



COURSE POLICY 2016-2020

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The following individuals are acknowledged for their input to the compilation of this Course Policy, adopted by Montrose Golf Links Limited in 2005, reviewed in 2008, 2012 and 2016:

Reviewed and updated in June 2017 by John Adams, (Green Convener), Jason Boyd (Operations Manager) and Claire Penman (Deputy Operations Manager and Company Secretary).

Reviewed and updated in April 2016 by John Adams, (Green Convener), Niall Bruce (Course Manager), Les Rae (First Assistant), Claire Penman (Company Secretary) and Frances Milsom (HR Convener)

Reviewed in December 2011 by James Grant (Greens Convener), Niall Bruce (Course Manager), Les Rae (First Assistant) and Betty Cole (Greens Committee).

Morag Boyd, Green Convenor (2003 – 2008)

Richard Cutler, Course Manager (2004 – 2008)

This Course Policy is available on www.montroselinks.com

COURSE POLICY COMMITMENT FROM MONTROSE GOLF LINKS LIMITED

Montrose Golf Links Limited is committed to:

- Ensuring we provide a true golfing experience, for all level of golf ability, over our two golf courses 365 days per year.

Signed *Jason Boyd* **Position** PGA Professional and Operations Manager

Date 18/07/2017

Signed *Claire Penman* **Position** Deputy Operations Manager and Company Secretary

Date 18/07/2017

1. AIM

- To specify the responsibilities and procedures for the management of Montrose Golf Courses.
- To outline the key elements to allow the courses to be maintained and developed to agreed standards.

The Policy should be reviewed every four years but may require prior modification to take account of changing conditions. The Board of Directors must approve any future revision.

2. INTRODUCTION

It is known that golf has been played on the Links of Montrose for more than 450 years, making it one of the earliest and most important venues in the history of the Royal and Ancient game. James Melvill wrote in his diary in 1562 of his golf lessons from his schoolteacher the Rev. William Gray.

At that time the Links extended from Baltic Street to the sea. One of the earliest documented courses in 1818 started in the Mid Links just north of St Peter's Church and incorporated the 10th, 11th, 4th, 16th, 17th and 18th holes of the Medal Course as we play them today. The arrival of the Caledonian Railway, which cut across the early course necessitated change and a new layout was created in 1849 starting and finishing on the East Links near the foot of Bents Road.

By 1866 Montrose golfers had 25 holes in play and on some occasions they were all used as in October 1866 when Robert Dow organised an "Open Competition" and Royal Albert members paid for the prizes. Tom Morris and Willie Park both played and they had an involvement in the further development of the Links culminating in Willie Park's layout of 1906. In the same year the first Auxiliary (Broomfield) Course of nine holes was laid out with the 18 hole course being completed in the 1920's.

While Montrose cannot boast the permanency of the Old Course at St Andrews, there are still parts of the Medal Course which have been played for more than 350 years.

The courses, extending over an area of 250 acres, have been developed upon a sandy links surface. The links and dunes themselves are formed entirely of sand, which has collected on top of an old sand and shingle spit and beach, which existed here around 6-7,000 years ago.

They are traditional links courses with indigenous plants including bents, fescues, marram sea lyme, heather, gorse and broom. A thin top-soil developed from the humus produced from dead plants. This encouraged other grasses and plants to grow as the sand became stable.

The golf courses at present involve play on three levels:

- The high or Primary Dune Fairways – 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 (Medal Course).
- The Old or Secondary Dune Fairways – 4, 8, 9, 16, 17 and 18 (Medal Course).
- The Links Plain Fairways – 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 (Medal Course) and all of the Broomfield Course.

Montrose has a temperate climate in that it benefits from being almost surrounded by water. This has the effect of reducing the amount of time that frost and snow affect the courses. We are exposed to winds from all directions. The prevailing south-westerlies encourage build up of sand on the beach and the dreaded south easterlies are the worst in terms of coastal erosion.

By the beginning of the last century there was a proliferation of Clubs and Clubhouses but as a result of amalgamations over the years, three now remain – Montrose Caledonia Golf Club, Montrose Mercantile Golf Club and the Royal Montrose Golf Club.

- COURSE MEASUREMENTS

MEDAL COURSE

2017 White Tees	-	6,525 yards	SS	72
2016 White Tees	-	6,585 yards	SS	72
2012 White Tees	-	6,585 yards	SS	72
2008 White Tees	-	6,544 yards	SS	72
Yellow Tees	-	6,140 yards	SS	71
Blue Tees	-	5,756 yards	SS	69
Red Tees	-	5,556 yards	SS	73

USGA RATINGS

White Tees	-	Course 72.3	Slope 134
Yellow Tees	-	Course 70.8	Slope 131

BROOMFIELD COURSE

2016			
White/Red Tees	-	4,830 yards.	SS 63 (Men) SS 68 (Ladies)
Blue Tees	-	4,594 yards	
Black Tees	-	1,190 yards (Holes 1-9)	

Rules for use of Black tees:

Free of charge for Juniors aged 8 and under, who must be accompanied by an adult.

Pitch & Putt Course

Tees	-	701 yards.	par 31
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3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 Montrose Golf Links is managed by a Board of Directors who are appointed by the organisations who have a direct interest in the Golf Courses. The Board of Directors delegate their responsibilities to a number of advisory committees and the Operations Manager.

Annually, the Board elects a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and the Conveners and members of each Committee.

3.2 Finance Committee

The Finance Committee will be responsible for all matters relating to the finances of MGLL. They will review annual budgets and forecasts prepared by the other Committees.

3.3 Greens Committee

The Greens Committee will provide advice – based on information and in conjunction with the Course Manager, Operations Manager and Senior Greens Staff - to the Board on the maintenance and development of the Montrose Medal Golf Course, Montrose Broomfield Golf Course, Pitch & Putt Course, Putting Green and the Practice Areas, as well as the upkeep of buildings, shelters, fixtures and fittings on the Golf Courses.

3.4 HR Committee

The HR Committee will provide advice to the Board on all HR and Health and Safety matters. They will develop and maintain HR policies, ensuring compliance with HR related legislation.

3.5 Junior Golf Development Committee

The Junior Golf Development Committee will provide advice to the Board on all matters relating to Junior golf. They will encourage Juniors from all three Clubs to integrate and play together and will also raise awareness of the various facilities available for players of all levels of ability.

3.6 Marketing Committee

The Marketing Committee will provide advice to the Board on all matters relating to promoting and advertising the range of facilities available. They will suggest and develop improved marketing strategies.

3.7 Tournament Committee

The Tournament Committee will provide advice to the Board on all tournament related matters. They will promote and organise MGLL Golf Competitions. They will also advise on the regulation of play on the golf courses and other facilities

3.8 Operations Manager

The Operations Manager will report to The Chairman or Vice Chairman or HR Convenor. All staff will report to the Operations Manager.

3.9 Deputy Operations Manager (and Company Secretary)

The Deputy Operations Manager will report to Operations Manager or in their absence either the Chairman or Vice Chairman or HR Convenor – whoever is available. All staff, in the absence of the Operations Manager, report to the Deputy Operations Manager.

3.10 Course Manager

Liaising closely with the Greens Convener, the Course Manager is responsible for ensuring that Montrose Golf Links are maintained to the highest possible standard.

The Course Manager will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with the current Course Policy and Integrated Management Plan Documents.

The Course manager will liaise with the Operations Manager and Tournament Convener on the preparation of the Golf Courses and any facilities required for tournaments.

The Course Manager will keep the necessary records regarding staff and resources and will ensure that staff abide by the requirements of current Health and Safety legislation.

4. RESOURCES

4.1 Green Staff

Course Manager
First Assistant
Chargehand
3 Greenkeepers
1 Mechanic
1 Labourer
1 Course Ranger/Labourer (Seasonal)
1 Seasonal Labourer

Montrose Golf Links Limited has a commitment to training and education of Green Staff who are encouraged to attend work-related training courses.

4.2 Buildings

Greenkeepers Shed - built 2001 – incorporates:

- Course Manager's office
- Main machinery store
- Staff rest room
- Toilet
- Shower room
- Clothes Drying Cabinet
- Equipment Hoist

Old House – incorporates:

- Pumps and controller for irrigation system
- General storage area

Barn:

- used as storage area, petrol and fertiliser store
- Re-roofed September 2011.

Workshop and grinding room

Extractor fan system

4.3 Machinery

A schedule of machinery, held in financial records, is updated on an annual basis. A Machinery replacement program is also in place.

4.4 Irrigation Equipment

Medal Tees and Greens	-	installed 1990
Broomfield Greens	-	installed 1990
Medal Fairways	-	installed 1999
North Links Putting Green	-	installed 1999

Irrigation Equipment is reviewed annually.

4.5 Finance

An agreed annual budget for purchases of machinery, materials and services necessary for the successful implementation of the Course Policy Document will be set at budget meetings held in September/October each year. Budgets will be submitted by the Finance Convener, Green Convener/Course Manager, Tournament Convener, Operations Manager and Deputy Operations Manager/Company Secretary and will be approved by the Finance Committee before submission to the Board of Directors.

A monthly review of actual expenditure will be prepared by the Company Secretary and the Finance Convener for the Finance Committee, reviewed by the Course Manager. This information will be distributed to the Finance Committee.

Capital Equipment Provision

Within the financial constraints of Montrose Golf Links Limited, a 5-year program of replacement and purchase of new machinery to satisfy future needs will be operated.

5. MAINTENANCE POLICY

5.1 Course Management Objectives

- To present the courses to the highest standards at all times.
- To ensure the character of these historic links is retained and enhanced.
- To maintain a healthy balance of fescue / bent dominated sports turf dune grassland, gorse, broom and heather.

5.2 Greens

Our greens currently contain, in roughly equal amounts, a blend of bent and annual meadow grass with small amounts of fine fescue in localised areas, which are increasing during 2011.

Annual meadow grass is considered an undesirable species because:

- It seeds profusely at certain times in the year, causing the greens to be slow and bumpy.
- It is more susceptible to disease attack, particularly fusarium and anthracnose.
- It grows unevenly in the spring and autumn, again causing bumpy surfaces.
- It performs poorly during the winter and is more susceptible to drought, thus compromising surface uniformity.
- It requires larger amounts of fertiliser and water than finer grasses to maintain appropriate putting surfaces.

The aim is to produce firmer, faster, smoother and more consistent putting surfaces all year round by giving the competitive edge to the more desirable bents and fescues.

To promote this in practice the following policy for the management of the greens has been agreed:

- Fertiliser applications will primarily consist of nitrogen with some use of potash, iron and seaweed. A minimal input philosophy will be followed. Fertiliser programs will be agreed with the consultant agronomist.
- Watering of greens will be to an extent to allow survival in times of drought. This will best be achieved by using the automatic irrigation system coupled with hand watering for treatment of localised dry spots. Wetting agents are considered useful in helping reduce the irrigation requirement of the turf. Water will not be used in an attempt to alter the colour or holding qualities of the greens. A minimal input philosophy will encourage deeper rooting which favours the desirable grass species.
- Aeration will be carried out on a regular basis throughout the year using a variety of methods including; solid tining, slit tining, verti-draining, hollow tining, grooming, verti-cutting and scarifying.
- Aeration using the Hydroject will mainly be carried out in the summer months

when the putting surfaces are drier. This process strengthens the deeper rooting grasses and relieves compaction without disturbance to the putting surfaces.

- Brushing will be preferred to verticutting as this is believed to be less stressful to the sward.
- Regular light top dressings will be applied throughout the growing season using locally sourced dune sand.
- Generally greens will be cut using a ride-on mower. Clippings will be boxed off. The height of cut on the greens is the responsibility of the Course Manager and depends on his reading of future weather conditions, upcoming competitions, the state of the soil etc. During spells of good growing weather the normal height of cut will be 5mm. This may be reduced to 3.5mm (2011) previously being 4mm during tournament play given favorable conditions. During the winter height of cut may rise to 7mm.
- Hand mowing of greens will take place during major competitions and as often as possible at other times when staff levels and maintenance schedules allow.
- Rolling of the putting surfaces will take place on a regular basis to maintain surface speed and smoothness without having to lower the height of cut which would place the turf grasses under stress.
- Greens will be switched to remove dew on days when cutting does not take place.
- Hole changing will normally be carried out by a senior member of the Green Staff two or three times each week in summer, having due regard to the fixture list, and at least once each week in winter.
- Spraying of pesticides for weed control, disease etc. will be done when deemed necessary by the Course Manager. Only Green Staff with the appropriate certification can carry out this work.
- No distinction will be made between Medal, Broomfield, Pitch & Putt and practice putting greens. All greens will generally receive an equal level of maintenance.

5.3 Tees

The aim is to provide a well-grassed, firm and level area from which to play a shot.

The maintenance of tees is similar to that of greens i.e. regular aeration, controlled feeding and top dressing.

- Mowing heights will normally be in the range 8-13mm. Clippings will be boxed off.
- Divot marks will be repaired regularly using a mix of sand, loam and seed and markers will be moved to spread wear across the whole area.
- Full use will be made of those tees affording an alternative route to the hole so as to minimise wear of the walk off areas. This is particularly important in the winter months.
- Aeration will be carried out on a regular basis throughout the year using a variety of methods including; slit tining, verti-draining, hollow tining, verti-cutting and scarifying.
- Grass tees will be used whenever possible though on certain difficult tees, mats could be used as alternatives when weather conditions dictate.
- Banks will be cut once or twice each fortnight throughout the growing season.

- Permanent distance markers will be maintained so that they are clearly visible.

5.4 Aprons and Approaches

The green surround will be maintained to provide a consistent, firm well presented transition from fairway to putting green.

The aim is to keep these areas well grassed with a bent/fescue sward to allow a full array of golf shots.

- Aprons and approaches will receive a similar fertiliser and aeration program as the greens.
- The apron is normally two ride-on mower widths across, with one cut in each direction, and merges into the first cut of semi rough.
- Height of cut ranges from 8-13mm depending on prevailing conditions. Generally these areas will be cut twice each week throughout the season. Clippings will be boxed off.
- Aeration will be carried out on a regular basis throughout the year using a variety of methods including; solid tining, slit tining, verti-draining, hollow tining, grooming, verti-cutting and scarifying.
- Top dressing will be applied to enhance underfoot firmness and consistency.

5.5 Fairways

Firmness and good cover of fine grasses is the aim.

- It is desirable to develop some shape and form to the fairway and so avoid straight lines. The agreed line will be established before the first cut of the season. Once the desired contouring has been established it will be maintained.
- Height of cut will range from 10-13mm.
- Cutting will normally be done once or twice each week throughout the growing season.
- Clippings will only be boxed off when growth rates are particularly high or during tournaments.
- Divotting will take place weekly.
- Aeration requirements will be satisfied by regular slit tining to varying depths, pencil tining high spots, occasional scarification and localised verti-draining. All fairways will be tined every other year.
- Watering of fairways will be to an extent to allow survival in times of drought. Wetting agents are considered useful in helping reduce the irrigation requirement of the turf particularly on the mound tops. Water will not be used in an attempt to alter the colour of the fairways. A minimal input philosophy will encourage deeper rooting which favours the desirable grass species.
- Appropriate practices will be implemented at agreed times of the year to remove accumulated thatch, thus improving fairway firmness.

5.6 Rough and Semi-Rough

The rough areas around the courses provide crucial definition, framing the play areas. Red fescue, creeping bent, marram and sea lyme are highly desirable grasses on links

courses. These grasses cannot tolerate frequent close mowing and will be topped as and when necessary and scarified occasionally to keep the sward fairly open and to stop excessive thatch build up. When necessary weak areas will be fertilized and oversown with a fescue mix obtained from natural UK providence.

The first cut of rough or semi-rough consists of one width of a ride-on mower and will be maintained in a similar way to the fairways. The height of cut here will be 20-30mm.

The second cut of rough will be cut using trailed rotary decks to a height of 65mm as and when necessary.

Broad leaf grasses will be spray treated to encourage natural grasses to thrive.

Flower seed, of indigenous species to Montrose Links, will be introduced on areas of the Courses.

5.7 Paths and Roadways

Networks of paths exist around the courses and should be used by everyone. The preferred path covering is astro-turf but due to its high cost some paths have a quarry dust covering.

Roadways are usually covered with quarry dust. Paths and roadways will be maintained as required.

5.8 Bunkers

Bunkers are of the revetted type. Grass will be encouraged to grow on the faces but cutting and edging will be carried out frequently to maintain a defined edge to the hazard. Dune sand sourced on-site will be used in all bunkers. Sand will be kept as free draining, firm and clean as possible. Raking will be carried out at least five times per week throughout the season. When raking, the sand will be shaped to try to keep balls away from the edges of the bunkers so a full shot can be played. A rake will be provided for each bunker and all players will be expected to rake their footmarks. The rake will be replaced in, and not outside, the bunker.

5.9 Machinery

The Course Manager has a responsibility to:

- Keep up to date with developments in golf course machinery.
- Oversee the maintenance of all machines in every aspect including records of use, preventative maintenance, major servicing, repair and adjustments.
- Recognise that the machines represent a considerable investment and be prudent in ensuring their maintenance.
- Maintain and update the Machinery Replacement Programme

5.10 Irrigation

A guaranteed water source is essential for the maintenance of the golf courses. Water is needed on demand to wash in fertilisers and other treatments.

The prime function of the irrigation system is to allow survival of the turf in times of relative drought. It will not be used to provide 'target golf' or to enhance colour.

- The irrigation pipework is pressurised to 10 bar with water supplied from two boreholes via an above-ground storage tank located next to the maintenance facility.
- Borehole water PH levels are modified using acid injection. The aim is to ensure that PH levels are no higher than 7.0.
- A central programmer located in the maintenance facility controls the system.
- Sprinklers on the Medal greens are Toro 810G gear driven heads. Broomfield greens have Toro 2001 gear driven heads. Both types are operated in groups via electric solenoid valves.
- Sprinklers on Medal tees are Toro v1550 and Toro 2001 gear driven heads operated in groups via electric solenoid valves.
- Sprinklers on Medal fairways are Toro 780 gear driven, valve-in-head with individual head control.
- The system will be tested fully in early spring to ensure that it is in working order for the coming season.
- There is no automatic irrigation on Broomfield tees and fairways or the Pitch & Putt Course. Hand watering will be carried out as required.

5.11 Vermin Control and Fencing

External contractors may be employed to control rabbits. Qualified staff will also contribute to this work e.g. by use of gas pellets, ferrets and shooting. The Gorse Management and Ecology Plan is a major factor in reducing the vermin (rabbit) population by reducing their habitat.

5.12 Burn

The banks of the burn will be maintained and the base cleaned as per the recommendation from STRI.

5.13 Gorse Management

Gorse management will be carried out on a rolling program as laid down by STRI and cover 5 year periods, i.e., year 1 work will be repeated in year 6 which is the approx. growth cycle for gorse and broom. Within the program there is an overall strategy for understanding the ecology of the Links and how it works with fauna, flora, insects, birds and reptiles.

Gorse management can only really be carried out during the winter months (Oct – March) when there are no birds nesting. It is essential that gorse/broom removal and coppicing take into account the need to maintain the essential features which make Montrose Links attractive to both golfers, wildlife, etc.

5.14 Work on the Course

The Green Staff will be vigilant so that they do not delay play unreasonably. All players are expected to give consideration to Green Staff by not delaying their work unreasonably, particularly during the early morning.

5.15 Winter Golf

To protect the courses during the winter months when there is little or no recovery from wear the following measures have been put in place;

- During frost the Medal Course will be on temporary greens and the Broomfield Course will have temporary greens.
- Temporary greens will be prepared on suitably flat areas of the fairway at the end of the summer and will be white lined to provide positive definition.
- A mats policy is in place starting Dec 1st to the opening game of the new golf season (this to commence from 2017). Mats to be used from the fairway and first cut of rough.
- Separate winter tees will be used wherever possible. These allow recovery of the main tees and reduce stress on in-season high wear areas.
- Artificial teeing mats will be dug into winter tees which suffer from high wear.

See Appendix 2 for Winter Buggy Policy

5.16 Security

The maintenance facility is fully alarmed:

- The alarm will be set at the end of each working day.
- The workshop doors will be closed when Green Staff are on the course.
- Keys will not be left in the ignition of any vehicle when unattended.
- The diesel tank will be locked at the end of each working day.

5.17 Storage

- All hazardous chemicals will be stored in the chemsafe; the contents and quantities of such will be listed.
- Petrol cans will be stored in the container provided.
- Fertiliser will be stored on pallets and kept off the ground.
- Sands, top dressings and path covering materials will be stored in the bays provided, ensuring that the various materials are kept apart.

6. TOURNAMENT PREPARATION

The Course Manager will be provided with a list of priorities by the Operations Manager and has responsibility for ensuring that satisfactory preparation is made for competitions.

For major competitions Greens Staff will:

- Liaise with the Tournament Convener regarding course preparation and the provision of any additional facilities.
- Cut greens on the day.
- Change hole positions, having due regard for weather conditions.
- Move tee markers.
- Rake bunkers.
- Check all course furniture e.g. flagsticks, litter bins etc.

During major competitions Greens Staff will be on stand-by in case of the courses becoming unplayable.

7. GENERAL POLICY AREAS

7.1 Communication

Every effort will be made to keep season ticket holders and visitors informed of issues which have a bearing on course conditions and MGLL policy decisions.

- Copies of the Course Policy and Integrated Management Plan with Species Lists will be available in each of the Clubs and in the MGLL office reception.
- Copies of MGLL Board Minutes will be available in each of the Clubs and in the MGLL office reception.
- Information will be provided to players via newsletter, e-mail and website.
- Notices will be displayed in Clubhouses, Professional's shop and Office Reception in advance of any work likely to cause disruption to play.
- Signs on the first tees and noticeboards will inform players of pesticide and fertiliser applications.
- On course notices will be used where relevant but will be kept to a minimum.
- Interpretive panels provide information to players on the history and ecology of the courses.
- Reports from agronomist, ecologist etc. will be made available to season ticket holders.

Much essential work must be done at certain times of the year. It will be the aim of the Course Manager to agree the scheduling of this work with the Greens Convener and the Operations Manager so that periods of intense activity can be communicated in advance to season ticket holders.

7.2 Complaints

No complaint relating to the conduct of the staff or the condition of the courses should be made directly to any member of the Greens staff.

All complaints should be made to the Operations Manager or the Greens Convener. Where appropriate such complaints will be requested in writing.

The Operations Manager, Greens Convener and the Course Manager will investigate the matter and if necessary refer it to the Green Committee and/or the Board of Directors.

7.3 Course Closure/Bad Weather Policy

The only reasons for Course closure will be extreme and / or adverse weather conditions and tournament preparation.

If Courses become unplayable, they may be closed on the authority of the Course Manager or the senior member of Green Staff on duty or the Operations Manager.

When extreme and / or adverse weather conditions occur and damage to the course, or risk to personal safety would result if play were permitted, the courses may be closed

on the authority of:

- The Course Manager or the senior member of Green Staff on duty.
- The Operations Manager
- The Tournament Convener.
- The Professional or his assistant.
- A responsible member of the Board of Directors.

The following signals will then be used:

- Discontinue play immediately 1 prolonged note of the siren.
- Discontinue play 3 consecutive notes of the siren, repeated.
- Resume play 2 short notes of the siren, repeated.

The winter weather conditions policy can be viewed in Appendix 1.

7.4 Practice Facilities

The following rules are intended to ensure safety.

The practice ground next to the greenkeepers facility:

- This area is for use by Season Ticket Holders and paying visitors only
- Players must ensure that only clubs appropriate to the length of the practice area are used.
- Shots must be played from the designated areas only.
- Shots must be hit northwards only.

The practice ground at Broomfield playing fields:

- Shots must not be hit across the runway onto playing fields.
- No play is allowed from turf nursery located within the mounded area.

The North Links Putting Green:

- No chipping is allowed.
- When Winter Greens are in use the putting green will be closed

7.5 Professional Advice

Notwithstanding the complete confidence the Company has in the competence and technical knowledge of the Course Manager, it is the policy of Montrose Golf Links Limited to subscribe to STRI (Sports Turf Research Institute) for annual agronomy and biennial ecology advisory visits, resultant reports and policing of a rolling 5 year Gorse Management Plan. This subscription element of MGLL's involvement with STRI entitles the Course Manager to seek assistance for any course related problem.

No major alterations to the architecture of the courses may be undertaken without full consultation with a qualified golf course architect and approval by the Board of Directors.

The Company's Health and Safety consultant will make an annual advisory visit and provide a written report.

7.6 Health and Safety

Montrose Golf Links Limited strives to abide by all current Health and Safety legislation and develop policies accordingly. All staff are required to be familiar with and adhere to these policies.

- The Course Manager is responsible for maintaining and updating the policy relating to green keeping issues, in consultation with the Operations Manager, Green Convener and Health and Safety Director.
- The Deputy Operations Manager (and Company Secretary) is responsible for maintaining and updating the policy relating to the Office.
- The Golf Professional is responsible for maintaining and updating the policy relating to the Pro Shop.

The Company will ensure that there are qualified First Aiders on the staff. First Aid boxes are readily available and are regularly re-stocked.

7.7 Ecology

In 2007 MGLL adopted an Integrated Management Plan produced in association with Scottish Golf Environment Group. The vision is to maintain and preserve the historic links in a sustainable and environmentally-friendly manner thus maximizing the potential of the links from both golfing and ecological perspectives. The IMP, in conjunction with the STRI Gorse Management and Ecology Plan, will be reviewed every 4 years.

MGLL is committed to:

- Ensuring an integrated approach to managing the playing areas and surrounding environment in order to maintain and improve the courses and preserve the environment.
- Ensuring that all management practices conform to best environmental practice to minimise overall impact on the environment.
- Continuous improvement of future actions through regular review of environmental policy and practice.
- Improving employees' understanding of and commitment to agreed environmental practices through ongoing communication and training in a safe working environment.
- Raising awareness of golfers, visitors and local community of relevant environmental issues.
- Developing and maintaining constructive relationships with relevant

environmental organisations to ensure good communication and sourcing of best advice.

7.8 Erosion

MGLL is committed to pursue all measures which might preserve the golf courses from the effects of coastal erosion.

In 2004 - Golf Course Architect Robin Hiseman was appointed to carry out a feasibility study on the realignment of the golf courses with the final report being adopted by MGLL in 2005.

In Autumn 2006 - Angus Council set up a Stakeholders Group for the Montrose Beach Environment Development Plan with representatives from MGLL along with Montrose Port Authority, GlaxoSmithKline, SEPA, SNH, Tay Estuary Forum, Fisheries Research Station and University of Dundee.

2008 – 2011 - Golf Course Architect Martin Hawtree advised on necessary changes to the layout of the Medal Course resultant in a repositioning of the fairway on the 2nd hole).

2014–15 – because of significant coastal erosion in 2013/14, and from advice given by Angus Council, Golf Course Architects ‘Hawtree’ were re-engaged to provide alternate layouts to the Medal Course. At the time of producing this document there is a consultation process in place with the Season Ticket Holders and 3 Clubs as to a way forward. Doing nothing is not an option if MGLL is to preserve golf being played (as we know it) in Montrose.

2016-17 – during the winter of 2016/17, and from advice given by Angus Council, it was decided to remove existing rock armour defences from the 3rd Tee area. The relocated rock was placed at the base of the dunes around the 1st Green / 2nd Tee area, in order that both could be preserved and cause the least disruption to golfers. The existing 3rd regular play Tee is to be sacrificed. A new 3rd Tee was built as per the Hawtree layout. Discussions are ongoing with the Stakeholder Group on the best disposal site for dredge material from the harbour. See Appendix 4.

Please see Appendix 3, 4 and 5 for further information regarding the Montrose Beach Environmental Development Plan Report. Note: this is an ongoing study and is currently in Phase 3.

7.9 Ashes

Montrose Golf Links permit the scattering of ashes on the Courses but the ashes must not be scattered on tees, fairways or greens as they will damage grass. Anyone wishing to scatter ashes must make contact with the Montrose Golf Links Office.

7.10 Child Protection Policy

Montrose Golf Links is fully committed to safeguarding the welfare of all children in its care. It recognises the responsibility to promote safe practice and to protect children from harm, abuse and exploitation. Staff and volunteers will work together to embrace difference and diversity and respect the rights of children and young people

Montrose Golf Links affiliates to Scottish Golf Limited and recognises the policies of the governing body, as set out in the Guidelines for Child Protection for Golf Clubs and Facilities.

This document outlines Montrose Golf Links commitment to protecting children.

These guidelines are based on the following principles:

- The welfare of children is the primary concern.
- All children, whatever their age, culture, disability, gender, language, racial origin, socioeconomic status, religious belief and/or sexual identity have the right to protection from all forms of harm and abuse.
- Child protection is everyone's responsibility.
- Children have the right to express views on all matters which affect them, should they wish to do so.
- Organisations shall work in partnership together with children and parents to promote the welfare, health and development of children.

Montrose Golf Links will:

- Promote the health and welfare of children by providing opportunities for them to take part in golf safely.
- Respect and promote the rights, wishes and feelings of children.
- Promote and implement appropriate procedures to safeguard the wellbeing of children and protect them from abuse.
- Recruit, train, support and supervise its staff, members and volunteers to adopt best practice to safeguard and protect children from abuse and to reduce risk to themselves.
- Require staff, members and volunteers to adopt and abide by this Child Protection Policy and these procedures.
- Respond to any allegations of misconduct or abuse of children in line with this Policy and these procedures as well as implementing, where appropriate, the relevant disciplinary and appeals procedures.
- Regularly monitor and evaluate the implementation of this Policy and these procedures.

Review:

- This Policy and these Procedures will be regularly reviewed:
- In accordance with changes in legislation and guidance on the protection of children or following any changes within the golf club.
- Following any issues or concerns raised about the protection of children within the golf club.
- In all other circumstances, at least every three years.

APPENDIX 1 – WINTER WEATHER CONDITIONS POLICY

WINTER WEATHER CONDITIONS POLICY

DURING PERIODS WHEN THE UNDERNOTED WEATHER CONDITIONS PREVAIL, WINTER GREENS WILL BE IN USE ON BOTH COURSES

WINTER WEATHER CONDITIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS: -

- Snow.
- White, Hoar Frost.
- Frost beneath the playing surface while soft on top.
- Frozen standing water.
- Certain greens frozen when others soft.
- Winter greens are classified as G.U.R. at all times.
- If completely covered in snow, both Courses will be closed.

COURSE INSPECTION POLICY

WEEKDAYS

The Course Manager will inform the Operations Manager / Professional's shop if the winter greens are to be in use and when the next inspection will be carried out.

WEEKENDS

The Green Staff member on duty will inform the Operations Manager / Professional's shop as early as possible what the situation is and when the next inspection will be carried out.

The Green Staff member is on duty from first daylight for a period of three hours and they will decide, before the end of this period, whether or not the Courses will be returned to full greens for play on the relevant day.

APPENDIX 2 – BUGGY POLICY

These rules are in place to ensure personal safety and protect the courses.

- Buggies must only be used on the Golf Courses or to access the car park as they are not registered or licensed for road use
- Drivers must be at least 17 years of age and have a valid full driving license
- Operation of a golf buggy is at the risk of the driver
- Drivers are liable for any personal injury or property damage that occurs from the use of the buggy. The cost of repair of a buggy in the event of damage will be charged to that person
- Only 2 bags and 2 people are allowed on a buggy at any time
- Always remain seated and hold on whilst the buggy is in motion
- Never drive buggies on tees or greens or slopes leading up to them or within 2 metres of any bunker
- Buggies must not be driven in the rough
- Buggies must use the gravel paths whenever possible (on 3rd hole of the Medal Course buggies MUST use the gravel path only)
- The buggies must be used to progress the game and not driven up and down looking for golf balls
- Check the area behind the buggy before backing up
- Set the brake before leaving the buggy
- Drive the buggy only as fast as the terrain and safety considerations allow
- To avoid tipping over, only drive the buggies straight up and down slopes and slow down on corners (particular care should be taken on undulations on the 2nd, 5th, 7th, 11th and 17th holes of the Medal Course)
- Please be extra careful when the courses are wet
- Everyone hiring a buggy must sign a disclaimer
- Buggies will not be hired out during frosty conditions on the Medal Course
- Buggies will not be hired out after 11 am during the winter months

RIDE ON BUGGIES

The use of a ride-on buggy will not be allowed unless authorised by Montrose Golf Links. Staff are authorised to stop any Season Ticket Holder from using a ride on buggy.

Ride on buggies will not be allowed out on the Medal Course during frosty conditions. Ride on buggies will be allowed on the Broomfield Course during frost conditions. A course conditions update will be available by contacting 01674 672634 and selecting option 3 after 8.30 am.

Golfers should be aware that a visual inspection is not sufficient and even if surface frost appears to have lifted, damage to the turf can be severe if the subsoil is still frozen. The ultimate arbiter for buggies being used during inclement/frosty weather is the Course Manager or Senior Greenkeeper on duty.

In Winter, Buggies will only be available for hire up until 11 a.m. so that they can be returned prior to the Professional Shop closing at 3 pm.

APPENDIX 3 – MONTROSE BEACH ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN PHASE 1 REPORT (2006)

SUMMARY

The dune system fronting the Montrose Links golf course has been subject to significant erosion over recent years with a total dune retreat of approximately 45m observed at the southern golf course between 1988 and 2006. Investigations of patterns and rates of longshore drift at Montrose bay between 1992 and 2006 using the CERC and Kamphuis formula in Halcrow's *Shoreline and Nearshore Data System (SANDS)* indicate that over the study period there has been a sustained northward longshore transport of sediment along the golf course frontage (locations 7 to 10) characterized by a littoral drift gradient generally conducive to beach erosion. However, the presence of a healthy dune system and the configuration of the dune line at the golf course frontage visible in aerial photographs from 1947 and 1988 indicate that southerly longshore drift was strong enough to sustain a balanced dune system at the golf course frontage at the time. The available evidence suggests that there was a change to a dominant northerly direction of longshore sediment drift in the late 1980s which resulted in the rapid erosion of the dunes at the golf course frontage due to sediment starvation caused by the comparatively short area of beach to the south of the golf course frontage and the presence of the seawall at the Faulds. This change was driven by a change in the wave climate most likely caused by an increase in the frequency of south easterlies over the course of the 1980s and an increase in significant wave height particularly since 1988 (Caledonian Geltech, 1987; HR Wallinford, 1993; Mitchell 1997). The routine removal from the closed coastal system of sediment dredged from the South Esk estuary has also been shown to contribute to erosion in the beach-dune system. A simple quantitative analysis of dune movement caused by the removal of beach sediment since 1984 indicates that at the southern end of the golf course frontage loss of sediment from the coastal system may have contributed to between 16% and 51% of the total dune retreat between 1988 and 2006. The projected impact of dredging on the dune system at this location is equivalent to a dune recession of 39.4m to 124.8m by 2100AD.

An engineering solution is required to slow down the rate of marine induced erosion in the golf course frontage. A preferred approach should promote an increase in the height of the beach fronting the dunes to reduce the susceptibility of the dune toe to marine erosion during storm events and at high tide whilst avoiding disruption of longshore transport with the effect of initiating downdrift erosion. It is also strongly recommended that sediment dredged from the South Esk is retained within the coastal unit rather than dumped at a location offshore of Lunan Bay where it is permanently lost from the closed coastal system at Montrose. This will reduce anthropogenically induced erosion and will help to maintain the protective capacity of the beach-dune system as a buffer between the coastal hinterland and the sea. The next stage of this study will be to assess potential intervention solutions with a view to identifying adequate engineering solutions, outline design considerations and develop a beach management program to supplement the installation of an engineering approach. This work will be presented in the phase 2 report of the research project.

The Montrose Beach Environmental Development Plan Phase 1 Report has suggested the Phase 2 of the study should look at the following:

- Assess potential intervention solution with a view to identifying adequate engineering solutions
- Outline design considerations
- Develop a beach management programme to supplement the installation of an engineering approach

APPENDIX 4 – MONTROSE BEACH ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN PHASE 2 REPORT (2011)

SUMMARY

The dune system fronting the Montrose Medal Golf Course has experienced significant erosion over recent years amounting to a total dune retreat of approximately 60m at the southern end of the golf course frontage between 1988 and 2010 (Beedie, 2010). This erosion can be primarily attributed to natural rates of sediment transport with the onset dune retreat apparently initiated by the strengthening of northerly longshore drift due to wave climate change in the 1980s. Superimposed on the natural causes of coastal erosion, anthropogenic factors are also found to have a negative impact on the site. In particular, the removal of sediment from Montrose Bay, a morphologically closed system, during dredging operations at the South Esk estuary is likely contributing to erosion in the beach-dune system whilst the updrift presence of hard engineering defences is exacerbating sediment starvation at the golf course frontage by preventing the compensatory release of sediment into the littoral zone from the protected hinterland.

To slow down the rate of erosion in the dune system at the golf course frontage, an intervention solution is required to promote an increase in the height of the upper beach to reduce the susceptibility of the dune toe to wave attack without detrimentally impeding longshore sediment transport. To achieve this, it is suggested an *integrated shoreline management* approach is implemented at Montrose Bay encompassing up to 3 distinct types of intervention. These are *sediment management*, involving annual recharge of the coastal zone using material from maintenance dredging, possible installation of *beach control structures* constructed from geotextile sand containers, and *dune management* to encourage deposition of wind-blown sand at the beach head.

Keeping sediment dredged from the South Esk within Montrose Bay is critical for successful management of erosion at the site. This will help to conserve the natural protective capability of the beach-dune system by ending the systematic depletion of coastal sediments associated with the current practice of dumping dredged material offshore. Sustainable long-term management of sediment resource is particularly important to help minimise the impacts of anticipated relative sea level rise which are expected to aggravate erosive pressures on the coastal hinterland at the site over the coming century. One of the potential concerns regarding the proposed recycling of dredged sediments from the South Esk is that it may result in an upturn in the annual dredging requirement in the navigation channel (Halcrow, 1998). This is considered very unlikely as onshore sediment transport is predominantly controlled by the prevailing wave climate, nearshore currents and grain size and availability of sediments for transport. As the depth of the mobile sediment over most parts of the beach is much smaller than the surface sediment layer available for transport by waves and currents, spreading dredged sediment back into the littoral zone of Montrose over a large area is not expected to affect appreciably the hydrodynamic conditions and volumes of annual southerly longshore sediment transport either on the beach or into the South Esk channel.

The most economical and practicable method for annual sediment recycling is *shoreface recharge* in which dredged material from the South Esk is bottom-dumped from the vessel currently utilised for maintenance dredging operations in a new spoil site approximately 390 to 590m offshore from the golf frontage. This will allow the material to be retained within the coastal system and potentially move offshore via natural processes during constructive wave conditions to raise beach levels and replenish areas of erosion. Annual replenishment of the shoreface recharge elsewhere in the world has indicated that it may take up to 10 years before an appreciable accretionary response occurs on the beach (van Duin et al., 2004).

Shoreface recharge would not increase costs relative to current dredging practice (Halcrow, 1998) and these costs may even be reduced due to the shorter journey the dredger has to take to the spoil site. It is recommended that a detailed bathymetric survey be carried out before commencement of shoreface recharge to ensure identification of adequate water depths for safe operation of the dredger and subsequent repeated monitoring of the distribution and migration of recharged material. Systematic beach profiling programme should be implemented along the golf course frontage to ascertain the magnitude and timing of beach response to the sediment recycling.

Due to the likely prolonged length of time between commencement of shoreface recharge and the occurrence of any positive response occurring at the golf course frontage, it is advisable that a supplementary measure is taken to provide short-term shoreline protection. This should ideally take the shape of a one-off *direct beach recharge* using material reclaimed from the offshore spoil site currently used to deposit dredged sediments. Although such a *beach reinstatement* would be expensive, it would increase the volume of the sediment at Montrose Bay and increase the natural protective capacity of the beach. Alternatively, a temporary protection could be achieved through the installation of 1 – 1.5m high dune reinforcement comprised of small (0.05m³) geotextile sand containers. To minimise costs and the impact on the coastal system, this dune reinforcement would be restricted to the southernmost frontage of the golf course forming a composite reinforcement with the existing rock armour strong points. The low height of the reinforcement will help maintain the potential for beach to dune sediment transfer and reduce the threat of induced downdrift sediment starvation. However, as an unavoidable consequence this reinforcement structure is likely to be overtopped under extreme wave conditions and will therefore not completely prevent erosion of the dune face. Following construction of the reinforcement a commitment should be made to removing it if signs of aggravated downdrift erosion due to its installation are observed. Other beach control structures such as sills and groynes should not be used at the golf course frontage due to their higher potential for interrupting littoral transport and triggering erosion elsewhere in the system.

It is recommended that secondary low-cost dune management techniques to encourage deposition of wind-blow sand at the beach head should initially take the shape of a dune fence comprising a parallel line approximately 1 to 2m distant from the dune toe. This will allow sediment accumulation to take place along the dune toe whilst also minimising the risk of damage from wave attack by ensuring the fence is not located too far seaward. If the initial fence is successful in encouraging sedimentary accretion, a new line should be installed 1 to 2m seaward of the original, thus encouraging gradual progradation of the dune system. Dune thatching comprised of forestry brushings may also help to encourage progradation at the site if used in conjunction with proposed fences. Dune vegetation planting should not be initially used as a dune management technique at the site due to the vulnerability of dune grasses to wave attack. However, this approach may subsequently be considered if foredunes formed around dune fences become less susceptible to wave erosion due to increased beach levels and seaward migration of the high water mark.

Trends in wave climate, water levels and morphological evolution of the beach and nearshore zone (beach profile and bathymetric changes) should be continually monitored following commencement of the proposed integrated shoreline management so as to inform ongoing coastal management at the site

APPENDIX 5 – ANGUS SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN SMP2 REPORT (2016)

Note: The coastal issues at Montrose is a section within Angus Shoreline Management Plan SMP2. All the reports/studies, etc, can be found on-line at:

http://www.angus.gov.uk/info/20367/the_environment/784/angus_shoreline_management_plan_smp2

The following are sections extracted from the various documents relevant to Montrose and the area between Milton Ness to the north, and the River South Esk in the south.

The Angus SMP has been reviewed by CH2M (Formally Halcrow Group Ltd) to produce a revised plan (SMP2) that it takes account of the latest available information and current understanding of flood and coastal erosion risks.

SMP2 was approved as a policy document at Angus Council Communities Committee on 17th January 2017 superseding its predecessor SMP1

A Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) provides a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with erosion and flooding at the coast. It also presents policies to help manage these risks to people and to the developed, historic and natural environment in a sustainable manner. SMPs form an important part of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) strategy for managing risks due to flooding and coastal erosion (Defra, 2006). The first generation SMP (SMP1) for the Angus coastline, produced by Angus Council, in partnership with HR Wallingford, was completed in 2004 and recommended strategic ‘50 year’ policies. A SMP is, however, a working document and requires updating over time to ensure:

- any new information and improved understanding of coastal processes is incorporated into shoreline management decisions;
- any change in coastal use or local-level issues is taken into account;
- the policies adhere to new environmental legislation, such as Strategic Environmental Assessment,
- Habitat Regulation Appraisal and Water Framework Directive Assessment;
- the policies take due account of any change in governance or funding

Overview:

The SMP2 represents the first ‘tier’ in the strategic coastal erosion and flood risk management process, providing the overall framework within which more detailed assessments of flood and erosion risk, such as strategy plans and coastal management schemes, can be carried out. These assessments cover smaller areas and so are generally better able to address local features of importance and local issues, i.e., Montrose Bay. The SMP2 process aims to achieve an integrated approach to coastal management. The SMP2’s relationship with the land use (spatial) planning process is particularly important with links to both regional spatial strategies and local development frameworks.

Definition of Objectives

The setting of objectives helps to ensure both clarity and consistency across the SMP2 area, whilst the identification of why a feature is important and any potential issues associated with coastal erosion and flooding, helps us to understand how an objective may be achieved.

An objective defines a target or goal that the SMP2 aspires to in delivering the plan.

However, it is important to understand that quite commonly there are conflicting objectives for a particular stretch of coast. Therefore it is likely that not all objectives will be or can be achieved at every location but the aim of the SMP2 is to seek to provide a balanced plan, which considers people, nature, historic and socio-economic realities.

Using the Defra Shoreline Management Plan Guidance (2006), Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) guidelines and through internal discussions, a list of objectives was developed and, using the issues identified, appropriate objectives were defined for each feature. Some of these objectives relate to statutory requirements and as such are mandatory. The objectives cover broad 'high level' features that may influence policy decisions in coastal management which can be used to adequately assess policy options. Some assets such as those associated with commercial dredging activities are unlikely to be affected by policy decisions in coastal management, and are therefore excluded.

Objectives

The major objective for the Angus coast, in common with all other parts of the coastline of the UK is to develop and implement sustainable coast defences in line with the governments Flood and Coastal Defence Policy, which is defined as:

"To reduce the risk to people and the developed and natural environment from flooding and coastal erosion by the provision of technically, environmentally and economically sound and sustainable defence measures" With the primary focus on: "The protection of life and hence of urban areas."

Generic SMP2 objectives, defined for the SMP2 Plan area, have been redefined, building on the objectives identified in SMP1, and scoping out of SEA receptors not relevant to the SMP2. These objectives will provide a framework to develop and appraise sustainable policies in relation to risks from coastal flooding and erosion.

What this means for Montrose and golf

Montrose Links

This section of coast extends from the cliffs at Milton Ness in the north to the mouth of the River South Esk in the south. An undefended natural beach and dune system, dissected by the River North Esk, extends between Milton Ness and the Montrose Golf Links, here there are few assets at risk and the dunes to the north are nationally designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and National Nature Reserve (NNR).

The north of Montrose town is located landward of the Montrose Golf Links. The Montrose Golf links coastal frontage is mainly undefended; apart from the rock strong points which were constructed to provide short term protection to the tees at most risk of erosion. Dune erosion is particularly severe along this frontage and these rock strong points are now at the end of their design life and have become increasingly ineffective.

The frontage south of the golf course, including the Splash, South Links Holiday Park and GlaxoSmith Kline frontages, is entirely defended. The seawall and rock armour around the Splash (the Faulds) recreation area has formed a promontory where the frontage is currently 40-60m seaward of the natural shoreline position. Beach lowering in front of this defence is an increasing problem. South of Splash a continuous rock revetment protects the South Links Holiday Park and the GlaxoSmithKline industrial complex. The 1999 coastal defence scheme in front of the GlaxoSmithKline site has acted to encourage accretion in this location and defences here are now buried.

Splash (the Faulds)

The long term plan for the frontage north of Montrose Golf Links is to allow natural processes to continue unhindered, where the naturally evolving dune and beach system will continue to provide the natural coastal defence, protecting inland areas from coastal water intrusion. A naturally eroding and accreting dynamic dune system helps absorb the impact of storms and acts as a resilient barrier to the destructive forces of wind and waves.

In line with the original Shoreline Management Plan (Angus Council, 2004), along the Montrose Golf Links frontage the plan is to manage erosion of the dunes through a managed realignment policy to maintain the integrity of the dunes as a natural defence while maintaining protection to the majority of the golf course into the long term. Assuming material is suitable and available, there is an opportunity for beneficial use of River South Esk dredgings as recharge material along the frontage to help maintain beach levels and manage dune erosion. Inevitably this policy will include the need for relocation of those assets / tees in the 100 year erosion zone further inland.

The medium term plan south of the golf course, along the Splash recreation area and the South Links Holiday Park frontages, is to continue to maintain existing defences to reduce flood and erosion risk into the medium term. Again, there is an opportunity for beneficial use of dredged material to maintain beach levels. Under rising sea levels, coastal squeeze may result in the further loss of beaches in front of the Splash and Holiday Park frontages and therefore, holding defences on their current alignment will become unsustainable in the long term.

In light of this, the long term plan here is therefore to remove defences once they reach the end of their design life and allow a more natural shoreline position to form, in line with the golf course dunes to the north. Opportunity exists to design a new scheme which will provide flood and erosion risk protection to Montrose while reinstating the dunes as the natural line of defence. Although provision will need to be made to relocate Trail Drive, as well as assets at Splash and along the seaward edge of the caravan park in the medium term, the reinstated managed eroding dune frontage will provide a release of sediment back into the system to feed, maintain and improve fronting beaches.

Assuming the industrial works remain, the long term plan along the GlaxoSmithKline frontage is to continue to provide flood and erosion protection to the site. However, as long as accretion continues along this frontage, minimal intervention is expected to be required.

Addendum from MGLL:

The above is a small section lifted from the SMP2 report. Taken in isolation, the above does not make very good reading for golf at Montrose. Yes, we will probably have a Golf Course, the question is where?

However, prior to and since the release of SMP2, MGLL has been pro-active in engaging with Angus Council, Montrose Port Authority, The Scottish Parliament (Cabinet Secretary for Environment, Climate Change and Land Reform), Marine Scotland, Scottish Natural Heritage, SEPA, GSK, MSP's of all parties and Local Councillors, outlining what we would like to see happen going forward both for Montrose Links and Montrose as a whole.

MGLL is not giving up on maintaining 2 x 18 hole golf courses and whilst SMP2 (2016) is an approved document, there is, should circumstances change, flexibility within SPM2 to provide coastal protection (hard defences, etc) or environmentally sustainable alternatives (preferred) to protect the dunes/golf courses and Montrose.

The main SMP2 concluding document can be found in the following link.

http://www.angus.gov.uk/downloads/file/2249/smp2_main_document