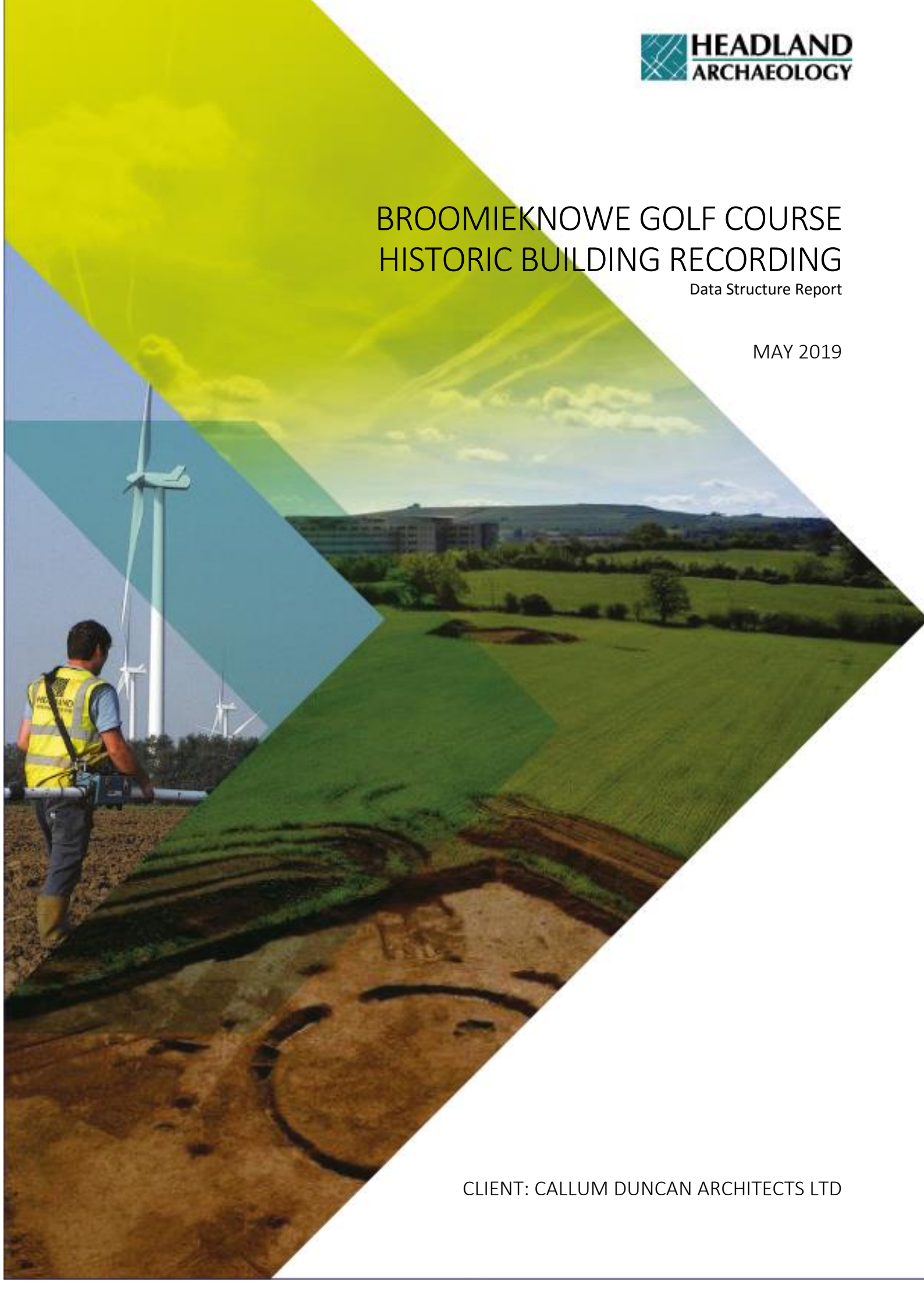


BROOMIEKNOWE GOLF COURSE HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Data Structure Report

MAY 2019



CLIENT: CALLUM DUNCAN ARCHITECTS LTD

BROOMIEKNOWE GOLF COURSE HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

DATA STRUCTURE REPORT

MAY 2019

HA Job no.:	BGCM19
HAS no.:	n/a.
NGR:	NT 31349 66334
Parish:	Broomieknowes
Council:	Midlothian
OASIS ref.:	Headland1 - 351061
Planning Application.:	18/00216/DPP
Archive will be deposited with:	HES

Project Manager:	Candy Hatherley
Author:	Donald Wilson
Fieldwork:	Donald Wilson
Graphics:	Rafa Maya-Torcelly

Approved by: Candy Hatherley – Project Manager

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Technical Summary

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned to undertake a programme of historic building recording ahead of the demolition of the existing clubhouse of Broomieknowe Golf Club, Bonnyrigg, Midlothian. The clubhouse was originally constructed in 1906, designed by Charles Greig and erected by the Council. This small pavilion was altered throughout its history, with major extensions from the 1950 to the late 1970s. Partial remains of the original building were still visible and the programme of building recording concentrated on these elements of the building. A new clubhouse is due to be erected in its place.

INTRODUCTION

Midlothian Council has granted planning consent (Ref: 18/00216/DPP) for the erection of a replacement clubhouse and formation of car parking on land at 36 Golf Course Road, Bonnyrigg, Midlothian.

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by Callum Duncan Architects Ltd (the client) to undertake a programme of historic building recording ahead of the demolition of the existing clubhouse building. The work was carried out in order to satisfy a condition of planning consent and adhered to a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Headland Archaeology (2019) and agreed with the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service (ELCAS), advisor on archaeological matters to Midlothian Council (the Local Planning Authority). The work was undertaken in April 2019.

SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The clubhouse is located to the north side of Bonnyrigg at 36 Golf Course Road, Midlothian (Centred on: NT 31349 66334; Illus 1). The property currently has a carpark to the north-east side of the building with residential housing to the south-east and south-west. The golf course lies to the north and north-west of the clubhouse.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Broomieknowe Golf Club was established in 1905 and was opened in April 1906. The course was originally designed by North Berwick professional golfer Ben Sayers and redesigned in 1933 by James Braid. The clubhouse was constructed at Broomieknowe in 1906, designed by architect Charles Greig and erected by the Council (Knowles 2005, 83). Charles Grieg had previously worked for Edinburgh City Architects (1897 – 1901) and after working in Carlisle and Leeds set up his own business in Edinburgh in 1902. Other buildings he designed included the papermills at Lasswade and the printing works and tenements in Polwath. Grieg won the competition to design the clubhouse which comprised a small pavilion with verandas to the front and a small flat roofed extension to the rear. This small pavilion was altered throughout its history, with major extensions from the 1950 to the late 1970's. These later 20th century alterations and extensions left little of the original façade of the 1906 clubhouse pavilion visible and its interior completely redeveloped.

Historic mapping of the area depicts the land as farmland prior to the establishment of the golf course at the turn of the 20th century. The golf course is first depicted on the 1909 Ordnance Survey (surveyed 1905) although the clubhouse is not present on this map. This is first depicted on the 1915 Ordnance

Survey (Revised 1913). Here it is shown as a small square building with an extension to the south-east side (Illus 2).

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The Appraisal level Building Survey is a visual and descriptive record of the Clubhouse and includes three elements: - a brief Desk-based Survey, a photographic record and a written description.

The purpose of the survey was to provide an appropriate level of record to mitigate the loss of the standing structure through demolition (following PPS 5 Planning for the Historic Environment. Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide 2010).

The resulting archive will be organised and deposited with National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit.

METHODS

In line with the requirements of an Appraisal Level Historic Building Record (ALGAO 2013) the survey included:

Brief Desk-based Survey – A basic survey of on-line sources in order to provide detail regarding the way the building functioned and put it into its wider historic context.

Photographic record – External elevation views of the buildings and general shots that put the building into context prior to the works commencing.

Written Description – Describing external features including a record of any significant architectural features.

Recording followed ClfA Standards and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (ClfA 2014). All recording was undertaken on pro forma record sheets. Digital images were taken; a graduated metric scale was clearly visible in all record shots and a register was kept (Appendix 1).

REPORTING AND ARCHIVES

This report collates the written, graphic, visible and recorded information outlined above. The results of the works are presented below. A summary report has been prepared for submission to Discovery & Excavation in Scotland (Appendix 2) and the Archaeology Data Service OASIS database (headland1-351061).

The complete project archive will be deposited with HES within six months of the completion of the project. The records (paper and digital) will be archived according to best practice guidelines set out by the Archaeological Archiving Forum (2011).

RESULTS

The historic building recording was undertaken on 26th April 2019 in dry and bright conditions.

It was clear from the initial inspection of the building that it comprised several phases of construction. Most of these phases were formed of extensions to the original building and dated to between the 1950's and the 1970's. The ad-hoc construction of these extensions led to the building having an irregular shape with an uneven roofline. The modern extensions now formed the bulk of the building's footprint although parts of the original 1906 clubhouse were still present within this footprint.

The modern extensions of the clubhouse were mainly flat-roofed with a large two storey extension to the east corner and a large single storey glass-fronted lounge to the north corner. Two smaller rooms had been added to the south-west and east sides of the building. These extensions had been constructed onto or over the original clubhouse building. Although the extensions were comprehensive, parts of the original 1906 clubhouse did survive. The original clubhouse building was most evident along the roofline where the gabled slate roof of the original building was clearly visible above the flat roofs of the extensions. The partial remains of three of the elevations of the original clubhouse were also still visible.

Approximately a third of the original front (north-west facing) elevation of the clubhouse survived (Illus 3). The details of the elevation included a raised veranda with painted timber railings and timber roof supports. A central short timber staircase led to a double door with timber surround and glass side lights. Above the door was a series of leaded glass panels displaying decorative art nouveau design (Illus 4). This was a typical design that was prevalent in many buildings of the time. The walls of the clubhouse had been covered in a rough painted harling and the slate roof was hipped and included a red tile cover at its apex.

The rest of the original front elevation had been masked by a later extension although the upper part of a dormer gable was visible above the roofline of the later structure. This was constructed of timber slats painted to represent roof support beams (Illus 5). The tile covers on the apex of the gable here included a decorated end-piece.

The eastern half of the south-west facing elevation and the south-east gable end of the original building were also still visible (Illus 6). The south-west elevation comprised a three-bay single storey building with harled walls and a slate roof. The bay to the north-west projected further forward than the other two bays and included a large bay window with sash-and-case windows. The upper panes of this window included the same decorative design as seen on the door of the front elevation (Illus 7). To the north-west side of the bay window was a small ox-eye window high up on the elevation (see Illus 7). This had subsequently been utilised as an extractor fan opening. The slate roof at the end of the bay was hipped and the gabled roof of the remaining bays was attached to the sloping roof. The two window bays to the south-east comprised a double window with a stone mullion and raised stone sill and a single window with a raised sill.

The south-east facing gable end was also covered in a painted harling and included a door and a series of attached faux-timber beams presenting a similar design to those painted on the dormer gable at the front of the building (see Illus 6). The design of the door suggested it had been inserted at a later date although this was not certain, and it is possible the original door had been replaced. A modern dormer window had also been inserted into the north-east side of the roof at this end of the building. Although the two end bays of this building are set back from the alignment of the remainder of the south-western elevation the tile copes at the apex of the roof and the decorated end-piece suggest that this was all part of the original clubhouse.

The internal aspects of the building had been modernised throughout and no features relating to the original clubhouse were apparent.

DISCUSSION

The building survey identified that more of the original clubhouse survived than had been anticipated. The 1915 Ordnance Survey depicted the building as a square building with an extension to the south-east. The remains of the original building recorded as part of the present survey seem to correspond to the plan depicted on this map. A photograph within Knowles (2005) history of the club (a copy was not available) shows the building originally included a bay window to the opposite side of the building to the one recorded. The photograph shows the bay window included a castellated upper parapet wall above the window and a flat roof to the rear of the building. It also shows that the front of the building included two verandas flanking a central gabled bay. Although the detail is not good on the photograph it looks as if the decorated art-deco window panels were present on the front bay and the north-east bay.

REFERENCES

Bibliographic references

Archaeological Archives Forum (AAF) 2011 Archaeological Archives A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (2nd edn) (ClfA: Reading) http://www.archaeologyuk.org/archives/aaf_archaeological_archives_2011.pdf accessed 10 April 2019

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014a Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures [online document] Published December 2014 http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GBuildings_1.pdf accessed 10 April 2019

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Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd 2019 Broomieknowes Golf Club, Midlothian: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation. Unpublished client document – BGCM19

Knowles, Philip 2005 Broomieknowe Century - A History of Broomieknowe Golf Club Founded 1905. Broomieknowe Golf Club.

Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) 2016 British Geological Survey [online accessed on 21st June 2018 from www.bgs.ac.uk/ accessed 10 April 2019

Cartographic references

Edinburghshire Sheet VIII.SW (includes: Cockpen; Lasswade) Publication date: 1909 Date revised: 1905 <https://maps.nls.uk/view/75523885>

Edinburghshire Sheet VIII.SW (includes: Cockpen; Lasswade) Publication date: 1915 Date revised: 1913 <https://maps.nls.uk/view/75523882>

APPENDICES

Photographic Register

Photo	Facing	Description
BGCM-01	SE	NW facing elevation of building
BGCM-02	SE	NW facing elevation of original building
BGCM-03	SE	NW facing elevation of original building
BGCM-04	E	NW facing elevation of original building
BGCM-05	E	NW facing elevation of original building
BGCM-06	SE	Detail of decorated window glass above door of NW facing elevation
BGCM-07	SE	Detail of decorated window glass above door of NW facing elevation
BGCM-08	SE	Detail of veranda timber supports
BGCM-09	E	Detail of timber gable end on NW facing elevation
BGCM-10	N	Southern corner of original building
BGCM-11	N	SW and SE elevations of original building
BGCM-12	NW	SE gable end of original building
BGCM-13	N	SW elevation of original building
BGCM-14	E	SW elevation of original building
BGCM-15	NE	Detail of bay window on SW elevation
BGCM-16	NE	Detail of ox-eye window on SW elevation
BGCM-17	NE	Detail of roof tiles to the SW end of building
BGCM-18	NE	Detail of decorated window on the bay window of the SW elevation
BGCM-19	E	SW end of the SW elevation
BGCM-20	W	SE gable end of original building
BGCM-21	W	General view of golf club
BGCM-22	W	View of the SW end of the original building
BGCM-23	SW	Modern NE elevation of the building
BGCM-24	S	Modern NE elevation of the building
BGCM-25	S	Modern NE elevation of the building
BGCM-26	S	Roofline of original building
BGCM-27	SE	Roofline of original building
BGCM-28	S	NW facing elevation of modern building
BGCM-29	S	NW facing elevation of modern building
BGCM-30	SE	NW facing elevation of modern building
BGCM-31	SW	NE facing view of modern building with roofline of original building

Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	MidLothian
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Broomieknowe Golf Course, Midlothian
PROJECT CODE:	BGCM19
PARISH:	Lasswade
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Donald Wilson
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Level 1 HBR
NMRS NO(S):	N/A
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	N/A
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT
START DATE (this season)	09/05/2019
END DATE (this season)	09/05/2019
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned to undertake a programme of historic building recording ahead of the demolition of the existing clubhouse of Broomieknowe Golf Club, Bonnyrigg, Midlothian. The clubhouse was originally constructed in 1906, designed by Charles Greig and erected by the Council. This small pavilion was altered throughout its history, with major extensions from the 1950 to the late 1970s. Partial remains of the original building were still visible and the programme of building recording concentrated on these elements of the building. A new clubhouse is due to be erected in its place.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Broomieknowe Golf Club
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	13 Jane Street, Edinburgh. EH6 5HE
EMAIL ADDRESS:	office@headlandarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Historic Environment Scotland

Thumbnails of all Photographs





LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

ILLUS 1 SITE LOCATION

ILLUS 2 EXTRACT FROM THE 1915 ORDNANCE SURVEY

ILLUS 3 NORTH-WEST FACING ELEVATION OF THE ORIGINAL CLUBHOUSE

ILLUS 4 DETAIL OF THE ART-DECO WINDOW PANES ON THE NORTH-WEST ELEVATION

ILLUS 5 DETAIL OF THE GABLED CENTRAL ROOF

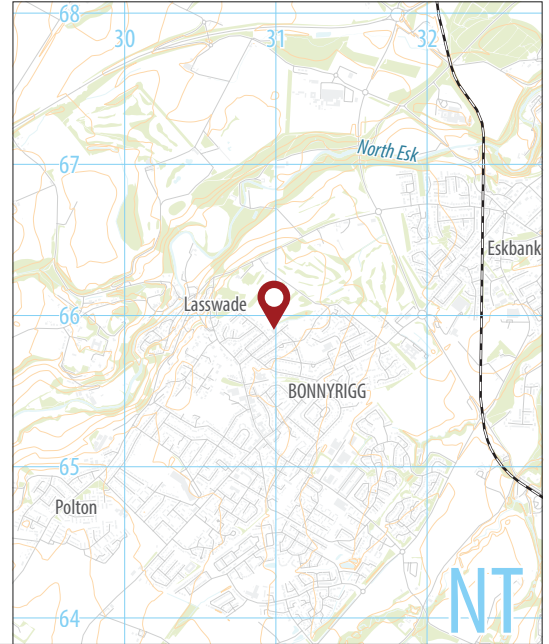
ILLUS 6 SOUTH-WEST AND SOUTH-EAST ELEVATIONS OF THE ORIGINAL CLUBHOUSE

ILLUS 7 DETAIL OF THE ART-DECO WINDOW PANES AND OX-EYE WINDOW ON THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION

Broomieknowe Golf Club
Bonnyrigg
Midlothian



0 200km
1:12,500,000 @ A4



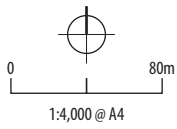
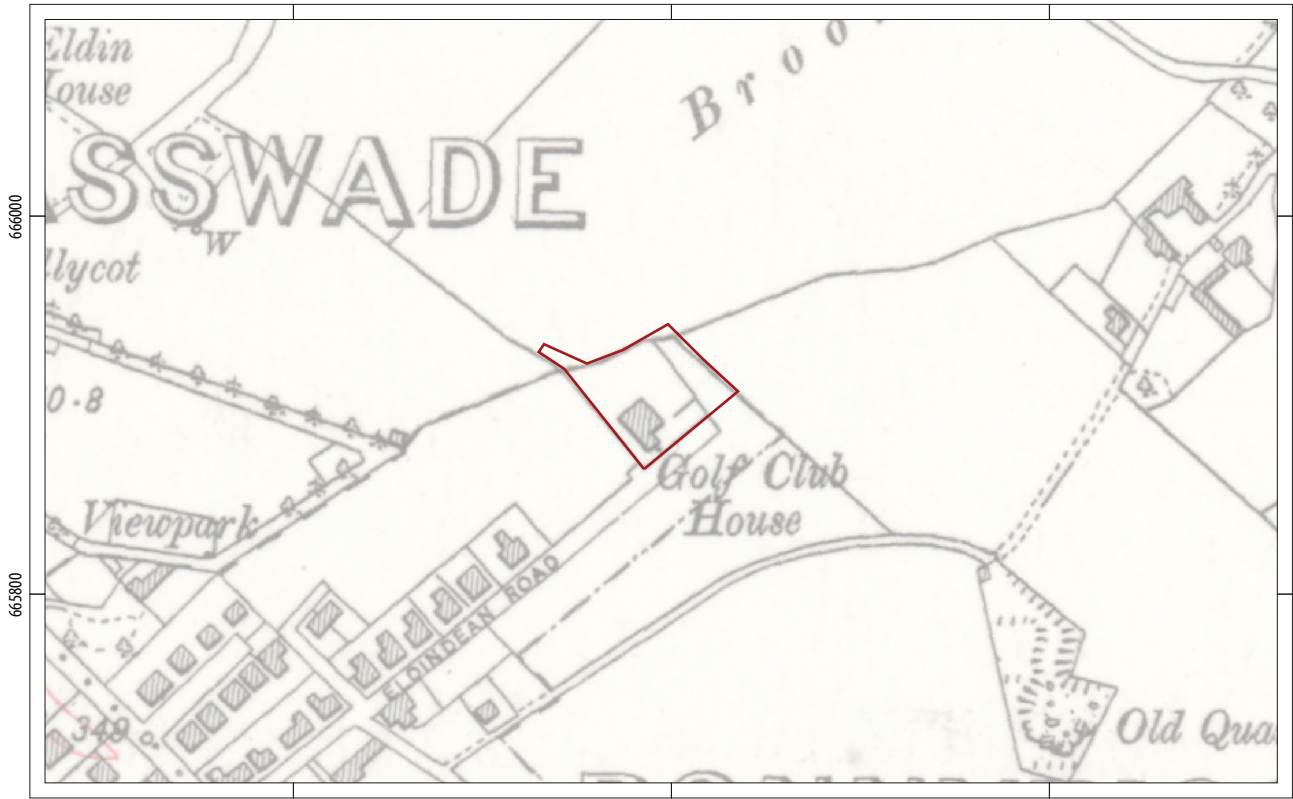
0 30m
1:1,500 @ A4

- application boundary
- recorded remains of original clubhouse
- footprint of original clubhouse



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ILLUS 1 Site location



 application boundary

ILLUS 2 Extract from the 1915 Ordnance Survey



ILLUS 3 North-west facing elevation of the original clubhouse **ILLUS 4** Detail of the art-deco window panes on the north-west elevation **ILLUS 5** Detail of the gabled central roof **ILLUS 6** South-west and south-east elevations of the original clubhouse



ILLUS 7 Detail of the art-deco window panes and ox-eye window on the south-west elevation