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and [www.sgeg.org.uk](http://www.sgeg.org.uk)



# THE OPEN

CHAMPIONSHIP



## Carnoustie

19-22 July 2007

A guide to the management of the links  
for wildlife and conservation



## INTRODUCTION

It gives me great pleasure to introduce this booklet produced for The Open Championship 2007. Its purpose is to raise awareness of the important wildlife and habitats found on and around the Carnoustie Golf Links.

This is one of a series of booklets produced at each of our Open venues and the first to feature the famous Championship Course at Carnoustie. Since The Open first visited Carnoustie in 1931 it has consistently enjoyed a deserved reputation as the toughest of all our venues. This applies particularly to its formidable final three holes.

This publication demonstrates the commitment of The R&A to promoting best practice policies on course management and presentation. Our Golf Course Committee concerns itself particularly with sustainable development and management of golf courses encompassing environmental and ecological issues. To learn more, visit our best practice website, [www.bestcourseforgolf.org](http://www.bestcourseforgolf.org)

The booklet is the result of collaboration between ourselves, the Carnoustie Golf Links Management Committee and the Scottish Golf Environment Group. We are particularly grateful to the Scottish Golf Union Ltd, the Scottish Executive, Scottish Natural Heritage and Angus Council who have all contributed financially towards its production and I very much hope it enhances your visit to this year's Open Championship at Carnoustie.



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Peter Dawson'.

**PETER DAWSON**  
Chief Executive, The R&A

A hoverfly on devil's-bit scabious



## ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This booklet has been produced to raise awareness of the nationally and internationally important wildlife and habitats found on and around the famous Carnoustie Championship Course. It highlights other environmental issues such as waste, water and energy management and demonstrates how golf facilities can act as environmental stewards and shows how golfing and environmental bodies are working together to protect the environment and our natural heritage for future generations.

## THE R&A

The R&A is golf's world rules and development body and organiser of The Open Championship. It operates with the consent of more than 130 national and international, amateur and professional organisations from over 120 countries on behalf of an estimated 30 million golfers in Europe, Africa, Asia-Pacific and The Americas outside the USA and Mexico which are governed by the United States Golf Association (USGA).

The R&A put particular emphasis on the encouragement of junior golf, on the development of the game in emerging golfing nations, on coaching and the provision of open access courses and practice facilities.

The R&A also provides best practice guidance on all aspects of golf course management, through the website [www.bestcourseforgolf.org](http://www.bestcourseforgolf.org), with specific reference to ecological and conservation issues, to help the growth of the game in a commercially and environmentally sustainable way.

## CARNOUSTIE GOLF LINKS MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Carnoustie Golf Links Management Committee is responsible for the management and maintenance of three public courses; The Championship, The Burnside and Buddon Links. It actively promotes good environmental management practices whilst maintaining high quality playing surfaces which are enjoyed by the local clubs and the many visitors from around the world who come to Carnoustie.

The links is home to six clubs; Caledonia Golf Club of Carnoustie, Carnoustie Golf Club, Carnoustie Ladies Golf Club, Carnoustie Mercantile Golf Club, Dalhousie Golf Club and New Taymouth Golf Club.

## SCOTTISH GOLF UNION LTD

The Scottish Golf Union Ltd (SGU) is a federation of Area Committees formed from golf clubs in Scotland, representing more than 600 member clubs which incorporates over 250,000 golfers.

The SGU is dedicated to encouraging people to play golf and to developing and sustaining the game in Scotland. Its aim is to make golf available to everyone, in an environment that actively encourages golfers to fulfil their potential. The SGU is focused on growing the game, developing talent and supporting member clubs and its objectives are: to foster and maintain a high standard of amateur golf; to act as the governing body of amateur golf in Scotland; to host an annual Scottish Amateur Championship, a Scottish Amateur Stroke Play Championship and other such competitions and matches as considered appropriate; to administer and apply the Rules of the Council of National Golf Unions (CONGU) Unified Handicapping System.

## SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE

The Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department (SEERAD) is responsible for advising Scottish Ministers on policy relating to agriculture, rural development, food, the environment and fisheries, and for ensuring the implementation of those policies in Scotland. In particular, SEERAD has an important role to play in the conservation of natural resources and their sustainable use, including the conservation of biodiversity through the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy.

## SCOTTISH NATURAL HERITAGE

Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) is the devolved government agency which aims to secure the conservation and enhancement of our natural heritage.

Its goals include helping people enjoy Scotland's natural heritage responsibly, adding to the quality of people's lives, making environments close to where people live more attractive and creating opportunities for people to enjoy, learn about and get involved with their natural heritage. SNH aims to make sure people benefit from their natural heritage tomorrow through looking after it today.

Via a network of area offices, SNH can advise and, where appropriate, grant aid natural heritage improvement projects and

environmental educational work on golf courses.

## ANGUS COUNCIL

The Council owns a number of courses throughout the Angus area, including the famous links at Carnoustie.

Angus Council is responsible for managing the local environment on behalf of the community. It is committed to developing a sustainable community through a comprehensive and inclusive Community Planning process. All aspects of the physical environment are addressed through a local Sustainability Forum which embraces, in particular, issues of environmental pollution, waste management, energy efficiency and sustainable resource use.

## SCOTTISH GOLF ENVIRONMENT GROUP

The Scottish Golf Environment Group (SGEG) is a partnership of organisations from the golfing and environment sectors. Through advisory visits to golf facilities in Scotland, SGEG focuses on biodiversity, woodland, gorse, grassland and wider habitat management issues and routinely delivers best practice advice on waste management, energy conservation, climate change, sustainable drainage, water use, landscape, archaeology and general environmental issues. SGEG contribute to sustainable tourism initiatives in Scotland and is the co-ordinator of the Scottish Awards for Environmental Excellence on Golf Courses which are recognised at European level.

## CARNOUSTIE GOLF LINKS: A BRIEF HISTORY

Carnoustie has hosted The Open Championship on six occasions, for the first time in 1931 and most recently in 1999.

Golf has been played over the links at Carnoustie since the 1500's. The present Championship Course has its origins in an 1850 design by Allan Robertson of St Andrews. 20 years later Old Tom Morris extended the course to 18 holes, only for it to be extensively redesigned in 1926 by James Braid. Few courses will have evolved under the watch of three more famous individuals. Prior to the 1931 Open Championship the layout of the final three holes was altered by James Wright, a local man, who produced what has come to be regarded as the toughest finishing stretch in championship golf.

Carnoustie is a public links and the opportunity is there for everyone to play the Championship Course. There are a number of local golf clubs which have a proud and interesting history and all have playing rights over the course.

The Championship Course at Carnoustie is in excellent health, offering superb playing quality and a real challenge to every golfer that takes it on. The Barry Burn winds its way through the final three holes, a watery grave awaiting the less than perfectly struck shot.

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The non-golfing public has a commonly held perception that golf courses have negative impacts on habitats and use too many chemicals and too much water. In reality this is not the case. Such practices would lead to deterioration of the playing surfaces as applying excessive fertiliser, pesticides and water results in soft ground and turf that is susceptible to disease and invasion by weeds and undesirable grasses.

Mismanagement of native rough results in a deleterious change in sward characteristics, which not only slows play but also compromises visual and wildlife interest. Many golf facilities, including Carnoustie, are accepting the challenge of managing their land in a way which benefits both golf and the wider countryside, and never before has sound ecological management of golf courses been considered so important from within the golfing sector.

Three major environmental opportunities arise from this Open Championship:

- The event attracts enormous crowds and media attention, providing an excellent opportunity to illustrate golf's environmental good practice and the positive role golf courses such as Carnoustie are playing in wildlife and habitat conservation
- Preparations for The Open, and remedial efforts afterwards, often incorporate environmental enhancement work
- The event itself can have a practical benefit to the quality of the grassland habitat on the site as spectator trampling thins the dense rough grassland and creates gaps for other plants to colonise. Some of the areas with greatest wildflower diversity on the site are those which were heavily trampled during previous Opens.

## CARNOUSTIE ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMME

The Carnoustie Links Management Committee has been increasing its environmental focus on the courses over recent years, setting out and endorsing a Policy Statement as the foundation for the delivery of their environmental management programme.

Carnoustie has produced an Integrated Environmental Management Plan in conjunction with the Sports Turf Research Institute (STRI) and the Scottish Golf Environment Group, which identifies both golfing and ecological objectives. This sets out how they are addressing the management of their turfgrass and non-playing area habitats, and covers a wider range of environmental activity including water management, waste reduction, energy efficiency and education. An Environmental Working Group has been set up which includes representatives from the committee, the greenkeeping staff and Angus Council.

There is close liaison between The R&A, the Carnoustie Golf Links Management Committee and the Links Superintendent regarding the preparation of the course for The Open Championship. Careful placement of spectator routes, grandstands, television camera towers and service facilities will minimise their impact on the environment.

The Environmental Working Group has also been working in partnership with bodies such as Tayside Biodiversity Partnership, Local Biodiversity Action Plan Officers and the Forestry Commission. This has resulted in many successful environmental improvements across the course and greater awareness of ecologically important areas.



COURSE MANAGEMENT AND  
WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AT

# Carnoustie Golf Links

A  
Hole by Hole  
Guide

## HOLES 1 AND 2

Standing on the 1st tee at Carnoustie gives a flavour of the magnificent links environment to come. The rough down the right hand side is dominated by lyme grass, a recent introduction that adds much to the links character of the course.

The 2nd is arguably the most ecologically important hole on the course. The tee is fringed by lyme grass and the undulating dune landscape down the right is rich in wildflowers. Bird's foot trefoil, lady's bedstraw, yellow rattle, white clover, lesser stitchwort, bulbous buttercup, common vetch and bush vetch all abound. To the left a wonderful wetland habitat thrives, supporting annual seablight and yellow flag iris. Further over on the beach is the site of the rare sea pea.

Skylarks and meadow pipits can often be heard singing over this hole and they probably breed in the rough to the right of the fairway.



Sea pea



Yellow iris



Yellow rattle

### SEA PEA

*Lathyrus japonicus* subsp. *maritimus*

Sea pea is one of the most attractive of Scotland's coastal plants and also one of the rarest. A deeply rooted perennial, this sprawling plant has slightly fleshy, blue-green leaves and purple pea-like flowers. The Scottish variety of sea pea has narrow leaflets tapering at both ends; a characteristic of plants growing on sand dunes whereas those on shingle have broader leaves.

Sea pea flowers are pollinated by bees and butterflies. Seeds remain viable for up to five years even whilst floating on the sea and can drift for long distances. Germination is triggered when the hard outer coat of the seed is worn away by wave action on sand or shingle. This explains its relatively widespread distribution along the coasts of the northern and arctic regions of Europe and America (where it also occurs inland on lake shores).

The first known written account of the sea pea from 1555 tells how people living along the Suffolk coast were reduced to eating it in times of famine. Whilst toxic in large quantities, with a bitter taste, immature seeds can be eaten raw or cooked like peas and mature seeds can be cooked or sprouted for use in salads. However, because of its rarity, such use is to be discouraged.

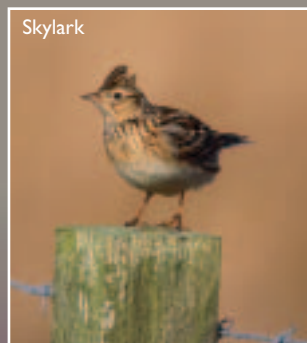
Over the past sixty years sea pea has declined from over half of its known localities in the north and west of Britain and there are now only two localities for this species in Scotland: Angus and Aberdeenshire. Sea pea was first recorded in Angus in 1875 and it still grows at Carnoustie although its long term survival will depend on continued availability of suitable habitat. It disappeared from the only other known Angus locality, the dunes at Elliot by Arbroath, as recently as the mid 1990s. Sea pea can colonise large areas of sand dunes or coastal shingle but it dies away if the habitat stabilises and a continuous sward develops. The Carnoustie population is particularly susceptible to trampling and vulnerable to the effects of developments which disrupt the natural processes of dune formation and restrict any opportunity to spread.

Given favourable conditions there is potential for sea pea to flourish at Carnoustie and to expand rather than contract its distribution in this part of Scotland, so please tread carefully.

## HOLES 3, 4 AND 5

The triangle of ground between the 3rd, 4th, and 5th holes has developed into a valuable ecological area since trees were removed in 2003. A varied sward of grasses, gorse, heather and open sandy patches has developed. It is ideal habitat for ground nesting birds such as skylark and meadow pipit and the thick tussocky grass supports populations of small mammals such as mice and voles – good news for their predators the kestrel and buzzard which are often seen hunting over the links. The open sandy areas are ideal for mining bees and look out for their small holes in the sand.

Southern marsh orchid is found on the banks of many of the small burns that carry water throughout the links, such as that which cuts across the approach to the 3rd green.



Southern marsh orchid

Meadow pipit



Buzzard

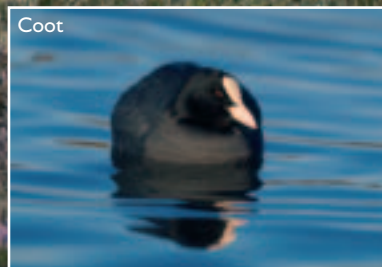


## HOLES 6 AND 7

The 6th and 7th holes of the Championship Course are where the golfer first encounters large patches of heather. These are carefully managed to ensure they continue to flourish and add wonderful patches of purple to the site in late summer.

Gorse is carefully managed by selective cutting to create open areas for heather, and to ensure the gorse itself is strong and healthy. The stunning yellow gorse flowers have a distinctive coconut smell.

A pitching wedge away from these holes, there is a well vegetated pond on the Buddon Course that supports a wide variety of birdlife such as breeding moorhen, coots, mallard and mute swans and a healthy invertebrate population which includes colourful species such as common damselfly.



Coot



Moorhen



Buddon Links



Common blue damselfly

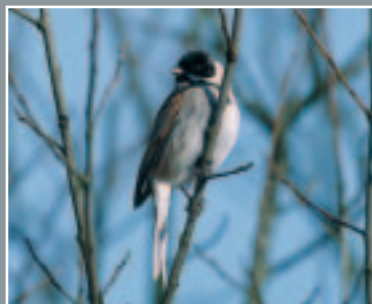
## HOLES 8 AND 9

It is from the 8th tee that the course begins to take on a more inland character. Look out for common blue and small copper butterflies in the grassland running the length of the 9th, both species are typical of rough grassland. Common blue caterpillars feed on bird's foot trefoil, whilst those of the small copper feed on sorrel and occasionally dock.

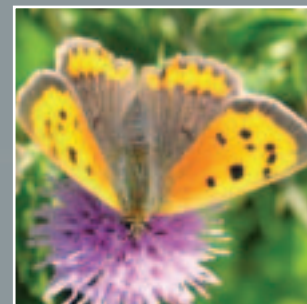
From these two holes it is only a short walk across the Buddon Course, through the natural birch woodland, to the stunning wetlands created by the sand extraction activities of the greenstaff over the years. These wetlands support an impressive number of birds. Species such as sand martin, chiffchaff, willow warbler, whitethroat, greenfinch, siskin, bullfinch, reed bunting, redpoll and reed warbler have all been recorded by the Tay Ringing Group since 2002. Mute swans, coots and mallard also breed on the ponds.

The wetlands also host breeding amphibians and froglets emerging from the ponds stray across the Buddon and Championship Courses in late summer in search of damp refuges and hibernation sites for the winter.

Roe deer can be found in the adjacent area, having leapt the boundary fence separating the course from the neighbouring Ministry of Defence land.



Reed bunting



Small copper butterfly



Roe deer



## HOLES 10 AND 11

Conifers have been felled around the 10th green and replaced with new plantings of native broadleaved species, Scots pine and gorse. From a wildlife perspective, by focusing on predominantly native species, we can ensure that any new planting is of much greater value to a wide range of birds, insects and wildflowers. Native tree species generally support higher populations of invertebrates, creating a prolific food source for small birds to feed their young through the spring and summer. So planting the right species really does matter to wildlife.

The white poplars up the edge of the fairway are not native species, but look out for one of the many bird boxes throughout the course attached to them. There are over 40 boxes of varying designs throughout the Carnoustie links which suit a wide range of bird species, including blue, great and coal tits, blackbirds and robins. There are even three specially designed boxes for kestrels and a few bat boxes. Although there is a lot of tree cover across the site, very little of this is old and mature enough to provide natural nest sites such as tree cavities. Extensive bird box schemes of this kind really help to boost local bird populations.

The 11th is one of the most attractive golf holes on the Championship Course. The golfer plays over the burn and back towards the small plantation at the 10th tee. Although not immediately adjacent to it, the hole is overlooked by a large pine plantation to the left. This plantation has been carefully managed with piles of felled wood left to create habitat for invertebrates, small mammals and birds. Nearly 4,000 rowan, birch and Scots pine have been planted on the edge of the practice ground to replace the felled trees.



Kestrel box



Bat boxes

## HOLES 12 AND 13

Gorse is an important element of these two holes, both strategically for the golfer and for a variety of wildlife. Look out for the singing yellowhammer with its distinctive “a little bit of bread and no cheese” song. Linnet, stonechat and willow warbler also benefit from the safety of the gorse to rear their young.

Linnet



### VELVET SHANK

Gorse supports an interesting winter fungus known as velvet shank. This unusual fungus is able to thrive throughout the winter, surviving the frost due to its own internal 'antifreeze'. It grows in tufts on gorse stems and is an attractive rusty red colour with a black velvet stem.



Willow warbler



Yellowhammer



## HOLE 14

The 14th hole is characterised by the stands of heather and gorse it shares with the 7th. The new gorse planting on the mounds, replacing an inappropriate conifer plantation, will eventually mature into the dense stands so valuable for a variety of wildlife. Look out for the handsome male stonechat singing from the top of a gorse bush. Some gorse, however, needs to be controlled to prevent spread into the heather which would be damaging.

Stonechat



## DOG LICHEN

Dog lichen can be found within many of the weaker grass swards on the courses. Lichens are fascinating plants that are in fact a mutually beneficial association of a fungus and algae. The fungus provides the structure and form of the lichen and contributes water and minerals which the algae converts to food.



## HOLES 15, 16, 17 AND 18

As well as being one of the strongholds for skylark and meadow pipit on the course, the 15th also plays host to foxes and stoats.

Fox



Stoat



From the 15th green through the closing holes the golfer is very much returned to the links environment. This is characterised by the lyme grass backdrop to the 15th green. Look out for kestrels and other birds of prey on the marker pole between the 15th and 1st greens. They use this as a vantage point to look for prey such as mice and voles in the rough.

The 17th and 18th fairways provide excellent feeding habitat for a wide variety of birds. Curlews, oystercatchers and redshank all probe the turf looking for invertebrates. These specialised wading birds have a variety of bill lengths and shapes that allow them to seek out different invertebrates. Starlings feed on insects near the turf surface and winter flocks of birds such as linnets feed on grass seeds.

The Barry Burn, which runs through these holes, supports sea trout and eels making their way upstream.

The eels are a food source for a heron that has been seen regularly in this area over the last couple of years.



Heron



Curlew

## LOCAL FINAL QUALIFYING COURSES FOR THE OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP AT CARNOUSTIE

### MONTROSE

Since 2003, annual ecological reports have guided a rolling programme of gorse, tree, grassland and heather management at Montrose. Bird surveys have identified 40 species and moth surveys are underway. The rare plant, maiden pink, is found at several locations. Dolphins and, occasionally, Minke whale can be seen out at sea.

An Integrated Management Plan now guides a wider range of environmental activity including waste, energy and awareness raising. Coastal dune erosion dictates planned realignment of the course.

Montrose is a candidate for the 2007 Scottish Awards for Environmental Excellence on Golf Courses.

### DOWNFIELD

The Club moved location several times until the present parkland course opened in 1964. In 1996, initiated through woodland management, its environmental work expanded to include grassland habitat creation and management, bird and bat boxes, restoration of an historic curling pond, waste and energy audits, recycling and the production of an Integrated Management Plan. Downfield works closely with Dundee City Council on its Red Squirrel Project and has provided case studies for a Tayside Biodiversity seminar and the SGEG website.

In 2004, Downfield received a Scottish Award for Environmental Excellence on Golf Courses and Golf Environment Europe certification.

### PANMURE

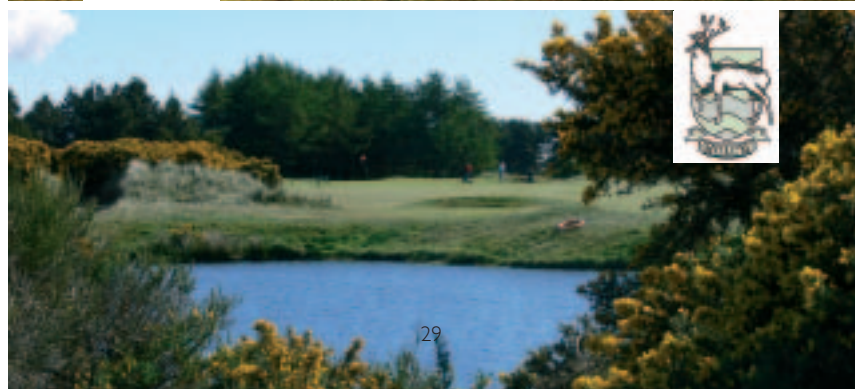
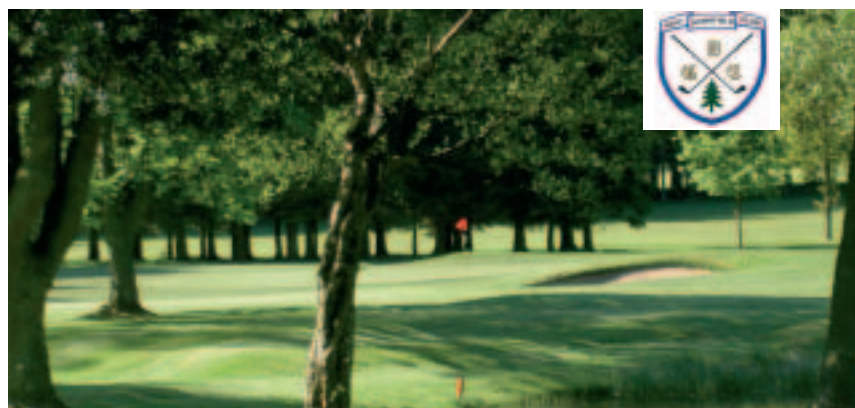
Panmure is a predominantly links course, but also has substantial woodland cover. The Club is working closely with the Forestry Commission to develop a woodland management policy. This will involve the removal of trees but it will also result in native tree planting elsewhere on the course, providing valuable habitat for wildlife and a more natural landscape appearance.

Panmure manages its grasslands to create the fine leaved turf beloved of golfer, ground nesting skylark and wild flower species such as bird's foot trefoil and wild thyme. Stunning gorse stands support small bird species and the pond behind the 14th green teems with frog tadpoles in spring.

### MONIFIETH

Monifieth is very similar in character to its neighbour Panmure but is even more heavily wooded due to extensive tree planting programmes in the 1950s, 60s and 70s. Monifieth Golf Links Committee has also developed a Tree Policy in partnership with the Forestry Commission. Unsuitable non-native conifers, such as lodgepole pine, will gradually be removed and many of the plantations will be thinned. Like Panmure, extensive native tree planting will be undertaken at more appropriate locations on the site to benefit local wildlife.

Monifieth's pond, which has wonderful unmanaged edges out of play, is host to a great diversity of wildlife including dragonflies and amphibians.



# THE OPEN

Carnoustie 2007



## Course Plan



### THE RED ROUTE

The 'Red Route' is for the benefit of spectators who may wish to follow a particular game.

- Mobile phones can distract players and will not be permitted within the paygates. Please do not bring your phone to the course.
- Admission badges must be worn at all times.
- No dogs or stepladders.
- No cameras, including digital and mobile phones, are permitted on Championship days.
- No smoking on grandstands.

### KEY

Crossing Points	
Spectator Stands	
Toilets	
Catering	
First Aid	
Pharmacy	
Red Route	
Left Luggage	
Police	

### Card of the Course CARNOUSTIE

Hole	Yards	Par	Hole	Yards	Par
1	406	4	10	466	4
2	463	4	11	383	4
3	358	4	12	499	4
4	412	4	13	176	3
5	415	4	14	514	5
6	578	5	15	472	4
7	410	4	16	248	3
8	183	3	17	461	4
9	478	4	18	499	4
Out	3703	36	In	3718	35
			Out	3703	36
			Total	7421	71

## OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

### TURF AND WATER MANAGEMENT

Carnoustie Golf Links promote the principles of environmentally sustainable, traditional greenkeeping by:

- Encouraging the growth of indigenous grasses that are disease and drought tolerant
- Applying minimal amounts of fertiliser and pesticide by implementing cultural management practices to maintain a healthy sward
- Regularly aerating the soil to discourage compaction and applying top dressing for general turf health and vigour and to perfect surface smoothness
- Using efficient irrigation systems to reduce water and energy use
- Introducing buffer strips and no spray zones to protect water courses from pollutants where possible
- Minimising water consumption in preparation for and during The Open Championship.

### LANDSCAPE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

Carnoustie Links is part of Scotland's cultural heritage and this is protected by:

- Preserving the open character of the links by implementing a policy of minimal/no tree planting and land regrading
- Protecting all historic and landscape features including buildings and walls and designing new buildings and signage for low landscape impact
- Reducing light pollution by dipping floodlighting during the Championship.

## WASTE AND ENERGY – RESOURCE CONSUMPTION

Carnoustie Links has a policy of reducing waste production and increasing energy efficiency by:

- Minimising waste and responsible disposal of any waste created
- Composting clippings, sand, turf, cores and other green waste
- Recycling cardboard, paper, glass, tyres, scrap metal and batteries, which has led to a reduction in skips going to landfill
- Strategically managing spectator rubbish during the Championship
- Implementing good energy efficiency measures in the maintenance facility, clubhouses and hotel
- Reducing traffic around the venue by utilising 'Park and Ride' schemes during The Open
- Passing water used to wash down machinery through a recycling system that removes impurities.

### EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

The Carnoustie Golf Links Management Committee share information about course management and environmental issues amongst golfers, staff and local residents to raise awareness of its commitment to sustainable course management. The Links Management Committee's main communication tool is the website [www.carnoustiegolflinks.co.uk](http://www.carnoustiegolflinks.co.uk)

It has produced newsletters to advise and inform the local community, in the lead up to The Open Championship, to address any concerns residents may have in relation to the hosting of a major event.

The activities listed on these pages are not only relevant for those managing golf courses. The majority can be applied to every workplace and many will be applicable in the home, so we can all make a positive contribution to the well being of our environment.

## USEFUL CONTACTS AND ORGANISATIONS

### THE R&A

St Andrews, Fife, KY16 9JD  
Tel: 01334 460000 [www.randa.org](http://www.randa.org)

### CARNOUSTIE GOLF LINKS MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Links Parade, Carnoustie, DD7 7JE  
Tel: 01241 802270 [www.carnoustiegolflinks.co.uk](http://www.carnoustiegolflinks.co.uk)

### SCOTTISH GOLF UNION LTD

Drumoig, Leuchars, Fife, KY16 9SF  
Tel: 01382 549500 [www.scottishgolfunion.org](http://www.scottishgolfunion.org)

### SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE

Biodiversity Team, Victoria Quay, Edinburgh, EH6 6QQ  
Tel: 0131 244 6540 [www.biodiversityscotland.gov.uk](http://www.biodiversityscotland.gov.uk)

### SCOTTISH NATURAL HERITAGE

Great Glen House, Leachkin Road, Inverness, IV3 8NW  
Tel: 01463 725000 [www.snh.org.uk](http://www.snh.org.uk)

### ANGUS COUNCIL

Angus Council, The Cross, Forfar, Angus, DD8 1BX  
Tel: 08452 777 778 [www.angus.gov.uk](http://www.angus.gov.uk)

### SCOTTISH GOLF ENVIRONMENT GROUP

Dalkeith Country Park, Midlothian, EH22 2NA  
Tel: 0131 6609480 [www.sgeg.org.uk](http://www.sgeg.org.uk)

### GOLF ENVIRONMENT EUROPE

Fenton Barns, North Berwick, East Lothian, EH39 5BW  
Tel: 01620 850659 [www.golfenvironmenteurope.org](http://www.golfenvironmenteurope.org)

### SPORTS TURF RESEARCH INSTITUTE

St Ives Estate, Bingley, West Yorkshire, BD16 1AU  
Tel: 01274 565131 [www.stri.co.uk](http://www.stri.co.uk)

### SCOTTISH ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AGENCY

62 High Street, Arbroath, DD11 1AW  
Tel: 01241 874370 [www.sepa.org.uk](http://www.sepa.org.uk)

### SCOTTISH WILDLIFE TRUST

Cramond House, Cramond Glebe Road, Edinburgh, EH4 6NS  
Tel: 0131 3127765 [www.swt.org.uk](http://www.swt.org.uk)

### WASTE RESOURCES ACTION PROGRAMME

The Old Academy, 21 Horse Fair, Banbury, Oxon, OX16 0AH  
Tel: 0808 100 2040 [www.wrap.org.uk](http://www.wrap.org.uk)

## OPEN CHAMPIONS AT CARNOUSTIE

**Tommy Armour – 1931**

**Henry Cotton – 1937**

**Ben Hogan – 1953**

**Gary Player – 1968**

**Tom Watson – 1975**

**Paul Lawrie – 1999**

### Ben Hogan

Ben Hogan won the only Open Championship he ever competed in. He prepared meticulously for the event, spending two full weeks in Carnoustie before the Championship started. The detailed preparation paid off as he won the Claret Jug with a then record Open aggregate score of 282 which gave him a four shot winning margin.

The 6th hole on the Championship Course at Carnoustie has been officially named "Hogan's Alley" to commemorate Hogan's feat of choosing the tight driving line between the fairway bunkers and the out of bounds fence in each of his four rounds in 1953.



### Tom Watson

Like Hogan, Watson won The Open on his very first visit to Carnoustie. Indeed, he had never played on a links before he took on the Championship Course. After four rounds of golf in rather subdued weather, Watson had seen off the challenge of Jack Nicklaus, Neil Coles, Johnny Miller and Hale Irwin and tied on an aggregate of 279 with Australian Jack Newton.

In the last 18-hole play-off to be held at an Open, Watson beat Newton by one shot to record the first of his five Open Championship titles.



### Paul Lawrie

In 1999, Paul Lawrie became the first qualifier to win The Open since The R&A began giving exemptions in 1963. This Open, however, will go down in history for the manner in which it was lost by Jean Van de Velde, whose experience in the Barry Burn on the 18th hole of the final round has become the stuff of legend.

Lawrie's achievement deserves huge credit, as he not only carded a final round four under par 67 but also played a stunning approach to the 18th green in the three man, four hole play-off against Van de Velde and Justin Leonard to seal his first major triumph.





The Open Championship  
**FUTURE VENUES**

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**Royal Birkdale**

*17-20 July 2008*

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**Turnberry**

*16-19 July 2009*

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**St Andrews, Old Course**

*15-18 July 2010*

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