rev	

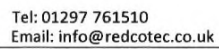
First Floor Plan

SOUTH FRONT



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Revision	By	Date	Details

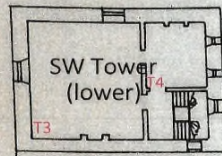


Drawing Ref/No	RCT_669_D03
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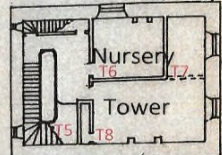
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WILTON HOUSE
TOWER PLANS

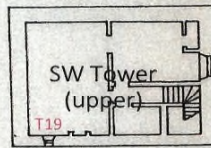
WEST FRONT



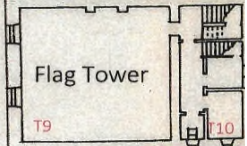
S.W. TOWER



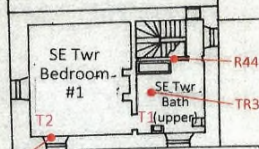
N.W. (NURSERY) TOWER



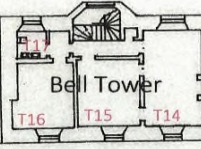
APARTMENTS OVER S.W. TOWER



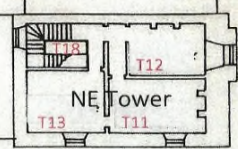
NORTH (FLAG) TOWER



S.E. TOWER



CLOCK TOWER



N.E. TOWER

SOUTH FRONT

EAST FRONT

North Front

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efficiency in renewable energy

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Client

Wilton House

Drawing Title

Tower Floor Plan

Drawn By

W Gilmour-White

Date

27/02/24

Checked By

Date

Scale

Not to Scale

Job Reference

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Drawing Ref/No

RCT_669_D04

Rev