PGA, Norman team with new TPC in Atlanta

By MARK LESLIE

ATLANTA — TPC at Sugarloaf, Greg Norman’s first design for the PGA, will open here May 5, just in time to host the week’s activities for the BellSouth Atlantic Classic.

Built by the PGA Tour in conjunction with Crescent Resources, Inc., the facility features a major homesite component as well as golf, tennis and swimming. A huge clubhouse opened in April, and the recreation center is housed in and around the original show barn used during the era when the property was home to Tennessee walking horses owned by Rollins College patriarch Wayne Rollins.

Future plans call for a Norman-designed par-3 nine-hole layout as well. Winding over very hilly and wooded terrain, and with three creeks meandering through the property, TPC at Sugarloaf will challenge golfers with tight fairways — tree-lined alleys requiring “a lot of great shot-making capabilities,” according to one PGA official.

TPC at Sugarloaf provided the opportunity to try Greg Norman Turf’s new GN1 Bermudagrass on the fairways, according to Cal Roth, PGA Tour director of golf course maintenance operations. Zoysiagrass roughs will add diversity and color to the track and the greens will be bentgrass.

“There have been a number of new, big golf course communities built in Atlanta over the last few years,” said Roth. “But the growth seems to be there. We’re selling lots and homes very quickly. We started selling memberships four months ago and have 175 members already.”

The TPC Network now numbers 15 in the United States, and under construction is the Gary Player-designed TPC at Jasna Polana in Princeton, N.J.

Despite obstacles, market in Germany improving

By MARK LESLIE

BERLIN, Germany — Despite the financial drain of German unification and the stiff opposition of a strong lobby, golf course development in this country since the turn of the decade has soared.

While the number of golfers has increased 120 percent, from 124,209 in 1989 to 272,830 in 1996, developers have built 214 golf courses, according to the German Golf Federation. That is an increase of 73 percent, or more than 10 percent a year, over the 293 courses the federation reported in 1989.

“Meticulous but steady” describes the growth. Cabell Robinson, a golf course architect headquartered in Marbella, Spain, said it “very difficult to get planning permission to do anything in what was West Germany,” and earth-moving is often highly restricted on what is allowed, said Robinson.

It can take several years to get a proposal through the approval process to the ground-breaking stage.

“Germany and the UK are probably the two most difficult areas to receive environmental approvals,” said Jeremy Slessor of European Golf Design, which helped design the Nick Faldo course at Sporting Club Berlin and has other projects underway in Germany. “It can be a long process. Four years is not unusual to obtain permits. Whether a project is completed depends on the determination of the developer. Many just give up because of the time and money it takes. But those who stay with it usually get their permits.”

Indeed, the golf industry’s growth seems to defy its obstacles.

Although agreeing “It’s pretty hard to get things built in Germany,” architect Kyle Phillips of Robert Trent Jones II International said the firm has designed one course that will open this summer 20 minutes southwest of Berlin and is planning another in Frankfurt.

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Engh gaining exposure

Jim Engh broke into design with Ken Dye and Joe Finger, before joining Dick Nugent’s firm. From there he went to England as senior designer for Cotton Pennick & Associates. Because the owner of CP&A, A.H. Buckley, soon became president of International Management Group’s (IMG) recreational development unit, Engh became involved, as well — designing European courses in the name of IMG clients like Bernhard Langer.

Returning to the states in 1991, he founded Global Golf/Design in Castle Rock, Colo. His first solo design on U.S. soil, the Sanctuary, opens May 1. Last month he broke ground on a municipal course for the city of Castle Rock.

Golf Course News: Your experience at IMG was broad but fairly anonymous. How do you view your tenure there, in retrospect?

Jim Engh: Because I spent a good deal of time in Europe, when I came back to the States, a lot of people didn’t exactly know who I was. So that wasn’t very good... But I tell ya’, it was

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The opportunity of a lifetime. I was able to design high-profile projects around the world at a fairly young age. It would've taken me 20 years to get that type of experience.

GCN: Do you have a favorite IMG project?
JE: We did a little one in Austria on 129 very flat acres with two power lines going through it and a high water table. But we were able to create something pretty special: Dachstein Tauern Golf & Country Club. That might not have been the best course that I've done, but the site was very challenging.

GCN: Whose name is officially attached to Dachstein?
JE: That's a Langer.

GCN: You've worked with some bigwigs at IMG and now the Sanctuary. Do you consider yourself especially tactful or able to handle what must be pretty big egos?
JE: I'd say my experience in Europe was a great lesson not only in dealing with some of the premier golfers or celebrities, but in dealing with people generally. When I first went over there, I had the ugly American thing going — walking out onto a site and saying I know how to build a golf course. But I got over that. Our way isn't better, just different.

GCN: Give me an example of what you mean.
JE: Well, they just don't have the tools we have here. In Austria, for instance, they just didn't have any small dozers. I wasn't happy about it, but it was okay. For bunkers we used trackhoes and grade-alls instead, and it actually had benefits in terms of compaction.

GCN: The Sanctuary is one of the most anticipated courses to open in some time, yet it's your first solo project in the U.S. How did you swing that?
JE: I just got to know [Remax Real Estate founder] Dave Liniger, the owner. We're both members at Castle Pines [Country Club]. He didn't even tell me he was considering this project. But we had talked a lot about design. He ended up talking to other people in the design business and came back to me. When it comes to cost, there were no limitations on this project. He could've had anyone he wanted, and fortunately he chose me.

GCN: So when did he actually pop the question?
JE: He drove me out to the site and stopped on top of where the first tee is today. He told me he was looking at this site for a horse ranch. Then he said, "Do you think a golf course would work here?" And I said, "Yeah, I think I could swing it." Since then, my heart hasn't slowed down.

GCN: You've worked a great deal at altitude. Is there more to designing at altitude than merely making the holes 10 percent longer?
JE: From a design point of view, when you're working in mountainous areas, you often have tee shots coming from elevated tees. So your landing areas have to be wider. If you're 10 yards off line on a flat site, that's 10 yards. But if you're elevated, the ball falls and falls; that 10 yards takes the ball much farther off line. But elevations also allow more vision from the tee and present more options to the golfer. When you're up above the fairway, you can present two or three options the golfer can really see. If the site were flat, you could present the same options but the golfer couldn't see them.

Also, when it comes to bunker style, when you look down on a bunker, your vision into them is much better. So bunkers don't have to be quite as large. On a flatter site, you may have to flash the bunkers up to get the same feel.

GCN: You're an acknowledged stickler for documenting your designs in advance. Give an example of that detail. And what is it about documentation that is particularly valuable?
JE: The word "design" basically means you're able to transfer your ideas onto paper so someone else can interpret them, not only to build it but to bid it. Creating something in your own mind, then transferring it to paper so someone else can understand.

Take Castle Rock: If I can take the contours in their original form,
Sarazen chosen for Donald Ross Award

TORONTO — Gene Sarazen, a golfing ambassador for more than 80 years, has been selected to receive the 1997 Donald Ross Award, given annually by the American Society of Golf Course Architects.

The Ross Award will be presented to Sarazen on Friday, May 16, here at St. George's Golf and Country Club during the society's annual meeting. Each year the honor is conferred upon a person who has significantly contributed to the game of golf, and in particular, the profession of golf course architecture.

"As the golf industry enjoys a time of unprecedented popularity, it is fitting that we honor Gene Sarazen, whose rise from the caddie ranks to become one of the game's best players is truly inspiring," said Denis Griffiths, president of the society. "His record as a professional golfer is matched only by his undying commitment to the game of golf through 10 decades."

He played and won the first Shell's Wonderful World of Golf match in January 1962 at St. Andrews and hosted the show that featured the best international players vying on the world's greatest golf courses. Sarazen helped explain to the public on this popular television show why a golf course was exceptional, noting the architect's expertise in creating the finest in golf experiences.

"The Squire," as many writers came to call him, was born in New York in 1902. He was just 20 years old when he edged Bobby Jones to win the 1922 U.S. Open. Later that year his win at the PGA Championship stirred the country, as reports of his rise from humble roots helped to popularize the game and instilled pride among millions of Italian Americans.

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put the concepts that I have onto paper, then we can get exact quantities on excavations, piping, grassing, etc. Then we know the contractor is going to bid this thing according to these documents. In doing so, they'll be able to do it efficiently and the project won't cost as much money.

The counter to that argument is, you can't get small detail onto these drawings. But I contend that you can. We can build maybe 95 percent to design documents. Over a 200-acre site, that's pretty good.

GCN: You're a fairly accomplished player. You've been a scratch, right?

JE: Yes, but right now I'm a 2.5.

GCN: How much does that help or hurt you as an architect?

JE: That's a good question. I don't know that it helps that much. I think what it does is allow you to see all different spectrums of the game. As a reasonably good player, you play with other good players and see how they play. The trick is making sure you understand how everyone else plays: the women, the seniors, the disabled.

GCN: Are you more concerned with this because you're designing a municipal course?

JE: Maybe. I have been thinking about it a lot of late. We're really very close to being able to design a course that is accessible for everyone.

GCN: Is there a design style you enjoy playing but haven't yet been able to work in?

JE: When I was in Europe, IMG did a project that I believe is now open — the new course at Portmarnock [opened near Dublin in 1995]. Construction hadn't begun when I left, but I did the detail work there. That was a fun thing trying to route a course through the dunes. I would like to try my hand at another links design.

But the Sanctuary was a fun routing project, too. It was a struggle not to over-design the course because the site was so spectacular. That's typical design babble but in this case it's really true. The site was so great, I just tried to use the golf course as the accent.