

HAMILTON ISLAND GOLF COURSE

汉米尔顿岛高尔夫球场

Thomson Perrett Golf Course Architects

Australia can now lay claim to have a golf course in a World Heritage Marine Park – possibly a world first. The recently opened Hamilton Island Golf Course on the adjacent Dent Island proves that, with responsible planning and design, golf has an exciting future in Australia.

The site for the Hamilton Island Course is on Dent Island, approximately one kilometer from the established tourist resort of Hamilton Island which has its own airport. Dent Island is approximately 2,500 acres in area and has been unoccupied since its lighthouse became unmanned. Unlike Hamilton Island which boasts several stunning beaches, Dent Island is a rugged rocky monolith that initially did not seem naturally conducive to playing golf due to the extreme slopes of the land.

The major design constraint with the Dent Island site was the lack of flat land suitable for fairways and in particular for par-5's. This dictated the use of elevated tees with large carries and the concentration of holes on ridges and in valleys. Side slopes were avoided as the slopes were too severe and would have required massive earthworks and would have left





The testing, downhill, 175m par-3 4th Hole has a backdrop which is arguably without peer in Australia. 175米的第4洞（3杆洞）属于下坡洞，十分富有挑战性。集山水为一体的背景赋予了该球洞无以伦比的魅力。

The 382m par-4 17th Hole is played from an elevated tee to an uphill fairway to a green the sits in a dell. 382米的第17洞（4杆洞）有一个抬高的发球台，上坡的球洞通向坐落在小山谷中的果岭。



unsightly scars. The resulting routing plan responds well to the contours. The course is a 6,200m par-71 with four par-3's and only three par-5's which, given the site's prevalent wind, is challenging enough. Designing a course that could be enjoyed by golfers of all levels was non-negotiable in the design brief, yet difficult to achieve on such a rugged piece of land. The owners wanted the course to appeal to the golf purists as well as tourists, many of whom would not be accomplished golfers. To overcome this potential dilemma, it was decided early on not to present the course with conventional arrangement of tees.

Instead alternative tees offering differing degrees of difficulty are available to all players. Having settled on a workable routing plan, the next challenge was to get planning permission to build the course. This proved to be an expensive and drawn out process that required patiently working through a raft of issues and solving myriad problems – most of which were not strictly related to golf. Being located in a World Heritage Marine Park the project was never going to get planning permission without a total commitment to the environment. A series of Environmental Management Plans (EMP)

were developed and worked through thoroughly with the appropriate Planning authorities. These addressed issues such as Coral Reef Protection, Flora and Fauna Protection, Tree Clearing, Landscaping, Erosion Control, Water Management, Drainage and Bush Fire Management. A full-time Environmental Consultant would be required to monitor and report on the construction process to ensure that the EMP's were properly executed.

The construction phase proved to be even more challenging than the planning and design phase. Being a rocky island surrounded by a coral reef, the logistics required to build this course were exceptional. All heavy equipment and materials required to build the course had to be barged in at high tides to avoid damaging the reef. The materials included approximately 60 kilometers of irrigation pipe, green sand, concrete and turf. An onsite crushing plant made all the sand required for backfilling irrigation trenches, all the gravel for green and subsoil drainage as well as all the gravel and sand for over 11 kilometers of concrete cart paths. The original idea of importing a sand cap for fairways was abandoned due to logistical difficulties. Instead we had to carefully manage



The narrow approach to the long, downhill, 387m par-4, 15th Hole from the left rough, looking south to the Australian mainland. 一条狭窄的路径从左边的深草区通向387米的第15洞（4杆洞），该球洞也是下坡洞，向南望去可见澳大利亚大陆。

The daunting 150m par-3 14th Hole from the 'Hoop Pine' back tee is a 'hero' hole played over a heavily landscaped ravine that rivals any other iconic par 3 in the country. 150米的第14洞（3杆洞）处于一片林木茂密的山谷中，后方发球区被南洋杉所环绕，该球洞的难度堪比澳大利亚其他任何标志性3杆洞。



A less-daunting, open, downhill shot is obtained from the two forward tees of the 14th that require only a small carry over the native vegetation of Grass trees (Xanthorrhoea Australis). 下坡的第14洞的两个前方发球台难度稍低，唯一的障碍物是当地的黑仔树，只需一次击球即可越过。



The breathtaking downhill, 160m par-3, 16th Hole, allows players to reflect on the beautiful surroundings. 160米的第16洞（3杆洞）更让人叹为观止，球员可以沉浸在周围的优美景色中，尽享无限遐想。





The long, downhill, 412m par-4 18th Hole, plays from an elevated tee overlooking Dent Passage and the Hamilton Island resort.
 长长的下坡洞第18洞（4杆洞）长412米，发球台被抬高，从上面可以眺望到登特走廊和汉米尔顿岛度假村。

the precious topsoil available on site and effectively make topsoil by screening all excavated material.
 Labor was another major constraint as Hamilton Island could not accommodate the workforce which at times approached 80 personnel. Initially the workforce was ferried to Hamilton Island from Airlie Beach on the mainland and then transferred by smaller craft to Dent Island. This proved to be very inefficient so a worker's camp was established on Dent Island which at its peak accommodated 65 personnel. The camp itself required extensive infrastructure but proved to be invaluable and critical to delivering the project in a realistic time frame.
 Operationally the course demanded an innovative solution to the logistics of getting golfers seamlessly from Hamilton Island to Dent Island to play golf, a distance of about 900 meters. From a central location in the Hamilton Island Harbor, golfers are transported by a purpose-built boat to a landing facility on Dent, where they are met and taken to the Clubhouse. The trip is less than 10 minutes and is a unique way to prepare for golf and a reminder that you will be playing golf in a marine park.

Hamilton Island Marina where golfers are transported by a purpose built ferry to a landing facility on Dent Island.
 在汉米尔顿岛的码头，球员乘坐专用的渡船可以到达登特岛。



Looking back down the 494m par-5, 6th Hole, the green stands out amongst a sea of shadows from surrounding mature trees and rolling fairway shapes.
 在494米的第6洞（5杆洞）处，果岭在周围郁郁葱葱的树木和起伏的球道中显得格外醒目。

The Chris Beckingham designed Club House is ideally perched to catch the sea breezes and to take in the stunning coral sea and Whitsunday Island views.
 克里斯·贝金汉设计的俱乐部选址极佳，在其中不仅可以享受海风吹拂的感觉，还能尽情享受珊瑚海和圣灵群岛的风光。



The 379m par-4, 9th Hole plays around an existing lake in the middle of the island. Played from an elevated tee to a tree lined fairway.
 379米的第9洞（4杆洞）濒临小岛中央的湖泊，球洞的发球台设在高处，球道两侧种有树木。





Internal view from the Club House looking out across the balcony to the Whitsundays.
在俱乐部内，透过开放的阳台也可以一睹户外的美景

The view from the fairway of the 537m par- 5, 11th Hole, showing the tricky and daunting approach shot into a well guarded green. This hole is beautifully framed by mature stands of trees and expansive views of the Whitsundays beyond.
537米的第11洞（5杆洞），果岭与球道的设计巧妙而复杂。球洞被成熟的绿树所环绕，远处依稀可见圣灵群岛的辽阔景色。



随着汉米尔顿岛高尔夫球场的开放，澳大利亚终于拥有了一个建在世界遗产海洋公园中的球场，这或许在世界范围内尚属首例。建在毗邻的登特岛上的汉米尔顿岛高尔夫球场证明，基于责任感的规划与设计，高尔夫球场在澳大利亚还是充满发展前景的。

汉米尔顿岛是一个拥有自己的机场的旅游胜地，而汉米尔顿岛高尔夫球场则建在距该岛大概1千米的登特岛上。登特岛占地约2 500英亩，自从这里的灯塔无人看守之后，这片岛屿上便没有人居住了。登特岛并没有汉米尔顿岛所拥有的迷人的海滩美景，那里崎岖多石，地形的极度倾斜使这里看上去并不是特别适合建造高尔夫球场。

在登特岛上设计一个高尔夫球场，主要的限制性因素就是缺乏建造球道的平坦地面，尤其是5杆球洞的球道。所以，发球台被抬高，球洞集中在山脊和山谷之中。因为边坡过于陡峭，需要大规模的移土和填土，还会留下极不雅观的痕迹，所以项目避开了边坡。最终的路线分布完美地契合了场地的起伏。这个71杆的球场总长6 200米，包括4个3杆球洞和3个5杆球洞，再加上该地的

盛行风，这个高尔夫球场足以造成巨大的挑战。球场的设计要让所有球员都能享受乐趣，这一点是毋庸置疑的，但在登特岛这样崎岖不平的地方，要实现这一点却是很不容易。业主希望这个球场不仅能吸引高尔夫爱好者，还能深受游客喜爱，而大部分游客可能并不精通高尔夫。为了解决这一难题，设计师并没有按照常规的方式来布置发球台，各个发球台为球手制造了不同的难度。

确定了可行的路线方案，接下来的艰巨任务就是获得建造球场的许可。事实证明，这是相当昂贵而费时的。在这个过程中，设计师需要解决许多多的问题，而其中的大部分是与高尔夫无关的。要建在世界遗产海洋公园中，这一球场如果不能完全地尊重环境，是不可能获准建造的。设计师建立了一系列的环境管理规划，同时与相关的规划机构展开了密切的合作。管理规划提出了许多议题，包括珊瑚礁的保护、动植物的保护、树木的清理、环境美化、侵蚀控制、水处理、排水和灌木林防火管理。项目施工中还特别聘请了一个全职的环境顾问用于监控和报告施工过程，从而

使得环境管理规划得以严格地执行。施工过程显然比规划与设计过程更有挑战性。因为珊瑚礁环绕着基岩岛，建造球场过程中的物流运输也十分特别。球场建造所需的重型设备和材料都是在潮水高涨时运输进来，以免损伤珊瑚礁。

项目施工中所需材料包括60千米的灌溉管道、绿沙、混凝土和草皮。一个现场的粉碎机器为灌溉沟渠的回填提供了所需的沙子，为草皮和底土层的排水提供了砾石，也为超过11千米的混凝土运送小车行走路线提供了砾石和沙子。设计师最初是想在球道上铺一层沙，但是由于物流运输的困难最终放弃了这个想法，他们转而从所有挖掘出来的材料中筛选出珍贵的表层土，然后充分利用表层土来代替沙子。

劳动力是项目的另一个限制性因素。项目所需劳动力有时高达80人，但是汉米尔顿岛并不能够容纳如此多的人。最初的时候，这些劳动力会从大陆上的艾尔莱海滩渡船至汉米尔顿岛，然后通过小船转至登特岛。但这样最终导致效率十分低下，于是登特岛上搭起了一个工人帐篷，在高峰时期会容纳65人。帐篷本身也需要更多基



View from the course on Dent Island across to Hamilton Island and Marina.
从登特岛上的球场望去，汉米尔顿岛和码头尽收眼底。



Visitors can catch beautiful views when enjoying food in the Club House
在俱乐部内，游客可以一边享用美食，一边欣赏周边的景致。

To get golfers from the 16th green to the 17th tees a cantilevered boardwalk was carefully aligned through large boulders adding to the overall experience of the 16th Hole.
从第16洞的果岭到17洞的发球台需要经过一个悬式木板人行道，通道在巨石间延伸，使得球员在第16洞可以获得更加丰富多彩的体验。





Expansive views from the balcony south along the coast of Dent Island and beyond
从阳台向南眺望，映入眼帘的是辽阔的海岛景观。



180-degree views from the Club House lounge and balcony.
俱乐部的休息室和阳台提供了舒适的休憩空间

基础设施的支撑，但它显然对项目的如期完成起到了关键性的作用。
而在运行期间，要让球手从汉米尔顿岛轻松地跨越900米的距离到达登特岛来玩高尔夫，也需要一个创新的交通解决方案。一个专门用于运送球员的船便应运而生。球员可以从汉米尔顿岛的港口的中部位置通过小船到达登特岛上的一个登陆区，然后他们会被接到俱乐部里。整个行程不超过10分钟，而且在此过程中，球员能够深深地认识到他们即将在一个海洋公园中玩高尔夫。



The trip across from Hamilton Island to Dent Island takes less than 10 minutes, where golfers are then greeted and transported uphill to the Club House.
从汉米尔顿岛坐船不到10分钟就能到达登特岛