Archaeological Building Recording
The Lodge, Blackcraig
Ballintuim
BLAIRGOWRIE

BL03

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THE LODGE, BLACKCRAIG
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Illustration 1: Site Location Plan

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ABSTRACT

The Lodge, Blackcraig was built in ca 1856 by the Arbroath born artist and architect Patrick Allan-Fraser. The Lodge, though not nearly as ornate as the other buildings on the estate designed by Allan-Fraser such as the Castle itself or the mock-fortified medieval inspired bridge over the Ardle, is nonetheless a good example of the domestic end of the Scots Baronial style with some nicely executed features on the gabled porch and the canted bay window. The presence of a bay window in itself is worthy of mention in a building of this nature as this style, first introduced by the Victorians, did not become common till after about 1870. Sadly, many of the mouldings and other detail, all constructed in soft red sandstone, have suffered badly from weathering over the years.

A photographic survey was carried out in advance of construction of a new extension at the rear of the site extending over the current parking bay and grassed area to the south west of the back door.

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

L. D. Bertram Architectural Services on behalf of the owner (Mr Alan Baddeley) commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake archaeological building recording prior to the construction of a new extension at The Lodge, Blackcraig, Ballintuim. Centred on NGR NO 11074 53665, the Lodge lies on the south side of the A924 Bridge of Cally to Ballintuim road. The work (site code BL03) was undertaken on 4th July 2013. Although there were light showers earlier in the day the weather improved and was suitable for photographic recording.

The work was designed to satisfy the archaeological condition on development, application reference 10/02076/FLL.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The aim of this investigation was to carry out a formal photographic survey to record the building's historic character and to form a basic record before the addition of the proposed extension.

1.3 Reporting

The present document has been prepared as the final report on this building record. Copies will be sent to the client, The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland and the Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record.

1.4 Planning and Curatorial Issues

This work has been designed to satisfy condition 7 on the planning consent for this development which requires the implementation of a building survey prior to construction works commencing.

1.5 Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Lar Bertram for his assistance during the project. Terms of Reference were provided by Sarah Malone of Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.

2 Details of Work

2.1 The Site (Illus 1)

The transformation of Blackcraig Castle and estate by artist and architect Patrick Allan-Fraser of Arbroath began in 1856. Unlike the castle which retains fabric from an earlier tower house, the single storey, B-listed, crowstepped lodge is a single phase construction in the Scots Baronial style. The Lodge is more domestic in character than other works by Patrick Allan-Fraser on the estate. Although the Lodge does not have the elaborate decoration seen on the adjacent diamond-shaped gatepiers, it possesses some well executed baronial details particularly on the gabled porch and the canted bay window. These key features will remain unaffected by the proposed extension to the Lodge.

2.2 Archaeological Potential

The Lodge is dated post 1856, with no evidence of earlier fabric in its construction. As such it is thought that the construction of the extension will not disturb earlier features. The present condition of the upstanding structure, prior to the construction of the extension, is described in this report.

2.3 Archaeological Method

The requirement was for a photographic survey, both internal and external prior to the construction of the extension. This was also to include photographs of the building in its setting.

Photography was carried out with an Olympus E-510 digital SLR. The photographic survey was carried out using the following method. A general view of each elevation was recorded followed by closer and detailed views. Then a series of more distant views were taken to show the building in its context. One metre long scales proved to be appropriate for use in this work with a 0.25m scale to highlight smaller features. The time of year that the survey was carried out provided for excellent lighting conditions. The presence of a large avenue of mature trees in the vicinity would have caused problems for photographic survey at other times of the year.

A selection of views were taken inside the Lodge. The Lodge is used as a holiday home and as such is still inhabited and furnished with modern décor throughout.

2.4 Results of Investigations

A detailed description of features as recorded is included in Appendix 1 Photographic Register. What follows here is a general description of the Lodge followed by a discussion of each elevation, the garden and finally the interior.

General

The Lodge is a single storey crowstepped building with a porch in the south-west elevation and a wing in the north-west. The building is approximately NE-SW aligned with a front garden immediately adjacent to the present alignment of the A924. The quoins, sills and lintels are constructed of relatively soft red sandstone ashlar masonry with blockings of whinstone rubble. Decorative mouldings on the porch and the canted bay window have also been constructed from sandstone. Many of these features have suffered badly from weathering and various attempts have been made to repair the damage with modern cement. Cement mortar has been used for pointing on all the elevations. Numerous phases of repointing are visible on the elevations particularly where damp has been a problem, for example in some of the angles. The thickly applied cement mortar hides much of the detail of wall construction but erosion has revealed the original wall core in some places, particularly on the north-west elevation of the wing. Here it can be seen that lime mortar was the original bonding material.

The roofs are steeply pitched with an angle at or greater than 45 degrees. They are covered with grey/blue slates laid in diminishing courses. The presence of light patches on these slates suggests a possible local provenance (perhaps Angus) for the material.

The main roof ridge, aligned NE-SW, has been re-covered, in recent years, with a solid pre-cast synthetic material textured to imitate stone. The same treatment has been applied to the ridge above the porch. No traces of the original material survive on the main ridge however some stone copes, which may be original, remain on the ridge of the wing. A number of repairs of this ridge have been attempted including those using cement and a trace of a metal covering at the SE end. None of these repairs have been very successful to judge by its current poor state of repair. Where the slates abut the gable walls the gap has been sealed with a mortar fillet. The valleys between the elements of the roof are metal (possibly zinc) lined.

The Lodge has a single chimney rising from the roof of the north-west wing. The chimneyhead is brick built with a single octagonal pot above its NE end. No traces of a pot can be seen at the SW end of the chimney although its width suggests the presence of two flues, one of which is no longer in use. The pot currently in place serves the fireplace in the living room. No traces remain of the position of the other fireplace.

Windows are of sash and case type and look to be original features. The larger examples have a six-over-six arrangement with the upper and lower sash being the same size. Cast iron guttering and down pipes, many in a poor state of repair, are fixed to the building. These are almost certainly Victorian features belonging to the original construction of the lodge.

Baronial elements are present in the form of crowstepped gables and the prominent gabled front porch. Although the Lodge doesn't have the gothic inspired decoration seen on the Castle and the monumental bridge over the river Ardle, there are some well executed features on the porch and the bay window. The presence of a bay window in itself is worthy of mention in a building of this nature as this style, first introduced by the Victorians, did not become common till after about 1870. As well as being a decorative feature the bay window must also have served an important purpose in Allan-Fraser's original design. It provided good viewpoints in both directions allowing the gatekeeper to keep watch for approaching visitors to the Castle.

Shallow roll moulding is used to frame the Lodge windows and immediately outside this a furrowed border has been applied by fine tooling. This elaboration is also found on the quoins and constitutes one of the distinctive features of the building. Other distinctive decorative elements include convex mouldings running round the porch, 'Scotia' type mouldings and column-mullions on the bay window. Gifford (2007, 201) comments that these mullions are like those of the Castle's oriel window but without the carved human heads. The fact that these decorative elements were carved from this soft red sandstone makes them vulnerable to weathering and erosion damage which has been a particular problem on the bay window.

A low wall surrounds the garden at the front of the Lodge. Cast iron railings sit atop this low wall and these, together with the garden gate and the side gate, share the same decorative traits. This iron work is likely also an original Victorian feature.

South-East Elevation – SW of porch

This elevation faces the entrance road to the castle and as such is one of the main elevations of the Lodge. The ground slopes down from the entrance meaning that the elevation is higher to the SW of the porch reaching a maximum height of 3.12m at the

SE corner. Approximately 0.2m of the foundations is visible in this area suggesting that a slight ground reduction has happened since the original construction. The part of the elevation to the SW of the porch is approximately 4m long with a central sash and case window 0.77m in internal width. The guttering above is in a poor state of repair with the result that water has been running down the walls. The wall is pointed with a very thick covering of cement mortar. A single modern vent brick has been inserted into the wall just above the foundation level.

Porch

The key feature on this side of the Lodge. The porch is gabled and crowstepped with two small sash and case windows in each of the side elevations. The front corners of the porch are chamfered and constructed of finely tooled ashlar masonry. A carved stop-chamfer marks the top of this feature and sits just below the convex moulding that runs round the whole of the porch. The door opening narrows at the top, a feature which is also respected by the shape of the convex moulding. A shallow moulding has been applied to the rybats and this has suffered some damage at the top right corner. Above the moulding the stonework that creates the gable is of slightly poorer quality. The panel which appears in the centre does not appear to contain any carving or inscription though it may be that erosion has removed any decoration that once existed.

South-East Elevation – NE of porch

To the NE of the porch the rising ground means that the elevation is not as tall as in the SW. The prominent feature is again a centrally positioned sash and case window with a six-over-six arrangement. To the left of the window and in the angle formed by the porch some recent repointing and limited rebuild has been carried out in an attempt to repair water damage. It is noticeable that the guttering in this location is in a poor state of repair and the valley between the roof components is heavily overgrown.

At the NE end of the elevation a low wall butts up against the wall. The wrought iron side gate is attached to this low wall on the NW side and to the gatepier on the SE side. Decorative cone shaped finials are attached to the top of the gateposts.

The front garden

A wrought iron gate of identical design to the side gate, complete with cone finials on the gateposts, provides access into the front garden. The garden is surrounded by a low wall built of sandstone rubble capped with sandstone copes and finished with 0.5m high wrought iron railings. At a distance of approximately 1.5m from the N corner of the site the wall steps up to form a full-height boundary before returning towards the SW for a distance of approximately 6m to join with the north-west wing.

The North-East Gable

The key feature of the gable is the canted bay window. The presence of a bay window in itself is worthy of mention in a building of this nature as this style, first introduced by the Victorians, did not become common till after about 1870. Complete with decorative column-mullions and a ‘Scotia’ type moulding below the sloping roof this bay window is a good example of the architectural style adopted for the Lodge which could be described as well executed but not overly ornate. As mentioned above,

Gifford noted similarities between the column-mullions on the Lodge and the more ornate ones on the Castle.

The sills on the bay windows and the walls below are heavily eroded, a fact that has required some repair and rebuilding work in recent times.

The North-West Elevation – NE end

From the northern corner of the building a short section of wall returns for a distance of approximately 2.5m forming an angle with the north-east elevation of the wing. This section of wall has again been heavily repointed with cement at some stage in its existence. This elevation is heavily encrusted with white lichen.

The North-West Wing – North-East Elevation

This elevation shows traces of water running down the face, particularly below a hole in roof where a slate has been displaced. A new skylight has been added to the roof above this elevation to provide additional light to the kitchen which occupies this part of the wing.

This section of wall finishes at the northern corner of the wing where it meets the boundary wall. The boundary wall is bonded into this elevation illustrating that it is probably an original feature, an interpretation backed up by the similarities in style with other aspects of the Lodge design.

The North-West Wing – North-West Gable

Two narrow sash and case windows, in two-over-two arrangement, are the prominent features of this elevation. The NE one serves the kitchen while the SW window serves the bathroom. These very narrow openings are formed of long outbands which are out of proportion with the much shorter inbands. The elevation has been very heavily weathered in places which has removed some of the thick layer of cement pointing to reveal a part of the wall core. In places lime mortar is visible indicating that this was the original bonding material used in construction before it was covered up by the liberal application of cement pointing. The gable has eleven crowsteps in total including the skewputt. A cast iron down pipe is fixed near to the NE corner and a large modern plastic vent pipe is attached to the wall beside the bathroom window.

The North-West Wing – South-West Elevation

The main feature in this elevation is the addition of a new door which has been slapped through the wall next to the angle. A modern concrete sill has been added though the rest of the opening is in keeping with the rest of the building by being constructed of red sandstone. However, the quality of the stone masonry seen in this addition is of lesser quality than that shown by the original builders. Three concrete steps provide access to this new door which now forms the main access to the Lodge as the original door in the porch is not currently in use. A modern exterior light is fixed to the wall rebuild and on the roof a modern plastic flue has been added to serve the kitchen.

The North-West Elevation – SW end

A cement pointed and lichen covered elevation with a cast iron downpipe fixed at the SW corner.

South-West gable

A single sash and case window in six-over-six arrangement is located approximately 1.2m from the south corner of the building. Some of the surfaces of the rybats have delaminated because of weathering, particularly to the left of the window. The lower ground level at this end of the building has revealed some of the foundations.

Interior

A new corridor with partition walls has been formed leading in from the back door through the wing to the kitchen. The bathroom is also accessed from the left of the corridor. Despite the modern additions the kitchen may well be in its original location in the building though it does have an obvious recent addition in the form of a deep opening in the roof to accommodate a new skylight. Modern glass and wood doors have been added for the bathroom and at the end of the corridor where it connects with the kitchen. However, in other places in the lodge more substantial wooden doors, which may be original features, can be found. Woodchip wallpaper and other modern decoration can be found throughout the interior of the Lodge. The fireplace is a modern rebuild though it still uses the original chimney.

The porch is formed of an inner and outer vestibule (where the windows are located) the outermost of which is used for storage. The original front door is not currently being used, with the area behind it in the outer vestibule being used for storage. The bedroom is in the southern part of the Lodge accessed by a door leading off to the left from the inner vestibule.

3 Conclusions and Recommendations

The location of the new extension will not disturb or destroy any of the key original features of the Lodge for example the porch or the bay window. The area which is to be extended has, in any event, been rebuilt and added to in recent years in connection with the addition of the new door into the wing.

3.1 Recommendations for Further Work

No further work is required in connection with the proposed development.

4 Bibliography

Gifford, J 2007 *The Buildings of Scotland: Perth and Kinross*, London.

Appendix 1 Photographic Register

Image No	Description	Scales	Facing
	4th July 2013 Exterior		
	South-East Elevation – SW of porch		
001-2	General. Walls comprised of random whinstone rubble with quoins, window sills, lintels, rybats and other decorative features built of dressed red sandstone ashlar. Much detail is obscured by the presence of heavy cement repointing. These images also show the drop in ground level, towards the SW, along this elevation. The steep angled (~45 degrees) roof is constructed of graded slates laid in diminishing courses. The join between the roof and the crowsetps has been sealed with mortar as an aid to weatherproofing.	-	NW
003-4	Detail. SW part of south-east elevation to the left of the porch. Cement mortar covers much of the face indicating a large scale repointing. Window sills, rybats and lintels formed of finely worked red sandstone ashlar. Modern vent brick has been inserted close to the ground level below the window. The lower part of the cast iron downpipe and shoe is missing.	-	NW
005-6	Detail. Sash and case window in SW part of south-east elevation. Six-over-six arrangement. Shallow roll moulding on the rybats. Immediately outside the mouldings a fine tooling has been used to create a furrowed border to further elaborate the margins of the window (a technique also seen on the quoins). Weathering has removed some of detail of the tooling on this window.	Yellow scale 1m, black and white 0.25	NW
	Porch		
007-8	Detail. Sash and case in the south-west elevation of the porch. Two-over-two arrangement. The same moulding and border as previously described. The features on this window have suffered less from weathering than other windows and are consequently sharper.	Yellow scale 0.5m, black and white 0.25m	NE
009-10	General. South west elevation of the porch. Chamfered corner at approximately 45º. Convex moulded stop-chamfer and above a three-quarter convex moulding that continues round the whole porch. The moulding has been eroded particularly where it meets the main elevation. Cement has been used to repair damage in the angle between the elevations. Cast iron guttering, in places badly coroded, extends along the length of the porch finishing under the skewputt.	-	NE
011-12	Detail. SW corner of the porch. Finely worked ashlar used to construct the chamfer.	Yellow scale 1m, black and white 0.25m	N
013-14	General. Front view of the porch. Enclosed porch with gable to the front projecting from SE elevation. Integral to the original construction of the building rather than an addition to judge by style and execution of the architectural detail. Crowstepped ashlar gable with a central panel. This panel doesn't appear to	Yellow scales are both 1m	NW

	contain any inscription or other carving although it may be that weathering has removed this. Shallow mouldings carved on the rybats. These mouldings have suffered some damage in the top right corner.		
015-16	Detail. Gable of porch. Central panel has the same furrowed border and roll moulding as seen on the windows though weathering has made the border very faint.	-	NW
017-18	Detail. NE corner of porch.	Yellow scale 1m, black and white 0.25m	W
019-20	Detail. North-east elevation of porch. Architectural detail the same as on SW elevation. Large area of cement mortar repairs in the angle especially under the eaves.	Yellow scale 1m, black and white 0.25m	SW
021-22	Detail. Window in north-east elevation of porch. Sash and case window with two-over-two arrangement. Signs of significant weathering on the rybats that has been repaired with cement. One of the outbands has delaminated to losing a large area of its external face presumably due to erosion.	Black and white 0.25m	SW
	South-East Elevation – NE of porch		
023-25	General. South-east elevation to the NE of the porch. This face is partially obscured by cement repointing particularly in the angle where it appears that there has been significant damage from weathering. A large sash and case window in six-over-six arrangement is the key feature of this elevation. Ground level is much higher to the NE of the porch and nearer the road with the result that the sill is only 0.65m above present ground surface.	-	NW
026-28	Detail. Sash and case window in six-over-six arrangement in south-east elevation. Moss and lichen on the face obscure much of the decorative features.	Yellow scale 1m, black and white 0.25m	NW
	Side gate and NW gatepier		
029-030	General. Side gate and NW gatepier looking from inside the site. Wrought iron fence and gate closes the gap between the NE corner of the building and the monumental NW gatepier. At the top the fence is attached directly to the wall whereas at the base it is attached to a low wall that abuts the main elevation. Cone shaped finials sit atop the gateposts.	Yellow scale 1m	NE
031-32	Detail. Wrought iron gate with cone finials on the gateposts.	Yellow scale 1m, black and white 0.25m	NE
033-34	General. Entrance gate and NW gatepier looking from outside.	Yellow scales 1m	SW
	North-East Elevation		
037-40	General. North east elevation and the front garden of the lodge. Also shows north-east elevation of north-west wing of the lodge. Note also modern window inserted in the roof above the kitchen. Damage to the roof is visible in this image immediately to the left	-	SW

	of the chimney.		
041-42	General. East elevation of canted bay window. Weathering damage has been repaired on this face by liberal application of cement which covers some of original detail. Weathering seems to be a particular factor for the column-mullions closest to the main elevation indicating the damage caused by water running down the walls. A finely carved 'Scotia' type moulding sits between the lintels and the roof of the bay window. The roof of the bay is also formed from red sandstone tiles and at the apex is a carved finial.	Yellow scale 1m, black and white 0.25m	W
043-44	Detail. East elevation of bay window as described above.	Yellow scale 1m, black and white 0.25m	W
045-46	Detail. North-east elevation of the bay window. The sill of this central window is very heavily weathered and this together with the section of rubble wall below have been extensively repaired in recent times.	Yellow scale 1m, black and white 0.25m	SW
047-48	Detail. North-west elevation of the bay window. Note cement repair to exterior moulding.	Yellow scale 1m, black and white 0.25m	SE
049	Metal Ordnance Survey benchmark fixed low down on the wall at the NW corner of the building.	-	SW
	Front garden and garden wall		
050-51	General. Showing front garden and surrounding wall from the NE side of A924.	-	SW
052-53	General. Looking NW at the front garden of the lodge surrounded by a low wall and cast iron fence. The fence is of the same design as both the garden gate and the side gate. This iron work is interpreted as an original feature as it is central to the design and layout of garden.	-	NW
054-55	Detail. Cast iron gate into front garden. Same design as the larger entrance gate. Attached directly to the wall.	Yellow scale is 1m	NW
056-57	General. The north corner of the site showing the boundary wall.	-`	NW
	North-West Elevation – NE end		
058	General. North-west elevation of lodge at its NE end. Same construction as previously described with sandstone quoins and other features elaborating walls constructed of uncoursed whinstone rubble.	-	SE
059-60	Detail. North-west elevation. Note the furrowed border that has been applied to the edge of the quoins- the same technique as used on rybats.	-	SE
	North-West Wing		
061	General. Looking towards the NW corner of the building and north west wing. Also illustrates that the garden wall is higher	-	S

	along the NW boundary of the site.		
062-63	General. General view of north east elevation of north-west wing. Also illustrates where the boundary wall bonds with main elevation. Roof and guttering in poor condition in this area. Mortar fillet visible between the edge of slates and the crowsteps.	-	SW
064-65	Detail. North-east elevation. Almost the entire wall has been repointed (with cement mortar) in this area covering virtually all of the rubble. This may have been because of a persistent problem with water running down the walls. This is still proving to be an issue to judge by moss on the walls. Guttering in poor state of repair and a hole in the roof has allowed water to run down this elevation.	-	SW
066	Detail. The chimney and the valley formed between the two roof elements. Brick built chimneyhead that emerges from the ridge, shows signs of cracking and phases of repair. Single octagonal chimney pot sits above the centre of the chimneyhead. A section of ridge is missing next to the chimney and the uneven nature of the rest suggests various attempts at repair. The modern skylight in the kitchen also illustrated in this image.	-	S
067-70	General. North-west gable of the wing. Two narrow sash and case windows located at equal distances from the corners are the prominent features of this elevation. Long outbands and much shorter inbands form these narrow openings. The NE window serves the kitchen while the SW is used by the bathroom. The face of this wall is very heavily weathered in places revealing the lime mortar used in the original bonding. The wall has been repaired and repointed in places but not as heavily as on some of the other elevations. Modern plastic pipe affixed to the wall next to the SW window. Crowstepped gable is also illustrated formed by 11 steps including the skewputt.		SE
071-74	General. South-west elevation of wing and modern door. The main feature on this elevation is the new door which forms the main entrance to the lodge. Note also modern light fitted to the wall and a flue added above the bathroom. Several areas of repointing with cement are present on the elevation.	-	NE
075-76	Detail. Modern door slapped through the wall to form the main entrance to the lodge (the original door in the porch is not currently used). Accommodating the new door has required a large scale rebuild. Three steps have been added below the concrete threshold to allow access. Red sandstone has been used for the rybats to the left of the door however the workmanship seen in this modern rebuild doesn't approach that in the original building.	Yellow scales are 1m	NE
077-78	Detail. Roof of north-west wing.	-	NE
	North-West Elevation – SW end		
079-82	General. Extent of the lodge to the SW. Note damage to skewputt. Roof is missing some slates at this end of the building. Wall face covered with cement mortar from a past phase of repointing. A thin layer of gravel forms the ground covering at this end of the building in the area where the new extension is to	-	SE

	be constructed.		
	South-West Gable.		
084-85	General. South-west gable of the lodge. This elevation is much less weathered than the gable of the wing. A single sash and case window, with six-over-six arrangement, is located approximately 1.1m from the SE corner of the building.	-	NE
086-89	Detail. The window in the south-west gable. Some of the rybats have delaminated due to erosion though in other places the distinctive moulding and border is still visible.	Yellow scale 1m, black and white 0.25m	NE
	General views		
090-91	The NW side of the lodge and the south-west gable. This is the side of the lodge which is to be extended.	-	E
092-95	The lodge seen from the NW.	-	SE
096	Looking west from the doorway of the lodge.	-	W
097	The tree lined entrance avenue to Blackcraig Castle	-	SW
098-99	The SW gable as seen from the avenue.	-	NE
100-101	General. The monumental gatepiers. Crouching dogs have been carved on top and strawberry plants decorate the top of the sloping plinth which runs round the pier. The string courses that decorate the pier are very similar to the detail seen on the bay window of the lodge.	-	SW
102-103	Detail. The NW gatepier and the side gate to the lodge.	-	SW
104-105	Detail. The SE gatepier.	-	SW
	Gatepiers		
106	General. The gatepiers seen from just inside the site.	-	NE
107	Detail. The SE gatepier seen from just inside the site.	-	NE
108	Detail. The NW gatepier seen from just inside the site.	-	NE
109-110	Detail. An almost complete roof slate. With a length of 0.34 and a width of 0.23m. The slate has broken at the narrow end at the nail hole. The grey/ blue colour and the lighter patches suggest that this could be from a local source perhaps in Angus.	25cm	-
	4th July 2013 Interiors		
111	General. Looking through the main door into the new hallway	-	NE
112	General. The kitchen	-	NW
113	General. The sitting room.	-	E

114	General. The sitting room. Note modern fireplace.	-	N
115	General. Looking from the inner vestibule of the porch towards the inside of the door. This door is not currently in use.	-	SE
116	General. Looking out of the back door towards the area where the new	-	SW

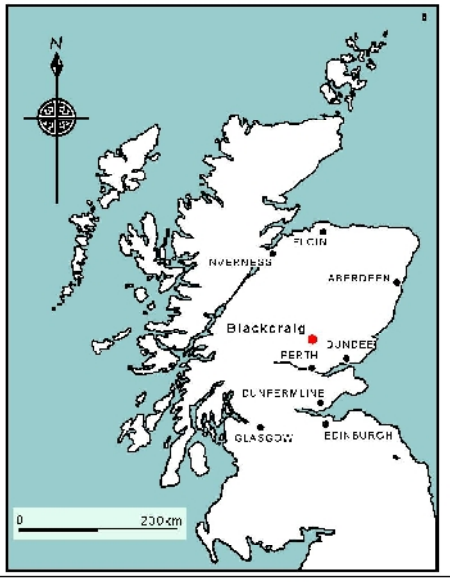
Appendix 2 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

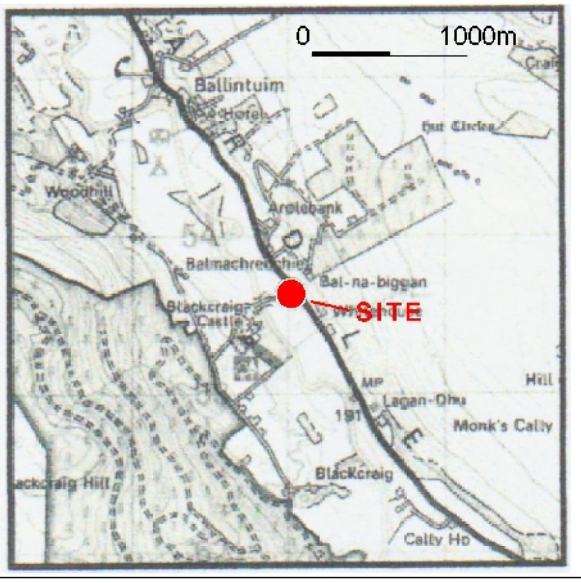
LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth and Kinross
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Blackcraig Lodge, Ballintuim, Blairgowrie
PROJECT CODE:	BL03
PARISH:	Blairgowrie
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Graeme Brown
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Alder Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Building Recording
RCAHMS NO(S):	NO15SW 33.02
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Lodge
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	n/a
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	Site centred on NO 11074 53665
START DATE	4th July 2013
END DATE	4th July 2013
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. *DES* ref.)	n/a
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	The Lodge, Blackcraig was built in ca 1856 by the Arbroath born artist and architect Patrick Allan-Fraser. The Lodge, though not nearly as ornate as Blackcraig Castle itself or the mock-fortified medieval inspired bridge over the Ardle, is nonetheless a good example of the domestic end of the Scots Baronial style with some nicely executed features on the gabled porch and the canted bay window. The presence of a bay window in itself is worthy of mention in a building of this nature as this style, first introduced by the Victorian's, did not become common till after about 1870. Sadly many of the mouldings and other detail, all constructed in soft red sandstone, have suffered badly from weathering over the years. A photographic survey was carried out in advance of construction of a new extension at the rear of the site extending over the current parking bay and grassed area to the south west of the back door.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	n/a
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	L D Bertram Architectural Services
CAPTIONS FOR ILLUSTRS	n/a
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Alder Archaeology Ltd, 55 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended)	RCAHMS (intended)

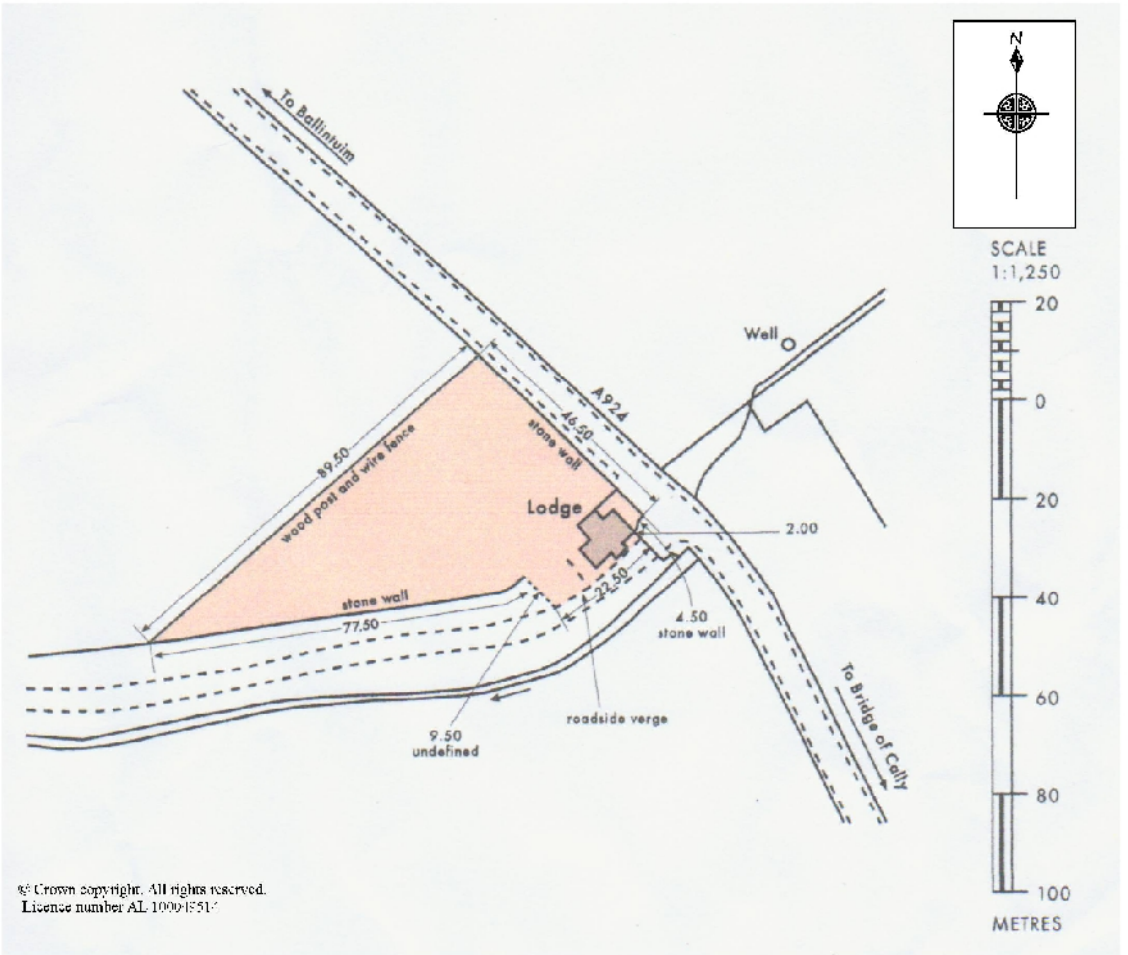
EMAIL ADDRESS:	director@alderarchaeology.co.uk

Site Location Plan

Illus 1







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