

Standing Building Survey
Blair Castle (South Wing)
Perth And Kinross Council



Blair Castle (South Wing) looking South East.



16th July 2021

Introduction

The planning consents for this development (21/00086/LBC and 21/00104/FLL) included an archaeological condition from Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust, as archaeological advisors to Perth and Kinross Council, specifying the need for a standing building record of the elements of the South Wing that were to be altered using ALGAO Scotland's Historic Building Recording Guidance (2013). This standing building survey was carried out by the author on behalf of Blair Castle Charitable Trust on Tuesday 6th July 2021 and the morning of Wednesday 7th July 2021 (Site Code BLR01), weather conditions were overcast with occasional light showers. This report was also to include the extensive and detailed research on the South Wing that was undertaken as part of the Listed Building Application by Jonathan Gotelee Architect Ltd.

Location (Illus 1 to 3)

Blair Castle lies to the North of Blair Atholl, Perth and Kinross in its own grounds and the South Wing lies to the South East of the Castle and is currently a partially occupied family residence.

Historical Background and Project Proposals (Illus 4 to 29)

Jonathan Gotelee Architect Ltd (author)

Introduction

The South Wing building originated as a separate block in 1740 and at a later date was then connected to the castle thus becoming an integral part of its design.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

A. The Listing:

BLAIR CASTLE LB6074

Status: Designated

Summary

Category: A

Date Added: 05/10/1971

Description

3-storey and basement harled with parts 4-storey and Cummings (or Comyn's Tower) 6-storey: 1 & 2-storey wings that on S. with tower; angle turrets. Building history: begun 1269, Cumming's tower perhaps partly of that date probably mainly 15th cent., central part early 16th cent. with alterations and additions by early 17th cent., S. end raised 1736, archt. John Douglas, but still incomplete in 1746. 2-storey S. E. wing 1743-5, James Winter, archt. Towers levelled to common wall head, angle turrets removed, S. end rebuilt and completed, James Winter, archt., 1747-58. Notable interiors with rich plasterwork designed by Abraham Swan. S. E. wing damaged by fire 1814, repaired and clock

tower built, archt. presumably Archibald Elliot. Rebaronialised 1869-71 David Bryce architect, design of west front approximately based on original with Cumming's Tower widened by corbelling, entrance hall added on east side, that side being largely redesigned anew. Ballroom 1876-7, David Bryce, architect, interior panelled 1899. Alterations and additions 1886, J. C. Walker, architect; alterations and additions 1904-5 by J. McIntyre Henry and alterations 1920-1 by Sir Robert Lorimer.

Statement of Special Interest

Plans:

Within the Muniment Room of Blair Castle there are an important collection of drawings: viz. fine scheme of 1736 by Douglas for William Adamizing Blair; numerous schemes and proposals by Winter several more elaborate than the executed scheme. Fine unsigned series presumably by Swan for the interiors. Late 18th cent. scheme for recastellating it, perspective only, unsigned: and a poor scheme of 1840 for recastellating it by R. & R. Dickson. Craftsmen 1747-58: - Plasterwork, 1 Thomas Clayton; woodwork, Abraham Swan; chimneypieces, Thomas Carter; painted ceiling panels, Thomas Bardnell; painted wall panels, Charles Steuart.

B. General Castle Development

The earliest date known for the construction of a castle at Blair is 1269. This is understood to include Comyn's (or Cumming's) Tower at the north end of the current central "high block". In the 16th century, about 1530, a substantial three storey block was added to the south east elevation of the tower, its upper floors containing a hall and an upper hall. Sometime after 1629 work began to extend the castle further south to contain a drawing room and further bedchambers but this was stopped by the Civil War (1642-51) and left for nearly a century.

In 1736, the architect John Douglas was invited to design a reconstruction of the fabric as a Palladian mansion. James Winter, architect, offered similar plans also unexecuted in 1743. A long detached, two storey range (a Ducal wing) was built to the south with, according to Gifford in "The Buildings of Scotland, Perthshire", page 212, with the idea that a new house would be built to the south of this wing. The original castle would presumably subsequently be demolished. This 1740s wing is almost entirely the area to which this Application relates.

After serving as a garrison during the Jacobite Rising of 1745-6, either Douglas or Winter was invited back by the second Duke to join the detached range to the castle and to remodel the castle 'in a surprisingly cheap manner... to a relatively uniform height...without any attempt at symmetry, let alone magnificence' (Gifford 2007, 212). It was then re-named, Atholl House. The quality lavished on the interior between 1747 and 1758 was at great contrast to the 'regularised' exterior. Dramatic plasterwork was provided by Thomas Clayton; exquisite woodwork was by Abraham Swan;

chimneypieces were provided by Thomas Carter and painted ceiling panels by Thomas Bardnell. Wall panels of local landscape views were added by Charles Steuart in the 1760s

Almost a century later, the New Statistical Account endeavoured to explain and excuse the plain exterior (by then known again as Blair Castle) which resulted from these works:

'Its locality rendered it an important military post in the warfare of feudal times; and in 1750, two stories [sic] were taken from its height, and the great military garrison of the country converted into a modern building. Whether James, Duke of Atholl, acted from personal feelings, or in obedience to a mandate of the privy-council, it is much to be regretted that the turrets, embrasures, and bartisans of his feudal castle should have been demolished and replaced by a plane [sic] pavilion roof.' (NSA vol 10 1838, 568). The results of these alterations can be seen in the photograph, Illustration 4 (from the Castle Archive), it shows the arrangements for the first Atholl Highlanders Gathering in 1846:

The author of the Account found, nonetheless that the Castle 'may be justly said to be one of the most splendid hunting chateaux in Europe' (NSA Vol 10 1838, 569). As such, and with the generous hospitality of the 6th Duke, it was the perfect base for the Highland visit of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert (a lover of field sports) in September 1844. However, in reporting the visit, the Dundee Courier, once again apologised for the external impression presented by the building:

'Blair Castle is a very old mansion, that the exterior is very plain and unpretending. It was originally three stories [sic] in height, with castellated turrets; but sustained so much injury by repeated sieges during the civil wars in 1715 and '45, that the then Duke of Atholl reduced the building one story [sic] and built a large unshapely wing containing apartments for the servants. The interior accommodation, however, is ample, and the principal rooms lofty and spacious.' (Dundee Courier, 10 September 1844, 2).

The "unshapely wing containing apartments for the servants" is possibly the one to which this application relates, though the "Well Court" and ancillary accommodation added to the north was not particularly bonny either.

After the visit of the Queen and her Consort in 1844 and armed with the money from allowing the railway through Estate land, John, the 7th Duke of Atholl, wanted to return the baronial references to the Castle. He had George Frederick's drawings of the fortified Castle from around 1736 and was no doubt encouraged by the press and Statistical Accounts' lamenting the passing of the 'many Gothic turrets and battlements, mounted with guns' (OSA Vol 2 1792, 477). The Duke's choice of David Bryce (1802-1876) was not purely a result of Bryce's renown, Bryce had both worked on the memorial to the 6th Duke for the Dowager Duchess in 1865 and designed new entrance Lodge, gateposts, and gates in March 1868. In April 1868 comes the first request from the new Duke 'to take a look at the castle with a view to its architectural improvement at a future time'.

Sadly, there are apparently no plans or elevations of Bryce's as all that office's papers have been lost. The Castle Archive has no copies either, though this also may be that Bryce tended not to leave drawings and often only present large presentation perspectives. The one known is attached as Illustration 5.

The initial stages of Bryce's work were only the re-Baronialisation of the higher Castle block, including adding a new Entrance Hall Tower modelled on Fyvie Castle. While his presentation perspective (Illustration 5) shows this work and some alterations to the south wing the work eventually carried out did not apparently spread to the South Wing (Illustration 6).

Note how in Illustration 6 the Clock Tower on the left has no corbelled head as in the perspective Illustration 5 and that the south wing's north-south roof has not received a crow-stepped gable on its north end.

From this point onwards it makes more sense to concentrate on the development of the south wing on its own. Having been built as family accommodation for the Duke and their families, it became more so over the intervening years both after first the Leasing of the main Block in 1922 and then the opening of the Castle to the public in 1936. This has meant that over the years the wing has had serial alterations to meet the needs of the current generation.

All the many changes need to be understood before further alterations can be considered.

Detailed South Wing Development

A graphic assessment of all the developments to this wing are shown in Illustrations 24 to 29.

The plans for the complete rebuilding of a new house by John Douglas (c. 1709-1778) were unable to be found, and we wonder whether in fact they arise from a confusion on the part of those writing "The Buildings of Scotland" as the drawings we found in the Archive are separately named and could be confusing. Therefore, whether this scheme, or another by James Winter or even some other design was started by building this 51-metre-long wing is not certain, but in 1743 the wing's main volume as it now stands was built. It is shown in Illustration 7.

It is worth noting that this plan shows a stair at both ends of the wing, the one at the north end quite a grand open walled space. We will discuss the loss of each as it appears to have happened chronologically.

The obvious hiatus caused by the 1745 uprising originally did not stop plans for rebuilding afterwards, the Duke believed that this was the only way to avoid "making it a garrison again" but opinions seems to have changed shortly after 1745, as between 1747 and 1758 the South Wing was joined to the main Castle block with a series of new spaces. What is now the Library was the Duke's Bedchamber and Dressing Room, the area which is now the Castle Office was a family Dining Room and the current Clock Tower and Archivist Office were a Hallway. The remainder of the South wing on this level (1st floor in the wing, ground floor off the level in front of the main Castle) were chambers and bedrooms. Only one room on the lower level (Illustration 4 above) was not service accommodation, the central square room, it was the ground floor (in this wing) Entrance Hall with access to the stair tower at the rear.

There are drawings of the entire castle at this stage, a cropped view of the South Wing (called the East Wing in these drawings) is shown in Illustration 8:

The Clock Tower was at first only a Porch (see Illustration 8 again) but then appears to have been heightened to a Clock Tower with pyramidal roof by Emily Glenlyon's view of 1810 (Illustration 8). The Clock Tower was then fully heightened to a castellated top with a new chimney serving a relocated kitchen up its south side after the fire of 1814. (Illustration 9 or 12). As the new kitchen blocked the access around the sides of the two buildings a new corridor was added along the north side of the 1750 wing to replace the lost corridor. This corridor's "tacked on" appearance was an issue later additions tried to overcome, the best way being the one eventually taken in the 1960's, to remove it.

It is hardly surprising that the Statistical Account found the wing "unshapely", there is little to relieve the plainness but two "bulls' eye" windows, presumably like those remaining on the Castle main block's east side at ground level. (Illustration 7) These appear to have opened on to rooms marked "House" and "Store" on the 1750's plans.

In 1814 a major fire in the 1750 joining wing led to the complete rebuilding of its interior. The Duke's Bedchamber and Dressing Room were amalgamated into the Library, (though the panelling is probably later). This may also have been the point where the northern of the two stairs was removed and the kitchen was relocated from a dropped floored zone in the 1740 wing to the space behind the Clock Tower, taking in some of the stair's space and adding a chimney behind a heightened Clock Tower. The Porch was, as has been said, at first a single storey (see elevation in Illustration 5, above), then extended to a clock tower with a pyramidal roof as Emily Glenlyon's view of the Castle from 1810 shows. Illustration 8, its appearance after 1814 is shown in Illustrations 6 and 9. The former kitchen is renamed the "Steward's Room" from now onwards.

As can be seen from Valentine's photograph (Illustration 6), Bryce did not originally do more than Baronialise the high block, but in 1876-7 his firm returned, now called D & J Bryce, as he had taken his nephew John into partnership. His nephew completed this work; David Bryce died in 1876.

The firm added:

- the crowstepped and dormer windowed attic storey at the extreme south east corner of the wing with a new Bartizan tower between the existing first and new second floors. This involved the almost complete re-organisation of the wing's south elevation. It also removed the southern stair from the original 1740 layout, cleared away the thick wall at first floor level and blocked two external doors.

- An extension to the existing plain stair tower on the wing's east side (see Illustration 9) up to a small new attic level room reached via an additional Bartizan tower on its northern side.

- Adding 2 windows on the south end of the west elevation, in blank wall at ground floor level under the first-floor windows above

- Replacing the two bulls eye windows with matching sash window openings to elsewhere.

- Adding paired crow stepped gables and windows to the east end of the 1750's cross wing, these are at 90° to those shown on Bryce's original design sketch, Illustration 2, each gable had a window.

The infilling in fact appears to have started before the gateway was built and the wall fully built up, there are two undated survey sets in the Castle Archive, Illustrations 12 and 13, both showing the area, one, Illustration 12 without the gateway, the other including it, along with quite different accommodation. How much the first was built is unclear, the current layout has more in common with the second view than the first. What is also interesting is that the uses of the rooms in the original wing have changed significantly and often been sub-divided.

The infilling also led to other alterations, new chimneys were added at the wing's north end, both on the east side of the wing one blocking one of Bryce's gable windows, the other simply breaking through the roof edge.

There was, after this, a proposal to do more than simply fill in the area within the wall, as shown in Illustration 14, by Robert Lorimer. Lorimer's proposal proposes a complete new range of rooms over the area shown in Illustration 13 above, including putting the corridor in front of the 1750's wing under a slated pitch rather than a lead flat with a battlement (Illustration 9 above). This means that the south wing's upper-level corridor becomes double sided with access into new rooms over the former flat roof through the old window openings. This is a clever answer to giving more space, it visually integrates the corridor on the 1750s wing better, removes an expanse of unsightly flat roofing but does make the first-floor corridor less well lit. Lorimer got around this using light wells within the new extension. There was also a proposal to add a bathroom to the Walker second floor by extending another room south of it, re-using the existing stone as much as could be achieved.

Only one part of this scheme was built, the smallest and most insignificant part (seen above the "Blair" of "Blair Atholl" in the drawing) and shown in the centre of the next photograph from the 1930's, Illustration 15 this was a small new extension on the east side, exactly in the photograph's centre. While still using the same general language of the castle, it has a more Arts and Crafts sensibility to its detailing; especially the paired windows well up under the eaves with rounded reveals and the corbelling in one plane of the wall only. Internally this added another stair and much needed bathroom space on the first floor as well as a bathroom and boiler room underneath. Full drawings are in The Lorimer Collection at the Historic Environment Scotland Archive which also has Mackenzie & Moncur drawings for adding central heating to the wing. This appears to have been carried out as the extension built contains the boiler house in a half basement, it is still in use as a boiler house today.

There have been significant changes made to the wing, many of which appear to have been the consequential alterations of a major dry rot outbreak in the area shown in the historical development plans Illustration X at the end of this section, this included the north end of the wing at ground and first floor levels including the space now containing bedrooms 11 and 12, ½ the length of the cross wing at both levels, all the contents of the Clock Tower, including the panelling and steps giving access to a corridor along the front of the cross wing put in with the porch by Henry MacLennan in 1908, see Illustration 18 below. The Billiard Room under the flat roof area was also affected. The changes made were external and internal and on both floors.

These rooms are evidently 1960's, cornices are simple ¼ round coves in the Study and Bedroom. Even the ceiling in the Sitting Room may be wholly new, it is remarkably "crisp" and without any evident joint at the point where a partition has been removed and the cornice repaired. The drawings make no mention of this though. Alterations were also made at this point to add a bathroom to Bedroom 10 on the upper floor, see Illustration 20 from the Castle Archive.

According to Historic Environment Scotland's Listing, The Castle was only actually put on the List in 1971. In 1996, shortly after the last transfer of Head Trusteeship, Jamie Troughton & Hugh Broughton designed a series of alterations to the Castle to improve it for late C20th visitor expectations. These included additions to the Shop and Restaurant areas, building the Banvie Hall and installing a Castle Office at the upper level of the 1750s wing and an access staircase for the lower ground flat, thus reintroducing spaces into the area left vacant after the dry rot outbreak. The Listed Building Consent References for these are: 97/01698/FUL and 00/01243/LBC. In 1998, Jamie Troughton also designed & built a series of additions and alterations to the ground floor of the south wing. The work improved contact between inside and outside and the circulation between the courtyard on the east side through to the gardens on the west side and included the addition of a fully During the Clock Tower works damp problems were damaging the intricate wood grained plasterwork at the head of the Picture Stair, Jonathan Gotelee advised that the problem was a failing downpipe outside and some distance away causing water to fan out in a cone from the points where water was getting through cracks in the harling and being guided by internal lintols and construction only to manifest itself at the Picture Stair. The downpipe was replaced, and harling made good and after a drying out period, the stairs' fine decorative plasterwork, grained to appear like wood, professionally conserved and repaired.

There had been problems with damp in Baron Maule's Room above the main castle staircase for many, many years. Assessment pointed to poor detailing of the parapets above, added by David Bryce, including Bryce's early use of cement harling and possibly also a little to do with failing lead parapet gutters between the parapets and the slate roof behind. The entire parapet was re-harled in lime: sand, detailing and flashings were improved to cast water away and prevent it getting to the harling and the gutters were replaced in lead. The area has taken a long time to dry but is now apparently completely so.

The regular maintenance campaigns had shown that the slates were "nail sick" on the roof above the Great Drawing Room. Investigation suggested this was hardly surprising – most dated from the post 1750 de-castellation, they were they were well over 250 years old. The slates, originally from Perthshire were also at the end of their life. The area was re-slatted with new Burlington slate to match in colour and tooling and the entire

area re-sarked, the sarking board's wood had, after 250 years, started to return to its natural state. Because of the delicate plasterwork below, all slates were screwed in place with stainless steel smooth shanked screws to eliminate impacts from hammering.

This work was undertaken during the Castle's regular re-painting campaign. From then onwards any work done to the castle includes detail improvements, like adding flashings to cast water clear of harling or making failsafe water outlets to hidden gutters. The aim is to reduce the regularity with which repainting is needed.

The south end of the high part of the Castle used for storage of Archive artefacts and some files. Being the south western corner of the castle, it is the first to receive the weather coming up the glen and, by 2015 was no longer keeping the weather out. An assessment of the slating suggested it had been re-slatted once too often re-using the original slates, the slates were too small and not giving enough cover and had washed the lime: hair dressing in which they were laid out from under the slates. Water was getting in and soaking the sarking and making the spaces underneath very damp. Also, much of the Bryce detailing was, as elsewhere, inadequate to keep out the weather and getting more so with increasing weather severity. The whole area was re-slatted to match on flat areas and re-using slates on the conical turrets, new curved lead gutters were made for the turrets as original and all lead was replaced, including flat roof areas behind parapets. There were also significant areas of re-harling and new and replaced stone copes on the ridges as well as some replacement stone carved finials on dormers. The space is now dry and a far better storage space as a result.

The Castle's North End is a complex pattern of roofs which have, over the years been altered and added to and as a result often cast their water from one to another without an overall understanding the cumulative effect on the capacity of the final drainage point. By 2017 there had started to be a series of significant flood events, particularly in summer flash storms along the main corridor between the Banvie Hall, restaurant and shop. An analysis of rainwater areas, water flow and the downpipe capacities were carried out and it was discovered that many of the secondary and final drainpipes were beyond the capacity which might now be expected of them in even a 5-year storm, let alone a 50 or 100 year one. A careful set of water and downpipe alteration works were undertaken to spread the water more evenly or increase the capacity of downpipes where required.

Jonathan Gotelee Architect have also carried out a 30 year forward outlook for the Castle; attempting to anticipate what areas will need repairs or improvement to their fabric between now and 2050. The planning of works resulting from this is ongoing and incorporated into Atholl Estate's current Forward Plan 2019-2022. The report highlight the need for some repairs being needed to the South Wing, particularly

PROPOSALS AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Project Aims

The alterations proposed make a series of changes aiming to answer the following problems:

- i. The house has 11 bedrooms, but needs better, more flexible, and larger daytime spaces to accommodate their occupants both when only the immediate family are at home and when all bedrooms are in use.
- ii. The house needs to be able to open up when full and reduce the spaces in use when only the immediate family are there.
- iii. The reduced area needs to be far easier and more cost effective to heat, the whole wing should be better insulated.
- iv. The Castle is powered by hydro electricity from the surrounding hills, it makes sense to use this "green" electricity as far as is possible.
- v. The current kitchen and day to day eating area is an introverted space looking east into a courtyard.

- vi. The views from the west side of the wing are magnificent, (Illustration 21, right) the occupants want to appreciate them daily.
- vii. A lot of time is spent in the kitchen; a better connection is wanted between it, the garden and other everyday living spaces, for instance the sitting room and a study.
- viii. The house already accommodates a lot of events associated with the Charity and Trust; The Atholl Highlanders Gathering, Parade and Highland Games, The Horse Trials, and other similar events. At these times there are a lot of mouths to feed and seat and the current arrangement struggles to cope. A larger Dining Room is needed with a catering kitchen nearby which does not affect the day-to-day spaces use as an everyday living area.
- ix. The more that these dual function spaces can mean the family areas can operate undisturbed, the better.
- x. The house needs more space for changing out of outdoor clothing and footwear and rooms where they can dry which are robust enough for the dirt, they bring in.
- xi. This is the Head Trustee's house; a direct connection between the house and the Castle Office (and then the Castle itself) is wanted, currently it is necessary to go outside, east of the wing, up to the Castle's external entrances.
- xii. There are currently only a total of 5 bathrooms in the upper floors, for 11 bedrooms, more are needed with better connections to the bedrooms.
- xiii. A better connection between the living accommodation and the private garden area to the west of the South Wing is needed.
- xiv. This private garden on the wings west side is not particularly private, it is overlooked by the Castle Offices and the windows on the North side of the Castle High block, a part of the visitor route, as well as the West Lawn, which is often available for private functions. While privacy cannot be complete, the Trustees would like to improve privacy and time increase the connection from the wing into the garden.
- xv. Privacy needs to be maintained with the views left open.
- xvi. The garden faces well at South and West, but this is also where the weather comes up the glen, additional screening is needed to make the garden more protected from the weather.
- xvii. The area around the south and east of the staff flat sits in tarmac with little privacy to the adjacent drive which leads from the Trust and Estates Offices up to the Castle. While the visiting public do not go up this route, it is well used by others. Incorporating the former flat into the Trustees' house means the landscaping around would benefit from increasing the privacy and reducing the area of hard landscaping.

The Proposals

Repairs:

This will be a large project of works; therefore, at the same time there will be repairs carried out to the external fabric.

These are repairs found to be necessary after Jonathan Gotelee Architect Limited's 2017 30 year forward outlook for the Castle's Fabric. The following work is to be carried out:

1. Re-Slating – Inspection shows that two areas of the roof have apparently not been re-slatted since the wing was built in 1740. This makes the slates and nails even older than those replaced over the Great Drawing Room Roof (Listed Building Consent Reference 12/0191/LBC, which had handmade nails at the end of their life, slates that were starting to powder and sarking that was returning to cellulose and had no strength left). The areas shown on the east side of the roof on plan F1-P-1F2 have roofs exhibiting the same issues as at the Great Drawing Room Roof and will need to be reslatted and re-sarked in new, matching Burlington Best Blue Grey slate as was used on the Great Drawing Room and the South High Block Roofs (15/02305/LBC). These will be laid on breather membrane on new sarking (where needed) with copper nails all associated lead work and guttering will be repaired or replaced at the same time.
2. The large lead finials on the two Bryce Bartizan turrets are both now 140 years old and their lead has split exposing the iron cores and starting their corrosion. They are no longer sound and, being 2 metres or more tall would, if they fell, cause a lot of damage and possibly injury. They will be carefully removed, rebuilt by a specialist (as was done with the finial on top of the Clock Tower after the fire) and reinstalled.
3. Over the 10 years Jonathan Gotelee Architect has been involved with the Castle we have found a repeating problem with the areas where Sarnafil was used for new roofs or to replace felt roofs. The standard detailing for encapsulating the insulation which forms the falls is rarely properly constructed and the joining of the Sarna to adjacent constructions relies far too much on mastic, which is stated in the Guarantee to need repeated removal and reapplication on an absurdly short cycle. Perthshire's weather is tougher than Sarna's detailing. The area of Sarna roof over the 1885 courtyard infill is failing all around its connections with the adjacent construction and will be properly reinstalled at its edges to give a proper cover to the rear of the parapet and a lap to a new DPC installed under the copes (there is none currently). The copes will be removed and reinstalled using an appropriate lime: sand mortar in which to bed and point them and ventilation introduced to overcome condensation problems discovered under Sarna Roofs elsewhere on the Castle.
4. The next Castle re-painting campaign is to be the summers of 2023 and 24. The whole of the exterior will be redecorated then, if an element (like, for instance, windows) have not been decorated during the works for which we are applying for Listed Building Consent.

An Overview of the Alterations to be carried out.

The opportunity presented by being able to reintegrate the Ground Floor Flat with the house also gives the chance to make the wing have the flexibility it needs for the changing roles of the house. These are being carried out as follows:

- i. The aim is to make the house operate as a pair of sets of spaces, an informal daily use area and a larger set of spaces for use when the house needs to accommodate more people.
- ii. This will be a South North divide; the South will be more for day-to-day use, the North for when the house needs to accommodate more people.
- iii. The focus of the house's daily life as a home will move into the wing's south end, the area that was the flat will be altered to be the main day time accommodation with connections re-opened to the rest of the wing.

iv. A new staircase in the wing's south end will improve circulation between the floors and allow the final three rooms on that floor to become the main suite of bedroom, dressing room and bathroom. It also connects the second-floor rooms of the Bryce's roof extension better to the remainder of the day-to-day house.

v. Two former bedrooms rooms on the Ground floor will be amalgamated to form the new kitchen and living room with a new glazed extension framing views of Glen Garry and improving the connection of the wing to the garden.

vi. The northernmost bedroom of the flat and the study belonging to the main house are 1960's alterations. They will be cleared away to make an addition to the Sitting Room's south side. Existing openings will be re-used and re-opened. The pair of rooms created give flexibility for use by larger groups and be well placed for use from the family area of the house.

The Survey (Illustrations 34 to 126)

Derek Hall

For the purposes of this survey all of the 31 proposed 'down takings' marked in red on the submitted architect's plans were individually photographed by the author, where feasible the rooms and other elements that include those proposed alterations were also photographically recorded to put the proposed changes into context. A graduated 2m scale was included where possible in all those photographs. Written descriptions were also made of the location of the proposed alterations which have been numbered for this survey in the text and as indicated on illustrations 33, 69, 96 and 109.

Ground Floor (South) (Illustration 33)

Entrance Hall (1) (Illus 34 to 37)

This has a high ceiling and a wooden floor covered with linoleum and carpet. There is no moulding around the ceiling or skirting board. Alterations are proposed to the North Eastern and North Western elevations.

North Eastern internal elevation

The wall face is painted white above and red below with a central patterned wallpaper strip and contains a large glazed sash window with wooden shutters and a small cupboard below. It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation.

North Western internal elevation

The wall face is painted white above and red below with a central patterned wallpaper strip and contains an entrance doorway with a wooden door. It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation.

South Western elevation

The wall face is painted white above and red below with a central patterned wallpaper strip.

South Eastern elevation

The wall face is painted white above and red below with a central patterned wallpaper strip and contains an early modern fireplace with an electric fire.

Room 2 (Illus 38 to 43)

This has a high ceiling and a wooden floor covered with linoleum. The room is currently divided containing cupboards on its South Eastern side. It is proposed to remove the dividing wall and make alterations to the South Western and North Western elevations.

North Eastern internal elevation

The wall face is painted white above and pink brown below with a central patterned wallpaper strip and contains a doorway with a partially glazed wooden door in from Entrance Hall 1.

South Eastern internal elevation

The wall face is painted white above and pink brown below with a central patterned wallpaper strip and contains a doorway with a wooden door leading into South Corridor 3.

South Western internal elevation

The wall face is painted white above and pink brown below with a central patterned wallpaper strip. It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation.

North Western elevation

The wall face is painted white above and pink brown below with a central patterned wallpaper strip and contains two partially glazed wooden doors leading into cupboards, one of which is an electrical cupboard. It is proposed to remove this dividing wall.

Cupboards

The North Western elevation of the cupboards is painted white above and has yellow painted timber planking below. It contains two small glazed windows looking out of the South Wing.

South Corridor (3) (Illus 44 to 47)

This provides access to the rooms on the South Western side of the range. It is proposed to make alterations to its South Western facing internal elevation. This corridor has a high ceiling with plain moulded edges and a wooden skirting board above an exposed wooden floor.

South Western internal elevation

The wall face is painted blue above and purple below with a patterned wallpaper strip. From its Southern end it contains a glazed shuttered window above a cupboard, a cupboard with wooden doors another glazed shuttered window above a cupboard and a small flight of stairs up to Bathroom G29. It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation.

South Eastern internal elevation

The wall face is painted blue above and purple below with a patterned wallpaper strip. It contains doorways with wooden doors into Rooms 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Living Room (4) (Illus 48 to 52)

This has a high ceiling and a red carpet on the wooden floor. It is proposed to make alterations to the South Western internal elevation and the fireplace in the South Eastern internal elevation.

North Eastern internal elevation

This wall is covered with wallpaper painted cream and contains two sash windows with shutters. There is a plain moulding along the ceiling and a wooden skirting board.

South Eastern internal elevation

This wall is covered with wallpaper painted cream brown and contains a fireplace with a small grate. The fireplace has a wooden surround and mantelpiece and is tiled white. There is a plain moulding along the ceiling and a wooden skirting board. It is proposed to make alterations to the fireplace.

South Western internal elevation

This wall is covered with wallpaper painted cream brown and contains a doorway with a wooden door leading into South Corridor (3). It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation.

North Western internal elevation

This wall is covered with wallpaper painted cream and there is a plain moulding along the ceiling and a wooden skirting board.

Kitchen (5) (Illus 53 to 56)

This has a high ceiling and a wooden boarded floor. It is proposed to remove all of the kitchen furniture and make alterations to the North Eastern internal elevation.

North Eastern internal elevation

This wall is covered with wallpaper painted brown and contains a glazed window above a cupboard. There is a plain moulding along the ceiling and a wooden skirting board. It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation.

South Eastern internal elevation

This wall is covered with wallpaper painted brown and contains a sink unit and cupboards. There is a plain moulding along the ceiling and a wooden skirting board.

South Western internal elevation

This wall is covered with wallpaper painted brown and contains a doorway with a wooden door in from South Corridor 3 and cupboards. There is a plain moulding along the ceiling and a wooden skirting board.

North Western internal elevation

This wall is covered with wallpaper painted brown and contains a blocked fireplace and a cupboard. There is a plain moulding along the ceiling and a wooden skirting board.

Bedroom (6) (Illus 57 to 60)

This has a high ceiling and a wooden floor covered with a red carpet. It is proposed to remove the South Eastern wall between this room and the adjoining one Bedroom (7) to create a single larger room. Alterations are also proposed to all the internal elevations.

North Eastern facing internal elevation

This wall is painted brown above and green below with a central wallpaper strip. It contains a glazed sash window with wooden shutters above a cupboard. There is a plain moulding along the ceiling and a wooden skirting board.

South Eastern facing internal elevation.

This wall is painted brown above and green below with a central wallpaper strip. It contains a blocked fireplace of apparent 19th century date with a wooden surround and mantelpiece. There is a plain moulding along the ceiling and a wooden skirting board. It is proposed to remove this wall and fireplace.

South Western facing internal elevation.

The wall is painted brown above and green below with a central wallpaper strip and contains a doorway with a wooden door in from South Corridor (3). There is a plain moulding along the ceiling and a wooden skirting board.

North Western facing internal elevation.

The wall is painted brown above and green below with a central wallpaper strip. There is a plain moulding along the ceiling and a wooden skirting board.

Bedroom (7) (Illus 61 to 64)

This has a high ceiling and a wooden floor covered with a brown carpet, at the time of the survey it was half full of furniture. It is proposed to remove the South Eastern wall between this room and the adjoining one Bedroom (6) to create a single larger room. Alterations are also proposed to all the internal elevations.

North Eastern facing internal elevation

The wall is painted white above and red below with a central wallpaper strip and contains a glazed sash window. There is a plain moulding along the ceiling and a wooden skirting board.

South Eastern facing internal elevation.

The wall is painted white above and red below with a central wallpaper strip and contains a cupboard with a wooden door. There is a plain moulding along the ceiling and a wooden skirting board.

South Western facing internal elevation.

The wall is painted white above and red below with a central wallpaper strip and contains a doorway with a wooden door into South Corridor (3). There is a plain moulding along the ceiling and a wooden skirting board.

North Western facing internal elevation.

The wall is painted white above and red below with a central wallpaper strip and contains a blocked fireplace of apparent 19th century date with a wooden surround and mantelpiece. There is a plain moulding along the ceiling and a wooden skirting board. It is proposed to remove this wall and fireplace.

Bedroom (8) (Illus 65 to 69)

This has a high ceiling and is subdivided into a bedroom and study; at the time of the survey the study was not accessible. The room has a high ceiling and is carpeted with a blue carpet. It is proposed to remove the subdividing wall and make alterations to all the elevations, including making two new doorways into Sitting Room G18.

South Western facing internal elevation.

The wall is painted light blue with a central wallpaper strip. It contains a glazed sash window above a wooden cupboard. There is a plain moulding along the ceiling and a wooden skirting board. It is proposed to make two new doorways into Sitting Room G18.

South Eastern facing internal elevation.

The wall is painted light blue with a central wallpaper strip. There is a plain moulding along the ceiling and a wooden skirting board.

North Eastern facing internal elevation

The wall is painted light blue with a central wallpaper strip and contains a cupboard with a wooden door. There is a wooden skirting board. It is proposed to remove this wall.

North Western facing internal elevation.

The wall is painted light blue and contains a doorway with a wooden door in from South Corridor (3). There is a plain moulding along the ceiling and a wooden skirting board.

Ground Floor (North) (Illus 70)

Doorway (9) (Illus 71 and 75)

This wall is painted white, and the doorway contains a glass door into Room 10 (Entrance Hall). It is proposed to remove the door.

Entrance Hall (10) (Illus 72 to 75)

This room is accessed externally from the North West through Front Porch G16. It has a high ceiling a plain moulding around the ceiling edge and a wooden skirting board and a wooden floor. It is proposed to remove the book case on the South Eastern facing elevation.

South Eastern facing internal elevation.

This wall is painted white and comprises a book case with 36 separate spaces and a doorway into Room 11 (Cloak Room) and access to a corridor running North West. It is proposed to remove the book case.

North Eastern facing internal elevation

This wall is painted white and has a plain moulding along the ceiling and a wooden skirting board. It contains a glazed window and a door into front porch (G16).

North Western facing internal elevation.

This wall is painted white and has a plain moulding around the ceiling and a wooden skirting board. It contains a central fireplace and a door into Sitting Room G18.

South Western facing internal elevation.

This wall is painted white and has a plain moulding around the ceiling and a wooden skirting board and contains Doorway (9) and another doorway into Kitchen (14).

Cloak Room (11) (Illus 76 and 77)

This small room has a high ceiling and a wooden floor. It is proposed to remove its South Eastern and South Western elevations to create a larger space for Room 13 (Dining Room).

North Eastern facing internal elevation

This wall face is painted white and has a plain moulding along the ceiling and a wooden skirting board. It contains a shuttered glazed window.

South Eastern facing internal elevation.

This wall is painted white and has a wash handbasin and some shelving built against it. It is proposed to remove this wall.

South Western facing internal elevation.

This wall is painted white and is a blank wall face with a coat rack against it. It is proposed to remove this wall.

North Western facing internal elevation.

This wall is painted white and has a plain moulding along the ceiling and a doorway into Room 10 (Entrance Hall)

Lavatory (12) (Illus 78)

This room is painted white and has a wooden floor. It is proposed to remove its North Eastern and South Western elevations to create a larger space for Room 13 (Dining Room).

The North Eastern, South Eastern and North Western internal elevations are all blank faces the South Western elevation contains a doorway in from the corridor outside.

Dining Room (13) (Illus 79 to 83)

This room has a high ceiling and a carpeted floor. It is proposed to remove its North Western internal elevation to create a larger space by using the footprints of Rooms 11 and 12.

North Eastern facing internal elevation

This wall is painted a cream colour and has a plain moulding along the ceiling and a wooden skirting board. It contains two glazed shuttered sash windows with nooks.

South Eastern facing internal elevation.

This wall is painted a cream colour and has a plain moulding along the ceiling and a wooden skirting board. It contains a central fireplace with wooden side pillars and a wooden mantelpiece.

South Western facing internal elevation.

This wall is painted a cream colour and has a plain moulding along the ceiling and a wooden skirting board. It contains a doorway with a wooden door into the corridor.

North Western facing internal elevation.

This wall is painted a cream colour and has a plain moulding along the ceiling and a wooden skirting board. It is proposed to remove this wall.

Kitchen (14) (Illus 84)

This room is currently fitted out as a functioning kitchen and has a wooden floor. It is proposed to remove the kitchen furniture.

North Eastern facing internal elevation

This is painted white; half tiled and has an Aga and some cupboards built against it.

South Western facing internal elevation.

This is painted white and contains a doorway with a wooden door into Pantry (15).

South Eastern facing internal elevation.

This is painted white and has a sink unit and a fridge built against it and contains a doorway into Larder (17).

North Western facing internal elevation.

This contains an open wide entrance way into Inner Hall (G15).

Pantry (15) (Illus 85 to 89)

This small room has a wooden floor and a high ceiling. It is proposed to remove all of the cupboards and furniture and to break a new doorway through the South Western facing internal elevation into Utility Room (16).

South Western facing internal elevation.

This is painted white and has a wooden skirting board and has a cupboard leaning against it. It is proposed to break through a new doorway into Utility Room 16.

North Eastern facing internal elevation

This is painted white and contains a doorway into the corridor. There is a fireplace with wooden side pillars and mantelpiece and a cast iron grate and fireplace.

North Western facing internal elevation.

This is painted white, has cupboards built against it and contains a doorway with a wooden door into Kitchen (14).

South Eastern facing internal elevation.

This is painted white, has a sink unit built against it and contains a doorway with a wooden door leading out into the service corridor.

Utility Room (16) (Illus 90)

This small room has a high ceiling and linoleum on a wooden floor. It currently contains a small walled off drying area with a door. It is proposed to remove the drying area.

This room is painted white on all internal elevations and has a wooden skirting board running around it.

Larder (17) (Illus 91)

This small room has a high ceiling and is full of shelving. It is proposed to remove all of the shelving.

This room is painted white and its South Western facing internal elevation contains a doorway with a wooden door into the service corridor.

Study/Playroom (18) (Illus 92 to 95)

This room has a high ceiling and a carpeted floor. It is proposed to block the doorway in its South Western elevation.

North Eastern facing internal elevation

This wall is painted white and contains two glazed shuttered sash windows with nooks, there is a plain moulding around the ceiling and a wooden skirting board.

South Eastern facing internal elevation.

This painted white and has a plain moulding along the ceiling and a wooden skirting board. It contains a cupboard with a wooden door.

South Western facing internal elevation.

This is painted white and has a plain moulding along the ceiling and a wooden skirting board. It contains two doorways with wooden doors into the corridor. It is proposed to block the Northern most of the two doors.

North Western facing internal elevation.

This is painted white and has a plain moulding along the ceiling and a wooden skirting board. It contains a small fireplace with thin wooden pillars and a wooden mantelpiece.

Garage Door (19) (Illus 96)

This is a modern swing door into a garage space in the ground floor of the South East Wing. It is proposed to remove the door.

First Floor (South) (Illus 97)

Bathroom (20) (Illus 98 and 99)

It is proposed to remove the existing North Western and North Eastern walls of this room and to block the doorway into Bedroom F14 and the door to a cupboard.

North Western and North Eastern facing internal elevations.

Both these wall faces are blank and painted a cream colour with wooden skirting boards painted green. A wooden door leads into Bedroom F14.

Bedroom (21) (Illus 100 to 103)

This room has a high coved ceiling and a carpeted floor. It is proposed to block the two doors in the South Western internal elevation.

North Eastern facing internal elevation

This wall face is painted white and wooden panelled with an ornate moulding around the edge of the ceiling. It contains a glazed shuttered window with a nook.

South Eastern facing internal elevation.

This wall face is painted white and wooden panelled with an ornate moulding around the edge of the ceiling. It contains two doorways leading into cupboards which contain wooden doors painted white. It is proposed to block both the doorways.

South Western facing internal elevation.

This wall face is painted white and wooden panelled with an ornate moulding around the edge of the ceiling. It contains a doorway leading into the First-floor corridor which contains a wooden doorway painted white.

North Western facing internal elevation.

This wall face is painted white and wooden panelled with an ornate moulding around the edge of the ceiling. It contains a fireplace containing a marbled surround and the mantelpiece and the chimney piece are decorated with mouldings. There is an overmantel with a shell-topped lugged frame.

Bathroom and Shower (22) (Illus 104 and 105)

This is a modern fitted bathroom and shower in the side tower which are accessible by a small flight of stairs. It is proposed to remove all of the fittings to create a single room. There are glazed windows in the South Western and North Western internal elevations.

Bedroom (23) (Illus 106 to 109)

This is a carpeted bedroom containing a four-poster bed, the walls are painted white and wooden panelled. There is a glazed window with a nook in the North Eastern elevation and a doorway into the First-floor corridor in the South Western internal elevation. It is proposed to block the doorway in the North Western elevation.

North Western facing internal elevation.

This wall is painted white and wooden panelled it contains a doorway with a wooden door painted white. The inside edges of the doorframe are ornately moulded. It is proposed to block the doorway.

First Floor (North) (Illus 110)

Linen Cupboard (24) (Illus 111 and 112)

This small cupboard has been repurposed as a linen cupboard by fitting shelving to its walls, it has a coved ceiling with ornate double mouldings. It is proposed to remove the North Western facing internal elevation.

Bedroom (25) (Illus 113 to 116)

This is a carpeted bedroom containing two single beds. It is proposed to break through a new doorway in the North Western facing internal elevation into the next-door bedroom (EX_F7), to block the doorway in the South Western facing internal elevation and to open up a new window in the North Eastern facing elevation.

North Eastern facing internal elevation

The wall is painted cream and is half panelled to 0.65m above the floor level. It contains a glazed shuttered window with a nook. It is proposed to open a new window in this elevation.

South Eastern facing internal elevation.

The wall is painted cream and is half panelled to 0.65m above the floor level.

South Western facing internal elevation.

The wall is painted cream and is half panelled to 0.65m above the floor level. It contains a doorway with a wooden door leading into the First-Floor corridor.

North Western facing internal elevation.

The wall is painted cream and is half panelled to 0.65m above the floor level. It is proposed to open a new doorway in this elevation.

Doorway (26) (Illus 117)

This is a doorway in the First-Floor corridor leading into Bedroom 25. It contains a wooden door painted green. It is proposed to block this doorway.

Bathroom (27) (Illus 118)

This is a modern fitted bathroom with a slightly moulded ceiling. It is proposed to remove all the fittings.

Castle Office (28 and 29) (Illus 96 and 119 to 121)

It is proposed to block a window in the North Western facing internal elevation and open a new one on its Western side (Illustration 96). It is also proposed to open a new doorway in the South Western facing internal elevation to provide access to a stairway.

North Western facing internal elevation.

The wall is painted white and has a wooden skirting board. It contains a glazed window.

South Western facing internal elevation.

The wall is painted white and has a wooden skirting board.

Boiler Room (30) (Illus 123 and 124)

It is proposed to block a window and a doorway in the North Western wall of this tower and to open a new window in the North Eastern wall. The left-hand window will be blocked, and the doorway will be left open to become a route into the main corridor. The window on right will be lowered to form a new light source for the room behind. There will be a new access to the Boiler Room on the left-hand facade, see Illustration 122.

North Western external elevation

This wall face is harled white and contains a glazed sash window defined by sandstone slabs and a wooden doorway with a plastic air vent that is also defined by sandstone slabs.

North Eastern external elevation

This wall face is harled white with a corbelled first floor beginning at 2.10m above ground level.

East Turret (31) (Illus 125 and 126)

It is proposed to remove the water tank in front of the South Eastern wall of the East Turret and open up a new doorway into the Turret.

South Eastern external elevation

This wall is harled white with a decorative corbel 6m above ground level.

North Western facing internal elevation.

This wall face is painted cream with a wooden skirting board.

General Discussion and Conclusions

Following this photographic survey of the proposed areas to be altered in the South Wing this author has the following thoughts:

Ground Floor (South End)

Bedroom 6 and Bedroom 7 (Illus 61 to 69)

It is proposed to remove the wall separating these two rooms to create a larger single room. This will involve the removal of the fireplaces on either side of this wall. Both those fireplaces would appear to be of 19th century date and from the foreshortening of the window in the South Eastern facing internal elevation of Room 6 it would appear to this author that that the wall to be removed is a later insertion into the ground plan of the South Wing.

Boiler Room 30 and East Turret 31 (Illus 123 to 126)

It is proposed to block the window and doorway in the external North West facing elevation of the Boiler Room (30) and to build a new ground level corridor connecting to a new doorway into the external South East facing elevation of the East Turret (31). Both these elevations are hidden from general view and if this is done sensitively it should not detract from the visual aspect of this part of the building.

First Floor (South End)

Bedroom 23 (Illus 106 to 109)

This operational bedroom contains a door in its North Western facing internal elevation that is to be blocked. The door frame and the door edges have surviving carved decoration that should be carefully protected during the proposed works.

First Floor (North End)

Linen Cupboard 24 (Illus 111 and 112)

It is proposed to remove the wall that currently separates this small room from a cupboard (F8b). It retains intricate decorative carved mouldings on the ceiling and carved decoration on the interior of the doorframe and door that presumably relate to its previous function as a bathroom (see Illustration 23), these should be carefully protected during the proposed works.

It is quite clear that the South Wing at Blair Castle has been subject to several alterations and additions throughout its life and that the proposed alterations should be viewed as part of the process of ensuring the continued use of an active, inhabited building.

The author feels that the photographic survey and written notes of the South Wing at Blair Castle are an adequate record of the building prior to its refurbishment. He would recommend that any newly exposed architectural elements are photographically recorded. The final decision on this however rests with Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.

References

Cartographic

<https://maps.nls.uk/>

General William Roy's Military Survey of Scotland 1747-55 <https://maps.nls.uk/roy/index.html>

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Stewart. John Rev. 1845 New Statistical Account (NSA) Volume X, 568

Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth And Kinross
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Blair Castle (South Wing)
PROJECT CODE:	BLR01
PARISH:	Blair Atholl
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Derek Hall
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Derek Hall, archaeologist and ceramic specialist
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Standing Building Record
NMRS NO(S):	25802
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	South Wing of Blair Castle
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NN 865 661
START DATE	6 th July 2021
END DATE	6 th July 2021
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	A photographic and written survey was carried out on all of the sites of the proposed duntakings associated with the refurbishment of the South Wing of Blair Castle.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Blair Castle Charitable Trust
CAPTIONS FOR ILLUSTRS	N/A
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	34 Glenfarg Terrace, Perth, PH2 0AP
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended)	NMRS
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Derek.hall1@blueyonder.co.uk

Illustration List

Illustration 1- Site location (red circle) (based on Ordnance Survey map 1:50000 Crown Copyright 2012. All Rights Reserved. Licence number 100049628).

Illustration 2- Blair Castle as shown by William Roy (1747-1755), location of South Wing indicated by red arrow (© Trustees of the National Library of Scotland).

Illustration 3- Blair Castle as shown on Ordnance Survey map of 1868, South Wing indicated by red arrow (© Trustees of the National Library of Scotland).

Illustration 4- View of Castle west side looking South East for the first Atholl Gathering in 1846, South Wing visible at red arrow. Note also a small outbuilding of some sort behind the tents, elements of its foundations may remain. Blair Castle Archive (BCA).

Illustration 5- Blair Castle. Photographic copy of perspective view of entrance front. David Bryce, 1869. © Courtesy of Historic Environment Scotland.

Illustration- 6 Blair Castle. Photographic copy of Valentines of Dundee view of entrance front, 1872. Courtesy of Blair Castle Archive

Illustration 7- Atholl House Copy of Ground Floor Plan of new building 1740 BCA.

Illustration 8- Measured plans showing joining wing of 1750 Courtesy: BCA.

Illustration 9- Valentine view from South west, 1872 Courtesy: BCA.

Illustration 10- Bulls Eye window on ground floor of Castle "Well Court" screen wall © JGA.

Illustration 11- Emily Glenlyon, View of Castle from the NE, 1810 BCA.

Illustration- 12 Blair Castle 1885 George Washington Wilson, (cropped) view of South Wing East side. This view includes the extended stair tower in the centre of the wing's west side, but not an extra floor over the whole wing width. The chimneys are the same height as the originals and there is no gabled "but & ben" between them. Courtesy: BCA.

Illustration 13- Blair Castle 1893 cropped view of South Wing West side taken from North side of the Castle. Walker's "but & ben" addition is built, and the windows have been added on the ground floor BCA.

Illustration 14- James C Walker drawings showing extension & gate, much as built. BCA
The infilling in fact appears to have started before the gateway was built and the wall fully built up, there are two undated survey sets in the Castle Archive,

Illustration 15- Ground floor survey plan, post 1885, pre 1920 without gateway & outhouses in bank. BCA.

Illustration 16- Ground floor survey plan, post 1885, pre 1920 showing gateway & infilled courtyard. BCA.

Illustration 17- Robert Lorimer, 1910 Proposal from the North East for additions. BCA.

Illustration 18- View from the south east in the 1930's, Lorimer extension at centre: BCA.

Illustration 19- 1952 Atholl Estates Survey, lower floor partial view: BCA.

Illustration 20- 1952 Atholl Estates Survey, upper floor partial view: BCA.

Illustration 21- Henry MacLennon Architects 1908 Clock Tower Entrance, steps & panelling: BCA.

Illustration 22- Atholl Estates Dec 1965 Sitting Room & Staff Flat alterations BCA.

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Illustration 24- Representation of the areas altered & when they were made. (Lower) Ground Floor Plan.

Illustration 25- Representation of the areas altered & when they were made. First Floor Plan (Main Castle Ground Floor Level).

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Illustration 31- South Wing looking South West.

Illustration 32- South Wing looking North East. A small extension is proposed for the front of the porch extension (red arrow).

Illustration 33- Ground Floor South End showing numbered 'down takings' (based on supplied architects plan).

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Illustration 35- Entrance Hall (1) North Western facing internal elevation. It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation.

Illustration 36- Entrance Hall (1) South Western facing internal elevation.

Illustration 37- Entrance Hall (1) South Eastern facing internal elevation.

Illustration 38- Room 2 North Eastern facing internal elevation.

Illustration 39- Room 2 South Eastern facing internal elevation.

Illustration 40- Room 2 South Western facing internal elevation. It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation.

Illustration 41- North Western facing internal elevation. It is proposed to remove this dividing wall to make space for the new stair.

Illustration 42- Cupboard in Room 2 showing wooden panelling on wall and small window in North Western facing elevation. It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation to make space for the new stair.

Illustration 43- Electrical cupboard in Room 2 showing wooden panelling and small window in North Western facing elevation. It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation to make space for the new stair.

Illustration 44- South Corridor (3) looking from Room 2. South Western elevation to the right. It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation.

Illustration 45- Glazed, shuttered window above cupboard in South Western facing internal elevation of South Corridor (3). It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation.

Illustration 46- Cupboard in South Western facing internal elevation of South Corridor (3). It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation.

Illustration 47- Glazed, shuttered window in South Western facing internal elevation of South Corridor 3. It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation.

Illustration 48- Glazed shuttered window at Southern end of North Eastern internal elevation of Room (4).

Illustration 49- Glazed shuttered window at Northern end of North Eastern facing internal elevation of Room 4. It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation.

Illustration 50- South Eastern facing internal elevation of Room 4 showing fireplace. It is proposed to make alterations to the fireplace.

Illustration 51- Internal South Western facing internal elevation of Room 4.

Illustration 52- Internal North Western facing elevation of Room 4.

Illustration 53- Internal North Eastern facing elevation of Room 5 (Kitchen). It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation.

Illustration 54- Internal South Eastern facing elevation of Room 5 (Kitchen). It is proposed to remove the furniture.

Illustration 55- Internal South Western facing elevation of Room 5 (Kitchen). It is proposed to remove the cupboards.

Illustration 56- Internal North Western facing elevation of Room 5 (Kitchen) showing blocked fireplace and cupboard. It is proposed to remove the fireplace.

Illustration 57- Internal North Eastern facing elevation of Room 6 (Bedroom). It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation to form access to the new west window extension.

Illustration 58- Internal South eastern facing elevation of Room 6 (Bedroom) showing fireplace. It is proposed to remove part of this wall and the fireplace.

Illustration 59- Internal South Western facing elevation of Room 6 (Bedroom) showing door into South Corridor (4). It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation, the door and wall will be removed from door head level downwards.

Illustration 60- Internal North Western elevation of Room 6 (Bedroom). It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation.

Illustration 61- Internal North Eastern elevation of Room 7 (Bedroom). It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation, to form a new opening out to the new west extension window.

Illustration 62- Internal South Eastern elevation of Room 7 (Bedroom) showing cupboard. It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation.

Illustration 63- Internal South Western elevation of Room 7 Bedroom). It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation, it is proposed to remove this wall and doorway below door head level.

Illustration 64- Internal North Western elevation of Room 7 (Bedroom) showing blocked fireplace. It is proposed to remove part of this wall.

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Illustration 70- Ground Floor North End showing numbered 'down takings' (based on supplied architects plan).

Illustration 71- Doorway (9) looking West. It is proposed to remove the glass door and widen the opening.

Illustration 72- South Eastern facing internal elevation of Room 10 showing bookcase and doorways. It is proposed to block the two doorways, split the bookcases left and right and form a new opening

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Illustration 76- Glazed window with nook in North Eastern facing internal elevation of Room 11 (Cloak Room).

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Illustration 78- South Eastern facing internal elevation of Room 12 (Lavatory). This room is to be incorporated into the main dining room once more, a new doorway to the hall will be formed at the junction of this wall and the wall on the left.

Illustration 79- North Eastern facing internal elevation of Room 13 (Dining Room) showing two glazed shuttered windows with nooks. It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation.

Illustration 80- South Eastern facing internal elevation of Room 13 (Dining Room) showing fireplace. The wall on the right is to go as part of incorporating the corridor back into the room.

Illustration 81- Detail of fireplace in South Eastern facing internal elevation of Room 13 (Dining Room).

Illustration 82- South Western facing internal elevation of Room 13 (Dining Room) showing doorway into corridor. This entire wall and door are to be removed and the corridor incorporated back into the room (it was originally one larger space with a lower floor, the main Kitchen).

Illustration 83- North Western facing internal elevation of Room 13 (Dining Room). This wall is to be removed and the door and wall to the left will also be removed.

Illustration 84- General view of Room 14 (Kitchen) looking North. It is proposed to remove all the furniture.

Illustration 85- South Western facing internal elevation of Room 15 (Pantry). It is proposed to remove all the furniture and open a new doorway into Utility Room 16.

Illustration 86- South Western facing internal elevation of Room 15 (Pantry). It is proposed to remove all the furniture.

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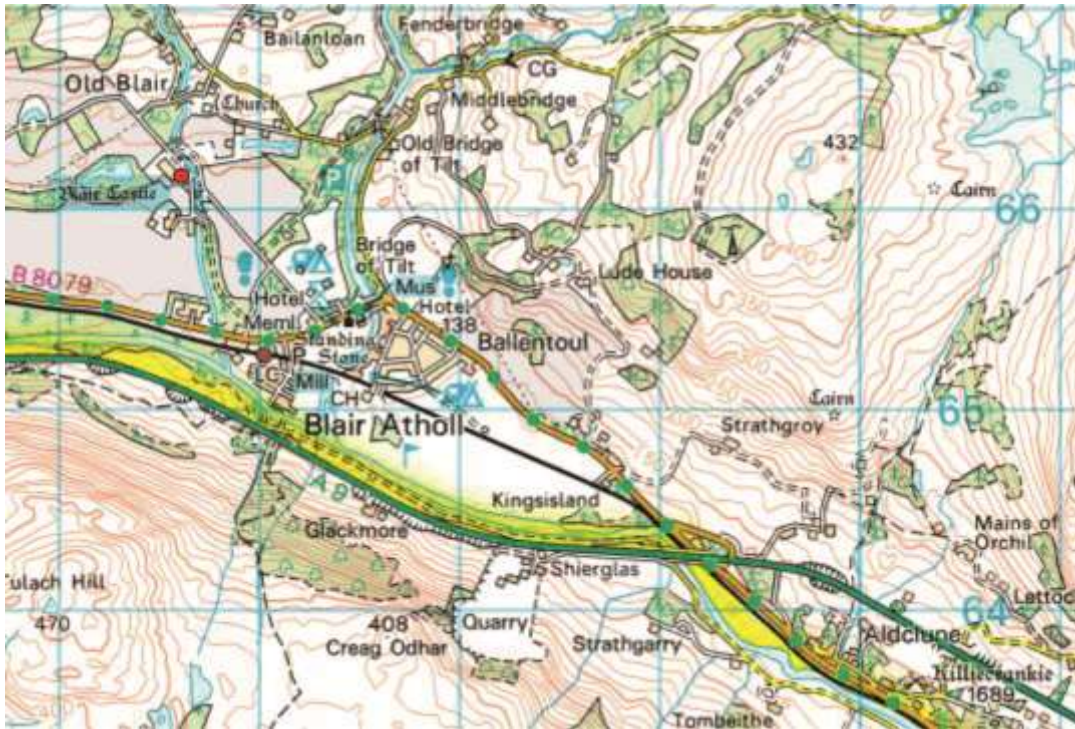


Illustration 1- Site location (red circle) (based on Ordnance Survey map 1:50000 Crown Copyright 2012. All Rights Reserved. Licence number 100049628).



Illustration 2- Blair Castle as shown by William Roy (1747-1755), location of South Wing indicated by red arrow (© Trustees of the National Library of Scotland).



Illustration 3- Blair Castle as shown on Ordnance Survey map of 1868, South Wing indicated by red arrow (© Trustees of the National Library of Scotland).

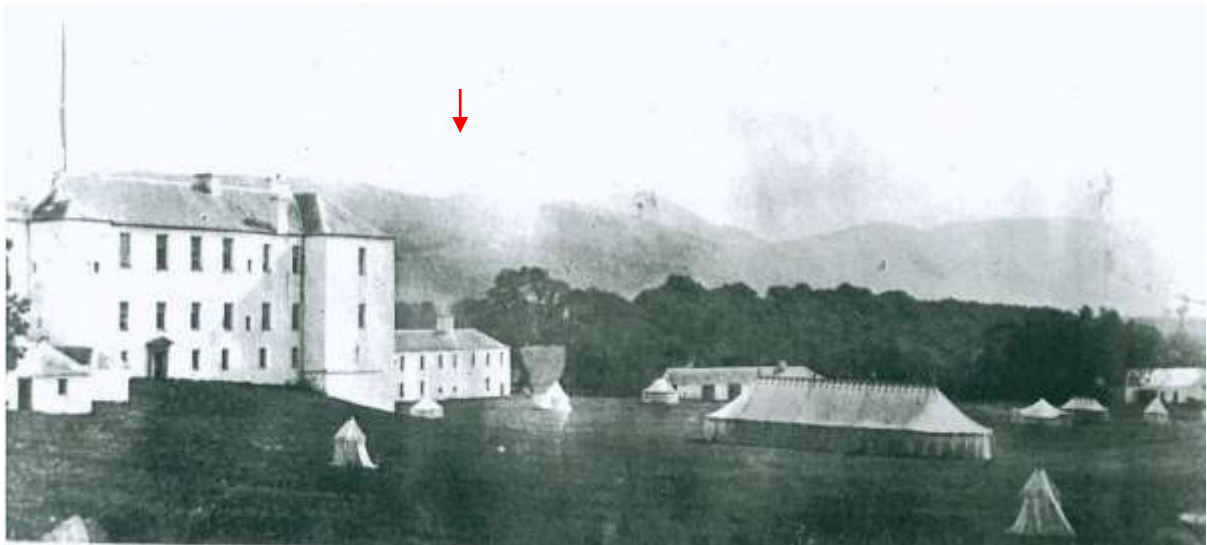


Illustration 4- View of Castle west side looking South East for the first Atholl Gathering in 1846, South Wing visible at red arrow. Note also a small outbuilding of some sort behind the tents, elements of its foundations may remain. Blair Castle Archive (BCA).



Illustration 5- Blair Castle. Photographic copy of perspective view of entrance front. David Bryce, 1869. © Courtesy of Historic Environment Scotland.



Illustration- 6 Blair Castle. Photographic copy of Valentines of Dundee view of entrance front, 1872.
Courtesy of Blair Castle Archive

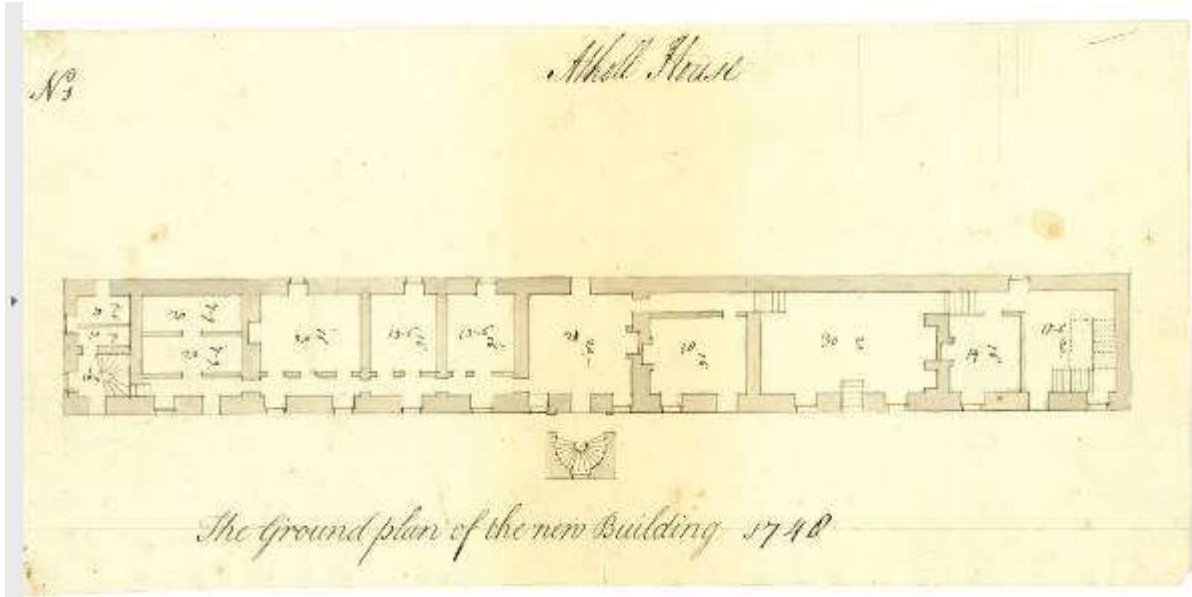


Illustration 7- Atholl House Copy of Ground Floor Plan of new building 1740 BCA.

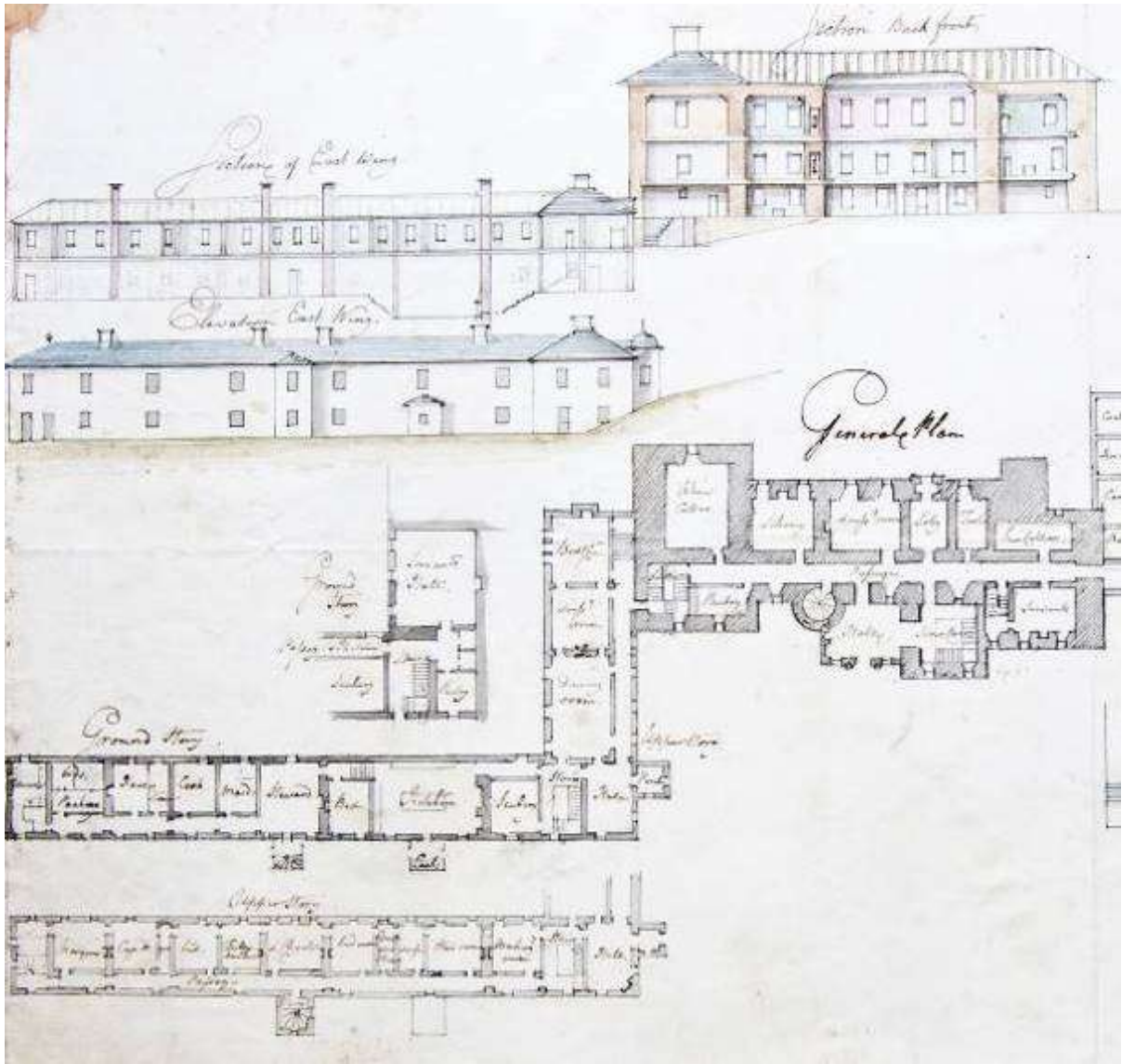


Illustration 8- Measured plans showing joining wing of 1750 Courtyard: BCA.

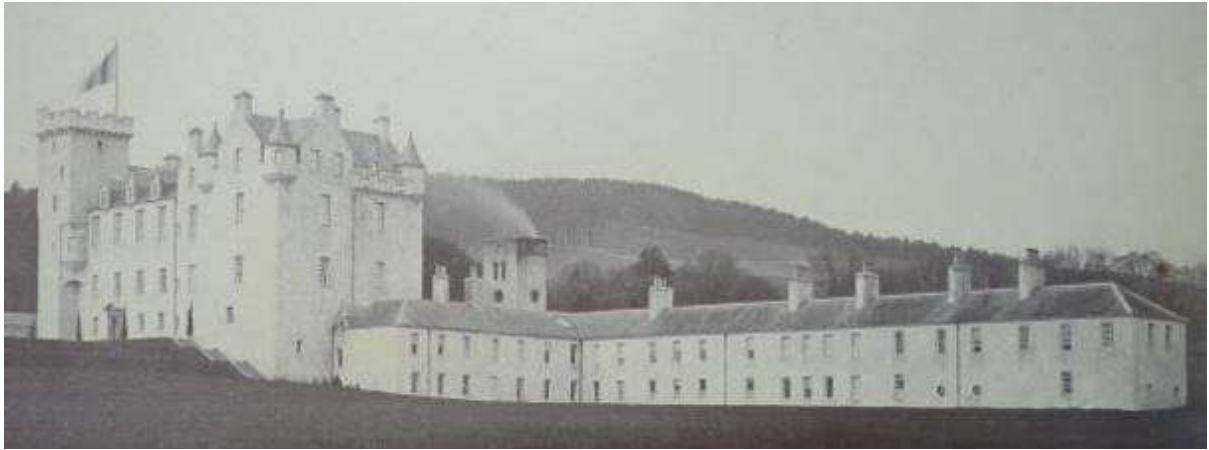


Illustration 9- Valentine view from South west, 1872 Courtesy: BCA.



Illustration 10- Bulls Eye window on ground floor of Castle "Well Court" screen wall © JGA.

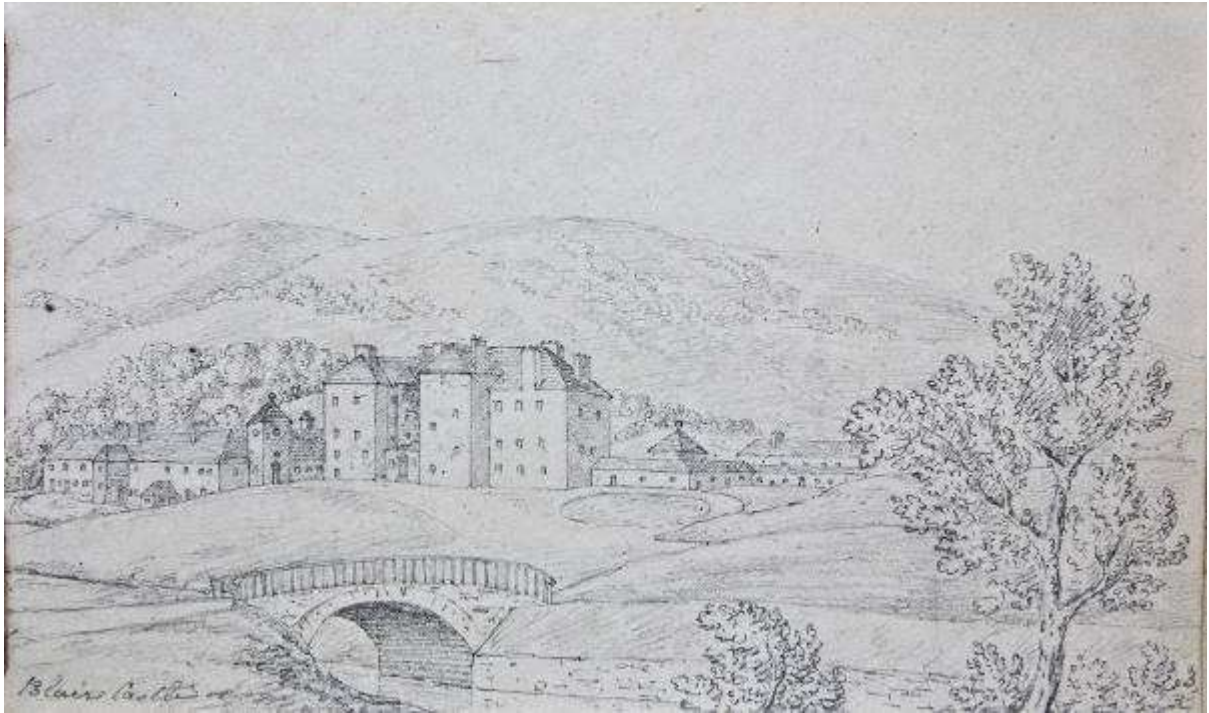


Illustration 11- Emily Glenlyon, View of Castle from the NE, 1810 BCA.



Illustration- 12 Blair Castle 1885 George Washington Wilson, (cropped) view of South Wing East side. This view includes the extended stair tower in the centre of the wing's west side, but not an extra floor over the whole wing width. The chimneys are the same height as the originals and there is no gabled "but & ben" between them. Courtesy: BCA.



Illustration 13- Blair Castle 1893 cropped view of South Wing West side taken from North side of the Castle. Walker's "but & ben" addition is built, and the windows have been added on the ground floor BCA.

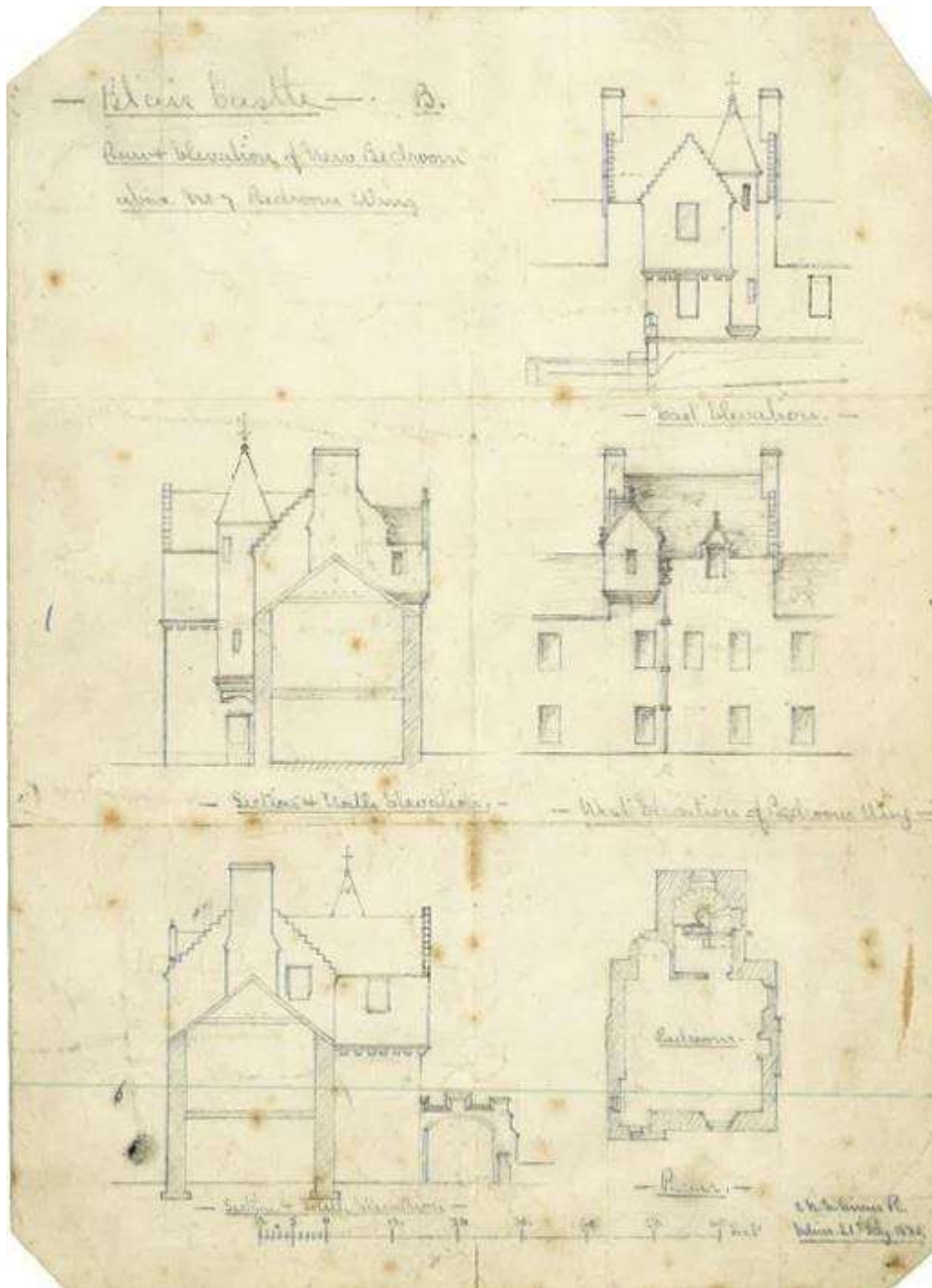


Illustration 14- James C Walker drawings showing extension & gate, much as built. BCA
The infilling in fact appears to have started before the gateway was built and the wall fully built up, there are two undated survey sets in the Castle Archive,

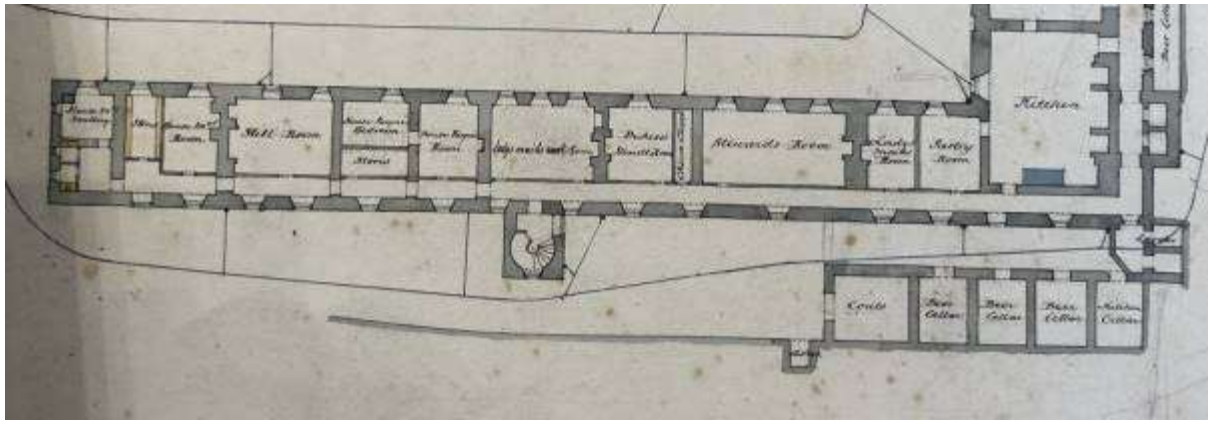


Illustration 15- Ground floor survey plan, post 1885, pre 1920 without gateway & outhouses in bank. BCA.

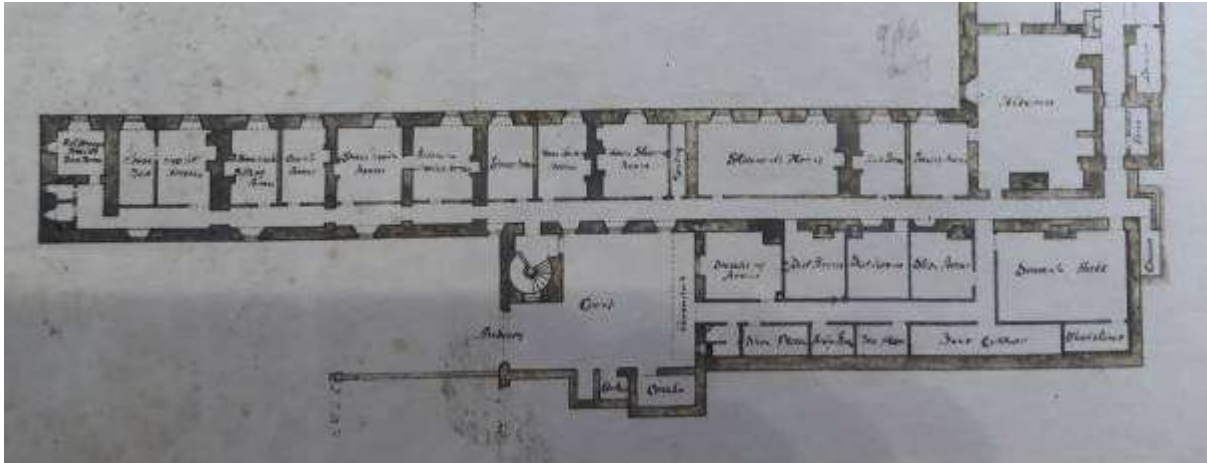


Illustration 16- Ground floor survey plan, post 1885, pre 1920 showing gateway & infilled courtyard. BCA.



Illustration 17- Robert Lorimer, 1910 Proposal from the North East for additions. BCA.



Illustration 18- View from the south east in the 1930's, Lorimer extension at centre: BCA.

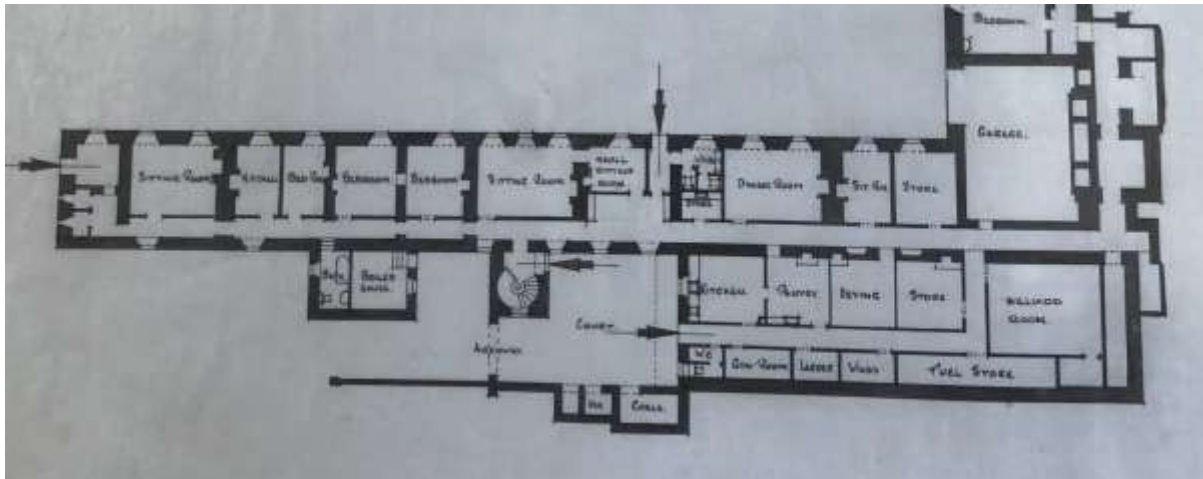


Illustration 19- 1952 Atholl Estates Survey, lower floor partial view: BCA.

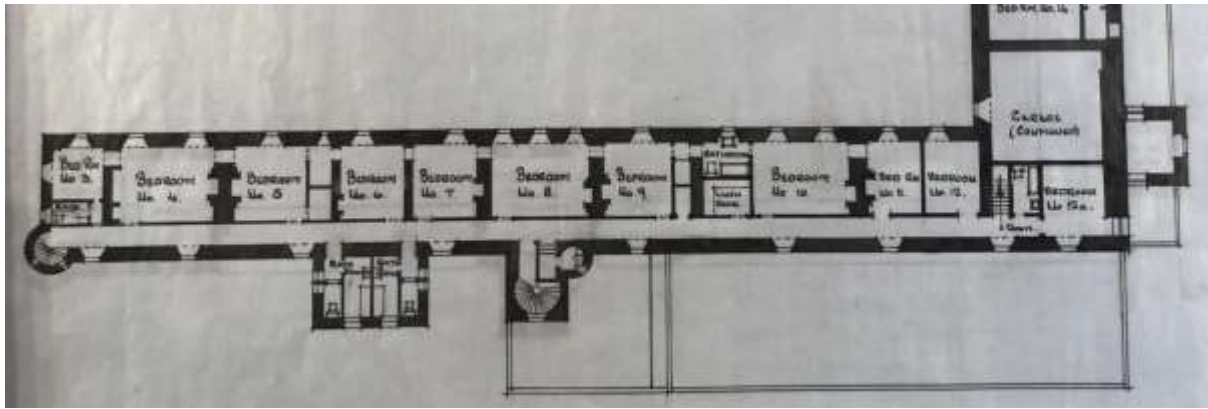


Illustration 20- 1952 Atholl Estates Survey, upper floor partial view: BCA.

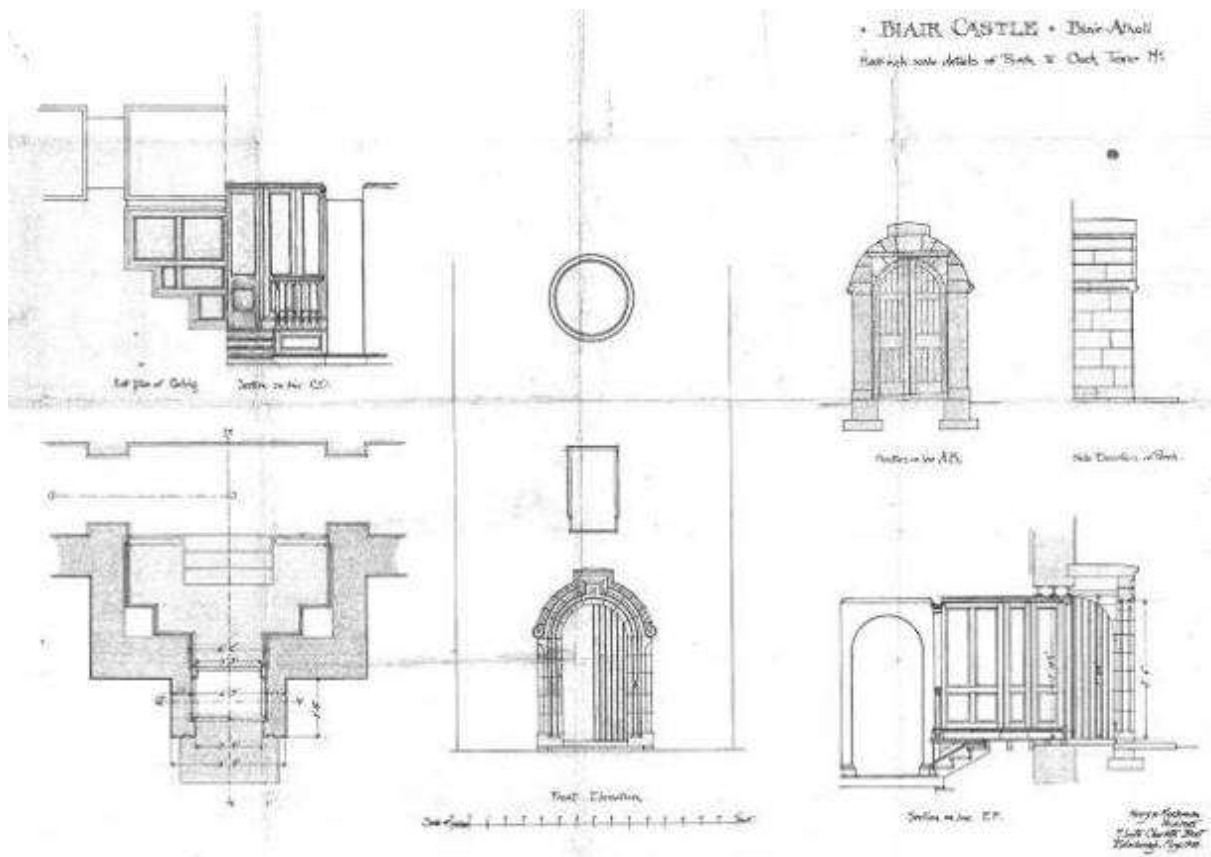


Illustration 21- Henry Maclennan Architects 1908 Clock Tower Entrance, steps & panelling: BCA.

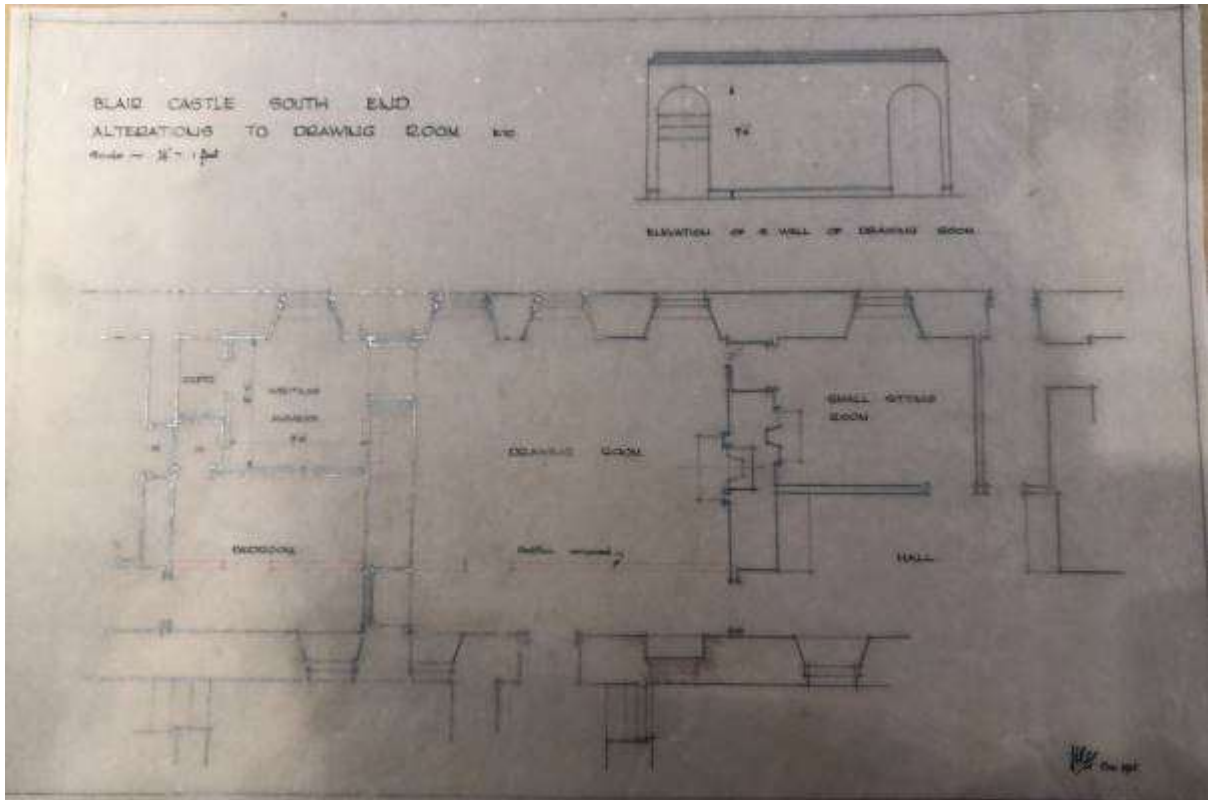


Illustration 22- Atholl Estates Dec 1965 Sitting Room & Staff Flat alterations BCA.

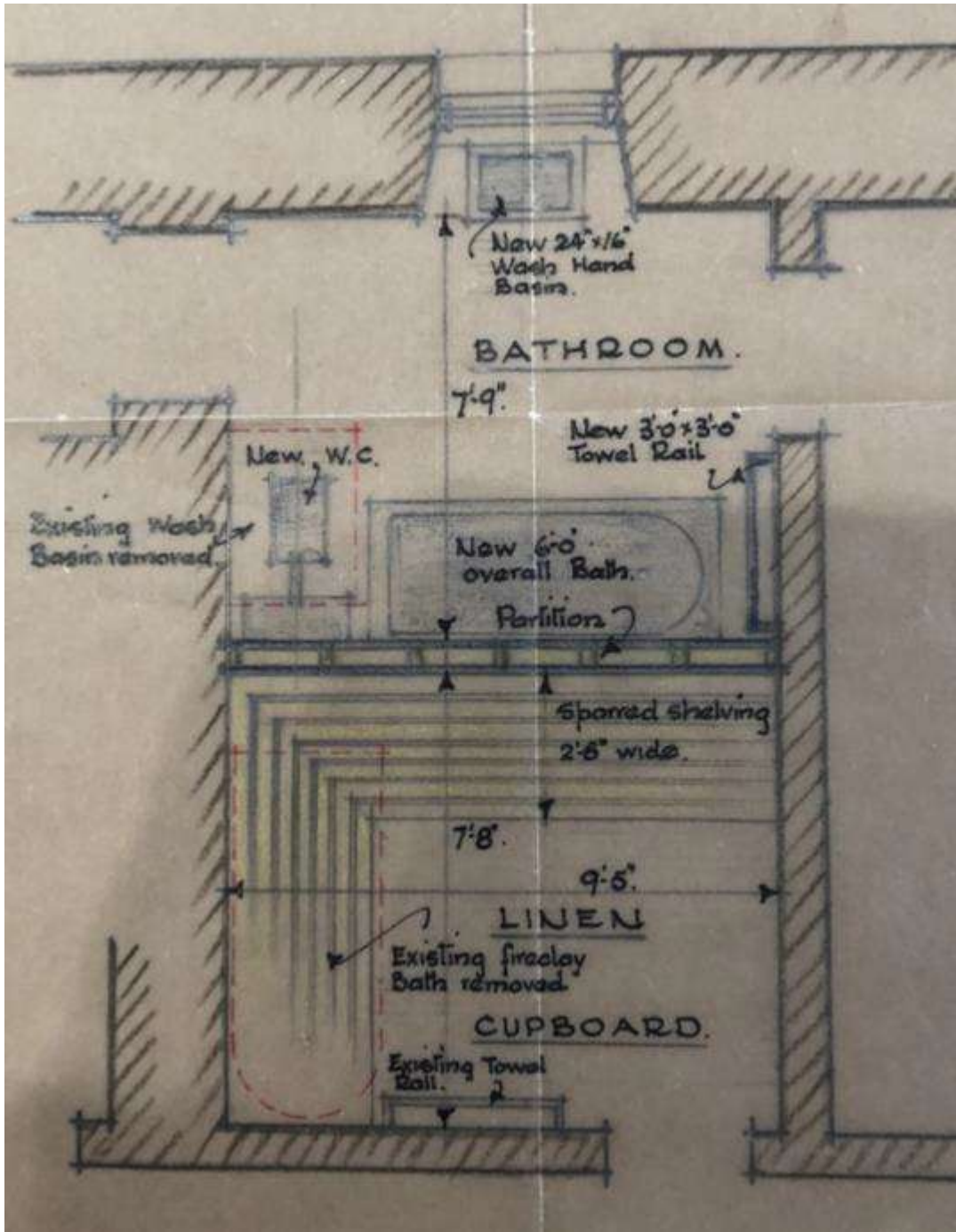


Illustration 23- Atholl Estates Dec 1965 Addition of bathroom to Bedroom F7 BCA.

E. Graphic Representation of the areas altered & when they were made.
 E1. (Lower) Ground Floor Plan

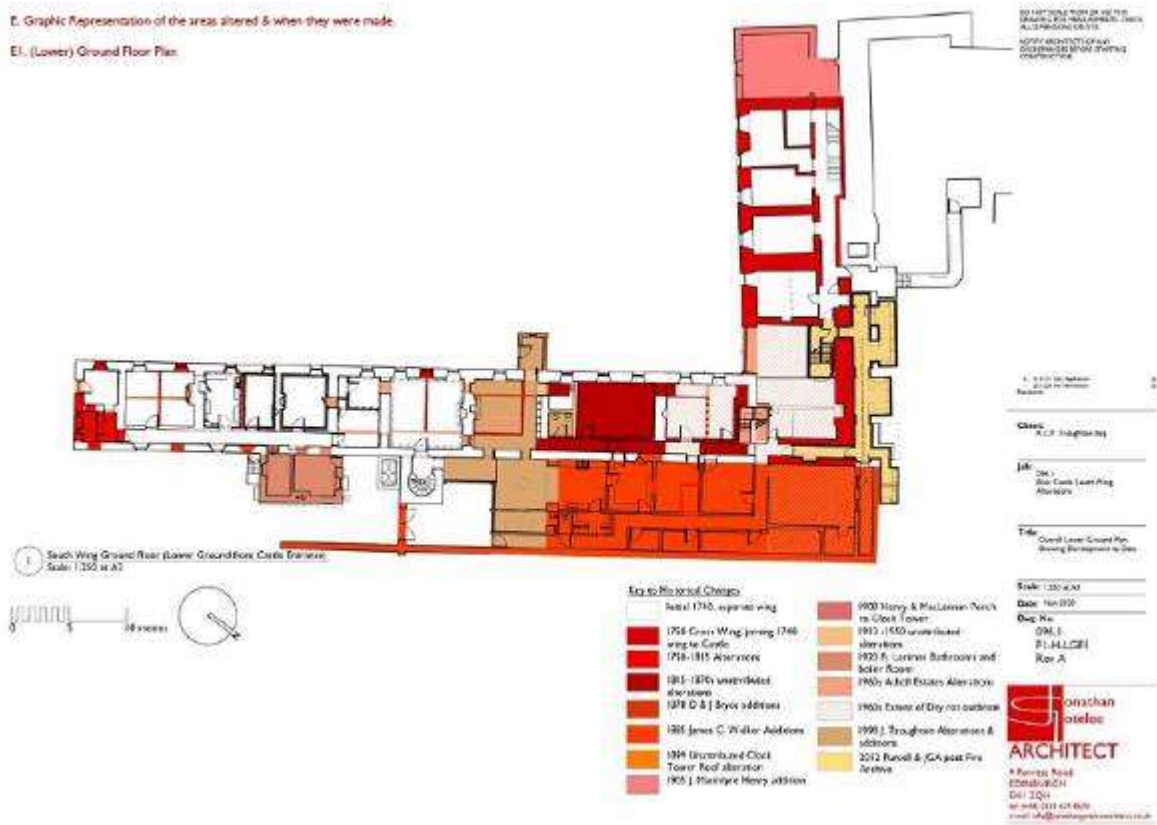


Illustration 24- Representation of the areas altered & when they were made. (Lower) Ground Floor Plan.

E1. First Floor Plan (Main Castle Ground Floor Level)

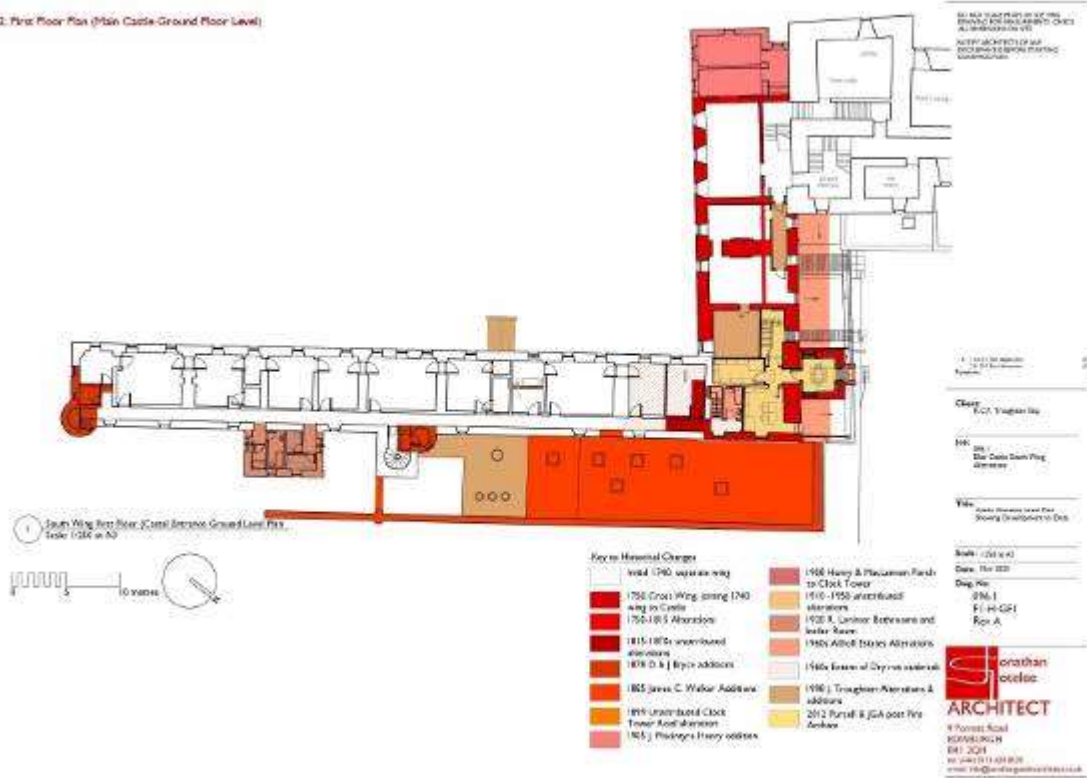


Illustration 25- Representation of the areas altered & when they were made. First Floor Plan (Main Castle Ground Floor Level).

E3. Second Floor Plan (Main Castle First Floor Level)

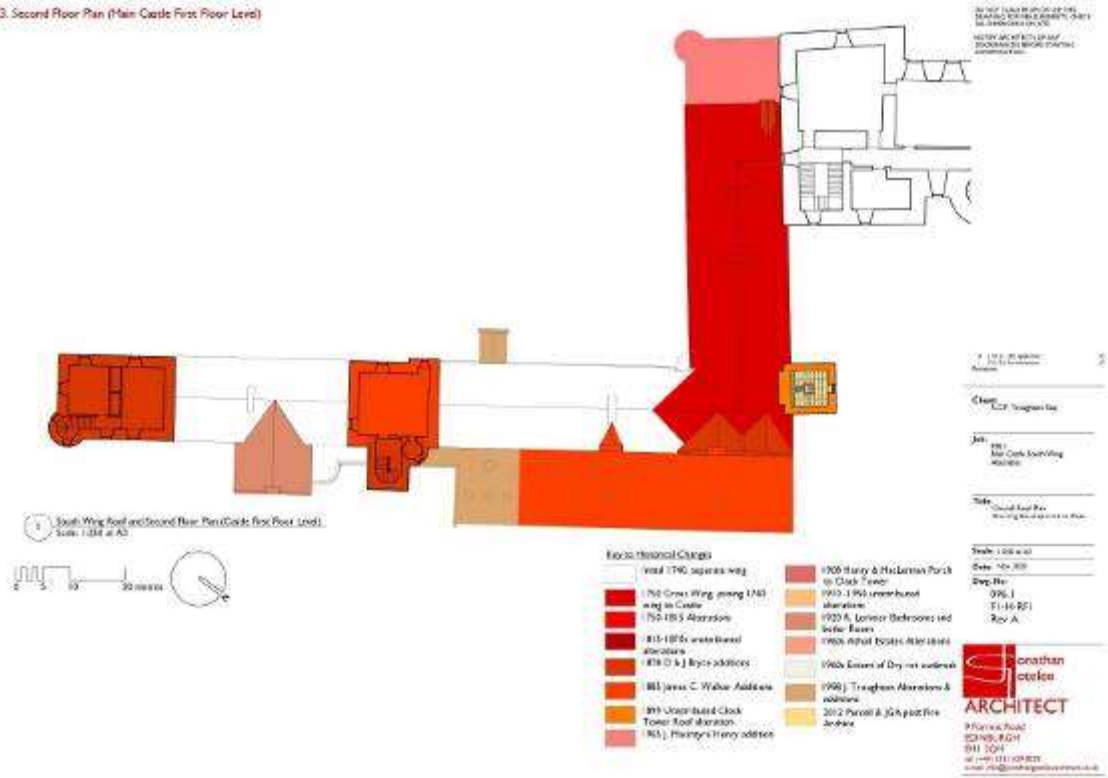


Illustration 26- Representation of the areas altered & when they were made. Second Floor Plan (Main Castle First Floor Level).

Et. Full Castle Elevations

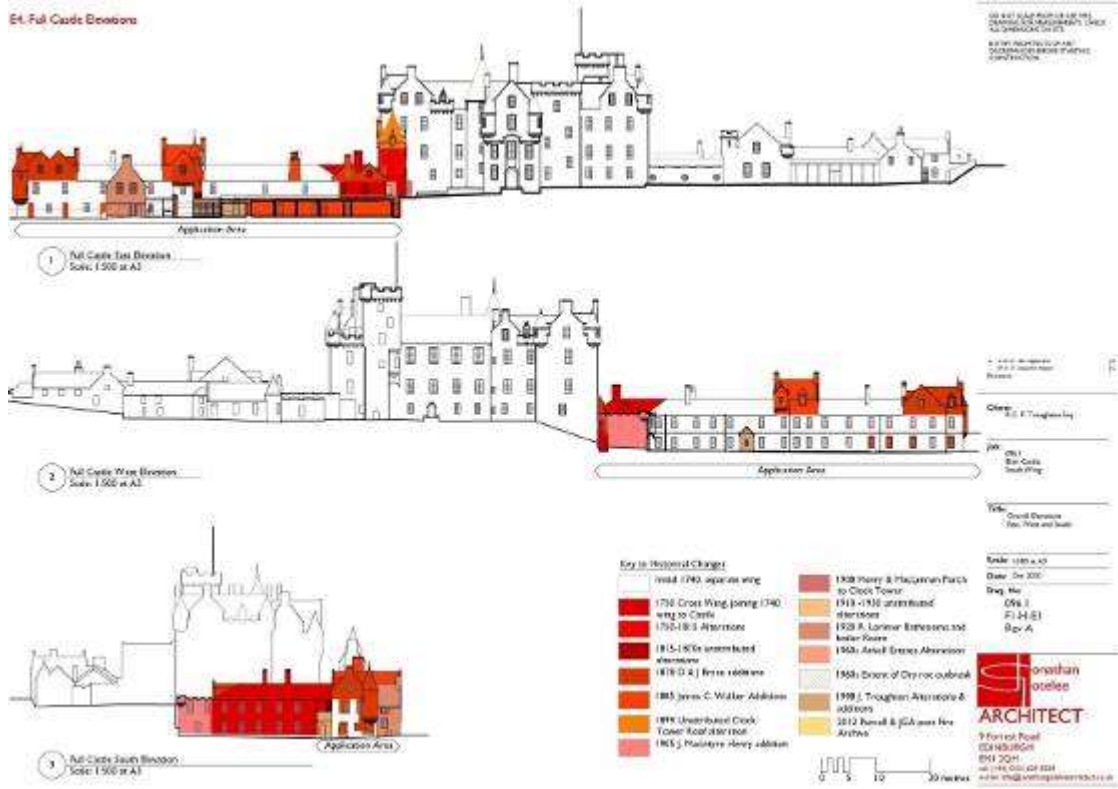


Illustration 27- Full Castle Elevations.

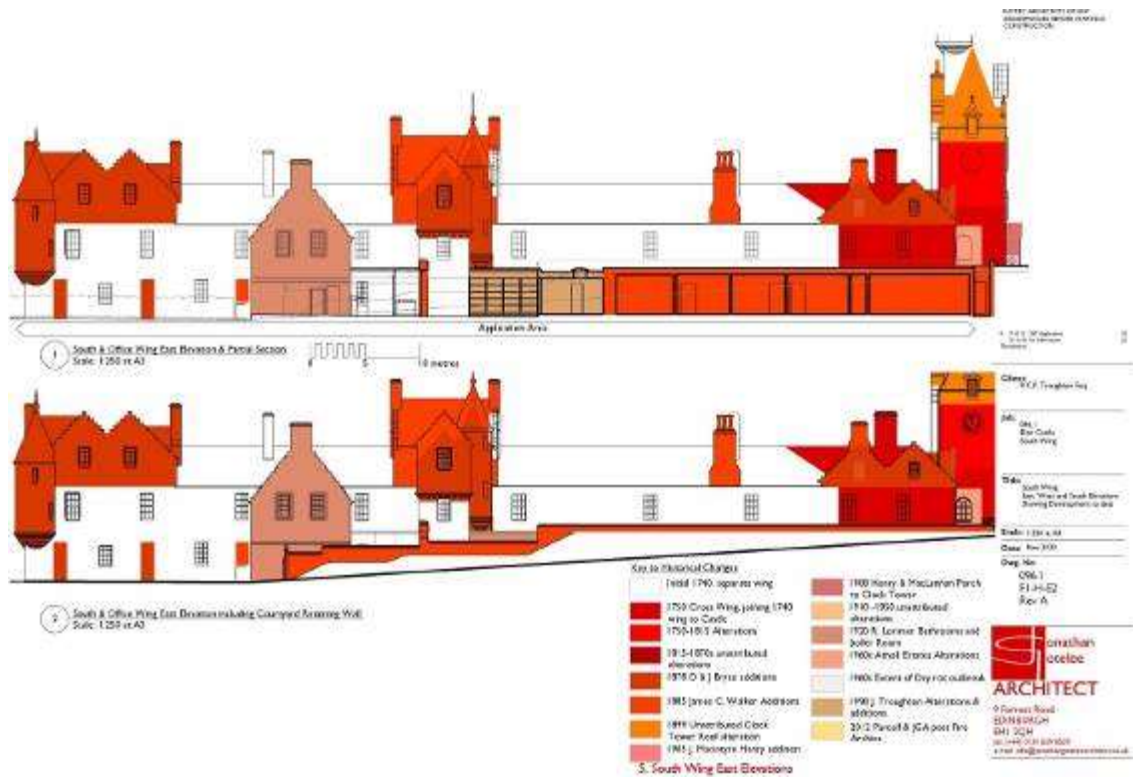


Illustration 28- South Wing East Elevations.

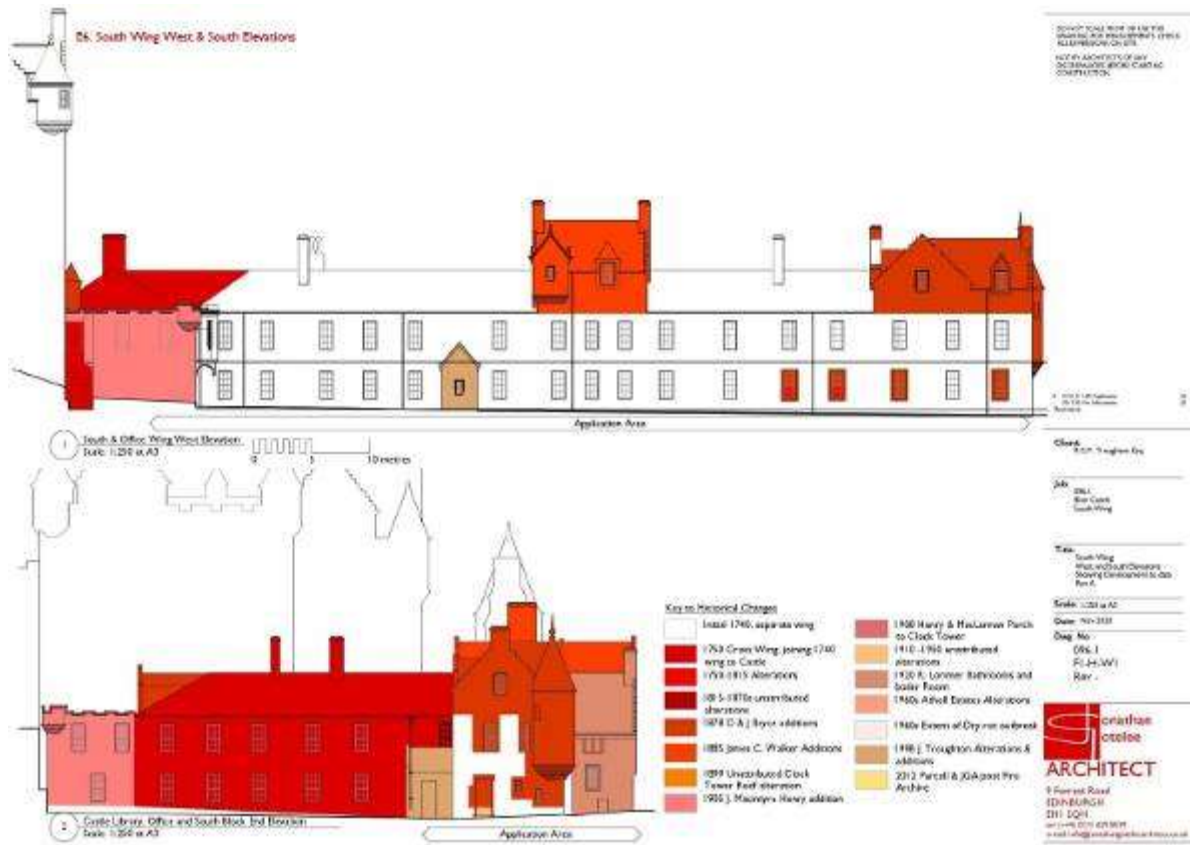


Illustration 29- South Wing West & South Elevations.



Illustration 30- South Wing looking North.



Illustration 31- South Wing looking South West.



Illustration 32- South Wing looking North East. A small extension is proposed for the front of the porch extension (red arrow).

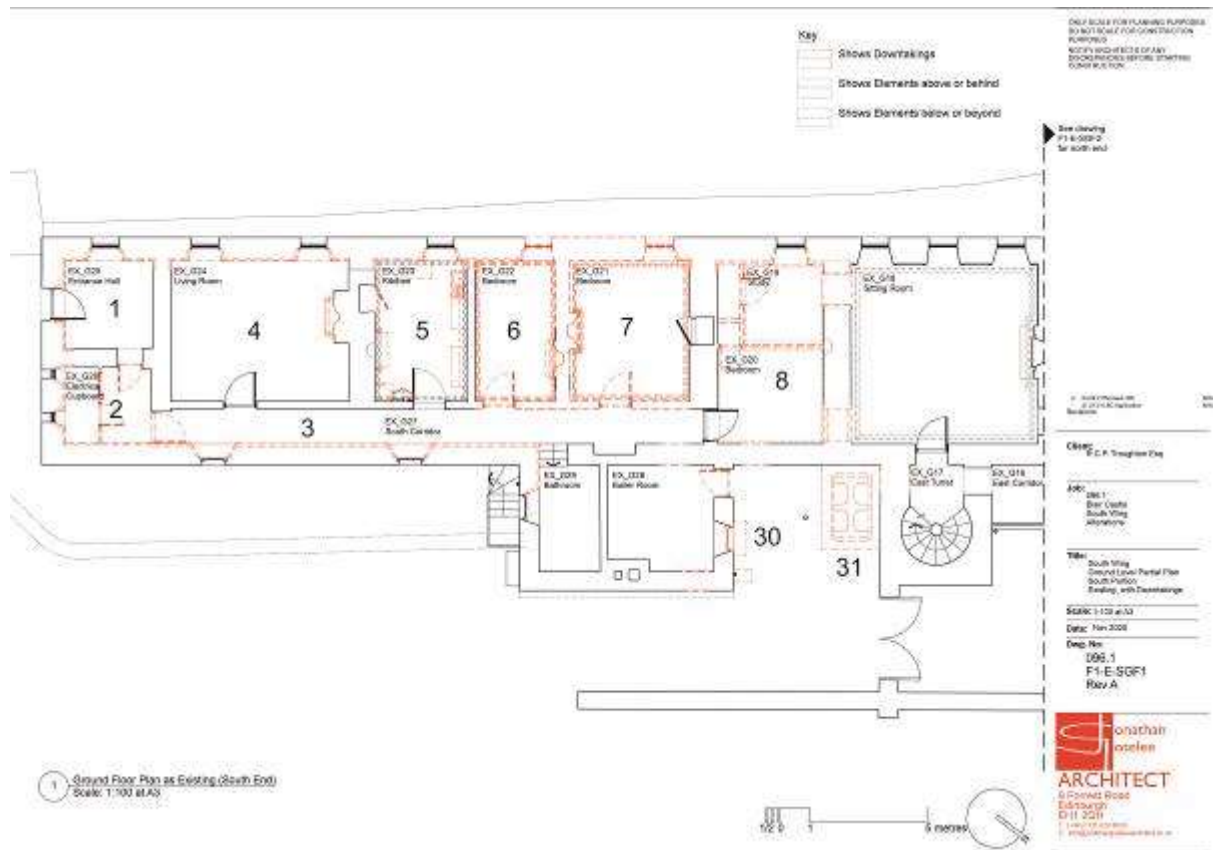


Illustration 33- Ground Floor South End showing numbered 'down takings' (based on supplied architects plan).



Illustration 34- Entrance Hall (1) North East facing internal elevation. It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation.



Illustration 35- Entrance Hall (1) North Western facing internal elevation. It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation.



Illustration 36- Entrance Hall (1) South Western facing internal elevation.



Illustration 37- Entrance Hall (1) South Eastern facing internal elevation.



Illustration 38- Room 2 North Eastern facing internal elevation.



Illustration 39- Room 2 South Eastern facing internal elevation.



Illustration 40- Room 2 South Western facing internal elevation. It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation.



Illustration 41- North Western facing internal elevation. It is proposed to remove this dividing wall to make space for the new stair.



Illustration 42- Cupboard in Room 2 showing wooden panelling on wall and small window in North Western facing elevation. It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation to make space for the new stair.



Illustration 43- Electrical cupboard in Room 2 showing wooden panelling and small window in North Western facing elevation. It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation to make space for the new stair.



Illustration 44- South Corridor (3) looking from Room 2. South Western elevation to the right. It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation.



Illustration 45- Glazed, shuttered window above cupboard in South Western facing internal elevation of South Corridor (3). It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation.



Illustration 46- Cupboard in South Western facing internal elevation of South Corridor (3). It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation.



Illustration 47- Glazed, shuttered window in South Western facing internal elevation of South Corridor 3. It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation.



Illustration 48- Glazed shuttered window at Southern end of North Eastern internal elevation of Room (4).



Illustration 49- Glazed shuttered window at Northern end of North Eastern facing internal elevation of Room 4. It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation.



Illustration 50- South Eastern facing internal elevation of Room 4 showing fireplace. It is proposed to make alterations to the fireplace.



Illustration 51- Internal South Western facing internal elevation of Room 4.



Illustration 52- Internal North Western facing elevation of Room 4.



Illustration 53- Internal North Eastern facing elevation of Room 5 (Kitchen). It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation.



Illustration 54- Internal South Eastern facing elevation of Room 5 (Kitchen). It is proposed to remove the furniture.



Illustration 55- Internal South Western facing elevation of Room 5 (Kitchen). It is proposed to remove the cupboards.



Illustration 56- Internal North Western facing elevation of Room 5 (Kitchen) showing blocked fireplace and cupboard. It is proposed to remove the fireplace.



Illustration 57- Internal North Eastern facing elevation of Room 6 (Bedroom). It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation to form access to the new west window extension.



Illustration 58- Internal South eastern facing elevation of Room 6 (Bedroom) showing fireplace. It is proposed to remove part of this wall and the fireplace.



Illustration 59- Internal South Western facing elevation of Room 6 (Bedroom) showing door into South Corridor (4). It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation, the door and wall will be removed from door head level downwards.



Illustration 60- Internal North Western elevation of Room 6 (Bedroom). It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation.



Illustration 61- Internal North Eastern elevation of Room 7 (Bedroom). It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation, to form a new opening out to the new west extension window.



Illustration 62- Internal South Eastern elevation of Room 7 showing cupboard. It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation.



Illustration 63- Internal South Western elevation of Room 7. It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation, it is proposed to remove this wall and doorway below door head level.



Illustration 64- Internal North Western elevation of Room 7 showing blocked fireplace. It is proposed to remove part of this wall.



Illustration 65- Internal South Western facing elevation of Room 8. It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation, the sill of the window will be lowered to form a new window into the new corridor beyond.



Illustration 66- Internal South Eastern elevation of Room 8. It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation and to open a new doorway into Sitting Room G18 (see Illustrations 33 and 67), through a pre-existing opening, blocked in the 1960s.



Illustration 67- Ex_G18 Sitting Room new doorway to be inserted at red arrow.



Illustration 68- Internal North Eastern elevation of Room 8 showing cupboard. It is proposed to remove this wall.



Illustration 69- Internal North Western elevation of Room 8 showing door into South Corridor (3). It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation, the wall and cupboard on the right are removed and the space re-combined with the Study beyond (West).

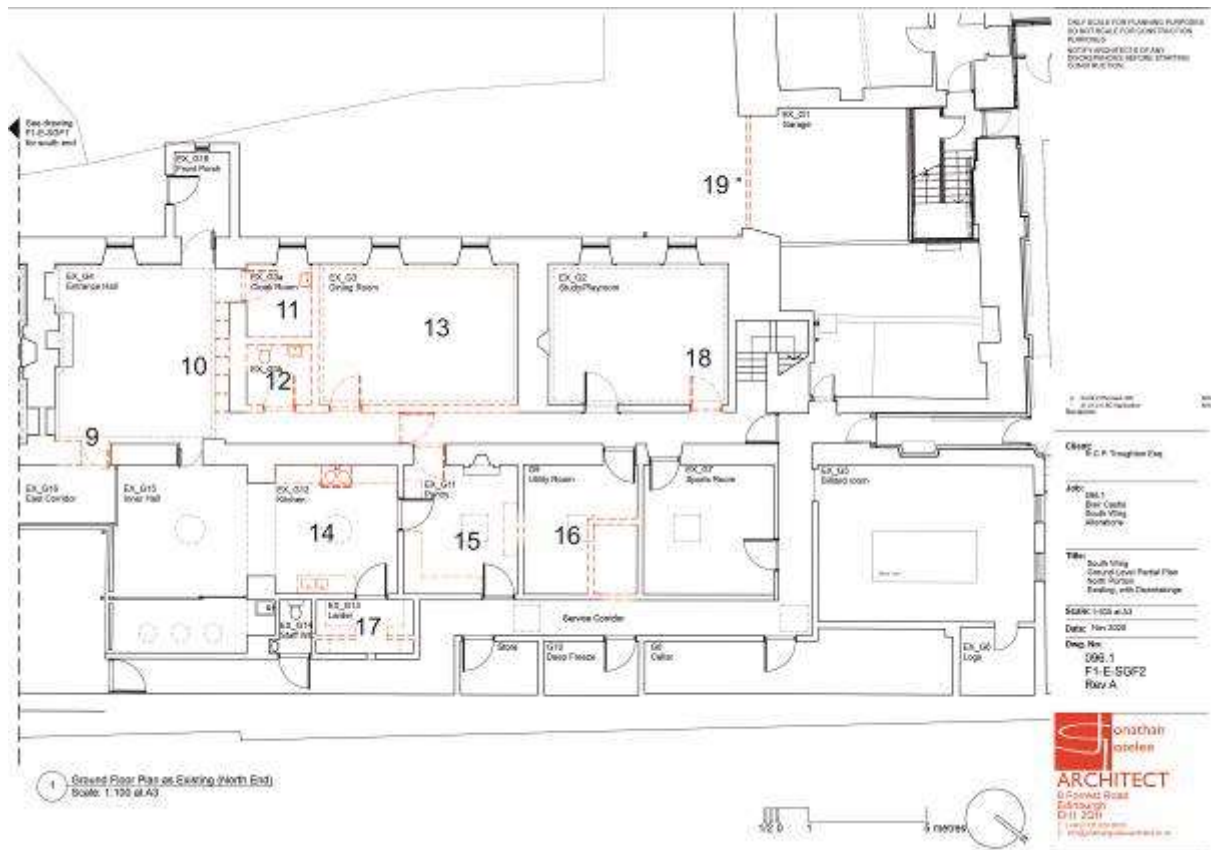


Illustration 70- Ground Floor North End showing numbered 'down takings' (based on supplied architects plan).



Illustration 71- Doorway (9) looking West. It is proposed to remove the glass door and widen the opening.



Illustration 72- South Eastern facing internal elevation of Room 10 showing bookcase and doorways. It is proposed to block the two doorways, split the bookcases left and right and form a new opening in the centre through to the new larger dining room. The corridor on the right will be incorporated into the dining room.



Illustration 73- North Eastern facing internal elevation of Room 10 showing glazed window with nook and doorway from front porch.



Illustration 74- North Western facing internal elevation of Room 10 showing fireplace and doorway.



Illustration 75- South Western facing internal elevation of Room 10 showing Doorway (9) and doorway into Kitchen (14).



Illustration 76- Glazed window with nook in North Eastern facing internal elevation of Room 11 (Cloak Room).



Illustration 77- South Eastern facing internal elevation of Room 11 (Cloak room). It is proposed to remove this wall and the one on the right, shared with the lavatory behind it.



Illustration 78- South Eastern facing internal elevation of Room 12 (Lavatory). This room is to be incorporated into the main dining room once more, a new doorway to the hall will be formed at the junction of this wall and the wall on the left.



Illustration 79- North Eastern facing internal elevation of Room 13 (Dining Room) showing two glazed shuttered windows with nooks. It is proposed to make alterations to this elevation.



Illustration 80- South Eastern facing internal elevation of Room 13 (Dining Room) showing fireplace. The wall on the right is to go as part of incorporating the corridor back into the room.



Illustration 81- Detail of fireplace in South Eastern facing internal elevation of Room 13 (Dining Room).



Illustration 82- South Western facing internal elevation of Room 13 (Dining Room) showing doorway into corridor. This entire wall and door are to be removed and the corridor incorporated back into the room (it was originally one larger space with a lower floor, the main Kitchen).



Illustration 83- North Western facing internal elevation of Room 13 (Dining Room). This wall is be removed and the door and wall to the left will also be removed.



Illustration 84- General view of Room 14 (Kitchen) looking North. It is proposed to remove all the furniture.



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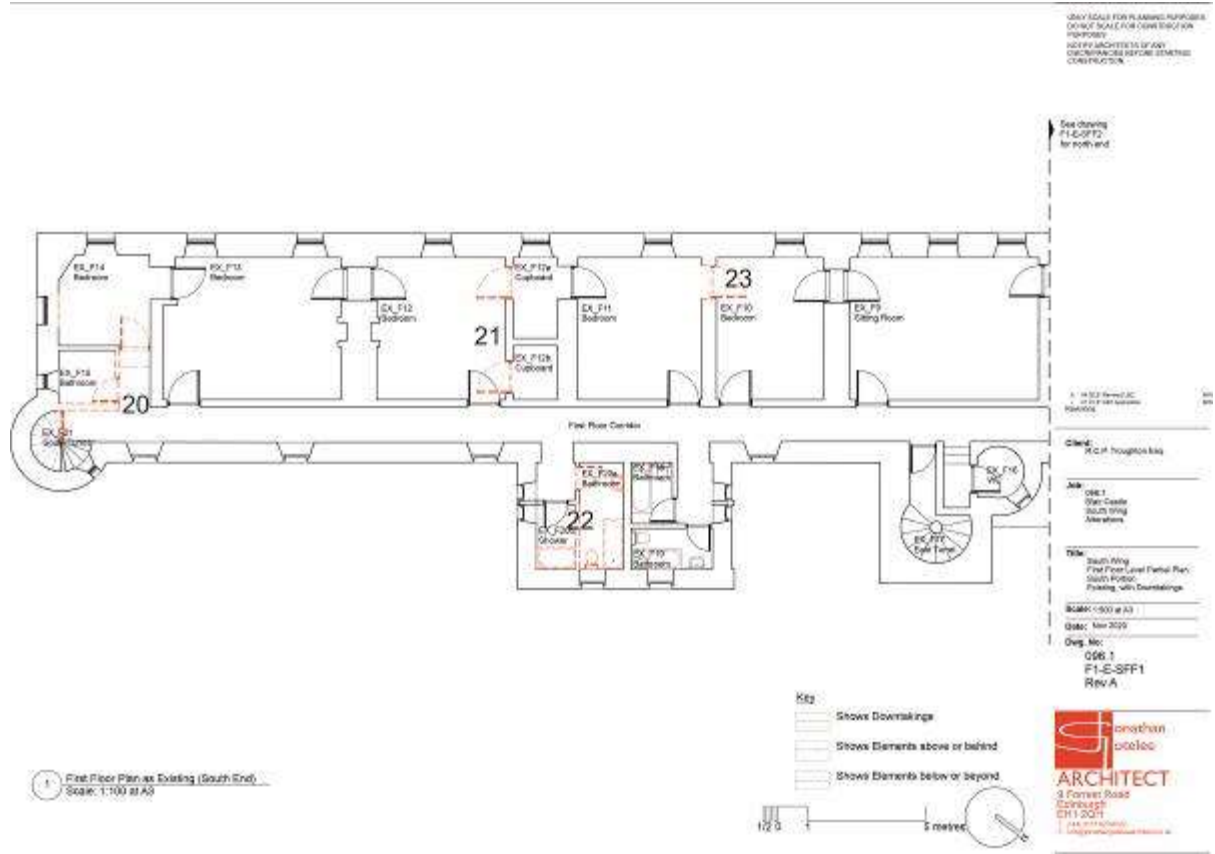


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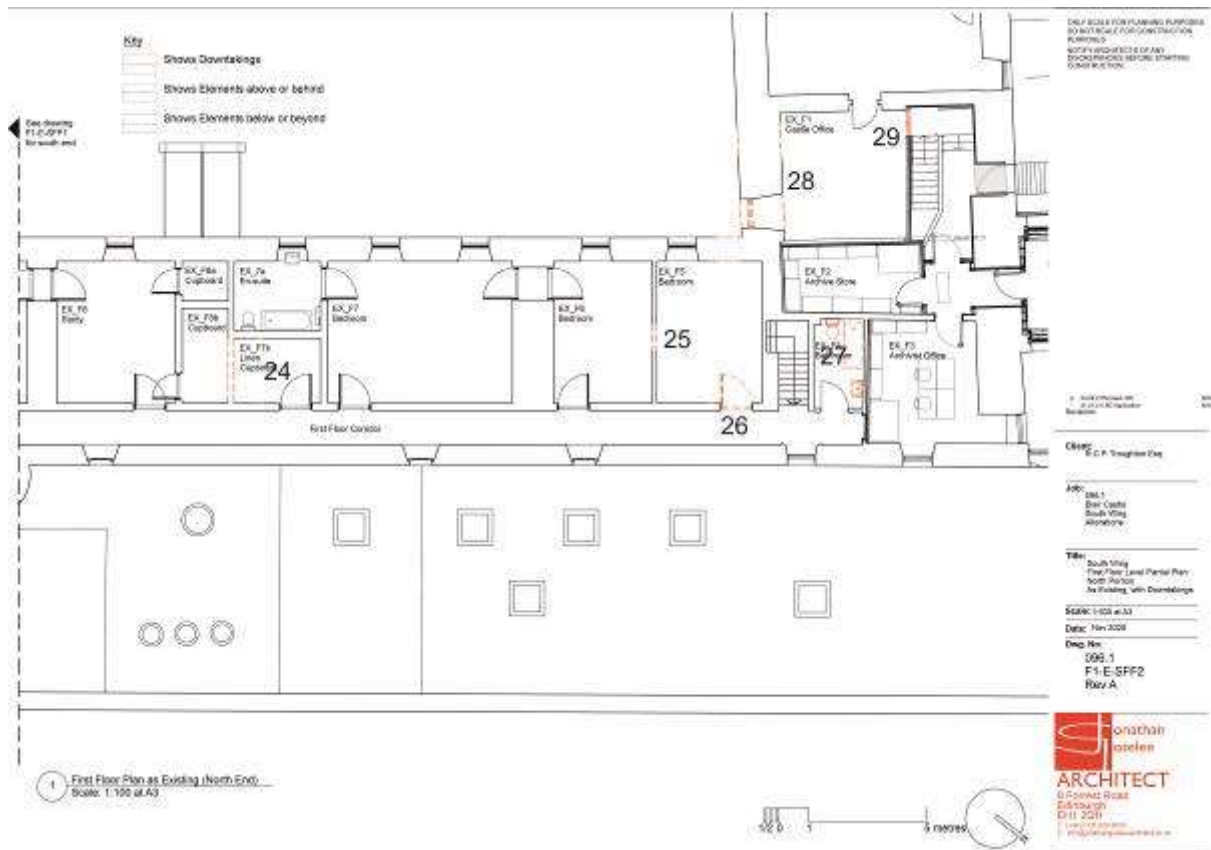


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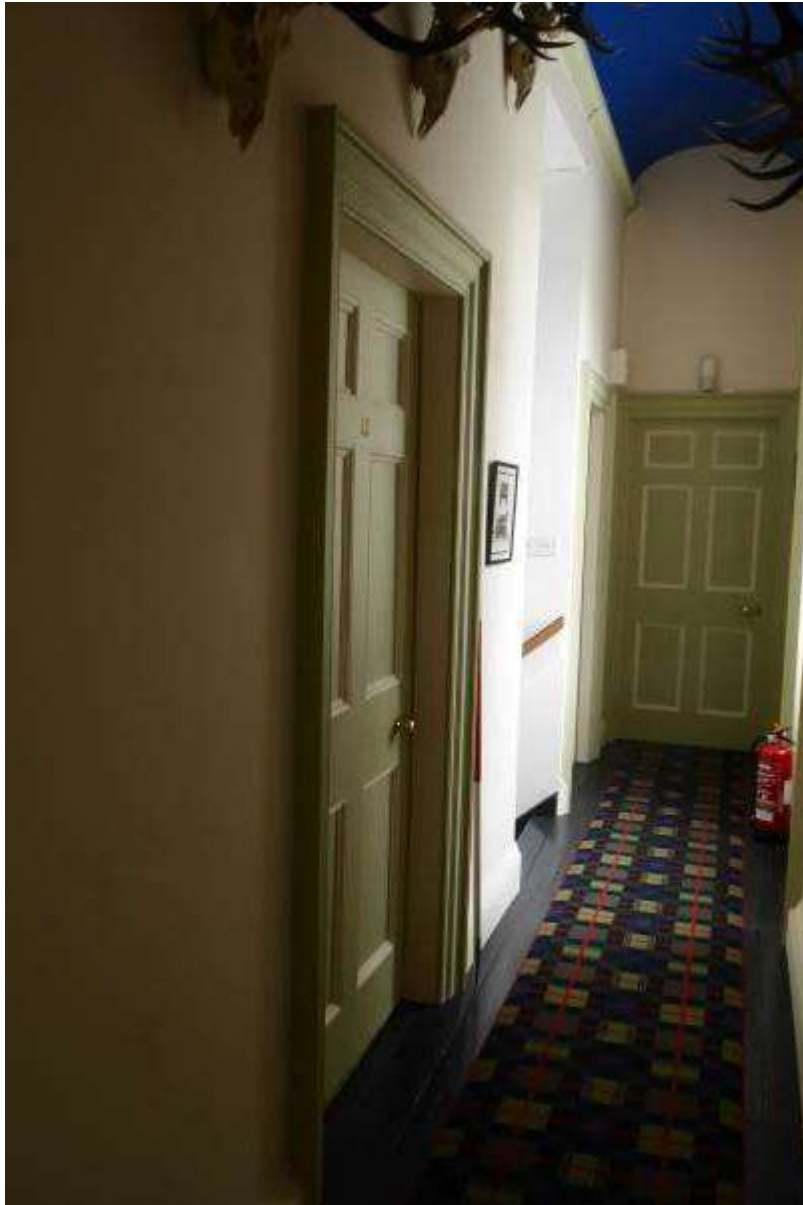


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Illustration 124- North Eastern external elevation of Boiler Room 30 showing location of proposed new doorway.



Illustration 125- South Eastern facing elevation of East Turret 31 showing location of proposed access to new ground floor corridor (red arrow).



Illustration 126- Internal North Western facing elevation of East Turret 31 showing location of proposed new doorway access to new corridor (red arrow).